

Interim Report No 5

The History of the Daer Valley

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Abstract

This report describes an evolving project to determine the history, from earliest times to the present, of a single valley in the Southern Uplands of Scotland. Local voluntary archaeologists from Biggar Archaeology Group have conducted a series of field surveys and excavations, which have produced evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Post Medieval and Later people. The work is supplemented by a programme of historical, cartographic and oral research.

Introduction

Taken at face value and more often than not from within a car, the many landscapes which one passes through appears not to attract more than a cursory glance. This is because in the modern world, one normally only has a fleeting glimpse of the countryside as we move along at high speed. Only if there happens to be a particularly attractive or dramatic feature, natural or man-made, and which is obvious to the eye, will it be recalled or commented upon.

Sadly, this is an endemic aspect of our modern hectic society, it is also one of the reasons why there appears to be such a poor understanding of the importance of the historic landscape, for economic use and for the purposes of education, leisure and recreation.

Every hill, river, farm or settlement has a story; it may be a tale of geology, natural history or the history of people. It is to the latter that this paper is given over and to that end, a seemingly lonely valley, seldom seen, bleak when it is bleak but not without attraction on a fine day, has been chosen to tell a story; the History of the Daer Valley.

This paper presents a multi discipline approach to history, drawing on various documentaries, oral and archaeological sources.

Such a story may appear elusive, however, with an intensity of purpose, some of the secrets of the valley have been revealed. This narrative is of the dedication by the voluntary group of archaeologists from the Biggar Museums, under the direction of the writer.

Where excavations have been undertaken, these will eventually be included in the final report on the Project; in the meantime all excavations will have separate interim reports.

This draft report should be read in conjunction with the four interim reports already produced for the Daer Project, all above.

The hills and their natural wealth

The Daer Valley lies at the south eastern edge of the Lowther Hills, which themselves lie in the heart of the Southern Uplands of Scotland. The gently rolling hills of Daer are so uniform in character that they may seem rather dull; however their story is long and varied. Nearly all of the solid geology was created in the Silurian period, by sedimentation in a deep sea, around 400,000,000 years ago. Compressed into a solid rock mass, these sediments have since undergone various exciting changes in their long history, being geologically folded and faulted along with mineral veins of shale, chert and the important economic metallic deposits of lead and gold. The slate quarry at Glenochar was abandoned by 1837 in favour of better quality slate from elsewhere. It is assumed from the excavations at Glenochar bastle house that the quarry was not worked in the early 17th century for roofing slate although much slate was used for drain covers around the fermtoun in the early 18th century. Glenochar slate may survive on a few local roofs but most have been converted to imported and better quality Welsh slate.

The present form of the hills and glens is the product of graceful landscaping by the ice and the melt-waters of the last Ice Age. During that period, and previous ice ages, massive ice sheets overlay most the northern hemisphere, the weight and force of the ice sculpted the rock of once mighty mountains, down to the gentle hills we see today. Beneath the ice, melt waters carried huge volumes of boulders, sand, gravels and clay, and dumped these onto the solid rock, often in well sorted layers and peculiar shaped piles. These may still be seen today at the edges of burns and within the reservoir. Angular boulders mean they have not travelled far from their source while rounded ones show that they have been transported by the water and ice. The last ice sheet began to melt around 16,000 years ago and by around 12,000 years ago, most was gone, deep frosts penetrated the bedrock causing it to shatter and form scree and boulder fields. By this time the drainage patterns of the valley had been established and had more or less settled down to the annual, run off volumes of water we see today.

It was after the ice had melted, probably with some small glaciers still surviving in places, that the landscape was once again colonized by life; first, lichens and small alpine plants were followed in quick succession by the pioneer tree species of birch, pine, hazel and oak. About 9000 years ago there would have been a mixed deciduous forest in the Daer Valley. Around 7000 years ago alder had arrived and there was a flourishing of hazel. By 5500 years ago bracken first appears and there is a decline in elm (Housley 1999, pers comm).

From the beginning of the re-emergence of life, birds and animals all arrived and played their part in forming a complicated natural bio-diversity. Arctic and tundra loving animals such as reindeer, musk ox and mammoth would slowly migrate north, retreating with the colder climate, while forest animals such as deer, boar, bear, beaver and wolf would come in from the south. The grazing and browsing animals were soon followed by the predators, and all were pursued by the greatest predator of all time - humans. Later in this story we shall learn how the landscape, wildlife and humans interacted to present the valley as it stands today.

One of the most important, natural economic resources of the Southern Uplands is water. Here at Daer, now perhaps known mainly because of the huge dam which was inaugurated by HM The Queen in 1956, water is without doubt the most valuable resource of the area, easily replacing farming and more than dwarfing the economic importance of forestry, of which the latter two are currently, the only other viable forms of economic land-use.

The Rivers

The Daer Water runs for a distance of 12 kilometres from the south to the north where it amalgamates with the Potrail, a river almost the equal in all respects of the Daer itself, being bested in length and slightly in volume. The conjoined strength of the two rivers flow on, sometimes unnamed and sometimes known as Daer Water. One might think they deserve to be known as the source of the River Clyde, so celebrated in song, history, romance and industry, but no, this is not to be. Some 2 kilometres downstream from their confluence, the two rivers disappear from the map as their unified force is joined from the east by a tiny tributary; the Clyde's Burn. It is from this point that cartographers and others have decided the River Clyde is born and that the tiny Clyde's Burn is its source!

The main drainage of the valley is by the Daer Water and its tributaries, one of which, the Crook Burn is actually longer than the Daer, and again, rather strangely, in all literature is made subservient to the lesser stream. Crookburn is over 1 kilometre longer than Daer and equally peculiar, it now runs for its first 4 kilometres from within Dumfriesshire where it starts its journey from the northern flank of the Queensberry, the most dominant hill in the area. Originally, the County boundary encompassed all of the Daer watershed, including the head-waters of the Crookburn, but some time between the 18th and 19th centuries, the boundary line was pushed northwards to encompass the settlement (now gone) of Whiteholm.

The name Clyde has survived from Roman times and is given as Clotae on the first known map of Britain by Claudius Ptolemaeus, sometime before AD 150. The answer to the riddle of the source name of the Clyde may lie with the fact that the Romans built a marching camp midway along the course of the Clyde's Burn, where the present farm of Little Clyde now is. The camp (RCAHMS 1978, No 258) survives in relatively good condition with some of its original banks and a gate way still to be seen, but the place is an island surrounded by commercial forestry. Flowing through the camp enclosure are the Clyde's Burn and a former tributary, the Lang Cleuch, both now on separate courses.

The explanation of the naming of the famous river may have its root with the Roman surveyors of Agricola's army who perhaps decided that since their temporary abode straddled the Clyde's Burn or 'little' Clotae, then that would be the name of the mighty river which they would follow all the way to Old Kilpatrick, where the western extremity of their frontier boundary was later formalised by the famous stone and turf wall of the Emperor Antonius, about AD 142.

Writing about 1650, Baillie of Lamington and another Baillie, of Carphin, (Hamilton 1878) give the various tributaries of the Clyde, and although there are a few obvious mistakes in their description, they give the following as the source; "The principal river is the Clyde, having its beginning at Errik hill, alias Little Clyde's hill,".

Later on, in c 1710, Hamilton of Wishaw (ibid 1878) described the tributaries of the Clyde, "The river of Clyde heth its rise in this parish; running in a small current from Little Clyde hill untill it meet with the water of Dair, and then Dair quitteth its name to the litle current of Clyde,".

An ancient rhyme often quoted, supports the Little Clyde as the source:

The Tweed, the Annan, the Clyde

A' rin oot o' ae hillside

Tweed ran, Annan wan

But Clyde brak its neck on Corra Linn (Corra Linn being the lofty waterfalls at New Lanark)

Walter Smith (Reid 1886) gives another interesting aside concerning the mighty Clyde, alluding to the poem; "it soon becomes clear that the original stream to which the saying applied has been turned from its proper channel, and no longer flows into the Clyde, but into the Evan, and so to the Solway. This took place in the early years of this century, some say, owing to a change in the Carlisle road, though it is not easy to see why it should have necessitated any alteration to the course of the river; but others, with more likelihood, affirm that the tenant of Little Clyde did it to save his fields from being flooded.", he goes on to say, "This at any rate is plain, that a big straight ditch has been dug and embanked there, and that the old burn which winds its way down from Clydeslaw passes through that ditch, and makes its way south instead of north ".

Two other amusing twists may be added to the apparent misnomer that is the Clyde. The Romans also marched alongside the Potrail Water (in line with the A 702 road) from their fortlet at Durisdeer. Their road still survives in several places along the route towards Crawford. Should Potrail therefore not be the principal river which flows to Glasgow? On account of it being the longer river with a Roman association. The final part of the conundrum is that Clyde's Burn, at Little Clyde Farm, has been diverted and now flows south to feed the River Annan leaving its former first tributary, the Lang Cleuch, to be the new source of the original Clyde's Burn, which still joins the Daer and Potrail and to be acclaimed the River Clyde.

It is an interesting thought that the celebrated River Clyde may well have been the Crook, the Daer, the Potrail or even the Lang Cleuch. Glasgow on the Crook? but there again, perhaps not.

Let us return to the Daer and its gurgling feeders, the names of which need to be considered, because like the hills, each place name originated for a reason, or so we must assume.

Some of the names may give a hint as to their origin, such as Nunnery Burn, Kirkhope Cleuch; no ecclesiastical sites have been found to explain these seemingly Christian place names but at Shiel Burn, there are shielings and at Old Town Burn there is Smithwood Bastle house and fermtoun dating to the 17th century. The others are less obvious, such as Hapturnell Burn, but each and every one was christened by name, by someone, for some reason.

Cartographic evidence

The maps of Timothy Pont (1596), Joannis Blaeu (1654) (the published version of Pont), Herman Moll (1725), General Roy (1755), Ross (1773), William Forrest (1813) and the Ordnance Survey editions from 1863 onwards, all give the place names of the Daer Valley. Names appear, change and disappear as time goes by; spelling changes for some places have taken place, perhaps as a consequence of oral transmission. The earlier maps are slightly problematic regarding the accuracy of the positions of places and of features, but on the whole, the majority of places may be followed through on the various maps.

While quoting from the various maps and the place names they give, in general the spelling used on the maps will be given in that context, and otherwise the modern spelling will be used.

Timothy Pont circa 1596

The earliest place names on a map for the Daer Valley are from the manuscript map of Clydesdale by Timothy Pont. This is the only known Pont map which bears a date, "September and October 1596". The date is probably later, by perhaps a year or two, to the actual execution of the survey (Stone 1989), but it gives an invaluable insight to the settlement pattern in the last decade of the 16th century.

Although, over the entire map, mistakes may be found as to the relative positions of places, it is nevertheless generally quite accurate. Experts in cartography are still baffled as to how Pont apparently mapped the entire area of Scotland, in such a short period of time and with extremely limited resources, and it may be added, working in areas such as the Borders and in the Highlands, in a historical period when strangers may have been viewed with great suspicion. Indeed, it is recorded that he suffered periodically during his survey at the hands of people he met (Moir 1973, 37).

The part of his map for Daer Valley gives an excellent start in an attempt to re-construct the post-medieval settlement of the area. It is fortunate for the purposes here that the southern tip of Clydesdale in the 16th century was less populated by people and settlements than that to the north; hence the relative paucity of information and ease with which Pont was able to apply it to the map. Much more space was available to ascribe text for the southern part of the map and this certainly avoids confusion which may be met when studying the extremely busy northern part, where the writing is considerably smaller and more crammed in.

Pont seems to have been careful to have given the settlements a symbol which varies in shape and form from place to place. Debate is still ongoing as to the meaning, if any, that these figures represent (Stone, 1989).

Some of these symbols appear to have uniformity. Many of the sites certainly had more than one building (e.g. Site No's 18, 35 and 49). The social and architectural status of some buildings, which Pont presumably saw, also appears to be represented on the map, for example Kirkhop and Wintercleuch or Ellersha (?). However, the true significance of the symbols and whether they differentiate types of buildings, is far from clear, and indeed, this work may help to clarify the position for the Clydesdale map at least (see below Site No 49).

The land tenure of the whole of the Daer Valley during this period was one of tenancy since the place names and superiors are given in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland (RGSS). The earliest reference being in 1384, for Daer place names. Therefore it is unlikely that any of the buildings in Daer Valley would have been more substantial than a single storey bastle house. Such strong, stone and mortar buildings are still poorly understood, since they have only been recently discovered in Clydesdale since 1981 (Ward, 1998). The remains of two such buildings have been discovered and excavated in Daer Valley, the one at Wintercleuch and the other at Smithwood, both are now Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A third building of the period is Kirkhope Tower, now lying below the waters of the reservoir. Kirkhope has also been excavated and although less certain, the archaeologists believe this was also a bastle house rather than a conventional tower house. Other building remains, but without lime mortar in their construction, have been found on Coom Burn, Sweetshaw Burn, Careshope Burn and Hapturnell Burn. It may be that these buildings are the ones which Pont depicts on his map; Coom and Sweetshaw have limited excavation done showing their occupation in the 17th century.

The figures given by Pont for Kirkhope (given as Kirkhop Nether Scheels), for Smithwood and possibly for Wintercleuch, appear to be tower like. On the map, the building of Wintercleuch is well placed on a burn, which would be correct for the known site. However, Pont puts the name Ellersha, rather inconveniently beside the symbol, causing slight confusion as to whether the building represents Wintercleuch or Ellersha. On balance the evidence favours the former, but it is recorded that Ellershaw had the remains “of an old and strong house” “similar to that at Nunnerie” (Irving & Murray 1864, 100). The modern Allershaw is close to Nunnerie and does not lie on a stream; rather it is on the flank of the hill. This would be unusual, in fact unique, for the 17th century sites as they are currently known in Clydesdale. It is possible that an undetected ancient site may have lain somewhere on Allershaw Burn, (although the field evidence makes this unlikely) the symbol of which (and the burn being omitted) is given by Pont on his map? The depiction of the actual tributaries of the Daer Water on Pont’s map is generally good but some of them may be mis-named or misplaced (see below).

Since a symbol for a building is given at Nonre B (Nunnerie Burn), it may be that Pont has missed out a symbol for a building at Ellersha, and if the description given by Irving & Murray is to be believed, then the symbols would be similar. That leaves the prominent tower like symbol with a building on each side possibly being Wintercleuch; much of that depiction is borne out of the excavations on site (Site No 18). It is possible that the illustration is of a building with an additional building on each side, which is exactly what was found at Wintercleuch.

The excavation at Kirkhope Tower (Site No 46) revealed a single, isolated building, while Pont shows at least two buildings. The floor of a nearby building about 100m to the south has been found, it was probably a byre, but this does not square with the type of buildings implied on the map at “Kirkhop Nether Scheeles” (for further discussion see Sites 49 and 50 below).

The Smithwood building is also well placed on the map to conform to the actual site on the ground. However, Pont has the burn, Kershop, named twice, once near the confluence with Daer Water and the other near its source. Pont’s Kershop and the modern Careshope are almost certainly synonymous, Careshope is the longest burn with most tributaries, as Pont depicts, but Pont has it flowing into the Daer in the wrong place, too far north. The burn on the map with Smithwood B: below it, is probably the modern Meikle Burn. The bastle house of Smithwood, or more correctly Over Smithwood, according to a later map (Ross, 1773), would have been relatively correctly placed had it been put where the word Smithwood B: is. Unfortunately, Pont omits the burn the bastle lies beside, the aptly named tributary of Meikle Burn; the “Old Town Burn”.

Mosycleuch, given by Pont on the north side of the correctly placed if slightly exaggerated Smithwood B: (burn). Mosycleuch is also given by Udney (see below) on his map; it suits the location of the modern Smithwood, now a 19th century ruinous farmstead, and is given as N (north) Smithwood by Ross (ibid).

The words Koom, Koom B: (burn) and Koom Head appear. A faint depiction of a building may represent Koom. Koom Head equates nearest to the modern Coom Rig from which Smithwood Burn flows, and Koom B: may be shown as a tributary of the Smithwood Burn. The modern Coom Burn is a source tributary of the Meikle Burn.

The last settlement given by Pont is at Ouer Scheeles of Kirkhous where he depicts two sites (or possibly three) of buildings and/or enclosures, seemingly at some distance apart. The burn to the north of them can only be the modern Careshope Burn, placing one of the sites in that vicinity. There are three minor tributaries to the south, Howe Cleuch, Wee Rowantree Grain and Shiel Cleuch, and none of them has a source that bifurcates as is shown on Pont. The next burn to the south which does have a multiple source is the modern Thick Cleuch; it would appear that this is what is shown on Pont's map. Where then does the second building lie? There was a shepherds cottage (now gone) given on early OS maps at Howecleuch, but perhaps a better location may be further south at the appropriately named Shiel Burn where there are dyked enclosures and more scope for a settlement (but nothing has been found).

Returning to the northern end of the valley, Pont shows a place given as "The Tour of Mauonly", apparently lying on the summit of a pronounced hill. This is a feature of Pont's map which has intrigued researchers. The hill would appear to be the modern Brown Hill, correctly placed between the Blaikburn and the confluence of Glenumwhair B. (Glenochar Burn).

No archaeological features have been found on this hill despite a search, nor has the name been found in other historical documents or maps. One is left to wonder if this is a mistake by Pont. (See Site No 1 below).

Joannis Blaeu (1654)

The published version of Pont's map is in the Atlas by Blaeu, the famous Dutch cartographer. The new version of Clyds-dayl was produced long after the death of Pont and in the transcription from the original, certain adjustments were made to suit the engraving, these resulted in mistakes;

Wintcleuch appears on the (actual) Nonre B (burn) and now it has a definite building, Ellerska appears with a building on the Wintercleuch B and Nonre B appears to be attributed to the source of the modern Blakehouse Burn!

Kom B now appears as a distinct and discrete (additional?) burn, with Koom and a building on its south side. Mosycleuch, Smithwood B and Koom Head all conform accurately to Pont. Kershop now appears as a building, obviously assuming the building given as Smithwood by Pont, and the word Smythwood appears isolated to the north of what must be the modern Steens Cleuch. The rest of the places and representations to the south of Kirkhop concur with Pont excepting that Dair W (Water) is now given an unlikely building, high up on the hills.

Hapdurnell and Sweetshaw concur with Pont, and Blaeu also gives the tour of Mauonly distinctly shown on the summit of the steep hill.

Blaeu gives a standardised form of symbol for all buildings.

It is a great pity that there should be so many serious deviations on Blaeu from the original Pont Manuscript, especially because, as a matter of availability and convenience, most lay persons will consult the published version rather than the Manuscript. The Blaeu map, although interesting as far as the story of mapping is concerned, and the problems incurred by those who considered maps important in the 17th century, is nevertheless seriously flawed as a tool to understanding the settlement of this part of rural Scotland.

The importance of source information cannot be overstated, however, it should be appreciated that the extant Pont maps must also have been copied, perhaps not always by Pont from the field copies and, judging by the representations of some of the river systems in Upper Clydesdale, Pont has experienced problems of interpretation between the field and the fair copies. (Many of the rivers and burns cross over!)

Herman Moll (1725)

The map published by Moll of the Scottish Counties appears to be taken from Blaeu, as far as the details of the Daer Water are concerned. Names are edited out and the river systems are over simplified.

The following names are given ; Queensberry Hill, Over Scheels of Kirkhous, Kirkhop N Scheels, Sweetshaw, Hapdurnell, Ellersha, Koom, Kershop and the ever elusive Tour of Mauconly.

Kershop is now given as the site of Kirkhope Tower!

It is improbable that the other settlement names omitted by Moll would have been abandoned before the first half of the 18th century. Archaeology, where it has been done, has shown that the bastle houses were generally abandoned by about 1750, but the other types of buildings may still have been occupied at later periods, since most of the settlements persisted until modern times.

It is unlikely that any actual survey work was done in Clydesdale for the publication of the Blaeu and Moll maps.

General William Roy (1755) (The Roy Map)

Roy's map of the Daer area is part of Military Survey of Scotland (1747-1755), it gives few place names and although the hills are very well illustrated, they are seldom named. Many of the settlements which certainly existed at that time are not given, in fact, only Kirkhope, Smithwood and Watermeetings are represented. Other names however appear for the first time.

The map is divided into sections of which photographs may be obtained from the British Museum. The following names appear on the two relevant sections for Daer;

British Museum Ref: K 111127 & Biggar Museum Trust colour slide No LH 679

Watermeetings, Hitteril, Cum Law (Coom Law), Kid Craig (can only be Coom Rig), Smithwood (appears where the modern, but now abandoned, Hitteril settlement is, although Roy has Meikle and Old Town Burn properly depicted).

British Museum Ref: K 111130 & Biggar Museum Trust colour slide No LH 675

Watchmans Brae, Kirkhope, Law (Nether Law), Dair Water, Crook Burn, Yew Gair (now known as Ewe Gair).

For the purposes of this work the Roy map is of limited value. It is interesting to note the change of name for Ewe Gair, which clearly gives a completely different meaning in terms of etymology.

Charles Ross (1773)

The map of the 'Shire of Lanark' by Charles Ross was engraved in 1773. The map was one of a series of County maps being executed by various surveyors who also produced estate maps at this time. It is of limited value since so few names, water courses or hills are given.

The following names for Daer are as follows:

Water Meetings, Nunry (both interestingly have woodlands surrounding them), Dair Water, Dair Head, Dair Hass, N Smithwood and O Smithwood (each with a building shown, and properly placed where the existing ruinous 19th century Smithwood, and Smithwood bastle house respectively lie), Tonmonthill, Winter Claigh (correctly placed with a building for Wintercleuch bastle house and south of modern Tomont Hill), Hittrilhill, Sweatshaw, correctly placed with a building (Site No 18 this report), Blackburn, Kirkhope (with a building), Watchmanhill, Sergan Law and Ironhill (the latter two being on the Dumfriesshire side of the boundary, the Lanarkshire side of which is shown to encompass the entire water shed area of the Daer Water).

Of particular interest here is the naming of the two Smithwoods. This gives the first recorded distinction between these two places which would otherwise be confusing; also it would appear that Wintercleuch was still occupied at this time.

Joseph Udney (1791) (Scottish Records Office. RHP 6875/1)

This Hopetoun Estate map, (which is copied from the earlier plan by James Wells, executed in 1760) shows a single building at Coom, this position on the Coom Burn corresponds with the site which has been found (Site No 32) and has been subject to excavation (see separate report). The upper reaches of the main burn, Mickle Burn, is given by Udney as "Sour Burn".

Udney also gives three buildings and an enclosure at the site of Smithwood bastle house; this also corresponds to the new survey plan (Fig 24). However, he gives the name of the burn as "Smithswood Burn" and not Old Town Burn. Its tributary however is given as Calf Burn.

The ground between Hitteril Hill and Hem Hill is given as Peat Hass, perhaps indicating the area as a fuel source? in addition, the ground between the Smithwood (bastle) settlement and the modern burn of Steens Cleuch (which Udney gives) is called Hardrig Moss, part of which is now known as having been a major source of turf and peat as fuel (see Site No 35).

The settlement of Watermeetings is represented on the plan by four buildings, seemingly indicating it as a place of some development.

Mosycleuch is given, which corresponds with Pont, this is now the modern Smithwood Burn, but no place is given. However, at the confluence of the burn with the Daer, the name Buller Holm is given.

