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ROMANIZATION IN SOUTH-WESTERN SCOTLAND

A thesis submitted for the DEGREE of
MASTER of ARTS of the University of Durham.

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Date of Submission, 1966.

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PREFACE.

The object of this thesis is to examine the impact of the Roman conquest upon, and the degree of Romanization among the native population of S.W. Scotland.

The thesis is arranged in three sections. The first section consists of an inventory of Roman finds from non-Roman sites in S.W. Scotland. This section is subdivided into three divisions, associated finds, hoards, and isolated finds, with a fourth division on Roman forts and native contacts. In each case sites and finds are arranged in alphabetical order dependent on geographical location. Each find is denoted by a symbol indicating its find-spot, e.g., A/AIT/1, Aitnock Dun in Ayrshire. A second section is devoted to Romano-Native contacts on the western sector of the Antonine Wall and a third section derives conclusions, presenting a picture of the Celtic background and the extent of Romanization. For abbreviations and references, the Bibliography should be consulted.

Since the compilation of the inventory in its final form, a decision has been taken postponing publication by the Ayrshire Society of its volume on the Romans in Ayrshire to which the writer had contributed a full article on

Romanization in Ayrshire (see Bibliography). Relevant illustrations from that article have been incorporated in this thesis and are indicated in the text by an asterisk and reference number. Also included from the same article is an Appendix on Roman Roads in Ayrshire which is intended to serve as a basis for further investigations.

INVENTORYAYRSHIREA. Associated Finds.(1) Aitnock Dun, Dalry. NS 27895077.

(See O.S. 6 inch map, 1957, sheet NS 25 SE and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956)

Aitnock Dun was a bivallate fort (of almost complete circular shape) consisting of two ramparts separated by a ditch. The outer (?) rampart, presumably c. 60 feet in diameter, was built of alternate layers of stone and turf, with a foundation 15 feet thick in one section, composed of rough stone and boulders. The floor of the fort had been levelled and covered with tempered clay upon which was laid a pavement of rough slabs and water cobbles. Upon this pavement there was an occupation layer to a not inconsiderable depth of 6 inches and on this deposit all the finds, except the four Roman coins, were made. A second occupation layer was noted. Upon the wall débris of the first occupation, a second floor was laid 2 feet above the former and upon this floor the four Roman coins were found. (For a rough plan of the site, see SMITH, 1919, fig.6.)

Bibliography

Castlehill Wood Dun, fig.13, CHILDE, 1935, 198 and map 4, CLARKE, 1956, 130, FAIRHURST, fig.32, GILLAM, 1958, map 5, Museum Accessions List, PSAS, lxxv, 1930-31, 298ff., NSA, Ayrshire, 219, PATERSON, ii, 412, SIMPSON, 1940, map 1, SMITH 1895, 68, and 1919, 130-2, and WILSON, f.
The 1919 edition of SMITH is the basic report.

Roman Finds.

- A/AIT/1. Silver Denarius of Vespasian. NMA HH 378.
The coin which was very worn, was minted at Rome in 72-73 A.D. See SMITH, 1919, 132, RIC, 42, COHEN, 45, MACDONALD, 1924, 327, ROBERTSON, 1950, 155 and table III, and WILSON, f., AI 1.
- A/AIT/2 Silver Denarius of Hadrian. NMA HH 379.
The coin which was considerably worn, was minted at Rome during the years 134-8 A.D. See SMITH, o.c., RIC, 290, COHEN, 1481, MACDONALD, o.c., ROBERTSON, o.c., and WILSON, f., AI 2.
- A/AIT/3. Silver Denarius of Antoninus Pius. NMA HH 380.
The coin which was rather worn, was minted at Rome during the years 145-161 A.D. See SMITH, o.c., RIC, 129, COHEN, 203 (=226), MACDONALD, o.c., ROBERTSON, o.c., and WILSON, f., AI 3.
- A/AIT/4. Silver Denarius of Antoninus Pius. NMA HH 381.
The coin which was corroded though only slightly worn, was minted at Rome in 147-8 A.D. See SMITH, o.c., RIC, 163, COHEN, 286, MACDONALD, o.c., ROBERTSON, o.c., and WILSON, f., AI 4.

The four coins were found by John Smith in the second layer of occupation at Aitnock. They were found together wrapped in a glutinous mass of white lead and are still in a good state of preservation. The coins constitute a small "hoard" dating the terminus a quo for the second period of occupation at Aitnock to some time after 150 A.D.

- A/AIT/5.^x Samian Ware. NMA HH 321. (Fig.5/AI 5)
Fragment of rim and side of platter, D. 18/31, of fairly soft orange clay with remains of poor dullish glaze. Well worn. Hadrianic-Antonine. See SMITH,

1919, 132, CURLE, 1932, 285 and 377, and CHILDE, 1935, 198.

A/AIT/6. Coarse Ware? Lost.
 Reddish fabric. See SMITH, o.c.

Among other finds to be noted from the site were a disc bead of yellow vitreous paste, (See Mrs. Guido's report in Tigh Talamhanta, 104), querns and carbonized wheat.

Conclusions.

The first period of occupation of Aitnock Dun is dated by the Samian sherd, A/AIT/5, to the first half of the second century A.D., presumably the late Hadrianic or early Antonine period. The second period of occupation is dated by the four denarii to the second half of the second century A.D., the late Antonine period. There is insufficient evidence to associate the destruction of the fort at the close of the first period of occupation, with Roman offensive measures c.140 A.D. or c.155 A.D. The fort could have been destroyed by anti-Roman elements within Damnonian territory.

The discovery of querns and wheat is notable. It is conceivable that some form of agriculture such as wheat-growing, formed an important part of the domestic economy. Professor Piggott has pointed out the importance of native grain production to the Roman army, PIGGOTT,

1958, 1-25, and though the Aitnock grain production may have been slight and primitive methods employed, it is possible that the native economy may have been geared to grain production.

- (2) Ashgrove Loch Crannog, Stevenston. NS 27594431.
 (See O.S. 6 inch map, 1900, sheet 11 SE and O.S. 6 inch map, 1957, sheet NS 24 SE.)

The site of the crannog is a small island, 75 feet in diameter, situated in Ashgrove Loch. The dwelling was surrounded by a stone wall, 9 feet thick, composed of blocks of sandstone and whinstone laid in a mortar of tough clay. The area enclosed by the wall was 30 feet in diameter and seems to have been divided into two compartments, roughly paved and carpeted with heather. A water storage tank was provided by a built drain covered with sandstone slabs. To the SE of the dwelling there was a rubbish-pit from which all the finds were recovered.

(For a detailed plan of the site see SMITH, 1894, pl.II)

Bibliography.

CHILDE, 1935, map 4, Museum Accessions List, PSAS, LXV, 1930-31, 298 ff., SMITH, 1894, 56-61, and 1895, 48-54, Stevenston Past and Present, 1902, 2 and WILSON, f. The 1894 edition is the basic report though this is supplemented in Smith's account of 1895. The edition of 1902 is more popular.

Roman Finds.

A/ASH/1.^x Iron Shears. Romano-Native. NMA HT 137.
 (Fig. 4/AL 1)
 156 m.m. long. Blades, 45 m.m. long. Expanded fold. This type of shears is more closely related to the Roman type than to the native. A close Roman parallel may be noted from Newstead, pl. LXVIII/5. Other parallels may be noted from Stanwick, pl. XXVII/C, Woodcuts, pl. XXII, 1, 5 and 8, Traprain Law, BURLEY, No. 489, and Blackburn Mill, PIGGOTT, 1953, B 29. See SMITH, 1894, fig.7, and WILSON, f. AL 1.

Also from the site are finds of bone, jet, slate and a bronze pin.

Conclusions.

Ashgrove Loch Crannog differs structurally from the Celtic type of crannog as revealed at Lochlee and Lochspouts, in that it is constructed of stone and not wood. There is no securely dated find from the site, though the shears, A/ASH/1, could belong to the Roman or post-Roman Iron Age of Scotland. The presence of the ox, pig, sheep, goat and red-deer among the fauna on the site, suggest that the rural economy may have been pastoral. The presence of large needles and a spindle whorl suggests that weaving may have formed part of the domestic employment.

(3) Bankhead Dun, Darvel. NS 573388.

The site of the dun is the Castle Hill, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of Darvel. The dun in plan consists of an irregular circle, 70 feet by 60 feet in area. A rampart of stone, gravel and earth was constructed round the perimeter of the site.

Internally, a roughly circular timber hut of diameter 40 feet was discovered and this probably overlay an earlier hut of diameter 30 feet, built in the western half of the site.

Bibliography

D & E, 1962, 23 f., and 1963, 22f.

Roman Find.

A/BAN/1. Samian Ware.

Fragment of flanged bowl, D.38.

Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern was also discovered.

Conclusion.

Occupation at Bankhead Dun, Darvel, would appear to have occurred in the second century A.D. on the strength of the Roman sherd. As at Aitnock dun part of the native economy may have been devoted to grain production.

- (4) Buston Crannog, Dreghorn. NS 41544351.
 (See O.S. 6 inch map, 1957, sheet NS 44 SW, O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956, and O.S. Map of Dark Age Britain (Northern Sheet))

The site of the crannog was a small island, Swan Knowe, near the centre of Loch Buston, a lake of considerable size. The homestead was erected upon a log pavement measuring 61 feet by 56 feet and surrounded on the southern extremity by four circles of upright piles. Dr. Munro, the

excavator, suggested that the dwelling was "pagoda-like" in structure and near its centre there was a "general hearth". No gangway was discovered at the water's edge. (For a detailed plan of the site see MUNRO, 1882, pl.IV)

Bibliography

BLACK, 1894, 8, CURLE, 1932, 379-80, Eaderloch, 54, FAIRHURST, 127, D. McNaught, Kilmaurs Parish and Burgh, 1912, 40-44, Milton Loch Crannog I, 151 and fig. 12, MUNRO, 1882, 190-239, 1882/B, 19-49, and 1890, 425-34, Museum Accessions List, PSAS, XV, 1880 - 81, 110-2, RICHMOND, (R), 34, SIMPSON, 1940, map 1, SMITH, 1895, 87-95, STEVENSON, 1955, 282 ff., and WILSON, f. The 1882 edition is the basic report.

Roman Finds

A/BUS/1. Samian Ware. NMA HV 143 MUNRO, 1882, 233 ff. Sherd of platter, D. 18/31, of hard pinkish ware with dullish glaze. Well worn.

The survival of Roman pottery into the Dark Ages is not uncommon, c.f. the Samian ware at Lagore, 123, Mote of Mark, 161, and Dunadd, NMA HPO 28, and the Arretine Ware from Balinderry 2, fig. 20/180. See also Lough Faugham, 59 f.n., STEVENSON, 1955, 282-3, and WILSON, f., BU 2.

A/BUS/2. Bottle Glass. NMA HV 98-100. MUNRO, 1882, 233. 3 fragments of blue Roman bottle glass. 1 fragment, the base of a bottle, is 4 m.m. thick.

Roman bottles or jars turn up frequently on native sites, c.f. Castlehill Dun, A/CAS/4, Lochspouts Crannog, A/LOS/3, Torrs Cave, K/TOR/3, Hyndford Crannog, L/HYN/15, and Yorkhill, L/YOR/6. See also CHARLESWORTH, 57 fig.11 and WILSON, f., BU 10.

A/BUS/3. Counter. Romano-Native. NMA HV 86. White vitreous paste of diameter, 22 m.m. This type of object occurs with frequency on Roman and native sites. At Camerton, (248), no counters were found on pre-Roman levels. See MUNRO, 1882, 233, CURLE, 1932, 296, and WILSON, f., BU 12.

- A/BUS/4.^x Ornamented Bronze Pin. NMA HV 88. (Fig.4/BU 18)
Nail head. Moulding with milling near head of pin and at mid-point of stem. Inset on head formerly held a blue glass bead. This type of pin occurs late in the Roman period, e.g. Lydney, fig. 18/67 & 68, and in the Dark Ages, e.g. Lagore, fig. 16, and Note of Mark, 147. See MUNRO, 1882, fig.242, CHILDE, 1935, 234, STEVENSON, 1955, A 1, 5, 17, 22 and 25, and WILSON, f., BU 18.
- A/BUS/5. Iron Punch. Romano-Native. NMA HV 21.
53 m.m. long. Square section, 8 m.m. wide. This type of punch of rectangular section occurs on Roman sites, c.f. Saalburg, taf.34/ 34, and Roman London, Guildhall Mus., 17175. Native punches tend to be of circular section. See MUNRO, 1882, fig.231 and WILSON, f., BU 31.
- A/BUS/6. Javelin Head. NMA HV 6. MUNRO 1882, fig.236.
Rounded split-socket with spatulate head. 77 m.m. long. Blade, 38 m.m. wide at widest point. This conforms to the Roman type of weapon known as the pilum, c.f. Newstead, pl.XXXVII/19, and Caernarvon, fig.65/8. See WILSON, f., BU 38.
- A/BUS/7. Padlock Bolt. NMA HV 25. MUNRO, 1882, fig.237.
Barrel padlock bolt. 127 m.m. long. Barbed springs, 51 m.m. long. Perforated bolt head, 51 m.m. long and bent at right angles to the barbed springs. This is a common Roman type, c.f. Silchester, fig.27/7 and Kinchester, pl.46/1. See also WILSON, f., BU 39.

Other finds from the Crannog may owe something to Roman inspiration, e.g. some of the metalwork, (the axe-head, awls, arrow-heads, files and bronze pin, WILSON, f., BU 29, 32-34, 36-37, 40-42 and 19 respectively), and the^x bone combs (fig.4/BU53) and pins (WILSON, f., BU 51-53 and 56-78 respectively). There is an object in bone which resembles the metal clip of a medieval cross-bow, yet the discovery of crossbow clips in bone in Roman contexts (see WAM, XXVIII, 87 and Devizes Museum Catalogue, II, 1911, pl. XXIX/2) raises the suspicion that the object may be Roman. There are two pieces of shoe leather from Buston in the Hunterian Museum (B. 1951. 376) which though not mentioned in the original reports, might be Roman.

Conclusions.

The discovery of a forged Anglo-Saxon coin and Dark Age comb, (WILSON, f., BU 1 and 52 respectively), on the lowest level of occupation at Buston indicates a date in the 7th century A.D. as the terminus a quo for occupation. Thus Buston Crannog must have been a British homestead of the 7th century A.D. within the Kingdom of Strathclyde, constructed and occupied by Britons well familiar with both Celtic and Roman culture, and probably defended against the English and perhaps the Picts and abandoned at the time of, or shortly before, the English conquest of Strathclyde in the first half of the 8th century A.D.

As for the Roman tradition at the site, R.B.K. Stevenson has suggested that Romanization in Scotland may have gained momentum after the close of the Roman era in Scotland. (STEVENSON, 1955, 282-3). Contrasted with the Celtic crannogs of the Roman Iron Age at Lochlee and Lochspouts, there is more than a survival of things Roman, A/BUS/1-7, there is also suggested a survival of Roman cultural tradition, perhaps not only in metal-work but also in bone. Hunter-Blair has drawn attention to the curious remark of Gildas that the Romans left behind them patterns for the making of weapons (BLAIR, 26).

- (5) Castlehill Dun, Dalry, NS 28595361.
 (See O.S. 6 inch map, 1957, sheet NS 25 SE, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956)

The fort which was excavated at the turn of the century, was surrounded by a wall. Evidence of building was discovered internally though no structural plan recovered. (For a rough plan of the site see SMITH, 1919, fig.1).

Bibliography

Castlehill Wood Dun, fig.13, CHADWICK, 1949, 154, CHILDE, 1935, map 4, and 1940, 254 and fig.83, CLARKE, 1956, 130, and 1958, 56-57, CURLE, 1932, 377-8, FAIRHURST, fig.32, GILLAM, 1958, map 5, Museum Accessions List, PSAS LXV, 1930-31, 298 f.f., SMITH, 1895, 69, and 1919, 123-9, and WILSON, f., The 1919 edition of Smith is the basic report.

Roman Finds

- A/CAS/1.^x Samian Ware. NMA HH 347b. SMITH, 1919, fig.2. (Fig.1/CA 1) 4 fragments of rim of platter, D 18/31, of fairly hard red clay with good but dullish glaze. Hadrianic-Antonine. See BULMER, 153, H4, for Professor Richmond's comments on this sherd.
- A/CAS/2.^x Samian Ware. NMA HH 347 e-h. SMITH 1919, 127. (Fig.1/CA 2) 4 fragments of base of platter, D 18/31, of fairly soft orange clay with remains of dull glaze. Hadrianic-Antonine.
- A/CAS/3.^x Samian Ware. NMA HH 347 i. SMITH, o.c. (Fig. 1/CA 3). Fragments of base of platter, D 18/31, of fairly soft orange clay with remains of dull glaze. Hadrianic-Antonine.
 On these sherds see CURLE, 1932, 285 and 377.
- A/CAS/4. Bottle Glass. NMA HH 363. SMITH, 1919, 127. 2 fragments of the side and 1 of the base of a bluish-green jar. See Buston Crannog, A/BUS/2, for comments.
- A/CAS/5. Window Glass. NMA HH 3636. SMITH, 1919, 127. Fragment of clear green window glass, 3.5 m.m. thick. c.f. Seamill, A/SEA/1. See CHARLESWORTH, 57 and fig.11.
- A/CAS/6. Melon Bead. NMA HH 365. SMITH, 1919, 128. Dark Blue Glass. External Diameter, 26 m.m. Depth, 24 m.m.

- A/CAS/7. Perforated Glass Rod. NMA HH 374. SMITH, 1919, fig.3/4. Blue glass, 13 m.m. long.
- A/CAS/8. Perforated Glass Rod. NMA HH 376. SMITH, 1919, fig.3/5. White glass. 13 m.m. long.
- A/CAS/9. Perforated Glass Rod. NMA HH 375. SMITH, 1919, fig.3/3. Yellow glass. 17 m.m. long.
Rods of similar type are common on Roman and Romano-Native sites. Dr. D.B. Harden has tentatively dated the Castlehill rods as Dark Age, however.
- A/CAS/10^x Dragonesque Fibula. (Romano-Native). Hunt.Mus. A, 1928. 14. (Fig. 1/CA 18).
For a full description of the fibula see WILSON, f., CA 18. This remarkably well-preserved brooch is notable for its boss style, lozenge pattern and red enamel. It belongs to Peachem's class ii and is of Antonine date. See SMITH, 1919, fig. 4/1, CURLE, 1932, 333, fig.59, and PEACHEM, 33 and 36 and fig.1.
- A/CAS/11^x Socketed Spearhead Romano-Native. NMA HH 340. (Fig.1/CA21)
Split or broken socket. Leaf-shaped with faint mid-rib. 180 m.m. long. Blade, 114 m.m. by 37 m.m. While related to the larger La Tène type of spearhead as recovered at Lochlee, WILSON, f., LL 23 and 24, it resembles quite closely a type found on Roman sites, c.f. Verulamium, 218, and pl. LXIV/2, found in the make-up of a late 3rd century A.D. floor. This spearhead may thus be a native type developed under Roman influence at any time in the Roman period or later. See SMITH, 1919, 129, no. 4, and WILSON, f., CA 21.
- A/CAS/12^x Socketed Spearhead Romano-Native. NMA HH 341.(Fig.1/CA22)
Split or broken socket. Leaf-shaped without mid-rib. 118 m.m. long. Blade, 64 m.m. by 33 m.m. While a similar type of spearhead may be found with frequency on native sites (c.f. Traprain Law, BURLEY, No. 391, level R2, 392, level P2, and No. 393, level 3(?)) this spearhead has a Roman feel about it and is paralleled at Camelon, NMA FX 349 and Lou/doun Hill, Hunt.Mus., F. 1952, 66. See SMITH, 1919, 129, no. 3 and WILSON, f., CA 22.

Other finds from the site include ^x"Votadinian" Ware (Fig. 1/CA 4), Dark Age beads and glass, a ^xDark Age bronze penannular brooch (see FOWLER, 1963, 140) (Fig. 1/CA 19), and a ^xbronze Celtic crown sword hilt of early 2nd century A.D. date (Fig. 1/CA 20). There are also finds of iron, bone, deer-horn, stone, jet and shale. (See WILSON, f.)

Conclusions.

The terminus a quo for the first period of occupation at Castlehill Dun seems to be the late Hadrianic or early Antonine period, witnessed by the Samian sherds, A/CAS/1-3, dragonesque fibula, A/CAS/10 and Celtic sword guard, WILSON, f., CA 20. The duration of occupation is unknown. John Smith considered that the Dark Age glass and penannular fibula indicated reoccupation in the 8th and 9th centuries A.D. This is uncertain though the glass rods, the Dark Age glass (and perhaps some of the beads), the penannular fibula, and perhaps the spearheads indicate occupation in the sub-Roman period or later.

- (6) Cleaves Cove, Dalry. NS 31784745.
(See O.S. 6 inch map, 1900, sheet 12 NW, and O.S. 6 inch map 1957, sheet NS 34 SW.)

Several cuts were made in this cove in the early 1880's by John Smith, where deposits occurred. (See SMITH, 1889, 1 f.f.)

Bibliography

Museum Accessions List, PSAS, LXV, 298, NSA, Ayrshire, 211, PONT, plan opp. 124, SMITH, 1889, 1-16, and 1895, 62-8, and WILSON, f. The 1889 edition of Smith is the basic report.

Roman Find.

A/CLE/1.^x Bone Spoon. Romano-Native. Hunt.Mus. A.1928. 7.
 (Fig. 5/009)
 Concave on face and rounded on back. Shaft broken.
 Diameter of bowl, 25 m.m. This type of spoon occurs
 on Roman and Romano-Native sites.

Conclusions

Cleaves Cove was a natural sanctuary for refugees during the time of religious persecution under Charles II, in the Edwardian period of the Middle Ages, and the Dark Ages. The Romano-Native bone spoon suggests the presence of refugees there in the Roman or sub-Roman period.

- (7) Lochlee Crannog, Tarbolton. NS 45753027.
 (See O.S. 6 inch map, 1957, sheet NS 43 SE, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.)

The site of the Crannog was a small island, 100 feet in diameter, at the southern extremity of a lake formerly occupying 19 acres of the Lochlee farmland. The dwelling was erected upon a pavement of logs, 39 feet square and surrounded by a double circle of upright piles. Internally the homestead apparently of rectangular shape, was bisected by a wooden wall dividing the house into two compartments. In the northern compartment there was a series of more than four superimposed oval hearths. In the southern compartment there was a doorway facing the main rubbish-pit and beyond the rubbish-pit, at the water's edge, there was a gangway running from the island to the mainland. (For a plan of the site see MUNRO, 1882, pl.II; for stratification see WILSON, f.)

Bibliography.

ALLEN, 1896, 323, and 1904, 62, BLACK, 1894, 7, CHILDE, 1935, map 4, and 1940, fig.83, CURLE, 1932, 378, FAIRHURST, fig.32, GILLIAM, 1958, map 5, Milton Loch Crannog I, 151 and fig.12, MUNRO, 1879, 175-252, 1880, 30-88, 1882, 68-151, 1890, 403-418, and 1899, 334 and 430-33, Museum Accessions List, PSAS, XV, 1880-81, 247-8, RICHMOND, (R), 34, SIMPSON, 1940, map 1, SMITH 1895, 144-48, and WILSON, f.

The 1882 edition of Munro is taken as the basic report though this requires to be supplemented by the other editions. For a more popular account of the excavations, see Rev. D. Landsborough, Contributions to Local History.

Roman Finds.

- A/LOL/1.^x Samian Ware. Dick Inst. LC 124. (Fig. 2/LL 2).
Sherd of platter, D 18/31, of soft ware with dark red glaze. Worn. Hadrianic-Antonine. Not mentioned in any of the original reports. See CURLE, 1932, 285 and 378.
- A/LOL/2. Samian Ware. Dick Inst. LC 125.
Base of bowl, D 37, of very soft ware with light red glaze. 2nd century A.D. Found in drain close to site. See MUNRO, 1882, 138 and CURLE, 1932, 285 and 378.
- A/LOL/3^x Coarse Ware. Dick Inst. LC 538-42. (Fig. 2/LL 3).
5 sherds of flagon of dullish white ware. Antonine. c.f. GILLIAM, 1957, type 9; CURLE, 1932, 378, mistakenly classified the sherds as medieval. See MUNRO, 1882, 138.
- A/LOL/4. Coarse Ware. Dick Inst. LC 543.
Fragment of wall of narrow-mouthed jar of reddish-brown fabric (c.f. GILLIAM, 1957, type 28). Hadrianic-Antonine. Not mentioned in the original reports.
- A/LOL/5. Melon Bead. Lost. MUNRO, 1882, fig.153.
Fragment. External diameter, 16 m.m. Internal diameter 9 m.m.
- A/LOL/6. Dumb-bell Bead. Romano (?) - Native. Lost.
12 m.m. long. Each bell has a diameter of 6 m.m. This bead may have developed from the bronze Roman dumb-bell button, (c.f. Newstead, pl. LXXXII/6 & 8), as Dr. Hencken has suggested, or it may be no more than a native develop-

ment of the Northern Boss Style. See MUNRO, 1882, fig.154.

A/LOL/7^x

Bronze Trumpet Fibula. (Romano-Native).; Dick. Inst. LC 98. (Fig. 2/LL 7).

Complete brooch. Coiled spring with axial wire caught in bronze collar. Moulding ornamented with milling on either side of acanthus knob on the bow, and at the base of the bow. Found near the centre of the rubbish-pit. Antonine. COLLINGWOOD, 1930, 45 f.f., class Rii, c.f. Newstead, pl.LXXXVI/15 and Traprain Law, BURLEY, Nos. 2 and 8. See MUNRO, 1882, fig.140, CURLE, 1932, 332 and 378 and fig.61/1, RICHMOND, (R), 21, and WILSON, f., LL7.

A/LOL/8^x

Bronze Head Stud Fibula. (Romano-Native). Dick Inst. LC 95. (Fig. 2/LL 8).

Complete brooch. Circular depression at crown of bow contains a stud. Rectangular settings for enamel on bow. Moulding with milling on base of bow and on wire at base of head-loop. Hinged pin. Found in débris after excavation. Antonine. COLLINGWOOD, 1930, 55 and fig.62, class Q, c.f. Newstead, pl. LXXXVI/20, and Traprain Law, BURLEY, Nos. 20 and 21. See MUNRO, 1882, figs. 142-3, CURLE, 1932, 332 and 378 and fig.61/2 and 4, and WILSON, f., LL 8 .

A/LOL/9^x

Bronze Finger-Ring. Dick Inst. LC 533. (Fig. 2/LL 16).

Oval bezel may have contained an intaglio. Not mentioned in the original reports. c.f. Maiden Castle, fig.86/23-24. See CHILDE, 1935, 235, and WILSON, f., LL 16.

A/LOL/10^x

Iron Axe-Head. Romano-Native. Dick Inst. LC 101. (Fig.2/LL 35).

Corroded. 167 m.m. long and 81 m.m. wide at cutting edge of blade. Shaft-hole, 41 m.m. by 33 m.m.; 38 m.m. deep. Wooden handle. Found to the SE of the crannog within the double circle of piles. While lacking the characteristic squared-butt and side-clips of the Roman axe, the Lochlee axe has a slightly drooping cutting edge. See MUNRO, 1882, fig.46, BURLEY, No. 414, CHILDE, 1946, 81 and WILSON, f., LL 32.

A/LOL/11^x

Iron Flesh Hook. Romano-Native. Dick Inst. LC 118 (Fig. 2/LL33).

472 m.m. long. Curved prongs, 102 m.m. long and 69 m.m. apart. For 267 m.m. of its length, the handle is twisted spirally. The prongs and hooks are bound to the handle

by means of clamps. This clamp-binding technique is paralleled at Roman London, Guildhall Museum, 16286. For a fuller discussion, see WILSON, f., LL 33. See also MUNRO, 1882, fig. 139.

A/LOL/12^x Iron Pick-Axe. Dick Inst. IC 120. (Fig. 2/LL 35).
 558 m.m. long. 127 m.m. wide at cutting-edge of blade.
 Slip-eye, 46 m.m. by 38 m.m. Side-clips broken. c.f.
 Roman parallels from Newstead, NMA FRA 231, Camelon,
NMA FX 297, and Loudoun Hill, Hunt.Mus., F. 1944. 2.
 See MUNRO, 1882, 129, and WILSON, f., LL 35.

For a complete description of finds from the site, see WILSON, f., LL 1-143.

Conclusions.

Lochlee Crannog was presumably a Damnonian Celtic home-
 stead initially constructed in the pre-Roman or Roman Iron Age
 of Scotland. The floruit of the homestead probably occurred in
 the second century A.D. when contact was established with Rome.
 Thus the defences are more likely to have been erected against
 marauding bands of invaders than against the Romans. The
 importance of Lochlee Crannog lies in its decided Celtic charac-
 ter, particularly in metal-work and woodwork, its native economy,
 which seems to have been both pastoral and agricultural, and its
 decided contact with Rome in the Antonine period.

(8) Lochspouts Crannog, Maybole. NS 28810583.
 (See O.S. 6 inch map, 1900, sheet 44 SE, O.S. 6 inch map, 1957,
sheet NS 20 SE, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956).

The site of the Crannog was a small island, 95 feet in
 diameter, at the northern extremity of a lake formerly occupying
 8 acres. The homestead was erected upon a log pavement and
 surrounded by a circle of upright piles. Three circular hearths

were discovered a few yards apart from each other within the dwelling. Owing to the fact that the excavations were not conducted on the basis of modern scientific methods, little can be said about stratification. There were, however, two log pavements superimposed one upon the other, and all the Roman finds came from the upper log pavement.

Bibliography.

ALLEN, 1896, 323 and 1904, 73, BLACK, 1894, 8, CHILDE, 1935, map 4, and 1940, fig.83, CURLE, 1932, 378-79, FAIRHURST, fig.32, GILLAM, 1958, map 5, Milton Loch Crannog I, 150 and fig.12, MUNRO, 1882, 158-82, 1882/A, 1-18, 1884, 9-16, and 1890, 418-25, Museum Accessions List, PSAS, XV, 1880-81, 107-110, RICHMOND, (R), 35, SIMPSON, 1940, map 1, SMITH, 1895, 192-7, and WILSON, f.

The 1882 edition of Munro is taken as the standard reference-work supplemented by the other editions.

Roman Finds

- /LOS/1.^x Samian Ware. NMA HW 35-37. MUNRO, 1882, 180. (Fig. 4/LS 1).
3 sherds of a cup, D 27, of fairly hard dark red clay with dullish glaze. Flavian.
- /LOS/2.^x Samian Ware. NMA HW 38. MUNRO, 1882, fig.180. (Fig. 4/LS 2).
Sherd of bowl, D 37, showing ovolo, rather debased Pan mask in plaited festoon, rectangular "astragals", bead row and arm. The ovolo is a recognizable CINNAMVS and can be dated A.D. 150-190. The ovolo could also belong to A-/NNIVS, a potter of the same school and same date. See CURLE, 1932, fig. 1/10. I am indebted to Mr. W. Dodds for a description of this sherd.
- /LOS/3. Bottle Glass. NMA HW 21.
Fragment of green bottle glass. Not mentioned either by Munro or Curle.
- /LOS/4. Melon Bead. NMA HW 17. MUNRO, 1882, fig.178.
Fragment of green faience. External diameter, 26 m.m. Internal diameter, 16 m.m. 22 m.m. deep.

- A/LOS/5. Melon Bead. NMA HW 18. MUNRO, 1882, fig.179.
Fragment of green faience. External diameter, 16 m.m.
Internal diameter, 10 m.m. 13 m.m. deep.
- A/LOS/6^x Bronze Dress Fastener. (Romano-Native). NMA HW 28.
MUNRO, 1882, fig.262 (Fig. 4/LS 14).
Disc-head. Total length, 38 m.m. Diameter of concave
disc, 19 m.m. This belongs to Mrs. Fowler's class iv
of dress-fasteners. (BURLEY, No. 181) 2nd century A.D.
There is also a ^xdouble-headed dress-fastener, (WILSON,
f., LS 13) (Fig. 4/LS 13), belonging to Gillam's type
A, (GILLAM, 1958, 80, 90 and map 8), which is probably
native.
- A/LOS/7^x Bronze Rotary Key. NMA HW 25, MUNRO, 1882, fig. 176.
(Fig. 4/LS 15).
Tubular shank. 38 m.m. long. Roman keys of tubular
shank occur with frequency on both Roman and native sites.
see WILSON, f., LS 15.
For a complete description of finds from the site, see
WILSON, f., LS 1-52.

Conclusions.

Lochspouts Crannog was presumably a Damnonian Celtic homestead similar to the Lochlee Crannog. The homestead was initially constructed in the pre-Roman Iron Age of Scotland, was reconstructed at the time of the first Roman occupation of Scotland and effected contact with Roman culture at this time. Contact with Rome is more noticeable in the 2nd century, A.D., though occupation of the site probably ceased after that century, apart from a brief reoccupation in the Edwardian period of the Middle Ages.

- (9) Seamill Dun, Seamill. NS 20314715.
(See O.S. 6 inch map, 1900, sheet 10 SE, and 1957, sheet NS 24 NW).

The form of the defences was determined by the natural contour of the plateau on which the dun was situated. The fort had an internal diameter of 50-60 feet and was bivallate on the southern extremity, each wall being 5-6 feet thick, and univallate on the northern extremity. The walls were constructed of large undressed stones with small stones and earth filling the interstices. Internally the fort was divided into two compartments by a partition wall. One of the compartments contained paving and it was on this paving that the finds were made. (For detailed plan see MUNRO, 1882/C, 59).

Bibliography.

ALLEN, 1896, 323, BLACK 1894, 9, Castlehill Wood Dun, fig.13, CHILDE, 1935, map 4, and 1940, 226 and fig.83, CHRISTISON, 1898, 316-9, FAIRHURST, fig.32, MACLAGAN, 102, MUNRO, 1882/C, 59-65, and 1899, 376-77, NSA, Ayrshire, 257, PATERSON, ii, 129, SMITH, 1895, 7-8, and WILSON, f., The 1882/C edition of Munro is the basic report though there is additional information in the 1899 report.

Roman Finds.

- A/SEA/1. Coarse Ware. Lost. MUNRO, 1882/C, o.c., and 1905, 187.
Fragment of reddish fabric with 3 circles of shallow horizontal fluting.
- A/SEA/2. Window Glass. NMA HR 477-8. MUNRO, 1882/c, 63.
2 fragments of green window glass, G.f. Castlehill,
A/CAS/5.

For a complete description of finds from the site see WILSON, f.

Conclusions.

There is no find from the site which serves as reliable dating evidence. Roman influence is denoted by the fragments of coarse pottery and window glass, but as we have already seen at Buston Crannog, A/BUS/1, there was a circulation of things Roman in the Dark Ages. ^xThe open-work roundel of triskèle design, WILSON, f., SE 3, (Fig. 5/SE 3) can be paralleled in Celtic contexts in the Roman period and later, but the poor workmanship of the roundel offers no clue for precise dating. Thus occupation of Seamill Dun occurred in either the Roman Iron Age or later.

