



Peeblesshire 1

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

These two volumes contain descriptions of all the ancient monuments and historical buildings in Peeblesshire from earliest times to 1707, and of representative examples of later buildings down to the middle of the nineteenth century. A large number of the prehistoric forts, settlements and burial places, in which the county is particularly rich, have been discovered in the course of the survey, as has the Roman fort at Easter Happrew. In the architectural field detailed accounts are provided of the two outstanding buildings, Neidpath Castle and Traquair House, while many of the other structures—castles and tower-houses, churches, country houses, roads and bridges, and early industrial buildings—are adequately described for the first time. The relationship of the monuments to one another and to the geographical, historical and linguistic background is discussed in an introduction, and the whole is illustrated with a wealth of line drawings, photographs and maps.

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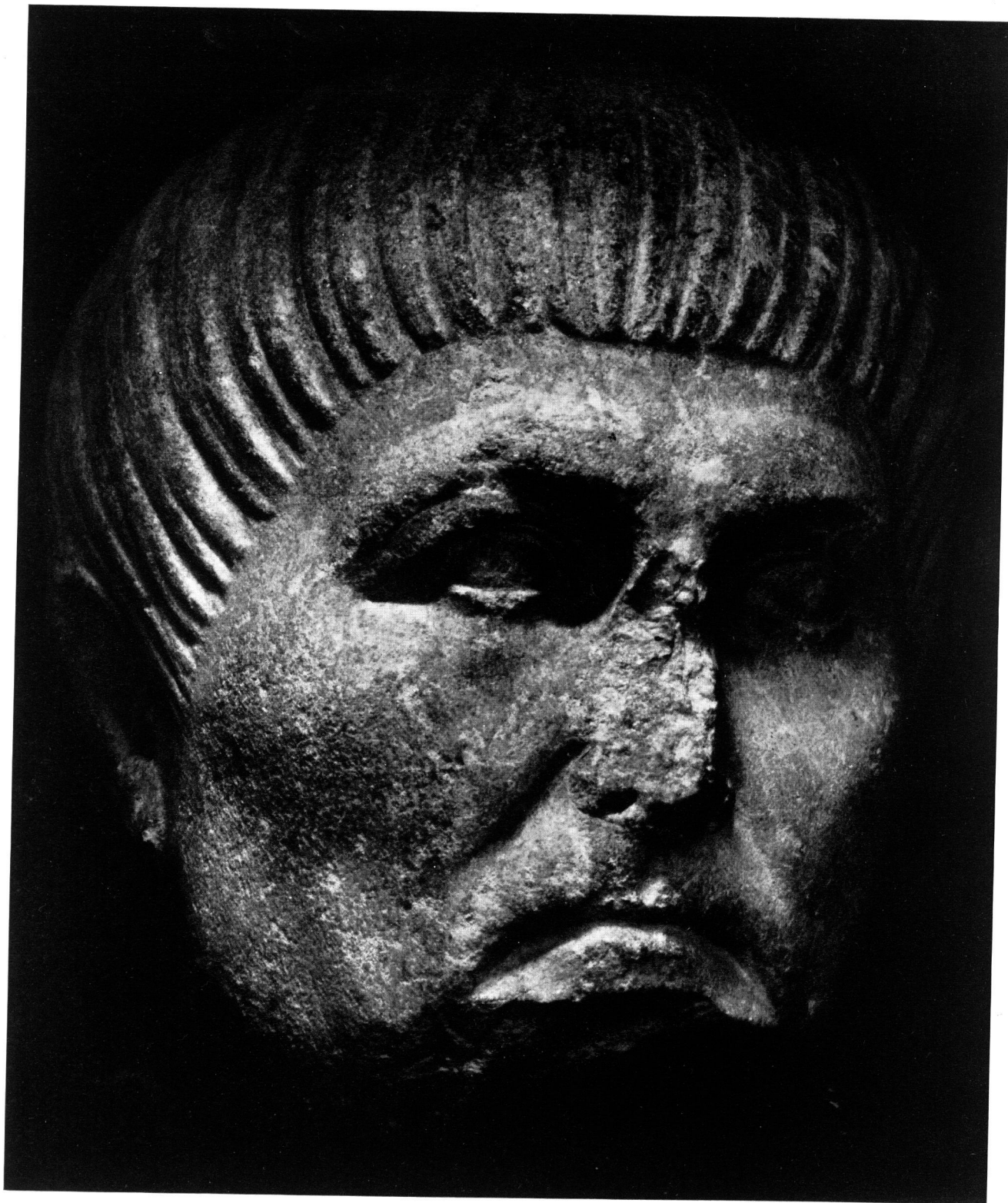


PLATE I MARBLE ROMAN HEAD, HAWKSHAW (p. 35).



PEEBLESSHIRE

AN INVENTORY OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Volume I

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE
ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

1967

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

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THE ROYAL WARRANT

Here printed is the Royal Warrant of 1963 containing the Commission's present terms of reference.

ELIZABETH R.

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories, QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to

Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin Francis David Charteris, Earl of Wemyss and March, Doctor of Laws, Justice of the Peace;

Our Trusty and Well-beloved

Annie Isabella Dunlop, Officer of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Laws;

Angus Graham, Esquire, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries;

Kenneth Hurlstone Jackson, Esquire, Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Celtic Letters (University of Ireland), Fellow of the British Academy;

Ian Gordon Lindsay, Esquire, Officer of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Royal Scottish Academician, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects;

Stuart Piggott, Esquire, Bachelor of Letters, Doctor of Humane Letters, Fellow of the British Academy, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries;

Ian Archibald Richmond, Esquire, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the British Academy, Director of the Society of Antiquaries;

William Douglas Simpson, Esquire, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries;

GREETING!

WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient that the Commissioners appointed to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland shall serve for such periods as We by the hand of Our Secretary of State for Scotland may specify and that a new Commission should issue for this purpose.

NOW KNOW YE that We have revoked and determined, and do by these Presents revoke and determine, all the Warrants whereby Commissioners were appointed on the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and forty eight and on any subsequent date.

THE ROYAL WARRANT

AND WE DO by these Presents authorise and appoint you the said Francis David Charteris, Earl of Wemyss and March (Chairman), Annie Isabella Dunlop, Angus Graham, Kenneth Hurlstone Jackson, Ian Gordon Lindsay, Stuart Piggott, Ian Archibald Richmond and William Douglas Simpson to be Our Commissioners for such periods as We may specify in respect of each of you to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707 and such further Monuments and Constructions of a date subsequent to that year as may seem in your discretion to be worthy of mention therein, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation.

AND FOR the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents authorise you to call in the aid and co-operation of owners of ancient monuments, inviting them to assist you in furthering the objects of this Commission; and to invite the possessors of such papers as you may deem it desirable to inspect to produce them before you.

AND WE DO further authorise and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you such persons as you may judge necessary by whom you may be the better informed of the matters herein submitted for your consideration, and every matter connected therewith and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subjects and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

AND WE DO further by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any one or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid.

AND WE DO by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

AND Our further Will and Pleasure is that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, do report to Us from time to time in writing under your hands and seals all and every your proceedings under and by virtue of these Presents.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this twenty-eighth day of October, 1963, in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

MICHAEL NOBLE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

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

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and such further Monuments and Constructions of a date subsequent to that year as may seem in our discretion worthy of mention therein, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly present to Your Majesty the Report on the Ancient Monuments of Peeblesshire, being the Seventeenth Report on the work of the Commission since its first appointment.

2. We record with grateful respect the receipt of the gracious message that accompanied Your Majesty's acceptance of the volume embodying our Sixteenth Report with Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Stirlingshire.

3. We have to thank Your Majesty for the appointment of Professor K. H. Jackson, Litt.D., D.Litt., D.Litt.Celt., F.B.A., under Your Majesty's Royal Sign Warrant of 28th October, 1963, and for the appointment of Professor G. Donaldson, Ph.D., D.Litt., under Your Majesty's Royal Sign Warrant of 7th May, 1964.

4. It is with great regret that we have to record the loss suffered by the Commission through the death, in May, 1963, of Professor W. Croft Dickinson, C.B.E., M.C., D.Lit., LL.D., for many years our valued adviser on problems concerned with Scottish history.

We have further to deplore the loss of an esteemed colleague in Professor Sir Ian Richmond, C.B.E., Litt.D., D.Lit., LL.D., F.B.A., P.S.A., who died in October, 1965, when the Peeblesshire Inventory was already in the press. He had given unstinted service to the Commission since his appointment in 1944, and his wise counsel and profound knowledge of Roman archaeology were of the greatest help to us in the prosecution of our work.

5. Following our usual practice we have prepared a detailed, illustrated Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Peeblesshire, which under the advice of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury will be issued as a non-Parliamentary publication.

6. Peeblesshire is particularly rich in prehistoric remains of the 2nd and 1st millennia B.C., and the survey has disclosed several previously unrecognised categories of habitation sites, cemeteries and barrows, as well as large numbers of unrecorded examples of other

monuments. Of exceptional interest are the many palisaded works and timber houses whose presence in the hill pastures can still be detected by slight surface indications; while important additions have been made to two types of monuments which are poorly represented in Scotland, namely "Celtic" fields and pit alignments. Another discovery made in the course of our survey is that of the Roman fort at Easter Happlew, and we have been able to undertake some productive excavation both on that site and on the neighbouring Roman fort at Lyne.

In the architectural field, the outstanding monuments are Neidpath Castle and Traquair House, of which the former typifies the great baronial residence of the later Middle Ages while the latter illustrates the domestic standards of the nobility during the 17th and 18th centuries. A third major monument, Drochil Castle, is of particular interest on account of its unique plan, but the structural condition of the building gives considerable cause for concern. Tower-houses of the smaller Border lairds are particularly numerous in Peeblesshire and the present study has brought to light several hitherto unrecognised examples of this class of structure. A considerable number of country houses of the 18th and early 19th centuries have likewise been recorded for the first time, the value of such records being increased in some cases by the subsequent demolition of the building concerned. The ecclesiastical architecture of the county is generally undistinguished, but interesting and comparatively well-preserved parish churches of the medieval and post-Reformation periods occur at Stobo and Lyne respectively.

7. We desire to acknowledge the welcome assistance given us, during the preparation of the Inventory, by the owners and occupiers of ancient buildings and sites, and by parish ministers, throughout the county. We owe particular thanks to Mrs. R. W. Feachem, F.S.A. Scot., Mr. H. Fraser, N.D.A., Mr. J. H. Hendrie, M.I.Mech.E., F.S.A. Scot., and Mr. A. Lorimer for help in the field survey; to the Animal Breeding Research Organisation of the Agricultural Research Council for permission to excavate a number of monuments on its land; to Sir Thomas Innes of Learney and Kinnairdy, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms, who kindly revised the heraldic matter in the Inventory; to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and particularly to Mr. R. J. A. Eckford, F.S.A. Scot., formerly one of its officers, for advice on geological questions; to the Scottish Development Department, for facilities for the study of air photographs; and to the staffs of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, the Scottish Record Office, the Scottish National Buildings Record, and the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Ministry of Public Building and Works for continual and valued co-operation.

8. We wish to record that the following members of our Executive staff took part in the preparation of the Inventory: Messrs. R. W. Feachem, M.A., M.Sc., F.S.A., G. D. Hay, A.R.I.B.A., J. G. Dunbar, M.A., F.S.A., A. MacLaren, M.A., F.S.A., G. S. Maxwell, M.A., G. B. Quick, A.I.I.P., A.R.P.S., I. G. Scott, D.A. (Edin.), D. Fleming and S. Scott; and Misses A. E. H. Muir, F. J. Barnes and M. Isbister. The volumes have been edited by the Secretary, assisted by Mr. J. G. Dunbar.

9. We congratulate Mr. R. W. Feachem on his appointment as Archaeology Officer to the Ordnance Survey.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

10. We have to report that, by agreement with the Ministry of Public Building and Works, responsibility for the work previously carried out by the Scottish National Buildings Record will be transferred to the Commission on 1st April, 1966. The staff of the Buildings Record will be formally incorporated in the Commission, and the important collections of photographs and plans owned by the two bodies will be merged to form the nucleus of a comprehensive National Monuments Record of Scotland.

WEMYSS, *Chairman*

K. H. JACKSON

GORDON DONALDSON

STUART PIGGOTT

ANNIE I. DUNLOP

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON

ANGUS GRAHAM

KENNETH A. STEER, *Secretary*

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN PEEBLESSHIRE WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER TO BE MOST WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

The selection of monuments for this list is based on an objective appraisal of various factors such as architectural merit, historical associations, and known or potential value for archaeological research. Inclusion in the list does not confer any statutory protection on the monuments in question, and no account is taken of external circumstances which might make preservation difficult or impracticable.

The list itself is divided into two parts. Part I consists of monuments whose importance can be readily assessed from the surviving remains. Part II comprises monuments which are, in general, less well-preserved than those in Part I, several of them being known only from crop markings recorded on aerial photographs, but which may nevertheless be valuable subjects for further research by excavation or other means.

PART I

- | | |
|---|---|
| Barrows, Langlaw Hill (No. 36) | Palisaded homestead, South Hill Head (No. 205) |
| Cairn, "Nether Cairn", North Muir (No. 47) | Settlement, Orchard Rig 1 (No. 239) |
| Cairn, "Upper Cairn", North Muir (No. 48) | Settlements, Stirkfield (No. 250) |
| Barrows, Romanno Mains (No. 55) | Fort, Black Meldon (No. 259) |
| Cairn and standing stones, Tweedsmuir (No. 63) | Fort, Cademuir Hill 1 (No. 263) |
| Standing stone, Drumelzier Haugh (No. 103) | Fort, Cademuir Hill 2 (No. 264) |
| Standing stones, Sheriff Muir (No. 106) | Fort, settlements and field-system, Dreva (No. 275) |
| Stone circle, Harestanes (No. 107) | Fort, Harehope Rings (No. 285) |
| Enclosed cremation cemetery, Weird Law 1 (No. 109) | Fort, Pirn Wood (No. 311) |
| Enclosed cremation cemetery, Old Deepsykehead (No. 112) | Fort, Stanhope (No. 318) |
| Ring enclosures, Broughton Knowe 1 (No. 115) | Fort, White Meldon (No. 330) |
| Ring enclosures, Jardine's Burn (No. 133) | Fort and enclosure, Wood Hill (No. 333) |
| Ring enclosures, Stirkfield 1 (No. 142) | Dun, Stanhope (No. 338) |
| Unenclosed platform settlement, Green Knowe (No. 151) | Scooped settlement, Kirkton Burn (No. 349) |
| Unenclosed platform settlement, Quarter Hill 1 (No. 177) | Settlements and field-system, Glenrath Hope (No. 364) |
| Unenclosed platform settlement, White Meldon 1 (No. 192) | Settlement, Green Hill (No. 365) |
| Unenclosed platform settlement, White Meldon 2 (No. 193) | Roman fort, Lyne (No. 374) |
| Palisaded settlement and settlement, Castle Hill, Horsburgh Castle Farm (No. 195) | Cross-shaft, Innerleithen Parish Church (No. 378) |
| Palisaded homestead, Glenachan Rig (No. 197) | Cultivation terraces, Purvis Hill (No. 384) |
| | Cultivation terraces, Romanno (No. 385) |
| | Parish Church, Kirkurd (No. 476) |
| | Parish Church, Lyne (No. 477) |
| | Old and New Parish Churches, Newlands (No. 479) |
| | Cross Kirk, Peebles (No. 480) |
| | Old Parish Church of St. Andrew, Peebles (No. 481) |

MONUMENTS WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

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|--|---|
| <p> Parish Church, Stobo (No. 484)
 Parish Church, Traquair (No. 486)
 Barns Tower (No. 490)
 Cardrona Tower (No. 493)
 Castlehill Tower (No. 494)
 Drochil Castle (No. 498)
 Drumelzier Castle (No. 499)
 Tower, Flemington (No. 504)
 Neidpath Castle (No. 519)
 Nether Horsburgh Castle (No. 520)
 "Old Manor House", West Linton (No. 532)
 Winkston (No. 535)
 Market Cross, Peebles (No. 541)
 The Town-house, Peebles (No. 543)
 Town Wall, Peebles (No. 544)
 Barns House (No. 545)
 Black Barony (No. 547)
 Black Dwarf's Cottage (No. 548)
 Dovecot, Cardrona (No. 551)
 Carllops Village (No. 552)
 Castlecraig (No. 553)
 Farmhouse, Easter Happrew (No. 556)
 Hallyards (No. 560)
 Haystoun (No. 563)
 Holylee (No. 565) </p> | <p> Dovecot, Kailzie (No. 568)
 Kerfield (No. 569)
 Old Manse, Kilbucho (No. 570)
 Kilbucho Place (No. 571)
 Netherurd (No. 575)
 Rosetta (No. 581)
 Scotston (No. 582)
 Stobo Castle (No. 584)
 Traquair House (No. 585)
 Whim (No. 587)
 St. Ronan's Mill, Innerleithen (No. 589)
 Sundials and carved stones, Birkenshaw (No. 593)
 Carved stone, Lower Grange (No. 605)
 Sundial, Paulswell (No. 608)
 Carved stones, etc., Chambers Institution, Peebles (No. 611)
 The White Stone, Peebles (No. 614)
 Sundials and carved stones, Skirling House (No. 616)
 Architectural fragments, Spitalhaugh (No. 621)
 Carved stones and sundial, West Linton (No. 625)
 Old Bridge, Innerleithen (No. 628)
 Old Manor Bridge (No. 629)
 Tweed Bridge, Peebles (No. 630)
 Bridge, Tweedsmuir (No. 633)
 Toll-house, Romanno Bridge (No. 653) </p> |
|--|---|

PART II

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p> Long cairn, Harlaw Muir (No. 1)
 Cairn, Birks Cairn (No. 2)
 Cairn, Blyth Muir (No. 3)
 Barrows, Broughton Knowe 2 (No. 5)
 Barrow, Broughton Knowe 3 (No. 6)
 Cairn, Brown Hill (No. 8)
 Cairn, Cairn Hill 1 (No. 9)
 Cairn, Cairn Hill 2 (No. 10)
 Cairn, Cleuch Hill (No. 12)
 Cairn, Drumelzier (No. 14)
 Cairn, Dundreich (No. 15)
 Barrow, Fingland Burn (No. 18)
 Barrow, Flemington Burn (No. 19)
 Cairn, Gallow Law (No. 20)
 Barrows, Glenwhappen Rig (No. 22)
 Cairn, Glenwhappen Rig (No. 23)
 Cairn, Harehope (No. 24)
 Cairn, Harehope Burn (No. 25)
 Barrows, Hopes Burn (No. 28)
 Barrows, Huskie Rig (No. 29)
 Barrow, Jardine's Burn (No. 30)
 Cairn, Jeffries Corse (No. 31) </p> | <p> Cairn, Kaim Wood (No. 33)
 Cairn, Meldon Burn (No. 38)
 Cairn, Mitchelhill (No. 39)
 Cairn, Mitchelhill Burn (No. 40)
 Cairn, The Mount (No. 42)
 Barrows (possible), Newhall Hill (No. 45)
 Cairn, North Muir (No. 46)
 Barrows, Orchard Rig (No. 49)
 Cairn, Parkgatestone Hill (No. 50)
 Cairn, Peat Hill (No. 51)
 Cairn, Peddirie Rig (No. 52)
 Cairn, Posso Craig (No. 53)
 Cairn, Pyked Stane (No. 54)
 Cairn, Shaw Hill (No. 56)
 Cairn, Sheriff Muir 1 (No. 57)
 Barrow, Stirkfield 1 (No. 59)
 Barrows (possible), Stirkfield 2 (No. 60)
 Cairn, Threepland Hill (No. 61)
 Cairn, Tweedsmuir (No. 62)
 Cairn, West Cairn Hill (No. 64)
 Cairn, Wether Law (No. 65)
 Cairn, Whaup Law (No. 66) </p> |
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MONUMENTS WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

- Cairn, White Meldon (No. 67)
- Cairn, Woodend (No. 68)
- Cairn, Worm Hill (No. 69)
- Cairnfield, North Muir (No. 70)
- Standing stone, Cardrona Mains (No. 102)
- Stone circle, Nether Dod (No. 108)
- Enclosed cremation cemeteries, Ewelaw Rig (No. 110)
- Enclosed cremation cemeteries, Nether Rigs (No. 111)
- Ring enclosures, Broughton Knowe 2 (No. 116)
- Ring enclosures, Fingland Burn (No. 117)
- Ring enclosure, Wormiston (No. 118)
- Ring enclosures, Courhope (No. 123)
- Ring enclosures, Early Burn (No. 124)
- Ring enclosures, Flemington Burn 1 (No. 126)
- Ring enclosure, Flemington Burn 2 (No. 127)
- Ring enclosure, Flemington Burn 3 (No. 128)
- Ring enclosures, Hopes Burn (No. 132)
- Ring enclosures, The Mount 1 (No. 138)
- Ring enclosure, Ratshill (No. 141)
- Ring enclosures, Stirkfield 2 (No. 143)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Badlieu Rig (No. 152)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Blake Muir (No. 154)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Cat Cleuch (No. 156)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Craig Law (No. 157)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Grange Hill (No. 159)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Little Dod (No. 168)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Peddirie Dod 1 (No. 174)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Peddirie Dod 2 (No. 175)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Peddirie Rig (No. 176)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Rashy Knowe (No. 180)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Ratshill (No. 181)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, The Rig 2 (No. 183)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, The Rig 3 (No. 184)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, The Rig 4 (No. 185)
- Unenclosed platform settlement, Weird Law (No. 191)
- Palisaded settlement, Dead Side (No. 196)
- Palisaded enclosure, Glenwhappen Rig (No. 198)
- Palisaded settlements, Harehope (No. 199)
- Palisaded settlement, settlement and enclosure, Hillside Knowe (No. 200)
- Palisaded enclosure (probable), Hogbridge (site) (No. 201)
- Palisaded settlement, Nether Dod (No. 204)
- Palisaded enclosure, White Hill (No. 207)
- Settlements, scooped homesteads and enclosures, The Bank (No. 210)
- Settlement and scooped homestead, Black Meldon (No. 211)
- Settlement, Caerlee (No. 214)
- Settlement, Cardon (No. 215)
- Settlement, Cavarra Hill (No. 216)
- Settlement, Dreva Hill (No. 218)
- Settlement, Drum Maw (No. 220)
- Settlement, Glenrath 1 (No. 222)
- Settlement, Goseland Hill (No. 224)
- Homestead, Great Hill (No. 225)
- Homestead, Hamildean (No. 227)
- Settlement, Hartree Hills (No. 228)
- Homestead, Hearthstane (No. 229)
- Settlements, Hearthstane (No. 230)
- Homestead, Hopekist Rig (No. 231)
- Settlement, Hopeterrick Burn 1 (No. 232)
- Settlement, Hopeterrick Burn 2 (No. 233)
- Settlement, Kirnie (No. 235)
- Settlement, Lady Blair Plantation (No. 236)
- Settlement, Laigh Hill (No. 237)
- Settlement, Nether Stewarton (No. 238)
- Settlement, Orchard Rig 2 (No. 240)
- Settlement, Orchard Rig 3 (No. 241)
- Settlement, Parkgatestone Hill (No. 242)
- Settlement, Patervan (No. 243)
- Settlement, Purvis Hill (No. 246)
- Settlement and scooped homestead, Riding Hill (No. 247)
- Settlement, Torykneis (No. 252)
- Settlement, Ven Law 1 (No. 254)
- Homestead, Worm Hill (No. 258)
- Fort, Blyth Hill (No. 261)
- Fort, Bordlands Rings (No. 262)
- Fort, Camp Law Plantation (No. 265)
- Fort, Cardrona (No. 268)
- Fort and settlement, Charge Law Plantation (No. 270)
- Fort and settlement, Chester Hill, Hundleshope (No. 271)
- Fort, Chester Hill, Traquair (No. 272)
- Fort and settlement, Chester Rig, Cardon (No. 273)
- Fort, scooped settlement and settlement, Chester Rig, Glen (No. 274)
- Fort and enclosures, Drochil Hill (No. 276)
- Fort and settlement, Easter Dawyck (No. 277)
- Fort, Gallowberry Wood (No. 280)
- Fort, Grieston Hill (No. 281)
- Fort and settlement, Hallmanor (No. 282)
- Fort, Hamildean Hill (No. 283)
- Fort and settlement, Hammer Knowe (No. 284)
- Fort and settlement, Helm End (No. 286)
- Fort and enclosure, Henderland Hill (No. 287)
- Fort, Henry's Brae (No. 288)

MONUMENTS WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

- Fort, Hog Hill (No. 289)
- Fort, Janet's Brae 1 (No. 292)
- Fort, Janet's Brae 2 (No. 293)
- Fort, Kerr's Knowe (No. 294)
- Fort, Kingledoors (No. 295)
- Fort, Kittlegairy Burn (No. 297)
- Fort, Knowe Kniffling (No. 298)
- Fort and enclosure, Langlaw Hill (No. 300)
- Fort, Lour (No. 302)
- Fort and linear earthworks, Milkieron Hill (No. 304)
- Fort and settlement, Mitchelhill Rings (No. 305)
- Fort and scooped homesteads, Muirburn (No. 307)
- Fort, Nether Oliver Craigs (No. 308)
- Fort, Northshield Rings (No. 309)
- Fort, Quaw Plantation (No. 312)
- Fort, Rachan Hill (No. 313)
- Fort, Ring Knowe (No. 314)
- Fort, Rough Side (No. 315)
- Fort, Syke Hill (No. 319)
- Fort, Tinnis Castle (No. 320)
- Fort, Tor Hill, Kailzie (No. 321)
- Fort, Tor Hill, Torbank (No. 322)
- Fort and enclosures, Upper Kidston (No. 323)
- Fort, Waddenshope (No. 324)
- Fort, settlement and enclosures, The Whaum (No. 328)
- Fort, Whitelaw Rig (No. 329)
- Fort and enclosure, Whiteside Hill (No. 331)
- Fort and enclosure, Whiteside Rig (No. 332)
- Fort, Woodhouse Hill (No. 334)
- Fort and scooped homestead, Worm Hill (No. 335)
- Fort, Young Bush Wood (No. 337)
- Scooped homestead, Cademuir Hill (No. 340)
- Scooped homestead, Canada Hill (No. 341)
- Scooped homestead, Clashpock Rig (No. 342)
- Scooped homestead, Fairlaw Burn (No. 344)
- Scooped homestead, Glenveg (No. 345)
- Scooped homestead, Kirkton Burn (No. 348)
- Scooped settlement, Langhaugh (No. 350)
- Scooped settlement, Mossfennan (No. 352)
- Scooped homestead, Old Caberston (No. 353)
- Scooped settlement, Old Caberston (No. 354)
- Scooped settlement and enclosure, Stanhope Cottage (No. 358)
- Scooped homestead, Wood Hill 1 (No. 360)
- Scooped settlement, Woolshears Hill (No. 363)
- Settlement, Hog's Knowe (No. 366)
- Settlement, Meldun Burn (No. 367)
- Field-system, Stan Hope (No. 368)
- Pit alignment, Lyne (site) (No. 370)
- Roman fort, Easter Happrew (site) (No. 371)
- Roman temporary camp, Lyne (site) (No. 374)
- Cultivation terraces, Cauld Face (No. 381)
- Earthwork, Callands (No. 421)
- Enclosure, Candyburn (No. 423)
- Enclosure, The Chester, Glenrusco (No. 424)
- Earthwork and enclosure, Common Knowe (No. 427)
- Earthwork, Logan Wood (No. 443)
- Earthwork, Lyne Burn (No. 444)
- Earthwork, Machan's Cleuch (No. 445)
- Enclosures, Meldun Burn (No. 446)
- Earthwork, Mill Rings (No. 448)
- Enclosure, Nether Horsburgh (No. 451)
- Earthwork and enclosures, Plora Craig (No. 453)
- Earthwork, Quarter Wood Side (No. 454)
- Enclosures, Shaw Hill (No. 457)
- Enclosure, Skirling Mains (site) (No. 458)
- Enclosures, South Hill Head (No. 459)
- Enclosure, Tripans Knowe (No. 461)
- Enclosure, West Mains (site) (No. 463)
- Old Parish Church, Broughton (No. 467)
- Parish Church, Drumelzier (No. 469)
- Parish Church, Eddleston (No. 470)
- Old Parish Church, Glenholm (No. 471)
- Old Parish Church of Kailzie, Kirkburn (No. 472)
- Old Parish Church, Kilbucho (No. 473)
- Old Parish Church of Kirkurd, Castlecraig (No. 475)
- Parish Church, Manor (No. 478)
- St. Leonard's Hospital, Chapelyards (site) (No. 482)
- Parish Church, Skirling (No. 483)
- Parish Church, West Linton (No. 489)
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- Hawkshaw Castle and Chapel (sites) (No. 509)
- Tower and associated buildings, Langhaugh (No. 515)
- Tower and township, Lour (No. 517)
- Oliver Castle (site) (No. 521)
- Peebles Castle (site) (No. 523)
- Tower, Plora Burn (No. 524)
- Posso (No. 525)
- Tower, St. Gordian's Kirk, Newholm Hope Burn (site) (No. 527)
- Tinnis Castle (No. 531)
- Woolandslee Tower (No. 537)
- Roman road, Dolphinton to Carlops; all visible remains (No. 634)
- Roman road in Tweeddale and westwards; all visible remains (No. 635)
- Farm-steads, Fruid Water (No. 672)
- Farm-steads, Talla Linnfoots (No. 675)
- Farm-stead, Old Thornylee (No. 676)

REGISTER OF MONUMENTS IN PEEBLESSHIRE

BY PARISHES

BROUGHTON, GLENHOLM AND KILBUCHO PARISH

Barrow, Broughton Knowe 1 (No. 4)
 Barrows, Broughton Knowe 2 (No. 5)
 Barrow, Broughton Knowe 3 (No. 6)
 Cairn, Brown Hill (No. 8)
 Cairn, Cleuch Hill (No. 12)
 Barrows, Langlaw Hill (No. 36)
 Cairn, Mitchelhill (No. 39)
 Cairn, Mitchelhill Burn (No. 40)
 Cairn, Parkgatestone Hill (No. 50)
 Barrow, Stirkfield 1 (No. 59)
 Barrows (possible), Stirkfield 2 (No. 60)
 Cairn, Threeland Hill (No. 61)
 Cairn, Woodend (No. 68)
 Cairn, Worm Hill (No. 69)
 Burial, Deadman's Knowe (site) (No. 79)
 Cist, Gallow Knowe (site) (No. 80)
 Burial, Haggies Knowe (site) (No. 81)
 Cist, Logan (site) (No. 88)
 Cists, Whinny Knowe (sites) (No. 98)
 Ring enclosures, Broughton Knowe 1 (No. 115)
 Ring enclosures, Broughton Knowe 2 (No. 116)
 Ring enclosure, Ratshill (No. 141)
 Ring enclosures, Stirkfield 1 (No. 142)
 Ring enclosures, Stirkfield 2 (No. 143)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Cat Cleuch (No. 156)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Haggen End (No. 160)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Mossfennan Burn (No. 170)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Rachan Hill (No. 179)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Ratshill (No. 181)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Shoulder Wood (No. 189)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Worm Hill (No. 194)
 Palisaded homestead, Glenachan Rig (No. 197)
 Palisaded enclosure, Mitchelhill (No. 203)
 Palisaded enclosure, White Hill (No. 207)
 Settlement, Cardon (No. 215)
 Settlement, Goseland Hill (No. 224)
 Settlement, Hartree Hills (No. 228)

Settlement, Parkgatestone Hill (No. 242)
 Settlements, Stirkfield (No. 250)
 Homestead, Worm Hill (No. 258)
 Fort and settlement, Chester Rig, Cardon (No. 273)
 Fort and settlement, Helm End (No. 286)
 Fort, Knowe Kniffling (No. 298)
 Fort and enclosure, Langlaw Hill (No. 300)
 Fort and settlement, Mitchelhill Rings (No. 305)
 Fort, Rachan Hill (No. 313)
 Fort, Rough Side (No. 315)
 Fort and scooped homestead, Worm Hill (No. 335)
 Scooped settlement, Cloverhill (No. 343)
 Scooped settlement, Mossfennan (No. 352)
 Cultivation terraces, Goseland Hill (No. 383)
 Cultivation terraces, Kilbucho Church (No. 401)
 Cultivation terraces, Logan Burn (No. 404)
 Cultivation terraces, Mitchelhill (No. 408)
 Earthwork, Bamflatt (No. 417)
 Earthwork, Burnetland (No. 420)
 Enclosure, Camp Wood (No. 422)
 Earthwork, Coomlees (site) (No. 428)
 Earthwork, Crannie Burn (No. 429)
 Earthwork, Glencotho (No. 432)
 Earthwork, Goseland (No. 434)
 Earthwork, Machan's Cleuch (No. 445)
 Earthwork, Mill Rings (No. 448)
 Earthwork, Mitchelhill (No. 449)
 Enclosure, Mossfennan (No. 450)
 Earthwork, Quarter Wood Side (No. 454)
 Enclosure, Rachan Mill (site) (No. 455)
 Enclosure, Rachan Slack (No. 456)
 Earthwork, Stirkfield (No. 460)
 Enclosure, Tripans Knowe (No. 461)
 Enclosure, Wrae (No. 466)
 Old Parish Church, Broughton (No. 467)
 Old Parish Church, Glenholm (No. 471)
 Old Parish Church, Kilbucho (No. 473)
 Hartree Tower (site) (No. 508)
 Kittlehall (site) (No. 514)
 Whitslade (No. 534)
 Wrae Castle (No. 538)
 Broughton House (site) (No. 549)

REGISTER OF MONUMENTS BY PARISHES

Cardon (site) (No. 550)
 Dukepool (site) (No. 555)
 Easter Place (No. 557)
 Old Manse, Kilbucho (No. 570)
 Kilbucho Place (No. 571)
 Langlawhill (site) (No. 573)
 Quarter House (No. 580)
 Sundial, Chapelgill (No. 597)
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 Old quarries, Wrae Hill (No. 667)
 St. Bede's Well, Kilbucho (site) (No. 670)

DRUMELZIER PARISH

Cairn, Drumelzier (No. 14)
 Cists, Bowers Knowe (sites) (No. 72)
 Cist (possible), "Merlin's Grave", Drumelzier (site) (No. 90)
 Standing stone, Drumelzier Haugh (No. 103)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Lairdside Knowe (No. 166)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Shaw Hill (No. 188)
 Unenclosed platform settlement, Stone Grain Hope (No. 190)
 Settlement, Drumelzier Ford (No. 219)
 Homestead, Hopekist Rig (No. 231)
 Settlement, Kingledoors (No. 234)
 Settlement, Laigh Hill (No. 237)
 Settlement, Patervan (No. 243)
 Homestead, Stanhope (No. 248)
 Settlement, Stanhope (No. 249)
 Settlement, Vane Law (No. 253)
 Fort, Henry's Brae (No. 288)
 Fort, Kingledoors (No. 295)
 Fort, Lour (No. 302)
 Fort, Stanhope (No. 318)
 Fort, Tinnis Castle (No. 320)
 Fort, Wester Dawyck (No. 326)
 Dun, Stanhope (No. 338)
 Scooped settlement (probable), Stanhope (No. 357)
 Scooped settlement and enclosure, Stanhope Cottage (No. 358)
 Field-system, Stan Hope (No. 368)
 Long cists, Polmood (sites) (No. 375)
 Cultivation terraces, Drumelzier (No. 393)
 Cultivation terraces, Glenkerie Burn (No. 395)
 Cultivation terraces, Glenkiely Burn (No. 396)
 Cultivation terraces, Hopecarton Burn (No. 400)
 Enclosure, Chester Knowes (No. 425)

Enclosure, Hopekist Burn (No. 438)
 Enclosure, Laigh Hill (No. 439)
 Earthwork, Logan Wood (No. 443)
 Church, Dawyck (site) (No. 468)
 Parish Church, Drumelzier (No. 469)
 Drumelzier Castle (No. 499)
 Tower and township, Lour (No. 517)
 Tinnis Castle (No. 531)
 Dawyck (site) (No. 554)
 Polmood (No. 579)
 Farm-stead, Shaw Hill (No. 673)
 Farm-steads, Stanhope (No. 674)
 Dead Wife's Grave (site) (No. 677)
 Indeterminate remains, Hopecarton (No. 679)
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EDDLESTON PARISH

Cairn, Brown Dod (site) (No. 7)
 Cairn, Dundreich (No. 15)
 Cairn, Harehope (No. 24)
 Cairn, Harehope Burn (No. 25)
 Cairn, Hatton Knowe 1 (site) (No. 26)
 Cairns, Hatton Knowe 2 (sites) (No. 27)
 Cairn, Jeffries Corse (No. 31)
 Cairn, Kaim Wood (No. 33)
 Cairn, Kingside Edge (site) (No. 34)
 Cairn, Meldon Burn (No. 38)
 Cairn, Peat Hill (No. 51)
 Cairn, Whaup Law (No. 66)
 Cists, Black Barony (sites) (No. 71)
 Cist, Darnhall Mains (site) (No. 78)
 Cist, Portmore Loch (site) (No. 95)
 Cist, Whitelawburn (site) (No. 99)
 Ring enclosure, Wormiston (No. 118)
 Ring enclosures, Cloich Rig (No. 122)
 Ring enclosures, Courhope (No. 123)
 Ring enclosures, Early Burn (No. 124)
 Ring enclosure, Grassfield (No. 130)
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 Palisaded settlement and settlement, Castle Hill, Horsburgh Castle Farm (No. 195)
 Palisaded settlement, settlement and enclosure, Hillside Knowe (No. 200)
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 Settlement, Kirnie (No. 235)
 Settlement, Purvis Hill (No. 246)
 Settlement, Torykneis (No. 252)
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REFERENCES

Armstrong, <i>Companion</i>	Armstrong, M. J., <i>A Companion to the Map of the County of Peebles, or Tweeddale</i> , Edinburgh, 1775.
Buchan, <i>Peeblesshire</i>	Buchan, J. W. and Paton, H., <i>A History of Peeblesshire</i> , Glasgow, 1925-7.
Cardonnel, <i>Antiquities</i>	Cardonnel, Adam de, <i>Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland</i> , London, 1788.
<i>Cast. and Dom. Arch.</i>	MacGibbon, D., and Ross T., <i>The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland</i> , Edinburgh, 1887-92.
C.D.S.	<i>Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland</i> , ed. J. Bain, Edinburgh, 1881-8.
Chambers, <i>Peeblesshire</i>	Chambers, W., <i>A History of Peeblesshire</i> , Edinburgh, 1864.
<i>Chron. Melrose</i>	<i>The Chronicle of Melrose</i> (Facsimile Edition), London, 1936.
C.P.L.	<i>Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters</i> , London, 1893-
C.U.C.A.P.	Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography.
<i>Diurnal of Occurrents</i>	<i>A Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents that have passed within the country of Scotland, since the death of King James the Fourth till the year 1575</i> , Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1833.
D.N.B.	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i> , London, 1885-1903.
Easson, <i>Religious Houses</i>	Easson, D. E., <i>Mediaeval Religious Houses, Scotland, etc.</i> , London, 1957.
<i>Eccles. Arch.</i>	MacGibbon, D., and Ross, T., <i>The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland</i> , Edinburgh, 1896-7.
<i>Exch. Rolls.</i>	<i>The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland</i> , Edinburgh, 1878-1908.
<i>Fasti</i>	Scott, H., <i>Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ</i> , Edinburgh, 1866-71.
Findlater, <i>General View</i>	Findlater, C., <i>A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles</i> , Edinburgh, 1802.
<i>Foedera</i> (O)	<i>Foedera, Conventiones, Litterae et Cuiuscunque Generis Acta Publica</i> , ed. T. Rymer, Original edition, London, 1704-35.
<i>Geogr. Collections</i>	Macfarlane, W., <i>Geographical Collections relating to Scotland</i> , S.H.S., Edinburgh, 1906-8.
Grose, <i>Antiquities</i>	Grose, F., <i>The Antiquities of Scotland</i> , London, 1797.
Hay, <i>Post-Reformation Churches</i>	Hay, G., <i>The Architecture of Scottish Post-Reformation Churches 1560-1843</i> , Oxford, 1957.
H.B.N.C.	<i>History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club</i> .
H.M.S.O.	Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
<i>Inventory of [County]</i>	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland: <i>Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in [the county stated]</i> .
J.R.S.	<i>The Journal of Roman Studies</i> , London.
Lawrie, <i>Charters</i>	Lawrie, A., <i>Early Scottish Charters prior to A.D. 1153</i> , Glasgow, 1905.
<i>Military Antiquities</i>	Roy, W., <i>Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain</i> , London, 1793.
M.W.	<i>Accounts of the Masters of Works</i> , Edinburgh, 1957-
Nat. Lib. of Scot.	National Library of Scotland.
N.S.A.	<i>The New Statistical Account of Scotland</i> , Edinburgh, 1845.
<i>Origines</i>	<i>Origines Parochiales Scotiae</i> , Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1851-5.
<i>Peebles Chrs.</i>	<i>Charters and Documents relating to the Burgh of Peebles</i> , S.B.R.S., 1872.

ABBREVIATED TITLES

<i>Peebles Recs.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles, S.B.R.S., 1910.</i>
<i>Pennecuik, Works</i>	.	.	.	<i>The Works of Alexander Pennecuik, Esq., Leith, 1815.</i>
<i>P.P.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.</i>
<i>P.S.A.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.</i>
<i>Retours</i>	.	.	.	<i>Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quae in Publicis Archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio, 1811-16.</i>
<i>R.M.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Registrum Magni Sigilii Regum Scotorum, Edinburgh, 1882-1914.</i>
<i>R.P.C.</i>	.	.	.	<i>The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, S.R.O., 1887-</i>
<i>S.B.R.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Scottish Burgh Records Society.</i>
<i>Scotichronicon</i>	.	.	.	<i>Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicon, etc., ed. Goodall, 1759.</i>
<i>Scots Peerage</i>	.	.	.	<i>The Scots Peerage, ed. J. Balfour Paul, Edinburgh, 1904-14.</i>
<i>S.H.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Scottish History Society.</i>
<i>S.N.B.R.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Scottish National Buildings Record (now the National Monuments Record of Scotland).</i>
<i>S.R.O.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Scottish Record Office, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.</i>
<i>S.R.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Scottish Record Society.</i>
<i>Stat. Acct.</i>	.	.	.	<i>The Statistical Account of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1791-9.</i>
<i>S.T.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Scottish Texts Society.</i>
<i>T.A.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, ed. T. Dickson and J. Balfour Paul, Edinburgh, 1877-1916.</i>
<i>T.D.G.A.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.</i>
<i>T.H.A.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society.</i>
<i>T.S.E.S.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society.</i>

EDITORIAL NOTES

Arrangement

The monuments are grouped according to type, and the groups are arranged as far as possible in chronological order. Within each group the monuments are normally arranged alphabetically, but where certain monuments in a particular class are described in detail, and the others merely listed, the former are placed first. A list of monuments under parish headings will be found on pp. xxv-xxxii.

Maps, Grid References and Dates of Visit

At the end of each article will be found the National Grid reference of the monument in question, the number of the 6-inch O.S. sheet on which it occurs, and the date when it was examined.

As all the monuments are in 100-kilometre grid square NT, these letters have been omitted from the grid references. Thus a reference given as 123456 is to be understood as meaning NT 123456.

Air-photograph References

In the case of National Survey photographs, the reference consists of the sortie number followed by the numbers of the two consecutive prints that allow the monument to be viewed stereoscopically (*e.g.* 106G/SCOT/UK18, 5366-7); while in the case of photographs belonging to the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography, the print-number is given first and is followed by the abbreviation C.U.C.A.P.

Inscriptions

Square brackets occurring in the text of an inscription indicate that the words or letters within them are illegible but have been restored, a question-mark being added when the restoration is uncertain. Words or letters in round brackets have never existed on the stone but have been inserted for the sake of clarity. All ligatures have been expanded.

Scales

To facilitate comparison, the plans of similar earthworks and buildings have been reproduced wherever possible at uniform scales. The scales principally employed are: (*a*) for prehistoric monuments, 100 feet and 50 feet to 1 inch; (*b*) for plans of buildings, 20 feet to 1 inch; and (*c*) for elevations of buildings, 12 feet to 1 inch.

Reproductions

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INTRODUCTION

to the Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Peeblesshire

PART I. GENERAL

1. THE LAND AND ITS RESOURCES

PEEBLESSHIRE comprises the whole basin of the upper Tweed, upstream from the Thornylee narrows. The curving course of the main stream, combined with the disposition of two considerable tributaries on the convex side of the curve, gives to the county the shape of a very irregular triangle, its apex pointing south-west and its base aligned approximately from north-west to south-east. Its dimensions along these axes are 28 miles and 23 miles respectively, and its area amounts to 222,240 acres or 347 square miles. The apex of the triangle rests on the northern edge of Dumfriesshire, at the head of Annandale, while the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire (the upper Clyde valley) and the western portion of Selkirkshire (St. Mary's Loch and the Yarrow) flank it respectively on the west and south-east. The base abuts on the southern margin of Midlothian. The county thus occupies a position in the heart of the Southern Uplands, being distant, on the west, about 44 miles from the Firth of Clyde at Ayr, and, on the east, about 38 miles from the North Sea at Berwick. Its northern margin is less than a dozen miles from the Firth of Forth.

The land is almost everywhere hilly or mountainous, just over sixty per cent of the area of the county lying at more than 1000 ft. above sea level. Its lowest point, about 400 ft. O.D., is on the Tweed just downstream from Thornylee. From here towards the west the Tweed valley is narrow and rather winding for about 9 miles, being hemmed in on the north by the steep, broken country of the Moorfoot Hills and on the south by the ridge of the Tweed-Yarrow watershed. At Innerleithen a long and narrow side-valley brings in the Leithen Water from the north, and on the south bank, at and near Traquair, there is a small area of open ground at the foot of the Quair Water. Between Cardrona and Lyne, a stretch of some 7 miles, there is a larger area of low-lying, open ground, divided into two parts by a contraction of the valley at the Neidpath gorge. In the lower part the town of Peebles stands at the junction of the Tweed and the Eddleston Water, while the upper part includes the lower reaches of both the Manor and Lyne Waters. Most of the hinterland, however, is still mountainous, and especially the parish of Manor—the Manor Water itself rising under Dollar Law (2680 ft.) and being closely overlooked by a series of other heights which exceed two thousand feet. The Eddleston Water, bordered on the east by the Moorfoots and on the west by the lower but not inconsiderable Cloich Hills, together with the Lyne Water to the west of it, give access to a

block of more open country—Leadburn Moor and the belt of easy slopes at the base of the Pentland Hills. The north-west corner of the county then extends to the spine of the Pentlands, attaining its greatest elevation on West Cairn Hill (1844 ft.). Upstream from the inflow of the Lyne Water, hills once more hem in the main Tweed valley as far as Drumelzier, where lower-lying, rolling ground spreads out around the mouths of Holms Water, Biggar Water, and the Kilbucho and Broughton Burns. Above Drumelzier, which lies at about 650 ft. O.D., the main valley turns southwards and gradually becomes higher and narrower among lofty, steep-sided hills, reaching the 1000 ft. contour in about 11 miles. The pass into Dumfriesshire lies at 1334 ft. O.D., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles further south. In this uppermost section the river is largely fed by right-bank tributaries which rise in the very high ground of the Yarrow and Moffat Water watersheds. Of these the Talla Water provides a pass into Selkirkshire, on Fans Law, at 1483 ft. O.D.

The geological basis of much of Peeblesshire comprises Ordovician and Silurian rocks, the former appearing in a wide belt which runs from south-west to north-east along the line of the Broughton, Cloich and Moorfoot Hills, and the latter, which are continuous with the Silurian formations of Selkirkshire, extending over the whole of the rest of the area to south and south-east. Lithologically these Ordovician and Silurian formations differ little, as greywacke and shale greatly predominate in both. The north-western portion of the county, however, shows entirely different features, as the great fault that marks the edge of the Midland Depression traverses it approximately on the line of the Leadburn-Skirling road, and the rocks to the north-west of this belong to the Old Red Sandstone and Lower Carboniferous formations—apart, that is, from the core of the Pentland Hills which is of Upper Silurian age. As in Selkirkshire the overlying boulder-clays determine the quality of the soils; and as these clays are locally derived, the soils of the area north-west of the fault are probably less acid than the rest. Terrace formations resulting from riverine and glacial action may be seen here and there along the Tweed and its larger tributaries; these must not be confused with cultivation terraces produced by human agency (*infra*, pp. 36 ff.).

Virtually the whole of the ground above the 1000 ft. contour is classed on the maps of the Land Utilization Survey as “heath, moorland and rough pasture”, while in many places land of this quality descends as low as 850 ft. O.D. Blocks and strips of “arable land and rotation grass” mixed with “meadowland and permanent grass” are found below these elevations in the main valley of the Tweed from Innerleithen past Peebles and Stobo to Drumelzier; in the valleys of the Eddleston, Lyne, Tath and Quair Waters and on the lower reaches of the Manor Water; in the open or rolling country between the Cloich and Pentland Hills; and round about Kirkurd, Skirling and Broughton. A narrow strip of grassland is indicated along the haughs of the upper Tweed.

Climatic conditions may be judged from the figures for rainfall and temperature supplied by the Meteorological Office, Edinburgh. At the low-lying station at Kingsmeadows (525 ft. O.D.) the mean annual rainfall is 33.3 in.,¹ the driest month being June with 2.03 in. and the wettest January with 3.63 in.; while at the high-lying station at Gameshope Loch (1900 ft.

¹ The figures for rainfall are calculated on the basis of the long-term 35 year average, and those for temperature on the basis of the long-term 30 year average.

O.D.) the mean annual rainfall is 83·2 in., June again being the driest month with 4·95 in. and January the wettest with 10·22 in. Temperature figures for a high-lying station comparable to Gameshope Loch are not available, but at the low-lying station at Glentress (580 ft. O.D.) the mean annual temperature is 46·2° F./7·9° C., the warmest month being July (56·5° F./13·6° C.) and the coldest January (34·7° F./1·5° C.).

The chief natural resource of the county is its hill pasture, which is largely given over to sheep farming. Although abundant traces of cultivation terraces and rig-and-furrow ploughing indicate that a great deal of the marginal land under 1200 ft. O.D. has been tilled in former times, the amount of arable land is now extremely small in proportion to the rest; for the most part it is not of very good quality, and the crops grown are mainly used for feeding stock. The only industry of any importance is the manufacture of woollen goods, which is carried on in mills at Peebles, Innerleithen and Walkerburn. Sand and gravel is worked in several places, and a quarry at Edston produces road metal. But a number of other industries that are discussed in the body of the Inventory—the coal and lead mines at the northern end of the county, the sandstone and limestone quarries at Broomlee and Macbiehill, and the Grieston slate quarry—have all been discontinued.

The old roads of which traces still remain are discussed below,¹ and here it is sufficient to point out that Peeblesshire lies at the junction of two natural lines of communication. Of these the east to west route, formed by the valleys of Tweed and the Biggar Water, links Lauderdale with Clydesdale, and was sufficiently important in early times to be incorporated in the Roman road system. On the other hand the north to south route from Midlothian to Annandale by way of the upper Tweed was probably little used until the Middle Ages, the Roman road builders, like the later railway engineers, preferring the easier, if less direct, passage into Dumfriesshire afforded by Beattock Summit.

2. THE PEOPLE

From the geographical considerations outlined above, it follows that Peeblesshire is a region open primarily to influences coming up the Tweed from the east coast, but secondarily to others from Midlothian, and to others again from Strathclyde through the Biggar Gap. At the time of the Roman invasion of Scotland in A.D. 79 or 80 the county formed part of the lands of the Selgovae.² Occupying a large block of hill country in the centre of the Southern Uplands, the Selgovae were flanked on the east by the Votadini and on the north-west by the Damnonii. Our earliest historical sources suggest that in the 5th to 6th centuries the representatives of these last two states were Gododdin (the name derives from Votadini) and Strathclyde, centred respectively on Edinburgh and Dumbarton. The territory of the Selgovae may have been largely absorbed into the kingdom of Rheged, centred on Carlisle, but there is nothing to show to which of the three kingdoms Peeblesshire belonged at that time.

The inhabitants at this stage were certainly Britons (no doubt with some degree of superficial Romanisation), and speakers of British, and it is they and their descendants who were responsible for the Brittonic or "Cumbric" place-names of the region. For instance *Peebles* is

¹ Pp. 36 f., 47 f. and relative Inventory articles.

² Cf. pp. 32 ff.

the same word as Welsh *pebyll* "tent", or "tents", and *Traquair* and *Trahenna* contain *trev* "hamlet". A striking example is *Penteiacob* and its variant *Peniacob*, the oldest name of what is now Eddleston. These are perfect Cumbric forms and apparently late ones; the former means "Jacob's Outhouses" and the latter "Jacob's Hill". These people had already acquired some knowledge of Latin letters and of Christianity, ultimately as an aspect of their Romanisation and perhaps proximately through the medium of the shadowy post-Roman "Ninianic" church in southern Scotland. The 5th-6th century *orans* figure from Over Kirkhope and the early 6th century Yarrowkirk inscription, both across the boundary in Selkirkshire,¹ bear witness to this; and so, within Peeblesshire itself, does the more or less contemporary Manor Water stone (No. 376) with its Cumbric names, its Latin letters, and its cross.

From the middle of the 6th century a new factor profoundly disturbed the balance of the population in south-east Scotland, when the settlements of the Angles of Bernicia began to penetrate the lower Tweed valley. By 638 they had probably completed the overthrow of Gododdin with the capture of Edinburgh² and already before 650 a Hiberno-Anglian monastery was founded at Old Melrose as a consequence of the conversion of Northumbria from Iona in 635. The Anglian occupation can be clearly plotted by the distribution of numerous early place-names in Mid- and East Lothian, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire, such as *Haddington*, *Whittingehame*, *Coldingham*, *Mersington* and *Oxnam*, but it is very striking that there is nothing of the sort to be found in Peeblesshire. The probable inference is that the Angles cannot have settled in the county in any strength before the 9th century, if then.³ In spite of the geographical fact that the upper Tweed valley is merely an extension of the lower, and that one of its back doors opened on Midlothian via West Linton, it looks very much as if the Angles had occupied physically at this time only the open country of the lower Tweed and Teviot below Melrose and Hawick, and that few had really penetrated the agriculturally unattractive upper Tweed region or the West Linton area, supported as these may have been by the powerful Cumbric state of Strathclyde just west of the Biggar-Drumelzier gap. A close parallel may be seen in the Welsh border country, where the Mercians settled the plain right up to the foot of the Welsh mountains but did not penetrate the, to them unattractive, mountainous upper valleys of the Dee, Severn, Wye, etc., in spite of the fact that they are geographically westward extensions from the plain. These too were supported from behind by British states to the west.

The subsequent history of the region down to the Norman period may be thought to have consisted of three phases. Down to the end of the 9th century Northumbria evidently consolidated its power south of the Forth, so that only Strathclyde retained its independence, and Peeblesshire must have been within the Northumbrian sphere of control if not of settlement. The second phase begins with the Northumbrian collapse brought about by the Scandinavian occupations of parts of Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland, in the latter half of the 9th century. As a result of this collapse it appears that Strathclyde was subsequently able to extend

¹ *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, Nos. 65 and 174.

² See "Edinburgh and the Anglian Occupation of Lothian", in *The Anglo-Saxons* (ed. P. Clemoes), 35 ff.

³ The Commission is much indebted to Dr. W. Nicolaisen of the Scottish Place-Name Survey of the School of Scottish Studies (Edinburgh University) for some valuable information on the early English place-names of south-east Scotland. See also his article "Celts and Anglo-Saxons in the Scottish Border Counties" in *Scottish Studies*, viii (1964), pp. 141 ff.

itself southwards right through north-west Northumbria and past Carlisle to Cumberland, probably near the beginning of the 10th century. By about 960 the Northumbrians had had to abandon Lothian as far east as Edinburgh and Inveresk to the Gaelic Scots, and in 975 they were obliged to cede to the Scots the whole of what was still left them in southern Scotland as far as the Tweed—a cession which was permanently confirmed at the defeat of Carham in 1016 or 1018.

The position of Peeblesshire in all this is unclear. If the Angles had scarcely settled the region by the 9th-10th centuries, as the place-names suggest, they are not likely to have done so in force during the second phase, and it seems probable that, like Dumfriesshire and parts of Cumberland, the county fell wholly under the control of Strathclyde at this time and that the Brittonic character of the population was therefore fortified. That this really happened, and that the county did not form part of the region ceded to the Scots, seems to be suggested by the fact that when we first see a clear picture of the diocesan organisation Peeblesshire was part of the bishopric of Glasgow, not of that of St. Andrews which had inherited the remnant of the English diocese of Lindisfarne (later Durham) in south-east Scotland.

Nevertheless Peeblesshire must have been undergoing a considerable Gaelicisation, so far as a class of landowning overlords was concerned, already in the later part of the second phase. Gaelic influences would penetrate south from Midlothian from about 960; moreover they would come from the west too, for Strathclyde itself was under Gaelic control during the middle of the 10th century and was eventually more or less integrated into the Gaelic kingdom of "Scotland" early in the 11th. As a result, southern Scotland must have been settled in the 10th-11th centuries by an influx of Gaelic-speaking colonists to whom lands were granted, as appears from the considerable number of Gaelic place-names, notably those of land-holdings, throughout the region (Peeblesshire has more than twice as many Gaelic names as Cumbric), though they are distinctly less common in Berwickshire and Roxburghshire. Good examples in Peeblesshire are Romanno, Garvald, Fingland, and the various Kips; respectively *Rath Manach* "the Rath of the Monks", *Garbhallt* "the Rough Dingle", *Finnghlenn* "the Fair Glen", and *Cep* "the Block".

The third phase is only beginning at the end of the Dark Ages. Both Cumbric and Gaelic eventually died out throughout southern Scotland, and this was due ultimately to a revival and spread of the English element, which was fortified and encouraged as a consequence of the policy of the sons of Malcolm III and Queen Margaret, notably David I. The whole situation is neatly summarised by the history of the names for Eddleston. At first this was the Cumbric *Penteiacob* or *Peniacob*; by the 12th century it was called *Gillemorestun*, and *Peniacob* is then said to have been its name "formerly" and "long ago". The implication is that it had become the property of a Gaelic overlord called Gille Moire ("the Servant of St. Mary"), and that the local population therefore called it "Gille Moire's *tun*"; also that that population itself was English-speaking. Then, at some time before 1189, it was granted to one Edulf son of Utred, both English names, and was therefore re-named "Edulf's *tun*". Here are Cumbric, Gaelic, and "Inglis" names in due chronological order, and the total omission of early Anglian is significant and symbolical. "Edulf's *tun*" is demonstrably a late 12th-century name, and the fact is that none of the other early English names in the county, such as Edston, Wormiston, etc., need necessarily be any older than the 11th-12th centuries. A list of personal names of certain

people living round Peebles about 1200¹ contains not only English but also a number of Gaelic ones, such as *Gille Mihhel*, *Patricius*, *Gille Crist*, etc. Moreover, there are a few with the element *Cos-* prefixed to those of saints, such as *Cosmungho* and *Cospatricius*. This is the Cumbric word *gwas* "servant", used in exactly the same way as *gille*, but it is notable that except for Mungo the saints are those of the Hiberno-Anglian church. It seems that the Britons of Peeblesshire and their language were by now nothing but a memory.

The conclusion appears to be that the population of the county was predominantly British, and Cumbric-speaking, without any considerable Anglian intermixture, until perhaps about the late 10th century, though it had no doubt been under Northumbrian suzerainty since the middle of the 7th; that from the later part of the 10th century it began to undergo an increasing Gaelicisation; that this was countered by an ever-growing Anglicisation from the later 11th and specially in the 12th century and thereafter; that Cumbric was very likely wholly obliterated by the combination of these two influences in the 11th century; but that Gaelic may have continued to be heard there even as late as the 13th century.

3. MEDIEVAL AND LATER LANDHOLDERS²

(i) *The Crown*. In early medieval times the Scottish Crown possessed considerable interests in Peeblesshire, principally in the eastern part of the county. Apart from the royal castle of Peebles and the adjacent burgh, which are on record by the middle of the 12th century (cf. No. 523), the county incorporated an extensive area of royal demesne, comprising the greater part of the present parishes of Innerleithen and Traquair. Traquair itself, a royal manor, was an occasional residence of Scottish kings during the 12th and 13th centuries and the seat of an early sheriffdom. These lands were erected into a royal "forest" in the 12th century, becoming part of the larger unit sometimes described as the Forest of Selkirk, Ettrick and Traquair; they were thus brought under forest law and a forest administration designed to preserve them as hunting-grounds for the King. The greater part of the parish of Innerleithen was granted to the monastery of Newbattle by Alexander II in 1241, and Traquair appears to have been alienated before the end of the 14th century, but the remaining area of royal demesne continued to form part of the Forest of Ettrick until the 16th century when the introduction of feu-farm tenures brought an end to royal control over the area as a Forest. A detailed account of the administrative organisation of the Forest, together with a map showing the distribution of the various forest-steads, will be found in the Commission's *Inventory of Selkirkshire*.³

(ii) *The Church*. The only medieval monastic foundation in Peeblesshire was the Cross Kirk, Peebles (No. 480), which was founded by Alexander III following the discovery of a "magnificent and venerable" cross at Peebles in 1261. The church first appears on record in 1296, when Friar Thomas, master of the house of the Holy Rood of Peebles, swore fealty to Edward I at Berwick.⁴ At first the foundation seems to have been non-conventual, comprising a chapel served either by a secular priest, or, more usually, by a friar or friars. These chaplains were responsible for the safe keeping of the cross, which soon began to draw large numbers of

¹ *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (Bannatyne Club), i, 89.

³ *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, pp. 4 ff. and Fig. 3.

² Except where otherwise stated the material in this section is derived from J. W. Buchan's *History of Peeblesshire*.

⁴ *C.D.S.*, ii, No. 823, p. 212.

pilgrims. In view of the later history of the house it may be assumed that the friars were members of the Order of Trinitarians, although they are not so described until the middle of the 15th century.¹ At first a yearly payment appears to have been made to the keeper of the Holy Cross from Crown revenues,² but in the middle of the 15th century, when more information becomes available, payments were being made by the bailies and community of Peebles, who evidently controlled the benefice at this period.³ Considerable light is thrown upon the administration of the Cross Kirk by a petition presented to the Pope by the bailies and inhabitants of Peebles in 1463. The petition related that "at a time beyond the memory of man a certain piece of the true Cross of our Lord was miraculously translated from beyond the seas to the chapel of the Holy Cross near the said town of Pebelys, and that thenceforward the said bailies and inhabitants caused the said relic to be honourably preserved with the greatest devotion, sometimes by a secular priest, sometimes by a Trinitarian friar, removable at their pleasure, who had the custody of the said relic and the necklaces, jewels and treasures kept in the said chapel; that for the last fifteen years some of the friars of the said order have, by leave of the said bailies and inhabitants, governed the chapel, but that lately the bailies and inhabitants (perceiving that, as was manifest, on account of the neglect of the said friars, the said relic, necklaces and jewels were often diminished, and that a certain part of the relic had been cut off, and that it was feared that it might be stolen by the said friars and carried away to other parts) expelled the said friars".⁴ The Pope confirmed this action of the burgh and ordered that the chapel should be erected into a perpetual benefice for a secular priest or clerk; the bailies and inhabitants of Peebles were to have the rights of patronage and presentation.

Shortly afterwards, however, further and more drastic changes were made in the constitution of the house, which in 1474 was erected into a conventual monastery of the Trinitarian Order by James III, the Trinitarian house of Berwick being annexed to it for this purpose.⁵ Previously the church seems to have been sparsely endowed, but after it was raised to conventual status it began to receive further grants of land and revenues, including property in the burgh and parish of Peebles, while two more Trinitarian houses, Dunbar and Houston, with their East Lothian estates, were annexed to it before the middle of the 16th century.⁶ The community was dispersed in about 1561 and the church taken over for parochial use; the lands formerly belonging to the monastery passed to the Hays of Yester in 1624.⁷

The only other religious house in the county was St. Leonard's Hospital (No. 482), situated at Eshiels, about two miles east of Peebles. This was a small and relatively unimportant foundation possessing a little property at Eshiels, together with a few houses within the burgh.⁸ These properties seem to have passed to the Hays of Smithfield even before the hospital was secularised at about the end of the 16th century, and they formed part of the Smithfield estate until 1729.

In addition to the lands held by the two religious houses founded within the county, the Church also possessed extensive territorial rights in Peeblesshire as a result of grants made to

¹ Renwick, R., *Aisle and Monastery: St. Mary of Geddes Aisle in the Parish Church of Peebles; and the Church and Monastery of the Holy Cross of Peebles*, 28, quoting Nat. Lib. of Scot. MS. 29.4.2. (Hutton Collection), vol. iii, pt. 2.

² *Exch. Rolls*, i (1264-1359), 71, 353, 517.

³ *Peebles Chrs.*, 115 f., 148.

⁴ *C.P.L.*, xii (1458-71), 168 ff.

⁵ Renwick, *op. cit.*, 71 ff., quoting Nat. Lib. of Scot. MS. 29.4.2. (Hutton Collection), vol. iii, pt. 2; cf. also *C.P.L.*, xiii (1471-84), pt. 2, 491.

⁶ Renwick, *op. cit.*, 32 ff.; Easson, *Religious Houses*, 91 f.

⁷ *R.M.S.*, viii (1620-33), No. 570.

⁸ Renwick, R., *Peebles: Burgh and Parish in Early History*, 100.

the Cistercian monastery of Newbattle and to the bishopric of Glasgow. As already noted, Alexander II gave the valley of the Leithen Water to the monks of Newbattle in 1241, the monastery retaining these lands until the Reformation, when they passed to the Ker family. Newbattle also received grants of land in the neighbourhood of Romanno during the 12th and early 13th centuries, and at one time held nearly the whole of the northern portion of the parish of Newlands. At the time of Earl David's inquisition of about 1120 the vill of Penteiacob, or Eddleston, was already included among the possessions of the see of Glasgow. This property, which comprised a considerable area of land on the east side of the Eddleston Water, was erected into the barony of White Barony, or Eddleston, before 1369, and was not alienated until towards the end of the 16th century, after which it soon passed into the possession of the neighbouring proprietors, the Murrays of Blackbarony. The manor of Stobo, too, was in the hands of the bishops of Glasgow by the beginning of the 12th century, and remained in their keeping throughout the medieval period, passing in the 17th century to the Murrays of Halmyre and Stanhope.

(iii) *The Great Families.* Although few Peeblesshire families of the early medieval period have any recorded history, some mention should be made of the Frasers of Oliver, who were established in Upper Tweeddale by about the beginning of the 13th century, when Oliver Castle (No. 521) first comes on record. The family rapidly rose to prominence within the county and were frequent, if not hereditary, holders of the sheriffdom, and proprietors of the greater part of the present parish of Tweedsmuir, as well as of the lands of Jedderfield, later known as Neidpath. The male line of the family terminated abruptly with the capture and execution of Sir Simon Fraser, a supporter of Bruce, in 1307, and the marriage of Mary Fraser to Sir Gilbert de Haya of Locherworth brought the Neidpath estates, and part of the lands of Oliver, to a family who were already Peeblesshire landowners in a small way, and were to become increasingly prominent within the county during the later Middle Ages.

The territorial designation of the Hayas, or Hays, derived from their Midlothian property of Locherworth, later known as Borthwick, but with the marriage of Sir Thomas de Haya to an heiress of the Giffords of Yester in the later 14th century the family acquired an estate in East Lothian, and made this their principal residence, ultimately becoming known as the Hays of Yester. In Peeblesshire, the Hays had already established themselves as hereditary sheriffs by about the end of the 14th century, and had erected a suitably imposing tower-house (No. 519) on their Jedderfield estate, about a mile above Peebles. During the course of the next three centuries the family steadily extended its rights and possessions within the county, particularly in the parishes of Tweedsmuir and Peebles, and when John, 8th Lord Hay of Yester, received an earldom in 1646 he took as his designation the title of Earl of Tweeddale. The family severed its connection with the county in 1686 when the 2nd Earl of Tweeddale, an important figure in Restoration politics and the originator of a considerable scheme of improvements at Neidpath Castle (cf. No. 519), was compelled by financial embarrassment to sell the whole of his Peeblesshire estates. These properties were purchased by the 1st Duke of Queensberry, and ultimately passed by descent to the Earls of Wemyss and March.

Among the cadet branches of the Hays of Yester the most notable Peeblesshire representatives were the families of Smithfield and Haystoun. In 1502 John Hay, second son of John, 2nd Lord Yester, acquired part of the lands of Smithfield, now known as Venlaw, on the north

side of the burgh of Peebles. The family property was considerably extended during the 16th century, ultimately including, among other possessions, the lands formerly belonging to St. Leonard's Hospital at Eshiels. In 1635 James Hay of Smithfield, who had been a member of James VI's household in London, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. Thereafter he fell heavily into debt, leaving a burdened inheritance to his successor, and the estate was broken up during the second half of the 17th century, some of the property passing to the Hays of Haystoun; in the absence of male heirs the baronetcy became dormant. Andrew Hay, Writer to the Signet, the founder of the Haystoun line, was a grandson of John Hay, 1st of Smithfield; he acquired the lands of Henderstoun, about a mile south of Peebles, and re-named them Haystoun. These lands, together with some neighbouring properties, were erected into a barony in 1643, but the estate went on expanding during the time of John Hay, 2nd of Haystoun, who was also responsible for carrying out alterations to the mansion-house (No. 563). The family continued to prosper during the 18th and 19th centuries, and in 1805 a successful claim to the dormant baronetcy of Smithfield was made by James Hay, whose direct descendant, the present holder of the title, now resides at Haystoun.

The most notable family in the eastern sector of the county were the Stewarts (or Stuarts) of Traquair whose progenitor, James Stewart, a son of the 1st Earl of Buchan, received a grant of the property from his father in 1492. During the 16th century the family played little part in national affairs and their domestic history was uneventful, but they quickly rose to prominence during the reign of Charles I. John, 7th of Traquair, an active supporter of the Crown, was created Earl of Traquair in 1633 and became Lord High Treasurer of Scotland three years later; his later political career was less successful, however, and he died in poverty. The 2nd Earl made a Catholic marriage and thereafter the family maintained their allegiance to the Roman church despite sporadic persecution, which culminated in the sacking of Traquair House in 1688 (cf. p. 322). Their strong Jacobite sympathies brought further difficulties upon them during the 18th century and the later Earls lived for the most part in retirement, either upon their estates or abroad. On the death of the 8th and last Earl in 1861 the estate passed to the Maxwells of Terregles who assumed the name of Stuart by virtue of their descent from Charles, 4th Earl of Traquair.

The Peeblesshire connections of the Douglasses of Morton seem to have originated in the early 14th century when they acquired rights and property in the parish of West Linton. Their original holding was consolidated and extended by grants of lands in other parts of the county, and in 1383 the West Linton properties, together with the lands of Newlands, Kirkurd and Lochurd, were erected into a free regality in favour of Sir James Douglas, 1st Lord Dalkeith, whose grandson was created Earl of Morton in 1458. The most notable member of the family was James, 4th Earl of Morton, the builder of Drochil Castle (No. 498), who was successively Chancellor, Regent and Lord High Admiral of Scotland before his sudden downfall, and subsequent execution and attainder on a charge of high treason in 1581. After the reversion of the attainder in 1586 the earldom passed to another branch of the Douglasses, and the family fortunes were temporarily restored by William, 7th Earl of Morton, a staunch supporter of James VI and Charles I and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland from 1630 to 1636. In 1631 this Earl sold all his Peeblesshire estates to Sir John Stewart, afterwards 1st Earl of Traquair, who eventually succeeded Morton in the office of Treasurer.

Another important family were the Murrays of Blackbarony, who were descended from the Murrays of Falahill, Selkirkshire. John Murray was in possession of lands in the parish of Eddleston by 1506, and the estate was considerably enlarged by his two immediate successors who, between them, held Blackbarony for more than a century; the fourth laird, Archibald Murray, obtained a baronetcy of Nova Scotia in 1628. The family reached the height of its power and influence during the time of Sir Alexander Murray, laird from 1700 to 1742, who could reckon himself the proprietor of almost the entire parish of Eddleston; he it was who remodelled the old tower-house of Darnhall, giving it more of the character of a quiet country-seat (cf. No. 547). In 1771 the estate passed under entail to a cadet branch of the family, the Murrays of Elibank, who held it until comparatively recent years. Among other but more distantly related branches of the family that flourished in Peeblesshire mention may be made of the Murrays of Romanno, of Halmyre and of Stanhope.

Another family having branches in different parts of the county were the Tweedies, who were established at Drumelzier by the early years of the 14th century. They soon became prominent throughout Upper Tweeddale, and during the 16th century the Tweedies of Drumelzier and their kinsmen of Oliver, Fruid, Wrae and Dreva, were notorious both for their mutual disputes and for their bitter and long-standing feuds with neighbouring families such as the Flemings and the Veitches. The Drumelzier branch, the most troublesome of all, did not long survive the pacification of the Borders during the reign of James VI and, falling into debt, were compelled to part with their estates, most of which passed to the Hays of Yester and Neidpath. The Tweedies of Fruid, Wrae and Dreva disappeared at about the same time, only the Oliver branch of the family retaining its position up to the present century.

Brief accounts of other well-known Peeblesshire families such as the Burnets of Barns and the Naesmyths of Posso, whose history cannot be mentioned in detail here, will be found in the appropriate sections of the text. Special reference should, however, be made to the Pennecuiks of Romanno, who, although established in Peeblesshire for barely more than a generation, nevertheless furnished the county with its earliest published descriptive record in Dr. Alexander Pennecuik's *Geographical, Historical Description of the Shire of Tweeddale*, which appeared in 1715.

4. BURGHS

(i) *Peebles*. Peebles is known to have been a royal burgh in 1152-3, when David I assigned a rent from the *firma burgi* to the chapel of the castle (cf. No. 523), but there is ample evidence to indicate the existence of an organised settlement at Peebles before the 12th century. The discovery in 1261 of an Early Christian monument on the site now occupied by the Cross Kirk (cf. No. 480) is not without significance. Moreover, the medieval parish-church of St. Andrew, like the Cross Kirk itself, lay not within the royal burgh, but on the north side of the Eddleston Water, within the area that has been known as the "old town" since at least as early as the end of the 15th century, when documentary evidence first becomes available. It is uncertain when St. Andrew's Church was founded and it comes on record only in 1195 (cf. No. 481), but the location of the church indicates clearly enough that it antedates the royal burgh.

Indeed, the burgh, with its adjacent royal castle occupying a defensive position on high ground at the confluence of the River Tweed and the Eddleston Water, bears all the marks of

being a new foundation and may probably be ascribed to David I, at the end of whose reign it first appears in the records. After the erection of the new royal burgh the earlier settlement on the other side of the Eddleston Water would in course of time come to be known as the "old town", but it remained a place of some importance, for its two churches in turn served both burgh and parish until the end of the 18th century.¹ A close parallel to the early history of Peebles occurs at Selkirk, where a *vetus villa* lying close to the River Ettrick was superseded in or after the 12th century by a burgh situated beside a royal castle to which it evidently owed its origin.²

The later development of Peebles is set out in considerable detail in J. W. Buchan's *History of Peeblesshire*, and for the purposes of this *Inventory* it will be sufficient simply to draw attention to some of the principal factors in the town's history; the topographical development of the burgh is discussed under No. 539.

Peebles never became a place of any great political importance. Although a royal burgh and the head town of a sheriffdom by the 12th century, Peebles was not a site of great strategical significance and its royal castle (No. 523), after playing a very minor part in the Wars of Independence, disappeared during the 14th century. Nevertheless, the town was not sufficiently secluded to escape periodic visitations from beyond the Border, being burnt by English armies on at least three occasions between the end of the 14th century and the middle of the 16th century. Lacking effective protection from the castle, the town had to rely on its own defences, which at first comprised no more than the continuous "heid dykes" of the burgess tofts, punctuated by fortified gateways or "ports", but which from about 1574 until about the middle of the 18th century comprised a properly designed town-wall (No. 544). The upkeep of these defences, together with the maintenance of the town's three main bridges, one over the Tweed (No. 630) and two over the Eddleston Water, made continual demands upon the slender financial resources of the burgh.

Occasional royal visits to Peebles are on record from the 12th century onwards, for the burgh lay close to the favoured hunting-grounds of Ettrick Forest. Such visits are known to have been particularly frequent in the 16th century, when hunting excursions were often combined with punitive expeditions designed to put down lawlessness and disorder in neighbouring parts of the Borders, while at the same period the town sometimes served as a mustering point for armies preparing to meet English raids. The Union of the Crowns and the pacification of the Borders gave the burgh at least some respite from the constant threat of invasion, although a detachment of Cromwell's army occupied the town for some months during the Civil War, and a small body of Highlanders encamped there in 1745.

Almost nothing is known about trade in medieval Peebles, but the burgh's charters of privileges contained the usual clauses stipulating a certain number of annual fairs together with a weekly market. The shrine at the Cross Kirk must, however, have been a useful source of revenue to the burgh, being "lang syne verie celebrate throuch frequent and oft peregrinatione";³ pilgrimages, in fact, continued until the early 17th century (cf. No. 480). Such trade as there may have been was probably centred upon the traditional Tweeddale products of

¹ The burgh also contained a chapel, founded in the third quarter of the 14th century and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, but this appears to have gone out of ecclesiastical use at the Reformation. *Peebles Chrs.*, 8; Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, ii, 187.

² *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, p. 11.

³ Bishop Leslie, *The Historie of Scotland* (1578), S.T.S. ed., i, 19.

wool and cloth, carried from Peebles to Edinburgh, Leith, Berwick, and other centres by pack-horse, as was the wool from the king's sheep in Ettrick Forest in the 16th century.¹ Halyburton's Ledger of 1492-1503 records the export of a type of cloth, known as "Peebles white", to Antwerp where it was to be dyed red.² But the surviving records certainly do not suggest that the burgh enjoyed any great prosperity as a trading centre, and when the first detailed report becomes available at the end of the 17th century it is stated that "they have no forraigne trade, and that ther inland trade is verrie mean and inconsiderable".³ The only incorporated trade was that of the weavers, who received a seal of cause in 1563, but the crafts of cordiners, tailors, hammermen, whipmen and men-servants were also granted certain privileges during the 17th and 18th centuries.

In 1572 "Peblis toвне" was represented at a weapon-showing by 140 men,⁴ while about forty years later the stent rolls enumerate 133 householders;⁵ Buchan's suggestion that the total population of the burgh at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries numbered "perhaps about 1000"⁶ is thus unlikely to be an over-estimate. Nor did the town expand much in the 17th and 18th centuries, although the author of the *Statistical Account*, writing in 1794, was able to report that "woolen, linen, and cotton weavers are making greater exertions, and larger houses are built for them," and to note the recent establishment of a lint mill and of a distillery nearby.⁷ At that time the population of the old and new towns together numbered 1480, and by 1830 it had risen only to 2100;⁸ five years later the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations reported that "Peebles is an inland town, and not distinguished for any trade or manufacture. It is not increasing in population".⁹ In the second half of the 19th century, however, the successful establishment of the woollen industry brought a new prosperity to the town, and in a period of fairly rapid expansion the population more than doubled itself in half a century. At the same time communications were improved by the advent of the railway and the town began to attract attention as a health resort, a hydropathic establishment being opened in 1878.

(ii) *Innerleithen*. Innerleithen, the only other burgh in the county, began to develop as a centre of textile manufacture at the end of the 18th century, the initial impetus being provided by Alexander Brodie, a wealthy London iron-master, who established a woollen factory (No. 588) there in 1788-90 "from the patriotic purpose of promoting a spirit of industry in the vicinity of the place which gave him birth".¹⁰ At about the same time the medicinal properties of the local mineral springs began to acquire some celebrity, and their popularity was enhanced by the identification of Innerleithen as the setting of Sir Walter Scott's novel *St. Ronan's Well*, published in 1827. With the introduction of steam power in the second quarter of the 19th century the textile industry expanded, and a number of new factories were erected (cf. No. 589); the village had by now far outgrown its original nucleus in the vicinity of the parish church, and with an increasing population and developing manufactures a successful application for burgh status was made in 1868.¹¹

¹ *T.A.*, vi (1531-8), 261.

² *Ledger of Andrew Halyburton*, 1492-1503, lxxii and 275.

³ *Register containeing The State and Condition of Every Burgh within the Kingdome of Scotland, in the year 1692*, in *Miscellany of The Scottish Burgh Records Society* (1881), 126 ff.

⁴ *Peebles Chrs.*, 339 ff.

⁵ Renwick, R., *The Burgh of Peebles: Gleanings from its Records*, 1604-52 (2nd ed., 1912), 27 f.

⁶ Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, ii, 32.

⁷ *Stat. Acct.*, xii, 1 ff.

⁸ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 12.

⁹ *Reports of Commissioners on Municipal Corporations*, xxiii (1835-6), Local Reports, part II, 293.

¹⁰ *Stat. Acct.*, xix (1797), 598.

¹¹ Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, ii, 424 ff.

PART II. THE MONUMENTS

I. THE MESOLITHIC PERIOD

THE evidence for Mesolithic occupation in Peeblesshire is confined to scattered surface finds of flint and chert implements, the principal find-spots being in the vicinities of Peebles and West Linton.¹ These artifacts belong to a predominantly microlithic industry, having affinities with the Sauveterrian of France, and comparable in some respects with the microlithic industries of northern England.² They represent small groups of nomadic hunters and fishers who penetrated into the basin of the River Tweed during the fifth and fourth millennia B.C. and made their way upstream as far as Drumelzier; from there they reached the valley of the River Clyde by way of the Biggar Gap.

2. THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD (FIG. 1)

The only monument in this Inventory that may be assigned to the Neolithic period is the Long Cairn on Harlaw Muir (No. 1). Although the cairn is now in a very ruinous condition, there is no trace of any internal chamber, and it may belong to the North British group of long cairns apparently without chambers.³ These range in distribution from the West Riding of Yorkshire, Cumberland and Northumberland, through Dumfriesshire, Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, to as far north as Aberdeenshire. Little is known about them, but what evidence there is suggests that they may be the equivalent, in stone, of the classic series of unchambered long barrows belonging to the Windmill Hill culture.

Only one small sherd of Neolithic pottery is recorded from the county; it is of Secondary Neolithic Peterborough ware and was found in a cist under a cairn (No. 14), in association with a Cord Zoned Beaker, a fragment of a second Beaker, a flint saw and thirteen flakes of flint and chert. Several dozen leaf-shaped flint arrowheads, and about ninety stone axes, are now in the collections of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, and the Peebles Museum. More than 60% of the flint and stone objects come from the vicinity of West Linton, but this is no doubt simply due to the fact that local antiquaries such as Adam Sim of Culter, who formed a large collection of relics from Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire during the middle of last century, tended to concentrate their attention upon that region.

3. THE BRONZE AGE (FIG. 1)

The arrival of the earliest peoples using copper or bronze at the beginning of the second millennium B.C. is marked by a radical change in burial practice, the Neolithic tradition of

¹ Lacaille, A. D., *The Stone Age in Scotland*, 161, fig. 58.

³ Piggott, S., *The Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles*, 270.

² *P.P.S.*, xxi (1955), 14.

collective burial being replaced by the custom of individual inhumation in a cist or grave, sometimes beneath a round cairn or barrow. These single-grave folk also introduced new types of pottery vessels, termed Beakers, while their skeletal remains exhibit pronounced physical differences from those of the earlier Neolithic peoples.

No Bronze Age settlements have so far been identified in Peeblesshire,¹ but more than one hundred round cairns and barrows are recorded in the Inventory; this figure does not include the group of small cairns on the North Muir (No. 70), which are thought to be the products of field clearance. The term "cairn" is here used to describe both cairns built exclusively of stones (e.g. Nos. 9, 10, 67) and those composed of a mixture of stones and earth (e.g. Nos. 26, 27, 33); the term "barrow" is reserved for earthen burial-mounds. It is unfortunate that so little scientific excavation has been done as yet in Scotland on Bronze Age cairns. The few examples however, that have been systematically examined in recent years, notably that on Cairnpapple Hill, West Lothian,² have revealed that the internal structure may be extremely complicated, and may reflect different phases of use extending over a long time-span.

Of the Peeblesshire cairns only one (No. 14) has been excavated.³ The earliest burial found under it was in a cist, and was accompanied by a Cord Zoned Beaker (Pl. 3A) and a sherd of Secondary Neolithic pottery. The association of Neolithic and Beaker wares is comparatively rare, and this instance confirms the generally accepted opinion that the makers of Cord Zoned Beakers were among the first of the Beaker peoples to reach Scotland from the Netherlands, probably at the beginning of the second millennium B.C. Subsequently secondary burials were inserted into the cairn, some accompanied by vessels of Cinerary Urn type which probably date to the latter half of the second millennium B.C. Thus the cairn may have been periodically in use for the best part of a thousand years. Apart from No. 14, cist burials have been found under seven cairns in Peeblesshire; two of the cists each contained a cremation in an urn accompanied by a dagger (Nos. 16 and 35), while cremations are recorded from three others (Nos. 27 and 34), and No. 13 yielded a stone axe-hammer.

One of the most interesting features of the distribution map (Fig. 1) is a chain of large cairns in the West Linton-Dolphinton area which appears to mark an important prehistoric route linking the Clyde valley with the estuary of the Forth. Leaving the Clyde at about its confluence with the Medwin Water, the route skirted the south-west end of the Pentland Hills where it is sign-posted by unpublished cairns at Newbigging, Stonypath and Easton in Lanarkshire. After entering Peeblesshire its line is continued west of Mendick Hill by the two cairns at Fernyhaugh (Nos. 16 and 17), the three on the North Muir (Nos. 46-48), and the two at West Linton (Nos. 11 and 37). Thenceforward the route probably followed the south-east edge of the Pentland Hills, aiming at the River North Esk, as is suggested by the cairns at Gourlaw, near Rosewell⁴ and at Mountmarle, near Roslin.⁵

Of the remaining cairns, thirteen are situated either in the Tweed valley or on hills immediately overlooking it, and several others occur in tributary valleys, notably that of the Meldon Burn. They are found on either side of the Biggar Gap and extending beyond it into the valley of the River Clyde.

¹ But see p. 23.

² *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxii (1947-8), 68 ff.

³ *Ibid.*, lxxv (1930-1), 363 ff.

⁴ *Inventory of Midlothian*, No. 146.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 147.

As regards their siting, twenty-one of the cairns stand in prominent positions on the tops of hills or ridges, all of them at heights of over 1000 ft. O.D. and, in two cases, of over 2000 ft. O.D. These hill-top cairns vary between 24 ft. and 45 ft. in diameter and are usually not more than 4 ft. in height; since most of them are sufficiently remote to have escaped the attention of stone-robbers, it seems likely that they were never appreciably higher than at the present time. It has often been suggested that barrows and cairns which are placed on skylines represent the burial-places of chieftains, and a possible instance of this is furnished by the cairn (No. 67) that stands on the summit of White Meldon. From this conspicuous position it overlooks seven other cairns (Nos. 24-27, 33 and 38) which are situated on good pastureland, and all within a radius of two miles. Such a compact group of burial sites makes it reasonable to suppose that their builders must have lived in the vicinity.

Thirty of the barrows approximate to the "saucer" type found at Whitfield, Roxburghshire;¹ they range from 9 ft. to 35 ft. in diameter and rise only 1 ft. 6 in. in maximum height. Although this type of barrow has not been excavated in Peeblesshire, it is probable that, as with the cairns, the earliest examples date to the first half of the second millennium B.C. The majority of them are surrounded by a shallow ditch up to 5 ft. in width and seldom more than a few inches in depth. In only four cases is a slight counterscarp bank visible. They survive now almost without exception on moderately high ground which has been undisturbed by subsequent cultivation. The slight nature of these barrows renders them particularly liable to destruction by the plough, and it is likely that many more have been completely obliterated in the areas of intensive agriculture.

Of the two examples of other types of barrows which were excavated by the Commission's officers, one (No. 4) may have been of Iron Age date (*infra*, pp. 30 f.). The other (No. 18) yielded no reliable evidence of date, but the central pit, in which small fragments of charcoal were found, might suggest an unaccompanied cremation of the Middle Bronze Age.

In addition to the cists already mentioned, about forty others were found just below ground surface without any kind of covering mound. There is a marked tendency for them to occur in groups close together, forming as it were small cemeteries (e.g. Nos. 71-3, 75-6, 87, 98), but only in a few cases is there any record of their contents. Two contained Beakers (Nos. 14 and 93), two yielded Food Vessels (Nos. 71 and 78), and unspecified "urns" are reported from three others. Several burials not in cists have also been recorded. Of these, No. 96 was a cremation accompanied by two bronze rings, and probably belongs to the Early Bronze Age, while the cremations in Cinerary Urns (Nos. 82 and 83) are dated to the second half of the second millennium. In six instances cists or burials have been found inserted into natural mounds, all situated near the River Tweed in the Rachan-Drumelzier area (Nos. 72, 79-81, 90, 98).

An important contribution has been made to our knowledge of the funerary monuments of the Middle Bronze Age by the recognition and excavation for the first time in Scotland of a particular type of monument for which the name "enclosed cremation cemetery" is used in this Inventory. The work done by the Commission in this particular field has been corroborated by excavation in Dumfriesshire,² and the results have been applied to the interpretation of

¹ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 259.

² *T.D.G.A.S.*, xlii (1965), 51 ff.

similar monuments in Perthshire.¹ Recently at least one monument of this class has also been discovered in Northumberland.

Nine enclosed cremation cemeteries are now known in Peeblesshire, and the first to be discovered (No. 109), near Tweedsmuir, was excavated by the Commission in 1961. Its chief characteristics consisted of a number of pits containing cremated remains and protected by a low covering of stones. The area occupied by the pits was enclosed within a low stony bank, 8 ft. in thickness, which formed a ring measuring 32 ft. in internal diameter. There were no grave goods. The archaeological evidence, however, was sufficient to link this site with a large group of comparable structures, dating to the Middle Bronze Age, which occur widely throughout the Highland Zone of England where examples are recorded from Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, West Yorkshire, North Wales, Cumberland, and Westmorland.² In Scotland they extend from Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire northwards as far as Perthshire. A valuable confirmation of the date suggested by the comparative archaeological material has been provided by radiocarbon measurements obtained from sites in both Peeblesshire and Dumfriesshire which range between about 1550 B.C. and 1300 B.C.

Cup-and-ring markings are represented only on the Hallyne slab (No. 100), but ring markings without cups occur on two other slabs (Nos. 14 and 101), the former of which came from the Drumelzier cairn mentioned above. The markings on this stone are unusually small and shallow, but similar markings are known from Traprain Law³ and from Harelawside, Berwickshire.⁴ Cup-and-ring markings have been reported from Soonhope,⁵ and plain cup-marks on the standing stone No. 104, and on a boulder near Castle Hill in the Manor valley,⁶ but all these markings are in fact of natural origin.

Nothing definite is known of the date or affinities of the ten standing stones. Three of them (Nos. 102-4) stand in isolation. The two stones on Sheriff Muir (No. 106) were originally accompanied by a number of smaller stones set at regular intervals in an arc extending eastwards,⁷ and their proximity to the two cairns (Nos. 57 and 58) may indicate some association. Again, at Tweedsmuir, the three stones described under No. 63 are only 80 ft. from the cairn recorded in the same article, while less than 200 yds. to the south there are two small stones (No. 105). The similarity between the Sheriff Muir and Tweedsmuir groups may not be fortuitous. In both cases a group of large stones, a cairn, and a setting of small stones are situated in close proximity, and, if the suggested association between the stones and the cairn is valid, the stones may be tentatively assigned to an early phase of the Bronze Age.

The stone circles (Nos. 107 and 108) probably belong to the Middle Bronze Age, but their cultural affinities are not known.

Lastly mention should be made of the group of structures for which the term "ring enclosure" is used in this Inventory. These structures were first described by Christison,⁸ who, while unable to assign to them a definite date or purpose, suggested that they were probably not sheepfolds as recorded on the early editions of the O.S. maps. His reasons for

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, xcvi (1961-2), 134 ff.

² *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. 71 (1961), 15 ff.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, lxix (1934-5), 135.

⁴ *H.B.N.C.*, xxvii (1929-31), 390, pl. xxi.

⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, xxxiii (1898-9), 365.

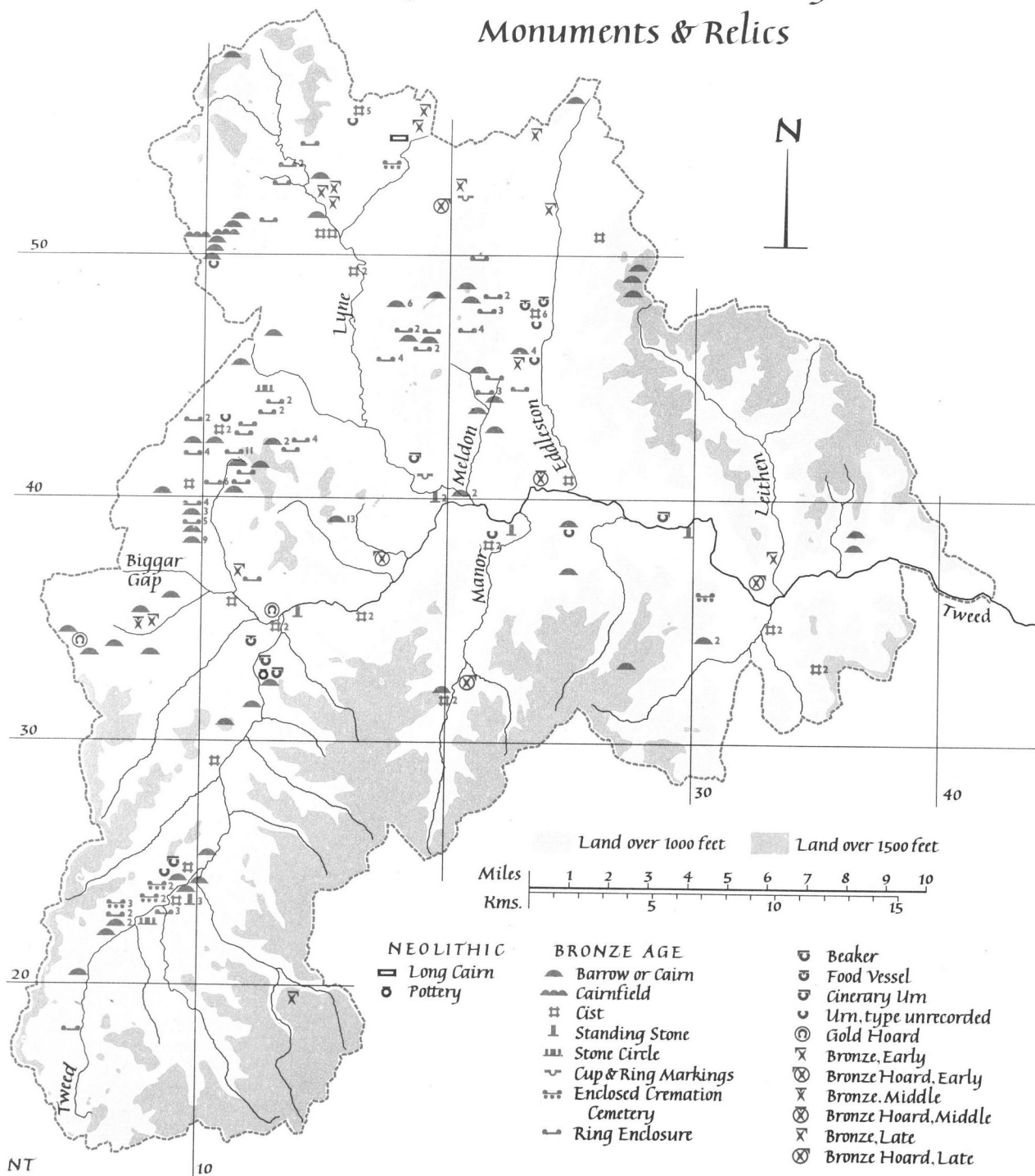
⁶ *Ibid.*, xxiii (1888-9), 141-2.

⁷ *Stat. Acct.*, iii (1792), 326.

⁸ *P.S.A.S.*, xxii (1887-8), 204 ff.

Fig. 1

Distribution Map of Neolithic & Bronze Age Monuments & Relics



this were the tendency for them to occur in groups, the general absence of entrances, and the fact that they are in several instances situated on marshy, low-lying ground. The survey work done in the preparation of this Inventory has confirmed Christison's suspicions, but excavation has produced disappointing results. Five out of the six examples that were completely or partially excavated by the Commission's staff yielded no relics whatsoever, but a small stone axe-head and a number of chert implements were recovered from the sixth example (No. 115, enclosure A). Slight though this evidence is, it at least suggests that these structures may date as far back as the Bronze Age. In Northumberland, where a similar enclosure has been excavated, the same absence of relics has been met.¹ As regards the structural evidence afforded by the excavations, the banks of the enclosures have been found in every case to be formed of heaped earth without turf or other revetting. In one case the bank was interrupted by a narrow entrance (No. 118), but two of the others had no entrance (No. 115, enclosure B; No. 117, east enclosure).

The lack of entrances in some cases, the earthen composition of the bank and their association with barrows in several cases (Nos. 115, 117, 128, 132, 133(i), 143) imply that these ring enclosures were not connected with sheep-rearing or agriculture; but only further excavation is likely to establish their date and purpose. In addition to the eighty-one examples recorded in Peeblesshire, others, as yet unpublished, are known from Roxburghshire, Lanarkshire, Midlothian, Northumberland and elsewhere; it is therefore clear that they are not simply a local phenomenon.

All the gold and bronze objects from Peeblesshire which date to the Early Bronze Age are unassociated surface finds. The only objects of gold are two identical lunulae from the farm of Southside, which is just within the county boundary although it has sometimes been attributed to Lanarkshire. Only three other lunulae are recorded in Scotland. The bronzes include two flat axes (one of them decorated), five flanged axes, two bronze rings of a type found elsewhere in Scotland in association with Beakers and Food Vessels,² and a halberd.³

The only bronze objects of Middle Bronze Age date are three palstaves, and three small fragments, possibly belonging to the blade of a knife, found at Horsburgh Castle (No. 83) in a Cinerary Urn together with a cremation.

The Late Bronze Age is represented only by the two hoards, from Horsehope and Laman-cha, and by a number of unassociated surface finds. The Horsehope hoard and the Hatton Knowe cauldron have recently been discussed⁴ and the whole content of the Scottish Late Bronze Age metalwork has been the subject of a special study.⁵ As a result of this work it is clear that the majority of the Late Bronze metalwork in Scotland, including the Peeblesshire material, dates from the late eighth to the sixth centuries B.C.

The following list contains all the pottery, as well as the gold and bronze objects, of the Bronze Age that have been found in the county.

¹ The Commissioners are indebted to Mr. George Jobey, D.S.O., M.A., F.S.A., for this information.

² Anderson, J., *Scotland in Pagan Times, The Bronze and Stone Ages*, (1886), 58; *Inventaria Archaeologica*, GB 27 but not with cremation as there stated.

³ This halberd, which is unpublished, has had a short iron haft riveted on to it.

⁴ Horsehope, *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxvii (1952-3), 175 ff.; Hatton Knowe, *The Antiquaries Journal*, xxxvii (1957), 178 ff.

⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, xciii (1959-60), 16 ff.

INTRODUCTION: THE BRONZE AGE

LIST OF POTTERY AND GOLD AND BRONZE OBJECTS OF THE BRONZE AGE FOUND IN PEEBLESSHIRE

The following abbreviations are used: HM—Hunterian Museum, Glasgow; NMA—National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh; PM—Peebles Museum.

NO.	OBJECT	LOCALITY AND REMARKS	REFERENCES	PRESERVED
1	Beakers (2)	Drumelzier (<i>One complete vessel</i> (Pl. 3A) <i>and sherd of another in cist in cairn</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxv (1930-1), 366, figs. 8 and 9B	NMA
2	Beaker	Oliver (Pl. 3B) (<i>Cist</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lviii (1923-4), 13, fig. 3	NMA
3	Food Vessel	Black Barony (Pl. 3C) (<i>Cist</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxiv (1929-30), 27, fig. 2	NMA
4	Food Vessel	Darnhall Mains (<i>Cist</i>)	<i>Ibid.</i> , 27, fig. 1	NMA
5	Food Vessel	Rachan (<i>Mound</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xvi (1881-2), 147	NMA
6	Cinerary Urn	Hamildean (<i>Flat grave, no cist</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxxxiii (1948-9), 231, pl. xxxvi, 5	PM
7	Cinerary Urn	Horsburgh Castle (Pl. 3D) (<i>Flat grave, no cist</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxix (1934-5), 262, fig. 1	NMA
8	Cinerary Urn	*Manor Water		NMA
9	Cinerary Urns (6)	Drumelzier (<i>Cist in cairn, sherds from cairn</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxv (1930-1), 368, figs. 9D and 10	NMA
10	"Urn"	Carlops	Pennecuik, <i>Works</i> , 122	Lost
11	"Urn"	Fernyhaugh (<i>Cairn</i>)	Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, Bk. 20, p. 25	Lost
12	"Urns"	Hatton Knowe (<i>Cairns</i>)	Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, Bk. 12, p. 54	Lost
13	"Urn"	King's Muir (<i>Cairn</i>)	<i>Stat. Acct.</i> , xii (1794), 15	Lost
14	"Urn"	Black Barony (<i>Cist</i>)	Ordnance Survey 6-in. sheet (1908 ed.), Peebles- shire, ix NW	Lost
15	"Urn"	Giant's Grave, Tweedsmuir (<i>Cist in cairn</i>)	<i>N.S.A.</i> , iii (Peeblesshire), 63	Lost
16	"Urn"	The Mount (<i>Cist</i>)	<i>Stat. Acct.</i> , x (1794), 186	Lost
17	"Urn"	Kirkton Manor Manse (<i>Cist</i>)	Buchan, <i>Peeblesshire</i> , iii, 538	Lost
18	Gold lunulae (2)	Southside (Pl. 2)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , vi (1864-6), 161	NMA
19	Gold armlets	Whinny Knowe (<i>Cist</i>)	<i>N.S.A.</i> , iii (Peeblesshire), 87	Lost

INTRODUCTION: THE BRONZE AGE

NO.	OBJECT	LOCALITY AND REMARKS	REFERENCES	PRESERVED
20	Flat axe	Harlawmuir	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxxiv (1899-1900), 435	NMA
21	Flat axe	The Lee, Innerleithen	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xlii (1907-8), 324	NMA
22	Flanged axe	*"Peeblesshire"	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xvi (1881-2), 146	NMA
23	Flanged axes (2)	*"near Peebles"	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxxii (1937-8), 175	NMA
24	Flanged axes (2)	Neidpath Castle	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , forthcoming	The Yorkshire Museum, York PM
25	Halberd	Lyne		
26	Rings (2)	Stobo	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , ii (1855-7), 272	Lost
27	Palstave	Aikbrae, Goseland Hill	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xvi (1881-2), 146	NMA
28	Socketed axe	Aikbrae, Goseland Hill	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xciii (1959-60), 71	NMA
29	Socketed axe	*Darnhall Moss	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA
30	Socketed axes (2)	Horsehope Craig	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA(1) PM (1)
31	Socketed axe	Lamancha	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA
32	Socketed axes (3)	Lamancha	<i>Ibid.</i>	Hull Museum
33	Socketed axe	West Linton	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA
34	Socketed axe	*"Peeblesshire"	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA
35	Socketed axe	*The Glack	Baird, <i>Annals of a Tweeddale Parish</i> (1924), 164	Lost
36	Socketed axe	Fala	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xciii (1959-60), 70	Lost
37	Sword	Auchencorth (Pl. 4B)	<i>Ibid.</i> , 85	NMA
38	Sword	Leadburn (Pl. 4B)	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA
39	Sword	*"near Peebles"	<i>Ibid.</i>	Lost
40	Armlets	Caerlee	<i>Ibid.</i> , 90	Lost
41	Cauldron	Hatton Knowe (Pl. 4A)	<i>Ibid.</i> , 88	NMA
42	Shield Boss	West Linton	<i>P.P.S.</i> , xxviii (1962), 170	HM
43	Spearhead	Broughton School	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xciii (1959-60), 79	NMA
44	Spearhead	Castlecraig	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA
45	Spearhead	West Linton	<i>Ibid.</i>	NMA

INTRODUCTION: THE EARLY IRON AGE

NO.	OBJECT	LOCALITY AND REMARKS	REFERENCES	PRESERVED
46	Spearhead	Carlavin Hill	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xciii (1959-60), 79	St. Albans Museum
47	?Dagger	King's Muir (<i>Cairn with No. 13</i>)	<i>Stat. Acct.</i> , xii (1794), 15	Lost
48	?Dagger	Fernyhaugh (<i>Cairn with No. 11</i>)	Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, Bk. 20, p. 25	Lost
49	?Knife	Horsburgh Castle (<i>with No. 7</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxix (1934-5), 262	NMA
50	Cart Mountings and Harness Rings	Horsehope Craig (<i>with No. 30</i>)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxxxvii (1952-3), 175	PM

* Not included in the distribution map (Fig. 1) as their provenance is not known with sufficient accuracy.

4. THE EARLY IRON AGE (FIGS. 2 & 3)

(i) INTRODUCTORY

The modern county of Peebles forms the central part of Region 34 in the Tyne-Forth Province of Early Iron Age Britain.¹ In Peeblesshire, as in the rest of northern Britain, the archaeological evidence for the Early Iron Age consists almost exclusively of the remains of habitations of different kinds, and the recording of these structures by the Commission provides virtually all the material upon which an evaluation of the local Early Iron Age can be based. The absence of distinctive pottery and of metalwork is typical of northern pastoralist communities, and precludes the possibility of identifying the various cultural components present among the succession of Celtic-speaking immigrants who augmented the population of the district during the 400 years or so before the arrival of the Romans in the late 1st century A.D.

The addition of the Peeblesshire monuments to those already recorded in the Inventories of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire forms an important extension of the area in which Early Iron Age habitations have been planned and described in recent years. The survey has been supplemented by the excavation of several monuments, including an unenclosed platform settlement (No. 151), a palisaded homestead (No. 197), an embanked palisaded settlement (No. 199), a hill-fort with a secondary settlement of stone-walled houses (No. 286), a dun (No. 338) and a scooped settlement (No. 352). The investigation of a medieval township (No. 517) shed some incidental light on a hill-fort (No. 302) which occupies the same site, while excavations carried out more than a quarter of a century ago in a settlement (No. 232), and in a hill-fort overlain by a secondary settlement (No. 271), also contributed useful information. At the same time a preliminary examination of the Early Iron Age monuments in the neighbouring part of Lanarkshire has provided evidence of a cultural extension into that area from Peeblesshire.

The Early Iron Age monuments are divided into seven classes, according to their structural characteristics, and the distribution of the various classes is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. It is

¹ *Antiquity*, xxxvi (1962), 24 ff.

likely that a number of other Early Iron Age monuments are included amongst the miscellaneous earthworks and enclosures (Nos. 417-466), but the dates of these works can only be determined by excavation.

Before the monuments are discussed, a digression is necessary to describe the types of timber houses that are associated with many of them. As far as is known, all the dwellings built in southern Scotland and northern England during the pre-Roman Iron Age were more or less circular on plan, and excavation has revealed at least four types of timber houses. As surface traces of such houses are often visible in the homesteads, settlements and hill-forts described in the body of the Inventory, it will be convenient to summarise the evidence here.

The simplest kind of house was supported on a ring of posts set in individual post-holes, and consequently houses of this type never appear on the surface. House I at West Plean (Stirlingshire),¹ and the earliest house at West Brandon (County Durham),² are typical representatives of this class. Each has a central post-hole, and in both cases the ring of post-holes measures about 22 ft. in diameter. It is possible that such houses existed in some of the apparently empty palisaded or walled enclosures, but their presence can only be detected by excavation. The house uncovered in the palisaded homestead on Glenachan Rig (No. 197) was exactly similar to the two cited, except that it was surrounded by a shallow depression. The earliest house at Harehope (No. 199), which had a ring of posts but no central member, is presumably a variant form.

The majority of the timber houses that can be recognised from surface traces belong to the so-called "ring-ditch" and "ring-groove" types.³ The ring-ditch house appears on the surface as a shallow annular or penannular ditch, enclosing an area about 30 ft. in diameter: the width of the ditch is not uniform but may average about 6 ft. The most recent excavation of a house of this kind, at High Knowes (Northumberland),⁴ revealed a ring of post-holes in the interior near the inner lip of the ditch, and a ring of small post-holes, indicating the position of the wall of the house, on the outer lip of the ditch. A few earthfast stones which are visible on the outer lip of the ring-ditch house in the palisaded homestead on South Hill Head (No. 205) presumably represent part of the packing of such a wall.

The ring-groove house appears on the surface in the form of a shallow annular or penannular depression, much narrower than the ring-ditch. This is sometimes accompanied, at a distance of some 4 ft. inside it, by a similar groove; and in some cases a circular depression or a crescentic scarp, situated in the central area, shows where the floor has been levelled. Houses of this kind were first excavated at Hayhope Knowe (Roxburghshire).⁵ If a ring-groove house is on a considerable slope, the crescentic scarp in the interior is likely to be deep, and only a segment of the groove may be visible on the surface, lying a short distance above the upper limit of the scarp.

While there exist many well-defined examples of both ring-ditch and ring-groove houses, in some cases the state of the vegetation and the effects of weathering render identification uncertain.

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxix (1955-6), 227 ff., 251.

² *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xl (1962), 1 ff.

³ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, p. 19.

⁴ *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xl (1962), 34.

⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxiii (1948-9), 45 ff.