Unfortunately for the purposes of the Daer project, Udney was only concerned with the three settlements above, as they were the only ones in the Daer area which were on Hopetoun estate. The western side of the Daer Water was, at that time, owned by the Earl of Selkirk and is given as such on the plan, but with few details of place names. However, Udney states that the west side of the river is all "Eldershaw Lands", giving that place the local superiority. Two other words are also given; Longholm and Rough Inch appear to be placed respectively and approximately where modern Nunnerie and Allershaw are. It is most likely that these references are to conditions and descriptions on the flood plain, the inch being an island caught between the meandering flows of the river, a condition that still exists.

Udney gives the land entry titles for the three settlements as "pasture, meadow, muir and moss", part of which is in "Holms of Dair".

William Forrest (1813)

The survey of 'The County of Lanark' by William Forrest in 1813 and published in 1816 is a delightful document of magnificent value to the student of industrial archaeology and of the increase in urban settlement as a consequence of industrialisation.

The main value of Forests' work is the emergence of new place names, principally hills. However, Wintercleugh is correctly placed for the bastle site and is shown with a building. Smithwood now appears only as the 19th century site, the bastle site is gone. The only other settlements are Nunnery and Watermeetings; the former is shown with a couple of trees and appearing for the first time is Whiteholme, high up on the Crookburn.

The rest of the place names are as follows:

Queensberry Hill (with a cairn), Daer Water (twice), Daer W, (that part of the river down to the confluence with Clydesdburn), Crookburn, Blake Burn, Sweetshaw Burn, Winter Cleuch Fell, Tomont Hill, Brown Knees, Pin Stane, Hitteril Hill, Yearn Craig (now Coom Rig), Black Lump (now Whiteside Hill), White Side Hill (but being the modern named hills of Hamarty Hill and Mid Height, and not the modern placed Whitside Hill). A cairn on an unnamed summit between the summits of Mid Hill and Hods Hill. The County boundary is also shown to embrace the entire watershed of the Daer Water and its tributaries and this includes Whiteholm (which later becomes annexed to Dumfriesshire [see above]).

Map of Parish of Crawford 1864 in The Upperward of Lanarkshire (Irving & Murray)

This map is of little value to this work other than that the County boundary is also shown to embrace the entire watershed of the Daer Water and its tributaries. Only the 19th century settlements are given, and of particular note is the omission of Allershaw as a place, despite a reference in the text to "the lands of Ellershaw".

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition

Lanarkshire Sheet L. Surveyed 1859 published 1863.

The principal points of interest are as follows:

All of the sheep stells and sheep shelters in all of the areas are given here.

Ellershaw burn is given as Eldershaw Burn.

Smithwood Burn has the existing ruinous house (not the bastle site) showing as a single building with a field enclosure.

The house of Wintercleuch (not the bastle site) is given showing as a single building and a garden, (this house was demolished at the time of the dam construction and shows on the 1950's aerial photos).

Ellershaw appears not to have been built at this time; the area is shown as open hillside within the existing plantations.

The cairn site on Brown Knees is given (see OS Name Book below and Site No 15).

Lanarkshire Sheet LIII. Surveyed 1859 published 1863.

The principal points of interest are as follows:

Smithwood bastle is given as "Smithwood (ruins of)" and is shown as an open ended (north end) un-roofed building. (See OS Name Book below).

A rectangular enclosure is shown around the stell at Coom Burn and this enclosure crosses the burn (the location of Coom house is on the east side of the stell and on the west side of the burn, see archaeological excavations below) (see OS Name Book below).

There are no known buildings on Crook Burn other than folds.

Crookburn is given as a single building beside the 'mound' where it is today.

Kirkhope is given as two buildings and the tower site is shown as "Peel (remains of)" (see OS Name Book below).

Nether Sweetshaw is given and Upper Sweetshaw is the site with two field enclosures and a building on Blackburn. South of Shiel Burn, two occupied buildings are shown on 1st ed.

The upper reaches of Crookburn are cut off from Lanarkshire and taken into Dumfriesshire as the boundary is now shown on modern maps.

Lanarkshire Sheet LV. Surveyed 1859 published 1863.

The principal points of interest are as follows:

Daerhead is given but the access road runs in from the south via Daer Hass and from Burlywhag.

The enclosure incorporating a stell is shown at Shiel Cleuch.

The enclosure incorporating a stell is shown at Thick Cleuch.

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition

Lanarkshire Sheet LIII. Published 1899.

Crookburn now has two field enclosures and the smaller dyked (modern) bucht areas.

Kirkhope and Crookburn same as 1st Ed.

The enclosure at Coom (house) is now shown to stop at the burn, but a fence line (see excavation report) is given to the east of the stell and which foreshortens the enclosure.

The dyke enclosure higher up to the SE has now been built and shows the little bucht on its NE corner as a roofed building.

The little building on the west side of Daer water is given as "School", and is reached via a footbridge where the present one is, and a path which continued up to Hitteril (house).

Modern Allershaw now appears with the two houses (now gone) at the upper west side of the area.

Ordnance Survey 1912 Edition

Lanarkshire Sheet. Revised 1909

There is now a building on Crookburn immediately north of the enclosure. (It was not there in 1900) (Now demolished for the dam).

There is now a building at Howe Cleuch.

Upper Sweetshaw is now unnamed but the two buildings are shown. A new Upper Sweetshaw appears further down the Black Burn, on the west side, as single building within a field enclosure.

Nether Sweetshaw as before.

The little building formerly named "School" is now named "Mission Hall" and a new school appears on the site of the existing (now disused) school building.

Daer Head is still reached via a track from the south, over Daer Hass.

Shiel Cleuch is overlooked by Shield Dod and Shiel Rig.

The Ordnance Survey Name Book

Microfilm Reel 112 Book 18 Crawford Parish

The following information was taken from the Name Book:

Cairn (site of) on Brown Knees

Sources: John Wilson Esq., Janet Wilson, Robert Baird.

"This cairn was taken down about nine years ago, it was of a considerable size and contained about 100 cart-loads of stones which were taken to build stone fences. At the bottom of the cairn there was found a grave or cist composed of four flat stones built in a square form in which was found a quantity of bones covered over with a flat stone. The site of this cairn is at the NW side of Brown Knees Hill and there are a few cropping rocks on the east side of the site."

Wintercleuch

Sources: John Wilson Esq., George McMorran, Estate plan of Eldershaw

"A good substantial herd's house on the farm of Wintercleuch on the estate of Eldershaw"

Note; Allershaw appears not to have been built at this time? A search will be made for any estate plan and what the extent of the estate was. It was the "Earl of Selkirk's lands" (see Udney's map, above).

Smithwood

Sources: John Wilson, James Hope, Dr Markin. Estate plan 1760 (Hopeton)

" This was a long time ago the steading for the farm of Smithwood and appears to have been a place of considerable strength built of rough whinstone slabs strongly cemented together after the style of the medieval castles. Mr Wilson says that it was similar to the ruins of Glengieth but there is nothing to be seen but the walls in the south end and east and west sides standing about 3 feet above the ordinary level of the ground and a large piece of the west wall lying on the ground. The walls are about 4 feet thick and the interior of the building is grown over with weeds and rubbish"

Note: more or less as the site was seen before excavation.

Coom Rig

Source: Estate plan (Barony of Hopetoun)

"A considerable hill with a ridge top, on the farm of Coom the direction of this ridge is NE and SW."

Comb Law

Sources: 1760 Estate map. (Hopeton)

"A fine large hill over which runs a stone wall, which forms the march between the farms of Trollos, Kirkhope and Coom"

Note: the farm of Coom, people may still have been living here in the early 19th century, hence the pottery of that period in the excavations.

Kirkhope, Peel (remains of)

Quote: "the farmhouse of Kirkhope there are the remains of what appears to have been a place of great strength about 20' square. Built of unknown stones strongly cemented or grouted together of the style of the old Norman castle. James Hope shepherd on the Crookburn states that he has resided in the neighbourhood 52 years he is now 62 years his first recollection of the place is that at the time 52 years ago it was a square building of unknown stones about 8' and 3' thick and went by the name of the Old Tower, at intervals the walls have been pulled down to build walls or fences and J Hope states that it was almost impossible to pull down the walls the stones were so strongly cemented together, the only remains now left are what appear to be the bottom of the walls standing about 3' above the ground and fairly grown over .G V Irving a member of the Antiquarian Society says that he has not seen the ruins but from what I mentioned about them he considered it to be the remains on an ancient peel."

Kirkhope is given as the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Other Documentary evidence

Origines Parochiales Vol I

Crawford Parish

In 1170, William of Lynndesay grants the monks of Newbattle a certain portion of Crawford lands (in which he mentions DEIHER).

"old marches between Smethwood and Glenhumphar (Glenhumpward), thence upwards to Deiher to Kyrckhopmuth (Kyrkmuthop), then upwards by the burn of Kyrchop to the little burn of Buchswyre, and so ascending to the head of that burn, thence by the hilltop between Cumblau to the Mureburne"

This was granted by David Lyndsay (below) at the chapel in Crawford in 1327 as an addition to the one above.

In 1327 David of Lyndsay, lord of Crauford son and heir of Sir Alexander Lyndsay, gave to the monks of Newbattle a certain portion of the lands of Smethwood, lying between Powtrail burn and water of Daur. So that they (the Newbattle monks) can supply a monk to serve the chapel at Crawford castle.

“Nothing is known of the origins of the name Nunnery”

In 1370 - 90 Robert II granted the castle and barony of Crawford to Sir James Lyndsay - except the lands of Holcleuch, Buchowys, Poltrayle and Herthope (RGSS Vol I, No 763).

Note: the first two names probably equate with modern Howcleuch and Bidhouse, Poltrayle may be Watermeetings, and Herthope will be Harthope.

The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland (RGSS)

Scotland's National Archives & the Scottish Records Society 1984 (various editors)

The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland

List of names in Daer Valley

Poltrayle	RGSS No 763	Date 1384 - 85. Robert II to Jacobi de Lindsay, Crauforde
Kirkhop	RGSS No 1705	Date 18th Feb 1488. James III to Johanni de Hammiltoun
Ellieschaw	RGSS No 3532	Date 20th January 1511. James IV to George Douglas, Powtrale in Craufurde-Lindsay
Kirkop		
Kirkhoip	RGSS No 1619(note)	30 Aug 1536. James IV to Jacobus Hammyltoun de Schawfeild
Kirkhoip	RGSS No 291	12 Dec 1581. James VI to Jacobo Dowglas de Drumlangrig et Marie Flemyng
Smythwode & Cowme	RGSS No 1307	28 July 1587. James VI to Marcum Kar, commendator ? Newbottill
Ellirschaw	RGSS No 1283	3 Feb 1602. James VI to Wilhelmo Dowglas
Powtrale		
Kirkhope		
Smythwode & Cowme		
	RGSS No 150	29 March 1621 James VI to Roberto Lothiane, dom. Ker de Newbotle
Smythwode & Cowme		
	RGSS No 882	27 Sept 1625. Charles I to M Roberto Foullis advocato, terras et baronium de Crawfordmure alias Friermure.
Ellerschaw	RGSS No 1750	12 march 1631. Charles I to Anne Stewart conjugii Powtrail Archibaldi domini Dowglas.
Kirkhope		

Smethwod & Cowme RGSS No 702	4 April 1637. Charles I to Willelmo Marchioni de Dowglas et Marie Gordoun (marchionisse)
Smithwood RGSS No 123	2 Oct 1661. Charles II to William Duke of Hamilton and Anna Duchess. The lands and barony of Crawfordmure otherwise Freirmuire or Dowglasmuire
Whyteholm RGSS No 230	3rd April 1662. Charles II to James Earl of Annandall (Johnston)
Smithwood RGSS No 469	1st July 1663. Charles II to John Hope of Hoptoun, Cowane lands and barony of Crawfordmuire Watermeetings alias Freirmuire or Dowglasmuire

Other documentary sources

There are various sources of information which have yet to be consulted, these include the Register of Testaments in the Commissariat of Lanark, housed in the National Archives of Scotland, and from which the following records are being transcribed:

Mathew Beattie in Wintercleuch	18 Feb 1669
John Clerk, in Smithswood, Crawford	5 May 1691
Janet Corsbie, spouse to Peter Williamson, Water meetings, Crawford Douglas, alias Crawford Lyndsay	22 June 1635
John Corsbie, indweller, Kirkcupe	1 Oct 1652
Robert Corsbie, Kirkhope, Crawford Douglas, alias Crawford-Lindsay	1 May & 6 July 1663
John Hamilton, Eldershaw, Crawford	12 June 1704
William Hamilton, Eldershaw, Crawford	8 Oct 1670
Adam Hislop, Sweitschaw,	
Elizabeth Johnstoun, spouses, of above & Janet H. their daughter, Crawford	3 Oct 1653
Andrew Hislop, Smidwood, Craufuird-Lyndsay	12 Apr 1624
Andrew Hislop, Wintercleuche, Craufuird-Douglas, alias Craufuird-Lindsay	17 Apr 1662
Andrew Hislop, Sweitshaw, Crawford	6 June 1677
George Hislop, Sweetshaw, Crawford	11 May 1741
Janet Hislop, spouse to John Williamson, Nether Howcleuch, Crawford	12 Feb 1677
Jean Hislop, spouse to Andrew Hogg, Sweitshaw, Crawford	1 Apr 1669

John Hislop, Sweetshaw, Craufurd	13 Apr 1664
Thomas Hislop, Wintercleuch, Craufurd	3 Oct 1653
William Hislop, Sweetshaw, Craufurd	2 June 1680
Andrew Hogg, Sueitshaw, & Jean Hislop spouse to	
John Johnstone, Smidwood, Craufurd-Lyndsay	12 Apr 1624
John Thomson, Nunrie, Craufurd-Douglas	23 July 1658
William Thomson, Wintercleuch	7 Apr 1681
William Veatch, Smithwood, Crawford	19 Jan 1725
John Williamson, Nunry, Crawford	13 Jan 1738
Robert Williamson, Water-meetings, Crawford	17 Mar 1675

Gazetteer of known archaeological sites and monuments in the Daer Valley.

Unless otherwise stated all of the sites have been discovered by the Biggar Archaeology Group. For the sake of completeness, all sites previously reported are included here.

References and numbers in parenthesis indicate previously reported sites.

Note: Sites No's 40, 57 and 58 are deleted.

Site No 1. Tour of Mauonly (Tower site?) NS 9595 1375 383m OD

This site is given by Timothy Pont on his manuscript map of Clydesdale, which is dated 1596. The information is repeated on the published version of the map by Blaeu in 1654. Despite a search on the ground no indication of a building can be seen, and searches through literature sources and other maps consulted for this work, have proved fruitless for further information. Students of Pont's map have pondered this site before, because it is depicted so prominently and is one of the places which may be located on the landscape of Pont's map, with some degree of confidence. Brown Hill is the dome shaped hill which overlooks the mouth of the valley of Glenochar Burn; this is clearly shown by Pont on his map (although he does not name the hill). Even if the site had been totally removed from the ground, one may have expected some reference to such a building in subsequent documents. None appears to exist, leaving a mystery, is this a mistake by Pont? His map of this particular area is rather accurate since there were relatively few places to depict. A tower may not mean a conventional tower house as one may assume. Could it have been a watch tower or a beacon site? To raise an alarm during the troublesome border reiving times? The remains of several bastle houses in upper reaches of the Clyde certainly do demonstrate that such troubles did exist. Overlooking the site of Kirkhope Tower is Watchmans Brae, although such names may be more fanciful than factual in terms of historical reference. The name 'Mauonly', gives no clues as to the function or the occupier/owner of the 'tour', and nothing bearing an explanation has been found in cartographic or literary sources including the Scottish National Dictionary.

Site No 2 Nunnery Farm

The site is given by Pont as Nonre in the 1596 map, but the name does not appear in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. Irving & Murray (1864), informs us that “nor does it appear in Inquis. Speciales, but Southwoode et Cayman (Smithwood and Coom?), sections of the farm are given at No 7, Jan 30, 1595, as being ‘infra dominum de Craufurd Douglas’ and belonging to “Joannes Carmichael de Medowflat”. It has been assumed by other writers that the derivation for the name ‘Nunnery’ has come from a religious establishment on the site, however, the earliest traced form of the name (Nonre) is given by Pont and this may have had an entirely different meaning. Ross, in 1773, gives the spelling Nunry on his map, and in 1813 Forest’s map gives the modern spelling of Nunnery. Irving (1864) has alluded to Nunnery having a defensive house (see Allershaw below) but gives no reference for this suggestion.

Site No 3. Cairns NS 95715 13237 310m OD

On the south flank of Brown Hill there is a cairn which measures 5m in diameter by 0.5m high, it lies on sloping ground.

NS 95996 13286 335m OD

On the south flank of Brown Hill there are two cairns, the more prominent is a dome shaped pile, which measures 4m diameter by 1m high. There is a drain immediately on the upper side of the cairn. About 20m up-slope there is another cairn which measures 4m in diameter by 0.4m high.

Site No 4. Burnt mounds (6 of)

On the south flank of Brown Hill there are six burnt mounds dispersed in an area of rush infestation, and which has been cut by several open hill drains. All of the mounds are seen as grass covered patches within the rush area.

NS 95896 13208 330m OD

This mound is at least 8m in spread and by up to 0.5m high. The mound has been truncated by three drain cuts, at different angles, these are fairly superficial, the plough having glanced over the deposit rather than cutting deeply into it. An open drain is also cut on the east side.

About 25m upslope to the east there is another mound of 3m by 2m by 0.3m high, it lies on the upper edge of another drain which has nicked the deposit.

NS 95920 13132 310m OD

This appears as a double mound but it is probably a single deposit. There are two elongated mounds side by side, which measure circa 6m long down-slope by 4m broad and up to 1m high.

NS 95831 13120 305m OD

This mound measures 4m in diameter by 0.4m high.

NS 95890 13187 320m OD

This is a deposit which has probably not fully developed. It is seen as a break of slope, which may actually be the product of a field drain. The extent of the deposit is not tested.

Site No 5. Cairns

On the west and southern flanks of White Hill there is a dispersed group of small cairns lying on areas of semi improved grassland.

NS 96178 12695 315m OD

There are four cairns measuring circa 2m in diameter by 0.3m high.

NS 96176 12613 315m OD

This cairn is 4m in diameter by 0.3m high. About 25m higher up there are two further cairns, one is 2m by 0.3m high, and the other is robbed and is 3m diameter by 0.2m high.

NS 96240 12651 325m OD

There is a line of four cairns between 8m and 10m apart. They measure 3m in diameter by 0.3m high.

NS 96442 12388 350m OD

This cairn is 3m in diameter by 0.3m high. About 20m upslope, there is another which is robbed out and is about 2m in diameter.

NS 96366 12291 330m OD

At the above location there is a dome shaped cairn which measures 6m by 3m by 0.5m high. To the NW and at the corner of a plantation there is a robbed out cairn of about 4m diameter. Along the same contour and extending to the SE as far as the drystone dyke, there are dispersed at least another thirteen small cairns.

NS 96631 12299 355m OD

Centred at the above location there are at least ten small cairns dispersed over an area of about 75m square metres. They measure up to 4m in diameter and some have been robbed of stone.

Site No 6 Allershaw settlement

The name is given as early as 1511 in RGSS, and it first appears on a map by Pont in 1596. The problem is being exact about the position given by Pont; this is not possible since the name appears with the symbol for a building alongside the name of Wintercleuch. Writing about 1710, Hamilton (1878 op cit) states "Upward in this parish, and upon the water of Dair, there is a new house built by John Hamilton of Eldershaw," The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 has no place called Ellershaw at all, but it appears in its present location on the 1899 Edition, this includes two buildings now demolished in the upper west corner of the grounds.

If the original place was on the site of the modern house, it would be unique at Daer as being an ancient settlement not located on a burn. Consequently a search of Allershaw Burn was made to locate any feature which may represent such a settlement, but nothing was found, nor is there much scope for such a site along the course of the burn, excepting for the possibility that a site lay on the ground where the modern road and the two adjacent pipelines are built. Irving (UWL) states "At Eller or Aldershaw, there were the remains of an old and strong house, and something of the like near the present homestead of Nunnerie, but no tradition of occupation or incident connects with either place". Irving clearly makes the distinction between the two places, despite cartographic evidence for an Allershaw being absent between Pont's map and 1899. The map of Crawford Parish in Irving's work does not even show a settlement for Allershaw! It must be assumed that an earlier Allershaw did exist, as it is mentioned in various historical sources (for example in the Records of the Privy Council), with persons names. It may be that the farm of Nunnerie was originally Allershaw, Irving gives

a clue if not actually explaining part of the problem, “ The farm of Nunnerie - appears in valuation roll for 1859 as owned by R Ewart of Ellershaw, the title taken from a section of this farm, which is so extensive, that, prior to 1859-60, it was the largest in rent in the parish”. He then goes on to say that Nunnerie as a name does not appear in Inquis. Speciales. (Research continuing)

Site No 7. Cairn (possible) NS 97402 12044 360m OD

On the North West flank of Mid Height and lying on a patch of better grass there is a discrete stony patch of 3m diameter, which may be a robbed cairn. A natural deposit cannot be ruled out.

Site No 8. Cairns and enclosure. Fig 45 centred NS 970121 350m OD

On the south side of a track which leads over the ridge of White Hill there are eight small cairns, a mound and a circular enclosure. The cairns measure from 2m to 4m in diameter and are up to 0.3m high.

The mound is nearest the track and it may be the result of peat or turf cutting, which has taken place in the area.

The enclosure (NS 97109 12174) is slightly oval, measuring 15m by 12m overall with an interior about 8m in diameter. The stony bank spreads to 2m and is 0.4m high. There is a possible gap in the south west side where there is also a external stony patch of ground, which measures 3m square. In the north east quadrant there is a circular area with a 2.5m diameter space within. From the appearance of this feature it seems to be contemporary with the enclosing bank and this site is interpreted as an enclosed cremation cemetery of Bronze Age date. (Ward 1992, No 94).

Lying 100m above and north of the track (NS 97033 12355, 365m OD) and on a slight terrace, which is c 50m west of a minor summit, there is a circa 14m diameter by 0.5m high cairn. The cairn is evident by the slightly elevated platform it creates, it has a break of slope on the west side only, and the rest of the external circuit appears to merge with the ground.

There is no visibly defined edge, such as a kerb. Boulders are seen to protrude all over. The site lies in a landscape where there are no other visible stones, and where there is a slight peat cover. (The site is being used as a feeding station for sheep, and which may cause higher than normal phosphate levels to appear in any archaeological deposits).

This site is now incorporated into the Wintercleuch Bastle Trail.

Site No 9. Enclosure NS 96559 11812 310m OD

On the lower west flank of Mid Height and c 75 m south of Allershaw Burn there is a 'J' shaped earth bank. A straight section is 16m long with an arc extending for a further 6m in length; this forms a semi circle which is 27m diameter. The end of the straight section turns north at a right angle for 2m, and a slightly sunken area along the straight bank may suggest a bucht or it may represent the area stripped of turf to build the bank. There is a stony patch of about 3m in diameter near the centre of the feature, this may have some significance. The bank spreads to 3m and is about 0.3m high, there does not appear to be any stone in its construction.

Site No 10. Watermeetings settlement NS 952129 280m OD

The name of the farm of Watermeetings can be traced back to 1663 in the RGSS, prior to that, a place name of Potrail is given, and the earliest version is Poltrayle in 1384. It would appear from this that the farm name changed. (Research continues)

Site No 11. Unenclosed platform settlements NS 95326 12581 310m OD

On the north east flank of Watermeetings Rig there are two probable platforms. The best example measures 13m by 10m the long axis being NNW/SSE. The rear scarp is mostly seen on the south west side and tailing down into the hill face on the north side. The front apron extends for the full length and at a shallow angle down slope for 5m. The vegetation on the platform is the same as the surrounding coarse grass, and there is also a build up of uneven peat moss. It is possible a sheep burial pit has been cut into the apron. 10m upslope from this is another 8m by 5m platform with subtle rear and front scarps.

