

## **The partial excavation of Glendorch Bastle House, near Crawfordjohn, South Lanarkshire.**

Tam Ward. 2015.

Partial excavation of a previously unrecorded building showed it to belong to the Bastle House tradition of building and formed one of a group of similar buildings to eventually be discovered and excavated by the Biggar Archaeology Group. Finds from the site substantiated the conclusion that the place was built circa 1600 and occupied until the early 19th century when it was replaced by shepherd's cottage, built primarily from the bastle house itself.

## Introduction

After the discovery and excavation of two bastle houses in Clydesdale; Windgate House and Glenochar (Ward 1998) and directed by the writer, a Bastle House Project was formulated to explore the landscape of Upper Clydesdale (now South Lanarkshire), for further examples of these distinctive settlement types which had disappeared completely from the antiquity record of Southern Scotland, apart from a few sites nearer the Anglo-Scottish Border (RCHM 1970).

The result of that survey revealed for the first time in record, several sites of post medieval settlement which included in some instances bastle house but in all associated remains indicating fermtouns (Ward 1998 *ibid*).

Glendorch is one of those sites and remained unrecognised because of its remote location (Figs 1 & 2), even though the site was occupied until 1957 when the shepherd's cottage there was finally abandoned.



**Fig 1**



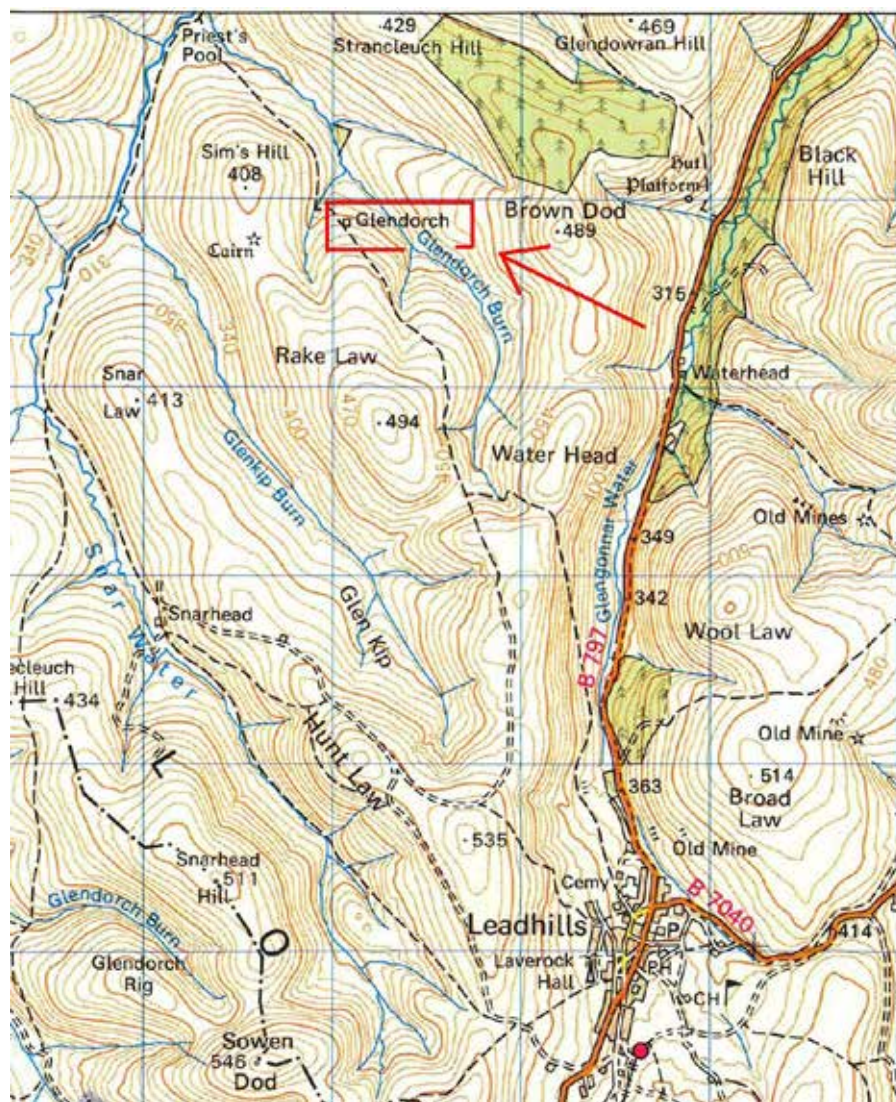


Fig 2

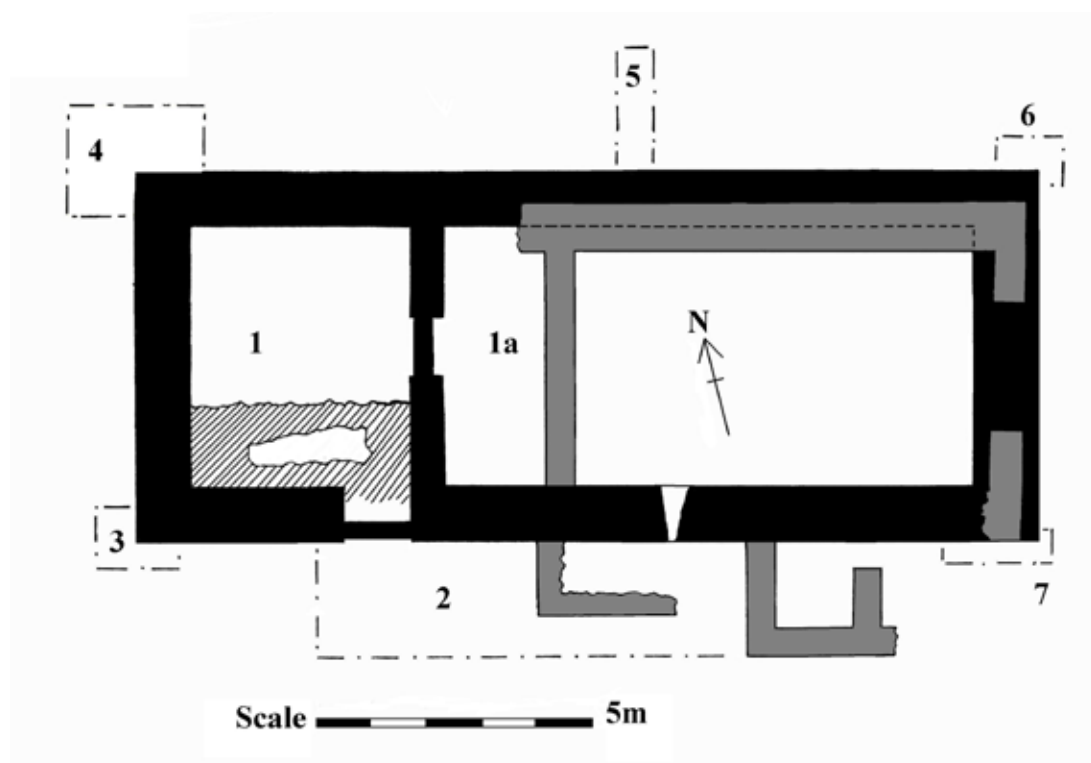


Fig 3

## The Building part 1

When first visited by the excavators in 1985 it was immediately apparent that the building was a bastle house, enough of the original building survived to indicate that. Almost two thirds of the long south wall, built in random rubble with local greywacke stone, was visible up to a height of 3.5m. On the external face of this wall an original slit window remained in perfect condition (Pl 1 & Fig 5) with an aperture of 90mm wide by 290mm high ( $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$ ), the window had a 25mm ingoing chamfer all around it and was made from maroon coloured sandstone of which all the dressed stonework later recorded was the same. The sandstone can be sourced to the Robertson area some 11km to the NE where quarries can be seen. The window was also visible on the interior where it could be seen to splay through the haunch of the remnant of a barrel vaulted roof (Figs 3 & 4). The maximum height of the extant vault was 2.2m and it sprang 1.2m above the floor.

It was also immediately apparent that a more modern byre (19/20th C) had been constructed within the foot print of the earlier building, on the same axis but smaller, the modern building measured 7.8m long by 4.3 internally and incorporated the southern wall of the earlier building only, the remainder being modern (Fig 3). A lean-to roof was constructed between the old and new long walls and roofed with corrugated iron sheets (however this is now collapsed) and an internal arrangement of cattle stalling was made against the old wall, and a central open drain ran through a wide open entrance on the east end, the walls of which are modern.

The western end of the building was completely obscured below grass but an extended outline existed and was visible as turf banks, however the ingoing of the entrance was visible and the continuation of the curvature of the vault could be seen on the west side of the modern byre wall.

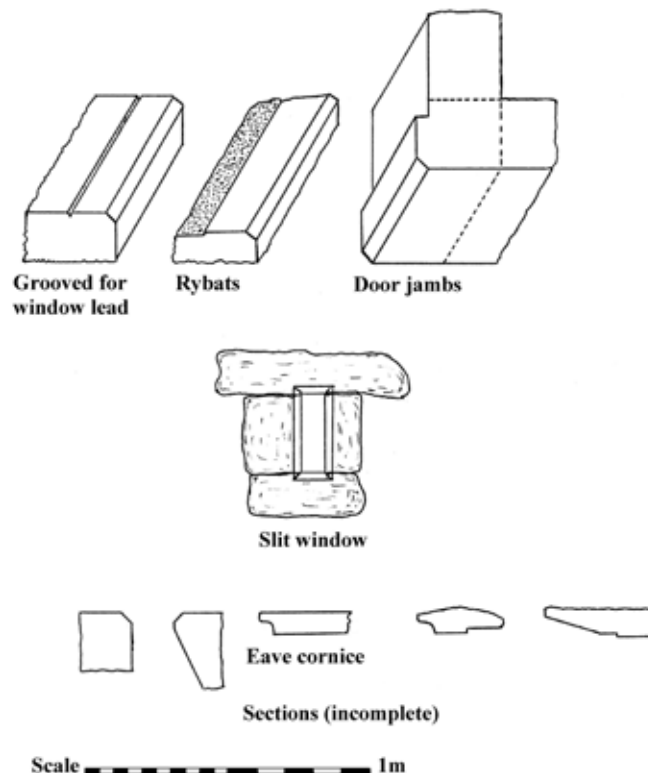


Plate 1

Fig 5

## Location & Landscape

## Figs 1 & 2 Plate 2

The location of the site is in Crawfordjohn Parish of South Lanarkshire, it lies at NS 870 188 and can be found on the OS 1:50,000 Landranger map sheet No 78, Nithsdale and Annandale area. It is just above 300m OD on the north flank of Rake Law (hill), with an extremely limited outlook only to the north and north-west over the Glendorch Burn which flows in a NW direction. The nearest settlement is Snar about 1km to the NW and which is also a bastle house site, but they are not inter visible, in fact Glendorch is totally isolated from view from any other place but its seclusion as such is not unusual.

A track connects the two sites, and this originally continued over Rake Law to reach the village of Leadhills to the SE.

A ruinous 19th century shepherds cottage (PI 3) lies beside the bastle remains and it is clear that the later house relied on the bastle for much if not all of its stonework, as may be seen especially by the dressed sand stone in the ruin, most especially window and door jamb stones, roof ridge stones, gun loops and even a fine mantelpiece (PI 3). The common form of exterior finish on them all is a simple 45° chamfer, including the upper frontal edge of the mantelpiece. The cottage is a total ruin having been abandoned in 1957. Two ancient sycamore trees still thrive on the site.

Encompassing the site and reaching the burn in the valley floor is an improved field surrounded by a drystone dyke (PI 2), this is the only other modern (19th C) feature in the area. There are no traces of rig cultivation in the improved area, possibly have been ploughed down at some time.