The fourth kind of timber house is larger and more substantial than those already described. If the outer wall was set in a continuous bedding-trench—as in the case of West Plean II,¹ Harehope III (No. 199), and West Brandon²—the trench may be visible before excavation; and the large ring-groove houses in the palisaded homesteads at White Knowe (No. 208) and Gray Coat³ may therefore belong to this category. In other cases, however, the wall-timbers of houses of advanced design, such as West Brandon A, were erected in individual post-holes, and no surface remains can be seen.

Of the four hundred or so Early Iron Age house sites recorded in the Inventory, one hundred and thirty are probably of ring-groove type and only seventeen of the ring-ditch type. The majority of the remaining sites take the form of shallow circular depressions or platforms, according to the slope of the ground, which are much larger than the similar features found in the interiors of certain ring-groove houses (*supra*, p. 21). It is reasonable to assume that these platforms, like those of the unenclosed platform settlements described in the next section, served as stances for timber houses, but in the absence of excavation nothing is known of the type of house in question. In four cases (Nos. 231, 258, 318 and 335) the house-platforms are bordered by a thin scatter of stones, the significance of which can only be determined by excavation.

Although scarcely anything is known about the origins of the various house types discussed above, indications of their chronological relationship have been furnished by a few sites. Thus at Harehope (No. 199) a ring-groove house was found to overlie a simple ring house, and to be itself overlain by a house of advanced design. Simple ring houses were also the first dwellings to be erected at West Plean and Brandon, and in both cases they were replaced by more elaborate houses of the fourth category. It is only to be expected, however, that the different types should overlap, and there is some evidence that this actually happened. For at Mossfennan (No. 352) a house of the simple ring class was apparently occupied as late as the 1st or 2nd century A.D. And whereas at Horsburgh Castle Farm (No. 195) ring-groove houses were clearly later than ring-ditch houses, a study of the palisaded settlement and fort on Craik Moor,⁴ where both types of house occur, leads to the opposite conclusion.

(ii) UNENCLOSED PLATFORM SETTLEMENTS

A new type of prehistoric habitation, the unenclosed platform settlement, was first recognised during the preparation of this Inventory. No fewer than forty-six examples have been recorded in the county, thirty-four of which are sufficiently well preserved to have been planned. Reconnaissance in adjoining counties has shown that similar settlements exist in some numbers in the Upper Ward of Lanark, while one outlying example is known in Midlothian and another in Roxburghshire. None has so far been found, however, in Annandale or in Northumberland.

Only one unenclosed platform settlement, at Green Knowe (No. 151), has been excavated,⁵ and the most significant relic recovered from it, a vessel with a flat internal bevel at the rim, cannot be precisely dated. Nevertheless, its apparent relationship to certain other wares found in eastern Scotland between Traprain Law (East Lothian) and the Sands of Forvie (Aberdeen-

¹ *Loc. cit.*

² *Loc. cit.*

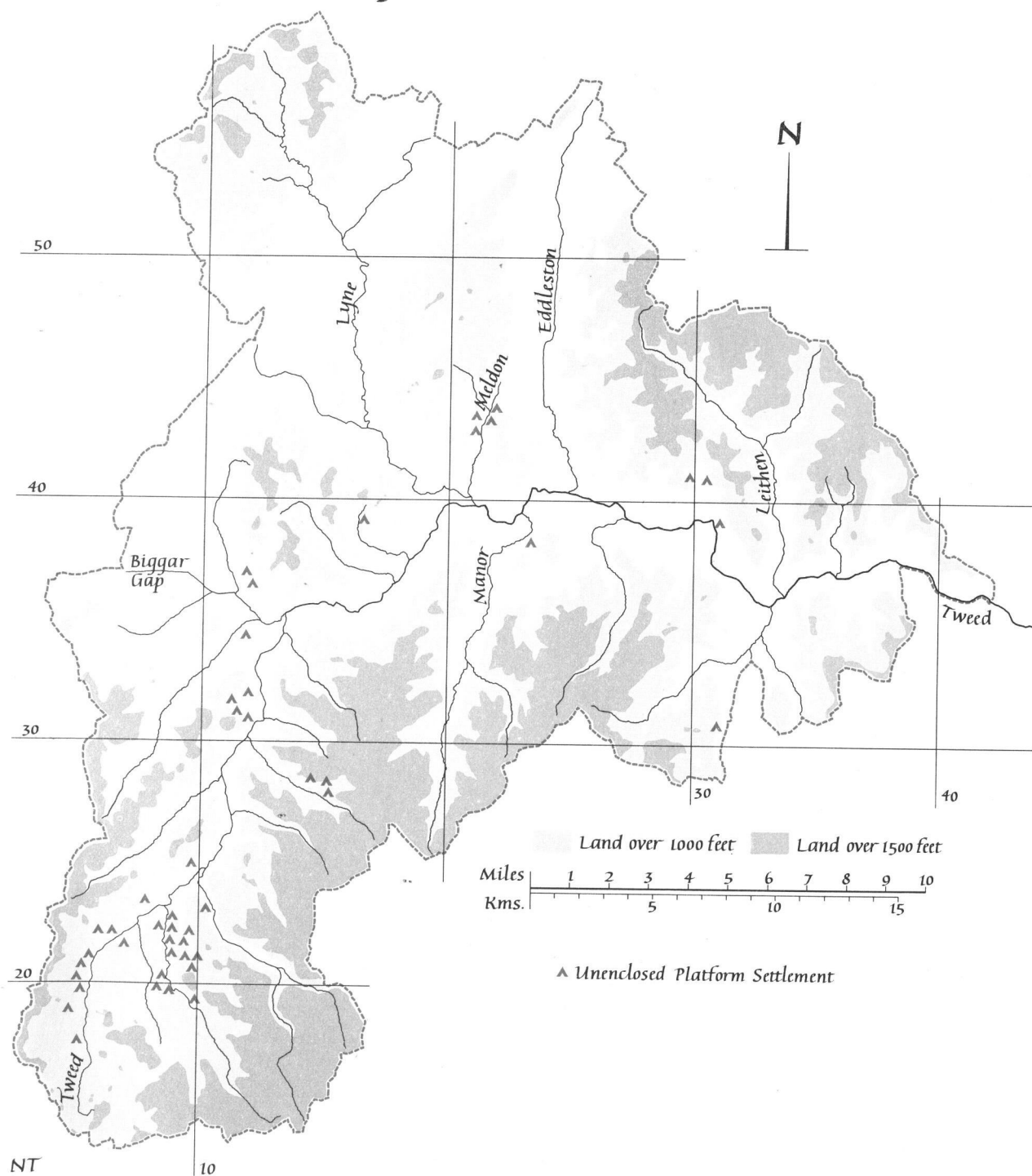
³ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 994.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 650.

⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, xciv (1960-1), 79 ff.

Fig. 2

Distribution Map of Unenclosed Platform Settlements



shire) gives reason to believe that it may be somewhat earlier in date than most of the Early Iron Age pottery found in southern Scotland and northern England. If this is so, then the unenclosed platform settlements represent the earliest type of dwelling-site that has hitherto been identified in the region, and they may be comparable to certain open settlements at Dalrulzion (Perthshire),¹ where similar pottery was obtained. The very fact that the houses are unenclosed differentiates them from all the habitations in the area known to be of Early Iron Age date.

In addition to these two points of similarity—the lack of any form of enclosing palisade or wall, and the correspondence of the pottery—the houses excavated at Green Knowe and Dalrulzion exhibit a striking resemblance in the method of construction of the wall. At Dalrulzion, the wall consisted, at least at the base, of an inner and an outer facing of stones separated by a hollow space about 5 ft. wide. At Green Knowe, the wall was faced on either side with wattle screens about 2 ft. 6 in. apart. In both cases the interval between the faces must have been filled with an ephemeral insulating material, such as heather, grass or peat. Walls constructed on this filled-cavity principle have been found at Ness of Gruting (Shetland)² and Knockadoon (County Limerick),³ for example, in pre-Iron Age contexts, but they do not occur in the local Early Iron Age houses described above (pp. 21 f.), or at such Early Iron Age sites as Staple Howe (Yorkshire)⁴ or West Harling (Norfolk).⁵

While too little is as yet known for house types to occupy a very significant place in the elucidation of prehistoric sequences, it appears likely that the filled-cavity wall should be assigned either to the latest phase of the local Bronze Age or to a transitional phase in the first period of the Tyne-Forth Early Iron Age. The evidence is too slight, however, to give a clear indication of whether these settlements represent an immigrant Hallstatt tradition (the pottery) superimposed upon a native Late Bronze Age background (the house), or whether they are entirely independent native developments.

(iii) PALISADED WORKS

Surface indications of homesteads and settlements constructed entirely of timber were first recognised in Roxburghshire,⁶ and since then many similar dwelling-sites have been observed in the course of field work in southern Scotland and northern England. Normally the enclosing fences were erected in trenches dug directly into the ground, but during the preparation of this Inventory palisades have also been found set into low banks.⁷

The palisaded works in Peeblesshire, both embanked and unembanked, include examples of several varieties already recorded elsewhere. Thus the Hayhope Knowe type of settlement,⁸ which has an outer enclosure, or annexe, completely surrounding it, appears on Castle Hill, Horsburgh Castle Farm (No. 195). Here the settlement and the annexe are both bounded by twin palisades, the latter pair lying about 16 ft. apart and the former about 6 ft. A smaller settlement, with only a single palisade and no annexe, survives at Nether Dod (No. 204), but

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxx (1945-6), 131 ff.

² *Ibid.*, lxxxix (1955-6), 346 ff.

³ *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, lvi, section C (1954), 301.

⁴ Brewster, T. C. M., *The Excavation of Staple Howe*.

⁵ *P.P.S.*, xix (1953), 1 ff.

⁶ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, p. 19.

⁷ The two single palisades at Craik Moor fort (*Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 650) were evidently constructed in this manner.

⁸ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxiii (1948-9), 45 ff.

a third palisaded settlement, on Hillside Knowe (No. 200), has been almost entirely obliterated by a later structure.

Four homesteads enclosed by single palisades have been found in the county. One of them, on Glenachan Rig (No. 197), shows surface traces of two timber houses, with those of a third close by outside. On the other hand, the homesteads on White Knowe (No. 208), and near the Meldon Burn (No. 202), are both *Einzelhof* steadings containing only a single house in each case. The fourth homestead, on South Hill Head (No. 205), has an annexe similar to that of the Castle Hill settlement referred to above, the only difference being that the palisades bounding the homestead and the annexe respectively converge on either side of a common entrance.

In several instances enclosures formed by palisades exhibit no traces of houses, but, as has been explained above (p. 21), this may be due to the fact that they contained houses of a kind that leave no surface remains, rather than to their having been merely stock enclosures. The palisaded enclosure on White Hill (No. 207) is the largest of its kind so far recorded. It contains an area of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which is considerably larger than the enclosures formed by the primary defences at Hownam Rings¹ or Castle Law,² for example, and a little larger than the palisaded enclosure on Stanziel Hill.³ At White Hill, as at Hayhope Knowe, the replacement of the timber stockades by ramparts and ditches was begun but left unfinished.

The embanked palisades were first discovered during excavations at Harehope (No. 199), where it was found that what appeared to be simple earthen banks or ramparts had, in fact, had palisades set in continuous trenches along their crests. No trace of these appeared on the surface, but this may have been due to the thick grass with which the banks were covered; for at Dead Side (No. 196), where the banks were almost free of vegetation, the slight depression of the palisade trench was clearly visible. At Woolshears Wood (No. 209), too, the grass on the enclosing bank was long, and no vestiges of the palisade appeared on the surface. But, shortly before the date of visit, a Forestry Commission trenching plough had passed over the site, revealing the stone packing of the palisade at several places along the crest of the bank.

The probable palisaded enclosure at Hogbridge (No. 201) is discussed separately on p. 36.

(iv) HOMESTEADS AND SETTLEMENTS WITH TIMBER HOUSES (INCLUDING SCOOPED HOMESTEADS AND SETTLEMENTS)

Circular timber houses, similar to those found in palisaded works, have also been noted in the county, or inferred, in six homesteads and forty-seven settlements surrounded by walls or banks. The homesteads are all enclosed by boulder-faced, rubble-cored walls, and the dwellings are indicated in each case by house platforms. The settlements, on the other hand, can be subdivided into the following five types.

Type A. Fifteen settlements are surrounded by walls and show no evidence of internal quarrying. Of these, ten have walls constructed wholly of stone (Nos. 210, 216-17, 226, 230, 243, 251, 256-7, and 284), while the cores of the boulder-faced walls enclosing the other five settlements are composed of earth and rubble (Nos. 213, 215, 218, 219 and 328). Traces of ring-groove or

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxii (1947-8), 193 ff.

² *Ibid.*, lxxxvi (1951-2), 191.

³ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 317.

ring-ditch houses can be seen in some of the settlements, while simple house-platforms occur in most of the others.

One settlement of Type A (No. 230) is partly overlain by one of Type D, while another (No. 210) is overlain by both a settlement of Type E and a settlement with stone houses.

Type B. Settlements which are enclosed by banks and ditches, and which have not been quarried internally, are only four in number (Nos. 195, 212, 228 and 242), and they are equally rare in neighbouring districts. The settlement on Castle Hill, Horsburgh Castle Farm (No. 195), which contains the surface traces of ring-groove houses, is of special interest in that it is secondary to a large palisaded settlement. Two of the other settlements in this category (Nos. 228 and 242) contain ring-ditch houses, and the remaining one (No. 212) exhibits three simple house-platforms.

Two examples of settlements of this kind, both containing ring-ditch houses, have been found in Lanarkshire,¹ while another, which contains ring-groove houses and, like No. 195, overlies a palisaded settlement, has been recorded in Teviotdale.²

Type C. Eight settlements containing timber houses (Nos. 214, 236, 238-41, 246 and 249), and possibly a ninth (No. 454), differ from the rest in being surrounded by annexes. The wall of such a settlement is usually of boulder-faced rubble construction, while the annexe in most cases is protected by a stone-revetted bank with an external quarry-ditch. This distinctive plan appears at an earlier date among the palisaded settlements, several examples being on record not only in Peeblesshire (No. 195) but elsewhere in the Tyne-Forth region.³ And at Huckhoe excavation disclosed that the palisade of a settlement of this kind had been replaced by a wall, and the palisade of the annexe by a bank and ditch, in what seemed to have been a continuous occupation of the site.

There are in addition seven monuments in the county (Nos. 265, 289, 293, 297, 312, 318 and 324) which, though similar to the above on plan, have defences of such strength that they must be classed as forts. At Stanhope (No. 318), for example, the inhabited area is bounded by two walls, 12 ft. and 10 ft. in thickness respectively, while the annexe is girt by a wall 8 ft. thick, which is accompanied by an external ditch on the higher side of the site. The evolution of self-contained farmstead settlements of this type can thus be traced from its simple origins in timber, through an intermediate stage when stone walls and banks of moderate proportions are substituted for the stockades, to a developed form in which preoccupation with the possibility of hostile attack is clearly reflected in the substantial nature of the defences.

Attention may be drawn here to the existence of four comparable settlements in south-east Scotland: two of these are in Roxburghshire,⁴ one in Selkirkshire,⁵ and one in Lanarkshire.⁶

Type D. Many of the walled settlements in Peeblesshire are pitched on the flanks of hills and have been hollowed out internally in order to counteract the slope of the ground. The amount of preliminary levelling that has been undertaken varies according to the gradient, but may be

¹ National Grid References NS 953220, NT 044333.

² *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 867.

³ E.g. Hayhope Knowe (*Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 665), and Huckhoe, Northumberland (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xxxvii (1959), 217 ff.).

⁴ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, Nos. 168, 456.

⁵ *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, No. 127.

⁶ National Grid Reference NS 982360.

substantial: in the case of No. 233, for example, the fall of the ground is so steep that it has been necessary to form three tiers of house-platforms in the interior, each tier being quarried to a depth of 6 ft. at the back.

Structures of this type were previously termed "scooped enclosures", and were considered to be of late medieval date. But recent work in both Peeblesshire and Northumberland¹ has shown that this dating can no longer be sustained,² while the designation "scooped enclosure" is unsatisfactory. For the sites in question do not form a homogeneous class, but can be subdivided into two types. In one of these (Type D), the whole of the interior of the enclosure may be used for houses, whereas in the other (Type E) the interior is excavated on two principal levels, the lower of which is invariably a courtyard devoid of houses.

Partial excavation of one Type D settlement (No. 232) in 1939³ yielded a number of relics including late medieval potsherds, an iron knife, and 18th-century bottle glass. Largely on the strength of the sherds and the knife, the excavator dated the site to the 15th or 16th century. But these items were not securely stratified, and it is therefore possible to regard them as secondary, like the bottle glass. On the other hand a pot-boiler and a quartzite pounder, which were also recovered, are consonant with an Early Iron Age date, and decisive evidence is furnished by two other similar settlements (Nos. 211 and 247), both of which are overlain by Type E settlements which themselves are not later than the Roman period.

Type E. Settlements whose timber houses front on to excavated courtyards appear to be later in date than the settlements of Types A-D. They have therefore been separately distinguished in the body of the Inventory and termed "scooped settlements" or "scooped homesteads" according to size and the number of house-platforms contained within them.

The only structure of this class which has been tested by excavation is the scooped settlement at Mossfennan (No. 352). One of the houses was examined and proved to be of simple ring type, the framework consisting of eight posts. Although this form of house was current at the outset of the local Early Iron Age, the only datable relic recovered at Mossfennan was part of a rotary quern which can be assigned to the 1st or 2nd century A.D. And support for this date is furnished by the relationship of scooped works to other classes of monuments. Thus, scooped works overlie an unenclosed platform settlement (No. 340), a settlement with timber houses of Type A (No. 210), two settlements with timber houses of Type D (Nos. 211 and 247), and two forts (Nos. 307 and 335)—all structures dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age. On the other hand, scooped settlements are themselves overlain by three native works (Nos. 274, 349-50) of Roman, or immediately post-Roman, date. It seems likely therefore that scooped works with timber houses were in occupation at the time of the Agricola invasion of Scotland, and that they represent the immediate predecessors of the settlements with stone houses described under (vii) below.

(v) HILL-FORTS

The most numerous Early Iron Age monuments in Peeblesshire are the hill-forts. As in southern Scotland generally, however, the dividing line between a hill-fort and a settlement is

¹ *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xl (1962), 47 ff.

² The two so-called "scooped enclosures" overlying cultivation terraces in Roxburghshire (*Inventory of Roxburghshire*, Nos.

691 and 695) do not affect the argument, since they are not comparable on plan to the settlements discussed here.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxv (1940-1), 97 ff.

an arbitrary one, and often difficult to draw, the determining factor being simply the comparative strength of the defences. In all other respects, including size, situation, and the methods of construction employed in the defences, no satisfactory distinction can be made between the two classes of structure.

Size. The great majority of the hill-forts in the county are of small size, a feature which they share with most hill-forts in the rest of northern Britain, in Wales, in south-western England, and in north-western France. The largest, White Meldon (No. 330), is considerably smaller than any of the Roxburghshire *oppida*,¹ being a little under 9 acres in extent in its final form. Then follow Whiteside Rig (No. 332), 6½ acres; Cademuir Hill 1 (No. 263), 5½ acres; and Henry's Brae (No. 288) and the unfinished fort on Hamildean Hill (No. 283), 3½ acres each. The average internal measurements of the rest of the Peeblesshire hill-forts are only about 250 ft. by 160 ft., or three-quarters of an acre.

The Nature of the Defences. Most of the forts are defended either by walls with earth and rubble cores or by ramparts, the latter often being accompanied by quarry-ditches. All the larger forts mentioned in the preceding paragraph are, however, enclosed by walls composed entirely of stone, and the same is true of the partly vitrified fort at Tinnis Castle (No. 320), and of seven smaller forts (Nos. 259, 264, 268, 274-5, 313 and 318). Two of the forts with solid stone walls, Dreva (No. 275) and Cademuir Hill 2 (No. 264), are unusual in that they are also protected by *chevaux de frise*, pointed boulders being planted upright in groups to impede a rush of attackers. Obstacles of this kind are uncommon in Britain, and the nearest examples to Peeblesshire are at the Fell of Barhullion (Wigtownshire),² and in Wales.³ Although rare elsewhere in northern Britain, another type of outer defence—the detached linear earthwork drawn across a natural line of approach—is also found in association with Peeblesshire hill-forts, no fewer than ten examples (Nos. 261, 279, 285-6, 300, 304, 323, 331 and 334-5) being recorded in the Inventory.

As far as can be judged from surface appearances, sixty-five of the hill-forts in the county are unitary works. Twenty of these are defended by a single wall or rampart, in a few cases with the addition of minor outworks; twenty-eight are either wholly bivallate or have a second line of defence formed partly by a natural feature, such as a steep gradient; nine possess triple defences; one (No. 294) has as many as six ramparts; and seven are surrounded by annexes in the manner of certain settlements referred to above (p. 25).

The Sequence of Fortification. Evidence of more than one structural period can be seen, or inferred, at only eight forts. In two cases (Nos. 261 and 298) it is probable that forts which were originally bivallate were subsequently reinforced by the addition of two more lines of defence; and in another case (No. 309) a pair of ramparts and ditches, with a counterscarp bank outside the outer ditch, was added to a fortification consisting of a single rampart and a ditch with a counterscarp bank. In two instances (Nos. 311 and 334) three walls or ramparts were added to

¹ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, p. 18.

² *Chevaux de frise* are not mentioned in the description of this site in the *Inventory of the County of Wigtown*, p. 10, but have been recorded on an unpublished plan made by the Commission in 1955.

³ E.g. Pen-y-gaer (Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, *Inventory of Caernarvonshire*, vol. i, No. 315).

works originally formed by a single line of defence, while at Whiteside Hill (No. 331) a single rampart and ditch were reinforced by two more ramparts and a medial ditch. The sequence at White Meldon fort (No. 330) is uncertain, but it seems probable that an original work formed by a single wall was twice enlarged, receiving a new wall on both occasions. At a still later date an attempt was made to strengthen the third wall by constructing a rampart outside it, but this was left unfinished. The implications of these sequence patterns are discussed on p. 22. The remains of Milkieston Hill fort (No. 304) are in too ruinous a condition to be interpreted in detail.

The four hill-forts which are overlain by works probably of Dark Age date are referred to below (pp. 35 f.).

Unfinished Works. The existence of a number of unfinished fortifications also calls for remark. These comprise both the primary defences of projected forts (e.g. Nos. 283-4, 315 and 337), and secondary works designed to strengthen existing fortifications (e.g. Nos. 207, 263, 270, 280, 300, 322, 330 and 334). In some cases the unfinished defences are indicated simply by marker trenches, and in others by detached sections of bank and ditch. The distribution map (Fig. 3) suggests that it may have been the arrival of the Roman forces in the district which brought the construction of these works to a halt, as half the sites in question lie within a radius of 3 miles from the Agricola fort at Easter Happrew, while most of the rest are situated in close proximity to one or other of the two Roman roads in the county.

Evidence of Occupation. Signs of timber houses either in the form of ring-grooves, platforms, crescentic scarps or mere depressions (*supra*, p. 21), can be seen in twenty-nine forts. The remaining forts may likewise have contained timber houses, but no indications of these now appear, either because the ground has subsequently been disturbed or because the houses were of a type which leaves no surface traces.

(vi) DUN

The word "dun" is now commonly used to describe a type of drystone structure which is distinguished by comparatively small size and a disproportionately thick wall. The plan is usually circular, oval or D-shaped, and many of the architectural features, notably the narrow entrances with bar-checks, are also present in brochs.

The solitary dun in the county, at Stanhope (No. 338), is isolated from other monuments of this class, which, in southern Scotland, extend in a broad arc from Clackmannanshire to Galloway, through Stirlingshire, Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. The discovery in the dun of a penannular bronze brooch of the late 1st or early 2nd century A.D. suggests that it may have been erected by alien settlers infiltrating into Tweeddale after the Roman garrisons had been withdrawn from Scotland in the reign of Trajan. The same circumstances have been held to account for the presence of several peripheral brochs in south-eastern Scotland.¹

¹ *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, p. 20.

(vii) SETTLEMENTS WITH STONE HOUSES, AND FIELD-SYSTEMS

In proportion to the number of timber houses, the number of circular stone-walled houses is very much smaller in Peeblesshire than in Roxburghshire. These stone-walled houses may be either unenclosed or in enclosed groups constituting small settlements, and in most cases they overlie earlier monuments. At Hillside Knowe (No. 200) such a settlement overlies a palisaded settlement, while no fewer than eight others overlie hill-forts (Nos. 270-1, 273-4, 277, 282, 286 and 305). In all cases but one the settlements are bounded by a single stone wall, the exception being at Helm End (No. 286) where a secondary settlement, which is a good deal larger than the others, has two walls. In this respect, and in the matter of size, the Helm End settlement resembles the neighbouring monument on Rachan Hill (No. 313), which, because of the superior strength of its walls, has been classified as a fort.

Unenclosed stone-walled houses built out of the ruined defences of hill-forts occur both at Dreva (No. 275) and Wood Hill (No. 333). Similarly the scooped settlement at Kirkton Burn (No. 349) contains two secondary stone-walled houses, one of which straddles the settlement wall, and another such house is situated in the scooped settlement at Langhaugh (No. 350).

Of the remaining sites, the small oval settlements on Green Hill (No. 365) and Hog's Knowe (No. 366) are similar in appearance to those which overlie earlier monuments. But the larger settlement beside the Meldon Burn (No. 367) differs from the rest in that it comprises several houses and courts bounded by a wall which does not follow a regular course: in this respect it is more akin to certain of the Roxburghshire settlements.¹ Lastly three groups of settlements with stone-walled houses are of exceptional interest since they are associated with field-systems. The largest of these systems, in Glenrath Hope (No. 364), is over one mile in extent. Although it has been partly wrecked by cultivation terraces (No. 398), planting and stone robbing, the surviving remains suggest that the fields were not larger than half an acre in size, and that the ratio of length to breadth was in the region of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The field-system on the NW. flanks of Dreva Craig and Dreva Hill (No. 275) has been more severely damaged, and the one in Stan Hope (No. 368) is a mere fragment, but the indications are that in both cases the fields were of similar size and proportions to those of Glenrath Hope.

All three field-systems are situated in narrow valleys containing limited areas of cultivable ground, and the associated settlements have therefore been placed above the upper limits of the fields and at the base of the uncultivable rocky slopes. The settlements are of irregular shape and the stone-walled houses, which are not always perfectly circular on plan, are scattered amongst walled courts and enclosures. In the case of Settlement Y at Dreva, where the slope is particularly steep, the interiors of some of the courts have been quarried out of the hill-side.

Comparable "Celtic" field-systems occur in Roxburghshire² and Westmorland,³ the fields in question being almost all of the *small square* class,⁴ as opposed to the *long fields* class to which the Tamshiel Rig system⁵ appears to belong.

¹ E.g. *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 311.

² *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, Nos. 166 and 672-3.

³ E.g. Crosby Garrett (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), *Inventory of Westmorland*, p. 74 f.).

⁴ Bowen, H. C., *Ancient Fields*, 24.

⁵ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 943.

None of the stone-walled houses in Peeblesshire has been closely dated, but such houses do not seem to have been introduced into the Tyne-Forth region until the late 1st or 2nd century A.D., while the "Celtic" *small square* fields are characteristic of the Romano-British settlements in southern England.

Although it is only in exceptional circumstances that traces of the actual fields survive, indirect evidence of cultivation at a number of other Iron Age sites in Peeblesshire has been furnished by discoveries of querns. Thus a saddle quern was found at the fort on Helm End (No. 286), while rotary querns have been recovered from an embanked palisaded settlement (No. 199), a walled settlement (No. 232), three forts (Nos. 286, 302 and 303), and one scooped settlement (No. 352).

(viii) PIT ALIGNMENTS

More than one hundred of the puzzling monuments known as "pit alignments" have now been recorded in Britain, but the example at Lyne (No. 370) is only the third so far discovered north of the Border.¹ Like most of the others it is situated close to a river, and one end may in fact have rested on the river bank.

Recent excavations have suggested that some at least of these alignments can be assigned to a late phase of the pre-Roman Iron Age, but the pits do not seem to have contained posts and their purpose is unknown. No conclusions can be drawn from their distribution, as known at present, since the pits are not visible on the surface and can only be detected when conditions are favourable for the formation of crop-marks.

(ix) BURIALS AND METALWORK FINDS

Burials. Two possible Early Iron Age burials have been recorded in Peeblesshire, one an inhumation and the other a cremation.

(a) A short cist (No. 84) containing a male skeleton, fragments of charred wood, and three pieces of iron² was found on Kippit Hill in 1920. On the evidence of the bones it was concluded that the individual was not of Neolithic or Bronze Age stock, but resemblances were noted between the skull and those from the Iron Age burials at Moredun and Gullane (*infra*).

The only comparable example in southern Scotland of Early Iron Age inhumation in a short cist was found at Moredun, Midlothian, in 1903.³ Here the skeletons of two persons were accompanied by a ring-head pin, a penannular brooch and a fibula, all of iron. The ring-head pin and the penannular brooch are matched by articles found in the broch on the Laws of Monifieth, Angus.⁴ This assemblage cannot be dated more closely at present than between the 1st century B.C. and the 1st century A.D., and the Kippit Hill inhumation presumably falls within the same span.

(b) Excavation of a barrow on Broughton Knowe (No. 4) in 1962 revealed that it covered a scattered cremation, and that it was surrounded by a ditch which had been filled shortly after

¹ The other two are at Inveresk, Midlothian (*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1957, 21*), and Frogden, Roxburghshire (Number F44 in the C.U.C.A.P.).

² It has been suggested that the pieces of iron, one of which was adhering to the skull, were natural iron "pan" (*P.S.A.S., lxxxv (1955-6), 115, n. 2*).

³ *Ibid.*, xxxviii (1903-4), 427 ff.

⁴ *P.P.S., xxvi (1960), 171.*

being dug. The barrow had been subsequently disturbed, but several chert artefacts and six scraps of pottery were recovered from it. The date of the pottery is not certain, but a structurally similar barrow has since been excavated at High Knowes, Northumberland.¹ It, too, covered a scattered cremation accompanied by chert artefacts together with sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, as well as part of a bronze pin of a kind now considered to date to the 1st or early 2nd century A.D.²

Apart from the examples cited above, the only other Early Iron Age burials with grave goods that have been recorded in Scotland are an inhumation in a long cist at Craigie, Angus,³ accompanied by an iron penannular brooch;⁴ an inhumation in a stone-lined grave at Burnmouth, Berwickshire,⁵ accompanied by an iron knife and two bronze "spoons"; an inhumation in a similar grave at Blackness Castle, West Lothian,⁶ accompanied by a bronze armlet; and about six inhumations in a cairn at Gullane, East Lothian,⁷ with which were found an iron knife and a spiral bronze ring.⁸

All these burials probably date to the 1st century B.C. or the 1st century A.D. Burials of the earlier part of the Early Iron Age have, so far, been found only in eastern Scotland—*e.g.* at the Sands of Forvie, Aberdeenshire,⁹ and in secondary deposits in recumbent-stone circles.¹⁰ An unaccompanied cremation contained in an urn generally similar in appearance to the vessel from the unenclosed platform settlement at Green Knowe (No. 151) was found in a pit at the centre of a circular setting of seven stones at Scone, Perthshire.¹¹

The insignificant appearance of the Broughton Knowe and High Knowes Iron Age barrows no doubt explains why such monuments have not been more generally recognised in the past. For they are easily destroyed by ploughing, or concealed by vegetation, and, even when visible on the surface, are difficult to distinguish from small grass-grown piles of stones ("clearance cairns") formed long ago in the course of preparing the ground for cultivation.

Metalwork Finds. In Peeblesshire the amount of metalwork attributable to the Early Iron Age and to the Roman period is very small. It consists of a bronze chape of Piggott's Bugthorpe type,¹² found on a hillside near Glencotho in 1899¹³; a small hoard of bronze articles comprising a massive armlet, a patera and a pair of harness mountings,¹⁴ found on Craig Head, Stanhope, in 1876¹⁵; a penannular brooch found in the Stanhope dun (No. 338) in 1959¹⁶; a hoard of gold objects consisting of one ring-terminal from a multi-strand torc, two loop terminal torcs, one flat terminal torc and about 40 spherical Gaulish coins, found at Netherurd in 1806¹⁷; and an enamelled fibula found near Peebles.¹⁸

The period covered by these items probably extends from the second half of the 1st century B.C. (the Glencotho chape and the Netherurd hoard) to the 2nd century A.D. (the

¹ The Commissioners are indebted to Mr. George Jobey, D.S.O., M.A., F.S.A., for this information in advance of publication.

² *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 3rd series, xxvii (1964), 67.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, xxxvii (1902-3), 233 ff.

⁴ *P.P.S.*, xxvi (1960), 172.

⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, lviii (1923-4), 143 ff.

⁶ *Ibid.*, lix (1924-5), 116 ff.

⁷ *Ibid.*, xlii (1907-8), 332 ff.

⁸ *Ibid.*, lxxxiv (1949-50), 131 f.

⁹ *Aberdeen University Review*, xxxv, No. 109 (1953), 158 and 165.

¹⁰ *P.S.A.S.*, lxix (1934-5), 168 ff.

¹¹ *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1961, 41 f.

¹² *P.P.S.*, xvi (1950), 12 ff.

¹³ *P.S.A.S.*, xxxiv (1899-1900), 254 ff.

¹⁴ *The Antiquaries Journal*, xxxiv (1959), 30 f.

¹⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, xv (1880-1), 316 ff.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, xciii (1959-60), 198 ff.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, xci (1957-8), 112 ff.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, lxvi (1931-2), 368 f.

Stanhope hoard). Their local significance is, however, slight. The owners of the Stanhope penannular brooch were incomers (*supra*, p. 28), while all the other objects seem to have been unconnected with either habitations or graves, and were probably lost (the Glencotho chape) or hidden (the Stanhope and Netherurd hoards) by migrants moving along natural through-routes.

(x) CONCLUSIONS

For the first time in the Tyne-Forth Province, it has been possible to identify, in the unenclosed platform settlements, a class of monument which can probably be assigned to the 1st period of the local Iron Age,¹ and so may date not later than 400 B.C. Such settlements correspond to the settlements at Dalrulzion and the Sands of Forvie, in the North-Eastern Province and appear to reflect Late Bronze Age traditions. In particular, their houses do not conform to any of the standard Iron Age types found in the region, or to variants of those types present in the Hallstatt settlements of the 1st Iron Age period in the Eastern Province.²

The rest of the Iron Age monuments, from the palisaded works, which in some cases may be as early as 350 B.C., to the latest of the pre-Roman hill-forts, can probably be interpreted, on analogy with similar structures in Roxburghshire, as reflecting a series of petty invasions or incursions of bands of Celtic Iron Age immigrants from farther south. Although in Peeblesshire there is no material evidence to prove it, there is ground for the assumption that here too the immigrants incorporated in turn elements representing the traditions of the 2nd and 3rd periods of the Iron Age in the Pennine Province and the Eastern Province.³

The small size of even the strongest hill-forts and settlements implies that, at least until late in the period, no central ruling authority existed; and, by inference, that the countryside was for long occupied by patriarchs or petty chieftains controlling the economy of extremely limited territories worked by their families or by a peasant population.

5. THE ROMAN PERIOD (FIG. 3)

The British section of Ptolemy's Geography indicates that at the time of the Roman invasion of Scotland the basin of the middle and upper Tweed was inhabited by the Selgovae, whose lands marched with those of the Votadini on the east, the Damnonii on the north-west, and the Novantae on the south-west. Newstead (*Trimontium*) lay within the eastern border of Selgovian territory, but the three other places assigned by Ptolemy to that tribe—*Carbantorigum* (perhaps a scribal error for *Carbantoritum*), *Uxellum* and *Corda*—have not yet been certainly identified.⁴ No explicit information about the relations between the Romans and the Lowland tribes is furnished by the ancient sources, but something may be inferred from a study of the native Early Iron Age sites themselves, and also from the deployment of the Roman garrisons in both the Flavian and Antonine periods. These twin lines of approach were explored in some detail in the Introduction to the *Inventory of Roxburghshire*,⁵ and more recently the roles played by

¹ *Antiquity*, xxxvi (1962), 25.

² *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* (ed. S. S. Frere), 8.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ For suggestions, see the *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, 26 f., and *Roman and Native in North Britain* (ed. I. A. Richmond), 139.

⁵ Pp. 23 ff.

the Selgovae and Votadini in particular in the history of the Roman frontier in northern Britain have been further examined.¹ Reference should therefore be made to those sources for amplification of the following brief discussion, which is mainly focussed on the more local aspects of the Roman occupation of Peeblesshire.

In their advance through the Southern Uplands, the Romans employed the well-trying strategy of the "pincer movement" that had been so effective in Wales and in Brigantia. On this occasion the object was clearly to neutralize the Selgovae, the bulk of whose territory was contained between two columns advancing simultaneously on the east and west flanks. The route taken by the eastern column was later marked by Dere Street, the Roman trunk road that crosses the line of the present Border between Redesdale and the Kale Water, and runs thence in a more or less direct line to Inveresk on the Firth of Forth; while the western line of penetration is represented by another trunk road leading from Carlisle through Annandale to upper Clydesdale, and thence along the south-eastern slopes of the Pentland Hills to Inveresk or Cramond. The former of these roads lies wholly outside Peeblesshire, and the latter road only traverses the north-west corner of the county for a distance of some 7 miles between Dolphinton and Carlops (cf. No. 634). From the vicinity of *Trimontium* on the eastern road, however, an important lateral route which was used by Agricola's forces during the initial occupation of the district, and which subsequently received a metalled road (cf. No. 635), communicates with Clydesdale by way of the valleys of the River Tweed, the Lyne Water and the Tarth Water. This route runs through the centre of Peeblesshire, and all the Roman works so far discovered in the county are situated along its course. They comprise an auxiliary fort at Easter Happrew (No. 371); an auxiliary fort, a fortlet and a temporary camp at Lyne (No. 374); and temporary camps at Eshiels (No. 372) and Innerleithen (No. 373). In addition, the possibility of a fort at Carlops, on the western trunk road, is suggested by Gordon's reference to a "Roman Encampment", which he described as being similar in size to Ardoch,² near Newhall House (175566), but no remains of this fort have survived, and there is considerable doubt as to its actual position. It has, in fact, been inferred that it is identical with an "encampment" mentioned by Armstrong which lay a little to the north of the farm of Upper Whitfield (174531), some 2 miles south of Newhall House. Slight surface traces of this work are said to have been visible in 1775,³ but they have disappeared since that date.

The earliest of the known works is the fort at Easter Happrew, which was discovered on air photographs taken by the Royal Air Force at the Commission's request in 1955. Excavation disclosed that it was tenanted for only a short period in the 1st century A.D., and the square plan (which had been slightly distorted in the process of setting it out), and the simple nature of the defences, are typical of a number of Agricolan *castella*. Moreover, the fort occupies precisely the kind of site which would attract a general with Agricola's eye for the *opportunitates locorum*. For it stands securely on the end of a spur of glacial gravel (Pl. 7), and from its elevated situation, 100 ft. above the Lyne Water, it commands the junction of no less than four natural routes through the county—the Tweed valley to the south and east, the valley of the Lyne Water to the west, and the gap between the Meldons to the north. The actual meeting-place of these routes is a level plateau, some 50 acres in extent, known as Sheriff Muir. This roughly

¹ *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xlii (1964), 12 ff.

² Gordon, A., *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (1726), 114.

³ Armstrong, *Companion*, 59; Pennecuik, *Works*, 123; *The Roman Occupation of South-western Scotland* (ed. S. N. Miller), 115 f.

triangular piece of ground is a conspicuous feature of the landscape, and owing to its central position it has played a prominent part in the history of Peeblesshire. The site of a number of prehistoric monuments, of which only a cairn (No. 57) and two standing stones (No. 106) now remain, it was the scene of at least one skirmish during the Border Wars, and at a later date it served as the parade-ground for the Tweeddale militia. The convenience of the site for the latter purpose made it again, during the 1914-18 war, the rendezvous of the local volunteers for company drill.¹ Since it is ringed around by Early Iron Age forts, it would not be surprising if Sheriff Muir was also a hosting-place of the Selgovae, but at present there is no evidence on this point. The name of one such site in Selgovian territory, *Segloes*, is included in a 3rd century list of tribal meeting-places, or *loca*, given in the *Ravenna Cosmography*,² but its precise location is not known.

In view of the fact that the internal buildings showed no sign of reconstruction, it seems probable that the fort at Easter Happrew was abandoned shortly after A.D. 86 when the military situation in Britain was radically changed by the withdrawal of one of the four legions for service in Pannonia. No longer was it possible to believe, as Agricola had done, that Britain could be subdued as effectively as Spain or Gaul: instead the Roman Command was compelled to abandon the Scottish Highlands to the barbarians, and to concentrate on sealing them off by the creation of a deep defensive zone. In the course of the reorganisation that followed, most of the Agricolan forts in the Southern Uplands were remodelled or rebuilt, in order to render them less vulnerable to assault, and it is likely that the garrison at Easter Happrew was now transferred to a new site at Lyne, on the opposite side of the Lyne Water, where a piece of late Domitianic samian pottery was found during the excavations of 1900. No actual structural remains of a late 1st-century post have, however, been detected at Lyne as yet, unless the fortlet mentioned below dates to that period. But the reason for the change of site is understandable if, as seems probable, the road from Newstead to Castledykes was laid down in the course of the late Domitianic reorganisation. For local topography dictated that the road should follow the north bank of the Lyne Water from its junction with the River Tweed to about the inflow of the Wester Happrew Burn, and rather than build a bridge at Easter Happrew it would be reasonable to move the garrison to a new site across the river.

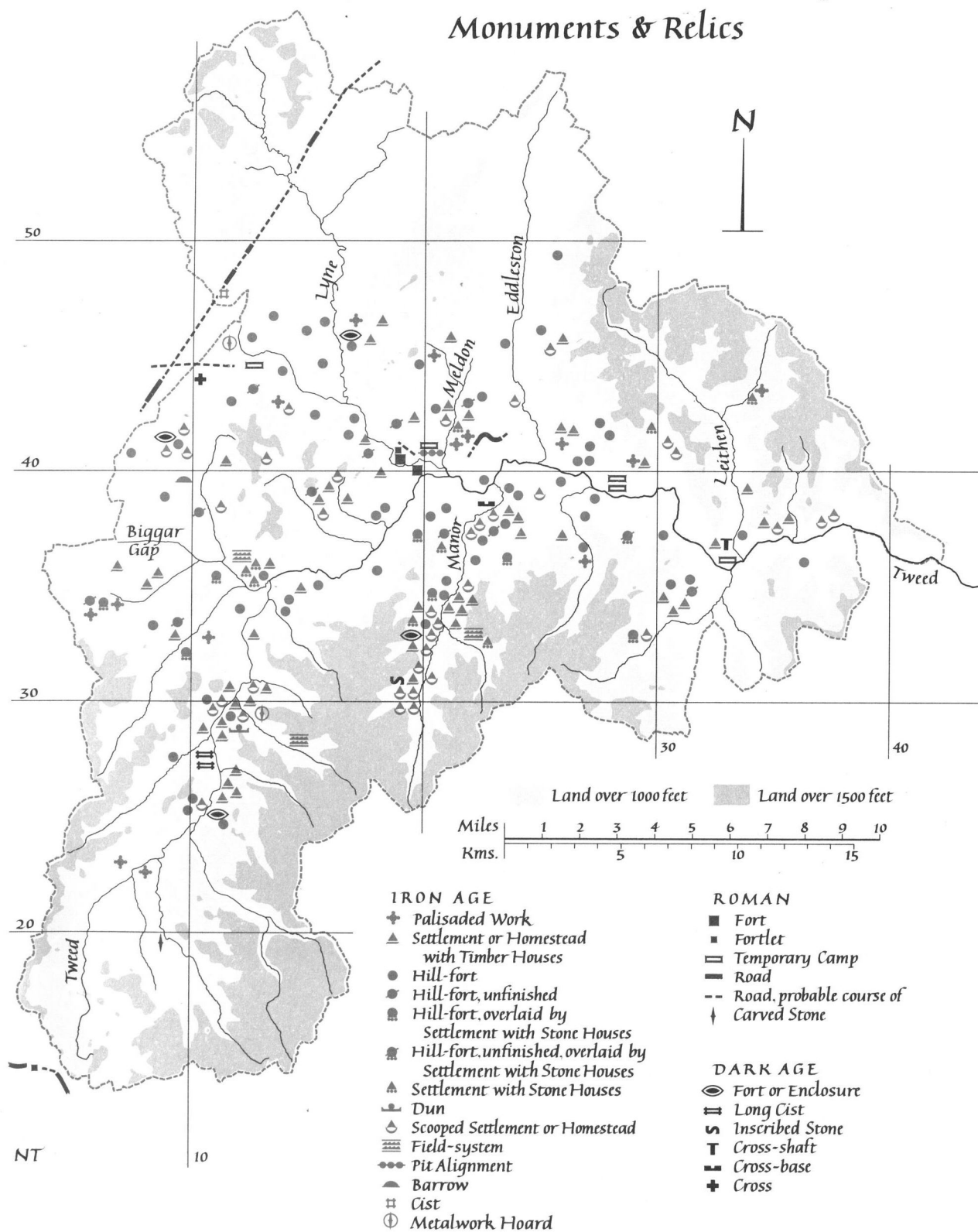
Initially the Selgovae do not seem to have offered any effective resistance to the Romans, since forward elements of Agricola's army were able to penetrate as far as the Tay in the first season of the Scottish campaign. The speed of the advance no doubt took the tribesmen by surprise, and may explain why a number of native forts in Peeblesshire, and especially in the vicinity of the Agricolan station at Easter Happrew, were abandoned in an unfinished state (*supra*, p. 28). Subsequently, however, the Selgovae appear to have given trouble on more than one occasion. A local uprising is thought to have been responsible for the sack of Newstead at the close of the Flavian occupation, c. A.D. 100, and during the next 40 years there were frequent disturbances in the Lowlands. When the region was reoccupied under Antoninus Pius the fortlet at Lyne may have been constructed to guard the road from Newstead to Castledykes, but the large fort at Lyne, traces of which are still visible on the surface, dates to the second Antonine period, and was presumably constructed c. A.D. 158, following the crushing of the Brigantian

¹ Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, iii, 511 f.

² Cf. *Roman and Native in North Britain* (ed. I. A. Richmond), 148 f.

Fig. 3

Distribution Map of Iron Age, Roman, & Dark Age Monuments & Relics



revolt, in which, it has been suggested, the Selgovae were also implicated.¹ The date of abandonment of this fort is not known, but in view of the fact that excavation produced only a comparatively small quantity of relics it is not thought likely to have been garrisoned as late as the barbarian invasion that overthrew the Antonine Wall, early in the reign of Commodus.

Amongst the pro-Roman Votadini of Northumberland, Lothian and the Merse, the Roman occupation is characterised by a proliferation of homesteads and settlements in which stone-walled huts took the place of the timber dwellings of an earlier age. Many of these structures overlie abandoned hill-forts, and, when excavated, they rarely fail to produce evidence of contact with Roman traders in the form of scraps of Roman pottery or glass. In Peeblesshire, however, the picture is entirely different. Settlements containing round stone-walled houses are rare, and are concentrated for the most part in the neighbourhood of the Roman forts at Easter Happlew and Lyne, while no Roman relics have been recovered from these or from any other native sites in the county. The reason why stone houses are not more prevalent amongst the Selgovae, and do not seem to occur at all amongst the Novantae, is obscure. But when all allowance is made for the lack of excavation on native sites in Peeblesshire, compared with Roxburghshire or Northumberland, it does seem as though the Selgovae did not enjoy the same favourable trade relations with the Romans as did the Votadini, at least in the 2nd century A.D., and this is precisely what might have been expected from the histories of the two tribes.

Apart from the patera and fibula mentioned in a previous section, the only Roman relics from Peeblesshire which were not found on Roman sites are a hoard of coins found in Skirling parish,² a *sestertius* of Antoninus Pius found at Bellanrig, in the Manor Valley, in 1910,³ and a marble male head from Hawkshaw, near Tweedsmuir. The head (Frontispiece), which is rather more than life-size, was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1783, and is reported to have been ploughed up close to the ruins of an old chapel situated within half a mile of Hawkshaw Castle (No. 509). No remains of this chapel are now visible and its precise location is not known. Professor Toynbee considers that the sculpture is of Trajanic date, but that it is not a portrait of Trajan himself: she suggests that it may represent a general or a provincial governor.⁴ The appearance of this marble head in a remote Peeblesshire valley is difficult to explain, but it is thought that it may have formed part of a triumphal monument erected in the principate of Trajan to commemorate the Roman conquest of the region.

6. DARK AGE HILL-FORTS AND ENCLOSURES (FIG. 3)

As in other parts of the country, a number of Early Iron Age forts in Peeblesshire are overlain by later defensive enclosures for which a Dark Age date seems likely. None of these exhibits any surface traces of dwellings, and so far none has been excavated. They include large enclosures such as Muirburn (No. 307) and Whiteside Hill (No. 331), which are similar in size to the works they succeed and may therefore be themselves described as forts,⁵ and also

¹ *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xlii (1964), 23 ff.

² *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 101.

³ Pringle, G. C., *Peebles and Selkirk* (Cambridge County Geographies, 1914), 84.

⁴ Toynbee, J. M. C., *Art in Roman Britain*, 126. Cf. also *P.S.A.S.*, lxvi (1931-2), 326-9, 368.

⁵ In Roxburghshire, Woden Law provides an excavated example of this category (*Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 308).

small enclosures with thick walls, which have been planned without reference to the contours of the site. The secondary enclosures on Whiteside Rig (No. 332) and Wood Hill (No. 333) are typical of the latter class, other examples of which occur widely throughout southern Scotland.¹ In the absence of excavation, however, no date can be proposed for a number of other secondary enclosures, such as Nos. 260 and 276, which have comparatively thin walls.

The palisaded enclosure at Hogbridge (No. 201), known only from crop marks on an air photograph, may also have been built in the Dark Ages, as it embodies two features which have not been observed in palisaded enclosures of pre-Roman date. First, the outer defence is composed of three palisade trenches set very close together (Pl. 10B). Secondly, its course is not a regular curve but a series of curved or straight sectors with slight angles at the junctions. The latter feature is seen, for example, at the palisaded enclosure on Doon Hill, East Lothian,² which excavation has shown to contain a Dark Age timber house.³

The enclosure at Skirling Mains (No. 458) likewise cannot be fitted into any of the recognised categories of Early Iron Age works, and since the interior contains indications of what may be the sleeper trenches of rectangular timber buildings it is possible that this structure, too, is of Dark Age date.

7. CULTIVATION TERRACES

One of the two principal concentrations of cultivation terraces in Scotland occurs in the region of the upper Tweed and Clyde,⁴ and the great majority of the terrace systems in this area lie within the confines of Peeblesshire. Thirty-six groups are listed in the body of the Inventory,⁵ and they are widely distributed throughout the county, being found on both banks of the Tweed from Tweedsmuir to the Selkirkshire border at Thornylee, and in the valleys of all the main tributaries—the Biggar, Eddleston, Leithen and Manor Waters, and the Kingledooms Burn. Formerly the amount of ground occupied by cultivation terraces must have been very much greater than at the present time. Even if Alexander Gordon was exaggerating when he stated in 1726⁶ that the Romanno group (No. 385) was then over one mile in length, it is evident that most of the Peeblesshire terraces are only remnants of more extensive systems which have been largely destroyed by later cultivation. Apart from the fact that they do not occur much, if at all, above 1200 ft. O.D., the distribution of the surviving terraces is not governed by elevation, and, as has been observed in south-eastern England,⁷ no particular regard is paid to shelter or to aspect, the terrace groups facing all points of the compass.

Graham⁸ distinguishes several types of cultivation terraces in Scotland, on the basis of differences in physical characteristics, and examples of most of these types are present in Peeblesshire. Thus the spectacular step-like terraces at Romanno (Pl. 10A), with their steep risers and narrow treads, are in sharp contrast to the terraces at Glenternie (No. 382) and Goseland Hill (No. 383), where the risers are relatively short and are separated from one

¹ *The Problem of the Picts* (ed. F. T. Wainwright), 74 ff.

² Nos. DD 30-31 in the C.U.C.A.P.

³ The Commissioners are indebted to Dr. B. K. Hope-Taylor, F.S.A., for allowing this information to be published prior to the excavation report.

⁴ Cf. Graham, A., "Cultivation Terraces in South-eastern Scotland", *P.S.A.S.*, lxxiii (1938-9), 289 ff.

⁵ Terraced garden beds, such as those at Neidpath Castle (No. 519), are in a different category from cultivation terraces, and are not considered here.

⁶ *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, 114.

⁷ *Geographical Journal*, cxxvii (1961), 453.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 296 ff.

another by broad strips of natural hill-side. Curved terraces, drawn obliquely across sloping ground, can be seen on Whiteside Hill (No. 414), while at Old Thornylee (No. 676) certain terraces actually lie at right angles to the main contours. In most cases there is no suggestion of purposive construction, but the terraces on Cauld Face (No. 381) and at Old Thornylee have a good deal of stone embedded in their scarps, while large stones are said to have been observed in front of some of the terraces at Purvis Hill (No. 384). The meaning of this stonework can only be determined by excavation, but it does not necessarily imply deliberate revetting; the stones at Old Thornylee seem in fact to be the remains of earlier walls against which the terraces have been formed by the movement of soil during ploughing.

It is generally agreed that differences in physical characteristics indicate considerable diversity in the date as well as in the method of formation of cultivation terraces. In this connection it is worth noting that both at Whiteside Hill and Old Thornylee there are two separate systems of terraces, one of which is patently later than the other. And whereas many terrace groups show evident signs of having been defaced by the rig-cultivation that preceded the modern system of tillage, the terraces at Logan Burn (No. 404) turn into rigs as they descend from the hill-side and reach level ground. In only a few instances in Peeblesshire is it possible to draw any conclusion about the date of a particular group of terraces from its relationship to another type of monument. Thus at Logan Burn the terraces are presumably later than an outwork of the Early Iron Age fort on Worm Hill (No. 335); on Glenrath Hill (No. 397) the terraces appear to be later than an Early Iron Age settlement; the terraces at Glenrath Hope (No. 398) are certainly later than a group of Romano-British settlements and fields; the oblique terraces at Old Thornylee are likely to be contemporary with, or later than, a medieval farmstead, while the horizontal terraces are possibly pre-medieval; and the Tweedsmuir terraces (No. 387) presumably antedate the erection of the first church on that site in 1648.

Such imprecise indications do no more than underline the conclusion reached by other workers that the span of time within which cultivation terraces could have been formed is as wide as from the 7th century to the middle of the 17th century. By extending the enquiry further afield, it is, however, possible to say something more on the question of when such terraces were first introduced into Peeblesshire. Since Graham's paper was published, the Commission has carried out a survey of all marginal land in Scotland south of the Forth-Clyde isthmus, and in the counties bordering the east coast as far north as the Moray Firth, using National Survey air photographs to detect monuments previously unrecorded.¹ It is precisely in marginal land that terraces stand the best chance of survival, and a number of additional groups have in fact been observed. These are now incorporated in a new distribution map (Fig. 4).

Although it cannot be claimed that all the surviving terraces in Scotland have been recorded, since it is difficult to detect them on the air photographs if they are poorly preserved, or if the lighting conditions are unfavourable, the new map should give a more balanced picture of the distribution pattern than the one published by Graham.² Yet a comparison of the two maps shows very little significant change. Most of the additions occur within the limits indicated by the earlier map, the only exceptions being five groups of terraces in central Stirlingshire,³ and a

¹ Cf. *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, pp. xiv-xviii, and *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, pp. xxv.

² *Op. cit.*, 302.

³ Cf. *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, pp. 421 ff.

INTRODUCTION: CULTIVATION TERRACES



Fig. 4. Distribution map of cultivation terraces in Scotland

single unpublished group on Blairs' Hill, 2 miles north of Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire. The overall distribution pattern shows no relationship with either Roman forts or Norman mottes, but it does closely correspond to the extent of Anglian influence in Scotland as expressed in the literary sources, the place-names, and the distribution of Anglian crosses. It seems reasonable to conclude therefore that cultivation terraces were introduced into Scotland by the Angles, those in the south-east representing colonisation from Northumberland, while the Blairs' Hill group are doubtless another manifestation of the well-attested Anglian penetration into Dumfriesshire and Galloway, probably along the line of Hadrian's Wall.¹ If this is so, the absence of early Anglian place-names in Peeblesshire (*supra*, pp. 4 ff.) suggests that terraces were probably not introduced into that county before the 9th century.

8. MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

The fifty monuments listed under this heading are alike only in that their interiors exhibit no traces of dwellings. It seems probable, however, that some of them at least may be Early Iron Age homesteads or settlements whose houses have either been completely obliterated, or were of types that leave no indications on the surface.

Six of the earthworks in the western part of the county (Nos. 429, 432-4, 449 and 460) are situated on valley floors, at places which today are waterlogged at certain times of the year, and another lies just over the Lanarkshire border at Boghall (038366). All have been severely reduced by ploughing. Four of these earthworks (Nos. 434, 449, 460 and the example at Boghall) are formed by double banks with a medial ditch, and two (Nos. 429 and 432), by a single bank with an external ditch, while the remaining one (No. 433) has been so wrecked that the nature of the original defences cannot now be ascertained. Querns reported to have been found in Nos. 433 and 460 have been lost, and there is no evidence to indicate the date or purpose of these low-lying works.

Although the existence of No. 433 may have led to the application of the name Glenrath² to a part of the valley of the Manor Water, perhaps in the 10th century A.D. (*supra*, p. 5), the work itself may have been earlier in date, and was not necessarily occupied when the name was coined.

Two enclosures (Nos. 446 and 459) on the east side of the valley of the Meldon Burn are remarkable in exhibiting two constructional phases, in both of which boulder-faced, rubble-cored walls measuring 10 ft. to 12 ft. in thickness were employed. The interiors are featureless, and without excavation it is impossible to assign a date to these strongly built works.

9. THE MIDDLE AGES AND LATER

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

Peeblesshire contains no notable examples of ecclesiastical architecture. The sole medieval monastic house, the Cross Kirk, Peebles (No. 480), is now represented only by the incomplete remains of its late 13th-century church, and by even more fragmentary traces of the claustral

¹ *T.D.G.A.S.*, xxv, 2.

² Gaelic *ràth*, a circular fortified habitation.

buildings that were erected after the foundation was raised to conventual status as a house of Trinitarian friars in 1474. The chief interest of the remains lies in the fact that they embody, beneath the south wall of the nave, a Bronze Age cist discovered, in or shortly after 1261, in circumstances which gave rise to a mistaken belief that it contained Early Christian relics and led to its subsequent incorporation in a pilgrim shrine. The old parish-church of St. Andrew, Peebles (No. 481), a 12th-century foundation, is now of little architectural interest; the nave and choir have almost entirely disappeared, and the west tower was very much restored at the end of the 19th century.

The only surviving medieval church of any consequence is Stobo (No. 484), which still retains a good deal of its original Romanesque character. The early church comprised a simple rectangular nave and a square-ended chancel, together with a west tower which may or may not have formed part of the original design. A north chapel and a south porch were added in later medieval times. The 12th-century church corresponds fairly closely in size to other structures of its class such as Smailholm, Roxburghshire,¹ and Uphall, West Lothian,² but the fabric appears to have incorporated an unusually small amount of carved decoration. The plan of the old church of Newlands (No. 479), which can be ascribed to the first half of the 16th century, is typical of the smaller Scottish parish-church of the later Middle Ages, being a simple aisleless rectangle, without either tower or transepts, and having no structural division between nave and chancel.

The most interesting of the post-Reformation churches is Lyne (1640-5, No. 477), whose narrow rectangular plan and traceried Gothic windows well illustrate that perpetuation of medieval forms so characteristic of Scottish ecclesiastical architecture of the early 17th century. Traquair (1778, No. 486), with its round-headed windows and gable bell-cot, is a typical oblong church of the 18th century, while Kirkurd (1766, No. 476) illustrates the no less popular T-plan.

None of these churches retains its original internal lay-out and fittings in their entirety, but a number of individual items of interest have been preserved. Among the few surviving medieval fonts, the most notable, and probably the earliest, is the one at West Linton (No. 489); other fairly complete examples occur at Lyne and Dawyck (No. 468), while what appears to be a fragment of the shaft of another is preserved at Peebles (No. 613). Two medieval bells are said to be in use, one at Manor (No. 478) and the other at Eddleston (No. 470), but neither is now accessible; bells of 18th-century manufacture occur at Drumelzier (No. 469), Skirling (No. 483), Kirkurd (No. 476) and Dawyck (No. 468). Early timber furnishings are rare, the only important examples being the mid 17th-century pulpit and canopied pew at Lyne (No. 477), but early Victorian taste is well illustrated at the new parish-church of Newlands (1838, No. 479), where the original internal arrangements remain largely undisturbed.

The most interesting of the few surviving funerary monuments of medieval date is the early 16th-century recumbent slab at Stobo (p. 214) bearing an incised representation of a man in armour. This is evidently the work of an unskilled local carver, and is chiefly remarkable as an example of the transmogrification of a standard type of late medieval tombstone-effigy. Three other recumbent slabs survive at Stobo (pp. 214 f.), one of them commemorating a

¹ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 921.

² *Inventory of Midlothian and West Lothian*, No. 397.

15th-century incumbent of the parish, while further examples are preserved at Peebles (pp. 207 and 337) and at Newlands (pp. 203 and 336); some of these stones are incomplete. There are a number of recumbent slabs and table-tombs of 17th- and 18th-century date, some of them bearing heraldic achievements as well as inscriptions, but the most interesting of the post-Reformation churchyard monuments is a series bearing representations of costumed figures. This group, which belongs to the period 1690-1741, includes both headstones and table-tombs, as well as a single recumbent slab, and examples occur at Peebles (pp. 210 f.), Stobo (p. 215), West Linton (p. 218) and Castlecraig (pp. 198 f.). These stones, with their homely but vigorous portraits of local worthies, bear witness to a flourishing provincial school of carving, which no doubt owed a good deal to the slightly earlier figure sculptures of James Gifford of West Linton (cf. p. 339). Mural monuments are poorly represented, the best examples being the late 17th-century memorials at Eddleston (p. 197) and Stobo (p. 215), both of which follow a standard pattern based on the classical orders.

CASTLES AND TOWER-HOUSES

Neither of the two castles that are on record in the county during the early Middle Ages is now represented by any visible structural remains. Indeed, at Oliver Castle (No. 521), first mentioned in a document of about the year 1200, destruction has been so complete as to leave some uncertainty even as to its precise location. The royal castle of Peebles (No. 523), which is known to have been in existence from about the middle of the 12th century to about the middle of the 14th century, occupied a prominent flat-topped mound at the western extremity of the burgh High Street. The nature of the site suggests that the castle was a structure of the motte class, and some or all of its buildings may have been of timber; it is possible that a bailey existed on the west side of the mound, occupying the tip of the promontory that lies at the junction of the Eddleston Water with the River Tweed.

The most important of the county's tower-houses is, of course, Neidpath Castle (No. 519), whose erection is here ascribed to the latter part of the 14th century. It is thus one of the earliest L-plan towers in Scotland, the additional accommodation afforded by the wing having made it possible for a series of unusually spacious apartments to be formed within the main block. The plan, with its unorthodox combination of acute and obtuse angles, echoes that of another early tower-house, Aberdour Castle, Fife,¹ while the cellular construction of the massive external walls anticipates the lay-out of the great 15th-century towers of Elphinstone, East Lothian,² and Comlongon, Dumfriesshire.³ Recent discoveries made at the castle, including the disclosure of the original great-hall fireplace, have supplied sufficient evidence for a series of reconstruction drawings to be attempted (Figs. 248 to 251), showing the arrangements that pertained before the major alterations of the 16th and 17th centuries were carried out. Special interest attaches to the lay-out of the great hall itself, which originally rose to a lofty open vault, and was provided with a well-lit dais, and with a conveniently planned service-area having some resemblance to that at Borthwick Castle, Midlothian.⁴

¹ *Inventory of Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan*, No. 17.

² *Inventory of East Lothian*, No. 192.

³ *Inventory of Dumfriesshire*, No. 537.

⁴ *Inventory of Midlothian and West Lothian*, No. 3.

The remainder of the Peeblesshire tower-houses are remarkable for their great number and small size, but few of them exhibit any notable features of architectural interest. The remains or sites of some forty-five towers are mentioned in this Inventory, and documentary evidence makes it clear that this number falls far short of the original total. It may be observed, further, that all the surviving tower-houses are ascribed to the period between the late 15th and the early 17th century, and that no comparable structures of early medieval date have been identified within the county. It may reasonably be concluded, therefore, that during the greater part of the Middle Ages the smaller Peeblesshire landholders dwelt in relatively unsubstantial buildings, no remains of which can now be identified, and that houses of stone and lime began to be erected widely only at about the beginning of the 16th century. A similar state of affairs seems to have existed elsewhere in the Borders, the emergence of the typical small tower-house of this area being ascribable in part to the peculiar conditions of insecurity then prevalent there, and in part, no doubt, to the general development of feu-farm tenure, which gave tenants heritable rights and thus encouraged them to build permanent dwellings.

The great majority of the tower-houses are of simple oblong plan, projecting wings having been noted only at Black Barony (No. 547), Cardrona (No. 493), Horsburgh (No. 511), "Old Manor House", West Linton (No. 532), Whitslade (No. 534) and Wrae (No. 538). Few towers are now complete to the wall-head, but a height of three or four storeys appears to have been normal. The oblong towers have an average size of 31 ft. by 23 ft. over all, the largest of them, Colquhar (No. 497), measuring 42 ft. by 27 ft., and the smallest, Langhaugh (No. 515), 21 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 4 in.; the average wall-thickness is about 4 ft. As in the case of comparable structures in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, a number of towers stand in association with other buildings and enclosures, and in some instances—at Langhaugh (No. 515) and Lour (No. 517) for example—these are extensive enough to form small hamlets, or "touns". Occasionally out-buildings are grouped round a tower-house in a loose courtyard lay-out (cf. Nos. 515 and 524), but barmkin walls of stone and lime survive only at Tinnis (No. 531), where there are also gun-looped angle-towers, although there is evidence to suggest that they formerly existed also at Barns (No. 490) and Drumelzier (No. 499). The towers of Castlehill (No. 494) and Shieldgreen (No. 528) are partially surrounded by rock-cut ditches of defensive character, while the site of Skirling Castle (No. 529), which is likely to have been a structure of the tower-house class, is enclosed by a ditch and earthen bank. Garden terraces occur at Plora (No. 524) and Posso (No. 525), and perhaps also at Langhaugh (No. 515) and Newholm Hope Burn (No. 527), all these examples being generally similar in character to the more elaborate system of terraces at Neidpath Castle (cf. p. 259), which itself is paralleled by a group of "hanging gardens" in Selkirkshire.¹

Drochil Castle (No. 498), like Neidpath, is a monument of national rather than of local importance. The building was erected by the regent Morton shortly before his execution in 1581, and the main features of the plan, which appears to be unique among Scottish buildings of the period, are probably of direct French derivation. The massive, four-storeyed main block is divided vertically into two separate tenements by a central corridor which traverses the building at each level and may originally have risen a storey higher to form a long gallery.

¹ *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, p. 24.

Circular towers are placed at two diagonally opposed angles of the main block, as in tower-houses of so-called Z-plan, while the remaining two angles are surmounted by corbelled turrets. While the double-tenement plan itself is plainly of foreign inspiration, the carved detail is typical of the best native craftsmanship of the time and shows close affinities to contemporary work at certain royal castles.

THE BURGH OF PEEBLES

Unlike many other early Scottish burghs of similar size, Peebles still retains a fairly representative series of historic buildings, albeit none of outstanding architectural interest. Furthermore, the medieval street-plan is well-preserved, the castle mound (now occupied by the parish church) standing at the western extremity of a single main thoroughfare, from one end of which Tweed Bridge carries traffic southwards (and formerly also westwards), while from the other end the Edinburgh road strikes northwards up Northgate. This axial relationship of main street and castle is characteristic of early Scottish royal burghs, and the lay-out of Peebles is closely paralleled at a number of other towns, including Jedburgh and Forres. But at Peebles there is an additional factor of interest in that the "old town" on the north side of the Eddleston Water, likewise comprising a single main street, evidently represents a settlement earlier in date than the royal burgh itself (cf. p. 10). Apart from the castle, the two medieval churches, and Tweed Bridge (all mentioned elsewhere in this Introduction), the most important monument is the town wall of 1570-74 (No. 544), one of the few surviving structures of this type in the country. Only a small portion is preserved, but this is sufficient to establish the general character of the whole, and to suggest that, in addition to the usual gateways, or ports, all of which have now disappeared, the wall was punctuated at key points by circular, gun-looped, flanking towers similar to those seen at Stirling.¹

The market cross (No. 541), which narrowly escaped destruction in 1807, is one of the older representatives of its class, the shaft and carved capital dating from the 15th century. Of the six bastel-houses that are said to have existed in Peebles a century ago² only one rather doubtful example can now be identified, while the former town-residences of the Dukes of Queensberry (No. 540) and of the Williamsons of Cardrona (No. 542) have both undergone extensive alteration. The street architecture of the burgh belongs for the most part to the later 18th and 19th centuries and is generally undistinguished, but the decorous Georgian façade of the Town House (No. 543), and the dignified forecourt lay-out of the Tontine Hotel (No. 540), give interest to the south side of the High Street.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE 16TH TO THE 19TH CENTURY

Peeblesshire has two historic country mansions of the first rank, namely Traquair House and Stobo Castle. Traquair (No. 585) assumed its present appearance largely during the reign of William and Mary, but the greater part of the house is a good deal older, its original nucleus being a modest Border tower-house of about the end of the 15th century. By the end of the 17th century a consecutive series of alterations and additions to the tower had brought the main

¹ *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, No. 249.

² *Peebles Chrs.*, lix.

block of the house up to its present size, and at this point the 4th Earl of Traquair called in the Edinburgh architect and contractor James Smith, Overseer of the Royal Works in Scotland, to remodel the existing work and to lay out new ranges of offices. Smith produced designs for a formal courtyard lay-out on the west side of the house, together with an ambitious proposal for regularising the corresponding elevation of the main block in the Baronial style, but only the first part of this scheme was put into effect. The service wings are very similar to those built by Smith for the 1st Earl of Melville at Melville House, Fife,¹ a year or two later, while the contemporary garden pavilions on the other side of the house likewise have analogies elsewhere, notably at Melville and at Hatton House, Midlothian.² Although only relatively minor external alterations were made to the main block of the house at this period, much of the interior was remodelled, a well-appointed suite of principal apartments being formed on the first floor. Much of this work remains in good preservation, while there are also traces of earlier schemes of interior decoration in various parts of the house, the most notable of these being a fine mural painting of the late 16th or early 17th century.

Stobo Castle (No. 584), erected for Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope and Stobo between 1805 and 1811 to a design of Archibald and James Elliot, is a substantial Georgian Gothic building of the castellated school. The design of the principal element in the composition, a symmetrical rectangular block with angle turrets and a high central tower, derives from Inveraray Castle, Argyll, but there are also close associations with the Elliots' contemporary and more grandiose development of the same theme at Taymouth Castle, Perthshire. In contrast to the striking Gothic interiors of Taymouth, those at Stobo are, with one exception, classical in style, although it is probable that a number of the principal apartments have been redecorated in post-Georgian times. The most notable feature of the interior is the spacious top-lit stair hall with its elegant double staircase—an arrangement formerly paralleled at another of the Elliots' houses, Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire.

Of the smaller mansions, Black Barony (No. 547) and Haystoun (No. 563), like Traquair itself, are enlarged tower-houses, although the former disguises its medieval ancestry beneath an early 18th-century symmetrical front. Pirn House (No. 578), now demolished, was an example of a type of house introduced into Scotland about the time of the Union, namely a plain gable-roofed oblong block of single-room width with a symmetrical plan focussed upon a central staircase. Nearly all the remainder are classical villas of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, some erected by long-established families to replace earlier castles or tower-houses, some built by incomers to the county. Most are of modest size and conventional design, Scotston (No. 582), with its plain pedimented exterior and straightforward internal lay-out, providing the best instance of the first generation of such houses, and Kerfield (No. 569) and Rosetta (No. 581), with their more developed plans, representing the second.

There are comparatively few small lairds' houses of the 18th century, the most interesting examples being Harehope (1723, No. 562), Old Holylee (1734, No. 564) and Oliver (1734, No. 577). All these buildings have been considerably altered, but in each case the original arrangement appears to have conformed to one of the standard designs found in houses of this class, namely that of a gable-roofed block of two main storeys having a regular frontage and a symmetrical plan which incorporates, on each floor, two main rooms flanking a central lobby

¹ *Inventory of Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan*, No. 427.

² *Inventory of Midlothian and West Lothian*, No. 215.

and staircase. Comparable in size and lay-out is Kilbucho Old Manse (1751, No. 570), where the extrusion of the staircase allows space for an additional room on each floor, the ground-floor apartment having probably served as the minister's study. The symmetrically-planned small laird's house provided the model for the improved farmhouses that began to appear throughout the country towards the end of the 18th century, and of which a well-preserved example occurs at Easter Haprew (No. 556). Of more general interest, however, was the model farm laid out by the Earl of Ilay at Whim (No. 587) as early as the 1730's, its regular courtyard plan anticipating the designs of the improved farms of the agrarian revolution. The original dwelling-house was enlarged to form a country mansion during the last quarter of the 18th century, while at the same period the older farm-buildings were replaced by a new court of offices of some architectural distinction.

None of the small houses and cottages now existing in the county appears to be earlier than about the last quarter of the 18th century. Writing in 1802 Findlater reported¹ that "half a century ago, a greater part of the cottages of the Scots day-labourers were built with walls of turf; stone buttresses, or wooden posts, built into the wall, supporting the heavy timbers of the roof: A very few of this description still exist in this county; but the greater part are built of stone and lime". No turf-walled buildings now survive and all the older stone-built cottages have been altered to a greater or lesser extent, their internal arrangements now bearing little resemblance to those described by Findlater.² The most interesting examples to be seen today are at Carlops (No. 552), which was laid out as a cotton-weaving village by a local laird in 1784, while the Black Dwarf's Cottage (1802, No. 548) also deserves mention on account of its literary and historical associations.

Only three intact dovecots are recorded in this Inventory and all are of standard type, being single-chambered structures of rectangular plan with steeply-pitched, lean-to roofs. The one at Kailzie (No. 568) bears the date 1698, while the remaining two (Nos. 551 and 579) evidently belong to the same period.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Peeblesshire has always had a predominantly agrarian economy and in consequence few industrial buildings of any description come within the scope of this Inventory. The only early mechanised industry of any importance was the manufacture of woollens, the first factory to be established being Brodie's mill at Innerleithen (No. 588), which was in full operation by 1790. This was a well-equipped T-plan building of five storeys, containing water-powered machinery on the two lower floors and hand-operated appliances above. A more modest project of a similar nature was begun in Carlops in 1800 (No. 552) and, unlike Brodie's mill, enjoyed some initial success, but it was not until about the middle of the 19th century that fully mechanised textile production on a large scale was introduced at Peebles, Innerleithen (No. 589) and Walkerburn, which have since been the principal centres of the industry.

Water-powered corn-mills (No. 590), once a common adjunct of the larger Peeblesshire farms, are rapidly declining in numbers, and few of the once numerous local smithies (No. 591) now remain in use. Horse threshing-mills, too, of which there were as many as two

¹ Findlater, *General View*, 41.

² *Ibid.*, 41, 45 f.

dozen in operation in 1801,¹ have largely disappeared from the county, only a single example (Pl. 129c) having been met with during the course of the present survey.

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS, CARVED STONES, SUNDIALS, ETC.

The most interesting items in this category are the stone carvings associated with the name of James Gifford, the 17th-century West Linton sculptor. Although a member of that group of small lairds and portioners about Linton whose "numerosity, pettiness, pride, contempt of industry, and consequent poverty"² were for long an object of local amusement and ridicule, Gifford's craftsmanship has ensured him a more enduring memorial than his companions. His carvings embrace an unusually wide range of subject matter and at the same time exhibit an individuality of style which is seen to best advantage in the lively figure-portraits of the artist's own family. All the carvings recorded in this Inventory were originally situated within the village of West Linton itself, the majority of them apparently forming part of Gifford's own house, after whose demolition in about 1864³ they became more widely dispersed (cf. Nos. 608, 621 and 625).

Some fragments of what appears to have been an elaborate obelisk sundial of 17th-century date are preserved at Birkenshaw, Traquair (No. 593), whither they were brought from Polton House, Midlothian. There is the head of a lectern sundial of about the same date at Neidpath Castle (No. 519), while at Skirling House (No. 616) there are two intact shafted sundials of rather later date.

BRIDGES

The only medieval bridge in the county is the one at Peebles itself (No. 630), which may tentatively be ascribed to the later 15th century. This is a substantially built structure comprising five segmental arches of approximately equal span, whose average width (about 40 ft.) is comparable to that of the arch spans of Guard Bridge, Fife.⁴ The original width of the bridge was 8 ft., but it has subsequently been widened on two separate occasions. The desirability of bridging the Tweed at this point must have been appreciated from the time of the first settlement of the burgh, and the existing structure may have been preceded by one or more bridges of stone or timber.

There are two fairly well-preserved single-arch bridges of the pre-turnpike era, one spanning the Leithen Water at Innerleithen and the other crossing the Manor Water just above its confluence with the River Tweed. The former (No. 628), erected in 1701, is a very modest structure having a span of 26 ft. and a roadway width of less than 7 ft. Old Manor Bridge (No. 629), on the other hand, built at the expense of the Earl of March in 1702, has an arch span of 44 ft. and a carriageway some 10 ft. 6 in. in width. The most interesting of the later bridges are Tweedsmuir (1783, No. 633), a single-arched structure of the plainest description, and Old Romanno Bridge (1774, No. 631), which is three-arched, the main span having moulded voussoirs and a corbelled parapet.

¹ Findlater, *General View*, 26.

² Pennecuik, *Works*, 160, 329, 412.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, xxxiii (1898-9), 147.

⁴ *Inventory of Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan*, No. 405.

ROADS AND TOLL-HOUSES

Reference has already been made to the existence in the county of a section of a prehistoric route from Clydesdale to Midlothian (p. 14), and of two Roman roads (p. 33). As in the Lowlands generally, the modernisation of the Peeblesshire roads did not begin until the second half of the 18th century, with the passing of the Turnpike Acts. In the 17th century there were several well-intentioned acts for the repair and maintenance of highways, one of them prescribing that labour be given free for this purpose, but there is little evidence that those acts produced impressive results. Thus, apart from the remnants of the Roman system and the tracks for pack-horses, there were probably few roads and little wheeled traffic.

Stretches of these pre-turnpike roads are still visible at many points in the county, and there is no appreciable difference in the appearance of the "main roads" marked on Edgar's map of 1741, and the moorland or "Thief" roads as they were locally termed. For the most part they consist of unmetalled tracks which exhibit no signs of deliberate construction and have simply been formed by the passage of traffic. Pursuing a meandering course to select the best gradients and avoid patches of wet ground, they appear either as hollow-ways, or as terraces, according to the nature of the terrain, and they tend to multiply on steep slopes and at the crossings of rivers and streams. Bridges were few and far between, and until the 19th century there were only two bridges in the county across the River Tweed, at Peebles and Tweedsmuir respectively. Exceptionally, however, some of the unimproved roads show traces of constructional work in places, and this is particularly the case with the remarkable road that runs from Drumelzier to Megget Water along the heights of Pykestone Hill, Dollar Law and Notman Law (No. 648). Although for much of the way this road is situated above the 2000 ft. contour, it has been carefully graded for use by wheeled vehicles and is occasionally protected on sloping ground by a ditch dug along the inner edge and by an external revetment.

The first of the Turnpike Acts relating to Peeblesshire was passed in 1753 for repairing and widening the roads from the head of Tweed towards Edinburgh, by Blyth Bridge and Whim (cf. Nos. 640, 652); from Blyth Bridge to West Linton and Carlops; and from Ingraston (near Dolphinton) through Carlops (cf. No. 634). This was followed in 1771 by an Act dealing with the principal roads radiating from Peebles, and Armstrong's map shows that by 1775 there were six turnpike roads in existence in the county. Nevertheless the wretched condition of these roads frequently gave rise to complaint. The money recovered from tolls was inadequate for their proper maintenance and too often the general good was sacrificed to sectional interests when new stretches of road were being planned. The minister of Tweedsmuir reported in 1793 that the highway from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and especially the part of it that ran through his parish, was often in a very bad state of repair,¹ and in 1802 it was said that for a distance of seven or eight miles the same road was so narrow, and so completely shaded by high walls, hedges and plantations that it was very nearly "an impassable, rotten bog".² That these and similar strictures were amply justified is evident from the appearance of a sector of the turnpike road between Broughton and Blyth Bridge that survives on the east side of Mount Bog (No. 640). But the introduction of new methods of road-making, and the placing of all the roads in

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, viii (1793), 88.

² Findlater, *General View*, 211.

the county under a general body of trustees, brought about a great improvement in the first half of the 19th century. Examples of early 19th-century coach-roads that have been by-passed by the modern highway system are mentioned under Nos. 640 and 652. The roads in question measure up to 25 ft. in width and, although they resemble Roman roads in being engineered in straight lengths, they are easily distinguishable from the latter by the fact that their metalled surfaces are uncambered. The comparatively large roadside quarries from which the metalling was obtained are also in marked contrast to the numerous small quarry-pits which served the Roman road builders.

Lastly, mention must be made of the drove roads, several of which are separately marked on Armstrong's map of 1775. The most important of these is the main route from Falkirk "tryst" to the English markets, the southward continuation of which, from Peeblesshire to the Border, has been described in previous Inventories.¹ The road (No. 636) enters Peeblesshire at the Cauld Stane Slap on the Pentland Hills, and traverses the whole breadth of the county, crossing into Selkirkshire on Whiteknowe Head. A toll-house at Romanno, which in 1832 derived more than half its revenue from cattle passing south along this road, is described under No. 653, while others occur here and there throughout the county. Alternative routes used by the drovers have been noted in the Manor valley,² and there are a number of more local drove-roads, such as those which led to the markets at Peebles (No. 637) and Skirling (No. 638). The main feature of all these roads is a lack of uniformity. In some places, and particularly where they ran through cultivated ground, they are bounded by turf or stone walls; but on the open moorland walls are absent for the most part, and the roads appear in different forms according to the lie of the ground and the nature of the subsoil. Thus on level, hard ground the animal tracks have often completely vanished, or are revealed merely by a belt of grass running through the heather. On the other hand the drove roads, like other old roads, normally appear as terraces when making traverses along sloping ground, or as hollow-ways when descending steep slopes or at the crossings of streams.³

MINES AND QUARRIES

Despite the comparative poverty of the county's mineral resources, a certain amount of mining is known to have been carried on within the fairly recent historical past. Lead and silver mines were being worked in the West Linton area at the end of the 17th century, and Pennecuik's annotator recorded a local tradition to the effect that silver had been extracted there during the regency of Mary of Guise. The main sites of these workings were probably at "Siller Holes", Lead Law (No. 661) and at Carlops (No. 657), but during the 17th and 18th centuries lead was also mined in the eastern quarter of the county, notably at Grieston (No. 658) where excavations and spoil-heaps can be seen. The Lower Carboniferous rocks in the north-western area of the county contain a number of thin coal seams and some of those in the Carlops area were worked fairly extensively during the 18th century (No. 657).

The hard greywacke rock that is found in most parts of the county makes good rubble masonry, and many of the stone buildings recorded in this Inventory are constructed of this

¹ *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, No. 92; *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, pp. 477 ff.

² *Inventory of Selkirkshire*, Nos. 92 and 112.

³ Further information about the history of the Peeblesshire roads is given in Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, i, 110 ff., from which source some of the facts cited above are taken.

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material. Freestone was much more difficult to obtain, however, the only sources within Peeblesshire itself occurring in the Lower Old Red Sandstone and Lower Carboniferous formations of the West Linton district. A number of abandoned quarries can be seen in this area, and it was probably from what appear to be the oldest of these, situated on Blyth Muir (No. 654), that the Romans obtained red sandstone for use at Lyne fort (No. 374). The quarries at Broomlee Hill (No. 655) and Macbiehill (No. 662) no doubt supplied most of the red sandstone dressings that are seen in many medieval and later buildings, including Drochil Castle (No. 498), while white freestone is known to have been worked at Spitalhaugh (No. 664) and Deepsykehead (No. 666). Limestone was quarried in the same area, some of it for use in the building trade and some for agricultural purposes (cf. Nos. 662, 664 and 666).

The Silurian shales of the Tweed valley are known to have been worked for roofing slates as early as the second half of the 17th century, the principal quarries being situated at Stobo (No. 665) and Grieston (No. 659). It is said that many houses in Old Edinburgh were roofed with Stobo slates,¹ and there is a record of slate being carried from Stobo to Craigmillar Castle, Midlothian, in 1661.² Most of the material, however, must have been used locally and production continued until the introduction of Welsh slates about the middle of the 19th century.

WELLS

Only two ecclesiastical wells (Nos. 670 and 671) have been recorded within the county and both are associated with parish churches whose dedications they share. The chalybeate well at Rutherford (No. 668) was highly regarded for its medicinal properties in late Georgian times, while the discovery of another mineral spring at Innerleithen during the same period led to the development of the village as a spa (cf. p. 12).

FARM-STEADS

The monuments included in this section comprise the remains of groups of subrectangular buildings and associated enclosures that may tentatively be identified as farm-steads of medieval and later date. The most interesting of these sites, and the only one to be documented, is Old Thornylee (No. 676), which is known to have been a stead of the royal forest of Ettrick, and which retains, in addition to the remains of buildings, well-preserved traces of successive cultivation-systems.

INDETERMINATE REMAINS

The monuments of this group are those which, while not sufficiently well-preserved to admit of precise classification, nevertheless appear most likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date.

¹ Pringle, G. C., *Peebles and Selkirk* (Cambridge County Geographies, 1914), 67.

² *Peebles Recs.*, 48 f.

INVENTORY

of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Peeblesshire

BARROWS, CAIRNS, AND CAIRNFIELD

1. Long Cairn, Harlaw Muir. The remains of what has probably been a long cairn are situated on level ground, at a height of 930 ft. O.D., about half a mile NE. of the cross-roads at Old Deepsykehead and 100 yds. NW. of the road from West Linton to Penicuik. Most of the cairn lies within an old plantation which is enclosed by a stone dyke; the trees have now been felled and the dyke is in a very ruinous condition. It is reported¹ that the cairn was a large one and that it was demolished to provide the stone for the dyke surrounding the plantation. It is not known whether any relics were found. At the present time the remains consist simply of a low, grass-grown, ragged mound from which a few boulders protrude, especially at the ends; it measures 190 ft. in length from NE. to SW., 45 ft. in breadth and 3 ft. in maximum height. There is no sign of any internal structure.

179546 NT 15 SE ("Cairn, site of") April 1959

2. Cairn, Birks Cairn. The denuded remains of a cairn are situated at a height of 2169 ft. O.D. on the gently rounded summit of Birkscairn Hill. Armstrong² describes it as "a remarkable large and regular built pile of stones", but it is now reduced to a height of little more than one foot and has a diameter of 35 ft. A small modern cairn stands on top of the older structure.

274331 NT 23 SE May 1959

3. Cairn, Blyth Muir. This cairn, 1000 yds. ENE. of Newmills farmhouse, is situated in arable ground at a height of 800 ft. O.D. Circular on plan, it measures 50 ft. in diameter and stands to a maximum height of 2 ft. Much of the original material has been robbed and some of the stones now exposed bear plough-scars, indicating that the site has been used as a dump for stones cleared from the field in which it stands.

128467 NT 14 NW (unnoted) March 1962

4. Barrow, Broughton Knowe 1. On almost level ground a quarter of a mile NE. of Broughtonknowe

farm, and at a height of just under 1000 ft. O.D., there is a small barrow (Fig. 11) situated close to a group of ring enclosures (No. 115). It was excavated by one of the Commission's officers in 1962, and the following description is a summary of the published report.³

Before excavation the barrow appeared as a low turf-covered mound with a slight depression in the top. Excavation revealed that it was 11 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 4 in. in height, and that it was composed partly of earth and small stones scraped up from the surface, but also partly of material obtained from a surrounding ditch. The presence of this ditch, which measured 3 ft. 3 in. in average width and 1 ft. 8 in. in greatest depth, was not apparent before excavation owing to the fact that it had been deliberately filled up, mainly with large stones, by the barrow builders. Evidence was found in the ditch-filling and in the upper layers of the barrow material to suggest that the barrow had had a tent-like structure built over it, based probably on a framework of wooden rafters resting against the sloping inner scarp of the ditch, and pinned firmly in place by the heavy stone filling. The centre of the barrow was found to be occupied by a large intrusive pit extending right down through the body of the barrow to the underlying rock surface. Resting on the natural surface, however, there still remained a small quantity of cremated human bone representing the original burial. The loose fill of this pit yielded a variety of objects including several flint scrapers and six small sherds of pottery. The date of the barrow is not certain, but it is possible that it belongs to the Early Iron Age (cf. Introduction, pp. 30 f.).

098396 NT 03 NE (unnoted) August 1962

5. Barrows, Broughton Knowe 2. About 300 yds. ESE. of Broughtonknowe farm, and at a height of 1050 ft., O.D., there is a group of three barrows situated immediately S. of a wire fence which bounds the S. side of a cultivated field. The westernmost barrow measures 12 ft. in diameter and 9 in. in height and is surrounded by a shallow ditch, 2 ft. 6 in. in width and 6 in. in depth, which has a slight counterscarp bank 4 ft. thick and 9 in.

¹ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 21, p. 41.

² Armstrong, *Companion*, 101.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, forthcoming.

high. The second barrow, which is crossed by the wire fence, lies 20 ft. to the NE. It is 9 ft. in diameter and 9 in. in height, and is enclosed by a ditch 2 ft. wide and 6 in. deep with a counterscarp bank 4 ft. thick and 9 in. high. The third example, which is situated 35 yds. further to the E., measures 10 ft. in diameter and one foot in height. The ditch is completely filled up, but its presence was indicated at the time of visit by a vegetation mark 4 ft. in width.

097392 NT 03 NE (unnoted) March 1963

6. Barrow, Broughton Knowe 3. Near the foot of the S. slopes of Broughton Knowe, and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., there is a barrow measuring 20 ft. in diameter and one foot in greatest height. Slight traces can be seen of a surrounding ditch which now measures not more than 2 ft. in width and only a few inches in depth.

098389 NT 03 NE (unnoted) March 1963

7. Cairn, Brown Dod (Site). The O.S. 6-inch map records the site of a cairn on the summit of Brown Dod (1954 ft. O.D.). No trace of this cairn can now be seen.

272483 NT 24 NE July 1958

8. Cairn, Brown Hill. This cairn, 700 yds. SE. of Blindewing farmhouse, is situated on the summit of Brown Hill at a height of about 1150 ft. O.D. The perimeter, about 30 ft. in diameter, is entire, but the crown of the cairn has been excavated and the remains now stand to a maximum height of 2 ft.

079335 NT 03 SE (unnoted) June 1957

9. Cairn, Cairn Hill 1. On the summit of Cairn Hill (1634 ft. O.D.) there are the dilapidated remains of a cairn measuring 45 ft. from N. to S. by 30 ft. transversely and standing to a height of 1 ft. 6 in. A modern cairn, 6 ft. in height, has been built upon it.

365386 NT 33 NE August 1958

10. Cairn, Cairn Hill 2. This cairn is situated about 550 yds. S. of the summit of Cairn Hill, at a height of just under 1250 ft. O.D. It is now reduced to a circular mound of stones measuring 24 ft. in diameter and one foot in height. Much of the original material has probably been robbed to build a sheepfold situated a short distance to the NW.

364381 NT 33 NE August 1958

11. Cairn, Castle Law (Site). It is recorded¹ that a cairn formerly stood on Castle Law, a short distance WSW. of West Linton. Nothing now remains of this cairn, but at

the time of its removal about 1830 a cist containing bones was discovered.

146513 NT 15 SW (unnoted) March 1962

12. Cairn, Cleuch Hill. This cairn, 770 yds. SSW. of Cleuch farmhouse, is situated on the summit of Cleuch Hill at a height of 1150 ft. O.D. It consists of a grass-covered mound about 30 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. in height from which a few boulders protrude.

075354 NT 03 NE (unnoted) July 1957

13. Cairn, Crookston (Site). Nothing can now be seen of the "tumulus" at Crookston from which a perforated stone axe-hammer was recovered.² The axe-hammer, which is now in the Museum of the Chambers Institute in Peebles (Museum No. 59), is illustrated by Chambers,³ who states that it was found in a cist "on the farm of Bonnington", the neighbouring farm to the N. of Crookston. The exact location of the site is not known.

c. 2537 NT 23 NE (unnoted) June 1962

14. Cairn, Drumelzier. This cairn is situated at a height of 680 ft. O.D. on a low gravel knoll on the right bank of the River Tweed, 190 yds. S. of the cottage beside the ford by which the road from Moffat to Peebles used to cross the river.⁴ It was excavated in 1929 and 1930, and the following account is based on the published report.⁵

The process of erosion has carried away part of the knoll on which the cairn stands, together with a segment of the SW. arc of the cairn itself. The cairn material was found to be spread over an area measuring about 40 ft. in diameter with a maximum height of 2 ft., but a ring of boulders which had apparently marked the original periphery indicated that initially the cairn had a diameter of about 30 ft. In all, seven cists were located (1-7 on Fig. 5), together with a cist-like hollow (8) and three settings of stones (9-11) which may originally have been cists.

Cists 1-3 were all typical Bronze Age short cists, except that 1 and 2 were formed of boulders and not slabs. No capstone was found *in situ* on either cist 2 or cist 3, but it was suggested that they may originally have been covered by the slabs Z and Y respectively. A complete Cord-Zoned Beaker (Pl. 3A) stood upright near the centre of cist 1, and a fragment of another Beaker, a sherd of Secondary Neolithic pottery of Peterborough type, a flint saw and thirteen flakes of flint and chert were also recovered from it. No relics were discovered in cists 2 and 3, but near slab Z were found sherds belonging to about half of one Cordoned Urn, part of the rim of

¹ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 158.

² *P.S.A.S.*, xxii (1887-8), 333.

³ Chambers, *Peeblesshire*, 20, fig. 1.

⁴ Armstrong's Map, 1775.

⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxv (1930-1), 363 ff.

another and parts of the bodies of three others. In addition, part of a jet armlet was found near the slab. No indication is given in the report of the precise positions and levels at which these relics were found.

Cists 4-7 were all smaller than those already described; although apparently undisturbed, they produced only one fragment of charcoal and part of a charred hazel nut.

Between cists 1 and 2 a penannular setting of stones (9), measuring 1 ft. 11 in. in diameter, was discovered on the original ground surface. In the centre of this setting

It measures 3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. and is notable in having on its surface incised markings of an unusual character. They consist of a group of four shallow double-ringed figures and one single ring, the former measuring from 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter and the latter $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. The markings are incised by pecking, and the grooves so formed are only $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width and very shallow. Similar markings have been recorded elsewhere in Scotland (see Introduction, p. 16).

It seems possible that the history of the cairn was broadly as follows. The original cairn measured about 30 ft. in diameter, its periphery being marked by a kerb-like ring of boulders. The earliest burials seem to have been those in cist 1 and in pit 8, both of which are well within the body of the cairn. Subsequently on one or more occasions six more cists (2-7) and the three stone settings (9-11) were inserted, all, except cist 4, in the NE. quadrant, and all of them breaking through the line of the original periphery. The fact that all these secondary structures lie either among, or just outside, the boulders forming the periphery suggests that if, as seems probable, they were constructed actually in cairn material, then the initial cairn must have spread considerably beyond its original limits before they were made. Cist 3 and probably cist 2 were added during the Bronze Age; the dates of the remainder are not at all certain. But the discovery of a fragment of iron, the jet armlet and part of a whetstone, suggests disturbance during the Early Iron Age. The discovery of Early Iron Age relics in a cairn of an earlier period is paralleled, for example, at Stockie Muir, Stirlingshire.¹

123326

NT 13 SW

June 1964

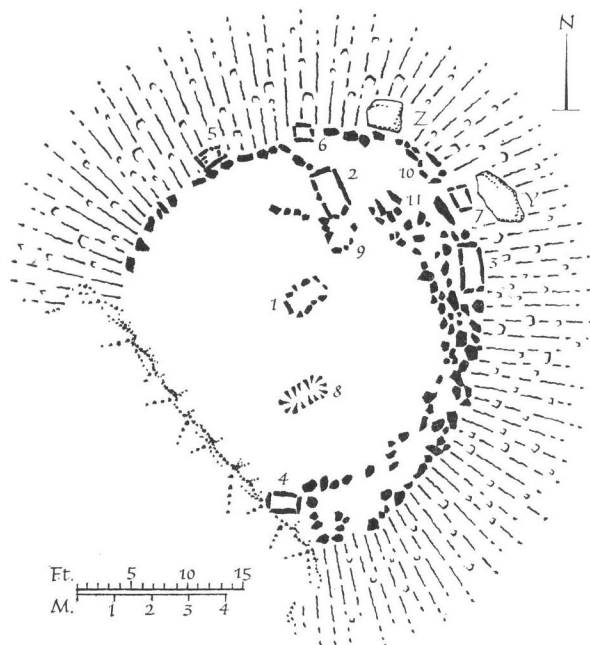


Fig. 5. Cairn, Drumelzier (No. 14)

a small fragment of iron was found resting on a flat paving-stone. Two other settings of stones were revealed a short distance to the NE. The first of these (10) contained a fragment of a Cinerary Urn, and the second (11) is described as having at first "suggested a flue", but also as having been "partially destroyed", so that its original purpose is not evident.

In addition to the cists and stone settings there was also found, at a point 8 ft. to the S. of cist 1, an "oblong cist-like excavation, without slabs, cut to a depth of 3 ft. below the top of the cairn". This pit (8) measured, as excavated, 4 ft. 6 in. in length by 2 ft. 4 in. in breadth and about one foot in depth. No artifacts were found in it, but at a point a little SW. of the centre the excavator recorded a dark circular area 1 ft. 8 in. in diameter which contained "charcoal", and which extended into the subsoil to a depth of 3 in. below that of the rest of the floor of the pit.

The slab Z found in the NNE. part of the cairn may have originally covered cist 2, as the excavator suggested.

15. Cairn, Dundreich. A much denuded cairn is situated on the summit of Dundreich at a height of 2040 ft. O.D. It is now reduced to a circular grassy mound 30 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 in. in height, the interior being hollowed. An Ordnance Survey triangulation station stands on its N. edge.

274490

NT 24 NE

July 1958

16. Cairn, Fernyhaugh 1 (Site). The O.S. 6-inch map marks the site of a cairn immediately N. of Fernyhaugh farm buildings, at a height of about 850 ft. O.D. Nothing now remains of the cairn, but it is reported² that at the time of its removal "a short sword or dagger, together with an Urn containing some ashes" was found.

099498

NT 04 NE

July 1958

17. Cairn, Fernyhaugh 2 (Site). The 1899 edition of the O.S. 6-inch map marks the site of a cairn a quarter of a mile NE. of Fernyhaugh farm buildings. Its height is 900 ft. O.D. While the cairn has been totally removed,

¹ *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, No. 12.

² *Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire*, No. 20, p. 25.

its site is still indicated by a level circular patch of fine grass, measuring about 60 ft. in diameter, which contrasts with the neighbouring rough pasture. It is reported¹ that nothing was found in the cairn at the time of its removal.

102500

NT 15 SW (unnoted)

July 1958

18. Barrow, Fingland Burn. On a fairly level shelf at the foot of the steep W. slopes of Green Knowe, overlooking the Fingland Burn from a height of 920 ft. O.D., there is a small barrow situated close to a pair of ring enclosures (No. 117). Excavations undertaken by one of the Commission's officers in 1963 revealed that the barrow was composed entirely of earth and measured 14 ft. in diameter and 9 in. in greatest height. It was found to be covering a small pit measuring 2 ft. 6 in. by one foot which was dug into the natural gravel subsoil to a depth of about 8 in. From the filling of the pit, which was mainly of earth, there came a few fragments of charcoal, while a small piece of heavily corroded iron was found resting on the natural surface at a point 5 ft. 6 in. from the centre of the barrow. For further discussion see Introduction, p. 15.

185467

NT 14 NE (unnoted)

August 1963

19. Barrow, Flemington Burn. At the foot of the SE. slopes of Green Knowe, overlooking the Flemington Burn from a height of just over 900 ft. O.D., there is a small barrow situated 6 ft. SE. of the ring enclosure No. 128. It measures 10 ft. in diameter and 9 in. in height, and thus compares closely with the excavated example, No. 18.

191463

NT 14 NE (unnoted)

May 1962

20. Cairn, Gallow Law. On the summit of Gallow Law at a height of 1163 ft. O.D. there are the fragmentary remains of a cairn. They consist of a turf-covered spread of stones, measuring about 30 ft. in diameter and not more than one foot in height.

082401

NT 04 SE (unnoted)

April 1964

21. Cairn, Giant's Grave, Tweedsmuir (Site). It is recorded² that in 1818 a labourer uncovered a cist containing fragments of an "urn" in a cairn situated 100 yds. from the left bank of the River Tweed, and 280 yds. WNW. of the cairn described under No. 63. No remains of the cairn can now be seen.

092241

NT 02 SE

April 1956

22. Barrows, Glenwhappen Rig. Two small barrows, 67 yds. apart, are situated at a height of 950 ft. O.D. close to the NW. side of the Edinburgh-Moffat road and between two roadside quarries. They measure 16 ft. and

18 ft. in diameter respectively and each of them stands 1 ft. 6 in. in height; no trace can be seen of a ditch in either case. The more southerly of the two has been considerably mutilated by surface quarrying.

071223

NT 02 SE (unnoted)

March 1963

23. Cairn, Glenwhappen Rig. At a height of 1000 ft. O.D., overlooking the N. side of the Glenwhappen Burn, there are the severely robbed remains of a cairn. It measures 30 ft. in diameter and up to 2 ft. in height, but practically all the central portion has been removed. Some large blocks lying on the perimeter may have belonged to an original kerb.

065220

NT 02 SE (unnoted)

March 1963

24. Cairn, Harehope. This cairn (Fig. 6) stands at a height of 850 ft. O.D. one mile ESE. of Harehope farm, and on the SE. edge of an old coach road from Edinburgh to Moffat. Practically all the cairn material has been

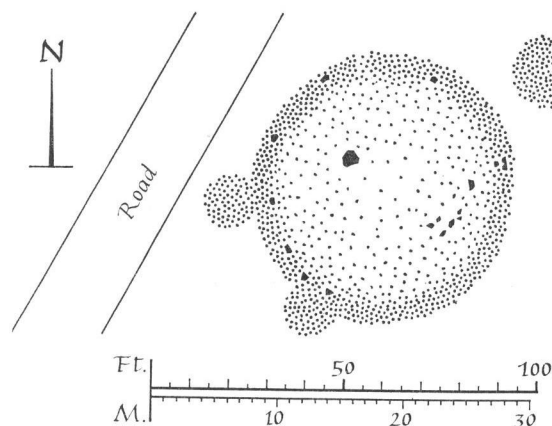


Fig. 6. Cairn, Harehope (No. 24)

robbed, and only a low turf-covered spread of stones now survives, measuring 70 ft. in diameter and not more than one foot in height. A number of boulders protruding through the turf round the perimeter appear to belong to an original kerb. In the SE. quadrant of the interior the tops of seven earthfast slabs can be seen, forming the outline of a cist-like structure about 8 ft. in length and 3 ft. in width. The NW. quadrant contains a large boulder measuring 4 ft. by 4 ft. and standing 2 ft. above ground. Contiguous with the outer edge of the cairn on the W. and SW. respectively there are two circular stony mounds, each measuring 15 ft. in diameter and one foot in height, and 8 ft. to the NE. there is a third mound which measures 18 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. in height. In the absence of excavation the purpose of these mounds is

¹ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 20, p. 25.

² N.S.A., iii (Peeblesshire), 63.

unknown, but their close proximity to the cairn suggests that they may be associated with it.

214435 NT 24 SW (unnoted) September 1963

25. Cairn, Harehope Burn. On gently sloping ground overlooking the Harehope Burn from a height of 1050 ft. O.D. there is a cairn measuring 40 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. in greatest height. It has been disturbed by quarrying.

211450 NT 24 NW (unnoted) March 1961

26. Cairn, Hatton Knowe 1 (Site). Nothing can now be seen of the cairn that once stood three-quarters of a mile SW. of Hatton Knowe farm buildings, at a height of about 900 ft. O.D. It is said that it originally consisted mainly of stones, but many of these were robbed to build field walls in the early 19th century, and in 1856 the cairn was described as "a circular mound of earth 70 feet in diameter and about 6 feet above the level of the surrounding surface of the land".¹ There is no record of any relics being found in the cairn at the time of its destruction.

224461 NT 24 NW September 1956

27. Cairns, Hatton Knowe 2 (Sites). The O.S. 6-inch map marks the sites of two cairns a little over half a mile SSW. of Hatton Knowe farm buildings at a height of 900 ft. O.D. It is recorded² that these cairns were destroyed about 1825 and that several "urns" containing human remains, and a number of nails and other articles "resembling coffin mountings or handles", were found at the time of their removal. Nothing now survives.

230460, 230459 NT 24 NW September 1956

28. Barrows, Hopes Burn. On gently sloping ground within 100 yds. of the easternmost tributary at the head of the Hopes Burn, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there are two small barrows, each situated within 15 yds. of a ring enclosure of the group described under No. 132. Each of them measures 12 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. in height. No trace of a ditch can be seen in either case.

133422, 134423 NT 14 SW ("Mounds") August 1962

29. Barrows, Huskie Rig. On the SE. face of Huskie Rig, at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there are ten saucer barrows and three low mounds which appear to be small bowl barrows. They lie close together on gently sloping ground which, at the time of visit, was covered by heather. The saucer barrows range from 20 ft. to 35 ft. in diameter within ditches 4 ft. in width and not more than one foot in depth. The barrows themselves have a maximum height of 1 ft. 3 in. and only in one example is there any trace of a slight external bank. One of the barrows

slightly overlaps another. The three mounds, which all appear to be ditchless, measure 18 ft., 20 ft. and 21 ft. in diameter respectively and 1 ft. 6 in. in greatest height. Several stones are visible in one of them, but the other two appear to be composed mainly of earth.

158392 NT 13 NE ("Tumuli") May 1962

30. Barrow, Jardine's Burn. On almost level ground near the head of Jardine's Burn, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there is a small barrow situated 20 ft. SW. of the pair of ring enclosures described under No. 133. It measures 18 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. in height. The centre is slightly hollowed.

112414 NT 14 SW ("Mound") June 1962

31. Cairn, Jeffries Corse. This cairn is situated at a height of 2004 ft. O.D. on the summit of Jeffries Corse, and on the county boundary. It is reported to have been very large at one time,³ but is now reduced to a roughly circular stony mound overgrown with grass. It measures about 35 ft. in diameter and stands to a height of 4 ft. A large stone lying on the NW. edge of the cairn bears an Ordnance Survey bench-mark.

281495 NT 24 NE July 1958

32. Barrow (possible), Kaim Rig. At the N. end of Kaim Rig, and at a height of just under 1100 ft. O.D., there is a small, roughly circular mound abutting on the outer edge of the bank of a ring enclosure belonging to the group described under No. 133. The mound measures 20 ft. across and 2 ft. 6 in. in height and appears to be constructed mainly of earth and small stones.

108418 NT 14 SW (unnoted) June 1962

33. Cairn, Kaim Wood. On a very low natural knoll just inside the SW. tip of Kaim Wood, and at a height of 850 ft. O.D., there is a cairn composed of earth and stones which measures 35 ft. in diameter and stands to a height of 3 ft. It is overgrown with trees, but appears to be otherwise undisturbed.

232459 NT 24 NW July 1964

34. Cairn, Kingside Edge (Site). This cairn has been completely destroyed. It is recorded⁴ that when it was opened in 1828 a cist was discovered containing cremated human bones, and beside it "a variety of brazen weapons, somewhat resembling hatchets".

249564 NT 25 NW ("Tumulus, site of") July 1958

¹ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 12, p. 31.

² *Ibid.*, No. 12, p. 54.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 10, p. 35.

⁴ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 147.

35. Cairn, King's Muir (Site). It is recorded¹ that in 1793 an inverted urn containing ashes and the blade of a dagger were found in a cairn on King's Muir, SE. of Peebles. The exact location of the cairn is not known.

c. 2539 NT 23 NE (unnoted) April 1959

36. Barrows, Langlaw Hill. On the SW. slopes of Langlaw Hill, and on the ridge running N. from it towards Broughton Knowe, there is a group of nine small barrows extending in a line over a distance of 700 yds. They are situated at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D. and all but one of them lies on the W. side of a modern wall which runs along the ridge. They are here described from S. to N., in the order in which they occur.

(i) The most southerly of the group (09903808), which lies to the SW. of Langlaw Hill, appears as a small grass-grown mound measuring 11 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 3 in. in height. There is no trace of a ditch.

(ii) Situated 350 yds. to the N. of (i) (09903830). It measures 12 ft. in diameter and one foot in height. There is no sign of a ditch.

(iii) Some 200 yds. N. of (ii), and 20 yds. E. of the wall (09913849). It measures 18 ft. in diameter and 9 in. in height. The centre is slightly hollowed.

(iv) Two barrows, 9 ft. apart, lie 57 yds. to the N. of (iii) (09873853). The E. member of the pair, which is 9 ft. W. of the wall, measures 10 ft. in diameter and only a few inches in height, and is surrounded by a ditch, 2 ft. 6 in. wide and 9 in. deep, with a slight external bank 4 ft. wide and 9 in. high. The E. sector of the ditch and outer bank has been destroyed by the building of the dyke. The W. member of the pair measures 9 ft. in diameter and 9 in. in height. No trace of a ditch can be seen.