10) The Sand Dunes, Stevenston. (See O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956).

Associated with an unidentified structure at the Sand Dunes, Stevenston, were discovered a Roman coin and spoon. (See The Correspondence of the Rev. Robert Woodrow, ed. Rev. Thomas McCrie, 1842-3, vol.i, 172, NSA, Ayrshire, 454, MACDONALD, 1918, 237 f., and WILSON, f.)

Roman Finds.

/STE/1. Silver Denarius of Faustina I. Lost.
Minted at Rome after 141 A.D. See RIC, 344, COHEN, 26, MACDONALD, 1918, 237-8, ROBERTSON, 1950, 160 and table III, SIBBALD, 1710, 110, GORDON, 185 and plate of medals, no.15, HORSLEY, i, 43, NSA, Ayrshire, 454, PATERSON, ii, 445, RICHMOND, (R), 20 and 34, MCJANNET, 5, and WILSON, f., ST 1.

B . Isolated Finds.(a) Of Known Location.Ardrossan

- A/ARD/1. Alexandrian Coin of Maximian.
 Found in the 1930's on the north shore. The coin is in the possession of a Mrs. Murchie. It is dated 286 A.D. See ROBERTSON, 1961, 138, and WILSON, f., AR 1.

Auchinleck.

- A/AUC/1. "Small Bronze" of Constans Caesar.
 Found at a depth of 1 foot in the garden of a house in the Main Street. The coin is worn, has a mint mark, SMANH (Antioch), and is dated 333-7 A.D. See COHEN, 50, ROBERTSON, 1961, 138, and WILSON, f., AV 1.

Ballantrae.

- A/BAL/1. Sestertius of Trajan or Hadrian.
 Found at Ardstinchar Castle in November, 1960. Very much corroded of either late Trajanic or early Hadrianic date. See ROBERTSON, 1961, 138, and WILSON, f., BA 1.

Cumnock.

- A/CUM/1. Silver Denarius of Faustina II under Antoninus Pius.
 Found in the Cumnock area some years ago. Fairly well worn. Dated 138-161 A.D. See RIC, 502 (a), COHEN, 54, ROBERTSON, 1961, 138, and WILSON, f., CU 1.

Donald's Isle, Loch Doon. NS 494965. (Fig. 5/LD 1).

- A/DON/1^x Glass Armlet. Romano-Native. NMA FJ 144.
 Fragment of opaque yellow glass armlet. Late 1st century A.D. - 2nd century A.D. KILBRIDE-JONES, type 3b. See PSAS, LXXi, 1936-37, 330, KILBRIDE-JONES, 374 and 381 f., table 1, STEVENSON, 1955/A, fig.2, table 1, type 3b, and WILSON, f., LD 1.

Other finds from Donald's Isle, PSAS, LXXi, 1936-37, 330 f., NMA HT 6-9, are too badly corroded to assess and are unrelated to A/DON/1, though probably related to the medieval pottery from Loch Doon.

Dundonald.

A/DUN/1.^x Steatite Lamp or Cup. (Romano ? -Native) NMA AQ 114 (Fig. 5/DD1).
 Fragment of external diameter, 114 m.m. and projecting handle 30 m.m. long. Dr. K.A. Steer has suggested that handled stone cups were being fashioned in Scotland in the pre-Roman Iron Age at Dunagoil and are therefore likely to be copies of Celtic wooden cups or ladles. (West Plean, 243-6). There was occupation at Dunagoil, however, in the Roman Iron Age, indicated by Samian sherds and a Romano-Native glass armlet. R.B.K. Stevenson thus rejects K.A. Steer's suggestion and suggests these cups are possibly a development from Roman lamps and lamp-holders.

There is some doubt as to the find-spot. (See WILSON, f., DD 1). It was probably from Kemp Law fort, (NS 356338). See W. Alexander, "Dundonald, Its Church, Its Bell and Surroundings", AHCAW, vii, 1894, 80-82, SMITH, 1895, 119, CHRISTISON, 1898, 176, 268 and fig.104, Rev. D. Landsborough, Contributions to Local History, 144, CHILDE, 1946, 136, COTTON, 70, and THOMAS, 1961, 20.

A/DUN/2. Copper Cake. Romano(?) -Native. Dick Inst., DD 13. Broken. Diameter, 210 m.m. 13 m.m. thick. Professor Piggott has compared this find with one from Blackburn Mill (PIGGOTT, 1953, 50, B 65), and others mentioned by Curle, (CURLE, 1932, fig.37 and p.343).

Galston

A/GAL/1. Silver Denarius of Vespasian.
 Found in the coal shed of the garden of 113 Orchard Street, Galston by the son of Mr. M. Lindsay to whom I am grateful for forwarding the coin for examination.
 Obv: IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG
 Rev: PON MAX (T)R P COS VI

Girvan.

A/GIR/1. Orichalc Sestertius of Antoninus Pius. Lost.
 Found near the bathing station in 1953. Slightly worn. Minted at Rome during the years 145-161 A.D. See RIC, 778, COHEN, 751, ROBERTSON, 1961, 138, and WILSON, f., GI 1.

Irvine

- A/IRV/1. Silver Denarius of Antoninus Pius.
Found in a housing estate. Rather worn. Minted at Rome, 159-160 A.D. See RIC, 298, COHEN, 360, ROBERTSON, 1961, 138, and WILSON, f., IR 1.
- A/IRV/2. Bronze As or Dupondius of Faustina I. North Ayrshire Museum.
Reputed to have been found in a garden. Rather worn. Minted at Rome during the years 141-161 A.D. See RIC, 1177a or 1196, COHEN, 115 or 269, ROBERTSON, 1961, 139, and WILSON, f., IR 2.
- A/IRV/3. Bronze Sestertius of Gallienus. (Joint Reign with Valerian). North Ayrshire Museum.
Reputed to be found in a garden. The fact that it is squared reduces considerably the possibility of its being a genuine loss at Irvine. Minted at Rome, 255-6 A.D. See RIC, 211, COHEN, 203, and WILSON, f., IR 3.
- A/IRV/4. "Small Bronze" of Constantine I. In possession of owner.
Discovered in the sand dunes about 1930. Slightly worn. Minted at Rome after 307 A.D. See COHEN, 536, J.P.C. Kent, NC, 6, XVII, 1957, 52 and 74 ff., and no. 478, ROBERTSON, 1950, 142 f., 156, 163, and 165, O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956, and WILSON, f., IR 4.
- A/IRV/5. "Middle Bronze" of Constans. Lost.
Found in a garden in 1937. Dated, 337-350 A.D. See COHEN, 18, MACDONALD, 1939, 243, ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 163 and 165, O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956, and WILSON, f., IR 5.

Kerse.

- A/KER/1. Bronze Coin of Constantine I.
Found in a trench cut during electrical operations in the long grass beside the road leading from Kerse to Rankinston. Slightly worn. Dated 330-35 A.D. See COHEN, 254, ROBERTSON, 1961, 139, and WILSON, f., KE 1.

Prestwick.

- A/PRE/1. Dupondius or As of Vespasian.

Discovered in the 1930's at no great depth from the surface in the garden of 181, Main Street (NS 352257). The coin is in the possession of R.T. Grier, whose address in 1953 was c/o Dryden, 29 Gladsmuir Road, Glasgow, S.W.2. Very worn, Minted probably at Lyons in 77 or 78 A.D. See COHEN, 181, RIC, 754b, ROBERTSON, o.c., and WILSON, f., PR 1.

A/PRE/2.

Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius.

Found in a bunker in May, 1952, on Prestwick Golf Course (?). Much oxidised but not heavily worn. Dated 168-69 A.D. See RIC, 964, COHEN, 544, ROBERTSON, o.c., and WILSON, f., PR 2.

A/PRE/3.

Alexandrian Coin of Tacitus.

Reputed to have been found c. 1917 during the demolition of an old stable situated 200 yards from Prestwick Old Cross on the left-hand side of the Prestwick-Monckton road travelling in the direction of Monckton. Now in the possession of J. Bunyan, Corrie Terrace, Corrie, Arran. Fairly well worn. See ROBERTSON, o.c., and WILSON, f., PR 3.

Stevenston Sands.

A/STE/2.

Alexandrian Coin of Carus.

Discovered on the rocks at Stevenston in 1927. A billion piece of Alexandria struck after the death of Carus in 283 A.D. See MACDONALD, 1934/A, 31, ROBERTSON, 1950, 162 and 165, NC, 5, X, 1930, 337 f., O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956, and WILSON, f., ST 2.

A/STE/3.

Roman (?) Coarse Ware. Hunt. Mus. B 1957. 359.

11 sherds of coarse grey ware. See Wilson, f., ST 3.

A/STE/4.^x

Bronze Lozenge-Shaped Brooch. NMA. BMC 293. (Fig.5/ST 4) 14 m.m. by 11 m.m. At obtuse-angled corners inlaid with red enamel. At acute-angled corners inlaid with blue enamel. In centre is a circular cloison from which enamel has disappeared. Pin is wanting as is turned-up part of catch-plate. Hinge plate still shows perforation, c.f. Roman London, LMC3, fig.24/9 and Richborough IV, pl. XXIX/49. See also CALLANDER, 1933, 27 and fig.1, and SELLYE, taf. XII/13.

A/STE/5.^x Bronze Crescent-Shaped Brooch. (Romano-Native).
NMA BMC, 294. (Fig. 5/ST 5).
 26 m.m. by 19 m.m. Crescent has horns (trumpets) terminating in bosses. On one side the crescent is divided into 2 smaller crescent-shaped cloisons prepared to receive enamel. Hinge and catch-plate unfinished. Hinge is not perforated and catch-plate not turned up at point to form catch, c.f. Roman London, LMC, 3, 96 and fig.29/33-35. See CALLANDER, 1933, 27 f., and fig. 2, and SELLYE, taf. XVII/1. Owing to the fact that the brooch, A/STE/5, was not corroded to the same extent as the other finds in the Stevenston Collection in the National Museum, Edinburgh, J.G. Callander questioned whether the brooch was a genuine find from the Stevenston Sands.

A/STE/6.^x Bronze Pin. NMA BMC 295. CALLANDER, 1933, 28, fig.3. (Fig. 5/ST 7).
 Fragmentary. Head only survives in the form of a bird perched on a crescent. On the front of the crescent there are 7 circular indentations and these are continued down the stem, c.f. WARD, 246 and fig. 70/B, Camulodunum, pl. C/21, Lydney, pl. XXXII/179, and Traprain Law, BURLEY, No. 265.

For other finds from the Stevenston Sands, see WILSON, f.

(b) Of Unknown Location.

A/UNL/1. Silver Trumpet Fibula. (Romano-Native) NMA FG 9. CURLE, 1932, 377, and fig.32 (Fig. 5/UL 1).
 Complete brooch. Coiled spring with axial wire of spring caught in silver collar. Moulding with milling on either side of acanthus knob on bow, on base of bow and on base of head-loop. On catch-plate there is a series of triangles with inserted dots. Antonine. COLLINGWOOD, 1930, class Rii. See ALLEN, 1896, 323, BLACK, fig.5, Museum Accessions List, PSAS, XIX, 1884-85, 332, SMITH, 1895, 159 and WILSON, f., UL 1.
 Curle mentions a bronze trumpet brooch in the National Museum at Edinburgh, also from Ayrshire, CURLE, 1932,

377. There is, however, no bronze brooch unlocalised from Ayrshire in the National Museum. It seems that Curle was confused by his notes and was describing twice one and the same brooch. A very close parallel (in bronze) from Lochlee Crannog, A/LOL/7, may have been the cause of the confusion.

A/UNL/2.^x

Bronze Pinannular Fibula. Romano-Native. Dick Inst. PBU 184. (Fig. 5/UL 2).

Pinched terminals, doubled back. Mrs. E. Fowler has identified this as belonging to her type B1, a military type, though also related to her type D2 or D5 on account of the pinched and grooved decoration on the terminals. (See FOWLER, 1960, 152, 166 f., and figs. 1 and 10). The fibula may have been found in the Kilmarnock area. (See WILSON, f., UL 2).

A/UNL/3.

Bronze As of Titus.

Dated 77-78 A.D. See RIC 786 and COHEN, 217.

A/UNL/4.

As of Vespasian.

Rev: FORTVNA. Legend and type almost obliterated. Dated 77-78 A.D.

A/UNL/5.

Small Coin of Constantine I.

Rev: SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Legend and type almost obliterated. The coins A/UNL/3-5 were discovered in 1904. (See ROBERTSON, 1961, 139).

Additional Notes.

Dunure:-^x

A knobless bronze terret with moulded collars linked to the flat plate, LEEDS, class 7, (CHILDE, 1935, 230; Dick Inst. DE 14), is probably purely Celtic in origin. (Fig. 5/DU 1).

Irvine:-

A.F. McJannet, Royal Burgh of Irvine, 1938, 6, has suggested that the Granny stone at Irvine may have been a Roman altar similar to one recovered at the Roman port of Inveresk and dedicated APOLLINI GRANICI. As the author realizes, this is but mere speculation.

In the Hunterian Museum, (B.1951, 373), there is a fragment of a bottle-neck of dark green glass which could be Roman but looks suspiciously modern.

The reputed "Roman" sword from Irvine is of Bronze Age date. (For a full description, see WILSON, f.)

Kilmarnock:- None of the many Roman coins in the Dick Institute can be regarded as Ayrshire losses. (See WILSON, f.)

Prestwick:- On the interesting possibility that a Roman altar to Silvanus may have been recovered at Kingcase, NS 346248, but now destroyed, see WILSON, f., under PR 3.

C. Roman Forts and Native Contacts.

(1) The Beg, Loudoun Hill. NX 606372.

Excavation of the site, first commenced in 1938 by Dr. St. Joseph, was completed in 1948. Five periods of occupation were noted, four of Flavian date and one of Antonine date. An annexe was attached to the fort during the second Flavian period of occupation. The discovery of two denarii of Domitian minted in A.D. 90-91, and showing an appreciable amount of wear, (ROBERTSON, 1950, 138), suggests that the Flavian occupation lasted till around 100 A.D. The paucity of Antonine pottery on the site, has been taken to imply that the Antonine occupation was not prolonged. (See ROSWS, 188 ff., JRS, XXIX, 1939, 201, XXXVII, 1947, 165, and XXXIX, 1949, 98, and D & E, 1947 and 1949.)

There is one Romano-Native find from the site, a bronze terret of unusual type, (Hunt. Mus. F. 1952. 63). The terret has a flat plate and at the apex of its crown has a circular knob flanked on either side by a smaller circular knob. Also discovered on the site were melon beads of blue faience, (ROSWs, 190 and Hunt. Mus. F. 1938. 67 and F. 1946. 90). The discovery of these beads may indicate the presence of women on the site, or possibly officer's wives of Continental or British origin.

DUMFRIESSHIREA. Associated Finds.(1) Burnswark Hill-Top Town, Hoddam. NY 185786.

The summit of Burnswark Hill is crowned by a native town of 17 acres containing a fortlet at its west gate. (See Burnswark, 198 f.f., the native fortlet being marked N on plate III). The native town is surrounded to the north and south by Roman siege works. It has been customary to assign the siege to the time of Agricola, but as Professor E.B. Birley has pointed out, (Arch.J., 115, 1958, 234 ff.), two coins of Trajan and Antonine pottery indicate a siege in the second century A.D. Further the southern siege camp incorporates in its structure a Roman fortlet of the road-post type discovered in the Antonine period in Scotland. Professor Birley has thus suggested that the siege at Burnswark may be perhaps associated with punitive measures after the native rising which led to the destruction of the Hadrianic Roman fort at Birrens c. 158 A.D. The fact that the northern Roman siege camp at Burn^swark was never completed has been taken to imply a raising of the siege on a change of attitude by the native population. Professor Birley

has also suggested that the Roman altar set up at Kirkandrews upon Eden by a Commander of the sixth legion "ob res trans vallum prospere gestas" may refer to such a Roman victory in S.W. Scotland as that implied by the raising of the siege at Burnswark.

The hill-top town has never been thoroughly excavated though in the excavations of 1898, two Romano-Native armlets were found in the native fortlet previously mentioned as being contained within the hill-top town. It is uncertain which of the five armlets from Burnswark came from the native fortlet, thus all five are here recorded.

Romano-Native Finds. (Burnswark, 247)

- D/BUR/1. Glass Armlet. NMA GP 93. Burnswark, fig.4.
Transparent green glass with inlaid cord and spiral spot. Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, type 2. See STEVENSON, 1955/A, 218 and fig.2. Presumably the fragment Barbour referred to as coming from the base of the rampart associated with the "circumvallation". (Burnswark, 235).
- D/BUR/2. Glass Armlet. NMA GP 96a.
Opaque white glass. Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, 378, type 3A.
- D/BUR/3. Glass Armlet. NMA GP 96b.
Opaque white glass. This armlet which is slender in profile and light in weight, illustrates the final form of KILBRIDE-JONES, 378, type 3A.
- D/BUR/4. Glass Armlet. NMA GP 96d.
Opaque yellow glass. Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, 381, type 3B.

D/BUR/5. Glass Armlet. NMA GP 96c.
Opaque white glass with yellow inlay. Belongs to
KILBRIDE-JONES, 384, fig.7/7, type 3D.

As to the distribution of the armlets on the site, two were recovered from the South Camp, one of opaque glass from fortlet C, (Burnswark, pl.III), and two were recovered from the hill-top fortlet, one from the "substance of the enclosing mound of the fortlet". (Burnswark, 242).

D/BUR/6. Bronze Dress Fastener. NMA GP 289.
Flat disc of diameter, 29 m.m. Loop on under-side.
Loop and edges broken. Probably belongs to GILLAM,
1958, 80 f., type B, or Mrs. Fowler's type ii, BURLEY,
178 ff.

(2) McCulloch's Castle, Arbigland, Kirkbean. NR 996576.

This dun type structure is situated on a sea cliff and surrounded by a semi-circular ditch, 34 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep, of U or V shape. The internal rampart associated with the ditch is c. 4 ft.6 ins. high and built of clay. No easily recognizable structural plans emerged within the site but a hearth, which appeared to be primary to the site, was located close to the east rampart and associated with datable material.

Bibliography

McCulloch's Castle, 118 ff.

Roman Find.

D/ARB/1. Samian Ware. McCulloch's Castle, 123.
Sherd of platter, D.18/31, of soft orange clay and Central Gaulish origin. Dated second century A.D. There are two other sherds from the site which may also be Roman.

Other finds consisted of an iron bar, a stone palette and pieces of hematite.

Conclusions

McCulloch's Castle is the only native site in Dumfriesshire, apart from Burnswark Hill, which has shown evidence of Romano-Native contact. The Samian sherd suggests a terminus post quem for occupation in the second century A.D., probably the Antonine period.

B. Isolated (Roman) Finds.

(a) Of Known Location.

Annan.

D/ANN/1. Second Brass of Hadrian. MACDONALD, 1924, 328. Dug up c. 1924 in a garden in Butts (?) Street. See COHEN, 166, ROBERTSON, 1950, 155, 161 and 165, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

D/ANN/2. Romano-Native Arm-Purse. Tullie House Museum. Found in a street in the town and deposited in 1940 with the J.E.C. Carrick Collection at Tullie House. 70 m.m. long. Bowl of purse, 63 m.m. wide and 35 m.m. deep. It differs from the normal Roman type of arm-purse in having no lid or hinge but being cast in one piece with a dot and ring pattern on the handle. (BIRLEY, 1963, pp. 16 ff., no. 8 and fig.4).

Annandale.

D/AND/1. Bronze Skillet Handle. CURIE, 1932, 301 f., 369 and fig.13. Handle only survives. 115 m.m. long terminating in a hound's head. Round the neck of the hound is a silver plate collar. On lower side of handle is a silver palmette. Dated 1st/2nd centuries A.D. c.f. BOESTERD, 28 f., and pl.IV/73 and 74, MENZEL, taf. 50-75, RADNOTI, taf. VII/31, and TOYNBEE, 1962, 174, no.112 and pl.127, and 1964, 319, no.1.

The bronze feet from Annandale, (CURIE, 1932, 369), are medieval not Roman.

Auldgirith.

- D/AUL/1. Dupondius or As of Lucius Verus/Marcus Aurelius.
 Dumfries Mus. R 714.
 Discovered during harvesting on the line of the Roman road up Nithsdale, a few hundred yards from the Roman fortlet at Barburgh Mill (see ROSWS, 123). Well worn. Dated 161/2 A.D. See TDGS, xxix, 1950-51, 141.

Canonbie.

- D/CAN/1. Gold Denarius of Nero. NY 3976. MACDONALD, 1918, 241.
 Found in a field in the glebe to the east of the Church. (NSA, iv, 490). See also Groome, A Short Border History, 1857, 205, DAVIDSON, 1948, 103, ROBERTSON, 1950, 160 and 165, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Castle O'er.

- D/CAS/1. Glass Armlet. Dumfries Mus. 504/4.
 Translucent bluish glass with opaque white scroll inlay. Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, type 3, possibly F.
- D/CAS/2. Melon Bead. Dumfries Mus. 504/4.
 Blue glass. External diameter, 20 m.m. Internal diameter 8 m.m. Depth, 13 m.m.

There are also fragments of other melon beads, 1 of blue glass and 4 of blue faience, with other finds in the Museum from the Castle O'er area.

Closeburn.

- D/CLO/1. Glass Phials. NMA FR 205.
 Fragments of 3 Roman glass phials, one coated with a silverish substance, a second with a bulbous base and a third with a plain base. These are fragments of small perfume flasks, sometimes referred to as unguent bottles or lacrymatories. See CHARLESWORTH, 54, fig.10/2 and 3 and pl.V/2.
- D/CLO/2. Melon Bead. Dumfries Mus. 1961,59. D & E, 1961, 30.
 Found on Glass Rig, near Mitchellsacks, c. NX 955959. Blue glass. External diameter, 22 m.m. Internal diameter, 11 m.m. Depth, 15 m.m.

Dumfries.

- D/DUM/1. Aureus of Augustus. OSA, V, 1793, 142.
Found c. 1790 in the Nith opposite the town mills.
(c. NX 97427543). See NSA, IV, 12, MACDONALD, 1918,
242 and 255, RICHMOND (R), 29, DAVIDSON, 1948, 103,
ROBERTSON, 155, 160 and 165, and O.S. Map of Roman
Britain, 1956.
- D/DUM/2. Aureus of Trajan. Arch. Scot., V, Appendix, 35.
Found in a moss near Dumfries (Lochar Moss?). COHEN,
334, MACDONALD, 1918, 242, RICHMOND, (R), 29, DAVIDSON,
1948, 103, and ROBERTSON, 1950, 155, 161 and 165.
- D/DUM/3. Alexandrian Coin of Claudius II. ROBERTSON, 1961, 140.
Found in the parish of Dumfries (?). Examined by R.B.K.
Stevenson on receipt from Rev. R. Brownlee of Cockenzie.
- D/DUM/4. Pick-Axe. Dumfries Mus. 240.
Found during operations in the foundations of Greyfriars
Church, (NX 972763), c. 1867. 490 m.m. long. Blade of
pick, 264 m.m. long. Blade of axe, 215 m.m. long. Oval
shaft-hole of diameter, 40 m.m., with side clips.

Ecclefechan.

- D/ECC/1. Gold Handle (?) NY 266704.
190 m.m. long. Buffer terminals. One terminal is
the inscription HELENVS F(ECIT), and on the other in
pricked capitals, MB. Found c. 1766, c. 18 inches under
the surface on Cove estate. See Arch., ii, 1773, 40 and
pl.III/4, Gough's CAMDEN, 2nd ed., IV, 63, NSA, IV, 1845,
279, and CIL, vii, 1284. Professor Birley comments that
the piece was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries
of London by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch, (1705-1766), and
also that though the piece was first published in a paper
contributed to the same society by Bishop Pococke, (who
died in 1765), the particular paragraph on the Cove piece
reads more like an editorial contribution.
- D/ECC/2. Bronze Coin of Maxentius. Birrens, 1938, 340.
Found in 1935 at Dockenflat, (NX 235778). See COHEN,
27 or 28, MACDONALD, 1939, 243, DAVIDSON, 1948, 103,
ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 163 and 165, and O.S. Map of Roman
Britain, 1956. Dockenflat lies 3 miles up the Mein Water
from the Roman site at Birrens.

Friars Carse.

- D/FRI/1. Two Bronze Paterae. Lost.
 Found in a moss at Friars Carse in 1790 during construction work on the main Turnpike road from Dumfries to Sanquhar. One of the patera bore the inscription ANSIEP (APHR), the stamp of Ansius Epaphroditus, one of the Campanian bronze-making family of the Ansii. A late 1st century A.D. date is indicated. The paterae are not to be associated with finds from a crannog at Friars Carse, (Grierson Museum Catalogue, 1894, 79, no.161). See Arch., XI, 1808, 105, GIL, vii, 129, PSAS, IX, 567 and lxii, 1927-28, 247 f., CURLE, 1932, 372, RICHMOND, (R), 30, Dalswinton, II f., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

On the cord design bordering the handle, c.f. BOESTERD, pl. I/15a. For the raised sharp grooves on the base, c.f. RADNOTI, taf.1/2, 3/13, and 4/18, and BOESTERD, pl.XIII/17. On the general outline, c.f. RADNOTI, 46 f.f., and taf III/11, and BOESTERD, 7 f., and pl.I/14 and 15. For the stamp, c.f. RADNOTI, pl. XVII/6-8.

Gilnockie.

- D/GIL/1. Silver Denarius of Antoninus Pius.

Dug up in August, 1924, in the garden of Irving House, (NY 3780). See COHEN, 45, MACDONALD, 1934, 30, DAVIDSON, 1948, 103, ROBERTSON, 1950, 161 and 165, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Hoddam Castle.

- D/HOD/1. Bronze Arm-Purse. Brit. Mus., 1851, 7-15.
 5 fragments. Acquired by the British Museum at the sale of the Kirkpatrick Sharpe collection in 1851. The object is identified as coming from Hallguards, Hoddam Castle, presumably the same purse as that associated with "Maleguards", Dumfries. (M. Kitson Clarke, A Gazeteer or Roman Remains in East Yorkshire, 1935, 81). Professor Birley has pointed out that other Roman finds procured by the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, at the same sale, came from the Roman fort at Birrens. This would be a more likely provenance, for the purse than Hoddam Castle (as also for D/HOD/2). (BIRLEY, 1963, p.14, no. 5).

D/HOD/2. Bronze Disc Brooch. Brit. Mus. 1851, 7-15, 4.
The brooch has 4 equal convex sides, and is of diameter 38 m.m. In the centre of the brooch is a bronze peg, 6 m.m. wide at its top. On the back is a catch-plate, 30 m.m. long, set diagonally and raised slightly throughout its length but apparently cast in one piece with the brooch. Probably Roman.

Kirkmahoe.

D/KIM/1. Small Brass of Valentinian II.
Thrown up by a mole on the farm of Whitehill (?) in the parish of Kirkmahoe. There is a farm of Whitehill (NX 944907) but this does not lie within the parish of Kirkmahoe. A more likely provenance is the farm of Whitehall, (NX 964856). See COHEN, 33, RICHMOND, R, 28, MACDONALD, 1934, 31, and ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 164 and 166.

Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

D/KIP/1. Alexandrian Coin of Probus. ROBERTSON, 1961, 140.
Fairly well worn. Coin submitted to Miss A.S. Robertson on 2.8.55 by Mr. D. Mitchell, Headmaster of Kirkpatrick-Fleming School. It had been brought to him by one of his pupils and was said to have been found in the parish.

Moffat.

D/MOF/1. Gold Fibula. Los Angeles County Museum.
Found at Ericstane Brae (c.NX 060110) c. 1787 in the digging of peat near the line of the Roman road up Annandale. On the find-spot, see The Gentleman's Magazine, 12th May, 1787, O.S.A., ii, 288 and iv, 522, CIL, vii, 1283, and ROSWS, 22, f.n. 1. Gold fibula with semi-circular bow with open-work lettering, IOVI AVG (usto) VOT (is) XX. (Haverfield's reading). On the under-side is the inscription PORTO. Professor Haverfield was the first to associate the brooch with the Vicennalia of Diocletian, 20th, November, 303 A.D. (Arch. J., C. 305). Sir Arthur Evans further suggested that it may have formed part of the insignia sent to Constantius Chlorus in Gaul, and that its loss may have been connected with the Caledonian expedition of 306 A.D. The fibula undoubtedly suggests some form of traffic on the Annandale road in the early fourth century A.D. On the present location of the brooch, see Bull. of the Los Angeles County Museum, III, 4, 1951, 9.

A silver gilt reproduction is in the National Museum, (NMA FT 96). See also CHALMERS, i, 134, CURLE, 1932, 370 f., and fig.54, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. The brooch belongs to COLLINGWOOD, 1930, Type T.

Mousewald.

D/MOU/1. Alexandrian Coin of Antoninus Pius. Dumfries Mus. ROBERTSON, 1961, 140.
Fairly well worn. Found in the garden of Cleughbrae, the residence of Dr. R.C. Reid. (NY 065740).

Penport.

D/PEN/1. Melon Bead. Grierson Museum (?)
Green faience. Found at Baitford (Boatford?). See G.F. Black, Catalogue of Dr. Grierson's Museum, Thornhill, 1894, 76, no.106, and Palace of History, 1911, 866.

Ruthwell.

D/RUT/1. Anchor. Dumfries Museum, 262.
850 m.m. long. 47 m.m. wide. Two anchor blades, 263 m.m. wide and 30 m.m. thick. T-shaped. Mr. A.E. Truckell informs me that it was found half a mile inland from the mudflats of Priestland and has been identified as Roman by Professors E.B. Birley and I.A. Richmond. A Roman coastal fort has been discovered at Ward Law, Caerlaverock, and a harbour suggested there. (ROSW, 117 f.f.) The Priestside anchor may have belonged to a Roman ship attached to a Roman harbour such as that suggested at Caerlaverock.

Shillahill. c. NY 108808.

D/SHI/1. Mortarium Fragment. Dumfries Museum, 7403
Found in bed of the river Annan near Shillahill. Orange-buff fabric, cf. GILLAM,*244 and 245, dated 110-160 A.D. See D & E, 1962, 27.

Springkell.

D/SPR/1. Bronze Coin of Constantius II. Dumfries Museum. ROBERTSON, 1961, 140.
Mr. A.E. Truckell informs me that it was found one mile north of Springkell House during drainage operations on a metalled road lying three feet under the surface of a modern field track. It is well worn and was minted at Thessalonica, A.D. 355-361. See COHEN, 188.

* 1957,

Wauchope Bridge. c. NY 356841.

D/WAU/1. Gold Coin of Otho.
 Found c. 1782 in the small holm to the south-east of Wauchope Bridge near a reputed Roman (?) bridge abutment. Some uncertainty has arisen as to the other two gold coins reputed to have been found with the Otho. See OSA, xiii, 597, CHALMERS, i, 139, NSA, lv, 420, Groome, A Short Border History, 1887, 205, MACDONALD, 1918, 242, Hyslop, History of Langholm, 570, DAVIDSON, 1948, 103, ROBERTSON, 1950, 160, 164 and 165, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. For recent discussions on the possibility of a Roman road in the area, see PSAS, lxxxii, 1947-48, 233, and TDGS, xxxvii, 1958-59, 128 ff.

Westhills, Gretna.

D/WES/1. Altar. RCAM, Dumfr., no.266.
 3 feet 9 inches high; 2 feet 3 inches broad. The inscriptions on the altar are probably modern. The altar was found standing in a field directly to the north of Westhill farm buildings (NY 2722 6554), some 80 feet from the back wall of the farm house. Ground observation by O.G.S. Crawford prompted him to suggest a possible site. See O.S. 6 inch map, early edition, sheet lxiii SE, "stone".

Westerkirk.

D/WET/1. Coin of Constantine I. ROBERTSON, 1961, 140.
 Found in May 1960 in orchard ground at Carlesgill, NY 330880. C.f. COHEN, 536, minted at Arles.

(b) Of Unknown Location.

D/UNL/1. Bronze Fibula. NMA FR 666.
 One-piece brooch. Catch plate and spring hinge. Bow humped in middle with little knob at base.

D/UNL/2. Bronze Fibula. NMA FR 667.
 As D/UNL/1 but broken at hinge.

This type of brooch is a type of foreign import dated probably to the close of the first century A.D. See COLLINGWOOD, 1930, 246, type B, fig. 60/3. Curle termed it "the poor man's fibula". For the donation of the fibulae, see PSAS, xcii, 1958-59, 120.

Additional Notes.1. Birkhill, Dumfriesshire. c. NY 977764.

A gold coin (NMA FE 35) of BODVOC, a Roman client-king of the Dobunni of Gloucestershire, minted 43-47 A.D., was discovered at Birkhill on 27th November, 1861. The circumstances of discovery, however, preclude the coin being accepted as a genuine find from Dumfriesshire soil. On the coin, see NC, n.s., ii, 1862, 153, PSAS, iv, 1862, 432f., Sir J. Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons, 1864, 135, DAVIDSON, 1948, 101, R.P. Mack, The Coinage of Ancient Britain, 1953, no.395, and D.F. Allen, "A Study of the Dobunnic Coinage", in Bagendon, 75 ff., and "The Origins of Coinage in Britain: A Reappraisal", in FRERE, 1961, 256.

2. Claygate, Langholm. c. NY 396791.

A Roman (?) pick-axe, 560 m.m. long, is reputed to have been found at Claygate on the line of a reputed Roman road leading to a camp - Gilnockie (?). See R. Riddel's letter in Arch., x, 1792, 478 ff. and pl. xl/6. The drawing is insufficiently detailed to identify the pick-axe as Roman.

3. Burnswark Moss.

The three-link bronze bridle-bit, NMA FA 29, donated to the National Museum in 1875, may well be purely native rather than Romano-Native. The bit has dual enamelling in patterns of petals and triangles similar to such on a terret from the Roman fort at Birrens. (Birrens, 1938, 337, and fig. 38/1). See PSAS, xv, 320, Fig.4, LEEDS, 116, and CHILDE, 1935, 230.

4. Dryfesdale.

The reference to Roman camps and finds from Dryfesdale deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, NSA, iv, 453, cannot be substantiated. Mr. R.W. Hamilton has drawn my attention to a fuller reference on Roman finds from Dryfesdale in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Scotland, 1847, i. 297. The Roman ascription is unauthenticated.

5. Durisddeer.

Local opinion informs me that the patera from Auchenskeoch Farm, Durisddeer, (BLACK, 1894, 80 no.16, and CURLE, 1932, 370), came in fact from the ditch of the Antonine Roman fortlet at Durisddeer. (On the fortlet, see RCAM, Dumfr., no. 162, 124 ff., and J. Clarke in ROSWS, 124 ff.) When last heard of the patera was in the Grierson Museum, Thornhill. (See the Catalogue, p.807, no.16).

