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SOME ASPECTS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIAL PRACTICE IN SOUTHERN SCOTLAND AD 400-1100

Submitted to the University of Glasgow for the degree of
Master of Philosophy by research

Department of Archaeology in the Faculty of Arts

April 1993

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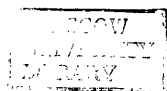
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ABSTRACT

This thesis explores the evidence for Early Medieval burial practice in southern Scotland, excluding that for Viking burials. I.e. the period which roughly falls between 400-1100 AD, in the area now defined by the regions of Borders, Lothian, Dumfries and Galloway, Strathclyde south of the Clyde, and part of Central Region. The main forms of burial rite are described and catalogued, and the differing circumstances under which they occur are examined. These fall under three main headings: cemetery burials, isolated burials, and barrow and cairn burials. The relationship between burials and associated features, including grave goods and Early Christian Monuments, is then explored. Finally, the evidence for Early Medieval settlement and society is examined in the light of the burial evidence.

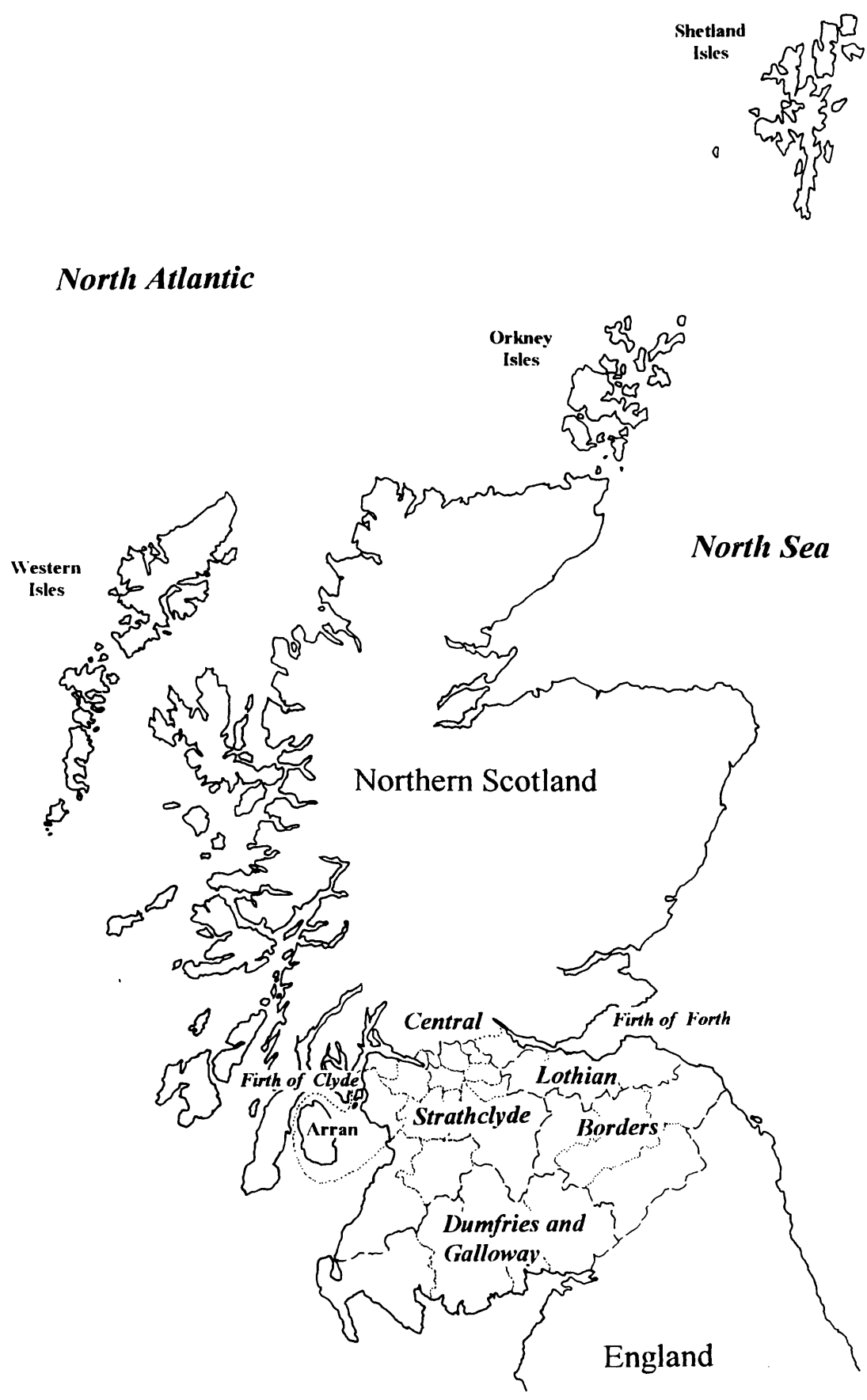


Figure 1. Study Area location map. After RCAHMS 1985, 4

LIST OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	1
ABSTRACT	2
LIST OF CONTENTS	4
LIST OF TABLES	6
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	7
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	8
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	9
DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGY	10
Forms of burial	12
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	15
PREVIOUS RESEARCH	15
METHODS OF RESEARCH	16
CHAPTER TWO: CEMETERIES	18
LONG CIST CEMETERIES	18
Dating	18
Distribution	19
Settlement	26
Grave alignment	27
OTHER CEMETERIES	29
Dug grave cemeteries	29
Settlement	32
Possible and probable cemetery sites	33
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	34
CHAPTER THREE: ISOLATED BURIALS	36
FORM AND DISTRIBUTION	36
GRAVE ALIGNMENT	39
CONCLUSIONS	40
CHAPTER FOUR: BARROW AND CAIRN BURIAL	41
BARROW BURIAL	41
Primary barrow burial	44
Intrusive barrow burial	45
Sub-rectangular barrows	45

CAIRN BURIAL	46
Primary cairn burial	46
Intrusive cairn burial	47
DISCUSSION	47
CONCLUSIONS	48
 CHAPTER FIVE: ASSOCIATED FEATURES	 49
GRAVE FINDS	49
Weaponry	49
Jewellery	51
Stone, bone and shell	53
Charcoal	54
Miscellaneous	55
OTHER FINDS AND ASSOCIATIONS	55
Early Christian Monuments	55
Landscape features	56
CONCLUSIONS	58
 CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS	 59
BURIALS: BOUNDARIES AND SETTLEMENTS	59
Boundaries	59
Settlements	60
Settlements and boundaries	62
BURIALS: CULTURE, SOCIETY, AND POLITICS	64
Culture	64
Society and politics	65
Society	66
 APPENDICES	 68
APPENDIX 1: list of sites by name, in record number order	68
APPENDIX 2: list of sites in order of RCAHMS site number	71
APPENDIX 3: list of sites by Region, District and Parish	76
APPENDIX 4	81
A concordance of variant site names	82
A gazetteer of sites, by site name	83
APPENDIX 5: selected site illustrations	143
 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED	 160
 LIST OF REFERENCES	 161

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Number of long cist cemeteries in Ordnance Survey grid squares	20
Table 2.2	List of long cist cemeteries in southern Scotland	25
Table 2.3	Dug graves in southern Scotland	31
Table 2.4	Sites with Early Christian Monuments and possible, probable or definite cemeteries	34
Table 3.1	Single long cists not in cemeteries, barrows or cairns	36
Table 3.2	Other single burials	39
Table 3.3	Single long cists with alignment recorded	39
Table 4.1	Barrows	41
Table 4.2	Cairn burials	43
Table 5.1	List of sites with grave finds of weaponry	51
Table 5.2	Burials with grave finds of jewellery	52
Table 5.3	Burial sites associated with hillocks	57

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Study area location map	3
Figure 2.1	Distribution of long cist cemeteries in Ordnance Survey grid squares	21
Figure 2.2	Distribution map of long cist cemeteries in southern Scotland	24
Figure 2.3	Location map of dug grave sites	30
Figure 3.1	Location map of single long cists	37
Figure 4.1	Location map of barrow and cairn burials	42
Figure 5.1	Location map of sites with grave finds	50
Figure A5.1	Ardwall Isle: site location map	144
Figure A5.2	Ardwall Isle: chapel, phases I and II	145
Figure A5.3	Ardwall Isle: chapel, phase III	146
Figure A5.4	Cairnpapple, overall plan of site	147
Figure A5.5	Cairnpapple, area B excavation plan	148
Figure A5.6	The Cat Stane: site location map and area location plan	149
Figure A5.7	The Cat Stane: excavation plans. Areas C1/2 and D1/2, and areas D3/4, E3/4, and F3	150
Figure A5.8	The Cat Stane: excavation plans. Areas C5/6, D5/6, and E5	151
Figure A5.9	The Cat Stane: selected feature plans of individual long cists	152
Figure A5.10	Coldingham Loch: long cist	153
Figure A5.11	Plan of Doon Hill	154
Figure A5.12	Newstead, the iron spearhead	155
Figure A5.13	Parkburn Sand Pit: plan of excavated area	156
Figure A5.14	Trohoughton, Camp Hill: plan of site	157
Figure A5.15	Trohoughton, Camp Hill: plan of cuttings VII, VIII, and IX	158
Figure A5.16	Trohoughton, Camp Hill: plan of cutting XIII	159

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It remains to be said that any mistakes, of either form or content, which remain within this work, are entirely my own.

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis has been my own, unaided work, and that to the best of my knowledge all works, published or unpublished, from which I have obtained material for use in, and all those who have assisted me in the production of, this thesis, have been suitably and correctly acknowledged.

Mr D J Etheridge BA

DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGY

There are ten different burial/dating classifications which have been applied or considered as possibilities for application within the gazetteer. They are as follows:

1) Burials (definite): Early Medieval (definite)

This category covers sites where there is no doubt that human burial has taken place, i.e. human bone has been found, and there is little or no doubt that the burials are of an Early Medieval date, that is, they have been dated by absolute techniques to the Early Middle Ages, or are closely analogous to sites so dated. The Cat Stane II (Cowie 1980) and Parkburn (Henshall 1958), are good examples of both cases.

2) Burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable)

Sites where there is no doubt that human burial has taken place, but the burials have either been absolutely dated only partly within this period, or have not been absolutely dated at all and are not closely analogous with those that have. Many sites fall into this category, including: Addinston, Belhaven Bay, and The Burial Knowe, to name but a few.

3) Burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible)

As above, human burial has taken place, but there is only very limited evidence to suggest that it may be of Early Medieval date. This category often covers sites not fully reported in the past, where, for example, it is unclear whether a cist is long or short, but on balance the evidence suggests it may be long. A large number of sites also fall into this category, for example: Ailsa Craig, where 'seven graves were found in MacAnall's Cave, and their positions indicated by rude crosses cut in the rock', and later, 'when the floor of MacAnall's Cave was being cleared the labourers came across two stone coffins containing bones' (NMR, NX09 NW3). There is little doubt that human burial took place here, but there is no indication of the length or nature of the 'stone coffins'. This site would therefore have been ignored, were it not for the apparent association of the first seven 'graves', with rock cut crosses. These crosses could be of any date within the Christian era, but are paralleled by examples on rock slabs, from Ardwall, Whithorn, and Cronk Yn How, Isle of Man (Thomas 1971, 116-8, fig 56, plate III), from Early Medieval contexts. Hence these burials are only possibly of Early Medieval date.

4) Burials (probable): Early Medieval (definite)

This category may be applied in cases where there is no obvious evidence for human burial having taken place, but this is the likeliest explanation of the evidence, and there are associated features which have been absolutely dated to, or are closely analogous with features so dated to the Early Middle Ages. No sites appeared to fall within this category, but it is stated here to show the type of site which might have been considered, had such an example arisen.

5) Burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable)

As above, but there is less evidence to support an Early Medieval date. This category was applied to sites like Cairnpapple, where three adult length rock cut hollows were excavated, but no human bone was found within them. It seems likely that these hollows, and the 'child length' hollow which accompanied them, were graves, but this is not proven. If they were graves, then an Early Medieval date is the most likely one that could be applied to them (see Chapter four, the section under intrusive cairn burial, for further discussion of this site).

6) Burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible)

As above, except that an Early Medieval date is only considered to be one of several possible options. For example, Musselburgh, Eskgrove (NMR, NT37 SW14; RCAH MCS 1929, 93), where 'ancient graves', and 'samian and other pottery... from an excavation' had been reported. The two are not necessarily linked, the burials (now lost) could be from the prehistoric period, from the Roman period, or they could be Early Medieval or later, but on balance a Roman or post-Roman date seems more likely.

7) Burials (possible): Early Medieval (possible)

Usually intended to cover sites which might only just come within the sphere of this study. Sites of this nature have not been deliberately searched for, as their data input is likely to be small, but they have been included in the gazetteer when they have been encountered. For example, Kirkchrist (NMR, NX35 NE2), where a glass bead of post-Roman date was found in a cairn. There are no details of any burial it may have accompanied, so there is only a possibility that there was ever a burial discovered, and the date range of the bead cannot be determined with any greater accuracy.

8) Cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of)

This category was used to describe sites where there were no burials, but

the surface features and/or historical and place name evidence, strongly suggest the site of an Early Medieval cemetery. Inchinnan Old Parish Church (NMR, NS46 NE11) is an example of this, known to be already in existence in the early 12th century, with its collection (now moved to the new church) of Early Christian Monuments (3 group III) and a cross marked pebble.

9) Cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of)

As 8, above, but there is even less surface evidence for an Early Medieval cemetery, and the interpretation relies more heavily on historical and/or place name evidence, and any local traditions recorded. For example, Kirkbride (NMR, NX55 NE1), on Kilbride Farm, 'a circular banked area, with an adjoining rectangular enclosure', traditionally known as the site of a church and graveyard.

10) Discarded site.

Sites under this heading are included because they have previously been considered to be Early Medieval burial sites, in most instances long cist cemeteries, but they are now no longer thought to be so. In some instances this has been dealt with previously, e.g. Cockenzie, where Henshall has informed the NMRS that the interpretation of the site as a long cist cemetery can no longer be sustained (NMR, NT47 NW6). In a few cases I have chosen to discard a particular site myself, usually on the basis that there is not enough information, i.e. grave dimensions or adequate description, to warrant perpetuation of a deficient interpretation. For example, Aberlady (NMR, NT47 NW1), where the antiquarian term 'stone coffins', has been mis-interpreted to mean 'long cists', despite the dimensions 30x12 in. being given for one example.

Forms of burial

A variety of differing burial forms are found in the archaeological record of southern Scotland in the Early Middle ages, yet within them all there is a degree of homogeneity which is perhaps not really surprising. Of 236 sites considered, 57 of those where human bones were found may at least have yielded extended inhumations, while 147 of the 236 sites were long cist sites of varying probability. Extended inhumation would at first sight appear to be the main characteristic of Early Medieval burial practice, but care should be taken here as extended inhumation has been used as one of the diagnostic features in dating, both in this work and in the past. Perhaps more importantly, other forms of burial and

disposal of the dead do not appear to have been used, so far as can be ascertained (though Mr P Hill believes there may be evidence at Whithorn for one cremation burial; personal communication). Crouched inhumations in Scotland do not appear to post date the late Roman Iron Age, and would appear to have been going out of fashion in Scotland (Close-Brooks 1984, 89-91) as cremation burial was going out of fashion in favour of extended inhumation in Roman Britain (Rahtz 1977, 53-64; Thomas 1971, 49).

However, the presence of an extended inhumation radio-carbon dated AD 221-527 (GU 1142; 95.4% enclosed at 2 sigma level) at Broxmouth, East Lothian, is a warning not to take extended inhumation on its own as a dating tool, as 89% of the area under probability distribution at the 1 sigma level falls within the range AD 297-429 (Close-Brooks 1984, 108; after Stuiver and Pearson 1986).

The two main forms of burial which emerge from this study are extended inhumation in dug graves, or in long cists. Thomas (1971, 49) defined a dug grave as a "body length hollow in the ground or bed-rock", and a cist grave as "the same, with its sides lined with stone slabs... and sometimes with a capping of similar slabs (the term *lintel* grave is used for this form)". His full definitions have not been followed here in their entirety. Distinction has been made between dug graves and rock cut graves, but not between cist graves and lintel graves. The reason for the former is that a rock cut grave is likely to require considerably more labour input than a dug grave in soil, and resembles a cist in the nature of the protection it gives to the body of the deceased, and in the occurrence of cap-stones and/or other cist like structures. E.g. East Broadlaw (Wilson 1863a, 271). The reason for the latter is twofold, firstly there does not seem to be any major typological difference between the two, and the lack of cap-stones on excavation does not imply there were none at the time of construction. Secondly, the term *lintel* grave has not previously been applied widely in Scotland (see Cowie 1980, 172-6 and Henshall 1958, 254-6).

The word *cemetery* can be taken to imply a burial ground, whether or not it is attached to a church in the present day, or at the time of recording. This is because the sequence of development and the relationship between church and burial ground at churchyard sites is not always clear, indeed, there is some evidence to suggest that the burial ground came first, and the church later, as seems likely to be the case at Barhobble (Cormack 1988, 11) and Ardwall Island (Thomas 1968, 141-3), Dumfries and Galloway.

Henshall's arbitrary adoption of six as the minimum number of graves to qualify for the designation *cemetery* (1958, 265-7) has been

followed throughout this work, but with the addition that where three or more, but less than six graves occur, the site may be designated a *possible*, or *probable cemetery* depending on circumstance and likelihood. This is an adaptation of another arbitrary method of defining a cemetery, by three graves (Etheridge 1990, 4). The above qualifications have not been restricted to long cist cemeteries, and therefore apply to all sites where three or more burials occur, except in those cases where Early Medieval burials have not actually been found, but their presence in large numbers is thought to be likely given the nature of the site, e.g. Hoddum, Dumfries and Galloway (Lowe 1991, 10-12).

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The initial idea for a thesis on Early Medieval burial practice in southern Scotland sprang from research into a similar topic for Wales as an undergraduate dissertation (Etheridge 1990). In that work, it was discussed, among other topics, how recent re-interpretations of certain burial sites in Scotland (Close-Brooks 1984, 87-114) might allow for a similar re-interpretation of some burial sites in Wales (Etheridge 1990, 12-33).

It became apparent, however, that no work comparable to that which had been undertaken with some of the Welsh evidence (Edwards 1986, 29-35, fig 3; James 1988, 64-74, fig 5), had been carried out with the Scottish material for some time; like Wales, there was no complete up to date gazetteer of early medieval burial sites available in published or unpublished form.

The two most readily available gazetteers of early medieval burials in Scotland are found in Henshall (1958, 278-81) and the list of long cist cemeteries in the Ordnance Survey *Map of Britain in the Dark Ages* (1966, 48). These, supplemented by Ardwall Island (Thomas 1968, 127-88) and the various sites discussed by Close-Brooks, Bigelow, Gourlay, Morris, Stevenson, Wedderburn and Grime (Friell and Watson (eds) 1984, 87-114, 115-29, 131-3, 135-144, 145-50, 151-67) and others found in their references might superficially have given the appearance of a largely inclusive and current gazetteer of early medieval burials in Scotland.

However, there is a large volume of material held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland, which has rarely been published, if at all, as a group. While some of the information is available in recently published works, e.g. 'Midlothian'. *The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland* (RCAHMS 1988), and all is readily available direct from the Commission itself. It would appear that there has never been an attempt to collect and publish early medieval burial sites in Scotland as a group. Furthermore, the greatest attention seems to have been paid to long cist cemeteries, while the phenomena of single long cists and simple dug grave inhumations as distinct burial practices seem to have been largely overlooked. This is not to say that there is a general lack of awareness that these forms of burial exist, either as distinct groups, or combined with other practices. On the contrary, but it would seem to be rare for other

burial rites to be given the same attention that has been accorded to long cist cemeteries.

This is partly due to the nature of the evidence itself. Long cists are more visible than dug graves, and it has been largely accepted that their form (with a few exceptions), makes them datable to within a few centuries (Henshall 1958, 268-71). Single, isolated long cists are less prominent than cemeteries, represent fewer individuals, and at first glance would appear to be less numerous as a site type. They have also been deliberately excluded from considerations of long cists as a phenomenon. Cemetery excavators have, for comparative purposes, naturally looked at other similar cemeteries first. Also, sites with more than one cist, but where fewer than six have been found or reported, may have been arbitrarily ignored by Henshall (1958, 265), even though the evidence on the ground may have pointed to the presence of more burials than were actually uncovered. This practice seems to have been perpetuated by the Ordnance Survey (1966, 48) and loosely followed by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Scotland, who inherited their records.

Dug graves, even those with extended inhumations, are harder to recognise when all obvious traces of human remains have disappeared, and their currency, covering a broader time span than long cists, makes them harder to date on purely morphological grounds.

This present study aims to redress the balance somewhat, by collecting data on all early medieval burial sites in southern Scotland, i.e. the regions of: Borders, Dumfries and Galloway, Lothian, Falkirk district in Central region, and Strathclyde excluding the districts of Dumbarton and Argyll and Bute. The sites have been classified according to the form of burial employed and the various rites and associated activities represented. However, it is not enough just to classify and catalogue the data. Archaeologists have always attempted to reconstruct the past from its material remains, and this study will be no exception.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The presence of a single, computerised and up to date Sites and Monuments Record for the whole of Scotland has made a significant improvement to the volume of sites it was expected would be retrieved during the period allowed (about six months) for the collection of data for this study.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland, and their predecessors, have had ample time to search, not only the antiquarian, archaeological and associated journals, but the Old and

New Statistical Accounts, and the Ordnance Name Book, prime sources of antiquarian reports not published elsewhere, whilst supplementing those reports that have been. It is doubtful whether one researcher, working without the assistance of the Commission, even with all other possible sources to hand, could retrieve so much data within the time allotted, as was retrieved by a search of the computerised National Monuments Record between October 1991 and February 1992. At the time of writing the material is currently being stored on 'Oracle', run on the Scottish Office network. The main way of retrieving data is by running a query, usually by entering the site name, the unique site number, or by requesting to look at all sites in a particular grid square, region/district/parish, or class of monument. It was the latter method of enquiry that yielded best results. The monument classification system is standardised by the use of an archaeological thesaurus, enabling the inquirer to look up those terms which will be most useful. By running a series of queries, first on long cist cemeteries and long cists, but later on barrows, burials, cairns, cists, coffins, graves etc., it is hoped that all possible references to the disposal of the dead, within the areas considered, have been examined for their potential as early medieval burial sites. The initial queries often produced long lists of sites, the details of which were then examined by calling up each individual site on the computerised record. A note was made of each site of interest, and printouts were obtained at a later date, complete with summary, site bibliography and list of the material in archive. These printouts were checked against the card index of the Ordnance Survey, which was kept up to date until 1991.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to retrieve the data to a floppy disk, as the facility at the time of writing is not yet available within the Royal Commission. Thus, in order to sort and organise the data more efficiently, basic details have been re-entered on a computerised database 'dBASE IV'. In order to maintain a standardised style of entries, a thesaurus was compiled based loosely on that used by RCAHMS. The aim was to be able to efficiently retrieve data through specifically designed queries, and the results were remarkably successful. The tables which appear later in this work were generated by querying the database file and transferring the data to a text file which could be inserted into the main document. The text of this thesis has been compiled on a word processor program 'Word 5.5' installed on a compatible PC. The bulk of the information on database is incorporated into the alphabetical gazetteer entries for each site.

CHAPTER TWO: CEMETERIES

The definition of a cemetery for the purpose of this study has already been discussed. This chapter will look at the two main cemetery types that have emerged from this study: long cist cemeteries, where the majority of early Medieval graves are long cist burials, and other cemeteries, where dug grave burial is the predominant rite. It is perhaps significant that the two rites do not seem to be displayed in equal proportions during the same phase on any one site.

LONG CIST CEMETERIES

A long cist cemetery has been defined earlier as essentially a burial group of three or more graves in the form of long cists, in close proximity to each other, that is, within, say, an arbitrary five metres from the nearest grave. In reality, this distance is usually much less; the majority of the long cists excavated at the Cat Stane (NMR, NT17 SW2) are within a metre apart (Cowie 1980, fig 9), as are the long cist graves of Whithorn (Hill 1990a, fig 3; 1991a, fig 1).

Dating

It is crucial to an understanding of the phenomena of long cist cemeteries that we have a core of firmly dated excavations which can be used as type sites for other discoveries not dated by absolute techniques. Chief among the sites discussed here will be the Cat Stane excavation, as perhaps the best example of a fully published, large, and radio-carbon dated long cist cemetery. In this context, the other sites which should also be discussed are: Avon Mill, Linlithgow (NMR, NS97 NE82); Four Winds, East Lothian (NMR, NT47 NW38); and Barhobble, Dumfries and Galloway.

Fifty-two long cists were excavated in the course of Trevor Cowie's 1977 excavation (1980, 166, 188-90). Fragments of human bone from five of these yielding radio-carbon dates ranging AD 240-980 at the 2 sigma level, and AD 357-800 at the 1 sigma level (GU 1155-1159; after Close-Brooks 1984, 108-9 and Stuiver and Pearson 1986, 805-38). This is a somewhat broader range than the *circa* 500-800 AD range suggested by Henshall for long cist cemeteries in general (1958, 268-71), and the possibility that long cists and extended inhumations in Scotland could

date from the 5th century AD, or earlier, has not gone unnoticed (Cowie 1980, 199-201; Close-Brooks 1984, 89, 91, 95).

Four long cists were discovered during the development of a new housing estate on Avonmill Road, Linlithgow, of which three were excavated (Dalland 1990, 31). Human bone from two of these was subsequently radio-carbon dated, and calibrated after Stuiver and Pearson (1986, 805-38) to AD 415-555 (GU 3098) and AD 395-505 (GU 3099) at the 1 sigma level (Professor Leslie Alcock, personal communication). Again, there is a good probability (69%) that these two cists date from the very late 4th to mid 6th centuries AD. While the site is comparatively quite small, and all the cists were found in a six metre section of a 30 metre trench, there remains a distinct possibility that only the edge of a much larger cemetery has been located.

Seventeen long cists were totally excavated in a cemetery of at least 28 inhumations at Four Winds, East Lothian (Dalland 1989 52). Unspecified material, presumed to be human bone, provided three calibrated radio-carbon dates at the 1 sigma level: AD 615-670 (GU 2730), AD 420-685 (GU 2732), AD 410-540 (GU 2733) (Professor Leslie Alcock, personal communication). Again, this provides a date range from the 5th - 7th centuries AD.

There is the possibility that 2 graves excavated at Barhobble (Cormack 1990, 11) giving a 2 sigma calibrated date range of AD 1022-1213 and AD 1018-1221 (GU 2728 and GU 2729) may be long cists, but this is not clear from the information published so far. If this were so, they would be a useful counterpoint to the previous examples cited, with their noticeable tendency towards a 5th to 6th century AD date.

To sum up the dating evidence, long cist cemeteries would seem to originate possibly as early as the very late 4th century AD, flourish in the 5th and 6th centuries, and pass out of general usage by the start of the 9th century AD.