(v) Another pair is situated 25 yds. to the N. of (iv) (09853855). The E. one measures 16 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. in height within a ditch 3 ft. wide and 9 in. deep. The top has been dug into. The other barrow, which lies 4 yds. to the W., measures 13 ft. in diameter and one foot in height, and is surrounded by a ditch 2 ft. 6 in. wide and 6 in. deep.

(vi) Situated 130 yds. to the N. of (v) (09833866) there is a single barrow measuring 10 ft. in diameter and one foot in height. No trace of a ditch can be seen.

(vii) At 09833873, near an old surface-quarry and 20 yds. S. of the wall junction, there is a single barrow 15 ft. in diameter and one foot high.

099380-098387 NT 03 NE (unnoted) August 1962

37. Cairn, Lead Law (Site). No trace remains of the large cairn that is recorded² as having stood on the summit of Lead Law, at a height of just over 1050 ft. O.D., half a mile NNW. of West Linton.

146529 NT 15 SW July 1958

38. Cairn, Meldon Burn. This cairn is situated at a height of about 850 ft. O.D. on a slight ridge 100 yds. W.

of the Meldon Burn, and very close to the E. margin of an old coach road from Edinburgh to Moffat. It lies 350 yds. NNE. of the point where the approach road to Harehope farm meets the modern road from Eddleston to Lyne. Roughly circular on plan, it measures about 24 ft. in diameter, but it has been reduced by stone-robbing to a maximum height of 2 ft. The remains are covered by heather and rough grass.

216440 NT 24 SW March 1961

39. Cairn, Mitchelhill. This cairn, 300 yds. NW. of Mitchelhill farmhouse, is situated at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D. on the crest of a low knoll. It measures 30 ft. in diameter and stands 2 ft. in height, but its appearance has been marred by quarrying. The cairn stands within the palisaded enclosure described under No. 203.

064340 NT 03 SE (unnoted) March 1960

40. Cairn, Mitchelhill Burn. The remains of a cairn are situated about three-quarters of a mile WSW. of Mitchelhill farm, on the watershed between the Mitchelhill Burn and the Crannie Burn, and at a height of 950 ft. O.D. It appears as a heather-covered stony mound, measuring 60 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 in. in greatest height. The central portion has been almost completely removed.

054335 NT 03 SE (unnoted) July 1963

41. Cairn, Mount (Site). The O.S. map marks the site of a cairn 300 yds. S. of Mount farm buildings, and at a height of 900 ft. O.D., in what is now a cultivated field. A rough unploughed patch situated on a slight rise in the middle of the field is all that now serves to indicate where the cairn stood.

103422 NT 14 SW September 1962

42. Cairn, The Mount. The remains of a circular cairn stand on the summit of The Mount, at a height of 1385 ft. O.D. They consist of a low spread of stones, partly overgrown with grass and heather, and measuring 35 ft. in diameter and up to 2 ft. in height. The site is marked by a small modern cairn.

098421 NT 04 SE (unnoted) September 1962

43. Cairn, Nether Oliver (Site). It is recorded³ that about 1788 a cist containing an "urn" was found beneath a cairn on Nether Oliver. The exact location is unknown.

c. 1025 NT 12 NW (unnoted) September 1962

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, xii (1794), 15.

² Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 21, p. 51.

³ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 63.

44. Barrows (possible), Nether Rigs. About 300 yds. SW. of Nether Rigs, and at a height of 900 ft. O.D., there are two small circular mounds lying 23 yds. apart on level ground. Each of them measures 12 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. in height. A few small stones can be seen in one of them, but they appear to be composed mainly of earth. Superficially, at least, they closely resemble the unditched barrows on Langlaw Hill (No. 36).

078229 NT 02 SE (unnoted) September 1962

45. Barrows (possible), Newhall Hill. On Newhall Hill, at a height of about 1150 ft. O.D., there is a group of about two dozen small mounds situated among heather immediately to the W. of the old road from Traquair to Craig of Douglas (No. 649). They are all roughly circular, measuring between 5 ft. and 10 ft. in diameter and not more than one foot in height; in some cases a few small stones are visible through the turf or heather, but for the most part they appear to be composed of earth. They are, with a few exceptions, widely spaced, extending over a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Their very small size and their lack of stone content indicates that they can hardly be the result of land clearance, and in the absence of positive identification by excavation, it is possible that they are barrows of a type recorded elsewhere in the county (*e.g.* Nos. 18 and 29).

307320 NT 33 SW (unnoted) August 1964

46. Cairn, North Muir. This cairn is situated a quarter of a mile NE. of the "Upper Cairn" on North Muir (No. 48) and at a height of just under 1000 ft. O.D. It is circular on plan, measures 30 ft. in diameter and stands to a height of 3 ft.

113512 NT 15 SW (unnoted) July 1959

47. Cairn, "Nether Cairn", North Muir. This massive cairn (Pl. 5A) is situated at a height of about 940 ft. O.D. half a mile NE. of Fernyhaugh farm buildings and 150 yds. NW. of the public footpath from West Linton to Medwinbank. Circular on plan, it measures 50 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. in height. About 3 ft. outside the present base there are slight indications of a surrounding ditch some 6 ft. in width.

The cairn is the best preserved example of its kind in the county and appears to be virtually untouched.

105503 NT 15 SW July 1959

48. Cairn, "Upper Cairn", North Muir. This cairn is situated at a height of about 970 ft. O.D. at the foot of the E. slopes of North Muir Hill and about 800 yds. NE. of the "Nether Cairn" (No. 47). The base and flanks have been robbed for stones, the largest quarry scoops being on the E., N. and W., and the cairn is now largely

overgrown. Circular on plan, it still measures at least 70 ft. in diameter and stands to the impressive height of 14 ft. There is no sign of a surrounding ditch.

110509 NT 15 SW July 1959

49. Barrows, Orchard Rig. On the broad crest of Orchard Rig, at a height of 1050 ft. O.D., there is a well preserved turf-covered barrow measuring 18 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. in height. It is surrounded by a ditch 5 ft. wide and one foot deep. About 40 ft. to the SW. there is a second barrow of similar size, but it has been severely damaged by a surface quarry and is heavily overgrown by heather.

304341 NT 33 SW (unnoted) July 1964

50. Cairn, Parkgatestone Hill. This cairn stands on the broad and comparatively level summit of Parkgatestone Hill, 570 yds. WSW. of Parkgatestone farmhouse and at a height of about 1075 ft. O.D. It consists of a low grass-covered mound about 30 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 in. in height.

088359 NT 03 NE (unnoted) July 1957

51. Cairn, Peat Hill. About 150 yds. NNW. of the summit of Peat Hill, at a height of just under 1500 ft. O.D., there are the grass-covered remains of a cairn. It has been extensively robbed and all that can now be seen is a flattened circular mound measuring about 40 ft. in diameter and 18 in. in height.

206487 NT 24 NW July 1958

52. Cairn, Peddrie Rig. Some slight remains of a cairn can be seen at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. on the E. end of Peddrie Rig, and on the E. side of the main road from Edinburgh to Moffat. Only a grass-grown spread of stones now survives, measuring 40 ft. in diameter and not more than one foot in height.

055203 NT 02 SE (unnoted) March 1963

53. Cairn, Posso Craig. This cairn is situated near the foot of the E. slopes of Posso Craig. It stands on a small shelf some 30 yds. W. of the public road and 40 ft. above it. It appears as a circular stony mound measuring 24 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. 6 in. in height. At the time of visit it was heavily overgrown with heather.

201319 NT 23 SW March 1964

54. Cairn, Pyked Stane. The remains of a round cairn, 25 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. in height, are situated at a height of 1872 ft. O.D. on the summit of Pyked Stane Hill, the highest point of the Broughton Heights. An

Ordnance Survey triangulation station has been built on top of the cairn.

122411 NT 14 SW (unnoted) September 1958

55. Barrows, Romanno Mains. (i) On a level ridge 600 yds. SE. of Romanno Mains, and at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D., there are two barrows lying 30 yds. apart. Each measures 18 ft. in diameter and one foot in height, and is surrounded by a shallow ditch 4 ft. in width and only a few inches in depth.

(ii) On the highest ridge overlooking the Fingland Burn from a height of 1200 ft. O.D., there are four barrows, aligned NE.-SW., which are situated along the edge of what has at one time been a cultivated field. The SW. barrow, which is the best preserved, measures 18 ft. in diameter by 1 ft. 6 in. in height, and is surrounded by a ditch 4 ft. in width and one foot in depth. About 300 yds. to the NE. there are two more barrows situated 35 ft. apart. Each of them is 18 ft. in diameter and one foot in height, but no trace of a ditch is now visible in either case. The fourth example, which lies 250 yds. further to the NE., is 15 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 3 in. in height. No ditch can be seen. Several other low mounds in the vicinity may also represent the mutilated remains of similar barrows.

(i) 175480, (ii) 178478-180481 NT 14 NE (unnoted)
May 1962

56. Cairn, Shaw Hill. This cairn is situated at a height of a little over 1000 ft. O.D. on the summit of Shaw Hill, 990 yds. NNW. of Netherurd House. It is a flat-topped mound in a denuded condition, measuring about 30 ft. in diameter and standing to a height of about 3 ft.

114455 NT 14 NW (unnoted) April 1951

57. Cairn, Sheriff Muir 1. On the level ground of Sheriff Muir, 520 yds. ENE. of Sheriff Muir Cottages and at the edge of the descent to the haugh of the River Lyne, there are some slight remains of a cairn. It consists of a circular patch of rough pasture measuring 84 ft. in diameter, under the surface of which numerous stones can be felt. This is probably the larger of the two cairns mentioned in the *Statistical Account*.¹

201402 NT 24 SW ("Cairn, site of") April 1958

58. Cairn, Sheriff Muir 2 (Site). Nothing now remains of the smaller of the two cairns on Sheriff Muir mentioned in the *Statistical Account*² (cf. No. 57).

c. 2040 NT 24 SW (unnoted) April 1958

59. Barrow, Stirkfield 1. On gently sloping ground near the foot of the W. slopes of the Broughton Heights,

and at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D., there is a round barrow situated 50 ft. SSW. of a ring enclosure (No. 143). It measures 25 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. in height, and exhibits a shallow depression in the otherwise flat top.

112402 NT 14 SW ("Mound") June 1962

60. Barrows (possible), Stirkfield 2. Situated near the foot of the W. slopes of the Broughton Heights, at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there is a group of five enigmatic circular structures which bear some resemblance to saucer barrows. The most northerly of the group consists of a circular ditch, measuring 12 ft. in width and up to 3 ft. in depth, which encloses a level area 20 ft. in diameter. On the W. there is a gap 5 ft. wide in the counterscarp of the ditch and on either side of the gap faint traces can be seen of a low counterscarp bank. Immediately to the S. there is a second, unfinished, example, consisting of a ditch of similar proportions which in this case forms a semicircle measuring 22 ft. across. This also has a 5 ft. gap in its counterscarp on the W. A few feet to the S. there are slight traces of what appear to be three more unfinished examples, consisting of shallow ditches, 9 ft. in width and not more than one foot in depth, which enclose circular areas measuring about 20 ft. in diameter in each case.

114405 NT 14 SW ("Enclosures") June 1962

61. Cairn, Threepeland Hill. This cairn is situated at a height of 1220 ft. O.D. on the summit of Threepeland Hill. It consists of a grass-covered, stony mound measuring 27 ft. in diameter and standing 3 ft. in height. Its outline is marred by a ragged excavation.

043345 NT 03 SW (unnoted) March 1960

62. Cairn, Tweedsmuir. This cairn is situated at a height of 850 ft. O.D. immediately NW. of the road leading to Fruid, at a point 100 yds. SW. of the cross-roads at Dykehead. It measures 30 ft. in diameter and stands 1 ft. 3 in. in maximum height.

097242 NT 02 SE (unnoted) March 1963

63. Cairn and Standing Stones, Tweedsmuir. These remains (Fig. 7) are situated at a height of about 850 ft. O.D. on the right bank of the River Tweed, half a mile SW. of Tweedsmuir Church. The position is similar to that of the Drumelzier cairn (No. 14), six miles lower down the river. The cairn now appears as a grassy mound, measuring 44 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. in height, from which a few boulders protrude. Part of it has been

¹ Vol. iii (1792), 326.

² *Ibid.*

eroded away by the river, and the remainder is disfigured by two small excavations.

At a distance of 80 ft. SE. of the cairn, a monolith, 5 ft. 2 in. in height, stands in rough pasture beside the road from Tweedsmuir to Menzion farmhouse. This stone, called the "Giant's Stone" on the O.S. 6-inch map, is referred to in an account of 1834,¹ but no mention is

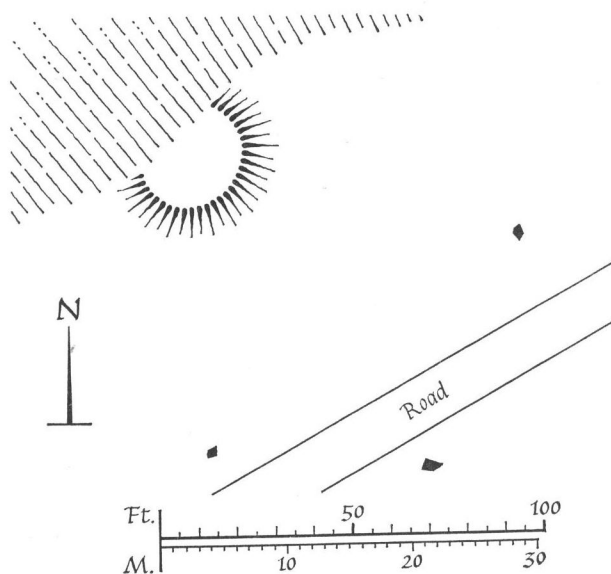


Fig. 7. Cairn and standing stones, Tweedsmuir (No. 63)

made of two other stones which stand nearby. One of these, 55 ft. W. of the Giant's Stone and the same distance S. of the cairn, is 3 ft. 2 in. in height, while the other, 62 ft. N. of the Giant's Stone and 65 ft. E. of the cairn, is 3 ft. 6 in. in height.

095239

NT 02 SE

April 1956

64. Cairn, West Cairn Hill. This cairn is situated on the summit of West Cairn Hill, at a height of 1844 ft. O.D., and on the boundary between Peeblesshire and Midlothian. Its outline is largely obscured by three dry-stone dykes which meet on top of it. It has been heavily robbed and is now reduced to a circular grass-grown mound of stones measuring about 45 ft. in diameter and standing to a height of 3 ft. 6 in. An Ordnance Survey triangulation station has been erected on it.

107584

NT 15 NW

September 1958

65. Cairn, Wether Law. The remains of a circular cairn, now reduced to a low grass-grown mound measuring 25 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. in height, are situated on the summit of Wether Law at a height of 1570 ft. O.D. An Ordnance Survey triangulation station has been erected on it.

194483

NT 14 NE

July 1958

66. Cairn, Whaup Law. The remains of a round cairn, now reduced to a stony mound measuring about 35 ft. in diameter, are situated on the summit of Whaup Law at a height of 1521 ft. O.D. The mound, which is partially overgrown with grass, stands to a maximum height of 2 ft. 3 in., and on top of it a modern cairn, 4 ft. in height, has been constructed of stones taken from the older structure.

208480

NT 24 NW

July 1958

67. Cairn, White Meldon. This cairn (Fig. 143) is situated at a height of 1400 ft. O.D. on a subsidiary ridge 125 ft. W. of the summit of White Meldon and within a hill-fort (No. 330). Originally it measured 45 ft. in diameter and was bounded by a kerb of large boulders, several of which still survive *in situ*. At the present time, however, the mass of stones composing the body of the cairn is greatly spread and is reduced to a height of 3 ft.

219428

NT 24 SW

May 1962

68. Cairn, Woodend. This cairn is situated on the left bank of an old bed of the River Tweed at a distance of 60 yds. NE. of Woodend cottage. It is a grass-covered stony mound which measures about 60 ft. in diameter and rises to a height of 2 ft. above the level of the ground to the W. Near the centre there can be seen the remains of a cist consisting of two side slabs, each 3 ft. 10 in. in length and 1 ft. 6 in. in depth, and the N. end slab which measures 1 ft. 11 in. in length.² The contents of the cist were removed many years ago, when it was first discovered, and have not been recorded. This cairn, like the one at Drumelzier (No. 14), three-quarters of a mile to the N., contained several other burials "apparently in less well-constructed cists".³

121313

NT 13 SW

December 1958

69. Cairn, Worm Hill. A round cairn, measuring 45 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. in maximum height, stands on the summit of Worm Hill (1776 ft. O.D.). An Ordnance Survey triangulation station has been erected on it.

111307

NT 13 SW (unnoted)

September 1963

70. Cairnfield, North Muir. On the North Muir there are two groups of small cairns, situated between the 900 ft. and 1000 ft. contours on the E. and SW. slopes of North Muir Hill respectively. Each group contains upwards of 50 circular or oval cairns measuring 15 ft. in average diameter and seldom more than one foot in height. The whole area is thickly covered with heather, and on the date of visit it was impossible to see whether

¹ N.S.A., iii (Peeblesshire), 63.

² The Commissioners are indebted to Mr. J. H. Hendrie, F.S.A. Scot., for these measurements.

³ P.S.A.S., lxxiv (1939-40), 145 f.

or not any of the cairns was sepulchral; it appeared likely, however, that they were mainly, if not entirely, the result of field clearance.

108509, 096505 NT 15 SW, NT 05 SE ("Cairns") July 1959

BURIALS AND CISTS

71. Cists, Black Barony (Sites). It is recorded that on two occasions cists were found in the field immediately N. of Black Barony Hotel (sometime known as Darn Hall).

(i) The O.S. 6-inch map marks the discovery of a cist in 1846, at a point 300 yds. NNW. of the hotel. No further details are known.

(ii) In about 1870 three cists were revealed during gravel-digging in the "Skim Park",¹ which is the local name given to the field in question.² The cists lay close together, and from the centre cist a Food Vessel containing bone fragments was recovered. No further details are given and the exact location of the cists is not known. The Food Vessel (Pl. 3c) is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

(i) 235475, (ii) c. 2347 NT 24 NW (ii unnoted)

72. Cists, Bowers Knowe (Sites). On the N. side of Bowers Knowe, a natural mound in Bellspool Park, 330 yds. E. of Bellspool House, an unspecified number of cists are reported to have been found in 1837.³ For other cist-burials in natural mounds in the vicinity, see Introduction, p. 15.

165351 NT 13 NE April 1956

73. Cists, Broomlee (Sites). Pennecuik records⁴ the discovery of "many Coffins of broad flagstones close joined together" about half a mile SSE. of West Linton and near the right bank of the Lyne Water. Nothing can now be seen of any of the cists.

153508 NT 15 SE September 1963

74. Burial (possible), Carlops (Site). It is recorded⁵ that at the S. end of Carlops village an "urn" was found containing what may have been human ashes.

c. 159555 NT 15 NE (unnoted)

75. Cists, Carlops Bridge (Sites). It is recorded⁶ that shortly after 1801 five cists were discovered about 20 yds. S. of Carlops Bridge.

161561 NT 15 NE (unnoted)

76. Cists, Cloven Knowes (Sites). Cloven Knowes are two rocky knolls, both of which have been extensively

quarried, situated half a mile S. of Muirburn farmhouse. The road from Biggar to Edinburgh runs between them, and it is recorded⁷ that when the road was being "opened up" about the year 1820 the labourers here came upon several cists containing human bones.

095404

NT 04 SE

April 1958

77. Cist, Cross Kirk, Peebles. Fordun records⁸ the discovery in the 13th century of a "*lapidea urna*" containing cremated bones on the site of the Cross Kirk at Peebles (No. 480). Assuming that in this context the word *urna* means "sarcophagus" rather than "urn",⁹ it seems reasonable to identify this discovery with the grave forming part of the shrine that is situated under the S. wall of the church. Observations made when the grave was excavated in 1923 suggested that it had originally been a short cist of Bronze Age date.¹⁰

250407

NT 24 SE (unnoted)

June 1964

78. Cist, Darnhall Mains (Site). In 1929 a cist containing a Food Vessel was discovered during ploughing operations 350 yds. SSW. of Darnhall Mains farm.¹¹ It measured about 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. internally and 1 ft. 4 in. in depth, with its long axis aligned almost due N. and S. The Food Vessel is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. No other relics were recovered.

238477

NT 24 NW

79. Burial, Deadman's Knowe (Site). Deadman's Knowe is a natural mound situated 370 yds. E. of White-rig farm and 35 yds. from the left bank of the River Tweed. It is recorded¹² that "sepulchral remains" were found in it. No further details are given.

132347

NT 13 SW (unnoted)

April 1956

80. Cist, Gallow Knowe (Site). In the early 19th century a cist containing a skeleton was found on Gallow Knowe, a natural ridge 200 yds. NNW. of the parish church at Broughton.¹³ No remains of the cist can now be seen.

112358

NT 13 NW (unnoted)

April 1958

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, x (1872-4), 43.

² *Ibid.*, lxiv (1929-30), 27.

³ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 6, p. 6.

⁴ Pennecuik, *Works*, 161.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 122.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 101.

⁸ *Scotichronicon*, lib. x, cap. xiv.

⁹ Blaise, A., *Dictionnaire Latin-Français des Auteurs Chrétiens*, s.v. *urna*.

¹⁰ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxx (1945-6), 50 ff.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, lxiv (1929-30), 25, fig. 1.

¹² Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 1, p. 65.

¹³ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 87.

81. Burial, Haggies Knowe (Site). The mound known as Haggies Knowe is situated 650 yds. SSE. of Whiterig farm and 35 yds. from the left bank of the River Tweed. It is natural in origin, but it is recorded¹ that a skeleton was found in it.

131342 NT 13 SW (unnoted) April 1956

82. Burial, Hamildean (Site). It is recorded² that in 1938 a cremation burial was found within an inverted cinerary urn of Enlarged Food Vessel type in a gravel pit about a quarter of a mile NW. of Hamildean farm. The base of the urn lay about 9 in. below ground level and the vessel was protected round the sides, and on the top and bottom, by six flat slabs. The urn is now in the Peebles Museum.

183416 NT 14 SE ("Cist found 1938")

83. Burial, Horsburgh Castle (Site). In December 1934, a Cordoned Cinerary Urn was discovered during ploughing operations on Nether Horsburgh Farm, a quarter of a mile NE. of the ruins of Horsburgh Castle.³ The vessel was found a few inches below the surface of the field in an inverted position, and contained a quantity of cremated human bones and three small fragments of bronze which probably belonged to a knife. The urn (Pl. 3D) is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

288394 NT 23 NE (unnoted)

84. Cist, Kippit Hill (Site). In 1920 a short cist containing the bones of a male adult and three small fragments of iron was found on the summit of Kippit Hill, in the process of preparing the foundations of the monument that now stands there.⁴ Although the iron may have been natural iron "pan", a detailed examination of the bones suggested that the burial was of Early Iron Age date. Nothing can now be seen of the cist.

111476 NT 14 NW (unnoted) September 1962

85. Cists, Kirkton Manor (Sites). It is recorded⁵ that about 1880 a cist and an urn containing bones were found on the lawn at the Manse of Manor. The remains of a second cist were also discovered about the same time at a small quarry in the glebe. No traces of either cist are now visible.

220380, 222383 NT 23 NW (unnoted) September 1963

86. Cist, Kirkurd (Site). The *New Statistical Account* records the discovery of a cist at an unspecified site within the parish of Kirkurd.⁶

87. Cists, Langhaugh (Sites). It is recorded⁷ that "built cists with bones" were discovered many years ago in a

"cairn" near the road into Langhaugh. Nothing further is known about the cists or their contents, but the place at which they were found is probably represented by the remains of a large natural gravel mound situated on level ground a little under a quarter of a mile NNW. of Langhaugh and immediately to the E. of the public road. Practically the whole of the centre of the mound has been removed, and only a low peripheral fringe now remains.

201313 NT 23 SW July 1964

88. Cist, Logan (Site). A cist containing skeletal remains was found at Logan shortly before 1845.⁸ No further details are known.

c. 1129 NT 12 NW (unnoted) April 1956

89. Cist, Menzion (Site). It is recorded⁹ that a cist was discovered "upon the lands of Menzion". It was not covered by a cairn and there is no mention of its contents. The exact location is no longer known.

c. 0923 NT 02 SE (unnoted) September 1962

90. Cist (possible), "Merlin's Grave", Drumelzier (Site). According to a legend which is at least as old as the 15th century¹⁰, the wizard Merlin was buried 200 yds. NNW. of Drumelzier Church (No. 469), on the level haugh close to the right bank of the River Tweed. No structural remains are now to be seen, or have ever been recorded, at the place in question, but it is possible that the tradition may have originated from the discovery of a Bronze Age cist.

134345 NT 13 SW (unnoted) April 1956

91. Cists, Minch Moor (Sites). The *New Statistical Account* records the discovery of cists on Minch Moor.¹¹

c. 3533 NT 33 SE (unnoted)

92. Cists, The Mount (Sites). It is recorded¹² that two cists were discovered, on separate occasions and in different places, on The Mount during the second half of the 18th century. In one of them there was found "a clay urn full of bones", presumably a cremation; the other cist, which measured 4 ft. 6 in. in length by 2 ft.

¹ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 1, p. 67.

² *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxiii (1948-9), 231, pl. xxxvi, 5.

³ *Ibid.*, lxix (1934-5), 262, fig. 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, lv (1920-1), 45 ff.

⁵ Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, iii, 538.

⁶ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 129.

⁷ Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, iii, 538.

⁸ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 87.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 63.

¹⁰ *Scotichronicon*, iii, cap. xxxi.

¹¹ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 44.

¹² *Stat. Acct.*, x (1794), 186.

6 in. in both breadth and depth, contained a contracted skeleton together with "three flint stones, one resembling a halbert, another of circular form, and the third cylindrical". A small "ring" or "armlet" is also said to have been found, but no further details are given about any of the finds. The exact locations of the cists are not now known, and nothing of their contents survives.

c. 1042 NT 14 SW (unnoted) September 1962

93. Cist, Oliver (Site). A cist found at Oliver, near Tweedsmuir, contained a Short Necked Beaker (Pl. 3B) which is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.¹

c. 0924 NT 02 SE (unnoted)

94. Cists, Paulswell (Sites). The O.S. 6-inch map records the discovery of cists at a point 200 yds. E. of Paulswell. Nothing now survives.

161493 NT 14 NE September 1962

95. Cist, Portmore Loch (Site). The O.S. 6-inch map records the discovery in 1905 of a cist at the northern tip of Portmore Loch. Nothing now survives.

260507 NT 25 SE April 1962

96. Burial, Stobo Castle (Site). It is recorded² that in 1855, in the process of making a new road in the immediate vicinity of Stobo Castle, a cremation burial was discovered together with two bronze rings. The rings are now lost and the exact location of the discovery is not known.

1736 NT 13 NE (unnoted) May 1962

97. Cists, Traquair (Sites). In 1831 a cist was discovered in the process of road-widening in Traquair village.³ An urn containing ashes was found in it, and a similar urn, not in a cist and inverted over fragments of human bones, was revealed a few feet away. The same account records the discovery of another cist near the same spot many years before.

330347 NT 33 SW April 1961

98. Cists, Whinny Knowe (Sites). Whinny Knowe was the name given to a mound situated 470 yds. NE. of Whiterig farmhouse and close to the right bank of the Biggar Water. It has been removed, but it is recorded⁴ that in the last decade of the 18th century an unspecified number of cists containing skeletons, one with "golden bracelets", were found in it. The fact that the mound was completely removed suggests that it may have been a barrow or a cairn rather than a member of the group of large natural mounds which occur in the vicinity (cf.

No. 81). Several cists were also present in a cairn at Drumelzier (No. 14), one and a half miles to the SW.

132350 NT 13 NW April 1956

99. Cist, Whitelawburn (Site). It is recorded⁵ that in 1836 a cist containing human remains was discovered at a point 300 yds. E. of Whitelawburn, on the crest of a slight ridge. The top of one of the slabs forming the cist was seen in 1929,⁶ but at the time of visit the site was completely overgrown and no part of the cist was visible.

231479 NT 24 NW September 1956

CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS

100. Cup-and-Ring Markings, Hallyne (Site). During the excavations at the Roman fort at Lyne (No. 374) in June 1959, a stone bearing cup-and-ring markings was found lying beside the fence that crosses the North Annexe. According to local information it was discovered while ploughing in the field on the NE. side of the fence. It is a sandstone block, measuring 1 ft. 5 in. by one foot, and with an average thickness of 8 in. It is clearly a mere fragment of what must have been a larger slab, but it is impossible to estimate its original dimensions. The markings consist of a single well-formed cup, 2 in. in diameter and three-quarters of an inch in depth, now partly surrounded by the broken arcs of three rings which, if complete, would measure about 4 in., 7 in. and 10 in. in diameter respectively. The rings are all half an inch in width and one-eighth of an inch in depth. From the innermost ring two radial grooves, set one inch apart, extend outwards for a maximum distance of 4 in. They interrupt the two outer rings, which stop short on either side of them, leaving a gap of about half an inch. The grooves are slightly narrower and shallower than the rings. The whole symbol has been formed by the pecking technique and the punch-marks are still remarkably fresh. Outside the outermost ring there is a very shallow depression, one inch in diameter, which may be another cup-mark; in addition there are several recent scars caused by the plough. The stone is now in the Peebles Museum.

187407 NT 14 SE June 1959

101. Ring-marked Slab, Lamancha (Site). In 1867 a slab of red sandstone bearing an unusual group of markings was discovered in a bank of gravel at Lamancha.⁷ Some other large stones were found near it, and for that

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lviii (1923-4), 13.

² *Ibid.*, ii (1854-7), 276.

³ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 44.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 87.

⁵ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 12, p. 7.

⁶ *P.S.A.S.*, lxiv (1929-30), 26.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vi (1864-6), App. 62, pl. xvi, 3.

reason it was suggested that the site may have been sepulchral. In the absence of any confirmation of this suggestion, however, there seems to be no justification for assuming that the slab definitely formed part of a Bronze Age cist.¹ The stone, which is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, is irregular in shape and has maximum dimensions of 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.; it averages 4 in. in thickness. The markings, which have all been formed by the pecking technique, occur mainly on one face, the most common symbol being single or double rings. There are four complete double-ring symbols, in which the outer rings measure from 5 in. to 7 in. in diameter, and the inner rings from 2 in. to 4 in. Round the margin of the face there are the broken arcs of five more double-ring symbols and of five single rings and one small V-shaped figure. As well as the ring markings there is a double-spiral, each lobe of which measures about 4 in. in diameter. In one lobe the spiral has two and a half turns and in the other only one turn. In addition, in a space which is otherwise free of markings, there is an area, about 4 in. square, heavily pitted with punch-marks measuring one-eighth of an inch across and one-sixteenth of an inch in depth. A remarkable feature of the stone is that three incomplete single ring symbols have been made on one edge. They have been formed by the same technique and measure 3 in. across; as in all the other symbols, the grooves themselves measure about half an inch in width and about one-eighth of an inch in depth.

c. 2052

NT 25 SW (unnoted)

July 1964

STANDING STONES AND STONE CIRCLES

102. Standing Stone, Cardrona Mains. This stone (Pl. 5c) is situated 100 yds. SW. of Cardrona Station and 100 yds. SE. of the right bank of the River Tweed, at a point a few yards S. of the crest of a scarp representing an earlier river-bank. The stone, which is 4 ft. 6 in. in height, leans slightly to the N. It is irregular in section, with an average girth of 6 ft.

299390

NT 23 NE

May 1951

103. Standing Stone, Drumelzier Haugh. This stone (Pl. 5d) stands on a slight elevation 130 yds. from the right bank of the River Tweed and 700 yds. NNW. of Drumelzier Haugh farmhouse. Wedge-shaped at the top, it measures 7 ft. 10 in. in girth at ground level and 5 ft. in height.

139354

NT 13 NW

April 1958

104. Standing Stone, Kirkton Manor. The standing stone that is built into the wall bordering the NW. side of the public road halfway between Manor Bridge and Kirkton Manor is not in its original position,² and what

is presumably the same stone is marked on Armstrong's map of 1775 about 100 yds. further to the NW. The stone measures 6 ft. 3 in. in height and 4 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in. at ground level. On both the NW. and SE. faces there are a number of natural hollows which have sometimes been mistaken for prehistoric cup-marks.

226386

NT 23 NW

May 1962

105. Standing Stones, Menzion. A quarter of a mile NE. of Menzion farmhouse, the road to Tweedsmuir passes between two standing stones. The more northerly stone, situated 10 yds. W. of the roadway, measures about 2 ft. 3 in. square at ground level and stands to a height of 2 ft. 6 in. The other stone is 25 yds. SE. of the first and 12 yds. E. of the roadway. It, too, is almost square on plan, measuring about 2 ft. 2 in. along each side at ground level, and stands to a height of 2 ft.

094238

NT 02 SE (unnoted)

April 1956

106. Standing Stones, Sheriff Muir. On the flat cultivated plateau known as Sheriff Muir, 570 yds. W. of Sheriff Muir Cottages, there are two standing stones set 7 ft. apart and aligned N. and S. The N. stone, which stands to a height of 3 ft. 9 in. above the present ground level, is a four-sided block measuring 3 ft. 9 in. from N. to S. by 2 ft. 6 in. transversely. The S. stone, 4 ft. 3 in. in height, is of similar appearance and measures 3 ft. square at ground level. No traces can now be seen of the other stones, each about one foot high, which are said to have been erected at regular distances on a curved line running eastwards from the two surviving stones.³

200400

NT 24 SW

April 1958

107. Stone Circle, Harestanes. This monument is situated on level ground in the garden of the Old Toll Cottage, 750 yds. E. of Harestanes farmhouse. Four large conglomerate boulders, varying from 2 ft. to 4 ft. in height, and a fifth broken off at ground level, are arranged on the circumference of a circle which has an internal diameter of about 10 ft. (Fig. 8). A sixth stone, 5 ft. E. of the truncated one, has probably been broken off the latter and moved to its present position in recent times. A thin sandstone slab protruding through the turf outside the NE. arc of the circle is not earthfast, and is unlikely to have formed part of the monument. No comparable monument is to be found in the county, but the circle numbered 275 in the group near Penmaenmawr, Caernarvonshire, is strikingly similar.⁴ It is possible therefore that the Harestanes circle, like circle 275, may date from the Middle Bronze Age.

124443

NT 14 SW

April 1956

¹ *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, lxxvi (1946), 80.

² *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 117.

³ *Stat. Acct.*, iii (1792), 326.

⁴ *P.P.S.*, xxvi (1960), 317.

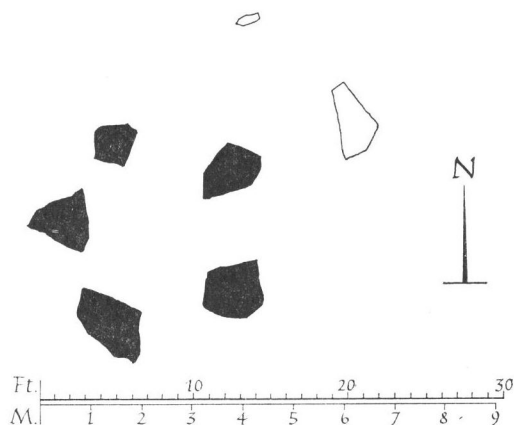


Fig. 8. Stone circle, Harestanes (No. 107)

108. Stone Circle, Nether Dod. This monument (Fig. 9) stands on a low narrow ridge near the right bank of the River Tweed, midway between the mouths of the Fruid Water and the Hawkshaw Burn. A surrounding bank, now reduced to the condition of a mere scarp, studded with boulders of various sizes, encloses an

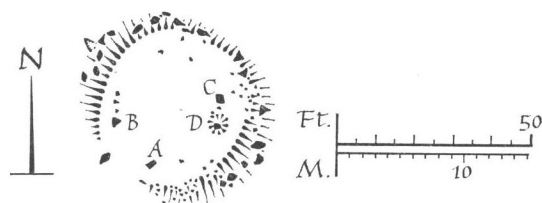


Fig. 9. Stone circle, Nether Dod (No. 108)

area measuring about 40 ft. in diameter which contains three earthfast boulders (A, B, C) standing 2 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. and 1 ft. 6 in. in height respectively. A pit (D), apparently of recent origin, lies a few feet S. of C. A gap in the scarp on the SW., 12 ft. in width, probably represents the original entrance.

The remains are probably those of a cremation cemetery of the 2nd millennium B.C. (see Introduction, pp. 15 f.).

080228

NT 02 SE ("Cairn")

August 1963

ENCLOSED CREMATION CEMETERIES

The term "enclosed cremation cemetery" is used for the first time in the Inventories to describe a particular type of burial monument. The burial area is enclosed by a low, circular, stony bank, about 8 ft. in thickness and 1 ft. 6 in. in height. In some cases there is an entrance through the bank. In the examples found within the

county, the internal diameters range from 30 ft. to 56 ft. Within the interior there can often be seen a low mound which can vary considerably in size and shape. Excavation has revealed that the purpose of this mound is to provide a protective covering for a number of cremation burials, often in pits. The significance and date of this class of monument is discussed in the Introduction, pp. 15 f.

109. Enclosed Cremation Cemetery, Weird Law 1.

This cremation cemetery stands at a height of 900 ft. O.D. on a low ridge which rises a few feet above the broken marshy ground at the foot of the SE. slopes of Weird Law. It was excavated by one of the Commission's officers in 1961, and the following description is a summary of the definitive report.¹ Before excavation, the monument appeared as a turf-covered stony bank, 8 ft. in thickness and one foot in height, which enclosed a circular area measuring 32 ft. in diameter. A low stony mound, roughly circular on plan and 14 ft. in diameter, occupied the centre of the enclosure.

Excavation showed that the bank (Fig. 10) was formed by a band of stones: it was 6 ft. to 8 ft. in width and up to 1 ft. 8 in. in height. The individual stones were all small enough to be carried by one person, and there was no formal kerb. No entrance was discovered in the stretches of the bank that were examined, and surface indications give no hint of a gap of any kind in the unexcavated portions. Within the interior the stony mound proved to be pear-shaped, measuring 25 ft. by 19 ft. and 1 ft. 6 in. in average height. It was not centrally placed; whereas its SW. end almost merged with the inner edge of the enclosing ring, there was a clear intervening space of up to 10 ft. on the NW., NE. and SE. This space was featureless. When the stones forming the mound were removed, they were found to be covering a layer of burnt material about 2 in. in depth. Dug through this burnt layer, and into the underlying natural sand and gravel, there were five pits (1-5 on Fig. 10), oval or circular on plan and all about one foot in depth. Pits 1 to 4 contained burnt material, including considerable quantities of cremated human bone and charcoal. Pit 5 was filled with earth and small stones. Analysis of the bone fragments revealed identifiable remains of two persons, one a young adult, possibly female, the other a child, sex unknown.

In addition to these five pits, there was a shallow oblong pit (6) measuring 5 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. and just over one foot in depth, occupying an almost central position in relation to the enclosing stone ring. It was tightly packed with stones, the upper layer of which was blackened and scorched, indicating that the pit and its filling existed before the accumulation of the burnt layer.

Apart from two small unworked chert flakes, no relics were recovered, but a radiocarbon measurement made at the National Physical Laboratory² on a sample of

¹ P.S.A.S., forthcoming.

² NPL-57, 1963.

charcoal from pit 3 gave the age before the present (1950) as 3440 ± 90 , equivalent to a date about 1490 B.C.

The sequence of events as revealed by the excavations may be summarised as follows. A circular ritual enclosure, measuring 32 ft. in diameter, was formed by a low band of stones. The oblong pit (6) was dug in the centre of the enclosure, probably as part of the ceremonies that took place before the actual cremation. The pit was then packed with stones. The two bodies, possibly those of a mother and child, were then cremated inside the enclosure, and afterwards the remains were buried in pits and the whole area sealed beneath a protective mound of stones. The significance of this site is discussed in the Introduction, p. 16.

085234 NT 02 SE ("Homestead") September 1961

Other probable **Enclosed Cremation Cemeteries** have been noted as under:

110. Ewelaw Rig. Two examples, situated at the E. end of Ewelaw Rig at a height of 900 ft. O.D.

(i) Measures 50 ft. in diameter within a low stony bank which has been severely robbed and is now only about 3 ft. in thickness and 9 in. in height. Within the interior there is a low stony mound measuring 13 ft. by 11 ft.

(ii) Situated 40 yds. NE. of the last and very denuded. Diameter about 35 ft. A modern pit has been dug within the interior.

(i) 089239, (ii) 090239 NT 02 SE (unnoted)
September 1962

111. Nether Rigs. A group of three situated on gently sloping ground W. of Nether Rigs at a height of 950 ft. O.D.

(i) Measures 55 ft. in diameter within a stony bank, which has been reduced by stone robbing to a thickness of 6 ft. Its maximum height is now one foot. Within the interior there is a low stony mound measuring 30 ft. by 10 ft. and 9 in. in height. It has been disturbed by a small modern pit.

(ii) Situated 45 yds. NNE. of (i). It measures 33 ft. in diameter within a stony bank 6 ft. thick and one foot high. Within the interior there is a stony mound measuring 15 ft. by 10 ft. and 9 in. high.

(iii) Situated 65 yds. N. of (ii). Very heavily denuded. It measures 30 ft. in diameter within a stony bank only 3 ft. thick and a few inches high. Within the interior there is a stony mound measuring 11 ft. by 7 ft. and 9 in. high.

(i) and (ii) 076229, (iii) 076230 NT 02 SE (unnoted)
September 1962

112. Old Deepsykehead. Situated 300 yds. SSE. of the crossroads at Old Deepsykehead and at a height of just over 900 ft. O.D. It measures 56 ft. in diameter within a stony bank 8 ft. to 10 ft. thick and 1 ft. 6 in. high. There is a

gap in the bank, 2 ft. wide, on the SW., and centrally placed within the interior is a circular stony mound measuring 12 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 3 in. in height.

175536 NT 15 SE (unnoted) July 1961

113. Wallace's Hill. Situated about 200 yds. NE. of the summit of Wallace's Hill and at a height of just under 1500 ft. O.D. It measures 35 ft. in diameter within a stony bank 5 ft. in thickness and not more than one foot in height. Centrally placed within the interior is a circular cairn measuring 12 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. 6 in. in height.

The cairn is higher than average in proportion to its diameter, either because it has escaped the attentions of stone-robbers, owing to its remoteness, or because it has been built up in modern times. In this, as well as in its unusually lofty situation, the monument differs from the rest of the enclosed cremation cemeteries.

304361 NT 33 NW ("Cairn" in ordinary type)
April 1960

114. Weird Law 2. Situated 200 yds. N. of No. 109, at a height of 900 ft. O.D. Very denuded, it measures 45 ft. in diameter within a stony bank 6 ft. in thickness and not more than 9 in. in height. A few small stones are visible within the interior.

084236 NT 02 SE (unnoted) September 1962

RING ENCLOSURES

The term "ring enclosure" is used in this Inventory to define a particular type of structure for which a prehistoric date is suspected. It consists of a low bank, normally about 10 ft. in thickness and about 18 in. in height, which encloses a circular area measuring from 15 ft. to 65 ft. in diameter. Exceptionally, a double bank may be present. In some cases a shallow groove, 2 ft. in width and not more than 6 in. in depth, is visible in the top of the bank, and in a few instances the bank is interrupted by a narrow gap not more than 3 ft. in width.

Superficially, the single-banked enclosures are difficult to distinguish from round, turf-walled sheepfolds of relatively recent date, and some of the isolated examples listed below may in fact be such. Unlike the sheepfolds, however, the ring enclosures frequently occur in pairs, or in larger groups, and the fact that several of them lie in close proximity to barrows, coupled with the results of excavation of a few examples (cf. Introduction, pp. 16 f.), suggests that they may have been constructed in the prehistoric period to serve some ritual or funerary purpose.

115. Ring Enclosures, Broughton Knowe 1. A quarter of a mile NE. of Broughtonknowe farm, and at a

height of just under 1000 ft. O.D., there are four ring enclosures. Three of them lie very close to one another and, together with the barrow (No. 4), form a compact group (Fig. 11), while the fourth is situated 150 yds. to the NE.

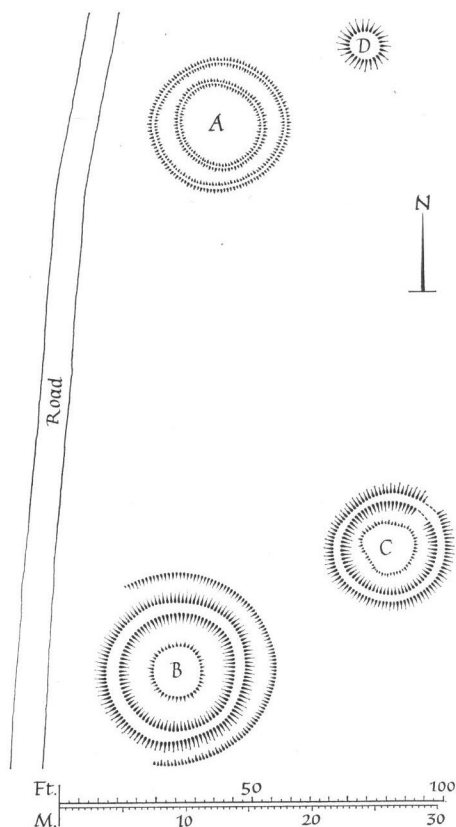


Fig. 11. Broughton Knowe 1: A-C ring enclosures (No. 115); D barrow (No. 4)

Excavations carried out by one of the Commission's officers in 1962 on enclosure A showed that it measured 21 ft. in diameter within two concentric earthen banks. The banks were 2 ft. apart and each measured 3 ft. in thickness by not more than 9 in. in height. There was no entrance, and no structural remains were discovered within the interior, which was completely stripped. A small stone axe-head was found lying within the body of the inner bank, and two chert knives and one scraper were recovered from the surface of the internal area. The significance of these finds is discussed in the Introduction p. 17.

Enclosures B and C lie 21 ft. apart. Enclosure B (Pl. 5B), which was excavated by one of the Commission's officers in 1964, was found to measure 25 ft. in diameter within an earth bank 9 ft. in thickness and 1 ft. 2 in. in maximum height. There was no entrance. What appeared, prior to excavation, to be a slight external ditch, proved to

be only a very shallow depression, 4 ft. wide and less than 6 in. deep, caused by surface-scraping to provide material for the bank. A similar depression was found on the inner edge of the bank; it was up to 6 ft. in width and not more than 5 in. deep. The whole of the interior was stripped, but yielded neither structural features nor relics of any kind. Enclosure C measures 21 ft. in diameter within a turf-covered bank 8 ft. thick and one foot high. There is a gap 3 ft. wide in the bank on the NE., but this appears to be modern.

The fourth enclosure, which is not shown on Fig. 11, is only 15 ft. in diameter within a bank 8 ft. thick and 1 ft. 3 in. high. Slight traces of a shallow groove can be seen in the top of the bank.

098396, 099396 NT 03 NE (unnoted) June 1964

116. Ring Enclosures, Broughton Knowe 2. A group of five ring enclosures is situated at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D. on and around the summit of Broughton Knowe. One of them, 100 yds. NW. of the summit, measures 25 ft. in diameter within a turf-covered bank 10 ft. thick and one foot high. Two others occur on the summit itself. They are only 6 yds. apart and have been severely reduced by cultivation. Each measures 30 ft. in diameter within a bank 9 ft. thick and not more than 9 in. in height. The remaining pair are situated about 150 yds. ESE. of the summit and 50 ft. apart. Each appears as a shallow groove, about 2 ft. in width and only a few inches in depth, which encloses a circular area. It was only as a result of excavations carried out by one of the Commission's officers in 1964 that these two monuments could be classified as ring enclosures. Investigation of the W. member of the pair showed that the groove was 2 ft. 6 in. in width and 4 in. in depth, and was in fact nothing more than the area from which the original turf and subsoil had been removed to form a bank on its inner edge. The bank so formed was found to be 5 ft. in thickness and only 8 in. in height, with traces of a very shallow depression on its inner edge similar to that on the outside. The internal diameter was 30 ft. The E. member of the pair has a diameter of 36 ft. Both sites have been disturbed by surface quarrying.

096391-099390 NT 03 NE (unnoted) June 1964

117. Ring Enclosures, Fingland Burn. At the foot of the W. slopes of Green Knowe there are two ring enclosures which, together with the barrow (No. 18), form a compact group overlooking the left bank of the Fingland Burn from a height of 920 ft. O.D. Excavations carried out by one of the Commission's officers in 1963 showed that each enclosure measured 30 ft. in diameter within an earthen bank 11 ft. in thickness and 2 ft. in maximum height. Complete excavation of the central area of the E. enclosure proved that there was no entrance, but yielded no structural features or relics.

185467 NT 14 NE (unnoted) August 1963

118. Ring Enclosure, Wormiston. On the crest of a ridge 650 yds. W. of Cringletie, and at a height of 950 ft. O.D., there is a single ring enclosure. Excavations carried out by one of the Commission's officers in 1963 revealed that the enclosure measured 24 ft. in diameter within an earthen bank 10 ft. thick and 1 ft. 3 in. high. There was an entrance, 1 ft. 6 in. in width, on the SW. One foot outside the outer end of the entrance passage there was a post-hole just over one foot in diameter. The whole of the interior was stripped, but yielded no structural remains or relics of any kind.

228444 NT 24 SW (unnoted) July 1963

Other **Ring Enclosures** have been noted as under. Internal diameters are quoted in each case.

119. Badlieu Rig. Situated 50 yds. E. of the Edinburgh-Moffat road and at a height of 1050 ft. O.D., close to the left bank of the River Tweed. Diameter 39 ft.

053181 NT 01 NE ("Old Sheepfold") March 1963

120. Bryland 1. Situated 600 yds. SE. of Bryland at a height of 1150 ft. O.D. Diameter 30 ft. A few stones are visible in the bank.

124438 NT 14 SW August 1962

121. Bryland 2. A quarter of a mile E. of Bryland at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. Diameter 30 ft. The bank, which is only 7 ft. in thickness, has a gap 3 ft. wide on the N.

124434 NT 14 SW August 1962

122. Cloich Rig. A pair, 34 yds. apart, situated half a mile SSE. of Cloich farm at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. The smaller measures 32 ft. in diameter; the larger, which is 40 ft. in diameter, has a gap 3 ft. wide in the bank on the SW., while a shallow groove is visible intermittently in the top of the bank.

218483 NT 24 NW (unnoted) August 1962

123. Courhope. A group of four, consisting of two pairs, situated half a mile NE. of Courhope at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. The SW. pair, which are 19 yds. apart, are 20 ft. and 30 ft. in diameter respectively; one has a gap in the bank on the SE., and a shallow groove can be seen in the top of the bank of the other. The NE. pair, which lie 160 yds. away, are 40 yds. apart and each measures 38 ft. in diameter. One of them exhibits a shallow groove in the top of the bank; the other has been damaged by the foundations of a rectangular building.

207469, 208470 NT 24 NW (unnoted) May 1962

124. Early Burn. A group of three, all lying within the space of 100 yds., situated three-quarters of a mile S. of

Cloich farm and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. Two have a diameter of 36 ft. The third, which is 40 ft. in diameter, has a shallow groove in the top of the bank.

215478 NT 24 NW (unnoted) August 1962

125. Fingland. Just under a quarter of a mile S. of Fingland at a height of 1150 ft. O.D. Diameter 30 ft.

191467 NT 14 NE (unnoted) August 1963

126. Flemington Burn 1. A group of four, consisting of two pairs, situated half a mile NE. of Flemington farm.

(i) The W. pair, lying on low ground immediately W. of the Flemington Burn at a height of 750 ft. O.D., are 27 ft. apart; each measures 30 ft. in diameter.

(ii) The E. pair, situated about 250 yds. away, are 100 yds. apart. The larger measures 36 ft. in diameter; the smaller, which has slight traces of a groove in the top of the bank, is 25 ft. in diameter.

(i) 173457, (ii) 175457 NT 14 NE August 1963

127. Flemington Burn 2. At a height of 950 ft. O.D. and 65 yds. NW. of the Flemington Burn. Diameter 24 ft. A few stones are visible in the bank and there is a shallow groove in the top.

190462 NT 14 NE (unnoted) May 1962

128. Flemington Burn 3. Situated 160 yds. NE. of the last and at a height of 950 ft. O.D. Very denuded. Diameter 30 ft. A barrow (No. 19) lies 6 ft. to the SE.

191463 NT 14 NE (unnoted) May 1962

129. Gallowberry Wood. A pair, 50 yds. apart, on the crest of a ridge half a mile E. of Bryland and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. One is 30 ft. in diameter, while the other, which has been slightly damaged by rig-and-furrow cultivation, is only 18 ft. in diameter.

128438 NT 14 SW August 1962

130. Grassfield. Situated half a mile E. of the ruins of Grassfield at a height of just over 1000 ft. O.D. Diameter 30 ft. A shallow groove is visible in the top of the bank.

212500 NT 25 SW (unnoted) May 1962

131. Harehope Burn. A group of three, all within 40 yds. of one another, and at a height of 900 ft. O.D. Two of them, measuring 30 ft. and 50 ft. in diameter, have gaps in the SW. quadrants of their banks. The other is 42 ft. in diameter.

214441 NT 24 SW (unnoted) September 1963

132. Hopes Burn. A group of four ring enclosures and two small barrows (No. 28), situated at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D. They measure from 33 ft. to 50 ft. in diameter.

133423, 136423

NT 14 SW

August 1962

133. Jardine's Burn. A group of eleven extending for a distance of about 700 yds. between the head of Jardine's Burn and the N. end of Kaim Rig, at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D.

(i) A pair, 12 yds. apart, each 50 ft. in diameter and much wasted (112414). A barrow (No. 30) lies 20 ft. to the SW.

(ii) A pair, 7 yds. apart, each 45 ft. in diameter. Traces of a groove can be seen in the top of the bank of each (113415).

(iii) Three, all within the space of 50 yds., measuring 38 ft., 44 ft., and 65 ft., in diameter respectively. Situated among rig-and-furrow cultivation, but their relationship is not clear (111416).

(iv) One, 44 ft. in diameter, with an annexe-like extension, measuring 50 ft. by 10 ft., on the N. There is a gap, 6 ft. in width, in the annexe bank on the NE. (110417).

(v) One, 45 ft. in diameter (109417).

(vi) A pair, the larger of which is 55 ft. in diameter and has a ruined stone stell on top of it. A barrow (No. 32) abuts on the outer edge of the bank on the S. The smaller of the pair, which lies 5 yds. to the E., is 47 ft. in diameter (108418).

112414-108418

NT 14 SW

June 1962

134. Little Mendick Hill. On the NW. slopes at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. Diameter 35 ft.

123512

NT 15 SW (unnoted)

July 1964

135. Lochurd 1. A quarter of a mile SSE. of Lochurd farm and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. Diameter 48 ft. Denuded.

113424

NT 14 SW

August 1963

136. Lochurd 2. Situated 600 yds. ESE. of Lochurd farm at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. Diameter 48 ft.

118429

NT 14 SW

August 1963

137. Menzion. A group of three situated 650 yds. SSE. of Menzion at a height of 900 ft. O.D. Two touch tangentially and measure 21 ft. and 30 ft. in diameter respectively. The third is 24 ft. in diameter. A few stones are visible in all three banks. All are in a very wasted condition.

088230

NT 02 SE (unnoted)

March 1963

138. Mount (The) 1. A group of four situated on the S. face of The Mount at a height of 1150 ft. O.D. One is 27 ft. in diameter, two 30 ft., and one 33 ft. Shallow grooves are visible intermittently in the tops of all four banks.

097418

NT 04 SE (unnoted)

September 1962

139. Mount (The) 2. A pair situated at the foot of the N. slopes of The Mount at a height of 900 ft. O.D. Larger than average, they measure 54 ft. and 57 ft. in diameter respectively, and the banks are 12 ft. in thickness and 3 ft. in height. Their chronological relationship to the surrounding rig-and-furrow cultivation is not clear.

100431

NT 14 SW

September 1962

140. Nether Stewarton. Situated nearly half a mile S. of Nether Stewarton at a height of 900 ft. O.D. Diameter 52 ft. The bank is only 5 ft. thick and not more than one foot high, and has several stones in it.

217448

NT 24 SW (unnoted)

September 1963

141. Ratshill. At a height of 850 ft. O.D., close to the unenclosed platform settlement No. 181. Diameter 20 ft. within a bank only 6 ft. in thickness.

120367

NT 13 NW (unnoted)

July 1963

142. Stirkfield 1. A group of six situated at the S. end of Stirkfield Rig between the 900 ft. and 1000 ft. contours.

(i) A pair, 6 ft. apart, the larger 65 ft. in diameter and the smaller 30 ft. (103402).

(ii) One, 28 ft. in diameter, with a shallow groove visible in the top of the bank (104401).

(iii) One, 45 ft. in diameter, situated in the corner of a small plantation. There is a gap in the bank, 6 ft. wide, on the NW. (104400).

(iv) A pair, close to the W. bank of the Back Burn. The larger measures 45 ft. in diameter and has a slight gap in the bank on the SW. The smaller, lying 15 yds. to the S., is 35 ft. in diameter and exhibits a well-marked gap in the bank, 4 ft. in width, on the SW. (108405).

103402-108405

NT 14 SW

June 1962

143. Stirkfield 2. A mixed group of sites situated at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D. on gently sloping ground near the foot of the W. slopes of the Broughton Heights. Aligned roughly from NE. to SW., they extend over a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The group includes two ring enclosures and six barrows (Nos. 59 and 60). The ring enclosures are situated at either end of the group. The SW. example is 33 ft. in diameter and lies only 50 ft.

NNE. of the barrow No. 59. The NE. example, the bank of which is in a wasted condition, is 35 ft. in diameter.

112403-114406

NT 14 SW

June 1962

144. Wakefield 1. A pair situated about half a mile SE. of Wakefield at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. They are 9 ft. apart and measure 41 ft. and 50 ft. in diameter respectively. A circular stone sheepfold has been built just inside the larger example.

137535

NT 15 SW (unnoted)

June 1962

145. Wakefield 2. A little under three-quarters of a mile SSE. of Wakefield at a height of 950 ft. O.D. Diameter 33 ft. Gap in bank, 4 ft. wide, facing S.

133529

NT 15 SW (unnoted)

September 1963

146. Weird Law. Two situated at a height of 900 ft. O.D., both within 200 yds. of the enclosed cremation cemetery No. 109. Each measures only 18 ft. in diameter within a bank 4 ft. thick and not more than one foot high.

083233, 084233 NT 02 SE (unnoted) September 1962

147. Windy Gowl. Situated about half a mile N. of Stoneypath farm at a height of 1250 ft. O.D. Diameter 36 ft.

142544

NT 15 SW (unnoted)

July 1964

148. Woolshears Hill. On the saddle between Woolshears Hill and Brown Dod at a height of 1250 ft. O.D. Diameter 30 ft. Double enclosing banks, the outer of which is 5 ft. in thickness and the inner 2 ft., with a gap between them about one foot in width.

137419

NT 14 SW

August 1962

UNENCLOSED PLATFORM SETTLEMENTS

An unenclosed platform settlement consists of a number of level platforms, circular or oval on plan, situated on a hill-side. The platforms are either strung out in a line or grouped together, and excavation has shown that they supported timber houses. The rear half of each platform was formed by quarrying into the hill-side, and the front part made up from the spoil so obtained. The height of the concave quarried face above the rear of the platform, and that of the convex scarp below the front, vary according to the steepness of the site. On the steeper hill-sides, these may measure as much as 15 ft. in vertical height, while on gentle slopes they may hardly be distinguishable. The widths of the 220 individual platforms

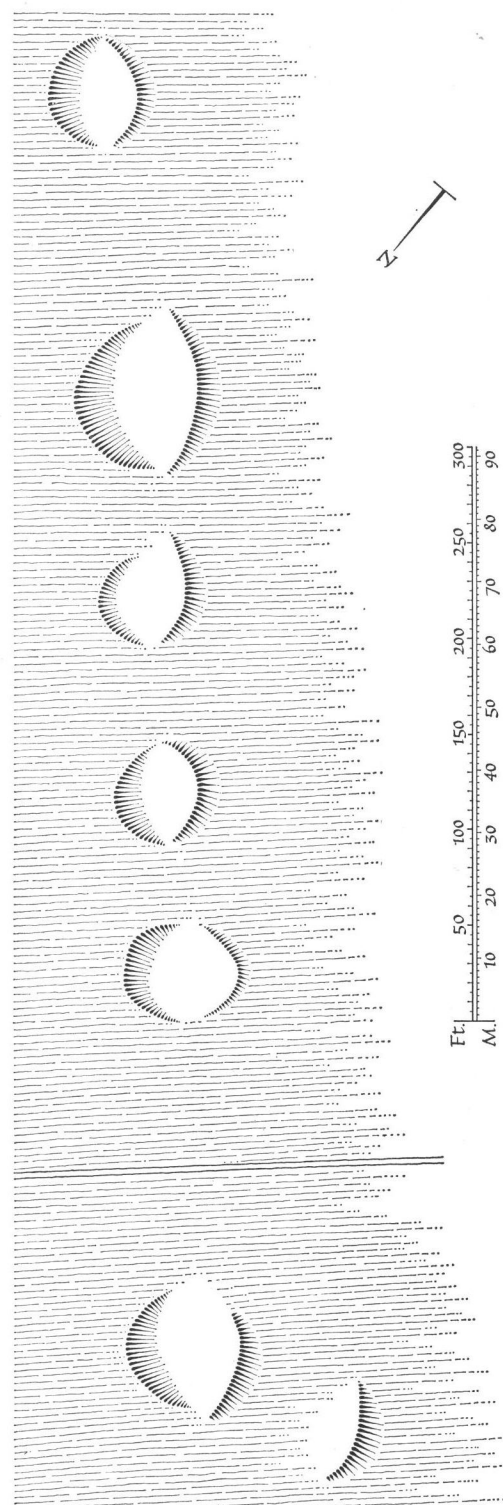


Fig. 12. Unenclosed platform settlement, Brawn's Dod (No. 149)

forming the 46 settlements recorded in the county vary from 25 ft. to 100 ft., over half the total being between 40 ft. and 50 ft.

In most cases it is possible to see that the concave rear scarp and the convex front scarp unite at one side of the platform but are separated by a gap on the other side. The reason for this was revealed during the excavation of one example (No. 151), when the gap was found to be aligned with the entrance to the house which occupied the platform.

platforms and another of several smaller ones. The former all measure 60 ft. in width, with rear and front scarps about 6 ft. high, and, although each has been mutilated to a slight degree by quarrying, their condition is good. The smaller platforms, three of which measure 30 ft. and four 35 ft. in width, are situated on a very gentle slope, so that their rear scarps are low and in all cases but one the front scarps are indistinguishable. Small clearance cairns occur in the vicinity.

065221

NT 02 SE (unnoted)

May 1960

149. Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Brawn's Dod. On the SW. flank of Brawn's Dod, at a height of 120 ft. above the right bank of the Fruid Water and 1100 ft. O.D., there is a typical linear unenclosed platform settlement of eight platforms (Fig. 12). One platform measures 50 ft. in width, two 55 ft., three 60 ft., one 65 ft. and one 80 ft. A single platform, 50 ft. in width, is situated 120 yds. SE. of the settlement.

099192

NT 01 NE (unnoted)

April 1960

151. Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Green Knowe. On the SW. face of Green Knowe, at a height of 120 ft. above the right bank of the Meldon Burn and 900 ft. O.D., there is an unenclosed platform settlement of nine platforms. Several clearance cairns occur in the vicinity. One of the platforms was excavated by the Commission's officers in 1961, and the following summary account has been prepared from the published report.¹

The platform measured 50 ft. in width, and the rear scarp 5 ft. in height. Post-holes and stake-holes in the platform indicated the former presence of an almost circular timber house measuring about 28 ft. in diameter

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, xciv (1960-1), 79 ff.

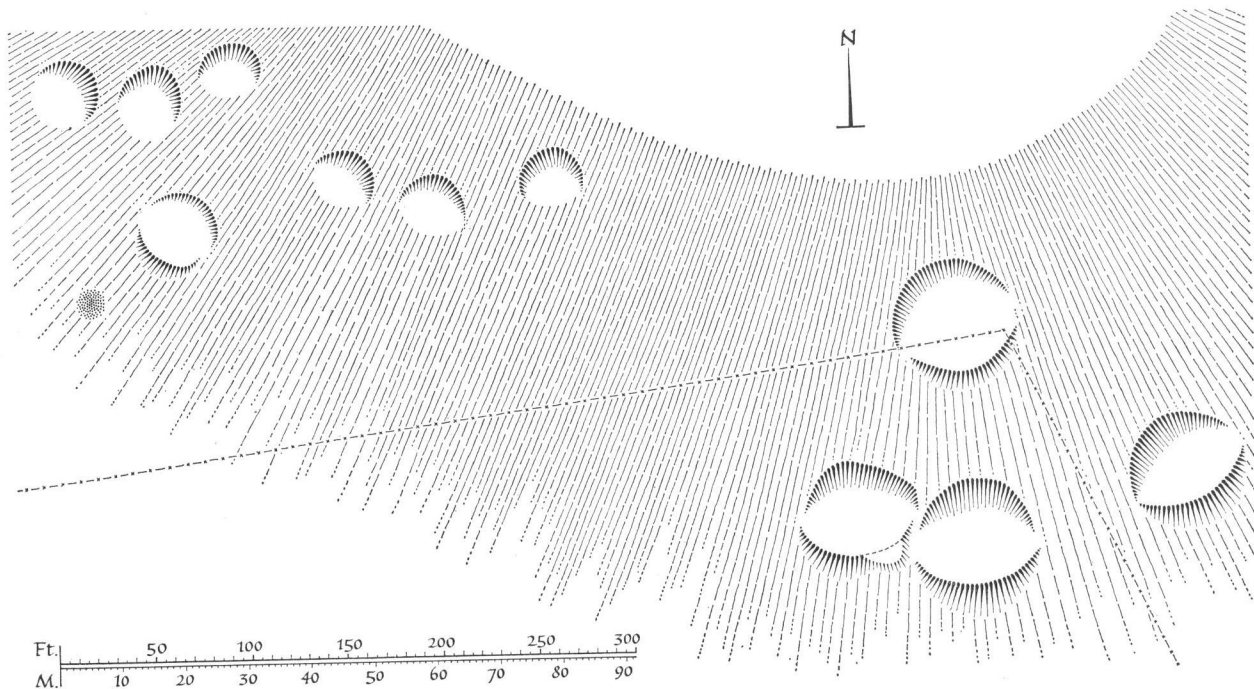


Fig. 13. Unenclosed platform settlement, Glenwhappen Rig (No. 150)

within a wall 2 ft. 6 in. thick, faced on either side with wattle screens and probably filled with light-weight insulation such as heather or grass. The roof was carried on a ring of eleven posts, while lines of stake-holes in the floor indicated the positions of internal partitions. An oval hearth was situated a little to the SW. of the centre of the house, and the entrance, on the SW., was cobbled. Finds included part of a barrel-shaped pottery vessel measuring internally $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the flattened rim. Although difficult to date precisely, the pottery is probably of the Early Iron Age, rather than the Late Bronze Age.

212434 NT 24 SW May 1961

Other **Unenclosed Platform Settlements** have been noted as under:

152. Badlieu Rig. Five platforms in a group on the SE. flank of Badlieu Rig; three 35 ft. wide, two 40 ft.

051176 NT 01 NE (unnoted) September 1961

153. Black Meldon. One complete platform, 40 ft. wide, and two others mutilated by quarrying, on the E. flank of Black Meldon.

210428 NT 24 SW (unnoted) March 1964

154. Blake Muir. A group of five platforms on the E. flank of Blake Muir; two 70 ft. wide, two 90 ft. and one 100 ft.

310307 NT 33 SW April 1964

155. Cademuir Hill. Two platforms on the N. face of Cademuir Hill; one, 40 ft. wide, re-used in a scooped homestead (No. 340); the other 45 ft. wide. Other platforms may have been obliterated by former cultivation.

233381 NT 23 NW ("Enclosures") March 1963

156. Cat Cleuch. Eleven platforms in a line extending for 250 yds. across the SW. face of Cat Cleuch Head; two 40 ft. wide, three 45 ft., five 50 ft. and one 60 ft. Two have been almost obliterated by former cultivation, and others may have been entirely erased.

119369 NT 13 NW June 1960

157. Craig Law. Five platforms in a group on the NE. flank of Craig Law; 30 ft., 35 ft., 45 ft., 50 ft. and 60 ft. in width respectively.

097207 NT 02 SE (unnoted) June 1960

158. Glenbreck. A pair of platforms, separated by a distance of 80 ft. from a third, on the SE. flank of Ewe Hill; two

40 ft. wide, one 45 ft. Several clearance cairns occur in the vicinity, one of them between the single platform and the pair.

060217 NT 02 SE (unnoted) February 1962

159. Grange Hill. A group of five platforms on the W. face of Grange Hill; two 35 ft. wide, three 50 ft.

069217 NT 02 SE (unnoted) May 1960

160. Haggen End. A single platform, measuring 55 ft. in width, situated on the NE. face of Worm Hill in a felled plantation. Other platforms may have been obliterated by former cultivation.

119309 NT 13 SW ("Homestead") June 1960

161. Hawkshaw 1. Two pairs of platforms, 100 yds. apart, lie on the E. flank of Little Dod. The S. pair measure 35 ft. and 60 ft. in width respectively, and the N. pair both 40 ft.

085197 NT 01 NE (unnoted) February 1962

162. Hawkshaw 2. Three platforms at a distance of 200 yds. from two more, on the E. flank of Benner Dod. The three, which lie one above the other, measure 55 ft., 50 ft. and 40 ft. in width respectively; the two, which are 40 ft. apart, measure 45 ft. and 50 ft. respectively.

085204 NT 02 SE (unnoted) February 1962

163. Hawkshaw 3. Six platforms in line on the N. face of The Bank; two 35 ft. wide, one 40 ft., one 45 ft. and two 50 ft.

087197 NT 01 NE (unnoted) February 1962

164. High Hogg Hill. Two platforms side by side on the SE. flank of High Hogg Hill; one 40 ft., the other 50 ft. in width.

047189 NT 01 NW (unnoted) September 1961

165. Kirn Law. A single platform, 30 ft. in width, on the NE. flank of Kirn Law. Other platforms may have been obliterated by former cultivation.

300408 NT 34 SW (unnoted) September 1961

166. Lairdsid Knowe. Four platforms in line on the SW. face of Lairdsid Knowe; all 25 ft. wide.

152277 NT 12 NE (unnoted) April 1960

167. Lee Burn Head. One platform, 45 ft. in width, situated 65 yds. from another measuring 60 ft. wide. A third has been mutilated by quarrying.

313390 NT 33 NW (unnoted) August 1963

168. Little Dod. Twelve platforms in line on the W. flank of Little Dod; one each 30 ft., 35 ft., 40 ft., 50 ft. and 60 ft. wide, five 45 ft. wide and two 55 ft.

057198 NT 01 NE (unnoted) February 1962

169. Middle Hope Rig. Six platforms in line across the SW. face of Middle Hope Rig; one 30 ft. wide, two 35 ft., one 40 ft. and two 55 ft.

303409 NT 34 SW ("Enclosures") September 1961

170. Mossfennan Burn. Five platforms, all of which have been mutilated by quarrying, on the 1000 ft. contour above the left bank of the Mossfennan Burn.

112315 NT 13 SW (unnoted) June 1960

171. Muckle Knowe. Seventeen platforms in a line half a mile long on the SW. flank of Muckle Knowe; three 30 ft. wide, two each 35 ft., 40 ft. and 45 ft. wide, seven 50 ft. and one 55 ft.

100213 NT 12 SW (unnoted) June 1960

172. Nether Dod. Four platforms in line on the E. flank of Nether Dod; one 40 ft. wide, two 45 ft., one 50 ft. Other platforms may have been obliterated by former cultivation.

085224 NT 02 SE (unnoted) April 1960

173. Oliver. A single platform 50 ft. wide, probably the survivor of a group, on the SE. face of a rocky knoll 160 yds. WNW. of Oliver (No. 577).

097249 NT 02 SE (unnoted) February 1962

174. Peddirie Dod 1. Five platforms in a line on the S. foot of Peddirie Dod; two 40 ft. wide, one 45 ft., one 50 ft. The central platform has been mutilated by quarrying.

054206 NT 02 SE (unnoted) June 1960

175. Peddirie Dod 2. Four platforms in line on the E. flank of Peddirie Dod; 30 ft., 40 ft., 55 ft. and 60 ft. wide respectively. A single platform, 50 ft. wide, lies 300 yds. to the S.

055211 NT 02 SE (unnoted) June 1960

176. Peddirie Rig. Four platforms in line on the SE. flank of Peddirie Rig; two 40 ft. wide, two 50 ft.

052202 NT 02 SE (unnoted) September 1961

177. Quarter Hill 1. Six platforms in line on the SW. flank of Quarter Hill; one 40 ft. wide, two 45 ft., one each 50 ft., 55 ft. and 60 ft. Secondary rectangular turf foundations occupy four of the platforms.

096221 NT 02 SE (unnoted) June 1960

178. Quarter Hill 2. Nine platforms, including two pairs, in line on the NE. flank of Quarter Hill; one 35 ft. wide, one 40 ft., five 50 ft., one 55 ft. and one 60 ft. A few more platforms lie in the plantation immediately S. of the line, but on the day of visit they could not be reached through the dense undergrowth.

103231 NT 12 SW (unnoted) May 1960

179. Rachan Hill. The faint remains of a group of five platforms, which have been almost obliterated by former cultivation, on the N. face of Rachan Hill.

119342 NT 13 SW (unnoted) June 1960

180. Rashy Knowe. Four platforms in line on the E. flank of Rashy Knowe; two 35 ft. wide, one 40 ft. and one 45 ft.

095212 NT 02 SE (unnoted) July 1963

181. Ratshill. Five platforms in line at the SW. foot of Ratshill Hill; one 40 ft. wide, two 45 ft., one 60 ft. and one 70 ft.

121366 NT 13 NW July 1963

182. Rig (The) 1. Two platforms, one occupied by a stell and one almost entirely obliterated by the public road; both 40 ft. wide.

087220 NT 02 SE (unnoted) April 1960

183. Rig (The) 2. Seven platforms in line on the W. flank of The Rig; one 30 ft. wide, two 35 ft., three 40 ft. and one 45 ft.

088224 NT 02 SE (unnoted) April 1960

184. Rig (The) 3. Four platforms in a group on the W. flank of The Rig; 50 ft., 55 ft., 65 ft. and 75 ft. wide respectively.

089213 NT 02 SE (unnoted) April 1960

185. Rig (The) 4. Five platforms in a group on the NW. flank of The Rig; one 35 ft. wide, three 40 ft. and one 50 ft. The public road impinges on the lowest platform.

089227 NT 02 SE (unnoted) April 1960

186. Rig (The) 5. Two platforms, both 40 ft. wide, close together on the E. flank of The Rig. Others may have been destroyed by former cultivation.

092220 NT 02 SE (unnoted) June 1960

187. Robin's Cleuch. One complete platform, 40 ft. wide, and faint traces of three others, in cultivated ground on the W. face of Penveny.

164392 NT 13 NE (unnoted) May 1962

188. Shaw Hill. Four platforms in line on the S. face of Shaw Hill (Fig. 307, A-D); all 30 ft. wide.

145280 NT 12 NW (unnoted) April 1960

189. Shoulder Wood. One complete platform, 40 ft. wide, and traces of three others, in a felled plantation.

118318 NT 13 SW (unnoted) June 1960

190. Stone Grain Hope. Two platforms, one 25 ft. wide and the other 30 ft., together with the remains of a third, on the SE. flank of Shaw Hill.

151280 NT 12 NE (unnoted) April 1960

191. Weird Law. Four platforms in line on the S. flank of Weird Law; two 35 ft. wide and two 45 ft. A fifth platform has been destroyed by quarrying.

077235 NT 02 SE (unnoted) May 1960

192. White Meldon 1. Nine platforms in line on the W. flank of White Meldon; three 35 ft. wide, one 40 ft., one 45 ft., three 50 ft. and one 55 ft.

216434 NT 24 SW July 1961

193. White Meldon 2. Nine platforms in line on the NW. flank of White Meldon; one 35 ft. wide, three 40 ft., three 50 ft. and two 60 ft.

218436 NT 24 SW July 1961

194. Worm Hill. Two platforms close together on the N. face of Worm Hill; both 30 ft. wide.

114313 NT 13 SW (unnoted) June 1960

PALISADED WORKS

The homesteads, settlements and enclosures described in this section were protected solely by timber palisades. In the majority, the timbers were set directly into the ground in continuous trenches, the lines of which now show under suitable conditions as shallow grooves on the surface. Alternatively, the timbers were embedded in low banks, but, as surface indications of this form of palisade are exceptional, it is usually impossible to recognise them without excavation. Thus, although only four examples of embanked palisades have so far been recorded in Scotland,¹ the actual number is no doubt substantially greater.²

Some palisaded works are protected by a single palisade and others by a pair, the members of which are a constant distance apart. The larger settlements, whether enclosed by a single or double palisade, may be further protected by an outlying line or pair of palisades. It has been suggested that the function of the outlying palisade was to form an enclosure for stock.

In some cases, palisades were replaced by defensive walls or earthworks, either during a single continuous occupation of the site or during a later re-occupation. Where the course taken by the new defences is clear of the palisades, the latter may remain visible on the surface. Alternatively, where the secondary defences follow the same line, the existence of the palisades can only be revealed by excavation. It is thus impossible to estimate how many monuments now enclosed by walls or earthworks were originally protected by palisades. The works described below include one (No. 207) in which the secondary defences were abandoned before completion, as at Hayhope Knowe, Roxburghshire.³

Following the classification adopted in the Roxburghshire Inventory, palisaded works containing one or two timber houses are described as homesteads, and those with three or more houses as settlements. Although no surface indications are visible in the Peeblesshire palisaded enclosures, it is possible that some or all of these contain timber houses, as revealed by excavation at Harehope (No. 199). The various types of timber houses are described in the Introduction, pp. 21 f.

195. Palisaded Settlement and Settlement, Castle Hill, Horsburgh Castle Farm. A notable group of remains (Fig. 14), consisting of two successive settlements, both containing timber houses, is situated on the summit of Castle Hill (1050 ft. O.D.) half a mile NNW. of Horsburgh Castle farm.

The earlier settlement was originally bounded by two twin palisade-fences, but cultivation and the later settlement have obliterated almost all traces of these to the SE. of a modern dyke which crosses the site from NE.

¹ *Infra*, Nos. 196, 199 and 209; *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 650.

² *P.S.A.S.*, xciii (1959-60), 174 and fig. 2.

³ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 665.

to SW. On the NW. side of the dyke, however, the foundation trenches which held the palisades now appear in places as slight grooves, each measuring up to 2 ft. in breadth and not more than 6 in. in depth. The outer pair are about 16 ft. apart, and the surviving arc suggests that they enclosed a roughly circular area measuring about 250 ft. in diameter. There is an entrance on the WNW., 12 ft. in width, on either side of which the palisades converge slightly before returning and uniting in a square end. At the outer end of the passageway the outer palisade projects some 3 ft. into the passage on both sides. Little now remains of the inner pair of

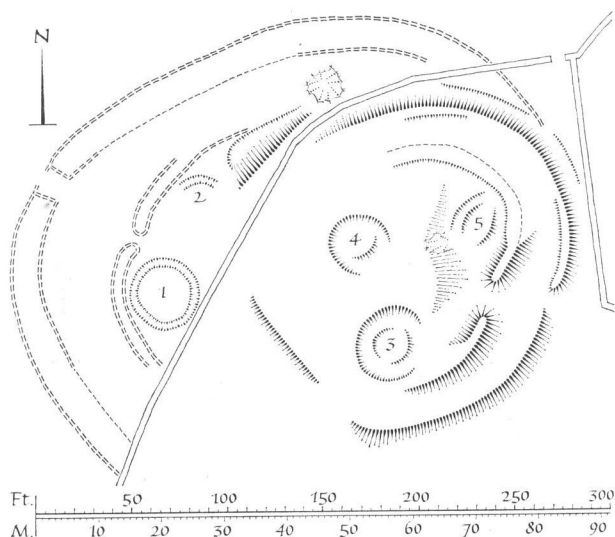


Fig. 14. Palisaded settlement and settlement, Castle Hill, Horsburgh Castle Farm (No. 195)

palisade trenches except for short stretches on either side of an entrance, 6 ft. wide, which is almost in line with the outer entrance and is slightly in-turned. The palisades themselves are 6 ft. to 8 ft. apart and unite in rounded ends at the entrance. It is no longer possible to estimate the shape or size of the area they enclosed. Just inside the entrance, on the SSE., a shallow groove (1), 4 ft. wide and 6 in. deep, and forming a circle measuring 30 ft. in diameter, marks the site of a timber house of ring-ditch type. A short arc of grooving (2) of similar dimensions indicates a second house of the same type situated NE. of the entrance.

The later settlement measures about 120 ft. by 90 ft. and has been enclosed by double banks and ditches. The banks are severely reduced and the ditches largely filled up, but at the entrance, which is 8 ft. wide and faces ESE., the inner bank still stands to a height of 4 ft. externally and 1 ft. 6 in. internally, while the scarp of the outer bank rises to a height of 1 ft. 6 in. Within the interior there can be seen the traces of three timber houses (3-5) of ring-groove type.

291400

NT 24 SE

June 1964

196. Palisaded Settlement, Dead Side. This settlement (Fig. 15) is situated at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. on a long spur which projects NE. from the Hundleshope Heights between the Waddenshope and Glensax Burns. The flanks of the spur fall steeply, but the site itself is almost level, and the immediate approaches from both N. and S. are easy.

Oval on plan, the settlement measures 190 ft. by 110 ft. along the axes within a single palisade which in turn is enclosed by a boulder-faced, rubble-cored wall with external quarry-ditch. The palisade trench is visible only on the N. and S., where it appears as a very shallow groove measuring about 2 ft. in breadth and only a few inches in depth. It was set in the centre of a slight bank, traces of which can be seen at the S. end as a low spread of earth and small stones 14 ft. thick and not more than 6 in. high. On the W. and N. the bank is reduced to a slight scarp-line, and for a length of 100 ft. on the E. it has been obliterated by the construction of later rectangular stone foundations. The entrance is on the N. and measures 6 ft. in width.

Very little of the surrounding wall and ditch now survives. Only two facing stones, both belonging to the

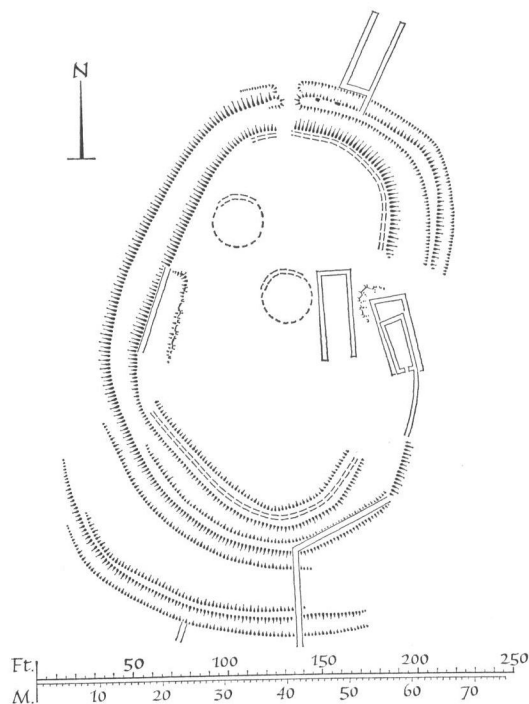


Fig. 15. Palisaded settlement, Dead Side (No. 196)

outer face, are still visible *in situ*; they occur a short distance E. of the entrance, which is 6 ft. in width and is situated in line with the entrance through the palisade. Four large boulders that lie exposed among the debris of the wall on the NE. have clearly been facing stones, but they are now dislodged and are not indicated on the plan.

The grass-covered remains of the wall stand to a maximum height of 2 ft. 6 in. above the bottom of the ditch, which, where still visible, is about 5 ft. wide and one foot deep.

On the S. side, a bank with external quarry-ditch extends for a distance of 200 ft. in a gentle arc corresponding with the line of the palisade and wall. The bank is 1 ft. 6 in. in height, and the ditch is 5 ft. in width and one foot in maximum depth. The function of this outermost bank may have been solely to provide additional protection on the S., but it is also possible to regard it as part of a work designed to continue right round the settlement, but never completed.

Within the level interior two shallow curving grooves, similar in size and appearance to the palisade trench, and each forming an arc of a circle 25 ft. in diameter, mark the sites of two timber houses of ring-groove type.

In the absence of excavation it is impossible to tell whether or not the palisade and the wall signify two distinct occupations of the site, but by analogy with the sequence recorded at Hayhope Knowe, Roxburghshire,¹ it seems probable that they represent two structural phases within a single occupation, the original palisade being strengthened by the addition of the wall.

268361

NT 23 NE ("Fort")

March 1963

197. Palisaded Homestead, Glenachan Rig. This homestead (Fig. 16) is situated immediately NW. of the summit of Glenachan Rig (984 ft. O.D.) and 200 ft. above the floor of the valley of the Holms Water. The following account is a summary of the published report of an excavation carried out by the Commission in 1959.²

The homestead measures 108 ft. by 84 ft. within a palisade now represented by a trench which was found to be 2 ft. deep. A short sector of the palisade on the W. side of the enclosure had been replaced, probably after the original had perished. The entrance, on the E., consisted of a gap 9 ft. wide, on either side of which the

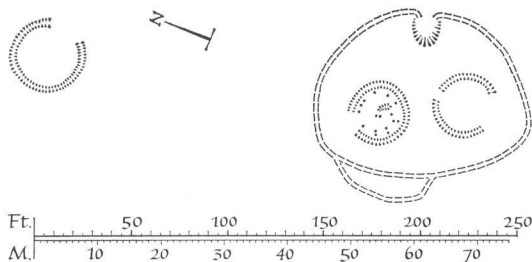


Fig. 16. Palisaded homestead, Glenachan Rig (No. 197)

terminals of the palisade turned inwards. The ground immediately inside the entrance was deeply hollowed by traffic, a fact which, when taken in conjunction with the evidence of the reconstruction of a section of the palisade, indicates that the occupation of the homestead was not purely transitory.

The interior contained two timber houses, traces of which can still be seen on the surface of the ground in the form of shallow penannular ditches measuring 28 ft. in internal diameter. Excavation of the northernmost house showed that, inside the ditch and concentric with it, there was a ring of 10 post-holes; there was also a central post-hole, with another close beside it. The entrance was on the NW., the gap in the ditch being matched by a gap 8 ft. wide between two of the post-holes. An elongated fire-pit lay SE. of the centre of the floor, and four other post-holes occurred in the SW. quadrant.

A third house, similar in surface appearance to the others, lies 40 yds. N. of the homestead.

106328

NT 13 SW

July 1959

198. Palisaded Enclosure, Glenwhappen Rig. Glenwhappen Rig is a broad spur which descends SE. from Glenwhappen Dod, between the Glenwhappen and

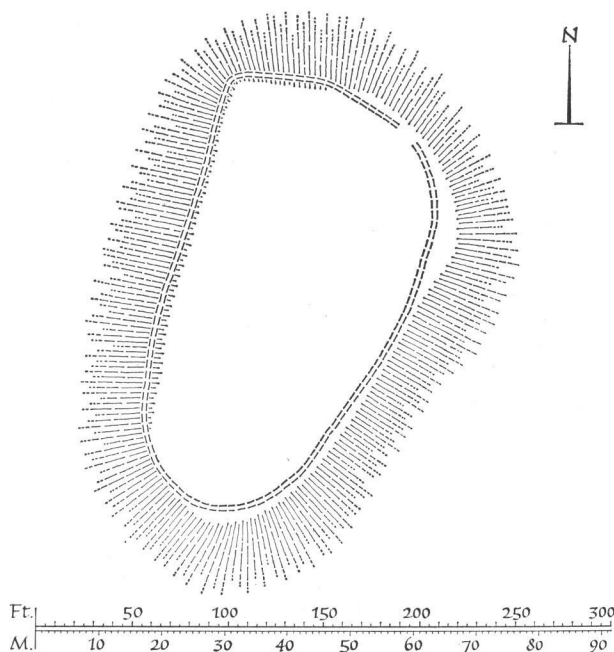


Fig. 17. Palisaded enclosure, Glenwhappen Rig (No. 198)

Hallow Burns, to the left bank of the River Tweed. That part of its NE. flank which stands about 200 ft. above the river is broken by marginal meltwater channels³ into several isolated knolls, upon one of which there is a palisaded enclosure (Fig. 17). The E., S. and W. flanks

¹ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 665.

² *P.S.A.S.*, xcii (1958-9), 15 ff.

³ *Geographical Journal*, cxxvi (1960), 483 f.

of the knoll fall steeply for a distance of 12 ft. to the floors of the channels, but the N. end is more gently inclined, while the flat top slopes gradually down from S. to N. The enclosure measures 230 ft. by 125 ft. within a palisade trench, appearing as a shallow groove between 2 ft. and 3 ft. in width, which runs round the margin of the summit of the knoll. The entrance, in the NE., is 12 ft. wide. The interior is covered with heather, peat and coarse grass and exhibits no trace of structures.

068228

NT 02 SE (unnoted)

May 1960

199. Palisaded Settlements, Harehope. On the gently sloping E. flank of Crailzie Hill, 700 yds. NNE. of Harehope farmhouse, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there are two palisaded settlements of different dates, the later of which has been constructed within the earlier (Fig. 18). Excavations were carried out in the settlements by the Commission in 1960, and the following

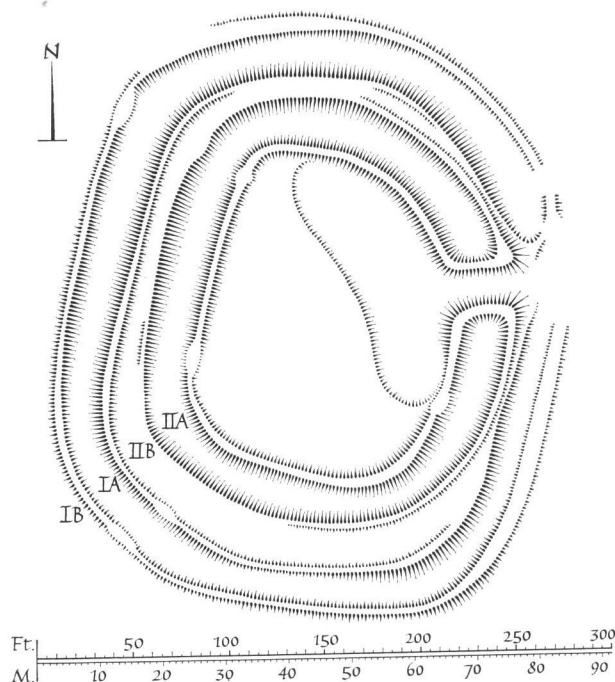


Fig. 18. Palisaded settlements, Harehope (No. 199)

summary account has been prepared from the published report.¹

The earlier settlement measures 240 ft. by 200 ft. within two low banks (IA, IB) separated by a broad, shallow ditch. The banks were not intended for defence, but each served merely to support a timber palisade which was bedded in a continuous trench. The entrance was on the E., but has been largely obliterated by the secondary occupation.

The later settlement, which is similarly protected by two embanked palisades (IIA, IIB) with an intervening ditch, measures 155 ft. by 120 ft. internally. The entrance, on the E., was cobbled, and the palisades returned and united on either side of the passageway. On the S. side a gap in the palisade gave access to a semicircular bay containing a setting of four post-holes which were thought to represent the foundations of a small tower. A complementary bay on the N. side presumably contained a similar structure.

Excavation in the centre of the interior revealed traces of three superimposed circular houses. The earliest of these, 24 ft. in diameter, consisted of a simple ring of six large post-holes, while the second house was represented by a fragmentary groove, about 20 ft. in diameter, with associated post-holes. The latest house comprised a ring of six post-holes surrounded by a concentric trench in which the timbers of the outer wall, 36 ft. in diameter, had been set. This type of house corresponds to the later of the two found in the pre-Roman Iron Age homestead at West Plean, Stirlingshire,² and is exactly paralleled in a homestead on Brandon Moor, County Durham.³

It seems likely that the earliest house, indicated by the ring of large post-holes, was erected before the defences now visible were made, and that the two later houses represent the same two structural periods that are present in the palisaded works.

203448

NT 24 SW

August 1960

200. Palisaded Settlement, Settlement and Enclosure, Hillside Knowe. On the SW. end of a spur 300 yds. NE. of the confluence of the Glentress Water and the Glentress Burn, and at a height of 1050 ft. O.D., there are the remains of two settlements (Fig. 19) of different types and dates, the later of which has been built on top of the earlier. The nose and flanks of the spur are steep, but there is easy access to the site from the NE.

Only fragmentary traces remain of the earlier settlement, which was bounded by a palisade fence and contained timber houses. Only two disconnected lengths of palisade trench are now visible (IA and IB on Fig. 19), appearing, in each case, as a shallow depression 2 ft. in width and 6 in. in depth. These may belong to what was originally a double palisade, following roughly concentric curves at a distance of about 15 ft. apart; on the other hand IB may be merely part of a hornwork covering an entrance similar to the example found at Fasset Hill, Roxburghshire.⁴ Without excavation it is no longer possible to determine the area originally enclosed by the palisade. A shallow scooped platform (1 on Fig. 19), measuring about 25 ft. across, and now overlain by the

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, xciii (1959-60), 174 ff.

² *Ibid.*, lxxxix (1955-6), 227 ff.

³ *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th ser., xl (1962), 1 ff.

⁴ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 660.

stony foundations of one of the houses of the later occupation, presumably represents the site of a timber house belonging to the palisaded settlement.

The later settlement measures 160 ft. by 100 ft. within a stone wall (II) which is now largely reduced to a stony scarp. On the SW., however, where it appears as a turf-covered stony bank up to 12 ft. in thickness and 1 ft. 6 in. in height, the quantity of debris suggests that the wall

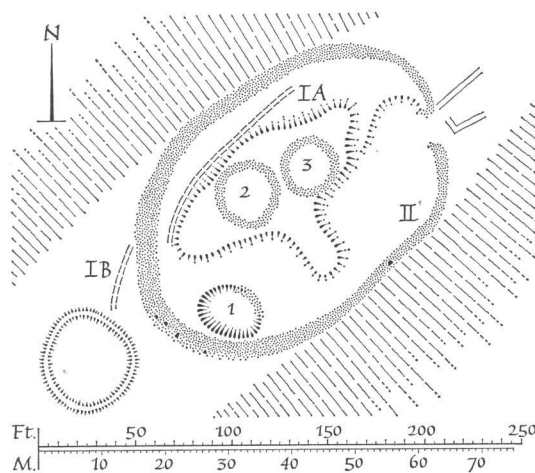


Fig. 19. Palisaded settlement, settlement and enclosure, Hillside Knowe (No. 200)

was originally 8 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness. Six outer facing-stones are still visible, but no trace of the inner face remains. The entrance, situated on the ENE., measures 13 ft. in width. Within the interior, the surface of which is uneven, due probably to shallow quarrying to provide material for the wall, the foundations of three stone-walled houses (1, 2 and 3) can be distinguished. They measure between 20 ft. and 25 ft. in diameter within walls which are about 4 ft. in thickness.

Immediately to the SW. of the settlement there is a roughly circular enclosure, measuring about 40 ft. in diameter within a low earthen bank in which a few small boulders are visible. The bank has an average thickness of 6 ft. and is only about one foot in height. A slight depression on the SW. may represent an entrance. The enclosure is apparently later than the palisaded settlement as it lies athwart the line of palisade-trench IB, but it is uncertain whether or not it has any association with the later settlement.

340433 NT 34 SW ("Settlement") February 1964

201. Palisaded Enclosure (probable), Hogbridge (Site). An air photograph¹ taken in July 1949 (Pl. 10B), reveals the crop markings of an unrecorded enclosure (Fig. 20) 60 yds. E. of Hogbridge cottage and at a height of 590 ft. O.D. The site, which is under regular cultivation, is easily approached up very gentle slopes from all

directions except the S., where the ground rises steeply from the left bank of the Crookston Burn.

The enclosure was probably D-shaped on plan, with the chord resting on the edge of the scarp that faces the burn. No trace of any artificial defences can be seen on the photograph along the crest of this scarp, but on the other sides the enclosure is bounded by four continuous trenches, the innermost of which is separated from the other three by a distance varying from 15 ft. to 35 ft. The dark lines that indicate the trenches on the photograph are so narrow and, in the case of the outer three, so close together, that it seems almost certain that they represent palisade trenches rather than the heels of ploughed-out ditches. Internally the maximum measurements of the enclosure will have been about 155 ft. from E. to W. by about 140 ft. transversely.

On both the E. and W. sides the indications of the trenches disappear before reaching the wire fence that borders the field on the S., but on the W. side, at a point about 45 ft. from the fence, the outer series divides into two branches, each branch now consisting of a pair of trenches. The purpose of this arrangement can only be determined by excavation, but it is possible that the pairs of trenches originally formed a loop on one side of an entrance, which may have enclosed a tower.

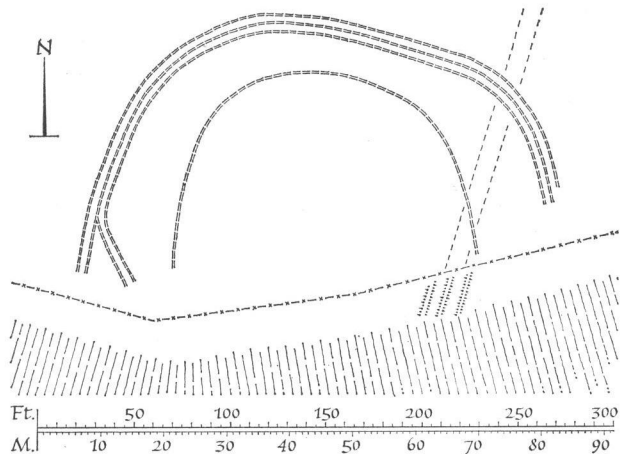


Fig. 20. Palisaded enclosure (probable), Hogbridge (No. 201)

As far as is known, the close-set triple palisades have no parallel amongst palisaded works of pre-Roman date, and a Dark Age origin is possible.

The two parallel crop-markings indicated on the plan by broken lines which cross the E. end of the site are those of a land boundary of no great age. A fragment of the boundary in question, consisting of three banks with intervening ditches, survives in rough ground between the fence and the steep descent to the burn.

260390 NT 23 NE (unnoted) April 1959

¹ No. DK. 22 in the C.U.C.A.P.

202. Palisaded Homestead, Meldon Burn. This homestead (Fig. 21), situated on a shelf 350 ft. above and 900 yds. E. of the Meldon Burn, appears very clearly on National Survey air photographs taken in 1946,¹ outlined in heather against a lighter background of grass.

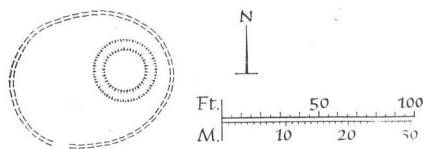


Fig. 21. Palisaded homestead, Meldon Burn (No. 202)

By the date of visit, however, the remains were inconspicuous owing to changes in the vegetation. The homestead measures 85 ft. by 70 ft. within a palisade trench of which only intermittent surface traces now appear. The entrance is in the SSW. side. The interior contains a ring-ditch house measuring 34 ft. in diameter over a ditch about 6 ft. in width.

215414 NT 24 SW ("Enclosure") March 1959

203. Palisaded Enclosure, Mitchelhill. About 300 yds. SW. of Mitchelhill Rings fort (No. 305), on a low rocky knoll which rises some 10 ft. above the general level of the hillside, there are some slight remains of an oval enclosure which was bounded by a single palisade (Fig. 22). Originally the enclosure probably measured about

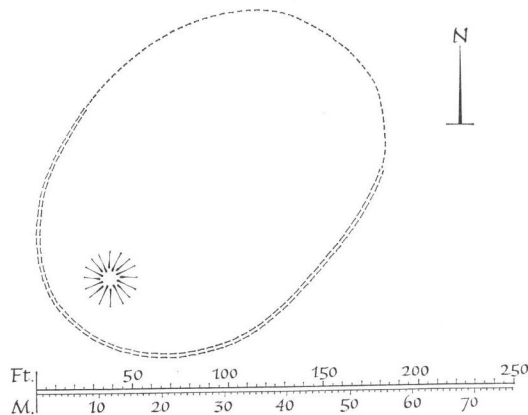


Fig. 22. Palisaded enclosure, Mitchelhill (No. 203)

215 ft. in length by 150 ft. in breadth, but almost the entire N. half of the palisade trench, including the entrance, has been obscured by former cultivation. In the S. half, however, the trench appears on the surface as a shallow groove about 2 ft. in width. The interior still exhibits several slight hollows and scarps, and, although

no precise shapes can be recognised among these, it is probable that they represent the last vestiges of the surface traces of timber houses.

The cairn situated in the SW. part of the enclosure is described separately under No. 39.

064340

NT 03 SE

March 1960

204. Palisaded Settlement, Nether Dod. This settlement (Fig. 23) occupies a low knoll on the SE. edge of the flood-plain of the River Tweed, in the section between the Fruid Water and the Hawkshaw Burn. It was bounded by a single palisade set in a continuous trench and measured 118 ft. in length by 76 ft. in maximum width. At the present time the trench is completely

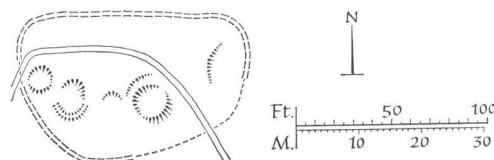


Fig. 23. Palisaded settlement, Nether Dod (No. 204)

obscured by rushes on the SE., but it is visible elsewhere as a shallow groove which, where most clearly defined, measures about 2 ft. in width. The entrance was probably situated in the missing SE. sector.

The interior of the settlement, now covered in coarse grass and heather and traversed by a broad modern bank, contains the surface indications of at least three, and probably five, timber houses.

078227

NT 02 SE (unnoted)

March 1960

205. Palisaded Homestead, South Hill Head. In rough pasture on the S. side of the summit of South Hill Head, at a height of 1200 ft. O.D., there is a homestead consisting of a single ring-ditch house contained within two palisaded enclosures (Fig. 24). The house measures 44 ft. in diameter over a shallow ditch, about 5 ft. wide, which is bordered on the N., W. and S. by a very low bank. Three stones, set in line on edge, which protrude from the outer lip of the ditch on the NE., may represent part of the packing of the foundation trench in which the timbers of the outer wall of the house were set.

The inner enclosure is oval on plan, measuring 100 ft. by 80 ft. within a palisade trench (I) which appears on the surface as a shallow groove, about 3 ft. wide, with a very low external bank on the NW. There are two entrances, on the NE. and E. respectively. The outer enclosure, also oval on plan, measures 155 ft. by 120 ft. within a palisade trench (II) similar in appearance to I. The single entrance, on the NE., which has been enlarged to a

¹ 106 G/UK 1319, 5256-7.

width of 19 ft. by former cultivation, coincides with the NE. entrance in I which measures 8 ft. in width. Originally the terminals of the palisades probably united in pairs at gateposts set one on either side of the gap, which could then be closed by a single gate. The other entrance in I, situated 34 ft. S. of the main entrance, appears to

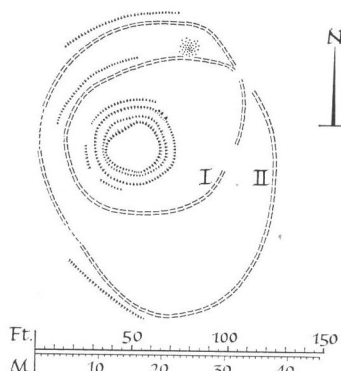


Fig. 24. Palisaded homestead, South Hill Head (No. 205)

have provided the only access to the space between I and II, the gaps on the SW. and W. of II being modern.

A dump of stones cleared from adjacent areas of cultivation lies between the two palisades on the N.

220416

NT 24 SW

July 1958

206. Palisaded Enclosure, Ven Law. Situated at a height of just over 1000 ft. O.D., and about 200 yds. N. of the summit of Ven Law, this enclosure occupies the top of a slight, grass-covered, rocky knoll which rises only a little above the general level of the broad ridge-top. The surrounding ground falls away fairly steeply in all directions except the S. and was formerly under cultivation, but it has now reverted to rough pasture. The enclosure has been oval on plan (Fig. 25) and has

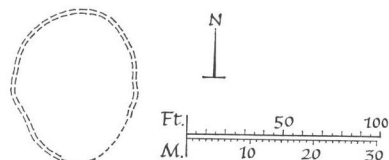


Fig. 25. Palisaded enclosure, Ven Law (No. 206)

measured about 75 ft. from N. to S. by 60 ft. transversely. Except for a distance of about 45 ft. on the S. side, where it is no longer visible, the line of the palisade is indicated by a shallow groove measuring about 3 ft. in width and 6 in. in depth. A small cutting made on the NE. arc at

the time of visit revealed that, at this point, the trench was rock-cut and measured about one foot in width and 1 ft. 6 in. in depth; it was tightly packed with earth and small stone chips. The entrance was presumably situated in the obliterated section. The interior slopes down slightly from E. to W. and its surface is broken by several patches of bare rock. Although there are no visible signs of any dwelling, the size and shape of the enclosure suggest that it was probably a homestead comparable to the one at Meldon Burn (No. 202).

258412

NT 24 SE (unnoted)

September 1959

207. Palisaded Enclosure, White Hill. On the summit of White Hill (1308 ft. O.D.) there is a palisaded enclosure accompanied by secondary defences which were abandoned before completion (Fig. 26). The SE. and NW. faces of the hill fall steeply for 400 ft. to the valleys of the Mitchelhill Burn and the Back Ditch respectively, and the SW. face also falls away sharply, to the Crannie Burn; on the NE., however, the approach is easier.

The enclosure is oval on plan, measuring 400 ft. by 240 ft. within two palisades (IA, IB), now represented on the surface by shallow grooves about 3 ft. in width. The distance between them varies from 25 ft. to 55 ft. Entrance gaps measuring 18 ft. in width were left in both palisades at the NE. and SW. ends of the enclosure. Whereas the inner palisade (IA) is complete, considerable stretches of the outer one (IB) are not visible on the N. and S. sides, either because it was unfinished or because the trench has been completely filled up. The interior of the enclosure, which is covered with grass and heather, is featureless.

Outside the palisades there are three incomplete lines of defence (IIA, IIB, IIC). The innermost of these (IIA), consisting of a low upcast-bank with an external quarry-ditch, lies about 15 ft. from the outer palisade. A sector of the bank on the S. side, 260 ft. in length, has not been completed, but a shallow trench dug to mark its course is visible. There are two entrances, on the NE. and SW. respectively, in line with the entrances through the palisades.

A second line of defence (IIB) is represented on the W. by a low bank with an external quarry-ditch, and on the SW. and SE. by two stretches of marker trench. The marker trench may originally have been continuous along the S. side, the disappearance of the central sector being due to soil-creep on the steep slope; but there is no evidence on the surface that it ever continued on the E. and N. The bank on the W. has been formed mainly of upcast from the ditch, but additional material may have been derived from the occasional pits cut in the hill-side above it. About 40 yds. from its S. end there is an entrance, 12 ft. in width, which is aligned with the corresponding entrances in IIA and in the palisaded enclosure.

The third unfinished line of defence (IIC) lies on the W. side of the hill, from 25 ft. to 120 ft. beyond IIB. It consists simply of a quarried terrace representing an early stage in the construction of a bank and ditch. There are two contiguous quarry-pits just beyond its NE. end.

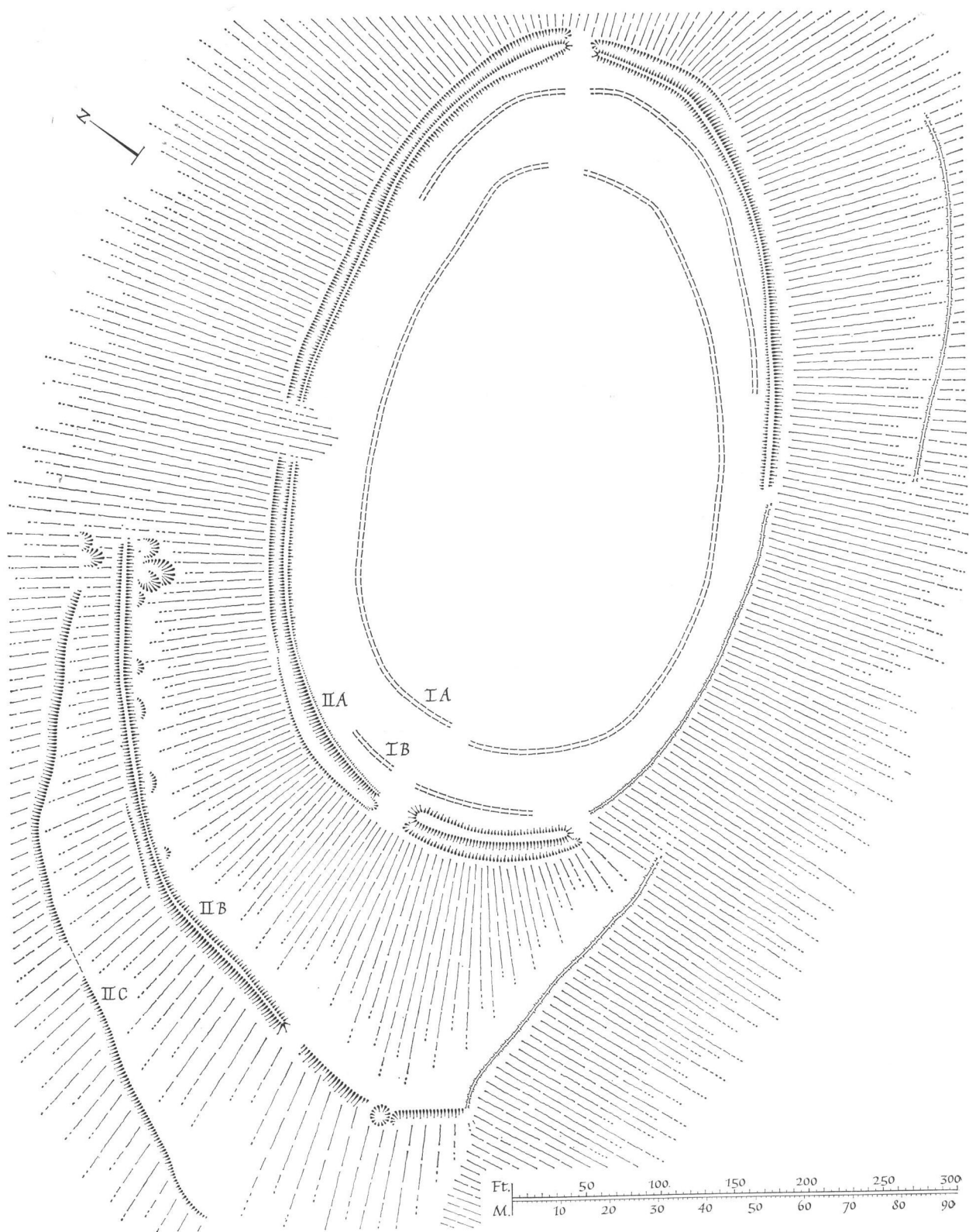


Fig. 26. Palisaded enclosure, White Hill (No. 207)

The area of the palisaded enclosure is $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which is larger than any other recorded in Scotland, the next in size being Stanshiel Hill, Roxburghshire,¹ with an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. While it is probable that palisaded enclosures of this size, or even larger, underlie some hill-forts, the only two that have been found in southern Scotland—Hownam Rings in Roxburghshire² and Castle Law, Midlothian³—are both considerably smaller than White Hill.

