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The Archaeological Sites
and Monuments of

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Dumbarton District
Clydebank District
Bearsden and Milngavie District
Strathclyde Region

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

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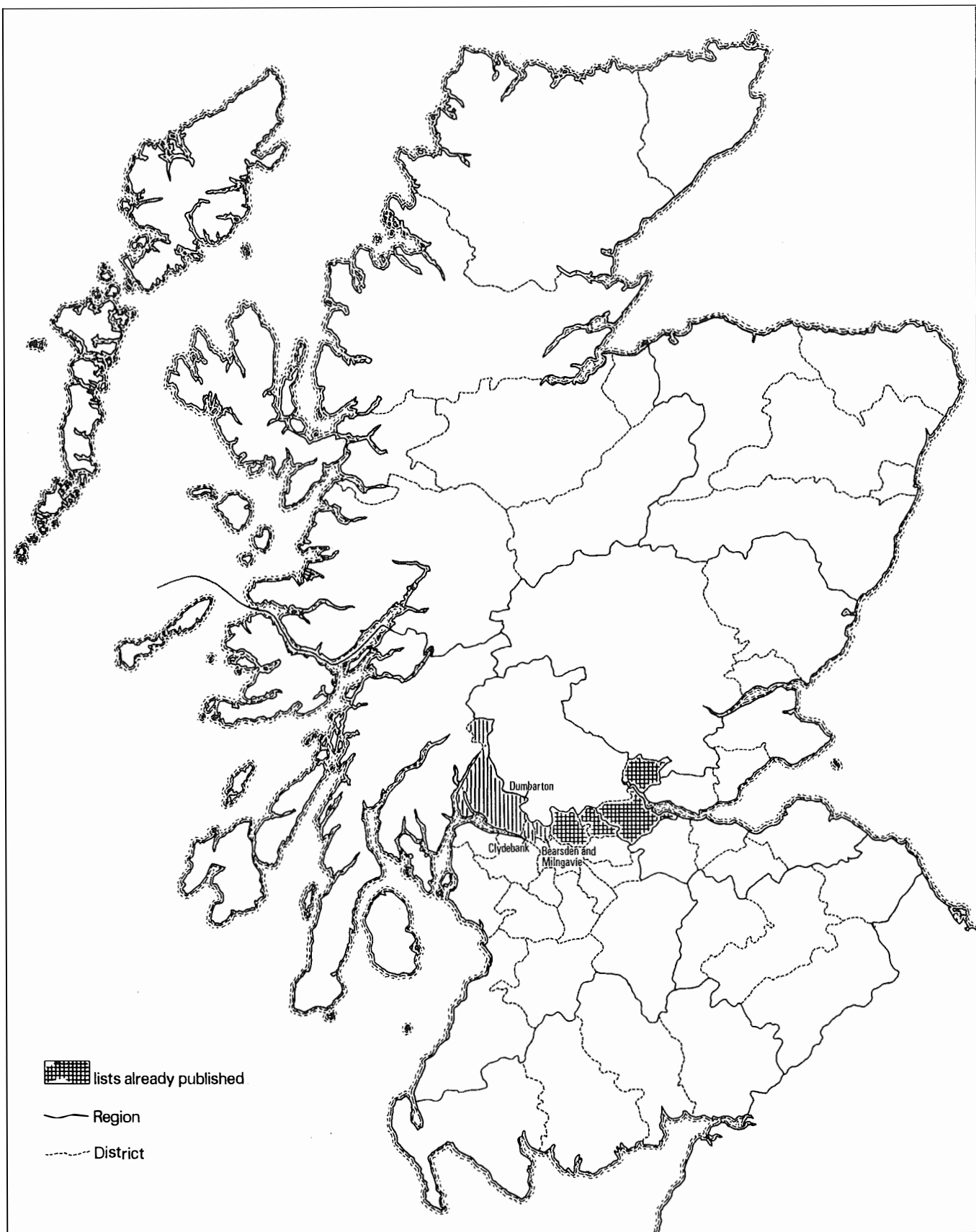
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June 1978



**The Archaeological Sites and Monuments
of Dumbarton District, Clydebank District, Bearsden and Milngavie District,
Strathclyde Region**

This list of sites and monuments in the districts of Dumbarton, Clydebank, and Bearsden and Milngavie has been prepared by archaeological surveyors attached to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland as part of a project financed by the Department of the Environment and sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The items listed range in period from prehistoric burial-cairns and forts to deserted farms of comparatively recent date. The following categories have been omitted from the lists: 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; medieval and later sites in the medieval burgh of Dumbarton; roads, railways and canals; most structures of 19th-century and later date.

The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Scottish Development Department, Argyle House, Lady Lawson Street, Edinburgh EH3 9SD, will be happy to advise on archaeological sites affected by planning proposals.

The Committee are indebted to Miss H Adamson and Mr G Hutton of the Glasgow Archaeological Society Fieldwork Group for making the results of the Group's fieldwork available to the Field Surveyors.

NOTES

Sites with this sign following the name -

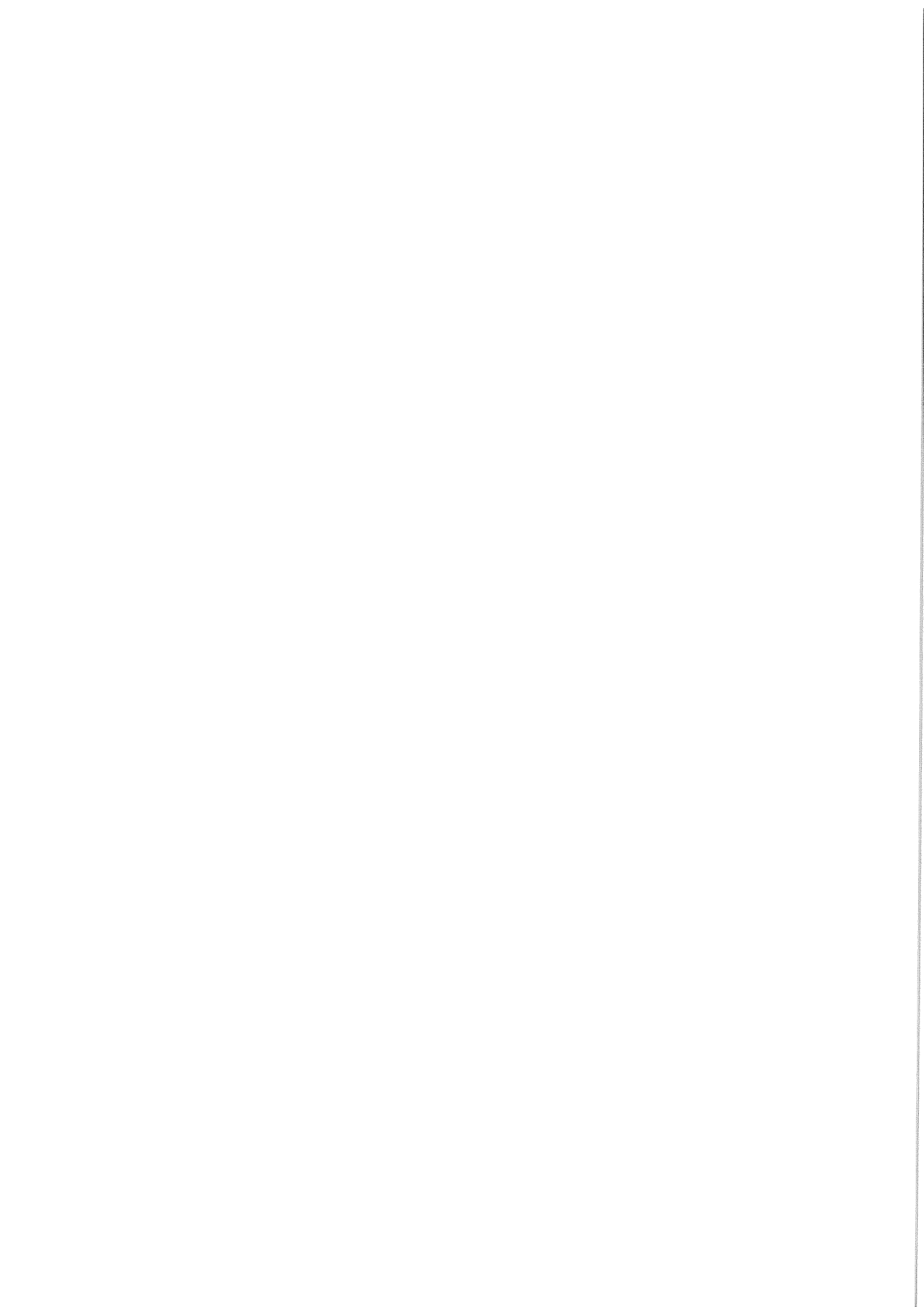
† - are destroyed

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

* - are given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Acts of 1913-1953

Each entry is prefaced by a district serial-number, name, National Grid Reference and 1:10 560 or 1:10 000 map number, followed by the Ordnance Survey Record Card serial-number.

The date of visit, where appropriate, and select bibliography complete each entry. Aerial photographs of sites that are visible only as cropmarks may be inspected in -
The National Monuments Record of Scotland,
54 Melville Street,
Edinburgh EH3 7HF



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DUMBARTON DISTRICT

CHAMBERED CAIRNS

The code number in brackets immediately following the title of each article in this section conforms to the system outlined by Henshall 1963-72, ii, 312-13.