Distribution

A noticeable proportion of the long cist cemetery sites listed by Henshall (1958, 278-81) were in the Lothians (30), with the highest number in any one county being located in East Lothian (12). This poses some interesting questions, as the distribution of long cist cemeteries in the other areas of the British Isles is largely on the western seaboard. Why do they occur in such density only here, and not in Dumfries and Galloway or the coastal areas of Strathclyde? Is this

distribution real, or does it in fact represent some other influencing factor? The concentration of these sites within a relatively short distance of Edinburgh is highly suspicious; does this reflect the genuine demographic and cultural situation in the 5th to 8th centuries, or does this reflect the 19th century expansion of Edinburgh and the availability of antiquarian and archaeological resources in the capital?

Grid Square	Henshall Sites	New Sites	Total
NS02	0	1	1
NS24	0	1	1
NS97	0	2	2
NT06	0	1	1
NT07	3	0	3
NT15	1	0	1
NT16	1	0	1
NT17	5	0	5
NT26	4	0	4
NT27	0	1	1
NT32	1	0	1
NT35	1	0	1
NT36	1	1	2
NT37	1	3	4
NT46	2	1	3
NT47	0	1	1
NT48	0	2	2
NT55	1	0	1
NT57	5	0	5
NT58	0	1	1
NT64	1	0	1
NT67	4	1	5
NT68	0	1	1
NT77	2	1	3
NX14	1	0	1
NX34	0	1	1
NX44	0	1	1

Table 2.1

Number of long cist cemeteries in Ordnance Survey grid squares

This present study has brought to light 54 long cist cemetery sites - including, with a few discarded exceptions, all those listed by Henshall in her appendix (34, excluding Cockenzie, Jedburgh and Wyndford 2) - which are within the study area. It would be interesting to see how the distribution of these new sites affects the previous findings, and confirms or denies the aforementioned suspicions. This can be done in two ways, firstly, by looking at the new group as a separate body of evidence and ignoring Henshall's work, to see if similar distribution patterns are found. Secondly, by considering the total distribution of

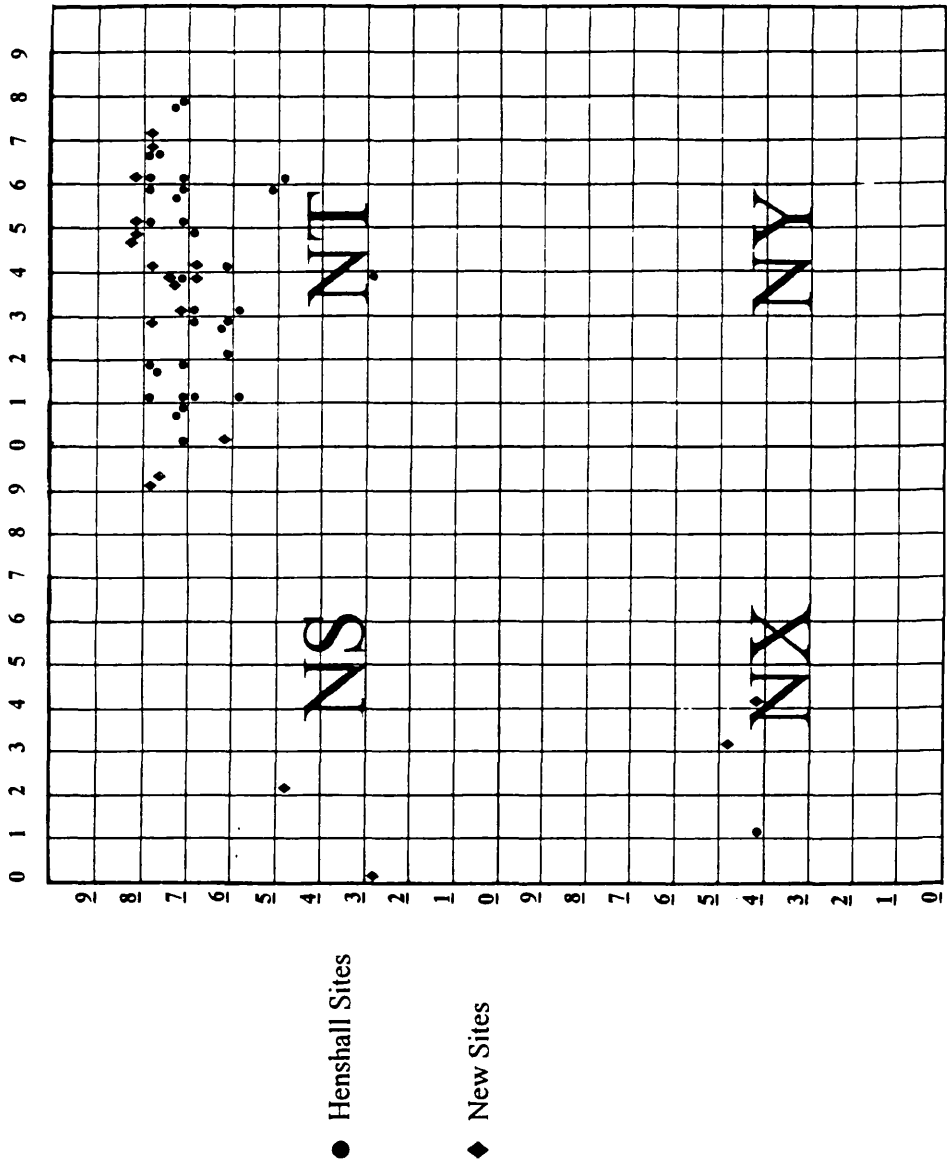


Figure 2.1. Distribution of long cist cemeteries in Ordnance Survey grid squares

long cist cemeteries, and comparing that to the distribution of Henshall sites and new sites. When comparing with Henshall's work it must be born in mind that a less rigid numerical grave count has been employed in this study, so some sites may have been rejected by Henshall on numerical grounds only, even if they were available in published form at the time. This too may have been a mitigating factor on the distribution of sites.

What becomes immediately apparent from the above table is the distinct lack of overlap of new sites and Henshall sites, within each 10km² grid square within the study area which contains at least one long cist cemetery. Only 5 out of 27 grid squares - NT36, NT37, NT46, NT67, NT77 - have both Henshall sites and new sites. Crucially, in the two areas of greatest concentration of Henshall sites - NT17 and NT57 - no new sites have been found at all, but the greatest concentration of new sites were in areas where only one or no sites were reported by Henshall (NS97, NT37, NT48).

It would seem that the pattern of concentration of Henshall's reported sites is reflected in the distribution of new sites. Those areas which were already known to have concentrations of long cist cemeteries do not seem to have yielded significantly more sites, while some areas, from which few or no sites were previously recognised, are now yielding new sites, and even new concentrations of sites.

Is it possible then that the actual numbers of long cist cemeteries in certain areas, i.e. NT17 and NT57, are at or near their real limit, taking into account a certain amount which may have been lost to unreported plough damage, robbing, quarrying, or other destructive activity? For the time being the answer would appear to be yes, unless or until new sites are found within these areas. What then are the implications? It has not escaped attention that there are several other Early Medieval factors to be taken into account within the above two grid square areas. The Cat Stane is itself a pointer to a settled community in the NT17 area during the 5th century, while in NT57 we have the 5th century hoard of Traprain Law, the Haddington double linked silver chain, and the 7th century gold and garnet cloisonné stud from East Linton (Spearman 1991, 48). It would seem that in NT57 at least there is independent evidence to suggest a high status settlement or settlements in the area, and the five long cist cemeteries point to a relative concentration of population in the area, though without firm dating it is impossible to pin this concentration down to any particular century. The same could also be true of NT17 regarding the concentration of population in that area.

There are some factors which the above study does not take into account, chiefly the amount of available land within each grid square. This will be affected by various other factors: the area of sea, river estuary, or loch within each square; the amount of land suitable to support human habitation in the period 400-1100 AD; the amount of land considered available by the inhabitants, whose views may have been influenced by cultural and religious attitudes; and secondly, the number of grid squares within the study area that have not yielded long cist cemeteries as yet. Also, it does not take into account the exact position of sites in relation to each other. For instance, while there is a notable concentration of sites in NT57, they are in fact quite widespread within the area, while quite close concentrations of sites are not highlighted because they are divided by an arbitrary grid line. This is borne out by figure 2.1, and figure 2.2, which adds the perspective of physical geography to this study.

An examination of figure 2.2 brings out graphically the overwhelming concentration of long cist cemeteries in the Lothians, especially East Lothian, with a noticeable tendency for river valley locations or coastal sites, all with a few exceptions below 600ft OD (183m approx). The prominence of the Esk valley and the coastal strip from Inveresk to Dirleton is particularly noticeable, and seems to imply that an area now peripheral to modern Edinburgh was formerly a major area of settlement. Surprisingly few sites actually do fall within the Edinburgh conurbation, and none are particularly close to Arthur's Seat or Castle Rock. This may be the result of the development of the central area of the city, before there was a general antiquarian interest on hand to notice and record sites as they were destroyed or built over. Outside the Lothians the only other areas in southern Scotland with any long cist cemeteries at all are around Luce bay, the upper reaches of the Tweed basin, and the lower reaches of the Firth of Clyde.

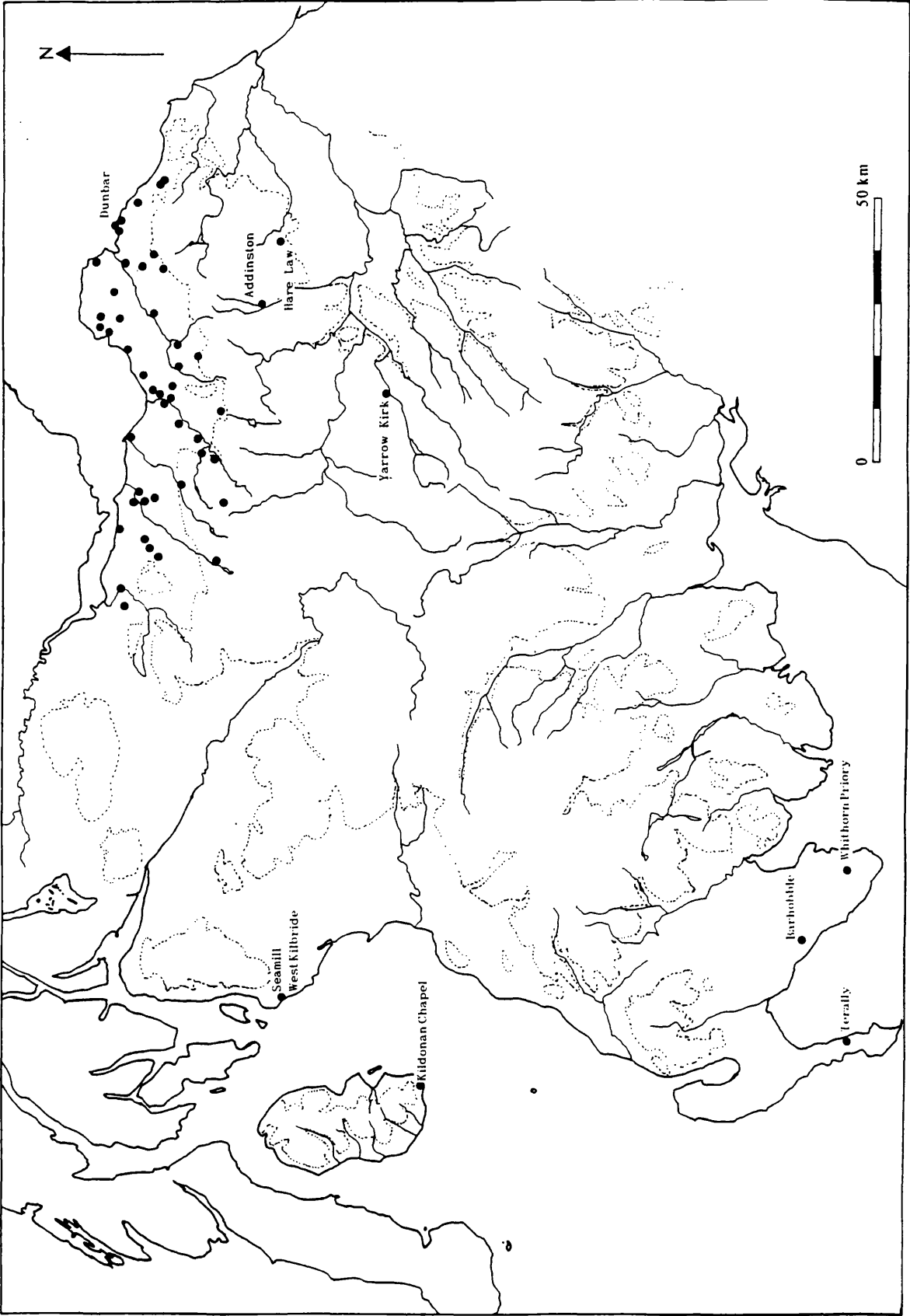


Figure 2.2. Distribution map of long cist cemeteries in southern Scotland, contour at 600ft. Base map after Ordnance Survey 1973 North Sheet

SITENUMBER	NAMES
NS02 SW017	Kildonan Chapel
NS24 NW013	West Kilbride, Seamill
NS97 NE001	Avonglen Quarry
NS97 NE082	Linlithgow, 'Avon Mill'
NT06 SW002	Harburnhead
NT07 SE006	Wyndford Farm
NT07 SE009	Hopetoun Oil Works
NT07 SW010	Burnhouse
NT15 NE001	North Esk Reservoir
NT16 NE015	Rosebank Harelaw
NT17 NE015	Cramond Bridge
NT17 NE021	Craigie
NT17 NW003	Hopetoun, Society Point
NT17 SE006	Gogarburn
NT17 SW002	Cat Stane II, the
NT26 NE028	Parkburn
NT26 SE	Penicuik
NT26 SE003	Dryden Mains
NT26 SW019	Glencorse, Old Parish Church
NT27 NE038	Edinburgh, Bonnington Road
NT32 NE001	Warrior's Rest I (Yarrow Kirk)
NT35 NW003	Arniston
NT36 NE012	Cousland, Windmill Plantation
NT36 NW005	Newton (New Farm, Dalkeith)
NT37 SE032	Musselburgh Links/Edgebucklin Brae/Pinkie Brae
NT37 SE046	Prestonpans, Nethershot Road
NT37 SW078	Inveresk I
NT37 SW184	Inveresk II
NT46 NE002	Burial Knowe, the, Milton Farm
NT46 NW010	Preston Hall
NT46 SW006	Windy Mains
NT47 NW038	Four Winds
NT48 SE001.01	Luffness House I
NT48 SE019	Gullane Golf Course
NT55 SW011	Addinston
NT57 NE014	East Fortune Sanatorium
NT57 NW022	Camptoun
NT57 SE004	Nunraw
NT57 SE012	Luggate
NT57 SW001	Lennoxlove
NT58 SW002	Craig's Quarry
NT64 NW009	Westruther Mains, Hare Law
NT67 NE001	Belhaven Bay
NT67 NE002	Kirkhill Braes
NT67 NE094	Winterfield Mains
NT67 NW001	Knowes
NT67 SW001	Woodend
NT68 SW014	Scoughall Farm
NT77 NW015	Dryburn Bridge
NT77 SE001	Dunglass
NT77 SE008	Hoprig, Dean Dykes
NX14 SW008	Terally
NX34 NW	Barhobble
NX44 SW035	Whithorn Priory, Bruce Street

Table 2.2. List of Long Cist Cemeteries in southern Scotland.

Settlement

Long cist cemeteries may therefore be considered as a feature of low lying land, river valleys, and marginal coastal strips. This is perhaps not surprising as those who chose to dispose of their dead in this manner had to weigh up several mitigating factors, not least of which was the distance they were prepared to travel with the corpse to a suitable spot. The availability of land that was not used for important agricultural purposes, or settlement, was also probably taken into consideration. It is therefore reasonable to expect that long cist cemeteries were not located too far away from the settlement or settlements they served. However, there are few sites with any evidence of related settlement in the immediate vicinity, and of those, there is a case for these being Christian religious rather than totally secular settlements.

Whithorn is the best example of these sites, where insubstantial houses associated with African Red Slip ware and B ware *amphorae* sherds were excavated some 20m to the south of the long cist cemetery (Hill 1990a, 4, fig 3). Religious settlements can be difficult to diagnose, and Whithorn is no exception, but the excavator currently believes that a 5th century structure with associated lime plaster could be identified as the *candida casa* of Bede (*HE* III, 4; Sherley-Price 1968, 146; Hill, P, personal communication). However, this does not preclude secular settlement on the site, and Bede does not say that *Candida Casa* was in any sense a monastic settlement, though he does suggest the presence of a cemetery of believers on the site, not to mention the resting place of Ninian's body. Monasticism in 5th century Britain would be difficult to define, and any settlement of committed Christians living together in a community could be labelled 'monastic', though in terms of material remains and structures we should not expect much difference between them and their less committed and / or non-believing neighbours. The *Te Dominum* stone (Macalister 1945, 499-501, no 520; Radford *et al* 1989, 27, no 1; RCAHMCS 1912, 165, no 472) records the presence of a believing family in the Whithorn area in the 5th century, who presumably had the available resources in the community to be able to erect this monument. The settlement at Whithorn may or may not have been partially secular in nature, but the presence of "luxury items" (Hill 1990a, 7) neither proves nor disproves this. It would be a fallacy to assume that all communities of Christians undertook the rule of poverty.

Other long cist cemeteries which may have evidence of settlement include Barhobble, and Kildonan chapel (NMR, NS02 SW17). In these cases the evidence consists of the site of an early church or chapel, pre-

dating 12th century parochial organisation (Henshall 1958, 274). The implication is that the church or chapel was established to serve a community of believers in the immediate vicinity. The only site with associated non-religious settlement evidence is Hare Law, Westruther Manse (NMR, NT64 NW9). Here, the long cist cemetery was found largely occupying one knoll (a), while a second knoll (b), lying immediately to the south east, has been interpreted as a palisaded enclosure with an undated settlement. The site is now lost and there is no way of knowing whether cemetery and settlement were contemporary; indeed, long cist cemeteries have been found inserted into abandoned enclosed settlements before, e.g. Caer, Dyfed (James 1988, 51-76).

Grave alignment in long cist cemeteries

The only long cist cemeteries which seem to have any real associated settlement evidence at all are few, and have largely yielded evidence for religious settlement of some kind. Three sites out of fifty-four is a small number to make generalisations on the nature of the settlements they served, but there may be other factors within the cemeteries themselves which could be used. Chief among these is grave alignment. Of the 54 long cist cemeteries considered, 32 had grave alignments reported for all or some of the graves, of which all 32 had graves which were on an East-West alignment or variant thereof. Only one site, Wyndford Farm, had graves on any other significant alignment, in this case two North-South aligned graves lying apart from the others in the cemetery (Primrose 1901, 325). This latter example has some parallels in North Wales, at Llechcynfarwy and Arfryn, Anglesey (White 1972, 29-30, 35-6). The rest of the cists (around 20) at Wyndford were described as oriented i.e. E-W aligned; the evidence suggests that the N-S graves belong to a different phase. At Arfryn the N-S dug graves preceded the phases of E-W aligned dug and cist graves, perhaps the two cists at Wyndford also preceded the long cist cemetery.

Of the 32 sites with recorded alignment, 25 were recorded as only having an E-W alignment, without record of any variation from true E-W, leaving 7 sites with all or some of the graves being recorded on an alignment other than true E-W (The Cat Stane, Camptoun, Dryburn Bridge, Four Winds, Parkburn, Whithorn, Wyndford Farm). With the exception of Wyndford Farm all these sites have been excavated within the last 40 years, so it is quite possible that accurate recording of grave alignment was not always undertaken in the past. Of these sites, 5 (The Cat Stane,

Dryburn Bridge, Parkburn, Whithorn, Wyndford Farm) had more than one grave alignment recorded on site, and 3 (The Cat Stane, Parkburn and Whithorn) exhibit more than two variations in E-W alignment.

The arguments against the traditional means of identifying Christian cemeteries have been summed up by Thomas (1980, 228-239). But since the publication of this work there has been one major find that has revolutionised the approach to late Roman and Early Christian cemetery studies. The excavations at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, uncovered 3rd to 4th century settlement evidence, and three associated cemeteries (Buteux 1990, 4, 6). Two of these cemeteries, one enclosed, the other unenclosed, were largely composed of N-S aligned graves, while the third was quite distinct from the other two, being enclosed and entirely composed of E-W aligned burials. What gave significance to this cemetery was the discovery in one of the graves of a silver cross amulet with a central disc, which bore a punched *Chi-Rho* monogram, of the developed form known as the "monogrammatic cross" (Nash-Williams 1950, 15-16, figs 3.2 and 3.5), usually dated to the 5th century AD in Britain. For the first time an early E-W aligned extended inhumation with the head to the west could be conclusively identified as a Christian burial, and by association all the other graves within the cemetery could be so identified.

It does not, of course, follow that absolutely all sites with E-W aligned graves, with the head to the west where this is known, can therefore be interpreted as Christian, but this new discovery significantly increases the likelihood that such an interpretation is correct. On the whole, there has never been a realistic alternative explanation for the E-W aligned graves so common in British cemeteries from the late 4th century onwards. Imperial sun cults (Thomas 1980, 233) may explain grave alignment in late 3rd and earlier 4th century Roman Britain, but they do not explain grave alignment in the later 4th and succeeding centuries, especially in those areas outside the direct influence of the Empire. Unpalatable as it may be to some, at present, the presence of Christianity best explains the general E-W alignment of graves in long cist cemeteries, which is almost universal in southern Scotland, if not in Britain. Indeed, one could go so far as to say that long cist cemeteries are very likely to be a distinctly Christian phenomenon, at the very least in southern Scotland, if not in the rest of the British Isles. The grave alignment points to a Christian association, as does the admittedly meagre settlement evidence associated with these cemeteries, and there is no recorded evidence which we can as yet recognise that would be contrary to the proposed interpretation. As

regards southern Scotland, there would appear to be as yet no evidence for any cult, religion, belief or custom that offers any alternative explanation.

OTHER CEMETERIES

Dug Grave Cemeteries

Only seven cemeteries of long dug graves have been excavated within the study area: Ailsa Craig, Ardwall Island, The Hirsell I, Holm Park, Edinburgh Castle Wellhouse Tower, Doon Hill, and Camp Hill, Trohoughton. This gives a total of well over 100 dug graves. All, with the exception of Ailsa Craig, Holm Park, and the Wellhouse Tower have been excavated within recent years under modern archaeological conditions. However, full publication of the Hirsell and Doon Hill are still awaited, and there is not enough information in the interim reports (Cramp 1980a and following references; Hope-Taylor 1980, 18-19) to comment fully on these sites. This is unfortunate, as the Hirsell is the only site of its type to yield radio-carbon dates, and there is no way of telling how many graves yielded dates within the Early Medieval period, and how many graves were associated with them in that phase. Indeed, the full details and lab numbers of all the radio-carbon dates taken have yet to be published. Some graves seem to have yielded dates whose range fell as early as the 10th century (Cramp 1985, 54), while others were clearly much later. Burial in the cemetery continued until the 17th century (Cramp 1985, 57), making this one of the few sites where the cemetery is known to have remained in use beyond the Early Middle Ages (Whithorn and Barhobble are two other examples).

The distribution of these sites is naturally rather limited, but it is surprising to find that only two are located in the Lothians, and that all the others are located in the south of the study area, four to the west, and one to the east. All the locations are at a relatively low level, although Trohoughton is on a low hill at about 300ft (approx 92m). Ailsa Craig, Ardwall and Holm Park are all coastal sites, the Hirsell lies close to the Tweed, Doon Hill is not far away from the Dry Burn, and Trohoughton is sited with good views of Nithsdale and the Solway Firth (Simpson and Scott-Elliott 1964, 125).

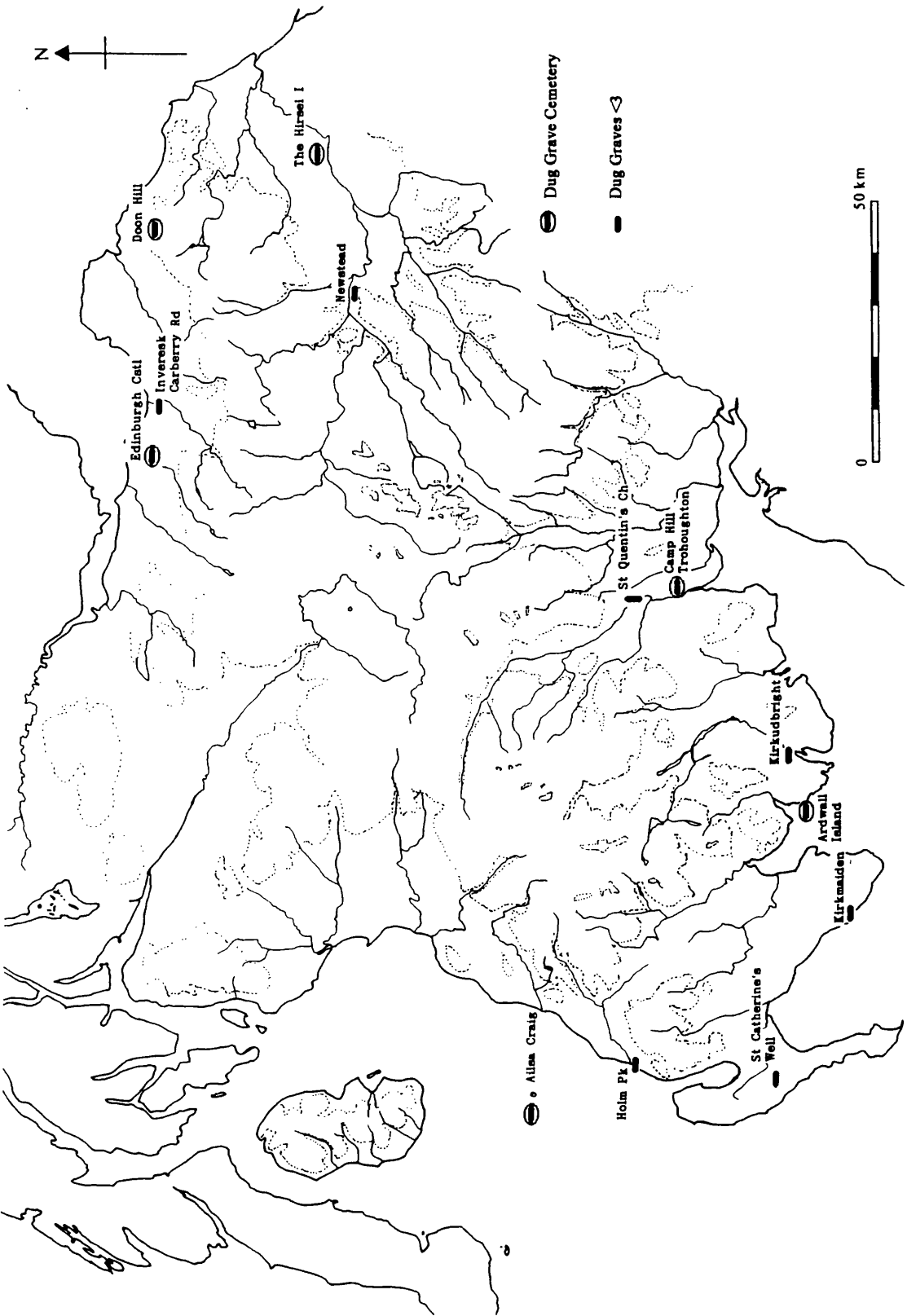


Figure 2.3. Location map of dug grave sites in southern Scotland, contour at 600ft. Base map after OS 1973 North Sheet

SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION
Ailsa Craig	cists: long (2 possible); dug graves (7 possible).
Ardwall Island	dug graves: long (24+): cemetery; cist: long; human bones; inhumations (31): extended (24+); aligned E-W; aligned ENE-WSW; Rows (4+).
Broxmouth	dug grave: long; human bone; inhumation: extended; C 14 date.
Doon Hill	dug graves: long (12): cemetery; inhumations: extended (probable); aligned ENE-WSW; rows (2).
Edinburgh Castle	dug graves: long (3); human bones; inhumations: extended (3); coffin: wood; inhumation: child.
The Hirsell I	dug graves: long: cemetery; cist: long; cist: short: child; inhumations: extended; inhumation: crouched; human bones; C 14 date.
Holm Park	dug graves: long: cemetery; human bones; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W.
Inveresk, Carberry Rd	dug graves: long (possible); human bones; inhumations: extended (possible).
Kirkcudbright St Cuthbert's Church	burial (definite): Viking; dug grave: long (probable); inhumation: extended (probable).
Kirkmaiden	cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of); dug graves (probable); human bones; inhumations: extended (probable).
Newstead	dug grave: long; human bones; inhumation: extended.
St Catherine's Well	dug graves: long (probable); human bones; inhumations: extended (probable).
St Quentin's Church	burial (probable): Viking (probable); dug grave: long (probable); aligned N-S.
Trohougthon Camp Hill	dug graves: long (60+): cemetery; dug graves: short: child (probable); human remains; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W; aligned NE-SW; rows (18+).