055338

NT 03 SE ("Fort")

June 1957

208. Palisaded Homestead, White Knowe. This homestead (Fig. 27) is situated at a height of 1200 ft. O.D.

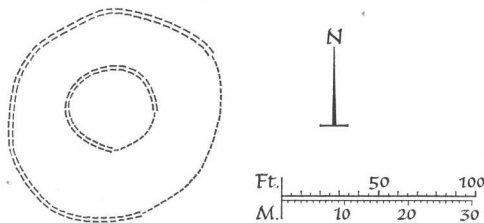


Fig. 27. Palisaded homestead, White Knowe (No. 208)

in rough pasture on the SW. slopes of White Knowe. It measures 115 ft. by 105 ft. within a palisade now represented on the surface by a shallow groove about 3 ft. wide. Almost one quarter of this, including the entrance, has been obliterated by former cultivation. The interior contains a ring-groove house measuring 45 ft. in diameter, the SE. sector of which has likewise been obliterated.

169463

NT 14 NE

March 1960

209. Palisaded Enclosure, Woolshears Wood. This enclosure (Fig. 28) is situated at a height of 900 ft. O.D.

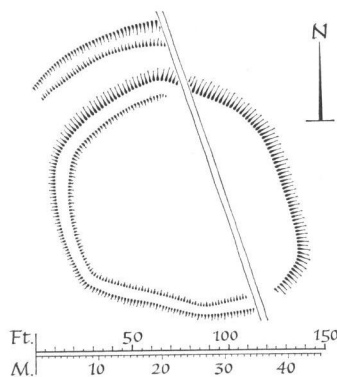


Fig. 28. Palisaded enclosure, Woolshears Wood (No. 209)

on level ground 240 yds. W. of Ladyurd farmhouse. About one quarter of the enclosure lies in a spur of Woolshears Wood which, at the date of visit, had recently been felled, while the moorland on which the remainder lies had been trenched for planting. The enclosure measures 115 ft. by 105 ft. within a low bank standing at the most to a height of 1 ft. and spread to a maximum width of 16 ft. A short stretch of a very shallow ditch, 10 ft. in width, situated 15 ft. outside the bank on the NNW., may or may not be a contemporary feature. The entrance, in the SE., is traversed by the modern wall that separates the old wood from the new. The interior, which was probably under cultivation at one time, is now covered with coarse grass, and no traces of dwellings can be seen.

The trenches cut across the enclosure revealed that the bank consisted of a low earthen mound in which a continuous palisade was incorporated as at Harehope (No. 199). It is therefore probable that the enclosure was originally a small settlement of Early Iron Age date.

144425

NT 14 SW

May 1962

HOMESTEADS AND SETTLEMENTS WITH TIMBER HOUSES

The settlements described under this heading are habitations of extended families or small communities. The majority are enclosed by a wall, which is either built of stone throughout or has an earth-and-rubble core; but owing to the denuded condition of the remains the distinction between the two types of construction is often blurred, the walls usually appearing today as low, stony, grass-covered banks with or without surviving facing-stones. Exceptionally, an earthen bank (or banks) and a ditch take the place of the wall.

Where the settlements are sited on sloping ground, the natural gradient of the upper part of the interior has sometimes been reduced by quarrying; but the lower part is not hollowed out to form a sunken court, as in the case of a scooped settlement (*infra*, p. 158), and remains available for houses. The settlements, which average 145 ft. by 110 ft. internally, rarely contain surface indications of more than a dozen timber houses. The types of houses employed are described in the Introduction, pp. 21 f.

In a few cases, the settlement is surrounded by an annexe bounded by a non-defensive bank and ditch, which was presumably used as a corral for beasts.

A few settlements which overlie earlier monuments are described in the articles dealing with those monuments; they are Nos. 195, 284, and 328.

¹ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 317.

² *Ibid.*, No. 301.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxvi (1951-2), 191 f.

The seven homesteads that have been recorded in the county average 105 ft. by 70 ft. internally, and contain from one to three timber houses.

210. Settlements, Scooped Homesteads and Enclosures, The Bank. On the N. extremity of The Bank, a spur projecting NE. from Dollar Law into the Manor Valley, there is a complicated series of structures, all of which are in an extremely ruinous condition (Fig. 29). The remains are partly obscured by a plantation of conifers and by the foundations of relatively recent walls and

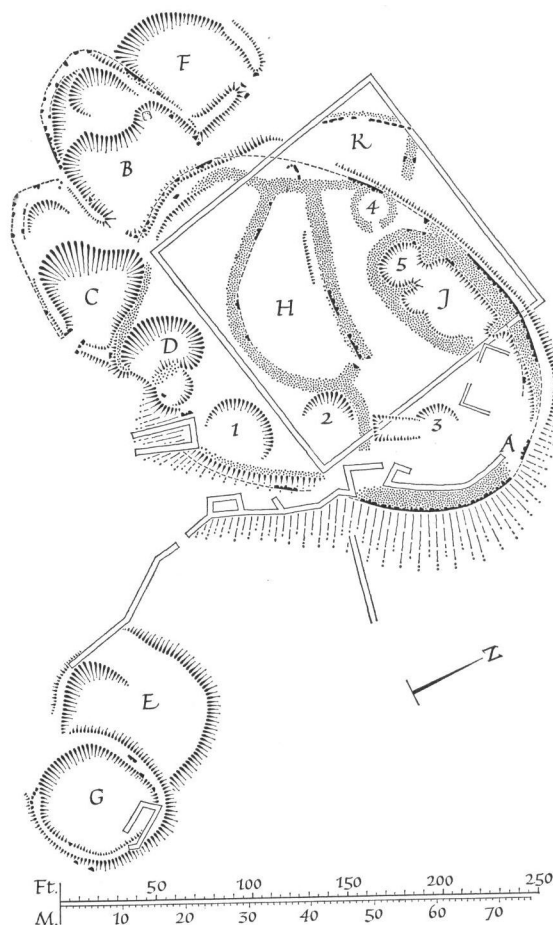


Fig. 29. Settlements, scooped homesteads and enclosures, The Bank (No. 210)

buildings, but at least three different types of early domestic sites can be recognised. The earliest of these is a settlement which measures 210 ft. by 150 ft. within a boulder-faced, rubble-cored wall 10 ft. thick (A). The entrance, on the E., is partly blocked by a modern dry-stone dyke, while the interior is largely occupied by a later settlement (H, J), but three platforms for timber

houses (1-3) can still be distinguished, the largest (1) measuring 35 ft. across.

A second type of domestic site is represented by four scooped homesteads, three of which (B, C, D) are contiguous and partly overlie the wall of the original settlement, while the fourth (E) is situated some 40 yds. to the SE. The westernmost scooped homestead (B) measures 80 ft. by 60 ft. within a boulder-faced rubble wall about 6 ft. thick, the NE. sector of which incorporates a stretch of wall A. The greater part of the upper level of the interior is occupied by a house-platform measuring 25 ft. across; the excavated court, measuring internally 55 ft. by 45 ft., contains a large boulder which stands to a height of 3 ft. 6 in. There are two entrances, on the N. and S. sides respectively. A stony bank running N. from the W. side of the N. entrance forms part of a subsidiary enclosure (F) measuring 40 ft. across. The S. entrance leads into a second scooped homestead (C), measuring 80 ft. by 50 ft. within a boulder-faced rubble wall 6 ft. thick, the NE. sector of which incorporates a stretch of wall A. The upper level of the interior contains a house-platform 25 ft. in width. The excavated court, which measures 50 ft. across, has an entrance on the S. side; it is 8 ft. wide and is faced with boulders. A third scooped homestead (D), which lies almost entirely within the earlier settlement, measures only 50 ft. by 40 ft., and most of its surrounding wall has disappeared. The upper level consists of a house-platform, measuring about 15 ft. in diameter, on the W. side of which there is a line of debris, 18 ft. in length, which is apparently of later date. The court measures 30 ft. by 20 ft. and has an entrance on the S. The fourth scooped homestead (E) is in an extremely ruinous condition, the outer wall now appearing only as a low scarp. On the SE. this homestead is partly overlain by an enclosure (G) measuring 60 ft. by 55 ft. within a boulder-faced rubble wall, about 8 ft. thick, in which no entrance can be discerned.

The third type of habitation-site, a settlement characterised by circular stone houses (4 and 5) with associated walled courts (H, J, K), is in such a ruinous condition that no clear idea of the original plan can now be obtained. It occupies a considerable portion of the interior of the original settlement, but also extends beyond it on the NW.

Thus, in spite of the wrecked condition of the remains, it is clear that the settlement formed by wall A, and containing timber houses, was superseded both by the scooped homesteads and by the settlement with stone houses. Although the later works are themselves nowhere in contact, there is every reason to suppose that the scooped homesteads preceded the settlement with stone houses (see Introduction, p. 26).

195305

NT 13 SE (unnoted)

April 1963

211. Settlement and Scooped Homestead, Black Meldon. The heavily-robbled remains of a settlement, and of a scooped homestead which superseded it (Fig. 30), are situated at a height of 750 ft. O.D. near the foot

of the E. slopes of the Black Meldon. The site lies beside an old coach road from Edinburgh to Moffat, 100 yds. W. of the modern road and 40 ft. above the Meldon Burn.

The settlement (A) is considerably obscured by the scooped homestead which has obliterated almost the whole of its S. end, and more recent disturbance has been caused by a track which passes through it from N. to S. Enough remains, however, to indicate that it measured originally about 155 ft. from N. to S. by 80 ft.

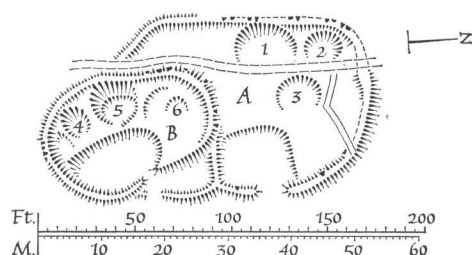


Fig. 30. Settlement and scooped homestead, Black Meldon (No. 211)

transversely within a boulder-faced rubble wall. Only a few of the facing-stones of this wall are now visible, and what remains of the core has spread to form a low grassy mound. The entrance is near the centre of the E. side; it is now 11 ft. wide and leads into a small shallow depression. Three house-platforms (1-3) are visible in the remaining portion of the interior. At the N. end a low stony bank, running westwards from the NE. arc of the enclosing wall, is clearly intrusive.

The scooped homestead (B) measures 75 ft. by 50 ft. within a boulder-faced rubble wall in which several outer facing-stones are visible. The entrance, situated in the centre of the E. side, is 6 ft. wide and leads into a scooped court occupying two-thirds of the lower half of the interior. The upper half contains three house-platforms (4-6) separated by unexcavated ridges.

211425 NT 24 SW ("Enclosure") March 1964

212. Settlement, Brownsland. This settlement (Fig. 31) lies on the NW. flank of Tor Hill, 200 ft. above the right bank of the Lyne Water. It measures internally about 130 ft. by 110 ft. within a bank which now appears as a mere scarp except on the SE., where it is only a few inches high and is spread to a thickness of 22 ft. The bank is accompanied on the S. by a ditch, now almost filled up, and by an outer bank which has been practically levelled by former cultivation. It is impossible to say whether the ditch and the outer bank ever existed round the remainder of the settlement. Three house-platforms can be distinguished in the E. part of the interior.

174412 NT 14 SE August 1961

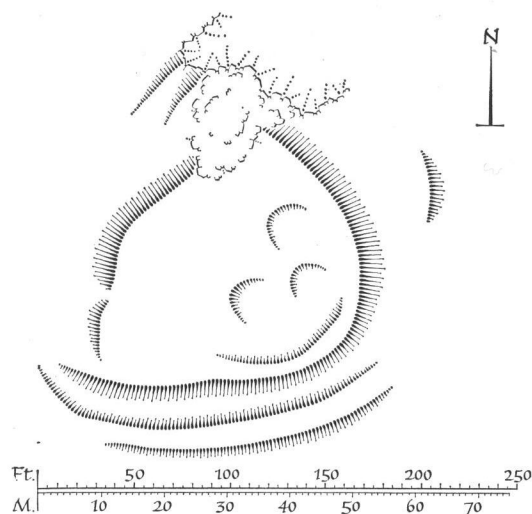


Fig. 31. Settlement, Brownsland (No. 212)

213. Settlement, Cademuir Hill. This settlement (Fig. 32) is situated on level ground 530 yds. NW. of the summit of Cademuir Hill. Heart-shaped on plan, it measures about 100 ft. in either direction within a wall which now appears in part as a low stony bank, from which a few facing-stones protrude, and in part as a mere scarp. The wall turns in on either side of the entrance. Former cultivation has levelled a stretch of the wall on the W. side and also the S. part of the interior. The N. part

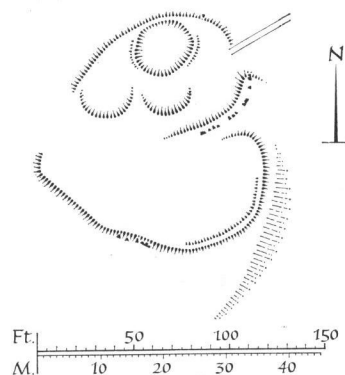


Fig. 32. Settlement, Cademuir Hill (No. 213)

contains the platforms of two timber houses, measuring 25 ft. across in each case, and also the foundations of a secondary stone-walled house (see Introduction, p. 29), measuring 25 ft. in diameter internally, which lies partly on the N. arc of the settlement wall and partly on one of the earlier house-platforms.

237380 NT 23 NW (unnoted) October 1962

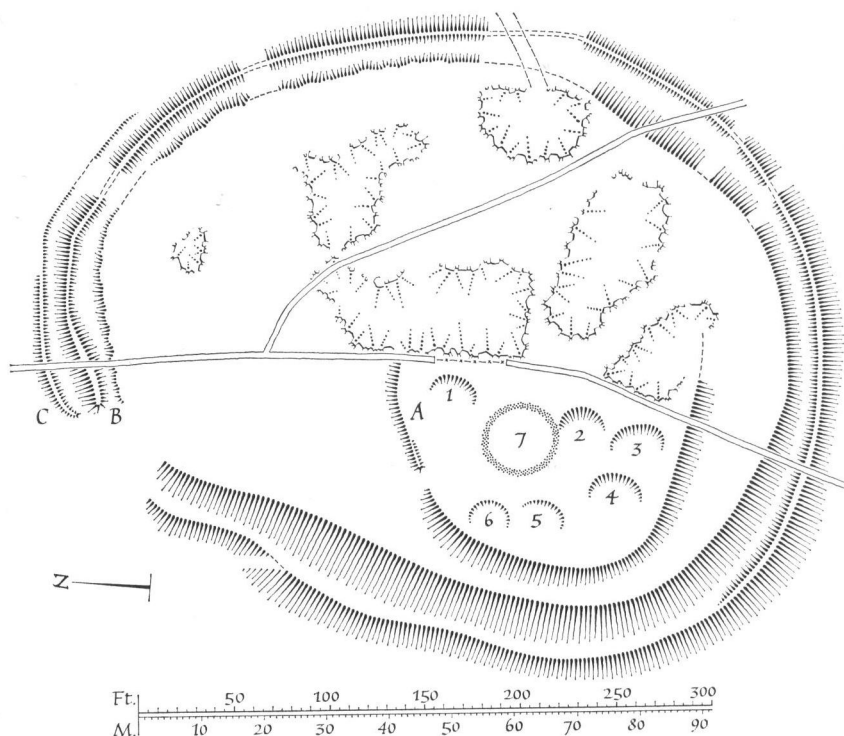


Fig. 33. Settlement, Caerlee (No. 214)

214. Settlement, Caerlee. On Caerlee Hill, half a mile W. of Innerleithen and at a height of 850 ft. O.D., there is a settlement contained within an annexe (Fig. 33). A modern boundary-dyke crosses the site from N. to S. and is joined by another coming from the SE. Originally the settlement measured internally about 200 ft. in length by 150 ft. in width, but the E. portion, which was situated in the angle between the two dykes, has been obliterated by quarrying in recent times. In the remaining portion the settlement wall (A) is now represented for the most part by a low stony scarp which exhibits no facing-stones. There is an entrance measuring 10 ft. in width on the NW., and the interior contains six house-platforms (1-6), varying between 28 ft. and 20 ft. across. A circular enclosure (7), measuring 30 ft. in diameter within a low stony bank 4 ft. in width, impinges upon house-platform 2; although no entrance is apparent, it probably represents an intrusive stone-walled house (see Introduction, p. 29).

The annexe is bounded by a bank (B), formed from material derived from an internal quarry-ditch. Except on the W., where it has been reduced to a mere scarp, the bank rises to a height of 4 ft. and measures some 15 ft. in width. On the N. the bank is accompanied for a distance of 160 ft. by a shallow external ditch with a low upcast-bank (C) along the W. stretch of the outer lip. The entrance, on the NW., has been widened by a modern track.

Excavations carried out in the 19th century somewhere in the part of the settlement that lies to the W. of the boundary dykes revealed "several bronze bracelets", one of which, as illustrated, was of penannular form with expanded terminals.¹ It is not known where these objects now are.

324367

NT 33 NW ("Fort")

May 1951

215. Settlement, Cardon. This settlement (Fig. 34), 700 yds. SW. of Cardon farmhouse, occupies a low knoll on the SE. slopes of Preston Hill. It measures 105 ft. by 90 ft. within a wall which is now represented at best, on the NW., by a low bank spread to a width of 13 ft. There are two gaps in the bank, one on the N., which is an original entrance, and one on the S., which may be secondary. A mound which seems to form a traverse outside the N. entrance is a natural feature.

The interior contains well-marked surface indications of three ring-ditch houses and what is probably the fragment of a fourth. The three measure respectively 35 ft., 27 ft. and 25 ft. over ditches about 5 ft. in width, two of which have low banks along parts of their outer lips. Two other ring-ditches lie outside the settlement on the E. The nearer one, 30 ft. away, measures 40 ft. in diameter over a shallow ditch 6 ft. wide. A straight ditch of

¹ Chambers, *Peeblesshire*, 22 and fig. 5.

similar character runs north-westwards from the W. side of the entrance for 20 ft., and another like it extends south-eastwards from the S. arc for the same distance. It is probable that these linear appendages, to which no parallels can be cited, are secondary. The other ring-ditch, 105 ft. from the settlement, is a house measuring 35 ft. in diameter over a ditch 8 ft. wide.

093328

NT 03 SE

April 1956

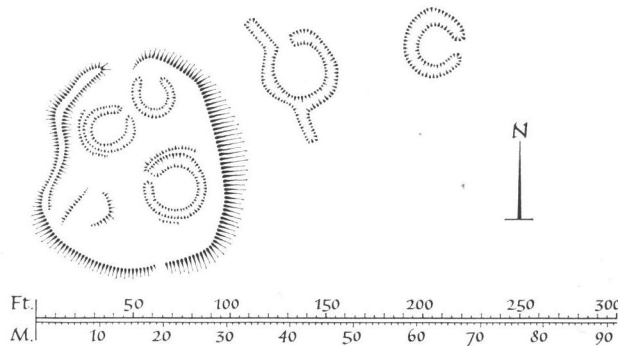


Fig. 34. Settlement, Cardon (No. 215)

216. Settlement, Cavarra Hill. This settlement (Fig. 35) is situated at a height of 1387 ft. O.D. on the rounded summit of Cavarra Hill, a prominent spur which projects W. from Whiteside Edge. It is bounded by a low stony bank, representing the remains of a wall some 6 ft. to 8 ft.

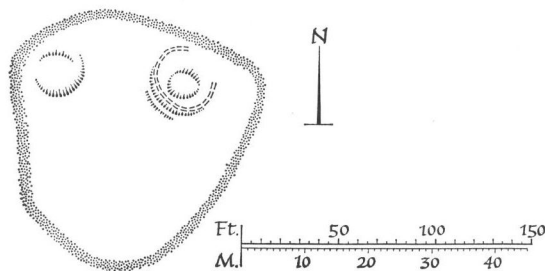


Fig. 35. Settlement, Cavarra Hill (No. 216)

in thickness, and measures 130 ft. by 120 ft. internally. The position of the entrance is not apparent. Within the grass-covered interior there are the surface traces of two timber houses.

Fifteen oval or circular pits are situated on the hill-side at distances varying between 7 yds. and 25 yds. to the NW. and NE. of the settlement. They measure individually up to 40 ft. in length, 10 ft. in breadth and 3 ft. 6 in. in depth, and in some cases are accompanied by a slight upcast-mound on the downhill side. They are quarries, probably of comparatively recent date, and have no connection with the settlement.

258455

NT 24 NE

September 1959

217. Settlement (probable), Crookston. On a spur which protrudes S. from Cademuir Hill, half a mile NW.

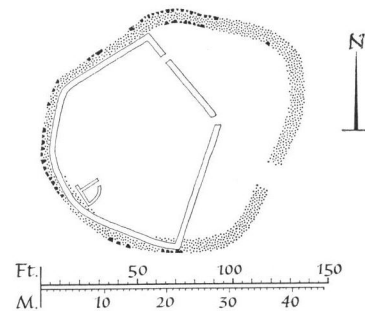


Fig. 36. Settlement (probable), Crookston (No. 217)

of Crookston farmhouse and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there is an enclosure (Fig. 36) which has been damaged by stone-robbing and by the construction of a sheepfold. It measures 130 ft. by 110 ft. within a ruined wall some 6 ft. to 8 ft. in thickness. The entrance is on the ESE.

Although it is certain that no foundations of stone-walled houses occur in the interior, the deep heather and tussocks which cover it would obscure any existing surface indications of timber houses, and it seems probable that the enclosure represents a settlement comparable to No. 216.

241372

NT 23 NW ("Enclosure")

July 1962

218. Settlement, Dreva Hill. This settlement (Figs. 37; 90, W) is situated on the SW. slopes of Dreva Hill, 300 yds. NE. of the fort described under No. 275. Oval on plan, it measures 135 ft. by 85 ft. within a wall which

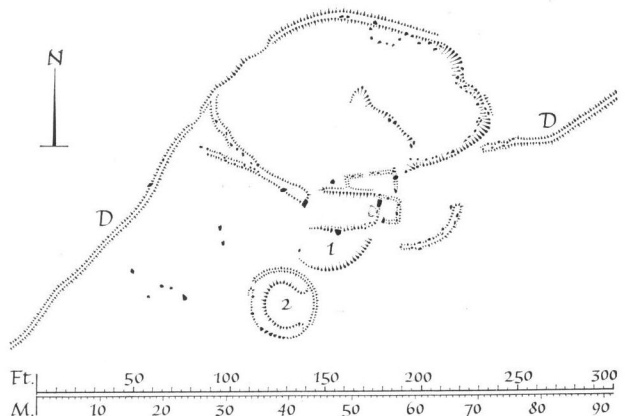


Fig. 37. Settlement, Dreva Hill (No. 218)

now appears for the most part as a low bank from which numerous boulders protrude. The rectilinear foundations of buildings belonging to a secondary occupation

of the site have destroyed part of the S. sector of the settlement wall, in which the entrance was probably placed, and have almost obliterated the surface traces of a circular timber house (1) located outside the wall (cf. No. 215). A second house (2), of ring-ditch type, measuring 30 ft. in diameter over the ditch, lies immediately to the S. of the first house. The absence of surface indications of timber houses in the interior of the settlement may have resulted from the secondary occupation, the date of which is not known. The field-boundary bank (D) which impinges upon the E. and W. sides of the settlement is described under No. 275.

129355

NT 13 NW

April 1958

219. Settlement, Drumelzier Ford. This settlement (Fig. 38) is situated beside the cottage at Tweedford, Drumelzier, on the narrow sloping shelf that occurs between the base of Logan Head and the right bank of

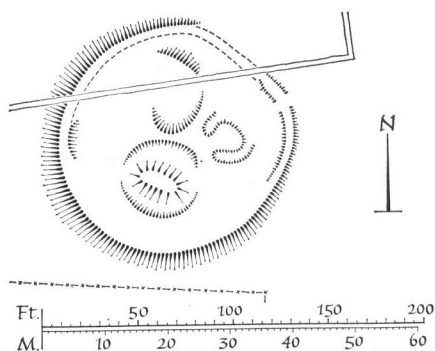


Fig. 38. Settlement, Drumelzier Ford (No. 219)

the River Tweed. It lies on the N. side of a small plantation of conifers and partly within a sheepfold. Internally the settlement has measured about 110 ft. in either direction, but for the most part the enclosing wall is now represented only by a scarp. The entrance was probably in the ENE. The uneven and rocky interior contains traces of three ring-ditch houses, the one on the E., which is the best preserved, measuring 30 ft. in diameter over a ditch 7 ft. wide.

123327

NT 13 SW ("Homestead")

June 1960

220. Settlement, Drum Maw. This settlement (Fig. 39) lies on the SE. flank of Drum Maw at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., 300 ft. above the confluence of the Flemington and Fingland Burns. It measures 150 ft. by 75 ft. within a wall which now appears as a turf-covered stony bank standing at best to a height of one foot and spread to a maximum thickness of 15 ft. A single outer facing stone still remains *in situ* in the E. sector. The entrance is in the S. side.

The site slopes down from NW. to SE., but the gradient of the interior has been reduced by excavating the upper part to a maximum depth of 4 ft., except for a small

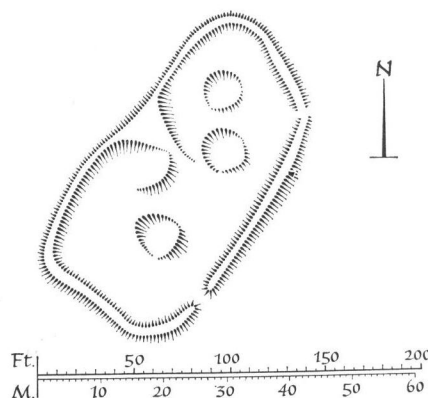


Fig. 39. Settlement, Drum Maw (No. 220)

area which remains as a wedge-shaped spur. Four house-platforms can be seen, each measuring about 22 ft. across.

181465

NT 14 NE

May 1962

221. Homestead, Flemington Burn. This homestead (Fig. 40) is situated half a mile NE. of Flemington farm, and at a height of 800 ft. O.D., on gently sloping moorland overlooking the Flemington Burn to the W. It measures 100 ft. from E. to W. by 80 ft. transversely

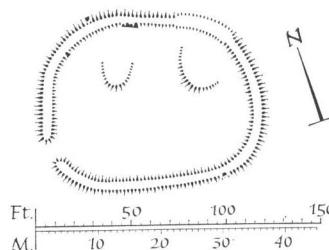


Fig. 40. Homestead, Flemington Burn (No. 221)

within a wall 10 ft. thick. Only seven of the original facing-stones now remain, but much of the rubble core survives as a turf-covered bank standing to a maximum height of 3 ft. The entrance, measuring 8 ft. in width, is situated on the WSW. Within the interior, the level of which falls 10 ft. from N. to S., there are two house-platforms.

175456

NT 14 NE

September 1963

222. Settlement, Glenrath 1. This settlement (Fig. 41) is situated 550 yds. E. of Glenrath farm, on a steep hill-side overlooking the Manor Valley from a height of 1050 ft. O.D. It measures 140 ft. by 110 ft. within a wall which has been heavily robbed to provide material for the plantation-dyke that encroaches on the NW. side of the site. Four inner facing-stones remain *in situ* on the SE. side; elsewhere, however, only the small stones belonging to the core of the wall survive, appearing either as turf-covered stony banks or as mere scarps. The entrance lay within the broad gap that now exists on the SW. On the E. the wall branches into two parts to form an annexe-like enclosure at the NE. end. The purpose of this feature is uncertain, and without excavation it is impossible to tell whether or not it represents a reconstruction. It is noticeable, however, that the area so enclosed is not wide enough to accommodate houses of normal size, and it may therefore have been used for

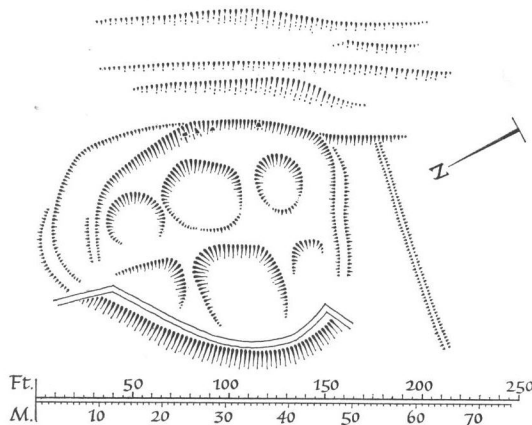


Fig. 41. Settlement, Glenrath 1 (No. 222)

stock. Within the remainder of the interior, the level of which falls 10 ft. from SE. to NW., there are six house-platforms arranged in two tiers, each tier consisting of three platforms. The E. range of platforms has been excavated into the hill-side to depths of up to 8 ft.

Immediately above the settlement to the SE. there is a group of cultivation terraces which form part of the system noted under No. 397. The lowest terrace follows the curve of the settlement wall on the SE. and appears, in fact, to overlie it.

A short distance to the SW. of the settlement, a grass-covered stony bank, 5 ft. in thickness and not more than 1 ft. 6 in. in height, extends down the hill-side from the foot of the lowest terrace for a distance of 115 ft. This bank has almost certainly been a field boundary, and it is possible that it was contemporary with the settlement.

214339

NT 23 SW

April 1964

223. Settlement, Glenrath 2. This settlement (Fig. 42) stands on steeply sloping ground a quarter of a mile

E.N.E. of Glenrath farm, and at a height of 900 ft. O.D. It is situated about 100 ft. above the floor of the Manor valley at the lower end of a walled plantation, now felled. The settlement measures 140 ft. by 100 ft. within a wall which has been almost entirely robbed of its stones. For a short distance on the W. side, however, the rubble core is still visible as a turf-covered stony bank 2 ft. in height, and the spread of debris suggests that the wall had an

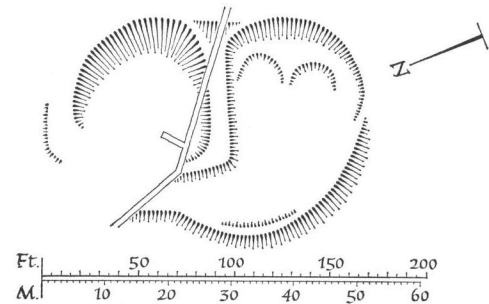


Fig. 42. Settlement, Glenrath 2 (No. 223)

original thickness of at least 6 ft. Elsewhere only scarps now remain to indicate its course, and no facing-stones survive. The position of the entrance is uncertain, but it was probably situated somewhere within the wide gap on the N.

The interior, which has been excavated into the hill-side on the E. to a maximum depth of 8 ft., slopes down gently from E. to W. and is divided into two parts by a broad unexcavated spine. The N. part, most of which lies outside the modern plantation-dyke, is featureless, but within the S. portion two house-platforms can be distinguished.

212339

NT 23 SW

June 1964

224. Settlement, Goseland Hill. This settlement (Fig. 43) is situated on the E. flank of Goseland Hill, just above the saddle leading to Parkgatestone Hill. It measures 155 ft. by 140 ft. within a wall which has been reduced by robbing to a stony bank measuring not more than 2 ft. in height and spread to a maximum width of 15 ft. The entrance is on the E. A similar bank, measuring 280 ft. in length and interrupted about half way by a gap 5 ft. wide, runs across the hill-side immediately above the settlement. Although this bank is too close to the settlement to form an annexe, it does not appear to be defensive, and its purpose is obscure. In the upper part of the interior of the settlement, which has been excavated to a depth of 7 ft., there are three contiguous house-platforms: two of these measure 30 ft. and the other 25 ft. in diameter. A fourth house-platform, 20 ft. in diameter, is situated near the centre of the enclosure.

A straight bank 95 ft. in length, aligned from ESE. to WNW. and accompanied on the N. by a quarry-ditch,

lies on the saddle immediately outside the N. arc of the settlement wall. A similar bank and ditch, 125 ft. long and aligned in the same direction, begin 75 ft. ESE. of the first. These earthworks are unlikely to have been contemporary with the settlement, and it is possible that

excavated on the higher (S.) side to a depth of 5 ft., there are three house-platforms.

119270

NT 12 NW (unnoted)

September 1959

226. Settlement (probable), Greenside Craig. In a plantation on the W. slopes of Greenside Craig, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there is an enclosure (Fig. 45) which has been damaged by stone-robbing and by the construction of a sheepfold. It measures 140 ft. by 80 ft. within a ruined stone wall some 8 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness. The entrance is on the N.

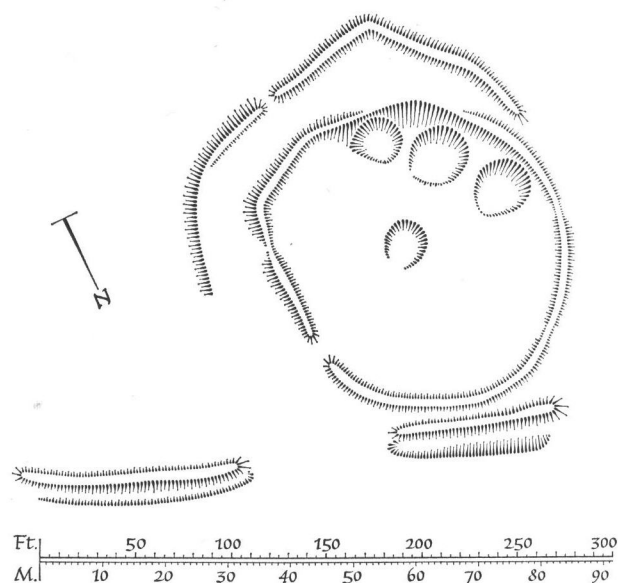


Fig. 43. Settlement, Goseland Hill (No. 224)

they marked the boundary between the lands of Park-gatestone and Goseland, a line which is continued north-westwards by the Cleuch Burn and south-eastwards by a nameless tributary of the Kilbucho Burn.

081351

NT 03 NE (hachures only)

July 1957

225. Homestead, Great Hill. On the N. flank of Great Hill, three-quarters of a mile NE. of Hearthstane house and just above the 900 ft. contour, there is a homestead (Fig. 44) consisting of an oval enclosure measuring 90 ft.

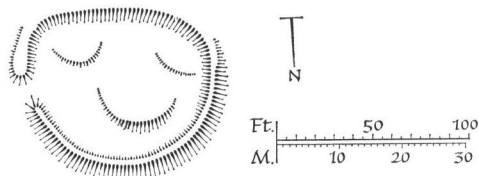


Fig. 44. Homestead, Great Hill (No. 225)

by 75 ft. The enclosure wall has been destroyed on the S., but elsewhere it appears as a stony grass-grown bank about 3 ft. in maximum height. There is a well-defined entrance in the E. Within the interior, which has been

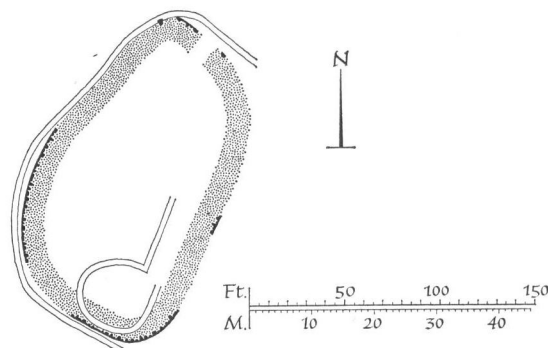


Fig. 45. Settlement (probable), Greenside Craig (No. 226)

The interior has been disturbed by the trees, and no traces of dwellings are now visible. It seems probable, however, that as at Wood Hill (No. 257) the work has been a settlement of timber houses.

213332

NT 23 SW

March 1964

227. Homestead, Hamildean. This homestead (Fig. 46) lies on the NE. flank of Hamildean Hill at a height of

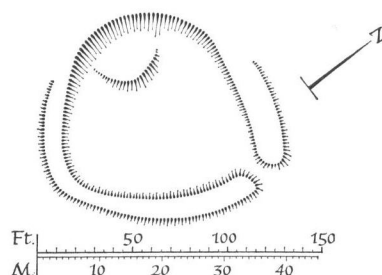


Fig. 46. Homestead, Hamildean (No. 227)

1000 ft. O.D. It measures about 100 ft. by 90 ft. within a ruinous wall which now appears as a low grass-covered stony bank spread to a maximum breadth of some 20 ft.

The entrance is on the ENE. The NW., or upper, part of the interior, which has been scooped out of the hill-side to a depth of 4 ft., contains one house-platform.

194423

NT 14 SE

August 1961

contains two house-platforms separated by an unexcavated ridge.

115261

NT 12 NW (unnoted)

September 1959

228. Settlement, Hartree Hills. This settlement (Fig. 47), half a mile SSE. of Burnfoot farmhouse, lies on the NE. slopes of Pyatknowe Hill, at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. It originally measured about 150 ft. by 130 ft. within a bank with an external ditch, but the plough has removed the whole of the NE. and E. sectors of these, and wasted much of the rest. Where best preserved, on the S., the bank stands to a height of one foot above the

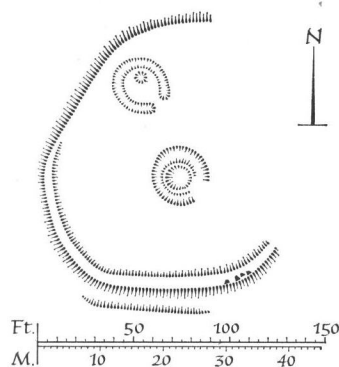


Fig. 47. Settlement, Hartree Hills (No. 228)

interior and 4 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. A few earthfast boulders in the SSE. arc of the bank are probably the last vestiges of a revetment. The entrance was evidently in the missing portion.

The interior, part of which has been overrun by the plough, contains the surface indications of two ring-ditch houses, each measuring 30 ft. in external diameter and with an entrance on the SE. The interior of one is slightly hollowed, while the other contains a small shallow depression. At the date of visit the rest of the interior was obscured by a wooden shed and a dump of wire.

066358

NT 03 NE ("Old Sheepfold")

July 1957

229. Homestead, Hearthstane. About 100 yds. N. of the settlements described under No. 230 there is a homestead (Fig. 48) measuring 75 ft. by 65 ft. internally. The site is traversed by a modern dyke, on the W. side of which the homestead wall has been almost obliterated by cultivation. A ditch runs round the upper (SE.) sector to drain off surface water. No definite traces of the entrance are visible, but it probably lay in the SW. arc. The interior, which is hollowed out on the higher side,

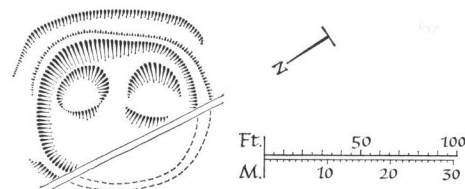


Fig. 48. Homestead, Hearthstane (No. 229)

230. Settlements, Hearthstane. A quarter of a mile E. of Hearthstane house there are two contiguous settlements, situated at a height of 900 ft. O.D. on the SW. flank of Great Hill. The higher of the two (Fig. 49, 1) measures 130 ft. by 115 ft. within a wall 8 ft. thick. The entrance is on the W. The uneven heather-clad interior contains three platforms, two of which are house-platforms measuring respectively 30 ft. and 25 ft. in diameter, while the third, which is W-shaped, is probably a quarry. The foundation of a rectangular structure of recent date is situated just within the entrance.

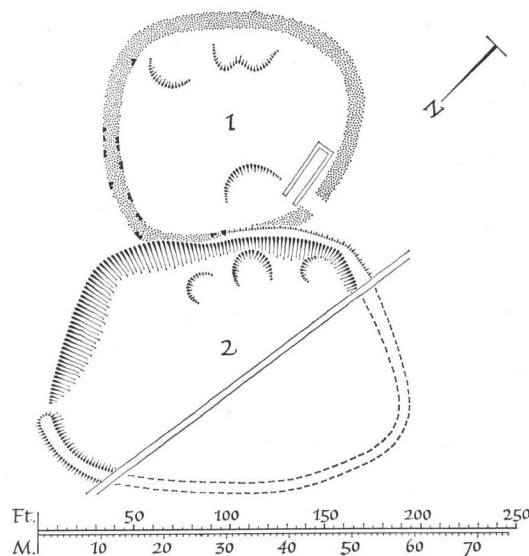


Fig. 49. Settlements, Hearthstane (No. 230)

The lower settlement (Fig. 49, 2) measures internally 170 ft. by 110 ft., but the enclosure wall is now represented only by a low bank on the NNE. and SSE. sides; on the latter side the bank overlies the wall of settlement 1. The entrance is on the NE. The upper (SE.) part of the interior, which is excavated to a depth of 4 ft., contains

three house-platforms, while others have probably been obscured or obliterated by dumps of stones and small quarries. No remains are visible W. of the modern dyke that crosses the settlement.

115260 NT 12 NW (unnoted) September 1959

231. Homestead, Hopekist Rig. On the NW. flank of Hopekist Rig, and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., there are two house-platforms and a sunken court (Fig. 50), with

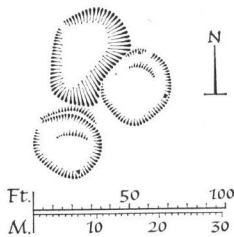


Fig. 50. Homestead, Hopekist Rig (No. 231)

no surface traces of an enclosing palisade or bank. The larger platform measures 33 ft. in diameter, and the smaller 27 ft., and each has a low crescentic scarp in the NE. sector. The margins of the platforms are covered with loose stones (see Introduction, p. 22). The sunken court, which lies immediately below the house-platforms, measures 38 ft. by 25 ft. and is excavated to a maximum depth of 6 ft. on the upper side.

131305 NT 13 SW June 1956

232. Settlement, Hopeterrick Burn 1. On steep ground overlooking the N. side of the Hopeterrick Burn, and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., there is a settlement consisting of a number of house-platforms enclosed within a single stone wall, and measuring 130 ft. by 80 ft. internally (Fig. 51). An excavation was carried out on the site in 1939, and the following description is based partly on the published report¹ and partly on the survey made by the Commission in 1964.

The wall is of boulder-faced rubble construction and measures about 8 ft. in thickness; a considerable number of facing stones can still be seen, all except one of them belonging to the outer face. The entrance, situated on the WSW., is about 8 ft. in width and is reached from the outside through a slightly sunken approach between two small natural scarps. The excavation showed that on the N. side of the entrance the line of the outer face of the settlement wall turned inwards along the N. side of the passage. Within the interior, the level of which falls 10 ft. from SE. to NW., there are at least six house-platforms (1-6), arranged on different levels and varying in size from about 20 ft. to 35 ft. across. The excavator suggested that the area occupied by platforms 5 and 6 may have been

an annexe added to the main enclosure containing platforms 1-4. The main cutting of the excavation, which crossed platforms 2 and 3, revealed that both of them had been formed partly by quarrying and partly by building up the front edge with made soil and stones. A hearth, consisting of flat paving-stones surrounded by a low kerb, was discovered on platform 3, and on platform 2 a post-hole about one foot in diameter was found to have been cut into the solid rock to a depth of 10 in. Outside the settlement wall on the ESE. there is a further house-platform (7) in which a stretch of heavy, well-laid paving was found; traces of what may possibly be another house-platform can be seen between numbers 5 and 7.

The relics recovered in 1939 may be listed briefly as follows. From platform 3, an iron nail and a small perforated stone. From platform 2 and inside the entrance, more than a score of late medieval potsherds, a dozen iron tacks, a broken iron knife, several iron nails, a piece of knife-blade, a number of small whetstones, and a considerable quantity of early 18th-century bottle glass. In addition, a broken quartzite pounder, a pot-boiler, and a few animal bones were found in a midden deposit

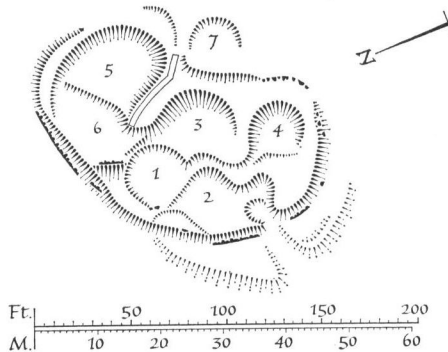


Fig. 51. Settlement, Hopeterrick Burn 1 (No. 232)

which lay beneath and outside the settlement wall on the W. below platform 2, and which extended southwards as far as the entrance. For a discussion of the date of this settlement, see the Introduction, p. 26.

215345

NT 23 SW

April 1964

233. Settlement, Hopeterrick Burn 2. This settlement (Fig. 52) stands at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. on a steeply sloping hill-side about 150 yds. S. of the Hopeterrick Burn. Now heavily damaged by cultivation, the settlement has measured about 120 ft. by 100 ft. within what was probably a wall; the wall itself has been destroyed but its approximate line is indicated round the lower side by a grassy scarp. The entrance, on the NW., is still clearly marked and measures 10 ft. in width. Within the

¹ P.S.A.S., lxxv (1940-1), 97 ff.

interior, the level of which falls as much as 25 ft. from S. to N., five house-platforms (1-5) are visible, and there were probably more originally. These are arranged on

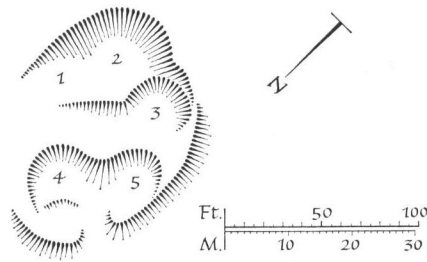


Fig. 52. Settlement, Hopeterrick Burn 2 (No. 233)

three descending levels, each tier being excavated into the hill-side to a depth of at least 6 ft.

215342

NT 23 SW

April 1964

234. Settlement, Kingledoors. This settlement (Fig. 53) lies on the ESE. flank of Benshaw Hill, 620 yds. N. of Kingledoors farmhouse. Only the NW. half survives, the remainder, which lay on the opposite side of a field boundary dividing cultivated land from hill pasture, having been entirely destroyed by the plough. The existing part measures 150 ft. from NE. to SW. by 65 ft.



Fig. 53. Settlement, Kingledoors (No. 234)

transversely, but almost all traces of the enclosing wall have disappeared. The upper (NW.) part of the interior is excavated to a depth of 4 ft., except for a tongue near the centre upon which a house-platform, 26 ft. in diameter, has been formed. Two smaller platforms, also possibly for houses, lie at the SW. end.

106287

NT 12 NW

May 1958

235. Settlement, Kirnie. This settlement, situated 300 yds. NW. of Kirnie House at a height of 700 ft. O.D., has been largely destroyed by cultivation, stone-robbing, and the construction of a semicircular sheepfold, now in ruins. Nevertheless, enough remains to show that it measured about 160 ft. from N. to S. by a little less transversely, and that it was originally enclosed by a wall. All that now remains of the wall is a short stretch of the tumbled rubble core extending for a distance of 130 ft. round the E. arc. Here it appears as a stony bank,

measuring up to 14 ft. in thickness and standing to a maximum height of 1 ft. 6 in. The ruins of the sheepfold lie on top of it. At either end the line of the wall continues as a slight scarp which fades out on the NNW. where it has been progressively destroyed by rig-and-furrow ploughing, and on the SW. where it meets the edge of a small surface-quarry. Ploughing has completely levelled the wall for a distance of about 160 ft. on the W., and has encroached over practically the whole of the interior. But a narrow raised shelf, situated between the edge of the ploughed portion and the wall on the NNE., was probably occupied by timber houses.

348375 NT 33 NW ("Enclosure") September 1963

236. Settlement, Lady Blair Plantation. A settlement enclosed within an annexe is situated a little over half a mile S. of Haystoun, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., on the N. end of a prominent ridge which projects NNE. from Preston Law. The N. end and the flanks of the spur are very steep, but from the S. the site is easily accessible across a small saddle.

The settlement measures 170 ft. by 100 ft. within a ruined wall (A on Fig. 54) represented now by a stony

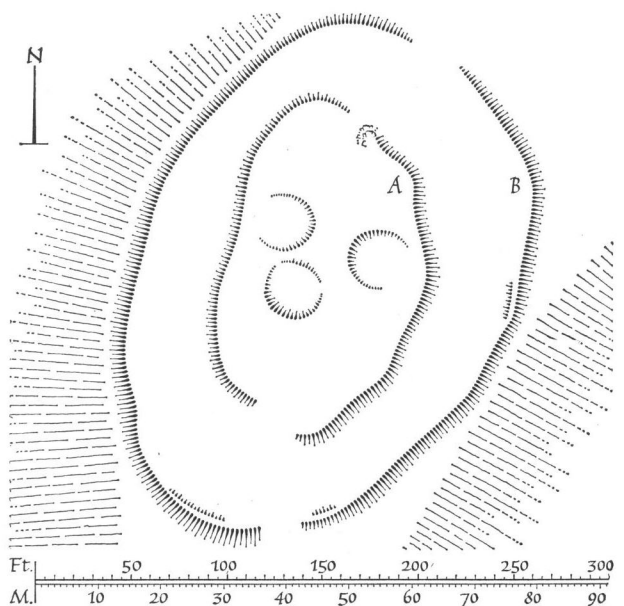


Fig. 54. Settlement, Lady Blair Plantation (No. 236)

grass-covered scarp measuring up to 3 ft. 6 in. in height; no facing-stones are visible. Of the two gaps in the wall, at the N. and SSW. ends respectively, the former, 8 ft. in width, is an original entrance, whereas the latter appears to be merely a modern breach. Within the interior, three penannular scooped platforms, measuring between 25 ft. and 30 ft. in diameter, mark the sites of timber houses.

The annexe is bounded by a single wall (B) which is also largely reduced to a stony scarp. It surrounds the settlement at a distance of between 25 ft. and 55 ft. and has an entrance, now enlarged to a width of 25 ft., on the NNE. The gap on the S. is probably secondary.

259371

NT 23 NE ("Fort")

April 1961

237. Settlement, Laigh Hill. This settlement (Fig. 55) is situated on the NW. flank of Laigh Hill, 200 yds. NW. of the dun described under No. 338. It measures 125 ft. by 115 ft. within the slight remains of a wall which was originally of boulder-faced rubble construction and

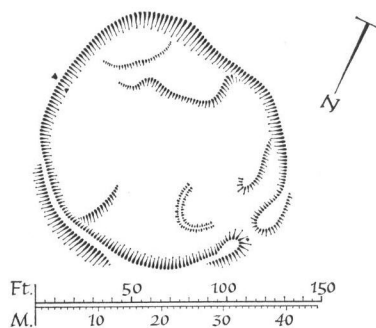


Fig. 55. Settlement, Laigh Hill (No. 237)

measured about 10 ft. in thickness. The entrance is on the WNW. Within the interior, the upper (SE.) part of which is excavated to a depth of 4 ft., there are several platforms which probably mark the sites of timber houses. A semicircular stony bank, situated a few yards

E. of the entrance, may have been part of the foundation of a round stone-walled house (see Introduction, p. 29), but this cannot be determined without excavation.

116293

NT 12 NW (unnoted)

June 1956

238. Settlement, Nether Stewarton. A settlement enclosed within an annexe (Fig. 56) is situated half a mile W. of Nether Stewarton, on a gently sloping hillside which overlooks the head of the Meldon Burn from a height of 1150 ft. O.D. The settlement, which measures 190 ft. by 100 ft. internally, is enclosed by a bank (A), now reduced by cultivation to a maximum height of 2 ft. 6 in. Its original thickness was probably not more than 10 ft. On the E. side, only a scarp remains, through which an entrance, measuring 10 ft. in width, leads into a slightly sunken entrance-court. A gap in the bank on the W. is modern. Within the interior the sites of five timber houses are visible.

The annexe is formed by a bank (B), which is accompanied along the W. side by an external ditch. The bank rises to a maximum height of 3 ft. above the ditch and 3 ft. 6 in. internally, but on the E. side nothing can be seen of the ditch and only slight traces of the bank remain. An entrance, 12 ft. in width, is still clearly distinguishable, however, in the centre of the latter side.

211456

NT 24 NW

September 1959

239. Settlement, Orchard Rig 1. On the steep E. face of Orchard Rig, at a height of 1250 ft. O.D., there is an unusually well preserved settlement enclosed within an annexe (Fig. 57). To the E. and NE. the ground falls steadily to the Redmore Burn, but from the W. the site is overlooked by rising slopes. The good condition of the remains is due to the fact that the site has not been under

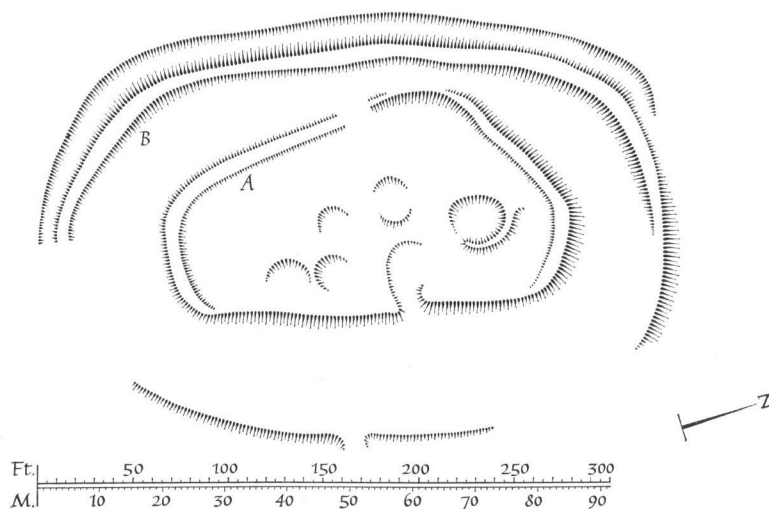


Fig. 56. Settlement, Nether Stewarton (No. 238)

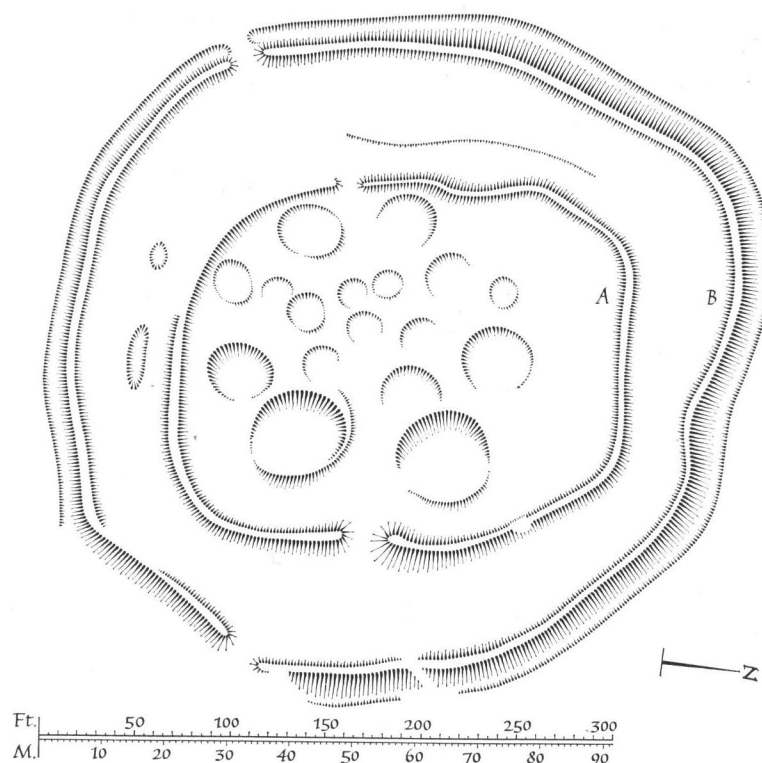


Fig. 57. Settlement, Orchard Rig 1 (No. 239)

cultivation; and as the enclosing banks are composed merely of heaped earth and small stones they had nothing to attract those who in later times were seeking stone for building purposes. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the appearance of the banks has not changed substantially since they were constructed, though weathering may have flattened their profiles to a certain extent.

The settlement measures 200 ft. by 175 ft. within a bank (A) which has a thickness of 10 ft., and which stands to a maximum height of 3 ft. internally and 5 ft. 6 in. externally. On the W. there are traces of an external quarry-ditch, while two isolated pits on the S. may also have been dug to obtain material for the bank. There are two entrances, each of which measures 10 ft. in width, situated on the E. and WSW. respectively. Within the interior, the level of which falls 42 ft. from W. to E., seventeen scooped platforms mark the sites of timber houses. These vary considerably in size, ranging from 15 ft. to 40 ft. in diameter, and the two largest examples have been dug into the hill-side to a depth of as much as 7 ft. at the back.

The annexe is formed by a bank and ditch (B), which lie between 25 ft. and 60 ft. outside the inner bank. On the W., where use has been made of a natural gully to exaggerate the ditch profile, the bank stands as much as 11 ft. above the bottom of the ditch and 3 ft. above the interior. Elsewhere, however, the ditch is now slight, and

the bank rises to a height of 1 ft. 6 in. internally and 4 ft. above the ditch. Its original thickness was probably about 12 ft. There are two entrances, each 12 ft. in width, roughly corresponding with those of the settlement. A narrow gap which cuts obliquely across the bank and ditch on the E. is modern.

Neither bank appears to have ever been much more than 3 ft. in height internally, and thus their purpose cannot have been defensive; but, as at the settlements at Dead Side and Harehope (Nos. 196 and 199), they may very probably have carried palisade fences originally, and with this addition they would have formed an effective enclosure for stock. Any traces there might be of a palisade trench were, at the time of visit, completely hidden by a thick growth of heather.

302346

NT 33 SW

July 1961

240. Settlement, Orchard Rig 2. On the steep S. slopes of Orchard Rig, at a height of just under 1000 ft. O.D., there is another settlement enclosed within an annexe (Fig. 58). The settlement measures 140 ft. by 120 ft. within a wall (A) which has consisted of a core of earth and rubble faced with boulders. No facing stones are visible, but the core material still stands to a height of 3 ft., and it is likely that the wall was originally 6 ft. to 8 ft. in thickness. The entrance, 8 ft. in width, is on the

W. The interior, which falls 26 ft. from N. to S., contains nine house-platforms, measuring from 15 ft. to 40 ft. across, and excavated into the hill-side to depths of up to 8 ft.

the ditch is completely filled up. On the N., where it is best preserved, the wall now appears as a stony bank 3 ft. in height and the ditch is up to 2 ft. in depth. The entrance was situated somewhere within the broad gap on the W.

307338

NT 33 SW

July 1964

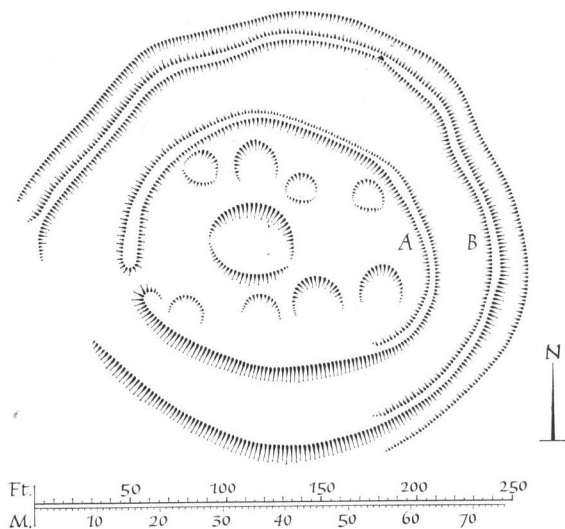


Fig. 58. Settlement, Orchard Rig 2 (No. 240)

The annexe is bounded by a wall (B) and external quarry-ditch which lie 20 ft. to 40 ft. outside the inner wall. Only one facing stone remains *in situ*, on the NE., and on the SW. the wall is reduced to a mere scarp while

241. Settlement, Orchard Rig 3. A third settlement on Orchard Rig (Fig. 59) is situated at a height of 900 ft. on the NE. face. It has been severely damaged by quarrying and cultivation, but enough survives to show that it was bounded by what was probably a boulder-faced wall (A) with a core of earth and rubble, and measured 190 ft. by 170 ft. internally. The wall, where still visible, is reduced either to a low stony bank or to a mere scarp measuring up to 3 ft. in height. The entrance is 10 ft. in width and faces ENE. Within the interior, the level of which falls 30 ft. from W. to E., only one house-platform can now be distinguished among the numerous quarry-scoops that occupy most of the area.

The settlement has been enclosed within an annexe wall (B) which was of similar dimensions to wall A and had an external quarry-ditch. Round the NE. half of its circuit this wall has been obliterated by cultivation, but on the W., where it is best preserved, the debris appears as a stony bank up to 3 ft. in height and the ditch is 1 ft. 6 in. in depth. The interval between the two walls varies from 50 ft. to 90 ft. The position of the entrance to the annexe is no longer visible, but it was probably on the ENE. in line with the entrance to the settlement.

311340

NT 33 SW

July 1964

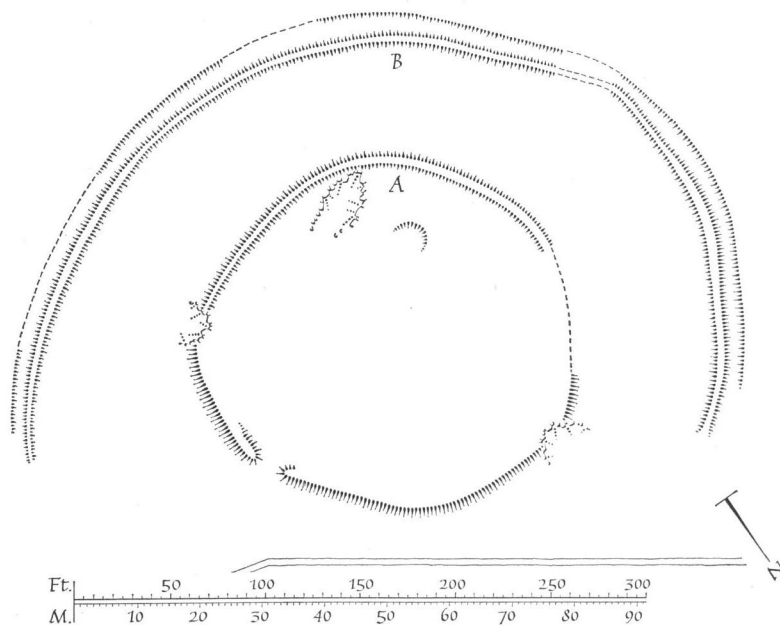


Fig. 59. Settlement, Orchard Rig 3 (No. 241)

242. Settlement, Parkgatestone Hill. This settlement (Fig. 60), lying on the ridge connecting Parkgatestone Hill with Goseland Hill, measures 160 ft. by 150 ft. within a bank with an external ditch. The bank, which measures some 30 ft. in thickness at the base, is only one foot high above the interior, but as much as 7 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. In the E. half the ditch has

slopes of Polmood Hill, 180 ft. above the right bank of the River Tweed. Oval on plan, it measures 120 ft. by 90 ft. within a wall 8 ft. thick, several facing stones of which still remain *in situ*. The entrance is on the WSW. The interior, which falls as much as 22 ft. from SE. to NW., contains three certain house-platforms, the largest measuring 28 ft. in diameter, and faint traces of others too indefinite to plan.

112285

NT 12 NW

September 1956

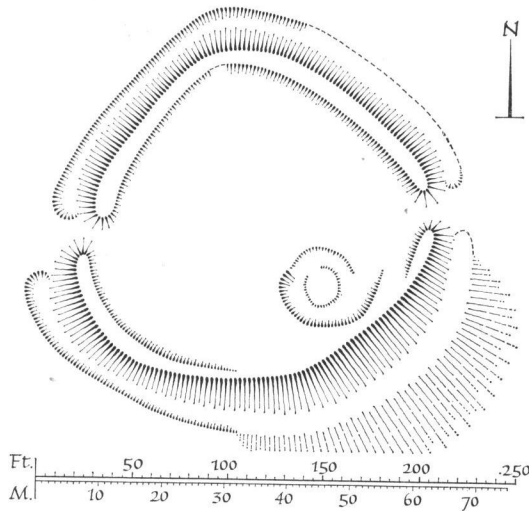


Fig. 60. Settlement, Parkgatestone Hill (No. 242)

been completely filled up by former cultivation, and elsewhere it is now very shallow. Two entrances, both apparently original, occur in the E. and W. arcs respectively.

The interior contains the surface indications of one ring-ditch house measuring 40 ft. in diameter over the ditch, the E. arc of which has been mutilated by the plough. The former presence of several other houses is suggested by slight depressions too indefinite to plan.

083353

NT 03 NE (hachures only)

July 1957

243. Settlement, Patervan. This settlement (Fig. 61), 210 yds. SE. of Patervan farmhouse, lies on the NW.

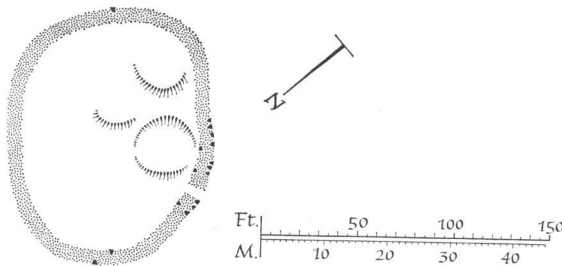


Fig. 61. Settlement, Patervan (No. 243)

244. Settlement, Penveny. This settlement (Fig. 62) lies just SE. of the crest of a ridge running SW. from the summit of Penveny, at a point 360 yds. NE. of the shepherd's cottage at Harrowhope. It is situated in a plantation of conifers, which has been felled and replanted, and is thus much wasted. The settlement measures internally 130 ft. from NE. to SW. by 110 ft. from NW. to SE. A low stony mound on the ENE. and SSW. sides is

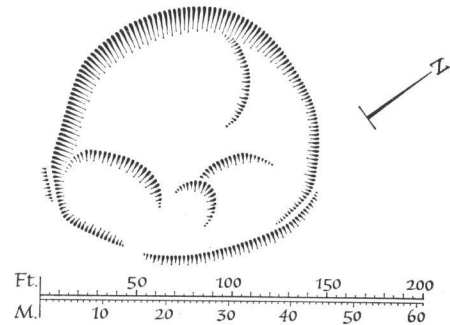


Fig. 62. Settlement, Penveny (No. 244)

all that survives of the enclosure wall, the rest being a mere scarp. The entrance is on the SSE. The interior, the upper (W.) part of which has been excavated to a depth of 6 ft., contains a series of floors on different levels which presumably supported timber houses.

165386

NT 13 NE

May 1962

245. Settlement (probable), Posso. Some slight traces of what has probably been a settlement of timber houses can be seen 300 yds. W. of Posso farmhouse at a height of 950 ft. O.D. The whole site has been severely damaged by cultivation and by the construction of a modern dyke which crosses it from N. to S., and all that remains is an area measuring 120 ft. by 100 ft. which has been partially excavated into the gently sloping hill-side to a depth of 6 ft. along its W. side. It seems likely that the settlement was enclosed by a boulder-faced rubble wall, and two stones which are visible near the top of the scarp that now forms the W. side may represent the inner face at this point. The position of the entrance is not known. Within the interior, the level of which falls 15 ft.

from W. to E., there are two possible house-platforms situated at the foot of the W. scarp.

199331

NT 13 SE ("Enclosure")

July 1964

246. Settlement, Purvis Hill. On the S. face of Purvis Hill at a height of 900 ft. O.D. there is a settlement surrounded by an annexe (Fig. 63). The site is crossed by a modern track and a field-dyke, and has been mutilated by both quarrying and cultivation.

The settlement measures about 240 ft. by 175 ft. within the remains of what was probably a boulder-faced rubble wall (A). A large portion of the wall has been obliterated, and the remainder is now reduced for the most part to a low stony scarp, up to 3 ft. in height,

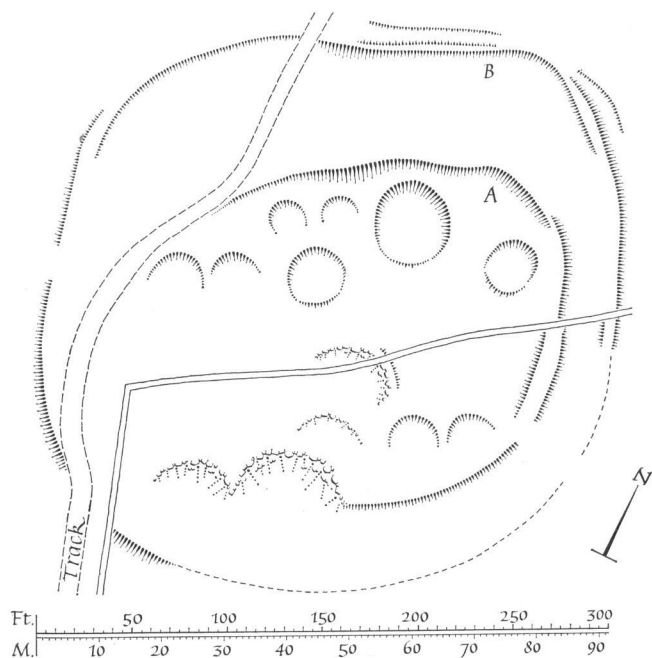


Fig. 63. Settlement, Purvis Hill (No. 246)

in which no facing stones can be seen. A gap on the E., 15 ft. in width, may represent an original entrance. Within the interior, eleven scooped platforms, ranging from 12 ft. to 35 ft. in diameter, mark the sites of timber houses. It is probable that the two most northerly quarry-scoops of the four indicated on the plan were also originally house-sites.

The annexe has been bounded by an earth-and-rubble bank or wall (B) which lies up to 70 ft. outside the inner wall. For the most part it appears as a slight scarp, but on the N. side, where traces of an outer ditch are visible, it still stands to a height of 1 ft. 6 in. above the ditch and 2 ft. 6 in. internally. The position of the entrance is uncertain.

355378

NT 33 NE (unnoted)

August 1961

247. Settlement and Scooped Homestead, Riding Hill. On a spur which protrudes S. from Riding Hill, near the head of Harrow Hope, there is a settlement, the lower part of which has been obliterated by a scooped homestead (Fig. 64). It measures 140 ft. from E. to W.

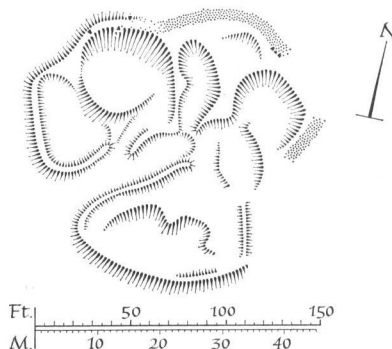


Fig. 64. Settlement and scooped homestead, Riding Hill (No. 247)

by about 60 ft. transversely, and is bounded on the W., N. and E. by a wall which now appears partly as a turf-covered stony bank and partly as a line of debris. The interior contains three house-platforms.

The scooped homestead measures 80 ft. by 50 ft. within a wall which has been reduced in some places to a low bank and in others to a mere scarp. The NE. sector has been destroyed by a small quarry. The entrance, on the ESE., leads into a court divided by a sinuous scarp from the upper part of the interior, which is large enough to have accommodated a timber house.

163396

NT 13 NE

May 1962

248. Homestead, Stanhope. This homestead (Fig. 65) lies at the foot of Laigh Hill, immediately below the fort described under No. 318. It is elliptical on plan, measuring

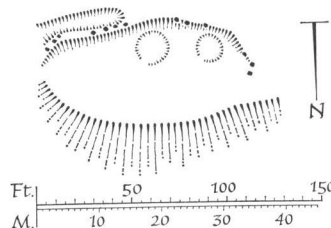


Fig. 65. Homestead, Stanhope (No. 248)

110 ft. by 55 ft. within the wasted remains of a wall which, where best preserved, on the SE., appears as a low bank spread to a thickness of 12 ft., from which several large boulders protrude. A quarry ditch, 50 ft.

in length, lies outside this sector. Gaps in the E. and W. arcs of the wall may both represent original entrances. Within the interior two circular depressions, one 18 ft. and the other 16 ft. in diameter, probably mark the sites of timber houses.

120296

NT 12 NW

April 1958

249. Settlement, Stanhope. On level ground 200 yds. N. of Stanhope farmhouse there are the slight remains of a settlement contained within an annexe (Fig. 66). The settlement lies in a felled plantation, and a cottage has been built in the annexe. The settlement measures 130 ft. by 110 ft. within a wall which is now represented by a very low, broad, stony bank in which only a single outer facing-stone is visible. The annexe wall has been reduced to a mere scarp except on the NE., where it appears as a stony bank from which two outer facing-stones protrude.

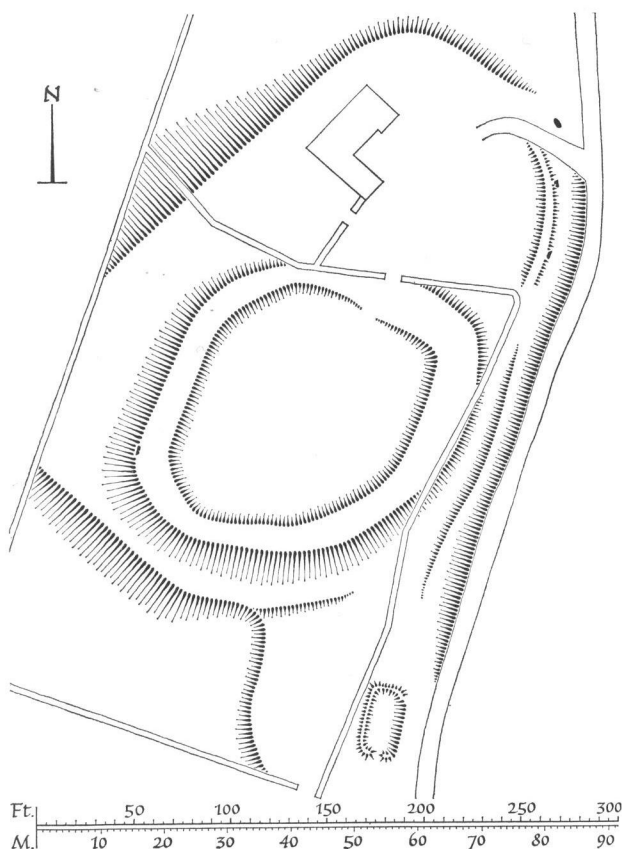


Fig. 66. Settlement, Stanhope (No. 249)

The entrance is on the NE. The interior of the settlement is now obscured with tree-boles and rubble, and exhibits no surface traces of dwellings. The foundation of a rectangular building of no great age lies outside the plantation wall a short distance S. of the settlement.

When the cottage was built, what were described as "a pair of gold (bronze?) spurs" are said to have been found.¹

123299

NT 12 NW

June 1956

250. Settlements, Stirkfield. A little under three-quarters of a mile ESE. of Stirkfield farm, and 100 yds. N. of the Stirkfield Hope Burn, there are two settlements. They are situated close together on gently sloping ground near the foot of the steep W. slopes of the Broughton

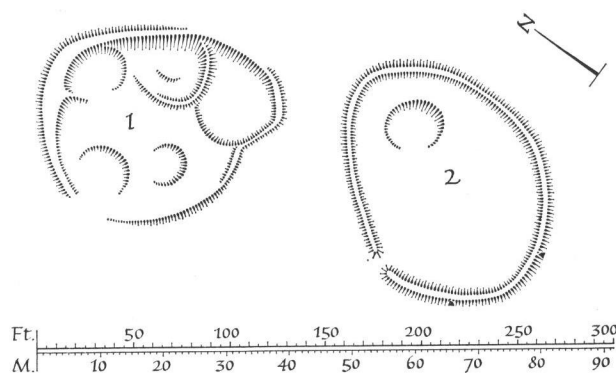


Fig. 67. Settlements, Stirkfield (No. 250)

Heights and at a height of 1050 ft. O.D. The northernmost settlement (Fig. 67, 1) measures 110 ft. by 90 ft. internally. Round the N. and SE. arcs the wall that originally enclosed it is now reduced to a turf-covered stony bank standing one foot high externally and up to 2 ft. internally, but elsewhere only a low scarp survives. The entrance, on the W., has been widened by former cultivation. The interior contains at least four house-platforms, one of which is partly surrounded by a low bank. Immediately to the S. of it, and occupying the SE. corner of the settlement, there is a shallow depression, measuring about 38 ft. across, which probably represents another, badly damaged, house-platform.

The other settlement (Fig. 67, 2), which lies 30 ft. to the SSE., is of similar size to the first, measuring 120 ft. by 90 ft. internally. The remains of its wall survive for the entire circuit as a grass-grown bank of earth and small stones, measuring about 9 ft. in thickness and up to 2 ft. in height. Two outer facing-stones are visible on the S. and SW. respectively. The entrance, on the W., is 6 ft. wide, and within the interior there is a house-platform measuring 25 ft. across.

114404

NT 14 SW

June 1962

251. Settlement, Torbank Hill. On a rocky spur which protrudes SE. from Torbank Hill, 1200 yds. WNW. of Easter Happlew farmhouse, there is a settlement (Fig.

¹ P.S.A.S., xv (1880-81), 317.

68) which has been severely mutilated by the planting and felling of trees, and by stone-robbing for boundary dykes and a sheepfold. It measures 210 ft. by about 150 ft. within a ruined wall of uncertain width. The N. sector of the wall has been entirely removed over a

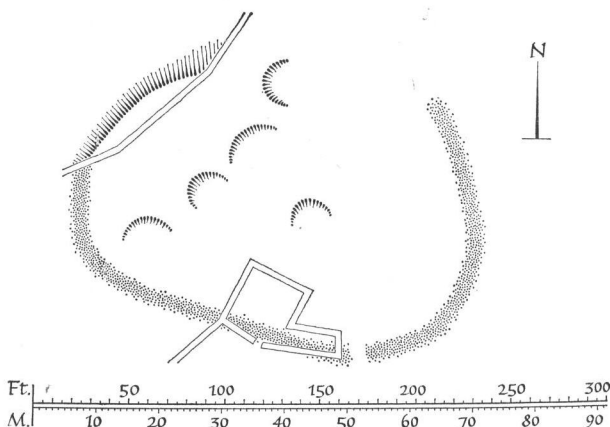


Fig. 68. Settlement, Torbank Hill (No. 251)

distance of 110 ft., while the NW. arc, cut off by a now ruinous boundary-dyke, is represented by a stony grass-covered scarp 2 ft. in height. The entrance is on the SSE. Five house-platforms can be seen in the interior, while there may originally have been at least as many more.

181398 NT 13 NE (unnoted) May 1962

252. Settlement, Torkneis. This settlement (Fig. 69) stands at a height of 800 ft. O.D. on the steep W. slopes of Torkneis, overlooking the Leithen Water. It

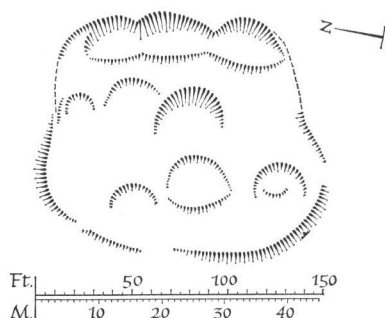


Fig. 69. Settlement, Torkneis (No. 252)

measures 140 ft. by 120 ft. internally, but stone-robbing has largely destroyed the enclosing wall, and the unusual steepness of the site has caused much of the debris to collapse down the slope. Except on the SW., where three outer facing-stones remain *in situ*, the course of the wall is indicated only by slight stony scarps. A gap on the S.

side, 11 ft. wide, may represent an original entrance, and it is also possible that there was another on the NW. Within the interior, the level of which falls as much as 40 ft. from E. to W., there are nine house-platforms, varying in size and arranged on three descending levels, each tier containing three platforms.

338392 NT 33 NW ("Enclosure") June 1962

253. Settlement, Vane Law. This settlement (Fig. 70), which has been severely damaged by stone-robbing, quarrying and cultivation, lies near the foot of the NW. slopes of Vane Law. It measures 120 ft. by 105 ft. internally, but a low stony mound on the NE. and SW. sides

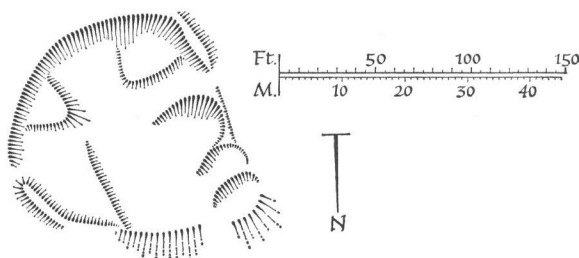


Fig. 70. Settlement, Vane Law (No. 253)

is all that remains of the enclosure wall. The interior, the upper (S.) part of which has been excavated to a depth of 4 ft., contains several platforms, and the former presence of timber houses can be presumed.

146348 NT 13 SW June 1957

254. Settlement, Ven Law 1. This settlement (Fig. 71) lies half a mile NE. of Venlaw House (No. 530), on the W. slopes of Ven Law ridge and immediately N. of the plantation known locally as Hunter's Rock Plantation. Situated at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., and a little below the crest

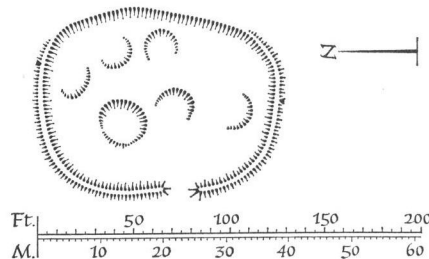


Fig. 71. Settlement, Ven Law 1 (No. 254)

of the ridge, the settlement measures 115 ft. by 85 ft. internally. The enclosing wall, of boulder-faced rubble construction, has totally disappeared on the upper (E.) side, but elsewhere it appears as a low grass-grown bank 10 ft. to 12 ft. in thickness and 2 ft. in height. Only two

facing-stones are now visible, one at the N. end and the other at the S. end. The entrance, on the W., is 8 ft. wide. Within the interior, which has been excavated to a depth of 4 ft. 6 in. on the E. side, there are six house-platforms.

259416 NT 24 SE ("Enclosure") September 1959

255. Settlement, Ven Law 2. On the E. flank of Ven Law, at a height of 850 ft. O.D., there is a settlement (Fig. 72) which has been heavily denuded by stone-robbing and ploughing. Measuring 110 ft. by 90 ft., it has been enclosed by a wall which is still visible for a short distance on the NW. in the form of a very low bank 17 ft. in width. Elsewhere, however, the line of the wall is represented only by a scarp in which four contiguous facing-stones are visible at one point. The entrance is on the S.

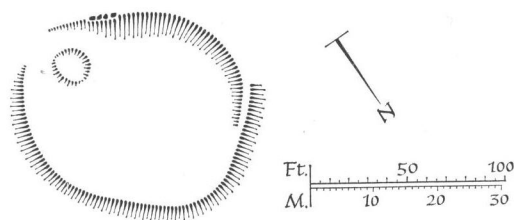


Fig. 72. Settlement, Ven Law 2 (No. 255)

The interior, which has been excavated to a depth of 5 ft. on the SW. side, exhibits one house-platform measuring 20 ft. across. The presence of several others is suggested by slight depressions too indefinite to plan.

260413 NT 24 SE ("Enclosure") July 1964

256. Settlement, White Meldon. This settlement (Fig. 73) is situated on the SW. slopes of White Meldon, 200 ft. above the Meldon Burn. It measures 140 ft. by

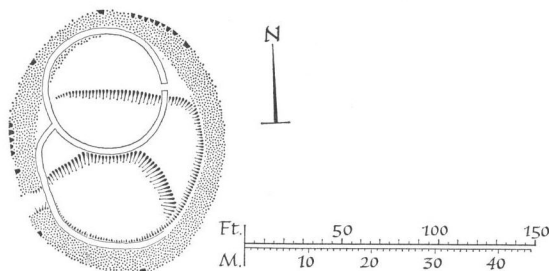


Fig. 73. Settlement, White Meldon (No. 256)

110 ft. within a wall which has been extensively robbed to build a sheepfold which overlies it. Originally the wall was probably about 8 ft. in thickness, but, although

several outer facing-stones are visible, no stones belonging to the inner face can now be distinguished. The entrance, on the SW., opens into a court which occupies about one-third of the available living-area, while the remaining two-thirds consists of two terraces upon which timber houses presumably stood.

215424 NT 24 SW ("Homestead") July 1961

257. Settlement (probable), Wood Hill. On the subsidiary summit of Wood Hill, 100 yds. S. of the fort (No. 333) and at a height of a little under 1100 ft. O.D., there is an enclosure (Fig. 74) which measures 130 ft. by 80 ft.

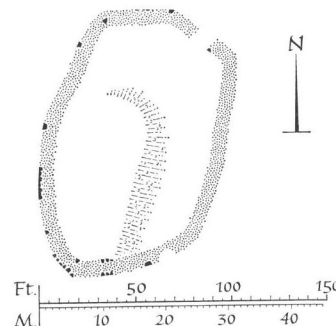


Fig. 74. Settlement (probable), Wood Hill (No. 257)

within a ruined wall some 6 ft. to 8 ft. in thickness. The entrance is on the NE.

The only features visible in the interior are a natural rocky scarp and three heaps of stones cleared from adjacent cultivation. Like the similar monument at Crookston (No. 217), however, the enclosure probably represents a settlement of timber houses, no surface traces of which have survived.

205332

NT 23 SW

July 1962

258. Homestead, Worm Hill. On a low rocky knoll on the SE. flank of Worm Hill there is a homestead (Fig. 75)

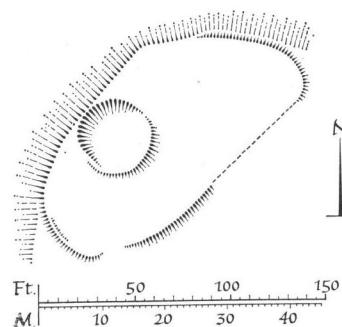


Fig. 75. Homestead, Worm Hill (No. 258)

measuring 145 ft. by 75 ft. within a wall which is now represented for the most part only by a stony scarp. The entrance, measuring 10 ft. in width, is on the S. The interior contains one house-platform measuring 34 ft. in diameter, the margin of which is covered with loose stones (see Introduction, p. 22).

116302

NT 13 SW

June 1960

FORTS

259. Fort, Black Meldon. This fort (Fig. 76) occupies a rocky knoll which crowns the summit of Black Meldon (1334 ft. O.D.). The site is easily approached from the W. up a very gentle slope, but on all other sides the steep fall of the ground provides strong natural protection. The fort measures 240 ft. by 130 ft. within a stone wall (A), which is now reduced to a band of debris, 10 ft. thick, in which only one facing stone is visible. On the N., S. and W. there is an outer wall (B), now represented only by the debris of the core. The main entrance is

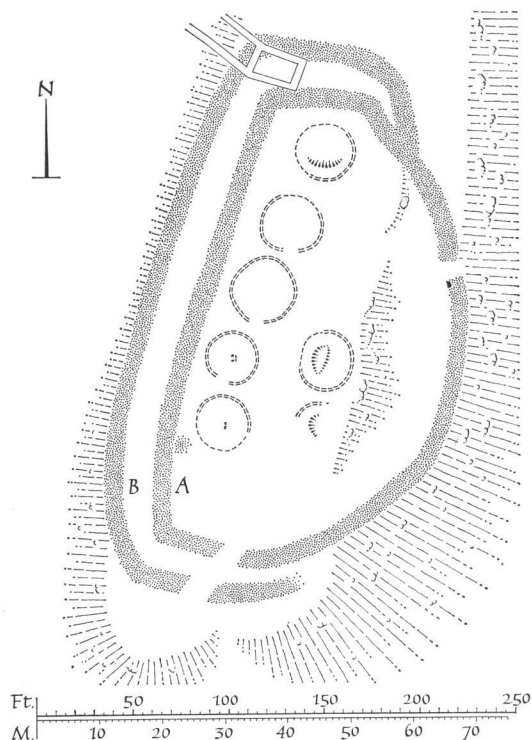


Fig. 76. Fort, Black Meldon (No. 259)

situated at the SSW. end of the fort and runs obliquely through both walls, while a gap on the NE. side of wall A may mark the position of a subsidiary entrance.

The interior of the fort contains the surface traces of at least seven ring-groove houses, the largest measuring 36 ft. and the smallest 28 ft. in diameter. At the time of visit, the vegetation had recently been burned off the surface of the SW. part of the interior, exposing traces of stone hearths at the centres of two of the houses. The placing of the houses on each side of a "street" running from N. to S. through the fort recalls a similar arrangement in the settlement on Hayhope Knowe, Roxburghshire.¹

206425

NT 24 SW

August 1959

260. Fort and Enclosure, Blyth Bank Hill. The broad summit of Blyth Bank Hill (1014 ft. O.D.) terminates at the SW. end in a low rocky knoll, on and around which are the remains of a fort and of a secondary enclosure (Fig. 77). The site is easily accessible across almost level ground on the ENE., while the slopes on the other three sides are not particularly steep.

Two distinct systems of fortification can be discerned, one comprising three ramparts and the other two, but it is uncertain whether or not they are of different dates. The inner system, represented on the plan by ramparts IA, IB and IC, encloses an area measuring 180 ft. by 140 ft. All the ramparts are heavily denuded, and for the most part they appear simply in the form of low scarps. There are, however, some slight indications that the innermost and medial ramparts were kerbed, or revetted, with stone, while traces of an external ditch can be seen on either side of the ENE. entrance through the inner rampart. Corresponding entrances exist at this end of the fort in the medial and outer ramparts, but the outer one has been widened by later ploughing.

The outer system has consisted of two ramparts (D and E) but these have been largely destroyed by former cultivation. On the SE. half of the fort they have entirely disappeared, and round the NW. half the inner rampart has been reduced to a scarp, while the outer rampart is represented by two lengths of a very low bank which has spread to a width of 20 ft.

Since the two systems are nowhere in contact their chronological relationship is uncertain. Thus the outer system could be the earlier of two successive and independent schemes of fortification, or alternatively it could simply be a development of the inner system, constructed in the course of a single occupation. A later occupation of the site is, however, attested by a ruinous enclosure-wall (II) which crosses the interior of the inner system of fortification and overlies ramparts IA and IB on the N. If, as seems likely, the stretch of rampart IB immediately N. of the entrance to the fort was incorporated in this later wall, the enclosure will have measured internally about 190 ft. by 120 ft.

137465

NT 14 NW ("Camp")

September 1959

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxiii (1948-9), 48.

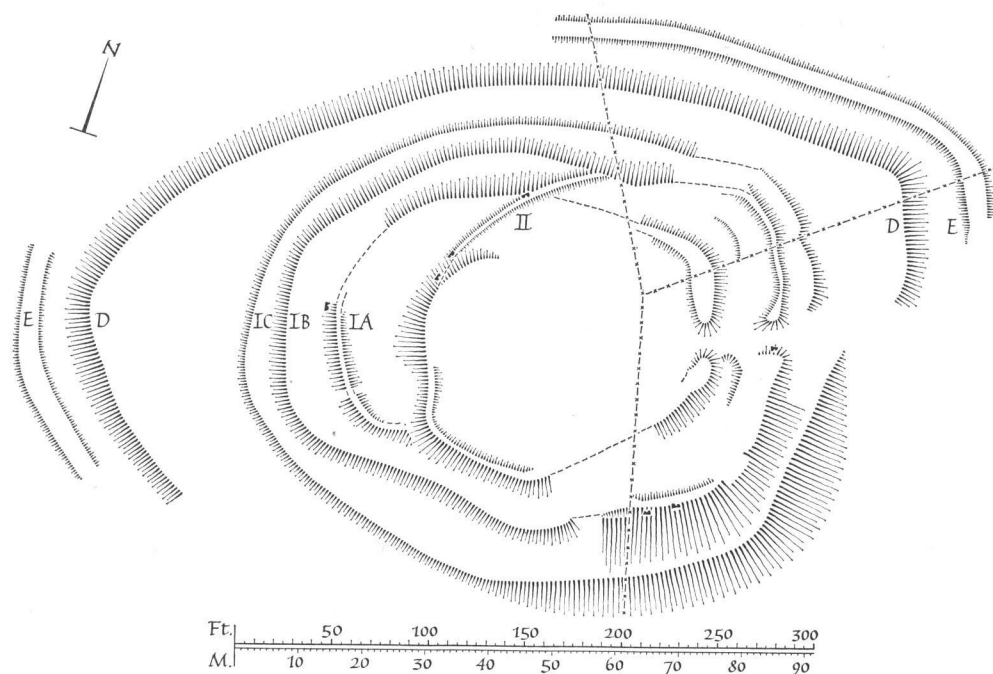


Fig. 77. Fort and enclosure, Blyth Bank Hill (No. 260)

261. Fort, Blyth Hill. On the summit of Blyth Hill, half a mile W. of Blyth farm and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., there is a multivallate fort measuring internally 230 ft. by 130 ft. (Fig. 78). The site is protected on the NW., SW. and SE. by long slopes falling steeply to the Tarth Water, but is easily approached from the NE. across the saddle that links Blyth Hill with Blyth Bank Hill.

Except on the SE., the fort was defended by four ramparts, all of which have been severely mutilated by tree-planting. The inner pair (A, B) are best preserved on the N., where they appear as low stony banks about 2 ft. high, separated by a medial ditch. Slight traces of the ditch also exist on the W., but there is nothing to indicate that it ever continued all round. The outer pair of ramparts (C, D) are likewise separated on the N. by a medial ditch, but no traces of this occur elsewhere. Rampart C, which is particularly ruinous, is represented for the most part by a mere scarp, while rampart D appears in the main as a low stony bank. On the W. and S., where the ground falls more steeply than elsewhere, a terrace (T) has been cut to receive rampart C. The three entrances to the fort all appear to be original, the extension of the inner lip of the ditch between ramparts C and D into the NE. entrance-passage being due to comparatively recent ploughing. The only feature in the interior is a sinuous quarried scarp just inside the NW. entrance.

The slight remains of a linear earthwork cross the saddle from NW. to SE. at a distance of 110 yds. NE. of the fort. They can now be traced for 300 ft. through ground corrugated with rigs and furrows, but are

tolerably preserved only towards the NW. end, where they consist of a low bank with a shallow ditch to the NE., each measuring about 11 ft. in width.

124457

NT 14 NW ("Camp")

August 1959

262. Fort, Bordlands Rings. On the gently rounded summit of Bordlands Hill, 560 yds. N. of Callands House and at a height of 900 ft. O.D., there is a circular bivallate fort (Fig. 79) measuring internally 180 ft. in diameter. The inner rampart is represented by a bank 25 ft. thick at the base and 6 ft. high, while the outer rampart is of similar character but measures only 3 ft. in height. Former cultivation has removed the E. and W. sectors of the outer rampart, and may also have obliterated a medial ditch. The entrance, 12 ft. in width, is on the E. Apart from a comparatively modern quarry, the interior is featureless.

156463

NT 14 NE

April 1959

263. Fort, Cademuir Hill 1. Cademuir Hill, 2½ miles SW. of Peebles, consists of two prominent ridges lying at right angles to one another and linked by a narrow saddle. On the summit of the westernmost ridge, which rises to a height of 1314 ft. O.D. and commands extensive views in all directions, there is a fort (Fig. 80) measuring 700 ft. by 400 ft. within a stone wall (A) 10 ft. in thickness. Steep slopes afford the site great natural protection on all

sides except the SW., where the ground falls somewhat less abruptly down a series of rocky terraces.

On the SE. side, the wall has almost entirely vanished down the face of the hill, but elsewhere it appears as a considerable band of debris, in which numerous stones of either face are visible. There are two original entrances, each about 10 ft. wide, in the E. and SW. sides respectively; two other gaps, both of which are modern, occur close to the N. corner and on the WNW. Except on the SE., wall A is accompanied at a distance varying between 20 ft. and 40 ft. by an unfinished rampart (B) which appears for short distances on the NW. and SW. as a low bank, with an intermittent external quarry-ditch exhibiting gang work, but elsewhere simply as an irregular low scarp.

boulders protrude. Two equally slight, artificial-looking scarps (C₂ and C₃) in the NE. part of the fort may represent the continuation of this feature, which could conceivably be the remains of an earlier defence demolished when wall A was built.

230375

NT 23 NW

September 1959

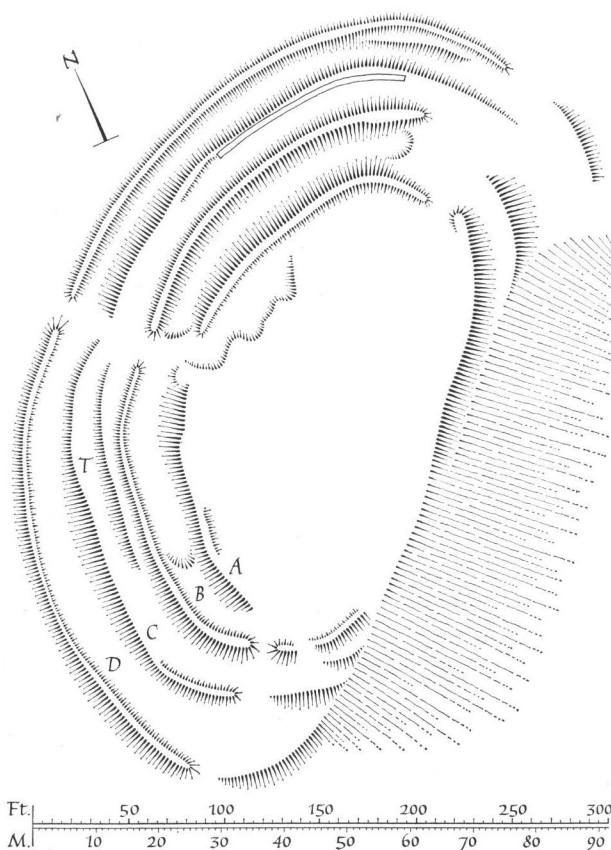


Fig. 78. Fort, Blyth Hill (No. 261)

Within the interior of the fort, which measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, the surface traces of at least 35 ring-groove houses are visible, and there is room for at least as many more. The diameters of the houses range from 15 ft. to 36 ft., the majority being in the vicinity of 25 ft.

On the comparatively level ground near the centre of the fort there is a very slight and intermittent turf-covered band of rubble (C₁) from which a few large

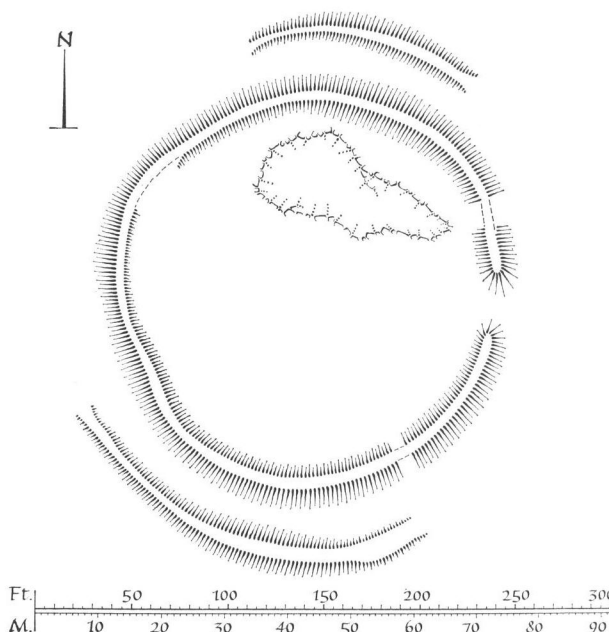


Fig. 79. Fort, Bordlands Rings (No. 262)

264. Fort, Cademuir Hill 2. This fort (Fig. 81) lies at a height of 1050 ft. O.D. on a rocky knoll at the SW. end of the elongated summit of Cademuir Hill. It is a little under half a mile SW. of No. 263, and 250 ft. below it. A very steep slope affords the site great natural protection on the SE., but the ground is only moderately inclined on the SW. and NW., while the approach from the NE. is over level ground. The fort measures 240 ft. by 120 ft. within a stone wall (A), the debris of which has formed great scree-like deposits on the flanks of the knoll. Stretches of both faces are still visible *in situ* on the E. and indicate that on this side the wall originally measured about 20 ft. in thickness: on the other sides, where the flanks of the knoll provide some protection, it was probably substantially narrower. The position of the entrance is indicated by a steep-sided rocky bay near the southern end of the W. flank of the knoll, access to which is gained from a natural terrace some 12 ft. below. The terrace is bordered by a stone wall (B) which is likewise represented by a mass of fallen debris. There is an entrance at the N. end and several facing-stones are visible on either side of the gap. A smaller natural terrace on the opposite side of the fort is also bounded by a ruined stone wall (C), but in this case no communication

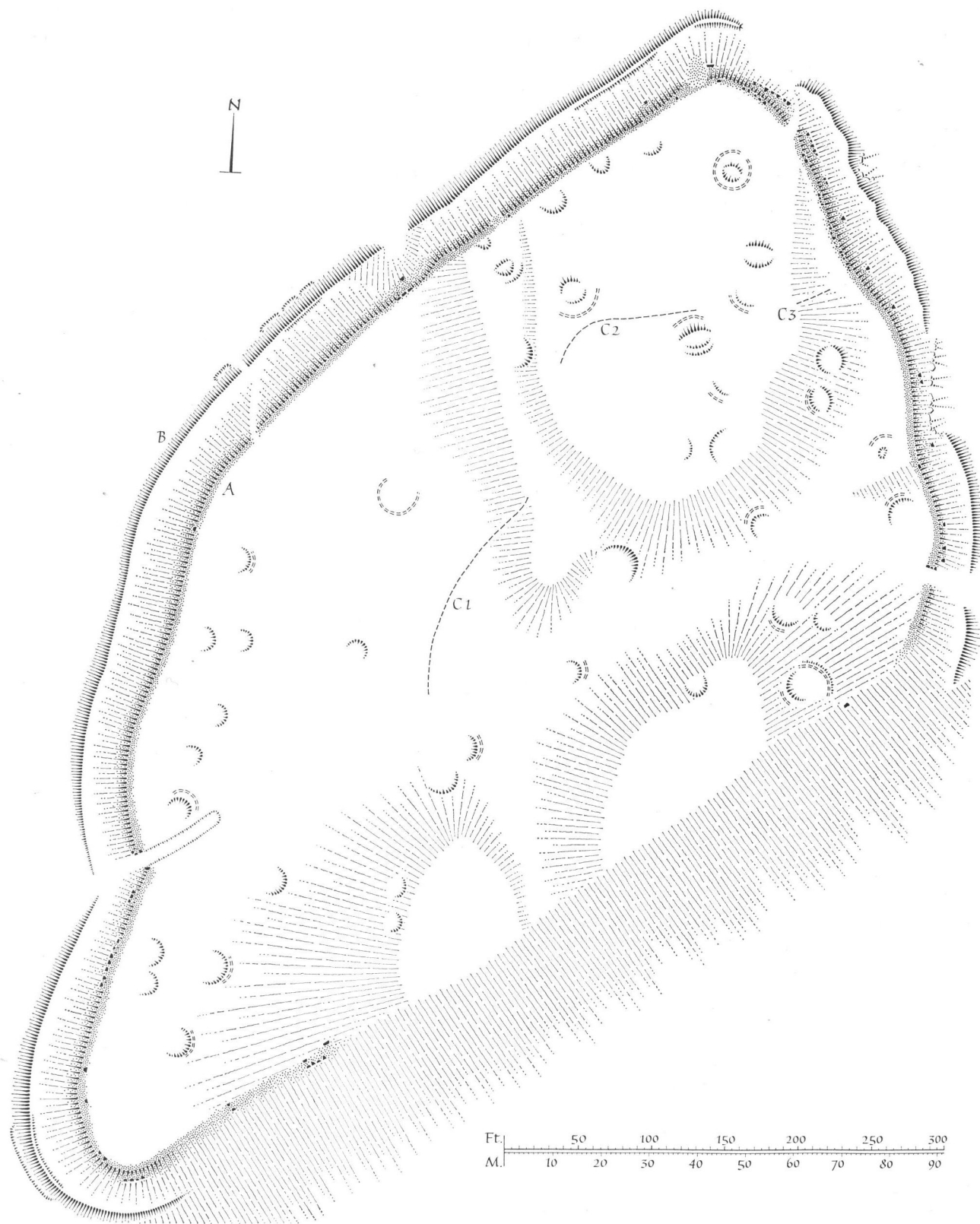


Fig. 80. Fort, Cademuir Hill 1 (No. 263)

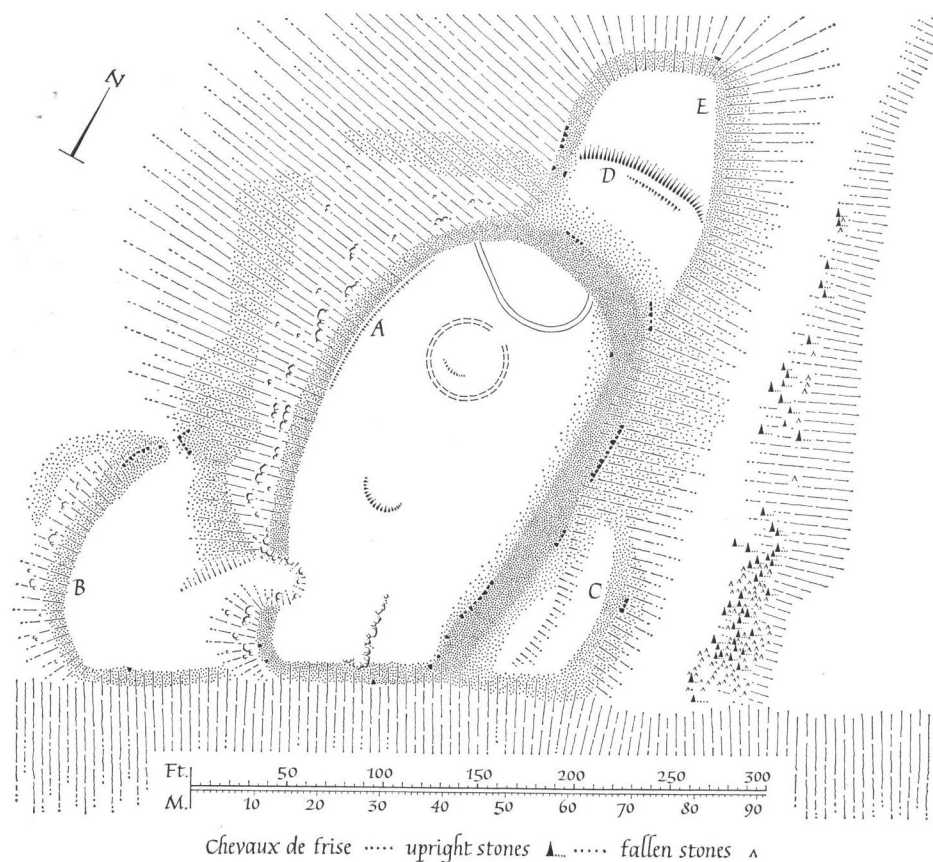


Fig. 81. Fort, Cademuir Hill 2 (No. 264)

seems to have been provided between the terrace and the interior of the fort. Immediately to the N. of the fort there is a third natural terrace, which is crossed by some slight remains of a stone wall (D). This wall was superseded in due course by another wall (E) which encloses the whole of the terrace and overlies the ends of wall D. Several of the visible facing-stones of wall E are set on edge, and not on bed as in walls A, B and C. Again, there is no indication of a gap in wall A through which access could have been gained to the northern terrace.

To the NE. the knoll is bordered by a gully, 10 ft. deep and 120 ft. wide, on the far side of which there are the remains of *chevaux de frise*. Although it is clear that a good many of the stones forming this have been removed or fallen away, more than one hundred still remain earthfast over a distance of 260 ft., measured from the brink of the steep S. face of the hill. The position of the obstacle is such that it would have been invisible to an attacking force advancing from the NE. until they breasted the flank of the gully and were among the stones. The occurrence of *chevaux de frise* both here and at Dreva (No. 275) is discussed in the Introduction (p. 27).

The interior of the fort, which is under fine pasture, contains the surface traces of one ring-groove house,

measuring 40 ft. in diameter, and a crescentic scarp which may mark the site of another. A ruined sheepfold overlies the N. end.

