

The Archaeological Sites  
and Monuments of Scotland

2

**Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District  
and Strathkelvin District**  
Strathclyde Region

**The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, 2**  
**CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT AND STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT**  
**Strathclyde Region**

The items included in this list of sites and monuments range in period from prehistoric burial-cairns and forts to deserted farmsteads of comparatively recent date. The following categories have been omitted from the list: buildings eligible for listing by the Scottish Development Department as buildings of special architectural or historic interest under the Town and Country Planning Acts (Scotland): buildings in towns; roads, railways and canals; most structures of 19th-century and later date.

This list, which was first issued in 1978, has been revised and expanded in order to bring it into line with the rest of the series. New sites have been included, making it necessary to renumber the entries, and, where appropriate, the original numbers have been added in brackets.

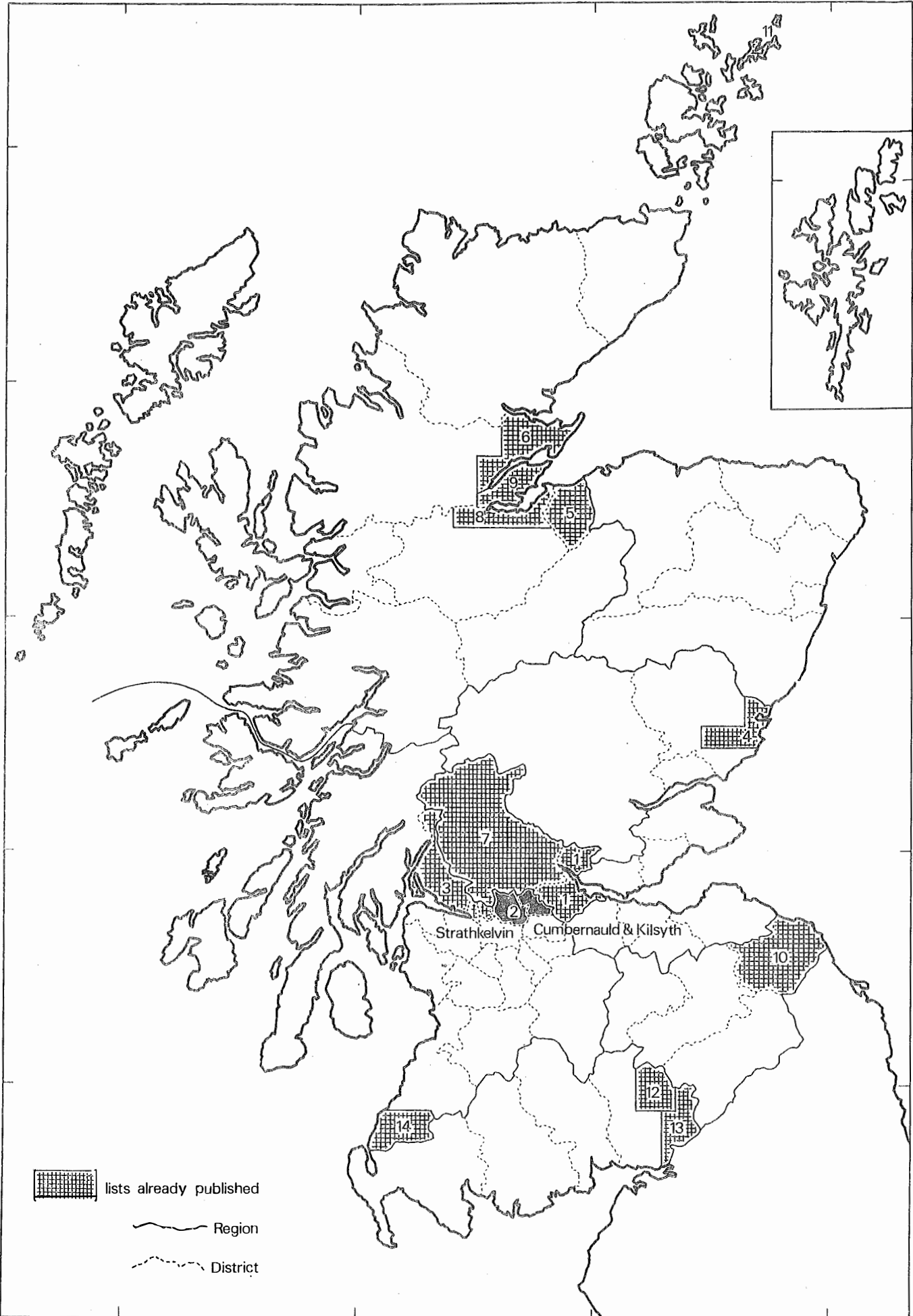
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Lists for North Carrick (Kyle & Carrick District, Strathclyde Region) and for South Kincardine (Kincardine & Deeside District, Grampian Region) are in preparation.

The Ancient Monuments Branch, Scottish Development Department, 3-11 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7QD, will be happy to advise on archaeological sites affected by planning proposals.

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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND**

- 1 Clackmannan District and Falkirk District,  
Central Region, 1978
- 2 Cumbernauld & Kilsyth District and Strathkelvin District,  
Strathclyde Region, 1978; revised edition, 1982
- 3 Dumbarton District, Clydebank District, Bearsden and  
Milngavie District,  
Strathclyde Region, 1978
- 4 Lunan Valley and the Montrose Basin, Angus District,  
Tayside Region, 1978
- 5 Nairn District,  
Highland Region, 1978
- 6 Easter Ross, Ross and Cromarty District,  
Highland Region, 1979
- 7 Stirling District,  
Central Region, 1979
- 8 North-east Inverness, Inverness District,  
Highland Region, 1979
- 9 The Black Isle, Ross and Cromarty District,  
Highland Region, 1979
- 10 Berwickshire District,  
Borders Region, 1980
- 11 Sanday and North Ronaldsay,  
Orkney (compiled by R G Lamb), 1980
- 12 Upper Eskdale, Annandale and Eskdale District,  
Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1980
- 13 Ewesdale and Lower Eskdale, Annandale and Eskdale District,  
Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1981
- 14 South Carrick, Kyle and Carrick District,  
Strathclyde Region, 1981



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### NOTES

Sites with this sign following the name -

† - are destroyed

+ - are not visible, but may yield valuable information through archaeological excavations

\* - are given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1979

Each entry is prefaced by a district serial-number, name, National Grid Reference and 1:10000 or 1:10560 map number, followed by the Ordnance Survey Record Card serial-number.

The date of visit, where appropriate, and select bibliography complete each entry.

Additional material may be consulted in -

The National Monuments Record of Scotland

54 Melville Street

Edinburgh EH3 7HF



## CUMBERNAULD AND KILSYTH DISTRICT

## BARROW AND CAIRNS

- ✓ 1 (1) Kelvinhead † NS c. 757 786 NS 77 NE  
Nothing remains of a cairn noted in the *Statistical Account* 'near a place called Kelvinhead'.  
*Stat. Acct.*, xviii (1796), 296-7.
- ✓ 2 (2) Queenzieburn † NS c. 700 774 NS 77 NW 27  
Nothing remains of a cairn which stood 'about 600 yards (550m) east from Chapelgreen'; the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map shows Chapelgreen School at NS 694 774, and the site of the cairn now lies within an industrial area.  
*Stat. Acct.*, xviii (1796), 295; OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxviii; RCAMS 1963, p. 65, No. 37.
- ✓ 3 (29) Tollpark \* + NS 779 779 NS 77 NE 22  
Cropmarks reveal the site of a possible barrow (about 20m in diameter within its ditch) between the rampart of the Antonine Wall and the Military Way, immediately NE of the industrial estate that occupies the site of Tollpark farm. On the SSE the Military Way and the barrow ditch intersect, but the relationship between the two is unclear.  
*June 1977*  
*St Joseph 1965, 81.*

## CIST

- ✓ 4 (3) Carrickstone NS c. 758 761 NS 77 NE 9  
A cist containing a jet armet (NMAEQ 88) was found 'on the Carriestane Farm'.  
*PSAS*, v (1862-4), 127.

## FORTS, DUNS AND BROCH

*Although all the monuments listed under this heading have been destroyed, enough information is provided by 18th-century descriptions of them to justify their classification as forts or duns, and, in one case (no. 5), a possible broch.*

- ✓ 5 Auchincloch † NS 76 79 NS 77 NE 1  
The site of the 'Castellum', possible a broch, noted by Gordon on 'a Hill called the Forebrae, above the Village of Achincloch' cannot be located; what was probably the same structure is depicted by Roy about 485m NW of the present cottage of Easter Auchincloch, placing it in the vicinity of the boundary between the districts of Falkirk, and Cumbernauld & Kilsyth. It was circular, measuring about 76m in circumference (25m in diameter), and the wall, which stood to a height of 3.6m in eight or nine courses, was 4.9m thick. It had an entrance facing E and was accompanied by an outwork. Although Gordon does not specify whether his measurement of the circumference is internal or external, it matches the external circumferences of other southern brochs, such as Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire (70m), the Tappoch, Stirlingshire (73m) and Calla, Lanarkshire (73m).  
Gordon 1726, 22; Roy 1793, plate xxxv; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 93; pp. 85-7, No. 100; RCAMS 1957, pp. 88-91, No. 118; RCAMS 1978, pp. 109-10, No. 244.
- ✓ 6 (4) Auchinvalley † NS c. 742 791 NS 77 NW 24  
Nothing remains of a circular fortification noted in the *Statistical Account* at 'Auchinvillie'; it was one of 'several' defended by walls or ramparts of dry-stone masonry and measuring '40 or 50 yards' (36m - 45m) in diameter.  
*Stat. Acct.*, xviii (1796), 292-3; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 97.