- 1 Cameron Farm (DNB 2) NS 371 821 NS 38 SE 6
The remains of what is probably a Clyde cairn lie in a forestry plantation overlooking the S end of Loch Lomond. The cairn measures 25m by 12m and is orientated ESE-WNW. Four facade stones can be seen on the E and at least one kerb-stone survives on the S. Immediately behind the facade there are the remains of the axial chamber and 7.6m to the N there is a further chamber. *August 1977 NSA*, viii (Dunbarton), 222-3; *NSA*, viii (Dunbarton), 222-3; Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 4, p. 17; Henshall 1963-72, ii, 423-4.
- 2 The Lang Cairn, Dumbartonmuir (DNB 3) * NS 457 814 NS 48 SE 1
This cairn is situated on moorland at a height of 167m OD. It measures 56.4m in length by 15.2m in maximum width and is aligned ESE-WNW. At its E end, where it stands 1.8m high, there is a facade constructed of orthostats with panels of dry-stone walling between them. Two pairs of portal stones stand in the centre of the facade. *December 1977 Henshall 1963-72, ii, 424-6, 427.*
- 3 Shields of Gartlea (DNB 4) * † NS 458 807 NS 48 SE 7
This cairn has recently been destroyed by quarrying during the construction of a forestry road. Formerly it consisted of a mound measuring 13.4m in length by 7.9m in maximum width and orientated ENE-WSW. Four stones of the facade survived, together with the remains of an axial chamber behind them. *March 1978 Henshall 1963-72, ii, 426-8.*
- 4 Walton Farm (DNB 1) NS 363 781 NS 37 NE 7
At a height of 140m OD, on a gentle slope overlooking the Firth of Clyde, there are the wasted remains of a chambered cairn. When it was excavated in 1954 a deposit of fifty quartz pebbles and part of a polished stone axe-head were found. The axe-head is now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum. *August 1977 DES (1954), 9; Henshall 1963-72, ii, 422-3.*

CAIRNS

- 5 Aiden Hill NS 235 814 NS 28 SW
At a height of 130m OD overlooking Loch Long there is a small modern cairn 1.5m in diameter. It overlies an earlier and much reduced cairn which survives as a turf-covered spread of stones 3m in diameter. *August 1977*
- 6 Auchengaich NS 275 895 NS 28 NE 11
On the valley floor near the head of Glen Fruin there is a cairn 1.5m high and 18.3m in diameter. Excavation showed that it covered a ring-ditch. A cist containing burnt bones was found central to both the cairn and the ring-ditch. *August 1977 DES (1967), 24.*
- 7 Auchentreoch Muir NS 431 803 NS 48 SW 4
Only a roofless cist, measuring 1m by 0.6m internally, and two possible kerb-stones now mark the site of a cairn, which once stood 400m WSW of the summit of the Hill of Standing Stones. *December 1977 Smith 1896, 275-6.*
- 8 Bannachra NS 344 845 NS 38 SW 2
At a height of 30m OD on ground sloping gently towards the Fruin Water there is a circular cairn 20m in diameter and 2.6m high. *August 1977*

- 9 Barbour NS 220 843 NS 28 SW
This cairn stands at a height of 120m OD overlooking Loch Long. It is 5.2m in diameter and 1m high. *August 1977*
- 10 Black Hill NS 404 863 NS 48 NW 1
In a forestry plantation on the summit of Black Hill (145m OD) there is a circular cairn 7.5m in diameter and 1.1m high. *March 1978*
- 11 Blairbeich Plantation NS 433 833 NS 48 SW 2
This cairn stands on rough heathland at 75m OD. It is 10m in diameter and 1.3m high. *December 1977*
DES (1961), 30.
- 12 Dumbartonmuir NS 457 814 NS 48 SE 9
About 5.5m to the SW of the Lang Cairn on Dumbartonmuir (no. 2) there is a small round cairn 7m in diameter. *December 1977*
Henshall 1963-72, ii, 426.
- 13 Inverbeg NS 345 981 NS 39 NW 1
Close to the shore of Loch Lomond there is a mutilated cairn 24m in diameter and 3m high. *August 1977*
- 14 Old Kirk Farm + NS 409 838 NS 48 SW 6
At Old Kirk Farm in 1969 a cist containing cremated bone and a Food Vessel (Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, A. 1970. 24) was excavated. A number of large stones and boulders found in the vicinity of the cist suggested that it had originally been surrounded, and possibly covered, by a small cairn. *March 1978*
Morrison 1971, 19-22.
- 15 Round Hill * NS 369 825 NS 38 SE 5
At a height of 105m OD, and overlooking the S end of Loch Lomond, there is an oval, stony mound which may be a prehistoric burial-cairn. It measures 27.4m by 20.1m and stands to a maximum height of 3.3m. *August 1977*
- 16 Shanacles + NS c. 409 842 NS 48 SW 1 & 3
In the 19th century 'many stone cairns' were reputed to have stood in the area of Shanacles farm. In one of the cairns an 'urn' was found. In the same area in the 18th century three cists were found, two of which contained 'urns' and the third 'several human bones'. *March 1978*
OPS 1851-5, i, 34-5; Irving 1860, 374; Morrison 1971, 19-22.
- 17 Stuckindroin NN 323 145 NN 31 SW 1
About 100m W of Loch Lomond there is a circular cairn 8.5m in diameter and 1.3m high. Within a distance of 20m to the W of the cairn and aligned on it there are three other less regularly shaped stony mounds which may be prehistoric burial-cairns. *April 1978*
Lacaille 1929, 336-8; Henshall 1963-72, ii, 428.

BURIALS AND CISTS

- 18 Bonhill † NS 395 789, NS 395 788 NS 37 NE 5
During sand and gravel quarrying in 1940 and 1943 two short cists were found. One contained cremated, and the other uncremated, human bones.
Robertson 1944; Henderson 1947.
- 19 Knockderry + NS 216 834 NS 28 SW 2
Human bones have been found in a field near Knockderry House.
Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 16, p.35.

- 20 Millburn NS c. 385 795 NS 37 NE 4
A Food Vessel and two other urns were found during railway construction. The Food Vessel is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS EE 148); the urns are now lost.
PSAS, lxxxv (1950-1), 184, no. 12.
- 21 Portkil + NS 253 804 NS 28 SE 8
Several cists were found in a field near Portkil about 1815.
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 117-18.
- 22 Portkil + NS 263 806 NS 28 SE 13
An 'urn', now lost, was found in 1853.
Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 16, p.81.

CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS

The nomenclature adopted by Morris 1966 and 1968 is followed in this section.

- 23 Auchentorlie † NS c. 444 747 NS 47 SW 18
Two cup-and-ring-marked stones were found in a wall in 1889. Their present whereabouts is unknown.
Bruce 1893, 24-5; Morris 1966, 159, no. 22.
- 24 Boglairoch NS 457 754 NS 47 NE 6
The cup-marked boulders reported in *DES (1971)* cannot be located.
December 1977
DES (1971), 17.
- 25 Bowling 1 † NS 450 750 NS 47 NE
This cup-and-ring-marked stone has been removed to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.
Morris 1966, 159, no. 23.
- 26 Bowling 2 † NS 450 750 NS 47 NE
This cup-and-ring-marked stone has been removed to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.
Morris 1966, 160, no. 24.
- 27 Bowling 3 † NS 450 750 NS 47 NE
This cup-and-ring-marked stone has been removed to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.
Morris 1966, 160, no. 25.
- 28 Drumfad NS 290 845 NS 28 SE 6
In 1923 a number of cup-and-ring marks were seen on this large boulder, but only cup-marks are now visible.
Lacaille 1924, 128, 129; Morris 1966, 161, no. 40.
- 29 Dumbowie Hill NS 421 751 NS 47 NW
During the excavation of the dun on Dumbowie Hill (no. 49) in the late 19th century a number of stones, bearing cup-and-ring and other markings, are said to have been found. They are of doubtful authenticity.
Bruce 1893, 324-8; Millar 1896, 297-304; Morris 1966, 160, no. 27.
- 30 Dumbuck Hill NS c. 419 747 NS 47 SW 14
A boulder with 'a large basin and a duct leading therefrom' was found at the foot of Dumbuck Hill in the late 19th century. The present whereabouts of the boulder is unknown.
Bruce 1893, 322; Morris 1966, 160, no. 28.
- 31 Fynloch Hill NS 457 767 NS 47 NE 3
A boulder with possible cup-and-ring markings.

- 32 Greenfield NS 244 901 NS 29 SW 4
A flat-topped rock outcrop bearing twelve cup-marks. Two other rocks in the immediate vicinity are also cup-marked.
Morris 1966, 161, no. 41.
- 33 Greenland 1 * NS 434 746 NS 47 SW 4
A large flat rock bearing cup-marks with concentric rings; cup-marks without rings; cup-marks in patterns; oval-shaped basins, some with ring; and a spiral. *December 1977*
Morris 1966, 160, no. 29.
- 34 Greenland 2 * NS 434 746 NS 47 SW 4
A cup-and-ring marked rock. *December 1977*
Morris 1966, 160, no. 30.
- 35 Greenland 3 † NS 434 748 NS 47 SW 3 & 9
This cup-marked boulder has been removed to the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow (A. 1970.1).
Morris 1966, 160, no. 31.
- 36 Greenland 4 † NS c. 435 748 NS 47 SW 17
In the late 19th century two cup-and-ring marked boulders and a boulder with dumb-bell markings were found in the wall of a house. Their present whereabouts is unknown.
Morris 1966, 160, no. 32.
- 37 Greenland 5 NS c. 449 740 NS 47 SW 2
This cup-marked boulder cannot now be located. *December 1977*
Morris 1960, 160, no. 33.
- 38 High Balernock 1 NS 255 889 NS 28 NE 8
A cup-marked boulder.
Morris 1968, 77, no. 258.
- 39 High Balernock 2 NS 256 899 NS 28 NE 12
A cup-marked boulder.
Morris 1968, 77, no. 259.
- 40 Inverlauren NS 322 859 NS 38 NW
A cup-marked boulder.
- 41 Laigh Balernock 1 NS 263 873 NS 28 NE 7
A cup-marked boulder.
Morris 1966, 161, no. 42.
- 42 Laigh Balernock 2 NS 263 875 NS 28 NE 13
A cup-and-ring marked rock.
Morris 1966, 161, no. 429.
- 43 Round Wood NS 433 772 NS 47 NW
Two stones bearing possible cup-markings. *March 1978*
DES (1976), 30.
- 44 Shantron NS 349 881 NS 38 NW 2
A cup-and-ring marked boulder.
Lacaille 1935, 416-8; Morris 1966, 161, no. 43.