224370

NT 23 NW

October 1962

265. Fort, Camp Law Plantation. This fort (Fig. 82) is situated a little over half a mile SE. of Whitehaugh farm and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. The site has been under the plough, and subsequently planted with trees which have now been felled, and as a result the defences are in a fragmentary condition. They have consisted of four ramparts, but only the inner one (A) can now be traced for its entire circuit. Enclosing an area measuring 200 ft. by 160 ft., it appears at best as a low stony bank, but for the most part it is a mere scarp 2 ft. in greatest height; there is no sign of a ditch. There are two entrances, situated on the WNW. and SSE. sides respectively, the former being 7 ft. in width and the latter 9 ft. Apart from a wasted plantation-bank lying just inside rampart A, the interior is featureless. Very little now remains of ramparts B, C and D; on the SW., however, where they are best preserved, they stand respectively to heights of

6 ft., 4 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. externally. The earth and rubble of which they are made were probably obtained from accompanying quarry-ditches, but the only visible sign of a ditch at the present time is on the NNE.

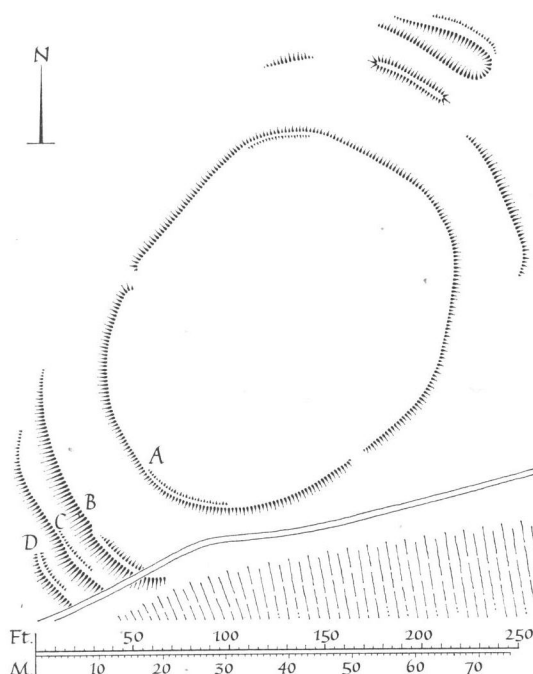


Fig. 82. Fort, Camp Law Plantation (No. 265)

The wide interval between ramparts A and B is an unusual feature, and may represent a cattle corral, comparable to the arrangement found in the class of settlement described on p. 25.

269382

NT 23 NE

September 1959

266. Fort, Candyburn Castle. The fort that stood on the broad summit of Candyburn Hill (980 ft. O.D.), half a mile S. of Candyburn farmhouse, has been almost entirely obliterated by cultivation. The Ordnance Survey Name Book states¹ that it was apparently surrounded by triple defences, and these are shown on the O.S. map enclosing a roughly circular area which measures about 200 ft. in diameter.

072407

NT 04 SE (hachures only)

July 1958

267. Fort, Cardie Hill. The fragmentary remains of a fort occupy the summit of Cardie Hill (1146 ft. O.D.), which is thickly covered with trees forming part of the Glentress Forest. Stone-robbing and cultivation, followed by tree-planting and felling, have caused severe damage, and at the time of visit the site was masked by

a thick covering of tussocky grass and brushwood. The fort appears to have had at least two, and possibly three, lines of defence, which enclose a circular area measuring about 105 ft. in diameter. The considerable quantity of stones, both large and small, that marks their course, indicates that they were probably walls. The debris stands to a maximum height of 3 ft. and is spread to a thickness of up to 20 ft. It is impossible to tell which, if any, of the numerous gaps through the defences are original. The interior contains no recognisable structures.

278410

NT 24 SE

September 1959

268. Fort, Cardrona. This fort stands at a height of 1073 ft. O.D. in the Cardrona Forest, 700 yds. SSW. of Cardrona House. It occupies the summit of Castle Knowe, a rocky knoll which is a prominent feature of the ridge of high ground that runs N. from Wallace's Hill, and overlooks the River Tweed to the N. and E. and the Kirk Burn to the W. Steep slopes afford the site great natural strength on all sides except the S., where the ground is only moderately inclined.

The defences (Fig. 83) consist of two walls enclosing an area measuring about 160 ft. by 110 ft. They are in a dilapidated condition, due largely to stone-robbing and the construction of an extensive sheepfold in the interior of the fort. The inner wall now appears as a band of debris, about 10 ft. in thickness and 1 ft. 6 in. in height, which extends along the outer side of the S. wall of the sheepfold. On the NNE., NW. and W. it has either been completely removed or has fallen down the flanks of the knoll, forming a scree-like spread of stones. On these sides, too, the outer wall is in a similar condition, and on the NNE. the remains of the two walls have combined to form a continuous conglomeration of stones which extends down the slope for nearly 70 ft. On the SW., S. and E., however, where the ground is almost level, the outer wall is represented by a mound of stones which has spread to a width of nearly 20 ft. in places and stands up to 4 ft. in height. For a length of 175 ft. the stones have been cleared back from the outer edge of the debris to reveal a well-built outer face consisting mainly of thin flat slabs roughly laid in courses. The slabs used average 2 ft. in length and 4 in. in height and, where best preserved, the face is standing 2 ft. high in five courses. Another stretch of the outer face is visible in the debris on the ENE. No inner face can be seen in either wall, but a reasonable estimate of their thickness would be between 8 ft. and 10 ft. There are two gaps in the outer wall; one, on the SSE., is 15 ft. wide, and the other, on the W., is 20 ft. wide and is situated in line with a gap of similar width in the inner wall. They probably all represent original entrances.

Attached to the outer wall on the SSW., SE. and ESE. there are the ruins of three lengths of walling, appearing as bands of tumbled debris 10 ft. thick and up to 1 ft.

¹ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 37, p. 11.

6 in. high. They are probably secondary, and may possibly be associated with the remains of several "circular buildings" and portions of "straight and curved walls" which were observed in 1889¹ between the outer and inner fort-walls. These structures cannot be seen at the

internally, has been defended by a continuous inner rampart (A) with the addition of an outer rampart (B) at the W. end. Except on the W., the inner rampart was drawn round the margin of the top of the plateau: it has, however, been almost entirely destroyed, all that survives being stretches of very low bank, or of the outer scarp alone, on the WNW. and W. The outer rampart is in a similarly dilapidated condition, the only visible remains being a stretch of the N. end measuring 90 ft. in length by 5 ft. in maximum height. A modern path which enters the fort at the WSW. corner probably indicates the site of the original entrance. The interior, which contains a tennis court and numerous trees and shrubs, exhibits no original features.

The fort is shown on Armstrong's Map of 1775, but is not marked on the earlier editions of the O.S. 6-inch sheets.

138443

NT 14 SW

April 1959

270. Fort and Settlement, Charge Law Plantation.

The remains of a multivallate fort and of a later stone-walled settlement (Fig. 85) are situated at a height of 1100 ft. O.D. on a ridge which protrudes N. from Kailzie Hill, 650 yds. WSW. of Laverlaw farm. Much of the plantation has been felled, and this, together with stone-robbing, has caused considerable damage.

The defences of the fort, which are unfinished, comprise two ramparts and a medial ditch forming the SW. half of what, if completed, would probably have been an oval work measuring about 300 ft. by 250 ft. internally. The inner rampart stands to a height of 4 ft. 6 in. internally and up to 5 ft. above the bottom of the ditch, while the outer rampart rises as much as 8 ft. above the bottom of the ditch but only one foot externally. Two crescentic scarps, each measuring 30 ft. across, which lie within the area partly defended by the ramparts, represent stances for timber houses. Their presence suggests that the fort may originally have been defended by one or two palisades and that, as at White Hill (No. 207), the replacement of these by ramparts was begun but not completed. A stretch of a third rampart, with an external quarry-ditch, 140 ft. in length, lying outside the SSW. arc of the outer rampart, probably represents an additional incomplete element of the abandoned fortification.

Subsequently the site was transformed into a settlement, the circuit of the fort defences being completed round the NE. half by the addition of two walls, to enclose an area measuring 220 ft. by 180 ft. The amount of loose stones lying on the ramparts indicates that these walls were carried along the top of them, but it is noticeable how the line of the walls, after leaving them, diverges sharply from the direction followed by the ramparts, particularly on the SE. The robbed remains of the walls now appear as bands of stony debris, up to 8 ft. in thickness, and it seems unlikely that the original thickness of the walls was any greater. Apart from a short

¹ *Principal Excursions of the Innerleithen Alpine Club during the years 1889-94*, 23 f.

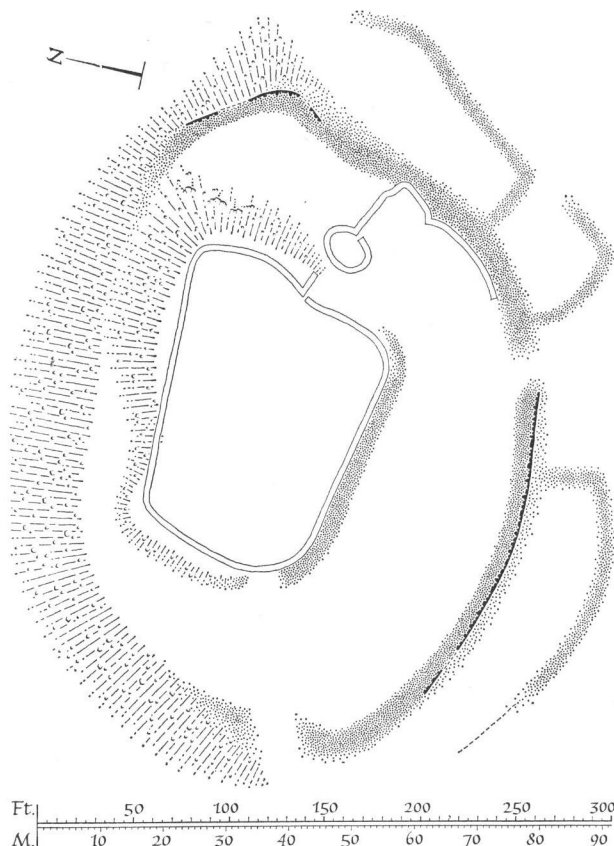


Fig. 83. Fort, Cardrona (No. 268)

present time, and, while they and the outer walling just described may have formed part of a reoccupation of the site in ancient times, it seems more likely that they represent no more than an earlier version of the modern sheepfold that now occupies much of the interior.

302372

NT 33 NW

April 1960

269. Fort, Castlecraig. This fort (Fig. 84), situated 100 yds. E. of Castlecraig (No. 553), occupies the end of a narrow elongated plateau which juts out eastwards from the massif of the Lochurds Hills to overlook the Tath Water. On three sides the steep fall of the ground provides strong natural protection, and the only easy approach to the site is along the plateau from the W. The fort, which has measured about 480 ft. by 140 ft.

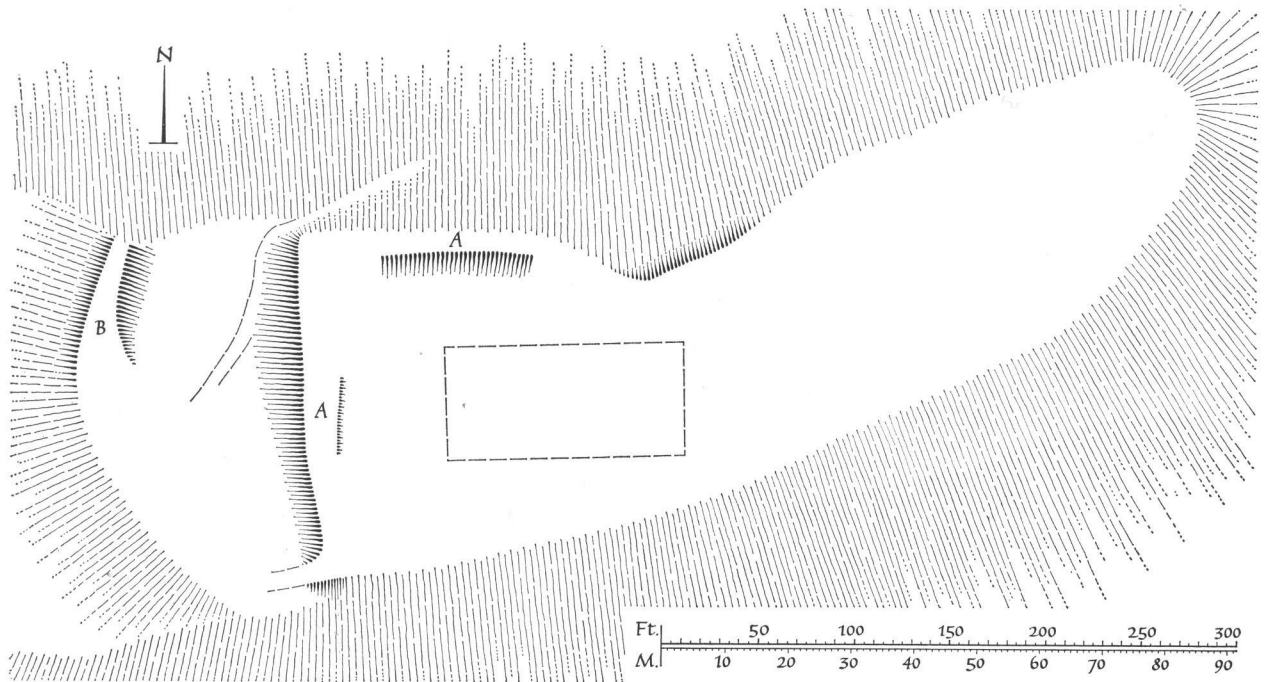


Fig. 84. Fort, Castleraig (No. 269)

length of the lowest course of the external face of the outer wall on the S., no facing stones are now visible. A gap, 12 ft. wide, in the NNW. sector of the outer wall, and a corresponding thinning of the debris of the inner wall, probably represent the entrance. The interior contains the remains of at least four circular stone-walled houses, one of which partly overlies one of the stances for timber houses mentioned above. Traces of another house occur immediately inside the SE. arc of the inner rampart.

286372

NT 23 NE

September 1959

271. Fort and Settlement, Chester Hill, Hundleshope. This fort, and the settlement that superseded it, are situated 700 yds. SE. of Hundleshope farm, and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., on the summit of Chester Hill, a prominent spur projecting NW. from Hundleshope Heights. The nose and flanks of the spur fall steeply, but from the SE. there is relatively easy access from higher ground across a small saddle.

The fort, whose irregular outline is due to the unevenness of the ground, is defended by a single wall (I on Fig. 86) and measures 250 ft. by 150 ft. internally. The wall has been so heavily robbed that it now survives at best as a ragged stony bank, rising in places to a height of 2 ft., but for the most part it has been reduced to a mere crest-line. No facing stones remain and the position

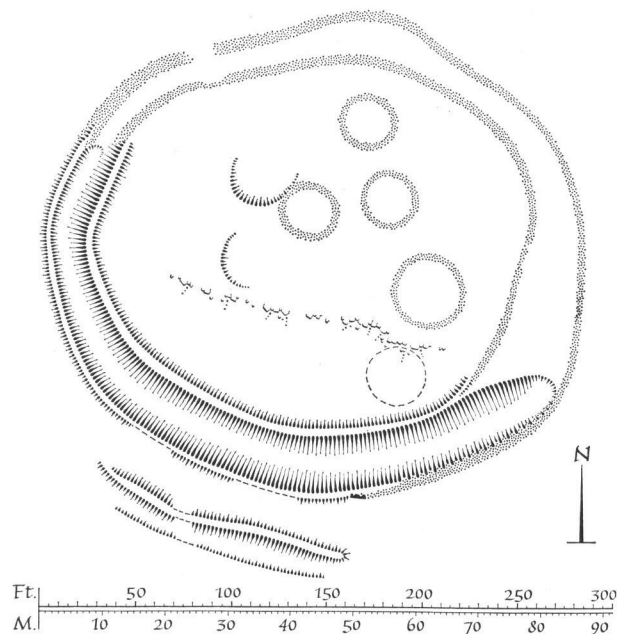


Fig. 85. Fort and settlement, Charge Law Plantation (No. 270)

of the entrance is unknown. Some very slight traces of an external ditch can be seen on the E.

the site was thickly covered by trees, were inconclusive, no relics being found.

236360

NT 23 NW

June 1962

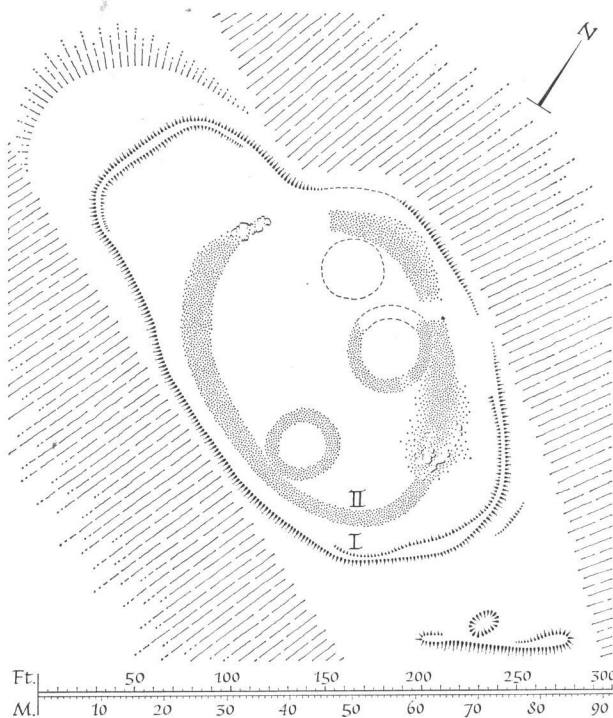


Fig. 86. Fort and settlement, Chester Hill, Hundleshope (No. 271)

The settlement, which lies inside the fort, is oval on plan, measuring 150 ft. by 110 ft. within a stone wall (II). This wall is also very much wasted as a result of stone-robbing, and on the E., where it rides over a spine of outcrop, the debris is spread to a thickness of nearly 40 ft. The entrance, which is on the NNE., was excavated in 1939¹ and was found to be 9 ft. in width. Its position is marked at the present time by the unfilled excavation trench, in the side of which the outer jamb stone on the SE. side of the passage is visible. Within the interior there are the foundations of two circular stone-walled houses measuring 25 ft. in diameter internally. The excavations referred to also revealed the presence of a third house immediately inside the wall to the W. of the entrance. Nothing can now be seen of it, but its approximate position is indicated on the plan by a broken line.

About 50 ft. outside the fort wall at the ESE. end there is a short isolated stony bank running somewhat obliquely across the saddle. It is clearly unfinished, and its relationship to the fort and settlement is not apparent. On the W. side of this bank there is an oval pit which is said to have shown signs of burning.² The excavations mentioned above, which were undertaken at a time when

272. Fort, Chester Hill, Traquair. The remains of a multivallate fort (Fig. 87), now largely obliterated by surface-quarrying and cultivation, occupy the summit of Chester Hill (1018 ft. O.D.), 1200 yds. SSW. of Howford farm. For a distance of 60 ft. on the NNW., the inner rampart, which lies within a walled plantation, appears as a flattened bank 20 ft. in thickness and not

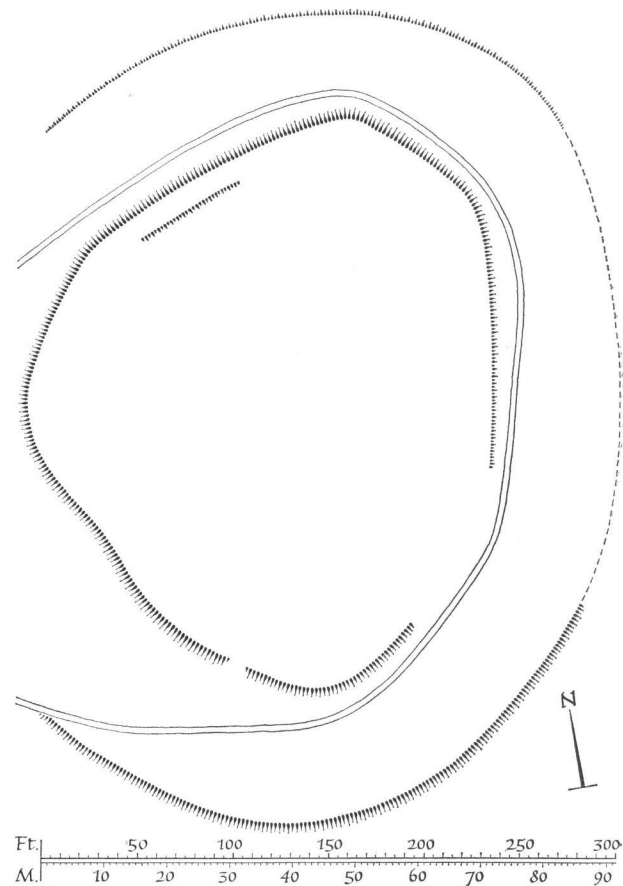


Fig. 87. Fort, Chester Hill, Traquair (No. 272)

more than one foot high, but otherwise it is represented only by a low scarp. The entrance was probably on the SE. The only visible traces of the outer rampart consist of a slight scarp nowhere more than 1 ft. 6 in. high. The interior is featureless.

314352

NT 33 NW ("Fort, site of")

August 1961

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxx (1945-6), 66 ff.

² *Ibid.*, 72.

273. Fort and Settlement, Chester Rig, Cardon. On Chester Rig, a spur overlooking the Holms Water from a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there are the remains of a nearly circular, small fort (Fig. 88), with a mean internal diameter of 185 ft., in which a settlement was later constructed. The fort, which is built on a slight knoll, was

on the brink of the depression, imply that this unusual feature is most probably an original one. The houses measure 30 ft. in diameter within walls about 4 ft. thick. Faint traces of what may have been five more houses of the same kind are indicated on the plan by broken lines.

099320

NT 03 SE

June 1957

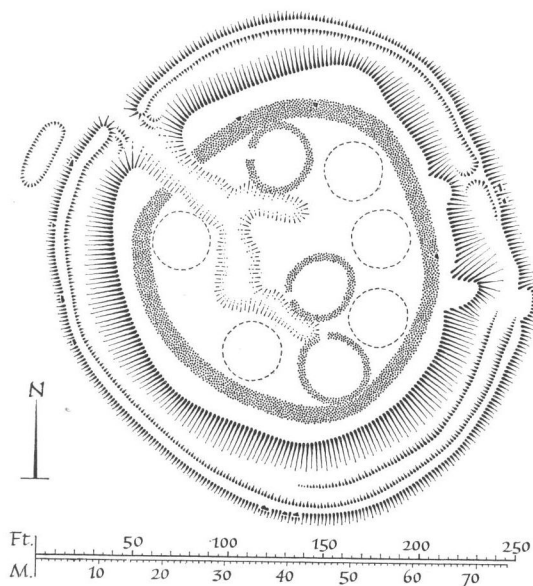


Fig. 88. Fort and settlement, Chester Rig, Cardon (No. 273)

defended by two walls with a medial ditch. An artificial depression outside the entrance on the NW. does not appear to have belonged to the defensive system, and its date and purpose are obscure. The inner wall was drawn round the margin of the summit-area, and the sides of the knoll appear to have been trimmed to form a continuous scarp, up to 5 ft. in height, which extends from the base of the wall to the bottom of the ditch. Almost all traces of the inner wall have been removed, possibly to provide material for the settlement wall. The maximum height of the outer wall is 4 ft. For most of its length it borders the outer lip of the ditch, but on the SE. the two are separated by a narrow berm. The ditch, which is now almost completely silted up, is interrupted on the NW. by the entrance, 8 ft. in width, and on the E. by unquarried rock-outcrops.

The settlement measures about 155 ft. in diameter within a wall which lies at a distance varying from 7 ft. to 21 ft. inside the earlier one. The wall is now reduced to a band of rubble from which three surviving stones of the outer face protrude. Immediately within the entrance, which is aligned with that of the fort, a quarried hollow 3 ft. deep runs into the interior for 20 yds. before branching to SE. and E. The absence of a spoil heap of surface soil, such as accompanies a modern quarry, and the presence of the stone foundations of three circular houses

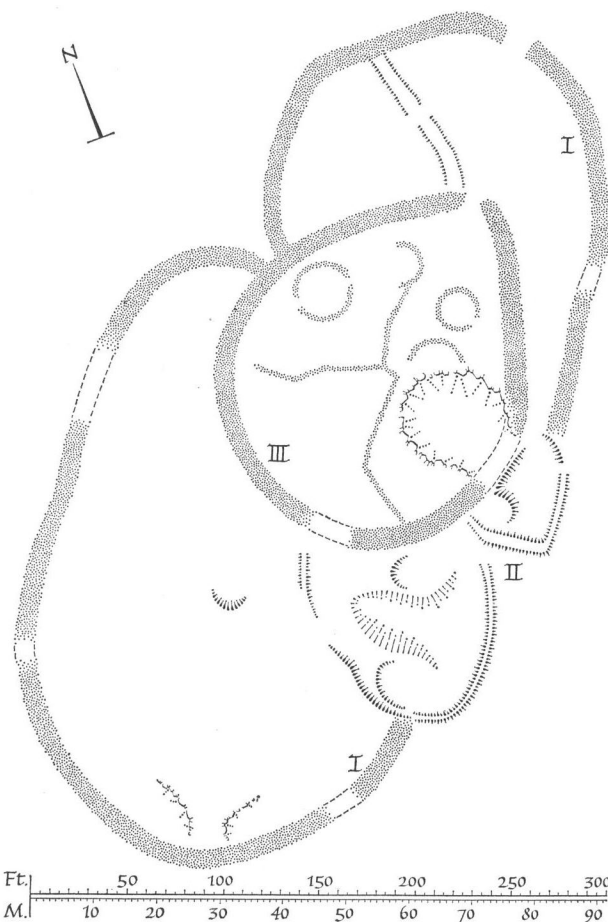


Fig. 89. Fort, scooped settlement and settlement, Chester Rig, Glen (No. 274)

Rig, a long ridge running NE. from Stake Law between the Quair Water and the Kill Burn. Three successive structures can be distinguished: the first a fort defended by a single stone wall and containing timber houses; the second a scooped settlement; and the third a stone-walled

settlement of stone houses, built within the fort and partly overlying the scooped settlement.

The fort measures 450 ft. in length by 200 ft. in greatest breadth. The wall (I) has been severely robbed; on the E. and NE. it appears as a scarp measuring up to 4 ft. in height, but elsewhere it is no more than a thin band of stony debris. The entrance, on the N., is unusual in that the wall turns sharply inwards on either side to form a narrow, funnel-shaped passage-way, 7 ft. in width at its inner end. The other gaps in the wall all appear to be secondary. Much of the interior of the fort is occupied by the later structures, but in the SW. half the site of an original timber house is still visible as a small crescentic scoop.

The scooped settlement overlies the wall of the fort on the SE. It also has been severely mutilated by the construction of the later settlement and by subsequent quarrying. It probably measured about 150 ft. by 100 ft. within a stone wall (II), the remains of which, where still visible, appear as a low stony bank measuring between 6 ft. and 10 ft. in thickness and 2 ft. in maximum height. The settlement appears to have been subdivided into two parts, the smaller of which has an entrance on the E. and contains a single house-platform; in the larger (W.) portion two house-platforms can just be distinguished, one on either side of a large quarry-scoop, but the position of the entrance is uncertain.

The third phase of occupation is represented by a settlement which is oval on plan and measures 175 ft. by 145 ft. within a single stone wall (III). For a short distance on either side of the entrance, which is 10 ft. in width and is situated on the NE., the wall is visible as a grass-grown stony bank standing 3 ft. in maximum height, but elsewhere it is represented only by a band of stony debris not more than one foot in height. A modern quarry has destroyed a stretch of the wall on the SE. and has encroached upon the interior, but in the NE. half the ruinous foundations of four stone-walled houses can still be distinguished, together with the footings of what appear to have been partition-walls dividing the internal area into compartments of irregular shape and size. Outside the settlement wall on the NNE. a low stony bank extends northwards from the N. side of the entrance to the inner margin of the fort wall. It is 10 ft. in thickness and only a few inches high, and there is a gap in the centre measuring 8 ft. in width. The date and purpose of this bank are not known.

289324

NT 23 SE

March 1963

275. Fort, Settlements and Field-system, Dreva.

On Dreva Craig, half a mile W. of the confluence of the River Tweed and the Biggar Water, there is a remarkable group of remains (Fig. 90) comprising: (i) a fort (Fig. 91) defended by two stone walls (A, B) and *chevaux de frise* (C); (ii) three settlements (Fig. 91, X, Y; Fig. 92); and (iii) a field-system (Fig. 90). A fourth settlement (W) is earlier in date than the other three, and has therefore been described separately (No. 218). The site is a

wedge-shaped spur lying NE. and SW. and crowned by a low rocky knoll. The summit of the knoll (898 ft. O.D.) stands some 250 ft. above the valley floors below, and commands wide prospects to the E. and S. over the Tweed valley and to the NW. into the Biggar Gap. The NW. and SE. flanks merge with those of the spur to form continuous slopes interrupted by natural terraces, while on the NE. and SW. the knoll rises directly from the comparatively flat top of the spur.

THE FORT (Fig. 91). The inner wall (A) of the fort encircles the summit-area of the knoll, a tilted plateau measuring 185 ft. by 140 ft. which falls 24 ft. from NW. to SE. in a series of low rocky terraces. The wall measures 12 ft. to 14 ft. in thickness at the base and is of stone construction throughout, the core being solidly packed with stones and faced on both sides with boulders. The entrance coincides with a natural gully cutting into the ESE. margin of the plateau and measures 12 ft. in width. The interior exhibits no trace of primary dwellings, but a secondary occupation is indicated by the presence, partly in the inner edge of the debris of the wall, of four stony rings (1-4) and a fragment of another (5), representing the foundations of houses measuring internally 17 ft. in diameter. What may be the remains of another similar house (6) occupy one of the natural terraces.

The outer wall (B), which is similar in construction to A and measures about 12 ft. in thickness, lies close to the base of the knoll. On the SW., where the distance between the two walls reaches a maximum of 100 ft., an intrusive oval drystone foundation, measuring internally 23 ft. by 18 ft., impinges upon the inner margin of the debris of B. Erosion and stone-robbing have virtually obliterated the NE. sector of B in which the main entrance, linked by an inclined pathway to A, was situated. A second entrance, on the N., set at a right angle to B, gives access to the space between the two walls.

The *chevaux de frise* (C) occupy an area measuring about 100 ft. by 70 ft. in extent on the flat top of the spur, a short distance outside the SW. sector of the outer wall B. Although to some extent robbed, they still comprise about 100 upright earthfast boulders *in situ*, with as many more either appearing as broken stumps or lying loose in the grass, and must originally have formed an obstacle which would have served to break up a mass of attackers advancing from the southwestern apex of the spur.

The possibility that the opposite (NE.) end of the fort was also protected by *chevaux de frise* is suggested by the presence, among the structures forming settlement X, of several upright earthfast boulders which appear incongruously large in comparison with the other stones in this area.

THE SETTLEMENTS. The settlement situated immediately NE. of the fort (Fig. 91, X) comprises an unenclosed group of ruined walls and shallow courts occupying an area measuring 185 ft. by 100 ft. in extent. The ruined walls, which presumably represent the foundations of houses and other buildings, appear as double lines of earthfast boulders spaced some 4 ft. apart. Only

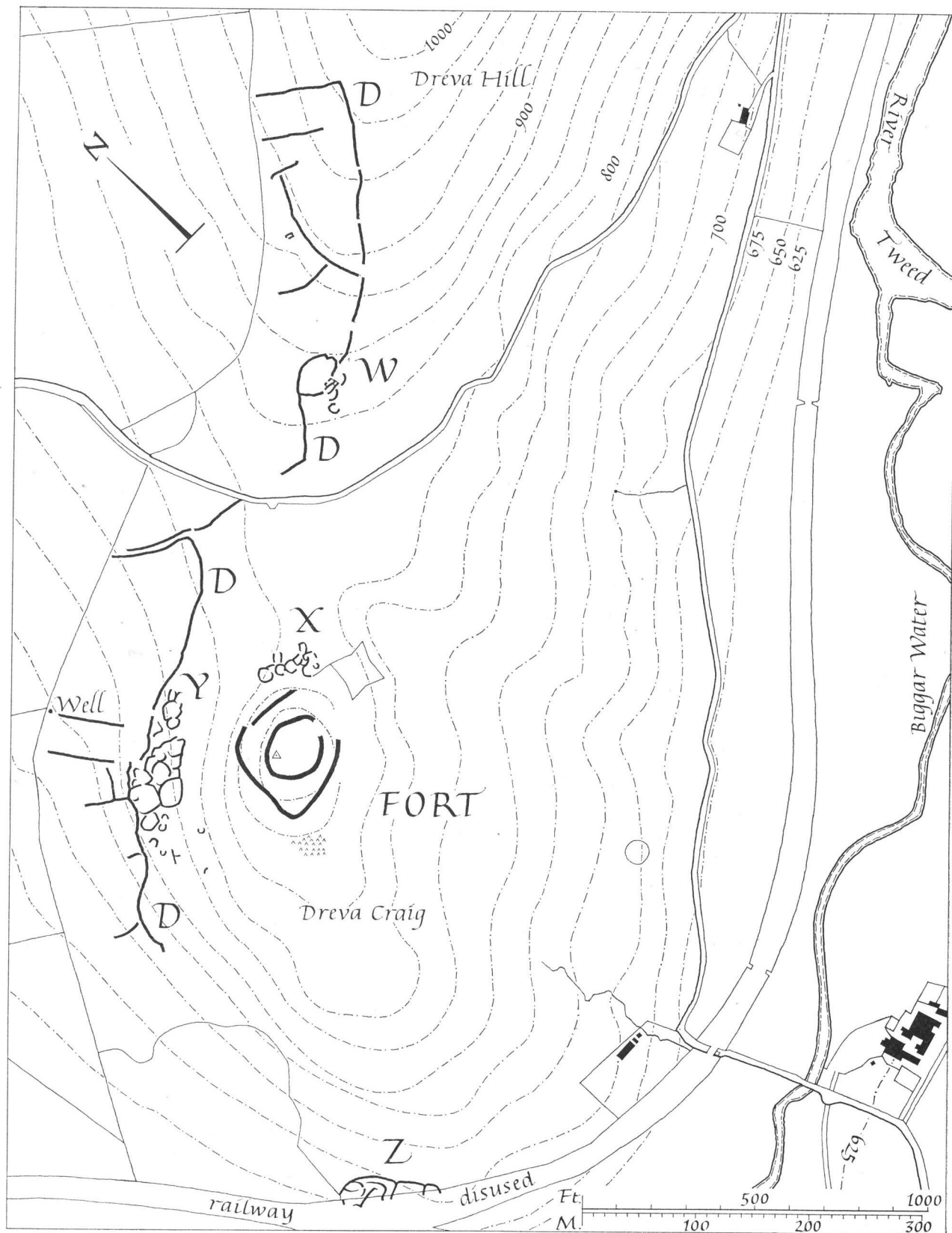


Fig. 90. Fort, settlements and field-system, Dreva (No. 275)



Fig. 91. Fort and settlements X and Y, Dreva (No. 275)

a very few similar walls have survived in southern Scotland, as, for example, in the fort on North Berwick Law, East Lothian.¹ The most complete wall, at the W. end of the settlement, outlines a circular structure, probably a house, measuring about 35 ft. in diameter internally. The other walls, and the courts, are less regular in shape.

A second settlement (Fig. 91, Y), 50 yds. NW. of the fort, is situated on a large terrace on the flank of the spur and occupies an area measuring about 500 ft. by 150 ft. It consists of a group of walled and hollowed courts and enclosures amongst which several circular and oval houses can be discerned. Several examples of double lines of boulders occur, as in settlement X. Settlement Y, which has no enclosing wall, is bounded on the NW. by a boulder-strewn bank (D) which forms part of the boundary of the field-system described below. A gap (E) in D affords direct communication between the settlement and the fields.

The third settlement (Fig. 92; Fig. 90, Z), situated 400 yds. SW. of the fort, was partly destroyed when a railway cutting was excavated through the SW. apex of

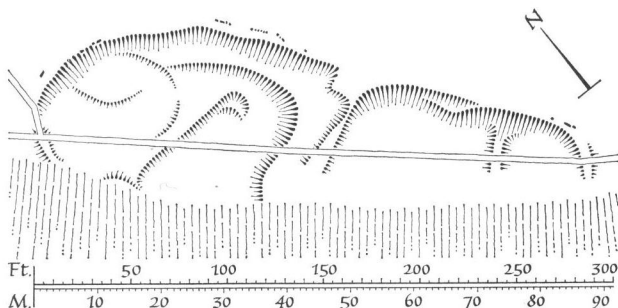


Fig. 92. Settlement Z, Dreva (No. 275)

Dreva Craig. It now consists of the upper parts of two excavated courts which together measure 300 ft. in width. Only a few earthfast boulders remain to indicate the former presence of the walls which originally enclosed the courts.

THE FIELD-SYSTEM (Fig. 90). The field-system on the NW. flanks of Dreva Hill and Dreva Craig now covers an area of approximately 25 acres. It was originally larger, but whereas the upper (SE.) limit survives in the form of a substantial bank (D) from which boulders intermittently protrude, the lower (NW.) limit has been obliterated by recent cultivation, so that no estimate of the original extent of the system can be made. Some of the field boundaries which have escaped destruction appear as low scarps of the kind defined as lynchets,² and others as low narrow banks. Although the original shapes and sizes of most of the fields are lost, the surviving remains indicate that the fields probably belonged to the category defined as "Celtic",³ to some of which a Romano-British date has been ascribed.

The field-system is divided into two parts by a trackway, 12 ft. wide, which runs through the upper fields between banks which merge into bank D at the point, some 200 yds. NE. of settlement Y, where the trackway ends. There is a well at the bottom of the field situated immediately NW. of settlement Y.

126353 (Fort); 127353 (Settlement X); 125353 (Settlement Y); 124350 (Settlement Z); 125354-130357 (Field-system) NT 13 NW (Settlement Z and Field-system unnoted) April 1958

276. Fort and Enclosures, Drochil Hill. On the summit of a broad ridge which protrudes NE. from Drochil Hill, three-quarters of a mile NNW. of Drochil Castle (No. 498) and at 1100 ft. O.D., there is a fort which has measured about 400 ft. by 180 ft. within a single rampart

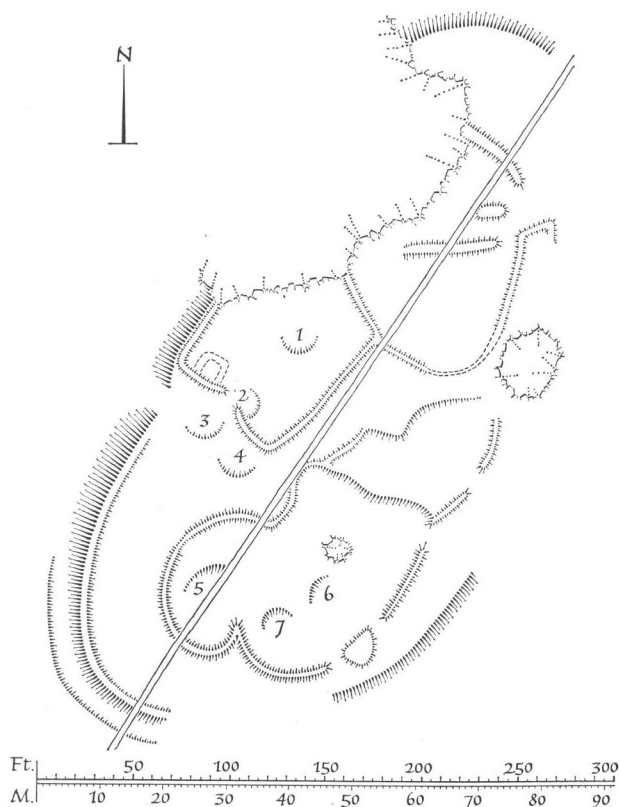


Fig. 93. Fort and enclosures, Drochil Hill (No. 276)

and ditch (Fig. 93). The interior is occupied by a group of intrusive enclosures. Former cultivation has obliterated almost all traces of the rampart and ditch to the SE. of a stone dyke which crosses the fort from NE. to SW.,

¹ *Inventory of East Lothian*, No. 110.

² Bowen, H. C., *Ancient Fields*, published by the British Association for the Advancement of Science (undated), 15.

³ *Ibid.*, 20 ff.

while a large quarry has removed the NW. sector of the defences and has bitten deeply into the interior. An original entrance, 14 ft. in width, is, however, still visible on the W., while traces of the platforms of at least seven original timber houses (numbered 1-7 on the plan) can be seen amongst the enclosures.

That the enclosures themselves are of later date is demonstrated by the fact that the bank of one of them overlies the fort rampart immediately N. of the entrance, and also impinges upon a house-platform (2).

157446

NT 14 SE

September 1959

277. Fort and Settlement, Easter Dawyck. This fort, and the settlement that succeeded it (Fig. 94), are situated half a mile ESE. of Easter Dawyck farmhouse, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., on a shelf on the NW. flank of the ridge that forms the watershed between the River Tweed and the Manor Water. The fort measures 290 ft. by 220 ft. within a boulder-faced, rubble-cored wall (I), which is accompanied on the E. and S. by an external quarry-ditch and, on the S. only, by a shallow internal ditch. The wall has been heavily robbed and now appears

The settlement measures 170 ft. by 130 ft. within a stone wall (IIA) 12 ft. thick. Except on the WNW., where it encroaches upon wall I, the settlement wall lies entirely inside the fort. A considerable number of stones of either face are still visible, but the entrance, which is in line with the WSW. entrance of the fort, now consists merely of a gap in the debris about 12 ft. wide, from the N. side of which traces of a wall can be discerned running for short distances E. and N. into the interior. The foundations of four oval stone houses (1-4), each with an entrance facing W., are visible inside the settlement. The largest (1), situated near the centre, measures axially 40 ft. by 35 ft. within a band of wall debris some 3 ft. thick. A few facing-stones appear among the debris of the other three.

On the N. and E., the space between walls I and IIA has been converted into an extension or annexe of the settlement by the construction of a narrow wall (IIB). For much of the circuit this wall follows the same line as wall I, and its remains are not now distinguishable from those of the earlier structure; but on the NE. it pursues an independent course for a distance of about 40 yds., and in this stretch there is an entrance, 10 ft. in width, opposite the NE. entrance to the fort. The annexe has no direct access to the settlement proper, but the probability that the two were in fact contemporary is suggested by the presence in the annexe of three foundations of oval or circular houses (5-7) comparable to those inside the settlement.

197372

NT 13 NE

April 1956

278. Fort, Easton Burn. This fort (Fig. 95) is situated in a plantation a quarter of a mile W. of Easter Knowe farmhouse, and on a spur which overlooks the left bank of the Easton Burn from a height of 50 ft. above it. It has measured 260 ft. by 145 ft. internally, but the inner rampart has been completely denuded on all sides except the NE., where it consists of a stony bank measuring 2 ft. 6 in. in height. On the S., where the descent to the burn is steep, there are now no signs of any additional defences; but on the opposite side the rampart is accompanied by a ditch, outside which a second rampart, with an external quarry-ditch, has been constructed partly in a natural gully which flanks the site on the NW. and N., and partly across the level ground on the NE. The entrance, on the N., is crossed by an open drain. The interior was choked with trees and undergrowth on the day of visit and no indications of dwellings could be seen.

179378

NT 13 NE

June 1960

279. Fort, Edston. This fort (Fig. 96) is situated 700 yds. NE. of Edston farmhouse, and at a height of 800 ft. O.D., on the E. side of a broad spur which projects southwards from Edston Hill. In its original state the fort was probably oval on plan, measuring internally about 235 ft. by 160 ft., but its SE. half has been destroyed by quarrying. The defences have comprised three walls, all of

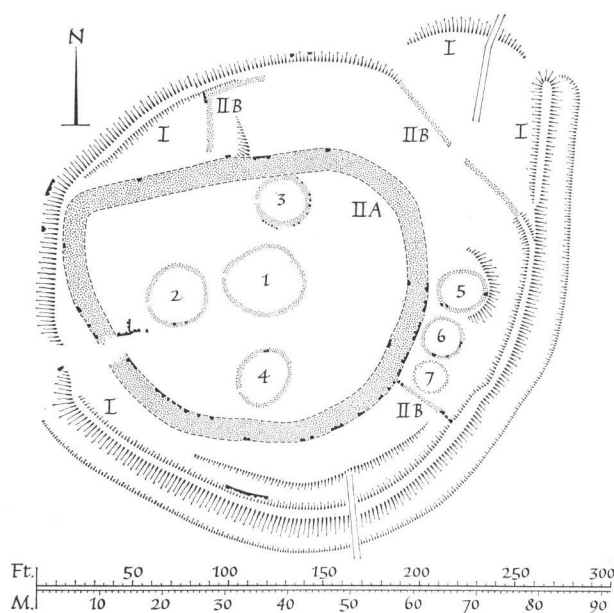


Fig. 94. Fort and settlement, Easter Dawyck (No. 277)

as a grass-covered, stony bank rising in places to a height of 3 ft. A few outer facing-stones remain on the N. and W., while on the S. a single course of inner facing-stones is preserved for a length of 25 ft. There are two entrances, on the NE. and WSW. respectively. On the W. side of the NE. entrance the course of the wall is indicated only by a curved scarp 60 ft. in length; beyond this a short sector has been entirely removed, presumably to provide material for the settlement.

which now appear at best as low stony banks measuring about 12 ft. in thickness at the base. The innermost wall (A), which has an entrance, 15 ft. wide, near the centre of the W. side, was presumably continuous, but the two other walls were omitted along the steep NE. flank of the spur. The medial wall (B) is in fact only a little over 200 ft. in length, one end being attached to wall A at a point 50 ft. S. of the entrance in the latter, while the other end probably returned to join the inner wall at the N. apex of the fort. The latter junction is, however, no longer visible, as both walls have collapsed and fallen down the slope at this point. The outermost wall (C) was evidently attached to wall B at the N. end, but its S. end has been destroyed by the quarry. The entrances in walls B and C are slightly out of line with the entrance in wall A, but there is no reason to suspect that the walls are of different dates.

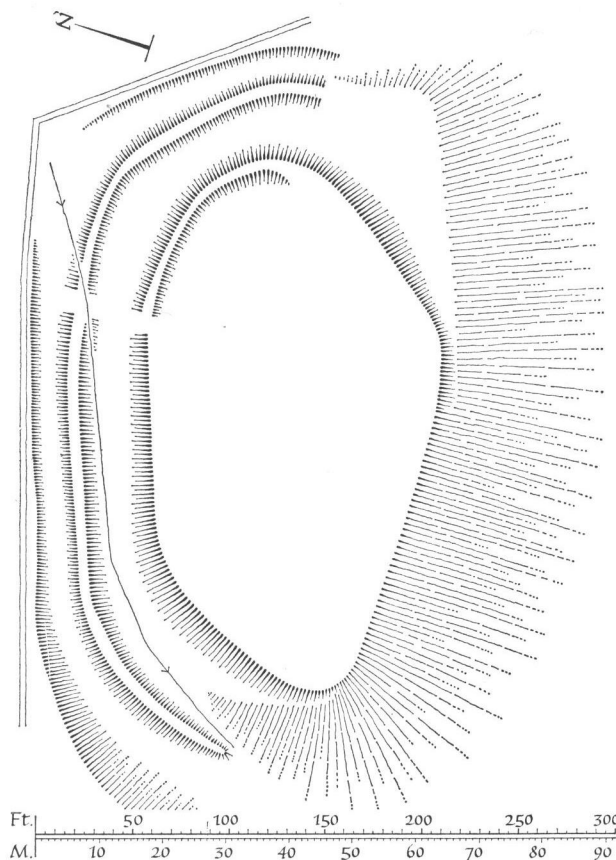


Fig. 95. Fort, Easton Burn (No. 278)

Among the rocky outcrops that occur in the surviving part of the interior of the fort there are two house-platforms, measuring 25 ft. and 20 ft. across respectively.

A linear earthwork (D), which was probably contemporary with the fort, has been drawn across the hill-side

immediately to the N. of the defences. At its E. end, where it is best preserved, it consists of a grass-grown bank measuring 10 ft. in thickness and one foot in height, and a shallow external ditch 8 ft. wide. Faint traces of the earthwork can be followed for 150 ft. across the cultivated ground W. of the fort.

227397

NT 23 NW

May 1952

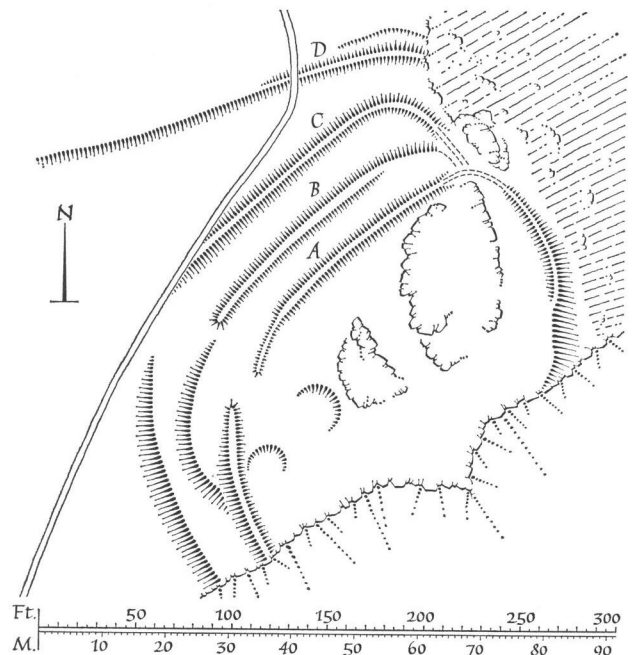


Fig. 96. Fort, Edston (No. 279)

280. Fort, Gallowberry Wood. On an isolated knoll half a mile SE. of Bryland farmhouse, and at a height of 1250 ft. O.D., there is a fort (Fig. 97) measuring internally 270 ft. by 100 ft. The margin of the summit-area of the knoll has been quarried to provide material for a wall (A) which, though it may originally have measured some 10 ft. in thickness, now appears at best only as a stony bank from which a few facing-stones protrude. There are two entrances, each 5 ft. wide, at the NE. and SW. ends respectively. The interior contains four house-platforms (numbered 1-4 on the plan), the best preserved (2) measuring 18 ft. across.

Traces of a second line of defence occur in the form of scarps (B), about 3 ft. 6 in. in height, which lie on the NE. and SW. flanks of the knoll at distances varying from 10 ft. to 30 ft. outside wall A. The scarp on the N. side of the NE. entrance is accompanied by a shallow external quarry-ditch, the line of which is continued across the NW. flank of the knoll in the form of a very slight terrace. The insignificant nature of the scarps and terrace may imply that the defensive scheme of which they formed part was not completed. What is unquestionably an

unfinished ditch (C), however, lies at the S. foot of the knoll. Four detached stretches presumably represent an early stage in the construction of an obstacle to bar approach to the fort from the adjacent rising ground.

125433

NT 14 SW

September 1959

belonged originally to outer revetments. A track, 10 ft. in width, which leads obliquely through the defences on the S., has been used in recent times to give access to the interior, but it may possibly mark the approximate position of the original entrance. The interior is featureless.

306352

NT 33 NW (unnoted)

July 1961

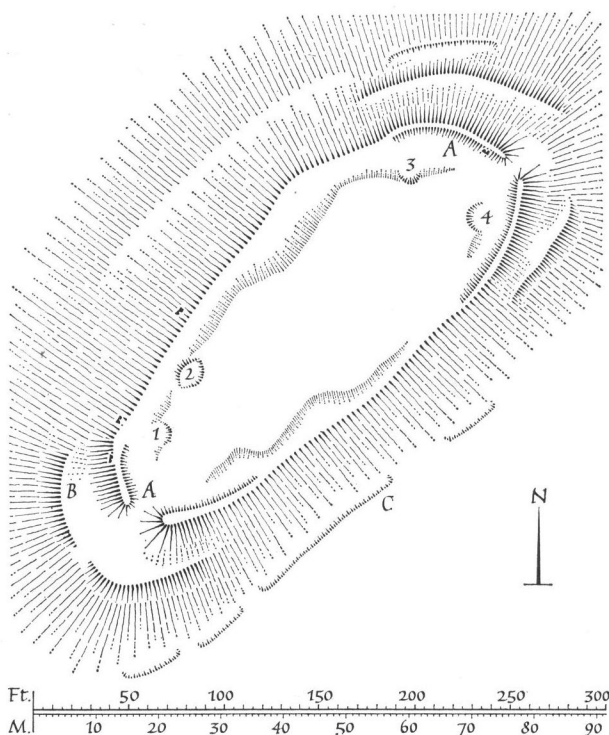


Fig. 97. Fort, Gallowberry Wood (No. 280)

281. Fort, Grieston Hill. This fort is situated on a small isolated ridge aligned NE. and SW. on the SE. face of Grieston Hill, at a height of about 1200 ft. O.D. The two ends and the SE. flank of the ridge fall moderately steeply, but to the NW. the site is overlooked by the rising hill-side across a small boggy hollow.

Oblong on plan (Fig. 98), the fort has measured 350 ft. by 125 ft. within triple ramparts and ditches. Cultivation and stone-robbing have left the defences in a very ruinous condition, and the remains were obscured at the time of visit by a dense growth of bracken and heather. Along the NW. side, however, and at the SW. end, where they are best preserved, the outer and middle ramparts can be seen as stony banks standing to a maximum height of 2 ft. above their respective ditches, while the inner rampart is represented by a scarp 4 ft. in greatest height. Elsewhere all three ramparts have either been destroyed, or reduced to mere scarps, and the ditches filled up. Small stones are visible intermittently in these scarps, and six large blocks which protrude from the middle and inner scarps on the SSW. appear to have

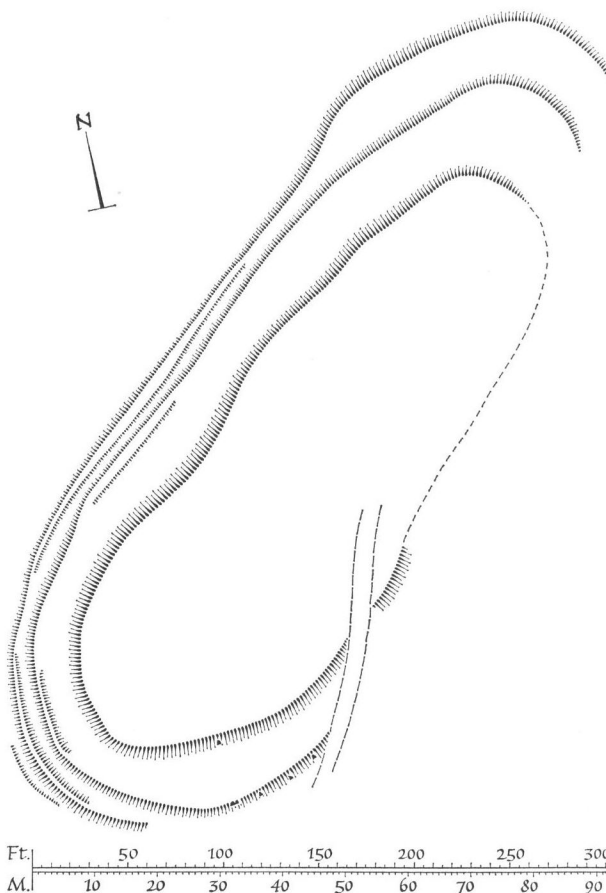


Fig. 98. Fort, Grieston Hill (No. 281)

282. Fort and Settlement, Hallmanor. On a spur which projects eastwards from Hunt Law between the Hallmanor and Dead Wife's Burns, and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., there is a fort with a settlement of later date superimposed upon it (Fig. 99). The fort is oval on plan and measures 230 ft. by 160 ft. within a rampart (IA) which now appears for the most part as a mere stony scarp: a single boulder embedded in the scarp on the N. side is probably the last vestige of an outer revetment. Some slight traces of an external ditch, with a scatter of stones on the outer lip, can be seen on the W. There are two gaps in the rampart, each 20 ft. wide, both of which may have been original entrances. Within the interior

the presence of one timber house is indicated by a crescentic scarp (1), but any other similar houses which may have existed have been obliterated during the succeeding period of occupation. A large excavated hollow lying immediately inside the E. entrance has the appearance of a quarry of no great age.

The neck that connects the spur to Hunt Law is crossed by a second rampart (IB) which is now reduced

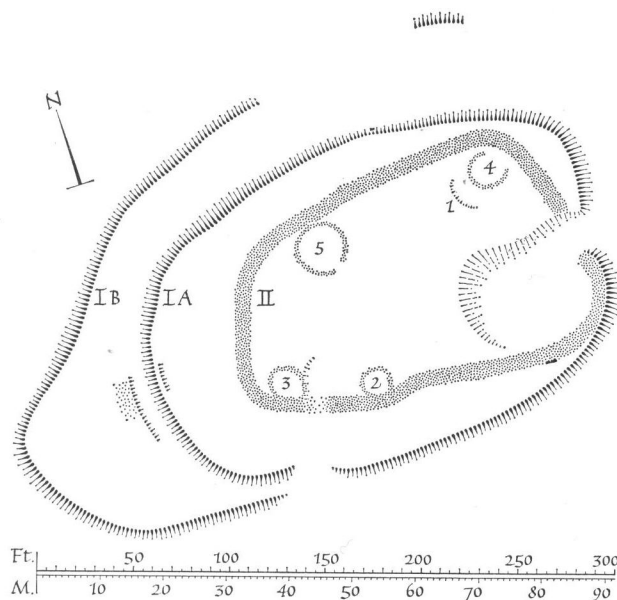


Fig. 99. Fort and settlement, Hallmanor (No. 282)

to little more than a crest line. It lies at a distance varying from 10 ft. to 70 ft. outside the main rampart (IA).

The settlement occupies most of the interior of the fort and measures 170 ft. by 100 ft. within a stone wall (II). The wall has been robbed to such an extent that it now appears only as a band of debris, some 8 ft. in width, from which a short line of facing stones protrudes on the SE. Of the two gaps in the debris, the one in the E. probably marks the original entrance, while the other, which is in line with the SW. entrance in rampart IA, was doubtless broken through when the conifers that once covered the site were removed after felling.

The interior of the settlement contains the slight remains of the foundations of four circular stone houses (2-5), all of which lie close to the inner face of the wall. They measure 12 ft., 14 ft., 18 ft. and 24 ft. in diameter respectively.

201347 NT 23 SW ("Settlement") July 1962

283. Fort, Hamildean Hill. The gently rounded summit of Hamildean Hill (1263 ft. O.D.), which overlooks the Roman forts at Easter Haprew (No. 371) and Lyne (No. 374) from a distance of little more than one mile, is

occupied by an unfinished fort (Fig. 100). The inner line of defence is represented simply by a marker trench (A) measuring about 4 ft. in width and a few inches in depth. Encircling the top of the hill, the trench encloses an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and is continuously traceable except for a distance of 80 ft. at the NNE. end. Although the point can only be determined by excavation, it seems likely that the unusual width of this gap is due to the fact that stretches of the trench on either side of an original entrance have been obliterated in the course of the later activity on the hill referred to below. No indications of the outer defence (B) can now be seen round the SW. half of the fort, but round the NE. half it appears intermittently either in the form of a marker trench or in the more advanced state of a broad, heaped rampart. An external quarry-ditch, from which the material used in the rampart was derived, is visible in some places. The entrance in B is blocked by a rectangular, turf-walled enclosure (E) which, like the other similar enclosures F and G, and the field banks C and D, is of comparatively recent date.

It is possible that here, as at the neighbouring fort on Tor Hill (No. 322), one mile to the SW., the work of construction was brought to a halt as a result of the arrival of Roman forces in the vicinity.

187420

NT 14 SE

August 1961

284. Fort and Settlement, Hammer Knowe. On Hammer Knowe (1253 ft. O.D.), a spur which protrudes S. from Penvalla between the Hopehead and Easton Burns, there are an unfinished fort and a settlement of later date (Fig. 101). It is evident that work on the construction of the fort was abandoned soon after it had been begun. An area measuring 240 ft. by 160 ft. was first marked out by a narrow, shallow trench (IA), and then the excavation of a ditch was begun at the NNW. end along the line thus indicated, the spoil being thrown inwards to form a heaped rampart (IB). The work was evidently done by separate gangs, one short stretch of rampart and ditch being detached from the rest.

The settlement, which lies entirely within the enclosure formed by the marker trench, measures 140 ft. by 110 ft. within a wall (II) now represented only by a band of stones up to 10 ft. in thickness. The entrance, 10 ft. in width, is on the SE., and the interior contains at least two house-platforms (1,2), the larger of which (1) measures 28 ft. in diameter.

That the settlement is secondary is demonstrated by the fact that, round the S. half, the marker trench is situated too close to wall II to allow room for the construction of rampart IB. The marker trench must therefore have been already dug and abandoned when the settlement wall was built.

152387

NT 13 NE

May 1962

285. Fort, Harehope Rings. On a spur which projects south-eastwards from Crailzie Hill, a quarter of a mile

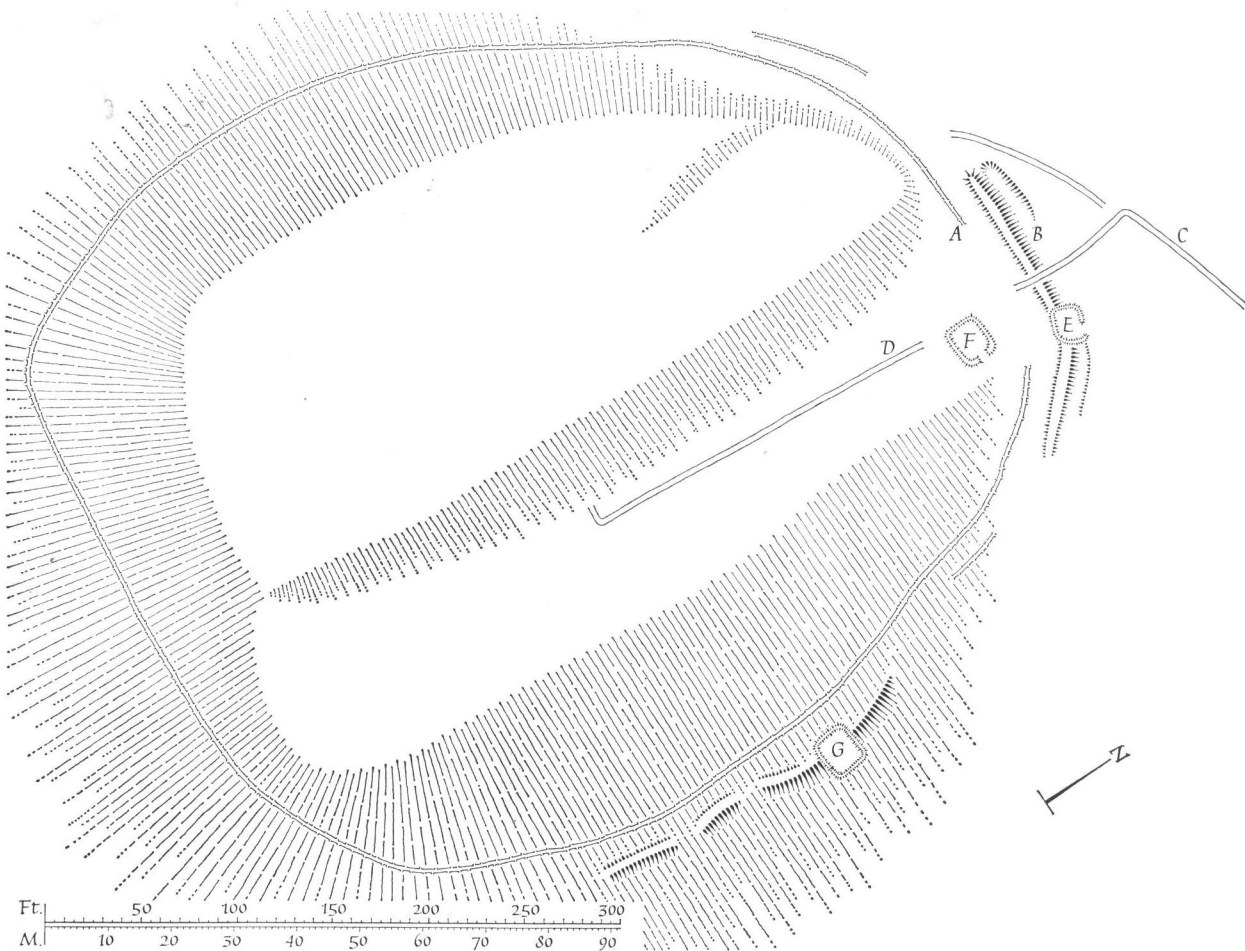


Fig. 100. Fort, Hamildean Hill (No. 283)

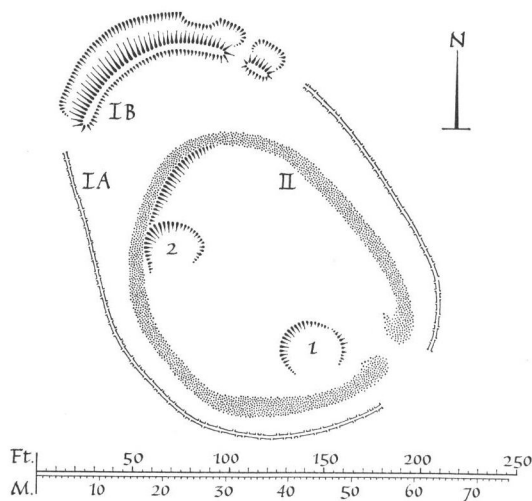


Fig. 101. Fort and settlement, Hammer Knowe (No. 284)

NW. of Harehope farmhouse and at a height of 1295 ft. O.D., there is a fort which measures 190 ft. by 180 ft. within double ramparts and a medial ditch (Fig. 102). It is protected on the NE., SE. and SW. sides by slopes falling steeply to the marshy ground below, while the easy approach from the NW. is barred by a linear earthwork.

On the NW., where it is best preserved, the inner rampart stands to a height of 6 ft. above the interior and 12 ft. above the bottom of the ditch, while the crest of the outer rampart is 7 ft. 6 in. above the ditch and 1 ft. 6 in. above the ground outside. There are two entrances, each measuring 6 ft. in width, on the S. and E. respectively, and in both cases the ramparts return and unite round the ends of the ditch.

Traces of eleven circular or oval house-platforms can be distinguished in the interior. Two of these (numbered 1 and 2 on the plan), which are better preserved than the rest, measure 42 ft. and 38 ft. across respectively, and contain shallow grooves representing sections of the foundation trenches of timber walls. The rest are so

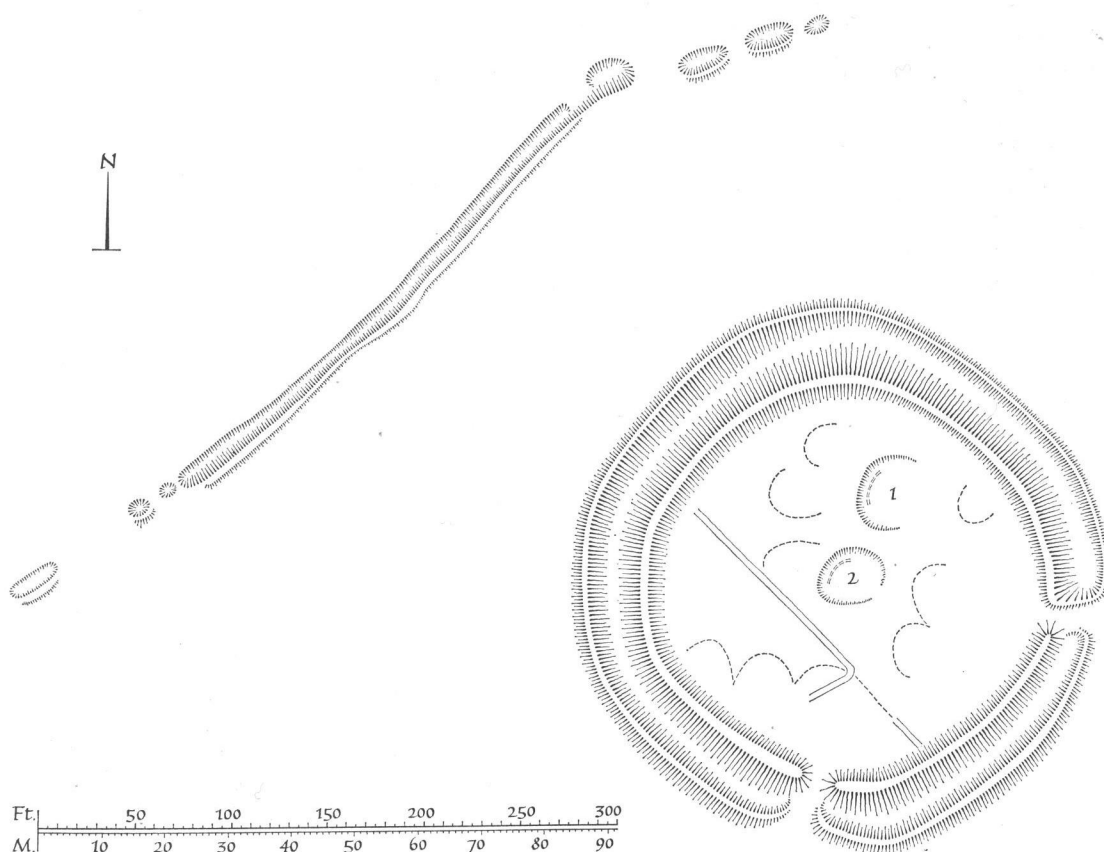


Fig. 102. Fort, Harehope Rings (No. 285)

intangible that they are marked on the plan only by broken lines. A low grassy bank of no great age crosses the SW. part of the interior.

The linear earthwork, which crosses the saddle at a minimum distance of 125 ft. from the outer rampart, consists principally of a ditch 360 ft. in length with a bank on the lip nearer to the fort. Discontinuous short stretches of ditch and bank at either end presumably represent unfinished extensions. Two shallow pits situated 84 ft. NW. of this earthwork may be the first stages in the construction of a similar work which was also abandoned before completion.

196445

NT 14 SE

April 1958

286. Fort and Settlement, Helm End. This fort, and the settlement that succeeded it (Fig. 103), are situated on the summit of Helm End, the name given to the NE. end of the ridge that forms the watershed between the Holms Water and the Kilbucho Burn. The flanks of the ridge fall comparatively steeply to NW., NE. and SE., but the site is easily accessible from the SW. The ground on the SE. side of the boundary dyke that

crosses the site has recently been planted, and is covered with rank grass interspersed with young trees.

The fort measures 340 ft. by 270 ft. within a single rampart (I) which is accompanied on the N. and W. by an external quarry-ditch. The rampart has been reduced to a mere scarp and, except for a short distance on the NNE., the ditch has been filled in. There are two entrances, one in the WSW. side which now measures 35 ft. in width, and the other, 15 ft. in width, in the ESE. That portion of the interior of the fort which lies on the NW. side of the boundary dyke, and is under pasture, contains two house-platforms (1, 2).

A linear earthwork, which was probably contemporary with the fort, crosses the crest of the ridge at a minimum distance of 140 ft. from the defences. The low scarps that link the earthwork with the fort on either side of the crest of the ridge are not, however, of any archaeological significance, being simply the upper limits of former cultivation.

The settlement measures 215 ft. by 160 ft. within two walls (IIA, IIB) which are now represented only by the remains of the cores, each spread to a thickness of about 10 ft. Wall IIA exhibits only a single entrance, in the

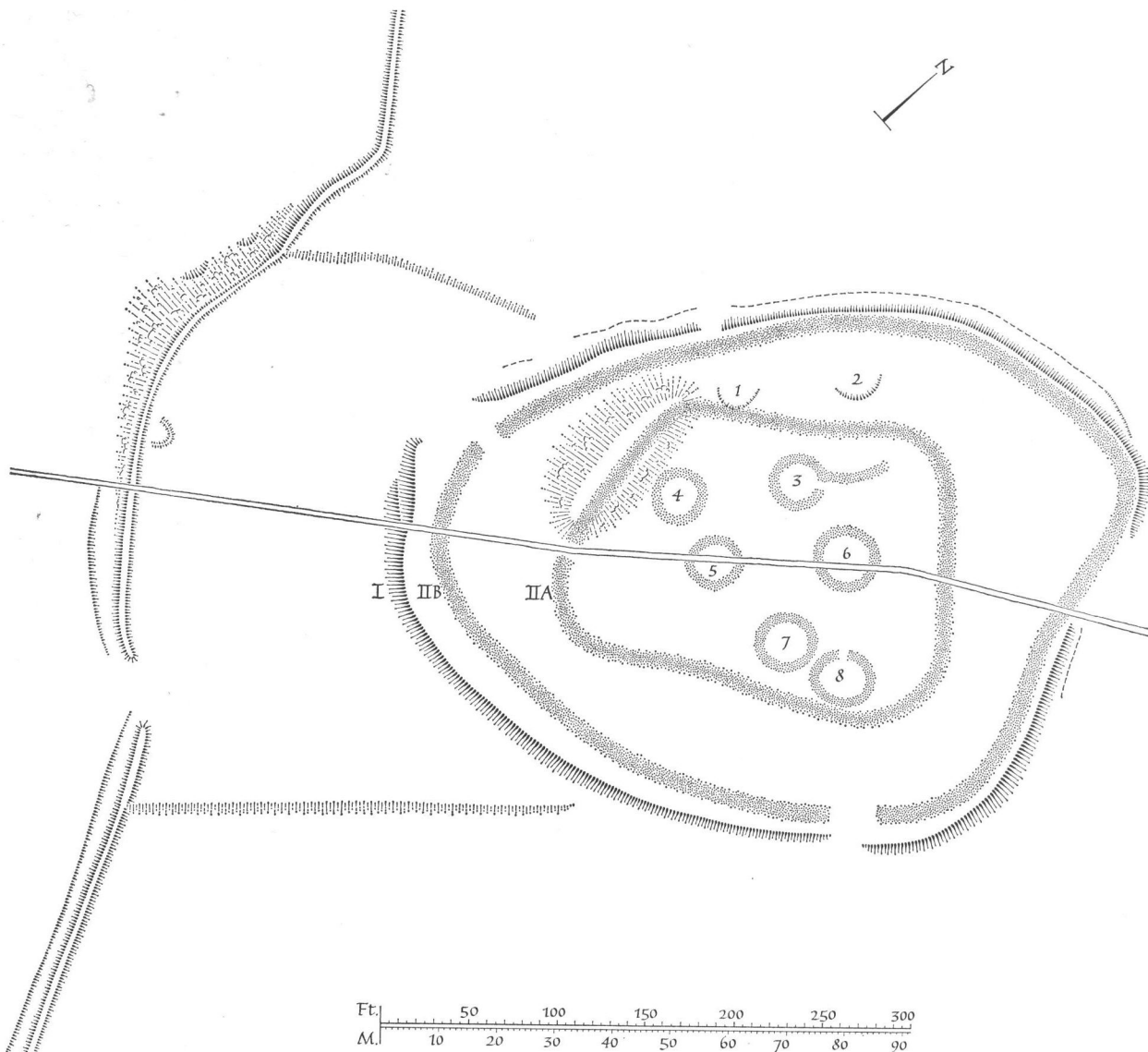


Fig. 103. Fort and settlement, Helm End (No. 286)

SW. side, which is now occupied by the boundary dyke, but wall IIB has one entrance on the WSW. and another immediately inside the ESE. entrance to the fort. The interior of the settlement contains the foundations of six stone-walled houses (3-8), all a little over 20 ft. in internal diameter, the northernmost of which (3) was excavated by one of the Commission's officers in June 1962. The house, which was nearly circular on plan, was enclosed by a wall about 6 ft. thick. Vestiges of four low platforms or buttresses protruded from the inner face of the wall.¹ The entrance was on the E. and measured 2 ft. in width. The rocky floor, parts of which were roughly paved, contained nine post-holes. The fact that these were not placed at a regular distance from the inner

face of the wall suggested that they probably belonged to a house of the fort period. A patch of paving overlain by the S. sector of the wall was also referable to the earlier occupation of the site. An external wall, joined to the outer face of the house wall immediately NW. of the entrance, was traced for a distance of 37 ft.

The relics, all of which were found in the debris of the wall, and so presumably belonged to the earlier occupation of the site, comprised fragments of the upper stones of two rotary querns and a small saddle-quern.

110353

NT 13 NW

June 1962

¹ As, for example, at Tre'r Ceiri, Caernarvonshire (cf. *The Archaeological Journal*, cxvii (1960), 33).

287. Fort and Enclosure, Henderland Hill. On the NW. end of Henderland Hill, half a mile WNW. of Callands House and at a height of 1030 ft. O.D., there are the remains of a bivallate fort and of an enclosure of later date (Fig. 104). The site is protected on the NW. by a long slope which falls steeply to the floor of a dry valley, but it is easily approached across level ground from the SE., and is immediately overlooked from the SW. by rising ground.

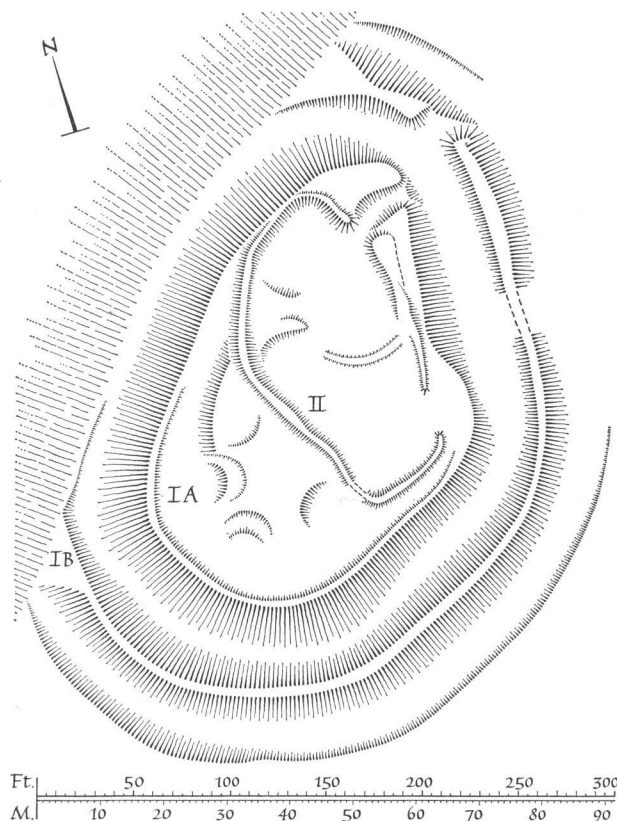


Fig. 104. Fort and enclosure, Henderland Hill (No. 287)

The fort measures internally 220 ft. by 140 ft. At the SW. end the appearance of the defences is striking, for although the ramparts are wasted, the profiles of the ditches are well-preserved. Thus, whereas the crest of the inner rampart (IA) is only 2 ft. in height internally, it is 12 ft. in height externally, measured from the bottom of the ditch. The outer rampart (IB) is 9 ft. in height internally and 6 ft. in height externally, while the counterscarp of the outer ditch is 5 ft. 6 in. in height. At the opposite end of the fort the remains are in a poor state of preservation. Later cultivation has entirely obliterated the outer ditch for a distance of 200 ft., and has enlarged and filled the corresponding sector of the inner ditch, while a gap 12 ft. wide has been broken

through the wasted intervening stretch of the outer rampart. On the NW. the outer rampart and ditch, if they ever existed here, have been completely eroded away. The entrance is on the NE.

The secondary enclosure measures 150 ft. by 80 ft. within a wall (II), parts of which overlie the remains of the original inner rampart. The wall is now represented by a stony turf-covered bank which measures up to 2 ft. 6 in. in height and 16 ft. in thickness at the base. Of the three gaps in the wall, only that on the NE. appears to be original.

That portion of the interior of the fort which lies to the SW. of the enclosure contains surface indications of four ring-groove houses, while two crescentic scarps which survive in the NW. part of the enclosure probably represent two more. The interior of the enclosure is otherwise featureless, except for a very low, stony bank, 40 ft. in length, which is probably a comparatively recent addition.

I49459 NT 14 NW ("Camp") September 1959

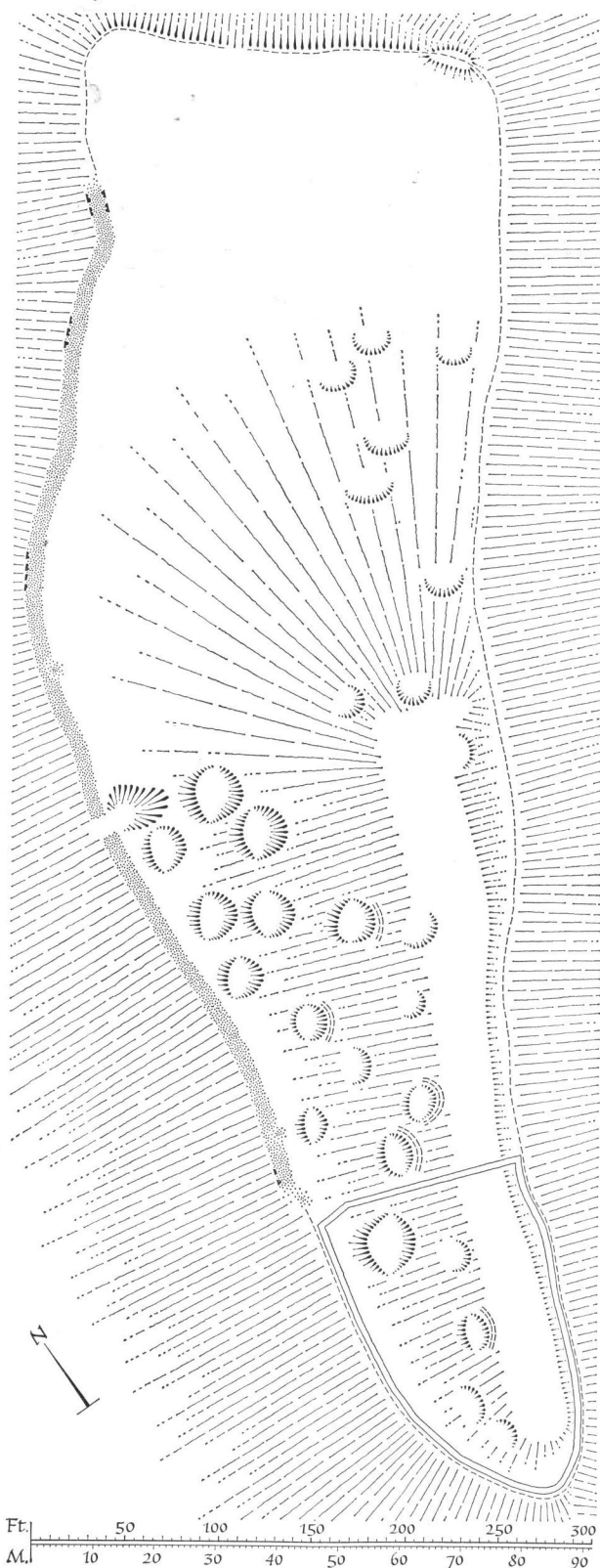
288. Fort, Henry's Brae. This fort (Fig. 105), which occupies a ridge cut off from Vane Law by a marginal meltwater channel 30 ft. deep, measures internally 800 ft. by 235 ft. and has been defended by a single stone wall 10 ft. in thickness. On the W. side the wall now appears as a band of tumbled debris from which numerous outer facing stones and one short stretch of the inner face protrude, but elsewhere the faces and the core have either been removed or have fallen down the flanks of the ridge. The entrance, situated in the middle of the W. side, is 10 ft. in width and leads into a hollow measuring 40 ft. in length by 25 ft. in width. Another gap in the wall, at the NNE. end, may have been broken through comparatively recently, when the NE. part of the fort was under cultivation.

Within the interior, which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, the surface traces of at least twenty-eight house-platforms can be discerned, while a good many more may originally have existed in the ploughed NE. portion. A few of the platforms are accompanied by shallow grooves, indicating that, as at the fort on Cademuir Hill (No. 263), the houses were of ring-groove type.

A modern sheepfold overlies the SSW. end of the fort.

I39340 NT 13 SW April 1956

289. Fort, Hog Hill. On the comparatively steep E. flank of Hog Hill there is a fort (Fig. 106) measuring internally 210 ft. by 160 ft. It has been enclosed by two continuous ramparts (A and B), which are separated by a ditch, while a third rampart (C), with an external ditch, has been added round the uphill (W.) half only. Ramparts A and B have been largely destroyed by erosion and by a modern quarry on the E., but in other places the remains are still impressive. On the N. the crest of rampart A is 5 ft. in height internally and 9 ft. 6 in. in



height externally, measured from the bottom of the ditch, while rampart B is 7 ft. in height internally and 5 ft. in height externally. Gaps in both the NE. and SSE. sectors of the ramparts probably represent original entrances.

The third rampart (C) is best preserved on the W., where it is 6 ft. in height internally and 5 ft. in height externally, measured from the bottom of the ditch, while the counterscarp of the ditch is 8 ft. in height. On the WSW., rampart C diverges from its course to avoid two platforms, the upper of which (D) is bordered on the front by a scarp, and the lower (E) by the remains of a bank. These are presumably house-platforms, constructed after all the space inside the fort defended by ramparts A and B was occupied, and subsequently given a measure of protection by the addition of rampart C.

The interior, which is slightly hollowed, contains several house-platforms, as well as floors on different levels which may also have supported timber houses.

168421 NT 14 SE ("Settlement") September 1959

290. Fort, Horsburgh Castle (Site). Crop marks on National Survey air photographs¹ reveal the existence of an unrecorded fort on the summit of the prominent hill that is crowned by Horsburgh Castle (No. 511). Almost circular on plan, it measures about 350 ft. in diameter within double ditches, each of which was presumably accompanied by an internal rampart. No trace of the fort is visible on the surface.

285391 NT 23 NE (unnoted) September 1961

291. Fort, Hunt Hill. In a plantation some 250 yds. NW. of the summit of Hunt Hill, and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D., there are the fragmentary remains of a fort which was defended by triple ramparts and measured 240 ft. by 190 ft. internally (Fig. 107). Extensive quarrying has destroyed large sections of all the ramparts, and has encroached upon much of the N. half of the interior. The ramparts appear to be constructed of heaped earth and rubble derived from external ditches, but, where they still survive, they are for the most part reduced to scarps, while the ditches are largely filled up. On the SW., where the remains are best preserved, the scarp of the outer rampart is 3 ft. 6 in. high, while the middle and inner ramparts are respectively up to 9 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. in height externally, but not more than 1 ft. 6 in. in height internally. On the NNE. the medial ditch has a slight up-cast mound on its counterscarp. The position of the entrance is uncertain, but it was probably on the NE. The interior is too heavily overgrown to reveal any traces of structures.

208384 NT 23 NW May 1962

¹ 541/A/438, 4039-40.

Fig. 105. Fort, Henry's Brae (No. 288)

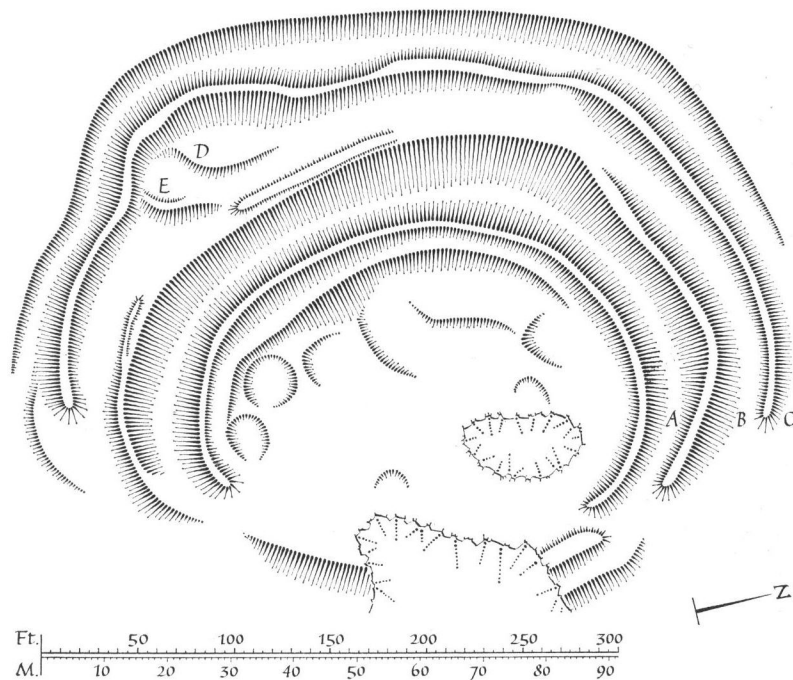


Fig. 106. Fort, Hog Hill (No. 289)

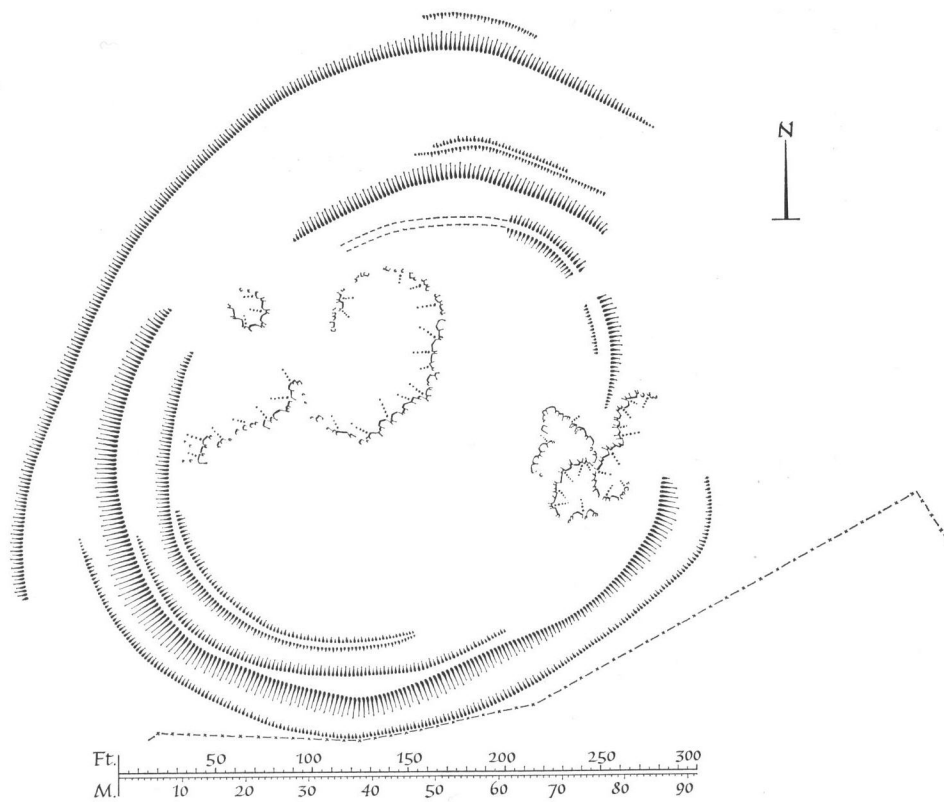


Fig. 107. Fort, Hunt Hill (No. 291)

the ridge for a distance of 170 ft., and its slight construction may imply that it was never completed.

268404

NT 24 SE

September 1959

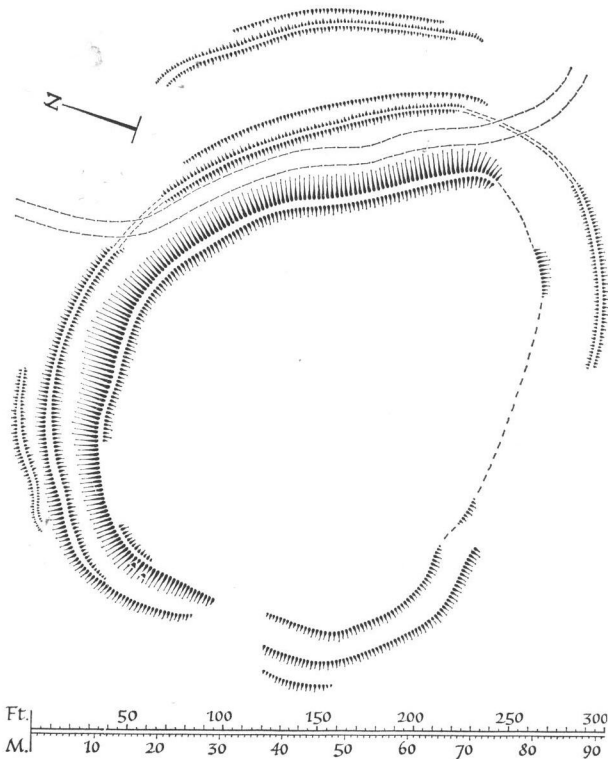


Fig. 108. Fort, Janet's Brae 1 (No. 292)

292. Fort, Janet's Brae 1. This fort (Fig. 108) is situated at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. in a plantation on the S. end of the ridge of high ground that forms the steep E. side of the valley of the Soonhope Burn. The main defences consist of double ramparts and ditches which enclose an area measuring 250 ft. by 195 ft. On the N. and E., where they are best preserved, the inner rampart stands to a maximum height of 3 ft. above the interior and 10 ft. above the bottom of the inner ditch, while the outer rampart measures up to 4 ft. in height internally and 1 ft. 6 in. externally. The outer ditch, which can only be seen intermittently, is accompanied for a length of 85 ft. on the NNW. by a slight external upcast-bank. On the SE., S. and SW., however, the ramparts have disappeared in some places, and elsewhere they are either greatly diminished or reduced to mere scarps, the ditches being completely filled up. Two boulders, visible on the outside of the inner rampart on the WNW., suggest that this rampart at least may have been kerbed or revetted with stone. The entrance is probably represented by the gap on the W. The interior, which slopes down from the NNE. to SSW., is featureless. On the ENE. extra protection has been afforded by the addition of an outer work set some 35 ft. beyond the main defences, and consisting of a bank, now not more than 1 ft. 6 in. high and 7 ft. thick, accompanied by a slight external quarry-ditch. It runs across

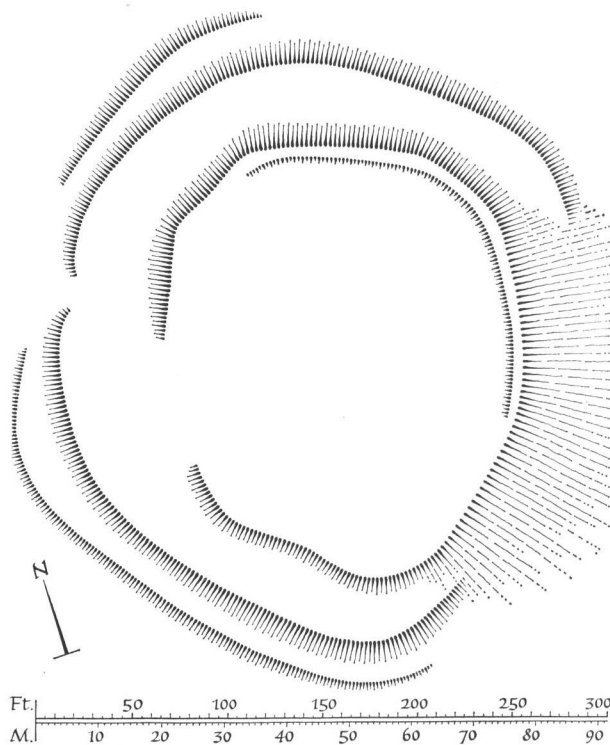


Fig. 109. Fort, Janet's Brae 2 (No. 293)

externally. Elsewhere, however, all three ramparts are now reduced, where still visible, to mere scarps varying in height from 6 ft. on the NE. to 2 ft. on the SSW. Any ditches which may have existed are now completely filled up. The entrance is in the WNW. and appears to have led obliquely through the defences. The interior, the level of which falls 32 ft. from NE. to SW., is broken up into a number of natural irregularly-shaped terraces on which some slight crescentic scoops, too indefinite to plan, may mark the sites of timber houses.

266404

NT 24 SE

September 1959

294. Fort, Kerr's Knowe. On the summit of Kerr's Knowe (948 ft. O.D.), one and a quarter miles SW. of the Roman fort at Easter Happrew (No. 371), there are the remains of a multivallate fort (Fig. 110). The innermost line of defence, a boulder-faced rubble wall about 9 ft. thick, encloses an area measuring axially 305 ft. by 175 ft. The wall now appears for the most part as a grass-covered, stony bank in which a few stones of either face are visible, but on the E. it is represented only by a scarp. There are four gaps in the wall, one of which, on the W.,

cultivation. No trace of houses can now be seen in the interior of the fort.

182384

NT 13 NE

July 1957

295. Fort, Kingledoors. On the left bank of the Kingledoors Burn, 70 yds. NE. of the Glenkerie Burn, there is a low knoll which is occupied by a fort (Fig. 111) measuring internally 160 ft. by 90 ft. The inner defence (A), which was probably a boulder-faced rubble wall, was drawn round the margin of the summit-area, whilst outside this

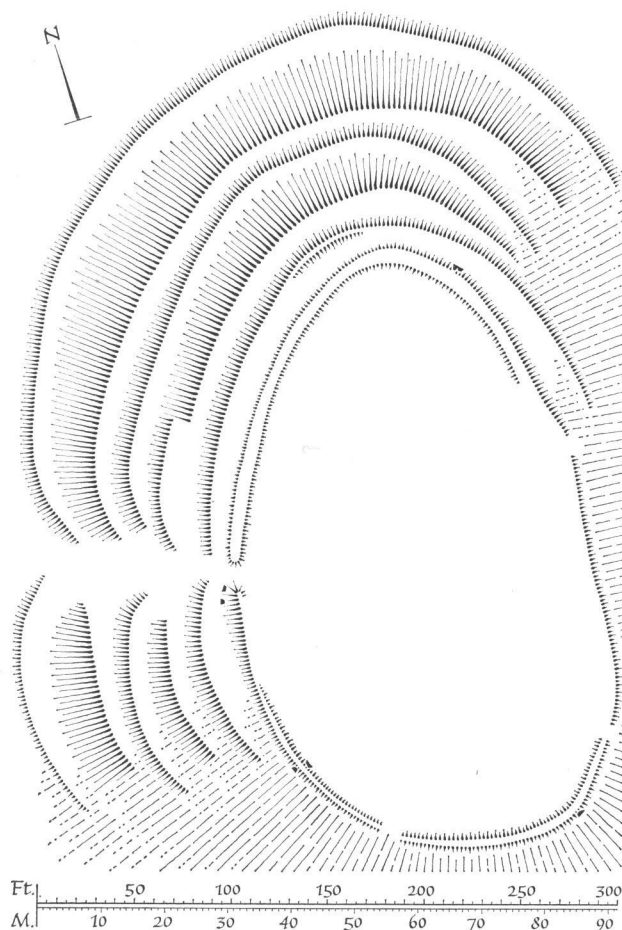


Fig. 110. Fort, Kerr's Knowe (No. 294)

measuring 6 ft. in width, is undoubtedly an original entrance. The other three were probably broken through when the interior of the fort was formerly under cultivation.

The NW. half of the fort has been further protected by no less than five more ramparts, which now appear simply as a series of terraces and scarps. If they ever existed round the SE. half of the perimeter, these outer works have, however, been completely obliterated by

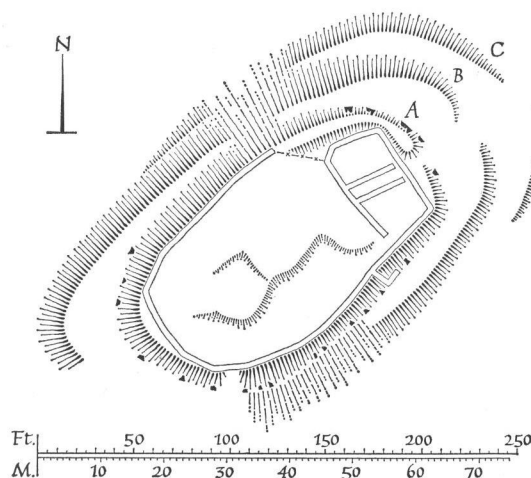


Fig. 111. Fort, Kingledoors (No. 295)

there were two other walls or earthen ramparts (B, C). The entrance is situated in the centre of the NE. end. Except for a short distance W. of the entrance, the inner wall has been reduced to a scarp through the construction of a modern sheepfold. Occasional outer facing-stones can still be seen *in situ* at the foot of the scarp, but owing to the lack of any corresponding inner face it is not possible to determine the thickness of the wall without excavation. Owing to destruction by cultivation, the pair of outer defences are only visible in the form of intermittent scarps. The interior of the fort has been scarped artificially in places, but there are no definite indications of dwellings.

092274

NT 02 NE

April 1956

296. Fort, King's Meadows. This fort is situated 400 yds. SSW. of Kingsmeadows house, at a height of 576 ft. O.D. Now planted with trees, it occupies the nose of a small spur immediately SE. of Peebles. The NW. end and the WNW. and E. flanks of the spur are steep, but in other directions the slopes are only gently inclined. The fort, which was severely damaged by quarrying and cultivation before it was planted, has been

defended by at least two ramparts enclosing an area measuring 230 ft. by 120 ft. Short stretches of both ramparts, set about 35 ft. apart, survive on the SE., appearing as grassy banks which stand to a maximum height of 2 ft. 6 in. and are spread to a breadth of up to 23 ft. In the field to the SW., both these ramparts, together with traces of what may have been a third, situated about 50 ft. to the SE., are still just discernible as slight mounds on the surface of the ground. Two further isolated stretches, both probably belonging to the inner rampart, are visible on the N. and NW. respectively; where the face of the quarry cuts the latter, the rampart can be seen to be of boulder-faced rubble construction. The interior is occupied by a tangled mass of brushwood and bushes, and no structures are visible apart from the remains of an old plantation-bank.

258395

NT 23 NE

April 1959

297. Fort, Kittlegairy Burn. This fort (Fig. 112) stands at a height of 1150 ft. O.D. on the nose of a spur which projects westwards between the Common Burn and the Kittlegairy Burn. The site lies within a small clearing in the Glentress Forest and a forestry road passes immediately to the W. of it.

The defences have consisted of two stone walls which enclose an area measuring 155 ft. by 135 ft. They have been heavily damaged by stone-robbing and tree-felling, and much of what remains is now obscured by a thick

Five outer facing-stones are still visible, the largest of them measuring 4 ft. in length and one foot in height above ground. The inner wall, however, can still be traced for almost its entire circuit as a stony bank standing up to 2 ft. in height. A number of its outer facing-stones remain, including an unbroken stretch of wall face, 31 ft. in length, on the ENE. These stones, like those in the outer wall, are large blocks, standing up to 1 ft. 6 in. in height. No inner facing-stones can be seen in either wall, but the dimensions of the core suggest that the walls had an original thickness of 8 ft. to 10 ft. The entrance is on the S. and appears to have led obliquely through the defences. A modern track has enlarged the original passage and there is now a wide gap in the inner wall at this point. From the W. end of this gap a stony bank runs obliquely across between the two walls, and within the gap itself there are two shallow semicircular depressions; in the absence of excavation it is impossible to determine the true nature of these features, but it seems likely that they are simply a by-product of the subsequent mutilation of the site. Within the interior on the SE. a low scarp extends inside the inner wall for a distance of 80 ft., uniting with it at either end. In this scarp there are a number of large boulders which do not appear to be *in situ*, and which are probably dislodged facing-stones originally belonging to the inner wall. The remainder of the interior, which rises 18 ft. from W. to E., is featureless.

274420

NT 24 SE

April 1960

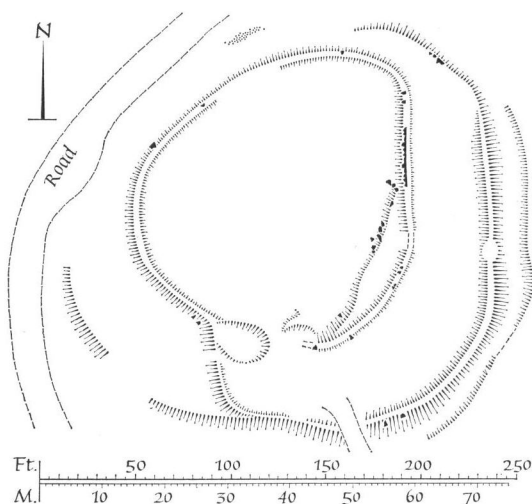


Fig. 112. Fort, Kittlegairy Burn (No. 297)

covering of rough grass. Little survives of the outer wall round the W. half of the fort, but on the E. its debris appears as a stony bank accompanied by an outer ditch. Where best preserved, the bank stands 3 ft. above the bottom of the ditch and 3 ft. 6 in. above the interior.

298. Fort, Knowe Kniffling. On the summit of Knowe Kniffling (1330 ft. O.D.), a conspicuous hill which stands 3 miles SW. of Broughton between the Holms Water and the Kilbucho Burn, there are the slight remains of a fort (Fig. 113) measuring internally 180 ft. by 140 ft. The defences have suffered severely from stone robbing and have also been mutilated by former cultivation of the E. flank of the hill. The innermost defence is a wall (A) which now consists only of a thin scatter of stones some 8 ft. to 10 ft. in breadth; no facing stones can be discerned. The entrance is indicated by a gap about 6 ft. wide in the ENE. side. The next line of defence (B), which was also probably a wall, lies at a fairly constant distance from A. For the most part it is represented only by a scarp, which is largely natural, but on the ENE. it survives as a very low, stony mound which includes an entrance, 8 ft. in width, corresponding to the one in A.

A third line of defence (C) comprises only a short stretch of scarp and a low stony bank; the gap between the two probably indicates the position of the original entrance. The outermost line (D) is reduced to a mere crest-line except on the NE., where it appears as a slight mound accompanied by an internal quarry-ditch.

While it is difficult to interpret such tenuous remains, it is possible that C and D represent a primary fort which was superseded by a somewhat smaller work defined by A and B.

o81332

NT 03 SE

July 1957

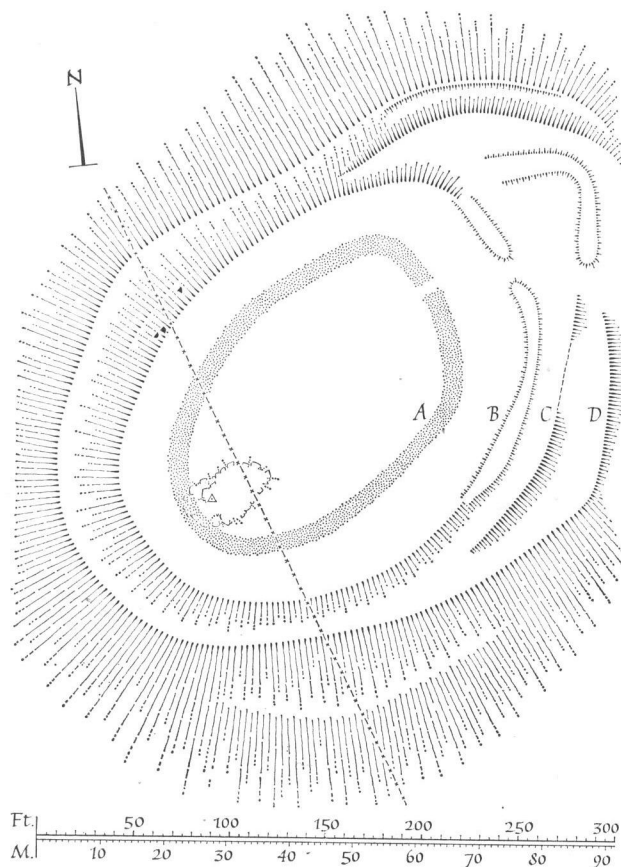


Fig. 113. Fort, Knowe Kniffling (No. 298)

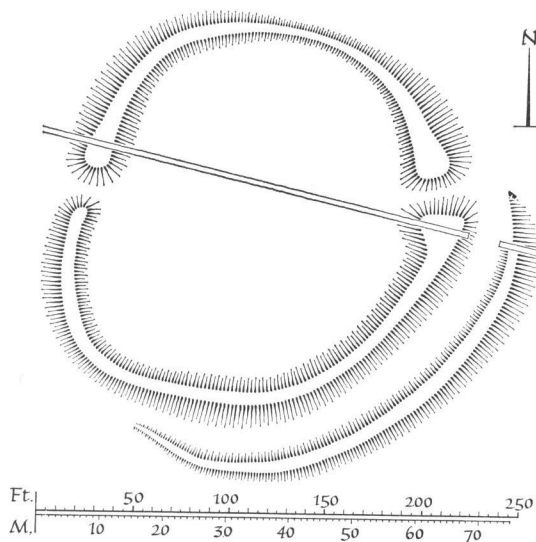


Fig. 114. Fort, Ladyurd Rings (No. 299)

299. Fort, Ladyurd Rings. On the N. flank of Ladyurd Hill, 300 yds. E. of Ladyurd farmhouse and at a height of 930 ft. O.D., there are the remains of a bivallate fort (Fig. 114), measuring internally 190 ft. by 170 ft., which are crossed by a field boundary. To the N. the fort overlooks the broad valley drained by the Tath Water, but on the S. it faces level ground. The inner rampart, a grassy bank which shows no stonework, stands to a maximum height of 6 ft. Originally it appears to have measured 20 ft. to 25 ft. in thickness, but it has been somewhat thicker on either side of an entrance on the E., and also on the N. side of what may have been a second entrance, on the W. Former cultivation, which has probably filled in a medial ditch, has destroyed about three-quarters of the outer rampart; the N. extremity of the existing fragment terminates with two earthfast boulders which are probably the last survivors of a revetment at the entrance. The interior of the fort is featureless.