Table 2.3. Dug graves in southern Scotland.

Three of the cemeteries were enclosed at some stage in their use. Trohoughton reused the abandoned Iron Age hillfort ramparts, Ardwall and the Hirsell appear to have cemetery enclosure features, the former a bank, the latter, a ditch. The relationship of these features to internal phasing is un-clear.

Holm Park (RCAHMS 1981b, 15, no 94; NMR, NX08 SE3) stands on its own as an (apparently) unenclosed, undeveloped cemetery, comparable in its situation to the long cist cemeteries of the East Lothian coastline, e.g. Belhaven Bay. A parallel site can be found close by at Ballantrae (RCAHMS 1981b, 15, no 93; NMR NX08 SE6), where two inhumations aligned NW-SE and WNW-ESE (the description would seem to imply that they were extended, but this is not made clear), and the possible remains of a third, were apparently found, again close to the shore. The dating of these is difficult as they were found before the availability of radio-carbon dating, but their unenclosed and undeveloped nature, unassociated with later cemeteries and chapels, would suggest that an Early Medieval date is the most likely, possibly quite early, i.e. 5-6th century, but not necessarily so.

The use of an old settlement enclosure at Trohoughton is not unusual, as there are other examples from Scotland and Wales. The long cist cemetery at Westruther Mains (Thomas 1971, 50, 53; NMR, NT64 NW9) appears to have reused an abandoned settlement enclosure, as did the dug grave cemetery at Bromfield, Salop (Stanford 1985, 4, fig 4), and the mixed long cist and dug grave cemetery at Caer, Dyfed (James 1988, 51-69). There remains the possibility, therefore, that other hillfort and enclosed settlement sites within the study area have been reused, post-abandonment, as cemetery sites in the Early Middle Ages, but without doing research into the number of such sites in the study area which have been excavated and have not revealed a cemetery reuse, and the number of such sites unexcavated, it would be difficult to quantify the chances.

Settlement

The only sites with no archaeological evidence for settlement in the vicinity are Holm Park and Trohoughton. Two sites, Ardwall and the Hirsell, are clearly related to a chapel and a church respectively, but no structural evidence for domestic buildings has been found at either site.

Some of the finds at Ardwall, especially the quern stone fragments (Thomas 1968, 149) have an air of domesticity about them, but none could really be used to say that there was definitely an associated settlement

on the island. The small inhumation cemetery outside the settlement enclosure at Doon Hill, while not unusual in the context of Northumbrian timber halls (Yeavinger and Millfield - Hope-Taylor 1980, 18), is unusual when compared to the many other cemetery sites in the study area. No other cemetery site in this study has yielded evidence for domestic settlement so close to the burials themselves. Obvious questions about the contemporaneity of the graves with the settlement arise, and these can only be satisfied by the publication of the full report.

Possible and probable cemetery sites

There are a number of cemetery sites (including those listed in Table 2.2), where fewer than three burials have been found - in quite a few cases no burials that could be attributed to the Early Middle Ages at all - which have been included in this study because the nature of the evidence from these sites suggests the presence of an extensive early cemetery. Usually there has been a combination of circumstantial evidence, for example Inchinnan Old Parish Church (NMR, NS46 NE11) was already in existence by the middle of the 12th century at the latest, and three group III Early Christian Monuments were recorded at the site. The site is almost certain to have been a burial ground from at least the 11th century, yet no definite Early Medieval graves are known. The site was perhaps comparable to The Hirsell in its early phases, where the remains of one Class II and more than three Class III Early Christian Monuments were found (Cramp and Douglas-Home 1980, 227-30; Cramp 1980a and following references) prior to, and during, the excavations. The earliest documentary evidence for the Hirsell suggests a chapel was in existence on the site by 1167 AD, yet the archaeological evidence suggests the site could have been used for burials from the 10th century onwards. The implication is that chapels and churches first recorded in the 12th century as already being in existence, where there is other evidence for activity on the sites during the Early Middle Ages, are likely to be Early Medieval cemetery sites.

REC NO	SITE NAME	REC NO	SITE NAME
16	Cat Stane II, the	189	Penpont Churchyard
119	Warrior's Rest I (Yarrow Kirk)	194	Kirkmaiden
133	Jedburgh Abbey	195	Kirkland of Longcastle
135	Lempitlaw Church	198	Kirkmaiden Church
138	North Berwick Old Parish Church	199	Monreith
157	Ardwall Island	200	Old Luce
169	Hirsel, the I	201	Wigtown Churchyard
178	Kirkmadrine Church	202	Whithorn Priory, Bruce Street
180	Hoddom, Old Parish Church	203	Ailsa Craig
181	Luce Church	205	Greens, The
182	Wauchope, Old Parish Church	216	Edrom Parish Church
183	Staplegordon, Old Parish Church	222	Kilallan, St Fillan's Church
184	Carruthers Church	223	Inchinnan, Old Parish Church
185	Durisdeer	230	Hume, Old Parish Church
186	Kirkland	231	Barhobble
187	Saint Connel's Church	234	Govan, Old Parish Church

Table 2.4. Sites with Early Christian monuments and possible, probable or definite cemeteries.

The sites listed in Table 2.4 are only a sample selection of the sites which could be considered. Many of the sites which have been included have yielded group III or II Early Christian Monuments, but not all sites with group I, II or III monuments have been included. It has not been regarded as part of the brief for this study to make a gazetteer of all group II and III monuments in southern Scotland, on the basis that their location might be evidence for the site of Early Medieval cemeteries. Such an undertaking would be a study in itself, though the results would undoubtedly have a bearing on the present work.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter the accepted criteria for defining a cemetery have been revised to take into account the variability of the evidence from differing sites, and the date range of long cist cemeteries has been expanded to the 5th to 9th centuries AD to allow for the revised calibration of radio-carbon dates. The distribution and location of long cist cemeteries have been examined, confirming their almost exclusive concentration in the Lothians, and noting for the first time a distinct preference for low lying sites, usually river valleys and coastal strips, in their siting. The bearing this revealed concentration has on settlement in the Lothians has been discussed, noting that there is a massive disproportion of burial sites to settlement sites in the area,

and that burial sites could therefore be indicative of nearby settlement sites either lost, or yet to be discovered. The argument that long cist cemeteries are a specific feature of early Christianised Britain has been advanced, discussed and accepted, there being no really viable alternative. The limited number of dug grave cemeteries has been discussed, as has the relationship between cemeteries and Early Christian Monuments - the latter is also discussed later in chapter five - and it has been suggested that many sites with Early Christian monuments may well be the sites of Early Medieval cemeteries. There are other important inferences, but these will be discussed later in the concluding chapter.

CHAPTER THREE: ISOLATED BURIALS

This chapter will be a brief examination of the phenomenon of isolated (or apparently isolated) burials, taking into consideration their form, siting, and distribution. Isolated burials are here taken to mean single graves, and double or even triple graves, where the evidence suggests that more graves are unlikely to be found in the immediate vicinity. This is a topic which has received little discussion with regard to the evidence from Early Medieval Scotland.

FORM AND DISTRIBUTION

Sixty-six single burials have been recorded in the gazetteer, some of these are from sites which are likely to be cemetery sites, some of these are associated with barrows or cairns (these will be dealt with in a later chapter). Forty-seven of these sites are, however, single long cists, which form the predominate proportion (71%) of single burials. A list (table 3.1), and a location map of these are provided below (figure 3.1).

REC NO	SITE NAME	REC NO	SITE NAME
2	Dunbar, 2 Clyde Villas	107	Gallow Hill
9	Dalseny Park	108	Kilbirnie
4	Cramond Island	109	Arran, Catacol
12	Coldingham Loch	110	Pea Brae
17	Castleton Muir	112	Laxlie Hill
27	Aethelstaneford	120	Warrior's Rest II, Annan Street
30	East Broadlaw	126	Tantallen Hill
34	Easter Ferrygate	129	Edinburgh, Merchiston
41	Gladhouse Reservoir II	130	Prestonpans, Mary Murrey's Institute
46	Gullane Linke	132	Yarrow Stone
64	Dunbar, Longoraigs	142	Luffness House II
70	Morham	148	Packman's Grave
75	Carlourie	172	Cambuslang
77	Nether Howden	177	Low Curghie
83	Old Townhead	195	Kirkland of Longcastle
89	Prestonpans, High St	196	Kilstay
90	Ringleyhall	206	Logan
93	Roslin	208	Channelkirk Church
95	Skateraw	214	Ecoles, Saint Mary's Convent
96	Solomon's Tower	217	Old Cambus Dean
97	Standingstone	225	Douglaswater Bridge
104	Logan Cottage	227	Bo'ness, Snab Brae
105	Polmood I	228	Blackness Castle
106	Polmood II		

Table 3.1. Single long cists not in cemeteries, barrows or cairns, in order of record number

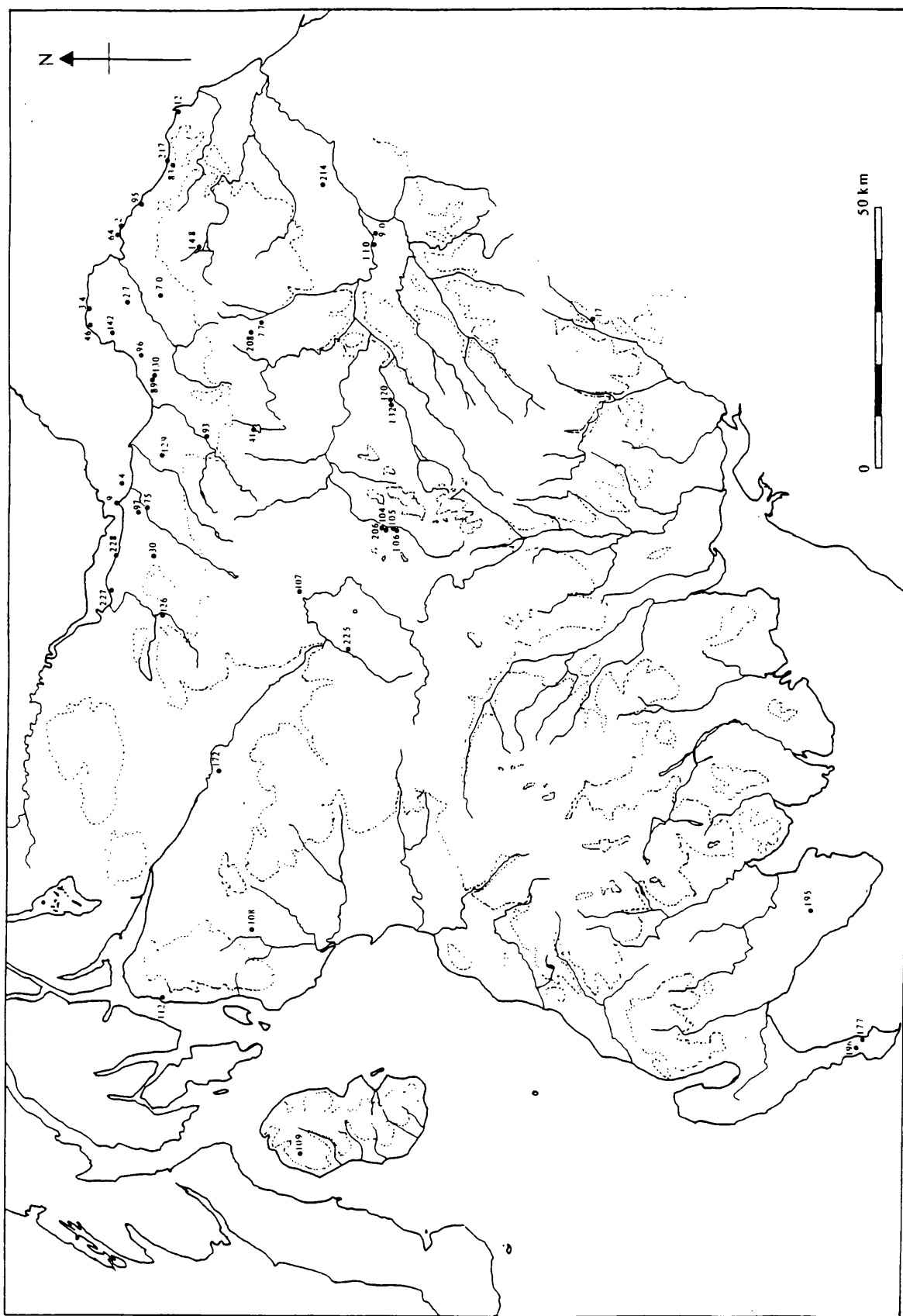


Figure 3.1. Location map of single long cists not directly associated with barrows, cairns, or other cemeteries; contour at 600 ft. Base map after OS 1973 North Sheet

The distribution of the single long cist sites - some of which are only possible long cists - largely reflects the distribution of long cist cemeteries (see figure 2.2), but with some interesting variations. The major concentration is again in the Lothians, with a fall-off in the Borders, and a light scattering in Dumfries and Galloway, and Strathclyde. The preferred situation would appear to be on or near the coastal strip, or along river valleys, for example, the watershed of the Tweed. The majority of sites are again below the 600ft contour, but with some notable exceptions.

These sites are intriguing. Clearly they betoken only a small fraction of the general populace, after all, they probably only represent 47 individuals. Why should some choose to bury their dead away from a communal cemetery, and is this in fact what is happening? Every cemetery started with an initial burial or burials, so one way of looking at these graves is as failed cemeteries, in that for reasons unknown burial was not continued on that spot. Other sites may have been deliberately chosen for seclusion. It is possible that the status and religious beliefs of the individuals and those responsible for their disposal may have influenced the decision to bury apart. Death may simply have occurred to an individual some distance from habitation, and the most suitable spot chosen out of necessity. Other reasons could be found, but none could be proven. Of the various options available, the failed cemetery and the isolated burial due to status or religious belief seem the most likely. Cairn or barrow burial was sometimes an isolated affair it seems (see following chapter for details of the sites involved). Some isolated burial sites may have possessed a super-surface elaboration since removed or decayed, or not noticed on discovery. Small heaps of white quartz pebbles were found scattered over and around some of the long cist graves of Whithorn Priory (P Hill, personal communication), and pebbles overlaid the long cist found beneath the pillar of Eliseg, Powys (Williams 1851, 301-2). It is possible that similar heaps, not necessarily of white quartz, may have marked other graves, and that these markers have not been noticed. The significance of the use of white quartz pebbles in particular will be discussed in the later chapter on associated features.

Dug graves are by the nature of their construction harder to detect, especially when they are disturbed by the non-specialist, and single dug graves are less likely to be detected than multiples. Consequently, there are very few examples represented in the gazetteer.

REC NO	SITE NAME
147	Leithies, the
220	Little Cumbrae Island, Saint Vey's Tomb
232	Newstead
235	Broxmouth

Table 3.2. Other single burials not long cists or Viking burials, and not associated with cemeteries, barrows or cairns.

The actual number of single dug graves is pitifully few (see also table 2.3). Of the burials listed above, 220 is not an actual grave as such. Broxmouth is included because the calibrated radio-carbon date puts it between AD 221-527 at the 2 sigma level (after: Close-Brooks 1984, 108; and Stuiver and Pearson 1986). Newstead looks like a stray Anglo-Saxon burial, and the extended remains covered over with sand with its SW-NE head to NE alignment, found at the Leithies (NMR, NT58 NE7), would be difficult to place later than *circa* 1000 AD.

GRAVE ALIGNMENT

Only 16 of the single long cists have any grave alignment recorded, of these 7 were recorded as aligned E-W, 4 aligned NE-SW, 1 ENE-WSW, 3 N-S, and 1 S-N. The sites are listed in the table below.

ALIGNMENT	REC NO	SITE NAME
E-W	2	Dunbar, 2 Clyde Villas
E-W	9	Dalmeny Park
E-W	17	Castleton Muir
E-W	90	Ringleyhall
E-W	96	Solomon's Tower
E-W	109	Arran, Catacol
E-W	110	Pea Brae
NE-SW	41	Gladhouse Reservoir II
NE-SW	64	Dunbar, Longcraigs
NE-SW	104	Logan Cottage
NE-SW	105	Polmood I
ENE-WSW	106	Polmood II
N-S	12	Coldingham Loch
N-S	97	Standingstone
N-S	112	Laxlie Hill
S-N	228	Blackness Castle

Table 3.3. Single long cists with alignment recorded.

The predominance of E-W aligned graves is not surprising, but a significant proportion of graves (4) are on totally non E-W alignments. The importance of this can be assessed when it is realised that only two non E-W aligned graves have been recorded so far from a long cist cemetery - Wyndford Farm (Primrose 1901, 325). As discussed in the previous chapter on cemeteries, where N-S aligned burials were found in Wales, notably Arfryn (White 1972, 29-30, 35-6), they appeared to belong to the earliest phase of a cemetery, and this may have a bearing on the proposed interpretation of single burials as failed cemeteries. These non E-W aligned burials may be indicative of pre-Christian practices, or an attempt to combine the two practices. If this was so, the sites may have been abandoned for further burials because of the earlier associations, but then this was not always the case, as exemplified by the Wyndford Farm site (see above).

CONCLUSIONS

Single undeveloped burials in either a long cist or a dug grave are not few in the total number of sites, but the number of individuals represented is small. It has been proposed that many of these single burials, and those sites where only two or three burials at most were known to have taken place, are probably 'failed' cemeteries, where for various reasons burials did not continue on that site. The possibility that some burials were deliberately placed in isolated positions is reinforced by the practice of burial in barrow or cairn, which was sometimes an isolated affair, and the suggestion made that this may have been due to religious or social reasons expressed in the grave alignment. Significantly, four single graves were on completely non E-W alignments, compared with only two graves from a single long cist cemetery, reinforcing the suggestion that, in these cases at least, isolated burial may have been due to differing religious practices or beliefs.

CHAPTER FOUR: BARROW AND CAIRN BURIAL

The terminology regarding burial mounds used in this study is based largely on that outlined by Leslie Grinsell (1984, 5-6), with one exception, when the alignment of a grave is given, where the direction of the head is known, the head end is always quoted last, i.e. E-W indicates that the head was laid at the west end of the grave.

BARROW BURIAL

There are at least eight sites in southern Scotland where Early Medieval burials are associated with a barrow or barrows, or where Early Medieval barrow burial may be suspected. Those to be considered here are listed in Table 4.1. They fall into three main categories: primary, intrusive, and sub-rectangular (primary). While the latter should really be considered under primary burial, its unusual nature deserves separate treatment.

NAMES	SEARCHPATH	REC NO
Cat Stane III, the	barrow (intrusive); human bones; inhumations: extended (possible).	14
Coopers Knows	sub-rectangular barrows round barrows.	209
Edinburgh, Mortonhall, 'Caer-Duff Knowes'	barrows (2+ possible).	19
Inchgarvie House I 'Sentry Knowe'	barrow (primary); cist: long; inhumation: extended; human bones.	52
Inveresk Churchyard, Inveresk	sub-rectangular barrows (2, primary); human bones.	57
Mungoswells	sub-rectangular barrow (probable).	72
Newbattle Abbey	barrow (primary); cist: long; inhumation: extended (probable); human bones.	79
Port Seton	sub-rectangular barrow (probable); cist: long; human bones; inhumation: extended.	86

Table 4.1. Barrows which may be Early Medieval

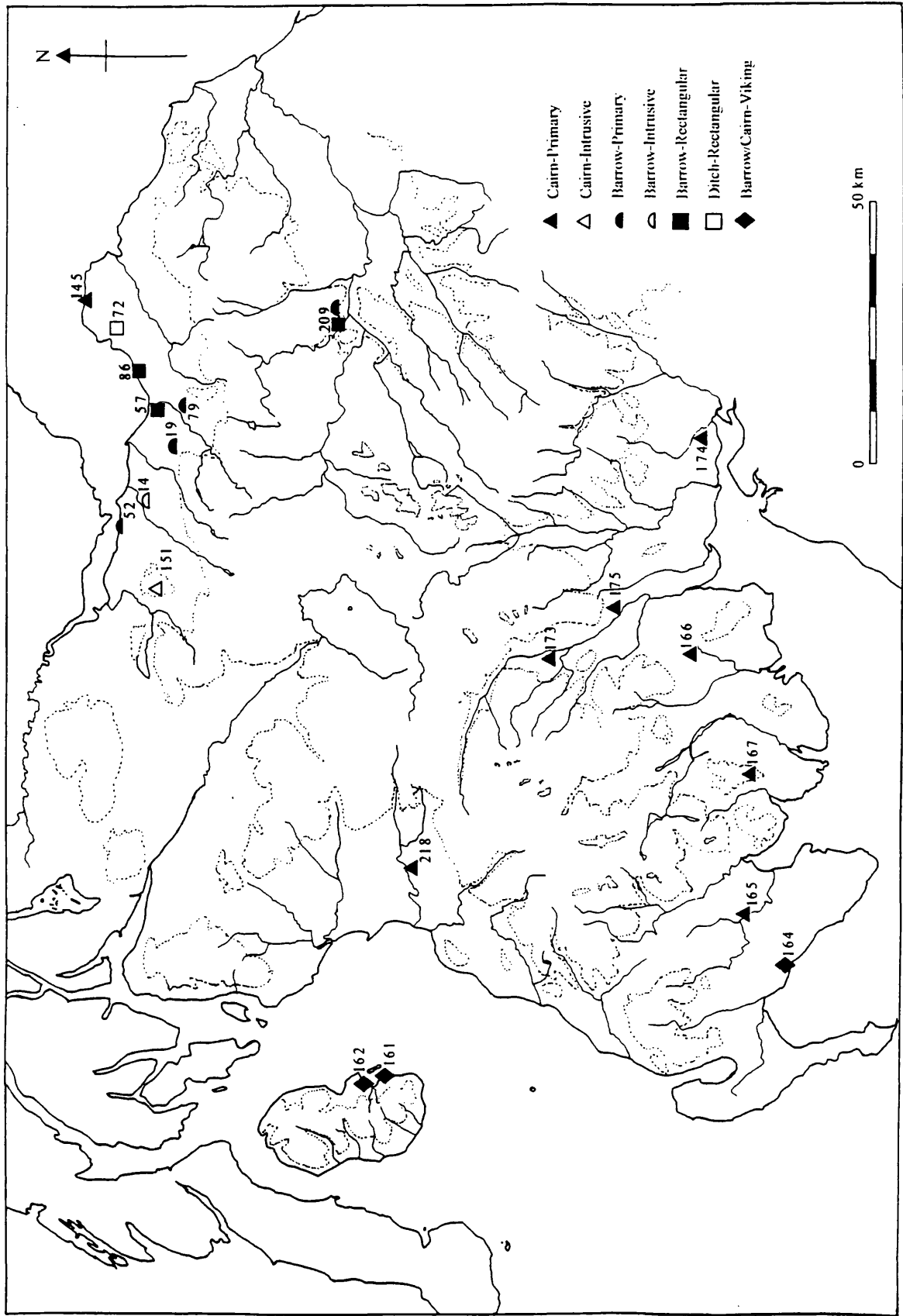


Figure 4.1. Location map of barrow and cairn burials in southern Scotland, contour at 600 ft. Base map after OS 1973 North Sheet

NAMES	SEARCHPATH	REC NO
Arran, Kingscross Point	<i>burial (definite): Viking: boat cairn (primary); human bones: burnt.</i>	161
Arran, Lamlash	<i>burial (probable): Viking: cairn.</i>	162
Belton Mound	<i>burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cairn (primary); cist: long (possible).</i>	174
Boatford	<i>burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable): cairn (primary); cist: long; human bones.</i>	173
Braehead	<i>burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable): cairn (primary); cist: long; human bones; inhumation: extended.</i>	175
Cairnpapple	<i>burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable): cairn (intrusive); cists: long: rock cut (3); cist: child (possible): rock cut; aligned E-W; rows (2).</i>	151
Cairntosh Hill	<i>burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cairn; cist: long (possible).</i>	167
Camp Hill	<i>burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cairn (primary); cists: long (2, possible).</i>	166
Garheugh, Cairn Buy	<i>burial (possible): Viking (possible): cairn.</i>	164
Kirkchrist	<i>burial (possible): Early Medieval (possible): cairn.</i>	165
North Berwick	<i>burial (possible): Early Medieval (possible): cairn (possible).</i>	145
Trabboch Castle	<i>burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cairn (primary); cist: long (possible): rock cut.</i>	218

Table 4.2. Cairn burials thought likely to be Early Medieval

Primary barrow burial

Two sites have yielded good evidence for primary burial in what are probably round barrows: Inchgarvie House 'Sentry Knowe' (NMR, NT17 NW20), and Newbattle Abbey (NMR, NT36 NW12; Wilson 1863a, 81-2). In both cases human bones were found enclosed in a long cist. In the former, the inhumation itself is clearly extended, while in the latter, only the length of the cist itself, "nearly 7 feet long" (*op cit*), is given. In both cases there is no mention of other interments being discovered in the barrow. Since the implication of the records is that both barrows were completely removed at the time of excavation, it seems likely that both burials were primary (though some doubt must always remain, as neither site was archaeologically excavated and recorded under modern controlled conditions). Wilson (1863a, 82) describes a stone circle at the base of the Newbattle barrow, but this could possibly be a kerb, or a genuine circle re-used in the Early Medieval period as a barrow site. Though he describes the site as it was prior to removal, quite graphically, it seems unlikely that he ever saw it in that state himself, for it was apparently removed in 1782. He does not name a source for his information.