6. Ecclefechan.

No archaeological significance may be attached to the discovery of a gold billion piece of Alexander the Great, reputed to have been found in a local stream, (NSA, iv, 292).

7. Lochmaben.

The NSA, iv, 386, records the find of a weapon similar to a Roman pilum or hasta on Lochmaben Castle Loch. The cauldron recovered from Whitehills Moss is of Iron Age date but purely native. It is a cauldron of a Battersea type with a pattern of oval hammer-marks on base but with rim band missing, (NMA, DU 6). See PSAS, xxiv, 1889-90, 16, and PIGGOTT, 1953, 40 f.) It may be compared in particular with a cauldron from Elvanfoot, (Hunt. Mus. B 1951, 3224).

8. Lochar Moss.

There is a tradition of Roman finds from Lochar Moss, (PENNANT, iii, 88-94, OSA, i, 160, and AITON, 19). Also to be noted from Lochar Moss is a bronze Celtic torc or collar, Brit. Mus. 53, 11-5, 2, whose upper portion consists of a string of bronze beads of melon type contained within two collars. The lower portion consists of a running broken-back scroll with beaded border similar to that on the Wraxall torc from Somerset, (FOX, 1958, 106, and pl.61a). The termination of the scroll is reminiscent of that on the Llandysul torc from Cardiganshire, (FOX, 1958, 106, pl.12b). Thus a first century A.D. date is suggested for the torc which shows certain affinities with torcs from south-western Britain. It is uncertain whether the melon-bead pattern on the torc is due to direct Roman influence in south-western Scotland. On the torc, see Arch., xxxiv, 83 and pl. xi, LEEDS, 53, 60 and 110, STEVENSON, 1948, 294, and 1955, 290, B.M. Guide (Iron Age), 151 and fig. 188, and FOX, 1958, 107, 150 and pl.29b. A native bronze bowl (Brit. Mus. 53, 11-5, 1) is associated with the torc.

9. Middlebie.

In Gough's CAMDEN, 2nd ed., iv, 62, there is reference to an iron ploughshare, 355 m.m. long, found 7 ft. underground, and a patera, both found at Middlebie. The finds are unsubstantiated.

10. Middlebie Moss.

A hoard of bronze objects was recovered from Middlebie Moss in 1737. (See CURLE, 1913, pl.II and CHILDE, 1935, pl.XV). Although there are some objects in the hoard which occur in Romano-Native contexts, e.g. the dress-fasteners, NMA FA, 52, 53, 54 and 69, and terrets, NMA, FA 58-68, these are more likely to be purely of native origin in the given context. The hoard is undoubtedly northern British in origin yet one may detect within it South Western English, possibly Dobunnic, influence, either direct or indirect. (c.f. the open-work dress-fastener, NMA FA 52, with that on a bridle-bit from the Seven Sisters hoard, Neath (FOX, 1958, 129 and fig.78/1 & 2), the linear transversal pattern on the same dress-fastener with that on the limestone cone from Barnwood, Gloucs., (FOX, 1958, 112 and fig.71), and the quadratic quatrifoil pattern in red enamel on the star-shaped mounting from Middlebie Moss, (NMA FA 55) with that on a terret from the Seven Sisters hoard, (FOX, 1958, 129 and fig.78/3). See also GILLAM, 1958, 90 and THOMAS, 1961, fig. 2).

11. Trohoughton.

A Roman sandal is reported to have been found in the east of the parish. (OSA, v, 142, and NSA, iv, 12). When last heard of the sandal was in the possession of Robert Riddle of Glenriddle. The claim is unsubstantiated.

C. Roman Forts and Native Contexts.1. Birrens, Middlebie. NY 218753.

The site was first excavated by the Society of Antiquaries in 1895, (Birrens, 1897), re-excavated in 1936 and 1937 by Professor E.B. Birley, (Birrens, 1938, 275 ff.), examined from the air in 1946 by Dr. J.K.S. St. Joseph, (ROSWS, 95 ff. and pls.XXXIV & XXXV), and is at present under further excavation by the Scottish Field School of Archaeology directed by Miss A.S. Robertson, (D & E, 1962, 25 f.). The excavations of 1936 and 1937

showed five structural periods, the first late Flavian or early Hadrianic, the second Hadrianic-Antonine, c. 122-258 A.D., the third in the latter half of the second century A.D., the fourth possibly Severan and the fifth possibly in the time of Constantius Chlorus. (For a recent review, see BIRLEY, 1961, 227 ff.). The excavations of 1962 recovered evidence of two Flavian forts (late 1st Century A.D.) and a second century A.D. fort (probably Antonine) erected by legionaries and subsequently repaired by auxiliaries. (Birrens, 1963, 135 ff.).

Several Romano-Native and Native finds have been made. In a homogeneous burnt deposit assignable to 158 A.D., (Birrens, 1938, level II, site VIII), two bronze terrets and a cheek-piece were discovered. (Birrens, 1938, 337, fig. 38/1, 2 and 3 respectively). The terrets are of LEEDS, type 5 and 6. Their enamelling is reminiscent of that on the Burnswark Moss bridle bit. The cheek-piece is ornamented with trumpet moulding of typical North British Celtic design, (cf. e.g. Lochspouts, A/LOS/6). These finds are deposited at Dumfries and indicate the presence of Celtic cavalry at Birrens. Although associated with the burnt deposit

c. 158 A.D., it would be rash to assume they belonged to hostile invaders; they may well have belonged to Celtic auxiliaries attached to the fort.

That there was a Celtic element present at Birrens is indicated by other finds, a head-stud brooch, (NMA FP 266, Birrens, 1897, 43), a plain bow brooch, (NMA, FP 263), and a stone palette, (NMA FP 246). A melon bead of blue faience, (NMA FP 253), and an annular bead of translucent glass, (NMA FP 255), may indicate the presence of female company.

Of importance for any assessment of Roman and Native interaction at Birrens, are three stone monuments. The first is an altar to Brigantia (CIL VII, 1062; NMA FV 5) erected by the architect AMANDVS. For a description of the altar, see TOYNBEE, 1962, 157, no.80, pl.77, and 1964, 104, and for further notes see those of S.N. Miller in Arch. J., xcvi, 1941, 36-61, pl.1, and of Professor E.B. Birley in TDGS, xxxviii, 1959-60, 138 and 146. On epigraphic grounds, an early third century date has been suggested for the altar to Brigantia.

The second altar contains the relief of a small horned head with the inscription L AD LL on the lower half, (CIL vii, 1079; NMA FV 19). Dr. Anne Ross has suggested that the head may be connected with a Celtic cult similar

to that witnessed by the reliefs of the armed horned gods from the Carlisle area and the horned head from the Moresby. The cult of the horned god was widespread in Brigantian territory. (See ROSS, 28).

The third stone is the head of a Celtic goddess, now in Dumfries Burgh Museum. It is reputed to have come from the "annexe" of the "vicus" at Birrens. (On recent views on the "annexe", see Professor E.B. Birley's comments in TDGS, xxxviii, 1959-60, 135 ff.) On the head, see TOYNBEE, 1962, 147, no.45, pl.48, and 1964, 174, and ROSS, 26. Professor Toynbee has suggested a second or third century A.D. date and assuming Birrens as the provenance of the head, concludes that "it is more likely to be that of a local goddess worshipped by the garrison than the portrait of a woman from a sepulchral monument. Its sculptor was undoubtedly provincial and was probably attached to the Roman forces, either directly as an army-artist or indirectly as a native craftsman working for the soldiery."

We thus have evidence of a decided Celtic element at Birrens, a Celtic element of Brigantian association which may imply that Birrens lay within Brigantian territory as Professor E.B. Birley has suggested.

(BIRLEY, 1953, 36).

2. Broomholm, Langholm. NY 379816.

This fort was discovered by R.W. Feachem and is at present under excavation directed by C.M. Daniels. Excavation so far has revealed a fort of two periods, the one Flavian and the other most probably Antonine. A third period may be present but this has not yet been established. Of interest for Romano-Native contacts is the discovery of the remains of native huts, perhaps of the third century A.D., on the final intervallum road. (JRS, Lii, 1962, 164 and fig.12.)

3. Burnswark, Hoddam. NY 185786.

Reference has already been made to the Roman works on Burnswark Hill. Unfortunately the finds from the sites are listed without any indication of their provenance, (Burnswark, 243 ff.)

4. Carronbridge, Morton. NX 869978.

A complex of Roman structures at Carronbridge were first discovered from the air by Dr. J.K.S. St. Joseph, just after the Second World War, and excavations were conducted in 1953 and 1954 by Mr. J. Clarke and Mr. A.B. Webster, (Carronbridge, 9 ff.). It is uncertain whether the Roman forts at Carronbridge were abandoned soon

after construction or whether they were never intended for occupation, being merely exercise works. From the rampart of the Roman fortlet C, a sherd of native pottery, Votadinian ware, was recovered, (Carronbridge, 15 and 20). Of greater import for a study of the relationship between Roman and native at Carronbridge, was the discovery of a native dwelling of Scotstarvit type showing two periods of occupation, (Carronbridge, 26 ff. and pl.I, structure Y). Thus here we have three possibilities, first that the native site was taken over by the Romans either by coincidence or as a definite expression of Roman policy, secondly Roman and native sites co-existed, or thirdly natives reused a Roman site on Roman withdrawal, (cf. Broomholm.). The first possibility is certainly attractive.

5. Carzield, Kirkmahoe. NX 969818.

In the Flavian period the Roman fort at Dalswinton served as a base for operations in Nithsdale. In the Antonine period Carzield replaced Dalwinton as the operational base in Nithsdale. The excavations of 1939 conducted by Professors E.B. Birley and I.A. Richmond indicated that occupation had been unbroken in the Antonine period through two levels were noted on an intervallum road, (Carzield, 158 and TDGS, xxvii, 1948-49, 202). The site was occupied by a cavalry regiment.

A glass armlet of blue glass has been recovered from the site, (D & E, 1955, 11 f.).

6. Galloberry, Kirkmahoe. NX 964828.

This site was discovered from the air in June, 1939. (ROSWS, 120 ff.). The significance of this Roman Camp in terms of Roman and Native, is its close proximity to a native promontory fort.

7. Milton, Beattock. NT 092013.

Excavations at the Roman site of Milton (Tassiesholm) were conducted over a period of almost twenty five years by Mr. J. Clarke. In the North Field at Milton, two Flavian forts were discovered and a fortlet showing two periods of construction and belonging to the Hadrianic or early Antonine period. In the middle field another fortlet of Antonine date was discovered showing two periods of occupation. Also in the middle field another fort was discovered whose date has not yet been established. In the south field a temporary camp has been discovered as have two more temporary camps lying beyond the north field.

In the second period of Flavian occupation, an annexe was added to the fort. From the annexe three blue melon beads of faience were recovered, (Hunt. Mus.

F. 1947-50), as was a circular loom weight with suspension loop and a lead spindle whorl, (Hunt.Mus. 1950/66/A 10/1). The latter should be compared with one from Traprain, (Traprain Law, 1924, 273 and fig. 18/16). Mr. J. Clarke pointed out that the beads and loom weight indicated the presence of women in the annexe? (Milton, 1950, 202 and 210). Who were they? Were they women recruited locally for non-military purposes or were they the wives of officers, brought from the Continent? In this connection it is relevant to remember the presence of Titullinia Pussitta and Javolina Monime at Netherby, (Netherby, 23 and 36 f.). It should also be noted that melon beads of blue faience were also recovered from the Antonine fortlet (ROSWS, 106, Hunt.Mus), from the oblique ditch of the as yet undated fort in the middle field, (Hunt.Mus. 1961 Excavns. no.13), and from the north field, (D & E, 1962, 27).

8. Raeburnfoot, Eskdalemuir. NY 251991.

The site was first excavated by J. Barbour in 1897 (TDGS, xiv, 1898, 17 ff.), re-excavated in 1946 under the direction of Dr. J.K.S. St. Joseph, (TDGS, (3) XXIV, 1947, 152 ff.), and further excavated under the direction of Miss A.S. Robertson in 1959 and 1960, (Raeburnfoot, 24 ff.). The recent excavations revealed

that of the two Roman enclosures on the site, the larger enclosure, within which the smaller enclosure was contained, had been constructed either as a temporary camp anticipating the construction of the small enclosure, or was merely an outer compound to the small enclosure. The small enclosure had one period of occupation and that Antonine. It only remains to note the surprising discovery of a scrap of a melon bead of blue faience, (Hunt.Mus. F. 1960. 13: Raeburnfoot, 47). The significance of this find on such a deserted site is of no ready estimate.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. (THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT).

A. Associated Finds.(1) Barean Loch Crannog, Colvend. c NX 860555.

During drainage of the loch in 1865, an artificially-constructed island was exposed. The internal area of the crannog, 24 feet in diameter, was enclosed by a circle of oak piles. Wooden flooring was noted. Two bronze Roman cooking-pots were recovered from the site. See O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

K/BAR/1. Bronze Cooking Pot. NMA HT 95. MUNRO, 1882, 37f. The ovoid pot is made of thin beaten bronze, is flat-bottomed with bulging sides and has an everted rim. Diameter of base, 95 m.m. See TDGS, 1880-83, 71, 1898-99, 38, RCAM, No. 122, and CURLE, 1932, 307, 343, 372 and fig. 55. cf. BOESTERD, 42 and pl.V/141, EGGERS, taf. 6, type 42, RADNOTI, pls.IX/46 and 48 and X/49, and Newstead, pl. LIII/1.

(2) Borness Cave, Borgue. c. NX 621446.

The cave is situated on the farm of Borness, two and a half miles west of the mouth of the Dee. On the summit of the cliff above the cave there is a hill fort, Borness Batteries. The cave was excavated soon after its discovery in 1875. (Borness, 1874, 476 ff., 1876, 305 ff, and 1878, PSAS, xii, 669 ff; G.O. Elder, Borgue: The story of a Seaboard Parish, 1897, RCAM, no.68, RICHMOND, R, 31, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Roman and Romano-Native Finds.

- K/BOR/1. Samian Ware. NMA HN 176. Borness, 1876, 308, No.179. Fragment of Flavian cup, D.27, of lustrous red ware. See CURLE, 1932, 373 and RICHMOND, (R), 21.
- K/BOR/2. Glass Armlet. NMA HN 173-4. Borness, 1874, 491, and pl.xxii/62. 2 fragments with cord mouldings and spot of enamel in white and blue. (KILBRIDE-JONES, 374 and fig. 3/10). This belongs to his type 2.
- K/BOR/3. Glass Armlet. NMA HN 172. Borness, 1874, o.c., and pl. xxii/93. Fragment of opaque white armlet. (KILBRIDE-JONES, 378 and fig. 4/2). This is the heaviest known example of his type 3A.
- K/BOR/4. Glass Armlet. NMA HN 173. Borness, 1874, o.c. and pl.xxii/153. Fragment of opaque yellow armlet. (KILBRIDE-JONES, 381). It belongs to his type 3B.
- On armlets see also CURLE, 1932, 373, and for a distribution map, STEVENSON, 1955 A, fig.2.
- K/BOR/5. Bronze Dragonessque Fibula. NMA HN 163. Borness, 1874, 492. Only the ear remains. See CURLE, 1932, 373 and fig.56. For a distribution map see BULMER, 152, no. C5 and fig.1 and PEACHEM, 38, no. C5 and fig. 1.
- K/BOR/6. Disc Brooch. NMA HN 162. Borness, 1874, 492 and pl.xvii/134. External diameter, 34 m.m. Corroded. Cf. Traprain Law, BURLEY, 161, no. 52, where a mid/late 2nd century A.D. is suggested on account of its apparent degeneracy. The Borness brooch is too corroded to assess, thus is as likely to be of Flavian as of Antonine date.
- K/BOR/7. Dress-Fastener. NMA HN 161. Borness, 1874, 492 and pl.xv-ii/79. Edges rolled up and over. This belongs to GILLAM, 1958, 80 f., fig.1/B, type B, and is precisely paralleled at Middlebie Moss, NMA, FA 69, Newstead, pl. LXXV/9 and Traprain Law, BURLEY, 191, nos. 320-2.

K/BOR/8. Bone Ear Scoop (?). Borness, 1874, 494 and pl.XX/1. 171 m.m. long. At one end of the stem there is a hollowed-out scoop and at the other a ring. A highly finished artifact. cf. Treprain Law, BURLEY, 183, no.258, though rather crude, and Maiden Castle, 288, fig.96/16 and fig.92/7.

Other finds from the site consisted of a remarkable series of bone articles, toggles, NMA HN 49-59, Borness, 1874, 495 f., pl.XXI/6, 32, 35, 71, 102, 124, 137, 1876, 309, no. 188, ornamented with various patterns of lattice work, chevron, dot and ring, etc., weaving combs of deer horn and bone, NMA HN 46-48, Borness, 1874, 493 f., nos. 2 and 127, and 1876, 309, no.168, bone spoons, NMA HN 70-75, Borness, 1874, 495, pl.XX/10, 11, 112, 118 and 131, pins, Borness, NMA HN 76 ff., Borness, 1874, 493, pl.XVII/7 and 140, fragments of iron, articles of stone, polishers, whetstones, hammer-stones and flints, charred wheat and charred fragments of beech, ash, willow and hazel.

Conclusions.

The Roman and Romano-Native finds from Borness Cave indicate that it served as a retreat during the unstable times associated with the Roman occupation of south-western Scotland. Closely datable finds, the Samian cup fragment, K/BOR/1, and the dress-fastener, K/BOR/7, suggest Romano-Native contact in the late first century A.D. The domestic economy of the cave seems to have been weaving to judge from the amount of weaving combs and toggles. The presence of wheat suggests the inhabitants may have been familiar with some form of agriculture. Shellfish seems also to have been part of the staple diet of the cave dwellers.

From whom were the inhabitants retreating? The presence of Roman finds in the cave does not suggest Rome as the enemy.

Borness Cave would serve as an admirable retreat not only from inhospitable neighbours on the land but also from hostile invaders from the sea.

Finally it is interesting to note Elder's dating of occupation at the Cave as from the first to the fifth century A.D. The only evidence for the continuance of occupation at Borness after the end of the Roman occupation in Scotland is the similarity between the series of bone artifacts at Borness with those in the Yorkshire caves at Dowkerbottom and Settle. (See PSAL, first series, 4, 1859, 111 ff, and Collectanea Antiqua, i, 1848, 69-72 and pls. XXVI-XXX.) Yet there is no inherent reason for postulating occupation at Borness after the first century A.D.

(3) Lochrutton Crannog. NX 898730

There are two islands, one of which, Dutton's Cairn, is natural. (TDGS, 1901-02, 128, and 1902-03, 245.) The two objects listed below came from a Crannog on one of the islands. See OSA, ii, 37, MUNRO, 1882, 28, RCAM, no.331, and A.H. Stevenson and R.J.C. Atkinson, "Notes on Archaeological Material in the Bishop Collection", TDGS, XXX, 1951-52, 171-8.

Romano-Native Finds.

K/LOC/1. Nail Cleaner. Hunt.Mus. B.1951.882.
35 m.m. long. Corroded. cf. Traprain Law, BURLEY,
182, nos. 248-9.

K/LOC/2. Casket (?) Handle. Hunt Mus. B.1951.882.
Handle of semi-circular shape. 25 m.m. wide. The
ends are flat and perforated.

There is also a hook-shaped handle in the same
collection in the Hunterian Museum.

Conclusions.

These finds indicate occupation at the time of the
Roman occupation of Scotland or shortly after.

(4) Milton Loch Crannog I, Urr. NX 839718.

The loch is situated nine miles from Dumfries and less
than one mile south-east of Crocketford. The crannog site
was discovered in 1953 and the larger crannog excavated by
C.M. Piggott. The homestead had a squarish central element
with a hearth and nine foot wide door from which a causeway
led to the mainland. "There was no evidence to suggest that
the structure had been altered or rebuilt, and it seems most
likely that the vestiges recovered represented the partially
preserved floor and substructure of a round house of the
second century A.D." (Milton Loch, 134 ff.). See O.S. Map of
Roman Britain, 1956.

Romano-Native Find.

K/MIL/1. Disc Dress-Fastener. NMA HT 175. Milton Loch, 144 and
fig.9.
Disc head contains traces of red and yellow enamel.
Triangular shank. A Hadrianic-Antonine date is indicated.
See GILLAM, 1958, 84 f., and 90. I can see no need to
postulate a Pannonian origin for this dress fastener as
C.M. Piggott suggested. (Milton Loch, o.c.). The
fastener is probably purely British in origin and this
type of fastener is more likely to have been carried to

Pannonia, (SELLYE, pl.vii), by British auxiliaries in the Roman army, than vice-versa. (CHEESMAN, 148 and 177).

Conclusions.

The crannog is also to be noted for the discovery of a ritually buried plough stilt and head of Doestrup type below the floor, a quern, spindle whorl and two wooden gorges.

(5) Mote of Mark, Dalbeattie. NX 845540.

The fort stands on a natural eminence overlooking the Urr estuary. The site was excavated in 1913 by A.O. Curle. The fort was enclosed by a wall and behind it a rampart of earth and stone. A floor level was observed though most of the finds came from a deposit of 7 or 8 inches lying beneath the floor. See Mote of Mark, 125 ff., CURLE, 1932, 374, HARDEN, 149-151, O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956, RADFORD, 1956, 63 f., RCAM, Kirkcudbright, no.120, RICHMOND, (R), 30 f., THOMAS, 1959, 108 f., and COTTON, 69.

Roman Finds.

- K/MOT/1. Samian Ware. NMA HH 231. Mote of Mark, 161. Very small fragment. Surface find. See CURLE, 1932, 284 and 374.
- K/MOT/2. Roman (?) Glass Bowl. NMA HH 262. Mote of Mark, 156. Curle regarded this fragment as Roman window glass. Dr. D.B. Harden has suggested that it may be part of the base of a late Roman bowl. (HARDEN, 150 f., no.22). It was found at a depth of 1 foot from the surface.

The rest of the finds are practically all Dark Age, including the fragment of mortarium, NMA HH 273, formerly regarded as Roman but in fact belonging to Radford's class D of Dark Age mortaria. The Celtic

element of the occupants of the site is revealed in several finds, (NMA HH 112, 114 and 117).

Conclusions.

The original excavators suggested two periods of occupation, the former in the Roman period, the latter in the ninth century A.D. We are on safer grounds in postulating a date range of the sixth-eighth centuries A.D. for the first period of occupation, (cf. the dating of the glass, pottery, metal-work and penannular fibulae moulds). Thus the Roman finds from the site indicate no more than the general tendency for Roman things to circulate in the Dark Ages.

(6) Torrs Cave, (Dirk Hatteraick Cove), Kirkcudbright.NX 677446.

Torrs Cave is situated on the eastern shore of Kirkcudbright Bay at a point where the Dee estuary merges into the Solway Firth. It was excavated in the 1930's by S.V. Morris. Many levels of occupation were noted, two in the Iron Age, the lower here denoted as level A, the upper as level B. The finds are deposited in Kirkcudbright Museum. See Torrs Cave, 415-30, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Roman Finds.

- K/TOR/1. Samian Ware. Torrs Cave, 423. Iron Age Level.
2 fragments of base of bowl. (D.37)
- K/TOR/2. Samian Ware. Torrs Cave, o.c.
Chip of Samian Ware.
- K/TOR/3. Bottle Glass. Torrs Cave, o.c. Level A.
Fragment of large square bottle of blue glass.

K/TOR/4. Melon Bead. Torr's Cave, fig.6/11.
 Blue faience. External diameter, 20 m.m. Internal
 diameter, 10 m.m. Depth, 15 m.m.

Conclusions.

As has already been noted, many occupation levels were observed at Torr's. The pottery alone from the site spans a date range from pre-Roman to Jacobean. Occupation is suggested during the Roman Iron Age of Scotland. A carved toggle and pins of bone suggest an occupation at Torr's in the second century A.D. similar to that at Borness in the late first century A.D.

Additional Note.

Although the promontory fort at Castlehaven, Kirkcubright, Borgee, may date to the Roman Iron Age of Scotland, there is no evidence of Romano-Native contact, (See Castlehaven, 68 ff.) Indeed Mrs. Fowler's identification of the penannular fibula from Castlehaven, (Castlehaven, 79, fig.88), as belonging to her type D7, suggests a sub-Roman or Dark-Age date. (FOWLER, 1963, 146 and fig.4/8).

Roman Coin Hoard.

(1) Halcroft Farm, Corsock. NX 758748.

A pot containing twenty or more coins was found c. 1918 on the farm of Halcroft by the farmer Mr. Muirhead. Miss Robertson has examined two of these coins, a fairly well worn coin of Urbs Roma minted at Cyzicus, (COHEN, 17), and a worn

bronze follis of Constantine I minted at Constantinople.
(COHEN, 43). See ROBERTSON, 1961, 151.

C. Isolated Finds.

Balmaghie.

K/BAL/1. Coin of Constantius Gallus.

A much worn bronze coin minted at Constantinople (?), found in 1954, in the garden of Mr. Charteris, Shankfoot, situated at no great distance from the Roman fort at Glenlochar, Castle Douglas. See COHEN, 8 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 142.

Buittle Mill, Urr. NX 813644.

K/BUI/1. Silver Denarius of Tiberius.

K/BUI/2. Silver Denarius of Hadrian.

K/BUI/3. Silver Denarius of Commodus.

For all these there is only one authority, OSA, xi, 70. See also CHALMERS, 1, 106, RICHMOND, (R), 29, DAVIDSON, 1948, 104, ROBERTSON, 1950, 155 ff., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. Buittle Mill is situated about half a mile from the Moat of Urr and lies close to a ford over the Urr Water. The possibility has been raised of a Roman signal station at NX 80856375, not far from the find spot of the coins.

Cairnholly. c. NX 520540.

K/CAI/1. Bronze Jug Handle. NMA FR 244.

Handle of large bronze jug. At the base of the jug there is a Sea-Medusa head with long wavy hair in relief among which are snake heads. On the bend of the handle is a narrow flat triple rib consisting of an altar with entwining serpent, and an animal for sacrifice. The handle terminates in two birds' heads extending on both sides along the mouth of the jug. The jug is of first century A.D. manufacture in Italy. For a very close parallel cf. BOESTERD, 78 and pl. XII/278. See CURLE, 1932, 298, 373 and fig. 8, for a description of the jug and parallels from Newstead and Pompeii. See also PSAS, XXXIX, 230, RICHMOND, R, 31, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. On the figure of Medusa, see I.A. Richmond

and J.M.C. Toynbee, "The Temple of Sul Minerva at Bath", JRS, 45, 1955, 103, and TOYNBEE, 1962, 163, and 1964, 135 and 256.

Carlingwark Loch, Castle Douglas. c. NX 763609.

K/CAS/1. Romano-Native Hoard. NMA DW 1-87.

In 1866 two fishermen recovered a large bronze cauldron from the lake bed near Fir Island. Although Crannog structures have been observed in the loch, no definite association has been established. The cauldron contained a hoard of metal objects and some fragments of glass. A thorough examination of the hoard has been made by Professor Piggott to which reference should be made for detailed documentation. (PIGGOTT, 1953, 1-50, C 1-103).

The Roman element in the hoard is considerable. On the native side, definite Belgic associations have been detected. This Romano-Belgic influence is of interest. It is not certain whether this implies merely the presence of Belgic elements among the mixed refugee population from southern England at the time of the Roman occupation of Scotland, or as Professor Piggott has also suggested, the deliberate transference to southern Scotland of a civil population from south-eastern England at the close of the first century A.D. At present there is insufficient evidence to substantiate the latter suggestion.

K/CAS/2. Roman Lamp. Kirkcudbright Museum.
Lamp of grey clay.

Greenlaw House, Crossmichael. NX 7564.

K/CRO/1. Melon Bead. NMA FJ 125.
Greenish-blue faience of external diameter, 22 m.m.

The melon bead was found with an annular bead of translucent bluish glass variegated with an opaque yellow and blue wave inlay. The two beads were found in a mooted "grave mound". (PSAS, LXVIII, 1932-33, 314 and nos. 92 and 93). Little can be made of the suggested site. Similarly the mooted "Roman cemetery" at Mill Hill marked on the O.S. 6 inch map, cannot stand enquiry. For a reputed find at Hallferne Farm, see NSA, iv, Kirkcud., 196.

Kirkcudbright. See O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

K/KIR/1. Silver Denarius of Vespasian. Lost.
Discovered in "the Burgh Roods". It was well worn and dated to 70 A.D. See MACDONALD, 1924, 328, RICHMOND, (R), 29, DAVIDSON, 104, and ROBERTSON, 1950, 155, 160 and 166.

K/KIR/2. Bronze Antonianus of Numerian. Kirkcudbright Museum.
Found by a Miss Parsons in the garden of 2 Castle Gardens. (NX 68235104). Miss Robertson has identified the coin as COHEN, 111, and RIC, 380, minted at Tripolis and dating to 282-3 A.D. See ROBERTSON, 1961, 142 f.

K/KIR/3. Small Brass of Constans.
Dug up in 1929 by Mr. A.E. Taylor in his garden at Greengate, High Street, (NX 681510). See COHEN, 45, MACDONALD, 1934A, 30, DAVIDSON, 104, and ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 163 and 166.

Rainton, Gatehouse-of-Fleet. NX 681510.

K/RAI/1. Bauxite Spindle-Whorl. Dumfries Museum, 1893.
Found during ploughing. Made of Antrim Bauxite. External diameter, 9 m.m. 9 m.m. thick. For the incidence of Antrim bauxite whorls and beads on Roman sites, see R.B.K. Stevenson, "Pictish Chain, Roman Silver and Bauxite Beads", PSAS, LXXXVIII, 1954-55, 228 ff.

Twynholm. c. NX 665545. See O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

K/TWY/1. Third Brass of Crispus.
Found in the parish. Dated A.D. 317-326. See PSAS, vi, 1864-66, 238, MACDONALD, 1918, 243, RICHMOND, (R), 21 and 30, and ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 163 and 166.

Additional Notes.

1. Auchendolly.

The terret found at Auchendolly (NMA FA 40: PSAS XX, 1885-6, 39b ff.) with champlévé enamel in red and yellow on both faces is of south-eastern English Belgic origin dating to the middle of the first century A.D. (See LEEDS,

fig. 33 type 2). On champlevé enamelling see CORDER AND HAWKES, 354.

2. Balmaclellan.

The hoard of Celtic metalwork from Balmaclellan (NMA FA 1-14), dates to the first half of the first century A.D. The mirror handle contains a Celtic panel related to that from Elmswell. (See FOX, 1958, 99 and fig.65 and 105 f. and fig.69) and dates c. 50-60 A.D. Professor Hawkes has noted that the petalled rosettes in repoussé work have closer affinities not so much with the stalky Newstead scroll style but with the basket-pattern engraving on southern mirrors. (See CORDER AND HAWKES, 348 ff.)

Sir Cyril Fox has noted that bronze shield ornament with incised running scroll design (NMA FA 2) is of northern origin though Dobunnic in style; he suggests a date c. 30-40 A.D. (FOX, 1958, 116 f. and pl.61b).

3. Cree

Little can be said of the Roman helmet of brass reputed to have been found in a tumulus near Cree (GORDON, 172), or the Roman axe reputed to have been found in the area, (NSA, IV, Wigt. 177). The latter may perhaps be the Bronze Age rapier blade noted in CALLANDER, 1923, 138 and fig.3/6.

4. Glenkiln. c. NX 848776. See O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956

The Roman date of the silver coin reputed to have been found c. 1935 during excavations at Glenkiln Reservoir is very uncertain (See ROBERTSON, 1950, 143). A medieval date has also been mooted.

D. Roman Forts and Native Contacts.

- (1) Glenlochar, Castle Douglas. NX 734645.

Excavation was conducted on the site in the spring of 1952 by Professor I.A. Richmond and Dr. J.K. St. Joseph and revealed two Antonine forts superimposed upon a Flavian fort. An earlier Flavian occupation was attested by rubbish-pits and a shack. Apart from pottery discovered on the site, a melon bead of blue faience, external diameter, 16 m.m., internal diameter, 12 m.m. and depth, 16 m.m., was also discovered. (Dumfries Mus., L/G/2145). This may indicate the presence of a female element on the site perhaps even associated with the annexe attached to the excavated forts. (See Glenlochar, 1 ff. and figs. 1 ff.)

- (2) Gatehouse-of-Fleet. c. NX 597573.

The Roman fortlet was excavated in 1960 and 1961 by Dr. J.K. St. Joseph who established a single period of occupation possibly in the late first century A.D. Of interest for the present thesis was the unexpected discovery

of native querns incorporated into an oven of normal military type, just inside the west rampart. Fragments of seven different types of quern were discovered, fragments of a lower quern of dark felsite, burnt and with only a spindle thumb-mark, an upper of white mica-sandstone with well worn horizontal handle-hole and oval spindle-hole, a lower of white sandstone, an upper of fine white sandstone with vertical handle-hole, an upper of white mica sandstone, and upper of sandstone with a horizontal hand-hole, and a lower of sandstone. These querns are notable not least for the varieties of beehive and bun types present. They are deposited in the Burgh Museum, Dumfries (R 5962).

LANARKSHIRE

A. Associated Finds.(1) Biggar Cross Knowe.

L/BIG/1. Aureus of Vespasian. NSA, vi, 1835, 363.
 Tradition indicates the existence of a fortified settlement at Biggar not far from the find-spot of the coin. See GORDON, 115, MAITLAND, i, 193, ROY, 104, CHALMERS, i, 135 and 155, STUART, 1852, 237, IRVING, 14, MACDONALD, 1918, 236, ROSWS, 114 f., and ROBERTSON, 1950, table III.

(2) Corkerhill, Glasgow. c. NS 5462.

While excavations were being carried out in 1932 on a clay pit at Corkerhill, the foundations of several pile (?) dwellings were uncovered and associated with them several finds, mostly pottery, were recovered. The pottery is of native "Dunagoil" type apart from one sherd which is Roman.

Roman Find.

L/COR/1. Roman Coarse Ware. NMA, unregistered.
 1 sherd of a cooking pot of grey fumed ware of a type very similar in fabric and date to those discovered at Yorkhill (see below). That the sherd is not a recent addition is indicated by the fact that both it and the "Dunagoil" ware show the same amount of iron-pan deposit. See The Glasgow Herald, August 11th, 1932, p.7c, and December 24th, 1932, p.9d, and The Scotsman, December 27th, 1932, p.6g.

(3) Gallowflat, Rutherglen. NS 623616.

Several Roman finds were discovered in 1773 in a mound at Gallowflat. The mound which was c. 12 ft. high, had a diameter of 260 ft. at its base and of 106 ft. at its summit and was surrounded by a ditch. The mound may have been a chambered tumulus.

Roman Finds.

L/GAL/1. Colander or Double Paterae. Lost. Each had a broad handle, c. 230 m.m. long, with the inscription CONGALLVS or CONVALLVS. See URE, 124, NSA, vi, 385, WILSON, 1863, i, 395, CIL, vii, 1873, 1294a, HAVERFIELD, 1892, 230, CURLE, 1932, 380, MURRAY, 2, 5 n.2, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

L/GAL/2. Melon Bead. URE, 125 and pl.1/6 opp. p.79. Blue faience. External diameter, 24 m.m. Internal diameter, 10 m.m. Depth, 16 m.m. There were two other similar beads.