- 7 (8) The Chesters, West Auchincloch † NS c. 75 78 NS 77 NE 27  
The oval fortification called 'The Chesters', noted by Gordon between 'Rough-Hill' (no. 9) and 'Auchincloch' (see no. 5), probably stood in the vicinity of West Auchincloch, which lies on the boundary between the districts of Falkirk, and Cumbernauld & Kilsyth. It was defended by a stone wall or rampart about 5.5m thick and up to 2.4m high, with the entrance on the E.  
Gordon 1726, 22; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 95.
- 8 (5) Colziumbea, Townhead † NS c. 739 777 NS 77 NW 21  
Nothing remains of a 'small Fort' noted by Gordon 'near Columbee'. It was defended by a 'Rampart of Stone and Earth . . . about 14 Foot (4.3m) in Breadth', and its circumference was 'very near 500 Foot (152m)'. It has been suggested that this structure occupied a rocky knoll within Colziumbea Plantation, 500m SSW of Townhead farmhouse (see also no. 10). *May 1977*  
Gordon 1726, 21; RCAMS 1963, pp. 84-5, No. 99.
- 9 (6) Ruchill † NS c. 753 785 NS 77 NE 3  
At 'Rough-Hill', probably the modern Ruchill, Gordon noted a 'Fort, where were the Vestiges of Stone Walls and Buildings . . . the whole . . . inclining to a Square'.  
Gordon 1726, 21; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 96.
- 10 (7) Townhead † NS c. 740 782 NS 77 NW 25  
One of 'several circular fortifications' in the parish of Kilsyth (see also no. 6) was noted in the *Statistical Account* at Townhead. It is possibly the 'small Fort' recorded by Gordon near 'Columbee' (see nos. 8 and 23).  
*Stat. Acct.*, xviii (1796), 292; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 98.

#### ROMAN MONUMENTS

- 11 (9) Antonine Wall \* NS 720 762 to 787 782  
For much of its course through the District, from the foot of Croy Hill in the W to the Red Burn below Castlecary in the E, the Wall may be traced on the ground with relative ease. Although the turf Rampart is, for the most part, so denuded as to be barely recognisable, the remains of the Ditch and the Counterscarp Bank (or Outer Mound) are, in places, impressive, for example, in the central and eastern sectors of the Croy Hill stretch (especially on Croy Hill itself, where the Ditch was hewn through the living rock), in the Tollpark-Arniebog sector, and in the area immediately W of Westerwood. All sections of the Wall, where not encumbered by modern development, have statutory protection.  
Macdonald 1934; Keppie 1974; Breeze and Dobson 1976, 79-104; Robertson 1979; Keppie and Walker 1981; Breeze 1982; Keppie and Breeze forthcoming.
- 12 Carrickstone \* NS 754 761 NS 77 NE 15  
A Roman altar stands within a small fenced enclosure on the S side of the road 350m W of Carrickstone farmhouse.  
*NSA*, viii (Stirling), 141-2; Donnelly 1897.
- 13 (10) Croy Hill, Fort \* + NS 733 765 NS 77 NW 10  
Situated on a plateau some 300m NE of the summit of Croy Hill, this fort is one of the stations on the Antonine Wall; measuring about 82m by 72m (0.6ha) internally, it abuts the S face of the Wall. Excavations in 1920, 1931 and 1935 recovered the plan of the defences and details of a granary and the headquarters building; they also located, beneath the fort, a small enclosure 0.3ha in area, which was then identified as a *praesidium* of Agricolan date, but which later excavation has shown to be early Antonine. The latter investigation also revealed the existence of a bypass road on the S slopes of the hill together with traces of an extramural settlement and an area of fields or enclosures, lying respectively to the SW and SE of the fort.  
Macdonald 1925, 288-90; 1932, 243-76; 1937, 32-71; *DES (1976)*, 28-9; *DES (1977)*, 12-13; *DES (1978)*, 27; Hanson and Keppie 1978, 93-4; Hanson 1979.

- 14 Croy Hill, Fortlet \* + NS 732 764 NS 77 NW  
Situated on a shoulder 80m SW of, and 10m above, the fort on Croy Hill (no. 13), there is a fortlet abutting the S side of the Antonine Wall. Excavation in 1975-8 showed that it measured about 22m by 18.5m within a rampart whose foundations were of one build with those of the Antonine curtain. The structure thus belonged to the earliest phase of the frontier, and may therefore have been superseded by the adjacent fort. Hanson and Keppie 1978, 93-4.
- 15 (11) Croy Hill, 'Signalling Platforms' \* NS 728 762, 727 762 NS 77 NW 16  
Abutting the S side of the Antonine Rampart, respectively some 600m and 700m SW of the fort no. 13, there are two sub-rectangular mounds, traditionally known as 'expansions' but now interpreted as elements of a communication system. Both were built of turf, like the adjacent curtain but not bonded with it, the eastern one resting on a stone foundation about 5.5m square, and the other constructed directly on bedrock. Macdonald 1934, 351-8; Steer 1957; Robertson 1969, 37-9.
- 16 (12) Dullatur House, Temporary Camps + NS 746 767 NS 77 NW 22  
Situated on rising ground immediately S of Dullatur House, and some 400m S of the Antonine Wall, these two camps were first identified from cropmarkings and were later confirmed by excavation. Only a part of each camp has so far been recorded, comprising, in the case of the larger, the whole of the SE side, 230m in length, and about 90m of each of the adjacent sides. The smaller camp lies within the first, apparently reusing the defences of the larger on its W side; it measures 140m by at least 36m. The total area enclosed by each camp is uncertain, but consideration of the terrain suggests that the larger is unlikely to have exceeded 4ha in size. St Joseph 1969, 108-9; *DES (1975)*, 20-1; *DES (1976)*, 30; Keppie 1978, 9-12.
- 17 (13) Garnhall 1, Temporary Camp \* + NS 786 779 NS 77 NE 14  
About 200m E of the site of Garnhall farm, and immediately S of the Antonine Wall, there is a camp, possibly one of the labour camps that housed a legionary detachment charged with the building of the Wall or the adjacent fort of Castlecary. Identified from cropmarkings, the camp measures about 260m by 175m (4.5ha). St Joseph 1955, 86; 1965, 80.
- 18 (14) Garnhall 2, Temporary Camp + NS 780 779 NS 77 NE  
This camp, which is situated immediately W of the site of Garnhall farmhouse, was identified from cropmarkings. Only 300m of the S side and some 90m of the W side, together with the rounded angle between them, have so far been recorded, but it appears likely that the camp extends to the N of the Antonine Wall and is therefore earlier than it. St Joseph 1965, 80.
- 19 (15) Tollpark, Temporary Camp + NS 778 774 NS 77 NE 13  
This camp is situated about 500m S of the Antonine Wall and the same distance SE of the site of Tollpark farmhouse. First identified from cropmarks, it measures 165m by 128m (2.1 ha) and was presumably intended to accommodate legionary troops building the Wall. Feachem 1956, 329-30, 335-6.
- 20 (16) Westerwood, Fort \* NS 760 773 NS 77 NE 8  
Situated on a slight N-facing slope high above the upper reaches of the River Kelvin, on ground partly covered by Westerwood farmhouse (now an outdoor recreation centre), this fort is one of the stations on the Antonine Wall. When excavated in 1932, it was found to have measured about 88m by 84m (0.74ha) internally. The fort abuts the S face of the Antonine Rampart and has been additionally defended, for most of the circuit, by two ditches; the hollow that marks the course of the latter is at present the most conspicuous feature of the site. More recent excavation in the area to the S of the fort failed to confirm the existence on this side of either an annexe or the loop of the Military Way tentatively identified by Macdonald. Macdonald 1933, 277-96; 1934, 256; Keppie 1978, 12-18.

## MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORK AND ENCLOSURES

- 21 Blairlinn + NS 758 729 NS 77 SE  
Cropmarks reveal the ditch of an earthwork cutting off a steep-sided promontory immediately N of the Blairlinn Industrial Area. The ditch is about 5m broad, and the roughly triangular area that it defines measures 60m by a maximum of 75m.  
*September 1974*  
RCAMS 1978, p. 145, No. 271.
- 22 Giral Hill, Townhead NS 747 783 NS 77 NW  
In rough pasture 700m E of Townhead farmhouse there is a circular enclosure 9m in diameter within a wall 2.5m thick and 0.4m high with an entrance in the SE. Close by there are at least three enclosures probably of recent date. *February 1982*  
*DES (1981), 38.*
- 23 Townhead NS 742 785 NS 77 NW  
This enclosure is situated on the N flank of a ridge 370m NE of Townhead farmhouse. It is oval, measuring 40m by 27m within a wall 3m thick; the position of the entrance is not clear, but it probably lay on the SW. In the interior, which has been disturbed by recent quarrying, there are two possible building-platforms. *February 1982*  
*DES (1981), 37-8.*

## ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

- 24 (17) Chapel Green, Queenzieburn, Chapel NS c. 695 774 NS 67 NE 7  
There are no visible remains of a chapel said to have stood at Chapel Green.  
*January 1982*  
*Stat. Acct., xviii (1796), 214; Name Book, Stirling, No. 16, p. 53.*
- 25 (18) Chapelton, Auchenkilns, Chapel and Burial-ground NS c. 749 727 NS 77 SW 3  
There was a burial-ground, and probably a chapel, at 'Chapelton' where, before 1839, 'upon the removal of the houses, some human bones were turned up by the spade and plough'.  
*NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 143; OPS 1851-5, i, 49; Name Book, Dunbarton, No. 5, p. 72; Millar 1980, 56.*
- 26 Cumbernauld, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 764 760 NS 77 NE  
The medieval chapel of Cumbernauld was ruinous by 1649 when it was extensively repaired to serve as the church of the newly formed parish of Easter Lenzie (now Cumbernauld). An additional wing (bearing the date 1659) was subsequently built on the N, and in the late 18th century a second storey was added. *January 1982*  
*NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 143-4; Millar 1968, 36; Millar 1980, 13, 46-7.*
- 27 (19) Kilsyth, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 717 772 NS 77 NW 23  
There are no visible remains of this church, on record in the 13th century. It stood in the burial-ground that occupies the NE portion of the modern cemetery. *January 1982*  
*Stat. Acct., xviii (1796), 214, 244, 299; NSA, viii (Stirling), 138-9, 160; OPS 1851-5, i, 43; RCAMS 1963, p. 160, No. 155; Cowan 1967, 150.*

## MOTTES

(See also no. 40)

- 28 (20) Balcastle \* NS 701 781 NS 77 NW 18  
This motte was fashioned from a natural knoll and varies in height from 3.6m to 12.2m, its roughly oval summit measuring 36.5m by 25.9m. It is flanked on three sides by streams and on the N by slight traces of a ditch about 5.5m broad. *May 1977*  
Gordon 1726, 21 and pl. ii, 2; RCAMS 1963, pp. 173-4, No. 182.

- 29 (21) Castle Hill, Colzium \* NS 735 782 NS 77 NW 19  
A rocky mound, about 1.8m high, at the S end of a natural knoll, has been dressed to form a level circular platform 9.1m in diameter. *February 1982*  
RCAMS 1963, p. 173, No. 181.

#### CASTLES AND TOWER-HOUSES

- 30 (23) Colzium Castle NS 728 787 NS 77 NW 4  
Little now remains of this building, but excavation has revealed the plan of a late-medieval L-plan tower-house to which a hall block was subsequently added.  
*January 1982*  
RCAMS 1963, p. 246, No. 204; Millar 1978; Millar 1980, 64-5.
- 31 (22) Cumbernauld + NS 772 759 NS 77 NE 16  
This castle was probably built in the late 14th century and its site is now occupied by Cumbernauld House. Excavation 65m NE of the house located 'a 15th century rubbish chute, an adjoining prison and cellar, and nearby, a well-house' (probably of 17th-century date), and recovered 'coins and pottery sherds dating from the 14th century'.  
*NSA*, viii (Dunbarton), 143; Millar 1980, 15, 49-50; McCann 1981.
- 32 (24) Kilsyth NS 717 786 NS 77 NW 1  
Only fragmentary remains of this castle are now visible. It was first built in the 15th century, but extensive additions were made before it was destroyed in 1650. *May 1977*  
RCAMS 1963, p. 450, No. 597; Millar 1976.
- 33 (25) Old Place + NS 690 778 NS 67 NE 5  
Old Place is recorded on the maps of Pont and Roy and is said to have been a residence of the Livingstones of Kilsyth 'during feudal times'. Although there are no longer any visible remains of the building it was still standing in a ruinous condition about 1740.  
*January 1982*  
Pont 1654; Roy 1747-55, sheet 5/7; Name Book, Stirling, No. 16, p. 44; RCAMS 1963, p. 269, No. 218; Millar 1980, 15, 68.

#### MEDIEVAL AND LATER SETTLEMENTS

- 34 Bardowie, Drumnessie NS 733 809 NS 78 SW  
The farmstead of Bardowie, abandoned by 1859, comprises the remains of a rectangular building and an enclosure. *February 1982*  
OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxix.
- 35 Castlecary Glen NS 783 772 NS 77 NE  
The remains of a late-medieval rectangular building, upon which a gazebo was subsequently erected, were excavated in Castlecary Glen in 1959 and 1960.  
*DES (1959), 24; DES (1960), 39.*
- 36 (27) Craigs NS 743 786 NS 77 NW  
This farmstead comprises the remains of a rectangular building, showing two phases of construction, with associated enclosures and fields. It was abandoned between 1859 and 1896. *May 1977*  
OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxix; OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 2nd ed. (1899), sheet xxix NW.
- 37 (26) Drumtrocher NS 717 794 NS 77 NW  
The remains of the farmstead of Drumtrocher, abandoned between 1859 and 1896, comprise a rectangular building and enclosure. *May 1977*  
OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxviii; OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 2nd ed. (1899), sheet xxviii NE.

- 38 Tomraver, Meadowside NS 758 796 NS 77 NE  
 The farmstead of Tomraver comprises the remains of a rectangular building. It is recorded on Pont's Map and was 'originally the dwelling house of the proprietor of the estate of Tomraver'. It was abandoned by 1859 and a carved panel (now at Logie Cottage, NS 815 970), which formerly bore the date 1769, is said to have been taken from it. *February 1982*  
 Pont 1654; OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxix; RCAMS 1963, p. 381, No. 348; p. 401, No. 408.
- 39 Westerwood + NS 760 773 NS 77 NE  
 Excavations at the Roman fort of Westerwood (no. 20) in 1932, 1974 and 1975 revealed a corn-drying kiln of post-Roman date, built into the N face of the Antonine Wall 5m W of the N gate of the fort, and the remains of at least one late-medieval rectangular building about 20m to the S of the fort. Roy's plan of the fort in 1755 depicts two buildings, standing immediately outside, and to the E of, the S gate, a third close to the SE angle, and a further six around the E gate.  
 Roy, 1793, pl. xxxv; Macdonald 1933, 281-2; Keppie 1978, 12-18.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

- 40 The Mote, Cumbernauld House NS 774 760 NS 77 NE  
 This artificial mound (about 6m high) is situated 250m NE of Cumbernauld House. Its date and purpose are uncertain. *February 1982*  
 Millar 1980, 13, 48-9.
- 41 (30) Wardpark + NS 779 768 NS 77 NE  
 Cropmarks of an indeterminate nature have been recorded at Wardpark, but their site is now occupied by an engineering works. *June 1977*

## STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

## CHAMBERED AND LONG CAIRNS

*(The code number in brackets immediately following the title of the articles in this section conforms to the system outlined by Henshall 1972, 312-13)*

*At the end of the 18th century chambers were noted beneath two cairns in the vicinity of Craigmaddie Muir, but neither can be positively identified with either of the two cairns included within this section. At that time Craigmaddie Muir was almost certainly part of the farm of Blochairn, on which the Rev. J Cooper, author of the Statistical Account entry for the parish of Baldernock, states were 'several . . . cairns, some of them oblong, and others . . . circular' (see also nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6). He recorded that 'large flags placed on edge, in two parallel rows, at the distance of between 3 or 4 feet (0.9m, 1.2m), lidded over with flags laid across, the cavity thus formed is divided by partitions into cells of 6 or 7 feet (1.8m, 2.1m) long' were found beneath two of the cairns without specifying whether they were circular or oblong; however, he goes on to say that 'in one of the long cairns lately broken up, were found several fragments of a large coarsely fabricated urn, and some pieces of human bone'. Whether or not this long cairn covered a chamber is not made clear, but it is probably the smaller of two 'elliptical' cairns which, according to Ure, both covered chambers. The larger cairn measured '60 yards (55m) in length, and 10 (9m) in breadth' and had been almost entirely destroyed by 1793. Ure's description, however, although published before the Statistical Account, was probably based on information provided by Cooper. Ure 1793, 87-8; Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 279; RCAMS 1963, p. 64, No. 32; Scott 1969, 326-7; Henshall 1972, 492-3.*

- 1 (4) Blochairn NS 582 754 NS 57 NE 37  
 What may have been a long cairn, now reduced to an oval mound of stones measuring about 25m from NW to SE by 18m transversely, is situated about 220m SE of High Blochairn farmhouse. In 1862 the cairn was described as 'oblong' in shape; before that date an empty cist was found in it. *November 1981*  
 Name Book, Stirling, No. 3, p. 12; RCAMS 1963, p. 61, No. 11 (iv); Scott 1969, 326.
- 2 (10) Craigmaddie Muir (STR 2) NS 585 764 NS 57 NE 17  
 A severely robbed chambered long cairn of Clyde type is situated on Craigmaddie Muir about 600m NE of North Blochairn farmhouse; it measures 23.5m from N to S by a maximum of 14.3m transversely; at the N end part of the chamber and a facade are visible. *November 1981*  
 RCAMS 1963, p. 64, No. 32; Henshall 1972, 492-3.