The assignment of an Early Medieval date to the two examples above is based largely on the use of the long cist to contain the inhumation. Long cists are by no means exclusive to this period, but when they occur outwith the Early Middle Ages, they are almost certainly associated with later Medieval contexts. In Britain, extended inhumations in long cists datable to periods earlier than the Middle Ages would appear to be unusual and rare, though not unheard of. Barrow burial in Britain would not, however, seem to persist beyond the Early Middle Ages, so a date within that period i.e. circa 400-1100 AD must be the latest that can be applied to these sites. Furthermore, the site at Inchgarvie House is one of two in the grounds where long cist burials have been discovered (see also Inchgarvie House II 'Springfield' (NMR, NT17 NW4). Because of this it is possible to suggest that the cairn (NMR, NT17 NW1), also within the grounds and apparently still standing, may have related Early Medieval activity in the vicinity, if it was not itself a product of the Early Middle Ages.

Intrusive barrow burial

There seems to be no firm evidence for secondary and intrusive barrow burial in Early Medieval southern Scotland. However, one possible example of intrusive burial is the barrow which "formerly stood 60 yards west of the Cat Stane" (NMR, NT17 SW3; Wilson 1863b, 210-11) until the last century. "A large tumulus... It was opened in 1824 and found to contain several complete skeletons" (Wilson 1863b, 210-11). The presence of a Class I Early Christian Monument - itself possibly a re-used prehistoric standing stone (Rutherford and Ritchie 1975, 187) - in close association with a long cist cemetery of proven Early Medieval date (Cowie 1980, 199), suggests that the "complete skeletons" refer to extended inhumations, though this is by no means certain, and that these burials were therefore also of an Early Medieval date. Because there does seem to be good evidence for the re-use of a prehistoric site here, a certain amount of caution should be exercised before putting it forward as another example of primary barrow burial, and so, mindful of this, it is suggested that we are here dealing with intrusive burials similar to those found at Brownslade, Pembrokeshire (James 1988, 74).

Sub-rectangular barrows

It would seem that, while sub-rectangular barrows and square ditched enclosures have been recognised in northern Scotland for some time now (Close-Brooks 1984, 91-3, 110, figs 5.2-4), their presence in southern Scotland has hitherto passed unnoticed, despite their distinctive appearance. It is hoped that the inclusion of the four sites listed in Table 4.1 will rectify the balance somewhat. Perhaps the most concrete example is the site at Port Seton (NMR, NT47 NW9; Wilson 1863a, 72; Henshall 1972, 429), where in the last century a "long barrow" was excavated to reveal a "skeleton... laid at full length within a cist" (Wilson 1863a, 72). Of the type, this is the only probable example we have of visible surface remains. The square ditched enclosure / possible barrow sites listed by Close-Brooks (1984, 91-3, 110, figs 5.2-4) have all been recognised by sub surface features, either from aerial photographs or during excavation, and therefore their identification as barrows has always been cautious. The addition to this small but growing corpus of a site where above ground features were previously visible is a significant advancement in the recognition and dating of this class of field monument.

The inclusion of two other sites, Inveresk Churchyard (Carlyle 1795, 24-5; Moodie and Beveridge 1845, 275-7), and Coopers Knows (NMR, NT53 NW13) is dependant on the correct interpretation of the apparently sub-rectangular surface features, aided in the former case by the presence of human bones in the sub-soil beneath the mound, and in the latter by the find of 'Roman implements' in the ploughed-out remains of one of the barrows (it is not clear whether this particular barrow was sub-rectangular or round, both occurred on this site).

Mungoswells (NMR, NT47 NE28) is the final site to be considered in this class. It comprises what appears to be a sub-rectangular ditch with rounded corners, and a central pit-like feature, visible on three aerial photographs (NMR, EL 4104-6), south of a large circular enclosure, but just north of the road. This site is comparable to the square-ditch graves recognised at Invergighy Cottage, Angus (Close-Brooks 1984, 91, fig 5.3), and is the first of this type to be identified north of the border but south of the Forth-Clyde line.

CAIRN BURIAL

The usual distinction between cairns and barrows is followed here, i.e. those sites listed in Table 4.2 are distinguished from barrows through being composed largely of stony material.

Primary cairn burial

There are nine sites within the study area where the evidence points to primary cairn burial, and of these the site at Kingscross Point, Arran, will be ignored for the purposes of this study, as it falls outside the study brief. Of those remaining, the assignment of an Early Medieval date to the cairn known as Belton Mound is only considered as an outside possibility, as the cist was reported to be "large", and contained beads of an unknown material (NMR, NY26 NE12). Likewise, the rock cut cist found beneath a cairn in the vicinity of Trabboch Castle (NMR, NS42 SE6), while clearly primary, is difficult to date, and is only considered to be Early Medieval at all on the basis of the cist being rock-cut. However, the cairns at both Boatford and Braehead (NMR, NX89 NE69; NX98 SE32) clearly contained a long cist each, and as no other cists or interments were reported from either site, and the cairn removal in both instances seems to have been quite severe, the assignment of these sites as primary

cairn burials of a probable Early Medieval date seems the most likely explanation of the facts as reported.

Intrusive cairn burial

There is only one site to be considered in this category. The excavations on Cairnpapple Hill revealed a multi-period site, where the cairn itself dated from the later Bronze Age, set within a later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age henge. The last phase of activity uncovered on the site (Period V), comprised three rock-cut long cists and a single rock cut short cist inserted within the henge but outside the main area of cairn material (Piggott 1950, 76, 100, 117-8, Table IV, figs 3, 8). Though Piggott considered them to be of Iron Age date (1950, 76, 117-8), they are far more likely to be Early Medieval, as the form of these rock-cut long cists aligned E-W in a row would seem to indicate. There are two comparable intrusive burial sites from Wales: Trelystan, Powys, and Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys (Britnell 1982, 133, 161-3, figs 7, 15; Barford, Owen and Britnell 1987, 103, fig 7), where in each case a small group of long graves was inserted on the edge of, or partially in, a prehistoric circular feature; although these two examples are both barrows, the plans are remarkably similar to the excavation plan of Cairnpapple.

DISCUSSION

Primary barrow or cairn burial, as practiced by the indigenous populations of the Celtic speaking areas of mainland Britain, is no longer the unusual or unheard of phenomena it was once considered to be. Since the publication of Joanna Close-Brooks' paper, with following articles by Bigelow; Morris and Pearson; Stevenson, J B; and Wedderburn *et al* (Friell and Watson 1984, 87-114, 115-29, 135-44, 145-50, and 151-67), there has been a general reassessment of the evidence for barrow and cairn burial, not only in Scotland but also in Wales, and Cornwall (Tintagel Churchyard, see Nowakowski and Thomas 1990, 2-3, 4-14). Some barrow burials formerly considered to be Roman or Prehistoric are now thought to be of Early Medieval date, though as yet no primary barrow burial site in Celtic Britain has yielded a radio-carbon or similar absolute date which falls within the Early Middle Ages.

CONCLUSIONS

Primary barrow and cairn burial in the Early Middle Ages is now evidenced from southern Scotland, in particular the practice of sub-rectangular barrow burial, which was previously thought to be confined to the specifically 'Pictish' areas of northern Scotland, is now known to be more widespread, being found not only in southern Scotland, but in Wales as well. The bearing this may have on possible links with other parts of the British Isles will be discussed in the concluding chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE: ASSOCIATED FEATURES

GRAVE FINDS

The term grave finds refers to anything found in the grave excluding human bone or any other human material, or any artefact reused as part of the grave structure. Unlike the term 'grave goods', it does not imply the assumption that the finds were placed there deliberately at the time of burial, so allowing for the possibility that residual material may have been incorporated in the grave assemblage.

Thirty-four sites in the gazetteer have yielded grave finds, of which five have been discarded, leaving 29 sites with grave finds (see fig 5.1), of which 4 could be considered 'Viking'. These four will be discussed, as they make a useful and worthwhile comparison with the other sites. Of the sites with no grave finds, these have been largely divided into two categories, those where the excavator made the point of commenting that no grave finds were recorded, and those where the presence or absence of grave finds was simply not reported, so it has been assumed that they were absent. It is desirable that excavators when reporting the excavation of burials should make a note of the fact that no grave finds were made (if that is the case), when publishing any information on the site.

Classification of artefacts has always been the archaeologist's nightmare; function and material being the two most commonly used forms of sub-division. It is proposed to examine grave finds using a system of sub-divisions that takes account of both. These will be: weaponry; jewellery; stone, bone and shell; charcoal; miscellaneous.

Weaponry

Six sites, listed below, have yielded some form of weaponry. Of these sites, only Parkburn, Barhobble and Newstead could be considered non-Viking. The first two sites yielded fragments of an iron knife from one grave each. The latter site has yielded what appears to be an Anglo-Saxon style iron spearhead (Wilson 1863b, 51-2, fig 109), which is comparable to Swanton's group B2 Anglo-Saxon spearheads (1973, 39-45), dated by him from the late 4th to 5th centuries, with exceptions dating as late as the 6th and 7th centuries AD.

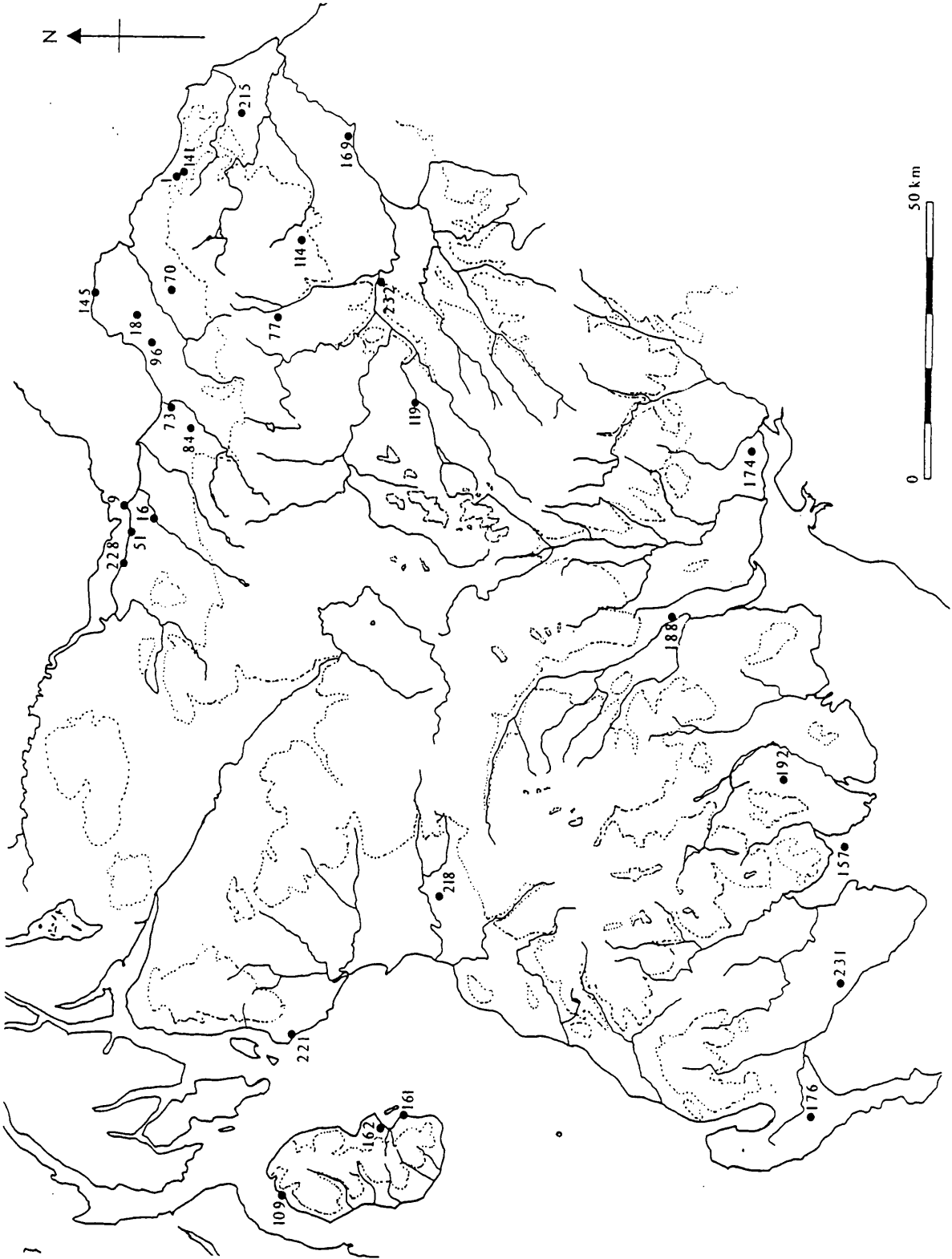


Figure 5.1. Location map of sites with grave finds, contour at 600 ft.
Base map after OS 1973 North Sheet

Wilson's example also compares well with the spearhead from Four Crosses, Powys (Barford *et al* 1986, 103-6), although it is shorter and tapers at the base. In contrast, the Viking burial sites have yielded a veritable arsenal. Iron swords from Lamlash, Kirkcudbright and St Quentin's, an axe from St Quentin's, and a shield boss from Kirkcudbright.

REC NO	SITE NAME
84	Parkburn
162	Arran, Lamlash
188	St Quentin's Church
192	Kirkcudbright, St Cuthbert's Churchyard
231	Barhobble
232	Newstead

Table 5.1. List of sites with grave finds of weaponry

The identification of these sites as Viking has of course been made largely on the presence of these weapons in the grave assemblage. Grave goods from burials of the Christian period are unusual to say the least, and weapons have a distinctly non-Christian character. Other than the Anglo-Saxon and Viking style burials the other two sites with weapons (Parkburn and Barhobble) only yielded knives. It would seem then that burial with weapons was generally not looked upon with favour, and was probably therefore largely practiced by intrusive elements in the local population, although this is a small sample on which to base any conclusions.

Jewellery

Eight sites (listed below) have yielded some form of jewellery as grave finds. Of these, the shale ring from Warrior's Rest is likely to be residual (NMR, NT32 NE1), but jet and shale seem to have been used for Early Medieval jewellery. A jet bead was found with the Viking grave assemblage in St Cuthbert's Churchyard (Gourlay and Turner 1977, 9), and a shale armlet of possible Early Medieval date from cist 27, Parkburn (Henshall 1958, 264-5, 277). There is the possibility that the beads from Belton Mound and Trabboch Castle are also of jet or shale, and may even derive from the well-known jet necklaces of Early Bronze Age burials. The glass beads of Dalmeny Park and Morham are paralleled by the reported find of glass beads in a long cist on St Ninian's Isle,

Shetland (Professor C D Morris and Colleen Batey, personal communication).

Of the metal objects, the bronze penannular brooch from Kirkcudbright is in keeping with a Viking burial, but the bronze penannular arm-ring, from the long cist with N-S aligned extended inhumation at Blackness Castle, is a bit more enigmatic. Possibly this is another Viking grave.

On the whole, jewellery is not a major feature of Early Medieval burial in southern Scotland. The beads may represent pagan Anglo-Saxon influence, or the sites could pre-date the 5th century. The presence of metalwork suggests a distinctly Scandinavian influence. As Henshall has pointed out (1958, 264-5), the use of jet for arm-rings is not unheard of in this period. The lack of personal adornments with the dead may represent either a cultural or material dearth of such artefacts, or of course specific restrictions on this practice probably encouraged within Christian communities.

REC NO	SITE NAME	GRAVE FINDS
9	Dalmeny Park	<i>beads: glass (12).</i>
70	Morham	<i>beads: glass (9).</i>
84	Parkburn	<i>armlet: jet; frag: knife: iron.</i>
119	Warrior's Rest I (Yarrow Kirk)	<i>pottery: food vessel (sherds); ring: Bronze Age: shale.</i>
174	Belton Mound	<i>beads.</i>
192	Kirkcudbright, Saint Cuthbert's Churchyard	<i>sword: iron; scabbard: wooden; penannular brooch: bronze; bead: jet (possible).</i>
218	Trabboch Castle	<i>charcoal (probable); beads.</i>
228	Blackness Castle	<i>arm-ring: penannular: bronze.</i>

Table 5.2. Burials with grave finds of jewellery

Stone, bone and shell

There are basically two categories of stone finds from graves, rounded stones or pebbles, usually of quartz, and quernstones. The latter are not an altogether unusual find from the vicinity of long cist cemeteries, but at Parkburn and Camptoun (Henshall 1958, 276-7, 282) an upper and a lower were actually found being used as part of the cist structure. What significance this has - if any - beyond a simple re-use of handy available stone, is unclear, but it does point to the likely proximity of a contemporary settlement. From the elaboration of the Dunadd quern (an incised linear cross on the upper face) may be inferred the possible association of high status with this class of artefact, and Campbell suggests that as bread was the staple of life, the quern may be symbolic of life (1988, 112). It may even be symbolic of the bread of life (Jn 6.35, 41, 49).

Pebbles or rounded stones have been reported from graves at The Hirsell I, Nether Howden, and Whithorn. The occurrence of such articles, especially white quartz pebbles, in, or associated with the grave, has long been recognised. At Whithorn these pebbles occurred in great quantities in the upper fills and old ground surface area of some of the graves, suggesting to the excavator the presence of a small elongated cairn of speckled white quartz pebbles originally placed above the grave. The presence of a few pebbles within the grave was therefore seen as the accidental incorporation of residual cairn material (P Hill, personal communication). That it may not always have been so is demonstrated by the incising of a cross on two large pebbles now in the Whithorn Museum (Radford, Donaldson *et al* 1989, 30, no's C1 and C18). There are parallels for these from the Isle of Man (Thomas 1971, 117-8). Other parallels for the use of quartzite pebbles may be found in the painted pebbles of northern Scotland (Ritchie, A 1974, 297-301). The painted pebble from Buckquoy belonged to the same phase of settlement as an *ogam* inscribed spindle whorl dated to the 8th century; a single long cist lay just to the north of the site (Ritchie, A 1979 181-4). Thomas was aware of the potential significance of white quartz pebbles (1971, 169), but did not elaborate on the subject.

The possibility that these artefacts might have a biblical significance was brought to my attention by a quoted passage from George MacDonald (Lewis 1983, 45-6) - who was not unaware of Highland folklore - on Rev 2.17b "To those who win the victory I will give some of the hidden manna. I will also give to them a white stone on which is written a new name that no one knows except the one who receives it".

This possibility was confirmed by following up Thomas' reference (1971, 169) to Mitchell (1884, 286-91), who had suggested this as a possible origin for the Kilmalew custom of placing a white quartz pebble on the grave of the deceased. Mitchell also suggests that it is human nature to place objects suggesting cleanness, purity and beauty e.g. flowers or white stones, with the deceased (1884, 289-90). The presence of shells in some graves, at The Hirsell, Inchgarvie House II, Solomon's Tower and Musselburgh, may have had a similar significance.

A fragment of a polished deer or bovine long bone, was found over the pelvis of a skeleton during the Ardwall Isle excavations (Thomas 1968, 147). This may have been intended to indicate that the sex of the individual was male (inferred from its position in relation to the body), or it may have been an accidental incorporation. Animal bone was also reported from the grave fills of the Brunton's Wireworks site, Musselburgh (NMR, NT37 SW161), but this is more likely to have been an accidental incorporation.

Charcoal

This was found above the bones of the burials uncovered at the Springfield site, Inchgarvie House (NMR, NT17 NW4), and "burnt sticks" were found in a cist opened during ploughing in the area of Nether Howden (NMR, NT55 SW7). Other sites where charcoal has been recovered include Barhobble, The Cat Stane II, Dunglass, Hoprig Dean Dykes, St Cathrine's Well, Trabboch Castle, Seamill West Kilbride, and Hare Law Westruther. Charcoal burial has long been recognised as a feature of late Anglo-Saxon burial practice (Shoesmith 1980, 49), and it has also been noticed in association with long cist burial in Wales, e.g. Pennant Melangell (Radford and Hemp 1960, 107, fig 8) and Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry (Price 1988, 60). The addition of charcoal to the burial may have been a purely practical measure, as the substance is well known as a preservative, and an absorber of odours. It may also have had a symbolic function in a Christian context, signifying repentance (Jonah 3.6). Charcoal burial does not seem to be as widespread a practice in the area at this period as it was in Wales.

Miscellaneous

Into this category fall the early Iron Age pottery sherd found in a grave at Camptoun (Henshall 1958, 283), the sherds of *mortaria* and black burnished ware - which may or may not have been contemporary with the burials - found in the graves on the Brunton's Wireworks site, Musselburgh (Clarke and Kemp 1985, 28), and the hollow iron rod found in a cist at Catacol, Arran (NMR, MS/678/46/10.14, 15-16; *The Scotsman*, Tuesday April 28, 1936). The pottery is likely to be residual, but the rod is harder to explain. It may have been part of an angon shaft - the excavator thought it to be broken at either end -, or a weaving sword, or it may have had a symbolic function as a rod of office. Alternatively, the object may have been placed there as a hoax, for the grave lay open for about ten days prior to examination (NMR, MS/678/46/10.14). The finds from the Kingscross Point boat burial will not be discussed as they form a classic Viking assemblage, and therefore fall outside the scope of this study.

OTHER FINDS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Early Christian Monuments

In discussing Early Christian Monuments, the classification used by Nash-Williams (1950, 2) has been adhered to as far as is possible; only groups I-III have been considered however, as the likely dating of group IV material places it outside the scope of this study.

Group I stones are relatively few in Scotland - the main ones are listed in Macalister (1945, 484-501) -, in comparison with Wales or even south west England, and Class I symbol stones are extremely rare in southern Scotland (see RCAHMS 1985, 5, 14, 15). It is perhaps surprising then that Scotland should yield the best example of an apparently *in situ* group I stone, the Cat Stane (Rutherford and Ritchie 1975, 183-8), with an associated Early Medieval cemetery (Cowie 1980, 167-201; Hutchison 1868, 184-94). Group I stones have been found associated with long cist burials at other sites, but at nowhere else is the link so direct. In Wales no proven Early Medieval cemetery has been found associated with an *in situ* and upstanding group I stone. The Pentrefoelas stone (Nash-Williams 1950, 125, no 183) was found apparently re-used as a cist grave lintel, as was the Arfryn stone (White 1972, 34-5, 46-51). Other examples of Welsh group I stones in association with burials considered

to be Early Medieval are listed by James (1988, 70-75). Similarly, in the south west of England there are a few long cist burials associated with group I stones, at Carnsew, Tresco (Preston-Jones 1984, 175, 177), and Lundy (Thomas 1971, 81-2, 110, plate VI; Thomas *et al* 1969, 138-42). There are two other Scottish sites, Whithorn Priory, with its collection of stones ranging from groups I-IV (Radford *et al* 1989, 25-30), and the Yarrow stone, a group I stone (RCAHMS 1957, 110-114, no's 174, 176), where long cist burials were found nearby.

To argue from the above examples that all group I stones are indicative of an Early Medieval burial site in the vicinity would be mistaken, given the number of group I stones from Britain with no reported burials associated, but then few of these stones have ever had any form of excavation undertaken around them. The few which have, on the whole yielded positive results. A similar argument could be applied to stones of groups II and III, of which examples with associated Early Medieval burials are far more numerous than those of group I. Many stones of all three classes occur associated with churches recorded as already being extant by the 12th century, and these sites are often inaccessible for archaeological excavation. For this reason 23 sites with Early Christian Monuments (filed as "cemetery: Early Medieval (possible)") have been included in the gazetteer despite the lack of Early Medieval burials from the site. Most of these sites also have other factors in their favour, e.g. place name evidence, early church recorded in vicinity, etc. The relationship between Early Christian Monuments and Early Medieval cemeteries has also been discussed in chapter two.

Landscape features

The three major landscape features with which Early Medieval burial sites seem to be associated are river valleys, coastal strips, and hillocks. While the relationship with the former two is fairly clear on the site location maps, especially figure 2.2, the minor topographical features of the latter do not easily show up at this scale. The relationship between long cist cemeteries, river valleys and coastal strips has already been discussed under the section on distribution in Chapter Two. Fortunately the association with hillocks has often been noted in the field by those who reported the site, either in antiquity or more recently. Those definite or probable burials sites with a probable Early Medieval date

which were associated with a hillock or knoll at the time of reporting are listed below.

There is only one discarded site associated with a hillock, there are no possible burial sites or possible cemetery sites associated, and no sites with only a possible Early Medieval date associated.

There would appear to be a desire on the part of those who first chose to bury their dead at these sites to use a prominent landscape feature to mark the resting place of the dead, similar to intrusive Early Medieval burials in prehistoric barrows and cairns, discussed earlier in Chapter Four. The full implications of this desire to mark the resting place of the dead will be discussed in the concluding chapter.

REC NO	SITE NAME	REC NO	SITE NAME
3	Dryden Mains	105	Polmoor I
5	Cramond Bridge	106	Polmoor II
9	Dalmeny Park	107	Gallow Hill
21	The Burial Knowe, Milton Farm	108	Kilbirnie
40	Gladhouse Reservoir I	109	Arran, Catacol
41	Gladhouse Reservoir II	110	Pea Brae
43	Gogarburn	112	Laxlie Hill
48	Hopetoun, Society Point	114	Westruther Mains, Hare Law
62	Lennoxlove	125	Westfield Mill
69	Milton House	126	Tantallen Hill
76	Musselburgh Links/ Edgebucklin Brae/ Pinkie Brae	127	South Queensferry, Niven's Bank
81	North Esk Reservoir	142	Luffness House II
84	Parkburn	143	Luffness House I
90	Ringleyhall	146	Gala Law
96	Solomon's Tower	148	Packman's Grave
98	Terally	153	Eldbotle, White Know
99	Windy Mains	154	Kilmurdie
101	Woodend	167	Cairntosh Hill
102	Wyndford Farm	171	Trohoughton, Camp Hill
		212	Westruther Manse
		218	Trabboch Castle

Table 5.3. Burial sites associated with hillocks.

CONCLUSIONS

Grave finds have been shown to be a rare and unusual occurrence from Early Medieval burials in southern Scotland. Usually these are almost certainly grave goods when they do occur, but residual material does become incorporated occasionally. Grave finds of weaponry and jewellery would appear to be largely the result of intrusive elements within the population of the area, in some cases probably Viking and in some cases probably Anglo-Saxon. The symbolism of the incorporation of quernstones and white quartz pebbles into the grave assemblage has been discussed. Both would appear to signify everlasting life in a strictly Christian context, and examples where both have been cross incised are known, though not directly from burial contexts. The addition of charcoal to the grave may also have been symbolic, of repentance, as well as a practical device for the preservation of the body and the absorption of odours. The preference for siting burials along river valleys and coastal strips was discussed in an earlier chapter and thought to be the result of a desire to use the least agriculturally productive land available. Hillock burials were however thought to be the result of deliberate selection, where the intention was to use a natural landscape feature to mark the burial site, just as man-made features such as barrows and Early Christian Monuments were also so employed. Early Christian monuments, especially stones of groups I and II, and certain categories of group III, are considered to have a definite relation to burials, although there are very few sites where the relationship is so directly expressed as at the Cat Stane.