STANDING STONE

- 45 Shiels of Gartlea † NS 458 807 NS 48 SE 8
 A probable fallen standing stone noted by Miss Henshall 9m to the W of the chambered cairn at Shiels of Gartlea (no. 3) has recently been destroyed by quarrying during the construction of a forestry road. The stone was 2.5m long and 0.6m wide at the S end, tapering to a point at the N end. *March 1978*
 Henshall 1963-72, ii, 428.

FORTS

- 46 Carman * NS 371 794 NS 37 NE 2
 This fort stands at a height of 230m OD overlooking the Firth of Clyde. The defences comprise two distinct elements, an inner enclosure or citadel, and an outer enclosure with an annexe on the E. Within the outer enclosure there are the remains of up to twelve stone-walled houses and there are a further three in the annexe.
 Feachem 1966, 83-4.
- 47 Castle Rock, Dumbarton * NS 400 744 NS 47 SW 5
 Recent excavations have shown that Castle Rock was fortified during the Early Historic Period and may be the Alcluith described by Bede as a political centre of the Britons. Most of the remains now visible, however, are of 17th-and 18th-century date and very little survives even of the medieval castle that subsequently occupied the site.
December 1977
 MacIvor 1958; *DES (1974)*, 32-3; Alcock 1975; *DES (1975)*, 19-20;
 Alcock 1976.
- 48 Sheep Hill * NS 434 744 NS 47 SW 6
 This fort occupies the rocky summit of Sheep Hill (160m OD). Excavation showed that a small vitrified fort was replaced by a larger fort measuring 80m by 48m with an additional enclosure on a lower terrace to the S. The finds from the excavation are in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow. *December 1977*
 Mackie 1976, 211-14.

DUNS

- 49 Dumbowie NS 421 751 NS 47 NW 1
 This dun stands at a height of 152m OD on the summit of a steep-sided knoll looking SW over the River Clyde. It was excavated in the late 19th century when a stone wall 4.1m thick was found to enclose an area 9.1m to 9.7m in diameter. There was an entrance 1m wide on the E. On the W flank of the knoll, below the dun itself, two terraces 4m broad may suggest additional defences. The finds from the excavation included bone implements, stone pounders, whetstones, perforated stones, parts of two rotary querns as well as a number of stones with cup-and-ring and other markings of doubtful authenticity, and several faked weapons of slate similar to those found at the Dumbuck crannog (no. 54), which was excavated in 1898. *December 1977*
 Millar 1896; Feachem 1977, 181.
- 50 Shemore NS 344 884 NS 38 NW
 This dun occupies the summit of a steep-sided knoll 75m W of Shemore farmhouse. It is oval on plan and measures about 28m from E to W by 23m transversely over a wall 3.8m in thickness. Part of the wall, which has been exposed in a gravel quarry on the W side of the knoll, has been vitrified. *August 1977*

CRANNOGS

- 51 Auchenhelgish + NS 367 840 NS 38 SE 1
The stone foundations of what may have been a crannog were recorded in the 19th century about 27 m from the shore of Loch Lomond. *August 1977*
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 222; Fraser 1869, ii, 128.
- 52 Camstraddan Bay + NS c. 359 919 NS 39 SE 6
What may have been the stone foundations of a crannog were reported in the 19th century to have been visible in Camstraddan Bay. *August 1977*
Irving 1879, ii, 242.
- 53 Drumhead + NS c. 33 79 NS 37 NW 8
It was recorded in 1880 that a rounded knoll, which lay to the S of a now obliterated marl-bed, once a lake, may have been a crannog. *August 1977*
Murray 1880, 4.
- 54 Dumbuck † NS 415 739 NS 47 SW 8
This crannog was discovered within the tidal water of the River Clyde about 1.5 km ESE of Dumbarton Rock. Excavation in 1898 revealed timber piles enclosing an area 15.2 m in diameter on which there was a flooring of horizontal timbers. Supports for a superstructure were also apparent. The remains of a stone break-water encircled the crannog and a causeway linked it to a 'dock-like structure' containing a dug-out canoe (now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum). The finds included a number of faked weapons and other objects of slate, most of which are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.
December 1977
Bruce 1900.
- 55 Luss + NS c. 362 929 NS 39 SE
The stone foundations of what may have been a crannog were reported in the 19th century to have lain 18 m from the shore of Loch Lomond near the village of Luss. *August 1977*
Fraser 1869, ii, 127-8.

ROMAN MONUMENTS

- 56 Dumbarton NS c. 40 74 NS 37 NE 22 &
NS 47 SW 15
The Military Way is believed to have extended westwards beyond the fort at Old Kilpatrick and it has been suggested that it may have run to a fort and harbour at Dumbarton. Alternatively it is possible that there could have been a fort at Dumbuck (NS c. 4274) guarding the N end of a ford across the River Clyde.
Horsley 1732, 159; Steer 1964, 6-7.

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 57 Aiden Hill NS 235 812 NS 28 SW
Situated at a height of 140 m OD and in a commanding position at the S end of the Rosneath peninsula there are the remains of a rectilinear earthwork of unknown date and purpose. All that survives are the N and W corners and the NW side, which measures 26 m in length and stands to a height of 1.5 m. *August 1977*
- 58 Dumfin † NS 338 846 NS 38 SW 1
The two peaks of Dumfin Hill were described in the 19th century as being surrounded by 'a deep and broad trench or fosse'. The site has since been destroyed by gravel quarrying.
August 1977
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 161; Stewart 1854, 143.
- 59 High Balernoock NS 256 891 NS 28 NE
The neck of a small promontory overlooking Gare Loch from a height of 135 m OD has been cut off by an earthen bank up to 0.3 m high and 1.5 m thick at its base. There is an entrance on the W. *August 1977*

60 Knockderry † NS 216 834 NS 28 SW 1
The *New Statistical Account* records 'the debris of an old Danish or Norwegian fort' on the shore of Loch Long. The site is now occupied by the modern mansion of Knockderry Castle. *August 1977*
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 116; Name Book, Dunbarton, No. 16, p. 35.

61 Meikleross Bay + NS 264 806 NS 28 SE
About 15m N of the shore of Meikleross Bay a crop-mark on an air photograph reveals a circular enclosure measuring about 8m in diameter within a single ditch.

VIKING BURIAL

62 Boiden + NS 355 860 NS 38 NE 5
An iron sword of Viking type, a spearhead and shield boss were found together in 1851 0.6m below the top of a mound upon which 'a large cairn formerly stood'.
Stewart 1854, 144-5; Anderson 1874, 569.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

63 Chapel, Aber NS c. 423 871 NS 48 NW 5
A pre-Reformation chapel dedicated to St Kessog stood at Aber. The ruins of the chapel were removed in the middle of the 18th century. *March 1978*
Smith 1896, 125-6.

64 Chapel and Burial-ground, Auchenheglis + NS 367 840 NS 38 SE 1
A chapel is said to have stood at Auchenheglis and a burial-ground there was in use in the 18th century. In 1858 'stone coffins and portions of human remains' were found.
August 1977
NSA, viii, (Dunbarton), 222; Fraser 1869, ii, 128; Irving 1879, ii, 214, 242.

65 St Blane's Chapel NS c. 32 81 NS 38 SW 13
A chapel dedicated to St Blane was erected in this vicinity by 'an early Laird of Colgrain'. Colgrain is now known as Camis Eskan.
Irving 1879, ii, 307.

66 Parish Church, Bonhill + NS 394 796 NS 37 NE 3
There was a church at Bonhill in the 14th century, although the present church was not built until 1836, replacing one built in 1747. *August 1977*
OPS 1851-5, i, 36; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 906.

67 Old Parish Church, Cardross NS 393 750 NS 37 NE 11
The remains of the old parish church of Cardross, which was in existence by the early 14th century, stand in Levensgrove Park. It was replaced in 1643 by a new church on a site more central to the parish. *August 1977*
Stat Acct, xviii (1796), 218; Cowan 1967, 27.

68 Old Chapel of Colquhoun NS 428 750 NS 47 NW 2
On a small natural knoll are slight traces of a stone building said to be a chapel. Only the N and E walls now remain, standing to a maximum height of 0.2m. *April 1978*
MacLeod 1886, 30-1.

69 Chapel, Faslane NS 248 898 NS 28 NW 1
The remains of this chapel now stand within a modern cemetery. The building is possibly of 13th-century date. *August 1977*.
Irving 1860, 415; Fraser 1869, ii, 106-7; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, ii, 557-9.