## CAIRNS

- 3 (1) Blochairn 1 NS 577 755 NS 57 NE 33  
 This cairn, which is situated 300m WSW of High Blochairn farmhouse, has been reduced to a stony mound measuring about 17m in diameter by a maximum of 0.8m in height. *November 1981*  
 Name Book, Stirling, No. 3, p. 12; RCAMS 1963, p. 61, No. 11 (i).
- 4 (2) Blochairn 2 † NS 577 760 NS 57 NE 29  
 A cairn, in which an 'urn' covered by a large slab was found before 1862, formerly stood 500m NNW of High Blochairn farmhouse, *November 1981*  
 Name Book, Stirling, No. 3, p. 12; RCAMS 1963, p. 61, No 11 (ii).

- 5 (3) Blochairn 3 \* NS 579 755 NS 57 NE 34  
 About 170m WSW of High Blochairn farmhouse there is a stony mound measuring 16m in diameter by up to 2.1m in height. Although it may be a prehistoric burial-cairn, a substantial part of the mound has the appearance of natural rock outcrop. *November 1981*  
 Name Book, Stirling, No. 3, p. 12; RCAMS 1963, p. 61, No. 11 (iii).
- 6 (5) Blochairn 4 NS 582 755 NS 57 NE 36  
 The position of a cairn in which two 'urns' were found before 1862, is marked by a slight swelling (about 12m in diameter) in the surface of the ground 170m SE of High Blochairn farmhouse. *November 1981*  
 Name Book, Stirling, No. 3, p. 12; RCAMS 1963, p. 61, No. 11 (v).
- 7 (7) Cadder † NS 622 729 NS 67 SW 23  
 This cairn, which was destroyed by sand-quarrying about 1884, probably lay 130m SSW of Hungryside Bridge, at a point marked by a quarry on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map; it measured about 9m in diameter by 3m in height. Two large and two small 'urns' were found, but only one of the former, a Food Vessel containing a cremation, survives (NMAS EE 130).  
 OS 6-inch map, Lanarkshire, 2nd ed. (1899), sheet i NE; Cree 1928, 230-1; Simpson 1965, 40, no. 46; RCAMS 1978, pp. 46-7, No. 21.
- 8 (8) Carlston NS 67 SW  
 The site of a cairn noted by Gordon at 'Carlestown . . . on the top of the Hill above' cannot be located. The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map shows the farms of East (NS 630 747) and West Carlston (NS 625 745), but neither are depicted on Roy's Map (see also no. 14).  
 Gordon 1726, 21; Roy 1747-55, sheet 5/6; OS 6-inch map, Dumbartonshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxiv; Fairhurst and Scott 1956, 21; OS Record Card NS 67 NW 14.
- 9 (9) Cawder Estate † NS 638 729 NS 67 SW 8  
 In 1927 a possible cairn was destroyed by gravel-quarrying 420m E of Glasgow Bridge; it measured 6.1m in diameter by 1.1m in height, and a Cinerary Urn (GAGM '27-11) containing a cremation was found at a depth of 0.7m below its base.  
 Bryden 1927; Morrison 1968, 118-19, no. 125; RCAMS 1978, p. 47, No. 28.
- 10 (12) Craigmaddie Muir NS 587 765 NS 57 NE 44  
 This cairn is situated on Craigmaddie Muir at a height of 213m OD; excavation showed that it measured 3m in diameter, but there was no trace of a burial. *June 1977*  
 Morrison 1975.
- 11 (13) Law, Torrance † NS 618 743 NS 67 SW 5  
 Nothing remains of a cairn which probably stood about 600m ENE of Tower farmhouse, in the vicinity of a cottage named Law on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map. It may have been the 'tumulus' referred to by Gordon 'about a Quarter of a Mile' from the Roman temporary camp at Tower (see no. 39). In 1824 an 'urn' containing a cremation was found about 20m N of Law Cottage.  
 Gordon 1726, 21; Name Book, Stirling, No. 7, p. 162; OS 6-inch map, Dumbartonshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxiv; RCAMS 1963, p. 64, No. 30.
- 12 Sloughmuclock, Lennoxtown 1 NS 629 797 NS 67 NW  
 On the shoulder of the ridge above the crags known as Sloughmuclock, 1.7km N of the parish church at Lennoxtown, there is a possible cairn measuring about 4m in diameter and 0.6m in height. *January 1982*  
*DES (1978), 2.*
- 13 Sloughmuclock, Lennoxtown 2 NS 630 798 NS 67 NW  
 There is a possible cairn 200m NNE of the cairn no. 12; it measures 6m in diameter by about 0.3m in height. The centre has been dug out to provide material for a modern marker cairn which stands on the W. *January 1982*

- 14 (14) West Carlestoun NS 623 746 NS 67 SW 4  
 Little remains of a cairn about 15m in diameter, which is situated 200m NW of West Carlestoun farmhouse. In the late 18th century 'urns' were found in it, and excavations in 1953 recovered four sherds of coarse pottery (GAGM A.7723) and several fragments of burnt bone. It is possibly the 'tumulus' noted by Gordon at 'Carlestown', (see also no. 8). *June 1977*  
 Gordon 1726, 21; Name Book, Stirling, No. 7, pp. 159-60; Fairhurst and Scott 1956; RCAMS 1963, pp. 60-1, No. 10.

#### BURIALS AND CISTS

- 15 Birdston NS c. 653 753 NS 67 NE 8  
 The discovery of 'a few Roman urns' at Birdston in the 19th century may indicate a prehistoric burial-site.  
*NSA*, viii (Stirling), 243.
- 16 (6) Blochairn † NS 584 752 NS 57 NE 38  
 In 1859 three 'urns' were found in what was probably a natural mound 550m SE of High Blochairn farmhouse. In addition to cremated bone, one of the urns contained a tanged and riveted bronze dagger (currently on loan to GAGM). *November 1981*  
 Name Book, Stirling, No. 3, p. 12; Galloway 1868, 227, 229; RCAMS 1963, p. 61, No. 11 (vi).
- 17 (15) Glenorchard House + NS 599 744 NS 57 SE 8  
 In 1874 a cist containing a Food Vessel (NMAE EE 146) was found about 250m NNE of the site of Glenorchard House.  
*PSAS*, lxxv (1950-1), 184, no. 13; RCAMS 1963, p. 64, No. 31.
- 18 (16) Hillend † NS c. 569 750 NS 57 NE 15  
 In 1878 three inverted 'urns', containing what were probably cremations, were found in a sand-pit by the farmer of Hillend. The location of the site is uncertain, but in 1888, when a small sand-pit was being filled in, a number of urns and cremated bones were discovered in Bearsden and Milngavie District, about 250m W of Hillend farmhouse. Of the latter discovery, fragments of a Food Vessel, a Cinerary Urn with an intact Accessory Vessel, and three other urns survive (GAGM A. 6915).  
 Nimmo 1880, 58; Davidson 1940, 309-12; Maxwell 1949, 3.
- 19 Kirkintilloch NS c. 63 73 NS 67 SW  
 A Food Vessel (DMAG 1961-627) was discovered 'in a sandhill on the line of the Roman wall about 1 mile W of Kirkintilloch'.  
 MS notes in NMAE; Coutts 1971, 89, no. 37; OS Record Card NS 67 SE 22.
- 20 Park Burn, Adamslie † NS 644 736 NS 67 SW  
 In 1922 gravel extraction revealed an empty cist about 45m NE of the Park Burn and 180m SE of the old farmhouse of Adamslie.  
 Fletcher 1952.
- 21 (17) South Broomknowes + NS 667 704 NS 67 SE 19  
 In the early 1840s a number of 'urns' containing cremations were found 0.6m below the surface of a hillock about 80m W of the farm now called South Broomknowes.  
*February 1982*  
 Name Book, Lanark, No. 6, p. 59; RCAMS 1978, p. 76, No. 160.

#### CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS

- 22 (18) North Blochairn NS 580 762 NS 57 NE 22  
 On the flat top of a rock outcrop 150m N of North Blochairn farmhouse, there are two groups of possible cup-marks. Another cup-and-ring mark recorded a little to the N, and a number of carvings NW of the Auld Wives' Lifts were not located at the date of visit. *November 1981*  
 Coles 1906, 325; Lacaille 1925, 143; Morris 1968, 73, nos. 183-4.