Indications of earlier agriculture may be seen immediately to the SE of the site with patches of rig cultivation on the steep slopes there (PI 4). Enclosures and further rig may be seen on the opposite side of the valley on the lower slopes of Brown Dod (hill) (see App II for details). A single sheep milking bucht lies beside the site, it is located just above the fenced area and stretching along the same hill on an NW/SE alignment and above the bucht here is an old turf bank, probably a head dyke dating to the 17th century.

In nearby Snar valley to the west and which runs parallel with Glendorch there are several settlement sites which probably date to the time of old Glendorch (see Ward 1992).

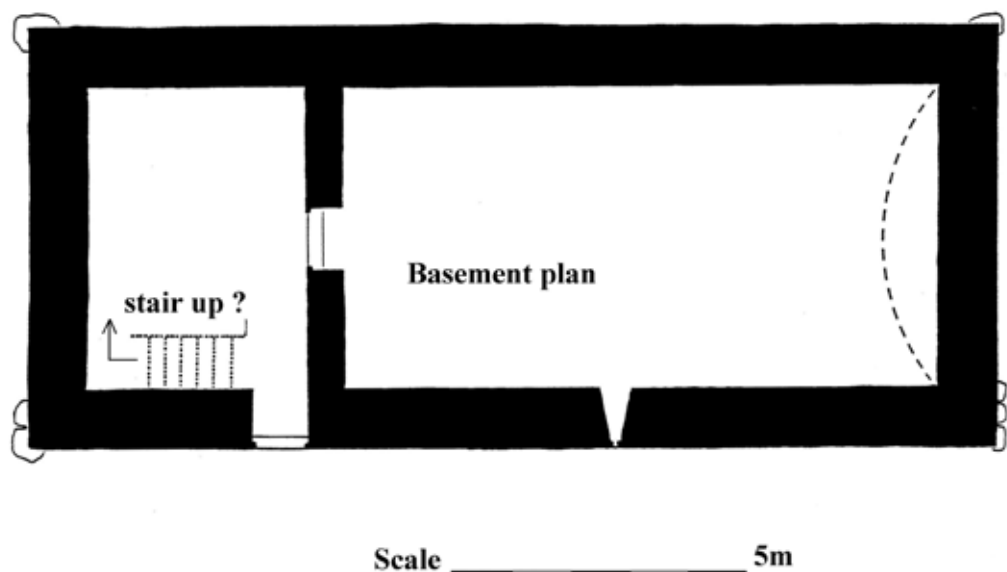


Fig 4





**Plate 2**



**Plate 3**



**Plate 4**

## Excavation

All of the areas excavated were entirely disturbed down to the original floor/ground surfaces, therefore the finds were mixed in the upper soils or rubble deposits, only a few objects were found in secure contexts and these are given in the catalogue (App I).

Excavation was limited to the areas shown on Fig 3. The criteria were to show as much detail of the original building as would be possible with minimum digging. Eight excavation areas are thus described:

### Area 1

Area 1 comprised of a space measuring 5m by 4.5m the longer size being the original internal width of the bastle ground floor. The dividing wall between here and what was probably an original, single long chamber to the east measured 0.6m wide and it had a centrally placed doorway with a sandstone step (PI 5). The doorway possibly measured up to 1m wide but only the south side retained its original door jamb stone, also of sandstone and with the typical chamfer, it included an iron pintle hinge, indicating the side the door was hung. The doorstep was interesting in that a semi circle had been cut out of it on the western side, the purpose of this is unknown but it was quite deliberately done, it may have been associated with a crude drain tunnel, about 150mm square and which was formed with greywacke stones below the centre of the step.



Plate 5



Plate 6



The room itself was covered all over in a crude form of paving using greywacke stones but also some pieces of dressed sandstone, the sandstone being used to form the kerb of a crudely made open drain running N/S. The extreme western end of the room was therefore used at some late stage as a byre with an elevated stance for animals, this on the assumption that the dressed sandstone was re-used from the main bastle house, which must have been semi ruinous at that time, possibly in the 18th C.

When the floor stones were removed the underlying ground (PI 6) was merely the natural till and a severe fire had taken place on this surface just to the north of the dividing wall doorway (position shown by string in PI 6), the till was reddened by scorching, forming a patch of about 1m in diameter. No charcoal was evident and the fire may have been of turf or peat and could have been created during the construction phase of the building.

The till was trenched at the west gable and along a masonry foundation course on the southern side (PI 7); this was to determine the full depth of the west gable wall and the other masonry. It was noted in the southern of the two trenches that upcast till covered a layer of OGS (?) soil which itself lay on undisturbed till, this is assumed to be excavated till from the foundation trenches of the building cast over a soil ogs (PI 8).



**Plate 7**



**Plate 8**



The masonry alluded to above was shown to be a double line of lime mortar bonded stonework, one line lay against the south wall and the other ran parallel to it with an approximate space of 0.5m between them, both lay below the floor level. This building is reckoned as being the foundation of a stair which would have been accessed on the left side of the entrance when entering the building; it seems the only reason for such stonework (Figs 3 & 4 and PI 7). Clearly the foundations were made to carry a substantial weight and were also built to the same depth of the surrounding walls indicating contemporaneity. Assuming this interpretation is correct, the stair would have turned north at a platform and ran over the haunch of the vault as is seen on several other bastle sites in Clydesdale.

The entrance to the bastle survived with its broken sandstone doorstep and two door jamb stones on the east side (PI 9), one on top of the other in situ, again they were simply chamfered on the outside, but crucially an iron pintle hinge survive between the two stones indicating the side the door was hung; both the entrance and the dividing wall doors were hung on the right side as they were entered, however in each case there was only space for a single door, and therefore a yett had not be installed at the entrance, which if the internal stair theory is correct, must have been the only one and at ground floor level, again in common with all other Clydesdale bastle houses.

Finds for the most part were unstratified however two iron prick spurs were found together below the floor stones (G/M/7a & 7b) (PI 10), although much corroded their style was identifiable, most spurs found on the Bastle Project elsewhere have been rowel spurs. Also a number of course ware sherds were found between and below the floor stones and all may be taken as 17th century objects.

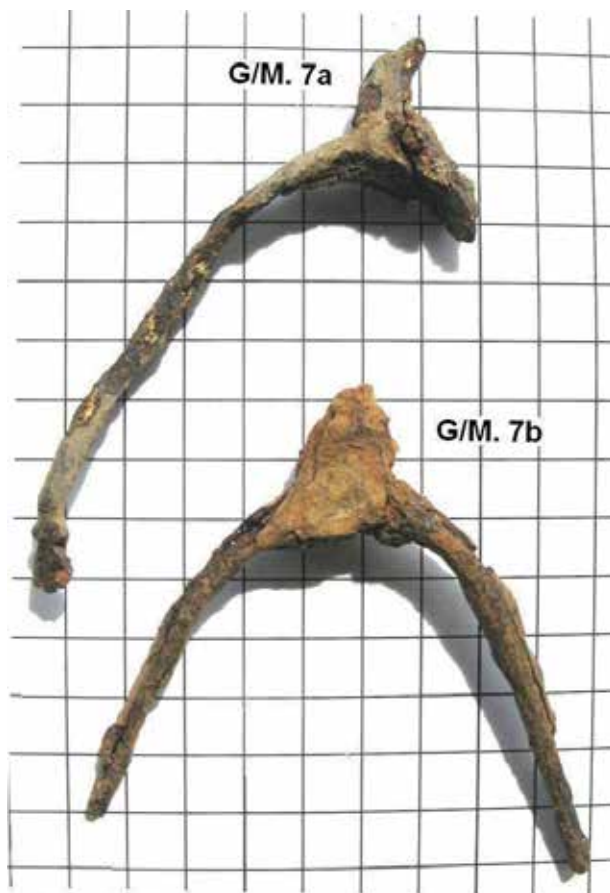


Plate 10



Plate 9

### Area 1a

The area comprised of a space between the modern byre wall and what was a division in the original building plan. Measuring 4.3m by 1.9m the area was excavated down to natural till with no features on the ground other than a random line of rocks alongside the modern wall. The only significant find was a piece of dressed sandstone which had been used as a secondary step from the original step in the division wall. The stone (see PI 5) may have been part of a door lintel with a check for the door, a window stone is ruled out as their lintels or sills were almost certainly equipped with iron bars and therefore with the holes cut to accommodate them. .

Area s 1 and 1a made up the original west chamber of the bastle ground floor.

### Area 2

A 2m wide trench was opened along the south wall to reveal two later stone structures and early cobbled ground (see PI 9 & 11).

An area of stone cobbling roughly made, being approximately 3m by 2m extended from the entrance, and continued under the non excavated baulks to the south and west. On the east side of this block of paving two further lines of stones extended for about 2m until they terminated at a later 'L' shaped construction of lime mortared walling. This structure which was abutted against the main wall only survived with facing on its external sides and was clearly built over earlier deposits, most especially a layer of roofing slates which had slipped from the roof at that point (PI 12). The footings of a further wall, probably drystone, extended from the corner into the unexcavated ground on the south side.



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 11



The slates were for the most part original in that they had 10mm holes for fixing with wooden pegs, however, a few had small diameter holes only sufficient to allow an iron nail to be used, showing that later roof repairs had been carried out probably in the 18th century, that is reinforced by the discovery of a George II farthing dated 1749 (G/C/1) sandwiched between the upper and lower slates.

The purpose of this building is not understood, however, further east by about 1m another pen like building was made (Fig 3), also superficially added to the main building and similarly built over early deposits, but here the walls were better made and a small chamber of c1.5m square and with an entrance is interpreted as a possible pig sty. Both structures had dressed sandstone blocks, presumably taken from the original bastle.

### **Area 3**

A slit trench of only 0.5m wide was opened around the suspected SW corner of the building and which appeared to be indicated by the grassy bank there. The trench was sufficient to show the corner of the main building and three extremely well dressed sandstone quoins survived in situ, built over an extending boulder used as a plinth (PI 13). Laid with very tight joints as long and short alternating quoins, the tool marks on the stones were very fresh showing they had not been weathered or damaged in any way. A bed of lime mortar, 0.3m deep, and presumably from the construction phase lay against the west gable wall and on the natural till.

### **Area 4**

A slit trench, this time 1m wide was open around what was assumed to be the NW corner of the building, this also proved correct and here two quoins similar in every way to those in Area 3 survived in situ (PI 14), and they were also built on a projecting boulder. The ground in section at the gable was soil from the turf to the till but on the north side cobble stones were seen and which may have formed a courtyard area on that side.



**Plate 14**

### Area 5

A trench between 1m and 0.5m and 2m long and nearly 2m deep, was opened mid way along the perceived north wall to establish if it survived there. The wall was encountered but only two courses of stone facing work survived above a basal plinth course, the stripped wall did however survive for 1.25m in height, over which lay 0.4m of soil and then the foundation of the modern byre wall. The new wall face was built approximately over the centre line of the original; clearly the builders were unaware of the good foundations they could have used below. This trench produced some pieces of window glass a piece of window glass lead, perhaps indicating the position of a window above.

Along the north wall two substantial lumps of masonry lay which had clearly come from the demolition process. The centrally positioned one beside the above the trench showed the curvature of the vault in its makeup. Also another lump of masonry lay within the line of the trench thus causing it to narrow somewhat. It is possible that explosives were used in the demolition to account for such large chunks falling away from the building.

### Area 6

Trench No 6 was opened to establish the NE corner of the building which was now predictable, luckily a single quoin survived here (PI 16), the same as the others but this time built on a column of two plinth stones. The relationship between the old and new buildings was seen here with the new build being clearly inferior to the Bastle one.



Plate 16



Plate 17



**Area 7****Plate 17**

The final area to be open was done similarly to prove a corner of the bastle house, this time on the SE. No quoin survived here but the plinth stone upon which it would be built appeared to exist. However a peculiar circumstance of a double wall face could be seen on the long south wall at the corner. The corner foundation stone and a series of three others were exposed along the wall towards the west; they were seen to be aligned upwards with a patch of facing stone built immediately above them. But immediately above that was yet another wall facing and this set out by about 160mm from that described above! It however aligned with the remainder of the wall running along to the west.