On the whole, this chapter has dealt with the attempts of the living to communicate with others about the dead; where they were buried, who they were, and what they believed in.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter the various conclusions that have been reached so far will be drawn together and placed in the wider context of the history and archaeology of the British Isles in the Early Middle Ages.

BURIALS: BOUNDARIES AND SETTLEMENTS

The major concentration of long cist cemeteries in the Lothians is a unique opportunity to explore the nature of Early Medieval settlement in this area. Some aspects of this have already been discussed in the section on long cist cemeteries, in which it was noted that there was a distinct preference for burials to be situated along river valleys and coastal strips, and it was thought probable that settlement need not be too far away. There are questions about the Early Medieval settlement of southern Scotland which really need to be answered. Where were the settlements, and what form did they take? Should we expect a relationship between burials and settlements, and if we should, can the dead point us to the living?

Boundaries

This is not intended to be an in-depth study of the relationship between burials and boundaries. It has not been thought worthwhile to undertake the sort of survey on the relationship between burials and boundaries, especially ancient parish boundaries, as was undertaken for Anglo-Saxon Wiltshire by Bonney (1966, 25-30; 1976, 72-82), and Anglo-Saxon England by Goodier (1984, 1-21). Arnold and Wardle (1981, 145) summed up the results of Bonney's survey thus: "they [Anglo-Saxon burials] conform to the concept of least-cost locational analysis, being on marginal land near the outer limits of territorial units". There are two elements to this sentence. The first is that burials are assumed to be sited according to least cost locational analysis, i.e. on marginal land. The second is that marginal land is assumed to be on the outskirts of territorial units. This has the implication that settlements were therefore centrally located within those units. Arnold and Wardle challenged these assumptions (1981, 145). They make the point that an increasing number of early Anglo-Saxon settlements are found with the cemeteries in close association, e.g. Bishopstone, Cassington, Catholme,

Eynsham, Mucking, and West Stowe (1981, 145), and that the early settlements, not just the cemeteries, are found on or near ancient parish boundaries. They also make the point that these early settlements are almost without exception abandoned in the 7th or 8th centuries.

This is extremely relevant to the situation in the Lothians and Borders, where the currency of the long cist cemetery would appear to be limited to the 5th to 9th centuries. That it should be relevant can be argued from the well attested political control the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Northumbria wielded in the Lothians especially in the 7th century, and the archaeological evidence which demonstrates the presence of Anglo-Saxon type settlement with associated cemetery, as found at Doon Hill (Hope-Taylor 1980, 18-19) and Sprouston (St Joseph 1982, 196-7, plate IV). The abandonment of these settlements and their associated cemeteries will be discussed in the following section.

The essential point of this argument is that the Bonney and Goodier approach to early Anglo-Saxon burials, and their relationship to later land boundaries, is wrong, and of no more use in the Lothians than it was in Wiltshire. Welch has shown that 70% of the burial sites found on or near Wiltshire parish boundaries were in fact barrows, while barrows only made up 55.8% of the Anglo-Saxon burial types found in Wiltshire (1985, 19); other burial types, including cemeteries, should not be expected to be located on land boundaries, even when they are situated in marginal land. It is the barrows and cairns that are being used as markers in the landscape. To argue, without supporting evidence, from the fact that a barrow, cairn, or other burial (which may have been marked once) is on or near to a boundary only recorded significantly later, that the boundary was already in existence at the time of the burial, would be a mistake. We should not assume, therefore, that burials were peripheral features of the settlement landscape, sited on the marginal land through which the boundaries of the settlement estate ran. Settlements and burials may indeed have been situated in marginal areas, but that is no indication that they were sited on contemporary boundaries

Settlements

We have already said something about the relationship between burials and settlements in the previous section. The argument is essentially that, judging from the many early Anglo-Saxon settlement sites, including two from Scotland, we should expect burials to have been sited very near to the settlement from which it is presumed the deceased originated. Also,

that both settlement and burial sites should be expected to occur on the same types of land (Arnold and Wardle 1981, 145). This is common sense. Both forms of land use are essentially unproductive in terms of agricultural yield, so assuming that the Early Medieval populace are economically aware in trying to get the most efficient use of the available land, they should be expected to have sited their settlements on the least agriculturally productive land available, taking into account such factors as suitability for building, good access to water, fuel, building material and arable land, and shelter from the prevailing winds. Burials could be sited nearby on the same type of land with little further loss to agriculture and almost no distance to walk between settlement and cemetery.

At this point it could be argued that the number of burial sites in southern Scotland without any known associated settlement sites runs directly contrary to the above statements. However this fails to take into account the nature of the evidence. At Whithorn and Doon Hill, and probably at Sprouston, the evidence for house structures suggests that whatever form was employed, the building material was likely to be wood. Unlike stone built long cists the decayed remains of these structures do not usually make a big impression on the plough, although the trained eye might pick up the traces along an eroding river bank or coastline, or in a field ploughed for the first time, e.g. Chalton, Hants (Addyman *et al* 1972, 15).

Few of the sites in this study have been excavated in anything more than a cursory fashion, even fewer have been excavated using modern techniques of recording, and none have been totally excavated under controlled research conditions. So it is hardly surprising if most of the definite burial sites listed in the gazetteer have no reported settlement associated. At the two long cist cemetery excavations where we might have expected to find structural settlement evidence, Parkburn and the Cat Stane, the opportunity was lost because the excavations were limited to the excavator's defined cemetery bounds. Fortunately, the opportunity still exists at the Cat Stane for future examinations.

When there are clear examples of burials, especially cemeteries, without associated settlements, or settlements without associated burials, then the matter should be reconsidered, but for the moment the evidence so far points to a direct association between the two. I.e. burials, especially cemeteries, are found very close to their settlement of origin. We should be looking for the burials sites attached to Early Medieval settlements. Likewise we should expect there to be a settlement site in the vicinity of every cemetery reported, and take this into

account when excavating cemetery sites in the future. There is something extremely wrong if we have so far failed to identify those settlement sites.

Settlements and boundaries: shifting settlements.

The major problem of the burial evidence from the Early Middle Ages in southern Scotland is the apparent incompleteness of the evidence at different times and in different areas. We seem to have a major concentration of long cist cemeteries in the Lothians to the exclusion of the other areas of southern Scotland, but this concentration only seems to cover the period *circa* 400–800 AD. If the density of known cemeteries were taken to be indicators of the density of settlement then we might easily come to the conclusion that there was major settlement only in the Lothians. However, this interpretation seems very doubtful indeed, and some other explanation must be sought for the variations in the burial record. Iron Age burials are extremely rare in much of Britain, yet the settlement evidence is very well attested indeed. Dearth of burial evidence should not be taken on its own as an indicator of dearth of settlement.

Many of the Lothian sites would seem to be unusual in that they fail to 'develop', that is, there is little or no elaboration, and the sites do not go on to become ecclesiastical centres of any kind. At first sight this appears to argue against any connexion between long cist cemeteries in particular, and Christianity, but it must be remembered that it was Roman practice to bury outside the settlement, and early Christian practice to bury outside churches. Church buildings are not essential to a Christian community, although they did eventually become regarded as such.

This lack of elaboration is contrary to what seems to be happening in the other areas of southern Scotland, where burial sites, notably cemeteries, do develop into later Medieval, and even, eventually, modern, ecclesiastical centres. Whithorn, Barhobble, Ardwall and the Hirsell are all examples of this. Some of these sites were probably established as burial grounds post *circa* 800 AD, but Whithorn was definitely not. The implication of this evidence is that we should expect early Medieval burials in later Medieval churchyards, especially where there is other supporting evidence like Early Christian Monuments, place names, or records suggesting the evidence of pre AD 1200 activity in the area.

What we seem to have from the rest of southern Scotland outside the Lothians is greater evidence for continuity of use of burial site. However, in the Lothians continuity of use does not appear to be the case, and burial sites in use since the 5th century pass out of use by the 9th. Churchyard burial may explain the dearth of burial evidence post *circa* 800 AD in the Lothians, and for the whole of the period elsewhere in the study area. Early Medieval burials are very probably under lost, overgrown, abandoned Medieval parish churchyards, or those sites which have survived the Reformation and are still in use today. The latter being rendered largely inaccessible for excavation by their present use, and the former are perhaps somewhat unattractive to the research excavator.

What happened in the Lothians to make the pattern of burial sites dissimilar to that found elsewhere in the study area? We have already argued that there is a close geographic association of burials with settlements. What we appear to see *circa* 800 AD is a shift of burial sites. Does this then imply a shift of settlement sites? The parallel with Anglo-Saxon England should not be lost at this point. Arnold and Wardle (1981, 148) proposed that there was a shift in the siting of Anglo-Saxon settlements in the 7th and 8th centuries, resulting in the abandonment of the earlier settlements with their associated cemeteries. They also propose that not only did the settlements shift their location, but there was a reorganisation of the land units too, with a consequent shift in boundaries. It may well be that we are seeing a similar development in the Lothians at around the same time or slightly later. If so we should expect the majority of post 800 AD cemeteries to lie beneath their later medieval successors, those very sites which by their nature and present continued use are inaccessible to the archaeologist. It would be wrong to expect, for the mass of the populace, any disposal rite other than extended inhumation, in a period in which the Christian church in Scotland could be expected to have been consolidating its gains.

What we may be seeing is a concentrating of the population in some already existing settlements, while others are abandoned. If this were so we might expect to find early cemeteries associated with the later Medieval churchyards. This was the case at Whithorn, but at the Borders site of the Hirsell there does not seem to be strong evidence for a pre 800 AD cemetery. How relevant these two sites are to the Lothians is unclear. Ideally to test the above hypotheses there need to be at least two research excavations. One to be conducted on a known long cist cemetery site with the express intention of locating any trace of

contemporary settlement in the area. Another to be conducted on an abandoned later medieval churchyard site with strong documentary and archaeological evidence for early Medieval activity in the vicinity, and its environs. To test these hypotheses correctly both excavations should be in the Lothians, on sites of similar topographical situation.

A suitable site for the long cist cemetery excavation might be the apparent cemetery site with associated ring ditches located by aerial photography at NT 346 709 Inveresk (NMR, NT37 SW78). Inveresk churchyard itself might also be another suitable site were it not for the continued use of the church building (Adamson 1984) and the presence of a Roman fort beneath it (Richmond and Hanson 1981 286-304).

BURIALS: CULTURE, SOCIETY, AND POLITICS

Culture

Hawkins defines culture as "the customs and civilization of a particular people or group" (1988, 195). Throughout this work we have been examining the various material remains of the burial customs and practices of the inhabitants of southern Scotland. We have already examined one aspect of their culture, religion, and come to the conclusion that the observed burial practices point to a largely Christianised population, in places as early as the 5th century. So far as can be observed this appears to be a unifying feature.

As a cultural trait long cists would seem to be a product of the Celtic speaking areas of the British Isles, with examples from Scotland, Man, Wales, South West England, and Ireland. What they are clearly not is a product of the intrusive English speaking peoples. Beyond this there is little that is culturally diagnostic about the form of long cist burial. The purpose of the long cist is almost certainly the preservation of the body of the deceased from later disturbance, backed up by belief in the resurrection of the dead (Thomas 1980, 228), which appears to have been erroneously taken to imply a resurrection of the old body, which is actually contrary to Paul's writings (I Corinthians 15). Not that this should be taken to imply heresy, though Pelagianism was apparently rife in 5th century Britain (Bede *HE* I, 17, 21). Beyond distinguishing Christianised areas of Celtic speaking Britain from the earlier non-Christianised areas, and the later non-Celtic speaking areas, long cists do little to emphasise the cultural diversity of the Celtic

peoples, and much to stress the cultural unity and close contacts between them.

The long cist is perhaps one of the most universal features of Celtic speaking Britain in the Early Middle Ages, and can only point to the high degree of contact maintained between these various areas. The origin of the long cist is still somewhat elusive. There are three possible hypotheses. Firstly, that they originated in one particular area in the British Isles, and the fashion for using them spread out from there. Secondly, that they developed independently and at the same time in several areas of the British Isles. Thirdly, that they are an imported phenomena, part of the cultural baggage of Mediterranean Christianity along with the imported pottery. Which of these is a valid explanation of the facts it would be impossible to say at this juncture until more synthetic work has been undertaken on the long cists of the British Isles. Dating will be crucial in the debate, as this may help to determine whether long cists occur in any one area at a significantly later date than in another area. On the evidence so far, they do not seem to do so, but the application of radio-carbon dating can be unreliable, and anyway, it might completely fail to pick up a span of say fifty years between one site and another. It may be that the practice of long cist burial was exported to Ireland with the early British missionaries, but this is merely supposition.

The main point of what has been stated above is that long cists cannot be defined as, say, British, any more than they could be defined as Pictish or Irish, and that perhaps the only safe thing to say about them is that they are not usually found in what could be described as an Anglo-Saxon context. What then of extended inhumation dug graves? They certainly do occur in Anglo-Saxon contexts, but then they also occur at Ardwall Island, a site far from being interpreted as Anglo-Saxon, with its obvious parallel in Church Island, Co Kerry (O'Kelly 1958, 57-136). Extended inhumation in dug graves was the norm in 4th century Roman Britain and Europe, it would seem. Its occurrence across cultural, social, linguistic and geographical boundaries should really come as no surprise.

Society and politics

The political situation in Scotland during the period 400-1100 AD changed dramatically, most notably the creation of a single united kingdom of Scotland from the fragmentary kingdoms of the Picts, Scots, Britons and

Angles. This is not the place to review early Scottish history, outlines of which can be gained from such works as *Scotland: from the Earliest Times to 1603* (Dickinson 1977, 23-65), *Scotland: the Making of the Kingdom* (Duncan 1975, 41-132), *Warlords and Holy Men* (Smyth 1984) and *Arthur's Britain* (Alcock 1971). Whatever the political differences in southern Scotland, these seem to have had no major influence on burial practice.

What differences we have noted so far between different areas, seem to have more to do with settlement economics than political land divisions, with the exception of those cemeteries attached to Anglo-Saxon type timber halls. The only obvious point is that the apparent concentration of long cist cemeteries in the Lothians coincides rather nicely with what is now called the kingdom of Gododdin (Alcock 1971, map 1; McNeill and Nicholson 1975, map 19; Smyth 1984, maps 2 & 3), but as has been stated above, the long cist is not confined to the culture of the Britons, and the Lothian region is an exceptionally fertile area of Scotland (McNeill and Nicholson 1975, map 2).

The only other point to be made also concerns the kingdom of Gododdin and its traditional link with the kingdom of Gwynedd in North Wales. A certain *Cunedda* is supposed, at some time during the 4th or 5th centuries, to have migrated with his sons to North Wales, where he became the founder of a royal dynasty (Davies 1982, 89). The discovery of a square ditched grave at Mungoswells, similar to those at Llandegai, Gwynedd (Houlder 1968, 216, 221) and Tandderwen, Clwyd (Brassil and Owen 1989, 51), certainly points to a link between these two areas.

Society

A study similar to that which follows has already been undertaken for Wales in the Early Middle Ages (Etheridge 1990, 46-50), and resemblances to it are not fortuitous

By society is meant the organised community and the system of living in it (Hawkins 1988, 775). So far, the nature of society in southern Scotland during the period 400-1100 AD has been largely deduced from the meagre documentary evidence. The settlements of most of the inhabitants have so far eluded detection, but in burial practice we may have another means to deduce the nature of society.

Richard Bradley (1984, 21) suggested three ways of looking for social stratification in burial evidence:

- 1 analysis of grave goods

- 2 comparing complexity of differing mortuary rites
- 3 investigating the amount of energy expended in building tombs.

Of the above approaches, 1 is ruled out because of the lack of grave goods in most of the graves, and the possibility that this is due to reasons other than the poverty of the society from which they came. For 2 we have no evidence as such, so we are left with 3, for which it seems there is some evidence.

The long cist cemeteries, on their own, give the distinct impression of an egalitarian society, or one in which no distinction should be made in death between the status of the deceased by those who succeeded them. The cist itself requires more energy expenditure to construct than the simple dug grave, which itself is more elaborate than a basic pit. Any expenditure over and above the minimum required to dispose of the body can be seen as significant in this context. To add to this we also have examples of further grave elaboration, barrow and cairn burial, and the erection of Early Christian Monuments, all of which must be significant.

Regarding the Welsh examples of barrow burial, it has been said that "the importance of barrow burial seems to lie in marking the position of the grave" (Etheridge 1990, 19). In the light of the evidence - slight though it is in comparison to the evidence from Wales - there seems to be no reason to alter this conclusion for southern Scotland. As with Wales, so too with Scotland, there appear to be certain elements within the societies of the Early Medieval inhabitants, who attached importance to marking the place of burial of an individual, or individuals, by means of a barrow, cairn or monument. The implication is that these elements could command more labour than other elements in society, who consequently employed less elaborate forms of burial for their dead. This hypothesis would seem likely given the hierarchical nature of Early Medieval societies in Britain, but takes no account of personal preference (e.g. religious conviction), secular, or religious restrictions, which might dissuade individuals with the means from burying the dead whom they took responsibility for, in a manner which required a high labour input and left a visible mark on the landscape. "... the primary purpose of burying the dead, in association with an upstanding monument of any date, is commemoration" (Etheridge 1990 20), but not all choose to commemorate, or to commemorate in this way, and not all may have been able to commemorate in this way.

APPENDICES. APPENDIX 1: list of sites by name, in record number order

REC NO	SITE NAME	REC NO	SITE NAME
1	Dunglass	51	Inchgarvie House II, Springfield
2	Dunbar, 2 Clyde Villas	52	Inchgarvie House I 'Sentry Knowe'
3	Dryden Mains	53	Ingliston
4	Cramond Island	54	Newliston
5	Cramond Bridge	55	Cliftonhall
6	Craigie	56	Inveresk, Carberry Road
7	Craig's Quarry	57	Inveresk Churchyard, Inveresk
8	Dryburn Bridge	58	Inveresk
9	Dalmeny Park	59	Inveresk
10	Cousland, Windmill Plantation	60	Kirkhill Braes
11	Colinton, St Cuthbert's Church	61	Knowes
12	Coldingham Loch	62	Lennoxlove
13	Cockenzie, Milton Farm	63	Linlithgow, 'Avon Mill'
14	Cat Stane III, the	64	Dunbar, Longcraigs
15	Cat Stane I, the	65	Luggate
16	Cat Stane II, the	66	Luggate, St Oswalds Chapel
17	Castleton Muir	67	Eldbotle, Marine Villa
18	Camptoun	68	Melville Grange
19	Edinburgh, Mortonhall, 'Caer-Duff Knowes'	69	Milton House
20	Burnhouse	70	Morham
21	Burial Knowe, the, Milton Farm	71	Edinburgh, Mortonhall Golf Course
22	Middleton Farm	72	Mungoswells
23	Edinburgh, Bonnington Road	73	Musselburgh, Brunton's Wireworks
24	Belhaven Bay	74	Musselburgh, Eskgrove
25	Arniston	75	Carlowrie
26	Airngath Hill	76	Musselburgh Links / Edgebucklin Brae / Pinkie Brae
27	Aethelstaneford	77	Nether Howden
28	Adam Brae	78	Prestonpans, Nethershot Road
29	Aberlady	79	Newbattle Abbey
30	East Broadlaw	80	Newton (New Farm, Dalkeith)
31	East Fortune Sanitorium	81	North Esk Reservoir
32	East Langton	82	Nunraw
33	East Mains	83	Old Townhead
34	Easter Ferrygate	84	Parkburn
35	Edinburgh, Castlehill	85	Penicuik
36	Edinburgh, Fairmilehead	86	Port Seton
37	Edinburgh, Easter Road	87	Powies Path
38	Edinburgh Castle, Wellhouse tower	88	Preston Hall
39	Four Winds	89	Prestonpans, High Street
40	Gladhouse Reservoir I	90	Ringleyhall
41	Gladhouse Reservoir II	91	Ringleyhall
42	Glencorse, Old Parish Church	92	Rosebank, Harelaw
43	Gogarburn	93	Roslin
44	Graves Knowes	94	Scoughall Farm
45	Gullane Golf Course	95	Skateraw
46	Gullane Links	96	Solomon's Tower
47	Harburnhead	97	Standingstone
48	Hopetoun, Society Point	98	Terally
49	Hopetoun Oil Works	99	Windy Mains
50	Horn Burn		

REC NO SITE NAME

100 Winterfield Mains
 101 Woodend
 102 Wyndford Farm
 103 Yellow Craig
 104 Logan Cottage
 105 Polmood I
 106 Polmood II
 107 Gallow Hill
 108 Kilbirnie
 109 Arran, Catacol
 110 Pea Brae
 111 Lochmaben
 112 Laxlie Hill
 113 Dalziel, Saint Patricks
 Church
 114 Westruther Mains, Hare Law
 115 Addinston
 116 Ayr, Saint John the
 Baptist's Church
 117 Several II
 118 Avonglen Quarry
 119 Warrior's Rest I (Yarrow
 Kirk)
 120 Warrior's Rest II, Annan
 Street
 121 Kelso
 122 Denovan Mains
 123 Cumbrae Island, Little
 124 Ardrossan Church
 125 Westfield Mill
 126 Tantallen Hill
 127 South Queensferry, Niven's
 Bank
 128 South Platt Hill
 129 Edinburgh, Merchiston
 130 Prestonpans, Mary Murrey's
 Institute
 131 Linlithgow Bridge
 132 Yarrow Stone
 133 Jedburgh Abbey
 134 Liddesdale Stone, the
 135 Lempitlaw Church
 136 Old Graitney
 137 Channelkirk Church
 138 Ancrum Church
 139 Bedrule Church
 140 Setonhill
 141 Hoprig, Dean Dykes
 142 Luffness House II
 143 Luffness House I
 144 North Berwick Old Parish
 Church
 145 North Berwick
 146 Gala Law
 147 Leithies, the
 148 Packman's Grave
 149 Doon Hill
 150 Seacliff
 151 Cairnpapple
 152 Edinburgh, Fairmilehead I

REC NO SITE NAME

153 Eldbottle, White Know
 154 Kilmurdie
 155 Innerwick
 156 Bilsdean, Castle Dykes
 157 Ardwall Island
 158 Several I
 159 Wamphray, Chapel Lea
 160 Glasgow Cathedral
 161 Arran, Kingscross Point
 162 Arran, Lamdash
 163 Ballantrae
 164 Garheugh, Cairn Buy
 165 Kirkchrist
 166 Camp Hill
 167 Cairntosh Hill
 168 Hirsell, the II
 169 Hirsell, the I
 170 Lennelhill
 171 Trohoughton, Camp Hill
 172 Cambuslang
 173 Boatford
 174 Belton Mound
 175 Braehead
 176 Saint Cathrine's Well
 177 Low Curghie
 178 Kirkmadrine Church
 179 Ecclefechan, Saint Fechan's
 Church
 180 Hoddum, Old Parish Church
 181 Luce Church
 182 Wauchope, Old Parish Church
 183 Staplegordon, Old Parish
 Church
 184 Carruthers Church
 185 Durisdeer
 186 Kirkland
 187 Saint Connel's Church
 188 Saint Quentin's Church
 189 Penpont Churchyard
 190 Hunterhouse
 191 Kirkbride
 192 Kirkcudbright, Saint
 Cuthbert's Churchyard
 193 Areeming
 194 Kirkmaiden
 195 Kirkland of Longcastle
 196 Kilstay
 197 Kildonan
 198 Kirkmaiden Church
 199 Monreith
 200 Old Luce
 201 Wigtown Churchyard
 202 Whithorn Priory, Bruce
 Street
 203 Ailsa Craig
 204 Holm Park
 205 Greens, The
 206 Logan
 207 Kirktonhall
 208 Channelkirk Church

REC NO SITE NAME

209	Coopers Knows
210	Traprain Law
211	Jedburgh Abbey Cemetery
212	Westruther Manse
213	Westruther Parish
214	Eccles, Saint Mary's Convent
215	Billiemire
216	Edrom Parish Church
217	Old Cambus Dean
218	Trabboch Castle
219	Kildonan Chapel
220	Cumbræ Island, Little, Saint Vey's Tomb
221	West Kilbride, Seamill
222	Kilallan, St Fillan's Church
223	Inchinnan, Old Parish Church
224	Stonehouse, St Ninian's Church
225	Douglaswater Bridge
226	Manuelhaughs
227	Bo'ness, Snab Brae
228	Blackness Castle
229	St Cuthbert's Chapel
230	Hume, Old Parish Church
231	Barhobble
232	Newstead
233	Old Pease
234	Govan, Old Parish Church
235	Broxmouth
236	Sprouston

APPENDIX 2: list of sites in order of RCAHMS site number

The sites in the gazetteer have been listed here according to their site number as they have been catalogued in the RCAHMS card and computerised index, i.e. by 6" or 1:10,000 map number, and number of site on that map. Those sites which are either not on the RCAHMS catalogue, or have not been located on the catalogue, are given their location to the nearest map square where possible.

The purpose of this appendix is largely to facilitate ease of cross-reference with the RCAHMS index.