## HENGE

- 23 Easter Cadder + NS 642 734 NS 67 SW  
Cropmarks reveal what is probably a small Class 1 henge 80m SW of the Roman temporary camp no. 35; it measures about 6m in diameter within a broad ditch, and the entrance is on the SSE. Within the interior there is a concentric setting of large pits. RCAMS 1978, p. 160, No. 333.

## FORTS

- 24 (19) Castle Hill NS 709 761 NS 77 NW  
Two low terraces visible on the N and W slopes of Castle Hill are possibly all that remain of the defences of a fort occupying the summit. *May 1977*  
MS notes and plan in NMRS, RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 25 (20) Craigmaddie \* NS 575 765 NS 57 NE 27  
A fort defended by twin ramparts is situated on the edge of a steep scarp 120m E of Craigmaddie House; it measures about 41m by 33.5m internally and has a probable entrance on the E (see also no. 66). *June 1977*  
RCAMS 1963, p. 79, No. 79.
- 26 (21) Meikle Reive \* NS 639 789 NS 67 NW 6  
This fort, which occupies a knoll 550m NE of Bencloich Mains, measures about 44m by 36.5m within a wall 3.6m in thickness; there are entrances on the E and W respectively, and additional defence is provided on the N and NE by a complex series of ramparts and ditches. *February 1982*  
Fairhurst 1956; *DES (1960)*, 38; RCAMS 1963, pp. 78-9, No. 78.

## DUN

- 27 (51) Kettlehill \* NS 576 748 NS 57 SE 9  
What may be the remains of a dun with two outworks are situated on a knoll immediately N of Kettlehill farm steading. Excavation has revealed two passages in the dun wall and recovered evidence of occupation in the medieval period. *February 1982*  
*DES (1958)*, 35-6; RCAMS 1963, p. 447, No. 582; Scott 1969, 327.

## ROMAN MONUMENTS

- 28 (22) Antonine Wall \* NS 580 718 to 720 762  
The Antonine Wall traverses the District from the River Kelvin in the W to the saddle between Bar Hill and Croy Hill in the E. Although its course may be traced on the ground with relative ease, it is only on the summit of Bar Hill that it assumes impressive proportions. Elsewhere, for the most part, the wide hollow of the silted Ditch, occasionally accompanied by the broad swelling of the Counterscarp Bank (or Outer Mound) are all that survive to indicate its presence. All sections of the Wall, where not encumbered by modern development, have statutory protection.  
Macdonald 1934; Keppie 1974; Breeze and Dobson 1976, 79-104; RCAMS 1978, pp. 111-14, No. 247; Robertson 1979; Keppie and Walker 1981; Breeze 1982; Keppie and Breeze forthcoming.

- 29 (23) Auchendavy, Fort \* + NS 677 749 NS 67 SE 12  
 Situated on the Antonine Wall, a little over 1km ENE of Kirkintilloch and immediately N of the Forth and Clyde canal, this fort appears to have measured internally about 110m by 100m (1.1ha). Much of the interior is occupied by the farmhouse and steading of Auchendavy, and the site is further traversed by the modern road leading from Twechar to Kirkintilloch. No archaeological excavation has taken place here, but the fort clearly abuts the S face of the Rampart, and early plans show it to have been defended by triple ditches. During the construction of the adjacent canal in 1771, a remarkable cache of five Roman altars was discovered in a pit on the S side of the fort. The tombstones found at nearby Shirva (no. 86) may have come from the cemetery associated with the fort.  
 Macdonald 1934, 285-9; Robertson 1979, 73.
- 30 (24) Balmuirdy, Fort \* + NS 581 717 NS 57 SE 12  
 Situated on a terrace overlooking the point where the Antonine Wall crosses the River Kelvin, this fort, which measures about 120m by 110m (1.3ha) internally, is the third largest on the Wall. It was defended by a stone wall, and at the NE and NW angles, where it was joined to the Antonine barrier, there were wing-walls, also of stone - a feature which suggests that the fort belonged to the earliest phase of Wall-construction. Excavations in 1912-14 revealed that the buildings of the central range of the interior were of stone, but, apart from a small bath-house in the NE angle, the structures of the *praetentura* and *retentura*, comprising barracks, storehouses, and possibly stables, were all of timber. A more elaborate bath-house was discovered in the small annexe to the E of the fort.  
 Miller 1922; RCAMS 1978, pp. 114-17, No. 248.
- 31 (25) Balmuirdy, Buchley, Temporary Camp \* + NS 586 722 NS 57 SE 15  
 This camp, situated 470m NE of the fort no. 30, on the N side of the Antonine Wall, was identified from cropmarks; it measures 262m by 186m (4.9ha) and there are two small external annexes on the NE and SW sides.  
 RCAMS 1978, pp. 114-19, No. 248.
- 32 (26) Balmuirdy Bridge NS c. 58 71 NS 57 SE 14  
 The exact position of the bridge that may be presumed to have carried the Military Way across the River Kelvin is not known. Timbers and blocks of masonry that were dredged from the river bed in 1942, about 90m NNW of Balmuirdy fort (no. 30), were originally thought to be of Roman origin, but dendrochronological analysis of one of the timbers showed that it was felled no earlier than AD 1360; the date of the dressed stones must thus be called in question, but it is conceivable that the medieval bridge stood on approximately the same site as a Roman predecessor.  
 RCAMS 1978, pp. 114-19, No. 248; *DES (1979)*, 40.
- 33 (27) Bar Hill, Fort \* NS 707 759 NS 77 NW 8  
 This fort, situated at a height of 145m OD near the summit of Bar Hill, is the highest of the forts on the Antonine Wall. Unlike all the others, it is not attached to the Rampart, standing apart on slightly higher ground, some 35m to the S. It measured 115m by 112m (1.3ha) internally and, when excavated in 1902, was found to overlie an earlier enclosure of semi-permanent character. The latter structure, measuring about 56m by 45m over the rampart, is now thought to be of early Antonine date, and it probably fulfilled a purpose similar to that of the pre-fort enclosure on Croy Hill. The bath-house and headquarters building of the fort are being conserved for public display.  
 Macdonald and Park 1906; Robertson, Scott and Keppie 1975; *DES (1978)*, 30; *DES (1979)*, 40; Keppie 1979; *DES (1980)*, 36-7; *DES (1981)*, 40-1.

- 34 (28) Cadder Fort † NS 617 725 NS 67 SW 16  
 The fort at Cadder on the Antonine Wall has now been destroyed by sand-quarrying, but excavations in 1929-31 revealed that it measured 110m by 105m (1.2ha) within a turf rampart abutting the S face of the Wall. In the central range, the granaries, the headquarters building, and the earliest form of the commandant's residence, had been built in stone. The barracks and storehouses in other parts of the fort, and in the later phase of occupation, the commandant's residence, were of timber. A small bath-house was located in the NE angle of the interior, and another lay in what was probably the annexe, to the E of the fort. There is evidence to suggest that the site had also been occupied by a 1st-century work.  
 Clarke 1933; RCAMS 1978, pp. 121-4, No. 251; Robertson 1979, 76-8.
- 35 (29) Easter Cadder, Adamslie, Temporary Camp \* + NS 644 735 NS 67 SW 24  
 This small camp, which was first identified from cropmarks, is situated to the SE of the Antonine Wall about 1km E of Easter Cadder; measuring 122m by 113m, it enclosed an area of 1.4ha, and probably accommodated legionary troops engaged in the construction of the wall.  
 RCAMS 1978, p. 134, No. 256.
- 36 (30) Glasgow Bridge, Fortlet \* + NS 636 731 NS 67 SW 21  
 This fortlet, which was first identified from cropmarks, abuts the S side of the Antonine Wall about 390m ESE of Easter Cadder farmhouse. It appears to measure about 20m square internally.  
 RCAMS 1978, p. 134, No. 257; Keppie and Walker 1981.
- 37 (31) Kirkintilloch, Fort \* + NS 651 739 NS 67 SE 15  
 Although no structural remains certainly identifiable as belonging to a Roman fort have yet been found at Kirkintilloch, the discovery in the Peel Park of numerous Roman artefacts of 2nd-century date, associated with streets, gutters and rows of post-holes, suggests strongly that the Roman station, presumably butting against the S face of the Antonine Wall, lay not far from the medieval peel. The position, on the summit of a ridge with a steep descent to the N, is one which would have recommended itself to the Roman military engineers. A stretch of the Wall foundation has been exposed for display in the grounds of the Peel Park.  
 Macdonald 1934, 295, 449; Robertson 1964, 180-8; Robertson 1979, 74-6.
- 38 Mollins, Fort + NS 713 718 NS 77 SW 6  
 This fort occupies the W end of a low ridge immediately NE of Mollins farmhouse, some 4km S of the Antonine Wall. First identified from cropmarkings, it measures about 64m by 58m over the rampart (0.4ha); an annexe, roughly half the size of the main enclosure, adjoins the fort on the W. Excavation indicated that the site was probably built and deliberately demolished during the later 1st century AD; it may thus have formed part of the chain of *praesidia* drawn across the isthmus by the governor Julius Agricola.  
 RCAMS 1978, p. 160, No. 336; Hanson and Maxwell 1980.
- 39 (32) Tower, Temporary Camp NS 61 74 NS 67 SW 25  
 No trace survives of the structure that formerly existed at Tower farm a little under 1km W of Torrance, which Gordon describes as 'a square encampment'. His comment that it measured 'about 1500 foot', presumably along each side, indicates that it may have exceeded 20ha in area and, if a Roman temporary camp, must have been used during one of the major campaigning phases, when large bodies of troops were in the field.  
 Gordon 1726, 21; RCAMS 1963, p. 107, No. 121.
- 40 Twechar, Temporary Camp + NS 698 754 NS 67 NE 11  
 This temporary camp, identified from cropmarks, is probably one of the labour camps intended to accommodate a legionary detachment building the Antonine Wall; it straddles a ridge 250m S of the Wall, immediately NE of Twechar RC church. The SE side, about 145m in length, and some 105m of the adjacent sides have so far been recognised, but the remainder of the camp lies beneath Twechar village. The total area enclosed is unlikely to have exceeded 2.3ha.