The east gable was clearly of modern build including the inferior quoins which survived at a higher level there.

It is difficult to resolve the presence of two wall faces at the SE corner, perhaps the work was botched by the original builders?

**Plate 18**

## The Building part 2

The limited excavation revealed almost the entire ground floor plan of the bastle (Figs 3 & 4). The stair is conjectural, and if correctly interpreted the foundation area means that only a single entrance on the ground floor would exist for the building in keeping with other Clydesdale bastle houses. Nearly all English bastles have secondary entrances at first floor level for the house (having no internal stairs) and many now have the later addition of a stone fore stair to reach the upper floor. The stair would have been a 'scale and platt' type having straight steps to a half landing and continuing up at a right angle.

The full dimensions of the building were 16.25m long by 6.75m wide and with gable and basement long walls 1m thick, the east gable is assumed to be having been the same thickness as the west one which survived. The original division wall was 0.65m thick and the doors appear to have been about 1m wide. Each of the surviving door positions were shown to have been hinged on the right side when entering them, the doors swinging inwards and away from the person.

Two principal chambers existed on the barrel vaulted ground floor; the large one on the east measured 9.6m in length by 4.3m wide, the smaller room at the entrance was 6.6m long by 4.3m wide, and which is very similar in plan to both Windgate House and Smithwood bastles.

It is likely that other slit windows existed around the basement to give limited light and ventilation to what is normally a byre, at least the long room, for example two were found at Smithwood and five existed in the complete building at Nemphlar.

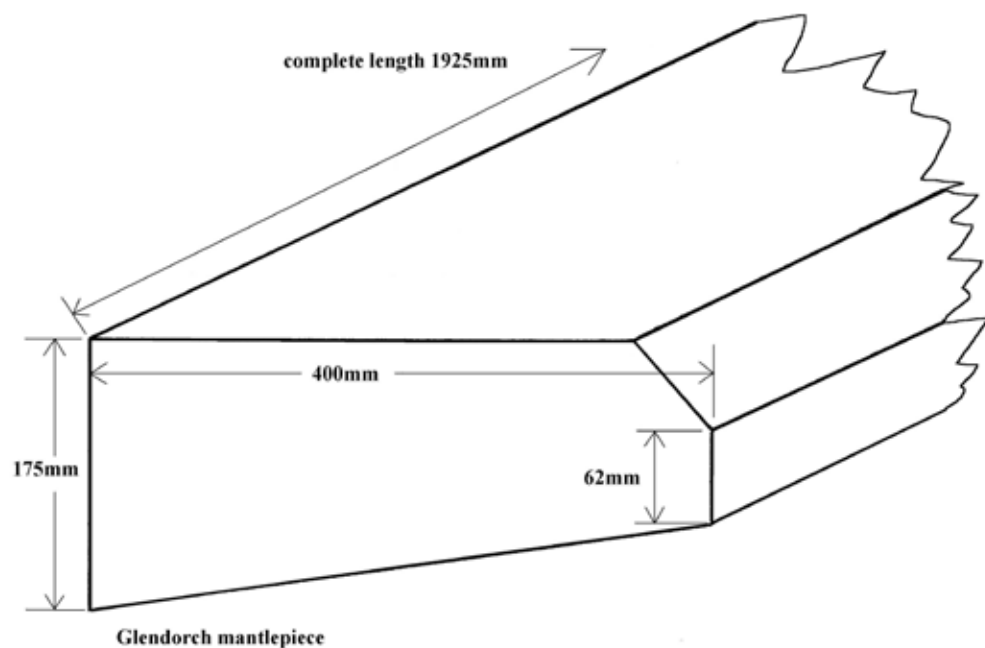


Fig 6



Many architectural details (Figs 5 & 6) were revealed by the dressed sandstone pieces found on the site: The building had extremely fine quoins, the ornamentation of windows and doors was a plain angle chamfer, some windows were semi glazed in leaded glass, the long walls had eave drip stones below the slated roof, and the apex of the roof had ridge stones. A grand fireplace existed with a finely made mantelpiece (see PI 3), the fireplace may have been on the eastern gable assuming the stair travelled up the western one. Most extraordinary of all, the building had gun ports (PI 18), making Glendorch unique in that respect among known Clydesdale bastle houses.

The gun port stones found were carved in trefoil design measuring 0.5m at the wide end and with three level channels pointing to the exit hole, the dimensions of which were not fully ascertained but which was probably around 100mm in diameter. One wonders if the gun stone was built into the wall beside the entrance to give warning to any would be attacker of imminent danger. One stone was merely carved as a fan shape (PI 19) with a flat surface, the wide side being 0.4m but unfortunately, like the other stones, the size of the narrow side was not determined, this stone may have been a lintel or sill for a slit window rather than a gun port

No evidence was found for skews, or door and window lintels and sills, any larger windows would presumably have iron bars fitted at 150mm centres, nor was evidence of the normally provided draw bar tunnels and openings to reinforce the entrance, details of the stair were of course absent but some stones were found in the cottage remains which may have been stair treads. Details of the original byre floor (the long chamber) were not revealed and may not exist due to later modifications. It is possible that further details of the bastle may still lie hidden in the tumbled ruins of the nearby cottage.



**Plate 19**

## The finds

As stated above the finds were generally unstratified and that is probably due to the fact that the site was occupied to the mid 20th century. Pottery could be dated from the 17th century (PI 20) along with tobacco clay pipe bowls (PI 21) and the two prick spurs (PI 10), but nothing diagnostic brings the date of occupation confidently to before 1600. Occupation through the 17th to the 19th centuries is attested by the small assemblage of pottery types and a few other finds. Pottery of 18th century is represented by red earthenware slips wares (PI 22) but some of these may be 19th century pottery. Similarly the blue and white sherds cover three centuries but only a few sherds of earlier Delftware (PI 23) were found, the majority (PI 24) being typical blue and white of 19th and 20th century date.

Glass, apart from the window glass (PI 15) which may be 17th century in date was restricted to black glass bottles of mainly 19th century date (PI 25), however several sherds from 18th century bottles were recovered.

Pieces of faceted maroon coloured haematite, often referred to as ochre, were found and these are now recognised as a common denominator find type, from all post medieval sites which have been investigated by BAG in Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys. However at Glendorch another substance, probably an altered felsite and yellow in colour was similarly used as a colouring agent, suspected as being for keeling sheep. The yellow stones were found in an upper and therefore later (18th C?) level in the western room (Area 1) and, for good measure, two jars of modern sheep keel lay on the wall heads of the later byre (PI 26), making three epochs and types of sheep keel from a single site.

Certainly the roofing slates (PI's 12 & 27) and the window glass are valuable evidence of what the house may have looked like in its hey day, but most of that information came from re-used stones in the nearby cottage. Of particular and important interest was the gun loop stones and the mantle piece, showing that Glendorch really was a cut above all other known bastles in Clydesdale, although the reason for that is most likely due the status of the owners and their occupation, of which more below.

An interesting buckle (G/M/1) (PI 28) was found in the upper levels of Area 2a. The following information was kindly supplied by Mr William Boag of the Scottish United Services Museum:

"A cross belt brass plate, of a private soldier, with device in the centre of oak tree and sword in saltire, an antique crown on the point of the sword, all within a strap and buckle crowned. The inscription of Royal Clan Alpin Regiment refers to a Fencible Regiment formed by the MacGregor clan in 1798 in gratitude for having a 150 year old prescription lifted from the clan. They served in Ireland until 1802 when the war with France ended and were finally disbanded in that same year at their headquarters in Stirling. 150 members of the regiment joined the Regular Army".

Presumably the buckle was lost in the early 19th century but how so and by who is not known.

Numerous ferrous finds were made including many hand made nails, knives, buckles and assorted items (see App I), however nearly all were unstratified and cannot be dated accurately. Two small hammers (PI 29) include a modern (?) (G/M/9) toffee hammer but the other may (G/M/10) be an earlier type, perhaps for geology prospecting (?).

In general and because of the disturbed nature of the site, the finds really only indicate the overall period of occupation, but which does re-enforce findings from other local bastle sites. It is nevertheless somewhat disappointing that given the status of Glendorch in terms of architectural interest, so few objects dating back to its earlier history were found.



Plate 15



Plate 20



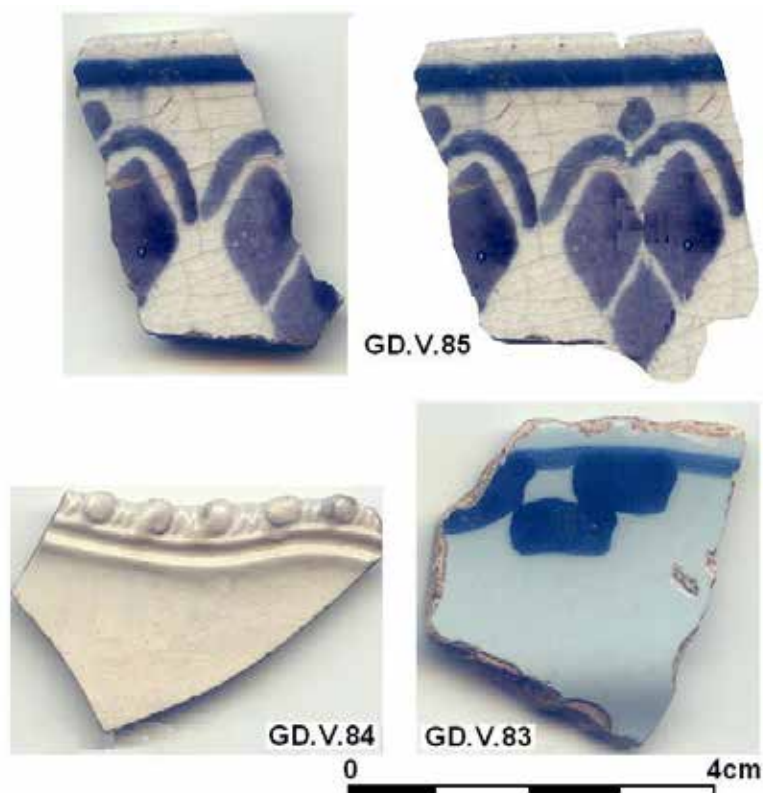
Plate 21





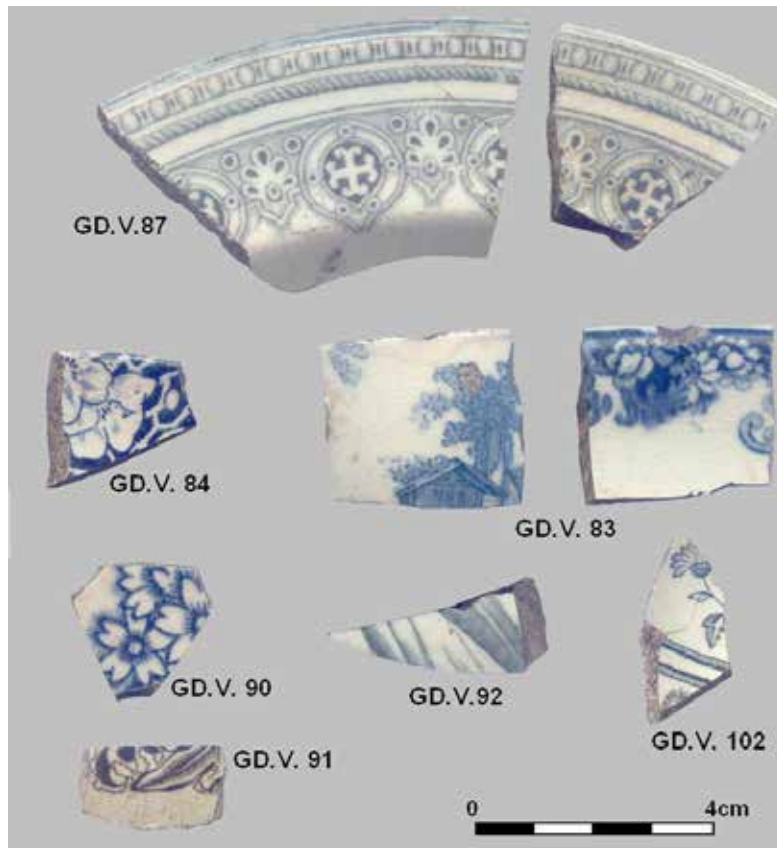
Sherds from red earthenware vessels with various slip and glaze decoration.