(4) Hyndford Crannog, Lanark. NS 90614188.

The Crannog was situated on a small wooden island in a now drained loch close to the farm house of Hyndford. The dwelling was surrounded by at least one circle of upright piles allowing an internal area for the dwelling of 34 feet diameter. The house had a clay floor and at a height of 30 inches above this, three hearths were discovered, one separate from the other two which were superimposed. Three periods or phases of occupation are thus suggested.

Bibliography.

Hyndford, 373-387, MUNRO, 1899, 416-420, CURLE, 1932,

381 ff., ROSWS, 129, STEVENSON, 1955 A, 211 ff., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Roman Finds.

- L/HYN/1. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 46. CURLE, 1932, 381 f.
3 sherds, 1 carinated, of a platter, Drag.18, of orange-coloured fabric with good red glaze.
- L/HYN/2. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 47. CURLE, o.c.
8 sherds including 1 with carination and another which is part of the base of a platter or platters, Drag.18, of well-fired brownish ware with dull red glaze.
- L/HYN/3. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 59. CURLE, o.c.
Foot-stand of platter, Drag.18 or 18/31, of fairly hard pinkish ware with good red glaze.
- L/HYN/4. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 45. CURLE, o.c.
Fragment of rim and wall of cup, Drag.27, of orange-coloured ware with dull red glaze.
- L/HYN/5. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 54-56. CURLE, o.c.
3 sherds of carinated bowl, Drag.29, showing rouletted moulding; the sherd NMA HTA 54, is larger than the others and shows part of the floral scroll decorating the upper frieze. The bowl has a good red glaze.
- L/HYN/6. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 52. CURLE, o.c., fig.64/4.
Fragment of rim of flanged bowl with barbotine. (Drag. 35). Soft orange ware with good red glaze.
- L/HYN/7. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 57. CURLE, o.c., fig.64/3.
Part of wall of decorated bowl, Drag.37, with good red glaze. See CURLE, o.c., for description.
- L/HYN/8. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 58. CURLE, o.c., fig.64/1.
Fragment of rim of decorated bowl with good red glaze, Drag.37, showing some decoration.
- L/HYN/9. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 53. CURLE, o.c.
Fragment of rim of globular vase of thin hard ware with dull red glaze, Déch.68.
- L/HYN/10. Samian Ware. NMA HTA 63. CURLE, o.c. fig.64/2.
Wall sherd of globular vase, Déch.68, of softish ware with full red glaze, showing remains of band of decoration divided into panels.

There are several other fragments of Samian ware, NMA HTA 48-50, 51 (a small rim sherd showing 2 incised lines at lip), 60-62 (fragments of bases, 62 being a flake with a potter's stamp), and 64 (a further 11 undecorated wall sherds). The Samian ware from Hyndford provides very important evidence for the dating of the Crannog for all the sherds are datable to the late 1st century or very early 2nd century A.D.

- L/HYN/11. Coarse Ware. NMA HTA 67. CURLE, o.c., fig.64/5. Sherds of a globular beaker of chalky, pink-buff ware. One of the sherds has the remains of a black surface. The beaker had an everted rim and slightly expanded base. There are no close parallels in GILLAM, 1957, though a late 1st century A.D. date is suggested.
- L/HYN/12. Coarse Ware. NMA HTA 68. Beaker lid of pinkish-buff slightly gritty ware, of diameter, 102 m.m.
- L/HYN/13. Coarse Ware. NMA HTA 65. CURLE, o.c. Rim of small mortarium of a very hard red ware with a grey core. Curle suggested that the rim recalled the profile of a later mortarium. This suggestion has not been confirmed.
- L/HYN/14. Coarse Ware. NMA HTA 66. CURLE, o.c. Fragment of wall and base of handle with central longitudinal groove, of gritty dark grey ware.
- The crannog also produced medieval pottery, NMA HTA 69-70.
- L/HYN/15. Bottle Glass. NMA HTA 42-43. Hyndford, 383. Fragments of 2 or more blue-green glass jars including one fragment of the neck and rim, another of the neck only, another with moulding, another of a base, and two of a base with double concentric circles. There are another 17 fragments (NMA HTA 43a).
- L/HYN/16. Glass Bowls. NMA HTA 39 and 40. CURLE, 1932, 290 f. 2 fragments of rims of amber-coloured bowls, the edges turned over in the making to form a hollow rim, (cf. parallel from Torwoodlee; CURLE, 1932, fig.52). Curle noted late 1st century A.D. parallels from Newstead.
- L/HYN/17. Glass Cup. NMA HTA 41. Fragment of olive green glass, 3 m.m. thick.
- L/HYN/18. Melon Bead. NMA HTA 35. Fragment of transparent cobalt blue glass.

- L/HYN/19. Melon Bead. NMA HTA 36.
Well worn bead of pale turquoise faience. External diameter 16 m.m. Internal diameter, 7 m.m. 12 m.m. deep.
- L/HYN/20. Melon Bead. NMA HTA 37.
Fragment of bright blue faience. External diameter, 15 m.m. 11 m.m. deep.
- L/HYN/21. Glass Armlet. NMA HTA 34. Hyndford, fig.12.
Fragment of pale green core with outer surface of opaque cobalt-blue glass. For a full description see STEVENSON, 1955A, 211 and fig. 1/2. H.E. Kilbride-Jones considered the fragment belonged to his type 3C, but R.B.K. Stevenson has shown that it belongs to his type 1.
- L/HYN/22. Glass Armlet. NMA HTA 29. Hyndford, fig.11.
2 fragments of transparent pale green glass with a single cord of streaky blue and white glass. These belong to KILBRIDE-JONES, type 2. See STEVENSON, 1955a, 219, 2a-b.
- L/HYN/23. Glass Armlet. NMA HTA 32. Hyndford, fig.13.
Similar to L/HYN/22 but also containing an oval spot of blue with curved white lines.
- L/HYN/24. Glass Armlet. NMA HTA 31.
2 fragments as L/HYN/22 but also containing an oval spot of blue with a white streak.
- The armlets L/HYN/23-24, also belong to KILBRIDE-JONES type 2. See STEVENSON, 1955a, 219, 2c-d.
- L/HYN/25. Glass Armlet. NMA HTA 33.
Similar to L/HYN/24 but with 3 blue cords with white lines. This also belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, type 2. See STEVENSON, 1955a, 219, e.
- L/HYN/26. Bronze Bead-Strung Torc. NMA HTA 1. Hyndford, 385 f. and fig. 15.
4 fragments of torc of 10 melon-shaped beads separated from each other by deep grooves contained within 2 rectangular plates decorated with transverse lines and intervening rows of scallop. The torc is strung on a square-sectioned iron rod. This torc should be compared with bead-strung torcs from Lochar Moss (WILSON, 1863, ii, 140) and Lamberton Moor. The deep grooves are a typical North-British Celtic ornament. (cf. Traprain Law, BURLEY, 328 and pl.xiii). See STEVENSON, 1948, 294.

L/HYN/27. Bronze Penannular Fibula. NMA HTA 2.
Pin missing. Treble disc end. See Hyndford, 387
and fig.16. Belongs to FOWLER, 1960, type A3 (iv),
cf. Newstead, pl. lxxxviii/15. There is another simi-
lar brooch, much corroded, (NMA HTA 3).

L/HYN/28. Bronze Finger-Ring. NMA HTA 13.
Ring of D-shaped section with fine moulding at each
edge. The bezel of the ring contains a central hollow
surrounded by two incised concentric circles. The
hollow presumably contained an intaglio.

There are also several bronze spiral finger-rings,
NMA HTA 4-12, a very corroded plain finger-ring of
diamond cross-section, NMA HTA 14, with other bronze
finds.

L/HYN/29. Iron Axe-Head. NMA HTA 18.
160 m.m. long. Shaft-hole, more circular than oval,
50 m.m. by 71 m.m. Distinctly rounded butt.

L/HYN/30. Iron Axe-Head, NMA HTA 19.
203 m.m. long. Shaft-hole, more circular than oval.
58 m.m. by 66 m.m. 56 m.m. wide at cutting edge of
blade. Rounded butt though less so than in L/HYN/29.
Slightly drooping cutting edge.

L/HYN/31. Iron Axe-Head. NMA HTA 20.
152 m.m. long. Squared butt. Shaft-hole more rectangu-
lar than oval.

These axes are probably Romano-Native rather than
being fully Roman.

L/HYN/32. Iron Spearhead. NMA HTA 21.
Leaf-shaped. Fragmentary. Surviving portion of blade
78 m.m. long.

There are other iron finds, shapeless bars, curved
bands (Roman hub-rings? cf. Loundown Hill, Hunt. Mus.,
E, 1954, 56-73), a wedge (cf. Balmuildy, Hunt. Mus., F.,
1922, 93) and an adze-shaped object, NMA HTA 22-28.

There are numerous other important finds from the
site, e.g., a steatite cup or lamp-holder, NMA HTA 71,
Hyndford, fig.8, (cf. A/DUN/1.), a stone palette, NMA
HTA 73, Hyndford, fig.3., (cf. WILSON, f., LS 42 and
43), a regular-shaped whetstone, Hyndford, fig.4,
(cf. WILSON, f., 119), a polished stone axe, NMA HTA 91,

Hyndford, 379 and fig.2, (cf. WILSON f., LL 125), jet armlets, NMA HTA 92-93, a clay hemispherical crucible showing traces of gold, NMA HTA 102, Hyndford, 381 and fig.7, a sandstone mould, NMA HTA 75, Hyndford, 381 and fig.9, (cf. WILSON, f., LL 128), a stud of red enamel with brown hemispherical base, reticulated internally but with thin layer of enamel externally, NMA HTA 44, a lead ingot, NMA HTA 101, and a mass of lead weighing 13 lb. 9 oz.

Conclusions.

Hyndford Crannog was presumably a Damnonian Celtic homestead constructed in the pre-Roman or Roman Iron Age of Scotland. The floruit of the homestead occurred in the late first century A.D. when contact was established with Rome. The crannog inhabitants presumably acquired their Roman material from the Roman fort at Castledykes which lay in the immediate vicinity. Castledykes, however, was occupied not only in the Flavian but also the Antonine period when there was also a civil settlement on the site. (See JRS, xlvi, 1956, 123). No Roman finds of second century A.D. date, apart perhaps from one sherd, have been discovered at the crannog. This presumably implies that the crannog ceased to be occupied after the close of the first century A.D. Indeed a site which shows such a strong degree of Romanization, comparatively speaking, had slender chance of survival after the withdrawal of Roman troops from Lanarkshire at the close of the first century A.D.

There is little evidence to witness the native economy of the site. A few animal bones suggest a pastoral basis. The presence of spindle whorls suggests that weaving may also have formed part of the economy. Of particular interest is the lead discovered on the site. (cf. Castledykes, ROSWS, 159). It is possible that the Romans may have undertaken some commercial exploitation of the mines in the Leadhills district of Lanarkshire and also that natives may well have been involved in such an enterprise.

Apart from the importance of Hyndford Crannog as a Romanized native settlement, the site is also important on account of its fairly secure dating to the late first century A.D. which could be of real assistance in helping to establish a typology of Iron Age material in Scotland.

(5) Lanark Castle Hill. NS 8743.

L/LAN/1. Silver Denarius of Faustina.

We are told by General Roy in his Military Antiquities that this coin was found on the site of a Roman fort on the Castle Hill. It is probable that there may have been a site on the hill though there is no evidence to indicate a Roman origin. Sir George Macdonald was sceptical of Roy's allusion to the discovery of many coins on the Hill and in adjacent fields; that there may be more truth in Roy's statement than has hitherto been realised is suggested by the discovery of a hoard of Roman coins in a field adjacent to the Castle Hill. (See L/LAN/2). For bibliography see POCOCKE, 46, ROY, 122, NSA, Lanarkshire, 13, IRVING, 18, MACDONALD, 1918, 236, ROSWS, 61, ROBERTSON, 1950, table III and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

(6) Yorkhill, Glasgow. NS 563667.

In 1867 excavations were conducted on the summit of Yorkhill, now the site of the Western Infirmary. Previous to excavation, faint earthworks had been noted. Although Roman finds were discovered during the excavations, these are insufficient to establish a Roman origin for the site.

Bibliography.

BUCHANAN, 254-8, Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Century, 2nd ed., 1878, Article no. 100, Old Glasgow Exhibition Catalogue, 1894, 310, CURIE, 1932, 381, O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Roman Finds.

- L/YOR/1. "First Brass" of Trajan. Peoples Palace, Glasgow. See COHEN, 485, MACDONALD, 1918, 237, and ROBERTSON, 1950, table III.
- L/YOR/2. Coarse Ware. Peoples Palace, Glasgow. Fragments of dark grey fumed ware of a cooking pot of GILLAM, 1957, type 118, dated 125-160 A.D.
- L/YOR/3. Coarse Ware. Kelvin.Mus. 7g-18. Fragments of grey fumed ware of a cooking pot of GILLAM, 1957, type 128, dated 130-180 A.D.
- L/YOR/4. Coarse Ware. Kelvin.Mus. 7g-18(7) Fragment of cooking pot similar to L/YOR/3 but with fuller lattice pattern. GILLAM, 1957, type 130 or 132.
- L/YOR/5. Coarse Ware. Kelvin.Mus. 7g-18 (1 and 3) 2 fragments of bases of cooking pots of GILLAM, 1957, type 132, dated 140-220 A.D.
- L/YOR/6. Bottle Glass. Kelvin.Mus. 7g-18 (1,2,5) Dr. D.B. Harden has identified the three fragments as belonging to the wall of a rectilinear-shaped bottle of green glass.

L/YOR/7. Beaker or Bottle Glass. Kelvin Mus. 7g-18 (2, 4, 6)
 Dr. D.B. Harden has identified the fragments as
 belonging to the wall of a colourless beaker or
 cylindrical bottle and assigned to them a late
 second century or third century A.D. date.

L/YOR/8. Brass Finger Ring. (Roman?) Peoples Palace, Glasgow.
 Very corroded and worn. External diameter, 29 m.m.

Also recovered from the site were a further
 finger ring, a small quantity of wheat and three coins,
 one silver and two copper, of the seventeenth or early
 eighteenth century A.D.

Conclusions.

The Roman finds from the site have only what can be
 described as a full Roman "feel" about them and thus suggest
 that Yorkhill may have been a Roman rather than native site
 lying behind the Antonine Wall. This suggestion of Roman
 origin is further confirmed by a consideration of the strat-
 egic importance of the site at the confluence of the waters
 of Kelvin and Clyde. (See ROSW, 81). Several centuries
 after the initial occupation, the site was re-occupied and
 Yorkhill House was erected. (On recent excavations on the
 site, see D & E, 1961, 32). That in turn was supplanted by
 the Western Infirmary.

Additional Notes.

1. Carnwath.

Of interest is the recent discovery of a brooch only
 about a mile distant from the souterrain at Yardhouses.
 (On the latter see PSAS, x, 45.) Mr. Lloyd R. Laing has

informed me of the existence of another possible souterrain at Lanark.

2. Cartland Craggs.

Mr. L.R. Laing informs me that Roman and native finds are reputed to have been discovered in caves at Cartland Craggs below Castlequa, the site of a probable souterrain.

3. The Cathkin Hills.

In his History of Rutherglen, pp. 215 ff., Ure makes reference to several sites in the Cathkin Hills, at Castlemilk, Baldernoch, etc., which produced finds, some probably of Iron Age date along with urns of Late Bronze Age type. (See also Piggott in WAINWRIGHT, 1955, 64). One of the finds, URE, pl. V/3, opp. p.215, is reminiscent of the ring of a bridle bit discovered at Stanwick. (MACGREGOR, 31, figs. 8 and 9/37-50, and THOMAS, 1961, fig.2).

4. Craignethan.

Mr. Lloyd R. Laing has informed me of the existence of earthworks of a possible Early Iron Age settlement close to Tillietudlem Castle. An early Iron Age beehive quern has been discovered beside the custodian's house.

5. Dalpatrick. NS 809436.

In 1833 a tumulus was discovered at Dalpatrick and in association with it finds of a Bronze Age urn, a Roman (?)

flagon (?) of white fabric, c. 152 m.m. high (cf. A/LOL/3), and a lamp (?) (See IRVING, 21).

6. Draffan.

No trace remains of the reputed site, Roman or native, at "Draffancrofts". See ROSWES, 61 and J.B. Greenshields, Annals of Lesmahagow, 1864, 29.

B. Roman Coin Hoards.

(1) Braco, Shotts. NS 82876628.

L/BRA/1. Hoard of Roman Denarii. NMA ?
 Several hundred silver denarii were discovered at Braco in 1842. (STUART, 1852, 260). On May 10th, 1852, fourteen coins were presented to the National Museum, identified by Sir George Macdonald as Gens Postumia (1), Domitian (1), Trajan (2), Hadrian (3), Sabina (1), Antoninus Pius (1), Marcus (1), Luculla (1), Commodus (1), and Crispina (1), see MACDONALD, 1918, 261 f. Six of these coins were last heard of in the possession of Mr. David Thomson, Glencoe, Cleland. In May, 1921, another six were sent to Sir George for identification; these were Titus (1), Trajan (2 - COHEN, 214 and 403), Antoninus Pius (2 - COHEN, 158 and 571), and Lucius Verus (1 - COHEN, 126). Along with these six coins was a denarius of Gratian (COHEN, 13) which Sir George regarded as a stray. (See MACDONALD, 1924, 329). In 1947 another six denarii were submitted to Miss A.S. Robertson for identification; these were Vespasian (1 - COHEN, 386 and RIC 65), Domitian (2 - COHEN, 248 and RIC 135, and COHEN, 273 and RIC 166), Trajan (1 - COHEN, 467 and RIC 165), and Hadrian (2 - COHEN, 1162 and RIC 110, and COHEN, 1411 and RIC, 274). These latter six are deposited in Airdrie Museum and Public Library.

(See ROBERTSON, 1950, 150 f.). On this hoard, see also Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, vi, 1885, 350, J.T. Rankin, History and Statistics of the Parish of New Monkland and Airdrie, 1855, 1f., A.S. Robertson, "The Numismatic Evidence of Romano-British Coin Hoards" in Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to H. Mattingly, 285, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

The hoard was probably initially deposited at the close of the second century A.D. On the possibility of a Roman site on Alice Hill near the find-spot of the hoard, see ROSWS, 83 f.

(2) Carstairs. NS 93804533.

L/CAR/1. Hoard of Roman "Brass".

A hoard of 13 (?) coins was found during repairs to a "walk-mill" situated about 1 mile from the Roman fort at Castledykes. The hoard contained coins of Germanicus, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius (?), Faustina and Marcus Aurelius. See Gough's CAMDEN, 1st ed., iii, 343 and 2nd ed., iv, 82 ff., OSA, xviii, 1796, 180, NSA, vi, 1839, 554, MACDONALD, 1918, 272 ff., ROSWS, 129 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

(3) Lanark. NS 9044.

L/LAN/2. Hoard of Roman Denarii.

The hoard was discovered in a cairn of stones destroyed during railway construction work in a field adjacent to the Castle Hill. The coins were of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. See STUART, 1852, 140 and MACDONALD, 1918, 259 f.

(4) Possil Marsh, Glasgow. NS 5867.

L/POS/1. Hoard of Roman Denarii.

On the reputed discovery of a leather bag containing two hundred Roman silver denarii see G. Eyre Todd, Glasgow Tramway Guide, 1911, 105, quoted in ROBERTSON, 1961, 151.

(5) Torfoot, Strathaven. NS 442387.

L/TOR/1. Hoard of Roman Denarii.

In March 1803, a square Roman glass bottle was discovered during drainage operations near the line of the Roman road along Avondale. The bottle contained 400 denarii. The following rulers have been noted,

Mark Antony, Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina (I?), Marcus Aurelius and Crispina. See The Annual Register, 1803, 378, The Gentlemen's Magazine, 1803, 274, CHALMERS, 1807, i, 138, NSA, V, 181, vi, 303, LINDSAY, 265, STUART, 1852, 261, AWR, 163, MACDONALD, 1918, 260 f, ROBERTSON, 1950, 151, ROSWS, 65 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

(6) Uddingston.

I/UDD/1. Hoard of Roman "Brass".

A large quantity of Roman coins was found in 1848 during railway construction. The majority of the coins belonged to the reign of Tetricius. When last heard of, some of the coins were in the possession of Dr. John Buchanan. See STUART, 1852, 240 and MACDONALD, 1918, 273.

C. Isolated Finds.

(a) Of Known Location.

Airdrie. NS 75586547.

L/AIR/1. Denarius of Vespasian and Titus. Lost.

The coin was found c. 1847 by Mr. A. Arthur during house improvement in the town. See Ordnance Survey Object Name Book, Airdrie, 39.

L/AIR/2. Alexandrian Coin of Probus.

Fairly well worn. Reputed to have been found in Airdrie. See ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.

Belstane Farm. NS 85085155.

L/BEL/1. Silver Denarius of Faustina. Lost.

See IRVING, 20, J.T. Rankin, Notices... Relating to Carluke, 1874, 14, ROSWS, 74, O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956, and ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.

Blantyre.

L/BLA/1. Coin of Vespasian.

Brass or copper coin unearthed by a schoolboy in a garden. See Daily Express, 29th November* MACDONALD, 1934, 32 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

* 1929,

Carlisle.

- L/CAL/1. Coin of Nero.
Sir George Macdonald suggested Castlehill, NS 840520, as a likely find-spot. See LINDSAY, 262, NSA, vi, 581, MACDONALD, 1918, 243 f., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.
- L/CAL/2. Gold Coin of Otha.
Found in 1784 in a ploughed field at Burnhead. (NS 870498). See COHEN, 14, 16 or 22, Gentlemen's Magazine, 1784, ii, p.713, 1786, i, p.33, OSA, vii, 137, NSA, vi, 581, LINDSAY, 262, MACDONALD, 1918, 243 f., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. On the possibility of a Roman site at Castlehill, see ROSWS, 75.
- L/CAL/3. Two Alexandrian Coins of Diocletian.
Found c. May, 1934, during digging in an orchard. They have been dated to 284 A.D. and 289 A.D. Both may be recent losses. See MACDONALD, 1939, 244, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Coatbridge.

- L/COA/1. Forged Coin of Claudius I. Hunt.Mus. F. 1938. 82.
Imitation of a Claudian bronze as (C.H.V. Sutherland, Notes and Monographs, no.65). It was discovered by Mr. J.M. Davidson in the upcast of a 3½ feet deep trench. See MACDONALD, 1939, 243, f. and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. A similar coin should be noted from Norrie's Law.
- L/COA/2. Samian Ware. Hunt. Mus. F. 1938. 83.
Base of cup, Drag. 33, stamped MIA:ATIOM (?) of fairly soft red clay with dull glaze. Found at Whifflet c. NS 734642.

Coldstream.

- L/COL/1. Coin of Commodus. NS 883499.
"Copper" coin of size of George III penny. See NSA, vi, 581, IRVING, 20, J.T. Rankin, Notices... Relating to the Parish of Carlisle, 1874, 14, O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956, and ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.

Covington.

- L/COV/1. Romano-British Penannular Armlet. NMA.
Bronze armlet discovered in the parish. External diameter, 53 m.m. Elongated terminals with mouldings and below one moulding, the inscription VVOVV. The terminals are similar to FOWLER, 1960, type A 3 (iv), p.175. cf. L/HYN/27. The other penannular armlet is zoomorphic and probably of Dark Age date. (See JBAA, 17, 1861, 112, pl.13/5).

Crawford.

- L/CRA/1. Coin of Vespasian. NT 02262411.
Found in a shepherd's house on Crimp Cramp farm near the Grain's Burn near the line of a hypothetical Roman road. See Ordnance Survey Object Name Book, 121, and IRVING, 6.

Crawfordjohn.

- L/CRJ/1. Silver Denarius of Marcus Aurelius.
Found c. 1836. See NSA, vi, 503, MACDONALD, 1918, 243 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Dolphinton.

- L/DOL/1. Bronze Bull. NMA FG 7.
51 m.m. long. 29 m.m. high. For similar bronze bulls, cf. REINACH, 281, no.290 and MENZEL, 20 and taf 31/27. See CURLE, 1932, 380 and fig.63, and THOMAS, 1961, 25 and fig.7a.
- L/DOL/2. Bronze Trumpet Fibula. Lost.
A fairly early type with waist-knob, COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type R (i). See IRVING, 16 f., pl.III/17 and 18, and CURLE, 1932, 380.

The two objects were found together at Bank Farm. Irving suggested the find-spot at NS 9744 though Dr. St. Joseph has suggested that a more likely find-spot would be at NT 0945, close to the Roman road from the Clyde to the North Esk. See O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956 and ROSWIS, 38.

East Kilbride. NS 812716.

- L/EAS/1. Cornelian Seal.
Found in 1790 at Easter Glentore near the site of a reputed tumulus. When last heard of, was in the

possession of John Watt of Luggiebank. The seal has the inscription VTERE FELIX, perhaps suggestive of a burial, cf. the same inscription found on the fragment of a lead casket also stamped with a chi-rho monogram at the Roman site of Ad Pontem (Thorpe-by-Newark) on the Fosse Way. (For the casket see TOYNBEE, 1953, 16 and for the site, G. Webster, "The Roman Military Advance Under Ostorius Scapula", Arch. J., CXV, 1958, 53). The East Kilbride seal is, of course, probably pagan. See URE, 129, Wodrow, Correspondence, i, 173, Maidment in Analectica Scotica, GORDON, 118 and pl. of medals and intaglios, no.14, CIL 1327, and MURRAY, 2, 5.

Gainerhill Moss.

- L/GAI/1. Bronze Double Colander. NMA PT 5-6. Only the handles, c. 170 m.m. long, survive. The NMA Catalogue assigns the colander to a find-spot "near Lanark". Curle accepts the find-spot as Lanark but the earliest authority, Aiton, clearly identifies the true find-spot as Gainerhill Moss. (NS 681398). See W. Aiton, A Treatise on ... Moss Earth, 1805, 13 and CURLE, 1932, 383.

For a reputed find of Roman (?) coins and a sandal from Gainerhill, see OSA, ix, 394, NSA, vi, 1835, 303, STUART, 1852, 259, and ROSW, 64 f.n. 1.

GLASGOW

Alexandra Park.

- L/GIA/1. Sestertius of Commodus. This fairly well-worn coin was dug up in 1955 by boys in the Park and discovered along with a well-worn bronze coin of Macedon as a Roman province. See COHEN, 381, RIC 501 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.

Balornock.

- L/GIA/2. Dupondius of Claudius I. Hunt.Mus. F. 1956.1. Worn. Discovered in February, 1956, in a field between Robroyston and Springburn, possibly brought to the surface by ploughing. See COHEN, 1, RIC 67, and ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.

Belvidere Hospital. NS 6263.

- L/GLA/3. Antoninianus of Diocletian. Kelvin Mus. 50.49.
Discovered in June 1950 at a depth of c. 3 inches on the banks of the Clyde near the hospital. See COHEN, 33, RIC, 256 (Minted at Siscia), ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Bridgeton Cross.

- L/GLA/4. Sestertius of Faustina II.
See COHEN, 270 and RIC Marcus, 1685.
- L/GLA/5. Bronze Coin of Constantius II.
See COHEN, 44.
- L/GLA/6. Bronze Coin of Valetian I.
See COHEN, 37.

The 3 coins were found on the site of an old brickwork. They are well-worn. See ROBERTSON, 1950, 144.

Canon Lane.

- L/GLA/7. Denarius (?) of Diocletian.
Found in a fair state of preservation near the Cathedral in 1814. See COHEN, 397, and MACDONALD, 1924, 328.

Carmyle.

- L/GLA/8. Dupondius of Antoninus Pius.
Well worn. Found near Carmyle. Now in the possession of Mr. A. Cotton, 300 Laburnum Road, Uddingston. See COHEN, 1002, RIC 968 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 145.

Gathcart. NS 592615.

- L/GLA/9. Sestertius of Philip I.
Slightly worn. Found "in vacant ground in Aitkenhead Road, near the Gaumont Picture House, apparently standing on its edge." See COHEN, 51, RIC 171a and ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.

The Clyde.

- L/GLA/10. Denarius of Constantius II. NMA ?
Dug up in the channel of the Clyde c. 1852. See COHEN, 342 or 343, PSAS, ii, 1854-57, 200, MACDONALD,

1918, 244 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Drumchapel.

- L/GLA/11. Bronze Follis of Maximus II Caesar.
Fairly well-worn. Minted at Alexandria. Found in March 1953 on the surface of a road which is the continuation of Blairdardie Road towards Drumchapel Hospital. In the possession of Mrs. McAllister, 201 Sunnyside Drive. N.S. 529705. See COHEN, 40 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.
- L/GLA/12. Bronze Follis of Maximus II Caesar.
Worn and apparently burned. Minted at Nicomedia. Found in the spring of 1953 on No.1 Building Site, Drumchapel. Found on a road leading from Drumchapel Hospital close to where L/GLA/11 was found. In the possession of Mr. T. Divilley, Tontine Hotel, Glasgow. See COHEN, 44, ROBERTSON, 1961, 143, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

The two coins are probably modern losses from the same source.

Firhill.

- L/GLA/13. "Small brass" of Crispus.
Picked up on the banks of the Forth and Clyde canal near Firhill Park in 1933. See The Scotsman, 1934, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Flesher's Haugh, Glasgow Green.

- L/GLA/14. Samian Bowl. Peoples Palace.
Found on 27th October, 1876, at the confluence of the Clyde and the Camlachie and Molindinar burns. The bowl could hardly be described as a wash-down from the Antonine Wall (CURLE, 1932, 380 f.) as neither of the burns flow near the Wall.

Professor E.R. Birley has identified the bowl as unquestionably Lezoux ware and most probably of CINNAMVS of the final quarter of the second century A.D. As to the figure-types, the Sphinx (OSWALD, 857), the Bear (OSWALD, 1609), the two-legged Hind (OSWALD, 1704) and the Hare (OSWALD, 2117 or 2116), all occur on signed work of CINNAMVS. The figure of Venus standing on a mask, set over an indeterminate object (OSWALD 304 or 305) was a favourite type of DIVIXTVS, but has not hitherto been attested on bowls by CINNAMVS.

See PSAS, xii, 1876-78, 254 ff., xxii, 1887-88, 352 and fig. 12, PATON, 17 f, CURLE, 1932, 285 and 380 f., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Gilshochill.

L/GLA/15. Alexandrian Bronze Coin of Commodus.
Fairly worn.

L/GLA/16. Alexandrian Bronze Coin of Aurelian.
Slightly worn.

Both "found in Gilshochill allotments". See ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.

Govan. 577632.

L/GLA/17. Alexandrian Bronze Coin of Diocletian.
Found with a very worn copper penny in the back garden of 48 Swinton Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2. It is uncertain if the coin is a genuine loss. See ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Greenfield.

L/GLA/18. Bronze Follis of Licinius I.
Minted at Alexandria. Slightly worn. Found in 1950 on a road running from Greenfield Road to the former site of Greenfield Farm. See COHEN, 43, ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

King's Park.

L/GLA/19. As of Antoninus Pius.
Fairly well-worn. Found c. 1927 during trenching at a depth of 1 foot in the garden of 41 Millport Avenue. NS 593613. See COHEN, 885, RIC 694a and ROBERTSON, 1961, 145.

L/GLA/20. Dupondius or As of Julia Domna.
Fairly worn and heavily patinated. Reported to have been found in a garden. In the possession of Mrs. J. Orr, Waterworks, Barrhead. See COHEN, 248, RIC (Severus) 894 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.

L/GLA/21. Antonianus of Gallienus.
Fairly well-worn. Said to have been found in the district. See COHEN, 563, RIC 227 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.

Kingston. NS 583645

- L/GLA/22. Dupondius or As of Faustina I.
 Much worn. Discovered during excavations conducted to a depth of 10-12 feet at the corner of Wallace Street and Paterson Street, Glasgow, C.5. See COHEN, 29, RIC (Antoninus Pius), 1155 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.

Knightswood.

- L/GLA/23. "Second Brass" of Hadrian.
 Much worn. Discovered 6 feet below the surface. See COHEN, 642 and MACDONALD, 1939, 244.
- L/GLA/24. Alexandrian Coin of Maximian.
 Slightly worn. Found on the canal bridge in February 1953 and now in the possession of Mr. R. Lamont, 379 Knightswood Road. NS 529701. Probably a modern loss and possibly connected with L/GLA/11 and 12. See ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.
- L/GLA/25. Bronze Follis of Galerius.
 Fairly well worn. Reported to have been found in the district. See COHEN 56 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.
- L/GLA/26. Bronze Coin of Justin I.
 Worn. Minted at Nicomedia. Dug up in garden of 55 Pikeman Road. NS 53366915. See ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Mair Street. NS 572645.

- L/GLA/27. 2 Bronze Coins of Constantine I.
 Slightly worn. See COHEN, 123 and 454, minted at Thessalonica and Trier respectively.
- L/GLA/28. 2 Bronze Coins of Constantine II.
 Slightly worn. See COHEN, 10 and 33, minted at London and Arles respectively.
- L/GLA/29. Coin of Constantinopolis.
 Slightly worn. Minted at Trier. See COHEN, 21.

These were all found at a depth of c. 9 inches at 43 Mair Street and are in the possession of Stephen Valle at that address. See ROBERTSON, 1961, 144.

Partick.

L/GLA/30. "First Brass" of Vespasian.

Dug up in Partick before 1918. See COHEN, 620 (?)
MACDONALD, 1918, 244 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain,
1956.

Petershill.

L/GLA/31. Coin(s) of Hadrian.

See J. Buchanan's article in Glasgow Past and Present,
ii, 456, MACDONALD, 1918, 244 and O.S. Map of Roman
Britain, 1956.

L/GLA/32. Coin (s) of Crispina.

Dug up in garden whence eventually forwarded to the
Hunterian Museum in 1925. See STUART, 1852, 259,
and MACDONALD, 1918, 244.

Pollockshields. NS 57706317.

L/GLA/33. Bronze Coin of Constantius II.

Slightly worn. Minted at Alexandria. Found in 1942
on the surface of Recreation Park. See COHEN, 95,
ROBERTSON, 1950, 144 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain.

Queen's Park. NS 575621.

L/GLA/34. As of Drusus.

Slightly worn. Found during construction of Camphill
Bowling Greens. See COHEN, 2, RIC, 2b, ROBERTSON,
1950, 144 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Tolcross Park.

L/GLA/35. Sestertius of Faustina I.

Fairly well worn. See COHEN, 154 and RIC (Ant.Pius)
1076.

L/GLA/36. Urbs Roma Coin.

Fairly well worn. Minted at Trier. See COHEN, 18.

Both reputed to be found in the Park. See
ROBERTSON, 1961, 145.

Unlocated.