152424

NT 14 SE

August 1959

300. Fort and Enclosure, Langlaw Hill. Langlaw Hill (1210 ft. O.D.) is crowned by a flat-topped, rocky knoll on which there are the remains of a fort and an enclosure of later date (Fig. 115). The E., S. and W. flanks of the hill fall steeply enough to afford some natural protection, while a linear earthwork bars the easy approach from the N.

The fort has measured about 200 ft. by 125 ft. within double ramparts and a medial ditch, but the inner rampart (IA), which enclosed the natural summit-area of the knoll, has been reduced to a crest-line. On the NW. and N. the sides of the knoll have been trimmed to form a continuous scarp, about 10 ft. high, extending from the crest-line to the bottom of the medial ditch. On the SW., S. and E., where the gradient of the sides of the knoll is less steep, the trimming starts some distance beyond the line of rampart IA, so that a subsidiary crest has been formed.

The ditch and the outer rampart (IB) run all round the base of the knoll except on the SE., where there is a gap, 90 ft. in length, which is interrupted only by a short and rudimentary stretch of rampart and ditch. Elsewhere rampart IB appears as a grass-grown, stony bank measuring as much as 4 ft. 6 in. in height both internally and externally; the ditch is a few inches deep on the N., but is otherwise completely silted up. The entrance to the fort is situated in the W. side, and immediately inside there is a pronounced hollow formed by traffic. The rest of the interior is featureless, apart from an intrusive enclosure which measures 100 ft. by 80 ft. and is bounded by a stony bank (II) about 10 ft. in thickness at the base and one foot in height.

The existence of the gap in the SE. sector suggests that the ditch and rampart IB were never finished. Another line of defence which was certainly unfinished is represented on the N. by an isolated stretch of rampart and ditch (X), and on the E. by a marker trench (Y) 350 ft. in length.

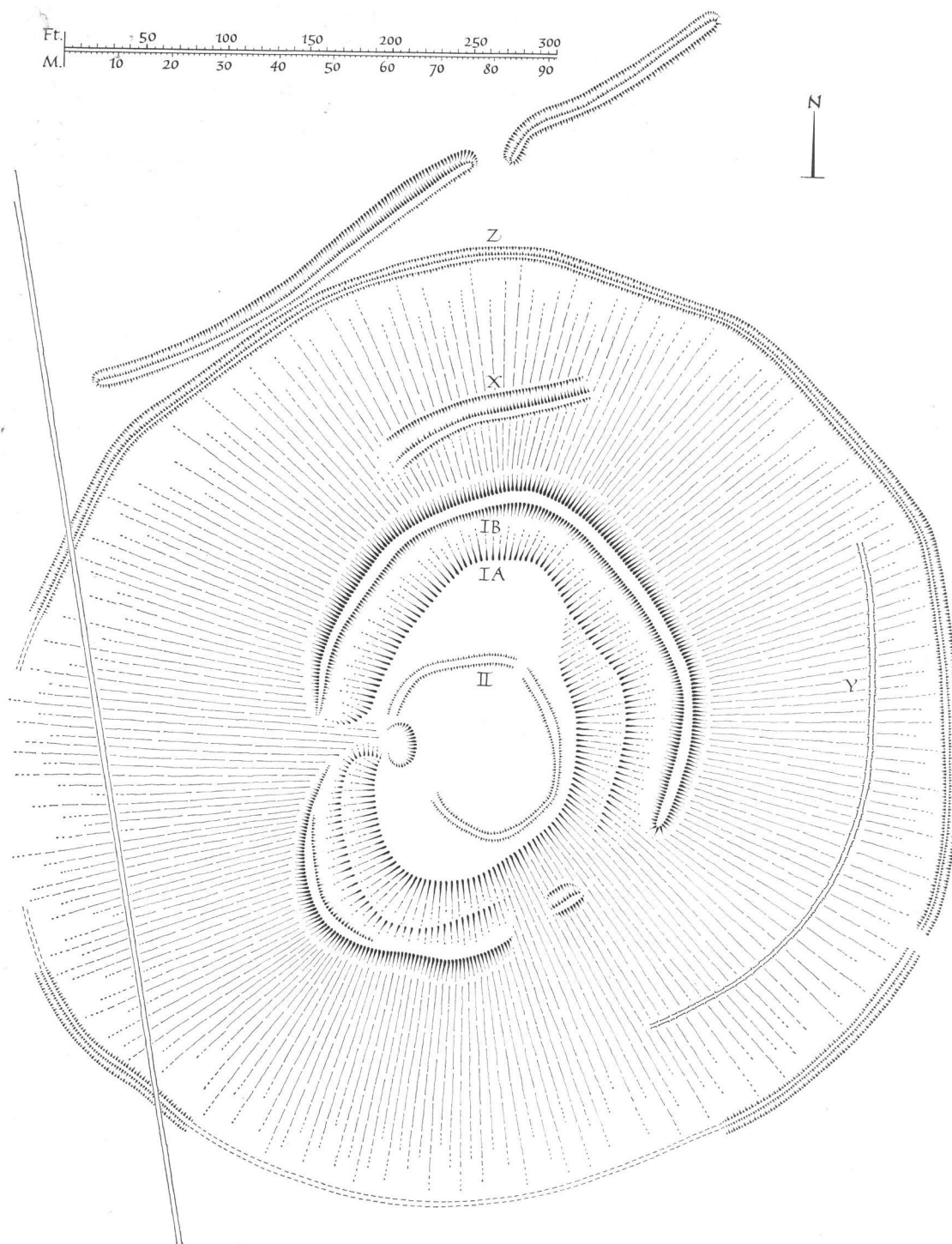


Fig. 115. Fort and enclosure, Langlaw Hill (No. 300)

All the remains so far described are enclosed by an earthwork (Z) consisting of a low bank with a shallow external ditch, the two together measuring only 10 ft. in width. The S. and W. sectors, in either of which an entrance may originally have been situated, have been obliterated by former cultivation, but a gap on the ESE., measuring 12 ft. in width, may be original. A parallel to this earthwork occurs at Dinguile Hill, Kirkcudbright,¹ where National Survey air photographs² have revealed a slight earthwork encircling a multivallate fort at a distance varying from 130 ft. to 500 ft. outside the outermost rampart. In view of their slight construction it must be assumed that both these earthworks were crowned by palisades or hedges and were designed simply to enclose stock.

The linear earthwork already mentioned is 145 yds. long and consists of a bank and ditch which together measure 18 ft. in breadth. A gap 15 ft. wide, located 160 ft. from the NE. end, is probably original.

100382

NT 13 NW

July 1957

301. Fort, Lochurd. On the ridge that separates the valleys of the Lochurd and Hell's Cleuch Burns, 400 yds.

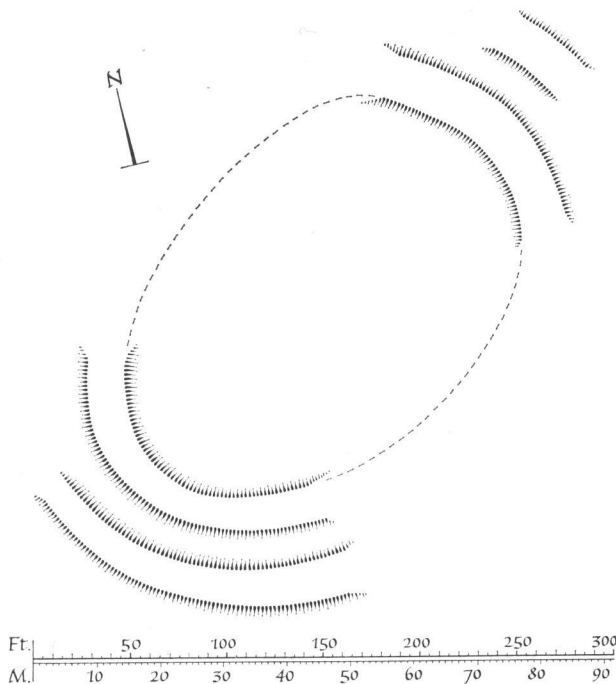


Fig. 116. Fort, Lochurd (No. 301)

SE. of Lochurd farmhouse and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there is an oval bivallate fort (Fig. 116), measuring internally about 240 ft. by 150 ft., which has been almost

obliterated by ploughing. The ramparts are now discernible only at the NE. and SW. ends, where they appear in the form of very low banks measuring 25 ft. to 30 ft. in thickness.

117429

NT 14 SW

August 1959

302. Fort, Lour. Standing on a slight eminence 70 ft. above the left bank of the Lour Burn, and at a height of 800 ft. O.D., there is a fort which has been almost entirely obliterated by a late medieval and post-medieval township (cf. No. 517). D-shaped on plan (Fig. 243), the fort measures 370 ft. along the chord by a maximum of 240 ft. transversely. No defences are visible along the crest of the steep slope down to the burn, but elsewhere they consist of two ramparts with a medial ditch. The inner rampart is now represented for the most part by a mere scarp, about 3 ft. in height, and the ditch has been filled in. The S. sector of the outer rampart appears as a stony grass-covered bank standing to a height of 2 ft. 6 in., but the remainder is reduced to a low scarp. The entrance is on the SSW.

Excavations carried out by the Commission's officers in 1959 and 1960³ revealed that the ramparts had been partly dismantled and the ditch filled in during the later occupation of the site. Among the small finds were a segment of glass armlet which has been assigned to the 2nd century A.D., and part of the upper stone of a rotary quern, probably of Early Iron Age date. All the finds are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

179357

NT 13 NE

July 1958

303. Fort, Manor Sware. The remains of a multivallate fort (Fig. 117), now largely obliterated by the planting, felling and replanting of trees, occupy the W. part of the summit of Manor Sware (900 ft. O.D.). The fort measures internally 200 ft. by 170 ft. On the W. and N. the innermost rampart appears as a stony bank about 18 ft. in thickness and one foot in height, but it is represented only by a low scarp on the E., and has entirely disappeared on the S. Traces of two other ramparts can be seen on the N. side only; they consist of flattened banks 12 ft. in thickness and only a few inches in height. The entrance to the fort was presumably on the E., and one house-platform measuring 30 ft. across is visible in the interior.

On the date of visit three relics of the occupation of the fort were picked up in newly cut plantation furrows: they were (i) part of the upper stone of a beehive-quern comparable to an example found at Bonchester Hill, Roxburghshire⁴; (ii) a flat, abraded, stone disc about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, similar to one from Green

¹ *Inventory of Kirkcudbright*, No. 199.

² 106G/SCOT/UK 42, 4033-4.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, xciv (1960-1), 196 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.*, lxxxiv (1949-50), 123, fig. 7.

Knowe (No. 151)¹; and (iii) part of a large rubbing stone of black granite. All the relics are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

235394

NT 23 NW (unnoted)

May 1962

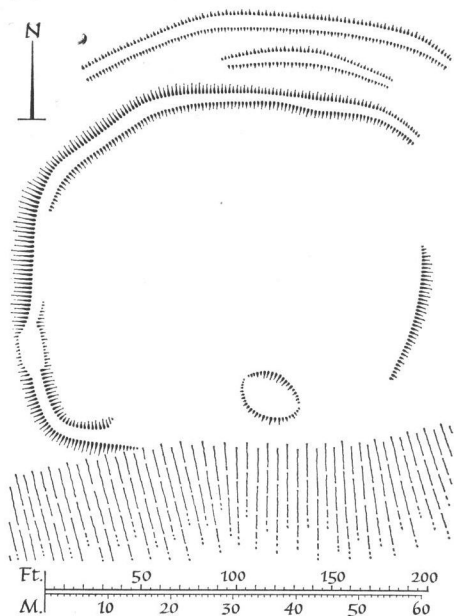


Fig. 117. Fort, Manor Sware (No. 303)

304. Fort and Linear Earthworks, Milkieston Hill.

On the summit of Milkieston Hill (1109 ft. O.D.), a broad spur which projects north-westwards from Cavarra Hill, there are the complex remains of a fort known as Milkieston Rings (Fig. 118). Although it commands a wide sweep of the Eddleston Water from a height of 500 ft. above it, the site does not possess any great natural strength: on the SE. the ground rises gently away from it towards Cavarra Hill, while on the other three sides the flanks of the spur are only moderately inclined.

The fort defences clearly represent more than one period of construction, but the remains are difficult to interpret in detail owing to later disturbance of the site caused by quarrying and stone-robbing. At least three successive defensive systems can, however, be distinguished, two of which appear to be unfinished. In the first period it seems probable that the fort was a bivallate structure defended by the stone walls marked IA and IB on the plan. Internally this fort measures about 160 ft. by 120 ft., and, although it is so severely mutilated that its original appearance is difficult to visualise, it should perhaps be classed with such forts as Black Meldon (No. 259) and Cardrona (No. 268). Both the walls are now reduced either to low stony banks, which are spread to a width of as much as 30 ft. in places, or to mere scarps,

and no facings are visible at any point. There are two entrances, in the E. and SW. sides respectively, both of which could be original, although the SW. entrance through the inner wall has been used in comparatively recent times as a means of access to a quarry. The quarry has wrecked almost a quarter of the interior of the fort, but in the remaining area there can be seen three platforms for timber houses, one of which abuts wall IA and is bounded on the other sides by a slight bank.

Subsequently the refortification of the site was begun by the construction, on the N. half, of a new series of defences, consisting of two pairs of ramparts (IIA-B and IIC-D): each pair of ramparts encloses a ditch, but no ditch appears to have been dug in the broad space between IIB and IIC. The ramparts seem to have been formed simply of upcast from their respective ditches and exhibit no trace of stonework. Where best preserved, the ditches are about 6 ft. in depth while the ramparts stand to a maximum height of 4 ft. above the unexcavated ground. These earthwork defences are clearly later than wall IB since the latter is overlaid by rampart IIA at one point, and it seems equally evident that they were never finished. At the western end the pairs of ramparts and the two ditches return and unite as though on one side of an entrance. But there is no sign of the opposite side of the entrance, while on the NE. the system breaks off abruptly, the ends of the ramparts being left open at the point where the work ceased.

At a later date the work of refortification was apparently resumed, a third series of defences, designed to link up with those of the second period, being constructed round the S. half of the original fort. This new system in its turn does not seem to have been completed. On the S. it consists of three ramparts (IIIA-C) with two intervening ditches, but, although the inner and outer ramparts continue round the W. side to link up with the second period ramparts IIA and IID, the medial rampart dies away a few yards beyond an entrance in the SW. side and does not appear to have been continued beyond that point. Similarly on the E. the triple ramparts have apparently not been completed N. of another entrance-gap. A wasted stretch of rampart which links with the inner ditch of the second period defences is probably a continuation of IIIA; but the medial rampart (IIIB) is again absent, while the outer rampart and ditch fade out on a comparatively steep slope, leaving a gap of some 50 ft. between themselves and the second period defences. The two entrances also have an unfinished appearance, the wide gaps in the outer ditch contrasting sharply with the narrow gaps left in the inner and medial ramparts.

LINEAR EARTHWORKS

To the NW. of the fort a linear earthwork (Fig. 119, X) crosses the hill-side in a straight line from ENE. to WSW., approaching to within 65 ft. of the defences at its nearest point. It consists of a ditch measuring 15 ft. wide by 3 ft. deep, with a low bank on the lip nearest the fort

¹ P.S.A.S., xciv (1960-1), 83, fig. 4,3.

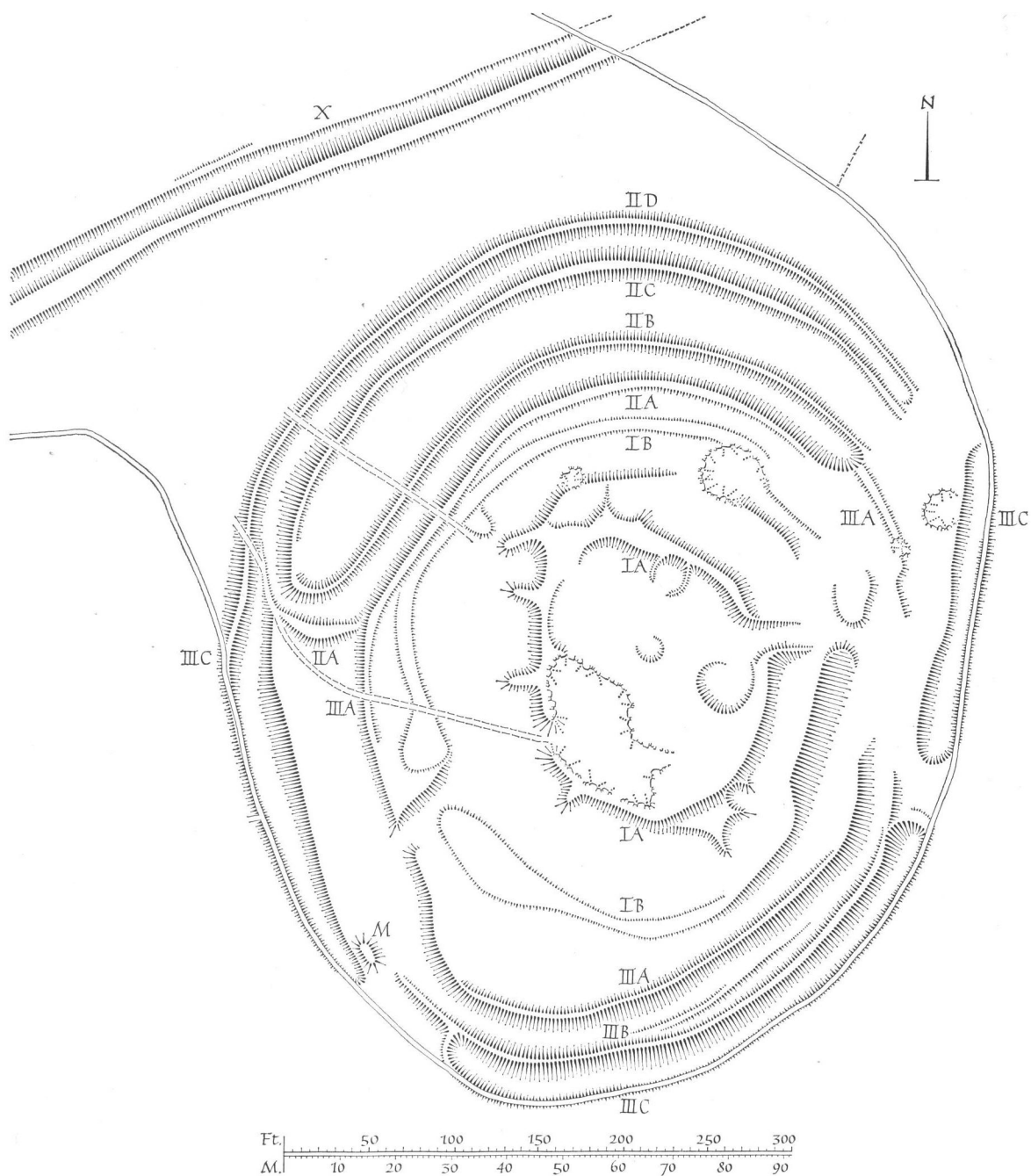


Fig. 118. Fort, Milkieton Hill (No. 304)

and intermittent traces of another on the counterscarp. The ENE. end of the earthwork has been obliterated by cultivation.

Stretches of two other linear earthworks (Fig. 119, Y and Z), the ends of which have also been destroyed by cultivation, occur lower down the N. slopes of the hill. In contrast to earthwork X they follow the contours and each consists of a line of contiguous pits, the spoil from which has been dumped on the downhill side to form a low irregular bank some 20 ft. in thickness. The pits measure about 8 ft. in length, 6 ft. in width and 2 ft. in breadth. Earthwork Y has a single entrance 7 yds. wide, while earthwork Z has an entrance 13 yds. wide which is set at right angles to the contours, the ends of the bank and ditch being staggered on either side of the gap. The differences in structure and lay-out between earthworks Y and Z on the one hand, and earthwork X on the other,

suggest that, whereas Y and Z were presumably coeval, X was constructed independently. From analogies (see Introduction, p. 27) it seems reasonable to conclude that X was contemporary with the fort, but the date and purpose of Y and Z are uncertain.

248459

NT 24 NW

April 1959

305. Fort and Settlement, Mitchelhill Rings. On a small rocky spur at the E. end of White Hill, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there is a roughly circular fort measuring internally 175 ft. by 160 ft., with a secondary settlement inside it (Fig. 120). The flat summit-area of the spur is connected to the hill-side on the N. by a level saddle formed of solid rock lying immediately beneath a thin covering of turf. Except on the saddle, material

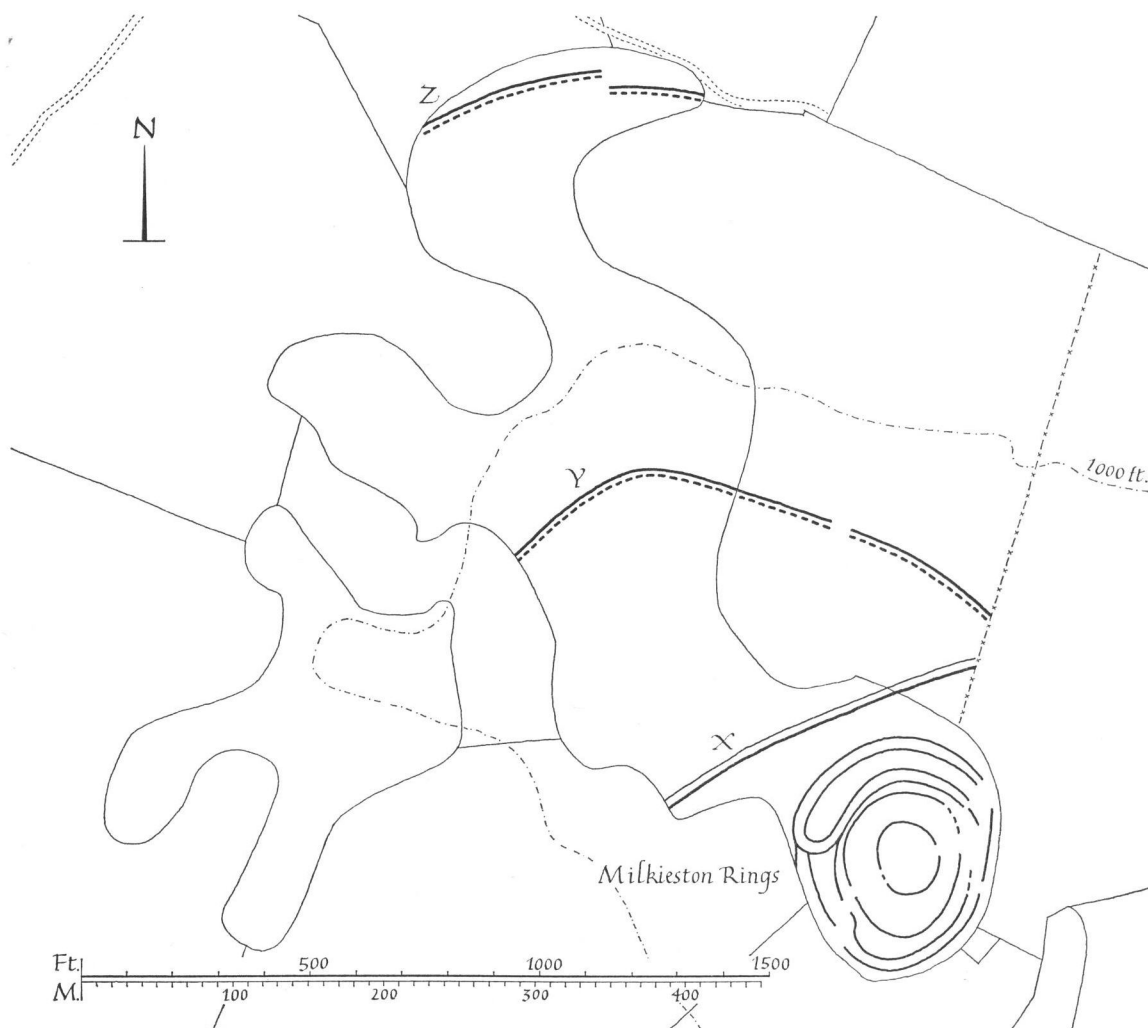


Fig. 119. Linear earthworks, Milkieston Hill (No. 304)

for the inner rampart (IA) of the fort was obtained from a quarry-ditch running round the base of the spur; an unsuccessful attempt to carry the ditch through the rocky saddle is revealed by a short, shallow stretch which diverges from the true line before fading out. For more than half its length, rampart IA appears as a grass-covered, stony bank, standing about one foot in height above the interior and 11 ft. above the bottom of the ditch, but the rest has been entirely removed by stone-robbing. A single outer facing-stone which survives on the NNW. suggests that the rampart was of boulder-faced rubble construction.

A second rampart (IB) extends for 200 ft. along the lip of the quarry-ditch on the S. and SW., but the principal outer defence is the rampart IC which is accompanied on the W. and NW. by an external quarry-ditch. On the E. and W., IC is situated immediately outside the quarry-ditch of IA, but on the S. it lies as much as 15 ft. outside IB, and on the N. it crosses the saddle at a maximum distance of 30 ft. from IA. The entrance, measuring 10 ft. in width, is on the SE.

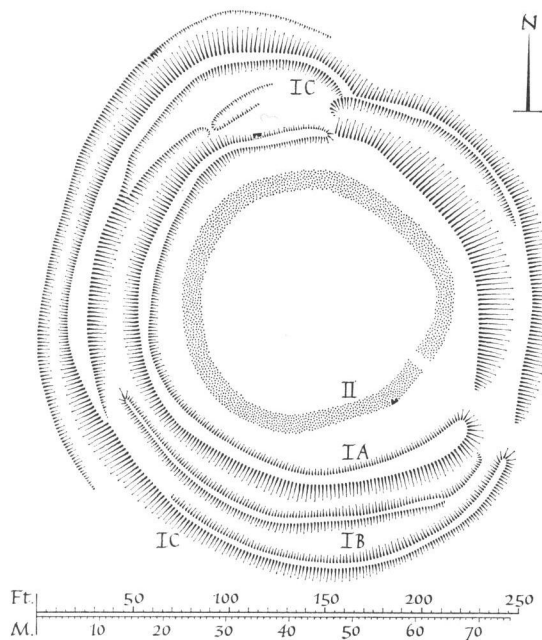


Fig. 120. Fort and settlement, Mitchelhill Rings (No. 305)

The settlement inside the fort measures 120 ft. by 110 ft. within a wall (II) which is now reduced to a low band of stones about 10 ft. in breadth. The entrance, on the SE., is aligned with the fort entrance. The interior of the settlement is stony and uneven, and although it is reasonable to suppose that it originally contained circular stone-walled houses, as for example at Chester Rig,

Cardon (No. 273), no definite outlines can now be traced. The wasted condition of the remains presumably results from extensive stone-robbing for building material.¹

062341

NT 03 SE

June 1957

306. Fort, Morning Hill. The remains of a small fort (Fig. 121), now largely obliterated by cultivation, occupy the summit of Morning Hill (900 ft. O.D.), a quarter of a mile SE. of Edderston farmhouse. The fort, which is subrectangular on plan with rounded corners, measures 150 ft. by 130 ft. within a single rampart. Except for a

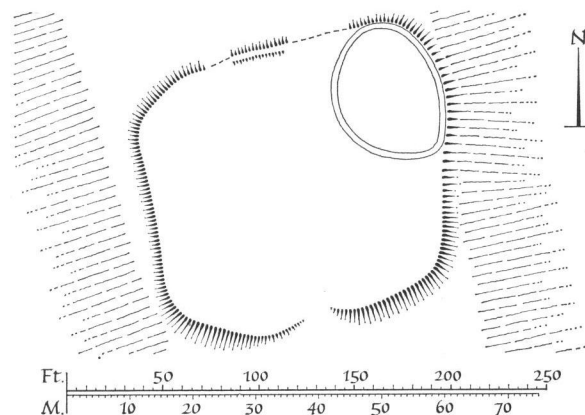


Fig. 121. Fort, Morning Hill (No. 306)

short stretch on the N., where it appears as a low grass-grown bank, the rampart is now reduced to a mere scarp. There seems to have been only a single entrance, situated in the centre of the S. side, the other gaps in the scarp being clearly secondary. The interior of the fort is featureless, apart from a small oval enclosure of comparatively recent date in the NE. corner.

242390

NT 23 NW (unnoted)

May 1962

307. Fort and Scooped Homesteads, Muirburn. The remains of a fort and of three scooped homesteads (Fig. 122) are situated a quarter of a mile W. of Muirburn farmhouse, and at a height of 1127 ft. O.D., on the rounded summit of an isolated hill. The fort is said² to have been in a very good state of preservation until the middle of the 19th century, when it was ploughed over. Since then it has been planted with trees, most of which have now been felled, and the remains are consequently very much wasted.

Two constructional phases can be discerned in the fort. The first is represented by two ramparts (IA, IB),

¹ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 1, p. 26.

² *Ibid.*, No. 37, p. 13.

now almost entirely levelled, which enclose an area measuring axially 260 ft. by 220 ft. An internal rock-cut terrace (T), up to 40 ft. in width, indicates that the ramparts were built of rubble, and there is no trace of any stone revetment. The entrance is on the ENE. The interior of the fort, which rises to a maximum height of 12 ft. above the terrace, contains at least seven house-platforms, the largest measuring 28 ft. across.

Subsequently the inner rampart was replaced by a wall (II) which now appears partly as a thin line of

(X, Z), both of which measure internally about 60 ft. in either direction, are still comparatively well preserved. The interiors of the scooped homesteads are on two levels. The upper level, formed by a section of the quarried seating of the outer rampart (IB), is backed by the scarp of rampart IA and is bordered on either side by a grass-grown stony bank which continues down the slope to form the court. The entrance in each case faces E. Elongated shallow depressions on the upper levels of scooped homesteads X and Z presumably represent the

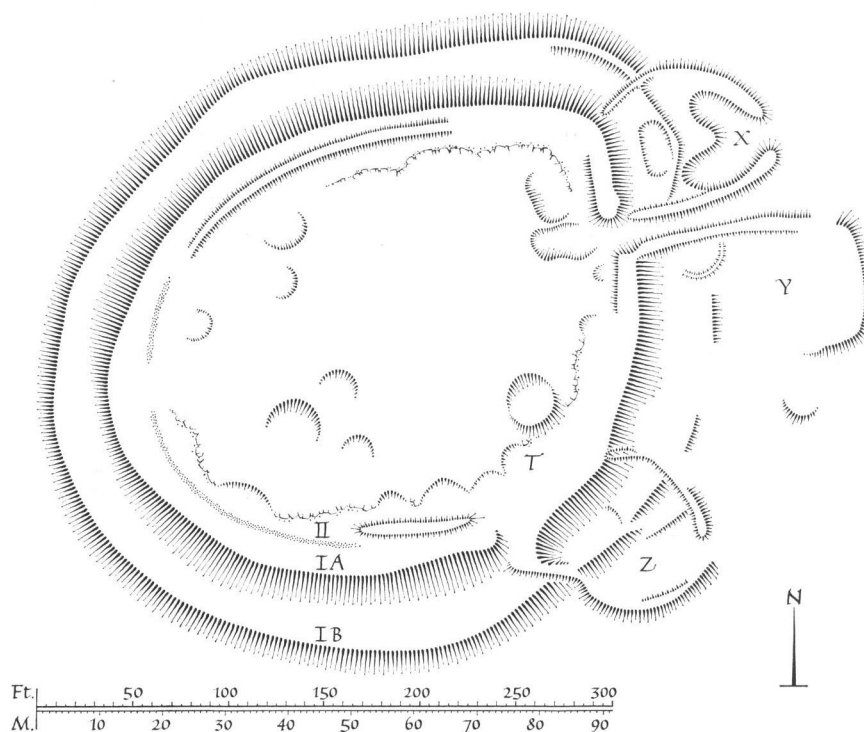


Fig. 122. Fort and scooped homesteads, Muirburn (No. 307)

rubble and partly as a grass-grown stony bank. It is reasonable to suppose that, in the normal fashion of a heaped rampart, rampart IA would be set on the outer edge of the terrace, so that its scarp and that of the terrace formed a continuous slope. In contrast, wall II is set back from the outer margin of the terrace round the greater part of the circuit, but the intervening space is so narrow, particularly on the N., that rampart IA must have been totally removed before wall II was erected. This detail is of some interest since it suggests that at the time when the original fort was abandoned its defences may have been deliberately slighted.

The three scooped homesteads (X, Y, Z) were constructed partly upon and partly outside the ramparts on the E. side of the fort. Scooped homestead Y, situated immediately S. of the fort entrance, has been almost obliterated by former cultivation, but the other two

sites of timber houses, but a curved stony bank in the upper part of Y is intrusive.

In chronological order, the various structures would seem therefore to be as follows: (i) a pre-Roman Iron Age fort defended by ramparts IA and IB; (ii) the three scooped homesteads which may be attributed to the 1st or 2nd century A.D. (see Introduction, p. 26); and (iii) a second fort, formed by wall II, which probably dates to the Dark Ages.

090412

NT 04 SE ("Camp")

July 1958

308. Fort, Nether Oliver Craigs. This fort (Fig. 123) occupies a low rocky knoll, at a height of 900 ft. O.D., on the SE. flank of Nether Oliver Craigs. It measures 140 ft. by 60 ft. within a boulder-faced rubble wall 6 ft. thick, which now appears for the most part as a stony

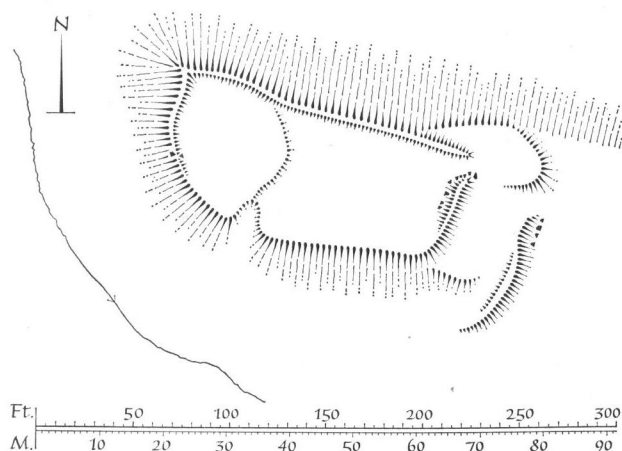


Fig. 123. Fort, Nether Oliver Craigs (No. 308)

bank in which a few facing-stones are visible. The main entrance, measuring 8 ft. in width, is in the E. corner, while an indentation in the WSW. side of the knoll may indicate the site of another. On the E., an outer wall runs from the crest of the N. flank of the knoll to marshy ground on the S. This wall is now represented partly by a low stony bank, and partly by a mere scarp in which four outer facing-stones are visible immediately S. of the entrance.

The upper (W.) portion of the interior is separated from the lower part by a scarp 2 ft. in height; neither division shows any signs of dwellings.

101251

NT 12 NW

September 1956

309. Fort, Northshield Rings. On level ground half a mile NE. of Portmore House, and at a height of 1178 ft. O.D., there is a fort (Fig. 124), measuring internally 240 ft. by 210 ft., in which two constructional phases can be discerned. The defences of the first phase consist of a rampart (IA) and an external ditch which has a low counterscarp bank (IB) on its outer lip on the N. and W.

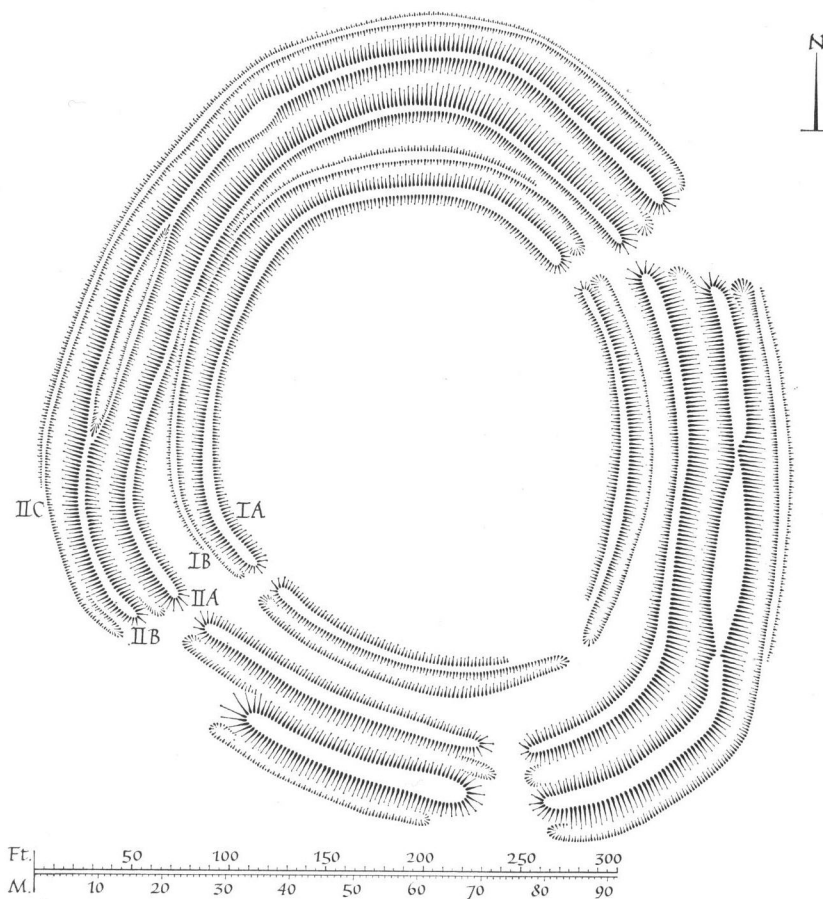


Fig. 124. Fort, Northshield Rings (No. 309)

At the present time the rampart stands to a maximum height of 1 ft. 6 in. above the interior and to 5 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. There are three entrances, in the NE., SW. and SE. sides respectively. At the first two the gap in rampart IA measures 7 ft. in width and the causeway across the ditch 12 ft. At the third, on the SE., the gap in the rampart is 50 ft. in width and the causeway across the ditch 6 ft.

The defences of the second phase comprise two ramparts (IIA, IIB) with external quarry-ditches, the outermost ditch exhibiting traces of a counterscarp bank (IIC). The chronological relationship between the two structural phases is established on the W., where rampart IIA overlies a sector of the counterscarp bank IB. There are three entrances in the later defences, one each on the NE. and SW., in line with the entrances to the earlier work, and a third, on the SSE., which is located 20 yds. W. of the corresponding causeway across the earlier ditch. These later entrances are funnel-shaped on plan, the passages widening from narrow gaps in rampart IIA to broad causeways across the outermost ditch. At the SW. entrance, however, the gap in rampart IIB and the causeway across its ditch are disproportionately wide, which may indicate that this entrance was never finished. The untidy appearance of the outer rampart (IIB), which was presumably constructed from material thrown up from both quarry-ditches, also suggests that the fortifications of the second phase were abandoned before completion. Thus the material from the ditches remains in two separate heaps for a distance of 110 ft. on the W. side, while elsewhere the profile of the rampart is irregular, varying considerably in height and in the width of the crest.

The interior of the fort was covered in tall heather on the date of visit and no traces of dwellings could be seen.

257493

NT 24 NE

April 1959

310. Fort, Oliver. The fragmentary remains of a fort (Fig. 125) are situated on a low knoll on the SE. end of Nether Oliver Dod, 220 yds. NE. of Oliver (No. 577) and at a height of 900 ft. O.D. The site is protected on the SE. by a long slope which falls 200 ft. to the floor of the valley of the River Tweed, but it is easily approached from all other directions. Stone-robbing and the construction of later buildings and enclosures, followed by tree-planting, felling and replanting, have caused severe damage, and at the date of visit the site was covered with rank grass interspersed with young trees.

The fort had two lines of defence (IA, IB) which enclose an area measuring about 200 ft. by 180 ft. They now appear at best as grass-covered banks, the stony nature of which, coupled with the absence of quarry-ditches, suggests that they were originally walls. It is impossible to tell which of the several gaps through the defences represent original entrances. On the E. side of the interior, fronting on to the inner line of defence, there are three crescentic scarps which may mark the sites of timber houses contemporary with the fort.

Elsewhere in the interior, and spreading over the defences on to the ground to the SW. of the fort, there are numerous banks, stony foundations and excavated hollows all of which are clearly later in date than the fort. About 4 acres of ground, formerly under cultivation, are

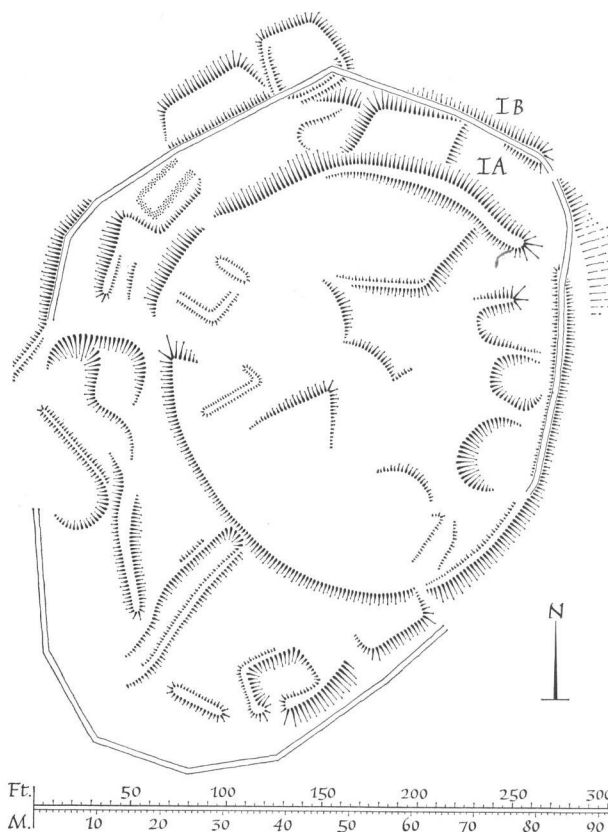


Fig. 125. Fort, Oliver (No. 310)

enclosed by a field boundary, the ends of which rest on the left bank of the Bield Burn.

The site is traditionally supposed to have been occupied by the medieval castle of Oliver. This supposition, and the possibility that the later buildings and enclosures were associated with the castle, are discussed below (No. 521).

099250 NT 02 NE ("Oliver Castle, site of") April 1960

311. Fort, Pirn Wood. The remains of a fort (Fig. 126), in which two periods of occupation can be clearly distinguished, crown the rocky summit of a prominent ridge which rises to a height of just over 700 ft. O.D. immediately NNE. of Innerleithen. The SW. end of the ridge is moderately inclined, but the NW. and SE. flanks fall steeply for over 250 ft., while at the NE. end there is an equally steep drop of 80 ft. into a deep gully

which separates the ridge from the precipitous SW. face of Pirn Craig. The trees that formerly covered the ridge have now been felled, and this, together with extensive stone-robbing, has left the fort in a very ruinous condition.

In its first period the fort was defended by a single wall (I) and measured 350 ft. by 145 ft. internally. The wall is now reduced to a stony scarp in which no facing-stones are visible. There are two entrances, situated at the NE. and SW. ends respectively, the former being 10 ft. in width while the latter has been enlarged by later traffic.

In the second period the fort was increased in size to enclose an area measuring 480 ft. by 205 ft., and wall I was replaced by the triple defences IIA, IIB, and IIC. Of these, IIA has been a wall similar to I and, like it, now appears as a mere stony scarp, while IIB and IIC have little stone in them and are now grassy scarps up to 10 ft. in height. For a distance of 120 ft. on the ENE. wall IIA overrides wall I, clearly demonstrating their chronological sequence. Whereas IIA and IIB can be followed for practically the whole circuit, IIC is visible only at the N. end; and it is uncertain whether it ever continued beyond the limits shown on the plan. There are two entrances, situated on the NNE. and SW. respectively, the former being 20 ft. in width and the latter about 8 ft.

The interior of the fort is uneven and its surface is broken by numerous patches of bare rock; many of these have been quarried, doubtless to provide material for the defences. The sites of at least twenty timber houses are visible as circular or semicircular platforms, ranging from 15 ft. to 30 ft. in diameter. Of these, five examples which lie outside wall I, and two others on the WSW. which actually overlie its remains, must belong to the second period of occupation.

Near the foot of the slope on the NE. side, the remains of a slight bank extend in an arc roughly parallel to the main defences of the fort for a distance of 480 ft. The bank is now reduced to a terrace about 4 ft. in width with a front scarp measuring 2 ft. 6 in. in average height. Though its purpose is not certain, it seems probable that it is associated with the fort and that it was an outwork blocking the line of approach from Pirn Craig.

335372

NT 33 NW

August 1960

312. Fort, Quaw Plantation. At the foot of the N. slopes of Canada Hill, on the valley floor drained by the Hundleshope Burn, there is a fort with outworks on the E. and W. (Fig. 127) which occupies a low ridge bordered on the N., E. and S. by marshes. The marsh on the N. has now been drained, but originally the site must have

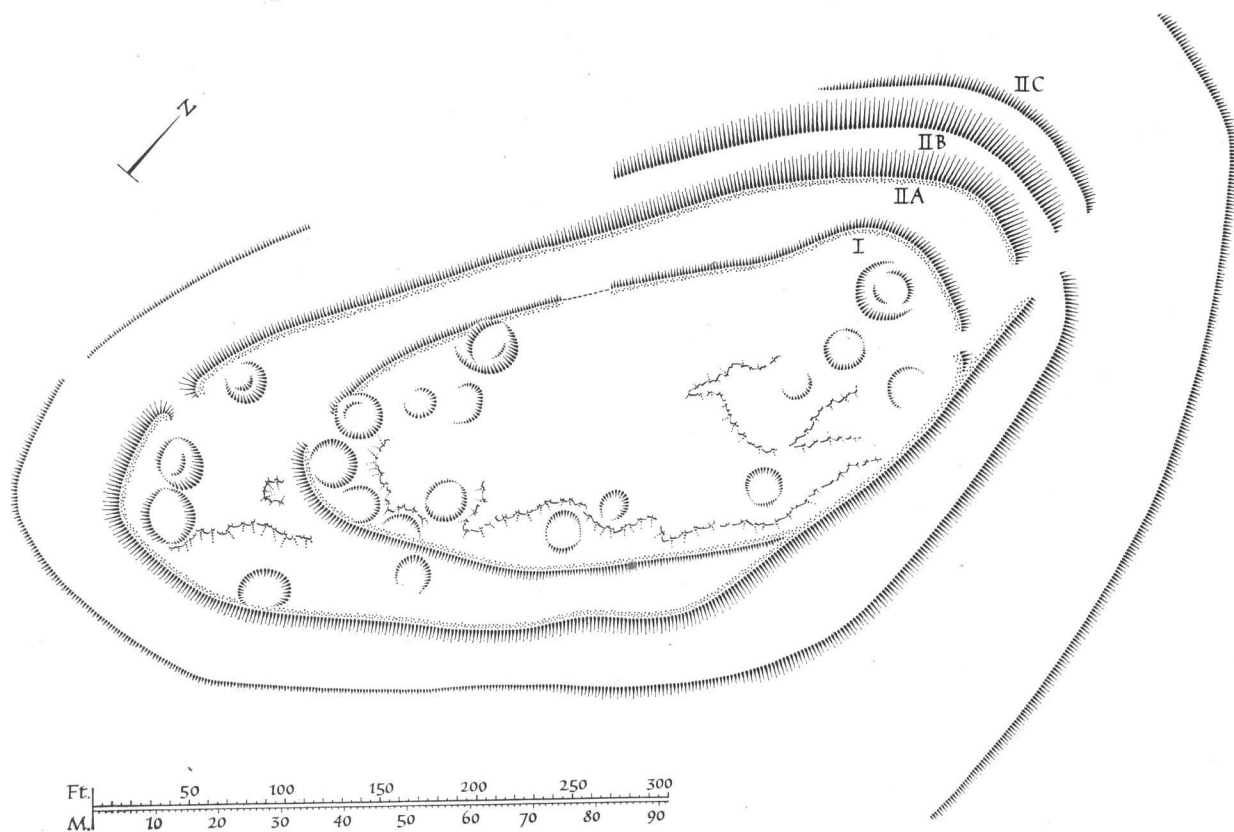


Fig. 126. Fort, Pirn Wood (No. 311)

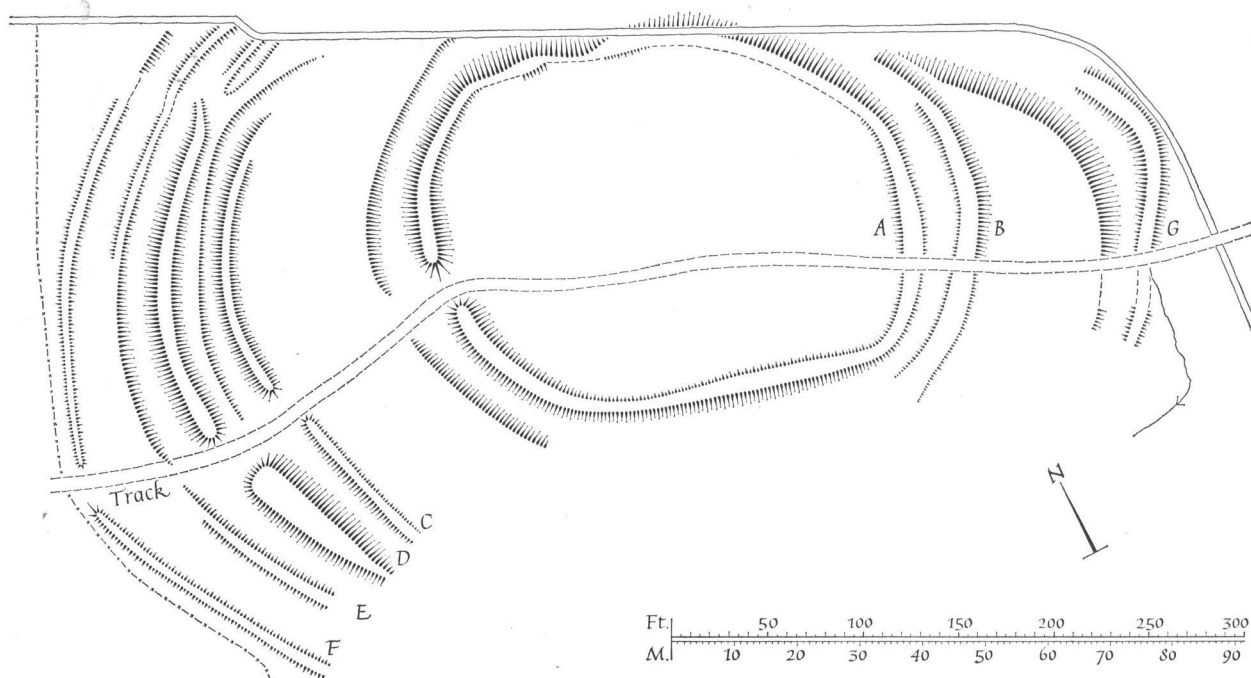


Fig. 127. Fort, Quaw Plantation (No. 312)

been unapproachable except across the level ground on the W. This circumstance, coupled with the elaborate nature of the defences, justifies the classification of the work as a fort rather than simply as an "earthwork". The ridge is crossed from E. to W. by a farm track, and is planted with conifers interspersed with birch scrub and patches of coarse grass.

The fort measures 240 ft. by 180 ft. within a rampart (A) which is accompanied on the E. and W. by an external ditch. There is no evidence to show whether the ditch originally continued all round the fort. A second rampart (B) lies on the counterscarp of the E. section of the ditch. Rampart A is one foot in height internally and 4 ft. in height externally, measured from the bottom of the ditch, while rampart B is somewhat lower. The entrance, on the W., is 10 ft. in width.

The outworks defending the approach from the W. comprise four ramparts (C, D, E, F) which run athwart the ridge at a distance of 70 ft. from the inner defences and terminate in the marshes on the N. and S. On the N. side of the entrance passage, which is aligned with the entrance in rampart A, rampart C is accompanied by an external quarry-ditch. Ramparts D, E and F have recently been broken through near their northern ends.

The outworks on the E. comprise a ditch with a rampart (G) on its counterscarp; they also terminate on either side of the ridge. At its S. end, the ditch is 65 ft. outside rampart B, but at its N. end, where it is represented only

by a scarp, the two converge. A modern drainage-ditch cuts into the S. end of rampart G.

The wide space intervening between the inner and outer defences is paralleled at certain other forts such as Camp Law Plantation (No. 265) and Waddenshope (No. 324), and at a number of settlements surrounded by annexes (e.g. No. 239). As in those cases, it may have been intended for enclosing stock, but if so the ends of the eastern and western outworks must have been linked with fences along the edges of the marshes.

222362 NT 23 NW ("Earthwork") September 1959

313. Fort, Rachan Hill. This fort occupies the summit of Rachan Hill (1041 ft. O.D.), about one mile SSE. of Broughton. To E., S. and W. the ground falls steeply for 300 ft. to 400 ft., but to the N. the descent is longer and more gradual. The hill commands extensive views of the surrounding country, including a six-mile stretch of the River Tweed, the valley of the Holms Water to the SW., and that of the Broughton Burn to the N.

The fort is oblong on plan (Fig. 128), measuring about 250 ft. by 190 ft. within defences originally consisting of two stone walls. The "immense quantity of stones" described by Armstrong¹ as having enveloped the fort in

¹ Armstrong, *Companion*, 43.

1775, indicates that the walls were of considerable proportions; but since then they have suffered severely from stone-robbing and, where still visible, are now reduced to low bands of rubble, about 5 ft. in width, overgrown in places by rough grass. The complete line of the outer wall can still be seen, but the inner wall, though clearly marked in the SE. and S. sectors, cannot be traced elsewhere with certainty, and the plan merely marks its probable course. The entrance, in the SE., is unusual

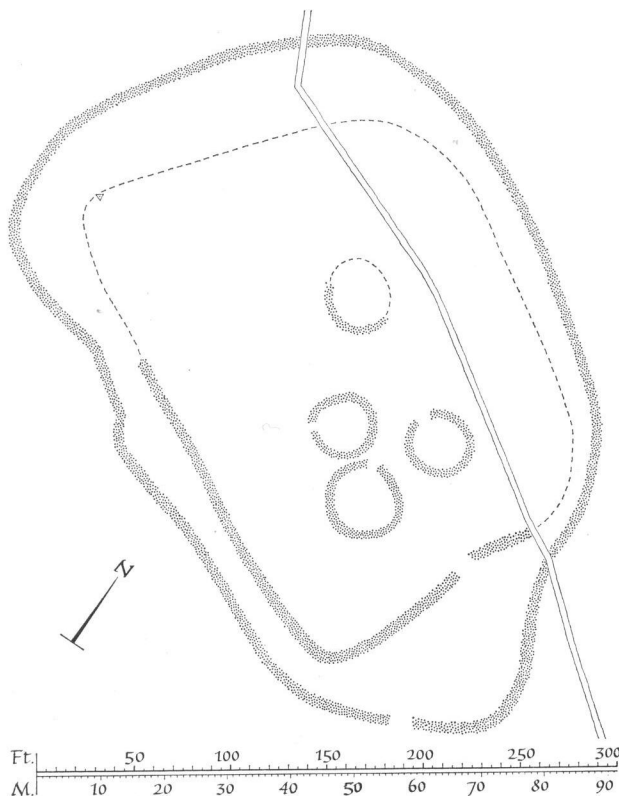


Fig. 128. Fort, Rachan Hill (No. 313)

in that the gaps in the respective walls, each 12 ft. wide, are not directly opposite one another; this, however, may be due to the fact that at this end the outer wall diverges from the inner to enclose a small, natural, rounded shelf. The interior of the fort is broken up by a series of low spines of rock outcrop aligned from NE. to SW. In the hollows between them there are the foundations of four circular stone-walled houses, measuring 28 ft. to 35 ft. in internal diameter. Three of the houses have well-marked entrances, 5 ft. to 6 ft. in width, but the fourth is now in a fragmentary condition.

120339

NT 13 SW

June 1957

314. Fort, Ring Knowe. This fort (Fig. 129) is situated 600 yds. SW. of Hallmanor, and at a height of 900 ft.

O.D., on a wooded knoll which forms part of a ridge running from NE. to SW. between the Manor Water and the Hallmanor Burn. The defences have consisted of triple ramparts and ditches which enclose an area measuring 310 ft. by 180 ft. At the SW. end, where they are best preserved, the outer rampart stands 5 ft. 6 in. in height both externally and internally, the middle rampart stands 5 ft. 3 in. above the medial ditch and 2 ft. 6 in. above the inner ditch, and the inner rampart stands 3 ft. 3 in. above the inner ditch and one foot above the interior. A slight spread of stones on the crest of the middle rampart represents the remains of a comparatively recent field-wall. Elsewhere the ramparts have virtually been reduced to mere scarps, and the ditches are completely filled up. Of the two gaps in the defences, that at the NE. end is the original entrance, whereas the one at the SW. end is patently a later breach, since the scarps of the inner and medial ditches continue across the gaps in their respective ramparts. The interior of the fort shows no trace of dwellings.

206346

NT 23 SW

September 1956

315. Fort, Rough Side. On Rough Side, half a mile NW. of Cardon farmhouse and at a height of 1300 ft. O.D., there is an unfinished bivallate fort (Fig. 130) which is crossed by a modern field-dyke. The inner line of defence is represented by a ditch and bank which enclose an area measuring 165 ft. by 125 ft. Even allowing for the fact that they are in a wasted condition, the ditch and the bank are of such slight proportions that they can never have been much more than a marking-out line. A gap 22 ft. in width has been left for the entrance in the middle of the W. side. At different points round the circumference of the inner line, and about 30 ft. outside it in each case, there are six separate stretches of quarry-ditch which presumably represent the early stages of the construction of a substantial outer line of defence. The ditches vary in length from 10 ft. to 60 ft., and four of them have an upcast bank on the inner lip. The greatest width of ditch and bank combined is 34 ft., and the maximum height from the bottom of the ditch to the crest of the bank is 6 ft.

Apart from a quarry of comparatively recent date, and an attendant spoil heap, the interior of the fort is featureless.

092335

NT 03 SE

April 1956

316. Fort, Skirling Craigs. This fort is situated at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D. on the summit of Skirling Craigs hill, a quarter of a mile SW. of Skirling Craigs farmhouse. It has been wrecked by cultivation and tree-planting, and all that can now be seen is an intermittent scarp, as much as 6 ft. in height in some places, which defines an oval area measuring about 250 ft. from N. to S. by about 170 ft. transversely. The entrance was probably on the NE.

087388

NT 03 NE (unnoted)

April 1959

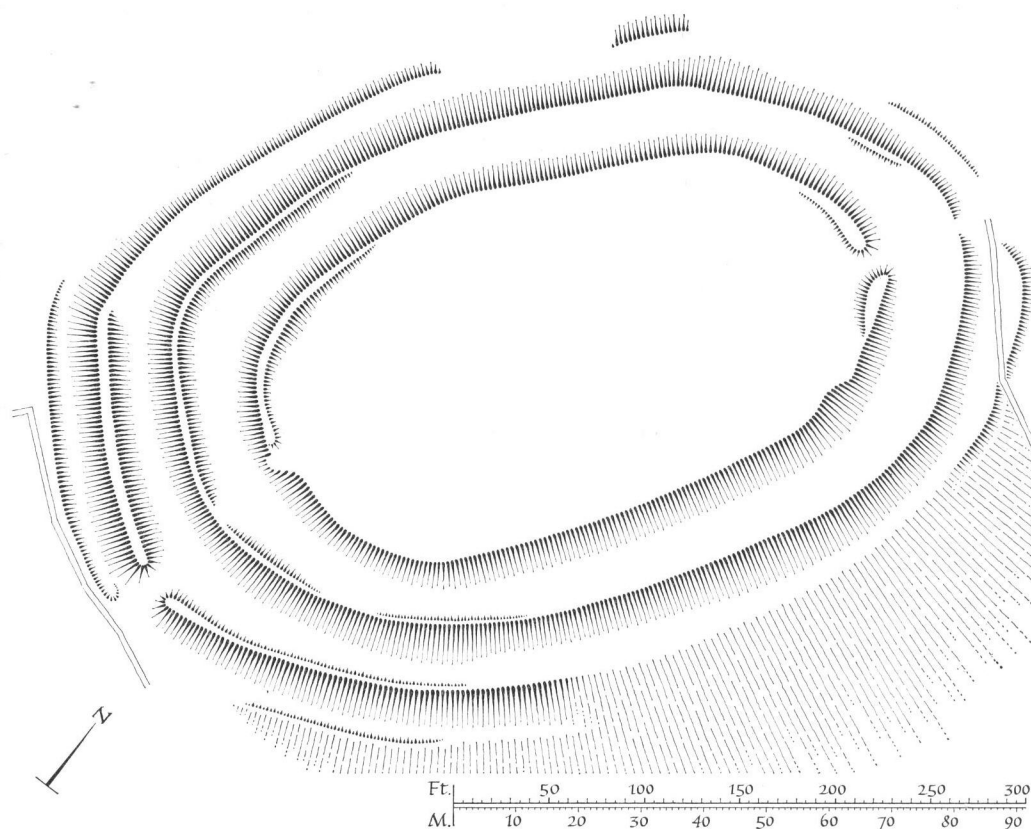


Fig. 129. Fort, Ring Knowe (No. 314)

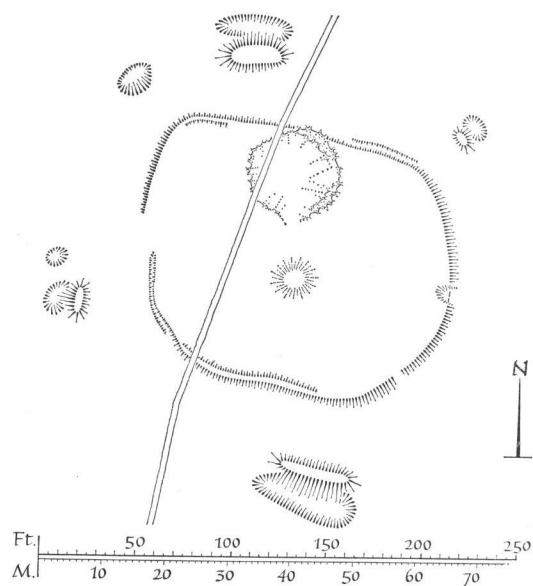


Fig. 130. Fort, Rough Side (No. 315)

317. Fort, Smithfield. Some slight remains of a fort (Fig. 131) are visible amongst trees on the same ridge as, and 640 yds. to the NNE. of, No. 292. The fort overlooks the Soonhope Valley from a height of 1178 ft. O.D., and has been defended by triple ramparts which enclose an area measuring 175 ft. by about 110 ft. All the ramparts are now severely reduced and, where still visible, appear simply as low grassy scarps which are nowhere more than 2 ft. 6 in. in height. On the NNE. there are faint traces of a ditch at the foot of the outer scarp for a distance of 60 ft., but elsewhere the ditches have been completely filled up. There is no indication of any entrance, and the interior is featureless apart from a Forestry Commission watch-tower which stands on the highest point.

270410

NT 24 SE

September 1959

318. Fort, Stanhope. On the boulder-strewn NW. flank of Laigh Hill, 330 yds. SW. of Stanhope farmhouse and at a height of 800 ft. O.D., there is a fort (Fig. 132) which has been severely damaged by stone-robbing and the planting and felling of trees. It is enclosed on three side by a ruined plantation-dyke, and measures 175 ft. by 155 ft. internally. The site is not a defensive one and is unusually steep, the extremely uneven ground within the

defences falling no less than 95 ft. from S. to N., and but for the fact that it is enclosed by three walls the work would have been classified as a settlement rather than as a fort. As it is, the wide space that has been left between the medial and outer walls recalls the annexe that is a feature of certain settlements (cf. No. 239).

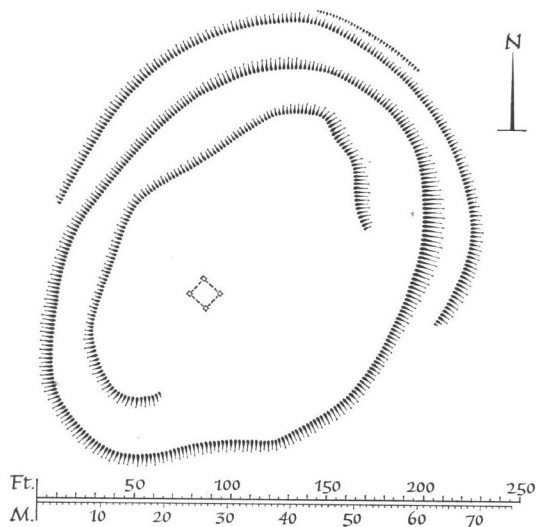


Fig. 131. Fort, Smithfield (No. 317)

The inner and medial walls (A and B) measure 12 ft. and 10 ft. in thickness respectively. Both now appear as bands of stony debris in which a considerable number of facing stones set on end are visible, while wall A incorporates two very large natural boulders in its W. side. At three points the two walls are set so close together that there can barely have been room to pass between them, and on the WSW. they are joined by a short length of transverse wall which appears to be an original feature.

The outermost wall (C), measuring 8 ft. in thickness, is represented by a stony bank which also exhibits several stretches of facing stones. The core of this wall is of mixed stones and earth, derived in part at least from an external ditch which is now visible only on the S. and W. sides. The NE. sector of the wall was presumably removed when the structure described under No. 357 was built.

There is only a single entrance to the fort, which runs obliquely through the defences. The gap in wall C is lined on either side with earthfast slabs set on end, and that in wall B is flanked by two large natural boulders, the more massive of the two standing to a height of 9 ft. and measuring 10 ft. by 6 ft. at ground level. Between these walls the N. side of the passageway is bounded by eight large earthfast boulders.

The interior of the fort contains nine house-platforms (1-9), each bordered by a thin scatter of stones (see

Introduction, p. 22). A number of small earthfast slabs set on edge, and forming the greater part of a circle 22 ft. in diameter, protrude through the turf covering the uppermost platform (1). The purpose of these slabs can only be determined by excavation, but it is possible that they are packing-stones lining one side of the bedding-trench in which the timber wall of the house was set. Another house-platform (10) is situated in the W. part of the space between walls B and C, immediately below a depression which may have been a quarry.

120295

NT 12 NW

April 1956

319. Fort, Syke Hill. This fort stands at a height of 1137 ft. O.D. on the rounded summit of Syke Hill, overlooking the River Tweed to the W. and N. and the Manor Water to the E. Oval on plan (Fig. 133), it measures 190 ft. by 160 ft. within a single rampart and ditch. Round the NW. arc, where it is best preserved, the rampart rises 2 ft. above the interior and 4 ft. 6 in. above the bottom of the ditch, while the ditch measures 1 ft. 6 in. in depth and about 10 ft. in width. The rampart is constructed of heaped earth and small stones excavated from the ditch, and no stone revetment is visible. There are two entrances, situated on the NE. and SW., and measuring 8 ft. and 22 ft. in width respectively. The latter is unusual in that the rampart terminals are not directly opposite one another. This, however, may be the result of later disturbance, the original entrance-gap having perhaps been widened to provide easier access for the builders of the stone dyke that crosses the site from NW. to SE. The interior is featureless.

201380

NT 23 NW

May 1962

320. Fort, Tinnis Castle. On a ridge cut off from Vane Law by a steep-sided marginal meltwater channel 100 ft. deep, there is a fort (Fig. 134; Pl. 6A) which has been severely mutilated by the construction within it of a medieval castle (No. 531). The fort measures 230 ft. by 85 ft. within a wall (A) which encloses the natural summit-plateau of the ridge. The SE. flank of the ridge is so steep that no further fortifications were necessary on that side, but on the more moderate slopes at either end there are the remains of two outer walls, B and C. Wall C, which is accompanied by an internal ditch on the SW. side, continues round the NW. flank, but wall B, situated higher up the slope, was either not completed or has been eroded away. All the walls are now reduced to bands of rubble, and the only certain facing-stones that remain visible are situated at the junction of walls B and C at the NE. end of the fort; a straight stretch of outer face in the centre of the ESE. side of wall A has probably been reconstructed in the castle period. Vitriified stones visible *in situ* at the point marked X on the plan, and occurring loose in the fallen debris on the W. flank of the ridge, indicate that wall A was of timber-laced construction. The original entrance to the fort was probably on the SW., where gaps occur in all three walls, and the

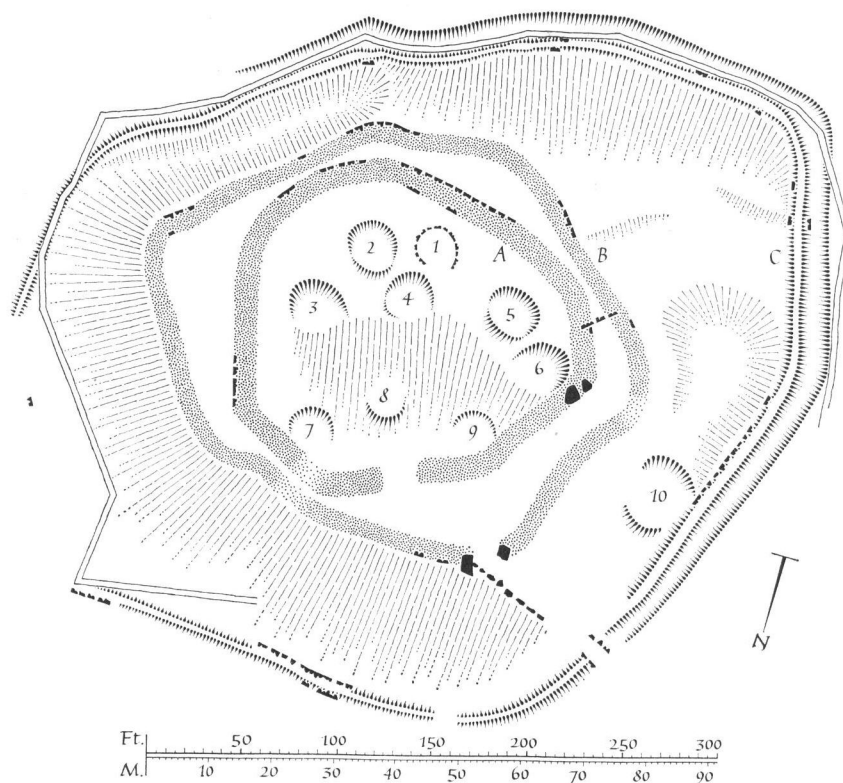


Fig. 132. Fort, Stanhope (No. 318)

ditch inside wall C is interrupted by a causeway. During the castle period a new entrance was made at the opposite end, and the original entrance was effectively blocked by filling the gap in A with rubble and the gap in C with a stretch of wall. The new arrangement provided access

for wheeled vehicles up the gentle gradient inside wall C on the NW. flank of the ridge, and thence into the interior by way of breaches in the NE. sides of walls A and B.

Various outworks which occur at either end of the site probably belong to the fort period. Thus, the SW. end of the ridge, outside the fort entrance, was defended by a horn-work formed partly by a rampart (D) derived from an internal ditch, and partly by another rampart (E) which is now represented only by a crest-line. A sinuous bank (F) crosses the end of the ridge inside the horn-work on the outer lip of a partly natural depression. Immediately outside the NE. end of the fort, the crest of the ridge, which is here only 40 ft. wide, is cut by a ditch (G). The rectilinear enclosures situated beside the roadway on the NW. flank of the ridge are presumably of medieval date, and there are no signs of any dwellings of the fort period.

141344

NT 13 SW

September 1959

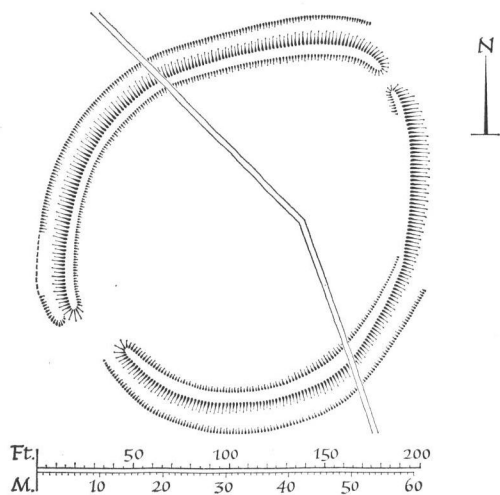


Fig. 133. Fort, Syke Hill (No. 319)

321. Fort, Tor Hill, Kailzie. The remains of a multi-vallate fort (Fig. 135) are situated 600 yds. NW. of Kailzie Home Farm on the summit of Tor Hill (885 ft. O.D.). The N. and E. sides of the hill are steep, but from the other directions access is comparatively easy. The site



Fig. 134. Fort, Tinnis Castle (No. 320)

has been extensively damaged by cultivation and dyke-building, and as a result only the innermost rampart (A) can now be traced for its entire circuit. It encloses an area measuring 160 ft. by 135 ft. and has a clearly marked entrance on the SE., 14 ft. in width. The rampart appears at best as a turf-covered stony bank 10 ft. in thickness and 1 ft. 6 in. in greatest height, but for the most part it is reduced to a slight scarp less than one foot high.

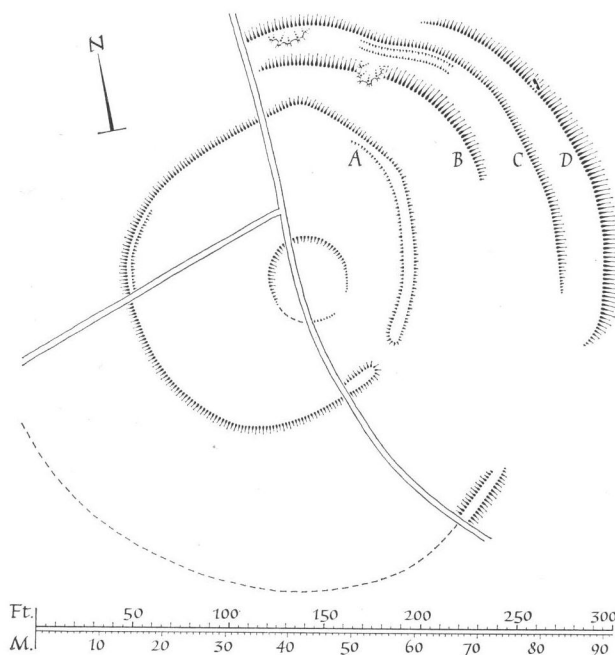


Fig. 135. Fort, Tor Hill, Kailzie (No. 321)

Within the interior, a shallow circular depression, measuring 40 ft. across, marks the site of a large timber house. Ramparts B, C and D are reduced to fragmentary scarps except for a short length of bank on the SSE., about 13 ft. in thickness and one foot in height, which probably belongs to rampart C. The continuation of this rampart is indicated on the S. side of the hill by a slight swelling in the ground, and its approximate course is marked on the plan by a broken line. On the NE. side the scarps range from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. in height, and a short stretch of external stone revetment is visible in rampart D. A narrow groove-like depression, accompanied by what appears to be a very slight upcast bank on its outer margin, can be seen just inside the crest of the scarp of rampart C for a distance of 50 ft. Its purpose is not known.

273387

NT 23 NE

September 1959

322. Fort, Tor Hill, Torbank. On a spur known as Tor Hill, which juts out northwards from Torbank Hill to

overlook the Lyne Water, there is a small bivallate fort with an unfinished annexe (Fig. 136). On three sides the steep fall of the ground provides strong natural protection, and the only easy approach to the site is by way of a narrow saddle on the S.

The fort measures internally 155 ft. by 100 ft. For the most part the ramparts (A, B) appear as heather-clad, stony banks standing to a height of about 3 ft., but in places stone-robbing combined with natural erosion have

which is only 5 ft. wide, the gap in the outer rampart opens on to a faint track which can be followed for some distance obliquely down the flank of the spur. The interior, now covered with heather, exhibits no surface traces of habitations, but a piece of domestic pottery of Iron Age date was picked up in it in 1951.

The annexe is slightly larger than the fort, measuring 160 ft. by 120 ft. within a rampart (D) which attains a maximum height of 4 ft. and is accompanied on the N. and E. by a shallow external quarry-ditch. As the plan shows, there are three entrances to the annexe, none of which communicates directly with the fort. A marker trench (E), which lies 25 ft. to 45 ft. outside the quarry-ditch of rampart D, presumably represents an unfinished attempt to construct an outer line of defence for the annexe. A gap 25 ft. wide has been left in the marker trench for an entrance, opposite the E. entrance in rampart D.

This fort is situated little more than one mile from the Roman station at Easter Happrew (No. 371), and it seems possible that, as in the case of the neighbouring unfinished native fort on Hamildean Hill (No. 283), work on Tor Hill was interrupted by the arrival of Agricola's troops in the vicinity.

175409

NT 14 SE

August 1961

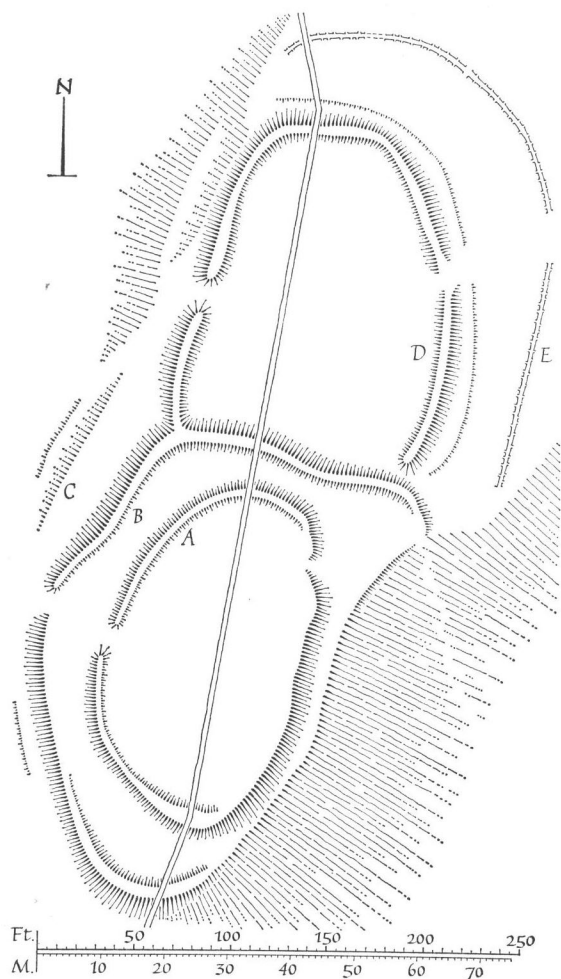


Fig. 136. Fort, Tor Hill, Torbank (No. 322)

reduced them to mere scarps. On the SE. the two ramparts lie very close together, but on the NE. the gap between them widens to as much as 45 ft. A slight terrace at the foot of the WSW. sector of B probably represents the last vestige of an external quarry-ditch; while a partly natural scarp (C), 90 ft. in length, situated 20 ft. outside the NW. sector of B, has the appearance of having been trimmed. There are two entrances, the main one, on the W., being represented by gaps 10 ft. wide in both ramparts. At the second entrance, on the NE.,

323. Fort and Enclosures, Upper Kidston. On the crest of a spur which runs NE. from White Meldon, a quarter of a mile from No. 330 and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., there is a slight knoll which is occupied by a fort (Fig. 137) measuring 230 ft. by 190 ft. within a single rampart (A). The entrance to the fort is on the NW., and for some 50 yds. to the N. of the rampart still survives in the form of a slight bank a few inches high. Elsewhere, however, it has been completely eroded, and its course is only traceable by a terrace (T) which has been cut into the knoll to accommodate it. The body of the rampart was presumably composed of rubble derived from this terrace. The interior of the fort, which rises to a height of as much as 27 ft. above the terrace, contains three house-platforms, the largest measuring 35 ft. across. A rock-cut pit of unknown date and purpose, measuring one foot in depth and 6 ft. in diameter, is situated a few feet SE. of the highest part of the interior.

A ditch (B), 200 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and one foot deep at the present time, has been drawn across the spur 200 ft. N. of the fort to cover the easy approach from that direction. The ditch originally had a bank on the side nearest the fort, but only the slightest traces of this have survived the encroachment of rig-and-furrow ploughing, which has also curtailed the ditch at either end. The gap in the middle of the remaining sector of the ditch is probably original. Another ditch (C), 300 ft. long, 20 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep, situated in marshy ground W. of the fort, may have been intended to impede approach from the hill-side beyond.

The space between the fort and the ditches is occupied by several shallow scooped courts and enclosures of irregular shape, bounded by low earthen banks. They are

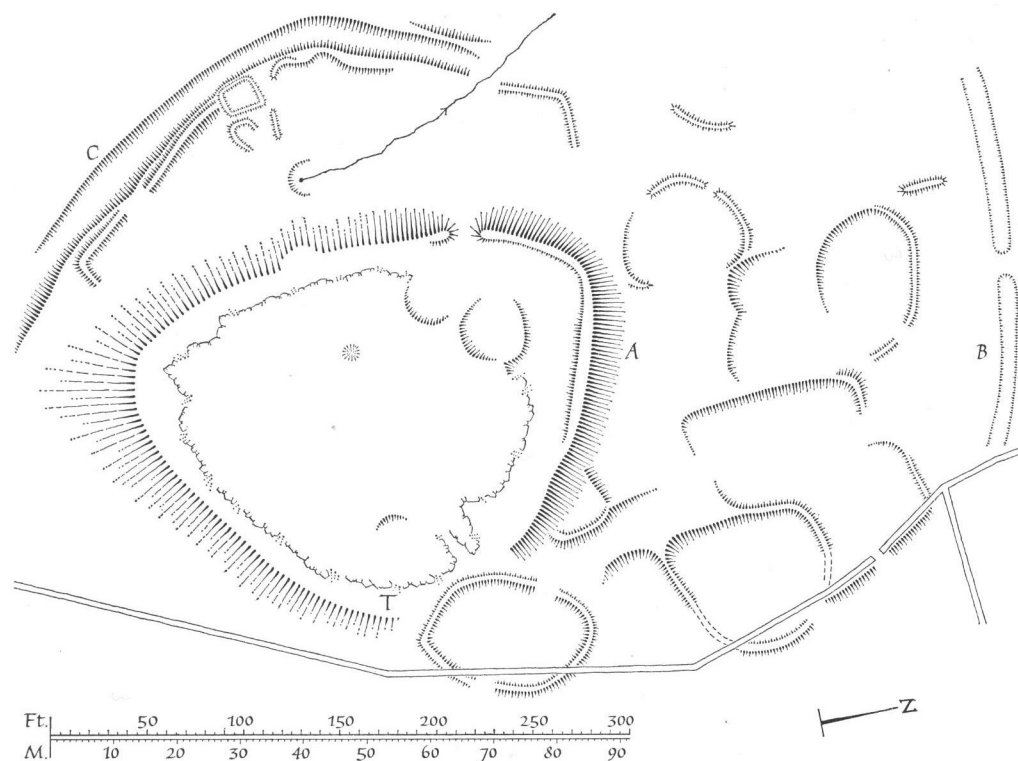


Fig. 137. Fort and enclosures, Upper Kidston (No. 323)

patently later than the fort, since one of the enclosures impinges upon the terrace (T), but their date is unknown.

223432

NT 24 SW

July 1958

324. Fort, Waddenshope. On the end of a long spur which projects NE. from Hundleshope Heights between the Waddenshope and Glensax Burns there is a bivallate fort (Fig. 138) measuring internally 200 ft. by 110 ft. For the most part both ramparts are now reduced to mere scarps, but on either side of an entrance at the SE. end they appear as low stony banks accompanied in each case by an external quarry-ditch. The broad space that has been left between the ramparts on the SE. was possibly designed to provide a corral for beasts.

There is a second entrance to the fort on the W., and the interior contains the surface traces of two timber houses. One of them (1) is represented simply by a crescentic scarp, and the other (2) by a similar scarp which merges with a shallow, narrow ditch to enclose an area measuring 30 ft. in diameter.

A quarry has encroached upon the NE. part of the fort, and a modern wall overlies the SE. sector of the outer rampart.

267367

NT 23 NE

May 1952

325. Fort, West Bold. This fort (Fig. 139) is situated at a height of 900 ft. O.D. on a rocky knoll which forms the northern end of Bold Rig, a long spur projecting from Minch Moor between the Plora Burn and the Bold Burn. The site is easily approached from the S. along the level spine of the spur, but it is flanked on the E. and N. by long steep slopes and on the W. by a precipitous drop of over 200 ft.

The fort is D-shaped on plan, measuring about 220 ft. by about 140 ft. The chord is formed by the crest of the descent to the W., and the arc by the remains of two ramparts which have been reduced by stone-robbing, quarrying and cultivation to intermittent scarps no more than 3 ft. 6 in. in maximum height. The entrance is in the NE. The interior, much disturbed by quarrying and covered with heather, contains a shallow semicircular scoop at the S. end, measuring 20 ft. across, which probably represents a house-platform.

363359

NT 33 NE ("Fort, site of")

July 1961

326. Fort, Wester Dawyck. The remains of this fort (Fig. 140) lie in a plantation 220 yds. NW. of Wester Dawyck, on a spur which overlooks the right bank of the River Tweed from a height of 100 ft. above it. The defences had been mutilated by cultivation and quarrying

before the trees were planted; there is, however, just sufficient evidence to show that the fort was oval on plan and measured 180 ft. by 150 ft. within double ramparts (A and B). Some slight traces of two other ramparts (C

the head of The Whaum, a steep side-valley which bites deeply into the S. flank of Cademuir Hill. The earliest structure on the site is the fort (I), the defences of which are partly overlain by the settlement (II) and also by two of the enclosures (III and IV). The chronological relationship between the settlement and the enclosures cannot be determined, since their remains are nowhere in contact.

The fort (I) measures 165 ft. in length from ENE. to WSW. by 100 ft. transversely. The principal defences consist of a wall (A) measuring 13 ft. in thickness, which runs round the edge of the natural summit-area of the knoll, and an outer wall or rampart (B), now reduced for the most part to a mere scarp, which encircles the flanks of the knoll at a distance of about 40 ft. outside wall A. What may have been a medial wall or rampart (C) is visible on the W. The whole of the E. portion of B has been destroyed by the later structures. The entrance to the fort is on the E., and in the interior there are two scarps which appear to have been formed by quarrying, and a curved bank which is clearly intrusive.

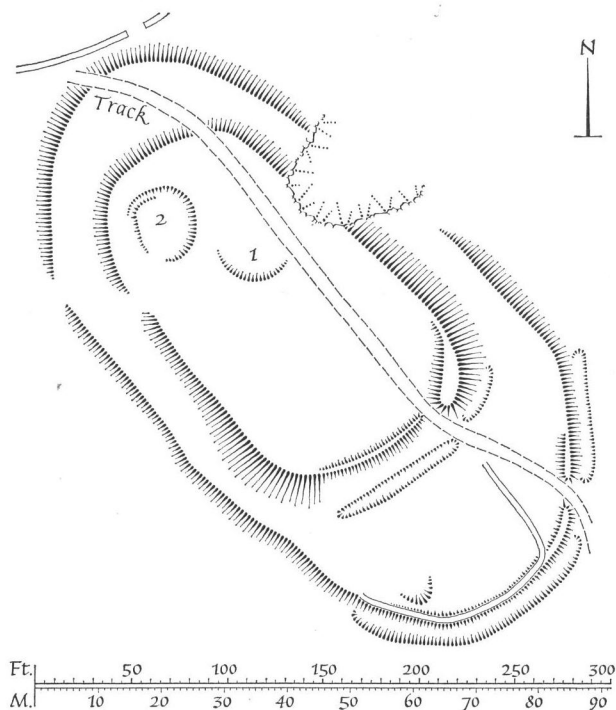


Fig. 138. Fort, Waddenshope (No. 324)

and D) can be seen on the S., but it is uncertain whether or not these continued round the other sides. The entrance on the NW. side of the fort is probably original.

154351

NT 13 NE

July 1958

327. Fort, Wester Haprew (Site). An air photograph¹ taken in 1960 revealed the crop marks of a fort on a minor eminence in the undulating cultivated ground that lies between Hog Hill and the Wester Haprew Burn, 600 yds. SW. of Wester Haprew farmhouse. The photograph shows two ditches of an oval work comparable in size and shape to the one at Lochurd (No. 301), 3 miles to the W. It probably measured internally about 250 ft. by 150 ft. within double ramparts with external quarry ditches. No trace of the fort is visible on the surface.

166415

NT 14 SE (unnoted)

August 1961

328. Fort, Settlement and Enclosures, The Whaum.

The remains of a fort, a settlement and four enclosures (Fig. 141) are situated on and around a low rocky knoll at

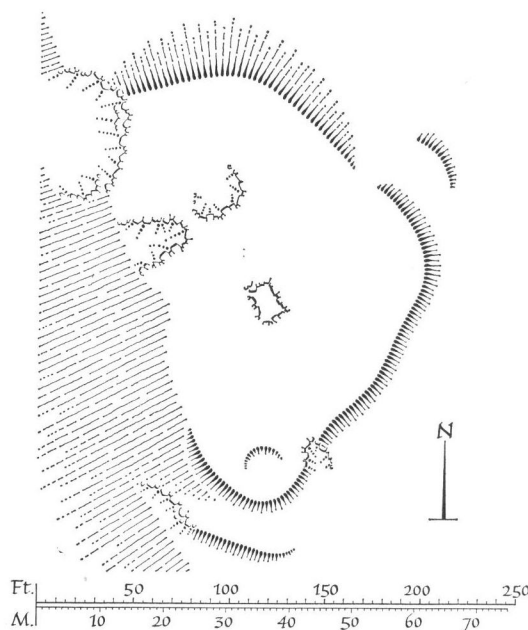


Fig. 139. Fort, West Bold (No. 325)

The settlement (II) is irregular on plan and is enclosed by a wall about 6 ft. in thickness. The E. part of the interior has been cut off from the rest by a similar wall which overlies the main wall at either end. The E. portion thus isolated has an entrance near its E. apex and contains a house-platform (1) measuring 30 ft. across, together with the remains of another (2), somewhat

¹ No. ACJ 7 in the C.U.C.A.P.

smaller, which is bordered on the E. by a low bank. The rest of the settlement, which has an entrance on the NNE. and another on the S., contains two house-platforms (3, 4) measuring 35 ft. and 28 ft. across respectively.

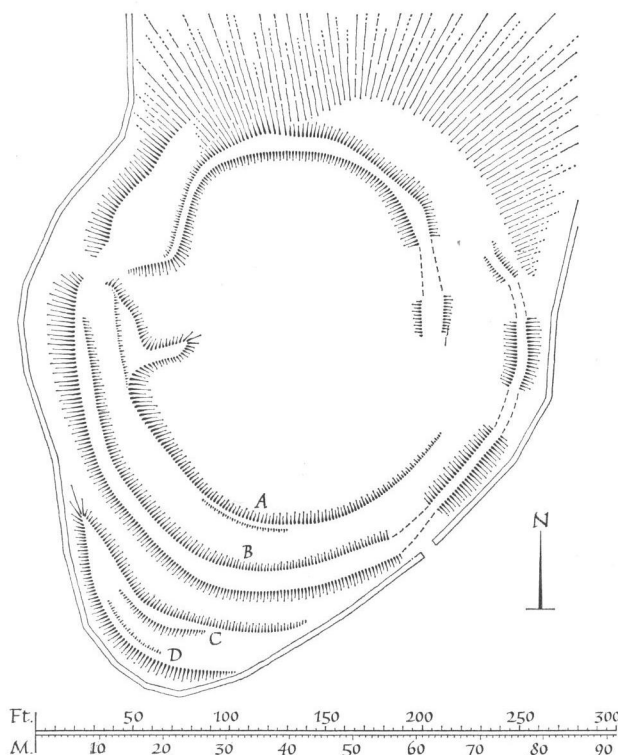


Fig. 140. Fort, Wester Dawyck (No. 326)

One of the enclosures (III) measures 100 ft. by 60 ft. within a bank 12 ft. in thickness and 2 ft. in maximum height; on the SW. the bank overrides the fort wall for a short distance. The entrance was probably on the SE., where a small quarry of comparatively recent date lies athwart the narrow passage between enclosure III and the settlement. The interior of enclosure III is featureless except for an irregular scarp which may represent a last vestige of wall B.

The second enclosure (IV) measures 70 ft. by 60 ft. within a low stony bank which abuts on to wall A. As no traces of ramparts B and C are visible in the interior of enclosure IV, it is probable that they were demolished to provide material for the bank. A gap in the NW. side of the bank, flanked on either side by an earthfast boulder, is probably an original entrance, while another entrance opposite this is possibly represented by a breach in wall A.

The third enclosure (V) resembles enclosure IV on plan; it measures 80 ft. in either direction within a wall which has disappeared on the NW., where it ran along the

crest of a natural scarp. A few stones of an outer revetment are visible in the SW. side, near the entrance. The interior is featureless. Enclosure VI is bounded by a wall on all sides except the NW., where it ran along the crest of the natural scarp already mentioned. Several outer facing-stones are visible in the ruin of this wall, which continues beyond the entrance, on the NE., for a distance of 20 ft. before abutting against the settlement wall. The interior of enclosure VI contains a long scarp, which is probably of natural origin, and the foundations of a rectangular house, measuring internally 30 ft. by 12 ft. within a wall 4 ft. 6 in. thick, which occupies the SW. corner. This building may be the one indicated as "Wham" on Armstrong's map of 1775.

235379 NT 23 NW ("Settlement") October 1962

329. Fort, Whitelaw Rig. This fort (Fig. 142) occupies a low rocky knoll, at a height of 900 ft. O.D., on the E. end of Whitelaw Rig. Ovoid on plan, it has been defended by a single rampart and has measured internally about 270 ft. by 220 ft. The rampart, which enclosed not only the knoll but also some moderately level ground at its foot, is now in a dilapidated condition and long stretches have been totally removed. It probably consisted of a rubble core revetted on either side with boulders, but no facing stones are now visible and the surviving core is nowhere more than 3 ft. high. On the ESE. side there is a gap in the scarp of the rampart, 12 ft. in width, which may represent an original entrance.

On the N., W. and S. sides of the interior, fronting on to the terrace inside the rampart, there are six house-platforms (1-6) which measure 20 ft. to 30 ft. in diameter, while another (7) is situated on the E. side of the summit boss of the knoll. Five contiguous, crescentic scarps on the N. end of the knoll were probably caused by quarrying material for the adjacent rampart.

211353

NT 23 NW

July 1958

330. Fort, White Meldon. The largest native fort in the county (Fig. 143; Pl. 6B) is situated on White Meldon, a bulky hill that commands the narrow, winding valley of the Meldon Burn. Four lines of defence can be seen. The innermost (A), originally a stone wall, is now traceable only for a distance of some 60 yds. on the S. side of the summit. The size of the enclosure bounded by this defence is uncertain, but its E. side is presumably represented by the natural scarp that extends northwards from the N. end of the wall debris.

A second line of defence (B), also originally a wall, is visible on the E. flank of the hill, appearing partly in the form of a low bank and partly as a mere scarp. The same wall may also be represented by a stony bank which crosses the S. end of the hill-side at a distance of 120 ft. from A, and it may also have continued round the W. side of the hill, and across the N. flank, on the course later adopted by wall C.



Fig. 141. Fort, settlement and enclosures, The Whaum (No. 328)

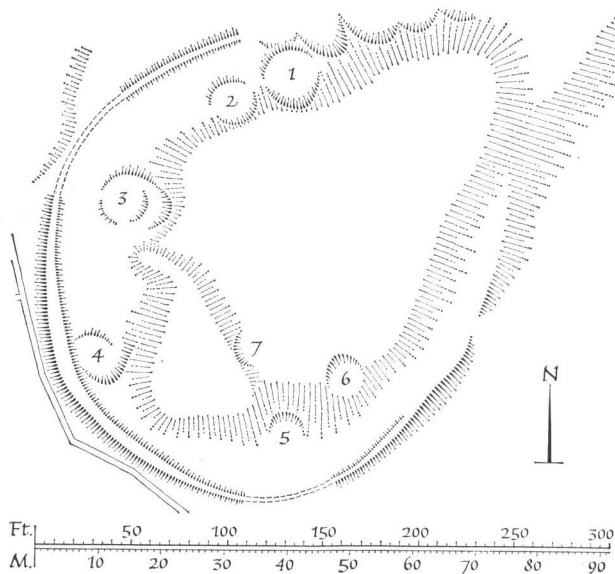


Fig. 142. Fort, Whitelaw Rig (No. 329)

The third line of defence (C), a wall about 12 ft. thick and of stone construction throughout, was faced on either side with boulders of which only a very few are visible. This is the only line of defence which is now continuously traceable. On the E. it lies some 40 ft. outside wall B, and on the S. it makes a salient to take in a small tract of ground not previously defended. The area enclosed by wall C, which measures 8 acres in extent, contains surface traces of 29 ring-groove houses.

The outermost line of defence is a fragmentary rampart (D) which appears to be unfinished. One stretch, accompanied by an external quarry-ditch, lies close to the southernmost sector of C. Another, which crosses the N. flank of the hill at a maximum distance of 60 ft. outside C, is accompanied for part of the way by an outer rampart and ditch. The longest stretch of D lies on a natural crest-line on the E. flank of the hill at a maximum distance of 80 ft. outside C.

Owing to the fragmentary condition of the remains, the relationship of the various elements to one another can only be determined by excavation, but it seems possible that three principal constructional phases are represented. Thus, a primary fort, defended by wall A, may have been superseded by a larger one formed by B; and

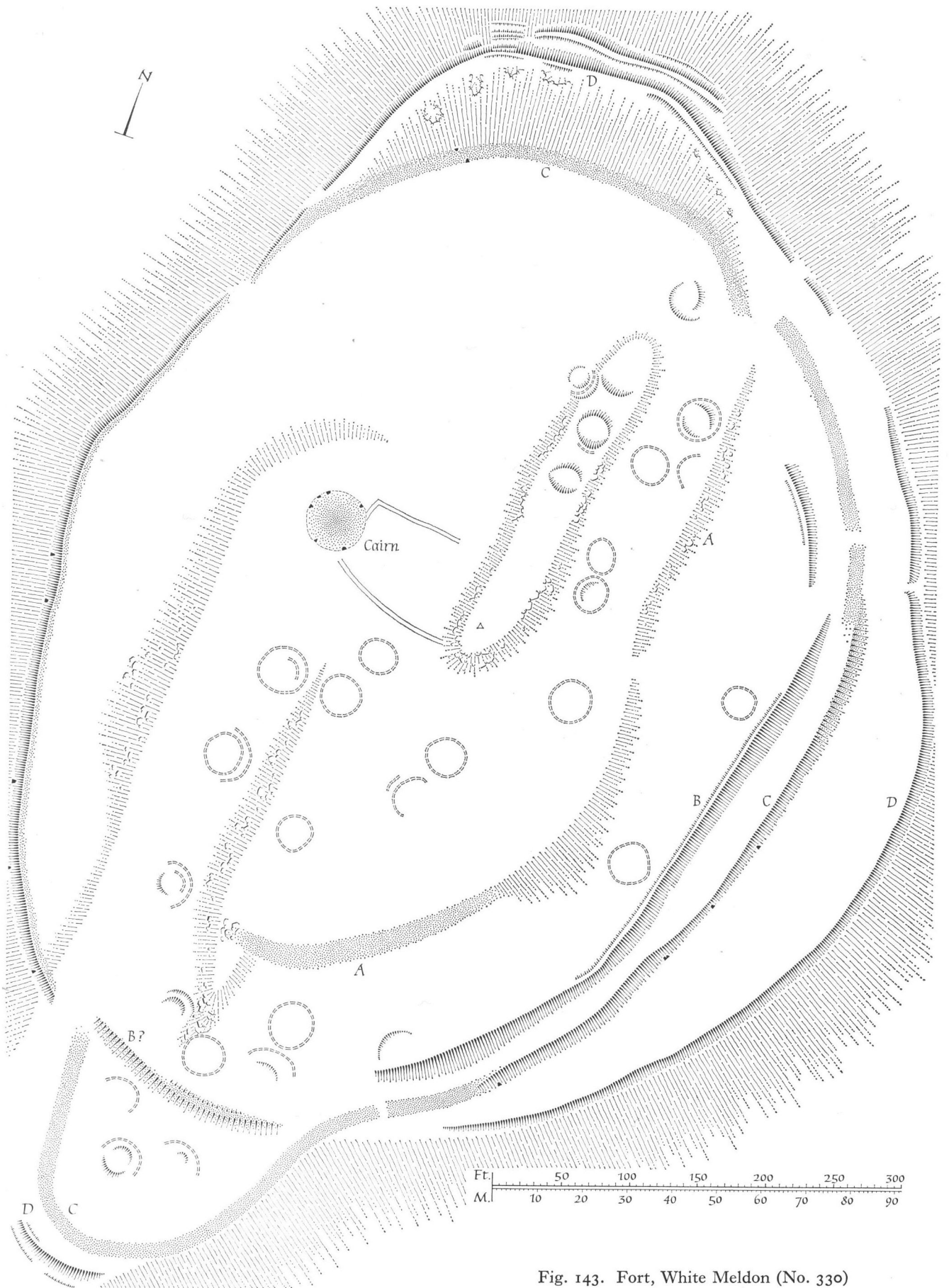


Fig. 143. Fort, White Meldon (No. 330)

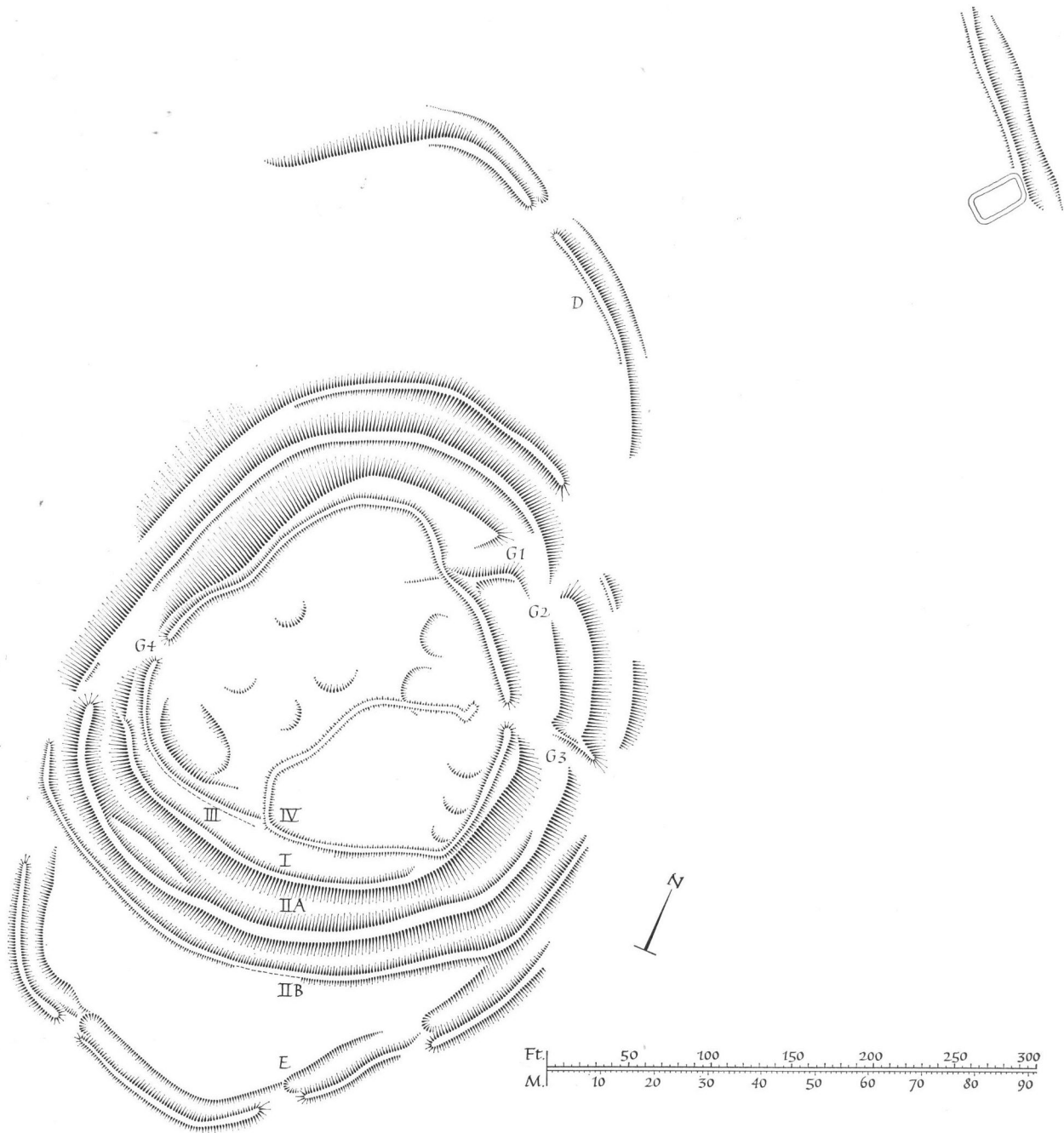


Fig. 144. Fort and enclosure, Whiteside Hill (No. 331)

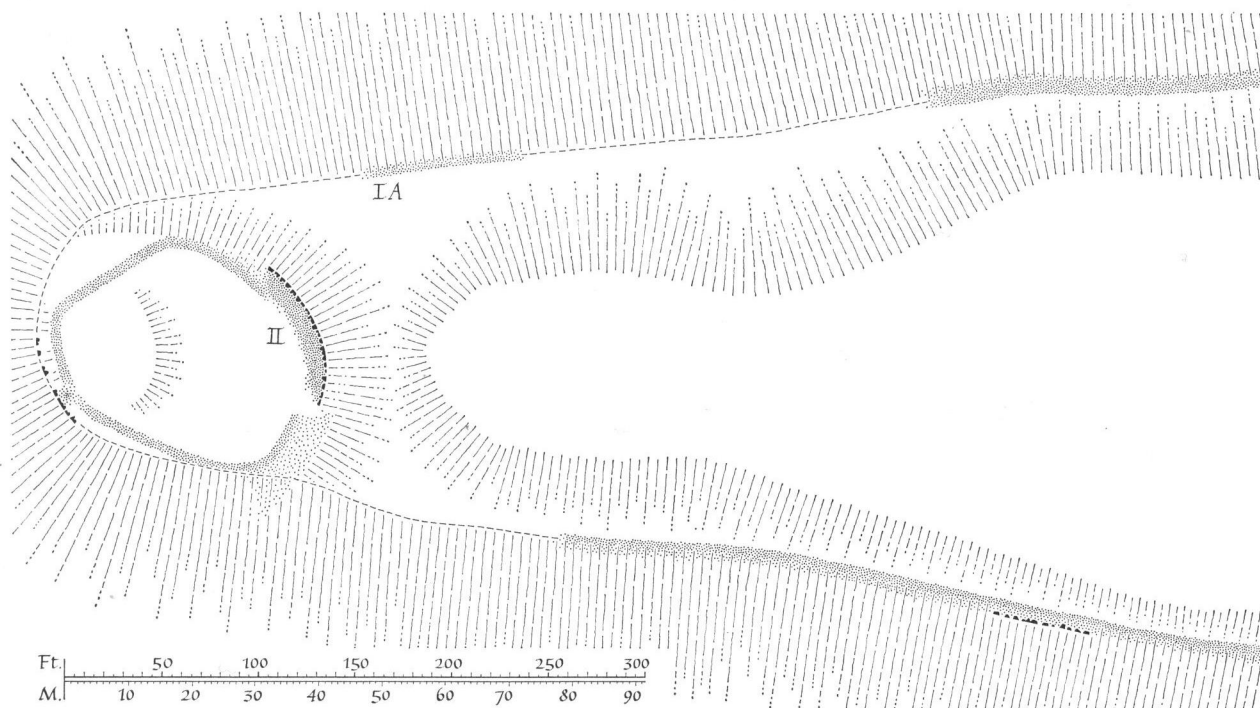


Fig. 145. Fort and enclosure, Whiteside Rig (No. 332)

this in its turn may have given place to a final work, bounded by wall C. The fragmentary line D may represent an unfinished reinforcement of wall C (cf. Cademuir Hill I, No. 263).

219428

NT 24 SW

May 1962

331. Fort and Enclosure, Whiteside Hill. Whiteside Hill (1200 ft. O.D.) is a spur which projects from the SSW. side of White Knowe and overlooks the junction of the Flemington Burn with the Lyne Water from a height of 500 ft. above it. The site is naturally strong, owing to the steep fall of the ground to the valley floors, and the only easy approach is by way of a narrow saddle on the NE. Occupying the summit of the hill there is a fort measuring one acre in extent, in which three constructional phases can be discerned, and a small enclosure of later date (Fig. 144).