Plate 22



Decorated sherds, Glendorch.

Plate 23



White earthenware sherds with transfer-printed designs, Glendorch.

Plate 24



Wine bottle necks, Glendorch.

Plate 25





Plate 28



Plate 28



Plate 27



Hammers, Glendorch bastle

Plate 29



Plate 26



## History

Like all Clydesdale bastle sites there is a dearth of known history. Glendorch has one testament (will) dated 1621 for Patrick Watson. These extremely valuable documents exist for several other bastle sites and give detailed accounts of the wealth of the deceased, moreover, stock levels on farms and valuations are given as well as names of relatives and neighbours and much more.

Patrick made his will 'by his own mouth' on the last day of October 1621, being 'sick in body but whole in spirit', he died on 20th November. We learn his wife was Agnes and his son John, who gave up 80 Merks of cash (around £53 Scots). Several people owing Patrick money are listed but importantly Jean Francis, wife of the famous Thomas Foulis is residing in Leadhills and she owes him £32. His final estate was not worth a great deal but most importantly he lists no stock, so he certainly was not farming Glendorch. It may be that since Thomas Foulis was farming all around Glendorch, he may have been in control of the land at that time of which more below.

The superiors of the Parish of Crawfordjohn were the Hamilton's who controlled it until 1693 when it was passed to the Earl of Selkirk (still a Hamilton) and who must have passed it to John Clerk at the start of the 18th century (see below), after which the Hopetoun family around 1760 acquired it and who still control it today.

The period of construction of the Clydesdale bastles is uncertain but various strands of evidence lead the writer to suggest it was around 1600 give or take a decade or so. Certainly they were built no later than 1610 by which time there would be no requirement for a defensive house, James VI having mainly 'pacified' the former border region by that time, although there were still many instances throughout the 17th century of lawlessness in the area..

The only other early association known is to the Foulis family. Thomas Foulis (1560-1628), an Edinburgh goldsmith and financial adviser to James VI had secured the right to operate the lead mines by 1578 and it was Foulis who brought the famous Bevis Bulmer to Scotland to work the mines. By 1594 Foulis had purchased Leadhills. He complained to the Privy Council in 1597 that his lead had been reset by 'Broken men of the borders' who had taken horses, armour, clothing and the whole carriage of his carters'. In October the same year he also complained that burgesses of Lanark and Glasgow had stolen lead en route to Leith, they claimed to have purchased it but were ordered to return it or pay for it (Irving & Murray 1864).

Thomas died in 1628 (his will was enacted in 1629) and his son David succeeded him in the lands of Glendorch. At the time of Thomas death, David owed him £732.06.10 (this would be Scots money valued at one twelfth Sterling).

Thomas was hugely rich by any standards, in his will of 1629 there are no fewer than 2211 sheep given, these are on various farms around Leadhills but also include Snar and Glenblaith which he must also have controlled. Normally in wills of this period for country folk i.e. tenant farmers some of whom lived in bastle houses, the value of their households and clothes, are given as 'utensills and domicills with the abulzements of his bodie' – the value of everything is often £10 (Scots), in the case of the above mentioned Patrick, it was only £4. In Foulis case the value was £1000. He was owed around £3600, mostly by local people and the rest of his will lists a variety of hugely

expensive cloth and many other farm animals. His total assets came to £12,618/16/8d (Scots) but his debts amounted to a staggering £56,676, probably much of that due to his association with James VI.

The lands of Leadhills with the mines there were inherited by Robert Foulis (advocate) a nephew, who along with his brother George and a John Muir of Anniston held the lease because Thomas had been declared a bankrupt. Robert in 1633 was succeeded by two daughters Elizabeth and Anne, Anne (1617-1656) became sole heiress in 1637 when Elizabeth died. In 1638 she married James Hope, an advocate whom she employed to fight (her father's cousin & Thomas's son) David Foulis in court as he had tried to usurp her inheritance. David Foulis of Glendorch died in 1642 a ruined man as his mines proved unsuccessful, however it later transpired that he had come within inches of finding the huge deposit of lead in Leadhills that made James Hope and Anne immensely rich, leading to their elevation in Society as Sir James and Dame Anne, and the ultimate building of Hopetoun House near Queensferry - poetic justice indeed.

### **Cartography**

Glendorch is given on Timothy Pont's manuscript map dated 1596 of 'Clyddsdall' and the place is of course repeated in the published version by Blaeu in 1654. Pont merely shows a rectangle to represent the place, but the place symbolism on his maps is poorly understood, strangely he shows nearby Glenblaith to the NW as a more impressive building, but the even closer Snar is rather smudged.

A map dated 1712 by John Clerk Esquire gives Glendorch and a little ink drawing of the house described as 'Mansion' at that time (PI 30) , how accurate an image this is cannot be said but it does show a gable ended single storey building which the bastle house would have been. The map deals with contested land between Clerk and Hopetoun ground at Leadhills. Therefore John Clerk owned Glendorch at that time (RHP3848).

James Wells surveyed the area in 1760 (RHP 13023) showing "The Barony of Hopetoun & Parish of Crawford with the Lands of Glendorch in the Parish of Crawfordjohn which belong to The Right Hon John Earl of HOPETOUN". Unfortunately the part for Glendorch is mostly illegible.

Wells map was subsequently copied (and acknowledged as such) by Joseph Udney in 1783 (RHP 9275) and gives Glendorch, but interestingly shows the old turf boundary which can still be seen above the site in Plate 2 of this report, the ground below the site now enclosed by a drystone dyke is given as 'meadow'.

This map is repeated by Udney in 1790 (RHP 6874) but omits Glendorch and its enclosure as a place, however, yet another copy by him in 1791 (RHP 6875) reinstates his original depiction of Glendorch and the field bank of 1783 (above).



**Plate 30**



## **Discussion/Conclusion**

The remains at Glendorch are obviously those of the bastle house tradition of building, albeit a superior example for Clydesdale. Forming a 'long type' it has much in common with the architecture of Windgate House and Smithwood bastles in that it had an internal stair, a divided basement and in the case of Windgate, also had a slated roof. (Ward 1998 *ibid*). The superior building perhaps owes much to the possible riches that were associated with it due to the mineral wealth of the Leadhills area, where lead and gold were being extracted in commercial quantities in the late 16th century.

Whether Thomas Foulis resided here around the turn of the 16/17th centuries is unknown, but if he did, it would go a long way to explaining why this house was so superior in all aspects to other bastles in the region. However we know from Patrick Watson's will (above) that Thomas wife was residing in Leadhills in 1621. The seclusion of the place may be another factor deliberately decided upon by the builder/occupiers, given the wealth which appears to have been available not just in mineral extraction but also in large scale farming. The story of Glendorch awaits much research.

## **Acknowledgement**

Hopetoun Estates through the Factor Mr Richard Seligman granted permission to carry out the fieldwork, BAG are grateful to the Estate and Mr Seligman for their co-operation.

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Following five references are maps held in the Scottish Records Office, West Register House, Edinburgh

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| RHP3848   | The Estate of Glendorch Alexr Clerk Esquire, 1712   |
| RHP 13023 | The Barony of Hopetoun & Parish of Crawford with the Lands of Glendorch in the Parish of Crawfordjohn which belong to The Right Hon John Earl of HOPETOUN |
| RHP 9275  | Plan of the Lands in the Barony of Hopetoun Lying in the Parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn and County of Lanark 1783.                                 |
| RHP 6874  | Plan of Part North Shortcleuch and part of Waterhead and Lands of Glencaple in the Barony of Leadhills – And lands of Glendorch 1790 J Udney.             |
| RHP 6875  | Plans of the Lands of the Barony of Hopetoun Lying in the Parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn and County of Lanark March 1791 Joseph Udney.             |

Ward T, 1992 Upper Clydesdale Through The Ages, The M74 Project, Biggar Museum Trust. ISBN 0 9520145 0 5

Ward T 1998. Glenochar Bastle House and Fermtoun. Biggar Museum Trust and Lanark and District Archaeological Society. ISBN 0 9520195 6 4.



## **Appendix I                      The finds**

Glendorch bastle excavation 1985-6: Catalogue of Finds  
by  
Ian Paterson

### **Ceramic materials**

#### **Notes**

1. The featured pottery sherds in this assemblage were originally assigned a unique number, for example, G/R1/85 where R denotes 'rim' and 85 the year (1985) excavated. The non-featured sherds however were generally grouped together and labelled with the same number e.g. G/85. Such groups commonly contained sherds from several different vessels. Re-examination of the material showed that some of the sherds assigned to such a group conjoined with one or more of the individually numbered, featured sherds or with sherds that had been assigned to another group.

In this catalogue, the sherds, featured and non-featured, have been allotted, on the basis of their glaze and fabric, to groups that can with some confidence be identified as being from a single vessel. These 'vessels' are numbered in the catalogue thus - GD.V.1 et seq. Their description quotes the original numbers of the component sherds. In these numbers P = pot; R = rim; H = handle.

2. In an attempt to achieve consistency, glaze and fabric colours are described, where appropriate, according to the 'Rock Colour Chart', prepared by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.

3. The fabric of many sherds varies in colour through their thickness. This feature has been codified as follows.

G = dark grey

g = pale grey

R = 'red' - usually Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]

r = grey, almost always pale grey, with 'red' spots or blotches

- = transitional boundary

/ = sharp boundary

The zones are defined from the interior outwards. Thus [r-G/r] describes a fabric with an inner zone of pale grey with red spots passes by transition into dark grey which has a sharp boundary with a red-spotted external zone.

Number	Type	Context	Comment
GD.V. 1	R, B, S		Sherds, 12 of conjoined, forming c.1/3 of bowl with complete profile (20), 82mm high, diameter of flat base 72mm, base angle 60°. Diameter at shoulder c.130mm, diameter at rim c.140mm. Slightly constricted below upright, flanged, thickened rim. Indications of glaze on inside and draped over rim in places. Fabric silt grade, with a few mica flakes, dark grey at centre, pale grey on inside and pale grey on outside with Light brown [5 YR 6/4] mottling [g/G/r]. Rim is smoke-blackened. [G/P1/85].SPMOW.
GD.V. 2	H		Sherd from handle with attachment to rim, 45mm wide, 60mm long with axial hollow on outside. Fabric silt grade with scattered very small mica flakes. Gray at centre with Light brown [5 YR 6/4] on outside. [G/H1/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V. 3	H		Sherd from strap handle, 40mm broad, 50mm long with broad axial hollow on outside. Yellowish green glaze. Fabric silt grade with rare very small mica flakes. Mostly grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] patches. [G/H2/85]. SPMOW. GD.V. 4 H [G/H3/85]. [Not seen]
GD.V. 5	H		Sherd from strap handle, at least 22mm wide. Glaze brown and olive green mottled. Fabric silt grade with rare very small mica flakes. Mostly grey with a Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] spot. [G/H4/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V. 6	H		Sherd from handle - lower attachment with thumb impressions, 40mm wide, 15mm thick, 50mm long with broad axial hollow on outside. Very bright olive green glaze with red-brown patches. Fabric silt grade with a few very small mica flakes. Mostly grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] patches. [G/H1/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V. 7	H		Sherd from upper part of strap handle, 21mm wide, 14mm thick, rounded edges. Glaze very bright pale brown with darker brown mottling. Fabric silt grade with rare very small mica flakes. Light brown [5 YR 6/4] throughout. [G/H2/86]. SPMOW.