Site No 12. Peat cutting and mounds NS 95339 12496 310m OD

On the north east flank of Watermeetings Rig and to the south of the platform (given above) there is an area of turf/peat cutting, of about 30m by 30m. There are two mounds here, the larger being circa 5m diameter by 0.5m high, these are most probably the remains of former peat stacks.

Site No 13. Cairns (robbed) NS 9534 12497 310m OD

Near the same location as the peat cutting (above) there is a 4m diameter cairn with a circular depression about 0.3m deep. Another two robbed out 4m diameter cairns lie one above and one below the first. There are a further two possible cairns lying upslope from the platforms described above.

Site No 14. Burnt mounds (2 of) & cairns (6 of) Fig 46 Plate 176

On the North West flank of Brown Knees and south east of a fenced enclosure there are two burnt mounds and six small cairns.

The prominent burnt mounds (NS 96751120, 355m OD) lie as a pair, 4m apart and within a boggy hollow on the slope from which a spring flows, this has now been cut by drains. Each mound is dome shaped and each has a lower area as part of the deposit. The highest mound (BM1) measures 9m by 6m by 1.2m high. The lower mound (BM2) measures 10m by 7m in total and is also 1.2m high, the lower area of this mound is 3m by 2m.

The cairns (NS 96813) are up to 4m in diameter by 0.4m high and they are lying in an area of unimproved grass between 345m and 355m OD.

(Ward 1992, No 93)

Site No 15. Cairn (site of) NS 966110 365m OD

On the higher north west flank of Brown Knees is the site of a cairn, which was apparently removed about 1850 when it was discovered to have contained a burial cist (see OS Name Book) (RCAHMS No 19).

Site No 16. Buchts, building NS 9692 1037 305m OD

At the base of the south east flank of Brown Knees and lying on a promontory on the north bank of Wintercleuch Burn, there are a group of buchts and another building. Two buchts, both open ended on the south west end and both measuring 6m by 1.5m internally lie almost in line. On the North West side of the buchts there is another possible bucht, which may have been truncated by subsidence of the steep bank of the burn. The feature is seen as a 12m long bank and a shorter length of bank nearer the burn, it is on the same alignment as the others. At the extremity of the promontory, there is a building which is 8m by 5m overall. It lies on the opposite alignment to the buchts, being NW/SE. There is a possible entrance on the south east end of the long wall facing the buchts; this building has stone in its walls. None of the walls at this site are over 0.5m high by about 2m in spread.

Building NS 9692 1037 305m OD

Abutting the south west side of a sheep shelter, which lies on the east side of the Wintercleuch Burn, there are the stone footings of walls. A chamber measuring 4m square internally, is joined to another which expands by a further 1m in width, and about 4m long. It probably extends further to the NE under the drystone dyke of the sheep shelter. The site is covered in a thick growth of rush obscuring any other detail.

Bucht NS 9690 1042 310m OD

At the base of the south east flank of Brown Knees and lying on a ledge on the north bank of Wintercleuch Burn and about 40m North West of the sheep shelter there is a bucht which measures 6m by 1.5m internally. The open end faces south west and stone has been used in its construction.

Bucht NS 9700 1048 310m OD

At the base of the south east flank of Brown Knees and lying on a promontory on the north bank of Wintercleuch Burn, there is a bucht with stones in its walls, and which measures 6m by 1.5m internally with its open end facing south west. A sheep stall lies immediately on the west side.

Banks NS 9731 1096 330m OD

At the base of the north west flank of Lion Hill and on the south bank of the Wintercleuch Burn and abutting the south west side of a sheep shelter, there are two banks running down for a distance of 20m and 12m, the space between them being 8m.

These features form part of Wintercleuch bastle house farm complex (No 18 below).

Site No 17. Enclosures and buchts Fig 47 centred NS 979111 360m OD

On the lower northern flank of Lion Hill and lying about 300m south of the bastle house (Site No 18), there is a system of field enclosures buchts and other structures. The main enclosure has banks of about 2m wide by 0.5m high, it is rectangular in shape and measures a maximum of 80m E/W by 60m N/S. There is a gap in the North West corner, and a 20m long offshoot bank reaches out to the North West. A further gap is in the southern side where two offshoot catchment banks flank it. The east side of the enclosure has an annexe, which measures 30m long by 20m wide, it is open on the north side.

A short distance to the east there is a penannular enclosure ('f' on plan), which has an internal space of about 4m by 3m. It is open on the southern, upper side, where the ground rises steeply. Some stones appearing inside may indicate wall faces. The banks spread to 4m and are 0.5m high internally. This may be a bucht.

On the west side of the main enclosure there is a system of massive banks, which include two large well preserved buchts and a stone building.

The bucht which lies almost adjacent the main enclosure, measures 10m long by 1.5m wide internally, boulders appear to face the inside walls. There is an extension on the east end forming a space of about 1.5m long. The banks are 2m wide by 0.5m high internally.

The other bucht is 9m long by 2m in width internally; it has large banks of 3m wide by 1m high and a splayed opening on the north side. The open end of the bucht has two boulders lying 1.5m apart at an oblique angle to the entrance. The eastern arm of the catchment bank is massive, being an inexplicable 6m wide, and on the south side of this there is a gully area 10m long by 2m wide. It has no bank on its southern side and therefore this may be the ground where some of the massive bank was quarried from, and therefore may not have functioned as an enclosure or bucht, which at first glance it may be taken as.

Between the two buchts there are two large inexplicable banks, which have no obvious function. However, lying to the north of these and between them, there is an 'h' shaped stone building, indicated by wall footings no higher than 0.3m. This forms an apparently open ended enclosure measuring 5.5m long internally by 1.5m wide at the open north end, and only 1m wide at the southern end. The eastern wall is 0.75m thick with both internal and external faces showing. A 2m long, line of single boulders extends from the south end.

These features form part of Wintercleuch bastle house farm complex (No 18 below).

Site No 18. Bastle house (Scheduled Ancient Monument) buildings, enclosures and rig. See the excavation report after this Interim (No 5)

Figs 47 & 48 centred NS 980114 355m OD

The site of Wintercleuch bastle house was located during a search for bastles houses in the 1980's by Biggar Museum archaeologists. The building was excavated in 1990 and the entire ground floor plan was revealed to show a central open drain on the ground floor, with a turn pike stair within the north east corner of the rectangular building. Later buildings had been added at each end, these were shown by a cobbled floor on the west side and the remains of walls on the east side. The finds indicated occupation through the 17th century and abandonment of the site in the early 18th century. (See detailed excavation report below) (Research continues)

It is possible that a raised area of ground on the immediate west side of the bastle house conceals another building; however this may be a natural feature.

The immediate environs of the bastle house have other remains, including buildings, enclosures and a patch of lazy bed cultivation. Part of this upland farming system is also given in Sites No's 16 and 17 above.

Some 160m downstream from the bastle and on the south side of the burn ('a' on plan), there is the faint outline of a long building which appears to form two chambers lying at a slight angle to one another. The chamber on the east side is about 11m long by 3m wide internally; the other room is about 9m long by 3m wide. The building is formed by poorly preserved turf banks and it is lying on an elevated area above the flood channel of the burn. Immediately on the west side of the building (not on plan), is an irregular shaped turf bank enclosure, which measures about 9m by 5m internally.

On the west side of the modern sheep pens there are ambiguous shaped banks and scarps, some of which are natural.

Lying on the south side of the burn to the south of the bastle house and marked ('b') on plan, there is a turf bank enclosure which measures 28m by 10m.

The feature marked 'c' on plan is the spoil heaps from the excavations.

On the east side of the bastle house, an extension building existed. It was seen in part in the burn section at 'd' on plan, but has now been blocked by a revetment to preserve the remains (see full report).

To the north west of the bastle house and upstream are the intermittent remains of turf banks, marked 'e' on plan, and lying above these are undeveloped lazy beds which are up to 2m wide by 0.25m high. The rigs have been covered at their upper ends by road spoil, but they do not appear to have extended above the road.

Site No 19. Cairns. Fig 49 centred NS 985114 380m - 410m OD

On the lower North West slope of Wintercleuch Fell there is a group of at least twenty one cairns. They range in size from 2m in diameter by 0.3m high to 5m in diameter by 0.6m high, although one cairn is 7m by 6m by 0.3m high. (Ward 1992, No 95)

Site No 20. Burnt mound NS 97762 10939 370m OD

On the North West facing flank of Lion Hill and lying in an isolated gully there is a double burnt mound. They lie on sloping ground. The lower of the two deposits measures 6m by 4m by 0.4m high and with a space or gully between them, the upper mound is 7m by 4m by 1m high. The spring course runs on the north east side, and on the south west side a hill drain abuts the deposits, but does not seem to have disturbed them.

Site No 21. Burnt mound + natural mound NS 97831 10831 385m OD

Further up the same as gully at Site No 20 above and to the south east, there is another burnt mound. It measures 6m by 3m by 0.5m high and it has been truncated in half by a hill drain. A short distance to the west and on the opposite side of the spring course there is a natural gravel mound which is 2m in diameter by 0.3m high.

Site No 22. Cairns. Fig 50 centred NS 973101 330m OD

On the south west flank of Lion Hill between 320m and 340m OD there are at least 19 small cairns. The cairns range in size from 2m in diameter by 0.2m high to 7m by 4m by 0.3m high. One cairn on the east side of a track is 6m in diameter and is centre pitted. Further cairns may have been removed when a pipeline track was excavated during the 1970's.

(Ward, 1992 No 96).

Site No 23. Burnt mound NS 97368 09960 320m OD

On the lower south west flank of Lion Hill there is a small burnt mound. The dome shaped mound is covered in mossy grass and measures 2.5m in diameter by 0.3m high. It lies between two drains. This mound lies south of the cairn group (Site No 22) above.

Site No 24. Building NS 98349 1016 350m OD

At the base of the south west flank of Wintercleugh Fell and lying on the north side of Hapturnell Burn, there is an 'L' shaped stone building. The building is 10m long on an N/S alignment and turns at 90o to the east for another 12m where it is apparently open ended. Internally it is only 2m wide; the walls are composed of boulders and lie in grassy banks, which spread to 2m wide by 0.5m high. Immediately on the east side and overlooking the building there is a small terrace of about 8m by 5m, which, judging by subtle traces of a bank on the south side may have a further building.

Site No 25. Mound (natural) NS 95376 12580 305m OD

On the lower north east flank of Coom Rig there is a prominent 4m diameter by 1m high mound lying in a gully, when tested it was shown to consist of gravel.

Site No 26. Burnt mound NS 95475 10509 310 m OD

On the lower north east flank of Coom Rig and about 40m south of Smithwood Burn, there is a burnt mound. The mound which measures 3m by 2m by 0.5m high, is covered in short grass and is surrounded by boggy ground, and lies on an old spring course.

Site No 27. Burnt mounds (2 of) NS 95640 10420 310m OD

On the lower north east flank of Coom Rig there are two burnt mounds lying about 10m apart. The larger of the two is dome shaped and measures 4.5m by 3.5m by 0.75m high. It lies in a gully with the spring on the south side. 10m upslope there is a large mound of raised bog. 10m south of the burnt mound is another which measures 3m in diameter by 0.3m high.

Site No 27a. Settlement NS 9585 1065 290m OD

On the lower north east flank of Pin Stane and on the north side of Smithwood Burn are the ruins of Smithwood Farm (given on OS maps). The 19th century buildings were last occupied in 1954 when they were accidentally burned down and then abandoned. The site is accurately given by Ross on his map of 1773 as N Smithwood, and this is possibly the Mosycleuch given by Pont on his map of 1596. There are no obvious indications of visible features earlier than the existing ruins.

Site No 28. Unenclosed platform settlements (possible)

NS 95730 10122 330m OD & NS 95630 10091 350m OD

The lower example measures 10m by 8m and has a rear scarp but no frontal apron. The ground is sloping and has about 0.3m depth of peat over it. The higher example is also 10m by 8m and similarly has a rear scarp but no frontal apron. These may be the product of ground slump and would therefore be natural features.

Site No 29. Cairn NS 95226 09600 350m OD

On the southern flank of Coom Rig there is an isolated cairn which measures 3m diameter by 0.5m high. It is composed of flat stones and is grass covered.

Site No 30. Burnt mound. NS 94868 08341 430m OD

On the north east flank of Comb Law and between Coom Burn and Rae Cleuch there is a burnt mound. The prominent dome shaped mound measures 5m by 5m by 1m high. It lies on the slope, immediately below a hill drain, the original spring course was on the south side of the mound which is covered in the same short grass as that which surrounds it.

Site No 31. Burnt mound/buildings/enclosures/bucht Fig 15b Centred NS 952088 360m OD

On the north east flank of Comb Law and just north of the forestry road, which forms part of the Southern Uplands Way, there is a rectangular earth bank building (A). The much disturbed and irregular shaped banks form a building of about 12m long by 7m wide overall. There is no obvious entrance to the feature, which is raised above the surrounding ground like a platform. The building has been cut into a burnt mound, part of which probably survives intact on the west side of the building. Burnt stone covers the entire site as was seen in numerous molehills. Site under further investigation.

The above building lies at the west side of an irregular shaped enclosure formed by banks which spread up to 3m by 0.5m high. The area enclosed measures about 60m by 50m, there is a 2m gap in the bank on the east side which is built along the upper edge of a natural gully (an old spring course). The gully runs all the way down to the Meikle Burn on the north side.

About 35m east of the enclosure there is a long building (B), which is slightly angled in the middle. Each half measures about 15m long by about 7m wide. The site is seen as an elevated area with slight turf banks and no other particular features. It lies just above and parallel with a natural break of slope. Site under further investigation.

There is an enclosure (NS 95293 08865, not on plan) lying about 100m to the west of this building, it is a sub-rectangular enclosure which measures 6m by 6m, lying on a gentle slope. It is formed by a turf bank of about 1m wide by 0.25m high, and there may be an opening on the lower west side where some stones are visible in the bank.

The drystone dyke enclosure with an integral small bucht (C) in the North West corner and which measures 6m long by 1.5m wide was built sometime after first edition of the Ordnance Survey. Prior to that time it would appear there was an earth bank enclosure; this can be traced by a faint bank which runs straight from the stone bucht for a distance of 33m. It turns at a right angle to run up the hill to the south, where it then disappears. Traces of other faint banks may be seen at the upper, southern end of the field, beside the plantation.

Site No 32. Buildings NS 9485 0885 350m OD Plates 39 – 54 Figs 16b - 20

The faint outlines of parts of three rectangular buildings and the shape of another was located at the sheep stell, which lies on the west side of Coom Burn. Other buildings may lie in the immediate area but covered in rush growth.

Preliminary excavation results show the remains of a house, a byre and a bucht, with finds dating these structures to the 17th century. See report above.

Site No 33. Enclosures. Enclosed cremation cemeteries? 350m OD
Figs 21, 22 & 23 Plates 55 - 68

On the lower north east flank of Comb Law and Helm Hill and lying at the base of a break in slope, there are two circular enclosures built with boulders. Each ring is circa 8m in internal diameter and each has a fairly level interior.

Ring No 1. NS 95399 09000. See the excavation report given above

Preliminary excavation results indicate a burial cairn has been built as a secondary feature within the ring of boulders; this had a cap stone which is now split in two pieces. The space below contained no artefactual evidence of an inhumation burial, which is assumed to have existed. The trench shows a surface covered with a single (?) layer of stone among which there is a quantity of burnt rock and charcoal flecks. Cremation burials are suspected.

Ring No 2. NS 95336 09021. No invasive work is intended for this site.

Site 33 A. There are three cairns in the vicinity of Site No 33 above:

- 1) NS 95274 08990. Cairn, 2m diameter by 0.3m high with boulders.
- 2) NS 95313 08920. Cairn, 4m diameter by 0.3m high, slight dome, stone showing.
- 3) NS 95305 08908. Possible cairn, 1m diameter by 0.2m high with boulders.

Site No 34. Stone setting centred NS 95383 09229 330m OD

On the lower north east flank of Comb Law and Helm Hill and on the south side of Meikle Burn, there is a group of stones lying on a slope. The group is dominated by two large boulders, the lower and larger of the two is a squarish block of about 1.5m by 0.75m high. Straight uphill from here and about 40m away, the second is more irregular in shape and is about 1m by 0.3m high. Making a possible circular or elliptical shape with the two large stones, there appears to be other smaller stones protruding from the otherwise stone free ground. However, this may be more illusory than real as there are also some groups of stones. The entire feature may therefore be a natural scatter of stones lying among two erratic boulders.

Site No 35. Bastle house remains and environs. Centred NS 9590 0920 330m OD
See the excavation report given above. Figs 24 – 28 Plates 69 - 121

On the lower north flank of Hem Hill and straddling the Old Town Burn 150m downstream from the point where it flows under the track of the Southern Uplands Way, there is a bastle house and associated buildings, enclosures and rig cultivation.

The bastle house lies on an elevated bank on the west side of the burn. The remains are not defined enough to allow an accurate assessment of the original plan size, only a single stone on the north west external corner survives to give an indication, the remainder of the building is seen as grass covered, lime mortar masonry, which is exposed at the southern end of the building. The exposed masonry is random rubble but it is apparent from the configuration of flat slab like stones that the building has been barrel vaulted. It is possible that the entrance was on the east long wall where the building is least preserved, nevertheless the overall plan of the bastle may have been in the order of 14m long by 5.5m wide.

Stones protruding through the grass on the north side of the main building, indicate the approximate positions of other possible buildings, these are unlikely to have been constructed with mortar. On a map of 1791 by Joseph Udney held at West Register House, Edinburgh (Ref: RHP 6875/1), two buildings are shown to lie on the north side of the bastle; these correspond approximately with the outlines given in this survey.

Immediately on the west side of the bastle there is an enclosure which has been neatly built of drystone construction and is 1m thick. The walls survive better on the southern side and can be seen to be up to four courses of rather small stones, up to 0.6m high externally and 0.4m high on the inside. The enclosure would have formed a yard measuring c 30m by 20m. There appears to be a gap on the long west side.

To the north is a semi circular enclosure, apparently of similar construction, the arc of the wall on the southern side being better preserved than the rest. The area within is about 22m long by 15m wide, within which is a shallow crescentic scarp. The enclosure appears to have original gaps on the north and south sides. North of this are the scant indications of another possible building, although this is by no means certain.

A patch of seven intermittent strips of lazy bed rig, lie between two old burn courses, on the level, east side of the burn. These rigs are well defined, round topped, and measure about 3m apart. The short segments on the southern end are slightly higher up and may be a separate group.

Further to the east there are the footings of another stone wall which is probably contemporary with the rest of the remains. It runs for a distance of 100m to the north east where it terminates at a pile of stones, the pile may be a by-product of the wall, or may possibly be an earlier cairn (see below). The southern end of the wall has a distinct right angle bend to the north west where it runs for a distance of 50m down to the burn.

This old wall appears to have enclosed another patch of lazy bed rig. A turf bank, with a gap in it has acted as the western boundary of this cultivation patch. The twelve rigs are 3m wide with flat or slightly rounded tops. They run directly down the slope.

Between the turf bank and the boggy ground towards the burn, there is a natural break in slope which forms a narrow level terrace; whether this had any significance is difficult to say. More recent drains, a wire fence and upstanding dyke are on the east side of the site.

100m north west of the bastle (not on plan) there is a linear setting of boulders, the setting is 1.5m wide and runs NW for 25m, the purpose and age of this feature are unknown.

Within the sloping field to the east of the bastle and on the flank of Craggy Knowe there are at least three cairns;

- a) (NS 96095 09155) the most distinctive is dome shaped and lies beside the fence it is 4m in diameter by 0.5m high.
- b) (NS 96115 09190) this is a robbed out cairn and shows as a ring of stones 3m in diameter.
- c) (NS 96022 09132) this is a flat topped cairn which measures 8m in diameter by 0.4m high.

To the west of the bastle site and enclosing the sheepfold (NS 9562 0921) there are the traces of a rectangular turf built enclosure which measures 70m E/W by 45m N/S. The stail lies at the lower end of the enclosure, the banks of which are about 1.5m spread by 0.5m high.

Finally, the area around the bastle site indicates evidence of turf and peat extraction; probably all for fuel as there are no substantive earth banks in the immediate area of the extraction sites. Extensive turf stripping has taken place between the bastle site and the houses of Hitteril to the North West. Peat hags and cutting is especially visible 300m to the north and ancient peat stacks are seen as mounds in this area.

Site No 36. Enclosure NS 9615 0980 300m OD

At the base of the north flank of Craggy Knowe and on the north side of the plantation at Hitteril there are the remains of a turf bank enclosure. The area is 20m wide and runs for about 30m from the wood to the Meikle Burn. The banks are up to 3m spread by up to 1m high. It is possible that rig and furrow exist within this area.

Site No 36a Ring enclosure NS 96155 09598 315m OD

On the lower north flank of Craggy Knowe, a sub summit of Hitteril Hill and lying 30m south west of the house of Hitteril, there is a ring enclosure which appears to have a slightly sunken interior. Overall, the enclosure measures 15m N/S by 12.5m E/W. The stony bank spreads to 2m and is about 0.4m high on the exterior. The bank appears to run around only about 60% of the site, the remaining part on the south west is represented by a sharp break of slope into the interior which is featureless. The site is fairly level but is infested inside with rush growth. There is no other obvious indication of a gap or entrance.

Site No 37. Burnt mound NS 96504 08640 380m OD

On the north flank of Hitteril Hill and lying within the Watermeetings Forest and on the west bank of Steens Cleuch there is a burnt mound which has been damaged by the forestry operations. A track-way has been made down the hill face on the west side of the cleuch and a spring course, now a drain, has been piped under the track. At this point and on the east side of the track an exposure 2m long by 0.5m deep, formed by heat reddened rock lying in matrix of charcoal was seen. The deposit has been cut by machine and some of the material has been used upslope to form mounds for new trees to be planted on. Interestingly, this is a peculiar example of burnt mound material migrating uphill from the source; the reverse is what is normally found. Some of the deposit may also be seen on the track way. The full extent or depth of the deposit cannot be determined as a layer of boulder clay has been dumped over the site, however, it does extend beneath the new water pipe and also across the new drain course at a depth of c 0.15m.

A soil sample has been taken from the exposure for charcoal species identification and for possible dating. The exposure in the mound has been repaired and the site marked for future location.

Site No 38. Burnt mound NS 97024 08082 390m OD

On the west flank of Hitteril Hill and lying within the Watermeetings Forest in an area which has been severely truncated by forestry ploughing, there is evidence of a burnt mound. It lies on the north side of an unnamed spring course in an area which has been clear felled and re-planted. Typical heat reddened burnt stones were noted on upcast for the new trees. The full extent or depth of the deposit is not known but extends for several metres; no charcoal was located in the limited trials to test for the deposit.

Site No 39. Burnt mound NS95923 07519 380m OD

At the base of the south flank of Hitteril Hill and within a drystone dyke enclosure, about 40m south of the forest, there is a double burnt mound. The mound is kidney shaped and measures 8m long in total on an E/W axis. The west side has a dome shaped pile which measures 5m from north to south and is 0.75m high, the other end is less high and measures 4m from north to south. There is a space between the terminals of the deposit which is 2.5m in diameter. The spring runs on the south side and has been re-cut as a drain. The mound is distinct with short grass covering, it and it is surrounded by coarser grass.