- 70 St Bride's Chapel, Glen Fruin + NS 307 865 NS 38 NW 1
A weathered cross-slab standing in a garden may indicate the approximate site of St Bride's Chapel, although the *New Statistical Account* suggests that it may have stood 2km to the NW at the burial-ground of Chapel Dermid (no. 71). *August 1977* *NSA*, viii (Dunbarton), 75; *OPS* 1851-5, i, 27; *Battrum* 1865, 67; *Irving* 1879, ii, 290, 302; *Lacaille* 1924, 128-30.
- 71 Burial-ground, Glen Fruin + NS 295 883 NS 28 NE 5
Standing in a field about 120m SE of Ballevoulin Farm is a badly weathered grave-marker bearing a plain incised cross. The marker probably indicates the site of the burial-ground noted in the *New Statistical Account* and called 'Chapel Dermid'. The same source also suggests that this may be the site of St Bride's Chapel (no. 70). *August 1977* *NSA*, viii (Dunbarton), 75; *OPS* 1851-5, i, 27; *Name Book, Dumbarton*, No. 17, p. 46; *Lacaille* 1924, 130.
- 72 St Michael's Chapel, Helensburgh NS 312 825 NS 38 SW 7
A chapel and 'monastic buildings' are alleged to have stood near the farm of Kirkmichael. The site is now within a modern housing-estate. *August 1977* *Battrum* 1865, 34-5.
- 73 St Mirren's Chapel, Inchmurrin NS 379 871 NS 38 NE 7
The site of this chapel is represented by a small enclosure about 15m square with walls 2m thick and 0.5 m high. It has been suggested that the chapel was built before the 14th century. *OPS* 1851-5, i, 35; *Smith* 1896, 278.
- 74 Monastery, Inchtavannach + NS 365 907 NS 39 SE 3
It has been suggested that there may have been an early monastery on the island of Inchtavannach in Loch Lomond. *Lacaille* 1928, 85-8.
- 75 Chapel, Kirkton of Kilmahew NS 342 786 NS 37 NW 2
A small incised cross-slab and fragments of a shrine found on the site suggest that it was in use at a date much earlier than 1370, when the first documentary reference to the chapel occurs. The present building was erected in 1476 and heavily restored in 1955. *August 1977* *MacGibbon and Ross* 1896-7, iii, 426-9; *McRoberts* 1955.
- 76 Parish Church, Kilmaronock + NS 452 874 NS 48 NE 2
There was a church on the site by the early 14th century, although the existing church was not built until 1813. *December 1977* *Stat Acct*, xi (1794), 205; *Lacaille* 1927, 137-42; *Cowan* 1967, 104.
- 77 St Michael's Chapel, Glen Luss NS 336 941 NS 39 SW 1
This chapel, of which only the lower courses of the walls now remain, is said to be of pre-Reformation date. Immediately to the N of the chapel is a terrace, measuring 13m by 6m, which may have carried another building. *August 1977* *Fraser* 1869, ii, 60-2; *Irving* 1879, ii, 242; *Lacaille* 1928, 96-9.
- 78 Parish Church, Luss NS 361 928 NS 39 SE 1
The first reference to a church at Luss is in the mid-14th century, but in the churchyard are two cross-slabs, probably of 7th- to 9th-century date, and a hogback of 11th-century date, which suggest that there was a church on the site considerably before this. There are the very slight remains of an earlier building immediately to the E of the existing church, which was not built until 1875. *August 1977* *OPS* 1851-5, i, 30; *Lacaille* 1925, 144-6; *Lang* 1974, 217-8, 229.
- 79 St Mackessog's Cairn + NS 358 900 NS 39 SE 9
This cairn was said to have been set up by pilgrims to mark the site of the martyrdom of St Kessog in the 6th century. When it was demolished in the 18th century a font and the effigy of a bishop, both of medieval date were found. The effigy and the font are now in Luss parish church. *August 1977* *Lacaille* 1934, 100-11.

- 80 Chapel, Mamore NS c. 231 873 NS 28 NW 2
A chapel is alleged to have stood in the vicinity of Mamore Farm. *August 1977*
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 118.
- 81 Old Parish Church, Rosneath + NS 253 831 NS 28 SE 3
The earliest reference to a church at Rosneath is at the end of the 12th century, although a cross-slab recovered from the churchyard in 1880, and now in the modern parish church, suggests that the site was in use at an earlier date. The existing ruin is that of a church built in 1780. *August 1977*
OPS 1851-5, i, 28, 502; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 453-4; Cowan and Easson 1976, 99.
- 82 Chapel, Rossdhu NS 361 895 NS 38 NE 1
This chapel is said to have been founded in 1107. The existing roofless building may incorporate medieval work. *August 1977*
OPS 1851-5, i, 30, 31; Fraser 1869, ii, 59-60.
- 83 Chapel and Burial-ground, Stuckenduff + NS 260 864 NS 28 NE 4
The Name Book records the former existence of a chapel and burial-ground, the latter possible having been enclosed by a ditch. Foundations of an alleged priest's house were also noted to the N of the chapel. *August 1977*
Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 17, pp. 39-40.
- 84 Burial-ground, Tarbet NN 313 045 NN 30 SW 2
This burial-ground may have served the N part of the parish of Luss before it was disjoined in the middle of the 17th century to form the separate parish of Arrochar.
April 1978
OPS 1851-5, i, 30; Fraser 1869, ii, 86.
- 85 Burial-ground, Tullichewan NS 388 805 NS 38 SE 8
'An ancient burying-ground' is recorded 'near the south lodge at Tullichewan', although no traces of it now survive. *August 1977*
Irving 1879, ii, 212-3.

MOTTES

- 86 Catter Law * NS 472 871 NS 48 NE 3
At a height of 16m OD overlooking the Endrick Water is a roughly oval motte which has been fashioned from a natural knoll. The motte stands 12m high on the N and 3.5m high on the S and its level top measures 30m by 35m. *December 1977*
Plan in the NMRS; Stell 1972, 182, no. 14.
- 87 Faslane † NS 249 901 NS 29 SW 1
It was recorded in 1851 that 'a green mound alone marks the spot where the castle stood'. It was destroyed by railway construction. *August 1977*
OPS 1850-1, i, 29; Irving 1879, ii, 289; Talbot 1974, 55.
- 88 Inverbeg NS 345 979 NS 39 NW
Close to the shore of Loch Lomond is a roughly oval natural mound measuring 30m by 23m at its base and standing 10m high. The top of the mound may have been artificially levelled. *August 1977*
Talbot 1974, 50.
- 89 Shandon NS 257 878 NS 28 NE 3
Situated at 115m OD on a relatively steep W-facing slope overlooking Gare Loch is a motte. Its summit measures 32m from N to S by 17m transversely and carries possible traces of a stone wall round its perimeter. On the S end E of the motte two substantial ditches have been cut and it is flanked on the N by a deep natural gully. *August 1977*

CASTLES AND TOWER-HOUSES

- 90 Ardencaple Castle + NS 282 829 NS 28 SE 4
A castle is said to have been in existence at Ardencaple in the 12th century. The site is now occupied by the single surviving tower of a building of relatively recent date, but which may have contained earlier work. Traces of a moat were still visible in 1930.
August 1977
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 75; Welles 1930.
- 91 Ardoch Tower + NS 363 768 NS 37 NE 6
Ardoch Tower was replaced by a house, which was itself demolished in the 19th century. Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 6, p. 36; Murray 1880, 68.
- 92 Balloch Castle * NS 387 826 NS 38 SE 7
On low-lying ground by the shore of Loch Lomond is a low, irregularly-shaped natural mound measuring 50m by 45m. It is bounded on three sides by a ditch 5m wide, and on the fourth side by a strip of marsh 25m wide. *August 1977*
Fraser 1869, ii, 155-6; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 864; Stell 1972, 182, no. 113.
- 93 Bannachra Castle NS 342 843 NS 38 SW 3
This castle is an oblong, three-storey structure of 16th-century date, now in ruinous condition. *August 1977*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 445-7.
- 94 Blairhenechan + NS 338 792 NS 37 NW 4
The site of the tower of Blairhenechan, which was in existence in 1552, may be occupied by the 18th- and 19th-century house of Drumhead.
Irving 1879, ii, 231.
- 95 Blairvadock Castle + NS 262 853 NS 28 NE 6
The modern mansion of Blairvadach may occupy the site of a house or castle known to have been in existence in 1558. *August 1977*
Battrum 1865, 51; Fraser 1869, ii, 101.
- 96 Camstraddan + NS 359 921 NS 39 SE 5
Camstraddan House may occupy the site of a building referred to in 1684 as 'the old tower'.
Fraser 1869, ii, 177-9.
- 97 Castlehill, Cardross + NS 385 758 NS 37 NE 10
The castle built by Robert I at Cardross is said to have stood on Castlehill. *August 1977*
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 86-7; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 864.
- 98 Catter House + NS 471 870 NS 48 NE 4
Catter House may occupy the site of a 'manor house' known to have existed in 1505.
December 1977
Irving 1879, ii, 225-6; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 864-5.
- 99 Elan-Rossdhu + NS 359 894 NS 38 NE 3
A castle, probably of pre- 16th-century date, stood on the small island of Elan-Rossdhu in Loch Lomond. The only visible remains of the castle are large quantities of worked stone and fallen masonry.
Fraser 1869, ii, 143.
- 100 Inchgalbraith Castle NS 369 903 NS 39 SE 8
The fragmentary remains of this castle stand on an island in Loch Lomond. They are possibly of 16th-century date.
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iv, 398.