L/GLA/37. Bronze Follis of Maxentius.

Fairly well worn. Found about 1935 in outskirts.
See COHEN, 21 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.

Lesmahagow. NS 832355.

- L/LBS/1. Bronze Jug. Hunt. Mus. F 55.
 Found at Sadlerhead farm in 1807, embedded in clay at the bottom of a small stream. For a full description of the jug see TOYNBEE, 1962, 175 f., and pl.128, and 1964, 325. It is of second century A.D. date. For further bibliography, see Arch., xvi, 1812, 350 ff. and pl.51, STUART, 1852, 220 and pl.VI/4, J.E. Burton, History of Scotland, i, 1867, 50, Ordnance Gazeteer of Scotland, iv, 1883, 502, MACDONALD, 1897, 95 ff., and pl.17, PSAS, 1900, 435, CURLE, 1932, 298, f., 383 and fig. 9 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. Cf. similar jug handle from Cairnholly, Wigtownshire (W/CAI/1).

Also from Lesmahagow is a bead of darkish green translucent glass with white and red wave of external diameter, 18 m.m., internal diameter, 7 m.m. and depth, 7 m.m., (NMA FJ 90), which could be Roman. There is also in the Hunterian Museum, B.1951.925, a stone lamp of similar type to that reputed to have been found at Kemp Law, Dundonald, (A/DUN/1).

Motherwell.

- L/MOT/1. Bronze Coin of Constantius II Caesar.
 Found during excavation for a gatepost at 47, North Lodge Avenue. See COHEN, 104, and ROBERTSON, 1961, 145.

Rutherglen. NS 620608.

- L/RUT/1. Bronze Coin of Constantine I.
 Found in 1947 during excavation in the garden of 179, Stonelaw Road. Much corroded. See COHEN, 199, ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Salsburgh.

- L/SAD/1. As of Nero.
 Found in the spring of 1932 in a garden. The reverse legend and type are obliterated. The obverse reads IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P PP. See ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Thankerton.

- L/THA/1. Bronze Coin of Constantius II. Hunt.Mus. F.1938. 1.

Reputed to have been found at Thankerton. Well worn. Minted at Alexandria. See COHEN, 46, ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Shotts.

- L/SHO/1. Fairly Worn Denarius of Marcus Aurelius.
See COHEN, 475 and RIC, 125.
- L/SHO/2. Bronze Coin of Caracalla or Elagabalus.
Fairly well worn. Minted at Alexandria.
- L/SHO/3. Bronze Follis of Diocletian.
Rather worn. See COHEN, 106.
- L/SHO/4. Worn Bronze Coin of Justinian I.
Minted at Constantinople.
- L/SHO/5. Worn Bronze Coin of Macedonia as a Roman Province.

On these five coins see ROBERTSON, 1961, 145.

Wishaw.

- L/WIS/1. Sestertius of Philip I.
Discovered in July, 1950, in a garden at East Hamilton Street. See COHEN, 26, RIC, 168, ROBERTSON, 1950, 145 f. and 1961, 145, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

(b) Unlocated Finds.

There are three unprovenanced brooches in the Art Gallery and Museum at Kelvingrove. Mr. L. McL. Mann considered that they belonged to the Sim Collection.

- L/UNL/1. Bronze Thistle Brooch. Kelvin. Mus. 1926, 59a.
Round plate with flat tail and broad-ribbed bow. Belongs to COLLINGWOOD, 1930, group W and Camulodunum, 314 ff., type X, pl.XCIII/70 and 71. See also BROGAN, 153 ff. and fig.28.
- L/UNL/2. Bronze Head-Stud Brooch. Kelvin Mus. 1926. 59d.
Fragmentary. Pattern of incised triangles on bow. Moulding at base of bow. Portion of catch-plate survives. Belongs to COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type Q.

The third brooch, Kelvin. Mus. 1926. 59c, is too fragmentary for identification.

Additional Notes.

1. Birkwood.

A full description of the bronze bull's head, (Kelvin. Mus. 1946. 10.), from Birkwood, Monkstables, Greenshields, has been given by J.V.S. Megaw in PSAS, xci, 1957-58, 179 ff. Mr. Megaw regarded the head as the product "of some native craftsman remembering enough of the vital art and beliefs of his La Tène forefathers to furnish a tangible expression of that close link between man and beast that lay at the roots of the Celtic world, a link which was not fully submerged by the new society which sprang up in the wake of the Roman Conquest".

2. Crossford.

Mr. L.R. Laing has informed me of the discovery in 1957 of an antoninianus of Claudius II in good condition near the Clyde. Crossford is a village along with Rosebank, near Kirkfieldbank. It has been suggested that the Roman road running from the Roman fort of Castledykes to the Roman fort at Loundoun Hill may have crossed the Clyde near Crossford.

3. Douglas.

About 1930 a bronze coin of Ptolemy III, Euergetes, was ploughed up with Georgian coins at Scrogtonhead Farm. See ROBERTSON, 1961, 143.

4. Elvanfoot.

There is in the Hunterian Museum, B.1951. 3224, a cauldron of thin beaten bronze of diameter, 406 m.m. and height, 254 m.m., with a pattern of oval punch-marks on the base, which is native of Battersea type. There are nine perforations round the rim. Cf. the cauldron from Whitehills Moss, Dumfriesshire.

5. Glasgow.

The sandal reputed to have been found at Kinning Park (see TGAS, ii, 191) is unsubstantiated as Roman. On a possible Roman coin hoard at Moray Place see ROBERTSON, 1950, 144.

6. Hillhead.

A horse-shoe described as "Roman" is reputed to have been found at a fair depth of soil near the Clydesdale Roman road. See Rankin, Notices... Relating to Carluke..., 1874, p.15 and ROSW, 73. See also PSAS, ix, 1870-72, 514.

D. Roman Forts and Native Contacts.(1) Castledykes, Carstairs. NS 928443.

Excavations on the site conducted over a number of years by Miss A.S. Robertson, have established a long and complicated history of occupation. In the Flavian

period a large enclosure about seven acres in area, possibly a temporary camp laid out in Agricola's Campaigns, gave way to a permanent fort of about six and a half acres internally. Initially in the Antonine period an enclosure of almost six acres internally was constructed on a natural ridge to the east of the Flavian fort and no doubt served as a construction camp for the principal Antonine fort. The Antonine fort was constructed on the site of the Flavian fort and a civil settlement was established in the area between the Antonine fort and construction camp. At a later date in the Antonine period, the fort was repaired and reconstructed. See ROSWS, 127 ff., and D and E, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

Romano-Native contact at the site is suggested not only by the establishment of a civil settlement, but also by the presence of Romano-Native finds such as a bronze trumpet brooch with spring, pin and collar moulding, one of the early specimens of COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type R (1954 excavations, no.9), a bronze armlet rounded externally and segmented with broad and narrow raised bands alternating, (ROSWS, 158, Hunt.Mus. F. 1939.8; cf. Traprain Law, 1915, 197 and fig.44/11), and a Celtic lead terret (ROSWS, 159 and pl. LIII/5: Hunt.Mus.F. 1937.41). The discovery of a Celtic lead terret amongst other finds of lead, some desilverized, suggests the possibility that natives may

have been involved in the commercial exploitation of lead in the area. One thinks also of the mass of lead found at the Romano-Native settlement at Hyndford Crannog, (Vide supra). The discovery of two melon beads of light blue faience, (ROSWS, 160: Hunt.Mus. F. 1939. 25) suggests the presence of a female element, perhaps part of the civil settlement.

(2) Crawford. NS 954214.

The Roman fort at Crawford was discovered shortly before the 1939-1945 war and trial trenching was undertaken by Dr. J.K. St. Joseph in 1938 when he established that the fort had an area of 1.7 acres. Systematic excavation commenced in 1961 and is being continued under the direction of Mr. G.S. Maxwell. The evidence at present suggests three periods of occupation, one in the Flavian period and the other two in the Antonine period. One Romano-native glass bangle, KILBRIDE-JONES, type 3F, was recovered from the site, (cf. a similar bangle from Castlecary, KILBRIDE-JONES, 386 and fig.3/3). On the site see ROSWS, 113 f., and D & E, 1961, 37 and 1962, 34.

RENFREWSHIREA. Associated Finds.(1) Langbank Crannog. NS 435728

The Crannog was situated at a fairly strategic point in the Clyde estuary opposite Dumbarton rock. It was excavated in 1901 under the supervision of Mr. J. Bruce and the committee of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. Dissatisfaction has been expressed at the results then obtained though such dissatisfaction should not be taken as a reflection on the integrity or ability of the excavators. To be noted is the wooden structure of the crannog and the discovery of a Celtic bone comb and a Romano-British penannular fibula.

Bibliography.

BRUCE, 43-51, and STEVENSON, 1955, 287. For a considered opinion on the so-called "mystery sites", see A. Lang, The Clyde Mystery, 1905, - Langbank, pp. 34 ff.

Romano-British Find.

R/LAN/1. Penannular Fibula. NMA HC 106. BRUCE, 44. Bronze with 'cotton-reel' terminals. The swivelled pin is paralleled at Traprain Law, BURLEY, No. 59, and Glastonbury, i, 204. It belongs to FOWLER, 1960, type A3 (iii), dated to the first centuries A.D.

Also to be noted is^a single-edged round-backed comb decorated with curvilinear design. (NMA HC 105).

Conclusions.

The structure of the crannog and the character of the finds described suggest a Celtic or Belgic occupation of the site possibly in the immediately pre-Roman period.

B. Isolated Finds.

Barochan Hill. NS 413691.

- R/BAR/1. Roman Glass. NMA FR 668.
Fragment of fine pale green glass with raised vertical rib from body of flask or jug. (W.A. Thorpe, English Glasses, 1935, pl.IIIc, iva or b). Found on the top of Barochan Hill in 1958 by R.W. Feachen.

Barochan House. NS 40606922.

- R/BAR/2. Bronze Patera. NMA FT 90.
155 m.m. high with handle 206 m.m. long. Diameter of pan, 241 m.m. On handle a cable pattern with maker's name (CIPIP) OLIBY - Cippius Polibius. (cf. Dowalton Loch, W/DOW/8). For parallels see BOESTERD, 8, pl. XVIII/14 and RADNOTI, pl. XVII/14-19. On the patera itself see HAVERFIELD, 1892, 200 f., PATON, 18 f., fig.25, PSAS, LXII, 1927-28, 247 f., CURLE, 1932, 298 f., and 383, and RICHMOND, R, 21 and 25.
- R/BAR/3. Pair of Bronze Roman Handles. PATON, 18, fig.24.
Bow-shaped handles with ends recurved to form hooks. Each hook has a solid boss of metal attached to it and on the boss is a human face rising from a pear-shaped disc. The bosses have a flat back to permit attachment to a vessel. The patera and handles were found together in 1866 about half a mile NW of Barochan House.

Bishopton (?).

- R/BIS/1. Alexandrian Coin of Aurelian. ROBERTSON, 1961, 147.
Fairly worn.
- R/BIS/2. Bronze Coin of Constantius II. ROBERTSON, o.c.
Mint of Alexandria. Fairly worn. See COHEN, 46.

Both coins found c. 1946 on Emerson's Farm.

Clarkston. NS 56975792.

- R/GLA/1. Alexandrian Bronze Coin of Maximian. ROBERTSON, o.c.
Slightly worn. Found c. 1950 at a depth of about
2 ft. in the garden of 21 Drumby Crescent.

Elderslie.

- R/ELD/1. As of Domitian Under Vespasian.
Rather worn. Dated to A.D. 79. See COHEN 388 and
RIC 728.
- R/ELD/2. Bronze Coin of Galeria Valeria.
Mint of Alexandria. Dated A.D. 292-315. See COHEN
5 or 6.

Both coins found with a Paisley Communion Token,
dated 1809, during bridge demolition at Stoddart's
Carpet Factory. See ROBERTSON, 1950, 147 f., 161, 163,
168 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Erskine (?).

- R/ERS/1. Coin of Augustus and Agrippa.
"Second brass" of Nemausus. See MACDONALD, 1918, 250
and ROBERTSON, 1950, 160 and 168.

A worn "second brass" of Trajan picked up near
Erskine Ferry was identified by Sir George Macdonald in
1918. Sir George suggested a connection between the
coin and the Antonine Wall fort at Old Kilpatrick. The
coin may thus have been discovered on the north bank.

Likewise the two inscribed stones reputed to have
been found at Erskine (Gough's CAMDEN, 2nd ed., IV, 87
and pl.III/4 and 5) are strays from the Antonine fort
at Old Kilpatrick. See MACDONALD, 1897, nos. 2 and 3.

Gourock. NS 24207772.

- R/GOU/1. Alexandrian Coin of Diocletian.
Found while digging foundations for an air-raid shelter
in Hopeton Street, Dated A.D. 287-288. See ROBERTSON,
1950, 147, 168 and 1961, 147, and O.S. Map of Roman
Britain, 1956.

Greenock.

- R/GRE/1. Cast (?) Copy of Sestertius of Nero. ROBERTSON, 1961, 147 f.
 Found in 1959 at a new building site, Ravenscraig, c. 3 miles from the centre of the town, during the laying of foundations. Fairly worn. Miss A.S. Robertson has suggested that it may be an ancient cast. cf. COHEN, 37 and RIC 90.

Hawkhead. NS 5162.

- R/HAW/1. Bronze Coin of Constantine I.
 Mint of Nicomedia. Dug up at 426 Crookston Road, a cottage in the grounds of Hawkhead Mental Hospital. Coin in the possession of tenant. See COHEN 254 and ROBERTSON, 1950, 147, 163 and 168.

Langbank. c. NS 388727.

- R/LAN/2. Bronze Coin of Nero (?) ROBERTSON, 1961, 148.
 Found on the north side of the old post road from Greenock to Glasgow, at about NS 388727.

Lochwinnoch. NS 351591

- R/LOC/1. Small Bronze Coin of Theodosius.
 Minted at Rome. Fairly worn. Found "in the surface of a muddy short cut over waste ground between Ewing Road and Simple Avenue, Lochwinnoch, in a new housing area where a fair amount of ground has been turned within the past six years". See COHEN 5, D & E, 1960, 33 and ROBERTSON, 1961, 148.

There is another find from Lochwinnoch that may well have been Roman. It was "a ladle of Corinthian brass with a handle ending in a ram's head," presumably a skillet. See OSA, XV, 68 and cf. RICHBOROUGH, II, 31 and pl. XIV/2a skillet of mid-first century A.D. date.

Paisley.

- R/PAI/1. Small Brass of Vespasian/Titus.
 "A small brass medal commemorating Titus' capture of Jerusalem was unearthed near Stanely Castle", (C. Stewart Black, The Story of Paisley, 1953, 3 f., and Brown, History of Paisley, 1875, 20). See ROBERTSON, 1961, 148.

- R/PAI/2. Denarius of Antoninus Pius.
 Found c. 1800 in the vicinity of "Paisley reservoir".
 See COHEN 164 and RIC Marcus 436. Coin in possession
 of Mr. Ian Macdonald, 16 Arlington Street, Glasgow,
 C.3. See ROBERTSON, 1950, 147, 161 and 168.
- R/PAI/3. Cast Copy of Bronze Medallion of Lucius Verus.
 Reputed to have been discovered in a garden at Ralston.
 See ROBERTSON, 1961, 148.
- R/PAI/4. Bronze Coin of Constantine I.
 Minted at Rome. Fairly worn. Found at a depth of 18
 in. in open ground to the north of Incle Street, NS
 487642. See COHEN 519 or 546 and ROBERTSON, 1961,
 148.
- R/PAI/5. Bronze Coin of Constantius II.
 Minted at Alexandria. Much corroded. Found in 1951
 at a depth of c. 1 foot in the garden of 69 Blackstoun
 Oval, N.S. 468641. See COHEN 44 and ROBERTSON, 1961,
 148.

Renfrew. NS 499911.

- R/REN/1. Copper Coin of Tiberius. MACDONALD, 1918, 244.
 Found on the banks of the Clyde near the mouth of the
 Cart. See Arch. Scot., v, Appendix 45 and ROBERTSON,
 1950, 160 and 168.

Additional Note.

A parallel has been suggested between the Roman jug dis-
 covered at Sadlerhead (L/LBS/1) and the jug found at a
 depth of 14 ft. in a moss at Kirkton, Neilston. See STUART,
 1852, 220 and O.S. Object Name Book, 1857, vol.17, p.101.
 There is insufficient evidence to attest its origin.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

A. Associated Finds.

- (1) Black Loch Crannog, Inch, Cryndil. NX 11396118.

The crannog was discovered last century in the middle of the island in Black Loch. A tumulus, 45 feet in diameter, was observed surrounded by a low wall of 3 or 4 courses of stone. Excavation established that the crannog had timber flooring above which many hearths were discovered. The finds were unstratified.

Bibliography

Black Loch Crannog, 388 ff., MUNRO, 1882, 57 ff., and RCAM, Wigt. no.32.

The Finds.

- W/BLA/1. Romano-Native Glass Armlet. NMA HT 12.
Armlet of green glass with three cords of blue and white twisted cable ornament. It belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, type 2. See Black Loch Crannog, 391, and STEVENSON, 1955A, 218 and fig. 2.
- W/BLA/2. Romano-Native Bone Comb. NMA HT 10.
Double-edged comb, 70 m.m. across. Formed of separate plates of bone enclosed between two transverse slips fastened with 3 iron rivets and decorated with running scrolls and circles, (cf the scroll design in bronze, W/GIE/11.).

There are other finds from the site, two coins of Charles II and two fragments of bronze. (NMA HT 11, 13 and 14).

Conclusions.

Black Loch Crannog has probably been occupied at many

different periods of history. It was probably occupied during the times of religious persecution under Charles II and also in the Scottish Iron Age. Without stratified finds little can be said save that the armlet and comb belong to the Roman or sub-Roman period.

(2) Castle Loch, Mochrum. NX 293541.

The castle is situated on an island in the loch and dates to the later Middle Ages. A survey carried out in 1950 by Mr. C.A.R. Radford, suggested that the castle had formerly been the site of a Celtic monastery. The discovery of Roman finds from the site also suggests an Iron Age settlement on the site.

Bibliography.

Castle Loch, 41-63, AHCAW, V, 77 and RCAM, Wigt., xxviii.

Roman Finds.

- W/CAS/1. Decorated Samian Ware. Castle Loch, 60, D7.
Fragment of Drag.37. Dr. K.A. Steer identified the find as ^{Lezoux} ware of Hadrianic date.
- W/CAS/2. Coarse Ware. Castle Loch, 60, D8, fig.7/1.
Neck of flagon with part of shoulder and stump of handle. Light pinkish buff fabric with yellowish buff strip. Dated by J.P. Gillam to the period A.D. 40-80.
- W/CAS/3. Coarse Ware. Castle Loch, 60 D9, fig.7/2.
Greater part of shallow bowl of smooth brick-red fabric flecked with mica. Dated as W/CAS/2.

These two finds are among the earliest pieces of Roman pottery yet found north of the Solway though not necessarily earlier than the time of Q. Petilius Cerialis.

- W/CAS/4. Melon Bead. Castle Loch, 62.
Fragment of turquoise-coloured bead with obliquely gadrooned sides.
- W/CAS/5. Romano-Native Spherical Bead. Castle Loch, 62, fig.8/3.
Translucent pale blue-green glass of external diameter 15 m.m., internal diameter, 5 m.m. Perforation slightly funnel-shaped. It has 8 blue and white marvered spots, themselves arranged in a spiral round the globular core of ice-green glass. See STEVENSON, 1955A, 211 and fig.1/5.

C.A.R. Radford suggested that two spindle whorls, F 1 and 2, should probably be associated with the early Roman pottery. (See Castle Loch, 63).

The finds are in the possession of Lord David Stuart of the Old Place of Mochrum.

Conclusions.

A native Iron Age settlement is indicated on the site. The Roman pottery suggests occupation in the second half of the first century or early second century A.D. From what source was the Roman pottery acquired? From Roman troops in this part of the country in the time of Cerialis or from Roman merchants trading along the coastal waters of the western seaboard? On the former possibility see BIRLEY, 1953, 31-47.

(3) Dowalton Loch Crannogs, Glasserton.

While drainage operations were being carried out in the loch in 1863, several crannogs were discovered. The crannogs are identified by the islands on which they were located, for convenience here numbered DL 1, the Miller's Cairn, NX 39764656, DL 2, the largest island, NX 40614680, and DL 3, the island first excavated by Lord Percy, NX 40774694.

Bibliography.

Transactions of the British Association, Newcastle, 1863, (Lord Percy's original report of his excavations), PSAS, vi, 1864-65, 109 ff., PSAS, xv, 1881, 155 ff., MUNRO, 1882, 38 ff., RCAM, Wigt., no.10, RICHMOND, (R), 32, CURLE, 1932, 374 f., CHILDE, 1935, 212, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Roman Finds.

- W/DOW/1. Samian Ware. NMA HU 67. PSAS, xxiii, 1888-89, 227 and and fig. 47.
Fragment of Drag. 37 of soft pink ware with dull red glaze showing part of rim and ovolo. A late 1st century A.D. date is indicated. See CURLE, 1932, 284, 375 and fig. 1/1.
- W/DOW/2. Glass Armlet. NMA HU 64. MUNRO, 1882, 42.
2 fragments of white vitreous paste. A surface find on DL III. Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, 377 f., type 3A.
- W/DOW/3. Glass Armlet. NMA HU 28. MUNRO, 1882, 42 and 48.
Fragment of opaque yellow glass. Found on DL III. Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, 381 f., and fig.5/3, type 3B.
- W/DOW/4. Glass Armlet. NMA HU 27. MUNRO, 1882, 42 and 48, fig.20.
Half armlet of opaque white glass decorated with blue inlay. Found on DL III (?) Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES, 382 and fig.6/1, type 3C.
- For a distribution list of these see STEVENSON, 1955A, fig. 2.
- W/DOW/5. Melon Bead. NMA HU 29. MUNRO, 1882, 42, 48 and fig.21.
Bead of blue glass with inner core of bronze, ornamented externally with three twisted bands of yellow, External diameter 32 m.m. Internal diameter, 10 m.m. Depth, 15 m.m. Found on DL III.
- W/DOW/6. Melon Bead. NMA HU 30. MUNRO, 1882, 48 and fig. 22.
Green faience. External diameter, 21 m.m. Internal diameter, 9 m.m. Depth, 21 m.m.
- W/DOW/7. Melon Bead. NMA HU 63.
Small fragment of green faience.

Other beads which may be Roman are a wave bead of white glass decorated with blue streaks radiating from

central perforation (NMA HU 33: MUNRO, 1882, 48 and fig.24), a blob bead of opaque white decorated with 3 rows of red blobs (NMA HU 31: MUNRO, 1882, 48 and fig. 23), an annular bead of amber-coloured glass (NMA HU 32: MUNRO, 1882, 48) and an ordinary bead of dark blue glass (NMA HU 34: MUNRO, 1882, 49).

W/DOW/8. Bronze Patera. NMA HU 1. MUNRO, 1882, 41,45 and fig.13. Diameter across mouth, 203 m.m. Height, 140 m.m. Handle, 178 m.m. with inscription P. CIPIPOLIBI. (Munro's reading is CIPIPOLIEI). Externally the vessel is ornamented with a human face enclosed within a movable ring. Internally the vessel is tinned and scored with six gradation marks. Found between DL II and shore. H. Willers has suggested that P.C. Polibius was most active under Claudius and Nero. (Willers, Neue Untersuchungen über die römische Bronzeindustrie von Capua und von Nidernendig, 1907, 78). A. Radnoti proposed a Flavian date (RADNOTI, 53, and pl.xvii/14-19), while H.J. Eggers suggested that the stamps of Polybius do not occur before A.D. 50 or after A.D. 150. (Prähist Zeitschr. xxxiv/xxxv, 1949-50, 92). The Dowalton patera like that of Polybius found at Barochan (R/BAR/2) and that of L.Ansius Ephaphroditus from Dalswinton (Dalswinton, 11 f.), belongs to the late first century A.D. For parallels see the works cited above and BOESTERD, 8. See also HAVERFIELD, 1892, 201 and 230, PSAS, lxiii, 1927-28, 247 f. and CURLE, 1932, 298 ff and 374 f.

W/DOW/9. Bronze Basin. NMA HU 2. MUNRO, 44, fig.11. 254 m.m. wide across mouth. 102 m.m. deep. Formed of sheet metal fastened by rivets. Part of iron handle remains. The vessel has undergone several repairs, (cf. RADNOTI, taf xxxii/8).

W/DOW/10. Bronze Basin. NMA HU 3. MUNRO, o.c. As above. 305 m.m. wide across mouth. 102 m.m. deep.

On this type of basin see EGGERS, taf.8/67 and BOESTERD, 57, pl.viii/194. A 1st/2nd century A.D. date is indicated.

W/DOW/11. Bronze Basin. NMA HU 4. MUNRO, 1882, 44, fig.12. 305 m.m. wide across mouth with projecting rim. 76 m.m. deep. This basin is a little different from the Roman

basins from Free Germany, EGGERS, type 67, taf.8, Karte 25, stufe A. It is a little reminiscent of a post-Roman Frankish type. (cf. BOESTERD, pl.IX/211-12).

One basin was found near a hearth on DL I, (MUNRO, 1882, 40).

- W/DOW/12. Bronze Cauldron Handle. NMA HU 5. MUNRO, 1882, 45, fig.46. Found on DL III (MUNRO, 1882, 42). Fragmentary. External diameter of ring, 89 m.m. cf. the tub handles from Blackburn Mill, (PIGGOTT, 1953, 42, B 15 and 16), and Roman cauldron handles from Germany. (EGGERS, stufe B, type 4-10, Karte 11, taf.2,6-8).
- W/DOW/13. Iron Axe-Head. NMA HU 11. MUNRO, 1882, 41,47 and fig.17. 165 m.m. long. Squared butt (?) tapering to sharp cutting face. Recovered from DL II(?) cf. similar heads from Blackburn Mill and Carlingwark, PIGGOTT, 1953, B 37 and C 51.
- W/DOW/14. Iron Axe-Head, Romano-Native (?). NMA HU 12. MUNRO, 1882, 41, 47 and fig.18. 152 m.m. long. Sharp cutting face. Oval shaft-hole nearer centre of head than W/DOW/13. Recovered from DL III.
- W/DOW/15. Iron Hammer-Head, NMA HU 13. MUNRO, 1882, 41,47 and fig.19. 216 m.m. long. Oval shaft-hole at centre of head. Squared butt tapers to blunt cutting edge. Recovered from DL II. cf. COLLINGWOOD, 1930, fig.65u and Blackburn Mill, PIGGOTT, 1953, 48, B 37.

There are several other important finds from Dowalton, a bronze penannular fibula, (NMA HU 7: MUNRO, 1882, 41, 46 and fig.16 and FOWLER, 1964, 109, 141 and fig.4/1), recovered from DL II, which Mrs. E. Fowler has classified as possibly type G, a post-Roman type, (FOWLER, 1960, 153); a bronze triskéle plaque ornamented with trumpet-shaped recesses to receive enamel, (NMA HU 62: MUNRO, 1882, 49 f., and fig. 26), found on the lake bed in 1880; similar plaques have been found at Verulamium, 217, fig. 48 and in a 2nd century A.D. cremation context at St. Stephens; a decorated leather shoe, (NMA HU 35: MUNRO, 1882, 49, fig.25); & numerous other finds of bronze, wood, stone, iron and lead.

Conclusions.

Lack of allocation and stratification of the finds from the Celtic lake dwellings in Loch Dowalton prevents any satisfactory assessment of the settlement. The finds do indicate, however, that occupation at Dowalton reached its floruit during the Roman Iron Age of Scotland, possibly the late first century A.D. (W/DOW/1 and 8). That the domestic economy of the villagers was both pastoral and agrarian is indicated by the discovery of numerous animal bones, ox, sheep and pig, (NMA HU 41-60) and querns (PSAS, vi, 1864-65, 121).

(4) Sandhead, Glenluce.

At Sandhead a large number of undressed boulders were discovered concealing the remains of a funeral pyre. Along with white calcined bones, charred wood and small burned stones, three Roman finds were discovered.

Bibliography

Sandhead Burial, 146-151, CURLE, 1932, 284 f., and 375 f., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Roman Finds

- W/SAN/1. Decorated Samian Ware. Kelvin Mus. Sandhead, 151.
 Fragment of Drag.37 of fairly hard pinkish ware with dullish red glaze showing rim and part of ovolo. Second century A.D. date.
- W/SAN/2. Decorated Samian Ware. Kelvin Mus. Sandhead, 151.
 7 fragments of Drag.72 of soft orange ware with dull red glaze decorated with diamond-shaped incisions. A

late second century A.D. date is indicated.

On both finds see CURLE, 1932, 284 and 376.

W/SAN/3. Finger Ring. Kelvin Mus. Sandhead, 150.
Set into the iron ring is an intaglio of pale green chalcedony bearing the draped figure of Venus (?) with her left hand outstretched bearing a palm (?) branch. Curle suggested a late second century A.D. date.

Other finds consisted of a small broken ring of bronze, a large number of oxidised iron objects including nails and plating. I cannot accept the suggestion that one of the fragments is a spear.

Conclusions.

The finds from the burial suggested cremation in the latter half of the second century A.D., but of whom? He may have been a provincial Roman trader. One is reminded of the negotiator whose presence has been noted at Bowness-on-Solway. (See BIRLEY, 1953, 81 ff.). On the other hand he may have been a Roman naval or military official, a man of rank and position. The fact that the burial had remained undisturbed and intact for centuries may suggest cremation in territory not unfriendly to Rome. Perhaps the person was even a man for whom the natives had a real degree of respect.

(5) Whithorn Priory Church. NX 44454033.

W/WHI/1. Christian Latin Tombstone.
Rough pillar of greywacke with the inscription:- TE DOMINV(M)/LAVDAMV(S)/LATINVS/ANNORV(M)/XXV ET/FILIA SVA/ANN(ORVM) IV/(H)IC SI(G)NVM/FICERVT/NEPVS/BARROVA/DI. This stone has been dated c. 450 A.D. (See RADFORD and DONALDSON, 10 and 38, whose reading has been adopted above). The pillar was found at the east end

of the Priory Church near the site of the earliest building discovered during the excavations of 1949 (See Whithorn, 106 ff.). The significance of the stone has been summarized by W.D. Simpson as, "Here then, in or not very long after... St. Ninian, we have at Candida Casa the record of a man bearing the Roman name Latinus, but belonging to a Celtic tribe, who erect to him a monument in bad Latin: he was a layman as is proved by his having had a daughter". (SIMPSON, 1953, 48). See also RCAM, Wigt., no.472, ALLEN, 1903, 497 and fig.538, COLLINGWOOD, 1923, 205, and 1938, 276 f., MACALISTER, 497 ff., no. 520, and SIMPSON, 1940, 1 ff.

B. Roman Coin Hoards.

(1) Balgreggan Quarry, Stoneykirk. NX 0854.

W/BAL/1. Hoard of Roman Coins. NMA FR 566. One coin in Kelvin.Mus.

The hoard was discovered on October 27th, 1913, during the stripping of turf and topsoil at the quarry. The coins were contained within a small white-bodied pot of darkish grey exterior with a zone of trailed white slip decoration, and glazed brown internally. (cf. GILLAM, 1957, 55 and 57, for related types). Sir George identified the hoard as consisting of 125 coins of Helena (1), Constantine (2), Constantius I (31), Constans (24), Magnentius (61), Decentius (2) and 4 were indecipherable, though Miss A.S. Robertson has recently revised this list. See PSAS, xlviii, 1914, 395, MACDONALD, 1918, 272, RICHMOND, (R), 20 and 30, DAVIDSON, 104, ROBERTSON, 1950, 151, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

We may assess the significance of the hoard by posing three questions concerning it. When was it concealed? Why was it concealed? How was it assembled? As to the date of concealment, the latest addition to the hoard belongs to the reign of Decentius, thus the hoard was presumably *c. 354 A.D. As for the reason for concealment, this presumably stemmed from the very unsettled conditions in the area at the time. In 343 A.D. we learn from a cross-reference in Ammianus Marcellinus, (xxviii, 3, 8), that there was trouble on the northern frontier in Britain and somehow involved in this were the areani or frontier scouts. Despite

* concealed

the presence and efforts of Constans to restore order, we may assume from another passage in Ammianus Marcellinus, (xxvi, 4, 5), that there was further trouble in the sixties when "places (loca) near the frontier were devastated". That there was considerable anti-Roman feeling in the north at this time is indicated in another passage of Ammianus, (xxxvii, 8, 1), informing us that in A.D. 367, the Franks, Saxons, Atecotti and Scoti concluded a secret treaty to take concerted action against the British province. In fact the centre of operations for piracy by the Atecotti in the western seas, must have been Ireland or south-western Scotland. (See COLLINGWOOD AND MYRES, 282 f., and RICHMOND, 1958, 119 ff.) Thus the reason for the deposit of the hoard is understandable. What is surprising is the contents of the hoard itself suggesting some element within south-western Scotland in direct touch with Rome and receiving Roman money either by trade or as a reward for services rendered.

(2) Stranraer.

W/STR/1. Roman Coin Hoard.

During the Second World War a hoard of at least 50 coins were recovered in a camp near Stranraer, possibly the camp at Cairnryan. One of the coins was a bronze of Constantine I (Rev. SARMATIA DEVICTA, with mintmark PTR). See ROBERTSON, 1950, 151.

Additional Note.

In the Public Library and Museum at Stranraer there is a collection, the Anderson Collection, of 21 Roman coins. No provenance is given though it has been stated as likely that the coins were found in Wigtownshire. The Collection arranges itself into two groups, perhaps representing two hoards.

- a) Philip I (2), Trebonius Gallus (1), Valerian (1),
Postumus (3), Victorinus (4), Claudius II (3), and
Tetricus I (2).

- b) Constantine II, Constans, Constantius II and Valentinian I, one coin each.

C. Isolated Finds.

(a) Of Known Location.

Carleton, Glasserton.

- W/CAR/1. Romano-Native Copper Ingot. NMA DT 1.
Almost pure copper c. 229 m.m. in diameter, 76 m.m. thick and weighing c. 36 lb. cf. Dundonald (A/DUN/2) and Blackburn Mill, PIGGOTT, 1953, 50. See also CURLE, 1932, 343, 374 and fig.37.

Douloch (?) c. NX 990662.

- W/DOU/1. Billion Piece of Gallienus.
Minted at Alexandria in 255-256 A.D. Last heard of in possession of Mr. T. McCreadie. See PSAS, LXIV, 1929-30, 294, MACDONALD, 1934, 30 f., DAVIDSON, 104 and ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 162 and 168.

Drumdoch. NX 097574.

- W/DRU/1. Bronze As of Drusus. Stranraer Mus. 1954/74.
Struck in reign of Tiberius. Dated A.D. 37/41. See COHEN, Drusus, 2, RIC, Tiberius, 26, and ROBERTSON, 1961, 150.
- W/DRU/2. Bronze Sestertius of Gordian III. Stranraer Mus. 1954/73.
Dated A.D. 238-243. See COHEN, 122, RIC, 300a, and ROBERTSON, 1961, c.c.