GD.V. 8	H	Sherd from strap handle, 24mm wide, 15mm thick, rounded edges, slightly off-centre axial ridge on outside. Traces of glaze only. Fabric silt grade with rare very small mica flakes. Thick outer zone in Light brown [5 YR 6/4] with grey core. [G/H3/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V. 9	R	Sherds, 2 of conjoining, from everted rim of cup or beaker, c.80mm in diameter. The sidewall, 4.5mm thick, curves in slightly below rim. Yellow-brown glaze on inside and dripping over rim. Fabric silt grade Light brown [5 YR 6/4] in colour, hard-fired. [G/R1/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.10	R	Sherds, 2 of conjoining, from everted rim of cup or beaker, 70mm in diameter. Yellow-brown glaze on inside and over rim. Fabric silt grade. Light brown [5 YR 6/4] in colour, hard-fired. [G/R2/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.11	R	Sherd from everted rim, c.25mm high, of bowl or jug 140mm in diameter. Indications of glaze on inside and draped over rim. Fabric silt grade with small rock fragments as temper. Pale grey on inside; Moderate reddish orange on outside. [G/R3/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.12	R	Sherd from everted rim of large bowl c. 280mm in diameter. Olive green glaze on inside and draped over rim. Fabric silt grade. Pale grey on inside; Moderate reddish orange on rim edge. [G/R4/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.13	R	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from everted rim of small pot, 115mm in outside diameter. Angular ridge around outside, 20mm below rim. Olive green glaze on outside and inside. Fabric silt grade with abundant temper of sand grains and pebbles up to 13mm long. Light brown [5 YR 6/4] on inside and outside with pale grey at centre [r-g-r]. [G/R1/85, G/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.14	R	Sherd from thickened, square edged, flange rim of bowl c.240mm in diameter. Traces of pale olive green glaze on inside and extending on to top of rim. Fabric silt grade with rock fragment temper. Light brown [5 YR 6/4] throughout. [G/R3/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.15	R	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from thickened, upright rim of? mug c.110mm in diameter. Traces of brownish olive green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade with rock fragment temper. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]; slightly paler at core. [G/R6/85]. SPMOW.



GD.V.16 R	Sherd from thickened, square edged, flange rim of large bowl. Traces of brownish olive green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade; pale grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] patches. [G/R5/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.17 R	Sherd, split, from upper side of large bowl with inside edge of probable flanged rim. Traces of olive green glaze on interior. Fabric silt grade, pale grey with a few red spots. [G/R2/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.18 B, S	Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from base - diameter c.140mm - and lower side of ?storage jar, base angle 50°. Dull olive green glaze on outside. Fabric, fine-grained, grey on inside, paler grey with red patches on outside. [G/B5/86, G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.19 B	Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from flat base, diameter c.110mm, with chamfered ledge foot formed by knife trimming, of ?storage jar. Base angle c.40°. Traces of dull olive green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained, grey, with paler, red mottled grey on inside and outside. [G/B1/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.20 B, S	Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from rounded base curving into side, of skillet. Diameter of base c.160mm. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside. Outside smoke-blackened. Fabric gritty with abundant sand grain temper. [G/B2/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.21 B, S	Sherds, from flat base, is curving into side, base angle c.45°. Diameter of base c.160mm. Indication of glaze on inside. Fabric gritty with abundant sand grain temper cf. GD.V.13. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]; with pale grey centre [r-g-r]. [G/B3/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.22 B	Sherd from flat base. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade. Grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on underside. [G/B4/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.23 B	Sherd, split, from flat base with knife trimming. No glaze visible. Fabric silt grade, hard, grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on underside. [G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.24 S	Sherd, perhaps from carinated neck of jug with cordon (cf. Glenochar GO_P53). Diameter c.120mm. Very bright Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, hard, grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] patches on inside and outside. [G/S2/85]. SPMOW.

GD.V.25	S	Sherds, 2 of, one perhaps from flared rim, of bowl c.170mm in diameter. Olive-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, grey at centre, paler grey on inside and on outside with 'red' spots. [G/85, G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.26	S	Sherd, of bowl. Olive-green glaze an inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade with quartz sand temper, dark grey at centre, paler grey on inside and on outside [g/G/g]. [G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.27	S	Sherd, 2 of,? from carinated neck of jug. Traces of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade with rock fragment temper, pale grey with inner and outer zones in light brown [5 YR 6/4]. [G/S/86 S2, G/S/86 3]. SPMOW.
GD.V.28	S	Sherds, 2 of conjoined, split. Bright yellow-green glaze on outside. Parts of two wavy incised lines. Fabric, silt grade, grey, 'red' patches and spots on inside and on outside. [G/S/1/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.29	B, S	Sherds, 12 of, one with part of flat base, some split, from side ?of bowl, base angle 30°. Bright, olive green glaze with reddened areas inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, grey, 'red' patches and spots on inside and on outside. [G/86]. Possibly same vessel as GD.V.28. SPMOW.
GD.V.30	S	Sherd, from side of vessel c.180mm in diameter. Olive green glaze inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade slightly gritty, grey. Small 'red' patch on inside. [G/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.31	S	Sherd, split, from side of vessel at least 160mm in diameter. Dark olive green glaze on outside. Fabric, silt grade slightly gritty, pale grey. [G/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.32	S	Sherds, 20 of, some split, from side of large vessel. Olive green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, slightly gritty, pale grey, 'red' patches and spots on inside and on outside. [G/85] 9 sherds; [G/86] 11 sherds. SPMOW.
GD.V.33	S	Sherd, from side ?of mug c.80mm in diameter. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade with a few sand grains. 'Red' with pale grey core [r/g/r]. [G/85]. SPMOW.

GD.V.34	S	Sherds, 3 of, 2 conjoining, from side of large vessel. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade; a few sand grains. Light brown [5 YR 6/4] with pale grey core [r-g-r]. [G/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.35	S	Sherds, 4 of, from side of large vessel. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, hard, silt grade. Light brown with a few patches of pale grey at core. [G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.36	S	Sherds, 4 of, from side of large vessel c.240mm in diameter. Pale olive green glaze on outside only. Fabric, fine-grained, dark grey with pale grey outer zone with red patches. [3 of G/85; 1 of G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.37	S	Sherd, from side of large vessel c.240mm in diameter. Very dark olive green glaze on outside and possibly also on inside. Fabric, hard, fine-grained with rare very small mica flakes, dark grey with pale grey outer zones [g/G/g]. [G/86]. SPMRW.
GD.V.38	S	Sherd, from side of large vessel c.240mm in diameter. Very dark olive green glaze on outside. Fabric, hard, fine-grained with a few very small mica flakes, dark grey throughout. [G/86]. SPMRW.
GD.V.39	S	Sherd, from shoulder of vessel c.200mm in diameter. Olive green glaze on inside. Fabric, hard, fine-grained with a few very small mica flakes. Grey passing into Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on outside. [G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.40	S	Sherd, 4 of, from side of thin-walled (3-4mm) vessel c.80mm in diameter - ?mug. Bright Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside. Fabric, silt grade, hard, with a few very small mica flakes, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout. [G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.41	S	Sherd, 4 of, from side of vessel c.160mm in diameter - bowl. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, hard, with a few very small mica flakes, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout. [G/85, G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.41	S	Sherd, from side of vessel c.160mm in diameter - bowl. No glaze survives. Fabric, silt grade, with quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] with grey core. [G/85]. SPMOW.



GD.V.42	S		Sherd, from side of large vessel. Traces of olive green glaze on outside. Fabric, silt grade, with a little quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] with grey core. The sherd is very abraded - ?used as smoothing tool? [G/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.43	S		Sherd, split, from side of large vessel. Traces of olive green glaze on inside. Fabric, silt grade, with a little quartz sand temper. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] with some grey at core. [G/85]. SPMOW.
GD.V.44	S		Sherd, split, from side of thick-walled vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric, silt grade, with a little quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout. [G/L/86 32]. SPMOW.
GD.V.45	S		Sherd, split, from side of large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric, silt grade, with a little quartz sand temper. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout. [G/L/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.46	R		Sherd, split, from rim of large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric, silt grade, with abundant quartz sand temper. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout. [G/L/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.47	S		Sherd, split, from side of large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric, silt grade. Grey at centre, paler grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] patches on inside and overall on outside. [G/L/86]. SPMOW.
GD.V.48	R, S	On and between cobbles in small room, Area 1	Sherds, 12 of, 11 conjoining, from rim and sides of bowl with small 25mm high neck. The rim is everted, thickened and rounded outside diameter 220mm. Diameter at shoulder c.250mm. Manganese oxide glaze. Fabric gritty, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. [G/L/86/ 1 (11 sherds conjoined); G/L/86/ 2]. Late 18th - 19th Century
GD.V.49	R, S	On and between cobbles in small room, Area 1	Sherds, 2 of, from rim and side of basin with flanged rounded rim 12.5mm wide - outside diameter 320mm. On inside, trailed slip decoration of vertical stripes, 8-10mm wide, in pairs spaced at intervals around side. Glazed on inside and part of the way down from rim on outside. Fabric gritty, with sand temper, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. [G/L/86/ 3; G/L/86/ 4]. Late 18th - Early 19th Century.

GD.V.50	S	On cobbles in small room, Area 1	Sherd from side of thick-walled (13mm) vessel, c.220mm in diameter. Corrugated interior. Black glaze on inside and part of the way down outside. Fabric, gritty with abundant quartz sand and rock fragment temper, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. [G/L/86/5]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.51	S	Below cobbles in floor of room	Sherd from side of thick-walled (13mm) vessel, c.200mm in diameter. Corrugated exterior. Black glaze on inside and almost to base on outside. Fabric, silt grade with fine-grained quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. [G/L/86/14]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.52	B, S	Below cobbles in floor of room	Sherd from base and lower side of footed bowl. Base is 80mm in diameter, curving ledge foot with sharp groove above. Black glaze on inside and on outside to c.22mm above base. Fabric, silt grade with a little fine-grained quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. [G/L/86/15]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.53	R, B, S	Below cobbles in floor of room	Sherds, 5 of, 4 conjoining, from base and side with flange rim, 35mm wide, of large, probably shallow bowl or dish. The flat base is at least 160mm in diameter. The rim, which tilts upwards, has an external diameter of c.360mm. Yellow slip in inside and on underside of rim. Fabric, silt grade with fine-grained temper of quartz and a dark mineral, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. [G/L/86/9] (base) and [G/L/86/10-13] rim Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.54	S		Sherd, from side close to base of bowl. White slip on inside with part of an inclined stripe in dark green (copper oxide), which has run. Outside of sherd has no slip or glaze. Fabric is pale greyish orange, gritty, with quartz grains and rock fragments up to 1mm long. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.55	S		Sherd, from side of large, thin-walled vessel. White slip on inside with part of blotch stripe in dark green (copper oxide), which has run. Outside of sherd has no slip or glaze. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.56	S		Sherd, from lower side of ?bowl at least 280mm in diameter. White slip, with ?tin oxide glaze, on inside. Outside of sherd has brown glaze ending some

			distance above base. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.57	B		Sherd, from base of vessel. White slip, with clear, ?tin oxide glaze on inside. No glaze on outside. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], gritty with dark inclusions. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.58	R		Sherd from flange rim more than 26mm wide of basin c.320mm in diameter at rim. White slip, with? tin oxide glaze, on inside and extending on to underside of rim. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade with rare quartz grains. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.59	S	On floor bet. cobbles in small room Area 1	Sherd from side of vessel. White slip, with ?tin oxide glaze, on inside. A few small brown - ?manganese oxide - spots. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade with rare quartz grains. [G/L/86/16]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.60	B	On floor bet. cobbles in small room Area 1	Sherd from base of vessel. White slip on inside, covered with ?tin oxide glaze with diffuse green ?copper oxide patch. A small patch of brown manganese oxide glaze beneath the clear glaze Dark brown manganese glaze in places on underside. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade with rare sand grains. [G/L/86/24]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.61	B	On floor bet. cobbles in small room Area 1	Sherds, 2 of conjoining, from base at least 160mm in diameter, of vessel. White slip on inside, covered with clear ?lead, somewhat pooled, crazed oxide glaze. A small brown manganese oxide patch within the clear glaze. No glaze on underside. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade with very rare sand grains. [G/L/86/18]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.62	B	On floor bet. cobbles in small room Area 1	Sherds, 2 of, from base of vessel. White slip on inside, covered with clear glaze. A small brown, manganese oxide, patch within the glaze. A small patch of brown glaze on underside. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade with very rare sand grains. [G/L/86/17]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.