SITENUMBER	GRID REF	NAME
NR94 NW005	NR 91 49	Arran, Catacol
NS02 NE003	NS 0559 2825	Arran, Kingscross Point
NS02 SW017	NS 036 213	Kildonan Chapel
NS03 SW006	NS 0335 3189	Arran, Lamlash
NS15 SW005	NS 1467 5188	Cumbrae Island, Little, Saint Vey's Tomb
NS15 SW008	NS 1465 5185	Cumbrae Island, Little
NS24 NW013	NS 204 472	West Kilbride, Seamil
NS24 SW003	NS 2339 4241	Ardrossan Church
NS27 SW010	NS 2170 7061	Laxlie Hill
NS32 SW011	NS 3337 2201	Ayr, Saint John the Baptist's Church
NS35 SW006	NS 3185 5378	Kilbirnie
NS36 NE005	NS 3826 6893	Kilallan, St Fillan's Church
NS42 SE006	NS 458 221	Trabboch Castle
NS46 NE011	NS 4904 6803	Inchinnan, Old Parish Church
NS56 NE000	NS 555 655	Govan, Old Parish Church
NS57 NE019	NS 5604 7688	Middleton Farm
NS65 NW012	NS 6455 5995	Cambuslang
NS66 NW017	NS 6025 6557	Glasgow Cathedral
NS71 NW001	NS 7235 1501	Saint Connel's Church
NS74 NW004.1	NS 7478 4702	Stonehouse, St Ninian's Church
NS75 SE003.1	NS 7548 5485	Dalziel, Saint Patricks Church
NS80 SE012	NS 8940 0376	Durisdeer
NS83 NE002	NS 871 366	Douglaswater Bridge
NS88 SW013	NS 815 835	Denovan Mains
NS94 SE004	NS 9845 4495	Gallow Hill
NS97 NE001	NS 957 784	Avonglen Quarry
NS97 NE026	NS 9804 7700	Manuelhaughs
NS97 NE028	NT 98 77	Linlithgow Bridge
NS97 NE082	NS 9853 7750	Linlithgow, 'Avon Mill'
NS97 SE016	NS 9872 7123	Cairnpapple
NS97 SW004	NS 94 72	Westfield Mill
NS97 SW007	NS 9487 7135	Tantallen Hill
NS98 SE004	NS 9851 8104	Bo'ness, Snab Brae
NT	NT	Old Pease
NT04 NW036	NT 0140 4660	Greens, The
NT06 NE005	NT 077 682	Powies Path
NT06 NE013	NT 089 667	East Langton
NT06 NW001	NT 041 666	Graves Knowes
NT06 NW009	NT 046 667	Adam Brae

SITENUMBER	GRID REF	NAME
NT06 SW002	NT 039 604	Harburnhead
NT07 NW002	NT 0050 7949	Airngath Hill
NT07 SE006	NT 0608 7326	Wyndford Farm
NT07 SE009	NT 0807 7388	Hopetoun Oil Works
NT07 SE017	NT 09 72	East Mains
NT07 SW010	NT 039 714	Burnhouse
NT07 SW013	NT 045 729	East Broadlaw
NT08 SE008	NT 0551 8020	Blackness Castle
NT12 NW001	NT 1083 2886	Logan Cottage
NT12 NW010	NT 1108 2730	Polmood I
NT12 NW021	NT 1120 2702	Polmood II
NT12 NW025	NT 11 29	Logan
NT15 NE001	NT 1550 5823	North Esk Reservoir
NT16 NE015	NT 1792 6730	Rosebank Harelaw
NT17 NE009	NT 1583 7930	Dalmeny Park
NT17 NE015	NT 1787 7544	Cramond Bridge
NT17 NE021	NT 156 761	Craigie
NT17 NE024	NT 19 78	Cramond Island
NT17 NW002	NT 1144 7862	Inchgarvie House I 'Sentry Knowe'
NT17 NW003	NT 1008 7898	Hopetoun, Society Point
NT17 NW004	NT 1155 7856	Inchgarvie House II, Springfield
NT17 NW016	NT 142 761	Standingstone
NT17 NW025	NT 1340 7825	South Queensferry, Niven's Bank
NT17 SE000	NT 110 735	Newliston
NT17 SE000	NT 109 709	Cliftonhall
NT17 SE006	NT 1614 7212	Gogarburn
NT17 SW001	NT 1489 7437	Cat Stane I, the
NT17 SW002	NT 1492 7432	Cat Stane II, the
NT17 SW003	NT 1484 7437	Cat Stane III, the
NT17 SW016	NT 142 744	Carlowrie
NT17 SW021	NT 144 727	Ingliston
NT17 SW032	NT 139 710	South Platt Hill
NT25 SE004	NT 2929 5275	Gladhouse Reservoir I
NT25 SE006	NT 2973 5396	Gladhouse Reservoir II
NT26 NE022	NT 26 68	Edinburgh, Mortonhall, 'Caer-Duff Knowes'
NT26 NE028	NT 2998 6744	Parkburn
NT26 NW006	NT 211 695	Colinton, St Cuthbert's Church
NT26 NW011	NT 2446 6828	Edinburgh, Fairmilehead I
NT26 NW024	NT 246 683	Edinburgh, Fairmilehead
NT26 NW036	NT 24 69	Edinburgh, Mortonhall Golf Course
NT26 SE	NT 230 600	Penicuik
NT26 SE003	NT 2784 6382	Dryden Mains
NT26 SE005	NT 27 63	Roslin
NT26 SW019	NT 244 630	Glencorse, Old Parish Church
NT27 NE038	NT 264 760	Edinburgh, Bonnington Road
NT27 NE074	NT 2724 7568	Edinburgh, Easter Road
NT27 SE001.31	NT 250 736	Edinburgh Castle, Wellhouse tower
NT27 SE121	NT 253 735	Edinburgh, Castlehill
NT27 SW137	NT 24 71	Edinburgh, Merchiston
NT32 NE001	NT 3545 2775	Warrior's Rest I (Yarrow Kirk)
NT32 NE011	NT 35 27	Warrior's Rest II, Annan Street

SITENUMBER	GRID REF	NAME
NT32 NW005	NT 3481 2744	Yarrow Stone
NT35 NW003	NT 325 594	Arniston
NT36 NE012	NT 3770 6810	Cousland, Windmill Plantation
NT36 NW005	NT 3478 6885	Newton (New Farm, Dalkeith)
NT36 NW012	NT 333 660	Newbattle Abbey
NT36 NW041	NT 30 67	Melville Grange
NT37 SE000	NT 342 720	Inveresk Churchyard, Inveresk
NT37 SE016	NT 3850 7445	Prestonpans, High Street
NT37 SE017	NT 391 741	Prestonpans, Mary Murrey's Institute
NT37 SE032	NT 3618 7285	Musselburgh Links / Edgebucklin Brae / Pinkie Brae
NT37 SE046	NT 3920 7478	Prestonpans, Nethershot Road
NT37 SE092	NT 350 715	Inveresk, Carberry Road
NT37 SW014	NT 3467 7210	Musselburgh, Eskgrove
NT37 SW078	NT 346 709	Inveresk
NT37 SW161	NT 342 724	Musselburgh, Brunton's Wireworks
NT37 SW184	NT 3486 7101	Inveresk
NT45 SE007	NT 471 540	Kirktonhall
NT45 SE008	NT 4814 5450	Channelkirk Church
NT45 SE022	NT 4815 5450	Channelkirk Church
NT46 NE002	NT 4533 6685	Burial Knowe, the, Milton Farm
NT46 NE002	NT 4533 6685	Milton House
NT46 NW010	NT 4027 6709	Preston Hall
NT46 SW006	NT 429 641	Windy Mains
NT47 NE007	NT 452 755	Solomon's Tower
NT47 NE013	NT 46 76	Setonhill
NT47 NE028	NT 498 793	Mungoswells
NT47 NW001	NT 4 7	Aberlady
NT47 NW006	NT 4000 7500	Cockenzie, Milton Farm
NT47 NW009	NT 40 75	Port Seton
NT47 NW038	NT 442 770	Four Winds
NT48 NE006	NT 494 857	Gullane Links
NT48 SE001.01	NT 4748 8044	Luffness House I
NT48 SE004	NT 477 804	Luffness House II
NT48 SE019	NT 4796 8211	Gullane Golf Course
NT48 SE053	NT 4750 8156	Gala Law
NT50 NW015	NT 5169 0886	St Cuthbert's Chapel
NT51 NE021	NT 5993 1792	Bedrule Church
NT53 NW013	NT 5168 3695	Coopers Knows
NT53 SE	NT 56 34	Newstead
NT55 SW007	NT 5008 5307	Nether Howden
NT55 SW011	NT 5190 5230	Addinston
NT57 NE014	NT 5505 7937	East Fortune Sanatorium
NT57 NW017	NT 5397 7712	Aethelstaneford
NT57 NW022	NT 5028 7791	Camptoun
NT57 SE004	NT 5896 7059	Nunraw
NT57 SE012	NT 601 745	Luggate
NT57 SE032	NT 556 725	Morham
NT57 SE055	NT 5809 7431	Traprain Law
NT57 SW001	NT 514 722	Lennoxlove
NT58 NE003	NT 5540 8556	North Berwick Old Parish Church
NT58 NE007	NT 5750 8555	Leithies, the
NT58 NW013	NT 5488 8535	North Berwick
NT58 NW014	NT 5346 8517	Easter Ferrygate
NT58 NW018	NT 5189 8574	Yellow Craig

SITENUMBER	GRID REF	NAME
NT58 NW020	NT 5020 8588	Eldbotle, Marine Villa
NT58 NW021	NT 5057 8576	Eldbotle, White Know
NT58 SW002	NT 5082 8349	Craig's Quarry
NT58 SW011	NT 5394 8355	Kilmurdie
NT62 SE015	NT 6503 2044	Jedburgh Abbey
NT62 SE033	NT 6510 2042	Jedburgh Abbey Cemetery
NT62 SW002	NT 6215 2485	Ancrum Church
NT63 SE002	NT 6566 3246	Pea Brae
NT63 SE006	NT 6669 3118	Ringleyhall
NT63 SE020	NT 6682 3123	Ringleyhall
NT64 NW001	NT 6381 4902	Westruther Manse
NT64 NW009	NT 645 485	Westruther Mains, Hare Law
NT65 SW016	NT 63 50	Westruther Parish
NT66 SW001	NT 6417 6439	Packman's Grave
NT67 NE001	NT 6631 7899	Belhaven Bay
NT67 NE002	NT 6873 7850	Kirkhill Braes
NT67 NE063	NT 6875 7553	Doon Hill
NT67 NE064	NT 6825 7865	Dunbar, 2 Clyde Villas
NT67 NE094	NT 668 791	Winterfield Mains
NT67 NE134	NT 6640 7922	Dunbar, Longcraigs
NT67 NW001	NT 610 777	Knowes
NT67 SW001	NT 6195 7260	Woodend
NT67 SW009	NT 6003 7446	Luggate, St Oswalds Chapel
NT68 SW014	NT 616 832	Scoughall Farm
NT68 SW017	NT 6024 8466	Seacliff
NT73 NE	NT 758 362	Sprouston
NT73 SE001	NT 7881 3278	Lempitlaw Church
NT73 SW029	NT 729 338	Kelso
NT74 SE006.1	NT 7637 4114	Eccles, Saint Mary's Convent
NT74 SW002	NT 7000 4082	Hume, Old Parish Church
NT77 NW	NT 700 774	Broxmouth
NT77 NW015	NT 7278 7543	Dryburn Bridge
NT77 NW017	NT 730 753	Skateraw
NT77 SE001	NT 751 711	Dunglass
NT77 SE003	NT 7660 7262	Bilsdean, Castle Dykes
NT77 SE008	NT 758 707	Hoprig, Dean Dykes
NT77 SW015	NT 730 737	Innerwick
NT84 SE025	NT 863 427	Lennelhill
NT84 SW003	NT 830 406	Hirsel, the I
NT84 SW004	NT 829 407	Hirsel, the II
NT85 NE013	NT 87 59	Billiemire
NT85 NW011	NT 8274 5583	Edrom Parish Church
NT86 NE016	NT 8996 6873	Coldingham Loch
NT86 NW008	NT 802 694	Old Townhead
NT87 SW008	NT 813 705	Old Cambus Dean
NT96 SW005	NT 9105 6025	Horn Burn
NX04 NE001	NX 0801 4839	Kirkmadrine Church
NX05 SE001	NX 061 544	Saint Cathrine's Well
NX08 SE003	NX 0825 8177	Holm Park
NX08 SE006	NX 08 82	Ballantrae
NX09 NW003	NX 0164 9942	Ailsa Craig
NX13 NW007	NX 1250 3620	Kildonan
NX13 NW008	NX 1247 3637	Several I
NX13 NW017	NX 1259 3621	Several II
NX13 NW024	NX 129 376	Low Curghie
NX13 NW061	NX 1255 3819	Kilstay
NX13 SW007	NX 1385 3243	Kirkmaiden Church
NX14 SW008	NX 1227 4123	Terally

SITENUMBER	GRID REF	NAME
NX15 NE022	NX 1969 5742	Old Luce
NX25 SE012	NX 2683 5094	Garheugh, Cairn Buy
NX33 NE001	NX 3655 3997	Kirkmaiden
NX34 NE004	NX 3763 4740	Kirkland of Longcastle
NX34 NW	NX 310 494	Barhobble
NX34 SE003	NX 3559 4288	Monreith
NX35 NE022	NX 361 590	Kirkchrist
NX44 SW035	NX 4445 4024	Whithorn Priory, Bruce Street
NX45 NW015	NX 4356 5562	Wigtown Churchyard
NX54 NE006	NX 5731 4957	Ardwall Island
NX55 NE001	NX 5604 5615	Kirkbride
NX65 NW002	NX 6306 5829	Cairntosh Hill
NX65 SE034	NX 6836 5090	Kirkcudbright, Saint Cuthbert's Churchyard
NX77 SE005	NX 7836 7464	Areeming
NX86 NE003	NX 8656 6961	Camp Hill
NX89 NE069	NX 864 953	Boatford
NX89 SW006	NX 849 944	Penpont Churchyard
NX89 SW020	NX 8095 9043	Kirkland
NX97 SE006	NX 9963 7269	Trohoughton, Camp Hill
NX98 SE009	NX 9747 8149	Saint Quentin's Church
NX98 SE032	NX 95 84	Braehead
NY08 SE005	NY 0812 8249	Lochmaben
NY08 SE053	NY 0615 8205	Hunterhouse
NY17 SE004	NY 1667 7267	Hoddum, Old Parish Church
NY17 SE006	NY 1074 7235	Luce Church
NY17 SE011	NY 1921 7449	Ecclefechan, Saint Fechan's Church
NY19 NW009	NY 1392 9915	Wamphray, Chapel Lea
NY26 NE012	NY 2750 6750	Belton Mound
NY28 SE003	NY 257 801	Carruthers Church
NY36 NW015	NY 31 66	Old Graitney
NY38 NE002	NY 3521 8791	Staplegordon, Old Parish Church
NY38 SE002	NY 3552 8409	Wauchope, Old Parish Church
NY48 NE013	NY 4810 8900	Liddesdale Stone, the
NY58 NW009	NY 5125 8931	Castleton Muir

APPENDIX 3: list of sites by Region, District, and Parish

Sites are here listed by their name in alphabetical order of Region, District, and Parish. The purpose of this is to enable the reader to see which sites are in which area at a glance, and to facilitate cross referencing with the formats used in such works as *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, the RCAHMS Inventories, and the *Map of Britain in the Dark Ages* (OS 1966).

BORDERS*Berwickshire*

Chirnside

BILLIEMIRE

Cockburnspath
HOPRIG, DEAN DYKES
OLD CAMBUS DEAN
OLD PEASE
OLD TOWNHEAD

Coldingham
COLDINGHAM LOCH
HORN BURN

Coldstream
HIRSEL, THE I
HIRSEL, THE II
LENNELHILL

Eccles
ECCLES, SAINT MARY'S CONVENT

Edrom
EDROM PARISH CHURCH

Hume
HUME, OLD PARISH CHURCH

Westruther
WESTRUTHER MAINS, HARE LAW
WESTRUTHER MANSE
WESTRUTHER PARISH

Ettrick & Lauderdale
Channelkirk
NETHER HOWDEN
CHANNELKIRK CHURCH I
CHANNELKIRK CHURCH II
KIRKTONHALL

Lauder
ADDINSTON

Melrose
COOPERS KNOWS
NEWSTEAD

Mertoun
PEA BRAE

Yarrow
WARRIOR'S REST I (YARROW KIRK)
WARRIOR'S REST II, ANNAN STREET
YARROW STONE

Roxburgh
Ancrum
ANCRUM CHURCH

Bedrule
BEDRULE CHURCH

Castleton
CASTLETON MUIR
LIDDESDALE STONE, THE

Cavers
ST CUTHBERT'S CHAPEL

Jedburgh
JEDBURGH ABBEY
JEDBURGH ABBEY CEMETERY

Kelso
KELSO

Maxton
RINGLEYHALL

Roxburgh
RINGLEYHALL

Sprouston
LEMPITLAW CHURCH
SPOUSTON

Tweeddale

Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho
LOGAN

Drumelzier
LOGAN COTTAGE
POLMOOD I
POLMOOD II

Linton (Tweeddale)
NORTH ESK RESERVOIR

CENTRAL*Falkirk*

Bo'ness and Carriden
BO'NESS, SNAB BRAE
BLACKNESS CASTLE

Dunipace
DENOVAN MAINS

Muiravonside
AVONGLEN QUARRY
MANUELHAUGHS

Stirling
Strathblane
MIDDLETON FARM

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY*Annandale & Eskdale*

Durisdeer
DURISDEER

Gretna
OLD GRAITNEY

Hoddom
ECCLEFECHAN, SAINT FECHAN'S CHURCH
HODDOM, OLD PARISH CHURCH
LUCE CHURCH

Kirkpatrick-Fleming
BELTON MOUND

Langholm
WAUCHOPE, OLD PARISH CHURCH
STAPLEGORDON, OLD PARISH CHURCH

Lochmaben
LOCHMABEN

Middlebie
CARRUTHERS CHURCH

Wamphray
WAMPHRAY, CHAPEL LEA

Nithsdale

Dumfries
TROHOUGHTON, CAMP HILL

Glencairn
KIRKLAND

Kirkconnel
SAINT CONNEL'S CHURCH

Kirkmahoe
BRAEHEAD
SAINT QUENTIN'S CHURCH

Penpont
BOATFORD
PENPONT CHURCHYARD

Tinwald
HUNTERHOUSE

Stewartry
Anworth
KIRKBRIDE

Borgue
ARDWALL ISLAND

Girthon
CAIRNTOSH HILL

Kirkcudbright
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SAINT CUTHBERT'S
CHURCHYARD

Kirkgunzion
CAMP HILL

Kirkpatrick Durham
AREEMING

Wigtown
Glasserton
KIRKMAIDEN

Kirkiner
KIRKLAND OF LONGCASTLE

Kirkmaiden
KILDONAN
KILSTAY
KIRKMAIDEN CHURCH
LOW CURGHIE
SEVERAL I
SEVERAL II
TERALLY

Mochrum
BARHOBBLE
GARHEUGH, CAIRN BUY
MONREITH

Old Luce
OLD LUCE

Penninghame
KIRKCHRIST

Stoneykirk
KIRKMADRINE CHURCH
SAINT CATHRINE'S WELL

Whithorn
WHITHORN PRIORY, BRUCE STREET

Wigtown
WIGTOWN CHURCHYARD

LOTHIAN
City of Edinburgh
Currie
ROSEBANK HARELAW

Dalmeny
CRAIGIE
CRAMOND BRIDGE
DALMENY PARK
INCHGARVIE HOUSE I 'SENTRY KNOWE'
INCHGARVIE HOUSE II, SPRINGFIELD
SOUTH QUEENSFERRY, NIVEN'S BANK
STANDINGSTONE

Edinburgh
COLINTON, ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH
CRAMOND ISLAND
EDINBURGH, BONNINGTON ROAD
EDINBURGH, CASTLEHILL
EDINBURGH, EASTER ROAD
EDINBURGH, FAIRMILEHEAD I
EDINBURGH, FAIRMILEHEAD II
EDINBURGH, MERCHISTON
EDINBURGH, MORTONHALL, 'CAER-DUFF
KNOWES'
EDINBURGH, MORTONHALL GOLF COURSE
EDINBURGH CASTLE, WELLHOUSE TOWER
GOGARBURN

Kirkliston
CAT STANE I, THE
CAT STANE II, THE
CAT STANE III, THE

Ratho
SOUTH PLATT HILL

East Lothian
Aberlady
ABERLADY
LUFFNESS HOUSE I
LUFFNESS HOUSE II

Aethelstaneford
AETHELSTANEFORD
CAMPTOUN
EAST FORTUNE SANITORIUM

Dirleton
CRAIG'S QUARRY
ELDBOTLE, MARINE VILLA
ELDBOTLE, WHITE KNOW
GALA LAW
GULLANE GOLF COURSE
GULLANE LINKS
KILMURDIE
YELLOW CRAIG

Dunbar
BELHAVEN BAY
BROXMOUTH
DUNBAR, 2 CLYDE VILLAS
DUNBAR, LONGCRAIGS
KIRKHILL BRAES
WINTERFIELD MAINS

Garvald & Bara
NUNRAW

Gladsmuir
FOUR WINDS
SETONHILL
SOLOMON'S TOWER

Haddington
LENNOXLOVE
MUNGOSWELLS

Humbie (East Lothian)
WINDY MAINS

Innerwick
DRYBURN BRIDGE
INNERWICK
SKATERAW

Morham
MORHAM

North Berwick
EASTER FERRYGATE
LEITHIES, THE
NORTH BERWICK
NORTH BERWICK OLD PARISH CHURCH

Oldhamstocks
BILSDEAN, CASTLE DYKES
DUNGLASS

Pencaitland
BURIAL KNOWE, THE, MILTON FARM
MILTON HOUSE

Prestonkirk
TRAPRAIN LAW

Prestonpans
PRESTONPANS, HIGH STREET
PRESTONPANS, MARY MURREY'S
INSTITUTE
PRESTONPANS, NETHERSHOT ROAD

Spott (East Lothian)
DOON HILL

Stenton (East Lothian)
WOODEND

Tranent
COCKENZIE, MILTON FARM
PORT SETON

Whitekirk & Tynninghame
KNOWES
SCOUGHALL FARM
SEACLIFF

Whittingehame
LUGGATE
LUGGATE, ST OSWALDS CHAPEL
PACKMAN'S GRAVE

Midlothian
CLIFTONHALL
NEWLISTON

Borthwick
ARNISTON

Cranston
COUSLAND, WINDMILL PLANTATION
PRESTON HALL

Glencorse
GLENCORSE, OLD PARISH CHURCH

Inveresk
INVERESK, CARBERRY ROAD
INVERESK CHURCHYARD, INVERESK
INVERESK I
INVERESK II
MUSSELBURGH, BRUNTON'S WIREWORKS
MUSSELBURGH, ESKGROVE
MUSSELBURGH LINKS / EDGEBUCKLIN
BRAE / PINKIE BRAE

Kirkliston
INGLISTON

Kirknewton
EAST LANGTON

Lasswade
MELVILLE GRANGE
PARKBURN

ROSLIN

Mid Calder
ADAM BRAE
GRAVES KNOWES

Newbattle
NEWBATTLE ABBEY

Newton
NEWTON (NEW FARM, DALKEITH)

Penicuik
PENICUIK

Roslin
DRYDEN MAINS

Temple
GLADHOUSE RESERVOIR I
GLADHOUSE RESERVOIR II

West Lothian
Abercorn
HOPETOUN, SOCIETY POINT

Bathgate
TANTALLEN HILL

Ecclesmachan
BURNHOUSE
EAST BROADLAW

Kirkliston
CARLOWRIE
HOPETOUN OIL WORKS

Linlithgow
LINLITHGOW, 'AVON MILL'
LINLITHGOW BRIDGE
AIRNGATH HILL

Mid Calder
POWIES PATH

Torphichen
CAIRNPAPPLE
WESTFIELD MILL

Uphall
EAST MAINS
WYNDFORD FARM

West Calder
HARBURNHEAD

STRATHCLYDE
City of Glasgow
Cambuslang (City of Glasgow)
CAMBUSLANG

City of Glasgow
GLASGOW CATHEDRAL

Govan
GOVAN, OLD PARISH CHURCH

Clydesdale
Carmichael
DOUGLASWATER BRIDGE

Carnwath
GALLOW HILL
GREENS, THE

Cumnock & Doon Valley
Stair
TRABBOCH CASTLE

Cunninghame
Ardrossan
ARDROSSAN CHURCH

Cumbræ
CUMBRAE ISLAND, LITTLE
CUMBRAE ISLAND, LITTLE, SAINT VEY'S
TOMB

Kilbirnie
KILBIRNIE

Kilbride
ARRAN, KINGSCROSS POINT
ARRAN, LAMLASH

Kilmory
ARRAN, CATACOL
KILDONAN CHAPEL

West Kilbride
WEST KILBRIDE, SEAMILL

Hamilton
Stonehouse (Hamilton)
STONEHOUSE, ST NINIAN'S CHURCH

Inverclyde
Inverkip
LAXLIE HILL

Kyle & Carrick
Ayr
AYR, SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST'S
CHURCH

Ballantrae (Kyle & Carrick)
BALLANTRAE
HOLM PARK

Dailly
AILSA CRAIG

Motherwell
Dalziel
DALZIEL, SAINT PATRICKS CHURCH

Renfrew
Houston
KILALLAN, ST FILLAN'S CHURCH

Inchinnan
INCHINNAN, OLD PARISH CHURCH

APPENDIX 4

This appendix is mainly a gazetteer of burial sites considered to be of Early Medieval date, with the inclusion of some other sites considered worthy of mention, e.g. Early Christian Monuments, and sites previously considered to be Early Medieval burials but now thought otherwise. The sites are arranged by name in ascending alphabetical order. Where possible the name used is that found in the RCAHMS inventory. This does not always coincide with the name published in other works (see below).

It would have been preferable to have provided a brief description of each site, ideally with a general location map, and site plan where possible, as this would convey far more information, and enable the reader to better visualise each site. However, the constraints of time and space have restricted this section to a modified printout of the database file which has proved so useful in the analysis of this material.

A concordance of variant site names

The list below gives, in alphabetical order, variant or non-standard names for sites listed in the gazetteer, together with the name under which details of these sites will be found. It will be noted that sites which occur in the same burgh, parish, or island, are usually listed under that name first. For example, all sites in Arran should be found under Arran.

Abbey Green, Jedburgh	<i>Jedburgh Abbey Cemetery</i>
Annan Street	<i>Warrior's Rest II</i>
Avon Mill, Linlithgow	<i>Linlithgow, Avon Mill</i>
Caer-Duff Knowes	<i>Edinburgh, Mortonhall, 'Caer-Duff Knowes'</i>
Cairn Buy	<i>Garheugh, Cairn Buy</i>
Camp Hill, Trohoughton	<i>Trohoughton, Camp Hill</i>
Castle Dykes, Bilsdean	<i>Bilsdean, Castle Dykes</i>
Catacol	<i>Arran, Catacol</i>
Chapel Lea	<i>Wamphray, Chapel Lea</i>
East Fortune Hospital	<i>East Fortune Sanitorium</i>
Edgebucklin Brae	<i>Musselburgh Links</i>
Fairmilehead, Edinburgh	<i>Edinburgh, Fairmilehead</i>
Gogar	<i>Gogarburn</i>
Hare Law	<i>Westruther Mains</i>
Harelaw, Currie	<i>Rosebank</i>
Hartlaw	<i>Westruther Mains</i>
Hopetoun, Abercorn	<i>Hopetoun, Society Point</i>
Kingscross Point	<i>Arran, Kingscross Point</i>
Lamlash	<i>Arran, Lamlash</i>
Little Cumbrae Island	<i>Cumbrae Island, Little</i>
Longcraigs, Dunbar	<i>Dunbar, Longcraigs</i>
Marine Villa	<i>Eldbottle, Marine Villa</i>
Merchiston, Edinburgh	<i>Edinburgh, Merchiston</i>
Milton	<i>Milton House</i>
Milton Farm	<i>Burial Knowe, the</i>
Milton Farm, Cockenzie	<i>Cockenzie, Milton Farm</i>
Mortonhall Golf Course	<i>Edinburgh, Mortonhall Golf Course</i>
New Farm, Dalkieth	<i>Newton</i>
Pinkie Brae	<i>Musselburgh Links</i>
St Cuthbert's Church, Colinton	<i>Colinton, St Cuthbert's Church</i>
St John the Baptist, Ayr	<i>Ayr, St John the Baptist</i>

St Patrick's, Dalziel	<i>Dalziel, St Patrick's Church</i>
St Vey's Tomb	<i>Cumbrae Island, Little, St Vey's Tomb</i>
Snab Brae, Bo'ness	<i>Bo'ness, Snab Brae</i>
Society Point	<i>Hopetoun, Society Point</i>
Windmill Plantation, Cousland	<i>Cousland, Windmill Plantation</i>
Windymains	<i>Windy Mains</i>
Whitefield, Yarrow Stone	<i>Yarrow Stone</i>
White Knowe	<i>Eldbottle, White Knowe</i>
Wyndford 1	<i>Wyndford Farm</i>
Wyndford 2	<i>Hopetoun Oil Works</i>
Yarrow Kirk	<i>Warrior's Rest I</i>

A gazetteer of sites, by site name

An asterisk * before the site name indicates there are accompanying illustrations in Appendix 5

Lothian Region	Lothian Region
East Lothian District	Midlothian District
County of East Lothian	County of Midlothian
Aberlady Parish	Mid Calder Parish
ABERLADY	ADAM BRAE
Site number NT47 NW001	Site number NT06 NW009
Grid Reference NT 4 7	Grid Reference NT 046 667
Record number 29	Record number 28
Description	Description
discarded site; cist: short; human bones; aligned N-S.	discarded site; cists.
Grave finds	Grave finds
vessel: pottery.	none reported.
Site finds	Site finds
None reported.	none reported.
Associations	Associations
water: coastal site.	hillock.
References	References
NMR.	NMR.