Both coins were found in a farmhouse at Drumdoch though may have been originally found on the farmland.

Also found at Drumdoch in a peat-moss were 4 sizable fragments of decorated shoe (?) leather. (Stranraer Mus. 1951/23).

Dunragit Sand Dunes.

- W/DUN/1. Glass Armlet. Stranraer Mus. 1954/89.
Fragment of D-shaped armlet of opaque white glass, belonging to KILBRIDE-JONES, type 3B.

Galdenoch Farm, New Luce. NX 174618. CURLE, 1932, 296.

W/GAL/1. Roman Melon Bead. NMA FJ 110.
Blue faience. External diameter, 20 m.m. Internal diameter 7 m.m. Depth, 20 m.m.

Glenluce Sands, Old Luce.

W/GLE/1. Bronze Coin of Magnentius. ROBERTSON, 1961, 150.
Worn. Found in sand dunes. See COHEN, 68. In possession of Miss D. Lees, 40 Edinburgh Road, Stranraer.

W/GLE/2. Glass Armlet. NMA BHB 68.
Opaque white armlet of triangular section. Belongs to KILBRIDE-JONES type 3A, precisely paralleled at Traprain Law. (KILBRIDE-JONES, 378, fig.4/5).

W/GLE/3. Melon Bead. NMA FJ 49.
Blue faience. External diameter, 26 m.m. Internal diameter, 11 m.m. Depth, 29 m.m.

W/GLE/4. Melon Bead. Mann Collecn. Kelvin Mus.
Blue glass. External diameter, 23 m.m. Internal diameter, 9 m.m. Depth, 20 m.m.

W/GLE/5. Bronze Trumpet Fibula. NMA. Glenluce Collecn.
Only bow survives. Coiled waist-knob. COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type Si. See CURLE, 1932, 376, fig.57/2.

W/GLE/6. Bronze Trumpet Fibula. NMA, Glenluce Collecn.
Only acanthus bow survives. Base and spring loop broken. COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type Rii. See CURLE, 1932, 376 and fig.57/1.

W/GLE/7. Bronze Plain Bow Fibula. Stranraer Mus. 1945/295 a.
Only a fragment of bow survives. Seems an early type possibly COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type G.

W/GLE/8. Bronze Rotary Key. NMA. Glenluce Collecn.
37 m.m. long with tubular shank. (cf. Lochspouts, A/LOS/7).

W/GLE/9. Bronze Finger-Ring. NMA. Glenluce Collecn.
External diameter, 24 m.m. with hole in bezel possibly to hold an intaglio.

W/GLE/10. Decorated Bronze Mounting. NMA Glenluce Collecn.
5 fragments with running scroll design. cf. "chip-carving" style in the Coleraine Treasure, B.M. Guide, 1958, 41 and pl.9/46.

W/GLE/11. Perforated Bronze Ball-Headed Pin. Stranraer Mus.1945/128. 43 m.m. long. cf. Roman London, LMC 3, pl.xlii/10.

W/GLE/12. Coarse Ware. Dumfries Mus. R7484. Fragment of soft fine pink-grey ware with remains of pink slip. Found by Mr. W.F. Cormack.

There are many other finds from the Glenluce Sands including beads, (NMA BHB 1-76), two types of which are Romano-Native, the coloured wave bead, (Stranraer Mus. 1945/325A), and the dumbell bead, (NMA BHB 15 and Stranraer Mus.1945/321A), bronze brooches, a fragmentary one-piece fibula, (COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type A; NMA Glenluce Collecn.), a La Tène III fibula with bow, spring, pin and catchplate, (NMA Glenluce Collecn., CURLE, 1932, 376, fig.57/3: cf. Glastonbury, 183, 190 and pl.XL/E 128), an annular brooch with swivelled pin, (NMA Glenluce Collecn.), a penannular fibula with flattened terminals and central dot, (Stranraer Mus: FOWLER, 1960, type G/H), a penannular fibula with zoomorphic terminals, (NMA FC 253: PSAS, XV, 1881, 274), FOWLER, 1963, 139 and fig.2/11 ?, bronze dumb-bell mountings, one found with the penannular fibula, NMA FC 253, and numerous bronze pins and hooks, some of which may be Roman.

Kirkmadrine.

W/KIR/1. Christian Latin Tombstone.

Rough pillar of indurated schist with the inscription:- HIC IACENT/S(AN)C(T)I/ET PRAE/CIPVI SACER/DOTES IDES/VIVENTIVS/ET MAVDRINVS. Above the inscription is a chi-rho monogram enclosed within a circle and the letters A et (O). Dated to the 6th century A.D. (RADFORD AND DONALDSON, 10 and 45, whose reading has been adopted above). For select bibliography see also RCAM, Wigt., no.440, ALLEN, 1903, 495, fig. 532 and refs., COLLINGWOOD, 1923, 209 ff., and 1938, 277, MACALISTER, 494 ff. and no. 516, CURLE, 1940, 68 and pl.XVIIa, and SIMPSON, 1940, 77.

W/KIR/2. Christian Latin Tombstone.

Rough pillar of indurated schist. It contains a chi-rho similar to W/KIR/1, and below an inscription:- ... S ET/FLORENTIVS. This stone has been dated to the late 5th or 6th century A.D. (RADFORD AND DONALDSON, 10 and 46). See also RCAM, no. 441, ALLEN, 1903, 495 and fig. 533 and refs., COLLINGWOOD, 1923, 211, and 1938, 277, MACALISTER, 496, no.517.

W/KIR/3. Christian Latin Tombstone.

The pillar contains a chi-rho monogram similar to W/KIR/1 and 2, with the inscription:- ... INITIVM/ET FINIS. The character of the monogram and the lettering suggest a date slightly later than those above. (RADFORD AND DONALDSON, 10 and 46). See also ALLEN, 1903, 495 and refs., COLLINGWOOD, 1923, 211 and 1938, 277, MACALISTER, 496, no.518, and SIMPSON, 1940, 77.

The Kirkmadrine stones are all later than the Latinus stone from Whithorn, (W/WHI/1). They are to be noted for their ligaturing, in particular the encircled monogram with an open rho, not P. The importance of these Christian monuments is that they indicate the presence of a Romanized element in south-western Scotland long after the withdrawal of Roman troops from the area.

Kirkmaiden.

W/KIK/1. Roman Melon Bead. PSAS, xxiii, 1888-89, 228 f., and fig.51. Green glass (?) External diameter, 24 m.m. Internal diameter, 11 m.m. Depth, 23 m.m. cf. also a bead of blue faience inlaid with yellow, (NMA FJ 24) from Kirkmaiden.

New Luce. c. NX 174648.

W/NEW/1. "Small Brass" Coin of Constantius II.
Found in the bed of the river Luce near New Luce. See COHEN, 44, MACDONALD, 1939, 243, ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 163 and 168 and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

Newton Stewart.

W/NES/1. As of Trajan. ROBERTSON, 1961, 150.
Fairly well worn. Found in the garden of Douglas House. See COHEN, 388, and RIC 486.

Slateheugh Farm, Mull of Whithorn.

W/SLA/1. Bronze Coin of Gallienus.
The Palace of History, ii, 1911, 865.

W/SLA/2. Bronze Coin of Tetricius II.
The Palace of History, o.c.

Stelloch, Monreith, NX 369413.

W/STE/1. Bronze Statuette of Mercury. NMA FR 226.

The god is standing nude, wearing a winged petasus, with a cloak hanging from shoulder to half length of left arm and clasped to shoulder with a brooch. He holds a purse in his right hand. The feet are missing. Discovered in 1871 during ploughing on the farm of Stelloch. See PSAS, xi, 1874-76, 123, PSAS, xxiii, 1888-89, 151, (here wrongly attributed to the neighbouring farm of Blairbuy), RICHMOND (R), 20 and 32 f., CURLE, 1932, 324 and 376 ff., and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956. On bronze statuettes of Mercury, see CUMONT, 78, fig. 49 (from Hainaut), and 96, fig. 64 (from Namur), WENZEL, 8 and taf. 11/12, and TOYNBEE, 1962, 133 ff., nos. 22 and 23.

Whithorn.

- W/WHI/2. Christian Latin Tombstone.
 Rough pillar of grit inscribed with a wheel cross within a double circle. Below the cross is the inscription:- (L)OCI/PETRI APV/STOLI. It formerly stood beside a road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Whithorn, possibly the locus of a graveyard which may have been part of a monastery. A 7th century A.D. date has been suggested. (RADFORD AND DONALDSON, 10 and 38). The significance of this stone has been summarized as:- "On this later stone the Chi-Rho monogram had developed into an equal armed 'wheel-cross' set on a pedestal.. This development is a most interesting one, for we shall see that the 'St. Peter' stone at Whithorn is the starting point of the familiar 'Celtic' Cross which is found throughout Ireland and Scotland: also that, more particularly and directly, it is the starting point of the special cross type which can be traced all through the eastern and northern districts of Pictland that was served by the mission of St. Ninian". (SIMPSON, 1935, 50). See also RCAM, no. 471, ALLEN, 1903, 496 and fig. 537, COLLINGWOOD, 1923, 211, and 1938, 277, MACALISTER, 497 ff., no. 519, and CURLE, 1950, 74 and pl. xviii.
- W/WHI/3. Bronze Sestertius of Faustina I. Stranraer Mus. 1954/2. Worn and much corroded. Found at Chapel Heron farm NX 456416. See COHEN, 12, RIC 1105, ROBERTSON, 1961, 150, and TDGS, xxxi, 1952-53, 198.
- W/WHI/4. Brass of Julia Domna. (Greek) NX 44604053. Found in 1922 in the garden of the Police Office, Whithorn. See MACDONALD, 1924, 328, ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 162 and 168, and O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 1956.

W/WHI/5. Bronze Coin of Claudius II.
Dug up in a garden at Whithorn. See COHEN, 303,
MACDONALD, 1934, 30 and ROBERTSON, 1950, 156, 162 and
168.

(b) Of Unknown Location.

W/UNL/1. Roman Coarse Ware. Stranraer Mus. 1956/39.
Small fragment of rim of light grey fabric.

W/UNL/2. Wave Bead. NMA FJ 80.
External diameter, 18 m.m. Translucent green glass with
opaque yellow wave.

Additional Notes.

1. Barhullion Fell. Glasserton.

The penannular armlet discovered here (NMA DC 28;
PSAS, xxiii, 1889, 225 and fig.41) has zoomorphic terminals.
It belongs to Mrs. E. Fowler's type E or F of Dark Age
penannular fibulae.

2. Beoch, Loch Ryan.

There is no evidence that the spear discovered here in
1825, was in fact Roman. See NSA, iv, 232.

3. Kirkcowan.

The bead of red vitreous paste with yellow blobs which
was found on the shore of Loch Ronald (NMA FJ 96) has a
close parallel at Dowalton Loch. (See under W/DOW/7).

4. Kirkmaiden.

On the possibility of there being a Christian Latin
Tombstone to Ventidius, see W. Todd, The Clerical History of

the Parish of Kirkmaiden, 1860, and TDGS, xxxvi, 1957-58, 184 f.

5. Merton Hall.

The spear dug up at Merton Hall in 1813, and when last heard of in the possession of "Dr. Black of Bolton", has been claimed to be Roman. The claim is unsubstantiated. See NSA, iv, Wigt., 177.

6. Old Luce.

The zoomorphic fibula discovered at High Torrs (PSAS, xiv, 1880, 140) is a Dark Age Type. (FOWLER, 1960, type E or F).

7. Stranraer.

There is no evidence that the spear discovered in 1835 at Innermessan, sometimes referred to as Rerigonium, was Roman. (See Nona Lebour, Wanderings Around Stranraer and Glenluce, 1907, 4).

A more interesting and genuine antiquity discovered in 1863 in the town of Stranraer was an ancient ship. See A. Symson, A Large Description of Galloway, compiled 1684, first published 1823, and printed in an appendix to volume 2 of Mackenzie's History of Galloway. See also Archaeologia Scotica, III, 1831, 51 f., and Antiquity XIV, 1940, 434. There is insufficient evidence to identify the ship as Roman, Viking, or Medieval.

8. Whithorn.

Mr. C.A.R. Radford informs me that the monument from Monreith sometimes described as a Roman milestone, is in fact a late 17th century A.D. tombstone. (See TDGS, xxxiv, 204).

Romano-Native Contacts on the Western Sector of the Antonine
Wall (Castlecary - Old Kilpatrick)

1. Auchendavy. NS 678749.

The existence of a Roman fort at Auchendavy has been known for some time, (See MACDONALD, 1934, 285 ff.), but only recently detected by Dr. St. Joseph. (See ROBERTSON, 1960, 73 f.). In a pit apparently lying immediately to the south of the fort, four altars were found, all dedicated by Marcus Cocceius Firmus, centurion of the second legion Augusta. In an epigraphic study of the centurion, Professor E.B. Birley has drawn attention to a reference to a centurion of the same name in Justinian's, Digest of Roman Law, book xlix, ch.xv, "A woman condemned, for a crime, to hard labour in the salt-works, was subsequently captured by bandits of an alien race; in the course of lawful trade she was sold, and by repurchase returned to her original condition. The purchase-price had to be refunded from the Imperial Treasury to the centurion Cocceius Firmus." (See BIRLEY, 1953, 87 ff.) Should further evidence confirm the suggestion that we are talking of one and the same man, and if the incident referred to, did in fact occur on the Antonine limes in Scotland, we should have an illuminating instance of a particular aspect of Romano-Native intercourse - the traffic "in slaves and the souls of men".

In 1728 several Roman tombstones were discovered in a "tumulus" or earth-house near Shirva, possibly part of the fort cemetery at Auchendavy. (See MACDONALD, 1934, 435). Two of these tombstones are of interest for our present purpose. The first is dedicated to fifteen-year old Salmanes. The root slm is undoubtedly oriental and no doubt implies the presence in Roman Scotland of an Eastern negotiator and his family. (See CIL, vii, 1119, MACDONALD, 1893, 66, MACDONALD, 1934, 438 f., no.59 and pl. LXXVI/2, and RICHMOND AND STEER, 5). A second tombstone was inscribed to a female named Verecunda, another civilian. Here we may indeed have evidence of a considerable civilian settlement attached to the fort.

On the site see CIL, vii, 1120, MACDONALD, 1893, 67, MACDONALD, 1934, 439, no.60, and RICHMOND AND STEER, 5.

2. Balmuilty. NS 5827117.

Excavations were conducted on the site during the years 1912-1914 by Mr. S.N. Miller who established that the Antonine fort was built of stone and had occupied an area of 4 acres. The fort had twice suffered disaster and had been twice reoccupied, though the perfunctory character of the reconstruction work in the final period of reoccupation suggested that it "may have been a mere episode of the final abandonment". (Balmuilty, 105). Mr. S.N. Miller suggested

that Balmuildy, one of only two stone-walled forts on the Antonine Wall, may have been one of the terminals of the Clydesdale road. Balmuildy was undoubtedly a focal point for it also guarded the Blane Valley gap. Such a point would indeed be convenient as a check-point for native traffic. That there was a civilian element at Balmuildy is suggested by the discovery of women's and children's shoes from the site. (Hunt. Mus. F. 1922. 56 and 57; Balmuildy, 99, pl.LVII). Several Romano-Native finds should be noted, a bronze head-stud brooch from the fort bathhouse, COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type Q, fig.61/41 (Hunt. Mus. F. 1922. 122; Balmuildy, 96, pls.LI/6 and LIII/10), a bronze pen-annular fibula with milled knob terminals, FOWLER, type A, (Hunt. Mus. F. 1922.123; Balmuildy, 96, pls.LI/5 and LII/9), the fragment of a bronze terret with sunk square panels filled with red enamel, cf. Birrens, 1938, 337, fig.38/1 and 2, (Hunt. Mus. F. 1922. 124; Balmuildy, 96, pls.LI/4 and LIII/12), an iron linch-pin, cf. PIGGOTT, 1953, 23, E4, (Balmuildy, 97, pl.LIV/22), and three spindle-whorls of native type, two of stone and one of clay (-(Hunt. Mus.F. 1922, 47, (found in the ditch at the S.E. corner of the fort), 48 (found in the Commandant's House), and 46; Balmuildy, 98, pl.LV/8 and 9)-). The fort also had an annexe of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres crowded with timber buildings and yielding "trench for trench... more potsherds than the interior of the

fort" (Balmuildy, 56 and pl.lviii). Horsley regarded "the ruins of the Roman town or outbuildings" as "very remarkable". (HORSLEY, 167). It is not clear to what Horsley was alluding though it may have been the Annexe Bathhouse. (MACDONALD, 1934, 313). Finally in considering the degree of civilian contact at Balmuildy it is interesting to note Stuart's reference to the tradition that there was an annual fair at the site to which the natives came to traffic with the Romans, (STUART, 1852, 317). On the site see Balmuildy, 1 ff., MACDONALD, 1934, 312 ff., RICHMOND AND STEER, 4 and 6, ROBERTSON, 1960, 78 ff., and STEER, 1960, 92, and TOYNBEE, 1964, 68 n.4, 92 and 187.

3. Bar Hill. NS 707759.

The Roman site at Bar Hill was excavated during the year 1902-1905 by Sir George Macdonald and Mr. Alexander Park who established that the Antonine fort had an internal area of approximately 3 acres and had stood apart from the Wall. The ditches of an earlier fortlet were discovered on the site of the Headquarters Building of the Antonine fort. It is uncertain whether the fortlet is of Flavian or proto-Antonine date. The existence of a civil settlement of considerable extent, possibly 6 acres, is suggested by the discovery of an altar to Silvanus 240 yards to the north-east of the east gate of the fort, not to mention the civil

character of many of the finds recovered within the fort. Apart from the discovery of 4 melon beads of blue faience (Hunt. Mus. F. 1936.258) and 5 barrel-shaped beads of opaque bluish-green glass (Hunt. Mus. F. 1936.257: Bar Hill, 79 f.), other finds suggestive of civilian or native contact are women's and children's shoes (Hunt. Mus.F. 1936. 121-124; Bar Hill, 101 ff. and figs. 36-38), 4 spindle-whorls, one of mudstone, one of lead, one of an urn of soft grey clay with black slip and a fourth of coarse fumed ware (respectively Hunt. Mus.F.1936. 79, 233, 270, 271: Bar Hill 78) a square sandstone grinding palette of native type (Hunt.Mus. F. 1936.81) as contrasted with another of greenish slate with bevelled edges which is presumably a Roman type as it has been discovered at the Roman fort at Saalburg, 453, fig.71/22 (on the native type see WILSON, f., LS 42 and 43), 2 weaving combs, one recovered from the refuse pit no.1 and the other from the N.W. corner of the outer ditch of the fort (Hunt.Mus.F. 1936.105; Bar Hill, 100 f.), a wooden bobbin found in the refuse pit no.6 in the Principia (Hunt.Mus.F. 1936.103; Bar Hill, 100 f. and fig.24/6), 4 pieces of red-deer horn tools (Hunt.Mus.F. 1936. 115 and 116; Bar Hill, 9, 61, 63, 122, 127), a Celtic chariot wheel (Bar Hill, 92 ff.) and an altar with the joint Romano-Celtic dedication to Mars/Camulus. (Bar Hill, 85 f., CIL, vii,

1103, E.E., vii, 1093, MACDONALD, 1897, 69, and AWR, 153). On the Celtic god Camulus see Stanwick, 61 ff. In connection with spinning and weaving, it is interesting to note the unusually large type of sheep bred at Bar Hill. (See S. Applebaum, "Agriculture in Roman Britain", the Agricultural History Review, vi, 1958, pl.II, 74). On the site see Bar Hill, 1 ff., MACDONALD, 1934, 271, ff., RICHMOND AND STEER, 5, ROBERTSON, 1960, 69 ff., STEER, 1960, 90, and TOYNBEE, 1964, 107.

4. Cadder. NS 616726.

The site was extensively excavated during the years 1929-1931 by Mr. John Clarke who established that the Antonine fort had occupied an internal area of 2.8 acres. Mr. Clarke discovered evidence suggesting that the Antonine fort had three periods of occupation, the last period witnessing major reconstruction. Evidence was also forthcoming to suggest that the Antonine fort had been constructed on the site of a Flavian fort which had in turn been preceded by a large marching camp. The Antonine fort had an annexe of considerable extent, covering an area extending for at least 150 yds. E and S.E. of the fort and probably covering much more. Another civil settlement is suggested. Several Romano-Native finds were recovered on the site, a bronze

fantail disc brooch from a pit in the Annexe, COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type S iii (Hunt.Mus. F. 1933.47; Cadder, 83 and pl. IxB/7), a bronze knee brooch also from a pit in the Annexe, COLLINGWOOD, 1930, type V (Hunt.Mus. F.1933.46; Cadder, 83 and pl. IXB/6), a bronze dress-fastener (?) (Hunt.Mus.F. 1933.48), an iron terret-ring (?) found in a pit at site IV, (Hunt.Mus.F.1933.14; Cadder, 83 and pl. IXB/4), an undecorated armband of blue-green glass, KILBRIDE-JONES, type 2 (Hunt.Mus.F.1933.59), and two spindle-whorls, one of lead found in a pit in the Annexe, (Hunt.Mus.F.1933.10; Cadder, 83 and pl.IXB/9) and the other of slate. (Hunt.Mus. F.1933.4; Cadder, 82). On the site see Cadder, 1 ff., MACDONALD, 1934, 297 ff., RICHMOND AND STEER, 6, ROBERTSON, 1960, 76 ff., and STEER, 1960, 92.

5. Castlecary. NS 790784.

The site was excavated in 1902 when it was established that the Antonine fort had an internal area of approximately 3.5 acres and had an annexe of approximately 2.75 acres on the east side. Like Balmuildy, the Antonine fort at Castlecary was defended by a stone rampart and may have been the terminus of a Roman road connecting south-western Scotland with the Wall area. On this latter possibility, however, see the summary of Mr. J.M. Davidson's research in ROSW, 82

ff. Pottery recovered from the site suggests a Flavian occupation though no structures of that date have been discovered. That there was a vicus at Castlecary and not restricted to the annexe on the east side of the fort, is suggested by the discovery of two altars to the west of the fort. Several finds suggest civilian contact at Castlecary, a very corroded bronze trumpet fibula, (NMA FC 205; Castle-
cary, 339, fig.38), a bronze knee fibula (NMA FC 204), a translucent glass armlet with opaque white inlay, (Castlecary, 338; KILBRIDE-JONES, type 3F, p.386 and fig.8/3), women's and children's leather shoes, (Castlecary, 341), 3 melon beads (NMA FZ 207-209) and 2 spindle-whorls, one barrel shaped (NMA FZ 116), the other one flat with radial lines round the central hole (NMA FZ 117; Castlecary, 343). On the site see Castlecary, 271 ff., MACDONALD, 1934, 241 ff., RICHMOND AND STEER, 4 ff., ROBERTSON, 1960, 59, and TOYNBEE, 1964, 165.

6. Castlehill.

The long-standing tradition of a Roman fort of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres at Castlehill was confirmed over a decade ago by the discovery of the site from the air. The discovery of an altar to the Campestres and Brittania (CIL, vii, 1129, MACDONALD, 1897, 35) to the east of the traditional

site of the fort may suggest the existence of an annexe or civil settlement and it is interesting to note Sir George Macdonald's reference to extensive foundations at no great depth below the surface in this area though these could belong to a fort bath-house rather than a civilian settlement. (MACDONALD, 1934, 32b f.) R. Stuart even suggested that the altar to which reference has been made was not originally situated on its 1826 find-spot. (STUART, 1852, 308). On the site see MACDONALD, 1934, 326 ff., and ROBERTSON, 1960, 83.

7. Croy Hill. NS 733766.

Excavations were conducted in 1920, 1931, and 1935 by Sir George Macdonald who established that the Antonine fort had an internal area of 1.5 acres. An earlier fortlet of either Flavian or proto-Antonine date was also discovered. That there may have been a civil settlement at Croy Hill is suggested by the discovery of an altar to Mars (MACDONALD, 1934, 424 and fig.52), approximately 100 yards to the south of the fort. On the site see Sir George Macdonald's excavation reports in PSAS, LIX, 1925, 288 ff., LXI, 1932, 243 ff., LXXI, 1937, 32 ff., MACDONALD, 1934, 258 ff., ROBERTSON, 1960, 66 ff., STEER, 1960, 90, and TOYNEBE, 1964, 148 n.2, 168 and 188.

8. Duntocher. NS 495727.

Excavations on the site were conducted during the years 1948-1951 by Miss A.S. Robertson who established that before the construction of the Antonine Wall on the site, there had been an Antonine fort preceded by an Antonine fortlet of the road-post type. On the west side of the fort there was an annexe almost twice as large as the fort itself. While Miss Robertson has pointed out that the annexe had not been sufficiently excavated to warrant discussion of its use, she also noted that there was no ground for considering that it had housed part of the garrison of the fort. (See Duntocher, 103). The annexe must have been a potential source of contact between Roman and native. "The harvest of finds was meagre in the extreme", (Duntocher, 70), yet one Romano-Native find was recovered, a square-headed dress-fastener (GILLAM, 1958, 80 f., type D). That this type was of native manufacture is shown by the presence of moulds for this type of fastener at Traprain Law. (Traprain 1916, 124 and fig.37/2). On the site see Duntocher, 1 ff., ROBERTSON, 1960, 84 ff., and STEER, 1960, 85 ff.

9. Old Kilpatrick. NS 460732.

The site of the western terminal fort of the Antonine Wall was first excavated during the years 1923-1924 by Mr. S.N. Miller and further trenched in 1931 by Sir George

Macdonald. The excavations established the existence of an Antonine fort of 4 1/6 acres and Mr. Miller recovered evidence suggesting three periods of occupation. Structural evidence and a few finds also prompted Mr. Miller to postulate the existence of a Flavian fort on the site, a suggestion taken up by Sir George Macdonald. Mr. Miller also discovered evidence suggesting the presence of annexes to the south and east of the fort. Here we have evidence suggesting a civil settlement of some proportion. Several Roman-Native finds have been discovered on the site, a bronze bow fibula from building XII (Hunt. Mus. F. 1928.59; Old Kilpatrick, 50, pl.XXIV/4), two bronze penannular fibulae with bulbous terminals, FOWLER, 1960, type A3, also from building XII (Hunt.Mus.F.1928.60 and 61; Old Kilpatrick, 50 pl. XXIV/5 and 6), a native pot, (Hunt. Mus. F. 1928.702), a small melon (?) bead of blue glass (Hunt.Mus. F.1928.98; Old Kilpatrick, 50 and pl.XXIV/2), and two spindle-whorls (Old Kilpatrick, 51 and pl.XXVA/11 and 12). On the site see Old Kilpatrick, 1 ff., MACDONALD, 1932, 219 ff., MACDONALD, 1934, 332 ff., RICHMOND AND STEER, 4 ff., ROBERTSON, 1960, 86 ff., and STEER, 1960, 92.

Additional Note.

A final note concerns the discovery of late Roman coins on Roman sites on the Antonine Wall (western sector), a

bronze coin of Constantine I from Bearsden, a coin of Commodus and a bronze coin of Justinian I from Kirkin-tilloch. One wonders how these coins came to be deposited on these Roman sites long after the Roman occupation had ceased.

CONCLUSIONS

The Prelude to the Roman Occupation.

At the recent C.B.A. conference on the Iron Age in Northern Britain, Professor Piggott proposed that southwestern Scotland be regarded as a distinct province within the Scottish Iron Age, the Solway-Clyde Province. (See Piggott in RIVET, 25 and fig.1). Within this province Mr. R.W. Feachem suggested on an analysis of hill-fort distribution, regional subdivision, region no. 35 being Strathclyde, no. 36 Galloway and no. 37 Dumfries, continuing the regional numbering suggested by Professor Hawkes. (See Feachem in RIVET, 29 and fig.2, and Hawkes in FRERE, 1 ff). At the time of the Roman occupation we are informed by the contemporary Alexandrian geographer, Ptolemy, of two tribes living in S.W. Scotland, the Damnonii of Strathclyde and the Novantae of Galloway. (See RICHMOND, 1958, 138 ff.)

The tribal name of the Damnonii suggests a people of mining pretensions. (See WATSON, 24 ff.) It has already been suggested that the Romans may have undertaken some commercial exploitation of the mines in the Leadhills district of Lanarkshire and that natives may have been involved in such an enterprise. (See above). The tribal name of the Novantae rather suggests the influx of a new

people into Galloway. What evidence is there for such an influx immediately prior to the Roman occupation of Scotland?

Professor Piggott has suggested that the greater part of Scotland in the early Iron Age probably remained in a retarded Bronze Age cultural tradition at least until the first century B.C. During the first centuries B.C./A.D. it seems likely that Celtic refugees from the south settled in Scotland constituting a warrior aristocracy (see PIGGOTT, 1955, 54-65). Several finds from S.W. Scotland, particularly from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in the territory of the Novantae, are of southern British origin. Sir Cyril Fox has identified the large crescent of sheet bronze and the narrow rectangular strip decorated in southern British "mirror-style", from Balmaclellan in the Stewartry, as of Dobunnic style though of northern origin and dated 30-40 A.D. (See FOX, 1958, 116 f. and pl.61b). The Dobunnic gold stater of BODVOC found at Dumfries and dated 43-47 A.D., is probably a recent loss, however. (See above). Professor Hawkes has identified the Balmaclellan bronze mirror as of Yorkshire origin and dated it c. 50-60 A.D. (See CORDER AND HAWKES, 348 ff. and above). Also from the Stewartry are two finds of Belgic origin, the enamelled terret from Auchendolly (see above) and the tankard-handle from the Carlingwark hoard, Castle Douglas. (See PIGGOTT, 1953, 02). Also to

be noted is Langbank Crannog on the Clyde in the territory of the Damnonii which has produced two finds, a penannular fibula and a small comb with Celtic curvilinear decoration for which Mr. R.B.K. Stevenson has recently suggested a date c. 50 A.D.

Present evidence is insufficient to establish the precise nature of the immigrants into S.W. Scotland immediately prior to the Roman occupation; rather they seem to be of mixed origin. In S.W. Scotland two types of structure may be associated with the immigrants, the dun (cf. Aitnock Castlehill and Seamill, Ayrshire) and the crannog (cf. Lochlee and Lochspouts, Ayrshire, Borean Loch, Lochrutton and Milton Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire, Hyndford, Lanarkshire, Langbank, Renfrewshire, and Black Loch and Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire). As for the dun its origins are perhaps to be traced to S.W. England and perhaps even Western France and Spain. (See Arch. lxxvi, 205-40 and VARLEY, 41 ff.) Such excavation as there has been of duns in S.W. Scotland indicates that the native element which made contact with Rome was of ultimate "B" culture, or in other words fully Celtic. The same may be said of the Iron Age crannog complex. The difficulty arises when one seeks an immediate origin for these two types of structure. The crannogs of the Solway-Clyde province differ from those at Glastonbury and Meare in S.W. England, in being isolated homesteads not compact lake

villages. A closer analogy is perhaps to be sought in the Manx type of homestead as typified at Ballacagen. (See Ballacagen, 177 ff.), but even here the analogy should not be pressed too closely for the homesteads at Lochlee and Milton Loch Crannog I were probably of internal rectangular rather than circular shape.

Thus we see in the first century A.D. in S.W. Scotland an influx of Celtic folk of southern and north-eastern British associations. This influx may be regarded to some extent as a native movement northward ahead of Rome.

We have noted the Damnonii in the region of Strathclyde and the Novantae in the region of Galloway but what of the natives in the region of Dumfries? Mr. R.W. Feachem has identified the inhabitants of this region as distinct from their neighbours in the west, the Novantae of Galloway and in the north the Selgovae of Peebleshire and Selkirkshire. The profusion of Roman military sites in Dumfriesshire as contrasted with other counties in S.W. Scotland indicates a tighter Roman control in these regions. Who were these natives of Dumfries? Were they of Brigantian association as Professor Birley has suggested? (See BIRLEY, 1953, 31 ff.) The evidence undoubtedly indicates that the natives of Dumfries were of Brigantian association.

Romanization in the First Century A.D.

Although Roman troops may have entered Scotland prior to the campaigns of Agricola (see BIRLEY, 1953, 31 ff.), the first Roman occupation proper of Scotland commenced in the years 80-81 A.D. but did not end with the recall of Agricola in 84 A.D., nor with the withdrawal of legio II Adiutrix c. 87 A.D., but continued until c. 100 A.D. Thus as far as the native population was concerned, as Mr. John Clarke recently pointed out, (CLARKE, 1958, 56), there was a period of about fifteen years of Roman occupation when there was a real opportunity to absorb some degree of Romanization. Several native sites show definite signs of Roman contact in this period, Lochspouts Crannog, Ayrshire (A/LOS/1), Borean Loch (K/BAR/1), Borness Cave (K/BOR/1), and Torrs Cave (K/TOR/1), Kirkcudbrightshire, Biggar Cross Knowe (L/BIG/1) Gallowflat (L/GAL/1) and Hyndford Crannog (L/HYN/1-11, 16 and 21-26),*Blackloch Crannog (W/BLA/1), Castle Loch, Mochrum (W/CAS/2-3) and Dowalton Loch Crannogs (W/DOW/1 and 8), Wigtownshire. The silver denarius of Vespasian from Aitnock Dun, Ayrshire (A/AIT/1), came from the second level of occupation and probably belonged to a small second century A.D. 'hoard'. The only native site which shows any significant degree of Romanization is Hyndford Crannog lying only a short distance from the Roman fort at Castledykes. Isolated finds of Roman material of first century A.D. date, * Lanarkshire,

come from Prestwick (A/PRE/1), Galston (A/GAL/1) and an unknown location (A/UNL/3 and 4) in Ayrshire, Annandale (D/AND/1), Canonbie (D/CAN/1), Castle O'er (D/CAS/1), Dumfries (D/DUM/1), Friar's Carse (D/FRI/1), Wauchope Bridge (D/WAU/1) and an unknown location (D/UNL/1 and 2) in Dumfriesshire, Buittle Mill (K/BUI/1), Cairnholly (K/CAI/1), and Kirkcudbright (K/KIR/1) in Kirkcudbrightshire, Airdrie (L/AIR/1), Blantyre (L/BLA/1), Carluke (L/CAL/1 and 2), Coatbridge (L/COA/1), Crawford (L/CRA/1), East Kilbride (L/EAS/1), Gainerhill (L/GAI/1), Glasgow (L/GLA/2, 30 and 34), Salsburgh (L/SAL/1), and an unknown location (L/UNL/1) in Lanarkshire, Barochan House (R/BAR/2), Elderslie (R/ELD/1), Erskine (R/ERS/1), Greenock (R/GRE/1), Langbank (R/LAN/2), Paisley (R/PAI/1) and Renfrew (R/REN/1) in Renfrewshire, and Drumdoch ? (W/DRU/1), Glenluce (W/GLE/6 and 8) and Newton Stewart (W/NES/1) in Wigtownshire.