GD.V.63	B		Sherd from developed, lathe-cut base of thick-bottomed (8.5mm) bowl. Rounded, everted wedge foot, 11mm high, tapering down from 9mm. On inside, trailed white slip decoration, with clear glaze, against brown manganese glaze (Pl. 22). No glaze on outside though upper side was probably glazed. Fabric is moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.64	B		Sherd from developed, probably lathe-cut base, of bowl. Roughly made, rounded foot, 6.5mm high on outside. On inside of vessel, trailed white slip stripe decoration, with clear glaze, against Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze. Fabric is moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6], silt grade with a few rock fragments. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.65	S		Sherds 3 of, from side of large bowl that may have had a flange rim. On inside of vessel, trailed white slip decoration of stripes and blobs, with clear glaze, against Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze (Pl. 22). Brown glaze on outside. Fabric is moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6], silt grade. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.66	B		Sherd from developed, lathe-cut base, diameter c. 100mm, of bowl. Well made, wedge foot, triangular with vertical outer edge, 6mm high, tapering down from 8mm. On inside of vessel, parts of a trailed white slip decoration, under clear glaze. Fabric is greyish red [10 R 4/2], silt grade with rare small rock fragments. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.67	S		Sherd from immediately above base, of vessel c.200mm in diameter. On inside of vessel, part of a trailed white slip decoration, overlaid with clear glaze (Pl. 22). Fabric is Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], silt grade with small rock fragments. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.68	S		Sherds, 2 of, one from immediately above base, of thick-walled (c.9mm) vessel c.280mm in diameter. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and reaching down almost to base on outside. Fabric is Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4], silt grade with a few small rock fragments. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.69	S	On floor bet. cobbles in Area 1.	Sherds, 2 of, from side of thick-walled (c.8-9mm) vessel. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and small room, outside. Fabric is Moderate reddish orange [10 R 4/6], silt grade with a few small rock fragments. [G/L/86; G/L/86/19]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.

GD.V.70 R	Sherd, from flanged rim, slightly upturned at edge, of vessel c. 300mm in diameter. White slip and clear glaze on upper surface and extending c.9mm on to under side of rim. Band, 3mm wide, of brown glaze laid directly on to the body of the vessel just within the under edge of the rim. Fabric Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6], fine-grained. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.71 R	Sherd from everted rim, of large vessel. White slip on top and outer edge of rim, brown glaze on inner edge of rim. Fabric Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6], silt grade. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.72 R	Sherd from outer part of thickened, everted rim, of vessel c. 250mm in diameter. Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] glaze. Fabric Light brown [5 YR 5/6]. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.73 B	Sherd, perhaps from base of vessel. Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] and Dusky brown [5 YR 2/2] mottled glaze on inside. Fabric Light brown [5 YR 6/4], fine-grain with a few rock fragments. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.74 S	Sherd, from immediately above base, of thin-walled (4mm) vessel. Dusky yellowish brown [10 YR 2/2] glaze on inside and outside. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.75 S	Sherd, from thin-walled (3.5mm) vessel. Dusky brown [5 YR 2/4] glaze on outside; Moderate brown [5 YR 3.5/4] on inside. Fabric gritty, reddish brown [10 4/4]. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.76 S	Sherd, from flared upper side with beginnings of everted rim, of cup c. 80mm in diameter. Parts of 2 vertical trailed slip stripes on outside. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.77 S	Sherds, 7 of, 4 conjoined in pairs, from lower and flared upper side of cup c. 80mm in diameter. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. On the outside there is a scatter of circular and elliptical blobs of paler glaze. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] with darker mottle. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.

GD.V.78	S	On floor bet. cobbles in small room, Area 1	Sherd from side, ?of bowl. The interior is white small slipped overlain by clear glaze with blotches and diffuse patches of brown (manganese) (Pl. 22). Fabric is silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] with a few sand grains and white mica flakes. [G/L/86/23]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.79	S	On floor bet. cobbles in small room, Area 1	Sherd from side, ?of large bowl. The interior is white slipped overlain by clear glaze with blotch of brown (manganese). Fabric is silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] with a few sand grains and white mica flakes. [G/L/86/22]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.80	S		Sherds, 2 of, from side with springing of everted rim, ?of large bowl, c.280mm in diameter. The interior is white slipped overlain by clear glaze with patches that are mottled with brown (manganese) (Pl. 22). Fabric is silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] with many sand grains. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.81	B		Sherd from flat base, at least 180mm in diameter. The interior is white slipped overlain by clear glaze with diffuse brown (manganese) mottling all over (Pl. 22). Fabric is silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] with rare sand grains. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.82	S		Sherd from side of vessel, presumably a bowl, at least 240mm in diameter. On inside, part of decoration in various coloured glazes - white, Dark yellowish brown [10 YR 4/2], Pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2], Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] (Pl. 22). On outside, Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze with large patch of Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] glaze.. Fabric is hard, gritty silt grade with a few tiny flakes of mica, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] with gray patches. [G/L/86]. Late 18th - Early 19th C.
GD.V.83	R		Sherds, 2 of, from rim of plate in tin-glazed Delftware. Diameter of plate c.220mm; width of rim c.29mm. Glaze is Light bluish grey [5 B 7/11]. Fabric is soft silt grade pinkish gray [5 YR 8/1]. Decorated with a rim band in mid blue 2mm wide, set 3mm in from rim edge (Pl. 23). Within this, and partly overlying it a group of roughly rectangular shapes in a somewhat darker shade of blue. [G/L/86] Mid -18th C



GD.V.84 R	Sherd, from wavy edged, slightly upturned, gadrooned rim of plate in salt-glazed stoneware <sup>1</sup> . The gadroon consists of egg- shaped blobs separated by 2 ridges (Pl 23). This zone has a ridge and groove bordering its inner edge. [G/L/86/6]. mid -18th Century.
GD.V.85 R	Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from plain rim of large, white earthenware bowl, diameter c.250mm. Rim band, 3mm wide, 3mm down from rim edge, in dark blue. Below is part of a repeated cut-sponge design (Pl. 23) in blue-purple that is considered to consist, when complete, of 3 grouped diamond shapes with a double arch above, surmounted by small filled circle. 18th Century.
GD.V.86 R, S, B	Sherds, 3 of conjoined, giving full profile of white glazed, white earthenware saucer dish or shallow bowl decorated with transfer-printed motifs, all in pale blue. The diameter is 160mm, the height c.25mm. Developed foot, 4mm wide, 2mm high and 84mm in external diameter. On inside, around rim is an narrow, inverted scallop band, with clover leaves suspended from the points; blue dots in between . In the well of the dish is part of a floral design featuring ?wild roses and small cottages. Identifiable on the preserved part of the back stamp, in the centre of the base, is terrestrial globe over a scroll. On left, the word 'TRADE'. [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.87 R	Sherds, 2 of, from flat rim pf plate in white earthenware. Rim is 230mm in diameter, 32.5mm wide. Transfer-print decoration in pale grey. On edge of rim are 2 very narrow bands. Inside these a beaded band 4mm wide, interrupted by short lines (Pl. 24). Inside is a rope motif. The main decoration consists of crosses with split curving terminals, set in a decorated frame. These alternate with palmettes. [G/L/86/11]. 19th Century.
GD.V.88 R	Sherd from plain rim of cup c.100mm in diameter in white earthenware. Transfer-printed in inside with floral design with scrolls in dark blue. On outside is part of a scene with cottages and trees - in mid blue. [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.89 R	Sherd from side of cup c.120mm in diameter in white earthenware. Transfer-printed on inside - floral design in dark blue . [G/L/86]. 19th Century.

1. Note: there is evidence that Prestonpans was a centre of production of salt glaze ware in the 18th Century (Cruickshank, 2007).

GD.V.90	S		Sherd from side of cup c.120mm in diameter in white earthenware. On outside transfer-printed floral motif in dark blue (PI 24). [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.91	S		Sherd from rim of cup c.120mm in diameter in white earthenware. On outside transfer-printed floral motif in dark greyish brown (PI 24). [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.92	S		Sherd from large, thick-walled (8mm) vessel in white earthenware. On inside, transfer-printed motif in pale greyish brown, of ?bulrushes (Fig. 24). [G/L/86] ?18th Century.
GD.V.93	S		Sherds, 2 of, from side of small bowl c.160mm in diameter, in Industrial Slipware. White glaze, decorated on outside with multiple, narrow (c.1mm) and broader (up to 3mm) bands of black. [G/L/86/31]. 19th Century.
GD.V.94	S		Sherd from side of small vessel, ?slipware, white on inside, multiple narrow bands in Blackish red [5 R 2/2] on outside. Fabric, white gritty earthenware. [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.95	R		Sherd from rim of small bowl c.160mm in diameter, in Industrial Slipware. White glaze, with rim band in Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] on inside. On outside, multiple narrow bands in same colour overpainted with a broad band of bright yellow [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.96	S		Sherd from side ?of small bowl c.160mm in diameter, in Industrial Slipware. White glaze on inside. On outside, multiple bands, various widths, in shades of Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] and [5 YR 3/4] on outside. [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.97	S	Below cobbles in floor of room	Sherd from side ?of small bowl c.160mm in diameter, in Industrial slipware. White glaze on inside and on outside. On outside, part of hand painted design of leaves, in Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4], sage green and mid blue. [G/L/86/7]. 19th Century.
GD.V.98	R	Below cobbles in floor of room	Sherd from rim of small bowl c.160mm in diameter, in Industrial Slipware. White glaze on inside and on outside. On outside, rim band in 'flow blue' 2mm wide, 2mm down from rim edge. On inside, 2 bands, 6mm apart in blue with, between them, leaves, in Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4], alternate with series of blue dots. [G/L/86/8]. 19th Century.

GD.V.99 S		Sherd from side of bowl c.160mm in diameter, in Industrial Slipware. White glaze on inside and on outside. On outside, band in 'flow blue' 2mm wide. [G/L/86]. 19th Century.
GD.V.100 S		Sherd from side of cup or mug, in very thin stoneware with brown (manganese oxide) glaze (compare Glenochar GO.P 121-122). Ornamented with paired grooves. [G/L/86/36]. 18th Century.
GD.V.101 B		Sherd from base of vessel with developed foot 2mm wide and 4mm high, diameter c.80mm. Very thin stoneware blackened and strongly over-fired - clearly a 'waster' <sup>2</sup> . [G/L/86/35]. 18th Century.
GD.V.102 S		Sherd from lower side of ?bowl in white earthenware. Transfer-printed motif on interior in blue-grey - 2 rope bands with ?dandelion flower above and part of possibly a thistle head below (PI 24). [G.L.86] 19th Century.
GD.P 1	On surface Modern	Marbles, 2 of, diameters 14.5mm and 16mm, in pale grey clay.

2. 'Wasters were commonly used to lighten heavy soils'. Haggarty, Pers. Comm.



## Glass

Note: In this catalogue, where a substantial part of the neck of a wine bottle has survived, its splay, or change in diameter, is expressed as a percentage. This is derived from the equation  $[(a - b) / c] \times 100$ , where a = the maximum diameter of the neck, measured just above the junction with the body of the bottle, b = the minimum diameter of the neck, just beneath the string ring and c = the vertical distance between a and b. All dimensions in mm.