- 101 Inchmurrin Castle NS 373 863 NS 38 NE 6
This castle stands at the S end of Inchmurrin Island in Loch Lomond. It was built in the 14th century.
OPS 1851-5, i, 35; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 864, 874.
- 102 Inveruglas NN 322 095 NN 30 NW 2
The remains of a Z-plan castle stand on Inveruglas Isle in Loch Lomond. The castle was abandoned in the mid-17th century.
Fraser 1869, ii, 77; Irving 1879, ii, 271.
- 103 Island I Vow NN 331 127 NN 31 SW 2
The remains of this castle stand on Island I Vow in Loch Lomond. It was built in 1577.
Fraser 1869, ii, 78-9; Irving 1879, ii, 271.
- 104 Keppoch + NS 329 797 NS 37 NW 1
A house built in 1820 stands upon what may be the site of the tower-house of Keppoch.
Irving 1879, ii, 307; Murray 1880, 66-7.
- 105 Kilmahew NS 351 786 NS 37 NE 1
Kilmahew is a five-storey tower probably built in the 15th century. *August 1977*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 443-5; Tranter 1962-70, v, 100-1.
- 106 Kilmaronock Castle NS 455 877 NS 48 NE 1
A tower of 15th- to 16th-century date. *December 1977*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, v, 325-9.
- 107 Middleton + NS 428 752 NS 47 NW 3
The farm of Middleton may occupy the site of 'a large mansion or castle', a fragment of which was still standing on the NE side of the present farmhouse in about 1800.
April 1978
MacLeod 1886, 29-30.
- 108 Rosneath Castle + NS 270 822 NS 28 SE 11
This castle is said to have been in existence in the 12th century and to have been destroyed at the end of the 13th century. A building, probably of 17th-century and later date, which subsequently occupied the site, was burnt down in 1802. *August 1977*
NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 117; *OPS* 1851-5, i, 29; Lindsay and Cosh 1973, 252.
- 109 Rossdhu Castle NS 360 895 NS 38 NE 2
This castle was built by 1541 and abandoned in 1770. Only the S wall and adjoining portions of the E and W walls now survive. *August 1977*
Fraser 1869, ii, 41-2; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 447.
- 110 Tarbet NN c. 320 047 NN 30 SW 1
There was a castle at Tarbet in 1592. The site is said to be in the area now occupied by the manse. *April 1978*
Fraser 1869, ii, 79; Irving 1879, ii, 271.

MEDIEVAL BURGH

- 111 Dumbarton NS 396 754 NS 37 NE
Dumbarton was granted burgh status in 1222. The extent of the medieval burgh is delineated on Map A, sheet 4.
Pryde 1965, 17-18, no. 33; Simpson 1972, 14-16.

DESERTED FARMS AND SHIELINGS

- 112 Auchengaich Burn NS 276 920 NS 29 SE 1
A group of at least forty-two shieling huts including square, rectangular, circular and oval types. A number of the huts were excavated in 1900. Lantern slides of the excavations are deposited in the NMRS. *August 1977*
Donnelly 1900; MacRitchie 1900.
- 113 Blairquhomrie NS 433 825 NS 48 SW
A single rectangular building, probably of dry-stone construction. *December 1977*
- 114 Blairvault Burn NS 411 811 NS 48 SW
A single rectangular building of dry-stone construction. *December 1977*
- 115 Blarstainge NN 324 173 NN 31 NW
Four rectangular buildings of dry-stone construction, a corn-drying kiln and associated enclosures, cultivation plots and clearance-heaps. *April 1978*
- 116 Edentaggart NS 327 937 NS 39 SW
Four rectangular buildings of dry-stone construction and a corn-drying kiln. *August 1977*
- 117 Gallangad Burn NS 454 806 NS 48 SE
A single rectangular building of dry-stone construction. *December 1977*
- 118 Gallangad Muir NS 452 821 NS 48 SE
A single rectangular building, probably of dry-stone construction. *December 1977*
- 119 Garabal NN 316 174 NN 31 NW
Three rectangular buildings, two of which are of dry-stone construction. *April 1978*
- 120 Glen Fruin NS 259 924 NS 29 SE
A probable shieling group including both circular and rectangular huts.
DES (1971), 20.
- 121 Glen Mollochans NS 312 951 NS 39 NW
A group of eight shieling huts of both rectangular and circular types. *August 1977*
- 122 Merkins NS 437 827 NS 48 SW
A single rectangular building, probably of dry-stone construction, an enclosure and a corn-drying kiln. *December 1977*
- 123 Shandon NS 257 872 NS 28 NE
Four rectangular buildings of dry-stone construction with associated enclosures.
August 1977
- 124 Sheiling Burn NS 306 929 NS 39 SW
A group of eleven shieling huts including both rectangular and circular types.
August 1977
- 125 Stuckiedow Burn NS 284 882 NS 28 NE
Three rectangular buildings of dry-stone construction. A number of other possible buildings or enclosures are suggested by spreads of rubble. *August 1977*

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS

- 126 Aber Mill NS 426 870 NS 48 NW
This corn mill, built in 1806, is now in ruinous condition. *December 1977*
Butt 1967, 251.

- 127 Ballymenoch NS 306 864 NS 38 NW 4
Standing by the side of a small river-gorge are the footings of a rectangular stone building measuring 20m by 4m and divided into four compartments. The footings probably represent the remains of the lint mill noted by Battrum in 1865. *August 1977*
Battrum 1865, 67.
- 128 Blairquhomrie Muir NS 432 814 NS 48 SW
A possible lime-kiln. *December 1977*
- 129 Luss NS 358 918 NS 39 SE
Slate quarries are recorded at Luss in 1796.
Stat Acct. xvii (1796), 263-4.
- 130 Merkins Muir NS 445 811 NS 48 SW
A single unfinished millstone, not yet undercut. No others are visible in the area.
December 1977
- 131 Mill of Haldane NS 404 815 NS 48 SW
The site of this mill is badly overgrown. Part of the dam and a sluice valve are visible and four large millstones lie in the burn nearby. *December 1977*

MISCELLANEOUS

- 132 Ardmore Point NS 315 787 NS 37 NW 6
At the S end of Ardmore Point there is a rock-shelter, excavation of which in 1958 revealed an occupation layer consisting largely of limpet shells and carbonised wood, a central hearth of flat stones, red deer bones and a sherd of pottery tentatively given an Iron Age date. *August 1977*
DES (1958), 21.
- 133 Dunglass † NS c. 436 736 NS 47 SW
At Dunglass Horsley records the ruins of a 'modern fort erected there by Oliver Cromwell'. The site is now occupied by a refinery. *December 1977*
Horsley 1732, 164.
- 134 Shegarton NS 349 882 NS 38 NW 3
A number of Mesolithic stone implements were found in a field 160m S of Shegarton farmhouse.
Lacaille 1940, 318-28; Lacaille 1954, 194-5.

CLYDEBANK DISTRICT**CHAMBERED CAIRN**

The code number in brackets immediately following the title of the article in this section conforms to the system outlined by Henshall 1963-72, ii, 312-13.

- 1 Cairnhowit (DNB 5) NS 494 761 NS 47 NE 2
The wasted remains of this cairn are situated on moorland at a height of 275m OD. All that survives are one fallen and two upright stones, which may represent parts of the facade and an axial chamber, and a small amount of cairn material. *December 1977*
Henshall 1963-72, ii, 427-8.

CAIRNS

- 2 Carleith NS c. 483 740 NS 47 SE
Nothing can now be seen of a tumulus recorded by Horsley in 1732 near the 'Gate-side of Auchintoshen . . . and about three chains north from the (Antonine) wall'. *May 1978*
Horsley 1732, 164.
- 3 Cochno Hill NS 482 748 NS 47 NE
At a height of 250m OD on the S slopes of Cochno Hill there is a roughly oval mound of stones measuring 17m by 15.5m and standing to a maximum height of 1.8m.
November 1977
- 4 Maidens Paps NS 499 756 NS 47 NE 1
Situated at 270m OD on the more westerly of two hillocks known as the Maidens Paps there are the remains of a robbed cairn 15m in diameter. Cists and an 'urn' containing 'coins' were found in the 18th century, when the hillock was partially quarried.
December 1977
Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 15, p. 71.
- 5 Wester Duntiglennan NS 485 739 NS 47 SE
The wasted remains of a possible cairn 4.5m in diameter stand about 550m NW of Wester Duntiglennan farmhouse. *May 1977*

BURIALS AND CISTS

- 6 Cochno NS c. 49 74 NS 47 SE 38
About 1850, on the Cochno Estate, a cist was opened which contained two carved stone balls.
Wilson 1863, i, 195.
- 7 Duntocher + NS 488 726 NS 47 SE 10
A 'stone coffin' containing a human skeleton was found about 1817.
Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 15, pp. 113-4.
- 8 Knappers † NS 507 712 NS 57 SW 22
In the 1930s a prehistoric cemetery and ritual site were discovered in the course of extensive sand-quarrying on each side of the Duntocher Boulevard (A82). More than 30 burials were recorded, some in cists or protective stone settings of different kinds. The finds include Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery (at least 6 Food Vessels); a rivetted bronze dagger; lignite and faience beads; a ring-marked slab which probably formed one end of a cist containing a flint adze; and a plano-convex flint knife (accompanying the Neolithic pottery).
Davidson 1935; Mann 1939; Childe 1946, 112 nos. 169-74; Mackay 1948; *PSAS*, xci (1957-8), 200, no. 1; Morris 1966, 160, no. 34.