Thus there is but little trace of contact between Roman and Native in S.W. Scotland in the first century A.D. Mr. John Clarke has already noted that in this period in Scotland there is "no series of rich objects suggestive of cultural impact or valued trade richly recompensed". His conclusion is no doubt justified - "The total picture is one of an overwhelming military domination, making no impression save by its demands and seeking as yet no end but frontier security". (CLARKE, 1958, 58).

Romanization in the Second Century A.D.

The second main occupation of Scotland by the Romans began with the reign of Antoninus Pius, 138-161 A.D., when the northern frontier was moved up to the Clyde-Forth isthmus. That the Antonine period was no less peaceful than that of the first main period of Roman occupation in Scotland is indicated by rebellion c. 155 A.D. under the Governor Julius Verus, and that S.W. Scotland was involved in this is indicated by the reconstruction of Birrens in 158 A.D., at which time also the Roman siege works on Burnswark may have been erected. That there may also have been unrest in S.W. Scotland during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, 161-180 A.D., when the governor was Calpurnius Agricola, is suggested by changes in Roman frontier policy. In the reign of Commodus, 180-193 A.D., there was a barbarian invasion from the north into the Roman province, a situation sufficiently serious to demand the recovery of Roman territory by Ulpian Marcellus. In 196 or 197 A.D. an allied force of Caledonii and Maeatae swept into the Roman province and caused devastation to such an extent that the Romans once more abandoned territorial claims to S.W. Scotland and retreated to the Solway-Tyne frontier line. Thus ended the second main period of Roman occupation in Scotland.

During the second Roman occupation of Scotland once more there was a real opportunity for direct contact between Roman and Native, and during this period Roman influence on native sites in S.W. Scotland is perhaps slightly more marked. In Ayrshire there were two periods of occupation at Aitnock Dun, the first dating presumably to the early Antonine period (A/AIT/5) and the second to the late or post Antonine period (A/AIT/1-4). The cause of destruction at Aitnock Dun is unknown. It could have been destroyed by the Romans as may have been the case at Castlehill Wood, another Damnonian Dun in Stirlingshire (see Bibliography), or it could have been destroyed by Damnonian or neighbouring tribesmen who were anti-Roman in their sympathies. Roman contact is indicated at Bankhead, Darvel in the second century A.D. (A/BAN/1). At Castlehill Dun there is evidence of Roman contact in the second century A.D. (A/CAS/1-3 and 10); also to be noted at Castlehill, is the probability of Roman influence upon the native metal-work though the metal-work may be later in date than the second century A.D. At Lochlee Crannog there is definite evidence of Roman contact in the Antonine period (A/LOL/1-4, 7 and 8). At Lochspouts Crannog there is evidence of Roman contact not only in the first century A.D., but also and more markedly in the second half of the second century

A.D. (A/LOS/2 and 6). At Stevenston there was what Sir George Macdonald regarded as the burial (?) of a Roman or Native (trader ?) in the Antonine period (A/STE/1).

In Dumfriesshire the most significant site is Burnswark Hill-Top Town, comprising 17 acres. Until this key site is thoroughly excavated, our knowledge of Romano-Native contact in S.W. Scotland must of necessity be incomplete. A Roman sherd has been discovered at the native site of McCulloch's Castle (D/ARB/1). Romano-Native finds of Antonine date have been recovered from the town itself (D/BUR/1-6) although the town was subject to Roman siege in the later Antonine period. In the Antonine period we also note the discovery of native finds at the Roman forts of Birrens and Carzield.

In Kirkcudbrightshire there may have been Romano-Native contact in the Antonine period (K/BOR/6 and 7?) at Borness Cave, at Milton Loch Crannog I (K/MIL/1), and at Torrs Cave (K/TOR/1).

In Lanarkshire Romano-Native contact is suggested at the native site at Corkerhill (L/COR/1) and at the indeterminate sites at Lanark Castle Hill (L/LAN/1) and Yorkhill (L/YOR/1-7), assuming these sites to be native. Also to be noted in Lanarkshire are four Roman coin hoards deposited at different times in the second half of the second century

A.D., at Braco (L/BRA/1), Carstairs (L/CAR/1), Lanark (L/LAN/2), and Torfoot (L/TOR/1). In Wigtownshire definite Romano-Native contacts occurred at Castle Loch, Mochrum (W/CAS/1), Dowalton Loch Crannogs (W/DOW/2-4), and Sandhead (W/SAN/1 and 2).

Isolated finds of Roman material of second century A.D. date come from Ballantrae, (A/BAL/1), Cumnock (A/CUM/1), Donald's Isle, Loch Doon (A/DON/1), Girvan (A/GIR/1), Irvine (A/IRV/1 and 2), Prestwick and an unknown location (A/UNL/1) in Ayrshire, Annan (D/ANN/1), Auldgirth (D/AUL/1), Closeburn (D/CLO/1), Dumfries (D/DUM/2), Gilnockie (D/GIL/1), Hoddam Castle ? (D/HOD/1), Mousewald (D/MOU/1), and Shillahill (D/SHI/1), in Dumfriesshire, Buittle Mill (K/BUI/2), and Carlingwark Loch (K/CAR/1), in Kirkcudbrightshire, Belstane (L/BEL/1), Coatbridge (L/COA/2), Coldstream (L/COL/1), Crawfordjohn (L/CRJ/1), Dolphinton (L/DOL/2), Glasgow (L/GLA/1,4,8,14,15,19,22,23,31,32,35), Lesmahagow (L/LES/1), and Shotts (L/SHO/1), in Lanarkshire, Paisley (R/PAI/2 and 3) in Renfrewshire, and Dunragit (W/DUN/1), Glenluce (W/GLE/3 and 7), Stelloch (W/STE/1) and Whithorn (W/WHI/3) in Wigtownshire.

Mr. J.P. Gillam has compared and contrasted the scarcity of 2nd century Roman finds in the territory of the Novantae with the greater occurrence of 2nd century A.D.

Roman finds in the territory of the Damnonii (see GILLAM, 1958, 75 f.). While this is true of isolated Roman finds of 2nd century A.D. date which could have been lost by either Romans or Natives, it is not true of associated finds from native sites. In the 2nd century A.D. there are as many Roman finds from native sites in the territory of the Novantae as there are in the territory of the Damnonii. Thus it should not be assumed that the Novantae were not philo-Roman. The area in S.W. Scotland which is most likely to have contained anti-Roman elements is not Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, but Dumfriesshire. Recently Mr. R.W. Feachem has shown that the inhabitants of Dumfriesshire are to be regarded as distinct from those of Galloway. No area in S.W. Scotland is more thickly studded with Roman forts and fortlets, no area is less productive of Roman finds from native sites and no area can boast siege-works - the open sign of rebellion - other than Dumfriesshire. The most cogent suggestion for their being anti-Roman is that they were in fact Brigantes cut off from the rest of their clansmen by the frontier line of Hadrian's Wall.

Concerning the Damnonii, one further point may be noted. Their territory covers a very large area and thus it is not unlikely that there were rival factions within the Damnonii though on a much lesser scale than within the

Brigantes. In the first century A.D. there is only one Roman find from a native site among the Damnonii of Ayrshire, while in the same period there were three native sites among the Damnonii of Lanarkshire indicating Roman contacts and one of these quite considerable. This suggests that perhaps the Damnonii of Ayrshire held aloof from Rome at first as did the natives of Wales. "At first, native and Roman held aloof, for none of the earliest Roman pottery and rarely the earliest Roman coins, appear to have reached the native settlements on the hills. Gradually, however, after the first century, the natives began to resort with confidence to the forts in the valley, and to barter on a small scale with the soldiery and camp-followers... After the first wave of instinctive hostility, Wales appears to have settled down to something approaching voluntary quiescence". (WHEELER, 1922, 41 f.). In the 2nd century A.D., the picture is reversed. Contacts with Rome were established at least at four native sites among the Damnonii of Ayrshire. On the other hand there is only one Roman find from a known native site among the Damnonii of Lanarkshire. If this comparative rarity of Romano-Native contacts in Lanarkshire in the 2nd century A.D. is significant and not accidental, it may well indicate that the erection of the Antonine Wall had a more sobering effect on the local native population than has hitherto been recognised.

Romanization in the Third Century A.D.

In the year 196/7 A.D., a significant one in the history of Roman Britain, the governor Clodius Albinus transferred a large part of the army in Britain to the Continent to support his imperial claims against those of his rival, Septimus Severus. The depleted northern defences were unable to withstand the ravages of hostile northern tribes. Hadrian's Wall was destroyed. Thus when Severus succeeded to the imperial power, one of his first tasks was to restore order in northern Britain. After several campaigns in north-eastern Scotland, all Roman garrisons were withdrawn from Scotland to the line of Hadrian's Wall. The extent to which Birrens may have been used as an outpost to the Wall is uncertain. Roman troops were not again to enter Scotland save at the most an odd patrol. Trade between Roman and Native was now more indirect, indeed, though A.C. Thomas has used the term sub-Roman of the centuries immediately following the close of Roman rule in Britain, there is a sense in which the term may be applied to S.W. Scotland in the period in question (THOMAS, 1958, fig.1). There are no definite Roman finds from native sites in Ayrshire in the third century A.D. though Romano-Native finds from Ashgrove Loch Crannog (A/ASH/1) and Seamill Dun (A/SEA/1 and 2) in Ayrshire and Note of Mark (K/MOT/2) in Kirkcud-

brightshire may belong to this or the following century. There are only isolated Roman finds of third century date from S.W. Scotland and where genuine, may suggest some form of trade between Roman and Native (see LETHBRIDGE, 58).

Isolated Roman finds come from Ardrossan (A/ARD/1), Irvine, (A/IRV/3), and Prestwick (A/PRE/3) in Ayrshire, Dumfries (D/DUM/3), and Kirkpatrick-Fleming (D/KIP/1) in Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbright (K/KIR/2) in the Stewartry, Airdrie (L/AIR/2), Carluke (L/CAL/3), Glasgow (L/GLA/3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24), Shotts (L/SHO/2 and 3), and Wishaw (L/WIS/1) in Lanarkshire, Bishopton ? (R/BIS/1), Clarkston (R/CLA/1) and Gourrock (R/GOU/1) in Renfrewshire, and Douloch ? (W/DOU/1), Drumdoch ? (W/DRU/2), Slateheugh Farm (W/SLA/1 and 2) and Whithorn (W/WHI/4 and 5) in Wigtownshire.

The archaeological evidence does not provide a picture sufficient to outline the significance of Romanization in this period. It requires to be supplemented with literary evidence, i.e. the Ravenna Cosmography. After the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons from Scotland, it was necessary to reorganize the province north of the Wall. Under Caracalla, the tribes in Southern Scotland were converted into what virtually amounted to protectorates. In the Ravenna Cosmography we hear of tribal meeting-places at Maconi, Mixa, Taba, Manavi, Segloes and Dannoni. Dannoni is clearly the loca of the Damnonii. Maconi has undoubted associations with

the Celtic god Maponus often associated with Apollo. Professor Richmond has suggested that the locus Maponi is likely to be not only a meeting-place but also a cult-centre (RICHMOND, 1940, 97) and associated with the Clochmabenstane near Gretna (I.A. Richmond and O.G.S. Crawford "The British Section of the Ravenna Cosmography" in Arch., xciii, 1949, 1 ff.), though C.A.R. Radford prefers the site of Lochmaben castle as the locus Maponi, suggesting that a pre-medieval temenos might be discovered by excavation. (See C.A.R. Radford, "Locus Maponi" in TDGS, xxxi, 1952-53, 35-38). That the cult of Maponus as well as the cult of the horned god was widespread in Brigantia in the second and third centuries A.D. is witnessed by several dedications. (On Maponus see E. Birley "Maponus, the Epigraphic Evidence" in TDGS, xxxi, 1952-53, 39 ff., and on the cult of the horned god see ROSS, 10 ff.). The tribal name of the Novantae is not preserved in the Ravenna Cosmography nor do we hear of it again after the second century A.D.

To return to the protectorate, however, its significance as far as Romanization is concerned, has been succinctly summarized by Professor I.A. Richmond - "What former generals had achieved only by a violent and costly occupation, the third century regime effected by a judicious combination of

force and diplomacy" (RICHMOND, 1940, 97 - on this see also STEER, 1958, 106 f.).

Romanization in the Fourth Century A.D.

At the close of the third century A.D. the Roman Empire was again torn by internal dissension. The usurper Allectus stripped the northern frontier of its troops in order to defend his imperial claims against Constantius Caesar. Hostile northern tribesmen ravaged the province not only as far as York but also as far as Chester, a situation which suggests the presence of the Scotti of Northern Ireland among the sea-raiders threatening the province. Successful counter-measures were launched by Constantius I and the troops originally withdrawn by Allectus were now restored to the northern province. Ammianus Marcellinus (xxviii, 3, 8) informs us that open frontier patrolling such as was committed to the exploratores in the third century A.D., was now entrusted to the areani and it may well be that some of the isolated finds of Roman coins of fourth century date in south-western Scotland were originally the possession of the areani, perhaps as a reward for services given. It is also possible, however, as Miss A.S. Robertson has suggested, "to see a connection between the disturbed conditions in the Roman province during the Constantinian period, and the number of Constantinian coins

found in Scotland, and to suggest that raiders from North Britain may have caused, or at least contributed to, the disturbances, and may have brought back with them over the border these Constantinian coins". (ROBERTSON, 1950, 154 ff.

Another crisis arose in 343 A.D. which occasioned the arrival of Constans in person in Britain. The text of Ammianus Marcellinus is defective on the incidents concerning this episode though sufficient is known to suggest that the areani were somehow involved in the crisis. (see RICHMOND, 1958, 119 ff.). Professor I.A. Richmond has suggested that the source of the trouble may be detected in raiding from the Irish Sea. (On the possibility that marauders from the Irish Sea had settled in east-central Scotland while the Romans were in Britain, see WAINWRIGHT, 5 and f.n.3). That further trouble may have occurred in the sixties when "places (loca) near the frontier were devastated" is suggested by Ammianus (xxvi, 4,5).

In 367 A.D. the Franks, Saxons, Attecotti and Scoti made a concerted attack upon the province killing the Count of the Saxon Shore and incapacitating the Duke of the British Province. The damage was serious and the areani were involved and consequently abolished. The Roman attitude to the natives north of the Wall was now to undergo a fundamental change under Count Theodosius. Rome was no

longer capable of restraining northern invaders by herself. The time had now come for the native dynasties which were traditionally friendly to Rome to assume full responsibility for maintaining peace north of Hadrian's Wall. The change was formalized by giving federal status to the native dynasties of Damnonian and Votadinian descent. They now became foederati or treaty-states.

In the fourth century A.D. no Roman finds have yet been discovered on native sites. Isolated Roman finds of fourth-century A.D. found in south-western Scotland come from Auchinleck (A/AUC/1), Irvine (A/IRV/4 and 5), Kerse (A/KER/1), and an unknown location (A/UNL/5) in Ayrshire, Ecclefechan (D/ECC/2), Kirkmahoe (D/KIM/1), Moffat (D/MOF/1), Springkell (D/SPR/1), and Westerkirk (D/WET/1) in Dumfriesshire, Balmaghie (K/BAL/1), Kirkcudbright (K/KIR/3), and Twynholm (K/TWY/1) in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Glasgow (L/GLA/5,6,10,13,18,25,27,28,29,33,36 and 37), Motherwell (L/MOT/1), Rutherglen (L/RUT/1), and Thankerton (L/THA/1) in Lanarkshire, Bishopton ? (R/BIS/2), Elderslie (R/ELD/2), Hawkhead (R/HAW/1), Lochwinnoch (R/LOC/1), and Paisley (R/PAI/4 and 5) in Renfrewshire, and Glenluce (W/GLE/1) and New Luce (W/NEW/1) in Wigtownshire. Roman coin-hoards of fourth-century A.D. date come from Corsock (K/COR/1) in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Uddingston (L/UDD/1) in

Lanarkshire and Balgreggan (W/BAL/1) and Stranraer (W/STR/1) in Wigtownshire.

Romanization in the Fifth Century A.D. and after.

By the fifth century A.D. the development of the Roman protectorate system had led to the creation of powerful native dynasties in southern Scotland. The genealogies of the ruling dynasties are preserved in later Welsh tradition though require to be handled with the utmost caution. The principal group of dynasties is descended from Coel Hen Godebog, identified by H.M. Chadwick as Caelius Votepacus,^x whose floruit is to be dated to the first third of the fifth century A.D. Chadwick identified the name of his son Garboniaun as Germanianus, a title attributed to the prefect of the Gauls who held office under Valentinian I, and the name of a grandson, Merchiaun as Marcianus, a title attributed to the Emperor who reigned from 450-457 A.D. (See CHADWICK, 1949, 143). The area over which Coel ruled is uncertain. He is traditionally associated with Kyle, the central district of what is now Ayrshire, an association accepted by W.J. Watson (WATSON, 127 and 186). If the association of Coel with Kyle be accepted, it is relevant to question the relationship between Coel and the Dark Age kingdom of Aeron as recorded in Canu Taliesin. Professor

^xProfessor Jackson, however, does not accept the interpretation of Coel as Caelius (JACKSON, 1955, 80).

K.H. Jackson and others have suggested that Aeron may be Ayrshire. (JACKSON, 1953, 431 and 1955, 82). Urien of Rheged was descended from Coel and thus in the second half of the sixth century A.D. Ayrshire may have lain within Urien's demesne.

As for the location of Rheged, W.J. Watson identified it with Dunragit near Stranraer (WATSON, 156, see also R.C. Reid "Dunragit", EDGS, XXIX, 1950-51, 155 ff.). Welsh tradition, however, associates Urien with Carlisle and Catterick, Cymmrodor, xxviii, 64, and H.M. Chadwick has also suggested that Rheged may be associated with Rochdale or Recedham as it is recorded in the Domesday Book (CHADWICK, 1949, 144). Thus the location of Rheged cannot be fixed with certainty despite claims for its location in south west Scotland. (See WADE-EVANS, 1949, 55). Another dynasty descended from Coel was that of Morcant and H.M. Chadwick has suggested on account of his tyrannical action against St. Kentigern who probably spent the earlier part of his life at Hoddam near Annan, that Morcant's territory may have lain in Dumfriesshire. (CHADWICK, 1949, 144).

Another native dynasty in southern Scotland that is reputed to have been related to Coel was that of Cunedda, son of Aetern, son of Patern Pesrut (Paternus of the red toga), the son of Tacit. Cunedda's mother is reputed to have been

a daughter of Coel and in the Deathsong of Rhun, the sons of Coel and Cunedda are described as "kinsmen". (See WATSON, 128 and Sir. J. Morris-Jones, Taliesin, 210).

The names of some of Cunedda's sons and grandsons are susceptible to Roman interpretation. D. Young considers that the names Donatus and Marianus even imply Christian connections (D. Young, Romanization in Scotland, 71). We are informed by Nennius that Cunedda and his eight sons left Manau Gododin (Manau of the Votadini) and settled at Gwynedd (north-west Wales), an activity to be dated to the first half of the 5th century A.D. (NENNIUS, 62). R.G. Collingwood dated the transfer to 398 A.D. and saw it as one of the measures of Stilicho's reorganization (COLLINGWOOD AND MYRES, 289). On the other hand, P.H. Blair does not accept a date for the transfer before c. 450 A.D. (BLAIR, 36). A dating c. 450 A.D. is also accepted by M.P. Charlesworth and H.M. Chadwick. (See CHADWICK, 1949, 148 f.)

What does seem clear is that under Roman tutelage, Cunedda and some of the Votadini were established in north-west Wales with the status of foederati to defend the territory from Irish invaders.

Not all the native dynasties reputed to have existed in post-Roman times in S.W. Scotland, trace their descent from Coel Hen. Another dynasty is that of Strathclyde with

its centre at Alclut (Dumbarton). In Columba's time this dynasty was ruled by Rhydderch Hael who traced his descent to Dyfnwael Hen who, according to the MS. Harleian 3859, the oldest of the Welsh genealogical texts, was the grandson of Ceretic Guletic or Coroticus. (See CHADWICK, 1949, 149). It has been suggested that Coroticus' grandfather and great-grandfather had names susceptible to Roman interpretation. (See JACKSON, 1955, 80). That some store was in fact set upon the Roman name in the time of Coroticus is implied in the letter of St. Patrick addressed to Coroticus. (PRIA, ser.iii, IX, 254). P.H. Blair has questioned why such a powerful native dynasty as that of Coroticus established at the western end of the Antonine Wall, should claim descent from an apparent Romano-British ancestry (BLAIR, 27.). Mr. John Clarke also posed the same question as to whence Coroticus obtained his authority and his fleet (CLARKE, 1956, 127). He suggested that Coroticus' fleet might have been part of the former western fleet and further surmised on the strength of a gloss on a passage of Nennius, that Carausius might have established a naval base on the Clyde to deal with invading Scots and Picts (O.C., 128).

C.A.R. Radford has identified another British dynasty as located in S.W. Scotland, the dynasty whose first ruler was Antoninus (RADFORD, 1949, 89 ff.). H.M. Chadwick first mooted a location in Galloway for this dynasty. The only

person in the genealogy who can be identified with certainty is Merfyn Mawr whose death is recorded in 681. This would indicate a date in the latter part of the 4th century A.D. for Antoninus and in the second quarter of the 5th century A.D. for his grandson Tudwal. (CHADWICK, 1949, 146). If this family did belong to Galloway then Tudwal would be identifiable with the wicked King Tuduvallus who is recorded as opposing St. Ninian both in the Life by Aelred (c.4) and in the Miracula Nynie Episcopi, ch.4 and 1.104. (See CHADWICK, 1949, 146, CHADWICK, 1949, A, 27 and RADFORD, 1949, 89 ff.). The first king of the dynasty, Antoninus, traced his descent from Magnus Maximus. P.H. Blair is sceptical of such a claim as this, yet the claim bears further investigation (BLAIR, 31). Native tradition associates Magnus Maximus with the Roman fort of Segontium at Caernarvon. C.E. Stevens has identified a reference to Segontiaci in the Notitia Dignitatum, and suggested that the men of Segontium may have accompanied Magnus Maximus on his continental campaign. This possibility coupled with the fact that the Roman legionary fortress at Chester was now abandoned, would deprive the area bordering the Irish Sea of troops necessary for its defence. Maximus would thus be expected to recruit new levies to replace the withdrawn troops. Professor I.A. Richmond has thus suggested that the British Kingdom of Galloway may now have been converted into

a client-kingdom. Also at this time the Atecotti were pressed into Roman military service, a fact which could well accord with the reference in Prosper Tiro, that Maximus strenuously overcame the Picts. Professor Richmond has suggested of Maximus that "It may well be that he instituted changes of wider import than hostile historians have seen fit to record". (RICHMOND, 1958, 128).

Thus by the beginning of the 5th century A.D. we observe the establishment of native dynasties in S.W. Scotland whose rulers boasted Roman names, even wore insignia suggestive of Roman investiture and bore titles reminiscent of Roman command. These dynasties produced "not only a new stability in native politics, but a power with which Rome could deal upon a new basis ... In the present state of knowledge, it would, perhaps, be rash to assert without qualification that the establishment of these kingly houses was a Roman arrangement. Yet the claim is a strong one". (RICHMOND, 1940, 113 f).

What became of the Romanized British kingdoms in south-western Scotland after the close of the Roman period? To what extent did the withdrawal of Cunedda and his tribesmen from the Lothians upset the balance of defence in southern Scotland? It is alleged by tradition that the Picts

now occupied the area immediately to the north of Hadrian's Wall (See GILDAS MHB). There is no archaeological evidence for a Pictish invasion or settlement in the fifth century A.D. in south-west Scotland. Even in the sixth and seventh centuries A.D., evidence for Pictish intrusion is meagre (See R.W. Feachem, PSAS, LXXXIV, 1949-50, 207, WAINWRIGHT, 40 ff., and MACQUEEN, 1961, 127 ff.). It would appear that the withdrawal of Votadini under Cunedda did not upset the balance of defence in southern Scotland. The British kingdoms grew in strength and were firmly established by the middle of the sixth century A.D. The real enemy of the Britons was now the Angles and we are informed by the writer of the Historia Britonnum that c. 580 A.D. four British kings, Urien, Rhydderch, Guallanc and Morcant, united against Hussa, (NENNIUS 63). Reprisals against the Britons were undertaken by Aethelfrith (592-616 A.D.) to such an extent that Aedan mac Gabrain, who became king of the Scots of Dalriada in 574 A.D., tried to halt the northern advance of the English but was decisively defeated by Aethelfrith at Degastan in 603 A.D. (BEDE, i, 34). Northumbrian supremacy over Rheged was sealed by the marriage of Oswiu to Riemmelth, great-granddaughter of Urien c. 638 A.D. The Britons of Strathclyde were now isolated, although sufficiently strong to maintain their independence. Although Oswiu conquered the Picts c. 655 A.D. (BEDE, iii, 24) there

is no clear reference to a Northumbrian conquest of the Strathclyde Britons. Britons were involved in the defeat of Ecgfrith at Nechtansmere in 685 A.D. helping Picts and Scots to regain their freedom, (BEDE, iv, 26). Despite their defeat, the English control of S.W. Scotland does not appear to have relaxed. Cunningham in northern Ayrshire lay within Northumbria in 696 A.D. (BEDE, v, 12 - see W.R. Kermack, "Early English settlement in S.W. Scotland", Ant., xv, 1941, 83 ff). Continuing Northumbrian control of Galloway is indicated by the establishment of an Anglian bishopric at Whithorn shortly before 731 A.D. Meanwhile the Britons of Strathclyde were engaged against the Scots of Dalriada in 711 (A.T., 222; A.U., 1, 160) and 717 (A.T., 226; A.U., 1, 166) and the Picts in 744 ? (SIMEON, i, 38) and 750 (A.T., 251; A.U., 1, 212). In 750 A.D. Eadberht annexed Kyle (G. Plummer, Venerabilis Baedae Opera Historica, i, 1896, 1, 362; see also JACKSON, 1955, 85). D.F. Kirkby amends the date to 752 A.D. and suggests that the main reason for Eadberht's annexation of Kyle was his taking advantage of a change of succession at Dumbarton (KIRKBY, 83). He thus concluded that previous to 752, Strathclyde embraced Ayrshire. It should be remembered though, that Bede mentions Cunningham as lying within Northumbria in 696 (BEDE, v, 12). In 756 A.D. Eadberht and Angus forced terms on Dumnagual, king of the Britons at Dumbarton (SIMEON, i, 40 f.) and in

780, Dumbarton was burned (A.H., 1, 250). There was a revival of military power by the Britons of Strathclyde in the tenth century A.D. when they extended their power south of the Solway. The revival was brief and soon the Britons were absorbed into the "Anglo-Picto-Scottish" kingdom of Scotland.

We have thus seen from historical sources that the Romanized British kingdoms of Scotland did not decay with the departure of the Romans. They survived until the advance of Northumbria in the seventh century A.D. and one kingdom, Strathclyde, seems to have withstood Anglian domination. What archaeological evidence is there for Romanized Britons in south-west Scotland in the sub-Roman period? Three sites should be noted, Buston crannog and Castlehill fort in Ayrshire, and Mote of Mark in the Stewartry. The discovery of a forged Anglo-Saxon coin, imitative of an issue of the Anglo-Saxon mint of London (616 A.D.), in the lowest stratum of the rubbish-pit and also a Dark Age comb on the lowest level of occupation, suggests a date in the middle of the seventh century A.D. as the terminus a quo for occupation at Buston crannog. (See MUNRO, 1901, 213-4, STEVENSON, 1951, 172, catalogue B, and SUTHERLAND, 26 (map), 43 and 88, no.55a). Even if the coin be disregarded as having slipped through the rubbish-pit, the Dark Age pottery from the site best fits a seventh century date, (MUNRO, 1882,

figs. 250 and 251 and THOMAS, 1959, 98 ff.). As Busto-
 lies in Cunningham and according to Bede Cunningham lay
 within Northumbria by 696 A.D., British occupation at
 Busto probably ceased before the end of the century,
 (BEDE, v, 12). A strong Roman tradition is to be noted.
 Contrasted with Roman Iron Age crannogs in Ayrshire, there
 is more than a mere survival of things Roman at Busto
 (A/BUS/1-7), there is also a suggested survival of Roman
 cultural tradition, perhaps reflected not only in metal-
 working but also in working in bone, pins and perhaps combs,
 (See WILSON f.). The latter also reflects a change in
 dress compared with the first-century A.D. crannogs of S.W.
 Scotland. Is this change in dress another aspect of Roman-
 ization? Some real degree of fusion of Roman and British
 culture is suggested.

The first period of occupation at Castlehill was in
 the Hadrianic-Antonine period. The original excavator con-
 sidered that the Dark Age glass and penannular fibula indi-
 cated reoccupation in the eighth and ninth centuries A.D.
 This is uncertain. Mr. R.B.K. Stevenston informs me that
 the Dark Age glass has been examined by Dr. D.B. Harden and
 paralleled with that from Mote of Mark dated from the sixth
 to the eighth centuries A.D. (HARDEN, 150, figs. 27 and 28).
 Mrs. E. Fowler informs me that the penannular fibula from
 Castlehill is likely also to belong to the sub-Roman period

(SMITH, 1919, 128 ff. and fig. 4/2). The glass-rods of Roman type (A/CAS/7-9) probably also belong to this period and it is just possible that the iron spearheads which suggest Roman influence (A/CAS/11) and 12) are also of Dark Age date.

The original excavators at Mote of Mark suggested two periods of occupation for the site, one during the Roman occupation of Scotland, and the other in the ninth century A.D. While the two periods of occupation may be accepted, the original dating of these cannot be. Most of the finds came from a homogenous stratum associated with the first period of occupation. Dr. D.B. Harden has identified the Dark Age glass as Merovingian of the sixth to the eighth centuries (HARDEN, 149 ff.). A.C. Thomas has identified the early pottery, his "E" ware, as dating to the sub-Roman period (THOMAS, 1959, 108 f.). One sherd formerly regarded as Roman, NMA HH 273, is a fragment of mortarium belonging to Radford's class D of Dark Age date, (RADFORD, 1956, 63). Thus a date during the sub-Roman period has been suggested for the first period of occupation at Mote of Mark. The two Roman finds, a small fragment of Samian ware and part of the base of a late Roman bowl (K/MOT/1 and 2) may thus be regarded as survivals in the sub-Roman period.

It should also be noted that Roman coins were still

circulating in southern Scotland after the fourth century A.D. as is witnessed by the discovery of coins of Arcadius (?) and Honorius at Traprain Law (MACDONALD, 1924, 326 f.). Isolated Roman coins of Justin I and Justinian I have been found in S.W. Scotland at Knightswood, Glasgow (L/GLA/26) and Shotts (L/SHO/5) respectively.

We thus have not only literary but also archaeological evidence for the survival of the Britons in S.W. Scotland after the close of the Roman period. Both the literary and the archaeological evidence testify to the Romanizing tendencies of the Dark Age Britons in S.W. Scotland. The degree of Romanization observed at Buston Crannog, Ayrshire in the seventh century A.D. is perhaps the most marked on any native site as yet known in S.W. Scotland. It is indeed possible as R.B.K. Stevenson has suggested that "The Romanization of Scotland may even have gathered momentum after the end of the Empire". (STEVENSON, 1955, 283).

One final aspect of Romanization remains to be discussed, the spread of Christianity in S.W. Scotland. The spread of Christianity in Galloway and beyond at the close of the Roman period was to a large extent due to the missionary activities of St. Ninian of Whithorn. Traditionally St. Ninian's activities were dated c. 400 A.D., on account of his alleged visit to St. Martin of Tours in the 12th century

life of Ninian by St. Ailred of Rievaulx. (On Ailred see CHADWICK, 1949a, 19 ff. and bibliography). There is no reference to Ninian's visit to Tours in the Miracula Nynie Episcopi, an 8th century poem written at Whithorn. (See W. Levison, "An Eighth Century Poem on St. Ninian", Ant., xiv, 1940, 280 ff.). Thus the whole episode of an Ninianic visit to Tours cannot be accepted on the available evidence and thus the activities of St. Ninian may be dated to the first half of the fifth century A.D. or more precisely to the second quarter of the century. (See RADFORD AND DONALDSON, 5 ff.). So much for the date. Next we must consider the nature of St. Ninian's activities.

W.D. Simpson, accepting the traditional dating, regarded Ninianic Christianity not only as "one special element in late Roman civilisation, superimposed upon a people partly Romanized!... But also as "a measure of imperial policy directed to a Romanized population outside the frontier" (SIMPSON, 1940, 1 and 94). Furthermore he considered that the foundation of St. Ninian's monastery at Candida Casa "was itself a detail in the Stilichonic reorganization". (SIMPSON, 1940, 66). Although one may not accept such a precise identification as this, one must agree with W.D. Simpson in emphasizing the essential Romanitas of the Ninianic mission. The first writer to stress this point was R.G. Collingwood who also noted the influence of Ninian in

Cumbria. (COLLINGWOOD AND MYRES, 310 f.). Excavations conducted at Whithorn in July, 1949, discovered beneath the Premonstratensian priory, the remains of an earlier building which could possibly be the original Candida Casa itself. (See RADFORD, 1949, 113 ff.). The Latin inscriptions discovered at Whithorn and Kirkmadrine (W/WHI/1 and 2 and W/KIR/1-3) testify to the existence of Romanized Christian communities in Galloway in sub-Roman times.

C.A.R. Radford has also drawn attention to the spread of Christianity in Strathclyde. We have the letter of St. Patrick addressed to Coroticus accusing his subjects of actions unworthy of "citizens of the holy Romans". A Christian picture of Strathclyde c. 500 A.D. is also given in the Rhuy's life of St. Gildas. C.A.R. Radford considers it inherently probable that Ninian may have exerted his influence in Strathclyde as is suggested by an account in Jocelyn's life of St. Kentigern, that when the saint reached Glasgow, he found "a certain cemetery formerly consecrated by St. Ninian". (See RADFORD, 1949, 93 f.).

Thus with a brief survey of St. Ninian and his significance we come to the conclusion of this survey on Romanization in S.W. Scotland. There is but little evidence of Romanization in the late first century A.D., a more marked degree in the second century A.D., an indeterminate degree in the third and fourth centuries A.D. and perhaps the most

marked degree after the close of the Roman occupation.

At Traprain Law, Mrs. E. Fowler suggested that the pattern of Romanization may have consisted of acquisition at first, followed by assimilation and development. (BURLEY, 131).

A similar pattern is suggested for S.W. Scotland.

APPENDIX.ROMAN ROADS IN AYRSHIREProbable Lines

"We have no reason for believing that Ayrshire was ever occupied by the Romans." (MACDONALD, 1893, 423). So wrote Dr. James Macdonald at the close of the last century and his words no doubt echoed the convictions of many scholars of his day. That there was a reliable tradition of Roman occupation in Ayrshire is witnessed by the description of the Roman fort at Lou/doun Hill as recorded by the writer of the account for Galston parish in the New Statistical Account. In an age when scepticism is prevalent little store is set on tradition; thus it was only with the rediscovery by Dr. St. Joseph in 1938 of the Roman site on the Beg at Lou/doun Hill, that the tradition of Roman occupation in Ayrshire ceased to be regarded as mere conjecture. As yet we know little of the pattern of Roman occupation in Ayrshire, but it is desirable to examine possible lines of communication, as a preliminary to further research.