Site No 40. Site deleted

Site No 41. Mound (natural) NS 95727 07422 390m OD

On the lower east flank of Comb Law and lying immediately on the west side of a drystone dyke there is a distinct but natural mound of gravel and stone, it is 4m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Site No 42. Mound (natural) NS 95876 07312 370m OD

On the lower east flank of Comb Law and lying about 30m south of a drystone dyke there is a distinct but natural dome shaped mound of gravel and stone, it measures 7m by 4m by 1m.

Site No 43. Buchts (possible) NS 95634 07256 385m OD

On the lower east flank of Comb Law there are two possible buchts, although the features may be natural in origin. They are apparent as two sets of eroded parallel linear banks, one set has a space of 6m long by 2m wide between them and the other set measures 8m long by 2m wide internally. They are on a slight slope and are open at each end, the larger feature may, if it is a bucht, have an access gap in the middle of the north bank.

Site No 44. Bucht NS 9542 0695 400m OD

On the north side of Kirkhope Cleuch (burn) there is a drystone sheep stell (given on OS) which has a stone bucht appended on the North West side. The bucht measures 5m by 2m internally and is open ended.

Site No 45. Enclosure and possible building NS 96375 07055 380m OD

On the lower north east flank of Watchman's Brae there is a possible building which is seen as a sub-rectangular, slightly elevated platform area measuring 7m by 6m, it has a frontal apron which drops down 3m. Running straight upslope and a short distance to the west are the footings of an old stone wall, it turns at a right angle above the platform to head across the hill face to the south east where it runs for a considerable distance.

Site No 46. Tower or bastle house remains and environs. Figs 3 – 6 Plates 1 - 8 NS 96760651 336m OD See the excavation report given above

The building known as Kirkhope Tower and now lying beneath the waters of the reservoir was partially excavated in 1995 to determine its plan and date of occupation. This work was reported in the first interim report on the Daer Project (Ward, 1995) the entire ground floor plan was determined, and in the trenches, a central open drain in the floor and a turnpike stair which projects from the north long wall of the building, was located. Dumfriesshire sandstone had been used on the doorways and for the stair newel. The finds indicated abandonment by the 18th century. This building is now tentatively interpreted as a bastle house on the grounds of land tenure and the similarities with other recently excavated buildings in the area.

Evidence of further buildings of this period were noted, (but were not fully recorded) in 2001, during another period of low water level within the reservoir. These are at Kirkhope Cleuch to the north where wall footings and sherds of green glaze pottery were found, and about 100m south of Site No 46, where a cobbled floor surface with an open drain was noted. These will be fully recorded at the next opportunity of low water level.

Site No 47. Burnt mound Fig 51 NS 963057 370m OD

On the lower south west flank of Watchmans Brae there is a dome shaped burnt mound which measures 10m by 9m by 0.75m high. The west side of the mound has a curved bank which steps down slightly on an arc. The original spring course has now been cut into drains. It lies on the west side of the road and is beside a telephone pole (Ward 1992, No 107).

Site No 48. Burnt mound Fig 52 NS 963044 400m OD

Lying on the north bank of Howe Cleuch which flows east between Ewe Gair and Little Hill and 35m west and upstream from a bridge, there is a burnt mound which measures 8m by 5m by 0.6m high. Some earth fast rocks are on the east side and small pile of stones lies nearby (Ward 1992, No 108).

Site No 49. Settlement, bucht. Nether Scheels of Kirkhope? NS 95791 05006 370m OD

On the lower north flank of Ewe Gair and immediately east of a sheep stell, there is a series of stone buildings and a sheep bucht. The single bucht, on the north side of the buildings described below, is outlined by large boulders and is open at the east end, is 10m long by 2m wide internally. The other stone buildings, five in all, are rectangular in plan, and showing walls no more than 0.5m high, they lie in a straight line and are described here from the west end; all sizes are for internal measurements and are approximate to the nearest metre. The first building lies on an E/W alignment and is 6m long by 2m wide, it has an additional room of 3m by 2m at its east end; a gap of 4m lies between this and the next building which is lying on an N/S alignment and which is 3m long by 2m wide. 1m apart and on the same alignment, the next building measures 5m long by 2m wide, it has a probable entrance in the centre of the long east wall. 2.5m apart, the next two buildings are in line, on an E/W alignment, the first is 5m long by 2m wide and may have entrances on each of the long walls on the north and south sides, here the wall thickness can be seen to be 1m. The final building is 1m apart and measures 6m long by 2m wide.

The group are slightly elevated on the gravel out-wash from the Careshope Burn which appears to have been re-aligned in fairly recent times.

It would appear that at least three houses are represented in this group of small buildings. The location would fit the depiction of Nether Scheels of Kirkhope, given by Timothy Pont on his map of 1596, but see discussion below:

Site No 50. Settlement. Ouer (Over) Scheels of Kirkhope

The settlements of Ouer Scheeles of Kirkhop and Nether Scheeles as depicted by Pont (Fig 22) cannot be precisely located on the ground, by using the map alone. Only one settlement site has been located (No 49 above) but it is far from clear if that site is Nether Scheeles, or part of Ouer Scheeles. It is possible that it is part of Ouer Scheeles, being two separate locations but with a single name, since the one name appears between the two sets of buildings on the map.

The linear strip of three compartments depicted above the name, Ouer Scheeles, certainly equates very well with what is seen on the ground at Careshope Burn, i.e. a line of buildings.

The name Nether Scheeles appears on Pont's map beside the main building of Kirkhop, which is the excavated tower or bastle. Therefore, the question is, is this site "Nether Scheeles of Kirkhop"? The word nether comes from the Old English 'nithera' meaning located beneath or lower down.

It seems only possible that Pont's 'three compartment' site is the one at Careshope Burn and therefore would be the middle of the three sites. It can be speculated that the place may have been 'mid' Scheeles and not correctly labelled by Pont, but it is unlikely that any evidence to support such musing will ever be found.

The most southerly site (on Pont) appears to be located beside the branch of a primary tributary of the Daer, in reality, the only such place is at Thick Cleuch, where there is some improved ground enclosed by a 19th century dyke. Based on place names, a better bet may be at Shiel Cleuch, the next tributary immediately to the north and where there is also some better ground, similarly enclosed. The writer's judgement, based on ground conditions, is that Ouer Scheeles must lie either at Thick Cleuch or Shiel Cleuch. The name of the site at Careshope Burn is probably Nether Scheeles on the basis that it is the lower of the two 'Scheele' places.

Leading on from all this is the question about the nature of these 'Scheele' settlements. Were they temporary shielings as the original and modern place names suggest? or permanent houses? Excavation may help in this respect. However, the writer feels that the answer may lie in the places being originally true shielings in the earlier medieval period and perhaps later, by the 17th/18th centuries, becoming permanent homes with names harking back to earlier times. This hypothesis will require some research.

Site No 51. Cairn NS 97748 05282 405m OD

On the lower North West flank of Whiteside Hill and lying on a slightly sloping ledge of ground with better grass than the surrounding area, there is a cairn which measures 4m in diameter by 0.4m high. It appears as an infilled enclosure, the central 1.5m area is mostly covered in grass while the surrounding edges have less vegetation cover.

Site No 52. Building and cairn NS 9770105268400m OD

Lying immediately below and west of the cairn (above) there is a stone building which is aligned E/W, it consists of very irregular tumbled boulder walls which spread to 2m by 0.75m high. An upper chamber measures 4m wide by 5m long externally and the lower end is defined by an extended wall of 6m long on the south side and a shorter length of walling on the north. This may be a bucht.

The cairn lies 10m to the north and is a dome shaped pile of 2m diameter by 0.4m high.

Site No 53. Shooting butt NS 97301 05268 400m OD

On the east flank of Nether Law there is an isolated stone shooting butt.

Site No 54. Cairn NS 97194 05845 370m OD

On the north flank of Nether Law and on an area of semi improved land there is a cairn which is relatively modern, although it may have been dumped on top of an earlier cairn, judging by the vegetation covered stones lying below the main pile, which itself is devoid of any vegetation. The pile is 6m long by 4m by 1m high.

Site No 55. Cairn (possible) NS 98358 09208 390m OD

On the south flank of Sweetshaw Brae there is a possible cairn which measures 3m diameter by 0.5m high. It tails into the hill face.

Site No 56. Unenclosed platform settlement (possible) NS 98343 09173 380m OD

On the south flank of Sweetshaw Brae there is a possible platform. It measures 8m by 8m and has a distinct rear scarp but no frontal apron. The platform area is slightly sloping.

Site No 57. Site deleted

Site No 58. Site deleted

Site No 59. Cup and ring marked boulder (natural) NS 98216 09139 365m OD

On the south flank of Sweetshaw Brae there is a boulder which measures 2.5m by 2m. The rock has two cup and ring marks and at least four other shallow cup marks up to 50mm diameter. This is a natural phenomenon caused by weathering of the local greywacke stone. Numerous examples of this type of feature have now been located in Clydesdale and Tweeddale in the Southern Uplands greywacke. Often the features are oval or lozenge shaped.

Site No 60. Excavation pits (modern) centred NS 9800 0920 350m OD

Immediately above the track way fence and east of the dam wall head there are a series of rock cut pits, machine excavated, up to 10m long. These are associated with the dam construction.

Site No 61. Burnt mound and cairns. Fig 53 centred NS 984091 350m - 360m OD

On the south facing flank of Sweetshaw Brae there are at least seven cairns and a burnt mound. The mound is located 35m south of the farm buildings; it is on a terrace on the north east side of the Daer Reservoir. It is a classic kidney shaped mound which measures 12m overall by 5m wide at the east end, the curving tail at the west end gradually reduces in width. The very distinctive mound has a slightly flattened top at its broader end. On the north side there is an active spring which bubbles from the ground there, this may have been the original water source for the site, the spring is now cut as a drain.

The cairns lie to the east of the farm on improved grassland, they range in size from 3m to 5m in diameter and up to 0.5m high. These are certainly part of the larger grouping of cairns further to the east (see below) (Ward 1992, No 105).

Site No 62. Buildings and banks. Fig 54 centred NS 984091 370m OD

On the south flank of Sweetshaw Brae and lying immediately above Sweetshaw Farm there is a series of buildings and stony banks. Features A - D lie on a steep slope.

A is terrace area 20m long by up to 5m wide, it is formed by a bank along the upper north side and a scarp on the south. The scarp may be natural and does not appear to have had a bank along it, although there is a suggestion on the east end of an entrance between banks. Lying immediately above this there is an arc of a bank which gives a space of about 5m in diameter; the bank does not conjoin with the straight bank. The banks all have visible stone within them.

B is a small stone building which measures 5m by 3m overall, the drystone wall footings can be seen to be about 1m wide but they only survive to about 0.3m high. There is a depression at the west end where the walls are slightly better preserved, there is no obvious entrance. Immediately above this is another arc of a bank, this giving a space of about 3m in diameter, it has stone in its construction and also does not conjoin with the building.

Feature C is another arc bank giving an area of 7m by 2m between it and the fence. This appears to have been conjoined on its west side, to the remains of the head dyke which runs along the hill slope (below).

D is a rectangular enclosure measuring 10m long by 4.5m wide internally, it is open on the south end and runs slightly into the hill-slope above. There is stone incorporated in the 1m thick bank.

E is the faint trace of a building with two chambers. The upper one is c 6m by 3m internally while the lower end appears to have been slightly longer. There are no obvious gaps to indicate entrances and the building appears to have been built between the head dyke and an enclosure to the west, the enclosure measures up to 20m by 15m, it is rather faint in places. There is a modern hut built within it. To the west of the enclosure there is a wavy, stony lynchet which may represent the lower walls or scarp for further buildings or perhaps to form a level working area.

The remains of the head dyke has stone for all of its surviving length, it is better preserved where it runs down the hill in a wavy line to the south, for a distance of about 100m, when it disappears. The dyke is poorly preserved at the western end of the survey where it tails out. Below this old wall there are the possible traces of other stone buildings indicated by a 'T' setting of stones.

The modern drain which cuts across the site has a pronounced bank caused by upcast.

Discussion

Building D is the easiest to interpret as a sheep bucht, although slightly wider than the norm, other examples of this dimension are known. The open ended bucht is typically placed outwith the head dyke. 'A' may also be the remains of another bucht, possibly with the entrance being on the east end, but the absence of the other long wall is puzzling, although it may simply have been pushed over for re-use elsewhere. The small building B may have been a store used during milking the sheep, it appears to be too small for a shieling and besides which, the site is too close to any of the known possibilities for the earlier Sweetshaw farms, to have functioned for transhumance. The curved banks are equally difficult to interpret; such features have not been recorded by the writer before and certainly do not have any known parallels in Upper Clydesdale or Tweeddale. They may be some form of sheep pen or storage area. The building at E may well be a habitation, perhaps a house / byre judging by the two chambers. This site is most probably associated with Site No 63 below.

Site No 63. Cairns and buildings. Fig 55 Centred NS 987091 350m - 390m OD

On the lower south facing flank of Sweetshaw Brae and east of Sweetshaw Farm there are at least forty grass covered cairns ranging in size from 3m to 6m in diameter and up to 0.6m high. There are a variety of shapes within the grouping and also a stony bank. A 'horseshoe' shaped pile may be seen at the western side of the site while the majority of piles are dome shaped and appear to be undisturbed. Two outliers 100m to the north east (not on plan) measure 3m by 1m by 0.3m high and 6m by 2m by 0.4m high.

At (a) there is a rectangular building which measures 8m by 3.5m internally, the stone footings of the walls are 0.9m thick and 0.3m high, no mortar is visible. An entrance may exist on the long south wall.

At (b) there is an irregular shaped turf bank enclosure on a ridge at the confluence of Bees Beck and Sweetshaw Burn. It measures 16m N/S by 7m E/W and no entrance is obvious on the circuit of the low banks.

At (c) on the south bank of Sweetshaw Burn there is a linear range of stone buildings and an enclosure. The rooms and entrances of the buildings are well defined. They are described here from the west side; the first measures 11m by 3m internally with a small room at the west end 3.5m long. The central building is 6m long and 2m wide internally and is choked with stone. The third building has less substantial walls and may be a different period of construction; its two rooms are 7m by 3m and 6.5m by 2m.

Separated from the line of buildings is a fourth which has walls which are more comparable in appearance to the western end of the range. This room measures 9m long by 3.5m wide.

There is a stone walled enclosure at the western end of the site. There is no visible mortar on any of the walls which are clearly defined and are up to 0.5m high.

(Ward 1992, No 106)

This site is most likely to be associated with site No 62 above.

Site No 64. Burnt mounds (3 of) NS 99328 09195 415m OD

On the lower west flank of Hods Hill and 130m north east of a sheep stell there is a group of three burnt mounds. They form a triangle on the ground with the upper mound being slightly kidney shaped and measuring 5m by 4m by 0.5m high. 4m to the east of this is a 2m diameter by 0.5m high mound and 4m south of the first and 6m from the second, the third mound is also 2m in diameter by 0.5m high. A drain now runs down past the west side of the mounds which lie on a gentle slope.

Site No 65. Stone pile NS 99378 09250 425m OD

On the lower west flank of Hods Hill and 200m north east of a sheep stell there is a linear pile of vegetation free stones. The stones, which are mostly rounded, have been dumped in several piles which form a heap 18m long. They are dumped on the east side of a dry gully and would appear to be stones intended for a sheep shelter which was never built.

Site No 66. Stone pile NS 99223 09426 425m OD

Lying on the east side of Bees Beck there are two dumps of 3m and 4m in diameter of angular rocks, they are vegetation free and of fairly recent origin. They lie immediately on the upper side of a gas pipe line track and are probably associated with that. A similar pile lies beside the Sweetshaw Burn to the south east where the petro-chemical pipeline crosses.

Site No 67. Cairn NS 99035 09332 405M OD

On the lower south facing flank of Sweetshaw Brae, west of the Bees Beck and lying in an area of coarse grass, there is an isolated pear shaped cairn which measures 8m by 5m by 0.5m high coarse grass.

Site No 68. Stone building NS00096 09074

On the lower west flank of Hods Hill and on the east side of Sweetshaw Burn there is a dry stane construction forming a chamber of 0.75m long by 0.5m wide and 0.75m deep. It is only three stones high and the southern side has fallen. The function of this small feature is unknown but since it lies beside the burn, at the base of the gully, it would have been regularly flooded by the burn when in spate.

Site No 69. Cairns and burnt mound [BM = Fig 56] centred NS 98631 08377 350m OD

On the west facing flank of Beld Knowe and lying just above the high water line of the Daer reservoir and c 50m west of a D shaped sheep shelter there are three cairns and a burnt mound.

These features were previously reported (Ward 1992, 106) however the burnt mound was mistaken at that time for a cairn.

The three dome shaped cairns lie on sloping ground, in a triangular group no more than 12m apart, two are 3m in diameter the third is 4m by 3m, they are all 0.5m high. The ground surrounding them is visibly cleared of protruding stones while further away on each side the area is boulder strewn.

The burnt mound (NS 98582 08410) lies nearest to the reservoir bank, being only 13m above it. It is a classic kidney shaped mound measuring 6m long by 4m wide at the lower side, and it is 0.6m high.

Site No 70. Cairn NS 9878 0798 400m OD

On the west facing flank of Beld Knowe and lying 25m west of a square metal sheepfold there is a prominent grass covered cairn which measures 9m by 8m by 0.6m high, it has a pitted centre which appears to have been disturbed in relative recent times.

(Ward 1992, No 106)

Site No 71. Burnt mounds (2 of) Fig 56 NS 98820797 355m OD

On the west facing flank of Beld Knowe and lying 17m south east of a corrugated sheeting sheep fold there are two prominent dome shaped burnt mounds. The mound nearest the fold measures 4.5m by 2.5m. Lying at a slight angle to the first mound the other measures 4m by 3.5m, although there may be a lower extension on the west side extending the length for a further 1m. Each is 0.75m high and the gap between them is 1m. They lie within an area of better quality grass than the surrounding bent grass which is growing on peat. Unusually, there is no spring course beside the mounds, nor is there any indication of an ancient spring course as one occasionally finds when a mound is lying on drier ground. The nearest existing spring is 40m to the north.

Site No 72. Building NS 98793 07608 350m OD

On the west facing flank of Beld Knowe and lying on the north side of Shiel Burn near the point where it joins the Black Burn, there is a stone building which measures 4m by 2m internally, it has drystone wall footings about 0.9m wide. The western end has an extension of about 2m long. There is no obvious gap to indicate an entrance. This is most likely to be a shieling hut with storage area; the burn name may be a good indicator of the function of this site.

Site No 72a Building NS 98684 07644 350m OD

Opposite the confluence of the Shiel Burn and Daer Water and on the west side of the Daer Water there is another building which appears to be two conjoining stone huts, but lying at a slight angle to one another. One end measures c6m by 4.5m wide and the other is c10m long by 4.5m wide overall. There are no indications of entrances in the walls which are seen as grass covered stony banks about 0.75m high. The site lies on an isolated ridge of ground.

Site No 73. Buchts NS 98973 06123 380m OD

On the lower north flank of Torrs and on the east side of Over Ornsleuch (burn) and 25m south west of a sheep fold there are two sheep buchts. They are aligned approximately N/S with the open ends at the north side. Each has been built with stone and the grassy banks now spread to 2m wide by 0.5m high. The internal areas are 6m long and 8m long, both are 1.5m wide.

Site No 74. Shooting butts NS 9855 0615 400m OD

On the higher east flank of Type Knowes and on the south side of Nether Ornsleuch there are two well built stone shooting butts. These are given on the 1912 OS map as 'shooting huts'.

Site No 75. Buildings (2 of) and two cairns NS 98551 06215 400m OD

On the higher east flank of Type Knowes and on the north side of Nether Ornsleuch there are two rectangular stone building foundations and two cairns. They all lie on a terrace which is below an area of fractured out-cropping rock.

Building No 1. The better preserved of the two is completely outlined on the ground by a double line of boulders forming internal and external wall faces which consist of a single layer of boulders, the walls are 0.75m thick. Aligned N/S the internal area is 9m by 3m and there is a gap in the walls indicating an entrance at the southern end of the east long wall. The interior is level and featureless.

NS 98489 06242 400m OD

Building No 2. 75m to the North West is a less well preserved building which is aligned E/W and with an interior measuring 6m by 2m. Within the NW corner boulders have been formed into a tiny cell which is of more recent construction.

Cairns NS 9852 0620 400m OD

20m west of Building No 1 there are two adjacent cairns which measure 4m in diameter by 0.3m high. The ground immediately surrounding the cairns appears to have been cleared of stone.

Site No 76. Buildings (bucht and store?) NS 97704 05570 380m OD

At the southern end of the west flank of Type Knowes and about 80m NNW of a sheepfold there are two poorly preserved stone buildings. One structure is a possible stone bucht, it is only 3m long by 1.5m internally with a possible open end of the lower and western end, and an extended line of stones 3m long from the centre of the upper closed end of the building forms a tuning fork shape. Nearby is a circular structure only 3m overall diameter.

Site No 77. Cairn NS 97748 05282 405m OD

On the lower North West flank of Whiteside Hill and lying on a slightly sloping ledge of ground with better grass than the surrounding area, there is a cairn which measures 4m in diameter by 0.4m high. It appears as an infilled enclosure, the central 1.5m area is mostly covered in grass while the surrounding edges have less vegetation cover.

Site No 78. Building and cairn NS 9770105268 400m OD

Lying immediately below and west of the cairn (above) there is a stone building which is aligned E/W, it consists of very irregular tumbled boulder walls which spread to 2m by 0.75m high. An upper chamber measures 4m wide by 5m long externally and the lower end is defined by an extended wall of 6m long on the south side and a shorter length of walling on the north. This may be a bucht.

The cairn lies 10m to the north and is a dome shaped pile of 2m diameter by 0.4m high.

Site No 79. Cairns

Cairn 1. NS 98310794 360m OD

On the north east flank of Sweetshaw Rig and lying on a sloping terrace there is cairn (1) which measures 7.5m x 6.0m x 0.4m high. Its' long axis is on an NW / SE alignment. The cairn is mostly vegetation free and is composed of boulders probably gathered from nearby scree, there is an apparent depression in the centre and this may indicate a type of ring cairn.

10m below and east of the Cairn (1) there is a 3m diameter pile of vegetation free boulders which may be a cairn.

28m below and east of the Cairn (1) and at the base of a slope there is cairn or structure which measures 5.5m x 3.8m, the long axis being NW/SE. The hollow interior measures 3m x 1m and although there is no obvious gap in the apparent bank, this feature may be the remains of a hut or small enclosure.

Cairn 2.

85m to the NW of Cairn (1) and at 365m OD there is a ring cairn which measures 5.5m x 4.5m x 0.6m high. There is a depression in the centre which measures 2m x 1m. Mature heather covers the banks of the structure which dominates a small sloping terrace on the flank of the hill. It is possible that the feature is a small hut but there are no gaps to suggest an entrance.

Cairn 3.

Between these cairns and 42m from Cairn (1) there is a possible cairn which measures 6m x 4m lying on the slope of the hill. The concentration of boulders may be natural but they appear to be a deliberate deposition.

Cairn 4. NS 98290786

10m east of a ruinous stiel and lying just above the break of slope which drops down to Cairn (1), there is a 6m diameter x 0.4m high cairn comprised of boulders.

Site No 80. Cairns (probable) NS 96836 13160 340m OD

On the south west flank of Crookedstane Rig and within the forest, there are the possible remains of at least three small cairns, being originally 2m - 3m in diameter. Each has been truncated by the forestry plough and they are evident as isolated piles of stones.

Site No 81. Spoil dump NS 963106 290m OD

At the base of the south west flank of Brown Knees and lying below and on the west side of the Daer Reservoir road, there is a massive, steep sided, level topped spoil dump. This was material which was excavated from the reservoir site during its construction. The dump is now planted with trees. It is significant because it is possible that archaeological material may lie within this dump.