- 9 Old Kilpatrick † NS 459 732, NS 460 731 NS 47 SE 22
Two cists were found during the excavation of the Roman fort at Old Kilpatrick. One contained a single Food Vessel (Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow. A.1928.22) and the other fragments of three Food Vessels. Callander 1933.

CUP-AND-RING-MARKINGS

The nomenclature adopted by Morris 1966 and 1968 is followed in this section.

- 10 Auchnacraig 1 NS 502 736 NS 57 SW 33
A flat outcrop of rock bearing cup-and-ring markings.
Morris 1966, 159, no. 19.
- 11 Auchnacraig 2 NS 502 736 NS 57 SW 33
A flat outcrop of rock bearing cup-markings.
Morris 1966, 159, no. 20.
- 12 Auchnacraig 3 † NS 500 738 NS 57 SW 21
This cup-marked stone has been moved and is now lost.
Morris 1966, 159, no. 21.
- 13 Auchnacraig 4 NS 502 736 NS 57 SW 33
An outcrop of rock bearing cup-markings.
Morris 1968, 76, no. 251.
- 14 Auchnacraig 5 NS 501 736 NS 57 SW 36
An outcrop of rock bearing cup-and-ring markings.
Morris 1968, 76, no. 252.
- 15 Carleith N Sc. 484 732 NS 47 SE 15
A cup-and-ring marked rock surface noted in 1893 cannot now be located.
December 1977
Morris 1966, 160, no. 26.
- 16 Edinbarnet NS 507 741 NS 57 SW 40
An outcrop of rock bearing cup-markings.
Morris 1968, 77, no. 257.
- 17 Whitehill 1 * NS 504 738 NS 57 SW 7 & 32
A flat outcrop of rock bearing sets of concentric ring-markings, cup-markings and footprints.
Morris 1966, 160, no. 35.
- 18 Whitehill 2 NS 508 738 NS 57 SW 6
An outcrop of rock bearing cup-and-ring markings.
Morris 1966, 160, no. 36.
- 19 Whitehill 3 NS 511 738 NS 57 SW 16
A cup-and-ring marked rock.
Morris 1966, 160, no. 37.
- 20 Whitehill 6 NS 505 736 NS 57 SW 37&45
A cup-marked boulder. About 20m to the E is an outcrop bearing a single cup-mark.
Morris 1968, 77, no. 260.
- 21 Whitehill 7 NS 506 736 NS 57 SW 38
A flat outcrop of rock bearing cup-markings.
Morris 1968, 77, no. 261.

CRANNOG

- 22 Old Kilpatrick † NS 465 721 NS 47 SE 23
This crannog was discovered in 1906 during the deepening and widening of the navigable channel of the River Clyde. Plans are now lodged in the Strathclyde Regional Archives. Callander 1911, 164.

ROMAN MONUMENTS

- 23 Antonine Wall
All sections of the wall, where not encumbered by modern development, have statutory protection.
Macdonald 1934; Robertson 1973; Keppie 1974.
- 24 Duntocher * NS 495 726 NS 47 SE 6 & 12
An Antonine Wall fort occupies the summit of Golden Hill. Excavation showed that a fort, measuring 57 m by 50 m (0.3ha) over the rampart, was preceded by a fortlet 26 m square (0.06ha) and that both were built prior to the construction of the Antonine Wall in this sector. An annexe on the W measured 78 m by 57 m (0.4ha), but the precise date of its construction was not established. Lower down the hill on the W (NS 494 727) a bath-house was discovered in the late 18th century.
Robertson 1957.
- 25 Old Kilpatrick † NS 460 731 NS 47 SE 8
This fort, the westernmost station on the Antonine Wall, measured 143 m by 134 m (1.9ha) over the rampart. Excavation has shown that it was built prior to the construction of the Wall in this sector, and has produced evidence for a possible Agricola fort on the site. To the S of the fort there was an annexe, in which a bath-house was found in the late 18th century.
Miller 1928; Macdonald 1932, 219-42; Macdonald 1934, 332-41; Robertson 1973, 88-91.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

- 26 Chapel, Boquhanran NS c. 493 715 NS 47 SE 41
There may have been a chapel belonging to Paisley Abbey at Boquhanran.
Bruce 1893, 86.
- 27 Cross-shaft, Old Kilpatrick NS c. 470 729 NS 47 SE 20 & 26
A cross-shaft formerly used as a footbridge at 'Sandyford' is now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.
Stat Acct, v (1793), 238-9; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 451-2.
- 28 Parish Church, Old Kilpatrick † NS 463 730 NS 47 SE
The present church was not built until 1812, but occupies the site of a church which was in existence by the late 12th century. In 1886 a fragment of a cross-shaft was found when a tomb was opened. *December 1977*
OPS 1851-5, i, 20-1; Bruce 1893, 100-8; Allan and Anderson 1903, iii, 452-3; Cowan 1967, 108.
- 29 Chapel, Wester Cochno NS c. 490 740 NS 47 SE 33
There may have been a chapel belonging to Paisley Abbey at Wester Cochno.
Bruce 1893, 86.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 30 Ocean Field, Duntocher NS 487 725 NS 47 SE 11
'Roman remains' are reputed to have been found in Ocean Field in the 19th century.
December 1977
Name Book, Dumbarton, No. 15, p. 113.

BEARSDEN AND MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

CAIRNS

- 1 Mount Zion NS 536 766 NS 57 NW 1
Two urns, one of which is now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum (GAGM 5-'50), were found early this century during the levelling of a natural knoll on Milngavie golf course. Five flints (NMAEQ 303-7) and four bone beads (NMAEQ 299-302), presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in 1907, were probably found in one of the urns. Two fragments of Cinerary Urn (NMAEQ 298) presented with the objects may be fragments of the second urn. The site is now marked by a mutilated mound 20m in diameter and 1m high. *March 1978*
Callander 1908, 218-20; Scott 1948.
- 2 Tambowie NS 517 753 NS 57 NW 3
An earthen mound, about 9m in diameter and 0.6m high, which was recorded as a possible burial-mound in 1956, cannot now be located and has probably been destroyed by the construction of an oil pipeline. *December 1977*
DES (1956), 15.

CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS

The nomenclature adopted by Morris 1966 and 1968 is followed in this section

- 3 Douglas Muir 1 † NS 524 749 NS 57 SW 43
This cup-marked rock outcrop has been destroyed by quarrying. *June 1977*
Morris 1968, 76, no. 253.
- 4 Douglas Muir 2 † NS 524 749 NS 57 SW 43
This cup-marked rock has been destroyed by quarrying. *June 1977*
Morris 1968, 77, no. 254.
- 5 Whitehill 4 NS 513 739 NS 57 SW 34
An outcrop of rock bearing cup-and-ring markings.
Morris 1966, 161, no. 38.
- 6 Whitehill 5 NS 513 740 NS 57 SW 31 & 35
An outcrop of rock bearing cup-and-ring markings.
Morris 1966, 161, no. 39; *DES (1971), 19.*

ROMAN MONUMENTS

- 7 Antonine Wall
All sections of the Wall, where not encumbered by modern development, have statutory protection.
Macdonald 1934; Robertson 1973; Keppie 1974; Keppie 1976, 68.
- 8 Bearsden * NS 545 720 NS 57 SW 3
An Antonine Wall fort measuring 117m by 105m over the rampart, occupies an area of 1.2ha. To the E there was an annexe, measuring 117m by 55m (0.6ha), and containing a bath-house. *August 1977*
Breeze 1974; *DES (1974), 80; DES (1975), 20; DES (1976), 29; Breeze 1977.*
- 9 Castehill * NS 525 727 NS 57 SW 1
This Antonine Wall fort occupies the summit of Castlehill (120m OD). Crop-markings on air photographs have revealed double ditches delineating most of the S side, the SE angle and a short length of the E side of the fort which measures 129m by 107m (1.4ha).
August 1977
Macdonald 1934, 326-8; St Joseph 1951, 61-2; Robertson 1973, 85.

- 10 Pool Glen + NS c. 520 724 NS 57 SW 15
 The remains of a possible bridge or ford noted in the 18th century may represent one of two possible crossings of the Garscadden Burn by the Military Way. *June 1977*
 Horsley 1732, 165; Macdonald 1934, 172.
- 11 Peel Glen + NS c. 521 725 NS 57 SW 26
 A minor installation, perhaps comparable to that at Wilderness Plantation, may have stood in Peel Glen. *June 1977*
 Horsley 1732, 165; Macdonald 1934, 350; Wilkes 1974.

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORK

- 12 Longfaulds NS 520 728 NS 57 SW 17
 Situated at 85m OD on ground shelving gently towards Garscadden Burn there is an artificial earthen mound 28m in diameter and 2 m high. Rig-and-furrow cultivation can be seen on the sides of the mound. *June 1977*

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENT

- 13 Chapel Couch + NS 531 745 NS 57 SW 4
 The *New Statistical Account* records that a chapel and cemetery formerly stood at Chapel Couch. *June 1977*
 NSA, viii (Dunbarton), 49.