Acc no	Context	Comment
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G/G/ 1		Neck, almost complete (PI 25), in firebright dark yellow-green; with scattered elongated seed, from wine bottle. Neck is 86mm tall, 36mm in diameter at base, tapering to 29mm below poorly made, rounded, string ring, 4mm high, 3.5mm wide, set 5-8mm below lip. Bore oval 16mm x 18mm. Lip slightly everted, external diameter c.32mm. Overall height of finish 11-12.5mm. Splay = 0.09. Late 18th Century.
G/G/ 2		Neck, almost complete with part of shoulder ( PI 25), from wine bottle, in clouded yellow-brown. Scattered seed, elongated in neck. Diameter at shoulder c.87mm sharply rounded transition to neck. Three shallow grooves. twisting to left. Neck is 70mm tall to base of string ring, 40mm in diameter at base, nipped to 28mm below string ring. This is downtooled 4.5 - 9mm high, 3.5 - 5mm wide, set 5-8mm down from lip. Bore 18mm. Lip everted, internal diameter 25mm, external diameter 36mm, downtooled. Overall height of finish 14mm. Splay = 0.17. Early 19th Century.
G/G/ 3		Shards, 2 of, conjoining, from slightly uneven base and lower, belled sidewall, 50mm high, of wine bottle, in firebright yellow- green. Diameter 103mm. Resting point diameter 85mm. Kick rounded, 35mm high, pontil diameter c.65mm. 1780-1820.
G/G/ 4		Shard, from base and lower, belled sidewall 38mm high, of wine bottle, in mostly firebright yellow-brown with slight patination. Diameter 110mm. Resting point diameter c.93mm. Kick rounded, 30mm high, pontil diameter c.50mm. 1780-1820.
G/G/ 5		Shard, from somewhat misshapen base and lower, slightly belled sidewall, 35mm high, of wine bottle, in brownish yellow-green with marked iridescent patination. Diameter 140mm. Resting point diameter c.125mm. Kick rounded c.33mm high, pontil diameter c.50mm. G/G/ 6 Shard, from base and lower sidewall 19mm high, of wine bottle, in yellow-green with marked iridescent patination. Diameter c.105mm. Resting point diameter c.85mm. Kick steep, rounded, c.35mm high, pontil diameter c.45mm. Late 18th Century.
G/G/ 7		Shard, from base and lower sidewall 28mm high, of wine bottle, in dulled yellow-green with a few large seed.. Diameter c.160mm. Resting point diameter c.136mm. Kick, rounded, c.37mm high, pontil diameter c.60mm. Perhaps a mallet bottle. First half 18th Century.

G/G/ 8		Shard, from base and lower sidewall 15mm high, of wine bottle, in firebright yellow-green with a few large seed. Diameter c.120mm. Resting point diameter c.108mm. Kick, rounded, c.40mm high, pontil diameter 50-60mm. Perhaps a mallet bottle. ?1720 - 1750.
G/G/ 9		Shard, from base and lower sidewall 37mm high, of wine bottle, in greenish yellow with marked iridescent patination. A few large seed. Diameter c.140mm. Resting point diameter c.120mm. Kick steep, rounded, more than 35mm high. ?1720 - 1750.
G/G/10		Shard, shoulder with lower neck, of wine bottle, in pale yellow, clouded and with incipient iridescent patination on inside. Flow- banding on upper shoulder. Diameter at shoulder c.120mm. Diameter of neck at base c.60mm. Rounded transition side/shoulder and shoulder/neck. Possibly burnt. ?late 18th Century.
G/G/11		Shard, from base, of wine bottle, in yellow green with heavy iridescent patination. Diameter c.160mm. Resting point diameter c.120mm. Kick, rounded, c.35mm high, pontil diameter 50-60mm. Perhaps an 'onion' bottle. First third 18th Century.
G/G/12		Shard, from kick, of wine bottle, in firebright yellow-brown with slight iridescent patination. Kick 45mm, diameter of c.90mm, steep with rounded top. G/G/13 Shard, from lower side, of wine bottle, in dulled pale yellow brown with incipient iridescent patination on inside. Diameter c.100mm. Flow-banding visible on outside. Bluish tinge suggests burning. Probably same bottle as G/G/10.
G/G/14		Shard, from kick, of wine bottle, in firebright olive green. Diameter of kick c.90mm. Initially rises steeply then rises less steeply towards rounded top. Pontil diameter 50-60mm.
G/G/15	Areas 2 and 2A unstratified	Shard from neck of wine bottle with part of finish, in pale green, denatured, with iridescent patination. Bore c.21mm, everted in top 15mm. Poorly made, rounded string ring 4mm high and 4mm wide. Lip flat, external diameter c.30mm, internal diameter c.22mm. Total height of finish 7mm. Late 18th Century.
G/G/16	Areas 2 and 2A unstratified	Shard from neck of wine bottle with part of finish, in pale green, slightly denatured, showing signs of burning. Bore c.22mm, everted in top 15mm. Triangular, downtooled string ring 7mm high and 6mm wide. Lip rounded, external diameter c.33mm, internal diameter c. 25mm. Total height of finish 11.5mm. Late 18th Century.
G/G/17	NW outside	Medicine phial, part of top with flange rim in clear pale aqua. Neck c.10mm corner high, internal diameter 14.5mm. The flange rim is 7.5 to 9mm wide. 18th Century.
G/G/18		Shard from lower neck of wine bottle, in mostly firebright pale yellowish green, 35mm in diameter. ?Late 18th Century.
G/G/19		Shards, 3 of, in clear, slightly clouded glass, c.1mm thick. One shard has a slight outwards flare suggesting it is from a fine wine glass c.70mm in diameter rather than from a medicine phial.

G/G/20a	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shards, 3 of, clouded and slightly iridescent, from window pane 1.2mm thick.
G/G/20b	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shards, 2 of, clouded, pale aqua tint, from window pane 1.8mm thick.
G/G/20c	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shards, 4 of, clouded and with iridescent patination, from window pane c.1.7mm thick.
G/G/20d	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shards, 7 of, up to 30mm long, clouded and with iridescent patination, from window pane c.1.2mm thick.
G/G/20e	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shard, clouded and with iridescent patination, c.1.2mm thick. Gently wavy. The waves are cut across by straight nibbled edge.
G/G/20f	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shard, clouded and with iridescent patination. Flat, 1.4mm thick but thickens to 2.3mm at rounded edge.
G/G/20g	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shard, clouded and with iridescent patination. Flat, 39mm long, 3.0mm thick but thickens to 3.6mm at what appears to be a rounded everted rim.
G/G/20h	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shard, clouded and with iridescent patination. Flat, 23mm long, 2.1mm thick but thickens to 2.7mm at what appears to be a rounded everted rim.
G/G/20i	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shard, clouded and with iridescent patination. Flat, 20mm long, 2.65mm thick but thickens to 4.1mm at what appears to be a rounded everted rim.
G/G/20k	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shard, clouded and with iridescent patination. Flat, 27mm long, 2.2mm thick but thickens to 2.9mm before being nibbled to a sharp edge - perhaps to be used as a scraper.
G/G/21	Section on N side, above cobbles	Shard of green glass, ?modern, thickening from 2.2 to 4.0mm, with writing scratched on it - appears to be 'Riso . . '.
G/G/22		Shard from stem of wine glass, white integral spiral. 13mm in diam, 20mm long.
G/G/23	In 20th C level in Area A1	Bottle, complete, cobalt blue made in a Ricketts 3-piece mould. Height 180mm, 180mm x 35mm. Diameter 36mm; height to gently rounded shoulder 93.5mm. Height of neck 70mm, diameter at base 20.5mm, tapering to 18mm before being slightly nipped at simple finish, 11.5mm high and 19.5mm in diameter, with added glass. Bore 11mm. Base has flat foot, 5mm wide and 1mm high. Probably for holding medicine. 19th Century.
G/G/24		Jam jar, (PI 20) intact, 1 lb size, height 125mm, diameter 72mm, diameter at neck 60mm. Rounded taper into base, diameter 54mm with low rounded foot ring. Neck 18.5mm high with rounded cordon 16mm down from simple rounded rim. Above the ridge a 4 piece interrupted thread for screw top. Manufactured using a 4-piece mould. Interior is coated with red fleece-marker (keel) 20th Century.

G/G/25	Shard, in clouded greenish yellow with iridescent patination, from upper side with rounded curve into shoulder of wine bottle. 2mm thick increasing upwards to 2.5mm. Diameter 120mm.
G/G/26	Shard, in clouded greenish yellow with heavy iridescent patination, from upper side with rounded curve into shoulder of wine bottle; 4mm thick, decreasing upwards to 2mm; diameter 110mm.
G/G/27	Shard, in firebright pale yellow, from side of wine bottle; 4mm thick, <2mm thick; diameter c.120mm.
G/G/28	Shard, 6 of, in greenish yellow with heavy iridescent (gold) patination, one from neck c.40mm in diameter, the other from upper side and shoulder, of wine bottle; diameter 120mm.
G/G/29	Shard, in clouded greenish yellow with thin iridescent patination, from upper side with gentle curve into shoulder of wine bottle; 2- 3mm thick. Diameter c.170mm.
G/G/30	Shard, in firebright greenish yellow with thin iridescent patination, from upper side with gentle curve into shoulder of wine bottle; 3- 4mm thick. Diameter c.120mm.
G/G/31	Shards, 3 of, in firebright greenish yellow with iridescent patination, from lower side and lower neck of wine bottle; 3-4mm thick. Diameter c.160mm.
G/G/32	Shard, in firebright pale yellow with iridescent patination, from base of neck of wine bottle 40mm in diameter.
G/G/33	Shard, in firebright greenish yellow with heavy iridescent patination, from kick of wine bottle; 5-8mm thick. Possible signs of burning.
G/G/34	Shard, in firebright, slightly clouded, very pale green from side of wine bottle, c.110mm in diameter.
G/G/35	Shard, in firebright yellowish green, with heavy iridescent (gold) patination, from lower side with beelling, of wine bottle, c.100mm in diameter. Second half 18th Century.
G/G/36	Shard from kick of wine bottle, in firebright yellow-brown. Bluish tinge suggests burning.
G/G/37	Shard from shoulder to base of neck, of wine bottle, in firebright yellow-brown.