The sites discovered within the Daer Reservoir containment area:

These sites are currently listed, planned and described in the Interim reports which deal with the excavations within the reservoir, and also some of the survey work around it. Therefore some sites are duplicated in the reports for example Site No 46 given above. It is intended that eventually all of the work will be amalgamated into a single final report.

Nevertheless, for completeness, a brief summary of the submerged areas is given here:

Four definite Mesolithic sites have been identified, of which three have been excavated with C14 radiocarbon dates, and the third, a chert knapping site, is not expected to be excavated. Site No 1 was dated to c10,080 years ago, (however this date is now suspect, as is the date for the nearby burnt mound deposit, see below), a new date for Site 1 is c7880 years ago. Site No 2 is confidently dated to c 9500 years ago and Site No 3 has produced a date of about 6000 years ago. Sites 1 and 3 are adjacent and may yet prove to be contemporaneous activities, lying on an area of previous use, and spanning several millennia. Flint is the predominant lithic at Sites 1 and 3, but Site 1 has an additional, distinctive assemblage of peculiar blue coloured stone. Microliths have been found at all locations.

An extensive, dispersed, burnt mound deposit was found and dated to c 4500 years ago, however, less confidence is now given to this date, (the reasons will be discussed in the final paper).

An impressive group of cairns and stony banks is also recorded, along with several fire sites.

A significant lithic assemblage has been found around the shores of the reservoir, these include single items, but more often, scatters of lithic have been recorded. The material is predominantly the local chert, but flint is relatively abundant and a few pieces of Arran pitchstone have been retrieved. Several tools are among the collection and it is believed the material may cover the period from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. Specialist study is underway on the lithic from the various locations.

Medieval/ Post Medieval buildings and floors are being investigated both north and south of the Kirkhope Tower site, these await further access.

Of the relatively modern, submerged settlements of Kirkhope, Crookburn and the two Sweetshaw sites, only the sites of Kirkhope and Crookburn have been seen. The buildings were completely demolished after abandonment and little remains on view on the now heavily silted areas.

A final campaign of Mesolithic excavation and general lithic search is awaited at the next opportunity.

Daer Valley in modern times, circa 1800 to present.

The only extant buildings which can be dated to the early part of the nineteenth century are part of the farm buildings of Watermeetings and Nunnery, Upper Sweetshaw and Smithwood (the latter now a ruin due to a fire in 1954). The former cottage of Wintercleuch, which was beside the road and to the north of the school, was demolished when the dam was built, as were the farms of Kirkhope, Sweetshaw, (the later) Upper Sweetshaw and Crookburn cottage, the sites of which now lie below the reservoir water. The shepherd's cottage of Daerhead survives as an unoccupied building having been last used as an outdoor centre. The old school room on the west side of Daer Water is now a crumbling, roofless ruin, having deteriorated to this state in the last decade. All of the other buildings in the valley with the exception of Ellershaw, have been built since 1950 and most of these are now sadly unoccupied and some ruinous, nine out of the ten houses built for the reservoir maintenance workers and their families, are now unoccupied.

After the reservoir was inaugurated in 1956 there were ten workers, each with a house, and engaged in direct work on the reservoir. Others were involved in forestry and had separate houses at Hitteril. At that time there were fourteen farmers and shepherds living and working along the course of the Daer Water. The existing school building was opened in 1959, it catered for forty children but actually only had up to twenty six at any time, some of whom were resident outwith the valley itself. The school had a teacher, a cleaner and a cook. This thriving community had a new hall built in 1960's, carpet bowls were played by the men and the women held WRI meetings and other activities typical of small rural communities took place there.

Therefore, there were three main areas of employment for people living in Daer Valley; the water supply, forestry, and farming which was almost exclusively pastoral. The school provided further work. The total population was in excess of sixty people.

In the latter two decades of the twentieth century this has all changed, with the gradual de-population of resident water authority workers and shepherds, due principally to modern technology coupled with economics. The valley is experiencing what may be an unprecedented decline in its settlement history.

The use quad motor bike has the ability to replace a shepherd, the one shepherd now being able to cover the ground faster and more efficiently than two people previously on foot. Control of nearly the entire water supply in the reservoir works, is automated and only requires a much reduced day shift of people to monitor and carry out duties, the works have no requirement for night shift personnel at all. The school is now closed and even the community hall is disused and is up for sale.

In 2002 there were only five men working as shepherds/farmers and resident in the valley and only one man working with the water authority while living on site, the other workers now residing with their families outwith the valley. There are two holiday homes, two households not dependant for work in the valley and two retired people resident.

People of the Daer Valley

It is not possible to state how many people lived along the Daer Water in pre-historic times, the hunter gatherers of over 6000 years ago would certainly have been seasonal visitors and it is likely that they were represented by relatively small family groups at any one time.

Radio carbon dates which have now been done, show that these transient people were coming back to the same spots for over four millennia, an extensive tradition of temporary settlement indeed. There can be little doubt that numerous other Mesolithic camp sites must exist in the Daer Valley, many no doubt still lying intact below thick deposits of peat on natural terraces along the valley sides.

There is no visible evidence for Neolithic farmers or settlement of that period along the Daer Water, although the nearest known sites and monuments are at nearby Crawford, a few miles to the north. Pottery and stone tools (Banks, 1995) have been found at Stonyburn, and the henge site at Normangill (RCAHMS 1978, No 169) still survives in good condition, despite having a railway track cut through it, for the construction of Camps Reservoir ! However, the pitchstone which has been found within the reservoir may be Neolithic in date, as this is the general trend of evidence from elsewhere in Clydesdale (Ness & Ward, 2000, Pitchstone Seminar, Biggar Museum)

Monuments of the Bronze Age are numerous, both in the valley and in the surrounding areas. Upper Clyde has a large number of visible house platforms, these have been dated from around 4000 years ago (Terry, 1995). While only a single positive location for an unenclosed platform settlement has been identified in the valley, at Watermeetings, other settlement sites must exist to compliment the numerous groups of cairns and burnt mounds and burial sites which have been found (perhaps these may yet be discovered in the forested areas now being inspected). These other house sites may not necessarily be unenclosed platform settlements, which are highly visible if well preserved, it is possible that other timber houses were built without recourse to modification of the site topography; such wooden buildings will therefore leave no surface indicators as to their locations.

It is most likely that some elements of the surface scatters of lithics which continue to be found around the shores of the reservoir will date to the Bronze Age, specialist study of these may confirm this in due course, and it may yet be possible to identify settlements near these locations.

Bronze Age burials probably exist at Sites No's 8, 15 and 33) and it is possible that some of the other cairns are burial sites.

The groups of small cairns remain problematic in the absence of further investigation, even when excavation takes place, answers as to their date and function may still be elusive. The main consensus of opinion remains that they are probably Bronze Age in date, and are mostly the product of field clearance, while some may have been used to cover a grave, as either a primary or secondary deposit

This is often shown to be true for larger cairns, for isolated examples and of small groups on the summits of hills. The principal implication is that there should probably be both house and burial sites in the neighbourhood of the cairn groups.

The most recently recognised aspect of upland pre-historic monuments in southern Scotland has been burnt mounds. These features were seldom identified on the ground just over a decade ago, but now they are found in most areas of the Southern Uplands in modern surveys, this has been the result of better education and training in the skill to locate them. Like the small cairns they are generally thought to be Bronze Age in date, as that is the period to which most have been radio carbon dated to. While the date of a burnt mound is easy to obtain, albeit expensive, their function remains an enigma. Heating water with hot stones is not in dispute, it is the use of the hot water or steam which is still debated. Cooking and cleansing are the favoured theories, but neither of these explanations can demonstrate why some of the mounds are in apparent isolation from known settlement sites, and are often on steep slopes, where one would imagine that any activity would have been extremely awkward. Tools and other artefacts are seldom found on burnt mound sites.

One aspect of the distribution of burnt mounds in Daer Valley allows the comment to be made that they form a very regular pattern along both sides of the valley. The same range of sizes, shapes and groupings along springs and streams, exists here as elsewhere in southern Scotland, and the apparent isolation, although not at vast distances from sites of assumed comparable date, is shown here as elsewhere.

The evidence from the newly recorded distribution patterns of burnt mounds, small cairn groups, burials and settlements of the Bronze Age in Upper Clydesdale and Upper Tweeddale will be discussed in a forthcoming paper by the present writer.

Daer Valley, as with most areas of the Upper Clyde, appears to break off contact with human evidence on the landscape, for the period between pre-history and post-medieval times. In the case of Daer, our cut off point may be estimated at about 1000 BC and not beginning again until about AD 1600. There are no known Iron Age or Roman sites in the valley, although the upper reaches of the Clyde abounds with such sites. The nearest sites of probable Iron Age are the hillfort at Bodsberry Hill and the defensive enclosure at Collins Burn, both near Elvanfoot (RCAHMS 1978, 218 & 288). The Roman road from Nithsdale to Crawford is shadowed by the A 702 road.

Evidence for life in the so called 'Dark Ages' and for the earlier medieval period has so far eluded all searches on the landscape. It is known from documentary sources that settlements did exist as far back as AD 1384 in Daer (RGSS), however, such information has not yet been corroborated on the ground. The present writer is increasingly coming to the view that there may have been a major down turn in the population of the uplands due to the relatively hostile, natural environment that may have prevailed. Inhospitable climatic conditions and the lack of natural shelter in the form of absent woodlands may have been contributory factors, if such a population retreat did take place.

What may now be said with some conviction in Daer, and increasingly in similar locations in Upper Clyde, is that where buildings are visible on the ground as turf or composite turf and stone wall footings, then these will almost certainly date from around the beginning of the 17th century at the earliest. Any earlier buildings which may have existed must have been of construction materials and techniques which have left no surface indicators on the ground. Timber post built structures are the only substantial building types which would leave no surface evidence.

The buildings and the artefactual evidence within them, which have been examined in Daer Valley, consistently show that occupation began around AD 1600 and continued for at least part of the 18th century, finally giving way to the settlements as depicted on OS maps of the mid 19th century and later.

Summary of the known sites in Daer Valley

Note: this has been radically altered by the 2010 – 2012 work

Mesolithic

Mesolithic sites, all within the reservoir	4
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Bronze Age

Unenclosed platform settlements	1
Cairn groups	10
Isolated cairns	4
Possible burial cairns	4
Possible enclosed cremation cemeteries	3
Burnt mounds	29
Lithic scatters, all within the reservoir, may be of different periods	24

Post Medieval

Settlements dating to 17th / 18th centuries and later	9
Sheep buchts	14
Shieling huts (possible)	5
Lazy bed cultivation	2

Conclusion

Although this particular story will never be complete, and the final version by this writer must await a further campaign of work within the reservoir, and also expert analysis of the finds, nevertheless, the story of the Daer Valley has been advanced by a significant level of new data and its interpretation.

The age of discovery will never be over. Much is being learned on a daily basis regarding science, the natural world and the history of humanity. To actually come across something new and undiscovered in ones own local landscape is quite astonishing, and never fails to amaze. Here in the Southern Uplands of Scotland, we do it almost weekly.

Over the last two decades our group of voluntary archaeologists have made so many discoveries, covering a period of over 10,000 years, that it is becoming impossible to discuss them in a single talk or report.

We trust we are laying down a new level of interesting information which will enhance the quality of life of the local populations (however sparse they may now be) and to visitors to the area. Hopefully, study and perhaps re-interpretation of the evidence by others may add yet another dimension to our discoveries in the Daer Valley, because the sites here are directly comparable to many across the Southern Uplands of Scotland.

Landscapes are the history books of the world, and the appearance and known history of local landscapes are what will depress or uplift the human spirit, whatever the case may be. The archaeological story is but one aspect of the landscape book, but it is an important one, as all of the visible countryside is now the product of human activity.

It has been said elsewhere that 'those who do not learn from the past, are condemned to live in it', we learn of the past in order that there may be a better future, a better one than our ancestors could dream of.

Acknowledgement

For the purposes of this draft report the writer wishes to thank the landowners, farmers, shepherds, management of the West of Scotland Water Authority and Tilhill Forestry Ltd, for their kind permission to investigate the landscape, much additional help and advice has also been supplied by them.

The small group of enthusiastic voluntary archaeologists from Biggar Museum, as ever, prevailed, under one of the wettest winters yet recorded for the area, this report is dedicated to them with grateful thanks.

David Oxley read this draft and edited the text.

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IMPORTANT NOTE

The work described above is entirely provisional and requires further research, correction and editing. It is given here in the form it was produced as the various aspects of the project developed, therefore some sites are to be found in different reports as further work was accomplished.

Only selected images have been chosen here from a collection of over one thousand colour slides and digital photographs, some of which remain to be described.

FURTHERMORE

A major additional project was carried out over the years 2010 – 2012 and the various reports on that work should be read to follow this.

All of this information will be made available on Biggar Archaeology Group's web site at www.biggarchaeology.org.uk

FINALLY

It is now hoped that a further project to deal with the results of all of the pre historic aspect of the Daer Project will be accomplished by Glasgow University in association with BAG if funds can be secured by them (and BAG) to have specialist work done on the finds assemblages, charcoal and C14 dating on further sites. This major research project is in the planning stages at the time of writing; December 2012, and if successful will finalise all fieldwork in the valley by full publication.

Report on the excavation and consolidation of Wintercleuch Bastle House, Daer Valley, South Lanarkshire and its formation into a Heritage Trail

With specialist contributions by Dennis Gallagher, Ann Matheson, Robin Murdoch and Ian Paterson.

by Tam Ward 2012

Abstract

The complete excavation and consolidation of the remains of Wintercleuch bastle house was done by Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG), who thereafter created a heritage trail to the site. The excavation showed the occupation of the bastle to the 17th and 18th centuries and also that the building had been deliberately demolished.

Introduction

Wintercleuch is one of a series of bastle houses discovered in the 1980's by BAG in Upper Clydesdale and with other possible examples in nearby Peeblesshire (Ward 1998), it is also one of several in Clydesdale which have been excavated. The site can be visited as a heritage trail (below) (Fig 1). Saville, Tipping & Ward 2007 – 2010) and which is local to the distribution of the Dunlop items, this period must now be considered when analysing stray finds.

**Daer Site No 18. Bastle house, buildings, enclosures and rig.
Centred NS 980 114 355m OD**

Wintercleuch bastle house and fermtoun lies on the north side of Wintercleuch Burn and at the base of the SE flank of Mid Height (hill) (Fig's 1 & 2), buildings, buchts and enclosures which are probably associated with the bastle can be found further down stream and also on the other side of the burn to the south, on the lower northern slope of Lion Hill. Together they make up a farming system dateable to the 17th/18th centuries.

See reports on other nearby excavations; Interim Report No 4b, pages 1 – 5.

Excavation

The excavation was done by hand tools and trowelling, finds were recorded to locations within and around the main building.

The excavated bastle was originally seen as a grass covered mound about 1.5m high (PI 1) and which had been clipped by the construction of a new access road to the site, this only revealed that a building with lime mortar lay below the mound, although a sheet of copper from an indeterminate object lay in the exposure.

The entire building which lay only about 5m from the burn was eventually excavated to reveal the following details:

Aligned E/W, the total length was 11.6m by 6.6m wide, the walls were 1m thick and survived to a maximum height of 1.5m (PI 2), at the entrance which was in the long north wall about 2m from the eastern gable. A roll moulded door rybat of red coloured Dumfriesshire sandstone survived on the west side of the entrance, which also had a massive greywacke slab as a threshold.

Immediately inside the entrance on the east side are the remains of a stair case (PL 3) leading up to the former house part of the building. Five treads, all greywacke stones indicate the stair has been a scale and platt type and would have turned at a right angle to rise over the haunch of the vaulted basement. The surviving stairway was 1m wide and with 0.15m high risers. Beneath the stair an aumbry had been made within the bulk of the masonry required to support the stair. At the base of the stair a single piece of red sandstone survived to show the roll moulding of a newel.

On the right or west side on the entrance a short wall of 0.4m thick was built to partially screen the basement, here on the floor was a second massive greywacke slab and this led to an area of about 3m square and which was cobbled or paved with a variety of sizes of boulders but made to create a fairly level floor surface. The floor surface gave way inside the main chamber to an open drain or grip which ran all the way to the west gable (PI 2), the drain was up to 0.5m wide by 0.15m deep and discharged through a tunnel in the west gable. The main room was 6.5m long by just over 4m wide.

It was evident that the open drain was the entire stone content of the basement floor (apart from the stair end) and on each side of the drain was a series of stake holes, randomly placed and which penetrated into the natural gravelly till by about 100mm. The stakes had been no larger than 50mm thick. Such an arrangement was found in several buildings on the nearby Glenochar site, both in the bastle itself and also in several of the associated house / byres there. Three stakes provided enough wood to be identified and two were found to be hazel, while a third proved to be rowan wood. The features are interpreted as being associated with fodder being kept off the floor surface while feeding animals.

A secondary drain tunnel was on the south long wall (PI 4) and opened into a gully which may have originally been the wall trench, however, the gully drained to the west where it met with another drain leading from the tunnel in the west gable wall.

The evidence for a vaulted chamber only just survived by the curvature of the north wall at the point where it joined the short internal wall, however, the remains of the stair is also a clear indicator that the basement was barrel vaulted, probably about 3m above the central drain.

The entire interior of the building was choked with lime mortared rubble which lay over a thin lens of black soil on the floor surfaces (PI 4a). In the central area of the room and about 0.5m to 1m above the floor was a quantity of charcoal in good lumps, these were sampled. This burnt material was within the demolition debris and is more likely to be associated with the demolition of the building, rather than its occupation.

The external quoins of the building were greywacke boulders. The SE corner of the building was cut down to the basal layer of stones, but this had been the result of making the recent track and not by the people who dismantled the bastle.

For the entire length of the north long wall, externally the ground was paved or cobbled (not shown on plan) but parts of this were unconsolidated, perhaps as a consequence of the demolition process.

A non mortared wall of 1.5m thick (Fig 3) ran off from the east gable for almost 3m where the road had been cut, probably truncating it at that time, and beneath this wall was yet another drain tunnel. All the three drain tunnels were about 150 - 200mm square.

On the west side of the bastle (Fig 3) there had been another building with a well made, level paved floor, this floor was about 0.2m above the open drain which flowed from within the bastle and then to the its SW corner. The remains of another non mortared wall about 1m thick survived on the south side of the second chamber? And this had a right angle return of a lesser wall heading southwards. There were no wall stones on the north side of the floor surface and a fire place lay on the till, and therefore below the level of the paving. Whether the fire had been created before a paved floor or after it had been partially removed was uncertain.

Along the south wall a 1m wide trench was opened and at the base of this water logged ground were preserved pieces of wood of a variety of sizes; twigs and other pieces which appeared to have been fragments of boards or planks and also what appeared to be the sharpened ends of stakes, two of which had been burned on their upper or external ends. One piece of wood with a hole cut through was analysed and shown to be birch.

The entire site is now water logged and this has created a good preservation environment for organic materials, however, the conditions made excavation more awkward (PI's 16 & 17). Nevertheless it is known that organic material still lies around the bastle house itself, if not in other areas of the site.

The finds from the site were varied and indicated occupation through the 17th century and abandonment of the site in the early 18th century.

It is possible that a raised area of ground on the immediate west side of the bastle house (PI 1) conceals further building/s; however this may be a natural feature.

The immediate environs of the bastle house have other remains, including buildings, enclosures and a patch of lazy bed cultivation. Part of this upland farming system is also given in Sites No's 16 and 17 in earlier reports.

Finds

With exception of glass bottles and tobacco pipe bowls reported by Robin Murdoch and Dennis Gallagher respectively, all finds are catalogued by Ian Paterson of BAG (all in App I). See also the report by Robin Murdoch on glass assemblages from Glenochar and Smithwood bastles (Murdoch 2006).

A sparse assemblage was retrieved from the excavation and from metal detecting, and this reflects the size of area that was explored, which was relatively small. Nevertheless the collection does have the necessary components to allow for occupation interpretation, and the primary observation is that the finds from Wintercleuch exactly reflect those from other BAG excavations dealing with 17th/18th century upland settlement in Clydesdale and Tweeddale.

Of particular significance are the pottery, glass and tobacco related finds. Such items tend to be relatively short lived objects and are therefore good aids to interpreting the occupation period of the site and the status of the occupants.

The pottery forms two principal groupings; early course wares typical of the 17th century and later glazed wares of Staffordshire type of the early 18th century. Unglazed and green glaze bowls and jugs (PI's 5 – 6) make up the earlier pottery while occasional sherds of the red earthen ware with yellow slip (PI 8), so called Staffordshire Ware, represent the latter days of the site occupation.

The glass sherds are dateable by neck and base shapes and these are all attributable to early 18th century wine bottles as described below (Murdoch).

Perhaps the best dateable evidence comes in the form of tobacco pipe bowls and stems (PI's 9 & 10) which were quite numerous throughout the limited excavations. The range of dateable types is invaluable to understanding the period of occupation (see Gallagher below) and they confirm the conclusions reached on the basis of the glass and pottery.

The metal items retrieved are fairly typical of those found on other BAG post medieval sites, and part of the strategy adopted by BAG is to metal detect the immediate environs of the sites in order to mitigate against unauthorised detecting. The result often produces interesting objects which help considerably with site interpretation and which would otherwise remain unknown within the project.

Items such as horseshoes (PI 13) are valuable as they show small ponies were the norm for such places.

Plate 12 shows some of the commonly found copper alloy objects; buckles range in types from belt buckles, especially harness items, to 18th century shoe buckles. Strap ends and harness mounts also occur at some other sites. Contemporary coins were almost absent at Wintercleuch while most sites produce at least a few low denomination copper coins.

Lead objects were musket balls, an attractive floret button and a washer or whorl (PI 11).

A stone spindle whorl (PI 11) is also a common type find, and in every post medieval excavation by BAG, haematite (ochre) pieces which have been rubbed to give faceted sides are found (PI 14), it is believed by the excavators that this ubiquitous substance was ground to a powder and used as a colouring agent, most likely as a keel for marking sheep.

History

Wintercleuch falls into the architectural style of building known as a bastle house, a strong defensive house built with good quality lime mortar and often with a stone vaulted basement (Ward 1998). The case for an otherwise unknown series of such buildings in Upper Clydesdale is now more than established through the work of BAG on various nearby sites (Ward *ibid*). Bastle houses were the last defensible houses to be built in Scotland.

Most of Upper Clydesdale ownership fluctuated between the powerful Douglas and Hamilton families, who inter married throughout the 17th/18th centuries. Wintercleuch was in the possession of the Duchess Anne of Hamilton in 1693, and with the consent of her husband, alienated the estate in favour of a younger son, who was created Earl of Selkirk and Lord Daer. All of the lands on the east side of the Daer Water (where Wintercleuch lies) were part of the Selkirk Estates, as seen on a map of Hopetoun Estates by Udney in 1791 and which was based on a map by Wells in 1760 (SRO RHP 6875). Hopetoun Estates owned all of the land in Crawford parish (including several known bastle houses and fermtouns) on the west side of the rivers of Daer and Clyde.

There can be little doubt that the Clydesdale bastle houses were built as a direct consequence of the infamous border reivers and the total lawlessness which prevailed along the Anglo Scottish border in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The history of the period is extremely well documented and is one of family feud rather than national alliances. The story is not concerned about Scottish/English conflict; families had members on both sides of the border and Scots raided Scots as the English did likewise. The context of local bastle houses in Upper Clyde and possibly Tweed will be fully rehearsed when a more definitive report on this aspect of BAG's Projects is published (Ward forthcoming).

In so far as is known, Wintercleuch does not figure by name in the general story, however, contemporary documentation is available regarding the settlement, and this is in the form of testaments or wills left by some occupants.