ABBREVIATIONS

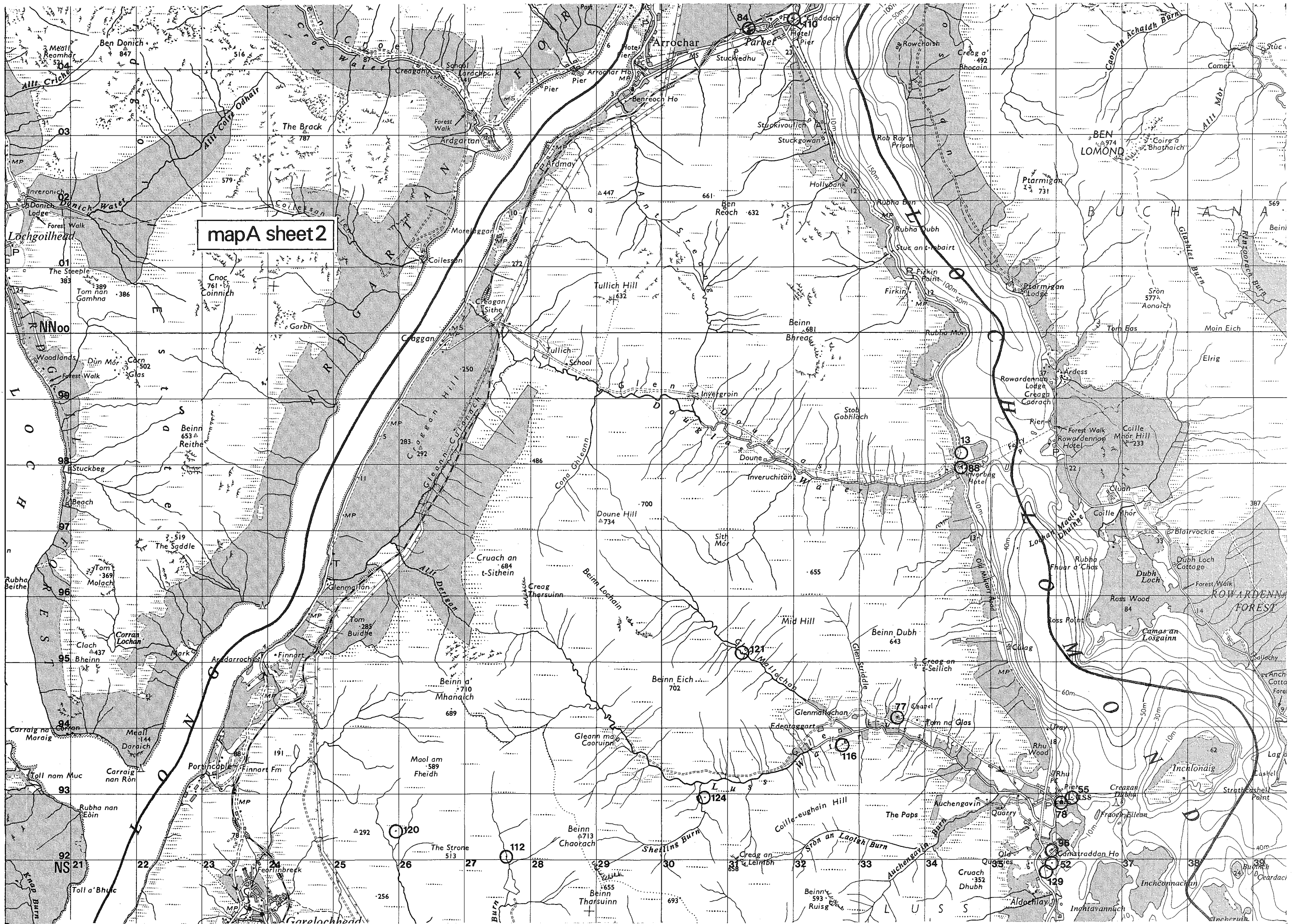
- GAGM Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow.
- NMAS National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- NMRS National Monuments Record of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh.
- PSAS *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*
- TGAS *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.*