- 41 (33) Wilderness Plantation, Fortlet \* + NS 598 721 NS 57 SE 11  
 This fortlet, which was first identified from cropmarks, abuts the S face of the Antonine Wall about half-way between the forts of Balmuilty (no. 30) and Cadder (no. 34). Excavations in 1965-6 revealed that it had measured 19.8m by 17.5m within the rampart, which appeared to be of one build with the Wall. The interior was eventually cobbled throughout, but in an earlier phase it had contained hearths and timber structures, presumably barracks for the garrison. Wilkes 1974; RCAMS 1978, pp. 136-7, No. 261.

- 42 Wilderness Plantation, Enclosures \* + NS 592 719, 595 720 NS 57 SE  
 600 721 67 SW  
 In the sector of the Antonine Wall N of Wilderness Plantation three sub-rectangular enclosures abutting the S face of the Rampart have been identified from cropmarks. The eastermost, situated 260m E of the Wilderness Plantation fortlet (no. 41), has been destroyed; the other two lie 285m and 580m respectively W of the fortlet. They appear to have been almost identical in size, and excavation of the central one shows that it measured about 6m square within a bank with external ditch, and belonged to the primary phase of the Wall. Its purpose is uncertain, but it is unlikely to have been a turret or beacon-stance. RCAMS 1978, pp. 113, 159, No. 247; *DES (1980)*, 82.

#### CULTIVATION TERRACES

- 43 (50) Clachan of Campsie NS 611 798 to 618 795 NS 67 NW 5  
 There is an extensive group of cultivation terraces on the hillside below the public road (B822) from Lennoxton to Fintry, immediately E of Clachan of Campsie. *May 1977* RCAMS 1963, pp. 422-3, No. 506.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 44 Bar Hill + NS 707 757 NS 77 NW  
 Cropmarks reveal a ditch running from N to S across the field immediately S of the Roman fort on Bar Hill (no. 33).
- 45 (65) Bogton + NS 620 730 NS 67 SW 7  
 A roughly circular enclosure, measuring about 30m within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 325m SSW of Bogton farmhouse. *June 1977* RCAMS 1978, p. 145, No. 273.
- 46 (67) Carlston + NS 629 745 NS 67 SW 3  
 The site of a D-shaped earthwork, its chord formed by a steep scarp and its arc by three ditches, is revealed by cropmarks on a low hill 250m SSW of Carlston (formerly East Carlestoun) farmhouse. The innermost ditch encloses an area measuring 49m by 27m on the top of the hill; the two outer ditches, which are not strictly concentric to the innermost, are set about 9m apart on the lower slopes of the hill and enclose an area measuring 91m by 52m. On the ENE there is a possible entrance through the outer pair of ditches. *June 1977* RCAMS 1963, p. 421, No. 499.
- 47 (66) Cawder Golf Course † NS 609 723 to 608 720 NS 67 SW 12  
 A ditch revealed by cropmarks running from NNE to SSW across Cawder Golf Course, about 550m SSE of the clubhouse, has been destroyed by gravel quarrying.
- 48 Glasgow Bridge + NS 634 731 NS 67 SW  
 Cropmarks reveal two widely spaced ditches cutting off a low promontory immediately N of Glasgow Bridge. *February 1982* RCAMS 1978, p. 161, No. 342.

- 49 Hill of Chryston + NS 683 707 NS 67 SE  
An oval enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 300m W of Hill of Chryston farmhouse; it measures about 45m by 30m within a broad ditch, and there is one entrance on the S, and possibly another on the E.  
RCAMS 1978, p. 161, No. 346.
- 50 (68) Meiklehill + NS 643 728 NS 67 SW 9  
What may be the N angle of a rectilinear enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 525m NE of Meiklehill farmhouse. *June 1977*  
RCAMS 1978, p. 153, No. 311.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

- 51 (34) Baldernock, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 576 750 NS 57 NE 41  
The present church was built in 1795, replacing an earlier structure 'built at different times'. *June 1977*  
*Stat. Acct.*, xv (1795), 277; *OPS* 1851-5, i, 47; RCAMS 1963, pp. 163-4, No. 159; Cowan 1967, 12.
- 52 (35) Cadder, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 615 723 NS 67 SW 13  
Although this church is on record in the 12th century, the present building dates from 1829. Its predecessor was erected in 1750, possibly replacing the medieval church.  
*June 1977*  
*Stat. Acct.*, viii (1793), 479; *NSA*, vi (Lanark), 411; *OPS* 1851-5, i, 50-1, 504; Cowan 1967, 24.
- 53 (36) Campsie, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 610 796 NS 67 NW 2  
All that remains of this church, abandoned in 1828, is the W gable, part of the N wall and the footings of part of the S wall. It is on record in the 12th century but the visible remains may be of 17th-century and later date. *February 1982*  
*Stat. Acct.*, xv (1795), 367-8; *OPS* 1851-5, i, 44-5, 503; Cameron 1892, 61-73; RCAMS 1963, pp. 161-2, No. 157; Cowan 1967, 26.
- 54 (37) Kirkintilloch, Old Parish Church NS 652 740 NS 67 SE 3  
The old parish church of Kirkintilloch, built in 1644, stands on the site of the medieval chapel of the Virgin Mary. *June 1977*  
*OPS* 1851-5, i, 49; Watson 1894, 15, 49; Hay 1957, 255.
- 55 (38) Kirkintilloch, St Ninian's Church and Burial-ground NS 665 731 NS 67 SE 4  
There are no visible remains of this church, until the mid-17th century the parish church of Kirkintilloch. It is on record in the late 12th century and a dragonesque head (NMAS KG 121) possibly of 10th- to 12th-century date, carved in sandstone, was found in the burial-ground about 1917. *January 1982*  
*OPS* 1851-5, i, 48-9; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 911-13; Watson 1894, 46-9; Horne 1910, 38-41; Fletcher 1952; Cowan 1967, 121.

#### MOTTES

(See also no. 65)

- 56 Burnfoot NS 674 761 NS 67 NE  
A heavily quarried mound at Burnfoot may be the 'Anterminy Tumulus' illustrated by Gordon in 1726. Although the mound in Gordon's illustration resembles a motte, the mound at Burnfoot appears to be entirely natural. (See also no. 85). *February 1982*  
Gordon 1726, 21, pl. ii, 1; RCAMS 1963, pp. 446-7, No. 581.

- 57 (39) Cadder † NS 613 724 NS 67 SW 6  
 This roughly square motte has been destroyed by quarrying but formerly measured about 16m across and 3.6m in height and, except on the SW, was surrounded by a ditch and external bank. In 1913 excavation recovered medieval pottery from the ditch. Macdonald 1915, 108-10; Wilson 1936-7, i, 151.
- 58 (41) Maiden Castle, Garmore \* NS 643 784 NS 67 NW 12  
 This motte stands to a height of up to 5.5m within an encircling ditch, and its level summit is 17.5m in diameter; on the E, however, erosion has removed about one-third of both motte and ditch. There are double outer banks on the N and an additional bank flanks the site on the W and S. *May 1977*  
 RCAMS 1963, p. 174, No. 183.
- 59 (40) Peel of Kirkintilloch \* NS 651 740 NS 67 SE 8  
 All that remains of this castle is a rectangular motte, measuring 30m by 17m, with a broad ditch on its S and E sides. In 1732 Horsley reported that it had 'a double rampart of hewn stone, strongly cemented with lime' which was being quarried at the time of his visit. *January 1982*  
 Gordon 1726, 54, pl. 20; Horsley 1732, 168-9; Roy 1793, pl. xxxv; Horne 1910, 26-35; Macdonald 1934, 289-96; Johnston 1937, 5-9.