Testaments or wills left by the deceased throughout the 17th and 18th century in Scotland give an invaluable insight into the lives and times of people, who lived on the post medieval sites explored by BAG. Details of the deceased are of course given, along with their assets and debts, however, also available in these contemporary documents are the names of family members, witnesses, neighbours and other people, not the least of whom were those who were being paid rentals. References to neighbouring settlements are occasionally given, helping to build up the names of contemporary populations, for example between Wintercleuch and nearby Sweetshaw. It is from these documents that we know the occupants of bastle houses in Clydesdale were rent paying tenants, and not owner occupying lairds.

Fortunately a good series of such testaments survives for Clydesdale, which was part of the area of the Commissariat of Lanark. An index of the Register of Testaments (1595-1800) was published by the Scottish Records Society (SRC) and the documents are now available on the web from the Scottish Records Office in Edinburgh (at a charge per document).

The author was made aware of these invaluable documents by Professor Ian Whyte of Lancaster University in the early days of BAG's work on bastles (1980's) and on his advice this became the first thrust of historical research by the writer on the subject of post medieval landscapes, taken along with cartographic evidence and other available sources, a vast corpus of data is now available to be synthesised for an eventual publication on The Bastle Project.

Several of the local bastle houses have surviving testaments and a larger grouping for the Parish of Crawford have now been transcribed, mostly by Ann Matheson of Biggar Museum.

The sums of money given below refer to 'Scots' money which had been devalued to be worth only 1/12 Sterling by around 1600, and continued at this rate throughout the 17th century.

Wintercleuch Testaments

By Ann Matheson (Biggar Museum Trust)

There are five Wintercleuch testaments and these are assumed to be of the tenants living in the bastle house.

Thomas Heislop (d 1644)

Andrew Heisloppe ¹(d 1662)

Mathew Baittie (d 1669)

Janet Williamson (nee Heisellop) (d 1677)

William Thomson (d 1681)

Obviously, the Heislops dominated the settlement!

Other families noted:

Margaret Blacklaw (1660s)

James MacQueen (“)

William Aitchison (“

Thomas Heislop had a nag, 6 cows and 60 sheep, his total assets worth £227. He owed £67 rent and £37 in fees to his servant, Matthew Baittie. Apart from that, all we know of him is that he had a son Andrew, who was his executor.

Andrew Heisloppe who died in 1662 was probably Thomas's son and Matthew Baittie continued in his service. Andrew was very well off, with 2 mares, a nag, over 20 cows and 400 sheep. His assets were worth £1,053, and he had 6 servants.

He was owed no less than £2,135 from people as far away as Hamilton. The Crawford minister owed him £233, but there is no note at all of the goods or whatever they owed him for.

He owed rent of £266 to William Hamilton of Allerschaw and £63 vicarage teind² to the Marquis of Douglas. These two debts along with fees to his 6 servants amounted to £315, leaving £2,873. (The figures in this case have had to be revised as the scribe was arithmetically challenged, his total being £2,786)

Matthew Baittie, after years of servitude, had managed to acquire 130 sheep of his own. He gave up his own will, which records two witnesses from Wintercleuch, thus providing more information on the families living there in 1669. They were James McQueen and William Aitcheson. His sheep and his personal effects were worth £244 and he was owed £107 (no details of commodities). It would appear that he was highly respected as he is one of the overseers appointed in the will of John Heislop (died 1664) in the neighbouring settlement of Sweitschaw.

This is one of the few testaments that mention the Scots dollar, equivalent to £3 Scots.

Matthew gave up his own will, but had to have his hand guided by the lawyer to sign it, as he could not write.

He left all his money in legacies, including £100 each to Marion Baittie (probably his sister) and Jean (sic) Baittie, his brother. His executor was Adam Blacklaw from Hairtup.

¹ Note there is no standardisation of spelling in Scots

² After the Reformation in 1560, landlords often claimed the tithe that had preciously been paid to the church.



Fig 1

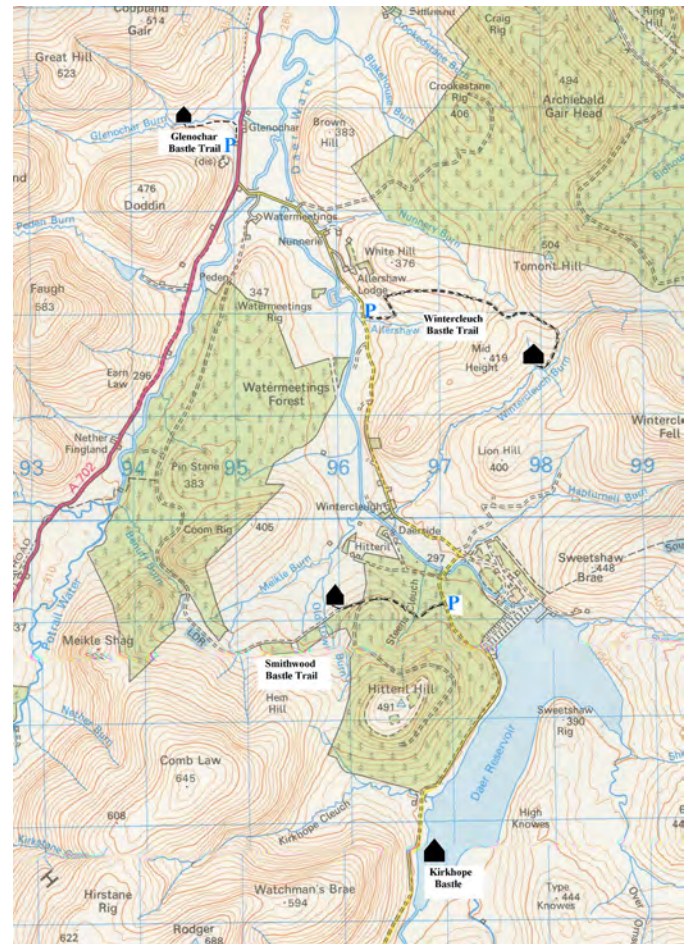


Fig 2

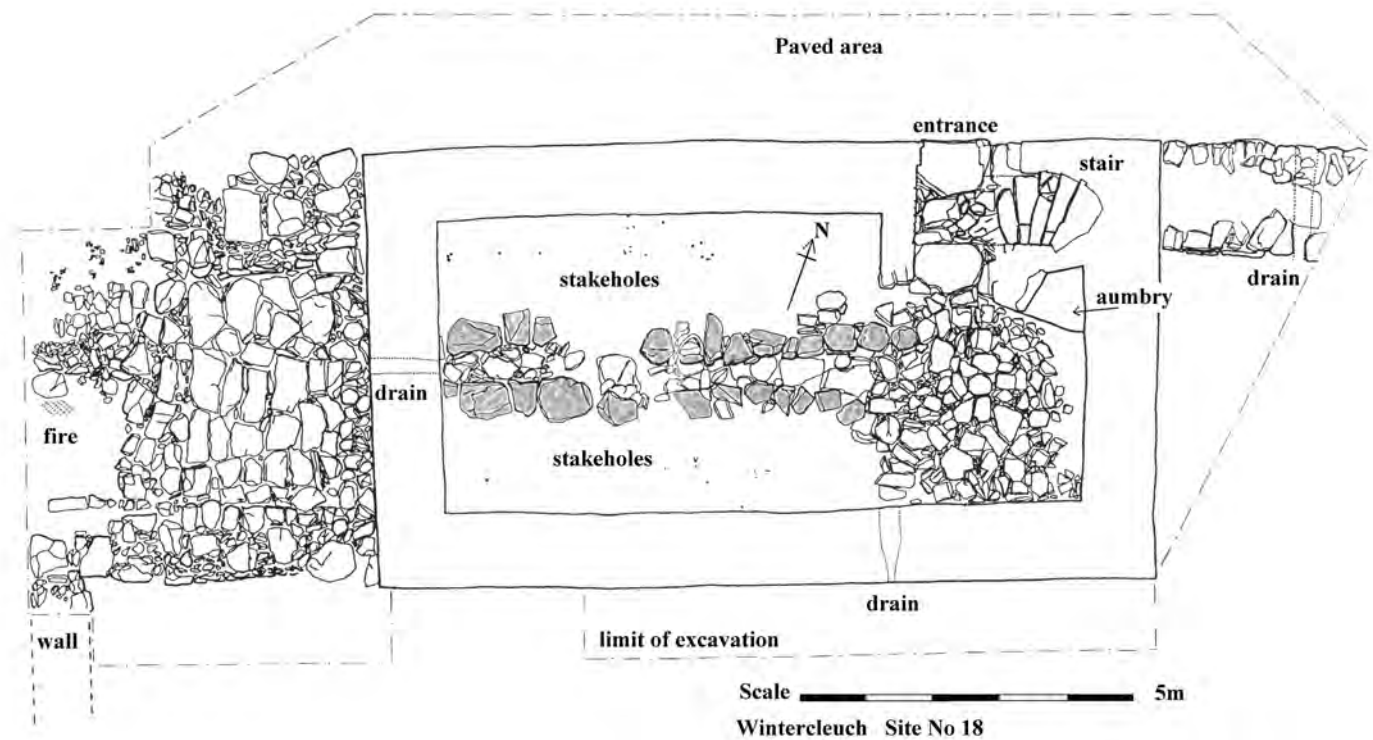


Fig 3

Janet Heisellop (d 1677) who was married to John Williamsone died in debt.

They had over 20 cows, 220 sheep, a horse and 5 bolls of oats sown, altogether worth £853: but their debts amounted to £934.

Curiously, they had 5 bonds, which were the equivalent of mortgages:

£400 owed to the Duke of Hamilton

£40 to John Johnston in Moffat

£67 to William Johnstone I Cruikedstane

£67 to William Carmichael in Kirkton

£27 to James Clerk

William Thomson (d 1681)

With 4 cows and 120 sheep, William was comfortably off. However, most of his sheep were 'pocked' i.e. they had pox and were worth only £1 each.

Assets and money owed to him came to £337 and most of his debts (£108) were for renting grass for the pocked sheep: £60 to Margaret Blacklay (no place identified) and arrears of grass rent to Janet Tod in Creukburnfoote (£20), Ninian Johnstoun in Sweitshaw (£20), James Thomson (£7).

Summary

It would be reasonable to assume that Andrew Heisloppe was the main bastle tenant:

- He was the richest man in Wintercleuch.
- He had 6 servants, one of whom he 'inherited' from his father.
- He owed his rent directly to the Duke of Hamilton and also paid tithe to the Marquis of Douglas
- The only other debt was his servant's wages.
- He himself was owed over £2000, from people who lived at a considerable distance.

There was some mobility in society, as Matthew Baittie, a servant for many years, managed to acquire his own flock of sheep and leave a few pounds to several relations or friends.

Grass was rented out to graze sheep in nearby settlements.

A poxy sheep was worth half the price of a healthy one, which usually was priced at £2.

One aspect that becomes immediately evident from the testaments is that sheep were the principal animals being reared, with cattle in small numbers only.

Consolidation work and heritage trail

Part of the overall bastle Project after excavation of selected sites was to undertake consolidation work and if possible open the sites for public access as heritage trails. This has now been achieved at three bastles; nearby Glenochair and Smithwood and here at Wintercleuch (Fig 1).

Firstly the entire fabric of the building was recorded by photography.

The surviving fabric of the bastle was fully re pointed with lime mortar to Historic Scotland specifications as the site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Gravel from a mortar sample from the site was analysed for a most appropriate match (PI 15), and Clyde gravel was used for the mix. The entire building was thus re pointed and wall heads sealed. The interior has been left open.

Permission to create the trail was kindly given by the farmer owner; Mr Macarthur of Nunnerie Farm. The existing modern track to the site was adopted for the trail route and this leads past some pre historic cairns and an enclosure on Mid Height. Three interpretative panels have been installed (PI's 18 - 20), one at the car parking area on the Daer road, one midway to explain the prehistoric sites and the final one at the bastle itself, the latter panel also shows the surrounding landscape plans. The walk is 2.8km, returning by the same route. Magnificent views of the Lowther Hills may be had at several viewpoints en route. Since the installation of the trail, a large section of the Clyde Windfarm electricity turbines has been installed in the area.

Discussion/Conclusion

All of the evidence shows that Wintercleuch was an upland sheep farm occupied by tenants and their families throughout the 17th and early 18th century. The surrounding suite of features is typical of such a farming landscape as found in many parts of southern upland Scotland and most especially on sites where bastle houses existed. The occupation is clearly defined by objects found on the site and spans the 17th century but terminates in the earlier part of the 18th century.

No evidence for earlier or later occupation was found and such is typical of all other sites investigated by BAG. The building was obviously systematically demolished and most of the stone and lime was removed from the site, presumably to be re cycled, the use of dressed sandstone for doorways and stair newel was evident and some small upper floor windows are assumed to have existed also.

The Wintercleuch roof must have been some form of thatch as no roofing slates were found, it would appear that some bastles in Clydesdale were roofed with slate, for example at Windgate House and Glendorch, while others such as Glenochar were thatched (Ward 1998 *ibid*). In fact, Glenochar and the site under discussion were almost identical in size and construction technique, it is possible that the same masons were responsible for building both.

The abandonment date; circa mid 18th century, on these sites and their apparent deliberate demolition, gave cause for some bewilderment among the excavators early in the overall project, until it was realised that what had happened was the removal of people from the these farms, under what is now described as the Lowland Clearances (Ward 2012). Furthermore, in order that people could not return to re occupy or squat in their former homes, the houses were thoroughly demolished. It would also appear that the policy of 'clearance' was a holistic one and which seems to have been executed with the collusion of the various estates upon which these settlements lay.

The various bastle and other post medieval settlement sites discovered and or excavated by BAG will be brought under a single publication in due course (Ward in prep & forthcoming) to bring this fascinating story of the upland sheep farmers of the southern uplands of Scotland to public attention. Two other related reports by this writer may be of interest to the reader; these are Ward 2012a and Ward 2012b; the first deals with bastle house construction, and the second considers shielings and buchts which are often associated sites.

Acknowledgement

Firstly permission to excavate at Wintercleuch and subsequently to create the heritage trail to the site was given by farmer owner Mr Alistair Macarthur of Nunnerie Farm, Mr Macarthur also assisted in several ways such as transporting materials to the site.

While some people came occasionally, the following people were principally involved in the excavation and surveys: Isobel Black, Margaret and Colin Brown, Fiona Christison, Brenda and Peter Dreghorn, Richard Gillanders, Dorothy Gormley, Bruce Henry, Jack Hoxley, Susan and Robin Hunter, Gregg Joyce, Jim Ness, Joan and Phil Taylor, Janet Ward, Patrick and Evelyn Ward.

Additionally David Oxley and John Whitworth assisted the writer with the consolidation works.

Robert Whitecross (BAG) conducted the metal detecting search.

Historic Scotland funded the consolidation work on the bastle which is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Steven Ward voluntarily designed the three interpretation panels installed on the trail.

Jacquie Dryden desk top published this report for BAG website.

As part of a larger wood identification programme on bastle and related sites, the examples given above were identified by Dr Jennifer Miller and Susan Ramsay of GUARD.

The writer is indebted to all and also to the specialists; Dennis Gallagher, Ann Matheson, Robin Murdoch and Ian Paterson, whose contributions are given in this report.

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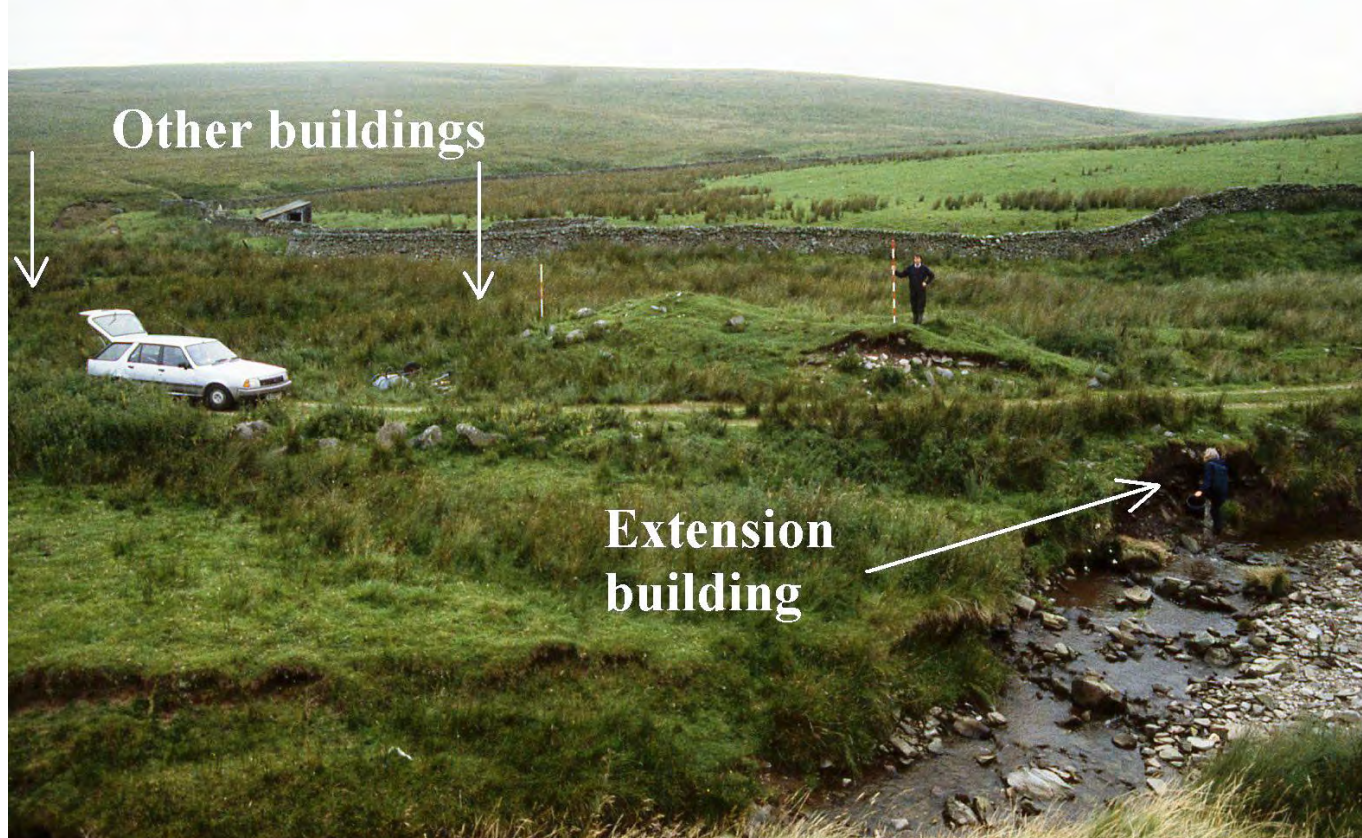


Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 4a



Plate 6

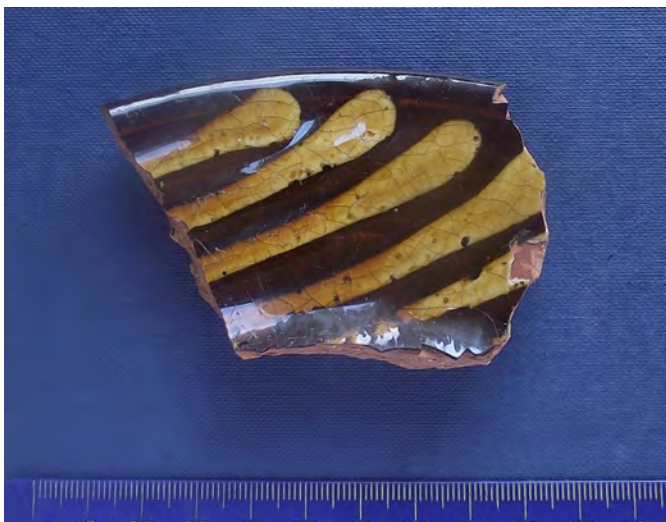


Plate 8



Plate 5



Plate 7

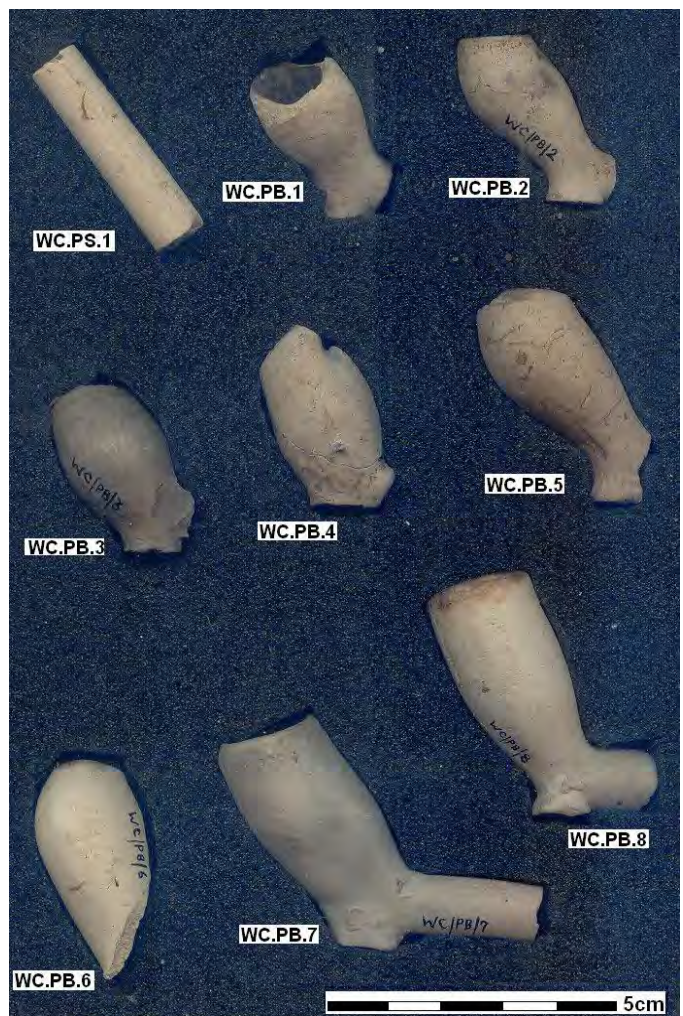


Plate 9

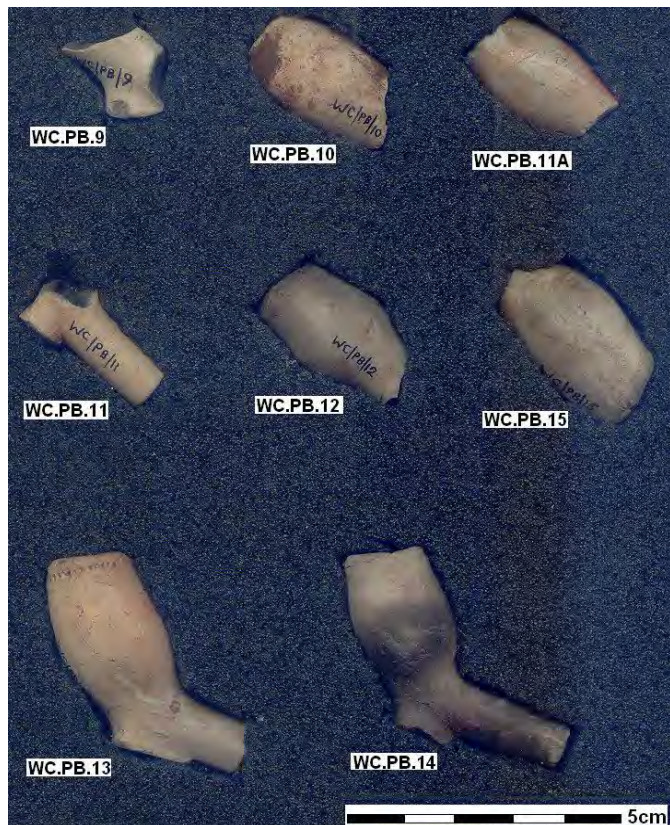


Plate 10



Plate 12



Plate 11



Plate 13



Plate 14

AP227 (1) Wintercleuch Bastle House.
Aggregate grading by The Scottish Lime Centre