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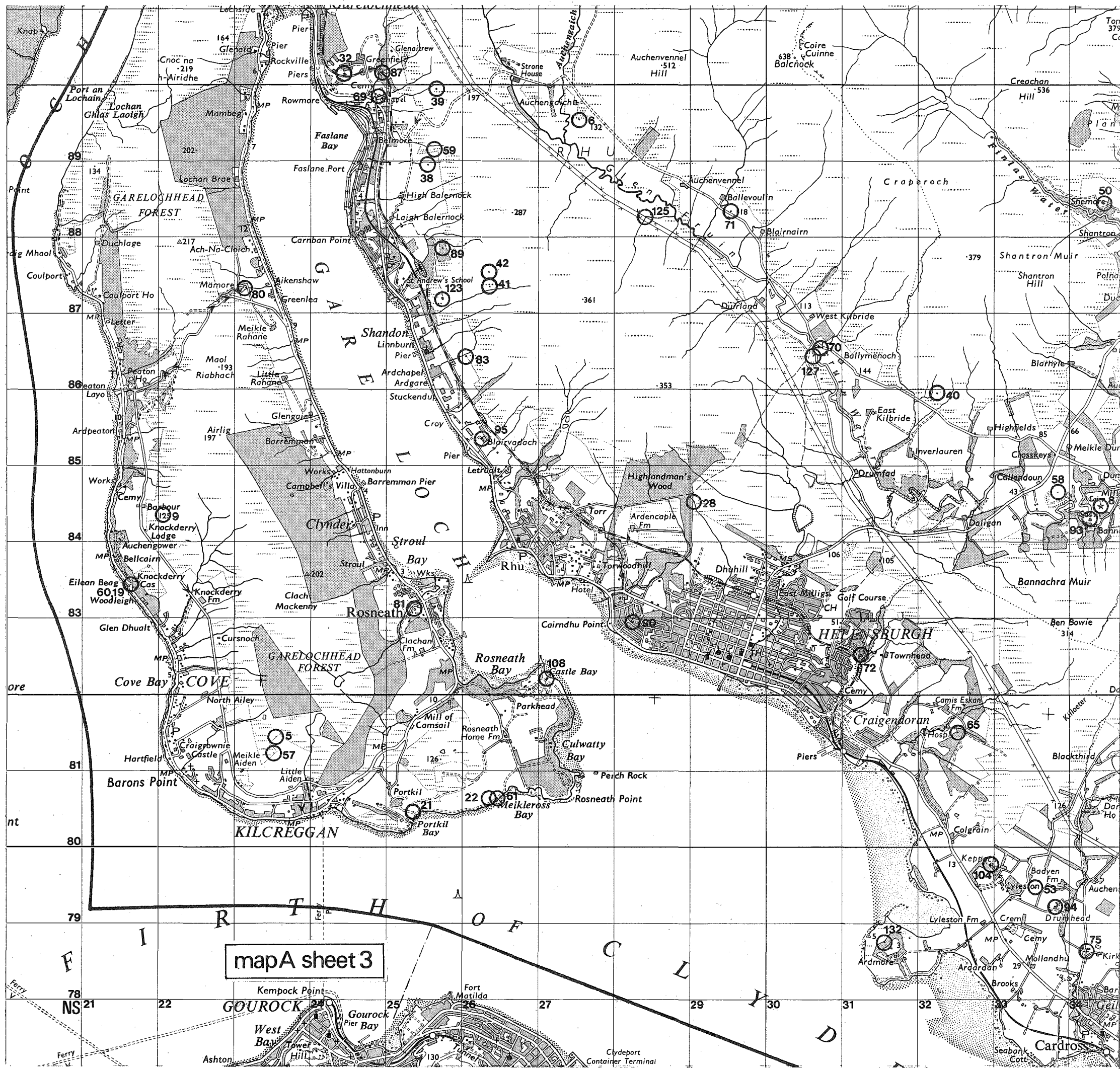
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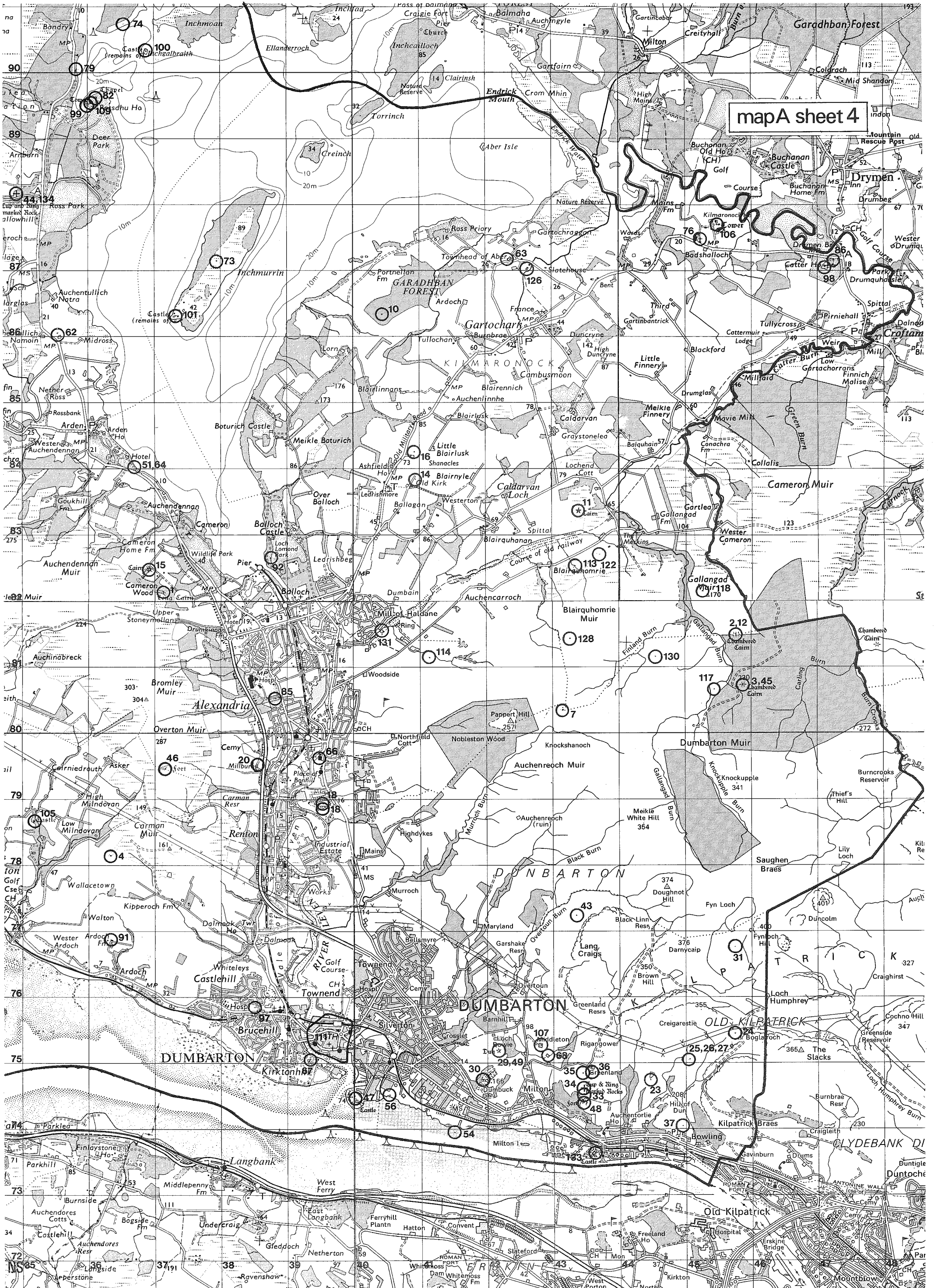
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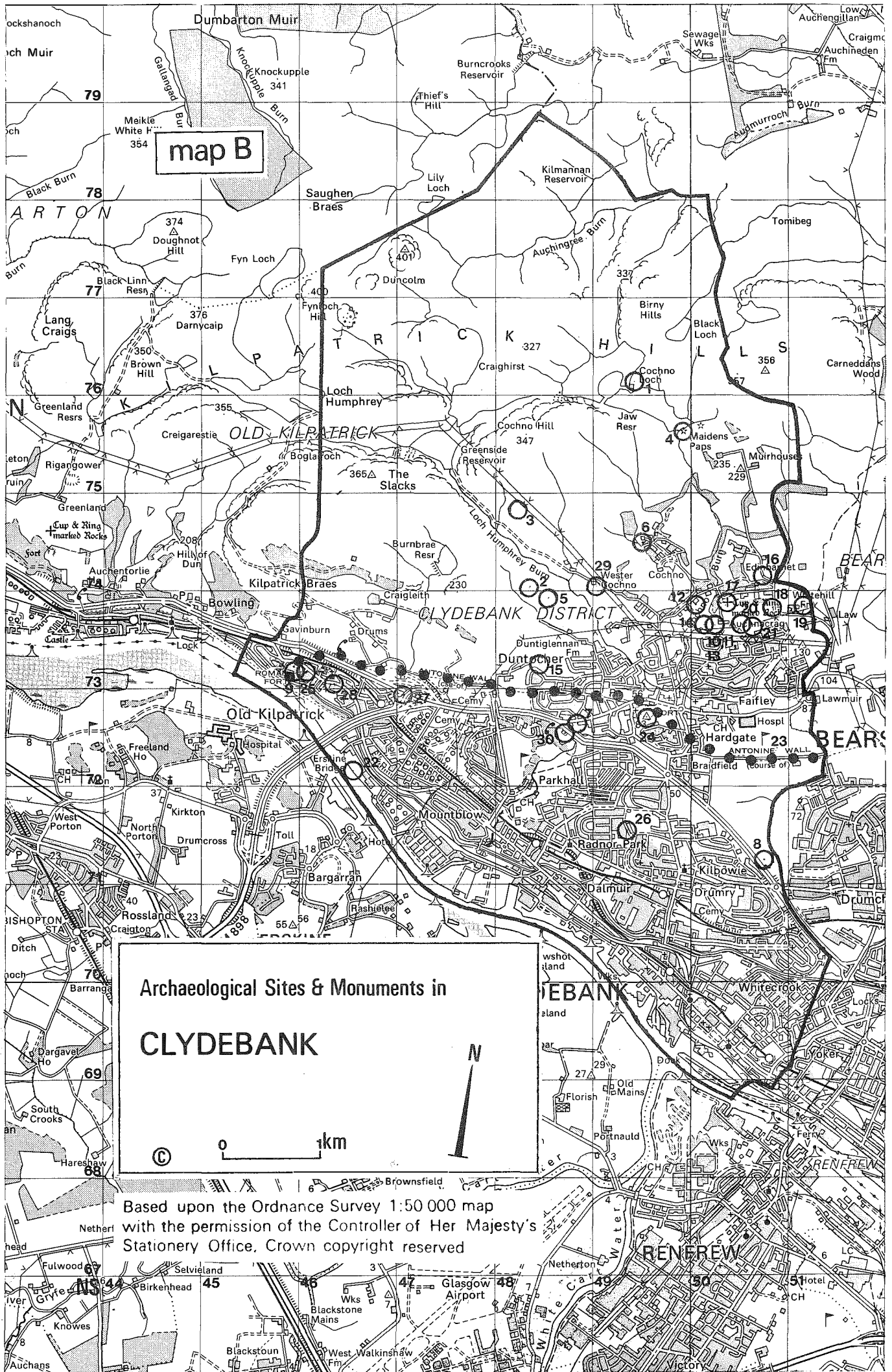
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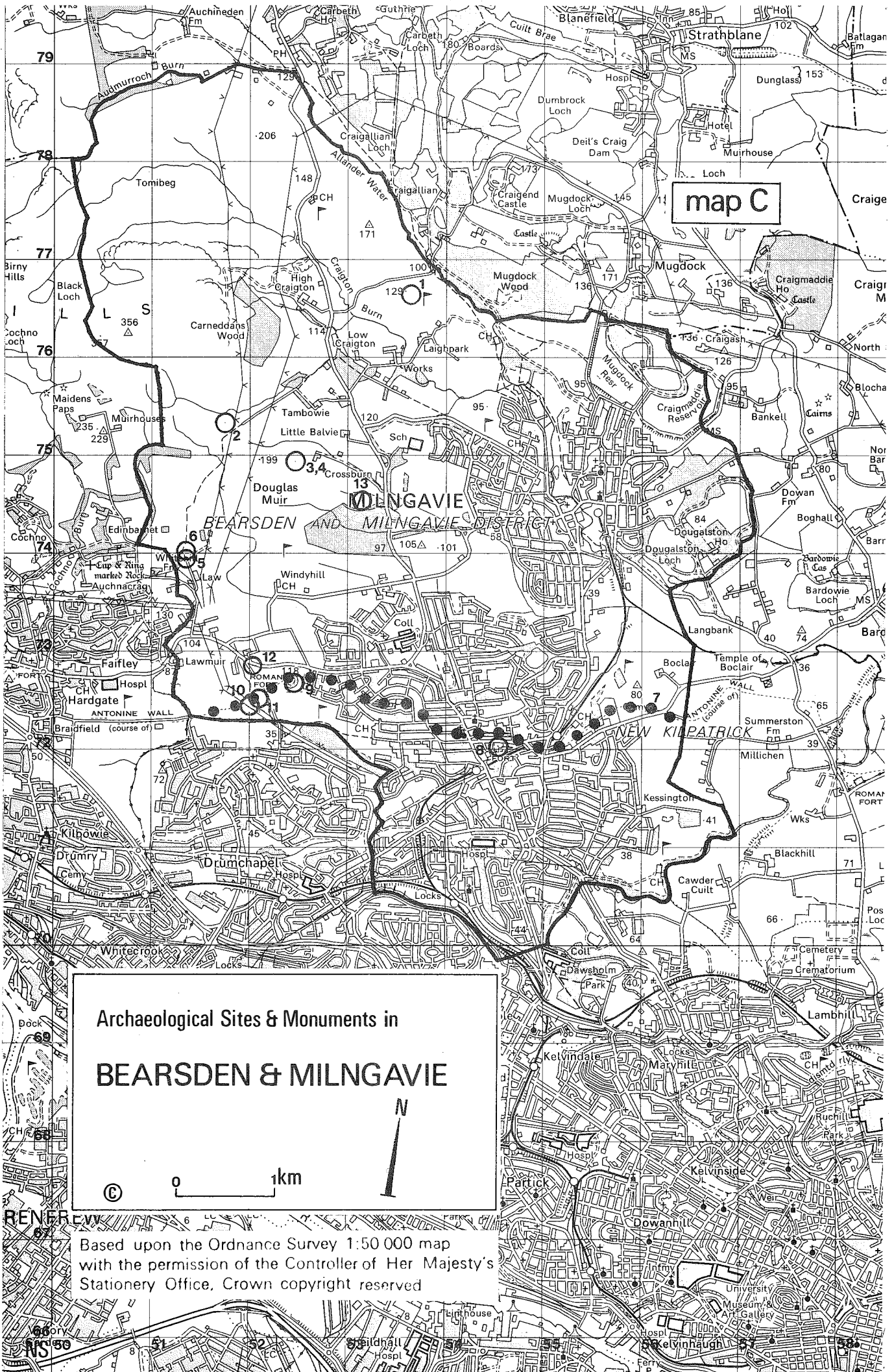


mapA sheet 3



mapA sheet 4





map C

Archaeological Sites & Monuments in
BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE



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