An Irvine Valley Route.

The discovery of the Roman fort at Lou/doun Hill established the existence of a Roman road into Ayrshire

from Lanarkshire along the Avon valley. The course of the road has been traced by Dr. St. Joseph as far as Louxdoun Hill. (See ROSWS, 60-65 & pls. xxiv & xxv, and MARGARY, ii, 204 ff., no. 79b). What of the course of the road west of Louxdoun Hill? Observation from both ground and air suggests that there may have been a Roman road by-passing the fort, running through the Windy Wizen close to the line of the modern A 71, coinciding with it at Allanton Bridge and continuing with it until close to Priestland. (See ROSWS, 65 and pl. xxv/c and Air Ministry photograph sortie 540/802: 4 July 52 - F.20, print 3383). The modern A 71 preserves the line of the Turnpike road in the Louxdoun Hill area. The pre-Turnpike road ran on an entirely different line. (See the maps of ROY and ARMSTRONG, 1775). Yet prior to the building of the Turnpike road, there was already a road running through the Windy Wizen to Priestland. (See the map of AINSLIE). Furthermore Ainslie identified this pre-Turnpike road through the Windy Wizen as Roman. Thus map evidence confirms both ground and air observation as to the probable course of the Roman road at and immediately to the west of the Roman fort at Louxdoun Hill.

What of the objective of the road west of Louxdoun Hill? Roy suggested that there was a reason for believing that the Roman road led to Ayr (ROY, 106). This being so, one would have expected the road to have run along the high

ground to the south of the river. An interesting road on such a line has recently been drawn to my attention. It runs through the northernmost tip of the Lanfine Estate and though it may well be an old estate road, it does not appear on the Lanfine Estate map. Its course if continued westwards, has now been obscured by the construction of the Darvel-Kilmarnock railway embankment. Also to be noted is a site lying between Kilmarnock and Ayr which has been suggested as a possible Roman fortlet (ANDERSON, 1953, 120). The site lies close to Craigie Castle at NS 408321, and my attention was first drawn to it by Mr. John Clarke. The main element in the earthwork seems to be the ditch which has sharp-angled corners. This fact taken in consideration with its proximity to the castle, suggests a medieval date. Dr. K.A. Steer suggests that the site is a medieval home-stead moat similar in form and position to one at Amisfield in Dumfriesshire. Not far away from Craigie Castle there is a site at Barnweil, NS 407301, for which Roman origins have been mooted. (See N.S.A., Ayrshire, 765. PATERSON, i, 334, SMITH, 1895, 128 f., and CHRISTISON, 267). I can see no valid reason to postulate a Roman origin.

A more likely objective for a Roman road along the Irvine valley would be the river port of Irvine. Such a road would have made for the high ground above Darvel and Newmilns. Substance is given to this suggestion by a

reference to a "Roman military way" on this side of the Irvine by the same writer as described the Roman fort at Loudoun Hill in the New Statistical Account.

Recently a very interesting stretch of road on this line was discovered by Mr. T.A. Hendry and Dr. John Strawnhorn, in a plantation on both sides of the Huggin Craig burn (See O.S. 6 inch map, rev.1958, sheet NS 53 NW, and also a report on the stretch in CAAS, 6, 1958-60, 245 ff.). This stretch of road is significant for its topographical lie, its construction and the method employed to negotiate the burn. As for construction, it consisted of a solid bottoming of largish cobbles, a build of smaller stones and a gravel surface, possibly slightly cambered, all contained between kerbs allowing for a width of almost twelve feet. Land drainage has destroyed any evidence for side ditches in the plantation where the cut was made (NS 536381). Ditch marks seen on an air photograph of a field to the east of Dalwhatswood farm might conceivably mark the line of the road nearer Loudoun Hill (See Air Ministry sortie, O.C., print 3393). West of Dalwhatswood farm the road negotiates the Huggin Craig burn by means of a zig-zag to provide a reasonable gradient, and a ford. On the other side of the burn the road is slightly terraced. A Roman origin for such a road cannot be established in an area where John Loudon McAdam first put into practice his ideas on road-making; in

fact the well-preserved state of the road rather militates against a Roman origin. The significance of the above stretch for the present purpose is that if a Roman road is to be expected in this area, one should require one running on the same topographical line, running in the same direction and negotiating the Huggin Craig burn in the same manner as does this well preserved stretch of old road.

West of Newmilns, one would expect a Roman line running between Loudoun Castle and Alton. It may perhaps be significant that near the latter place in Timothy Pont's map of 1654 is Oldwaes. Until further research has been carried out west of the Loudoun Estate, little can be said with profit on the course of a Roman road heading for Irvine. It should be noted though that the Irvine valley road would have met the projected Roman road from Nithsdale into Ayrshire in the vicinity of Hurlford. This being so, the possibility of a small Roman post guarding the road junction and the Hurlford across the Irvine, is worth bearing in mind.

An Upper Nithsdale Route.

In discussing the significance of the Roman fort at Dalswinton in lower Nithsdale, Professor I.A. Richmond and Dr. J.K. St. Joseph suggested that the large and highly mobilised striking force based on that fort, "stood poised

to repel a thrust down Nithsdale or to operate with effect far beyond the valley, in Kyle and Cunningham" (Dalswinton, 18). The clearest expression of Roman penetration in Scotland is the Roman road. Thus if we assume that the Roman occupation of south-western Scotland followed the normal pattern of Roman occupation, we may expect to discover a Roman road in upper Nithsdale and beyond. As for an objective, that of the Roman road along the Irvine Valley from Louxdoun Hill to the coast may be suggested, though Dr. R.C. Reid considers the western end of the Antonine Wall was the objective. (See REID 1959, 132 ff).

In recent years a fair amount of research has been carried out in upper Nithsdale and beyond with a view to establishing the line of a Roman road. For an interim report more detailed than is necessary here, reference should be made to the transactions of the Dumfriesshire Society. (CLARKE AND WILSON, 136 ff.; see also CAAS, 6, 1958-60, 244 ff.). At Kirkconnel, centrally situated in the valley of upper Nithsdale, evidence has been forthcoming for the presence there of two probable Roman temporary camps at Bankhead, NS 747122, and Buttknowe, NS 724130, and a fortlet, also at Bankhead, NS 748118, which may well belong to the type of Roman road-post prevalent in the Antonine period. As excavations have not been completed on these sites, the

final word yet remains to be spoken. The very existence of these sites, however, removes from the realm of mere hypothesis, a Roman penetration and occupation of upper Nithsdale.

Considerable road research has been carried out and is being undertaken at present. There are grounds for suggesting that a Roman road in upper Nithsdale may have continued over the fords of the Lugar at Cumnock, the Ayr at Kingencleugh, the Cessnock near Bargour, and the Irvine at Hurlford. The evidence obtained from the excavations at the Cessnock ford is of particular significance in considering the suggested line. Roman finds have been made at no great distance from the line. From the Cumnock area a coin of Faustina II has recently been discovered (A/CUM/1). From the garden of a house in the Main Street at Auchinleck, has come a coin of Constans, (A/AUC/1), possibly an original loss. Lying at a distance of only two miles from the suggested line, is the crannog of Lochlee from which have come Roman finds securely dated to the second century A.D. (A/LOL/1, 2, 7 and 8). One factor alone, however, can establish the Roman occupation of this line, the discovery of a series of Roman structures along it.

A Doon Valley Route.

Although our knowledge of the Roman occupation of both

Ayrshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright is as yet partial, the discovery of the permanent Roman fort at Glenlochar, Castle Douglas, leaves us in no doubt as to the firm intention of Rome to control efficiently the whole area. (See Glenlochar, 1 ff.). A firm control would be required of communications not only from east to west of the fort, but also from south to north along the natural corridor provided by the valleys of Dee, Ken and Doon. The northern line of penetration has been confirmed by the discovery of a Roman road leaving the north gateway of the fort at Glenlochar and heading north. Professor I.A. Richmond and Dr. J.K. St. Joseph expressed the implications of this discovery when they stated that "The Roman road visible from the air heading northward from the newly discovered fort at Glenlochar up the Dee valley hints at a subsidiary route into Ayrshire, and so at the normal Roman system of cordon control". (Glenlochar, 2; for a ground survey of the road, see O.G.S. Crawford's report in T.D.G.S., xxxi, 1952-53, 22 f.) The Roman signal station discovered to the north of Glenlochar may have been used for signalling along either the road to the north or the road to the east or both (ST. JOSEPH, 1951, 61).

The course of a road up the Dee valley has not yet been established, though the natural line of communication would

run via Dalry, Carsphairn, and Dalmellington. It is possible that the writer of the O.S.A. account for Dalry parish may have been referring to such a road when he stated that "there are still vestiges of a great road through the head of this parish from Ayrshire to Dumfries." (O.S.A., xiii, 69). Mr. John Clarke has recently pointed out to me an interesting stretch of road running SSE from Dalry at NS 678757. This stretch remains to be cut.

That there may have been an important medieval route running from Dalmellington to Ayr, is hinted at by a reference in the earliest known charter of the burgh of Ayr to a toll check-point at Lachtalpin. There is some dispute as to the precise location of the site. Dr. R.C. Reid, (RBID, 1959, 133 f.), follows W.F. Skene, (Celtic Scotland, i, 292) in locating it near the borders of Ayrshire and Wigtownshire. The weight of authority, however, suggests that the location is at Dalmellington, NS 458077. (CHALMERS, i, 302, PATERSON, i, 374 ff., MURRAY, ii, 404, and PRYDE, 13 f).

There is a tradition of a Roman road running WNW from Dalmellington to Ayr. Dr. James Macdonald considered that the Roman tradition was invented by Joseph Train, the correspondent of George Chalmers. The tradition refers to a Roman road running along the valley of the Doon, making for

Ayr after being joined by a branch from Nithsdale in the Dalemillington area. (See CHALMERS, 2nd ed., i, 138, v. 236, and vi, 448-9, f.n. (k), PATERSON, i, 8, and SMITH, 1895, 159-162. The account in Chalmers is reproduced in the N.S.A., Ayrshire pp. 39 ff.). Dr. James Macdonald rejected the Roman tradition on two grounds. The first was that the road recorded by Train seemed to have been the pre-turnpike road in use when Roy completed his military survey of north Britain (1747-55). That the pre-turnpike line could originally have been a Roman line, he dismissed however, on the second, and for him the decisive ground that "We have no reason for believing that Ayrshire was ever occupied by the Romans". (MACDONALD, 1893, 423). As the Romans did occupy Ayrshire, we must now return to Dr. James's initial suggestion that the pre-turnpike/^{road} along the Doon may mark, at least in limited stretches, an original Roman line.

To take up this suggestion, it is relevant to note the objective of such a route. The town of Ayr itself is the obvious objective, and taking into consideration the tradition of a Roman road running on the line of Mill Street within the town (Paterson, The Obit Book of Ayr, p.72), the site of the Cromwellian fort and medieval castle would afford suitable terrain for a Roman station. It should also be noted that the suggested line of the road, the pre-turnpike, immediately south of the town, would be one most commendable

to Roman engineers as running on a natural ridgeway and thus affording a commanding prospect. Thus a complete survey of the "Train" line is required, a survey which should be prepared to encounter a road sequence as complex as that discovered on the line of the A 76 at the crossing of the Cessnock below the farm of Bargour. (See CLARKE AND WILSON, 143-50). The only genuine Roman finds recovered along the line are a coin of Constantine I, found at Kerse, (A/KER/1), and not far from the line of the road at Donald's Isle, Loch Doon, a Romano-Native glass armlet (A/DON/1). The "Roman" tripod from Lindston Loch (see N.S.A., Ayrshire, 279, MACDONALD, 1884, 53 ff. and fig.11, 1893, 430, and SMITH, 1895, 174) and the "Roman" pitcher from Perclewan, N.M.A., ME 731, (see N.S.A., Ayrshire, 279, AITON, 150, PATERSON, ii, 436, MACDONALD, 1878, 80-82 and fig.1, 1893, 430, SMITH, 1895, 175, W. Robertson, Old Ayrshire Days, 1905, 26 f. and P.S.A.S., LX, 1935-36, 23) are of medieval date.

Even if the tradition of a Roman road running in approximation to the pre-turnpike road be finally rejected, the possibility of a Roman road along the Doon valley cannot be dismissed. Considering the Roman practice of using rivers for heavy transport, it might perhaps be more reasonable to expect a Roman post at the mouth of the Doon rather than the Ayr. Members of the Society, with encouragement from Miss

A.S. Robertson, have been carrying out research on a Roman line in the Doon valley, though their efforts so far have been unrewarding. (See C.A.A.S., iii, 1950-54, 159-62, and iv., 1955-57, 239).

So much for a Roman road along the valley of the Doon. What of a Roman road linking the valleys of Doon and Nith? David Murray states that the Roman road in upper Nithsdale threw off a branch to Ayr via Stair (MURRAY, ii, 405). No authority is quoted for this statement. Should future research, however, add substance to the statement, any consideration of the westernmost line of such a road would involve an estimate of the significance of the road discovered by Dr. J.C. Mustarde at Peggieshill, Ayr, NS 348198, running E-W (D & E 1956, 11). Chalmers records an entirely different line for a Roman link between the Nith and the Doon. (CHALMERS, 2nd ed., i, 138, & v, 236). Mr. S. Willy of the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey has retraced the route which Chalmers presumably learned from Joseph Train. This road looks like a pack road, ^{that} but there may be more to it than ^{that} is suggested by a single cut made at the ascent of Mid Hill of Greenhead. (See CLARKE, 1952, 116 f.). While the road does not conform to the requirements of a major Roman road, being only 10 feet wide with a lightly metalled surface lying under peat, it is distinctive for its

purposeful course and method of construction. Further survey and excavation of the line is required, particularly of a possible site at the Holm of Dalquhairn, to which the road is running and which lies beyond a sheepfold marked on the O.S. 6 inch map.

A Clyde Coastal Route.

Control of the western flank of the Antonine Wall must have been essential to the efficient functioning of the limes both as a military and economic unit. To counteract the weakness on the western flank of Hadrian's Wall, the Wall was extended in principle down the Cumberland coast. (See BIRREY, 1961, 126-131 and bibliography). That some similar type of system was required on the western flank of the Antonine Wall is suggested by the fact that while the Lines as a continuous barrier was terminated at Old Kilpatrick, the Clyde was fordable well below that point.

Part of a Clyde coastal Roman defence system has been recovered with the discovery of the Roman fort at Whitemoss, Bishopton, (NS 418721; STEER, 1949, 28-32, and excavation reports in D. & E., 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1957), and the Roman fortlet at Lurg Moor, Greenock. (NS 295737; J.R.S., xliii, 1953, 105, and D & E, 1952 and 1959). Whether the Clyde coastal system is to be regarded as an extension in

principle of the limes is uncertain though it is interesting to note that the distance between the Roman forts of Old Kilpatrick and Whitemoss is practically the same as that between forts on the Wall, and also that Whitemoss is the only Roman fort in southern Scotland lying off the Wall, which has revealed three Antonine periods of occupation. Thus we may expect a chain of Roman posts along the south bank of the Clyde and this chain may have continued down the Ayrshire coast. It should be noted though that no Roman road has been traced west of Whitemoss or west or south-west of Lurg Moor. The evidence at Whitemoss indicates a road running north and south of the fort, and at Lurg Moor the road runs south for about a quarter of a mile before turning south-east. This suggests the possibility of a Roman trunk road running across the interior of Renfrewshire and recent research by the Renfrewshire group of the Glasgow Archaeological Society under the leadership of Mr. Frank Newell has produced evidence suggesting the existence of such a trunk road running from the Paisley area to the outskirts of Inverkip.

What evidence is there of Roman occupation on the Ayrshire coast? There is no direct evidence. In a by now notorious passage in Chalmers on the Romans in Ayrshire, he claimed that "They erected their villas all along the fine-

shore of the Clyde-frith, from Kelleyburn to Irvine, and on this coast the remains of their baths have been discovered where so many bathing establishments have been recently formed". (CHALMERS, 2nd ed., iii, 449). The possibility of the occurrence of Roman villas in Scotland similar to those in the fully Romanized province of southern Britain, must be dismissed as inconsistent with the known pattern of Romanization in Scotland. This was tersely summarized by James Curle when he said, "The Roman occupation of Caledonia was never very secure, nor was it of long duration. No towns sprang up under its shelter. The villas and farms common in southern Britain are absent". (CURLE, 1932, 277). Having said that, we must also be aware that the word "villa" has a different sense of meaning to that used above. "It is necessary to point out that the use of the Latin term 'villa', as applied to the agrarian township in Celtic Scotland, is to be distinguished from its use in Romanized Britain, where it meant a farm or estate owned by a man in severalty, and worked by means of slaves" (McKERRAL, 52-64). If then we think of the use of the word 'villa' to denote the Celtic agrarian township, was Chalmers trying to keep alive a tradition of Romanization such as revealed by excavations on the native Ayrshire sites of Aitnock, Buston, Castlehill, Lochlee, Lochspouts, etc? Most of these sites lie close to rivers or are at no great distance from the

coast. As for the 'Roman' baths to which Chalmers alludes, there is nothing inherently impossible in the existence of these on the Ayrshire coast, not isolated but in association with Roman forts.

Travelling down the coast let us look more closely at some of the indirect references to Roman sites. Over the Kelly Burn there is a bridge whose falsely attributed 'Roman' origin persists to the present day (See SMITH, 1895, 1 and McJANNET, 6). Similar 'Roman' bridges occur over the Glen Water near Loudoun Hill, at Inverkip, beside the Roman fort at Bothwellhaugh, and at many other places in Scotland. They are of 18th century A.D. construction and adequate treatment of them as such has been accorded by Dr. James Macdonald in considering the 'Roman' bridge at Bothwellhaugh. (MACDONALD, 1896, 312-322). The origin may well lie in the proximity of some of these bridges to river crossings used by the Romans.

There may be some substance behind the claim for a Roman bath at Largs. The reputed Roman bath was situated in Lade Street where in 1820, a pavement of square-shaped tiles of red fire-clay was discovered in the garden of the sub-postmistress, at a depth of 18 inches. Of the tiles themselves, it was stated that they were "square, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and 2 inches deep, of a very ponderous, red gritty

fireclay quite unlike anything of recent formation" (J.E. Reid, History of the County of Bute, 1864, 24). Associated with the tiles was a reputed find of Roman coins which when last heard of, were in the possession of the Earl of Eglinton. It is undoubtedly erroneous to assert that the site was an isolated Roman bath or a bath associated with the alleged Roman site on Knock Hill (J. Gunn, The Spell and Glory of Largs, 72). The surviving structure on Knock Hill is certainly not Roman. (On Knock Hill see COTTON, 71 and bibliography). The possibility still remains, however, of a Roman fort or fortlet in the Largs area related to a Roman coastal road.

South of Largs, the native fort at Seamill has produced at least one Roman find. (See above A/SEA/1). There is a tradition of a 'Roman' bath at Ardrossan. (See CHALMERS, 2nd ed., iii, 449, PATERSON, i, 10, MACDONALD, 1893, 431, SMITH, 1895, 23, MURRAY, ii, 48, f.n., 2, and McJANNET, 6). The erection of Tontine baths at the close of the 18th century A.D., on the site of the recently constructed Western S.M.T. omnibus station at Ardrossan, may have given rise to a classical ascription other than Tontine to the baths unless something of Roman origin was discovered during the construction of the Tontine baths, as Chalmers is inclined to suggest. (See the pamphlet on "The Tontine Principle", pub. 1st Dec. 1807, by James Clelland of Glasgow. There is a copy of this

pamphlet in the Alexander Wood Memorial Library, Burgh Chambers, Ardrossan, Catalogue, 1938, press mark, M6.).

Any consideration of a Roman road down the Ayrshire coast must include an assessment of sites which would commend themselves as natural harbours. In Cunningham there is only one site, Irvine, and in Kyle only one site, Ayr, that would be positively commendable to the Romans (See ANDERSON, 1953, 115-125). Near Irvine is Stevenston Sands where numerous Roman finds have been made and a Romano-Native (?) site has been discovered (see above A/STE/16). The choice of Irvine as a likely site for a Roman port is strengthened by two further considerations. First, there is a reference in Ptolemy (whose Geography was compiled in the early 2nd century A.D.) to Irvine Bay, VINDOGARA SINVS, and to an associated site, VINDOGARA, which might be Roman. (On Ptolemy see RICHMOND, 1958, 131 ff.). Secondly the known pattern of Roman occupation in south-western Scotland suggests a Roman/road with the Roman site at Loudoun Hill and hence with Castledykes. (See BURN, 129, Clarke in RICHMOND, 1958, 48 and 55, MILLER, 1948, 15-19, and in ROSWS, 204 and 208, RICHMOND, o.c., and St. Joseph in ROSWS, 65, the last being the first to make the suggestion). The following references from the older antiquaries to the Romans at Irvine should be noted - SIBBALD, 1707, 35, POCOCKE, 57, CHALMERS, 2nd ed., vi, 449, f.n. (k), STUART, 1852, 259 ff.,

and PATERSON, i, 10 f. and ii, 82. Roman finds from the Irvine area have been noted above (See A/IRV/1-5). The most likely site for a Roman fort at Irvine would be on the right bank of the river in the vicinity of the Seagate Castle. The Roman finds from Irvine do not establish Roman occupation: at most they are but indications of trade in Roman times.

Reference has already been made to the possibility of a Roman site in the Ayr area whether at the mouth of the Ayr or the Doon, and the proper context for the discussion of such a possibility is that of a Roman road entering Ayr from Galloway along the valley of the Doon. It is by no means impossible that the Romans may have had harbours at both Irvine and Ayr as suggested by Sibbald. In later times it is true that it was not regarded as a sound military proposition to have bases at both sites, (see the military report on the districts of Cunningham, Kyle and Carrick, prepared during the years 1563-66, A.H.C.A.W., iv., 1884, p.23 - "places mete for fortification"), but what is true of later times is not necessarily true of Roman times. Roman military policy saw fit to create twin Roman harbours on the east coast of Scotland at Inveresk and Cramond. While several Roman finds have been made at Prestwick, (see above A/PRE/1-3), there is no genuine Roman find from Ayr. The 'Roman' pitcher and kettle found in the Townhead quarry, now the

site of the railway station, are medieval. (N.S.A., Ayrshire, 40, MACDONALD, 1878, 83-84 and fig.6, and SMITH, 1895, 158). The Roman ascription probably arose through the unfortunate description of the pitcher as of "Tuscan" shape. Roman watergates have been claimed for Ayr (PATERSON, i, 159, and ROBERTSON, 1905, 26). The drains are probably no earlier than medieval and may well be later in date. The "Roman" urns from Content are native, (N.S.A., Ayrshire, 120, PATERSON, i, 10, and McJANNET, 6), as are the Bronze Age urns from Monkton for which a Roman origin has been mooted. (See O.S.A., xii, 402, and Hewat, A Little Scottish World, 86). Indeed several rather loose statements have been made about Roman finds in the Ayr area. The writer of the account for Ayr in the N.S.A. Ayrshire, drawing upon CHALMERS, 2nd ed., vi, III, in commenting upon a reputed battle in 360 A.D. in which the Romans under the prefect Maximus together with the Picts, are said to have attacked the Scots at the Water of Doon, claimed that "Throughout the whole of this place, Roman and British sepulture places are found, with Roman armour, swords, lances, daggers, pieces of mail and brazen camp vessels" (Quoted in PATERSON, i, 11, and ROBERTSON, 1908, 111). The claim is as completely unsubstantiated as is the battle.

What of a Roman coastal route south of Ayr? South of Ayr the most obvious site for a Roman port is somewhere in

the area of Loch Ryan near Stranraer. Two considerations strengthen the possibility of such a site. First, in Ptolemy there is reference to both Loch Ryan, RERIGONIVS SINVS, and an associated site, RERIGONIVM, which like VINDOGARA could be a Roman site. Secondly an objective is required for the Roman trunk road across Galloway - Dalswinton - Glenlochrae - Gatehouse-on-Fleet - ? The coastal site of Rerigonium would provide the necessary objective. (On Rerigonium, see BURN, 130, Clarke, in RICHMOND, 1958, 48 and 55, RICHMOND, 1958, 135, and WATSON, 34).

The possibility of a Roman coastal road connecting the Stranraer area and central Ayrshire presents considerable difficulties, not least that of terrain. Yet perhaps such a road may be regarded as an essential part of an efficient Roman coastal patrol system. If so, as Dr. R.C. Reid assumed (REID, 1959, 133 f.), Roman forts or fortlets or signal-stations are to be expected between Loch Ryan and Irvine or Ayr Bay. On topographical grounds, Ballantrae and Girvan could be regarded as possible sites at the mouths of the rivers Stinchar and Girvan respectively, where Roman finds have been made, though whether genuine losses is questionable. (See above, A/BAL/1 and A/GIR/1.) Also to be noted are Roman finds from the native site of Lochspouts several miles up the water of Girvan. (See above, A/LOS/1.) Finally to be

noted is the suggestion mooted several years ago of a Roman signal station at Girvan. Dr. St. Joseph has flown over the area and informs me that he has seen nothing looking like Roman work.

A Route from the Ayrshire Coast to the Antonine Wall.

The existence of such a road has been suggested by J.M. Davidson, (R.O.S.W.S., 81 f.), and indeed seems a necessary link for efficient co-ordination between the military wing on the western sector of the Antonine Wall and the military and possibly naval arm on the Ayrshire coast. (On the last possibility see MILLER, 1948, 15-19.) Thus assuming that the Irvine area is a most likely spot for a Roman naval base on the Ayrshire coast, three possible lines of communication suggest themselves between it and the Antonine Wall, one route along the valley of the Garnock through the Lochwinnoch gap, another along the Lugton water and the third along the river Annick. If Old Kilpatrick was the objective, the Garnock valley route would have been chosen; if Balmuildy, the Lugton valley route; if Cadder, a route along the Annick would have been preferred.

First let us look at a possible route to the Roman fort at Old Kilpatrick. Along the Garnock valley Roman finds of Antonine date have been discovered at the native sites of

Aitnock (NS 27895077: see above, A/AIT/1-5) and Castlehill, (NS 28595361: see above, A/CAS/1-12), both at Dalry. Also at Dalry a Romano-Native bone spoon has been recovered from Cleaves Cove. (See above A/CLE/1.) Recently a small coin of Theodosius was discovered at Lochwinnoch, (NS 351591: see D. & E., 1960, 33), though this sounds like a modern loss. Within a mile of Lochwinnoch, about 1730 there was discovered what sounds very much like a Roman skillet with a handle terminating in a ram's head. (See O.S.A., xv, 68). The Roman finds from Aitnock, Castlehill and Cleaves Cove indicate trade between Roman and native along the Garnock at least in the Antonine period. Perhaps they may also suggest the possibility of a Roman trade route. From the Lochwinnoch area a Roman road to Old Kilpatrick would have made for the Roman fort at Whitemoss, Bishopton, passing through Houston and Barochan. At Houston it would have crossed the suggested Roman trunk road from the Paisley area westwards. At Barochan two separate genuine Roman finds have been made, a patera (N.M.A., FT 90) of P. Cippius Polybius found in 1866 about half a mile to the north-west of the mansion house of Barochan, (see HAVERFIELD, 1892, 200 f., PATON, 18 f. and fig.25, P.S.A.S., lxii, 1927-28, 247 f., CURLE, 1932, 299 & 383, and RICHMOND, (R), 21 & 25: see BOESTERD, 8, pl. xviii/14 & 15, and RADNOTI, pl. xvii/14-19, for parallels), and a fragment of fine pale green glass with a raised vertical rib

from the body of a Roman flask or jug (N.M.A., FR 668) found by Mr. R.W. Peachem on the top of Barochan Hill, in 1958, while examining the possibility of a Roman post in the area. (For a parallel see W.A. Thorpe, English Glasses, 1935, pl. iiii, iva or b). At Whitemoss itself a Roman road has been discovered running north and south of the fort. From Whitemoss the Roman road from the north gate must have run to the Dumbuck ford and thence across the Clyde to the Roman fort at Old Kilpatrick. That there was a Roman road running from the fort at Old Kilpatrick to the Dumbuck ford has already been suggested by Sir George Macdonald. (See P.S.A.S., LXVI, 1931-32, 239 ff.) Sir George's suggestion was that the Military Way did not terminate at the Roman fort at Old Kilpatrick but continued beyond it to Dumbarton where the Romans probably had a harbour. Thus a Roman road from the Irvine area crossing the Clyde at the Dumbuck ford, on the line suggested, would have the additional value of providing a direct means of communication not only between the Ayrshire coast and the Antonine Limes but also between a probable Roman harbour on the Ayrshire coast and a probable Roman harbour at Dumbarton.

The second route we must examine is a route from the Irvine area to the Roman fort at Balmuildy. Such a route to be direct would have to run along the Lugton water to the

Paisley area and thence across the Clyde near its junction with the Kelvin below Yorkhill, to Balmuildy. S.N. Miller suggested Balmuildy as a convenient terminus on the Limes for a Roman road from the coast at Irvine (R.O.S.W.S., 214), such as that suggested by J.M. Davidson (R.O.S.W.S., 81 f.). Assuming the possibility that the site at Yorkhill, NS 563667, which has produced a "first brass" of Trajan, fumed ware of Antonine date, and Roman glass dated to the 2nd century A.D. by Dr. D.B. Harden (see P.S.A.S., xii, 1876-78, 256 f.) was Roman, Mr. Davidson suggested that a Roman post here would have guarded a crossing of the Clyde by a road from the Wall crossing the Clyde at Yorkhill and running to Paisley. (J. Napier, Notes and Reminiscences of Partick, 1873, 6 f. and W. Greenholme, History of Partick, 550-1912, 46). What of the tradition of Roman occupation at Paisley?

Three possible sites have been suggested for a Roman fort at Paisley, Oakshawhead, Castlehead and Woodside. The earliest reference is that of Principal Dunlop in SIBBALD, 1707, 36, whence G. Crawford, A General Description of the Shire of Renfrew, ed. G. Robertson, 1818, (written c.1710); W. Hamilton, A Description of the Sherriffdoms of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, pub. Bannatyne Soc., 1831, 123, (written c. 1710); HORSLEY, ii, 377; POCOCKE, 53; C. Ross, The Traveller's Guide to Lochlomond and its Environs, 1792; Gough's

CAMDEN, 2nd ed., iv, 86; CHALMERS, 2nd ed., i, 156 f.
 J.B. Sturrock, writing on "Vanduara or Roman Paisley", in The Antiquary, 42, 1906, 458-60, pointed out that the Romans were reputed to have had their main camp at Oakshawhead and outposts at Woodside and Castlehead and concluded that "All things considered it seems highly probable that Paisley was the Vanduara of the Romans". Vanduara is presumably a derivative of Vindogara which is to be associated with Vindogara Sinus, Irvine Bay. Mr. Frank Newall has carried out trial trenching at Oakshawhead which confirmed his opinion that the site on Oakshawhead was more probably medieval than Roman. Thus while the Romans may have had a station at Paisley possibly at Castlehead, the degree of probability is not as high as that suggested by Sturrock and Paisley was almost certainly not Vanduara as he and earlier authorities asserted.

Roman finds have been made in the Paisley area. From Elderslie, NS 44436239, come coins of Domitian and Galeria Valeria (R.I.C., 728, and COHEN, 388, and COHEN, 5 or 6, respectively: see ROBERTSON, 1950, 147 ff.) At Ingle Street (NS 487642) and Blackstone Oval (NS 468641) in Paisley itself, have come coins of Constantine I and II (COHEN, 519 or 546, and COHEN, 44, respectively). From the Ralston area has come a cast copy of a bronze medallion of Lucius Verus. None of these coins, however, sounds like a genuine Roman loss.

Thus the evidence for a Roman site at Paisley is inconclusive and unconvincing at present.

What of a route south from the Paisley area to the Irvine area along the Lugton water? As yet there is no evidence on the ground to suggest Roman penetration along the Lugton water. Before concluding our consideration of the possibility of a Roman road from the Irvine area to Balmuildy, it should be noted that recently Mr. Frank Newall has been carrying out research on a possible line between Paisley and Caldwell and on this line a brass Roman coin commemorating the capture of Jerusalem by Titus was discovered in 1829 at Stanely Castle, (C.S. Black, The Story of Paisley, 3 f.)

The third route suggested was that along the Annick making for the Roman fort at Cadder by a crossing of the Clyde below the Cathedral. That a direct route between Irvine and Cadder is possible is indicated by the course of two modern roads, the B 769 and the A 803. Both of the roads concerned have a considerable history (see ROY). A paved ford of ancient date was discovered crossing the Clyde below the Cathedral near the site of the present Jamaica Bridge, in 1787. Tool-marking discovered on the stone was compared with Roman tooling. (See A. MacGeorge, Old Glasgow, 1880, 258 ff.) It has also been suggested and sometimes asserted, that there was a Roman fort close to the site of the present Cathedral, that the Roman road from Clydesdale

ran westwards from the Cathedral area and that there was a road running north from the Cathedral area to the Antonine Wall. (On these suggestions and Roman finds in the area, see Chronicles of St. Mungo, 1843, 7, STUART, 1852, 259, J. Buchanan in Glasgow Past and Present, 1884, ii, 455, and J. Muir, Glasgow Streets and Places, 1899, 32, etc.)

As yet there is no evidence of substance to support any of the above suggestions. (On the excavations conducted fifty years ago to examine the nature of the ancient building foundations discovered below the Royal Infirmary, see F.G.A.S., n.s., vi, pt.1, 1912, 207 ff.; for an authoritative account of Roman finds in the Cathedral area, see MACDONALD, 1918, 244 and ROBERTSON, 1950, 160, 161 and 166).

After a brief examination of the three possible routes, a tentative assessment may be made. The most important of the three fort sites was presumably Balmuildy which was distinctive on the western sector of the Wall as being the only fort to have a stone rampart. This being so, the second route may perhaps be regarded as the most likely. The first route, however, has the special merit of directly connecting two probable Roman harbours. The third route apart from its topographical feasibility, has no real merit of its own.

In conclusion it must be repeated that any suggestions

and conclusions offered in this section must be regarded as decidedly tentative until further research can add substance to them. It is hoped that they may provide some incentive for further local research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABBREVIATIONS.

The bibliography and abbreviations are arranged in alphabetical order. Excavation reports are referred to under the name of the site, printed in small letters and underlined. All other works are printed in capitals and cited under the name of the author, editor, or publishing institution and the year of publication where more than one of the author's works is cited. Where a work is cited only once or twice in the text, the full bibliographical reference is usually given in the text only. All other references will be found in the Bibliography and works of importance in connection with the thesis are indicated by an asterisk.

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