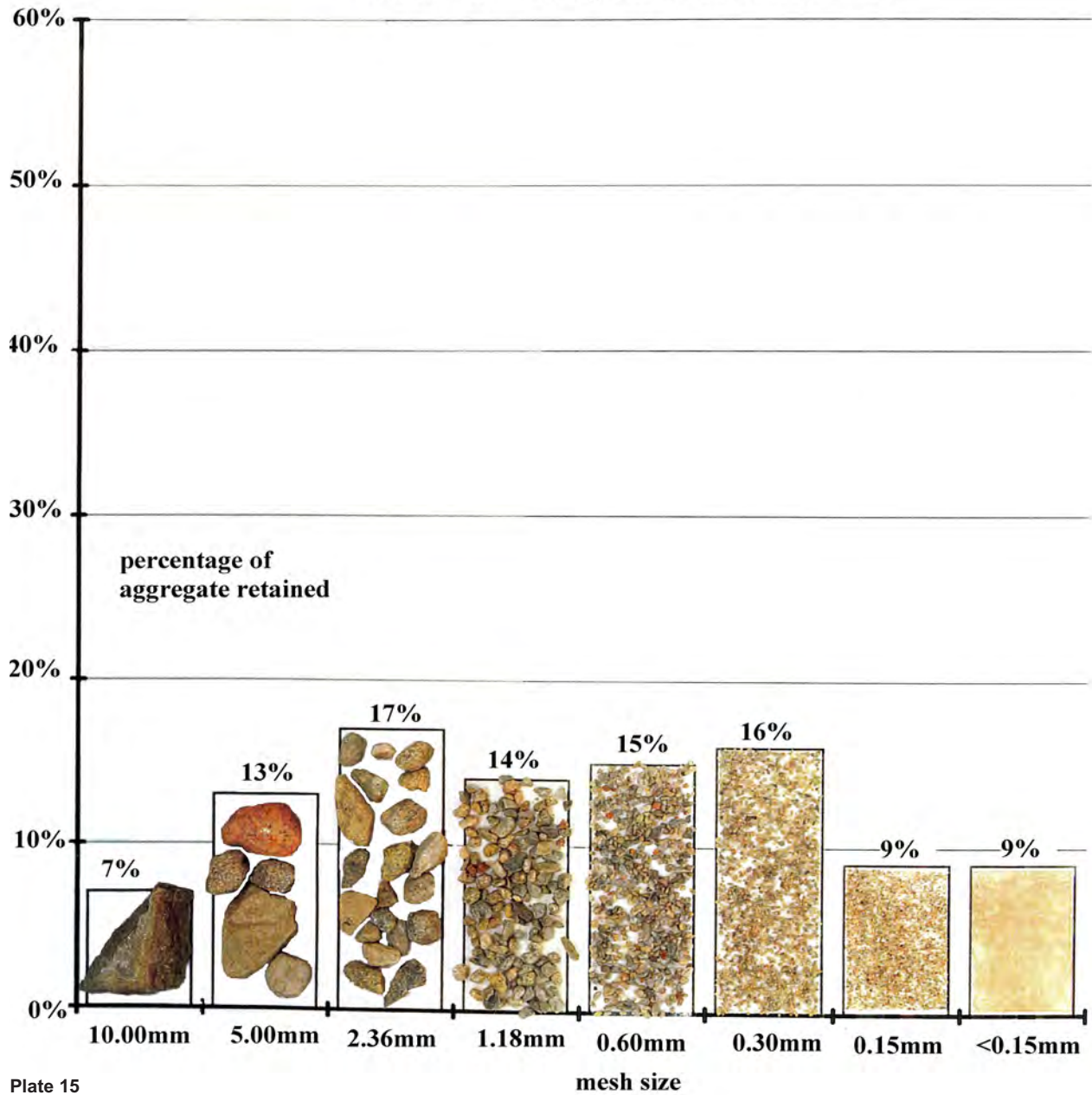


Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17

APPENDIX I FINDS

Finds by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Stone Finds

Number	Context	Comment
WC.S. 1	Bastle	Burnt flint. Gun flint/strike-a-light.
WC.S. 2	Bastle	Spindle whorl, in grey slightly micaceous silty mudstone. External diameter 27mm, internal diameter 10.5mm, 11.5mm thick. One side has 2 concentric grooves, the other side has three. Five narrow grooves on circumference.
WC.S. 3	Bastle	Slate cleaved fine-grained finely micaceous greywacke, 120mm long by c.90mm broad, with a strong lineation. Rust-stained. Lower Palaeozoic.
WC.S. 4	Bastle	Haematite, 'keel', 5 fragments of, faceted.
WC.S. 5	Bastle	Fragment, 70 - 88mm high, being about half of what may be a round column 116mm in diameter, perhaps from stair newel. It was cut from medium- to coarse-grained micaceous quartz arenite (sandstone), possibly slightly calcareous, dark greyish-purple in colour. Sandstone probably of Lower Devonian date.
WC.S. 6	Bastle	Slag.
WC.S. 7	Bastle	Fragments, 2 of, slag.
WC.S. 8	Bastle	Coal, mainly bright. 35mm x 30mm x 18mm. Carboniferous.
WC.S. 9	Bastle	Fragment, 88mm high, from engaged, slightly elliptical column perhaps from stair newel. Column is 112mm wide and would be c.96mm deep. It is engaged with its long axis parallel to the step and c.10mm out its wall face. It was cut from medium- to coarse-grained micaceous, quartz-arenite, possibly slightly calcareous, greyish-purple in colour. Probably of Lower Devonian date.
WC.S. 10	Bastle wall	Sample from wall of bastle - in 2 pieces. Fine-grained limestone, heavily brecciated and haematized.
WC.S. 11	Bastle wall	Sample from wall of bastle - in 3 pieces. Fine- to medium grained, pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] quartz-arenite (sandstone) with a few white mica flakes.
WC.S. 12	Bastle wall	Sample from wall of bastle. Fine- to medium grained, pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] quartz-arenite (sandstone) with a few white mica flakes. From rounded pebble. One side is flattened and shows abrasion grooves.
WC.S. 13	Bastle	Cannel coal, fragment of. Carboniferous.

Ceramic Finds

The meagre assemblage of pottery sherds recovered in the excavation of the Wintercleuch Bastle is consistent with the conclusion indicated by the glass finds that the site was abandoned in the mid-18th Century..

Notes

1. The sherds in this assemblage have been individually numbered thus - WC.P1. However, in a number of cases, a sherd evidently conjoins with one or more other sherds or can be assigned to a group of sherds that from their glaze and/or fabric can with some confidence be identified as being from a single vessel. In this catalogue, the sherds are grouped according to the 'vessels' of which they are considered to be representatives and which are numbered thus WCP.V.1 et seq. The description of the vessels in the catalogue gives the numbers of the component sherds.
2. In an attempt to achieve consistency, glaze and fabric colours are described where possible according to the 'Rock Colour Chart', prepared by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.
3. R = Rim sherd S = featureless sherd (side wall) H = handle B = base
4. The fabric of many sherds varies in colour from interior to exterior. This 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 in which 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.

'Vessel' Number	Type	Comment
WCP.V. 1	R + S + B	Sherds, 5 of, 3 of (WC.P.1) conjoining to give full profile (Fig. 1). It is probable that base sherds WC.P.19 and WC.P.21 (WCP.V. 19) are from this vessel. The vessel is a small thick-walled bowl, rim diameter 140mm, height 80mm. The base is flat, c.70mm in diameter, and shows signs of knife trimming. There are indications that the vessel was glazed on inside and at least on the upper part of the exterior. The fabric is silt grade, with a scattering of quartz sand temper, dark grey with inner and outer zones of paler brownish grey [g/G/g]. Some of the sherds of this vessel are fire-blackened - post breakage. SPMOW ³ .

³ SPMOW = Scottish Post-medieval Oxidised Ware

WCP.V. 2	R	This vessel comprises WC.P.2, (2 sherds, conjoining, and conjoining with WC.P.67) and almost certainly, WCP.V.3, (2 sherds, conjoining, and conjoining with sherds WC.P. 37 and WC.P. 55). It includes also the sherds WC.P.37, WC.P.42, WC.P.43 (a base sherd), WC.P.45, the conjoining sherds WC.P.47 and WC.P.48, the conjoining sherds WC.P.56 and WC.P.61, and WC.P.70. The vessel is a bowl with an upwards tilted, concave flange rim, thickened in its outer part, rim diameter 120mm. Sherd WC.P.2 has part of a handle scar on the rim edge. Traces of yellowish brown glaze survive on the inside. The outside may have been only partly glazed. The fabric is silt grade with a few very small mica flakes. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout the body but the thickened rim has pale grey inside. The vessel is smoke-blackened in places. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 3	R	Sherd (WC.P. 4) from everted, thickened, flat topped upright rim, diameter 160mm. Traces of olive-green glaze on inside. Fabric gritty.
WCP.V. 4	R	Sherd (WC.P. 5) from everted rim, 60mm in diameter, of drug pot. Rim is everted and, on outside, has a groove incised c.9mm below edge. Yellow-brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 5	R + H	Sherd (WC.P.6) of rim with stub of strap handle, 38mm wide, 14mm thick at point of attachment. Very shallow depression on outside of curve of handle. Traces of glaze on inside of rim. Fabric is gritty with sparse mica. Pale grey with red spots on outside curve, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on underside with dark grey core. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V.15 and WC.P.V.18. SPMOW
WCP.V. 6	R	Sherd (WC.P.46), split, from underside of everted rim. Sherds WC.P. 36 and WC.P. 52, also split, from near the base of the outer side are assigned to this vessel - a bowl c. 200mm in diameter. There are indications of glaze on outside, laid on a very smooth surface. The fabric is silt grade, with scattered mica flakes. Dark grey core, pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] on the outside. SPMOW
WCP.V. 7	H	Sherd WC.P. 7. Upper part, 35mm long, of strap handle with attachment to rim; 34mm wide, 13mm thick. Broad shallow depression on outside. Yellow- brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, grey at centre, light brown on outside. SPMOW
WCP.V. 8	H	Sherd WC.P. 8. Part of strap handle, 22mm long, 29mm wide, and 17mm thick. Yellow- green glaze. Fabric silt grade, grey at centre, light grey with red spots on outside. Possibly the conjoining sherds WC.P. 32 and 33 belong to this vessel. SPMOW

WCP.V. 9	H	Sherd WC.P. 9. Part of strap handle, 19 long, 16mm wide, 11mm thick. Brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, moderate reddish brown throughout. ?18th Century.
WCP.V. 10	H	Sherd WC.P. 10, from strap handle. Sherd is 57mm long,, 29mm wide, 13mm thick. Broad shallow depression on outside flanked by angular ridges. The glaze was probably originally green but the sherd has evidently been severely burned and the glaze is blackened and crusty. The fabric is silt grade, dark grey throughout. The glaze and fabric are similar to those of sherds WC.P. 23, 24, 26 and 27, from side of a vessel c.200mm in diameter, and these are assigned to this vessel. Sherds WC.P.28 and the conjoining sherd WC.P.30, WC.P.29 and WC.P.31 are also assigned to this vessel although their fabric is brownish grey in part. Base sherd WC.P.20 (assigned to WCP.V.20) may also belong this vessel. SPMOW
WCP.V. 11	R + H	Sherd WC.P. 11, from rim and attached strap handle of vessel c.210mm in diameter. Handle is 44mm wide, 16mm thick, preserved for distance of 55mm from inner edge of everted rim. Sherd is 57mm long,, 29mm wide, 13mm thick. Broad, shallow depression on outside flanked by low angular ridges. The glaze is pale yellow green with pale brown mottle. Fabric is silt grade, somewhat gritty, pale grey with moderate reddish orange on underside. SPMOW
WCP.V. 12	H	Sherd, WC.P. 12, complete strap handle (Fig. 2), from shoulder? of jar c. 200mm in diameter. Handle is plain, 26mm wide and 13mm thick, with rounded edges. It measures c.55mm top to bottom and stands out c.30mm. Deep thumb impression on lower attachment. The glaze is pale yellow green with pale brown patches. Fabric is silt grade, with some mica, pale grey with moderate reddish orange on inner curve. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 13	B	Sherd, WC.P.13, from flat base, c.90mm in diameter, base angle c.60°. Signs of knife trimming. Yellow-green glaze on inside and indications of glaze on outside. Fabric is silt grade, with some mica, grey, paler on inside and on outside which has patches of moderate reddish orange [g-G- r]. SPMOW
WCP.V. 14	B + S	Sherd, WC.P.14, from flat base, c.50mm in diameter, and side, of thick-walled cup or beaker. Indications of glaze in inside and outside. Fabric gritty with some mica flakes, grey, paler with moderate reddish orange SPMOW.
WCP.V. 15	B + S	Sherd, WC.P.15, from flat base, c.160mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.45°. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty with some mica flakes, grey, paler with moderate reddish orange spots on inside, moderate reddish orange on outside [r-g-R]. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V.5. SPMOW.

WCP.V. 16	B + S	Sherds, WC.P.16, conjoining with WC.P.22, from flat base, c.100mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.45°. Fabric silt grade, somewhat gritty, with mica flakes. Indications of glaze in inside and outside. Mostly brownish grey. On sides, darker grey on outside. On base, darker grey on inside. Signs of burning. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 17	B + S	Sherd WC.P. 17 from flat base, c.140mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.50°. Traces of glaze in inside. Fabric fine grained with scattered mica flakes. Mostly moderate reddish orange with patches of pale grey. One edge of the sherd has been smoothed, another has been smoothed and faceted - ?through use as an abrasive or a marker. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 18	B + S	Sherd WC.P. 18, from flat base, c.80mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.35°. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty with some mica flakes, grey, paler on inside, moderate reddish orange on outside [g-G-R]. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V. 5. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 19	B	Sherd WC.P. 19, and almost certainly WC.P.21 (3 sherds conjoining), from flat base c.80mm in diameter with signs of knife-trimming. The fabric is silt grade, with a scattering of quartz sand temper, dark grey with inner and outer zones of paler brownish grey - on inside with blotches of 'red' [r/G/g]. Smoke-blackening in places. Probably the sherds belong to WCP.V. 1. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 20	B	Sherd WC.P. 20, from flat base c. 150mm in diameter. Edge chamfered forming a triangular ledge foot. Dark olive green crusty glaze on inside and outside. Fabric compact, silt grade, grey throughout. Probably same vessel as WCP.V.10. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 21	S	Sherds, WC.P. 32 and WC.P. 33, conjoining, from vessel at least 200mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric fine-grained, gray with pale grey on inside and on outside with 'red' spots [g/G/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 22	R	Sherd, WC.P. 34, from plain rim c.100mm in diameter, ?neck of jug. Yellow-green glaze with brown blotches, on inside and exterior. Fabric, silt grade, grey throughout with red spots. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 23	S	Sherd, WC.P. 35, from vessel c.200mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze on inside and exterior, with brown blotches on inside. Fabric, silt grade, grey with pale grey on outside. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V. 22. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 24	R	Sherd WC.P. 38, split, from underside of everted rim. Green with brown blotches. Fabric, silt grade, grey with red patches. SPMOW.

WCP.V. 25	S	Sherd WC.P.25, from side of large vessel. Dark olive green, crusty glaze on outside and probably also on inside. Fabric compact, silt grade, grey throughout. Probably same vessel as WCP.V.10. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 26	S	Sherd WC.P. 39 from side of vessel c.160mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze preserved on inside but mostly spalled off outside. Fabric compact, silt grade, grey with red on outside [G/R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 27	S	Sherds WC.P. 40, 41 from shoulder of large vessel. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside with traces on inside. Fabric compact, silt grade with scattered quartz grains, mostly 'red' with patches of grey on outside [R/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 28	S	Sherds WC.P. 44, 2 of conjoining. No glaze survives. Fabric compact, silt grade with abundant scattered quartz grains, 'red' inside SPMOW.
WCP.V. 29	S	Sherd WC.P. 49, from side of large, thick-walled vessel, c.200mm in diameter. Olive green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained with a few very small m?SPMRW ⁴ .
WCP.V. 30	B + S	Sherd WC.P. 50, from base with side c.60mm in diameter, base angle c. 40°. Dark olive green glaze on inside. Knife-trimming on outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 31	S	Sherds WC.P. 51 and WC.P. 65 from thin-walled vessel c. 280mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade with rounded quartz grains as temper; dark grey centre with Moderate orange pink [5 YR 8/4] on inside and outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 32	S	Sherd WC.P. 53 split. Rough olive green glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, mainly dark grey. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 33	S	Sherd WC.P. 54, from lower part of vessel. Yellow-brown glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, mainly 'red' with patches of grey on outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 34	S	Sherd WC.P. 57, from thin-walled vessel c. 140-160mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, grey at centre, 'red' on inside and outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 35	S	Sherd WC.P. 58. Light brown glaze on inside, perhaps also on outside. Fabric silt grade, mainly 'red' with patches of grey on outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 36	B + S	Sherds WC.P. 59, from base, and WC.P. 72 from thin-walled vessel c.280mm in diameter. Olive green and brown glaze on interior and probably exterior. Fabric silt grade with scattered quartz grain temper [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 37	S	Sherd WC.P. 60, traces of dark olive green glaze on interior and exterior. Fabric gritty, grey with reddish tinge. SPMOW.

⁴ SPMRW = Scottish Post-medieval Reduced Ware

WCP.V. 38	R	Sherd WC.P. 62, from plain rim, no glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade, dark grey with reddish tinge. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 39	S	Sherd WC.P. 63. Indication of glaze on outside. Fabric gritty, grey inside, 'red' outside [G-R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 40	S	Sherd WC.P. 64 from large vessel. Indication of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade with a few mica flakes, shades of 'red' throughout. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 41	S	Sherds WC.P. 66 and WC.P. 69 from large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, Light brown on inside, pale grey on outside, dark grey at centre [R/G/g]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 42	S	Sherds WC.P. 68 and WC.P. 73 from large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, Light brown on outside, pinkish grey or orange red on inside. [R/G/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 43	S	Sherd WC.P. 71 from thin-walled vessel c. 220mm in diameter. Indication of glaze on inside. Fabric hard, brownish grey on inside, brownish grey with red spots on outside, dark grey at centre [R/G/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 44	S	Sherd WC.P. 74 from thick-walled vessel c. 200mm in diameter. Indication of glaze on inside. Fabric hard, pale grey with red spots on inside, red on outside, dark and light grey zones at centre [r/g G/R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 45	S	Sherds WC.P. 76, 2 of, from large bowl. Red earthenware. White slip, glaze crazed. 18th Century.
WCP.V. 46	B + S	Sherds WC.P. 77, 3 of, from? Cup; flat base with downturned triangular ledge foot 80mm in diameter. One sherd indicates slightly everted rim. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6] slip and glaze, with horizontal, tapering bands in greyish brown [5 YR 2/2]. 18th Century.
WCP.V. 47	S	Sherd WC.P. 78. White earthenware - industrial slipware. From ?bowl. Dark greyish green and cream glaze over lathe-cut ornament. 18th Century.
WCP.V. 48	S	Sherds WC.P. 79, 2 of. Decoration in dark and light blue, Delft type? 18th Century.
WCP.V. 49	R	Sherd WC.P. 80, from rim? of jug. Everted rim with raised angular band set below. Yellowish brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, reddish grey with red patches. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 50	R + S + B	Sherd WC.P. 75, full profile of shallow? serving dish. Diameter of flat base c.130mm; diameter of plain rim 180mm; height c.30mm. Side has trailed slip decoration of numerous bands rising obliquely from left to right. Glaze extends 10-12mm over rim on to outside of dish. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange, with pale? shell inclusions. 18-19th Century

⁴ SPMRW = Scottish Post-medieval Reduced Ware

Clay Pipes

By Dennis Gallagher and Ian Paterson

WC.PB 1-15 See Figs. and . Described by D. B. Gallagher (---) -.

WC.PB.1A Fragments, 5 of, from pipe bowls. One has flat heel, ovoid - 15.5mm x 11.5mm.

WC.PS.1A Fragments, 89 of, from pipe stems. A random selection of 40 of these yielded the data listed in Table 1.

These data indicate that there is a tendency for the bore of the stems to fall into 3 groups,

Group 1. Bore - <3.1mm; Group 2. Bore - 3.2 - 3.4mm; Group 3 Bore - >3.6mm

Table 1 Data from Wintercleuch Clay Pipe Stems WC.PS.1A

	Length Diameter	Mean	Bore
WC.PS.1A 2	34	9	3.4
WC.PS.1A 3	31	8	3.6
WC.PS.1A 4	62	10	3.7
WC.PS.1A 5	55	9	3.2
WC.PS.1A 6	54	8	3.7
WC.PS.1A 7	46	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 8	86	8.5	3.0
WC.PS.1A 9	40	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 10	44	8	3.4
WC.PS.1A 11	45	10	3.2
WC.PS.1A 12	43	9	3.3
WC.PS.1A 13	28	11	3.4
WC.PS.1A 14	42	10	3.4
WC.PS.1A 15	24	10	3.3
WC.PS.1A 17	29	9.5	3.3
WC.PS.1A 18	42	9	3.2
WC.PS.1A 19	50	9	3.3
WC.PS.1A 20	50	7.5	3.4
WC.PS.1A 21	43	9	3.3
WC.PS.1A 22	42	8	3.2
WC.PS.1A 23	53	8.5	3.0
WC.PS.1A 24	52	9	3.3

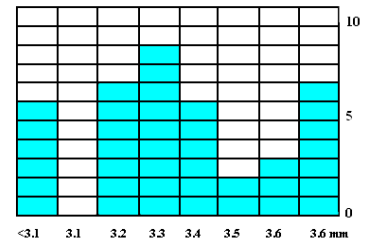


Fig. 5. Distribution of bore diameter sample of 40 pipe stem fragments

WC.PS.1A 25	36	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 26	41	10	3.5
WC.PS.1A 27	41	9	3.2
WC.PS.1A 28	48	9	3.6
WC.PS.1A 29	38	10.5	3.3
WC.PS.1A 30	45	7.5	2.4
WC.PS.1A 31	22	6.5	2.7
WC.PS.1A 32	24	7	3.3
WC.PS.1A 33	40	8.5	3.4
WC.PS.1A 34	34	7.5	3.2
WC.PS.1A 35	46	11	3.7
WC.PS.1A 36	47	9	3.6
WC.PS.1A 37	32	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 38	37	10	3.2
WC.PS.1A 39	33	9	3.5
WC.PS.1A 40	23	7.5	2.8

Report on the Tobacco pipe bowls from Wintercleuch bastle by Dennis Gallagher

The small pipe assemblage from Wintercleuch follows the pattern seen at Glenochar. There are two Dutchstyle bowls, one with a mould-imparted fleur-de-lis border enclosing the letters W.H..., probably William Hindshaw of Glasgow (no 8; WC/PS1). Others are from Edinburgh/Leith. There is a T/B bowl, the work of Thomas Banks (no 3; WC/PB/5), a large bowl of c 1690- 1710 marked P/C, the work of Patrick Crawford (no 4; WC/PB/7) and another with an Edinburgh style stamp, marked I/? T (no 5; WC/PB/8). (no 9; WC/PB/4) and another with an indistinct circular stamp, probably a crowned rose (no 1; WC/PB/1). Another two are of Glasgow origin: a bowl of c 1660-80 with an IC/G basal mark and a roller stamp with a pellet.