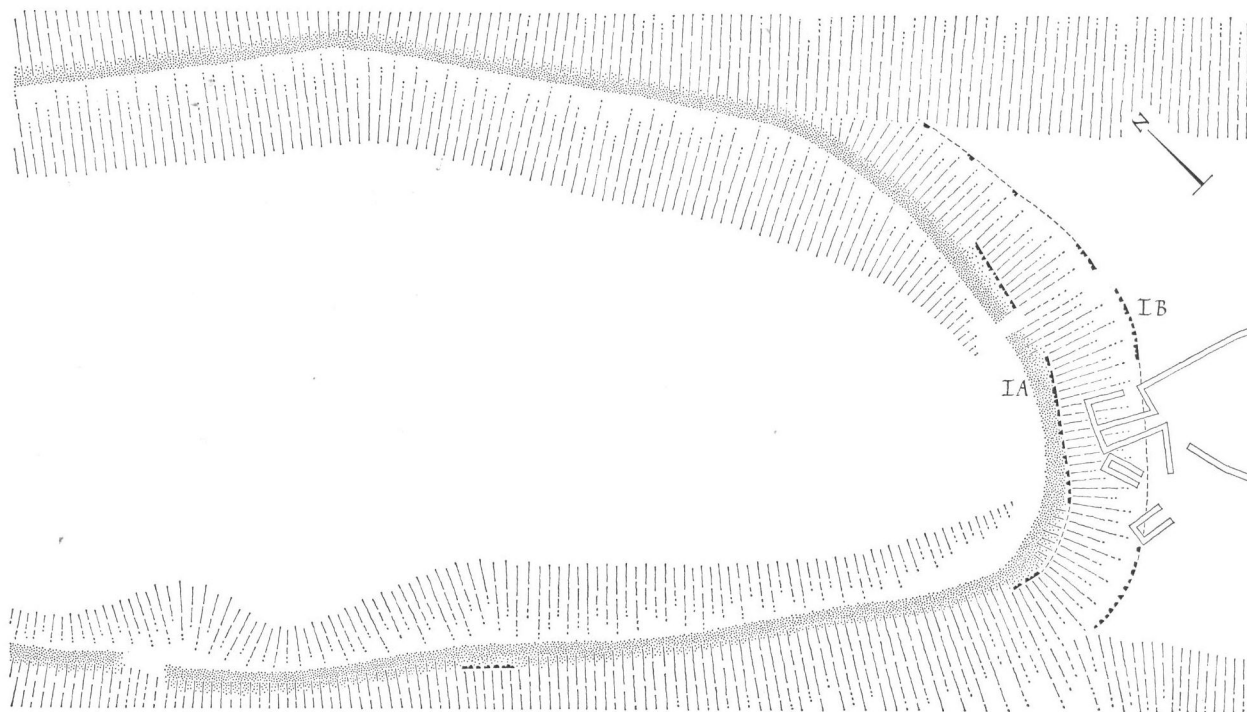
The earliest phase is represented by a rampart (I) which encloses an area of irregular shape measuring about 240 ft. in either direction. Where best preserved, on the SSW. side, the rampart stands one foot in height internally and 5 ft. in height externally, measured from the bottom of a quarry-ditch. A well-defined entrance on the NNE. (G1) is presumably original, since there are no corresponding gaps in the defences of phases II and III, while the W. entrance (G4) may also be original although it was in use in phase II. The interior contains nine house-platforms which may have been constructed during the primary occupation of the fort and possibly continued in use during the two succeeding phases.

In the second phase the defences were strengthened by the addition of the ramparts IIA and IIB, with a medial ditch. Where best preserved, on the S. side of the fort, IIA is 7 ft. high internally and 5 ft. high externally, measured from the bottom of the ditch. Rampart IIB is 3 ft. high internally and 2 ft. high externally. Entrance G2 was probably established at this time, and, as already noted, entrance G4 was also now in use.

At both the N. and S. ends of the fort there are traces of annexes. The N. annexe, apparently unfinished, is formed by an earthwork (D) situated at a distance varying from 70 ft. to 140 ft. outside the N. arc of IIB. The earthwork consists of a curved bank of slight proportions, accompanied for part of its length by an external quarry-ditch and pierced by a gap 17 ft. wide. On the S. an earthwork (E), consisting of a ditch about 15 ft. wide with an upcast bank on the counterscarp, forms an annexe of crescentic shape which has a maximum width of 80 ft. This earthwork also has the appearance of being unfinished, but the gap between its NW. end and the SW. arc of IIB was presumably intended to be the entrance. Banks placed on the counterscarps of ditches are uncommon in earthworks sited on level ground, but are not entirely unknown.¹

At some time after the multiple defences had fallen into decay the fort was reoccupied, a wall (III) being built partly on and partly inside rampart I. The wall has been

¹ Cf. Kirkton Hill, earthwork D (*Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 148).



severely robbed and now appears as a stony bank measuring 2 ft. in height and up to 18 ft. in thickness at the base. Entrance G4 appears to have been retained at this period, but G2 was abandoned and replaced by a new entrance (G3), the older ramparts being breached at this point.

The defences of phases I and II represent the normal development of a pre-Roman Iron Age fort in southern Scotland, and phase III a reoccupation of the site after an interval of disuse which probably coincided with the Roman occupation. This sequence of events is paralleled, for example, at Woden Law, Roxburghshire,¹ where the practice, during each successive reconstruction, of making new entrances in existing defences, instead of reusing the old ones, is also well exemplified.

The latest work on the site is an enclosure measuring 140 ft. by 85 ft. within a bank (IV) which overlies part of the wall of phase III and impinges on one of the house-platforms. The entrance is at G3.

The narrow col connecting Whiteside Hill and White Knowe is crossed by a linear earthwork, 45 yds. in length, consisting of a ditch about 15 ft. wide with a bank on its SW. side. The earthwork is probably contemporary with the pre-Roman fort (see Introduction, p. 27). At its SE. end there are the foundations of a small rectangular building of comparatively recent date.

168461

NT 14 NE

September 1959

332. Fort and Enclosure, Whiteside Rig. On Whiteside Rig, a projecting spur of high ground which overlooks the right bank of the River Tweed half a mile below

Tweedsmuir, there are the remains of a fort and of a later enclosure (Fig. 145). Standing at a height of 1290 ft. O.D., the site is virtually impregnable on three sides owing to the steep fall of the ground to the River Tweed and to the Moat and Glenrusco Burns, but it is easily accessible from the narrow col that links it to Manyleith Head on the SE.

The fort is the second largest in the county, measuring 1160 ft. by 330 ft. within a stone wall (IA) which is accompanied, where it crosses the col, by a second wall (IB). Except round the NW. end, where it has been robbed to build the wall of the later enclosure, the main wall (IA) now appears as a band of stones about 10 ft. thick which borders the summit area of the spur. Two stretches of the outer face are visible on the SW., and three more on the SE. where the wall crosses the col. The outer wall (IB), which lies 40 ft. outside IA, has been severely robbed for the construction of a sheepfold which partly overlies it, and it is now represented only by several stretches of the outer face. The main entrance to the fort is on the SE., but a gap in the SW. side of wall IA may represent a second entrance. The interior measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent; it is covered with peat and heather and exhibits no surface traces of dwellings.

The enclosure, which overlies the NW. end of the fort, measures 130 ft. by 110 ft. within a stone wall (II) now represented by a band of debris spread to a thickness of

¹ *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, No. 308.

18 ft. in places. Stretches of the outer face are visible on the SE. and NW. The entrance cannot be definitely identified, but was probably on the S. The interior is featureless.

112248 NT 12 NW, NT 12 SW

April 1956

333. Fort and Enclosure, Wood Hill. On and around the rocky knoll that crowns the summit of Wood Hill (1101 ft. O.D.), a conspicuous isolated feature rising to a height of 300 ft. above the floor of the Manor Valley, there is an Early Iron Age fort and an enclosure of later

are heavily denuded, and for the most part they appear simply as scarps. Except on the N., where it is represented by a low stony bank measuring 15 ft. in thickness, the innermost rampart (IA) is overlain by the enclosure wall (II). The entrance in IA was presumably on the SSE., in line with gaps in IB and IC, and it is possible that two earthfast boulders visible in this sector of the debris of wall II represent the revetment of one side of the original entrance-passage.

The enclosure wall (II) follows the line of rampart IA except on the N., where it lies 30 ft. inside it, and also on the NW., where it runs down the flank of the knoll to form a salient. The wall is now represented by a considerable amount of debris in which several stretches of the outer face, but none of the inner, are visible. The entrance is on the NW. No traces of dwellings of either period are distinguishable in the interior, and the only feature is a quarry of comparatively recent date, surrounded by a now ruinous drystone wall.

The foundation of a circular stone-walled house (1), measuring 20 ft. in internal diameter, partly overlies rampart IC on the SW., while a small stone-walled enclosure measuring about 60 ft. across is attached to the outer side of the medial rampart on the SE.

205334

NT 23 SW

July 1962

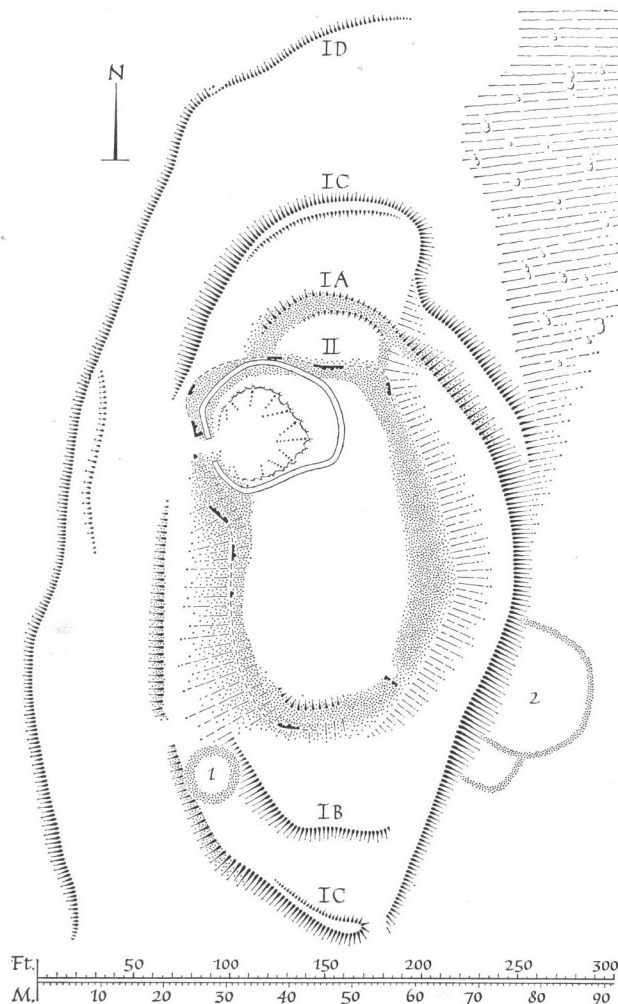


Fig. 146. Fort and enclosure, Wood Hill (No. 333)

date (Fig. 146). Locally the remains are collectively known as Macbeth's Castle. The fort, represented on the plan by ramparts IA, IB, IC and ID, has enclosed an area measuring about 200 ft. by 100 ft. All the ramparts

334. Fort, Woodhouse Hill. A multivallate fort (Fig. 147) is situated on the summit of Woodhouse Hill (1050 ft. O.D.), a ridge flanked on the E. and W. by steep rocky slopes but approached from the N. and S. over virtually level ground. The fort measures 200 ft. by 100 ft. internally and is defended by a maximum of four ramparts (A-D), the outermost of which (D) was left unfinished. The ramparts are all now in a denuded condition, appearing either as stony banks standing to a maximum height of 3 ft., or as mere scarps. The only visible facing-stones occur at the SSE. junction of ramparts B and C.

The design of the fort is unusual in that the entrance does not lead directly through the defences, nor does it face the easiest line of approach. Instead, as the plan shows, the entrance in the inner rampart faces the steep E. flank of the ridge, and access to it is from the N. and S. by means of a narrow corridor which has been left between ramparts A and B. Another curious feature is that on both sides of the entrance the inner rampart terminates in roughly circular expansions measuring about 20 ft. in diameter. The purpose of these expansions can only be determined by excavation, but it is possible that they supported gate-towers of the kind found at Harehope (No. 199). Two other gaps in rampart A, one 80 ft. S. of the entrance and the other 50 ft. N. of it, were probably broken through comparatively recently, when felled trees were being cleared from the fort. The interior contains five circular house-platforms, each about 26 ft. in diameter, which are quarried out of solid rock.

The S. end of rampart D merges with a stone-faced rampart (E), accompanied externally by a ditch, which crosses the level ground S. of the fort. The straightness

of E, and the awkwardness of its junction with D, suggest that E. was probably an independent linear earthwork, constructed to bar approach to the fort from the S. before the decision to build D was taken, and that the two were

ultimately continue southwards along this scarp to link up with the N. end of rampart B.

The purpose and date of the two short banks that lie outside the N. arc of rampart C are uncertain.

208373

NT 23 NW

May 1962

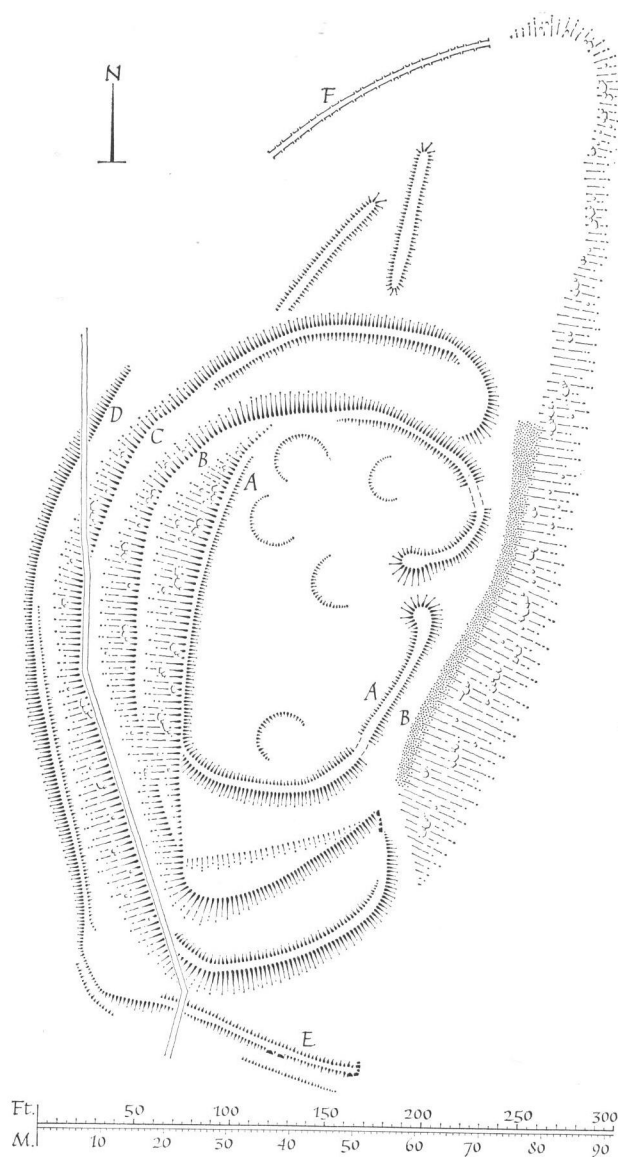


Fig. 147. Fort, Woodhouse Hill (No. 334)

subsequently united. At the opposite end, D dies out at a point 25 ft. outside the NW. arc of rampart C; but after a gap of 130 ft. its line is resumed by a marker trench (F), which runs thence NE. for 130 ft. before stopping just short of the beginning of a rocky scarp. Doubtless the intention was that rampart D should

335. Fort and Scooped Homestead, Worm Hill.

This fort (Fig. 148) occupies a knoll cut off from the S. end of Worm Hill by a marginal meltwater channel 34 ft. deep. The fort measures 200 ft. by 120 ft. within a wall (A) of which only a single outer facing-stone is now visible. Where the wall lay on the brink of the steep side of the channel it has largely disappeared, but it is represented elsewhere by core material which, on the S., forms a considerable scree. There are two entrances, one 10 ft. wide on the WSW. and another 6 ft. wide on the ESE. The interior, which slopes down 25 ft. from N. to S., contains nine house-platforms with rear scarps measuring as much as 6 ft. in height. Several of the platforms are bordered by a thin scatter of loose stones (see Introduction, p. 22).

A second wall (B) leaves the ENE. angle of wall A and continues SE. and S. along the brink of the channel: it then turns W. to enclose, between itself and wall A, a strip of ground some 25 ft. in width, in which there are a further eight house-platforms. There are two entrances in wall B, opposite those in wall A. A small scooped homestead (H), which has obliterated the sector of wall B immediately N. of the WSW. entrance, is described below.

A third line of defence (C) is now represented for the most part by a scarp formed by trimming the base of the knoll, but on either side of the WSW. entrance it appears for a short distance as a low stony bank. A second entrance, on the ESE., is situated slightly to one side of the corresponding gaps in walls A and B. On the NW., where the bottom of the channel is narrow, the scarp C forms one side of a ditch 9 ft. deep and 35 ft. wide, the other side of which has been made by trimming the hill-side.

Although most of a fourth line of defence (D) has been obliterated by former cultivation, it is still represented on the E. and SE. by a low scarp which is broken by a gap conforming with the ESE. entrance in C.

The easiest approach to the fort, along gently sloping ground from the W., is cut off by a linear earthwork (E) comprising a ditch with a bank on the side nearer the fort. This earthwork runs from the crest of the outer side of the channel south-westwards towards the Logan Burn. At a later date a number of cultivation terraces have used it as their SE. boundary, but the lower three terraces continue beyond it and have probably obliterated a length of the bank and ditch.

The foundations of a rectangular stone building of no great age (F) occupy the summit of the knoll, and those of another (G) lie a few yards to the SE.

The scooped homestead (H), which overlies sectors of wall B and rampart C, measures 50 ft. by 30 ft. within a wall now represented by a grass-grown, stony bank from

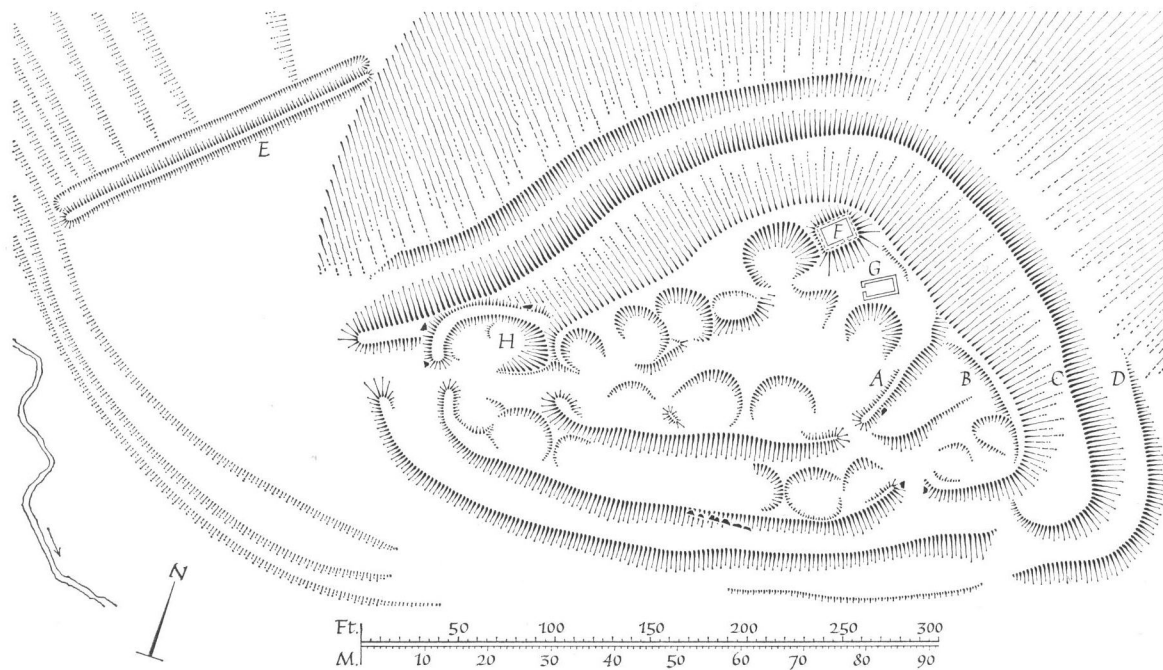


Fig. 148. Fort and scooped homestead, Worm Hill (No. 335)

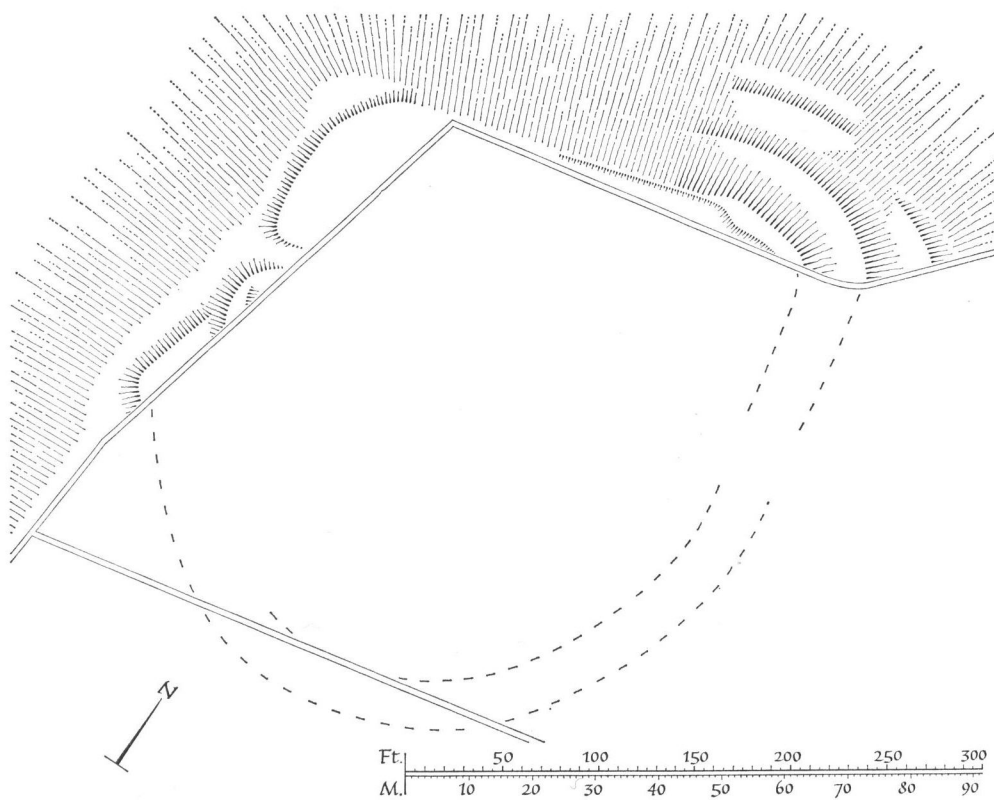


Fig. 149. Fort, Wormiston Rings (No. 336)

which three outer facing-stones protrude. The SW. sector of the wall, in which the entrance was situated, has disappeared for a distance of 35 ft. A house-platform, 20 ft. in diameter, occupies the E. end of the interior.

110297

NT 12 NW

April 1956

336. Fort, Wormiston Rings. On the right bank of the Wormiston Burn, 240 yds. SSE. of Wormiston farmhouse and at a height of 770 ft. O.D., there is a fort (Fig. 149) which has been almost entirely obliterated by cultivation. The site is protected on the N. and W. by Wormiston Dean, the steep-sided ravine in which the burn runs, and on the E. by a sharp fall in the ground to the floor of the valley of the Eddleston Water; on the S., however, the approach is level.

Soil marks on National Survey air photographs¹ reveal that the fort originally measured about 300 ft. by 230 ft. within double ramparts and ditches. The only visible remains on the surface, however, are denuded fragments of the N. and W. defences which lie outside the limits of cultivation. On the N. side the inner rampart appears as a bank, standing to a height of one foot above the interior and 6 ft. above the ground outside; while the outer rampart is represented simply by a scarp measuring 6 ft. in height. Two fragments of another scarp, each about 4 ft. high, which are situated on the slope below the outer rampart, may be the last vestiges of an upcast bank on the counterscarp of the outer ditch. On the W. the slight remains of the defences are interrupted by a gap which may represent an original entrance. Another gap, on the E., appears on the air photographs.

234454

NT 24 NW

April 1959

337. Fort, Young Bush Wood. About a quarter of a mile SW. of Chester Hill (No. 272), on the summit of an unnamed hill which rises to a height of a little over 1000 ft.

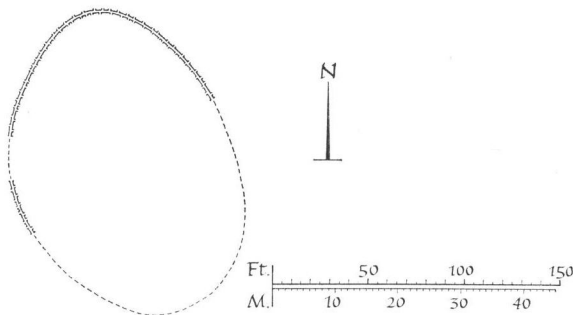


Fig. 150. Fort, Young Bush Wood (No. 337)

O.D., there are some slight remains of the marker trench of an unfinished fort (Fig. 150). Originally the area marked out probably measured about 160 ft. by 110 ft., but the entire SE. half of the trench has been obliterated

by former cultivation. On the N., where it runs across level ground, the trench measures 3 ft. in width and a few inches in depth, and is accompanied by a very slight internal upcast bank 2 ft. wide, and by an equally insignificant external bank 4 ft. wide. On the WNW., where the trench crosses sloping ground, it appears simply as a terrace measuring 3 ft. in width.

311348 NT 33 SW ("Enclosure, remains of") July 1964

DUN

338. Dun, Stanhope. This dun is situated at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. on the NW. face of Laigh Hill, half a mile SSW. of the farm of Stanhope. It was excavated by the Commission in 1959 and the following description is a summary of the published report.²

The dun is oval on plan (Fig. 151), measuring 25 ft. from N. to S. by 18 ft. transversely within a drystone wall 12 ft. to 15 ft. in thickness. The faces of the wall, of which only parts of the foundation course now remain, but which stood originally to a height of at least 5 ft., consist of large irregularly-shaped blocks with a core of boulders and small rubble. The entrance is on the S. and measures 3 ft. in width between side walls which survive, at one point, to a height of 4 ft. in four courses. The E. wall is straight, but the W. wall is slightly curved; neither of them exhibits any traces of a door-check. The passageway, which is paved, appears to have been continued outwards for at least 7 ft. beyond the line of the outer face of the dun wall. Owing to the steepness of the slope on which the dun stands, the E. half of the interior has been terraced into the hill-side, forming a steep scarp, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, between the level of the floor and the base of the wall. The foot of the scarp is revetted with vertical slabs bedded in the subsoil. Immediately inside the entrance on the W. a line of slabs, similar to those forming the revetment, continues for a distance of 7 ft. beyond the entrance passage, parallel to the inner face of the dun wall. The intervening space may have been used as a housing for the door, which must have been situated at the inner end of the entrance passage. Within the interior six post-holes were found forming the outline of a roughly circular building measuring about 16 ft. in diameter, with an entrance, 4 ft. wide, situated in line with the entrance passage through the dun wall. Two other shallow holes inside the doorway probably held supports for the door-posts. A large intrusive pit in the centre of the interior made it impossible to determine whether the building had had a central post. Although the crumbled rock floor bore small patches of burning, there was no sign of a formal hearth.

Additional protection in the form of a rampart and ditch has been provided round the S. half of the dun, where the access is easiest. The rampart is composed of

¹ 106G/SCOT/UK 81, 4187-8.

² P.S.A.S., xciii (1959-60), 192 ff.

loose soil and small rock fragments resting on a layer of flat stone chips, and is revetted at front and back with drystone walling. Its total thickness is 14 ft. and its present maximum height is 3 ft. The ditch, which is partly rock-cut, measures 25 ft. in width and 6 ft. in depth, and is accompanied by a small unrevetted upcast

a sloping hill-side and hollowed out internally. It is enclosed by a wall with a rubble core, faced on either side with boulders, but most of the latter have now usually disappeared, leaving only a low bank. The interior is on two levels, on the upper of which from one to three timber houses were erected, while the lower level consists of a court which presumably served the purposes of a farm-yard. The entrance leads into the court. The stones and rubble excavated during the construction of the platform and the court probably provided material for the wall.

A scooped settlement differs from a scooped homestead only in size, being the habitation of an enlarged family or small community. The upper part of the interior is extensive enough to accommodate more than three timber houses, and the area of the court is proportionately increased.

The average size of a scooped homestead is 80 ft. by 60 ft., and that of a scooped settlement 140 ft. by 100 ft. The dating evidence for both classes of monument is discussed in the Introduction (p. 26).

A few scooped homesteads and scooped settlements which overlie earlier monuments are described in the articles dealing with those monuments: they are Nos. 210, 211, 247, 274, 307 and 335.

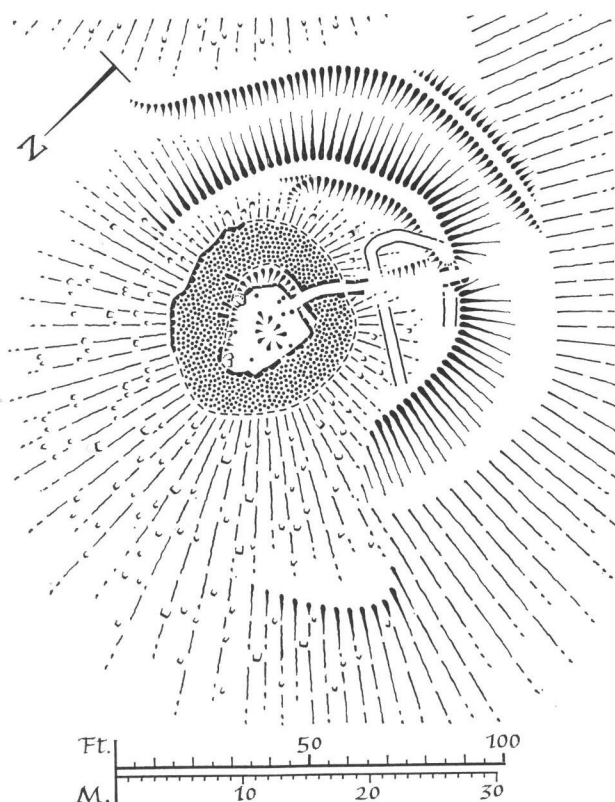


Fig. 151. Dun, Stanhope (No. 338)

bank on its counterscarp. The entrance through these outer works is 4 ft. wide and is situated on the SW. in line with the dun entrance. A penannular bronze brooch which was found on the floor of the dun, together with a small number of stone implements, suggests that the site was occupied in the late 1st or early 2nd century A.D.

117291

NT 12 NW

July 1959

SCOOPED HOMESTEADS AND SCOOPED SETTLEMENTS

A scooped homestead is a habitation of a size suitable for occupation by a single family, which is constructed on

339. Scooped Homestead, Bonnycraig. This scooped homestead is situated in a wood 200 yds. WSW. of Bonnycraig Reservoir. Oval on plan, it measures 90 ft. by 80 ft. within the denuded remains of a wall which, where best preserved, on the S., appears as a stony bank standing to a height of one foot above the interior and 4 ft. above the ground outside. The entrance is in the S. side. The site slopes down gently from W. to E., and the W. part of the interior has been scooped out to obtain a level floor, but any internal features which may have existed have been obscured by trees.

248389

NT 23 NW (unnoted)

May 1962

340. Scooped Homestead, Cademuir Hill. This scooped homestead (Fig. 152) lies on the N. flank of Cademuir Hill at a point a little over 300 ft. above, and a quarter of a mile distant from, the Manor Water. It measures 100 ft. by 65 ft. within the wasted remains of a wall which now appears at best, on the NE., as a grass-covered bank, one foot in height, from which a short stretch of outer facing-stones protrudes. The entrance is in the WSW. side. The lower part of the interior is occupied by an excavated court, and the upper part by an oval house-platform measuring 50 ft. in width by 25 ft. from front to back. The scarp at the rear of the platform rises 7 ft., while the front scarp falls 6 ft. The latter has been built up with large boulders and rubble, a method more frequently found in unenclosed platform settlements than in scooped works. It is possible therefore that the platform may originally have formed part of an unenclosed platform settlement (No. 155), which lies

only 40 yds. to the SW., and that it was later enclosed and re-occupied as a homestead.

234382 NT 23 NW ("Enclosures") March 1963

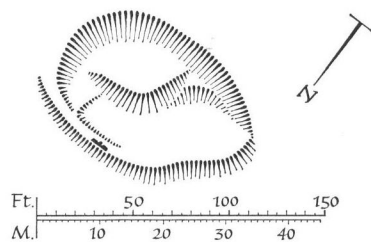


Fig. 152. Scooped homestead, Cademuir Hill (No. 340)

341. Scooped Homestead, Canada Hill. A scooped homestead (Fig. 153), measuring 80 ft. by 70 ft. internally, is situated at a height of 900 ft. O.D. on the W. flank of Canada Hill. The enclosing wall has been des-

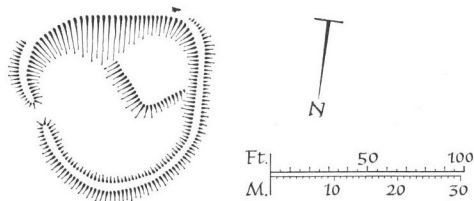


Fig. 153. Scooped homestead, Canada Hill (No. 341)

troyed on the S., but elsewhere it appears as a low, stony, grass-covered bank about 12 ft. thick. The well-defined entrance, on the E., leads into a court which is bordered on the SW. by a house-platform measuring 30 ft. across.

218349 NT 23 SW March 1964

342. Scooped Homestead, Clashpock Rig. This scooped homestead (Fig. 154) is situated at a height of 1250 ft. O.D. on the SE. flank of Clashpock Rig, 150 yds. NW. of the left bank of the Clashpock Burn. It has been encroached upon by the plough when the ground on either side of, and below, the site was under cultivation, and the remains are consequently much wasted. The homestead is in two parts, the lower (S.) part consisting of a scooped court which is excavated to a depth of 6 ft. on the higher side, and which measures 70 ft. by 50 ft. within the slight remains of a wall. The entrance is on the E. A house-platform, 26 ft. in diameter, occupies the W. portion of the court.

The rest of the homestead consists of a crescentic court, measuring 50 ft. by 25 ft., which immediately

adjoins the N. side of the unit already described. The wall bounding it on the W., N. and E. has been reduced to a low, grass-covered, stony bank which is accompanied on the W. and N. by a shallow external ditch. The

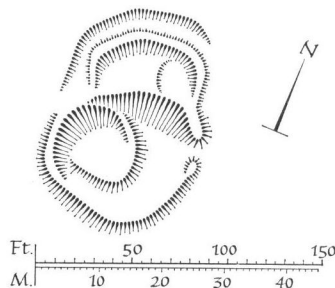


Fig. 154. Scooped homestead, Clashpock Rig (No. 342)

entrance is in the WSW. side. Within the interior, the level of which falls 5 ft. from N. to S., there is a crescentic scarp, presumably the last vestige of a house-platform.

132403

NT 14 SW

May 1962

343. Scooped Settlement, Cloverhill. This scooped settlement is situated on a spur of Clover Law, 430 yds. NE. of Cloverhill farmhouse and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. Although it has been almost obliterated by ploughing, it is still possible to see that it was oval on plan and measured internally about 130 ft. by 70 ft. along the axes. The best-preserved stretch of the wall, on the S., appears only as a very low, stony bank spread to a width of 15 ft. The upper, or N., part of the settlement contains traces of three house-platforms, two measuring about 40 ft. in diameter and the other about 30 ft. The rest of the interior is occupied by a court, now ploughed almost flat.

113384

NT 13 NW ("Enclosures")

April 1958

344. Scooped Homestead, Fairlaw Burn. This scooped homestead (Fig. 155) is situated at a height of 900 ft. O.D., close to the left bank of the Fairlaw Burn and 240 yds. SW. of the bridge over the Manor Water at Langhaugh. It has been mutilated by the construction of a stretch of a substantial land-boundary, and also by the flooding of the burn which has breached the W. sector of the enclosing wall, sweeping debris over the N. part of the interior. The homestead measures 105 ft. in either direction within a ruined wall, which now appears at best as a stony turf-covered bank standing to a height of 2 ft. and spread to a thickness of 10 ft. The entrance was probably situated on the NNE., where ploughing has removed a stretch of the wall 36 ft. in length. The

lower part of the interior, in which plough-rigs appear, is occupied by a court, and the upper part by a house-platform measuring about 40 ft. across.

198310

NT 13 SE (unnoted)

July 1962

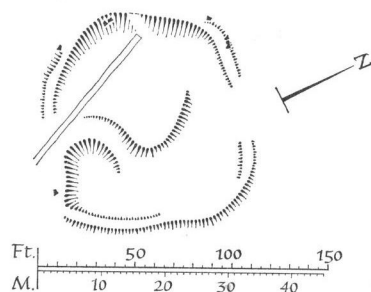


Fig. 155. Scooped homestead, Fairlaw Burn (No. 344)

345. Scooped Homestead, Glenveg. This scooped homestead (Fig. 156) is situated on the broad shelf between the steep E. face of Nether Oliver Dod and the haugh of the River Tweed, 400 yds. SW. of Glenveg house. It measures 110 ft. by 90 ft. within the wasted remains of a wall, the upper (NW.) stretch of which has

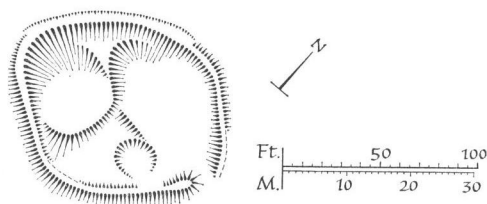


Fig. 156. Scooped homestead, Glenveg (No. 345)

been removed by stone-robbers, thus exposing the ledge that was cut to receive it. The entrance, in the E., leads into one of two scooped courts which together occupy the lower part of the interior. The upper part contains a circular house-platform 36 ft. in diameter, scooped on its upper side to a depth of 13 ft. below the level of the footing of the wall. A smaller scooped floor lies in the lower court.

104255

NT 12 NW (unnoted)

April 1960

346. Scooped Homestead, Hammer Knowe. A scooped homestead (Fig. 157), which has been heavily denuded by stone-robbing and ploughing, is situated at a height of 1150 ft. O.D. on the NE. flank of Hammer Knowe, 170 yds. NE. of the fort No. 284. It measures 75 ft. by 70 ft. within a wall which is now represented for the most part by mere scarps. The entrance, in the E.,

leads into a court which is bordered on the N. by a house-platform measuring 28 ft. in width. A second platform of similar size lies on the W. side of the court.

154387

NT 13 NE

May 1962

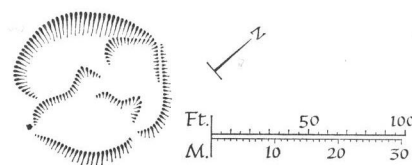


Fig. 157. Scooped homestead, Hammer Knowe (No. 346)

347. Scooped Settlement, Kidston Mill. A scooped settlement, which has been almost entirely effaced by cultivation, lies on the NE. flank of Hamilton Hill above Kidston Mill. The enclosing wall has completely vanished, but the interior, which measures about 180 ft. by 135 ft., is divided by a low scarp into two compartments situated one above the other and approximately equal in size. The lower compartment is slightly hollowed, and the upper compartment contains faint traces of two house-platforms.

237429

NT 24 SW ("Enclosure")

October 1956

348. Scooped Homestead, Kirkton Burn. This scooped homestead (Fig. 158) is situated on the NW. face of Cademuir Hill, near the right bank of a tributary of the Manor Water which is not named on the O.S. map but which is locally known as the Kirkton Burn. It measures

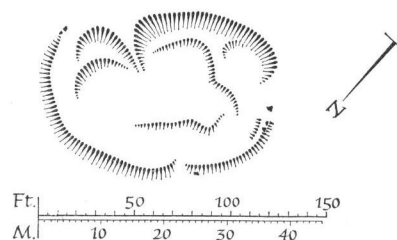


Fig. 158. Scooped homestead, Kirkton Burn (No. 348)

110 ft. by 80 ft. within the last vestiges of a wall, a few blocks of the outer face of which still remain *in situ*. The entrance, in the NW. side, opens into a narrow court, above which there is a platform large enough to accommodate two timber houses.

225377

NT 23 NW ("Enclosure")

July 1962

349. Scooped Settlement, Kirkton Burn. This scooped settlement (Fig. 159) is situated at a height of

700 ft. O.D. about 100 yds. W. of No. 348. The settlement measures 150 ft. by 100 ft. internally, and the enclosing wall, which has entirely disappeared on the S. side, is elsewhere reduced to a low, much-spread, stony bank up to 14 ft. in thickness. The entrance is on the E. The lower part of the interior contains a level excavated court. Three house-platforms occupy the rear of the upper portion, and there is room for two more in front of them.

The foundations of two circular stone-walled houses provide evidence of secondary occupation (see Introduction, p. 29). One of these, measuring internally

of which still remain *in situ*. The upper part of the settlement is occupied by a platform measuring 75 ft. by 30 ft. which allows room for at least two timber houses. The lower part of the settlement is on two levels. The mutilated entrance, in the N., leads into a depression which is probably a secondary feature, beyond which the remains of the original court lie at a somewhat higher level.

Secondary occupation is represented by the foundations of a circular stone-walled house, measuring internally about 20 ft. in diameter, which lie in the lower part of the settlement (see Introduction, p. 29).

202309

NT 23 SW

July 1962

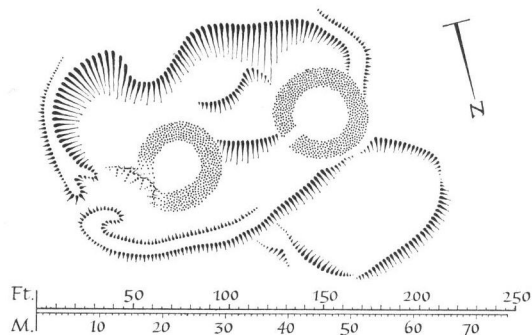


Fig. 159. Scooped settlement, Kirkton Burn (No. 349)

about 25 ft. in diameter, lies a few feet W. of the entrance to the settlement. The other, measuring internally about 30 ft. in diameter, partly overlies the W. arc of the settlement wall.

A subsidiary enclosure of uncertain date, measuring about 70 ft. by 50 ft., is attached to the outer side of the NW. arc of the settlement wall.

224377 NT 23 NW ("Enclosure") July 1962

350. Scooped Settlement, Langhaugh. This scooped settlement (Fig. 160) is situated on a low spur between

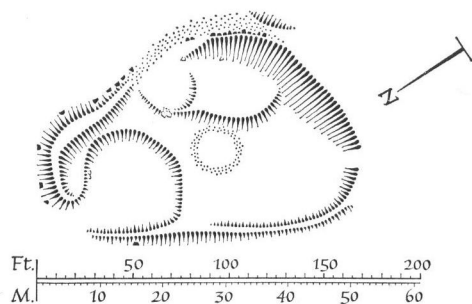


Fig. 160. Scooped settlement, Langhaugh (No. 350)

two natural gullies on the NW. slopes of Langhaugh Hill, 140 yds. SSE. of Langhaugh farmhouse. It measures 145 ft. by 90 ft. inside the wall, several facing stones

351. Scooped Homesteads, Middle Hope Rig. Two scooped homesteads (Fig. 161), both of which are in a wasted condition, are situated close together on the moderately inclined W. face of Middle Hope Rig, overlooking the Hope Burn from a height of 900 ft. O.D.

The larger of the two measures 70 ft. by 50 ft. internally. The original enclosing wall has been completely destroyed on the S. and E., and elsewhere only the earth-and-rubble core now survives as a turf-covered stony

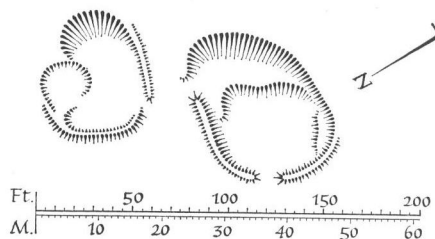


Fig. 161. Scooped homesteads, Middle Hope Rig (No. 351)

bank measuring about 8 ft. in thickness and 4 ft. in maximum height. The interior is divided into two unequal portions by a low sinuous scarp, the upper (E.) portion being a platform excavated into the hill-side, and the lower (W.) part a subrectangular court having a small raised shelf on its SW. side. There are two entrances, each 7 ft. wide and situated on the WNW. and NE. respectively, which provide separate access to each of the internal elements.

The smaller homestead, lying 20 ft. to the NE. of the first, measures 60 ft. by 50 ft. internally. The remains of the enclosing wall are just visible on the N., W. and S. as a slight grassy bank, 8 ft. thick and not more than one foot high, but on the E. all traces have gone. The entrance, situated on the WSW. and measuring 6 ft. in width, leads into the lower portion of the interior. In the higher part, on the NE., there is a shallow scooped house-platform 20 ft. in diameter.

303410

NT 34 SW (unnoted)

April 1960

352. Scooped Settlement, Mossfennan. This scooped settlement (Fig. 162) is situated on the SE. slopes of Worm Hill, 200 yds. ENE. of the bridge that carries the main road from Edinburgh to Moffat over the Logan Burn. It measures 130 ft. by 80 ft. within a wall which is now best preserved on the SW., where it appears as a low turf-covered bank. The court, measuring 85 ft. by 30 ft., is featureless except for a hollow 25 ft. in length, 12 ft. in breadth and open to the SW., which lies immediately SW. of the entrance and which is probably not an original feature.

The platform, measuring 100 ft. by 25 ft., is large enough to have accommodated several timber houses. When the NE. part was excavated in 1961,¹ the ground

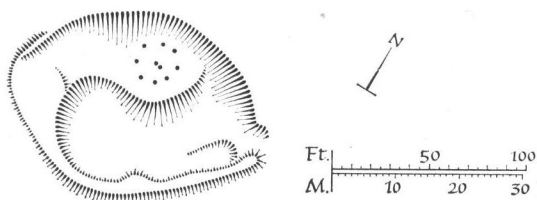


Fig. 162. Scooped settlement, Mossfennan (No. 352)

plan of one house was recovered. This comprised eight post-holes lying on the circumference of a circle 21 ft. in diameter, and a central post-hole accompanied by another at a distance of 2 ft. to the E. The rocky, uneven floor of the house was partly covered with pieces of shale derived from adjacent outcrops. A fireplace consisting of a shallow pit, 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. 3 in. in width, was situated 5 ft. SW. of the central post-hole.

The small finds included part of the upper stone of a bun-shaped rotary quern with a slightly concave grinding surface, narrow feed-pipe and V-section hopper—a type assignable to the 1st or 2nd century A.D.² There were also fragments of two other rotary querns and a pounder. One of the slate slabs found on the floor was decorated with scratched linear designs.³

The implications of the evidence produced during this excavation are discussed in the Introduction, p. 26.

111297

NT 12 NW

May 1961

353. Scooped Homestead, Old Caberston. This scooped homestead (Fig. 163) is situated on the S. slopes of Early Knowe, 250 yds. E. of Old Caberston and at a height of just under 600 ft. O.D. Severely damaged by former cultivation, it measures 65 ft. by 55 ft. internally. All that remains of the original enclosing wall is a short stretch on the ENE. where the tumbled debris appears as a low turf-covered bank. No trace survives of the entrance, but it was probably situated on the SW. In the

higher (N.) half of the interior there is a single house-platform.

371377

NT 33 NE ("Enclosure")

April 1961

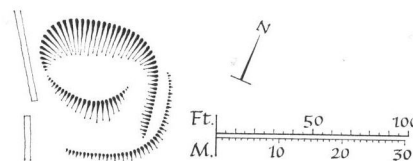


Fig. 163. Scooped homestead, Old Caberston (No. 353)

354. Scooped Settlement, Old Caberston. This scooped settlement (Fig. 164) is situated 350 yds. E. of Old Caberston at a height of 550 ft. O.D. It measures 125 ft. in length from WSW. to ENE. by a maximum breadth of 60 ft. Former cultivation, and a modern track which passes the site immediately to the NW., have

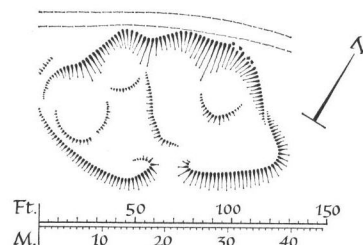


Fig. 164. Scooped settlement, Old Caberston (No. 354)

severely damaged the enclosing wall, and, apart from four stones on the NNE. belonging to the outer face, it is now represented only by scarps. The entrance is, however, still clearly visible on the SE. and measures 10 ft. in width. At the rear of the interior there are four house-platforms, three of which are roughly circular on plan. A low curving scarp running from NW. to SE. divides the lower part of the interior into two courts.

372377

NT 33 NE ("Enclosure")

April 1961

355. Scooped Homestead, Posso Craig. This scooped homestead (Fig. 165), 270 yds. W. of the confluence of the Mill Burn with the Manor Water, lies at the NW. foot of Posso Craig at a height of 900 ft. O.D. Practically all the facings of the enclosure wall have been robbed, and the remaining debris has been spread by the plough to a

¹ The Commissioners are indebted to Mr. J. Gairns and Mr. A. Lorimer for permission to carry out this work.

² *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xxxvii, 272 and fig. 14, 5.

³ *Antiquity*, xxxviii (1964), 57.

width of as much as 40 ft. The homestead must originally have measured about 95 ft. by 75 ft. The entrance, on the ENE., opens into a sunken court on two levels, the S. portion being the higher. A platform large enough to accommodate two timber houses runs the whole width of the rear of the interior. Two small secondary

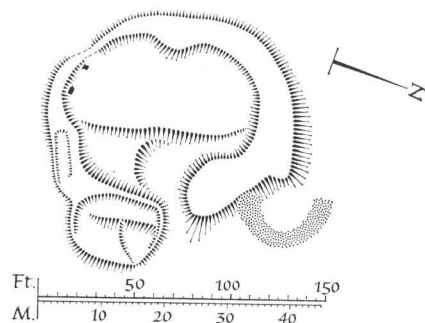


Fig. 165. Scooped homestead, Posso Craig (No. 355)

enclosures lie partly on the ruin of the wall, one on either side of the entrance. That to the N., formed by a ruined wall, measures about 30 ft. by 20 ft., while the other, to the S., measures about 40 ft. by 30 ft. within a stony turf-covered bank.

201324

NT 23 SW (unnoted)

July 1962

356. Scooped Homestead, Purvis Hill. A scooped homestead (Fig. 166), measuring 85 ft. by 75 ft. internally, is situated at a height of 750 ft. O.D. on the steep SW. face of Purvis Hill. The enclosing wall has been largely

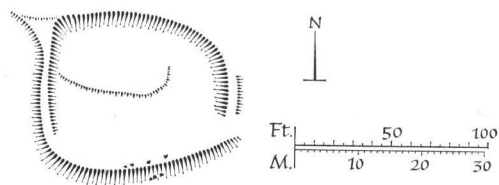


Fig. 166. Scooped homestead, Purvis Hill (No. 356)

obliterated, but a few facing stones still visible on the S. side indicate that it was originally 9 ft. thick. A gap on the ESE., measuring 12 ft. in width, marks the position of the entrance. Within the grassy interior, the level of which falls 10 ft. from N. to S., there is a platform large enough for two timber houses.

351376

NT 33 NE ("Enclosure")

August 1961

357. Scooped Settlement (probable), Stanhope.

Some slight traces of what was probably a scooped settlement (Fig. 167) overlies the NE. sector of the outermost wall of Stanhope fort (No. 318). The remains, which cover an area measuring about 120 ft. in either direction,

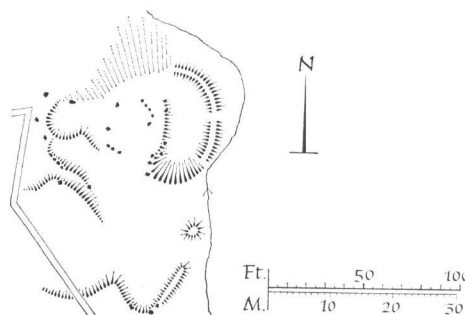


Fig. 167. Scooped settlement (probable), Stanhope (No. 357)

have been mutilated by the flooding of a nameless burn which runs down the N. flank of Laigh Hill, and also by stone-robbing for a now ruinous plantation-wall. All that now appears is an assemblage of low stony banks and sinuous scarps in which several earthfast boulders are visible.

120295

NT 12 NW (unnoted)

June 1956

358. Scooped Settlement and Enclosure, Stanhope Cottage.

A scooped settlement (Fig. 168), measuring 150 ft. by 100 ft. internally, is situated on the lower NW. slopes of Craig Head, 70 yds. NE. of Stanhope cottage. The enclosing wall, originally about 8 ft. thick, appears on the NW. and SW. as a stony bank spread to a width of 12 ft., but is otherwise represented only by several facing stones. The entrance is on the W. The lower part of the settlement contains two excavated courts, divided by a passage aligned with the settlement entrance. A depression in the S. court is probably modern. The upper part of the settlement contains a row of four house-platforms separated by unexcavated ridges.

An enclosure, measuring 120 ft. by 90 ft. within a wall which now appears as a stony bank 12 ft. wide, is situated 45 yds. NNE. of the scooped settlement. The entrance, 5 ft. in width, is on the W. The only feature in the interior is an isolated low bank of unknown purpose. The wall of the enclosure is broken on the SSE. and NW. by a small stream which now passes through the interior. Although nothing is known about the date of the enclosure, it is possible that it was contemporary with the scooped settlement.

123300

NT 13 SW

June 1956

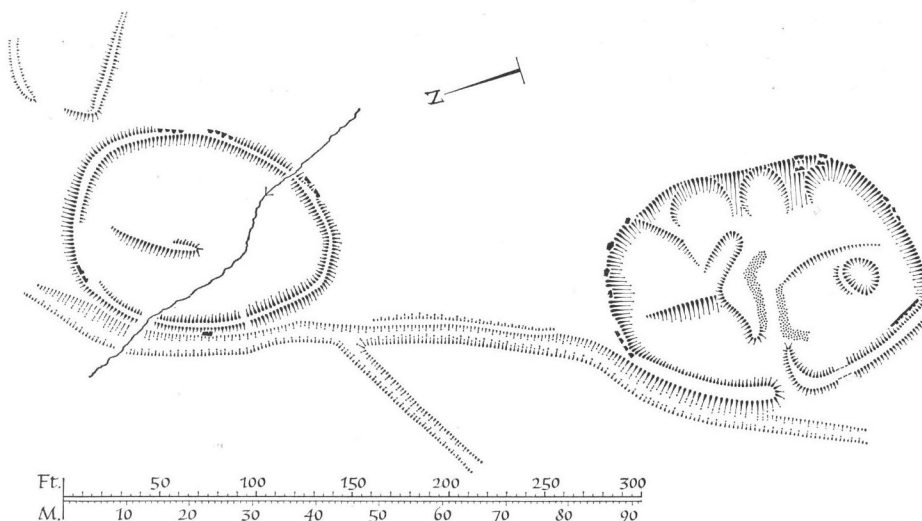


Fig. 168. Scooped settlement and enclosure, Stanhope Cottage (No. 358)

359. Scooped Homestead, Windylaws. Faint traces of a scooped homestead can be seen near the foot of the SW. slopes of Cavarra Hill, three-quarters of a mile ENE. of Windylaws farm and at a height of 1150 ft. O.D. The site has been almost completely levelled by cultivation, but it is still just possible to distinguish the outline of a subrectangular enclosure measuring 90 ft. by 60 ft. and having its long axis aligned from NW. to SE. The wall that originally bounded the settlement is now reduced to a low bank only a few inches high. The entrance is no longer visible, but it was probably situated on the SW. side. There are faint indications that the interior was sub-divided in the usual manner, a platform on the higher side fronting on to a scooped court.

254453 NT 24 NE (unnoted) October 1959

40 ft. in length, in which the original entrance was probably situated, has been obliterated by an enclosure bank of comparatively recent date. A few facing stones still visible on the E. side indicate that the wall was about 10 ft. thick. The lower, or NE., part of the interior is occupied by a sunken court, and the upper part by a platform large enough to accommodate two or three timber houses.

207334 NT 23 SW ("Settlement") March 1964

360. Scooped Homestead, Wood Hill 1. A scooped homestead (Fig. 169), measuring internally 105 ft. by 80 ft., is situated close to the left bank of the Manor

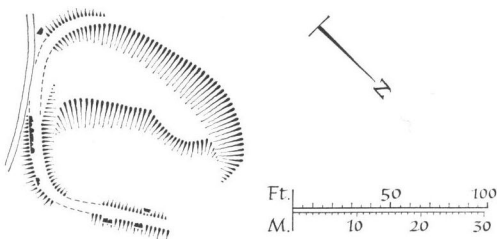


Fig. 169. Scooped homestead, Wood Hill 1 (No. 360)

Water on gently sloping ground at the foot of Wood Hill. On the SSE. the enclosing wall has been mutilated by the construction of a modern dyke, while on the N. a stretch

361. Scooped Homestead, Wood Hill 2. This scooped homestead (Fig. 170) lies at the foot of Wood Hill, only a few feet above the left bank of the Manor Water and 140 yds. N. of the scooped homestead described

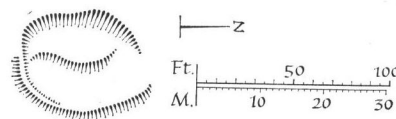


Fig. 170. Scooped homestead, Wood Hill 2 (No. 361)

under No. 360. Oval on plan, it measures 65 ft. by 45 ft. within a wall of which only vestiges now remain. The entrance, which lay in the N. side, has been enlarged by subsequent cultivation. The lower part of the interior is occupied by a sunken court, and the upper part by a house-platform measuring 20 ft. in breadth from front to back.

207335 NT 23 SW (unnoted) July 1962

362. Scooped Homestead, Wood Hill 3. This scooped homestead (Fig. 171) is situated on the N. flank

of Wood Hill, 170 yds. N. of the fort described under No. 333. Roughly oval on plan, it measures 85 ft. by 65 ft. internally. No trace of the wall remains on the SW., where it was drawn along the crest of the scarp at the rear of the interior, but elsewhere it appears as a low, stony,

from the N. arc of the main wall. The upper part contains three house-platforms.

141426

NT 14 SW

May 1962

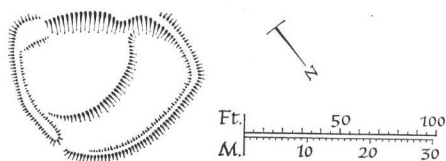


Fig. 171. Scooped homestead, Wood Hill 3 (No. 362)

turf-covered bank 8 ft. in thickness. The entrance, on the ENE., opens into a scooped court, behind which is a house-platform measuring 55 ft. by 44 ft.

205336

NT 23 SW

July 1962

363. Scooped Settlement, Woolshears Hill. This scooped settlement (Fig. 172) is situated on the NE. slopes of Woolshears Hill, within the S. part of Woolshears Wood. It measures 135 ft. by 115 ft. within a wall which is best preserved on the E., near the entrance, where it

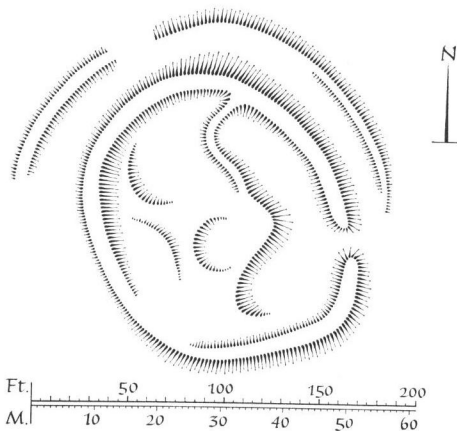


Fig. 172. Scooped settlement, Woolshears Hill (No. 363)

appears as a stony bank spread to a thickness of 20 ft. and standing to a height of 2 ft. 6 in. Two stretches of a second bank lie from 8 ft. to 22 ft. outside this on the NW., N. and NE. The NE. section, which is the better preserved, is one foot in height and is spread to a thickness of 12 ft.

The lower part of the interior is occupied by a sunken court, bordered on the NW. by a bank which springs

Settlements containing stone, as opposed to timber, houses are relatively few in number in the county (Fig. 3), and fall into two categories. The majority consist of compact groups of houses tightly enclosed within a single wall; the enclosures are circular or oval on plan and do not exceed one-third of an acre in size. Most of the settlements of this kind are situated in abandoned hill-forts or in earlier settlements and are described in the articles dealing with those monuments. They are Nos. 200, 270, 271, 273, 274, 277, 282, 286 and 305.

The settlements in the second category are irregular on plan, and consist of a scatter of houses, enclosures and excavated courts which may or may not be collectively enclosed within a wall. Two of them (Nos. 275 and 364) are integrated with extensive field-systems, while a third field-system (No. 368), much of which has been removed by later cultivation, was presumably also originally associated with such a settlement.

The dating evidence for both kinds of settlement and the field-systems is discussed in the Introduction, pp. 29 f.

364. Settlements and Field-system, Glenrath Hope.

The hills forming the E. side of the valley of the Manor Water are broken between Glenrath Hill and Horse Hope Rig by Glenrath Hope, a steep-sided valley a little over one mile in length down which the Glenrath Burn flows to join the Manor Water at the foot of Wood Hill. Between the lower slopes of the hills bordering Glenrath Hope on the N., and the right banks of the Glenrath Burn and its tributary the Back Burn, there is an expanse of gently sloping ground, one mile in length and some 35 acres in extent, on which the remains of settlements and an associated field-system are visible (Fig. 173). Originally these may have extended beyond Glenrath Hope into the Manor Valley, but if so all traces of their presence there have been obliterated by subsequent cultivation.

The settlements, which lie immediately below the steep scree-covered slopes and above the cultivated ground, do not conform to any set pattern, but are simply agglomerations of circular houses, together with small enclosures or courts. The settlement lettered A on Fig. 173, and shown at a larger scale in Fig. 174, comprises three courts (A, B, C), the rear, or NE., parts of which have been buried by scree falling from the hill-side above. The courts are bounded by walls which now

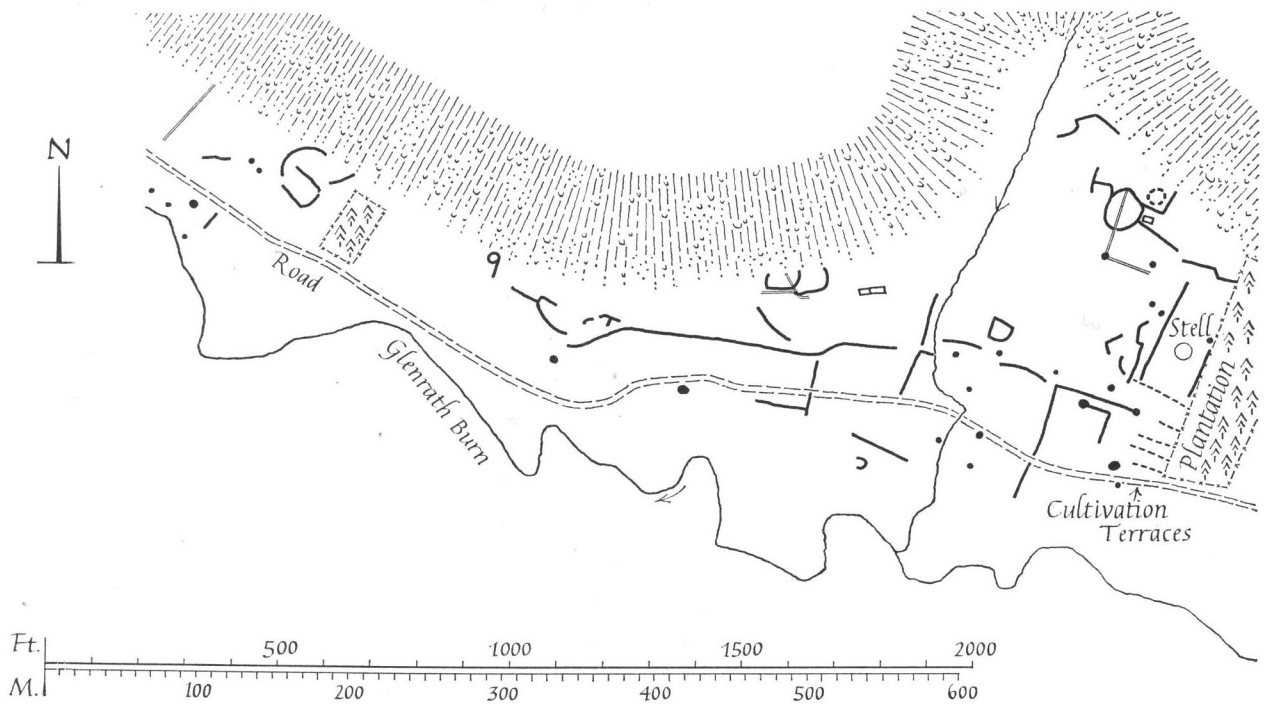


Fig. 173. Settlements and field-system, Glenrath Hope (No. 364).

appear as bands of rubble about 6 ft. wide. Court A, which is entered from the S., communicates directly through a gap in a mutual wall with court B. A house (1), measuring internally 18 ft. in diameter, and with its entrance opening into court A, is incorporated in the W. arc of the court wall. Likewise, a second house (2), measuring internally 20 ft. in diameter, is incorporated in the mutual wall between courts B and C, and opens into the

in diameter, lies in the NW. part of court C; the position of its entrance is not now apparent. A short stretch of ruined wall leads off north-westwards from the W. sector of the wall of court C, while the foundations of an oval structure of uncertain date, measuring axially 16 ft. by 8 ft., lie a few yards to the SW. of court B.

Excavations¹ carried out in the group of remains lettered B on Fig. 173 revealed a stone-walled house, measuring internally 14 ft. in diameter, which was bonded into the court wall. The only find was an ornamented spindle whorl.

The field-system associated with the settlements is formed partly by stony banks, most of which run down the gentle slope towards the burns, and partly by lynchets, often with ruined walls along their crests, which lie roughly parallel to the contours. Considerable numbers of clearance cairns occur in the fields and along the banks, while the foundations of a few isolated circular houses, apparently similar to those in the settlements, are visible in the SE. and central parts of the system.

A group of six cultivation terraces (No. 398), measuring about 170 yds. in length, has obliterated the earlier system at a point about half way along it, where a belt of conifers has recently been planted.

The field-system and the settlements are probably of Romano-British or sub-Roman origin, like the comparable examples at Dreva (No. 275) and Stan Hope (No. 368) (see Introduction, pp. 29 f.). Although a few other

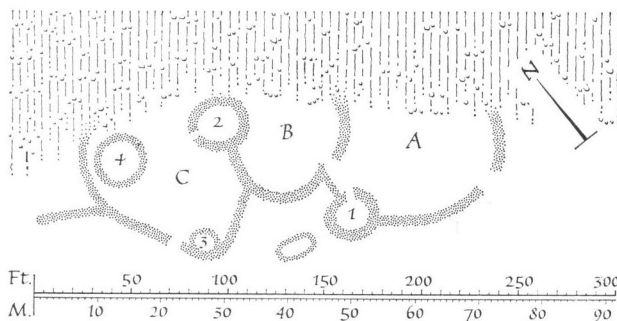
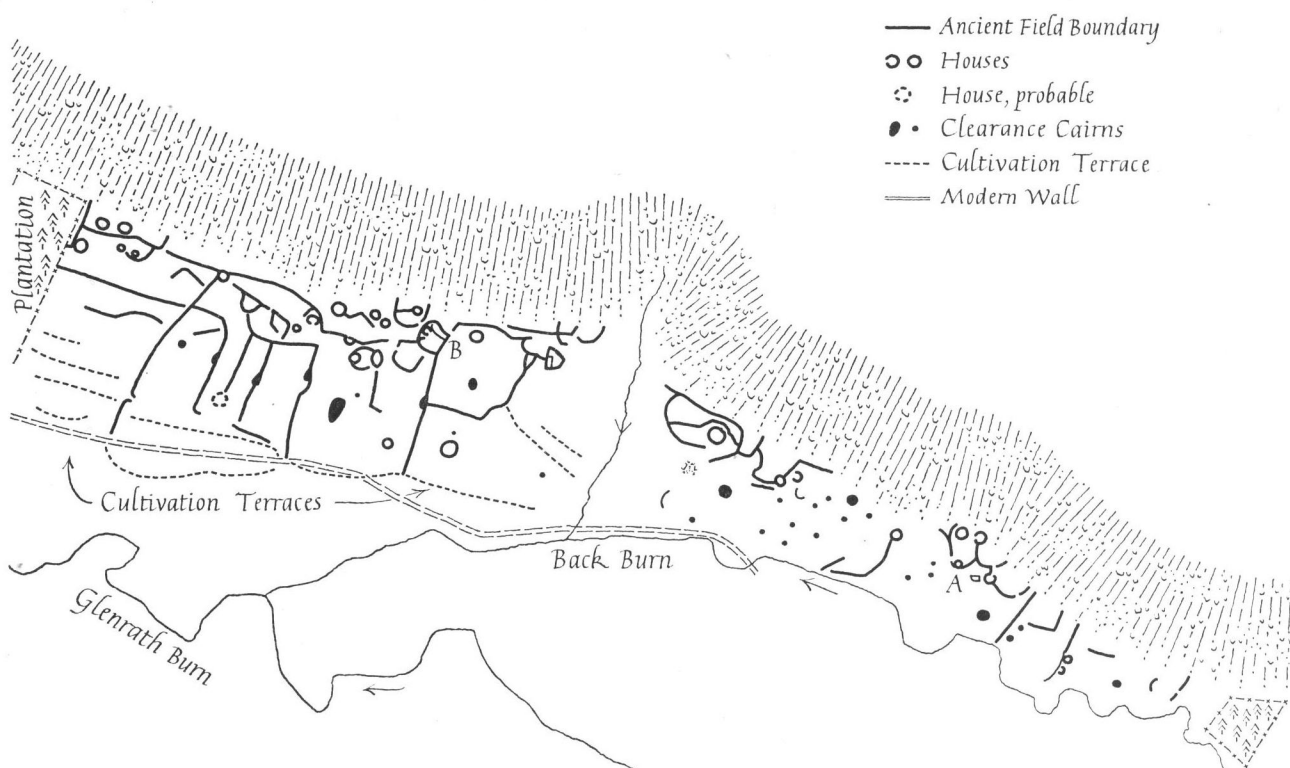


Fig. 174. Settlement A, Glenrath Hope (No. 364)

latter. A smaller circular foundation (3), measuring internally some 8 ft. in diameter, is bonded into the S. angle of the wall of court C a few feet SE. of the entrance. Another house-foundation (4), measuring internally 20 ft.

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxv (1940-1), 108 ff.



systems of this kind have been recorded in Scotland,¹ this is by far the most extensive, and bears comparison with the best of those in Westmorland and Yorkshire.²

213328-228323 NT 23 SW ("Village, site of") April 1964

365. Settlement, Green Hill. This settlement (Fig. 175) stands on the summit of Green Hill (1394 ft. O.D.), one

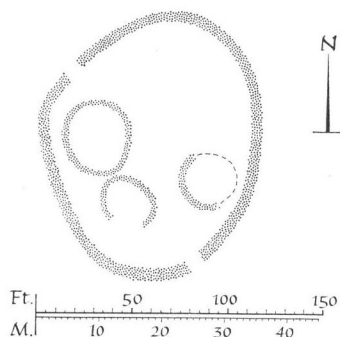


Fig. 175. Settlement, Green Hill (No. 365)

and a half miles NNW. of Nether Horsburgh farm. Oval on plan, and measuring 130 ft. by 110 ft., it is enclosed by a wall which is now reduced to a grass-grown band of

rubble 6 ft. thick and not more than 1 ft. 3 in. high. Along the inner and outer edges, the robber-trenches made when the facing-stones were torn out are still clearly visible. There are two entrances, each 10 ft. wide, situated on the NW. and SSE. respectively.

Within the interior there are the foundations of three roughly circular stone-walled houses. The largest house measures 32 ft. across internally, and each of the other two about 25 ft., while the walls appear to have been about 3 ft. in thickness. A small modern cairn has been erected in the N. portion of the interior.

297417

NT 24 SE

April 1960

366. Settlement, Hog's Knowe. This settlement (Fig. 176) stands a quarter of a mile WNW. of Glenternie House, on the nose of a small spur overlooking the Manor Valley from a height of 1100 ft. O.D. It measures 150 ft. by 140 ft. internally, and is bounded by the fragmentary remains of a wall; except on the E., where the tumbled debris appears as a low turf-covered bank of stones, the course of the wall is now merely indicated by a scarp. On the N., S. and E. a modern dyke overlies the original foundations. The entrance is on the E. Within the interior, which has been excavated to a depth of 7 ft. on the

¹ *E.g. Inventory of Roxburghshire*, Nos. 166, 672, 673 and 943.

² Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), *Inventory of Westmorland*, xxxiii; *Antiquity*, iii (1929), 165 ff.

higher (W.) side, there are traces of five circular or oval houses (1-5) and three smaller structures of uncertain purpose. The walls of all the structures are about 4 ft. in thickness.

207367

NT 23 NW

May 1962

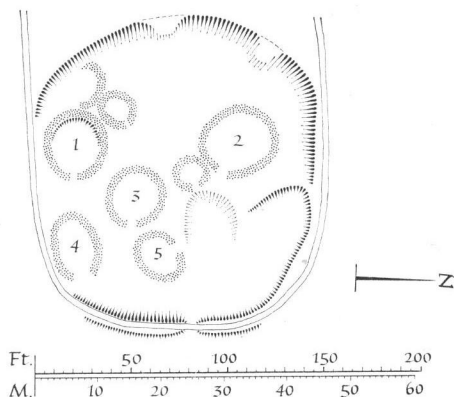


Fig. 176. Settlement, Hog's Knowe (No. 366)

367. Settlement, Meldon Burn. This settlement (Fig. 177) is situated 320 yds. E. of the Meldon Burn on the NW. flank of South Hill Head. It comprises an enclosure of irregular plan measuring 270 ft. by about 140 ft. within

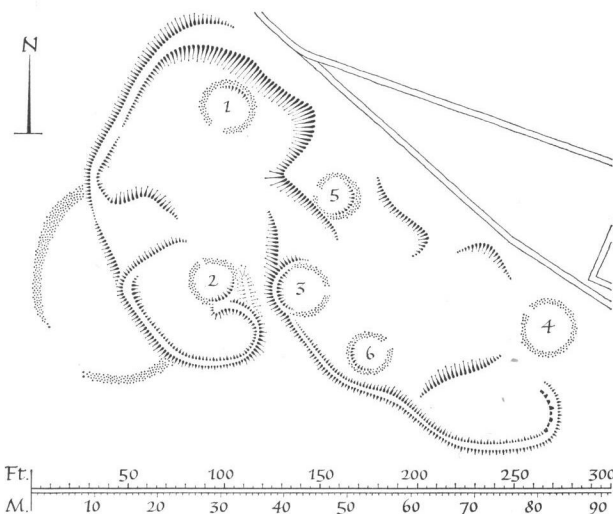


Fig. 177. Settlement, Meldon Burn (No. 367)

a boulder-faced rubble wall. On the NE. and E. the wall has been destroyed by former cultivation, but it is represented elsewhere by a bank from 8 ft. to 16 ft. wide, in which a few inner facing stones survive *in situ*. The entrance, on the SW., gives access to a large excavated

court, 4 ft. in depth, containing a house (1) the remains of which consist of a circular floor 23 ft. in diameter surrounded by a low bank of stones. A small court immediately to the W. of the entrance contains a similar house (2) measuring 20 ft. in diameter. The rest of the settlement, access to which is gained from the E. side of the large court, contains four more houses, one of which (3) is incorporated in the enclosure wall. The internal diameters of houses 3 and 4 are 23 ft. and those of houses 5 and 6, 18 ft.

Outside the settlement on the W. a wall springs from the settlement wall to form an enclosure measuring internally 90 ft. by 40 ft. The entrance, on the SW., has been enlarged by former cultivation.

Although no other settlements of this kind have been recorded in the county, several similar monuments occur in Roxburghshire,¹ one of which (Hownam Rings) was dated by excavation to the 3rd century A.D.

215419

NT 24 SW ("Enclosure")

July 1961

368. Field-system, Stan Hope. Some remains of an ancient field-system (Fig. 178), similar to the one at Glenrath Hope (No. 364) and presumably of Romano-British or sub-Roman origin, can be seen at the foot of

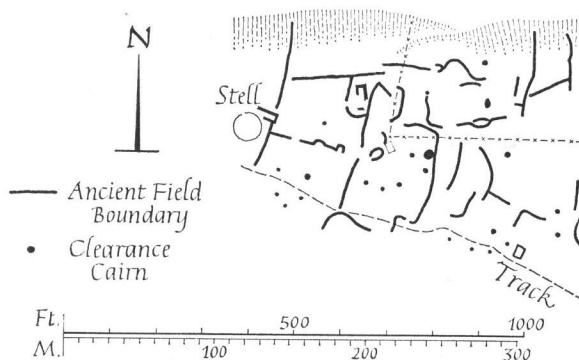


Fig. 178. Field-system, Stan Hope (No. 368)

Shaw Hill near the head of Stan Hope, a steep-sided valley drained by the Stanhope Burn. The surviving fields are probably only a small proportion of what was once a large system, extending both up and down the valley, which has otherwise been obliterated by farmsteads (No. 674) and by later cultivation. The associated settlements have completely disappeared. The remains now comprise stony banks which run down the gentle slope towards the burn, and lynchets which lie roughly parallel to the contours. Numerous clearance cairns of various sizes occur in the fields.

An oval enclosure measuring 30 ft. by 18 ft. within a ruined wall some 4 ft. thick, and the fragmentary remains

¹ E.g. *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, Nos. 248, 301, 311, 663.

of another building, may have been contemporary with the fields.

147280

NT 12 NW (unnoted)

April 1960

369. Settlement, Wood Hill. In the angle between the public road that traverses the Manor Valley and the access road to a house on the S. slopes of Wood Hill,

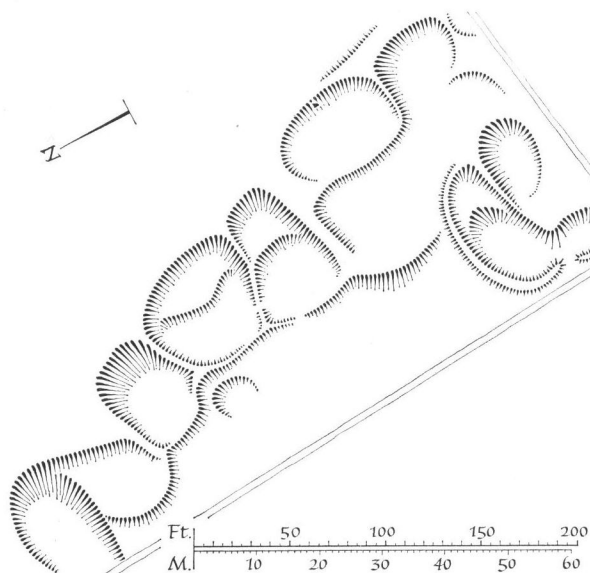


Fig. 179. Settlement, Wood Hill (No. 369)

there are a number of contiguous scooped courts and platforms (Fig. 179), extending for a distance of 350 ft., which have been greatly wasted by tree-planting and stone-robbing. Although they exhibit no surface traces of houses, the courts and platforms bear so close a resemblance to those forming the settlement on the W. flank of Dreva Craig (No. 275) that it seems reasonable to include them in the same category.

203329

NT 23 SW (unnoted)

July 1962

PIT ALIGNMENT

370. Pit Alignment, Lyne (Site). Air photographs¹ reveal the crop marks of a pit alignment in a field a quarter of a mile NW. of the confluence of the Lyne Water and the Meldon Burn (Fig. 180). The alignment comprises two elements, namely a single line of about 24 pits and, at right angles to this, a short branch consisting of two rows, each of 8 pits. The single line is slightly curved and extends NE. from the N. edge of the

Peebles-Hallyne road for a distance of about 100 yds. The ground rises beyond this point, and any further pits have probably been ploughed out. It is possible that the ends of the line originally rested on the Lyne Water and the Meldon Burn respectively, but at the times when the photographs were taken the field bordering the S. side of the road was unresponsive to crop marks.

The two parallel rows of pits run NW. from respectively the 9th and 10th pits from the S. end of the line. Whether they continued beyond the 600 ft. contour is doubtful, as there is only a very slight rise in the ground here, and it is therefore unlikely that other pits have been destroyed by ploughing.

All the pits are circular, measure about 5 ft. in diameter, and are centred about 12 ft. apart.

Recent excavations at Tallington, Lincolnshire, have shown that some pit alignments were constructed in the late pre-Roman Iron Age,² though this may not apply to all.

205404

NT 24 SW (unnoted)

June 1964

ROMAN MONUMENTS³

371. Roman Fort, Easter Happrew (Site). In a cultivated field on the farm of Easter Happrew, half a mile SE. of the Roman fort at Lyne (No. 374) and on the opposite bank of the Lyne Water, another Roman fort (Fig. 184, D) was revealed by crop marks on air photographs⁴ taken by the Royal Air Force in 1955. The site, a level plateau at the end of a spur of glacial gravel, is protected by falling ground on all sides except the W., and commands the junction of four important natural routes—the Tweed valley to the S. and E., the narrow passage of the Lyne Water to the W., and the gap between the twin Meldon hills to the N.

Virtually no traces of the fort can be seen on the ground at the present time, but excavation undertaken by the Commission in 1956 showed that it was rhomboidal on plan and measured 380 ft. each way within the rampart (Fig. 181).⁵ The size of the enclosure, a little under 3½ acres, is closely matched at the Flavian forts of Oakwood and Slack, and is appropriate to an infantry regiment 500 strong (*cohors quingenaria*). The defences consisted of a turf rampart, 25 ft. 6 in. thick, the front portion of which rested on a stone pitching, and a single V-shaped flat-bottomed ditch, 12 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep. The latter feature, however, was probably omitted on the N. side where the rampart, itself now partly destroyed by erosion, was drawn along the edge of a steep scarp.

¹ Nos. ACJ 21-22 and AGQ 79 in the C.U.C.A.P.

² *The Times* (London), 4 September 1964.

³ Cf. also Addenda, Nos. 685 and 686. The two Roman roads in the county are described under Nos. 634 and 635.

⁴ F 2182/RAF/1270, 49-51.

⁵ The excavation report, of which this account is a summary, is published in *P.S.A.S.*, xc (1956-7), 93 ff.

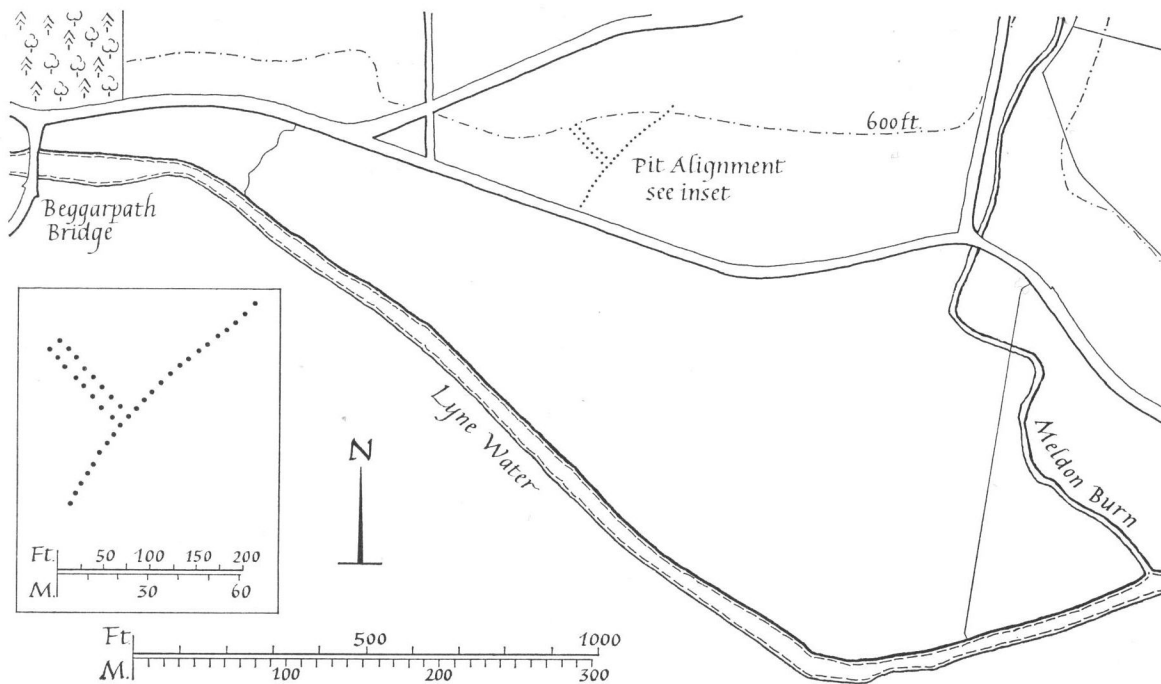


Fig. 180. Pit alignment, Lyne (No. 370)

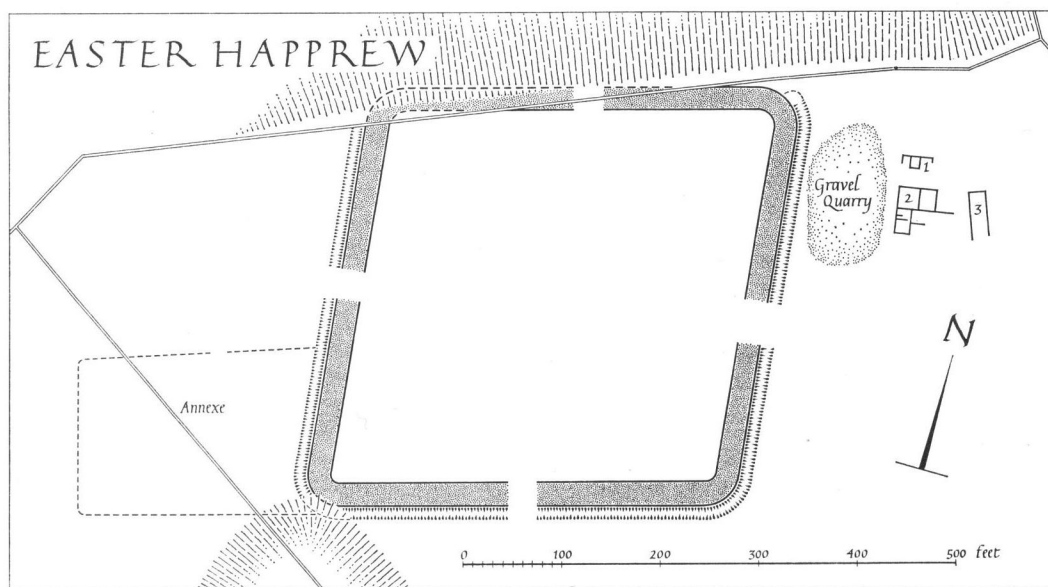


Fig. 181. Roman fort, Easter Happrew (No. 371)

Three gates are visible on the air photographs, in the E., S., and W. sides respectively, but owing to faulty setting out the E. and W. gates are not precisely opposite one another: as indicated on the plan, there may have been a fourth gate in the centre of the N. side. Only a portion of one internal building, the commandant's house (*praetorium*), was examined. It lay immediately N. of the E. gate, showing that the fort faced S., and was built of wattle-and-daub on a timber framework. Like the defences, it exhibited no signs of reconstruction, but it was not possible to say whether it had been deliberately dismantled when the fort was abandoned, or simply left to decay.

The gravel used for surfacing the roads in and around the fort had been obtained from a quarry situated close to the E. defences, while beyond the quarry the air photographs disclosed traces of three timber-framed buildings (1-3 on Fig. 181), one of which (2) may have been a *mansio*, or rest-house for official travellers. These buildings do not appear to have been enclosed, unless a ditch photographed¹ by Dr. St. Joseph in the next field to the E. is part of a contemporary defence, but another air photograph taken by Dr. St. Joseph in 1960 (Pl. 7)² shows a small annexe on the W. side of the fort, covering rather less than half that front. Enclosed by a narrow ditch, it measures approximately 220 ft. from E. to W. by 160 ft. from N. to S., and has an entrance in the N. side.

All the dateable relics found in the course of the excavations—pottery, glass and a *sestertius* of Vespasian—were of the late 1st century A.D., and in view of its strategic situation it seems likely that the fort was established during the Agricola invasion of Scotland. It may have been abandoned in favour of Lyne shortly after A.D. 86, when the road from Newstead to Clydesdale (No. 635) was laid along the N. bank of the Lyne Water (cf. Introduction, p. 34).

1944OI

NT 14 SE

August 1962

372. Roman Temporary Camp, Eshiels (Site). Air photographs taken by Dr. St. Joseph³ revealed the rounded NE. corner and part of the W. side of a Roman temporary camp as crop marks on level ground on the N. side of the River Tweed, 2 miles E. of Peebles. No trace of the work is visible on the surface at the present time, but further information provided by National Survey air photographs,⁴ and by probing, has enabled the rest of the circuit to be reconstructed in outline (Fig. 182). The camp, which straddles the Peebles-Innerleithen road, measures 940 ft. by 800 ft. and encloses an area of approximately 17 acres. The N. and S. gates are placed centrally in their respective sides, and are protected in each case by a traverse (*tutulus*), but the positions of the E. and W. gates have not been determined.

281395

NT 23 NE (unnoted)

September 1963

373. Roman Temporary Camp, Innerleithen (Site). Crop marks on air photographs⁵ show part of the ditch

of a Roman temporary camp on level ground between Innerleithen Railway Station and the River Tweed (Fig. 183). About 340 ft. of the N. side, the rounded NW. corner, and 840 ft. of the W. side are visible, and there is a gate, 55 ft. wide, in the latter side some 550 ft. S. of the

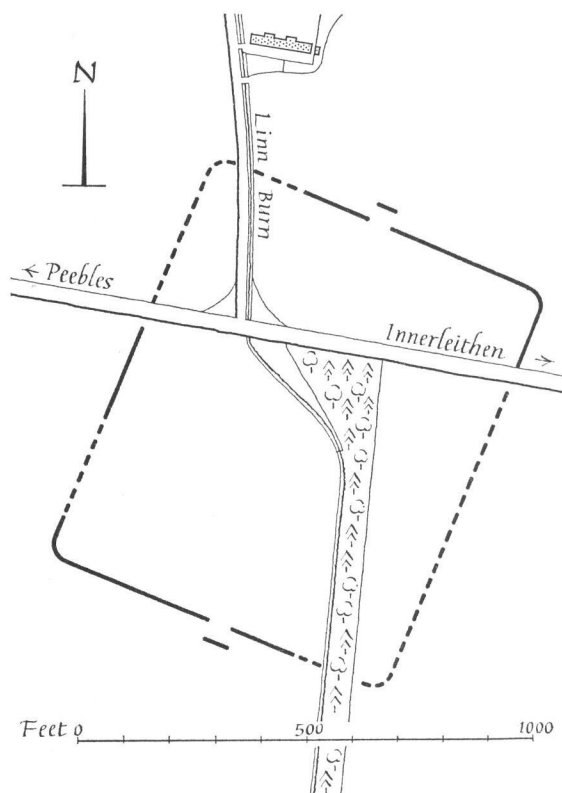


Fig. 182. Roman temporary camp, Eshiels (No. 372)

corner. The size of the camp is uncertain since the whole of the S. portion has been eroded away by the river, and no trace of the E. side can be seen on the photographs. The position of the surviving gateway suggests, however, that the camp cannot have measured less than 1000 ft. from N. to S.

330361

NT 33 NW

November 1961

374. Roman Fort, Fortlet (Site) and Temporary Camp (Site), Lyne. The Roman fort at Lyne, 4 miles W. of Peebles, is situated in a bend of the Lyne Water

¹ No. AAK 25 in the C.U.C.A.P.

² No. ACJ 14 in the C.U.C.A.P.; *J.R.S.*, li (1961), 121.

³ Nos. AGQ 83 and AHX 13 in the C.U.C.A.P.

⁴ 541/A/438, 4039-40.

⁵ No. DK 26 in the C.U.C.A.P.; National Survey prints F22 82/RAF/1270, 7-8.

and on the top of a broad, level plateau composed of hard, compacted, glacial gravel (Fig. 184, A). First recorded by Sir Robert Sibbald,¹ it has been carefully conserved during the present century, and substantial remains of the defences are still visible on the surface of the ground (Pl. 8 A, B). Three other Roman works in the vicinity have, however, been completely levelled by cultivation,

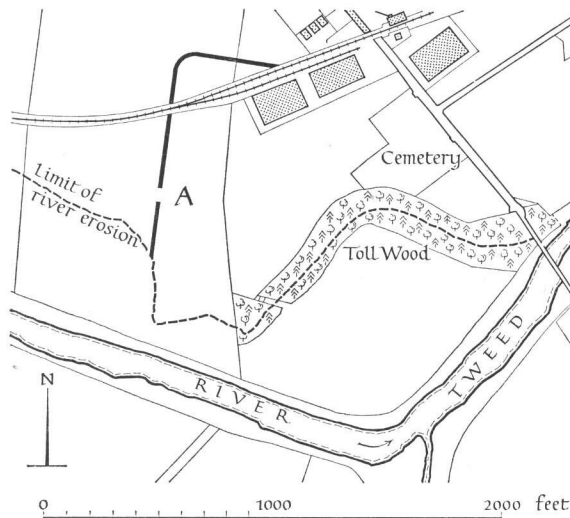


Fig. 183. Roman temporary camp, Innerleithen (No. 373)

and their existence has only recently been disclosed by crop marks observed and photographed from the air. These are a fortlet which lies 160 yds. to the N. of the fort, on the farm of Hamildean (Fig. 184, B); a temporary camp situated three-quarters of a mile to the ENE., and containing within its circuit the farmhouse and out-buildings of Lyne (Fig. 184, C); and the fort at Easter Haprew, on the S. side of the Lyne Water (Fig. 184, D), which is described separately under No. 371. The relationship between the four structures is discussed in the Introduction, pp. 33 f.

THE FORT (Fig. 185) is protected on the S. and W. by the river and by the steep flanks of the plateau, here about 100 ft. in height. To the N., connection with higher ground is provided by a narrow neck of land which projects from the NW. corner of the fort, but otherwise the ground slopes away gently to a hollow which covers the rest of this front. Formerly it was believed that the hollow was a morass in Roman times, but if this was the case when the fort was first built it must have been subsequently drained, since a considerable part of the supposedly marshy ground was enclosed in a later extension of the N. annexe. Tactically the weakest side of the fort is on the E. where the approach is level, and where a prominent moraine, only 200 yds. from the defences,

would provide excellent cover for an attacking force. It is not surprising therefore that the fort faces in this direction, and it was from the E. gate that a branch-road led north-eastwards to join the main Roman road from Newstead to Castledykes (cf. No. 635).

Excavation² has shown that the fort was built in the late Antonine period and that it was probably occupied for only a few years. It measures 544 ft. from E. to W. by 450 ft. from N. to S. within a rampart ranging from 20 ft. to 32 ft. in thickness at the base. The rampart is still traceable for the most part on the surface of the ground, and is particularly well-preserved along the W. side, where it stands to a height of 8 ft. externally, and also at the NE. corner. It was built of turf, with an admixture of earth in some places, and was supported on each side by a narrow kerb formed of natural boulders. The ditches vary in number from one to three, triple ditches being employed to cover the *praetentura* of the fort, lying to the E. of the N. and S. gates, which under the original arrangement was not protected by the annexes. At Roman ground level the ditches measured from 9 ft. to 18 ft. in breadth and from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in depth, but the medial and outer ditches, and possibly the inner one also, had been made more formidable by the addition of mounds, carefully constructed of boulder clay, along their margins. Except at the NE. corner, the mounds bordering the medial ditch have been completely levelled by cultivation, but those that accompany the outer ditch are still in a remarkably good state of preservation along both the E. and S. fronts. The positions of three of the gates are still visible, and the fourth (N.) gate was located in 1901. The N. gate, and presumably the main (E.) gate also, had double portals, while the S. gate had only a single portal. Inside the fort the principal buildings were constructed of red sandstone ashlar, probably obtained from quarries on Blyth Muir (cf. No. 654). In the centre was the headquarters-building (*principia*), and to the S. of it a granary and then the commandant's house, ranged round an open courtyard. On the N. side of the *principia* there was only a large, square, heavily-buttressed building, presumably a storehouse or workshop. The rest of the internal buildings were of timber, but except in the NE. quarter, where two barracks and a possible stable have been identified, they are not well known. As the depth of the water-table precluded the digging of wells, water was brought by aqueduct into the NW. corner of the fort, across the narrow neck of land mentioned above, and was then distributed by conduits into large wood-lined tanks sunk into the ground.³

Attached to the N. and S. sides of the fort there were annexes intended to house camp-followers and afford temporary shelter for convoys. Originally they only enclosed ground lying to the W. of the N. and S. gates, but

¹ Camden's *Britannia* (ed. Gibson, 1695), col. 900.

² The original excavation of 1900 is described in *P.S.A.S.*, xxxv (1900-1), 154 ff. Several small-scale excavations have subsequently been conducted by the Commission and are described in *P.S.A.S.*, xcv (1961-2), 208 ff.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxv (1940-1), 39 ff.

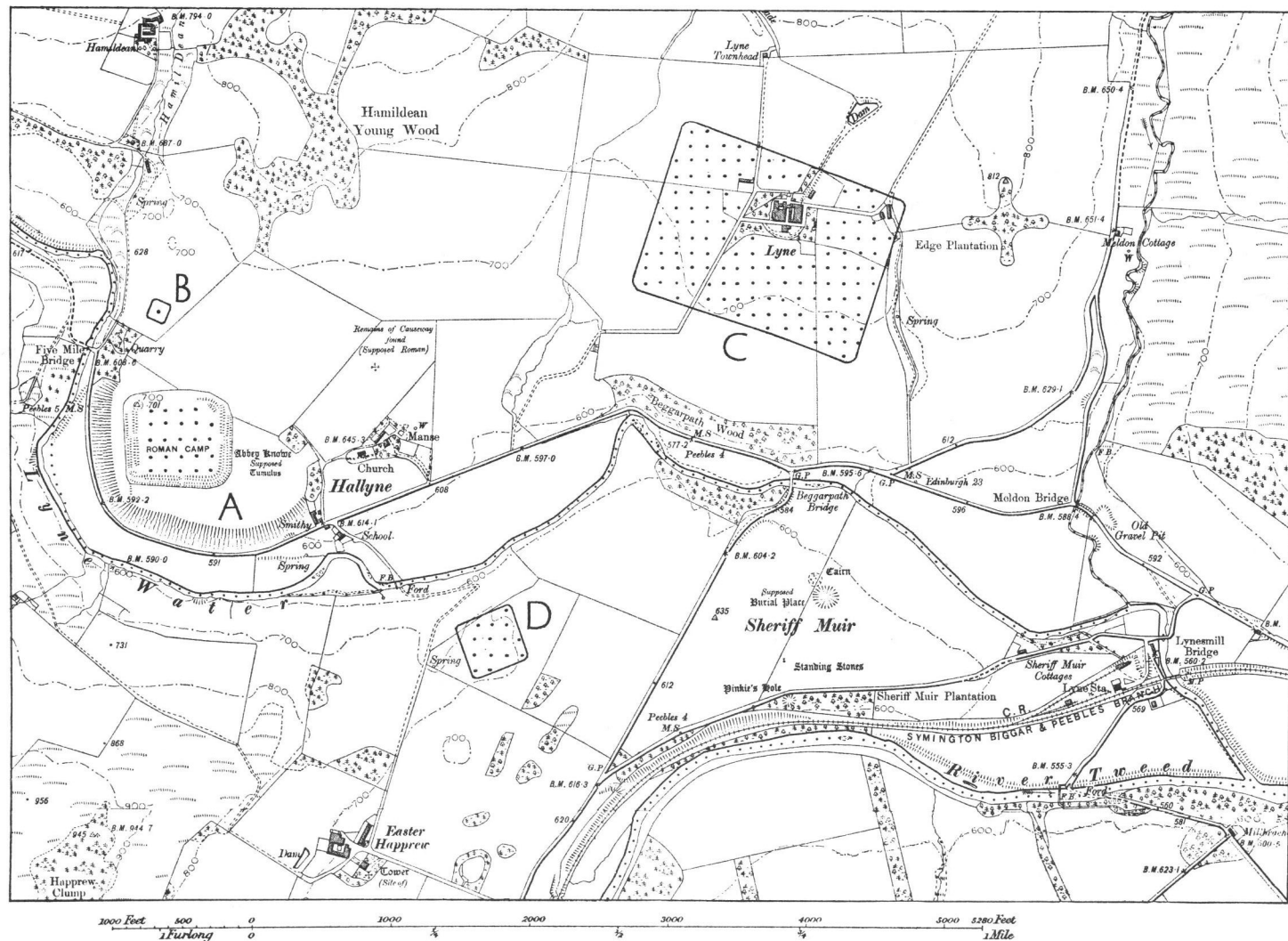


Fig. 184. General plan showing the Roman fort (A), fortlet (B), and temporary camp (C) at Lyne (all No. 374), and the Roman fort (D) at Easter Haprew (No. 371)

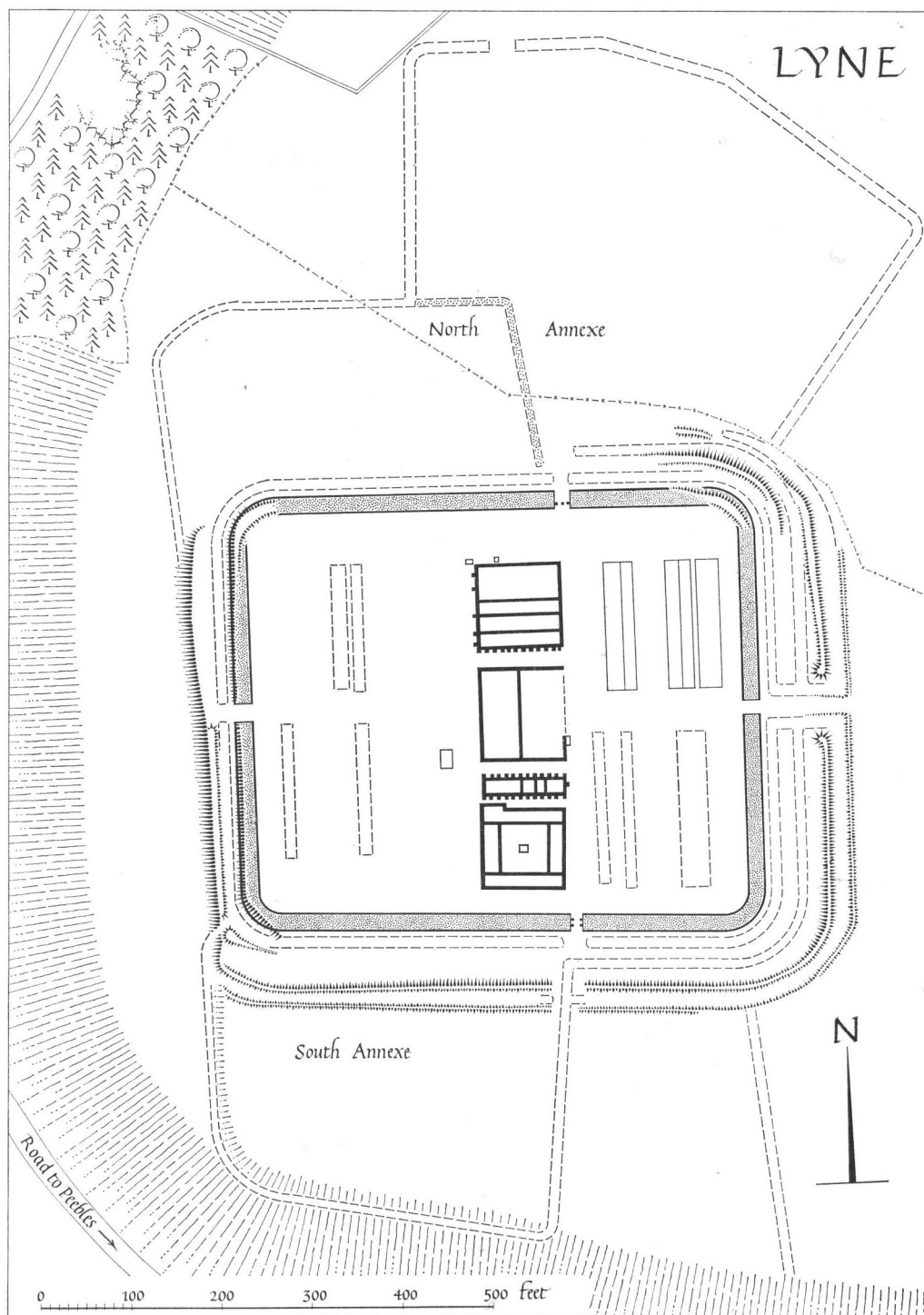


Fig. 185. Roman fort, Lyne (No. 374)

the N. annexe was subsequently enlarged by the addition of a polygonal extension which had an entrance in the N. side. A ditch which runs S. from the SE. corner of the fort as far as the edge of the plateau may represent a similar enlargement of the S. annexe.

No inscriptions have been found at Lyne, and until more is known about the timber buildings the composition of the garrison cannot be determined. The size of the fort, 5.6 acres, is, however, appropriate to a *cohors milliaria equitata*, while the presence of a mounted contingent is also implied by the wide streets and by the fact that the relics recovered in 1901 included part of a horseshoe.

THE FORTLET (Fig. 184, B), which was first recorded by Dr. St. Joseph,¹ occupies the crest of a slight rise on the edge of the steep W. flank of the plateau. It is better placed than the fort for observation westwards up the valley of the Lyne Water, and is also closer to the main road from Newstead to the lower Clyde valley which presumably crossed the Hamil Dean burn in the neighbourhood of bench-mark 687 (cf. No. 635). Excavation

in 1959² showed that it had been defended by a turf rampart, about 20 ft. in thickness, and a single ditch, and that it measured about 90 ft. square internally. The entrance lay in the centre of the N. side. The interior was not explored, owing to the destruction of the Roman levels by cultivation, and nothing was found to date the work.

THE TEMPORARY CAMP (Fig. 186)³ measures 1700 ft. from E. to W. by 1250 ft. from N. to S. and encloses an area of 49 acres. Three gates are visible, one in the centre of the E. side and two in the S. side, and it can be assumed that there were originally three more in corresponding positions in the two other sides.

188405 (Fort), 187408 (Fortlet), 200410 (Temporary Camp)
NT 14 SE, 24 SW November 1963

¹ Cf. Nos. DK 17-18 in the C.U.C.A.P.

² P.S.A.S., xcv (1961-2), 215.

³ Nos. AAK 28, DK 19-20 in the C.U.C.A.P.; National Survey prints F21 82/RAF/1270, 68-9.

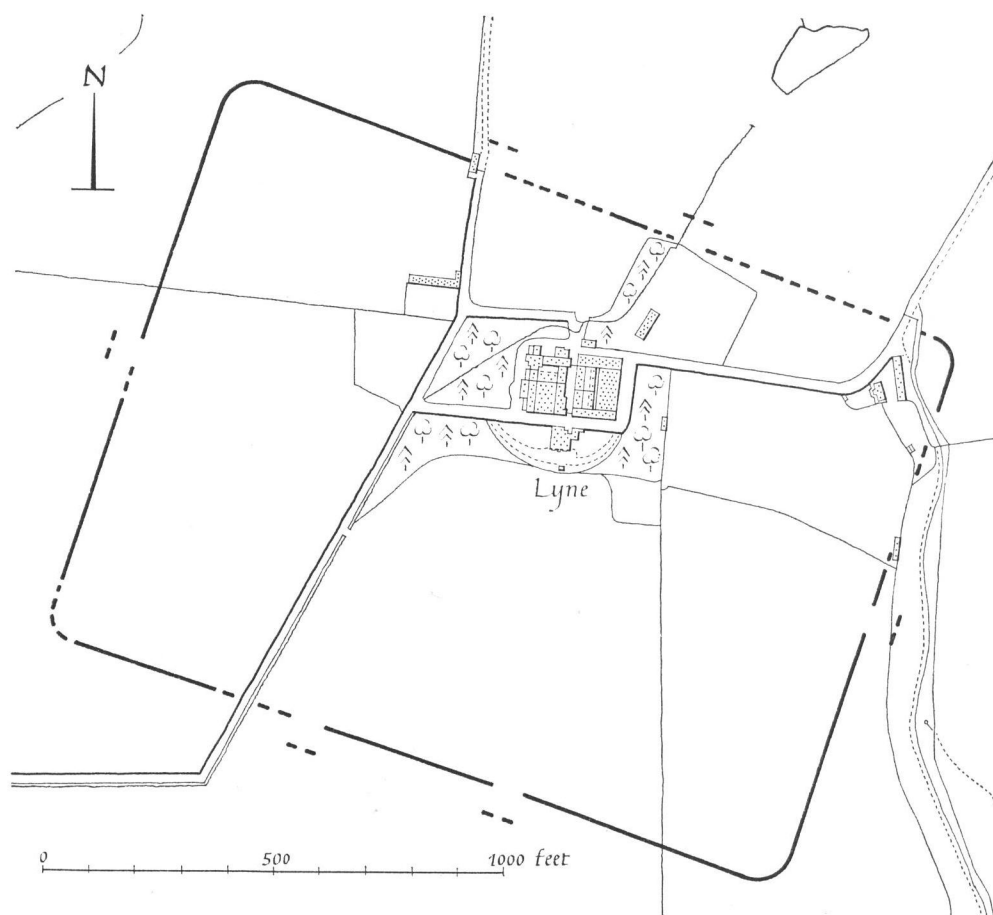


Fig. 186. Roman temporary camp, Lyne (No. 374)

DARK AGE MONUMENTS

375. Long Cists, Polmood (Sites). The discovery is recorded of two long cists at Polmood.

(i) In September 1939, a long cist aligned from SW. to NE. was found in a gravel knoll 100 yds. SE. of Polmood Post Office.¹ The cist varied in width from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in., but owing to the absence of the NE. end-slab and, possibly, of some of the slabs composing the long sides, the length could not be determined accurately. Nevertheless, six close-set slabs forming the floor indicated an original length of almost 6 ft. The remaining parts of the long sides each consisted of three slabs set on edge, with an extra slab outside the SE.; the SW. slab, also found *in situ*, stood to a height of 1 ft. 4 in. above the floor. Four cover-stones were found, three of them *in situ*, and the cist contained an extended male skeleton buried on its back and with the head at the SW. end.