#### CASTLES AND TOWER-HOUSES

- 60 (42) Auchenvole + NS 713 769 NS 77 NW 15  
 An L-plan tower-house of late 16th- or early 17th-century date, said to have been moated, was incorporated in the Victorian mansion of Auchenvole. The building has been demolished. *May 1977*  
 MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 474; Watson 1894, 138-9; Tranter 1962-70, ii, 153.
- 61 (43) Badenheath + NS 712 723 NS 77 SW 2  
 This tower, probably of late 15th-century date and formerly 'surrounded by a ditch', has been demolished. *May 1977*  
 NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 186-7; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, i, 307-8; Watson 1894, 80-5.
- 62 (44) Balcorrach NS c. 613 797 NS 67 NW 4  
 The tower of Balcorrach is said to have stood close to the foot of Campsie Glen. *May 1977*  
 Cameron 1892, 161, 187-8.
- 63 (45) Bencloich + NS 639 784 NS 67 NW 10  
 There are no visible remains of this 17th-century tower which was demolished at the beginning of the 19th century. *May 1977*  
 Cameron 1892, 188-91.
- 64 Cadder + NS 605 726 NS 67 SW 10  
 In 1814 'when levelling the lawn in the front of Cadder (now Cawder) House, part of the foundations of the old tower . . . and a vessel full of gold coins' of 15th-century date were discovered.  
 NSA, vi (Lanark), 407; Metcalf 1977, 45.
- 65 (46) Craigharnet NS c. 594 790 NS 57 NE 31  
 and 32  
 The 'tower or castle' of Craigharnet is said to have stood 'in very close proximity' to the late 18th-century house of Craigharnet (now demolished). It was replaced by a new house, probably built in 1662, which may have stood about 200m to the SSE on the S side of the A891 road (NS 594 788). The nature of a flat-topped mound at Craigharnet is uncertain. *January 1982*  
 Roy 1747-55, sheet 5/7; Cameron 1892, 93, 178-80; RCAMS 1963, pp. 407-8, No. 439.

- 66 (47) Craigmaddie \* NS 575 765 NS 57 NE 24  
This ruinous tower is situated within the remains of the fort no. 25. Oblong on plan, it stands to first-floor height and is probably of 16th-century date. *June 1977*  
RCAMS 1963, pp. 248-9, No. 206; Talbot 1974, 50, 56.
- 67 Glorat NS 641 778 NS 67 NW 9  
In 1892 it was said that the foundations of the medieval tower of Glorat were still to be seen to the NW of the present house, but they are no longer visible. The house was largely rebuilt in the 19th century but incorporates fragments of an earlier building and a stone bearing the date 1625.  
Cameron 1892, 180-3; RCAMS 1963, pp. 356-7, No. 320.
- 68 (48) Kincaid House + NS 649 760 NS 67 NW 13  
Kincaid House, the oldest portion of which is probably of late 17th-century date, stands on the site of an earlier house. *May 1977*  
RCAMS 1963, p. 357, No. 321.
- 69 (49) Tower NS c. 613 741 NS 67 SW 2  
There are no visible remains of a tower said to have stood at Tower, but in 1892 it was reported that 'remains of what were probably the foundations of the outhouses' were still to be seen. In 1860 the farmer stated that 'foundations resembling those of a castle' had been dug up to the E of the steading, and in 1726 Gordon noted 'the Mark of square stone buildings' at the N end of the possible Roman temporary camp no. 39. *June 1977*  
Gordon 1726, 21; Name Book, Stirling, No. 3, p. 31; Cameron 1892, 186-7; RCAMS 1963, p. 107, No. 21; p. 358, No. 323.
- 70 Woodhead NS 606 783 NS 67 NW 8  
This ruinous L-plan tower-house is probably of late 16th-century date.  
Cameron 1892, 161-4; RCAMS 1963, pp. 246-8, No. 205.

#### MEDIEVAL BURGH

- 71 Kirkintilloch NS 652 740 NS 67 SE  
Kirkintilloch was a burgh by the early 13th century but may have lost its burghal status at the beginning of the 14th century. It was erected a burgh of barony in 1526.  
(See also nos. 54, 55 and 59).  
Pryde 1965, pp. 40-1, no. 97; p. 57, no. 207.

#### MEDIEVAL AND LATER SETTLEMENTS

(See also no. 27)

- 72 (59) Aldessan Burn NS 608 800 NS 68 SW  
There are the remains of at least eight structures, probably huts, on the W side of the Aldessan Burn. *February 1982*  
*DES (1975), 54.*
- 73 (52) Almeel Burn NS 594 807 NS 58 SE  
The remains of a rectangular building and associated circular enclosures are situated on the NW side of the Almeel Burn. *June 1977*
- 74 (56) Alnwick Burn NS 625 808 NS 68 SW  
On the N side of the Alnwick Burn, about 130m above its junction with the Nineteen-times Burn, there are the remains of two sub-rectangular huts. *January 1982*
- 75 (55) Alvain Burn NS 618 807 NS 68 SW  
On the E side of the Alvain Burn, about 300m N of its junction with the Nineteentimes Burn, there are the remains of a rectangular building and enclosure overlain by a later sheepfold. *January 1982*

- 76 Balmuilty + NS 581 716 NS 57 SE  
 In 1726 Gordon noted that the remains of the Roman fort of Balmuilty (no. 30) were 'so embarrassed with the cottages now built upon them, that one cannot form a right idea of the whole', and buildings overlying them are depicted on Roy's plan of the fort in 1755. At the beginning of the 19th century there was 'a small hamlet of a dozen cottages' here, but about 1816 'all the old cottages within the area of the camp' were removed.  
 Gordon 1726, 53; Roy 1793, pl. xxxv; Macdonald 1934, 161, 313-14.
- 77 (58) Bin Burn NS 655 832 NS 68 SE  
 On the W side of the Bin Burn 700m SE of Waterhead there are the remains of two sub-rectangular huts. *June 1977*
- 78 (57) Drove Hill NS 653 826 NS 68 SE  
 On Drove Hill, 90m SE of a natural boulder named the 'Gray Stone', there are the remains of a rectangular building. *June 1977*  
 RCAMS 1963, p. 393, No. 382.
- 79 (53) Knocknair NS 597 805 NS 58 SE  
 The remains of a single building. *June 1977*
- 80 (54) Meikle Reive NS 634 792 to 641 791 NS 67 NW  
 On the screes above Meikle Reive (no. 26) there are the remains of numerous small stone structures, probably huts and pens, often incorporating *in situ* boulders. Similar structures have been recorded on the screes to the WNW (NS 628 791 to NS 629 795).  
*January 1982*  
*DES (1978), 2.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS

- 81 (60) 'Auld Wives' Lifts', Craigmaddie Muir NS 581 764 NS 57 NE 25  
 The rock formation known as the Auld Wives' Lifts, which is situated on Craigmaddie Muir 400m N of North Blochairn farmhouse, comprises two massive earthfast blocks capped by a third. The surfaces of the blocks are covered with names and initials dating back to at least the early 19th century. There are also nine carved and incised heads of unknown date, and, on the flat top of the capstone, an incised circle 0.9m in diameter, the latter perhaps made by quarrymen cutting millstones. *November 1981*  
 RCAMS 1963, p. 446, No. 576; Alcock 1977.
- 82 (62) Craigend † NS c. 591 786 NS 57 NE 16  
 In 1800 a small structure of oak and birch stakes was found below the surface of a moss at Craigend; it was 1.1m long by 0.5m wide, and the stakes were over 1.5m in length.  
*NSA, viii (Stirling), 82.*
- 83 (61) Craigmaddie Muir 1 NS 578 763 to 581 762 NS 57 NE 21  
 Millstones in varying stages of completion are visible on outcropping rock on the SW edge of Craigmaddie Muir. *November 1981*  
 RCAMS 1963, pp. 443-4, No. 567.
- 84 (61) Craigmaddie Muir 2 NS 587 764 NS 57 NE 21  
 Millstones in varying stages of completion are visible on outcropping rock on Craigmaddie Muir 700m NE of North Blochairn. *November 1981*  
 RCAMS 1963, pp. 443-4, No. 567.
- 85 (63) King's Hill † NS 665 765 NS 67 NE 2  
 This knoll, destroyed by quarrying, may have been the 'artificial mount of small stones' recorded by Gordon at Antermony in 1726.  
 Gordon 1726, 21; RCAMS 1963, pp. 446-7, No. 581.