Wintercleuch Glass Report by Robin Murdoch

Introduction

Wintercleuch did not yield any window glass or 'fine' wares, but the wine bottles cover an almost identical date range to Glenochar with an abrupt cut-off at about 1760. There is, however, a greater emphasis on 'onion' and 'rounded mallet' types. At least two bottles, WB 16 and WB Misc 6, both early types, appear to have been in a fire prior to being smashed.

All the shards in the bags placed in the Misc category would sit comfortably within a late 17th to mid 18th century date. All are from wine bottles.

I wonder, are we seeing at the Wintercleuch and Glenochar sites the abandonment of the old haphazard system of farming in favour of the improvements?

The Catalogue

- WB 1** Short neck in light dull green, height 62mm, moderate to wide curving splay, fairly crude string ring, 20mm aperture, c.1700 possibly slightly earlier.
- WB 2** Small lip sherd in dulled light green, probably first quarter 18th century.
- WB 3** Six sherds, two pairs conjoining, base in mainly firebright dark olive, diameter c.130mm, kick 45mm; late first - early second quarter 18th century.
- WB 4** 80% base in mid, slightly yellowish green with heavy patina, diameter c.170mm, with rounded profile of true 'onion' bottle, base ring 122mm, shallow 23mm kick; 1700-1710.
- WB 5** 50% base plus 2 sidewall sherds, not conjoining, in firebright mid, slightly olive green. Diameter c.115mm, kick 47mm, pontil 55mm, bellings, mid 18th century.
- WB 6** 25% base similar to WB5.
- WB 7** Part base in dull mid green, fairly rounded curve through base ring, shallow kick less than 20mm, small pontil less than 40mm; late 17th century.
- WB 8** Base sherd in mid green, heavy patina, rounded base ring curve into 30mm kick. c.17mm.
- WB 9** Base sherd in firebright mid green, sharp angle through base ring, bellings, diameter 120mm plus; second quarter 18th century.
- WB 10** Part base ring with heavily abraded (secondary) surface, dark mid green, diameter c.130mm; first half 18th century.

- WB 11** Five small sherds, four joining, of base, dark olive, diameter c.150mm, no later than first quarter 18th century.
- WB 12** Base sherd in firebright mid olive green; first half 18th century.
- WB13** Base sherd in firebright, slightly olive green, large diameter bottle; first quarter 18th century.
- WB 14** Two sherds, joining, of base in greenish-yellow, heavy patina, rounded base ring curve into c.45-50mm kick, diameter c.150mm; second quarter 18th century.
- WB 15** Eight small sherds, conjoining, from sidewall almost to shoulder, in firebright, slightly olive green, surface striations on lower part, with rounded profile of true 'onion' bottle, diameter c.150mm; 1800-1825.
- WB 16** Ten pieces, from base and sidewall to shoulder, in pale olive green, heavy patination mostly exfoliated, rounded base ring curve into moderate kick and rounded profile of true 'onion' bottle, diameter c.150mm; first quarter 18th century.
- The sherds have all a sharply demarcated layer, up to 1mm thick, on their outer side of a smoky blue colour, indicating that, prior to being shattered, the bottle had been exposed to fire, enough to alter the colour of the glass but not to melt it.
- WB 17** Six sherds, three conjoined to give shoulder and most of straightish sidewall more than 60mm high, in pale olive green with patchy patination, diameter more than 150mm, a rounded mallet bottle; second quarter 18th century.
- WB 18** Fourteen sherds, three conjoined, of well rounded base ring and lower sidewall, with rounded profile, in pale green, slightly clouded diameter c.150mm. A true 'onion' bottle; first quarter 18th century.
- WB 19** Four sherds, conjoined in pairs, of upper side, shoulder and lower neck, in firebright, slightly clouded and abraded, olive green, diameter c.150mm, a rounded mallet bottle, second quarter 18th century.
- WB 20** Four sherds, part of neck and rounded sidewall, in pale green, slightly clouded, diameter c.150mm, a true 'onion' bottle similar to WB 19; first quarter 18th century.
- WB 21** Sherd of shoulder and tapering lower neck, in olive green with patchy patination, possibly an 'onion' bottle.
- WB 22** Part base in dull mid yellow-green, fairly rounded curve through base ring, moderate kick; first half 18th century.
- WB 23** Two sherds from straightish, lower sidewall, in firebright, dark olive.
- WB 24** Three sherds from rounded, lower sidewall, in bluish green, rough surface due to loss of heavy patina.
- WB 25** Four sidewall and shoulder sherds from thick-walled bottle, in dulled pale olive.

Bags containing sherds from two or more bottles.

WB Misc 1	Five neck sherds in slightly dulled, dark olive.
WB Misc 2	Three neck sherds in firebright pale green.
WB Misc 3	Seven sherds, two conjoined, from kicks; firebright, in shades of dark olive.
WB Misc 4	Three sherds, from kicks; firebright, in shades of olive green.
WB Misc 5	Four sherds, from kicks; two featuring well rounded profile through base ring, in shades of olive green, heavy patina.
WB Misc 6	Four sherds of shoulder sidewalls, in mid olive, heavily patinated. The sherds, all from the same bottle, have a smoky blue tinge as a result of exposure to fire.
WB Misc 7	Two sherds featuring base ring of thin walled bottle in firebright pale yellow-green.
WB Misc 8	Nine sherds featuring base rings, in shades of pale green and pale olive-green, most firebright, some dulled or patinated.
WB Misc 9	Nine sherds of sides and shoulder in various shades of firebright, pale and mid olive-green.
WB Misc 10	Fourteen mostly shoulder sherds, in various shades of mainly firebright, dark olive.
WB Misc 11	Twenty sidewall and shoulder sherds in various shades of pale and mid green, heavy patina.

Wood by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Number	Context	Comment
WC.W. 1	Bastle	Dressed timber, fragment of, 98mm long, c.38mm wide, up to 6mm thick. Slot 6mm wide and 2mm deep cut into one face at right angles to long side and 15mm from the end.
WC.W. 2	Bastle	Split piece from branch, c.100mm long, c.30mm wide, up to 10mm thick. A hole, c.12mm in diameter, apparently burnt by hot iron, at each end.
WC.W. 3	Bastle	Dressed timber, fragment of, 125mm long, c.30mm wide, up to 8.5mm thick. Slot 2mm wide and 2mm deep cut into one face at right angles to long side and c.18mm from the end
WC.W. 4	Bastle	Branches, without bark, 5 of, 55mm to 120mm long, up to 22mm in diameter. Two have charred ends.
WC.W. 5	Bastle	Dressed timber, fragment of, up to 55mm long parallel to the grain, c.92mm wide, up to 15mm thick. One end cut square, the other broken off obliquely. Hole? a mortice, 11mm across and c.11mm deep in the squared end.
WC.W. 6	Bastle	Branches and twigs, all but one without bark, 15 of, up to 200mm long, up to 22mm in diameter. Two have charred ends.

WC.W. 7	Bastle	Branches and twigs, 21 fragments of, up to 110mm long, all charred and in many cases, converted to charcoal.
WC.W. 8	Bastle	Branches and twigs, 5 fragments of, up to 110mm long

Leather **By Ian Paterson (BAG)**

Number	Context	Comment
WC.O. 1	Burnt layer	Strap, part of, 40mm long by up to 14mm wide near rounded end. This has a slot, 8mm long, parallel to the length of the strap, for a button.
WC.O. 2		Piece of thin leather, roughly triangular, up to 60mm long and part of layer 5mm thick, from a heel, 54mm front to back and c.45mm wide.

Bone

WC. 91	Bastle	Quantity, c.2.2kg, of bone and teeth fragments. Probably mostly ovine, a few may be from rabbit or hare. A few are smoke-blackened and/or calcined.
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Metal Finds by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Copper alloy finds - excavated

A small assemblage of objects in copper alloy was recovered in the excavation

Number	Context	Comment
WC.CA. 1	Bastle	Plate, 87mm long, 47mm wide at end. Appears to have been roughly triangular in shape, with curved sides and a rounded point. One edge may be original, the others are broken off. The plate is pierced by slots, 14mm x 2mm, in 3 places. Two of these are set 20mm in from the edge - the third, set at right angles to the other two, may also have been so placed. The slots appear to have been for the emplacement of outwards-facing brackets. The plate may have been part of some kind of mechanical device.
WC.CA. 2	Bastle	Book clasp? strap end? It is 18mm long, 11.5mm wide at its ends, 6.5mm wide its waist. Each end is thickened to accommodate the hole for the connecting pin.
WC.CA. 3	Bastle	Book clasp? strap end? It is 38mm long, 15mm wide at one end where it is thickened to accommodate the hole for the connecting pin, It curves inwards symmetrically to a width of 4mm before expanding into a cockscomb-like terminal 16mm wide.

WC.CA. 4	Bastle	Buckle, a rounded, slightly curved frame, 32mm long, 24mm wide, possibly a shoe buckle. The width of the frame expands to 12mm receive the bar. It is also thickened at this point and has a strengthened outer edge.
WC.CA. 5	Bastle	Buckle, part of a rounded, convexly curved frame, 56mm long, at least 46mm wide.
WC.CA. 6	Bastle	Button, flat, circular, diameter 12mm, loop missing.
WC.CA. 7	Bastle	Disc-like object, concave oval shape 21mm by 18mm, with one pointed side - resembles a sea-shell in form.
WC.CA. 8	Bastle	Boss-like circular object, overall diameter 49mm, part of. A circular mound c.33mm in diameter surrounded by a partly preserved concave rim with small protuberances, 7mm apart, on the edge. The mound has a 7.5mm diameter nipple on its centre. On the rim a 6.5mm hole presumably for a nail. Probably a harness mount.
WC.CA. 9	Bastle	Coin, penny, George V, dated 1916.
WC.CA. 10	Bastle	Copper sheet, size not determinable, folded into a mass 180mm by c.28mm.
WC.CA. 11	Bastle	Undeterminable object
WC.CA. 12	S extension	Cauldron, diameter at least 360mm, fragment of, with handle. Rim slightly everted trench, bastle. The handle is square, made up from several pieces. Its vertical shaft has a D-shaped section, the curved side facing inwards. It is 18mm wide and 13mm thick. The top is complex. It consists of a plate of oval shape, 49mm long, and c.28mm wide and 7.5mm thick that extends 5mm outside the line of the vertical element. It rested on an ornamental bracket made up from a sheet of metal c.4mm thick that was lapped over, and in places formed part of, the rim of the cauldron. On the outside of the vessel, it would seem that this plate had the form of the spread-out wings of a bird; on the inside, the plate had a v-shape, possibly truncated, with a ragged edge. The top of the handle, which may have served as the plinth for an ornament of some kind, had a supporting element that may also have served as a finger guard.

Iron finds by Ian Paterson (BAG)Number		Context	Comment
WC. I. 1	Bastle		A D-shaped loop with rounded corners, c.60mm high by 50mm wide, made from square iron strip c. 6mm square. Traces of green in places suggest that the object, probably a piece of harness, was finished in copper alloy? brass.
WC. I. 2	Bastle		A belt buckle, 40mm high x 52mm wide, the tongue originating from one of the short sides. Much decayed.
WC. I. 3	Bastle		A belt buckle, 38mm high x 33mm wide, the tongue 37mm long looped around one of the longer sides. The distal corners are rounded.
WC. I. 4	Bastle		Hinge, the pin 41mm long. The loops from one of the plates are 16.5 mm and 10.5mm high; of the other plate c.13mm. Only remnants of the two plates survive.
WC. I. 5	Bastle		Horseshoe, part of, c.105mm front to back, 85-90mm wide - 2 nail holes visible. Partly concreted. [Note: heavily rusted and falling apart].
WC. I. 6	Bastle		Horseshoe, part of, c.95mm x 25mm.
WC. I. 7	Bastle floor		?Harness, fragment from. Consists of a straight strip, 50mm long, 5.5mm wide and near grip. 4mm thick, bent at right angle at one end before turning outwards. Perhaps part of a square or rectangle with a loop attached.
WC. I. 8	Bastle		A group of more than 17 twisted iron strips, 5.5mm wide, c.4mm thick and up to c.105mm long. An end of 3 of the strips is flattened, spread out and pierced with holes for nails. The head of one of these is still in place. Perhaps grill for drain.
WC. I. 9	Bastle		Knife, preserved to 190mm long overall. Blade, 160mm long, straight-backed, 24mm wide at handle end. Edge tapering and turning in to rounded point. Thickened tang, 9mm thick by 13mm
WC. I. 10	Bastle		Obscure object. Consists of a strip, c.100mm long, 5mm wide and 1-2mm thick folded back on itself around a rod c. 8-9mm in diameter. Also numerous rusted fragments and flakes.
WC. I. 11	Bastle		Nails, 21 complete with heads, 6 incomplete with heads, 8 others mostly complete but lacking heads, 7 fragments.
WC. I. 11a			100mm long, rectangular to square (4.5mm) section, roughly circular flat head c.20mm in diameter.
WC. I. 11b			50 - 65mm long, rectangular to square (4.5mm) section, roughly circular flat head 15- 25mm in diameter. 2 clenched 14of
WC. I. 11c			95mm long, 6.5mm x 4mm in section, head c.10mm. 1of

WC. I. 11d		95mm long, 5.5mm x 3mm in section, head c.9mm. 1 of
WC. I. 11e		50 - 65mm long, rectangular to square (4 - 4.5mm) section, roughly circular flat head 10 - 12mm in diameter. 2 clenched
WC. I. 11f		Fragments, with heads.
WC. I. 11g		Fragments, without heads - up to 75mm long. 15 of
WC. I. 12	Bastle	Cauldron, fragment of, with handle (Fig. 6). The vessel has a vertical neck c.110mm high, c.380mm in diameter. Its diameter at the shoulder is at least 470mm. The neck is encircled by a low ridge with its crest c.18mm below the rim. The handle, forged from a round bar c.23mm in diameter, is angular, 44mm wide and 125mm tall, probably made from 2 pieces. It is attached to body at rim and shoulder. The thickness of the metal of the body is c.7mm.
WC. I. 13	Bastle	Cauldron, foot of. The foot is flat on its inner surface tapering from c.32mm to 22mm. The sides are set at right angles to this an taper downwards from c.16mm to c.12mm. The outside has 2 approximately symmetrical faces set at an angle of c.75°.
WC. I. 14	Bastle	Obscure object, possibly a bracket. Consists of a bar, 14mm wide, 11.5mm thick. It appears to taper to a point, bent back, at one end. At its other end it is split into two bars that are bent outwards at right angles to the main shaft. One of these, 14mm wide by 6mm thick, appears complete. It is c.127mm long, slightly curved, and has a tapering rounded point. The other is c.55mm long, 10mm wide and 4mm thick.
WC. I. 15	Bastle	Miscellaneous fragments, heavily rusted and/or concreted.
WC. I. 16	Bastle	Sickle, fragments 4 of, heavily rusted and/or concreted.
WC. I. 17	Bastle, on floor	Ring, part of, thickness 4.5mm, outside diameter 43.5mm.
WC. I. 18	Bastle	Curved strip 142mm long, up to 25mm wide
WC. I. 19	Bastle floor, below	Horseshoe, 75% complete, 95mm long. 95mm wide. Five rectangular nail holes burnt material preserved, out of, presumably, the original six, three on each side.
WC. I. 20	Bastle	Cauldron, fragment from rim. Low ridge, crest c.17mm below the rim.
WC. I. 21	Bastle	Cauldron, fragment from body.
WC. I. 22	Bastle	Perhaps handle of door or tap.

Lead by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Number	Context	Comment
WC.L. 1	Bastle	Lead weight, iron loop attached
WC.L. 2	Bastle	Lead button, diameter c.25mm, loop attached. Decorated with a rosette within a raised circle, surrounded by a circle of dots. Somewhat worn.
WC.L. 3	Bastle	Lead ring, flat. External diameter 21mm; diameter of central hole 7.5mm
WC.L. 4	Bastle	Tube, 56.5mm long, flattened, 22mm wide, originally c.14mm in diameter. One end cut square, the other broken off irregularly.
WC.L. 5	Bastle	Irregular strip, 41mm x c.29mm. A 4mm perforation? for nail, 8mm in from square-cut end. The other end is notched - broken off at a second perforation.
WC.L. 6	Bastle	Irregular strip c.56mm long - ?formed by flow of molten lead
WC.L. 7	Bastle	Strip. roughly square 20mm x 20mm.
WC.L. 8	Bastle	Pistol shot, 14.5mm in diameter - not fired
WC.L. 9	Bastle	Pistol shot - spent Subspheroidal, 16.5mm x 14mm, with a deep 60° angle notch reaching centre.

Metal detected finds

Number	Type	Location (NGR)	Comment
WC.MD. 1	CA	None	Shoe buckle, copper alloy, 50mm wide, 41mm high. The decorated frame varies in width, being oval externally and rectangular with chamfered corners internally.
WC.MD. 2	Ag	NS 97996 11533	Coin, part of, silver, diameter c.18mm, very worn. 'DE' legible on the obverse side; 'RO' on the reverse.
WC.MD. 3	Pb	NS 97981 11543	'Disc' c.66mm in diameter. Flat and rough on one side, curved and smooth on the other - evidently formed when molten lead was poured on to a flat, rough surface.
WC.MD. 4	CA	NS 18031 11499	Fragments, 9 of, conjoining 4 and 2, from thin (0.8mm) sheet.
WC.MD. 5	Pb	None	Small lump.
WC.MD. 6	Fe	None	? Nail
WC.MD. 7	Fe	None	? Nail or possibly wire.
WC.MD. 8	CA	NS 98006 11418	Coin, copper alloy, diameter c.c.24mm.
WC.MD. 9	CA	NS 98104 11580	?copper alloy? travel token, roughly circular c.25mm in diameter, and some detached flakes. Traces of lettering.
WC.MD. 10	Pb	NS 98070 11489	Lead object? spent musketball.
WC.MD. 11	Pb	NS 98052 11566	Lead object? spent musketball.
WC.MD. 12	Pb	NS 98045 11509	Lead strip, irregular, 27mm long.
WC.MD. 13	CA	NS 98004 11418	?copper alloy, disc, 6mm in diameter, concave? from cartridge.
WC.MD. 14	CA	NS 97927 11397	?copper alloy? part of large spike 16mm in diameter, with rounded head 30mm in diameter.
WC.MD. 15	Fe	NS 97920 11386	Horseshoe, part of heel, 83mm long and 39mm wide at end.

Legacy Reports 1

Daer Reservoir - Kirkhope Tower
Daer Reservoir - The Cairn Group
Daer Reservoir – Burnt mound
Daer Reservoir – Ring Cairns.
Daer Reservoir - Chert Knapping Site.
Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Flint Knapping Site No 1, 1995.

Legacy Reports 2

Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Flint Knapping Site No. 1.1997, 2000
Daer Reservoir - Burnt Mound deposit charcoal and date.
Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Site No 2. 2999 [NS 9847 0798].
Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Site No 3. 2999 [NS 9858 0829]
Daer Reservoir - ?Mesolithic chert knapping site. Site No 4 [NS 9855 0795].
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 5 [NS 97150765]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 6 [NS 97130760]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 7 [NS 97120754]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 8 [NS 96800715]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 9 [NS 97150765]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 10 [NS 97130760]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 11 [NS 97120754]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 12 [NS 96800715]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 13 [NS 96770680]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 14 [NS 96740710]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 15 [NS 96780693]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 16 [NS 96780686]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 17 [NS 96770680]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 18 [NS 96730660]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 19 [NS 97050670]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 20 [NS 97050678]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 21 [NS 97330674]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 22 [NS 96750643]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 23 [NS 97050670]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 20 [NS 97500708]
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 1. [NS 98310794]
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 2.
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 3.
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 4. [NS 98290786]
Daer Reservoir – Burnt mounds`. [NS 98820797]
Daer Reservoir – Stone building [NS 96830710]

Legacy Report 3

Fieldwork and excavations at Daer Reservoir, 2001 [NS 90 NE]
Daer Reservoir – Site No 2. finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 24 [NS 9852 0836]
Daer Reservoir – Site No 9 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 10 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 25 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 26 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Misc lithic find 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 26 lithic finds not plotted 2001.
Daer Reservoir – Misc. Lithic found in 2001
Daer Reservoir – Lithic found @ Cairn Group
Daer Reservoir – Site No 27 Cairn [NS 9858 0808]
Daer Reservoir – Site No 27 Cairn NS 9858 0808
Daer Reservoir – Fire Site (A), Site No 28 (Near Site No 1)
Daer Reservoir – Site No 29
Daer Reservoir – Test pits Nos1 and 2 at main cairn group
Daer Reservoir – Other new sites
Daer Reservoir – Medieval sites

Legacy Report 4a

Field survey in Daer Valley Interim Report No 4a

Fieldwork, Excavations and Research in Daer Valley and Reservoir, Clydesdale
OS Sheet NS 90 NE

Building No	Site name	Numbers	Numbers used Trenches
1	Coom post medieval	001 - 025	1, 2, 3
2	Coom burnt mound	026 - 050	4, 5a, 5b, 5c
3	Coom post medieval	051 - 075	6, 7
4	Coom post medieval	076 - 100	8, 9
5	Coom post medieval	101 - 125	10, 11, 12
6	Coom post medieval	126 - 130	13
7	Coom post medieval	131 - 135	14
--	Coom post medieval	Trench 14a not allocated a building number	
8	Coom BA stone circle	136 - 150	no excavation
9	Coom BA cemetery	150 - 200	15
10	Smithwood bastle	201 - 250	16
11	Wintercleuch bucht	251 - 275	17
12	Wintercleuch building	276 - 300	18
13	Wintercleuch bucht	301 - 325	19
14	Wintercleuch building	326 - 350	20, 21
15	Crookburn building	351 - 375	22
16	Hapturnell	376 - 400	23 (not completed)
17	Sweetshaw @ burn	401 - 450	24, 25
18	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	26
19	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	no excavation
20	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	27, 28
21	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	29, 30, 31
22	Sweetshaw on hill	"	32, 33
23	Shiel Burn	451 - 475 3	4, 35

Finds are catalogued in an alphanumeric system which gives the site location

Legacy Report 4B

Wintercleuch bucht and building

Trenches 17 - 21

Crookburn building Trench 22

Hapturnell 376 - 400

Trench 23

Burnt mound No 69

Burnt mound No 71

Sweetshaw @ burn 401 - 450

Trenches 24 - 31

Sweetshaw on hill Trenches 32, 33

Shiel Burn 451 - 475

Trenches 34, 35

Daer Reservoir Part 2 (of the 4th Interim Report)

Sites 1-3, 5 - 10, 12, 31 - 33, 37, 39 - 43

Daer Reservoir Site 82 Burnt mound discovered in 2004

[NS 97406 08399]

Daer Reservoir Site 83 Ring enclosure/cairn?

[NS 96695 06925]

Daer Reservoir Site 84 Chert lithic scatter

[NS 95292 10319]

Daer Reservoir Site 85 Chert lithic scatter

[NS 95196 10295]

Daer Reservoir Site No 85/1 Burnt mound

[NS 97438 08425]

Daer Reservoir Site No 85/2 Burnt mound

[NS 97374 08402]

Daer Reservoir Site No 85/3 Charcoal deposit

[NS 97405 08511]

Daer Reservoir Site No 85/4 Possible cairn site

[NS 97173 08372]