Borders Region
 Ettrick & Lauderdale District
 County of Berwickshire
 Lauder Parish
ADDINSTON

Site number NT55 SW011.

Grid Reference NT 5190 5230

Record number 115

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable): cemetery
 (definite);
 cists: long (20+): cemetery;
 human bones;
 inhumations: extended (probable); aligned E-W; rows (2+).

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

Bones: animal: burnt; charcoal.

Associations

prehistoric site; cairns; cists: short.

References

Henshall 1958 278; NMR; OS 1966 48;

Thomas 1971 53-5, Fig 22.

Strathclyde Region
 Kyle & Carrick District
 County of Ayrshire
 Dailly Parish
AILSA CRAIG

Site number NX09 NW003.

Grid Reference NX 0164 9942

Record number 203

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cemetery
 (probable);
 cists: long (2 possible);
 dug graves (7 possible).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

ECM's: Class II (possible).

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Aethelstaneford Parish
AETHELSTANEFORD

Site number NT57 NW017

Grid Reference NT 5397 7712

Record number 27

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long;
 human bone; inhumation.

Grave finds

none reported

Site finds

Anglo-Saxon gold & garnet stud; found c 400 metres away.

Associations

water; ford.

References

NMR; Spearman 1991 48.

Lothian Region
 West Lothian District
 County of West Lothian
 Linlithgow, Bo'ness & Carriden Parish
AIRNGATH HILL

Site number NT07 NW002

Grid Reference NT 0050 7949

Record number 26

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cists: child (3 probable);
 human bones; inhumations: extended (probable);
 aligned ESE-WNW; rows (1).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

ring-pendant: Bronze Age: jet

Associations

cists: short; tradition: 'battle site'.

References

Callander 1927 258-61; NMR; RCAHWS 1929, 233 no 363.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Ancrum Parish
ANCRUM CHURCH
Site number NT62 SW002.
Grid Reference NT 6215 2485 Record number 138

Description
burial (probable): Viking (probable); cemetery:
Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no Early Medieval graves reported.
Site finds
ECM: Class III: hogback.
Associations
Church: pre 1500 AD
References
Lang, J T 1975 223; NMR; OS 1978 33.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Stewartry District
County of Stewertry
Borgue Parish
***ARDWALL ISLAND**
Site number NX54 NE006.
Grid Reference NX 5731 4957 Record number 157

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (definite): cemetery
(definite);
dug graves: long (24+): cemetery;
cist: long;
human bones; inhumations (31): extended (24+);
aligned E-W; aligned ENE-WSW; Rows (4+).
Grave finds
bone: deer/bovoid: polished (frag).
Site finds
ECM's: Class II; ECM's: Class III;
pins (2): iron; sheet: lead (frag);
loop: penannular: bronze; disc: bronze (frag);
strip: bronze (frag); fastener: bronze (frag);
bead: glass: blue; flints (5): worked; whetstone;
smoother: pebble; quern stone (upper).
Associations
enclosure; water: coastal site; slab-shrine; settlement.
References
NMR; Thomas 1964 34-5; Thomas 1968 127-88.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of Ayrshire
Ardrossan Parish
ARDROSSAN CHURCH
Site number NS24 SW003.
Grid Reference NS 2339 4241 Record number 124

Description
discarded site.
Grave finds
no Early Medieval graves reported.
Site finds
Later Medieval stone sarcophagus.
Associations
Church: Medieval (site of).
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Stewartry District
County of Stewertry
Kirkpatrick Durham Parish
AREENING
Site number NX77 SE005.
Grid Reference NX 7836 7464 Record number 193

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
stone font.
Associations
enclosure: sub-rectangular (aligned E-W);
chapel: Early Medieval (possible site of);
place name: 'Kirklebride';
early dedication (possible): St Bridget;
tradition.
References
NMR; RCAHMCS 1914 168-9 no 312.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Borthwick Parish
ARNISTON
Site number NT35 NW003
Grid Reference NT 325 594

Record number 25

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cists: long
(7); cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
Henshall 1958 279; NMR; OS 1966 48.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of Buteshire
Kilbride Parish
ARRAN, KINGSCROSS POINT
Site number NS02 NE003.
Grid Reference NS 0559 2825

Record number 161

Description
burial (definite): Viking: boat cairn (primary); human
bones: burnt.
Grave finds
charcoal; coin: 9th C; bronze (frags);
whalebone (frags): decorated;
iron (frags).
Site finds
boat rivets: iron.
Associations
settlement: Iron Age: dun.
References
NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of Buteshire
Kilmory Parish
ARRAN, CATACOL
Site number NR94 NW005.
Grid Reference NR 91 49

Record number 109

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long;
human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
rod: iron.
Site finds
None reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR; NMR MS 26/9; NMR MSS 678/46; The Scotsman 28.4.1936.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of Buteshire
Kilbride Parish
ARRAN, LAWLASH
Site number NS03 SW006.
Grid Reference NS 0335 3189

Record number 162

Description
burial (probable): Viking: cairn.
Grave finds
single-edged sword: iron (frags);
shield-boss: iron (frags).
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
NMR.

Central Region
Falkirk District
County of Stirlingshire
Muiravonside Parish
AVONGLEN QUARRY
Site number NS97 NE001.
Grid Reference NS 957 784

Record number 118

Description
burials: Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (6+): cemetery;
cist: short: child;
human bones; inhumations: extended.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparant.
References
Close-Brooks 1973 53; Main & Murrey 1980 3;
RCAHMS 1963 63 no 26; Walker 1974 66; Walker 1976 63.

Strathclyde Region
Kyle & Carrick District
County of Ayrshire
Ballantrae (Kyle & Carrick) Parish
BALLANTRAE
Site number NX08 SE006.
Grid Reference NX 08 82

Record number 163

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
human bones; inhumations (2+): extended (possible);
aligned NW-SE; aligned WNW-ESE.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
not apparant.
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1981b 15 no 93.

Strathclyde Region
Kyle & Carrick District
County of Ayrshire
Ayr Parish
AYR, SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCH
Site number NS32 SW011.
Grid Reference NS 3337 2201

Record number 116

Description
discarded site; stone sarcophagai.
Grave finds

Site finds

Associations

References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Mochrum Parish
BARHOBBLE
Site number NX34 NW
Grid Reference NX 310 494

Record number 231

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (20+ definite):
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (3): cemetery (possible);
aligned E-W;
C 14 dates.
Grave finds
charcoal; knife: iron.
Site finds
ECM's: Class III (6+, frags of).
Associations
Church: 12th C (site of); settlement: 8th C: religious
(possible).
References
Cormack 1984 5-6; 1985 11; 1986 6; 1987 9; 1988 11;
1989 15; 1990 11; 1991 19;
Gaimster, Margeson & Hurley 1991 240;
Menk, Margeson & Hurley 1992 217-8.

Borders Region
 Roxburgh District
 County of Roxburghshire
 Bedrule Parish
BEDRULE CHURCH

Site number NT51 NE021.

Grid Reference NT 5993 1792

Record number 139

Description

burials (possible): Viking: Early Medieval (possible).

Grave finds

Site finds

ECM's: Class III: hogback (2).

Associations

Church: pre-1500 (site of).

References

Lang 1975 223; NMR; OS 1978 35.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Annandale & Eskdale District
 County of Dumfriesshire
 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish
BELTON MOUND

Site number NY26 NE012.

Grid Reference NY 2750 6750

Record number 174

Description

burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible):

cairn (primary);

cist: long (possible).

Grave finds

beads.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

water: river.

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Dunbar Parish
BELHAVEN BAY

Site number NT67 NE001

Grid Reference NT 6631 7899

Record number 24

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);

cists: long (11+): cemetery;

inhumations; human bones; aligned E-W (9+); rows (1+).

Grave finds

none reported

Site finds

none reported

Associations

Coastal site

References

Hardy 1892 318-20; Henshall 1958 278; NMR; OS 1966 48;

Paul 1905 350-2.

Borders Region
 Berwickshire District
 County of Berwickshire
 Chirnside Parish
BILLIEWIRE

Site number NT85 NE013.

Grid Reference NT 87 59

Record number 215

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);

cists: long (2); human bones.

Grave finds

pottery: vessels (2).

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

None apparant.

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Oldhamstocks Parish
BILSDEAN, CASTLE DYKES
 Site number NT77 SE003.
 Grid Reference NT 7660 7262

Record number 156

Description
 burials (possible): Early Medieval (possible);
 cists (possible): long (2+, possible).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 glass: Roman.
 Associations
 fort.
 References
 NMR.

Central Region
 Falkirk District
 County of Stirlingshire
 Bo'ness and Carriden Parish
BO'NESS, SNAB BRAE
 Site number NS98 SE004.
 Grid Reference NS 9851 8104

Record number 227

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cist: long (probable);
 human bones; inhumation: extended (probable).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 shells: sea.
 Associations
 none apparent.
 References
 NMR.

Central Region
 Falkirk District
 County of Stirlingshire
 Bo'ness and Carriden Parish
BLACKNESS CASTLE
 Site number NT08 SE008.
 Grid Reference NT 0551 8020

Record number 228

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long;
 human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned S-N.
 Grave finds
 arm-ring: penannular: bronze.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 none apparent.
 References
 NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Nithsdale District
 County of Dumfriesshire
 Penpont Parish
BOATFORD
 Site number NX89 NE069.
 Grid Reference NX 864 953

Record number 173

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable):
 cairn (primary);
 cist: long; human bones.
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 water: ford.
 References
 NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Nithsdale District
 County of Dumfriesshire
 Kirkmahoe Parish
BRAEHEAD

Site number NX98 SE032.

Grid Reference NX 95 84

Record number 175

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cairn (primary);
 cist: long; human bones; inhumation: extended.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

none apparent.

References

NWR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Pencaitland Parish
BURIAL KNOWE, THE, MILTON FARM

Site number NT46 NE002

Grid Reference NT 4533 6685

Record number 21

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cemetery (possible);
 cists: long (4+): cemetery (possible); cist: short: child;
 human bones; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W; rows (1).

Grave finds

none reported

Site finds

None reported

Associations

hillock; water: stream.

References

Henshall 1958 278; M'culloch 1862 503-6; NWR;
 Primrose 1901 327; RCAHMS 1924 90 No 143.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Dunbar Parish
BROXMOUTH

Site number NT77 NW

Grid Reference NT 700 774

Record number 235

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
 dug grave: long; human bone; inhumation: extended;
 C 14 date.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

cists: short: cemetery;
 hillfort.

References

Close-Brooks 1984 89, 108; Comrie 1979 19; Hill 1979 36.

Lothian Region
 West Lothian District
 County of West Lothian
 Eccleswachen Parish
BURNHOUSE

Site number NT07 SW010

Grid Reference NT 039 714

Record number 20

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cists: long (6+): cemetery;
 pit.

Grave finds

none reported

Site finds

None reported

Associations

place name: eccles (church);
 church (possible site of).

References

Henshall 1958 279; Hutchison 1868 187; NWR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Torphichen Parish

***CAIRNPAPPLE**

Site number NS97 SE016.

Grid Reference NS 9872 7123

Record number 151

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable):
cairn (intrusive);
cists: long: rock cut (3);
cist: child (possible): rock cut;
aligned E-W; rows (2).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

no Early Medieval finds reported.

Associations

cairn: prehistoric.

References

NMR; Piggott 1950 68-123; Piggott 1985 1, 14, 16;

Whimster 1981 416 no 22.

Strathclyde Region
City of Glasgow District
County of
Cambuslang (City of Glasgow) Parish

CAMBUSLANG

Site number NS65 NW012.

Grid Reference NS 6455 5995

Record number 172

Description

burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long.
Grave finds

Site finds

Associations

References

NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region

Stewartry District

County of Stewartry

Girthon Parish

CAIRNTOSH HILL

Site number NX65 NW002.

Grid Reference NX 6306 5829

Record number 167

Description

burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cairn; cist:
long (possible).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock.

References

NMR; RCAHMS 1914 93 No;175.

Dumfries & Galloway Region

Stewartry District

County of Stewartry

Kirkgunzion Parish

CAMP HILL

Site number NX86 NE003.

Grid Reference NX 8656 6961

Record number 166

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible):
cairn (primary);
cists: long (2, possible).

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

none apparent.

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Aethelstaneford Parish
CAMPTOWN

Site number NT57 NW022
Grid Reference NT 5028 7791

Record number 18

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (13+): cemetery;
cist: child;
human bones; inhumations: extended;
aligned NE-SW (3); rows (2).
Grave finds
pottery: early Iron Age (rim sherd); quern stone (upper);
quern stone (lower).

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

chain: silver (found in parish);
place name: 'gravestones field'.

References

Henshall 1958 252-83; NMR; OS 1966 48, 60.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Middlebie Parish
CARRUTHERS CHURCH

Site number NY28 SE003.
Grid Reference NY 257 801

Record number 184

Description

cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM's (possible).

Associations

Church: 12th C (possible): site of.

References

Chalmers 1890, 198-9; NMR; RCAHMS 1920, 168, no 470.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Kirkliston Parish
CARLOWRIE

Site number NT17 SW016.
Grid Reference NT 142 744

Record number 75

Description

burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Castleton Parish
CASTLETON WUIR

Site number NY58 NW009
Grid Reference NY 5125 8931

Record number 17

Description

burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long: dry stone built;
aligned E-W.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

place name: annat (a mother church);
church (possible site of).

References

NMR; Smith 1982 2.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Kirkliston Parish
CAT STANE I, THE
Site number NT17 SW001
Grid Reference NT 1489 7437

Record number 15

Description

ECM: Class I.
Grave finds

Site finds

none reported

Associations

cists: long: cemetery (NT17 SW2); barrow (NT17 SW3).

References

Hutchison 1868 184-92;
NMR;
OS 1966 48, 50;
RCAHMCS 1929 94-5 no 130;
Rutherford & Ritchie 1975 183-8;
Thomas 1971 53-4, 62-3;
Wilson 1863b 211;

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Kirkliston Parish
CAT STANE III, THE
Site number NT17 SW003
Grid Reference NT 1484 7437

Record number 14

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible):
barrow (intrusive);
human bones; inhumations: extended (possible).

Grave finds

none reported

Site finds

none reported

Associations

ECM: Class I (NT17 SW1); cists: long: cemetery (NT17 SW2).

References

Hutchison 1868 184; NMR; Wilson 1863b 210-11.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Kirkliston Parish
***CAT STANE II, THE**
Site number NT17 SW002
Grid Reference NT 1492 7432

Record number 16

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (51 definite):
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (51): cemetery;
inhumations: extended;
aligned E-W;
cist: child (possible);
C 14 dates.

Grave finds

charcoal.

Site finds

quern stone (upper);
ring (un-finished): shale (frag).

Associations

ECM (NT17 SW1); barrow (NT17 SW3).

References

Cowie, 1977 23; Cowie 1980 167-201;
Henshall 1958 269, 279;
Hutchison 1868 189-94;
NMR; OS 1966 48, 50;
Thomas 1971 53-4.

Borders Region
Ettrick & Lauderdale District
County of Berwickshire
Channelkirk Parish
CHANNELKIRK CHURCH
Site number NT45 SE022.
Grid Reference NT 4815 5450

Record number 137

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible):
cemetery (possible);
human bones; inhumations.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

Church: 12th C; NMR, NT45 SE8 cist: long.

References

NMR.

Borders Region
 Ettrick & Lauderdale District
 County of Berwickshire
 Channelkirk Parish

CHANNELKIRK CHURCH

Site number NT45 SE008.

Grid Reference NT 4814 5450

Record number 208

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long;
 human bones; inhumation: extended.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

Church: 12th C.

References

NWR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Tranent Parish

COCKENZIE, MILTON FARM

Site number NT47 NW006

Grid Reference NT 4000 7500

Record number 13

Description

discarded site; cists: short.

Grave finds

key: iron (probably modern, see Cramond Bridge NT17 NE15).

Site finds

none

Associations

References

Henshall 1958 278; McCulloch 1862 505; NWR;

Wilson, D 1863a 190-1, 200, 258.

Lothian Region
 Midlothian District
 County of Midlothian
 Parish

CLIFTONHALL

Site number NT17 SE000.

Grid Reference NT 109 709

Record number 55

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
 cists: long (2+).

Grave finds

none reported

Site finds

none reported

Associations

References

Hutchison, R 1868 191; NWR Ingliston NT17 SW21.

Borders Region
 Berwickshire District
 County of Berwickshire
 Coldingham Parish

***COLDINGHAM LOCH**

Site number NT86 NE016

Grid Reference NT 8996 6873

Record number 12

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cist: long: rock cut & dry stone built; human bones;
 aligned N-S.

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

fort NT86 NE12.

References

NWR; Smith 1980 2; Smith 1981 25.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
COLINTON, ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH
Site number NT26 NW006
Grid Reference NT 211 695

Record number 11

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible); inhumations; human remains.
Grave finds
none
Site finds
none
Associations
Church: 11th C (site of); early dedication: 'St Cuthbert'.
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Ettrick & Lauderdale District
County of Roxburghshire
Melrose Parish
COOPERS KNOWS
Site number NT53 NW013.
Grid Reference NT 5168 3695

Record number 209

Description
burials (possible): Early Medieval (possible); sub-rectangular barrows;
burials (possible): Early Medieval (possible); round barrows.
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
spearheads: Roman (possible);
quernstone: Roman (possible);
knives: Roman (possible).
Associations
none apparant.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Cranston Parish
COUSLAND, WINDMILL PLANTATION
Site number NT36 NE012
Grid Reference NT 3770 6810

Record number 10

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cemetery (probable);
cists: long (4+): cemetery (probable); human bones; aligned ENE-WSW.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Dirleton Parish
CRAIG'S QUARRY
Site number NT58 SW002
Grid Reference NT 5082 8349

Record number 7

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cemetery (possible);
cists: long (3): cemetery (possible);
human bones; inhumations: extended (probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
quern stone (upper); mould (frag): clay;
pottery: samian (sherds); pottery: Iron Age (sherds);
brooch: la Tene type II: bronze;
binding strip (frag): bronze; whetstone;
ring (unfinnished): shale; arm-ring (frag): shale;
spindle whorl: antler.
Associations
fort: Iron Age; enclosure.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of West Lothian
Dalmeny Parish
CRAIGIE

Site number NT17 NE021
Grid Reference NT 156 761 Record number 6

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (probable);
cists: long: cemetery (possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
Henshall 1958 279; NMR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of West Lothian
Dalmeny Parish
CRAMOND BRIDGE

Site number NT17 NE015
Grid Reference NT 1787 7544 Record number 5

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (24+): cemetery;
cists: short: child (possible);
human bones; aligned E-W; rows (2).
Grave finds
none
Site finds
key: modern: iron.
Associations
hillock.
References
Henshall 1958 279; Hutchison 1868 191; M'Culloch 1862 505;
NMR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
CRAMOND ISLAND

Site number NT17 NE024
Grid Reference NT 19 78 Record number 4

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations

References
NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of Buteshire
Cumbrae Parish
CUMBRAE ISLAND, LITTLE

Site number NS15 SW008.
Grid Reference NS 1465 5185 Record number 123

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (2); aligned NW-SE; aligned NE-SW.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Chapel (NS15 SW6).
References
NMR.

Strathclyde Region
 Cunninghame District
 County of Buteshire
 Cumbræ Parish
CUMBRÆ ISLAND, LITTLE, SAINT VEY'S TOMB
 Site number NS15 SW005.
 Grid Reference NS 1467 5188 Record number 220

Description
 burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible site of).
 Grave finds
 no graves reported.
 Site finds
 ECM.
 Associations
 Chapel; tradition.
 References
 NMR.

Strathclyde Region
 Motherwell District
 County of Lanarkshire
 Dalziel Parish
DALZIEL, SAINT PATRICKS CHURCH
 Site number NS75 SE003.1
 Grid Reference NS 7548 5485 Record number 113

Description
 discarded site, cist,
 probably a later med stone sarcophagus.
 Grave finds

 Site finds

 Associations

 References
 NMR

Lothian Region
 City of Edinburgh District
 County of West Lothian
 Dalmeny Parish
DALMENY PARK
 Site number NT17 NE009
 Grid Reference NT 1583 7930 Record number 9

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cist: long (possible); aligned E-W; human bones.
 Grave finds
 beads: glass (12).
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 hillock.
 References
 Brown 1915 332-8; Guido 1978 93, 204;
 RCAHMS 1929 209 no 340; NMR; Whimster 1981 90, 173, 416.

Central Region
 Falkirk District
 County of Stirlingshire
 Dunipace Parish
DENOVAN MAINS
 Site number NS88 SW013.
 Grid Reference NS 815 835 Record number 122

Description
 burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cists: long
 (2); cist: short: child; aligned E-W.
 Grave finds
 none found.
 Site finds
 pottery: food vessels: sherds.
 Associations
 cists: short; barrow (possible).
 References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Spott (East Lothian) Parish
***DOON HILL**
Site number NT67 NE063.
Grid Reference NT 6875 7553 Record number 149

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
dug graves: long (12): cemetery;
inhumations: extended (probable);
aligned ENE-WSW; rows (2).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
pottery: post-Roman (sherds).
Associations
Settlement: Anglo-Saxon: timber halls; enclosure.
References
Hope-Taylor 1980 18-19; NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Innerwick Parish
DRYBURN BRIDGE
Site number NT77 NW015
Grid Reference NT 7278 7543 Record number 8

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (possible);
cists: long (3-4): cemetery (possible);
human bones; inhumations: extended;
aligned ESE-WNW; aligned SE-NW; row (1).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
None reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Clydesdale District
County of
Carmichael Parish
DOUGLASWATER BRIDGE
Site number NS83 NE002.
Grid Reference NS 871 366 Record number 225

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible); cist: long
(possible).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1978 71 no 137.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Roslin Parish
DRYDEN MAINS
Site number NT26 SE003
Grid Reference NT 2784 6382 Record number 3

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (4-5): cemetery (probable);
human bones; aligned E-W; rows (1).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
Henshall 1958 278; NMR; OS 1966 48; Stevenson 1954 111.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Dunbar Parish
DUNBAR, 2 CLYDE VILLAS
 Site number NT67 NE064
 Grid Reference NT 6625 7865

Record number 2

Description
 burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cist: long;
 human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned E-W.
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 Doon Hill (NT67 NE63).
 References
 Close-Brooks 1972 21; NMR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Oldhamstocks Parish
DUNGLASS
 Site number NT77 SE001
 Grid Reference NT 751 711

Record number 1

Description
 burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable):
 cemetery (probable);
 cists: long: cemetery (probable);
 cists: short: child (probable).
 Grave finds
 charcoal.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 none apparent.
 References
 Hardy 1879 408-9; Henshall 1958 278-9; NMR;
 Norman 1885 465; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Dunbar Parish
DUNBAR, LONGCRAIGS
 Site number NT67 NE134
 Grid Reference NT 6640 7922

Record number 64

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cist: long; human bones; inhumation: extended;
 aligned NE-SW.
 Grave finds
 none found.
 Site finds
 none found.
 Associations
 water: coastal site.
 References
 NMR; Spearman 1986 20.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Annandale & Eskdale District
 County of Dumfriesshire
 Durisdeer Parish
DURISDEER
 Site number NS80 SE012.
 Grid Reference NS 8940 0376

Record number 185

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
 Grave finds
 no graves reported.
 Site finds
 ECM: Class III (frag).
 Associations
 Church: Medieval (possible): site of;
 early dedication (possible): St Cuthbert.
 References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Ecclesmachan Parish

EAST BROADLAW

Site number NT07 SW013

Grid Reference NT 045 729

Record number 30

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long; rock cut; human bones; extended inhumation.

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

axe: bronze; spearhead: bronze.

Associations

none apparent.

References

Hutchison, R 1868 191; NWR; Wilson, D 1863b 271.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Kirknewton Parish

EAST LANGTON

Site number NT06 NE013

Grid Reference NT 089 667

Record number 32

Description

discarded site; burial.

Grave finds

knife: iron; dagger; square plate: gold; vessel: wooden;
needle: bone; vessel: green glazed: pottery; comb: wooden.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

References

NWR; Wilson 1863b 118-9.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Aethelstaneford Parish

EAST FORTUNE SANATORIUM

Site number NT57 NE014

Grid Reference NT 5505 7937

Record number 31

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (6): cemetery;
rows (2); aligned E-W (1+);
human bones; inhumation: extended.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

none apparent.

References

Henshall 1958 278; NWR; OS 1966 48; Stevenson 1954 111.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Uphall Parish

EAST MAINS

Site number NT07 SE017

Grid Reference NT 09 72

Record number 33

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (2+, probable);
possibly a duplication of NT17 SW21 (Ingliston).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

References

NWR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 North Berwick Parish
EASTER FERRYGATE
 Site number NT58 NW014
 Grid Reference NT 5346 8517

Record number 34

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long;
 human bones; inhumation.
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 spearhead: iron.
 Associations

References
 NMR.

Borders Region
 Berwickshire District
 County of Berwickshire
 Eccles Parish
ECCLES, SAINT MARY'S CONVENT
 Site number NT74 SE006.1
 Grid Reference NT 7637 4114

Record number 214

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 cist: long; human bones; inhumation: extended (probable).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 Church: 12th C (site of); place name: 'eccles'.
 References
 NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Annandale & Eskdale District
 County of Dumfriesshire
 Hoddon Parish
ECCLEFECHAN, SAINT FECHAN'S CHURCH
 Site number NY17 SE011.
 Grid Reference NY 1921 7449

Record number 179

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
 Grave finds
 no graves reported.
 Site finds
 None reported.
 Associations
 Church (site of); place name: 'eccles' (church);
 early dedication: St Fechan.
 References
 Chalmers 1890, 197; NMR.