## Lithic materials

### Roofing slates

Nineteen roofing slates composed of grey to dark grey fine-grained micaceous cleaved siltstone of Southern Upland Ordovician type. Slates G/S.1 to G/S.14 have 10 - 15mm diameter holes for wooden fixing pegs and are earlier in date than G/S.15 to G/S.19 which have 5mm holes for fixing with iron nails. Slates G/S.18 and G/S.19 retain part of an iron nail

Number	Type	Comment		
G/S. 1	Slate	Complete	310 x 200 x 15mm;	10mm hole
G/S. 2	Slate	Complete	300 x 180 x 15mm;	15 x 20mm hole
G/S. 3	Slate	Part missing ?	240 x 180 x 15mm;	12mm hole
G/S. 4	Slate	Part missing	260 x 180 x 12mm	15mm hole
G/S. 5	Slate	Part missing	205 x 155 x 10mm	12mm hole
G/S. 6	Slate	Complete?	260 x 180 x 12mm	10mm hole
G/S. 7	Slate	Mostly complete	250 x 180 x 12mm	13mm hole
G/S. 8	Slate	Part missing	210 x 150 x 15mm	12mm hole
G/S. 9	Slate	Irregular; parts missing	185 x 170 x 5mm	14mm hole
G/S.10	Slate	Irregular; parts missing	220 x 150 x 7mm	13mm hole
G/S.11	Slate	Irregular; parts missing	170 x 120 x 8mm	14mm hole
G/S.12	Slate	Irregular; parts missing	220 x 150 x 8mm	10 x 14mm hole
G/S.13	Slate	Irregular; parts missing	120 x 130 x 7mm	14mm hole
G/S.14	Slate	Irregular; parts missing	100 x 100 x 10mm	13mm hole
G/S.15	Slate	Part missing	310 x 225 x 7mm	5mm hole
G/S.16	Slate	Part missing	260 x 195 x 8mm	5mm hole
G/S.17	Slate	Part missing	195 x 145 x 8mm	5mm hole
G/S.18	Slate	With iron nail head	210 x 165 x 7mm	5mm hole
G/S.19	Slate	Complete; with iron nail fragment	200 x 135 x mm8	5mm hole

### Other lithic finds

G/S.20	Sandstone	Grindstone/quernstone. Sector, 70°, of circular slab c.380mm in diameter and c.66mm thick, of medium-grained grey micaceous sandstone. Rim and one side smoothed all over. Slight wear on other side. [1986].	
G/S.21	Sandstone	Whetstone. Found outside the entrance, beneath all levels of cobbles - on substrate.(in Museum Display).	
G/S.22	Sandstone	Smoothing stone, oval 113 x 123 and up to 62mm thick, in coarse-grained quartzose sandstone. One side is slightly flattened. [1986].	
G/S.23	Greywacke	Oval, 50 x 45mm, disc, up to 8mm thick, of pale grey altered, greywacke. Its main surfaces have been smoothed; its edge has 14 v-shaped notches, up to 4mm deep, cut into it. [Found in Area 2A - unstratified].	
G/S.24	Greywacke	Fragment of pale grey altered fine-grained greywacke, 80 x 25 x 10mm. [1986 - Area 2A unstratified].	
G/S.25	Greywacke	Fragment of altered greywacke. 80 x 20 x 10mm. [Conjoins with G/S.24].	
G/S.26	Siltstone	Spindle whorl, split, in brownish grey micaceous siltstone. 45mm diameter, at least 7mm thick, with 10mm hole. [1985 - Area 1A unstratified].	
G/S.27	Felsite	Yellow ochre (PI 20) (23 pieces of, faceted, ?used for animal marking .	
G/S.27. 1	Haematite (PI 20)	60 x 50 x 25 mm	
G/S.27. 2	Haematite	60 x 50 x 50 mm	
G/S.27. 3	Haematite	60 x 60 x 50 mm	
G/S.27. 4	Haematite	50 x 40 x 20 mm	Facets enhanced for display purposes.
G/S.27. 5	Haematite	50 x 50 x 30 mm	
G/S.27. 6	Haematite	55 x 60 x 30 mm	Facets enhanced for display purposes.
G/S.27. 7	Haematite	40 x 40 x 40 mm	Original facets.
G/S.27. 8	Haematite	45 x 30 x 30 mm	

G/S.27. 9	Haematite	35 x 30 x 20 mm	
G/S.27.10	Haematite	25 x 25 x 25 mm	Original facet.
G/S.27.11	Haematite	35 x 30 x 20 mm	Original facet.
G/S.27.12	Haematite	30 x 20 x 20 mm	
G/S.27.13	Haematite	35 x 20 x 15 mm	Facets enhanced for display purposes.
G/S.27.14	Haematite	35 x 20 x 15 mm	
G/S.27.15	Haematite	35 x 35 x 15 mm	Original facet.
G/S.27.16	Haematite	20 x 20 x 15 mm	Facets enhanced for display purposes.
G/S.27.17	Haematite	20 x 20 x 15 mm	
G/S.27.18	Haematite	30 x 20 x 15 mm	Original facet.
G/S.27.19	Haematite	65 x 40 x 30 mm	Facets enhanced for display purposes.
G/S.27.20	Haematite	40 x 30 x 20 mm.	Enhanced and original facets.
G/S.27.21	Haematite	65 x 50 x 30 mm.	Original facet
G/S.27.22	Haematite	30 x 30 x 25 mm.	Enhanced facet
G/S.27.23	Haematite	35 x 35 x 25 mm.	Original facet
G/S.28	Haematite	Red ochre 'keel', 4 pieces of, faceted, ?used for animal marking [1985 From cobbled area].	

**Metal objects****Non-ferrous**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Comment</b>
G/C/ 1	CA	Beneath slates	George II farthing 1749. Portrait, facing r, with 'GEORGIUS II' on S side On reverse, Britannia and 'BRITANNIA'.
G/M/ 3	Pb	From section on	Piece of H-section, milled on inside . N side Plate 15
G/M/ 4	CA	Unstratified layer Area 2A	Gilt metal button., 19.5mm in diameter. Loop 7mm high. Inscribed on underside "JM Rich Treble Orange"
G/M/29	Pb	NW corner outside	Piece of lead 70mm x 20mm x 10mm.
G/M/30	Pb	Unstratified context	Piece of lead 45mm x 30mm x 0.5mm.
G/M/31	CA	Outside entrance	Object, round, circular in the form of a low cone 3mm high Diameter 10mm.



## Ferrous

G/M/ 1	Unstratified layer Area 2A	Belt buckle "Royal Clan Alpine" Regiment of Fencible Infantry 'Volunteered for General Service in Europe, Ireland. 21 September 1798 - 24 July 1802. Colonel Alexander McGregor Murray of Napier Rushy'. See report for further details. Plate 28.
G/M/ 2	NW outside corner below level of plinth stone	Pin, bent. copper alloy with globular wired on head
G/M/ 5	Unstratified layer Area 2A	Metal button, steel, plain, 19mm in diameter. Loop, of copper alloy ?brass, 6.5mm high.
G/M/ 6	Area 1	Metal cylinder, 32mm long, 7.5mm in diameter, with partition extending its full length - ?a whistle
G/M/ 7a	From beneath cobbles in 'W' room	Spur, ?prick type (PI 10). One leg missing; the other, almost complete, 90mm long, has a flattened terminal with a collar beneath it. The missing leg appears to have been made in one piece with the 'prick' which may have been curved.
G/M/ 7b	From beneath cobble stone in 'W' room	Spur, ? prick type (PI 10). Constructed in 2 parts. One of these consists of a leg, preserved length 65mm, that continues into the tapering rectangular 'prick'. The other, c.73mm long is welded on to the prick.
G/M/ 8	NW outside corner	?Blade, heavily encrusted, 134mm long, Tapering from 30mm section wide below possible tang.
G/M/ 9	1986	Toffee hammer, small (PI 29), 185mm long. Head c.16mm in diameter. The shaft terminates as an arrow head; the other end of the handle is split to form a loop. Modern.
G/M/10		Hammer (PI 29). Head overall is c.80mm long, has a 20mm square face with opposing chisel. The handle, with a bobble, is 200mm long
G/M/11	From a depression between cobbles in "west" room	Hinge. The base plate, which would have been c.370mm long and 22mm wide when complete has an elongated loop, outside measurements 42mm long x 14mm, attached along one edge. Two of the original screw holes are preserved - a central one and one centred 16mm in from the square end of the plate. The leaf is made from a strip c.330mm long, tapering from 24mm to 16mm. The broad end is bent to form a cylinder 15mm in diameter, thereby reducing the overall length of the leaf to c.260mm. The leaf originally had 5 holes for nails - centred 18mm, c.72mm, 117mm, 204mm and c.250mm from its inner end. The second and third of these contain the heads of nails.

G/M/12		Fork. Central of three tines, rectangular section, tapering preserved to a length of c.180mm, with flat shaft widening upwards and turned in on both side to form open socket
G/M/13		Cooking pot, 4 fragments of. Diameter c.360mm. Heavily concreted. Two pieces are from lower incurving side, decorated with a low ridge.
G/M/14	Unstratified context	Nails - 54 complete or parts of, with heads, 21 parts of, but without heads. One nail is concreted on to a fragments of slate.
G/M/14a		3 large nails, >70mm long, square section
G/M/14b		4 nails, with large heads, >20mm in diameter. Square section
G/M/14c		22 nails, mostly complete, medium size, 50 - 70mm. Square section
G/M/14d		13 nails, part only, with heads, probably medium size. Square section
G/M/14e		20 nails, part only, lacking heads, probably medium size. Square section
G/M/14f		9 nails, mostly complete, small - c. 50mm long. Square section
G/M/14g		2 nails, complete, small - c.40mm long. Round section. Heads circular, 12mm in diameter.
G/M/14h		Nail, partial, concreted to slate fragment.
G/M/15		Hinge, leaf of, 230mm long, tapering from 25mm wide adjacent to hinging circle, 15mm in diameter, to 15mm before expanding to form an oval terminal 29mm wide, with a nail/screw hole. Two other roughly circular fixing holes, countersunk, placed 60mm and 125mm in from hanging end.
G/M/16	Unstratified context	Nails, 13 fragments of.
G/M/17		Gouge, 175mm long, 15 x 11.5mm rectangular section, flattened and expanded to form curved cutting edge 27mm wide
G/M/18		Objects, 2 of, heavily concreted, possibly fragments of cooking pot.
G/M/18A		Objects, 4 of, heavily concreted. Two, flat, curved strips are possibly from a horseshoe.

G/M/19		Wedge, 140mm long, 52mm wide at cutting edge. The somewhat flattened head was c.45mm in diameter. Weight c. 800g.
G/M/20		Blade of sheep shears, corroded, 150mm long - tip broken off -tapering from 50mm to c.20mm..
G/M/21		Horseshoe, part of, 95mm x 20mm
G/M/22		Half of pair of small scissors 110mm long . Finger loop, oval, 26mm x 22mm.
G/M/23		Part of metal object, 125mm long, 40mm wide, 20 - 25mm deep.
G/M/24	NW outside corner	Indeterminate item consisting of a rod c.65mm long, broken off at one end, curved into a right angle. Square nsection at broken end, 10mm x 10mm tapering to 8mm x 7mm before widening to form a rounded oblong plate 32mm wide at shoulder, 37mm high, set at right angles to the handle - like a miniature Dutch hoe.
G/M/25	NW outside corner	Fragment of wooden rod with ferrous cap, 14.5mm long 12.5mm in diameter.
G/M/26		Metal, small pitchfork, 100mm wide at shoulder, 3-tined - 2 complete, 130mm long up curved. Tines tapering from 22mm in width.
G/M/27	From section on N wall	Band, circular, part of. 150mm in diameter, 25mm wide.
G/M/28		Buckle, part of, incomplete square, 43mm, depth 3mm.
G/M/32		Area 1 beneath cobblestones      ?Bone-handled knife. Blade lost through corrosion.
G/M/33		Knife, ?triangular tip of blade - 50mm long, c.25mm wide.
G/M/34		Staple, U-shaped, forged from piece c.165mm long, 11mm x 10mm.
G/M/35		Knife, ?triangular tip of blade - 48mm long, c.19mm wide.
G/M/36		Knife, part of blade - 43mm long, up to 23mm wide.
G/M/37		Iron strip - 55mm long, 25mm wide.
G/M/38		Iron piece - 23mm long, 12mm wide. Possibly a flattened tube.

## **Appendix II**

Post medieval sites on the lower north flank of Brown Dod and on a ridge between Glendorch Burn and an unnamed tributary the following is recorded:

### **Bucht complex**

The bucht lies at NS 87216 19225 and is near the ring enclosure. It measures 12m wide by 17m long overall, but with an extension bank on the SE side continuing for another 20m. The banks measure up to 3m wide by 0.75m high. The open end faces down hill to the SW. At the upper end there is a partition bank forming a chamber of about 4m by 4m, a gap exists in the cross bank for access to this area. The lower and larger area is also sub divided by a narrow internal bucht that measures 8m long by 1m wide internally. The offshoot bank is designed to facilitate herding sheep into the pens. On the eastern side of the bucht turf stripping for construction is evident.

### **Boundary bank**

Running over the entire ridge from burn to burn is a poorly preserved turf bank. It spreads to 2m wide by 0.3m high. Centred at NS 87273 19211.

### **Enclosure with lazy beds**

This enclosure is given on OS maps at NS 8725 1910. The turf bank enclosure is about 50m square and lies on a steep slope. In the lower SE corner there is a patch of lazy beds. A series of small rock quarries lies around the northern corner of the enclosure.