(ii) In June 1958, a long cist was found during road-widening operations in a gravel terrace 390 yds. SSE. of Polmood Post Office² and immediately opposite the entrance of the drive to Polmood House. It was aligned from WSW. to ENE. and measured 5 ft. 6 in. in length; the width is not recorded. The long sides were each composed of three slabs eked out with cobbles, and the ends of single slabs 1 ft. 6 in. wide. Of the "four or five" overlapping cover-stones found, that at the head lay 2 ft. 3 in. below the surface of the ground. The cist contained an extended male skeleton buried on its back and with the head at the WSW. end.

(i) 110272, (ii) 112270 NT 12 NW

376. Early Christian Inscribed Stone, Manor Water (Site). This Early Christian memorial (Fig. 187; Pl. 9A) lay until 1890, in association with a cairn of stones, on the hill-side about 220 yds. WNW. of the walled enclosure on the left bank of the Newholm Hope Burn mentioned under No. 379; in that year it was transferred to the enclosure and about 1934 it was removed to Peebles Museum.³ By that date the cairn had been demolished, but its position is probably marked by a circular setting of stonework which can be seen in the position just stated, and in which there lies a concrete replica of the stone.

The memorial itself is a block of hard whinstone, 3 ft. long and having a maximum breadth of 9½ in. on the inscribed face. On this face two vertical lines have been pecked at a distance of 1 ft. ¾ in. from one another, and in the intervening space there are two horizontal lines of lettering, the average height of which is 1¾ in. At the beginning of the first line there is a cross resembling a "cross-patty", partly damaged by flaking, and the first part of the second line has been totally removed in the same way. The following note on the inscription has been kindly contributed by Professor K. H. Jackson, M.A., Litt.D., D. Litt. Celt., F.B.A.

"The reading is CONINIE/[]RTIRIE; there is room for two, or at most three, letters at the beginning of the second line where the stone has flaked away. Actually there is what appears to be part of a broken-off letter just before the first R, in the form of a short diagonal groove meeting the top of the down-stroke of the R. Before *rt*



Fig. 187. Early Christian inscribed stone, Manor Water (No. 376; scale ¼)

this letter must have been a vowel; it cannot have been V since the angle is far too great, and can only have been E with a diagonal topmost bar. Such E's however scarcely occur in the Dark Age inscriptions of Britain, though the analogous F is not rare; and moreover the two other E's in this inscription have horizontal bars. The nature of the letter must therefore remain uncertain.

"The names are Latin genitives of the feminine first declension, in -e for Classical -ae. *Coninia* may represent a somewhat older form **Cunignia*, the masculine of which actually occurs in two inscriptions in Wales, in the genitive; *Cunigni*, perhaps about A.D. 500, and *Cunegni*, with less correct spelling, probably fifth-century. The Welsh descendant is *Cynin*, and the name means "little dog". The Irish cognate name *Conín*, which has been invoked, is scarcely likely to be relevant in this geographical context.

"The second word has been taken to be *Martiria*, but the fragmentary letter cannot be A; or *Ertiria*, a form presupposed by the Welsh woman's name *Erthir*, which would suit very much better the possible broken E. Macalister's *Turtiria* is fanciful, both epigraphically and philologically.⁴

"The lettering, especially in view of the R's, suggests the early part of the sixth century; but if the etymology proposed for *Coninia* is correct, this form without -g- can hardly be older than the second half of that century. Perhaps the engraver was conservative."

192307

NT 13 SE

July 1962

377. Early Christian Inscribed Stone (possible), Peebles (Site). Fordun relates⁵ how the Cross Kirk at

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxiv (1939-40), 145.

² *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1958, 27.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, lxx (1935-6), 35 ff.

⁴ See *P.S.A.S.*, *loc. cit.*, and Macalister, R.A.S., *Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum*, i, 486 ff.

⁵ *Scotichronicon*, lib. x, cap. xiv.

Peebles (No. 480) was erected to commemorate the discovery on the same site in the year 1261 of a "magnificent and venerable" cross. The cross was lying on a stone which bore the inscription *LOCVS SANCTI NICOLAI EPISCOPI* ("the place of Saint Nicholas the bishop").

This stone has long since disappeared, but it was possibly an Early Christian monument of the same type as the well-known "Petrus" stone at Whithorn¹, which bears the inscription *LOCI / PETRI APV/STOLI* ("the place of Peter the Apostle") and is dated to the 7th century. No other dedications to Saint Nicholas have, however, been found in Britain before the 11th century. A locus is "a place, possibly a cemetery, with perhaps a small oratory, dedicated to God in honour of a saint".²

250407

NT 24 SE (unnoted)

378. Cross-shaft, Innerleithen Parish Church. In 1871, when the old church of Innerleithen was demolished, there was found in its foundations the lower end of an early cross-shaft,³ together with the base into which it had originally fitted.⁴ The base was broken up before its character was realised, but the fragment of the shaft was preserved and has now been set up, on a modern pedestal, outside the E. end of the existing parish church.

This fragment is of light-coloured freestone, oblong in section but with rounded angles. It is 2 ft. 8 in. long, and measures 14½ in. by 12 in. at the bottom and 14 in. by 9 in.

at the top. All four faces are decorated, in pecked technique, with a regular pattern consisting of cup-shaped hollows surrounded by double circles, the outer circles being linked together by vertical lines (Fig. 188; Pl. 9B).

Dr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, who has kindly given an opinion on this stone, considers that, while a free-standing cross with a rectangular shaft cannot be earlier than the 8th century, so regular a design is unlikely to be later than about A.D. 900. He suggests comparison with the fret pattern seen on crosses of the 9th and early 10th centuries,⁵ and points out that though this linear ornament survived into the 10th, 11th and 12th centuries, until Early Christian forms were replaced by Romanesque, later ornament tended to become displaced and irregular, as on certain monuments showing Viking influence.⁶ Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson has drawn attention⁷ to a group of

¹ *Inventory of Wigtownshire*, No. 471 and fig. 109B; Radford, C. A. R., and Donaldson, G., *Whithorn and Kirkcubright* (Official Guide Book), H.M.S.O. (1957), 39.

² Radford and Donaldson, *loc. cit.*

³ *P.B.N.C.*, ix (1879-81), 545 ff.

⁴ Romilly Allen, *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. iii, 429 ff.

⁵ E.g. Irton, Cumberland (Collingwood, W. G., *Northumbrian Crosses of the Pre-Norman Age*, 83), or Abercorn (*Inventory of West Lothian*, No. 274, 3).

⁶ E.g. Craginarget, Galloway, or Aspatria, Cumberland (Collingwood, *op. cit.*, 14).

⁷ *P.S.A.S.*, xcii (1958-9), 50 f.

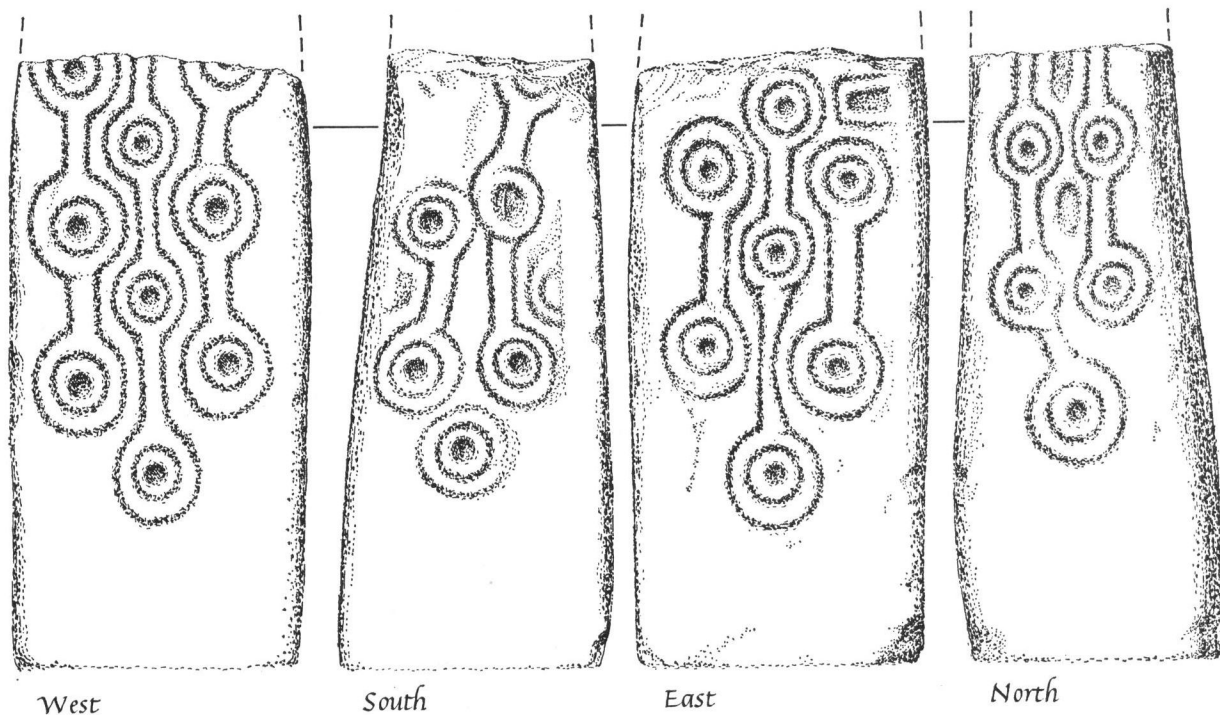


Fig. 188. Cross-shaft, Innerleithen Parish Church (No. 378; Scale 1/10)

stones found at Rathdown near Dublin,¹ some of which bear cup-and-ring decoration not unlike that on the Innerleithen cross-shaft.

332369

NT 33 NW

July 1957

379. Cross-base, Newholm Hope Burn. This monument formerly stood at the road-junction midway between Hallyards and Manor Kirk; it has been commonly regarded as a font, and was so named on the first edition of the O.S. 6-inch map (1856-8), notwithstanding the fact that it had been recognised as a cross-base by Armstrong in 1775.² The stone was moved at some date before the revision of the map (1906), probably in 1874, to its present position by the supposed site of St. Gordian's Chapel (No. 527) on the Newholm Hope Burn, where the former presence of a real font³ may have helped to perpetuate the confusion as to its true character. It now stands on a sandstone pedestal within the small enclosure that also contains a cross, erected in 1873 by Sir James Naesmyth of Posso, and a 19th-century memorial to the Burnets of Burnetland and Barns.⁴ It has been said that the cross-base originated at the chapel site and was removed thence to Hallyards;⁵ but this statement should be treated with great caution in view of the mistaken ideas that have been held regarding the chapel and the parish church,⁶ and it seems much more likely that the cross-base was simply taken, as Buchan suggests,⁷ from the nearby parish churchyard.

The cross-base, which is of grey sandstone, has suffered much damage, the socket in its upper surface, in particular, having been enlarged, apparently by battering, to form a rough basin provided with a notch for overflow. It is now up to 1 ft. 7 in. high and measures 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. at the bottom; its vertical section was evidently "waisted", as it narrows to 1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. at a height of 9 in. and widens again higher up, but the top is too much damaged for accurate measurement. The arrises of the "waisted" portion have been sharp, and there are traces of swellings or broad ribs, no doubt representing vanished decoration, in the centres of the concave faces. The bottom of the socket, which has escaped damage, is flat and rectangular; it measures 9½ in. by 8 in.

194307

NT 13 SE ("Font Stone")

May 1957

380. Cross-shaped Stone, Netherurd Mains (Site). About 1943 a small cross-shaped sculptured stone (Pl. 9c) was ploughed up on the crest of a slight rise a quarter of a mile W. of Netherurd Mains, in the angle between two converging tracks. It is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and has recently been described by Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson.⁸ The stone, which is of coarse white sandstone, measures 18 in. in height and 3½ in. in thickness: the foot and one of the projecting arms are missing, and the sides splay out so that whereas the flat top is 9½ in. in width, the bottom was at least 14½ in. The back and sides of the stone are undecorated and

the carving on the face is extremely crude. Framed by a plain border, it consists mainly of a deeply incised, debased interlace design. Centrally between the arms there is a small boss, and below this to the left an incised swastika. The date of the stone is thought not to be earlier than the 10th century.

104440

NT 14 SW

December 1961

CULTIVATION TERRACES

381. Cultivation Terraces, Cauld Face. Two groups of terraces which were no doubt originally incorporated in a single system can be seen on the SW. and S. slopes of Cauld Face. The first group lies between the 450 ft. and 750 ft. contours, partly in Toll Wood and partly on the open moorland to the W. of the wood, while the other group is situated immediately above the enclosed fields a quarter of a mile N. of Thornylee Farm. The terraces resemble the enclosed terraces at Old Thornylee (No. 676) in having a good deal of stone embedded in their fronts, but unlike the latter they run parallel to, and not across, the contours.

406367, 411367

NT 43 NW (unnoted)

May 1962

382. Cultivation Terraces, Glenternie. This group extends S. and SW. for at least a quarter of a mile from the stone dyke that bounds the S. edge of the wood above Glenternie House, and lies mainly between 840 ft. and 1080 ft. O.D. The group is thus a large one, though the remains consist of little more than irregularly-spaced, and often discontinuous, negative lynchets separating strips of the hill-side. The best preserved portion is high up and near the stone dyke: here at least thirteen strips can be seen measuring 30 ft. to 50 ft. in breadth, and with negative lynchets up to 3 ft. in height. Some remnants of the same system can be traced as far N. as the Glenternie Burn.

207364-209368

NT 23 NW

June 1961

383. Cultivation Terraces, Goseland Hill. There are two large groups of terraces on Goseland Hill, one on the

¹ *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, lxxxvii (1957), 75 ff.

² Armstrong, *Companion*, 68.

³ A broken font was reported here in 1887 (*P.S.A.S.*, xxi (1886-7), 402; illustration, 404), but no trace of this could be found when the Commission's officers visited the site in 1957.

⁴ The removal of this latter memorial from Manor parish churchyard, in 1874, is remembered by Mr. Anderson, son of the then shepherd at Kirkhope.

⁵ *N.S.A.*, iii (Peeblesshire), 117.

⁶ On which see Nos. 478 and 527, and also Buchan, *Peeblesshire*, iii, 543.

⁷ *Loc. cit.*

⁸ *P.S.A.S.*, xcii (1958-9), 52 f. and pl. xi, no. 3.

right bank of the Cleuch Burn near its source on the E. face of the hill, and the other on the N. face on both sides of the hollow at the head of the Bamflat Burn. The first group lies between elevations of about 1000 ft. and 1150 ft. O.D. It is one of the highest groups on record, but it is to be noted that a system of vertical rigs, occupying some less steep ground to the W., reaches a maximum elevation of 1300 ft. O.D. The terraces, which are not all continuous, number at least sixteen, and consist of strips of ground of varying width—normally between 15 ft. and 30 ft. but as much as 50 ft. in one case—which are separated by negative lynchets up to 5 ft. in height. The length of the group from E. to W. is at least 300 yds.

The second group of terraces has been generally similar to the first but is in a much more denuded condition.

078350, 070355 NT 03 NE (unnoted) April 1962

384. Cultivation Terraces, Purvis Hill. This striking group of terraces occupies the steep hill-face just below Purvishill Tower (No. 526). In 1853 twelve terraces were recorded;¹ today nine appear above the road, which itself presumably runs along a tenth. The group, which faces S., is about 250 yds. long, and extends from the flood-plain of the Tweed (450 ft. O.D.) to about 680 ft. O.D. The treads vary in breadth from 20 ft. to 100 ft., and the risers are up to 10 ft. high.

Evidence obtained from a section exposed in a quarry has been interpreted as indicating that the treads of the terraces were formed by excavation and not by banking up, while large stones are reported to have been found in front of some of the terraces.²

354374 NT 33 NE June 1961

385. Cultivation Terraces, Romanno. One of the best-known groups of cultivation terraces in Scotland³ is situated on the west-facing slope that rises steeply from the left bank of the Lyne Water about 1100 yds. S. of Romanno Bridge (Pl. 10A). Its upper and lower edges are respectively at about 880 ft. O.D. and 730 ft. O.D., the latter being some 30 ft. above the level of the stream. Fourteen terraces are still in good preservation, and a fragment of a fifteenth can be seen at the S. end, just above the modern road. The road itself has probably destroyed at least one more terrace, and there are traces of yet another on the W. side of the road, beyond the N. end of the main group. At the present time the longest terrace measures 460 ft., but it is evident that the group as a whole is only a portion of what was once a more extensive system which has been saved by the steepness of the ground from obliteration by later cultivation, and then framed by plantations as a kind of curiosity. Alexander Gordon records⁴ that in his day (1726) the terraces extended "for a whole mile, not unlike a large amphitheatre", but the existence of intervening valleys renders it unlikely that the terraces at Romanno Bridge (No. 386) and Whiteside Hill (No. 414) ever formed part of this system.

The most notable features of the Romanno terraces are the steepness of the risers and the narrowness of the treads, which give them a step-like appearance. They are not however strictly horizontal, tending to rise in the centre and fall towards both ends, nor are their measurements uniform: the treads vary in breadth from 3 ft. to 10 ft., and the risers range from 2 ft. to 22 ft. in height. Individual risers also show considerable variation in height from one end to the other, and the southern ends of the sixth and seventh terraces actually converge. Excavation has shown the soil to be a loam, with a more sandy subsoil resembling that on the adjacent untterraced hill-side.

The name Romanno means the "monks' rath",⁵ but in the absence of any specific evidence it is not possible to accept Watson's suggestion⁶ that the cultivation terraces owe their origin to the canons of Holyrood.

162470 NT 14 NE May 1963

386. Cultivation Terraces, Romanno Bridge. Two fragments of what must originally have been a large group of cultivation terraces at Romanno Bridge have been preserved through their inclusion in strips of plantation. The first, which is marked on the O.S. map, lies just NE. of the village, and the other 150 yds. away in the same direction. In the latter case the plantation has now been felled. There are three well-marked terraces at the lower end of each strip, and traces of others higher up the steep face of the hill. All the terraces are narrow, not exceeding 10 ft. in width, and bear a general resemblance to the Romanno group (No. 385).

162482, 163483 NT 14 NE (unnoted) June 1961

387. Cultivation Terraces, Tweedsmuir. An illustration published by Grose in 1790⁷ shows two, or possibly three, artificial terraces on the N. side of the mound that is crowned by Tweedsmuir Church (cf. No. 488). Although these terraces have been greatly disturbed by the digging of graves, vestiges of one can still be seen at the foot of the slope on the N. and NW., and of another, about half-way up the mound, on the NW. and W. It seems probable that these terraces gave rise to the local tradition, cited by Grose, that the mound was "a Roman work".⁸ They are therefore likely to be older than 1648,

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, i (1851-4), 128.

² *Ibid.*, lxii (1927-8), 114 f.

³ Many of the following details are taken from *P.S.A.S.*, lxii (1927-8), 112; lxxv (1930-1), 388 ff.; and lxxiii (1938-9), 291 ff.

⁴ *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, 114.

⁵ Watson, W. J., *History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*, 153 f.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Grose, *Antiquities*, ii, following p. 224.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 224.

when the first church was erected on the site, and are presumably cultivation terraces.

100245 NT 12 SW (unnoted) September 1958

388. Cultivation Terraces, Venlaw House. There are two well-preserved cultivation terraces, separated by broad strips of natural hill-side, on the steep westward-facing slope below Venlaw House (No. 530), while a third can be traced in the back gardens of the houses that stand on the E. side of the Edinburgh-Peebles road. The upper terrace has a maximum width of 6 yds. and a length of about 150 yds., and is terminated at each end by a turf dyke. The two lower terraces are rather longer, measuring up to about 250 yds. in length. Sections cut through the lowest terrace, when the houses were being erected, demonstrated that it was of artificial origin, being composed of "from 3 to 3½ feet of free loamy material, containing no large stones", quite different from the underlying boulder-clay.¹

252412 NT 24 SE (hachures only) June 1961

Other **Cultivation Terraces** have been noted as under, but call for no detailed description.

389. Cademuir Hill. On the NE. face of the hill.
233380 NT 23 NW March 1960

390. Carlops Hill. On the E. face of the hill.
154560 NT 15 NE (unnoted) February 1962

391. Cockiland Hill. On the SW. face at about 1000 ft. O.D.
104239-106235 NT 12 SW (unnoted) April 1962

392. Dod Hill. On the lower slopes, 300 yds. S. of Glen-tress farm.
338428 NT 34 SW (unnoted) April 1960

393. Drumelzier. On the NW. slope of the hill below Tinnis Castle (No. 531).
140345 NT 13 SW (unnoted) April 1962

394. Edston. Immediately W. of Edston Quarry Plantation.
226397 NT 23 NW June 1961

395. Glenkerie Burn. On the S. side of the burn, near the junction with the Kingledoors Burn.
089273 NT 02 NE (unnoted) April 1959

396. Glenkiely Burn. On either side of the burn, between the 900 ft. and 1100 ft. contours.

094279, 096279 NT 02 NE (unnoted) April 1959

397. Glenrath Hill. On the W. flank of Glenrath Hill, between the 1000 ft. and 1200 ft. contours (see No. 222).

213337-215340 NT 23 SW (unnoted) May 1964

398. Glenrath Hope. On the right bank of the Glenrath Burn (see No. 364).

221325 NT 23 SW (unnoted) April 1964

399. Halmyre Mains. On the NW. face of the summit of Hill 1171, above the head-wall.

182492 NT 14 NE (unnoted) March 1961

400. Hopecarton Burn. Above the track from Easter Stanhope to Hopecarton, between the Hopekist Burn and the Hopecarton Burn. Also from the N. end of this group eastwards for three-quarters of a mile up the left bank of the Hopecarton Burn.

127308-139306 NT 13 SW (unnoted) April 1962

401. Kilbucho Church. Just above the head-wall of the field lying SW. of the church.

064335 NT 03 SE (unnoted) April 1962

402. Kirnie. A single well-marked terrace on the steep slope immediately below the Innerleithen-Walkerburn road at Kirnie.

349373 NT 33 NW (unnoted) February 1962

403. Langhaugh. Three or four short terraces, which may be garden terraces, in the plantation on the S. side of Langhaugh Tower (No. 515). The N. ends of the terraces are shown in Fig. 241.

203309 NT 23 SW (unnoted) August 1962

404. Logan Burn. On both banks, above and below the junction with the Dry Burn.

105298, 109298 NT 12 NW April 1959

405. Manor Sware. On the W. flank, within the wood.
234396 NT 23 NW (unnoted) March 1960

¹ P.S.A.S., lxii (1927-8), 112.

406. Meldon Burn. Immediately adjoining the W. side of the Eddleston-Lyne road, 400 yds. N. of Meldon Cottage.

208414 NT 24 SW May 1961

sweep down and across the western face of Whiteside Hill, immediately beyond the enclosed fields at Fleming-ton.³

163457 NT 14 NE (unnoted) May 1962

407. Mill Hill (Site). There are now no remains of the terraces recorded by Alexander Gordon¹ as existing "at Skirling", but crop-marks which suggested a group were clearly seen from Goseland Hill in 1937 on the SE. slope of Mill Hill and about 600 yds. NW. of the church.² They lay at about 850 ft. O.D., some 180 ft. above the bottom of a shallow valley.

070393 NT 03 NE (unnoted)

415. Wood Hill 1. At the N. end of the scrub wood, a quarter of a mile SSW. of Flemington.

165447 NT 14 SE September 1961

416. Wood Hill 2. At a higher elevation than the last and 700 yds. further S.

165441 NT 14 SE (unnoted) September 1961

408. Mitchelhill. On the face of the bluff forming the left bank of the burn from E. to SW. of Mitchelhill Farm.

066337-068338 NT 03 SE April 1962

409. Old Caberston. The eastern ends of a number of terraces, which have otherwise been obliterated by later cultivation, can be seen on the W. side of the Caberston Burn immediately above and below Old Caberston farmhouse.

369377 NT 33 NE (unnoted) February 1962

410. Old Thornylee. Both horizontal and oblique terrace systems (see No. 676).

416371 NT 43 NW (unnoted) August 1959

411. Posso. In the enclosed field 100 yds. S. of Posso Tower (No. 525).

200331 NT 23 SW (unnoted) August 1962

412. Shaw Hill. On the E. face of the hill, between the 900 ft. and 1000 ft. contours.

116457 NT 14 NW (unnoted) March 1960

413. Tor Hill. On the NE. slope of the hill, between 650 ft. and 800 ft. O.D.

275389 NT 23 NE (unnoted) June 1961

414. Whiteside Hill. A small triangular group of eight horizontal terraces can be seen opposite B.M. 715.7 on the Romanno-Drochil road. They evidently represent the survivors of a more extensive system, the N. side of which has been obliterated by rig-cultivation, and the S. side by a group of about ten curving terraces which

MISCELLANEOUS EARTH- WORKS AND ENCLOSURES⁴

417. Earthwork, Bamflatt. This earthwork, which was first detected on National Survey air photographs,⁵ is situated on low-lying ground 170 yds. S. of the right bank of the Biggar Water. The photographs show faint traces of two banks with a medial ditch which together enclose an oval area measuring about 280 ft. by 205 ft. The earthwork has been almost levelled by cultivation, but on the date of visit the banks could be traced on the ground in the form of very slight swellings, each measuring about 20 ft. in width. The entrance is on the NE.

080367 NT 03 NE (unnoted) July 1957

418. Enclosure, Broomy Law. On a broad ridge three-quarters of a mile NNW. of Muirburn farmhouse, and at a height of 1060 ft. O.D., there is an oval enclosure measuring 180 ft. by 120 ft. within a bank 15 ft. in thickness and 3 ft. in height. The site has formerly been planted with trees and, at the date of visit, was covered with long grass. The entrance, on the N., is crossed by a wire fence. A short stretch of an outer bank lies on the flank of the ridge 20 yds. W. of the enclosure.

089422 NT 04 SE (unnoted) July 1958

419. Enclosure, Bught Hill. This enclosure is situated 1000 yds. NNW. of Nether Horsburgh farm, on the summit of Bught Hill. Access to the site is easy from the NW., but in other directions the ground falls away

¹ *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (1726), 115.

² *P.S.A.S.*, lxxiii (1938-9), 314.

³ *Ibid.*, lxxiii (1938-9), 294.

⁴ A number of enclosures which are associated with earlier monuments are described in the articles dealing with those monuments. They are Nos. 200, 210, 260, 276, 287, 300, 323, 328, 331, 332, 333, 358, 427 and 453.

⁵ 541/A/475, 4108-9.

steeply. Extensive surface-quarrying has virtually obliterated the outline of the enclosure, but faint traces remain of a slight stony bank, up to 8 ft. in thickness and not more than 1 ft. 6 in. in height, which encloses a roughly circular area measuring 170 ft. in diameter. There is no indication of an entrance. The surface of the interior is very uneven owing to numerous quarry-pits, but two scooped platforms, situated just inside the bank on the N. side, and each measuring 25 ft. across, may possibly mark the sites of timber houses.

300404

NT 34 SW ("Earthwork")

April 1960

420. Earthwork, Burnetland. This earthwork is situated at a height of a little over 1000 ft. O.D. on the elevated SE. end of Burnetland Hill, 700 yds. NE. of Burnetland farmhouse. The site has been under the plough for a considerable time, and the remains were described as being "very faint" as early as 1775.¹ Originally the earthwork was enclosed by a single bank with an external quarry-ditch, but, although the bank is shown on the first edition of the O.S. map, it has now been reduced to a scarp on the N. side and elsewhere to a mere crest-line, while the ditch is visible only on the N., where it appears as a terrace. The interior measures about 160 ft. in diameter, and the entrance is on the W.

105371

NT 13 NW

September 1959

421. Earthwork, Callands. On a low flat-topped knoll on the W. flank of the ridge that forms the watershed between the Tarth and Lyne Waters, and at a height of

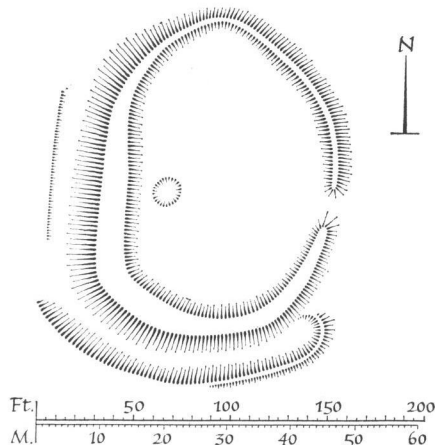


Fig. 189. Earthwork, Callands (No. 421)

980 ft. O.D., there is an earthwork (Fig. 189) measuring 140 ft. by 95 ft. within a grass-covered stony bank which is accompanied on the S. and W. by an external ditch. The bank varies in width from 13 ft. on the E. to as much as 37 ft. on the SW., and stands to a maximum height of

3 ft. 6 in. above the interior. The entrance, on the E., is 7 ft. in width. The ditch measures 4 ft. in depth on the S., but former cultivation has had the effect of reducing it to a depth of only a few inches on the W. and has completely filled it in on the N. On the SSE. the ditch exhibits a slight external upcast-bank and terminates in a rounded end at a point 50 ft. S. of the entrance. The only feature in the interior is a shallow circular depression of uncertain date and purpose.

159448

NT 14 SE

May 1952

422. Enclosure, Camp Wood. This enclosure is situated a quarter of a mile SE. of Mossfennan farmhouse, and at a height of 700 ft. O.D., on a low knoll which rises from the W. side of the flood-plain of the River Tweed. It has been formed by constructing a bank round the margin of the summit area of the knoll, and measures internally 135 ft. in length by 65 ft. in maximum breadth. The bank has completely disappeared on the E. side, and elsewhere it is not more than one foot in height internally; externally, however, it is as much as 6 ft. in height on either side of the entrance, which faces W. The interior of the enclosure is planted with conifers, and no structural remains are visible. A platform, measuring 20 ft. across, has been quarried out of the flank of the knoll immediately outside the enclosure on the NW.

121315

NT 13 SW ("Earthwork")

November 1956

423. Enclosure, Candyburn. On a ridge which rises steeply to a height of 30 ft. above the left bank of the Candy Burn, there are some slight remains of an enclosure (Fig. 190) which has been bounded by a single

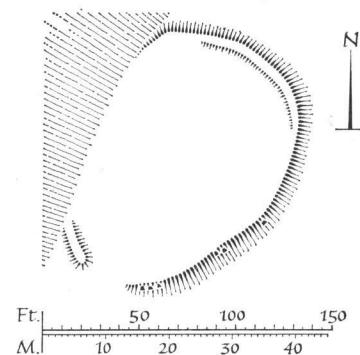


Fig. 190. Enclosure, Candyburn (No. 423)

wall and has measured about 130 ft. by 95 ft. internally. The wall has been reduced on the SE. to a stony scarp, in which several outer facing-stones are visible, and on the NE. and SW. to a very low, stony bank. On the W.

¹ Armstrong, *Companion*, 30.

and NW. it has entirely collapsed down the steep flank of the ridge. The entrance to the enclosure, on the SW., has been widened by former cultivation which has extended all over the interior.

071411

NT 04 SE

May 1962

424. Enclosure, "The Chester", Glenrusco. On gently sloping ground at the foot of Whiteside Rig, close to the right bank of the River Tweed and at a height of 800 ft. O.D., there is an oval enclosure (Fig. 191) measuring 170 ft. by 125 ft. within a ruined boulder-faced rubble wall originally some 15 ft. to 20 ft. in thickness. At the present time the wall is nowhere more than 2 ft. 6 in. in height and only three facing-stones are visible *in situ*:

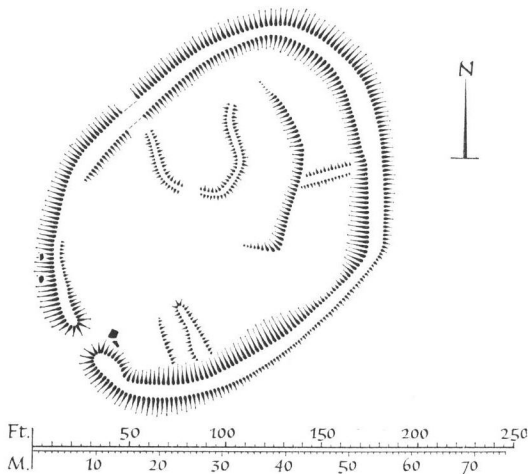


Fig. 191. Enclosure, The Chester, Glenrusco (No. 424)

another facing-stone, which has fallen forward from the wall, lies immediately inside the entrance, and there are several others outside the enclosure on the W. All these stones are large blocks measuring up to 4 ft. in length.

The entrance is 6 ft. wide, and in the interior there are some slight remains of banks which have bounded subsidiary enclosures. These internal partitions may, however, be secondary features.

107251

NT 12 NW

September 1956

425. Enclosure, Chester Knowes. In a plantation at the foot of Polmood Hill, 120 yds. from the right bank of the River Tweed and at a height of 800 ft. O.D., there is an enclosure (Fig. 192) bounded by a single wall and measuring 150 ft. by 120 ft. internally. The wall is now represented by a low stony bank, spread to a maximum width of 32 ft., in which no facing-stones are visible. The entrance, on the W., measures 5 ft. in width. On the date of visit the N. sector of the wall was concealed beneath an impenetrable mass of blown timber, and most of the

interior was choked with scrub and fallen branches. At a point 60 ft. E. of the entrance there is a short stretch of ruined wall, but the relationship of this to the enclosure is uncertain.

111281

NT 12 NW ("Fort")

September 1956

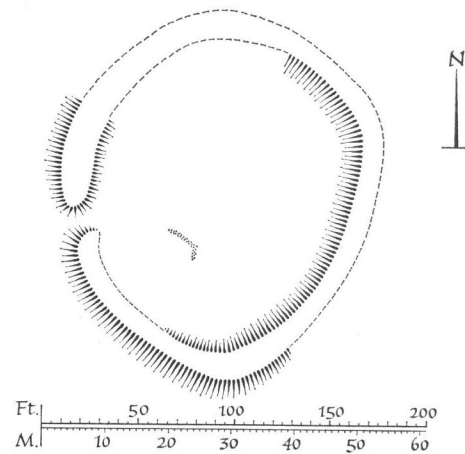


Fig. 192. Enclosure, Chester Knowes (No. 425)

426. Enclosure, Cockiland Hill. This enclosure is situated at a height of 850 ft. O.D. on a level shelf between the foot of Cockiland Hill and the right bank of the Talla Water. Oval on plan, it measures about 180 ft. by about 90 ft. within an extremely dilapidated stone wall. The interior is occupied by a modern sheepfold and several grass-covered mounds. The situation and character of the remains suggest that the structure was originally a settlement of a type found in the vicinity at, for example, Patervan (No. 243).

101240

NT 12 SW (unnoted)

May 1960

427. Earthwork and Enclosure, Common Knowe. On level ground at the foot of the SW. slopes of Common Knowe, and at a height of 750 ft. O.D., there is an earthwork with a secondary enclosure inside it (Fig. 193). The earthwork, which has been severely damaged by former cultivation, appears to have measured about 230 ft. by 180 ft. within a bank with an external quarry-ditch. The bank is best preserved on the E., where it measures 2 ft. 8 in. in height internally and one foot externally from the bottom of the ditch. An original entrance is visible on the NNE.

The enclosure, which occupies the greater part of the interior of the earthwork, is bounded on the N. by a section of the bank of the earthwork, and elsewhere by a stony grass-covered bank measuring up to 14 ft. in thickness. The earthwork entrance provides the only access to the enclosure, and a cross-bank with a gap in the centre divides the interior into two nearly equal parts.

The W. division is featureless, but the E. division exhibits a platform immediately inside the main entrance: it measures 35 ft. by 20 ft. and has partly encroached upon the bank of the earthwork.

333397

NT 33 NW ("Enclosures")

May 1952

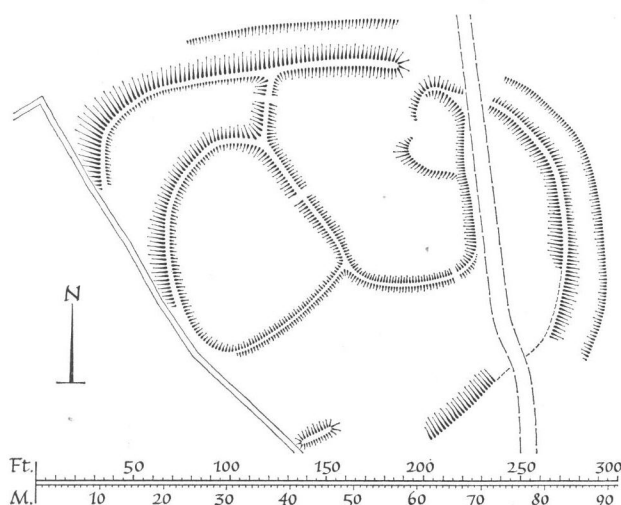


Fig. 193. Earthwork and enclosure, Common Knowe (No. 427)

428. Earthwork, Coomlees (Site). According to the 1900 edition of the 6-inch O.S. map, Coomlees farm occupies the site of a "fort". Nothing of this work survives.

121334

NT 13 SW (unnoted)

April 1956

429. Earthwork, Crannie Burn. This earthwork (Fig. 194) is situated close to the right bank of the Crannie

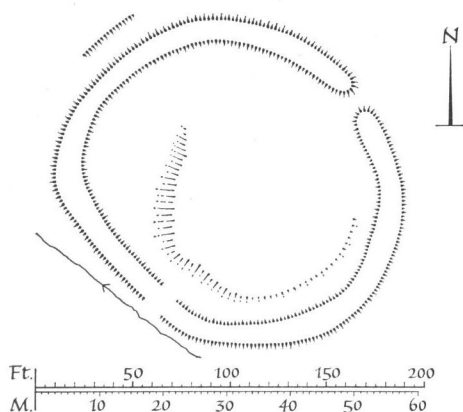


Fig. 194. Earthwork, Crannie Burn (No. 429)

Burn, on the valley floor drained by the Back Ditch. It is overlooked from the E. by White Hill and from the W. by Shaw Hill. The earthwork measures 150 ft. by 125 ft. within a bank 20 ft. in width which now stands to a height of only a few inches. A short stretch of an external quarry-ditch is visible on the NW. The entrance, which measures 8 ft. in width, is on the NE. A gap on the SW., opening on to the burn, has probably been made recently to drain off water collected in the hollow between the enclosure bank and a very low, natural mound which occupies the S. part of the interior.

046339

NT 03 SW (unnoted)

June 1953

430. Enclosure, Easter Happrew. Some slight remains of an enclosure, described by Armstrong¹ as "the last vestiges of a circular fort", are situated on a knoll 270 yds. E. of Easter Happrew farmhouse and at a height of 650 ft. O.D. The enclosure wall probably bordered the natural summit-area of the knoll, which measures 220 ft. by 190 ft., but this is now surrounded by a modern wall; all that remains of the earlier structure is a low, stony, grass-covered bank lying between the modern wall and the W. flank of the knoll. The interior, which has been ploughed, is featureless.

194396

NT 13 NE (unnoted)

April 1959

431. "Enclosure", Glenbreck. The "enclosure" recorded on the O.S. 6-inch map, 600 yds. NE. of Glenbreck and 50 yds. W. of the Glenwhappen Burn, is not an antiquity but a sheepfold of no great age.

063219

NT 02 SE

March 1963

432. Earthwork, Glencotho. This earthwork, which is oval on plan and measures 120 ft. by 110 ft. within a bank with an external ditch, is situated partly in a cultivated field and partly in a strip of pasture that lies between the field and the right bank of the Holms Water. Inside the field the bank and ditch have been almost entirely obliterated, but outside it the bank measures 15 ft. in width and 2 ft. in height, while the ditch is 12 ft. in width but only a few inches in depth. The position of the entrance is uncertain.

083303

NT 03 SE ("Enclosure")

September 1956

433. Earthwork, Glenrath (Site). Nothing now remains of the earthwork, formed by a rampart and ditch, that formerly existed² on the flood-plain of the Manor Water at a point about 100 yds. E. of Glenrath farmhouse. It is recorded that an ornamented whorl and part of a quern were found within it.

210338

NT 23 SW (unnoted)

March 1964

¹ Armstrong, *Companion*, 96.

² *P.S.A.S.*, xxii (1887-8), 197.

434. Earthwork, Goseland. National Survey air photographs¹ reveal an unrecorded earthwork at the foot of Goseland Hill, close to the left bank of the Kilbucho Burn. The earthwork, which has been almost obliterated by cultivation, measures about 210 ft. in diameter within double banks with a medial ditch. The banks have been reduced to a height of only a few inches and are spread to a width of 30 ft.; the ditch has been filled in. The entrance is on the E.

069344

NT 03 SE

June 1957

435. Enclosure, Harehope. About 600 yds. NNE. of Harehope farmhouse, and at a height of 1100 ft. O.D., a roughly oval hollow, measuring about 120 ft. from NE. to SW. by 70 ft. transversely, has been excavated into the gently sloping hill-side overlooking the Millhope Burn to the SW. It is bounded on the W., NE. and E. by a grass-grown stony bank which stands to a maximum height of 2 ft. 6 in. above the interior and is spread to a thickness of up to 10 ft. On the N., S. and SW. the bank is now either reduced to a mere scarp or has been obliterated altogether. On the E. there is a gap in the bank, 8 ft. wide, which appears to be an original entrance. In the N. part of the interior there is a small oval depression, measuring 9 ft. by 16 ft., to which there is access through a 3 ft. gap in the slight bank that bounds it on the S.

Some fragmentary remains adjoining the enclosure on the NW. may possibly belong to another structure of a similar nature.

201446

NT 24 SW

September 1959

436. Enclosure, Haswellsykes (Site). An air photograph² reveals the crop mark of an enclosure on the gently sloping ground immediately W. of Haswellsykes farmhouse and at a height of 700 ft. O.D. The enclosure is roughly oval on plan, is bounded by a single ditch, and measures approximately 400 ft. by 300 ft. The position of the entrance is uncertain. The crop mark of another ditch runs on a slight curve from the S. end of the enclosure for a distance of about 200 yds. to the S. end of the field.

205391

NT 23 NW (unnoted)

April 1959

437. Enclosure, Highland Shiel. Just under 300 yds. W. of Highland Shiel, and at a height of 1200 ft. O.D., there is an enclosure situated on a small shelf on the steep W. side of the valley of the Kirk Burn. At the time of visit the site was hidden by a thick covering of young trees, and it was not practicable to plan it. It was, however, possible to ascertain that the enclosure measures about 160 ft. by 130 ft. within a wall which now appears as a grass-grown stony bank up to 3 ft. in height and 12 ft. in thickness. Although no facing-stones are visible, it is probable that the wall was originally about 8 ft. in

thickness. The W. edge of the shelf on which the enclosure stands is bounded by a natural scarp which rises steeply to a maximum height of 15 ft. The enclosure wall mounts this scarp and runs along its crest.

On the S. side there is an annexe-like extension measuring 110 ft. by 60 ft. internally. Its N. side is formed by the enclosure wall itself, and the E. and S. sides by a wall of similar size and appearance which springs from the SE. angle of the enclosure wall and swings round in an even curve to the foot of the natural scarp on the SW. The W. side is formed by the natural scarp alone. The entrances to both the enclosure and the annexe are situated on the SE. and are 6 ft. in width. No internal features can be distinguished.

289365

NT 23 NE

May 1964

438. Enclosure, Hopekist Burn. On a low knoll on the E. side of the flood-plain of the River Tweed, and at a distance of 50 yds. S. of the left bank of the Hopekist Burn, there is a roughly oval enclosure (Fig. 195) measuring 50 ft. by 42 ft. within a bank which stands to a height of one foot above the interior. The entrance is on

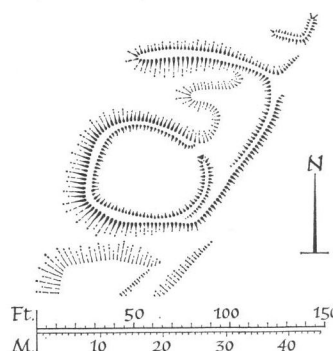


Fig. 195. Enclosure, Hopekist Burn (No. 438)

the ENE., and a single earthfast boulder terminates the bank on the S. side of the gap. The uneven ground immediately outside the entrance is partly enclosed by another bank, which originates on the SE. side of the enclosure and runs thence NE. for 85 ft. before turning to the W. and dying out on the crest of a narrow natural spur. The interior of the enclosure is featureless.

126305

NT 13 SW (unnoted)

June 1956

439. Enclosure, Laigh Hill. At the junction of two cart-tracks, 260 yds. SW. of Stanhope farmhouse, there is an oval enclosure (Fig. 196) which measures 130 ft. by 75 ft. internally. The boulder-faced rubble wall has been

¹ 106G/SCOT/UK 87, 4105-6.

² No. BE 41 in the C.U.C.A.P.

about 7 ft. in thickness, but it is now reduced for the most part to a low stony bank in which several outer facing-stones are visible. The entrance, on the N., measures 4 ft. in width and is revetted on either side by an earthfast boulder. Apart from two short banks of uncertain purpose, the interior is featureless.

120296

NT 12 NW

April 1956

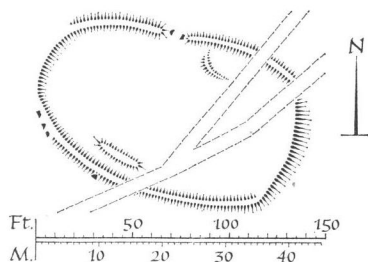


Fig. 196. Enclosure, Laigh Hill (No. 439)

440. Enclosure, Laverlaw. An enclosure (Fig. 197), the date and purpose of which are unknown, lies on gently sloping arable ground 700 yds. S. of Laverlaw farm and at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. Irregular in shape and measuring 250 ft. by 210 ft., it consists of four contiguous

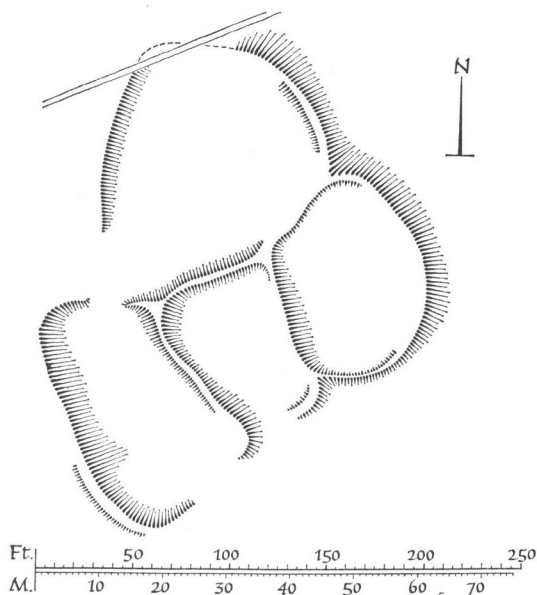


Fig. 197. Enclosure, Laverlaw (No. 440)

courts, three of them ranged on descending levels down the slope from W. to E., with the fourth adjoining them immediately to the N. The courts were formerly bounded

by walls, but only intermittent stretches of these now remain, appearing as turf-covered stony banks standing to a maximum height of 3 ft. Elsewhere they have either been obliterated or reduced to mere scarps. The three courts forming the S. portion of the enclosure have been excavated into the slope on their W. sides to depths varying from 9 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in., and their floors are almost level. Any internal features are hidden by accumulations of stones cleared from the adjacent field. The westernmost and the centre court probably had entrances in their S. sides, and a gap in the N. side of the former may represent the site of a doorway leading into the N. court. The position of the entrance to the E. court is not known. The N. court, which is considerably larger than the other three, has been almost obliterated by cultivation, and only its E. sector and part of the NW. side can be distinguished with certainty.

291368

NT 23 NE

April 1961

441. Enclosure, Law Park Plantation. The slight remains of what was probably a wall enclosing a roughly circular area, measuring 155 ft. by 145 ft., are situated 400 yds. W. of Nether Kidston, overlooking the Kidston Burn from a height of 850 ft. O.D. The wall has been almost completely removed to build a modern dyke which crosses the site from E. to W., and all that survives to mark its course is a slight stony scarp broken by numerous robber-pits. A gap on the SW., measuring 12 ft. in width, probably indicates the site of the original entrance. The portion of the level interior that lies to the S. of the modern dyke is featureless, while the remainder is covered with stones cleared from the adjacent field.

234436

NT 24 SW

July 1961

442. Enclosure, Lochurd. On a low ridge 70 yds. from the right bank of the Lochurd Burn, and at a height of 850 ft. O.D., there is an oval enclosure measuring 200 ft. by 100 ft. within a ploughed-out bank which is spread to a width of 30 ft. and stands to a height of only a few inches. The entrance is on the E.

115436

NT 14 SW ("Earthwork")

May 1958

443. Earthwork, Logan Wood. On the N. flank of Logan Head, and at a height of 900 ft. O.D., there is an oval earthwork (Fig. 198), the NW. part of which lies in a plantation. The earthwork measures 130 ft. by 110 ft. within a stony bank, the material for which has been obtained, in part at least, from an external quarry-ditch. On the NW. the ditch was probably obliterated when the trees were planted. The bank stands to a maximum height of 3 ft. 6 in. above the interior, and measures about 20 ft. in thickness at the base. The entrance, on the NE., has been mutilated by the construction of two short lengths of turf wall, while secondary turf-walled enclosures occur on the S. sector of the ditch and in the interior. The date and purpose of four small platforms in

the E. part of the interior are uncertain, as they are too small to have accommodated timber houses.

132334

NT 13 SW ("Settlement")

June 1957

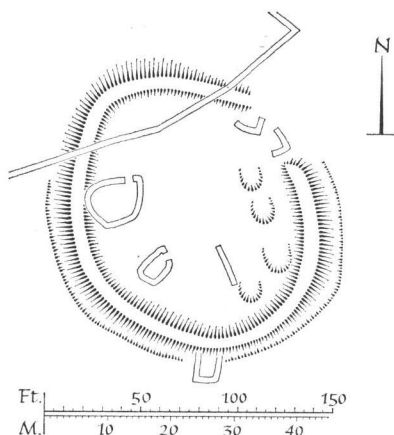


Fig. 198. Earthwork, Logan Wood (No. 443)

444. Earthwork, Lyne Burn. This earthwork (Fig. 199) is situated 300 yds. SSW. of Harehope farmhouse, and at a height of 950 ft. O.D., on the brink of a steep slope bordering the right bank of the Lyne Burn. An irregular

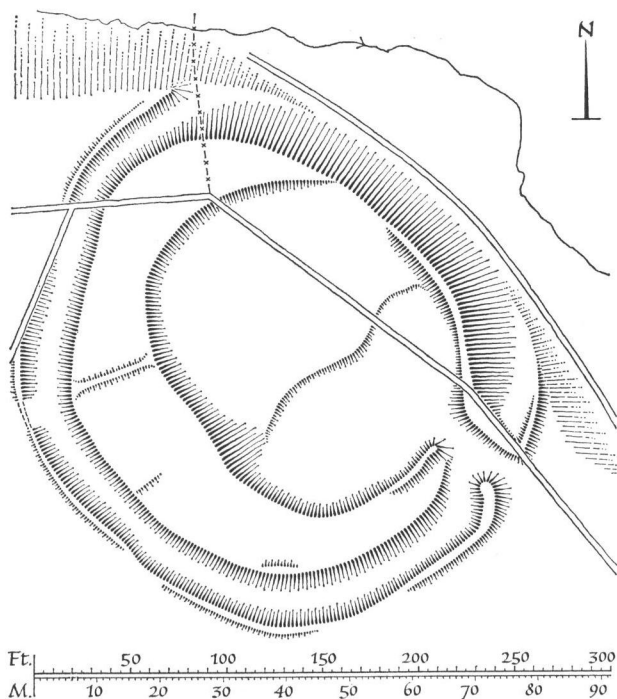


Fig. 199. Earthwork, Lyne Burn (No. 444)

oval on plan, it measures 230 ft. by 180 ft. internally along the axes and is bounded by a broad, shallow ditch which exhibits traces of an upcast bank on either lip. It is thus superficially similar in character to the larger of the two successive structures described under No. 199. The greater part of the inner bank has been levelled, but except on the N., where a stretch of the ditch 250 ft. in length has been eroded away by the burn, the outer bank is visible more or less continuously, albeit in a wasted condition. The single entrance faces SE. and the banks originally returned and united on either side of the passage-way: the return on the S. side has, however, been removed in comparatively recent times to prevent water from accumulating at the head of the ditch.

The interior of the earthwork is largely occupied by what appears to be a secondary structure consisting of an oval sunken area on two levels, which measures 170 ft. by 130 ft. and has a single entrance coinciding with that of the main earthwork. Some slight remains of an enclosing bank can be seen on each side of the entrance, the remains to the N. of the entrance being apparently a re-modelling of the original inner bank of the earthwork. Apart from two fragmentary banks of uncertain age and purpose, the rest of the interior of the earthwork is flat and featureless.

198439

NT 14 SE

April 1958

445. Earthwork, Machan's Cleuch. On level ground near the right bank of the Holms Water there is an earthwork (Fig. 200) which measures 150 ft. by 140 ft. within two stony grass-grown banks. On the NW. side the public road has been driven across both banks, while part of the outer bank has been destroyed by river

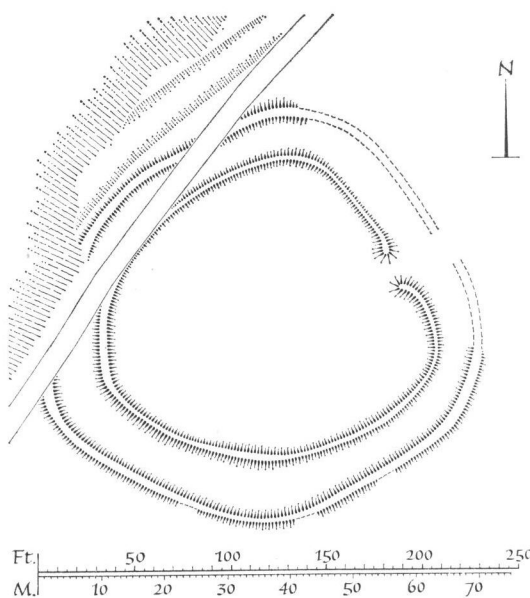


Fig. 200. Earthwork, Machan's Cleuch (No. 445)

erosion. A short stretch of an older road, now appearing as a shallow grassy hollow, lies between the earthwork and the river bank on the NW.

The inner bank stands to a height of about 3 ft. and measures about 10 ft. in thickness. On either side of the entrance, which is on the ENE., the terminals are expanded; and, although the purpose of these expansions can only be determined by excavation, it is possible that they supported gatehouses of the kind found at Harehope (No. 199). The outer bank is of similar appearance to the inner one. In addition to the sectors that have been destroyed by the agencies already mentioned, the E. part has been obliterated by former cultivation. The interior of the earthwork is featureless.

094322

NT 03 SE

September 1956

446. Enclosures, Meldon Burn. Two stone-walled enclosures, one of which has been built inside the other (Fig. 201), are situated at a height of 850 ft. O.D. on a broad natural terrace near the foot of the W. slopes of

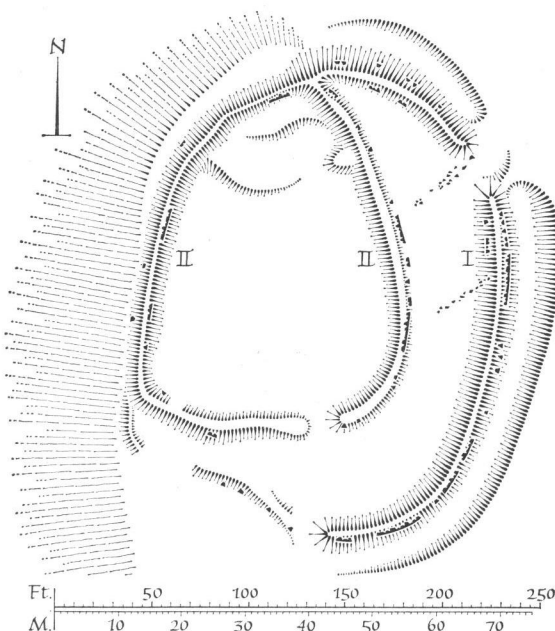


Fig. 201. Enclosures, Meldon Burn (No. 446)

White Meldon Hill. The W. edge of the terrace terminates in a scarp which falls 120 ft. to the Meldon Burn, but from N. and S. there is easy access over almost level ground.

The earlier enclosure (I) measures 220 ft. by 180 ft. and has been surrounded by a heavy wall, 12 ft. in thickness, composed of a core of earth and small stones faced with boulders. Round the E. half of the enclosure the remains of the wall now appear as a turf-covered bank

standing up to 7 ft. in height, with a considerable number of facing-stones still visible; a portion of the outer face on the SSE. survives to a height of 2 ft. 6 in. in three courses. The wall is accompanied by an external ditch which measures up to 6 ft. in depth and 20 ft. in width. Round the W. half, however, the later enclosure has virtually destroyed the earlier structure; nothing can be seen of the ditch, and only slight traces of the wall remain, but its course is indicated by a slight terrace on the NW., and on the SW. by an intermittent low scarp in which four outer facing-stones are visible. There are two entrances, each 10 ft. in width and situated on the NE. and S. respectively, both of which appear to be original.

The later enclosure (II) measures 165 ft. by 120 ft. within a wall consisting of a rubble core faced with heavy angular blocks. It has been severely robbed, but portions of the lowest course of either face still visible in the collapsed debris indicate a thickness of 10 ft. There is a single entrance on the S. measuring 8 ft. in width. The interior is featureless apart from a slightly raised platform at the N. end.

Between the two walls on the E. two parallel settings of earthfast boulders, which extend across the intervening space at an interval of 50 ft., appear to have been the footings of thin walls. Although they seem to be associated with one or other of the enclosures already described, their function is uncertain.

214429

NT 24 SW ("Earthwork")

September 1959

447. Earthwork, Milkieston (Site). Crop marks on an air photograph¹ disclose the presence of an earthwork about 600 yds. S. of Milkieston farmhouse. It is situated at a height of 900 ft. O.D., a short distance E. of the steep slope that falls 300 ft. to the Eddleston Water. The earthwork was roughly circular on plan and measured about 300 ft. in diameter within double banks and ditches. The crop marks show the ditches alone, but very slight vestiges of the banks survive inside a plantation which overlies the E. part of the site.

242454

NT 24 NW (unnoted)

April 1961

448. Earthwork, Mill Rings. In a plantation on the level ground between Trebetha Hill and Knowe Kniffling, and at a height of 1050 ft. O.D., there is an earthwork (Fig. 202) measuring 185 ft. by 170 ft. within two stony grass-covered banks. The inner bank stands to a maximum height of 3 ft. and measures up to 17 ft. in thickness. The outer bank, which is of similar appearance except on the SE. and SSW., where it is reduced to a mere scarp, lies at a distance varying between 12 ft. and 44 ft. from the inner bank. The original entrance is on the WSW., the other gaps that occur in both banks being clearly secondary. The interior is featureless.

086336

NT 03 SE ("Enclosure")

June 1957

¹ No. AAK 30 in the C.U.C.A.P.

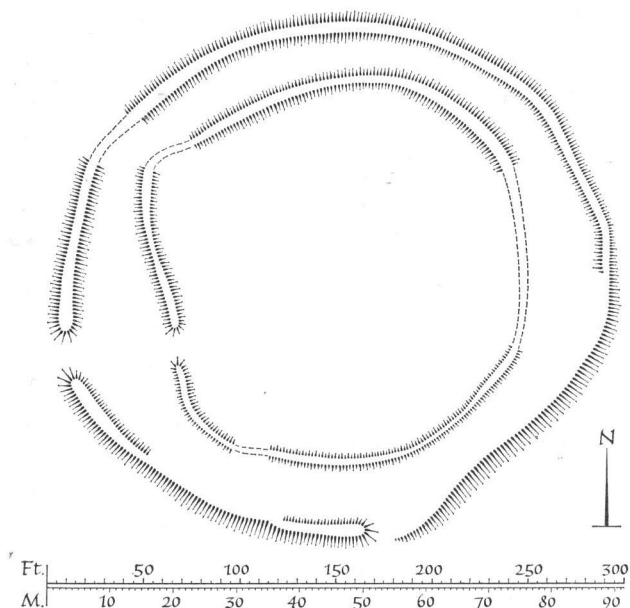


Fig. 202. Earthwork, Mill Rings (No. 448)

449. Earthwork, Mitchelhill. This earthwork (Fig. 203) is situated at a height of 760 ft. O.D. at the foot of the NE. slopes of White Hill, almost on the valley floor

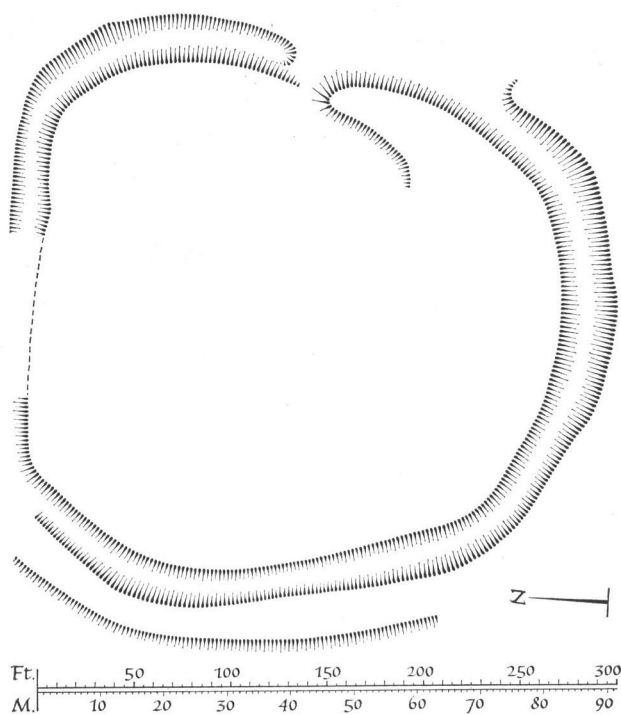


Fig. 203. Earthwork, Mitchelhill (No. 449)

drained by the Back Ditch. It is overlooked from the S. by Mitchelhill Rings Fort (No. 305) and from the N. and NE. by the Hartree Hills and by Goseland Hill. The work has been severely reduced by cultivation, and the main surviving element at present is a shallow ditch, 20 ft. to 30 ft. in width, which encloses an irregularly shaped area measuring 270 ft. from N. to S. by 255 ft. transversely. The ditch has been accompanied by both an internal and an external bank of which only faint traces remain, but these are in general too indefinite to plan. The best preserved portion of the circuit is on the W. side, where the bottom of the ditch is 1 ft. 6 in. below the crest of the outer bank and 1 ft. below the level of the interior. There is an entrance, about 10 ft. in width, in the centre of the E. side. The interior is featureless apart from an oval grass-grown mound measuring 18 ft. by 11 ft. and 1 ft. 6 in. high. The nature and purpose of this mound are unknown.

062346

NT 03 SE

June 1957

450. Enclosure, Mossfennan. A quarter of a mile from the farmhouse, the drive that leads from the main road to Mossfennan crosses the remains of an enclosure which has been bounded by a substantial stone wall (Fig. 204). The wall has been totally removed on the W. side, but elsewhere it is represented by a mass of stones measuring

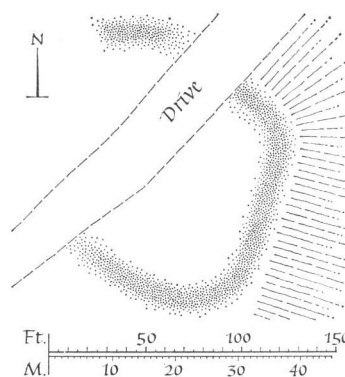


Fig. 204. Enclosure, Mossfennan (No. 450)

20 ft. in width and 2 ft. in height. As no facing-stones are visible the original width of the wall is uncertain. The interior, which measures 90 ft. from NE. to SW., and probably 140 ft. at the most from NW. to SE., is featureless.

120320

NT 13 SW

May 1958

451. Enclosure, Nether Horsburgh. On the W. flank of Lee Burn Head, 700 yds. SE. of Nether Horsburgh farmhouse and at a height of 590 ft. O.D., there is a sub-rectangular enclosure (Fig. 205) measuring 135 ft. by 105 ft. within a grass-grown, stony bank. On the W., where it is best preserved, the bank measures 18 ft. in thickness

and stands to a height of 2 ft. internally and 3 ft. externally. There is a single entrance, 8 ft. in width, in the WSW. side.

in either direction. The entrance to the court, situated in the NW. corner, is also 8 ft. wide.

309392

NT 33 NW

May 1951

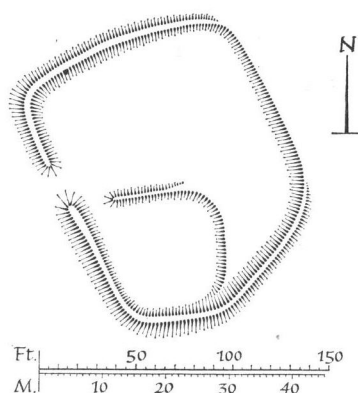


Fig. 205. Enclosure, Nether Horsburgh (No. 451)

Inside the enclosure, the S. corner has been cut off by a bank to form a court which measures about 55 ft. across

452. Enclosure, Orchard Rig. On the NE. flank of Orchard Rig, 600 yds. W. of the settlement described under No. 241, there is an oval enclosure measuring 100 ft. by 70 ft. within a very low bank 7 ft. in thickness. The entrance, on the N., is 10 ft. wide. The interior was masked by tall heather on the day of visit.

306341

NT 33 SW

July 1964

453. Earthwork and Enclosures, Plora Craig. On the NE. foot of Plora Craig, 300 yds. SW. of West Bold farmhouse and at a height of 600 ft. O.D., there are the fragmentary remains of an earthwork which has measured 170 ft. by 165 ft. within two banks (A and B on Fig. 206). Later enclosures constructed both inside and outside the earthwork have mutilated or destroyed the greater part of the banks, which are now reduced for the most part to intermittent scarps. The entrance, which is on the E., is now occupied by a track leading to the tower at Plora

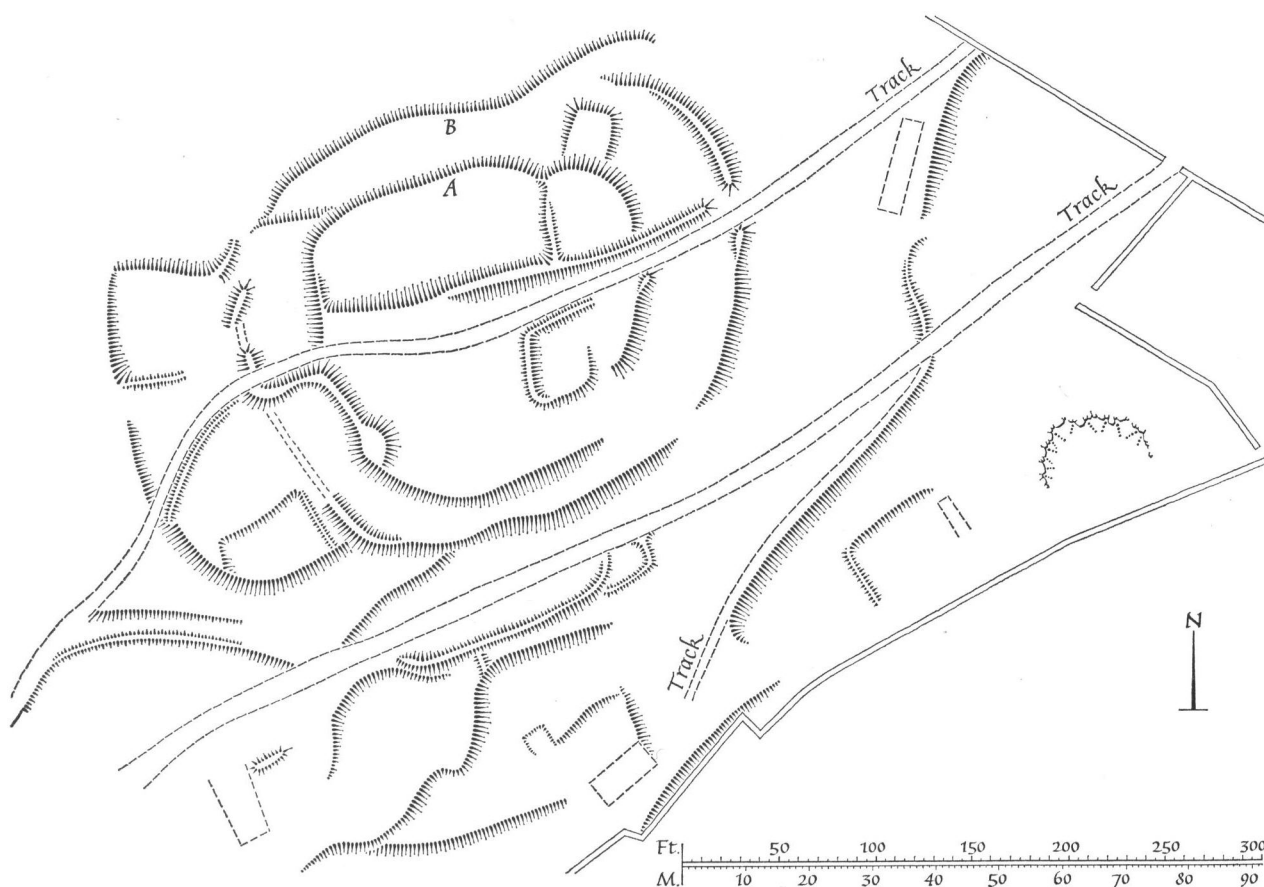


Fig. 206. Earthwork and enclosures, Plora Craig (No. 453)

Burn (No. 524). The foundations of at least four rectangular buildings can be seen to the S. and E. of the earthwork, but these are of comparatively recent origin and, like the enclosures, may have been associated with the tower.

362364 NT 33 NE ("Earthworks") June 1953

454. Earthwork, Quarter Wood Side. In a plantation on the E. end of Quarter Wood Side, a broad spur protruding eastwards from the ridge that forms the watershed between the Holms Water and the Kilbucho Burn, there is an earthwork (Fig. 207) which measures 220 ft. by 200 ft. within double banks and a medial ditch. On the SE. the inner bank is reduced to a mere scarp, but elsewhere it measures about 6 ft. in height externally, measured from the bottom of the ditch, and about 3 ft.

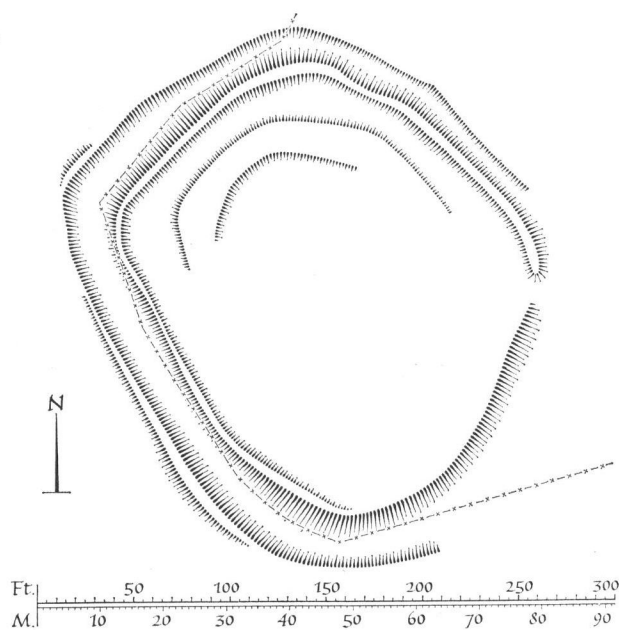


Fig. 207. Earthwork, Quarter Wood Side (No. 454)

in height internally. Except on the SW., the outer bank has been entirely removed by former cultivation, while on the E. and SE., on either side of the entrance, all traces of the ditch have likewise been obliterated.

The only feature in the interior is a very broad, low, stony bank, possibly the remains of a wall, which lies at a distance varying between 10 ft. and 25 ft. inside the northern half of the inner bank. No further traces of this could be distinguished among the undergrowth and fallen trees that obscured the interior of the earthwork on the date of visit.

100339 NT 13 SW July 1957

455. Enclosure, Rachan Mill (Site). An air photograph¹ shows an enclosure as a crop mark on a slight eminence, which rises just above the 700 ft. contour, a quarter of a mile SSW. of Rachan Mill farmhouse. The enclosure is D-shaped on plan, the arc being formed by a single ditch and the chord by a long natural scarp which runs from NE. to SW. at the edge of the narrow flood-plain of the Holms Water. There is an entrance in the E. side of the ditch, and the interior, which shows no trace of structures, measures about 200 ft. along the chord by about 100 ft. transversely.

112341 NT 13 SW (unnoted) September 1961

456. Enclosure, Rachan Slack. On the low-lying, almost level, ground between Rachan Hill and Wrae Hill there is an enclosure (Fig. 208) measuring 290 ft. by 250 ft. within a ditch about 25 ft. in width. Owing to former cultivation, the ditch is nowhere more than a few inches deep at the present time, and it has completely silted up for a distance of some 40 yds. on the N. This

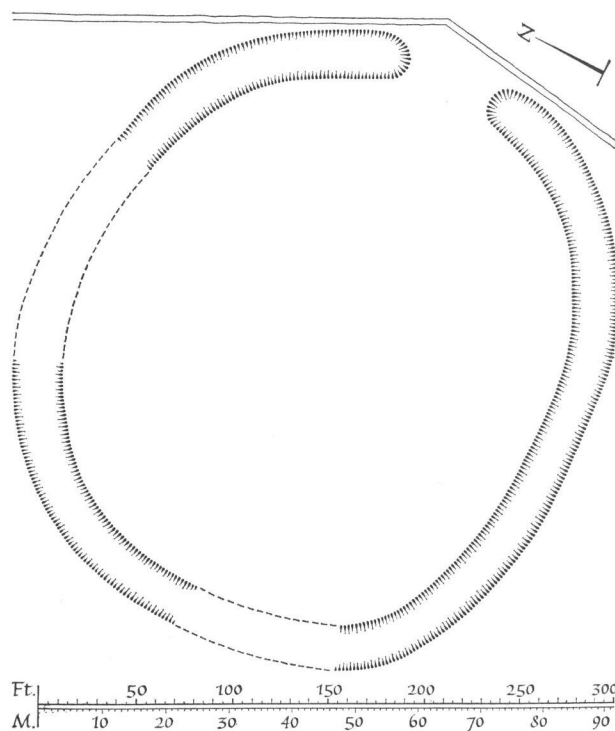


Fig. 208. Enclosure, Rachan Slack (No. 456)

sector is, however, visible as a crop-mark on National Survey air photographs.² On the W. another stretch of the ditch is concealed beneath a large pile of stones

¹ No. AAJ 92 in the C.U.C.A.P.

² 106G/SCOT/UK 87, 4099-4100.

which have been cleared from the adjacent ground. There is a well-defined entrance-causeway on the E., and the fact that the gap is no less than 48 ft. in width suggests the possibility that the enclosure may have been a henge-monument, rather than a member of the group of low-lying earthworks in the vicinity (see Introduction, p. 39), as these have entrances measuring not more than 10 ft. in width.

114336

NT 13 SW

June 1953

457. Enclosures, Shaw Hill. On the NE. flank of Shaw Hill, and at a height of 900 ft. O.D., there is an enclosure (Fig. 209) measuring 110 ft. by 80 ft. within a bank which is up to 15 ft. in thickness and stands to a height of 3 ft. Immediately within the entrance, on the E., there is a worn hollow, but the rest of the interior is featureless.

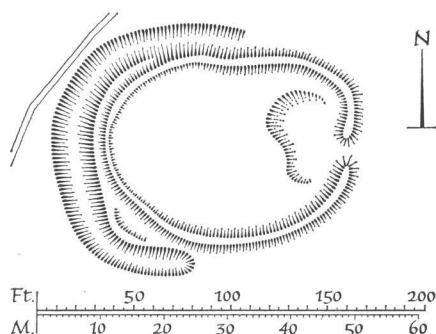


Fig. 209. Enclosures, Shaw Hill (No. 457)

A ditch measuring 3 ft. in depth and up to 20 ft. in width lies outside the enclosure on the uphill (W.) side. For most of its length the ditch is separated from the enclosure bank by a narrow berm, but on the SW. the berm increases in width and traces of a second bank appear on the inner lip of the ditch. The ditch and the vestige of the second bank presumably represent the remains of an earlier enclosure, the rest of which has been obliterated by the later structure. On the N. side the ditch no doubt continued beyond the point where it now dies away in an open end, but the rounded end on the S. appears to be an original feature, and may mark one side of the entrance of the earlier enclosure.

115461

NT 14 NW ("Old Sheepfold")

July 1958

458. Enclosure, Skirling Mains (Site). On low-lying ground 300 yds. SW. of Skirling Mains farmhouse, and 27 yds. E. of the left bank of the Spittal Burn, a sub-rectangular enclosure with an annexe on its E. side (Fig. 210) appears as a crop mark on National Survey air photographs.¹ The enclosure, which measures internally

about 200 ft. by 160 ft., is bounded by a ditch represented on the photograph by a dark line about 10 ft. in width. There is an entrance about 12 ft. wide in the middle of the W. side. The annexe is trapezoidal on plan, with maximum internal measurements of about

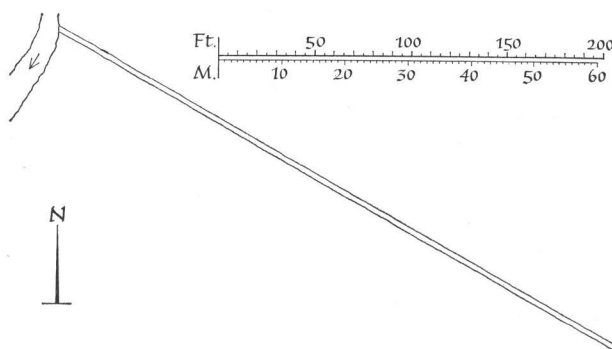


Fig. 210. Enclosure, Skirling Mains (No. 458)

220 ft. by 130 ft. It is bounded by a ditch, represented on the photograph by a somewhat narrower line than the enclosure ditch, and has an entrance near the NE. corner. Direct access between the enclosure and the annexe was probably provided by a gap in the E. side of the enclosure ditch. Several short dark lines which appear on the photograph in both the enclosure and the annexe may indicate timber buildings.

069379

NT 03 NE (unnoted)

June 1957

459. Enclosures, South Hill Head. Two successive enclosures (Fig. 211) are situated on a shelf which extends between the W. flank of South Hill Head and a steep

¹ 541/A/475, 4109-10.

slope, some 200 ft. high, which here overlooks the Meldon Burn from the E. The larger enclosure, which may be assumed to be the earlier, measures 250 ft. by 150 ft. within a boulder-faced rubble wall (I) originally about 10 ft. thick. Considerable stretches of the wall have been removed by former cultivation, and the rest has been heavily robbed, but an original entrance, 6 ft. wide, can still be seen on the E.

The smaller enclosure, which lies entirely inside the larger one, measures 125 ft. by 100 ft. within a ruined boulder-faced rubble wall (II) about 12 ft. thick. The remains of the wall are overlain on the E., S. and W. by a sheepfold, while the NE. sector has been entirely removed. That the two enclosures are of different dates is clearly indicated by the fact that there is no entrance on the E. side of wall II, to correspond with that in wall I; instead, the entrance to the inner enclosure is in the opposite (W.) side, and, in order to give access to it, it has been necessary to clear a path at this point through the debris of wall I.

In the space between the two enclosures on the S. there are several low stony banks, and a grass-covered

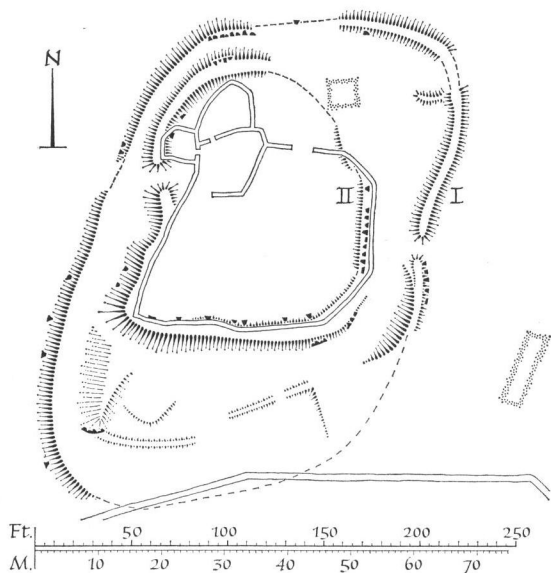


Fig. 211. Enclosures, South Hill Head (No. 459)

rocky mound, the southern end of which is faced with boulders. These features are probably contemporary with the foundations of two rectangular stone buildings of no great age, one of which lies on the course of the robbed NE. sector of wall II, and the other 18 yds. outside the enclosure on the E.

The general similarity between these works and the enclosures described under No. 446 is worth noting.

212414

NT 24 SW

August 1961

460. Earthwork, Stirkfield. At the foot of the W. slopes of Stirkfield Rig, on low-lying ground drained by the Kirklawhill Burn, there is an earthwork (Fig. 212) measuring about 170 ft. by 80 ft. within double banks and a medial ditch. The main road from Edinburgh to Moffat has been driven across the E. half of the work, and the remainder has been heavily reduced by cultivation. On the W., where they are best preserved, the inner bank measures 24 ft. in width and stands to a height of

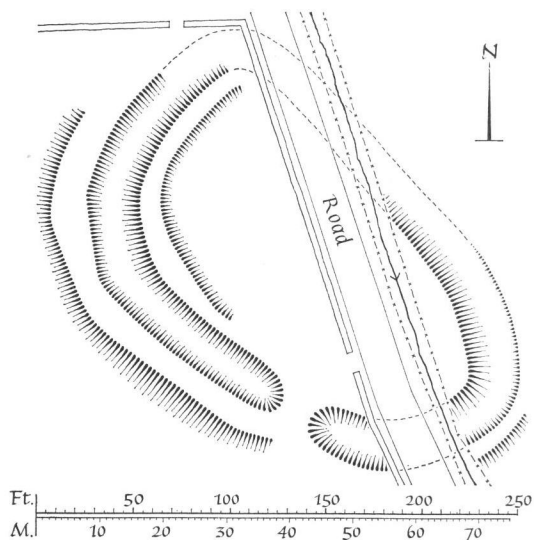


Fig. 212. Earthwork, Stirkfield (No. 460)

one foot internally and 3 ft. 6 in. externally, measured from the bottom of the ditch, while the outer bank measures 26 ft. in width and stands to a height of 2 ft. 6 in. above the bottom of the ditch and 6 in. externally. The entrance, marked by a causeway in the ditch measuring 16 ft. in width, is on the S. The interior is featureless.

It is recorded that "several covered drains" and a quern were found here.¹

100403

NT 14 SW

June 1953

461. Enclosure, Tripans Knowe. On the summit of Tripans Knowe (1255 ft. O.D.), an isolated hill which overlooks the right bank of the Holms Water a quarter of a mile S. of Holms Waterhead cottage, there is an oval enclosure measuring 120 ft. by 90 ft. within a very low bank, only 2 ft. in width, from which several stones protrude. The entrance, which measures 9 ft. in width, is on the N.

070281

NT 02 NE

September 1956

¹ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Peeblesshire, No. 2, p. 7.

462. Earthwork, Wedding Burn. On level ground half a mile WSW. of Muirburn farm, and at a height of just under 1000 ft. O.D., there are the wasted remains of two banks and a medial ditch (Fig. 213), together with an isolated stretch of an outer ditch on the N. which may or may not be associated. Where still visible, the banks are not more than one foot in height and the ditches are almost filled up, but enough survives to indicate that the area originally enclosed measured about 220 ft. by 100 ft.

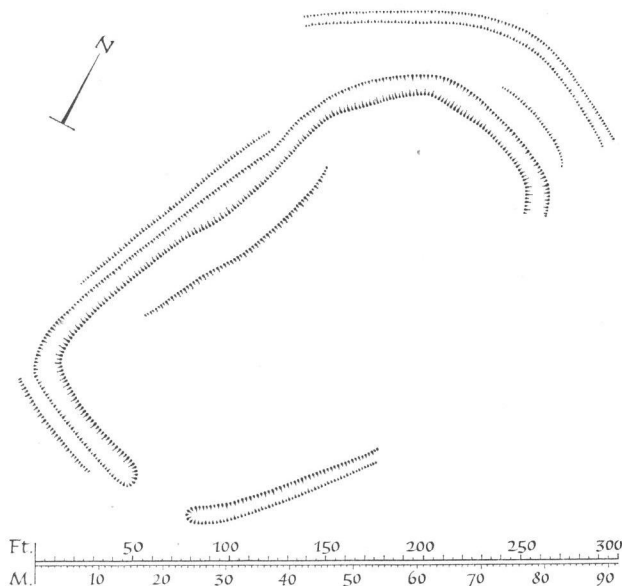


Fig. 213. Earthwork, Wedding Burn (No. 462)

There has been an entrance on the S., where the ditch is interrupted by a causeway some 30 ft. in width. The interior is featureless.

086410 NT 04 SE (unnoted) April 1964

463. Enclosure, West Mains (Site). An air photograph¹ reveals the crop mark of an unrecorded earthwork, of which no trace remains on the surface, on a slight eminence 100 yds. NE. of West Mains farmhouse and at a height of 780 ft. O.D. The crop mark, a dark line about 6 ft. in width, represents a ditch enclosing an ovoid area measuring 180 ft. from NW. to SE. by about 130 ft. transversely. The SW. end is slightly broader than the NE. end, and has an entrance gap, 10 ft. wide, in the centre. The only other break in the crop mark of the ditch, in the E. angle, is probably due to erosion by ploughing.

130447 NT 14 SW (unnoted) February 1962

464. Enclosure, Windylaws. This enclosure (Fig. 214) is situated at a height of 1000 ft. O.D. immediately E. of

a disused quarry on the SW. shoulder of Windy Laws, 150 yds. NE. of Windylaws farm. It measures 125 ft. by 110 ft. within a grass-covered stony bank which is not more than 2 ft. 6 in. in height and 10 ft. in thickness. The entrance was probably on the E., immediately S. of the

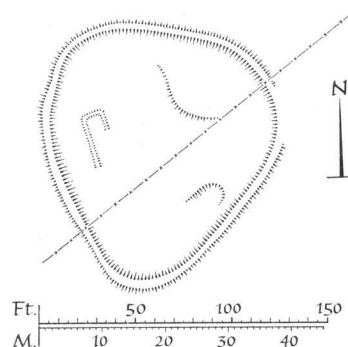


Fig. 214. Enclosure, Windylaws (No. 464)

fence that crosses the site from NE. to SW. A shallow oval depression and a low platform of irregular outline can be distinguished in the E. half of the interior, while in the W. half there are the partial grass-grown foundations of a rectangular building measuring 10 ft. in width and at least 30 ft. in length.

245449 NT 24 SW October 1959

465. Enclosure, Winkston Hill. Some slight remains of an enclosure, which may originally have measured about 200 ft. by 160 ft. internally, can be seen at a height of 900 ft. O.D. on the SW. shoulder of Winkston Hill. The site is crossed from NE. to SW. by a modern wall, and the portion of the enclosure that lies to the N. of this wall has been almost entirely obliterated. On the S. side of the wall, however, the enclosure wall is represented either by a low turf-covered stony bank, 2 ft. 6 in. in maximum height, or simply by a scarp. There is no indication of any entrance and the interior is featureless.

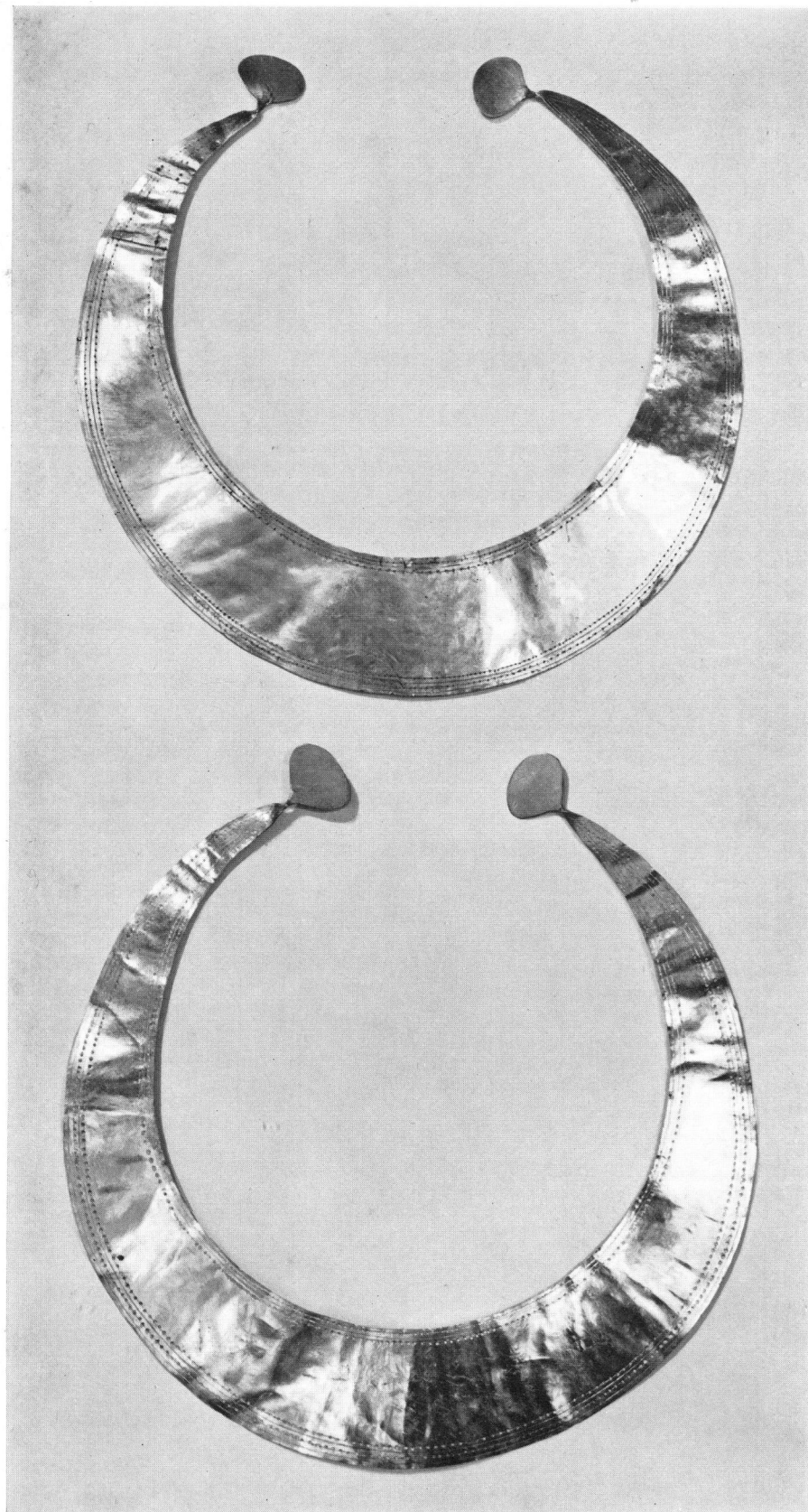
245435 NT 24 SW September 1959

466. Enclosure, Wrae. This enclosure, situated on the S. flank of a low knoll 80 yds. E. of Wrae farmhouse, is now very much wasted. It measures 60 ft. in diameter within a low bank, the N. sector of which has entirely disappeared. The entrance is on the S. The N. part of the interior has been excavated to a depth of 7 ft. below the ground outside.

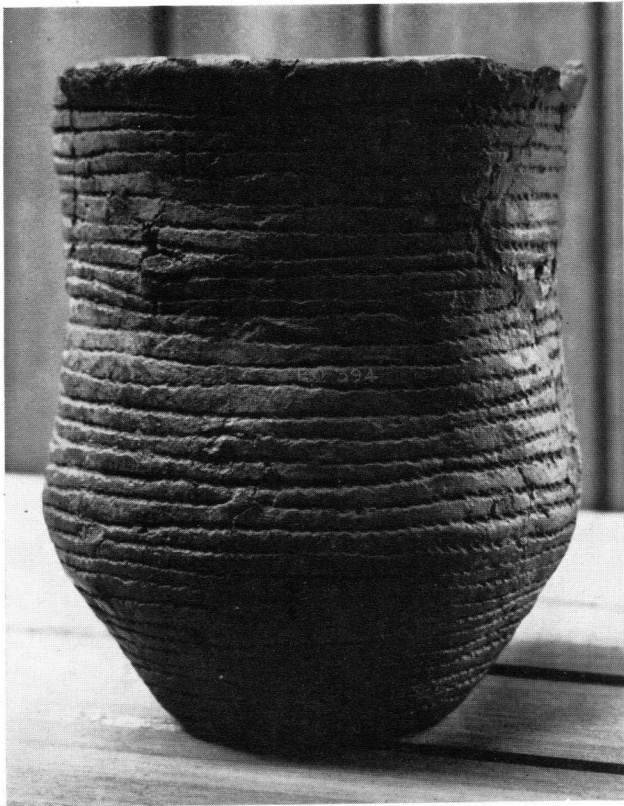
117333 NT 13 SW May 1958

¹ No. AAK 23 in the C.U.C.A.P.

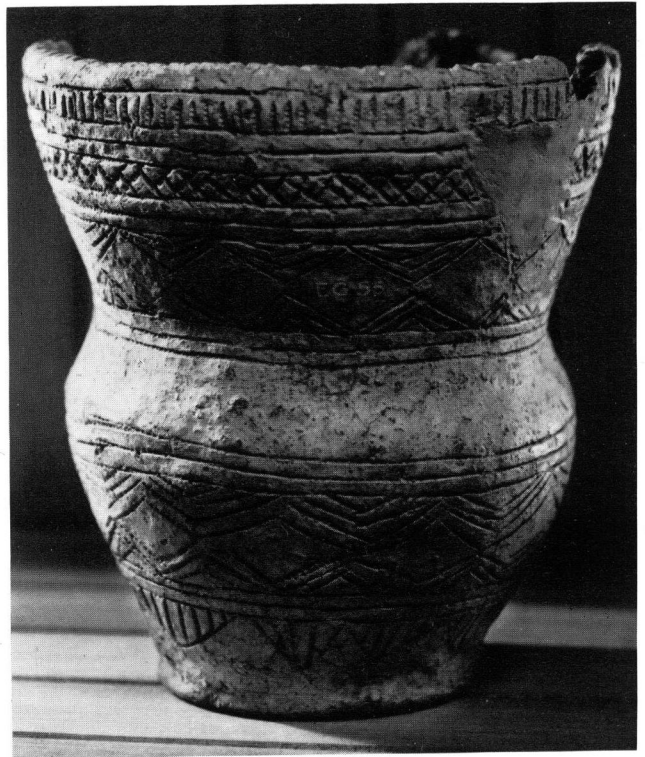
PLATES 2-10



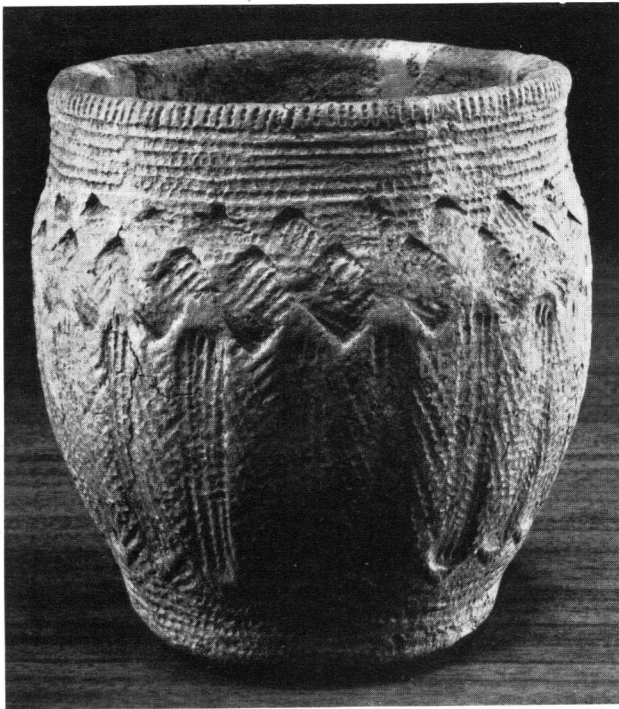
GOLD LUNULAE, SOUTHSIDE (p. 17).



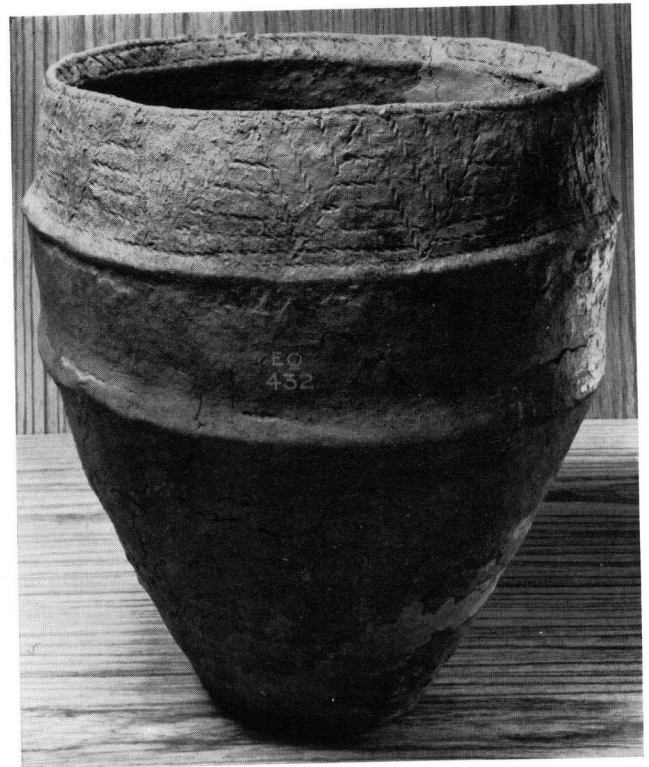
A



B



C



D

A. BEAKER, DRUMELZIER (14).

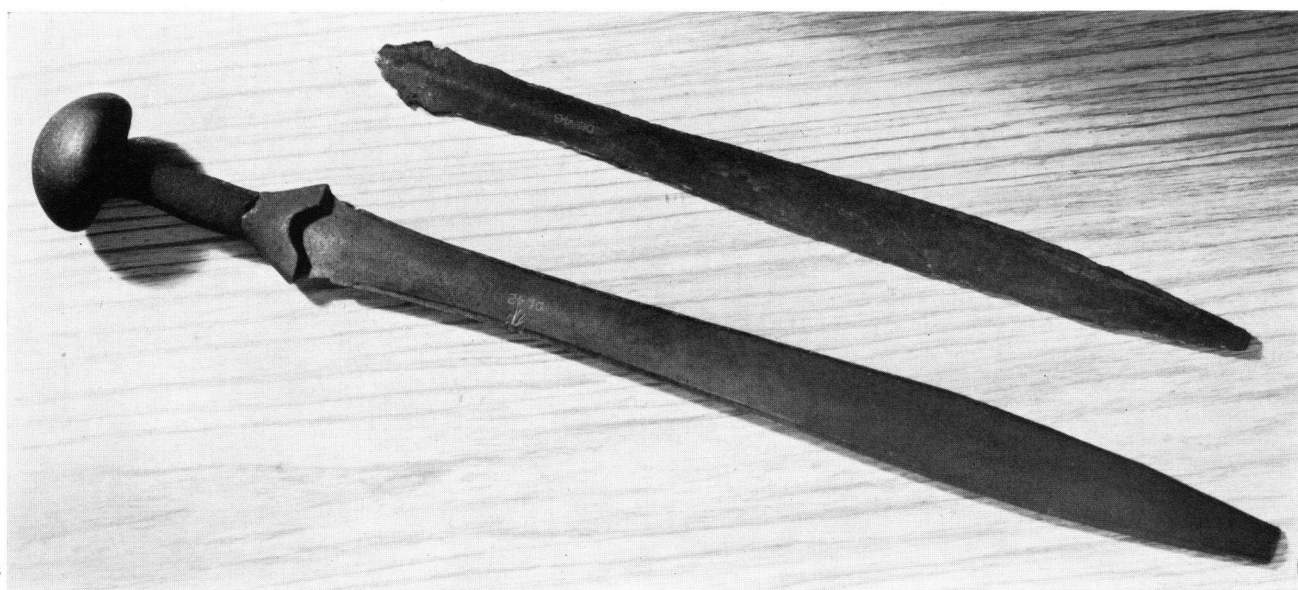
B. BEAKER, OLIVER (93).

C. FOOD VESSEL, BLACK BARONY (71).

D. CINERARY URN, HORSBURGH CASTLE (83).



A

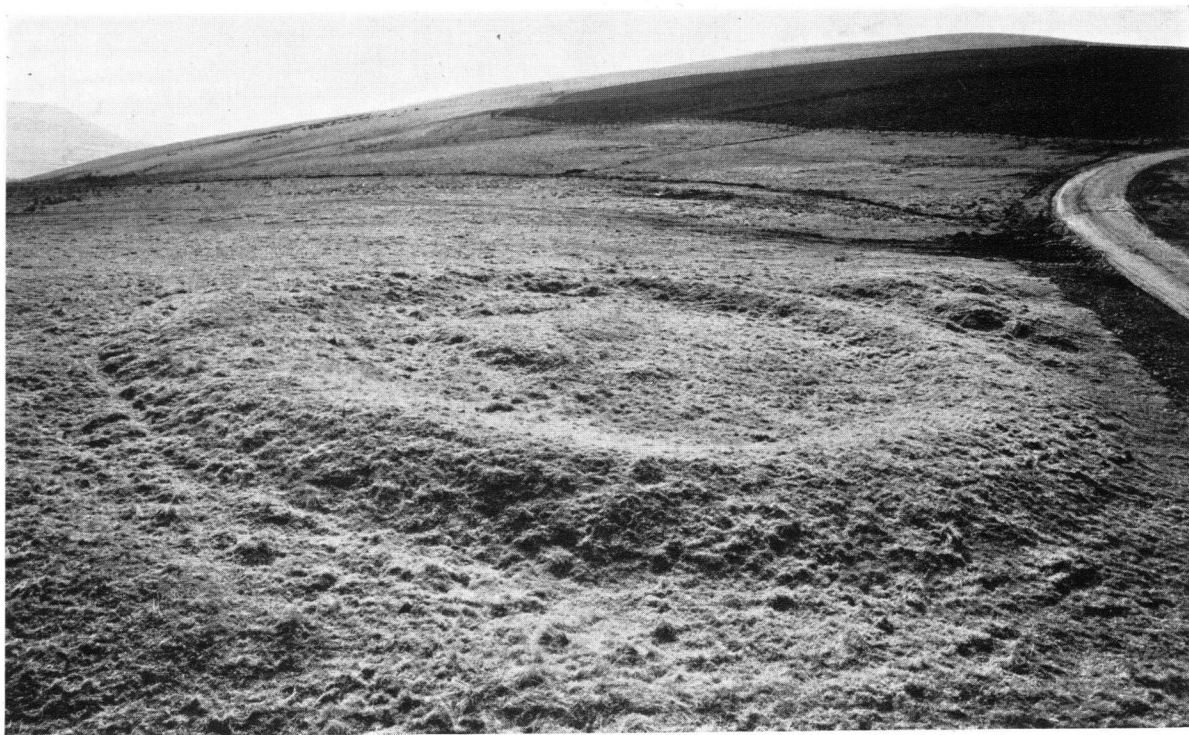


B

A. BRONZE CAULDRON, HATTON KNOWE (p. 19). B. BRONZE SWORDS: top, AUCHENCORTH (p. 19), bottom, LEADBURN (p. 19).



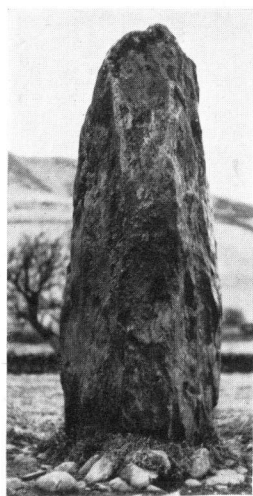
A



B



C



D

- A. "NETHER CAIRN", NORTH MUIR (47),
from SW.
- B. RING ENCLOSURE, BROUGHTON KNOWE
(115, B), from N.
- C. STANDING STONE, CARDRONA MAINS (102),
from W.
- D. STANDING STONE, DRUMELZIER HAUGH
(103), from S.



A

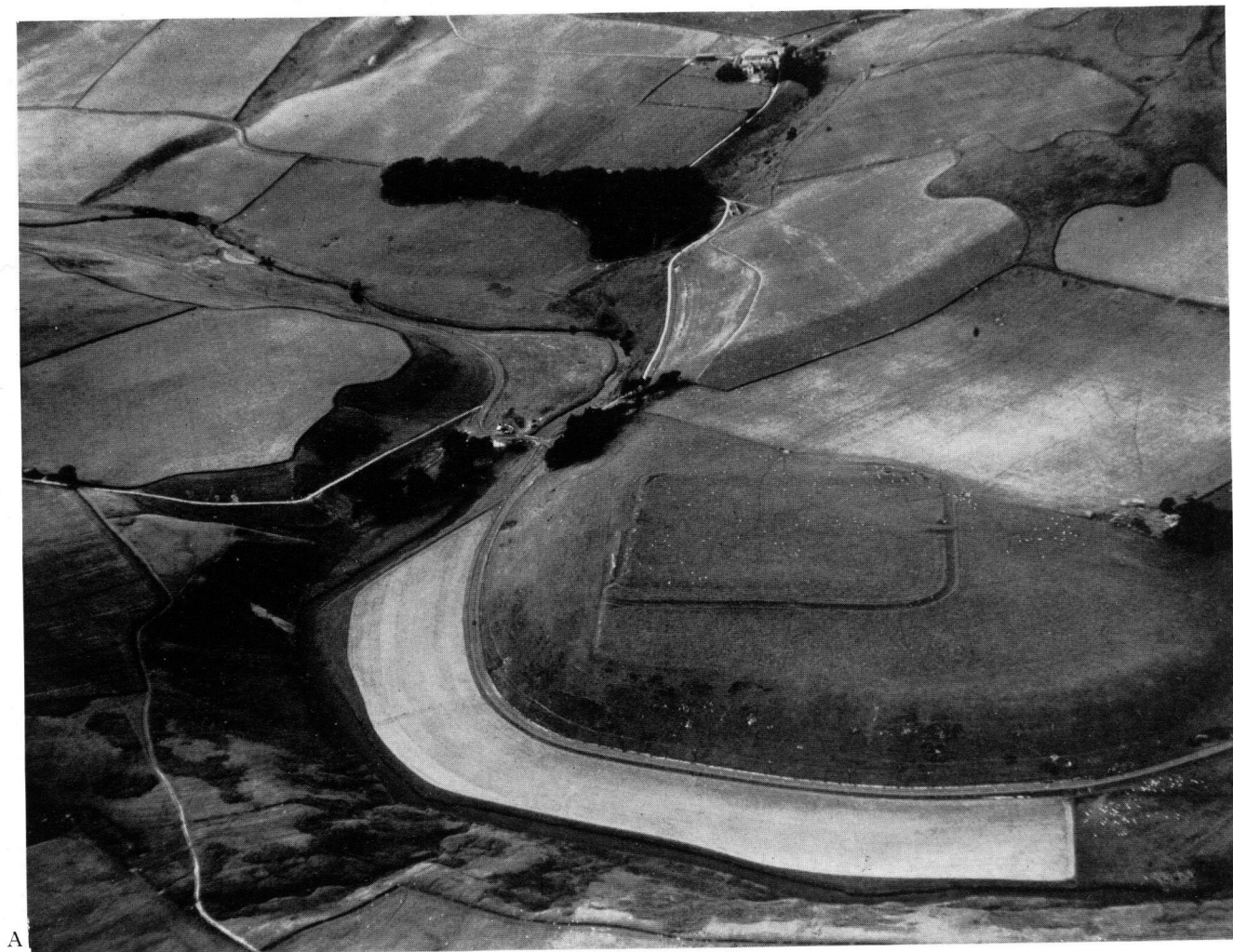


B

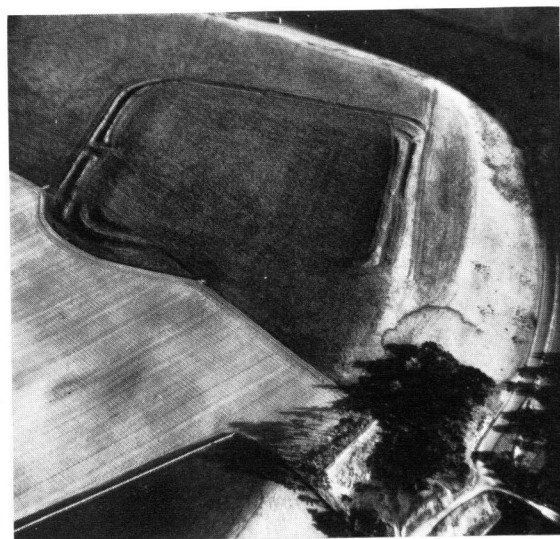
A. FORT AND CASTLE, TINNIS CASTLE (320 and 531), from S. B. FORT, WHITE MELDON (330), from N.



ROMAN FORT, EASTER HAPPREW (371), revealed by crop-marks.



A



B

ROMAN FORT, LYNE (374);

A. from S.

B. from NW.



A. EARLY CHRISTIAN INSCRIBED STONE, MANOR WATER (376).
 B. CROSS-SHAFT, INNERLEITHEN (378).
 C. CROSS-SHAPED STONE, NETHERURD MAINS (380).



A



B

- A. CULTIVATION TERRACES,
ROMANNO (385).
- B. HOGBRIDGE (201),
crop-marks of probable
palisaded enclosure.

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