86 (64) Shirva

NS 69 75

NS 67 NE

About 1728 a stone structure was found 'in the Fossa, close by the Wall', on 'Mr Cather of Shervy's ground'; contemporary descriptions of this and other discoveries at Shirva, suggest that it may have been a souterrain situated in the ditch of the Antonine Wall to the E of Shirva. It was aligned from E to W and was in the form of a passage about 1.4m wide, which had a semicircular terminal at its W end but was open to the E; a single lintel 1.7m long was found close to the E end. Within the passage there were 'a good deal of ashes . . . , and a piece of an urn', and on the floor at the W end 'a stone brown with ashes'. The walls were 'built of about seven or eight courses of hewn stones, many of them of raised diamond work' and they incorporated two uninscribed Roman tombstones, each showing a dead man at a sepulchral banquet. A stone to Flavius Lucianus, a soldier of the Second Legion (RIB 2181), was also found, besides other fragments bearing the abbreviation *D(is) M(anibus)* and a number of 'pillars' and pedestals'. Four or five years previously a length of walling had been found running northwards from the E end of the N wall of the structure, and at about the same date 'upon the North side . . . a stone, among several others, with *Simanes posuit Simani*'. This stone is probably that set up by Salmanes to a boy of fifteen of the same name (RIB 2182), which, according to Horsley, was 'dug up at a place a little east' of Shirva, together with a dedication slab of the Second Legion (RIB 2180) and two other tombstones, one to a woman by the name of Verecunda (RIB 2183), and the other, uninscribed, but bearing a relief of a man standing. A *terminus post quem* in the late 2nd century AD for the construction of the passage is provided by the tombstones and the diamond broached stones, which were presumably robbed from either the Roman fort at Auchendavy (no. 29), 1.4km to the WSW, or that at Bar Hill (no. 33), 1.7km to the ENE.

Gordon 1732, 6-7; Horsley 1732, 198-200, 339-40; Macdonald 1897, 63-8, nos. 24-7; 86-90, nos. 37-9; Macdonald 1934, 403-4, no. 24; 435; 437, no. 57; 438-9, nos. 59-60; 447-8; Richmond and Steer 1957, 5; Robertson 1979, 73; OS Record Card NS 77 NW 9.

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- NMAS National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- NSA The New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1845.
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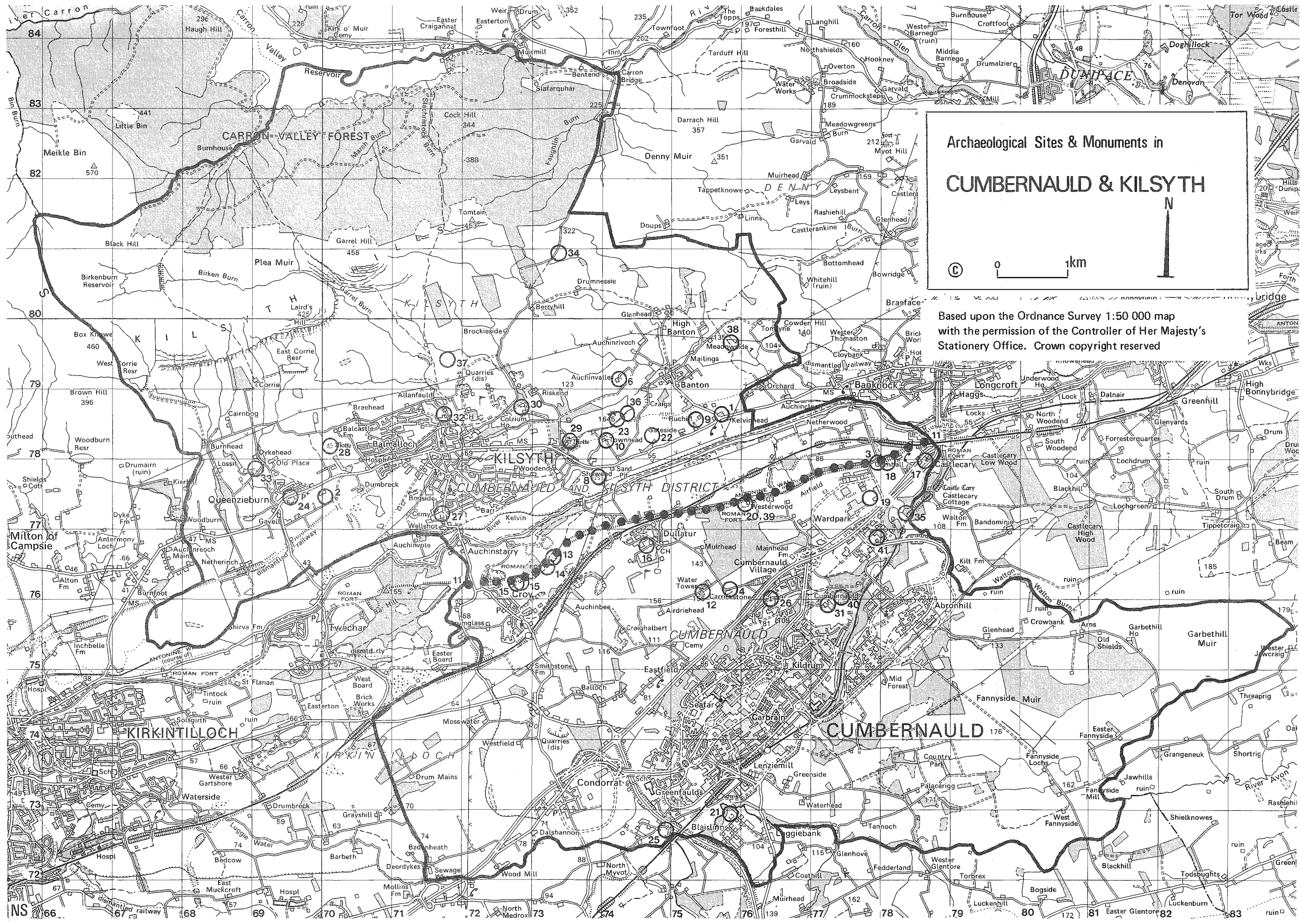
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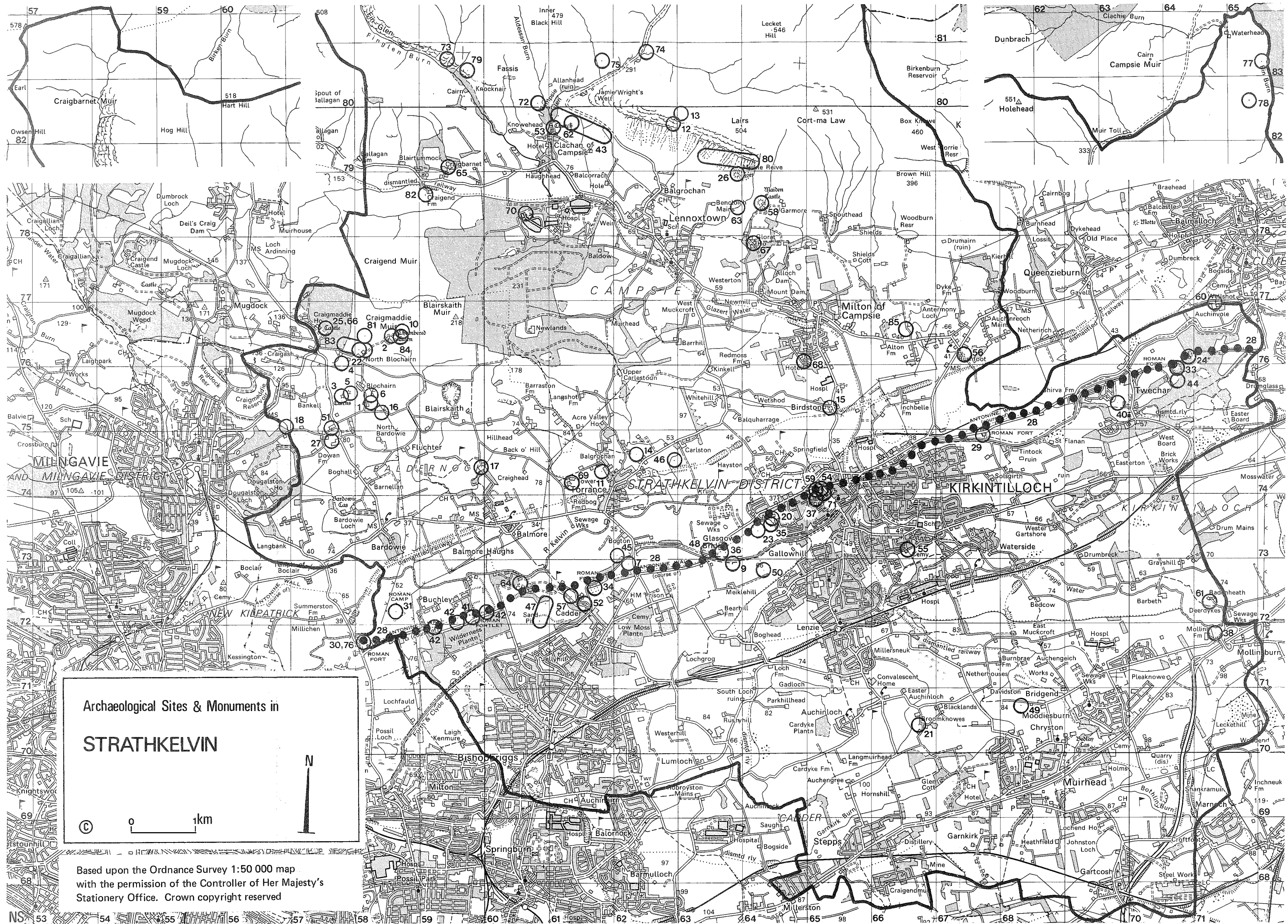


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