Lothian Region
 City of Edinburgh District
 County of Midlothian
 Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH CASTLE, WELLHOUSE TOWER
 Site number NT27 SE001.31
 Grid Reference NT 250 736

Record number 38

Description
 burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
 dug graves: long (3); human bones;
 inhumations: extended (3); coffin: wood;
 inhumation: child.
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 Settlement: Early Medieval.
 References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, BONNINGTON ROAD
Site number NT27 NE038
Grid Reference NT 264 760 Record number 23

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (4): cemetery (possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, EASTER ROAD
Site number NT27 NE074
Grid Reference NT 2724 7568 Record number 37

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
human bones; inhumations; just possibly Early Medieval,
close to NT27 NE38 (Bonnington Rd).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Edinburgh, Bonnington Road (NT27 NE38).
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, CASTLEHILL
Site number NT27 SE121
Grid Reference NT 253 735 Record number 35

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
coffins: log (2); human bones;
inhumations: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
none found,
Site finds
coin: Roman; antlers; spearhead: horn.
Associations

References
NMR; Wilson 1863a 200-201; 1863b 163-4.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, FAIRMILEHEAD I
Site number NT26 NW011.
Grid Reference NT 2446 6828 Record number 152

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (2+, possible).
Grave finds
'weapons'.
Site finds
spearheads: iron (2).
Associations
cairns (2); cists: short.
References
NMR; RCAHMCS 1929 18 no 25.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, FAIRMILEHEAD II
Site number NT26 NW024
Grid Reference NT 246 683 Record number 36

Description
discarded site; prehistoric.
Grave finds
Urns; 'Weapons'.
Site finds

Associations

References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, MORTONHALL GOLF COURSE
Site number NT26 NW036.
Grid Reference NT 24 69 Record number 71

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (2+).
Grave finds
not known
Site finds
not known
Associations
barrows (possible, NT26 NE22).
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, MERCHISTON
Site number NT27 SW137
Grid Reference NT 24 71 Record number 129

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long (probable);
human bones; inhumation: extended (probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
castle?
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
EDINBURGH, MORTONHALL, 'CAER-DUFF KNOWES'
Site number NT26 NE022
Grid Reference NT 26 68 Record number 19

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
barrows (2+ possible).
Grave finds

Site finds

Associations
cists: long (Mortonhall Golf Course NT26 NW36).
References
NMR.

Borders Region
 Berwickshire District
 County of Berwickshire
 Edrom Parish
EDROM PARISH CHURCH
 Site number NT85 NW011.
 Grid Reference NT 8274 5583

Record number 216

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 ECM: Class III: hogback.
 Associations
 Church: 12th C (site of).
 References
 Lang 1975 224; NMR; RCAHMS 1915 82, no 149.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Dirleton Parish
ELDBOTLE, WHITE KNOW
 Site number NT58 NW021.
 Grid Reference NT 5057 8576

Record number 153

Description
 burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
 cists: long (2+, possible).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 hillock;
 cists: long only 38 metres away at Marine Villa (NT58 NW20).
 References
 Leslie 1991 50; NMR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Dirleton Parish
ELDBOTLE, MARINE VILLA
 Site number NT58 NW020.
 Grid Reference NT 5020 8586

Record number 67

Description
 burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
 cists: long (2+).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Gladsmuir Parish
FOUR WINDS, LONGNIDDRY
 Site number NT47 NW038.
 Grid Reference NT 442 770

Record number 39

Description
 burials (definite): Early Medieval (28 definite):
 cemetery (definite);
 cists: long (17+): cemetery;
 cists: child (probable);
 human bones; inhumations: extended;
 aligned NE-SW;
 C14 dates.
 Grave finds
 none found.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 none reported.
 References
 Alcock, L (personal communication); Dalland 1989 52; NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Dirleton Parish

GALA LAW

Site number NT48 SE053.
Grid Reference NT 4750 8156

Record number 146

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
human bones; inhumations (2).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
pottery: Iron Age (sherd).
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Wochrum Parish
GARHEUGH, CAIRN BUY

Site number NX25 SE012.
Grid Reference NX 2683 5094

Record number 164

Description
burial (possible): Viking (possible): cairn.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1912 82 no 215.

Strathclyde Region
Clydesdale District
County of Lanarkshire
Carnwath Parish

GALLOW HILL

Site number NS94 SE004.
Grid Reference NS 9845 4495

Record number 107

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: long (possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1978 73 no 144.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Temple Parish
GLADHOUSE RESERVOIR I

Site number NT25 SE004.
Grid Reference NT 2929 5275

Record number 40

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable): cemetery
(possible);
cists: long (3);
cist: child (probable);
alligned E-W; human bones; rows (1).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none found.
Associations
hillock.
References
Abercromby 1904 96-98; NMR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Temple Parish
GLADHOUSE RESERVOIR II
Site number NT25 SE006.
Grid Reference NT 2973 5396 Record number 41

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long; aligned NE-SW.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Strathclyde Region
City of Glasgow District
County of
City of Glasgow Parish
GLASGOW CATHEDRAL
Site number NS66 NW017.
Grid Reference NS 6025 6557 Record number 160

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no Early Medieval graves reported.
Site finds
none found.
Associations
settlement: monastic (possible site of);
chapel (possible site of);
early dedication: 'St Kentigern'.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Glencorse Parish
GLENCORSE, OLD PARISH CHURCH
Site number NT26 SW019.
Grid Reference NT 244 630 Record number 42

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cemetery (probable);
cists: long (possible): cemetery (probable);
bones; rows (1).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Church.
References
Henshall 1958 279; NMR; OS 1966 48;
RCAHMS 1988 15 no 36; Torrence 1845 317.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Edinburgh Parish
GOGARBURN
Site number NT17 SE006.
Grid Reference NT 1614 7212 Record number 43

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (54+): cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended;
aligned E-W; rows (2+);
pit: charnal.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
Henshall 1958 279; Horne 1845 217-20; Hutchison 1868 191;
NMR; OS 1966 48.

Strathclyde Region
City of Glasgow District
County of
Govan Parish
GOVAN, OLD PARISH CHURCH
Site number NS56 NE000.
Grid Reference NS 555 655 Record number 234

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of);
Grave finds
no Early Medieval graves reported.
Site finds
ECW's: Class III: hogback (5); ECM's: Class III.
Associations
Church.
References
Lang 1975 212-5, 224-7, 233-5, plates 14, 15.

Strathclyde Region
Clydesdale District
County of Lanarkshire
Carnwath Parish
GREENS, THE
Site number NT04 NW036.
Grid Reference NT 0140 4660 Record number 205

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM's (3): class III (frags).
Associations
Not apparant.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Mid Calder Parish
GRAVES KNOWES
Site number NT06 NW001.
Grid Reference NT 041 666 Record number 44

Description
discarded site; cists: short.
Grave finds

Site finds

Associations

References
NMR; RCAHMCS 1929 141 no 180.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Dirleton Parish
GULLANE GOLF COURSE
Site number NT48 SE019.
Grid Reference NT 4796 8211 Record number 45

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (5): cemetery (possible);
cist: child; human bones; inhumations: extended (5);
aligned ENE-WSW; rows (1+).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
quern stone (upper).
Associations
none apparent.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Dirleton Parish
GULLANE LINKS
Site number NT48 NE006.
Grid Reference NT 494 857 Record number 46

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long.
Grave finds

Site finds
pottery: Medieval; arrowheads: flint.

Associations
enclosures (possible).

References
NMR; RCAHMS 1924 24 no 31.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Coldstream Parish
HIRSEL, THE I
Site number NT84 SW003.
Grid Reference NT 830 406 Record number 169

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable):
cemetery (definite);
dug graves: long: cemetery;
cist: long;
cist: short: child;
inhumations: extended;
inhumation: crouched;
human bones; C 14 date.

Grave finds
pebbles: quartz; shell: cockle.

Site finds
ECM's (4+); arm-ring (frag): Roman: glass;
pottery: 9-10th C (sherds); Whetstone: Early Medieval.

Associations
Church: 11th C; enclosure; settlement: religious?

References
Cramp 1980a 1; 1980b 16-9; 1981a 1; 1981b 45-8;
1982a 1; 1982b 33-7; 1983 57-60; 1984 1; 1985 52-7;
Cramp & Douglas-Home 1980 223-32;
Current Archaeology 1981 75 24;
NMR;

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
West Calder Parish
HARBURNHEAD
Site number NT06 SW002.
Grid Reference NT 039 604 Record number 47

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (15, possible): cemetery;
aligned E-W.

Grave finds
none reported.

Site finds
none reported.

Associations
standing stone?: prehistoric?: Cromwell's Stone (NT06 SW4).

References
NMR.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Coldstream Parish
HIRSEL, THE II
Site number NT84 SW004.
Grid Reference NT 829 407 Record number 168

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible); cists: long
(2+, possible); human bones.

Grave finds
none reported.

Site finds
None reported.

Associations
The Hirsell I NT84 SW3.

References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Hoddon Parish
HODDON, OLD PARISH CHURCH
Site number NY17 SE004.
Grid Reference NY 1667 7267 Record number 180

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM's: Class III (4+).
Associations
Church: 12th C. (site of); settlement: Early Medieval:
monastic (possible).
References
Lowe 1991 10-12; NMR.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Kirkliston/Uphall Parish
HOPETOUN OIL WORKS
Site number NT07 SE009.
Grid Reference NT 0807 7388 Record number 49

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (35): cemetery; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
None reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
Henshall 1958 279; NMR; OS 1966 48; Primrose 1901 325-8;
RCAHMS 1929 244 No 403.

Strathclyde Region
Kyle & Carrick District
County of Ayrshire
Ballantrae (Kyle & Carrick) Parish
HOLM PARK
Site number NX08 SE003.
Grid Reference NX 0825 8177 Record number 204

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
dug graves: long: cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
shells: whelk; water: river.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Abercorn Parish
HOPETOUN, SOCIETY POINT
Site number NT17 NW003.
Grid Reference NT 1008 7898 Record number 48

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (3+): cemetery (possible); human bones;
inhumations: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock; water: coastal site;
settlement: monastic (at NT 081 791).
References
Henshall 1958 279; NMR; OS 1966 48, 51.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Cockburnspath Parish
HOPRIG, DEAN DYKES
Site number NT77 SE008.
Grid Reference NT 758 707 Record number 141

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (16+): cemetery; human bones;
inhumations; aligned E-W; rows (8).
Grave finds
charcoal.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
prehistoric site; cists: short: cemetery.
References

Henshall 1958 278 No;3 NMR; OS 1966 48.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Coldingham Parish
HORN BURN
Site number NT96 SW005.
Grid Reference NT 9105 6025 Record number 50

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: child (possible); human bones; inhumation.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations

References
NMR.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Hume Parish
HUME, OLD PARISH CHURCH
Site number NT74 SW002.
Grid Reference NT 7000 4082 Record number 230

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECW: Class III; bell: 'Celtic'.
Associations
Church: 12th C (site of).
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1915 97-8 nos 181-2, 185.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Nithsdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Tinwald Parish
HUNTERHOUSE
Site number NY08 SE053.
Grid Reference NY 0615 8205 Record number 190

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
tradition.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
 City of Edinburgh District
 County of West Lothian
 Dalmeny Parish
INCHGARVIE HOUSE I 'SENTRY KNOWE'
 Site number NT17 NW002.
 Grid Reference NT 1144 7862

Record number 52

Description
 burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
 barrow (primary);
 cist: long; inhumation: extended; human bones.
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 none apparent.
 References
 NMR.
 RCAHMS 1929 209 No 339.

Strathclyde Region
 Renfrew District
 County of Renfrewshire
 Inchinnan Parish
INCHINNAN, OLD PARISH CHURCH
 Site number NS46 NE011.
 Grid Reference NS 4904 6803

Record number 223

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of).
 Grave finds
 no graves reported.
 Site finds
 ECM's (3): Class III;
 pebble: quartz: painted.
 Associations
 early dedication (probable): 'St Conval';
 shrine (probable site of).
 References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
 City of Edinburgh District
 County of West Lothian
 Dalmeny Parish
INCHGARVIE HOUSE II, SPRINGFIELD
 Site number NT17 NW004.
 Grid Reference NT 1155 7856

Record number 51

Description
 burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
 cists (possible); human bones; inhumations.
 Grave finds
 layer: sand; seashells; charcoal.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 cairn (NT17 NW1) at NT 1118 7839.
 References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
 Midlothian District
 County of Midlothian
 Kirkliston Parish
INGLISTON
 Site number NT17 SW021.
 Grid Reference NT 144 727

Record number 53

Description
 burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
 cists: long (2+);
 possibly duplicated by NT07 SE17 (East Mains).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations

 References
 Hutchison 1868 191; NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Innerwick Parish

INNERWICK

Site number NT77 SW015.

Grid Reference NT 730 737

Record number 155

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);

cists: long (2+, possible).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

Skate Row NT77 NW17 is c 230 metres to the north.

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Inveresk Parish

INVERESK I

Site number NT37 SW078.

Grid Reference NT 346 709

Record number 56

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);

cists: long: cemetery (possible);

crop mark site.

Grave finds

Site finds

Associations

ring ditches.

References

NMR ML/3441-4, 3700-1, 3912-16, 3918.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Inveresk Parish

INVERESK CHURCHYARD, INVERESK

Site number NT37 SE000.

Grid Reference NT 342 720

Record number 57

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);

sub-rectangular barrows (2, primary);

human bones.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

fort: Roman.

References

Carlyle, A; 1795 16 24-5;

Woodie and Beveridge 1845 1 246-304.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Inveresk Parish

INVERESK II

Site number NT37 SW164

Grid Reference NT 3486 7101

Record number 59

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);

cists: long: cemetery (possible); crop mark site.

Grave finds

Site finds

Associations

enclosure.

References

NMR ML/3700-1, 3914.

Lothian Region	
Midlothian District	
County of Midlothian	
Inveresk Parish	
INVERESK, CARBERRY ROAD	
Site number NT37 SE092.	
Grid Reference NT 350 715	Record number 56
<hr/>	
Description	
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);	
dug graves: long (possible); human bones;	
inhumations: extended (possible).	
Grave finds	
none reported.	
Site finds	
none reported.	
Associations	
none apparant.	
References	
Carter 1990 30; NMR.	
<hr/>	

Borders Region	
Roxburgh District	
County of Roxburghshire	
Jedburgh Parish	
JEDBURGH ABBEY CEMETERY	
Site number NT62 SE033.	
Grid Reference NT 6510 2042	Record number 211
<hr/>	
Description	
discarded site; cists: short.	
Grave finds	
Site finds	
Associations	
References	
Henshall 1958 279; NMR.	
<hr/>	

Borders Region	
Roxburgh District	
County of Roxburghshire	
Jedburgh Parish	
JEDBURGH ABBEY	
Site number NT62 SE015	
Grid Reference NT 6503 2044	Record number 133
<hr/>	
Description	
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).	
Grave finds	
no Early Medieval graves reported.	
Site finds	
ECM's (2+): class III; alters: Roman (2).	
Associations	
Church : 11th C (possible site of); settlement: Roman	
(probable); site: prehistoric.	
References	
NMR.	
<hr/>	

Borders Region	
Roxburgh District	
County of Roxburghshire	
Kelso Parish	
KELSO	
Site number NT73 SW029.	
Grid Reference NT 729 338	Record number 121
<hr/>	
Description	
discarded site, probably later medieval.	
Grave finds	
shroud.	
Site finds	
coins: Edward VI: shillings; coin: Charles I; human bones.	
Associations	
Abbey site ?	
References	
NMR.	
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Strathclyde Region
Renfrew District
County of Renfrewshire
Houston Parish
KILALLAN, ST FILLAN'S CHURCH
Site number NS36 NE005.
Grid Reference NS 3826 6893 Record number 222

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
 no graves reported.
Site finds
 coin: 6th C Byzantine: bronze;
 ECM: Class III (possible frag).
Associations
 early dedication (possible): 'St Fillan'.
References
 NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of Ayrshire
Kilbirnie Parish
KILBIRNIE
Site number NS35 SW006.
Grid Reference NS 3185 5378 Record number 108

Description
 burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long.
Grave finds
 none found.
Site finds
 none reported.
Associations
 hillock (possible).
References
 NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Kirkmaiden Parish
KILDONAN
Site number NX13 NW007.
Grid Reference NX 1250 3620 Record number 197

Description
 burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
 cists: long (probable).
Grave finds
 none reported.
Site finds
 ECM: class II (possible site of).
Associations
 Church (possible site of); tradition.
References
 NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of Buteshire
Kilmory Parish
KILDONAN CHAPEL
Site number NS02 SW017.
Grid Reference NS 036 213 Record number 219

Description
 burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable):
 cemetery (probable);
 cists: long (4): cemetery (probable).
Grave finds
 none reported.
Site finds
 none reported.
Associations
 Chapel (site of).
References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
 East Lothian District
 County of East Lothian
 Dirleton Parish

KILMURDIE

Site number NT58 SW011.

Grid Reference NT 5394 8355

Record number 154

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
 cists (possible): long (2+, possible);
 human bones (probable).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock; fort: crop mark site.

References

NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Stewartry District
 County of Stewartry
 Anworth Parish

KIRKBRIDE

Site number NX55 NE001.

Grid Reference NX 5604 5615

Record number 191

Description

cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).

Grave finds

no graves reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

enclosure: circular; enclosure: rectangular; tradition.

References

NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Wigtown District
 County of Wigtownshire
 Kirkmaiden Parish

KILSTAY

Site number NX13 NW061.

Grid Reference NX 1255 3819

Record number 196

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
 cemetery (possible);
 cist: long (possible); human bones.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

Church (possible site of) NX13 NW9;
 early dedication (possible): St Skiach; tradition.

References

NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Wigtown District
 County of Wigtownshire
 Penninghame Parish

KIRKCHRIST

Site number NX35 NE022.

Grid Reference NX 361 590

Record number 165

Description

burial (possible): Early Medieval (possible): cairn.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

bead: glass.

Associations

none apparent.

References

NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Stewartry District
County of Stewertry
Kirkcudbright Parish
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SAINT CUTHBERT'S CHURCHYARD
Site number NX65 SE034.
Grid Reference NX 6836 5090 Record number 192

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable):
cemetery (possible);
burial (definite): Viking;
dug grave: long (probable);
inhumation: extended (probable).
Grave finds
sword: iron; scabbard: wooden;
penannular brooch: bronze; bead: jet (possible).
Site finds
bulla: 11th c: lead.
Associations
Church: 12th C: site of; tradition.
References
Gourlay and Turner 1977 9 no 4; NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Nithsdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Glencairn Parish
KIRKLAND
Site number NX89 SW020.
Grid Reference NX 8095 9043 Record number 186

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible):
cemetery (possible site of).
Grave finds
no Early Medieval graves reported.
Site finds
ECM's: Class III (3 frags); Celtic stone head.
Associations
Church: 12th C.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Dunbar Parish
KIRKILL BRAES
Site number NT67 NE002.
Grid Reference NT 6873 7850 Record number 60

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (12): cemetery;
human bones; inhumation: extended (1).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
pottery: beaker (sherd).
Associations
Church.
References
Calder and Feachem 1953 179; Henshall 1958 278-9; NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Kirkinner Parish
KIRKLAND OF LONGCASTLE
Site number NX34 NE004.
Grid Reference NX 3763 4740 Record number 195

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible):
cemetery (possible);
cist: long (probable); human bones.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
ECM: Class III (1).
Associations
Church: Medieval (site of).
References
Maxwell 1921 276-7; NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Wigtown District
 County of Wigtownshire
 Stoneykirk Parish
KIRKADRINE CHURCH
 Site number NX04 NE001.
 Grid Reference NX 0801 4839

Record number 178

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 ECM's (3): Class I; ECM's: class III: frags (5)
 possibly from NX13 NW24.
 Associations
 Church: Early Medieval (possible site of).
 References
 Collingwood 1939 275-289;
 NMR; Radford & Donaldson 1989 30-32;
 RCAHMS 1912 154-7 nos 440-7;
 Thomas 1971 14 16-17 107 114.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Wigtown District
 County of Wigtownshire
 Kirkmaiden Parish
KIRKMAIDEN CHURCH
 Site number NX13 SW007.
 Grid Reference NX 1385 3243

Record number 198

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of).
 Grave finds
 no Early Medieval graves reported.
 Site finds
 ECM: class II (possible site of).
 Associations
 enclosure: circular.
 References
 NMR; RCAHMS 1912 62 no 165;
 Thomas 1971 84.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Wigtown District
 County of Wigtownshire
 Glasserton Parish
KIRKMAIDEN
 Site number NX33 NE001.
 Grid Reference NX 3655 3997

Record number 194

Description
 cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of);
 dug graves (probable); human bones;
 inhumations: extended (probable).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 ECM's: Class III (4).
 Associations
 ECM: class III; church: 12th C (site of);
 enclosure: circular.
 References
 NMR; RCAHMS 1912 2-3 no 2.

Borders Region
 Ettrick & Lauderdale District
 County of Berwickshire
 Channelkirk Parish
KIRKTONHALL
 Site number NT45 SE007.
 Grid Reference NT 471 540

Record number 207

Description
 burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
 graves (1+).
 Grave finds
 none reported.
 Site finds
 none reported.
 Associations
 fort.
 References
 NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Whitekirk & Tynninghame Parish

KNOWES

Site number NT67 NW001.
Grid Reference NT 610 777 Record number 61

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long: cemetery (500+); human bones;
inhumations: extended; aligned E-W; rows.
Grave finds
none reported
Site finds
None reported
Associations
none apparent
References
Henshall 1958 278-9; NMR; Norman 1865 464-5; OS 1966 48.

Strathclyde Region
Inverclyde District
County of Renfrewshire
Inverkip Parish

LAXLIE HILL

Site number NS27 SW010.
Grid Reference NS 2170 7061 Record number 112

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long: rock cut; aligned N-S.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock; stone circle.
References
NMR; Scott, A 1970 45.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
North Berwick Parish

LEITHIES, THE

Site number NT58 NE007.
Grid Reference NT 5750 8555 Record number 147

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned SW-NE.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
water: coastal site.
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Sprouston Parish

LEMPITLAW CHURCH

Site number NT73 SE001.
Grid Reference NT 7881 3278 Record number 135

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM: Class III: hogback.
Associations
Church: 13th C; (site of).
References
Lang 1975 228; NMR.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Coldstream Parish

LENNELHILL

Site number NT84 SE025.

Grid Reference NT 863 427

Record number 170

Description

burials (definite):

late Roman Iron Age-Early Medieval (4 definite);

cists (2); inhumations (3); triple burial;

C 14 date.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

None reported.

Associations

none apparent.

References

NMR; Ritchie 1983 1; Ritchie & Ritchie 1982 1.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Castleton Parish

LIDDESDALE STONE, THE

Site number NY48 NE013.

Grid Reference NY 4810 8900

Record number 134

Description

ECM: Class I.

Grave finds

Site finds

Associations

water: stream (possible).

References

Macalister 1945 491 no 514; NMR; OS 1966 50;

Thomas 1971 110.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Haddington Parish

LENNOKLOVE

Site number NT57 SW001.

Grid Reference NT 514 722

Record number 62

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable):

cemetery (definite);

cists: long: cemetery;

human bones; aligned E-W; rows.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock.

References

Henshall 1958 278; NMR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Linlithgow Parish

LINLITHGOW BRIDGE

Site number NS97 NE028.

Grid Reference NT 98 77

Record number 131

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);

cists: long (2+, possible).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

water: river?

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Linlithgow Parish
LINLITHGOW, 'AVON MILL'
Site number NS97 NE082.
Grid Reference NS 9853 7750

Record number 63

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (5 definite);
cemetery (probable);
cists: long (4): cemetery (possible); human bones;
inhumations: extended (5); double burial; aligned E-W;
rows (1); C 14 dates.

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

None found.

Associations

none.

References

Alcock, L (personal communication); Dalland 1990 31; NMR.

Borders Region
Tweeddale District
County of Peeblesshire
Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho Parish
LOGAN

Site number NT12 NW025.

Grid Reference NT 11 29

Record number 206

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: long (possible); human bones.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

see NT12 NW1,10,21.

References

NMR; RCAHMS 1967 61 no 88.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Lochnaben Parish
LOCHNABEN

Site number NY08 SE005.

Grid Reference NY 0812 8249

Record number 111

Description

discarded site; cist: long (later Medieval).

Grave finds

pottery: 13th C (sherd).

Site finds

sherds: pottery (14th C.).

Associations

Church (12th C.).

References

Radford 1954 35-8; NMR.

Borders Region
Tweeddale District
County of Peeblesshire
Drumelzier Parish
LOGAN COTTAGE

Site number NT12 NW001.

Grid Reference NT 1083 2886

Record number 104

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long;
human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned NE-SW.

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

none found.

Associations

water: river (Tweed).

References

NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Kirkmaiden Parish
LOW CURGHIE
Site number NX13 NW024.
Grid Reference NX 129 376 Record number 177

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long (probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
ECM: class I; possibly others, see NX04 NE1.
References
NMR; Reid 1959 184-5.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Aberlady Parish
LUFFNESS HOUSE I
Site number NT48 SE001.01
Grid Reference NT 4748 8044 Record number 143

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cemetery (possible);
cists: long (3 possible): cemetery (possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock; see Luffness House II.
References
NMR; RCAHMCS 1924 3 no 2.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Hoddam Parish
LUCE CHURCH
Site number NY17 SE006.
Grid Reference NY 1074 7235 Record number 181

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no Early Medieval graves reported.
Site finds
ECM: Class III.
Associations
Church (site of).
References
NMR; Williams 1968a 15.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Aberlady Parish
LUFFNESS HOUSE II
Site number NT48 SE004.
Grid Reference NT 477 804 Record number 142

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long; human bones; inhumation.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Whittingehame Parish

LUGGATE

Site number NT57 SE012.

Grid Reference NT 601 745

Record number 65

Description

burials; cists (c 200): long; cemetery; human bones.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

Chapel (site of); place name: 'Kirklands'; early dedication

(St Oswald see NT67 SW9).

References

Henshall 1958 278; Norman 1885 439-91; NMR; OS 1966 48.

Central Region
Falkirk District
County of Stirlingshire
Muiravonside Parish

MANUELHAUGHS

Site number NS97 NE026.

Grid Reference NS 9804 7700

Record number 226

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);

cists: long (2+, possible); human bones.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

possibly a duplicate of Linlithgow Bridge.

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Whittingehame Parish

LUGGATE, ST OSWALDS CHAPEL

Site number NT67 SW009.

Grid Reference NT 6003 7446

Record number 66

Description

Chapel (possible).

Grave finds

Site finds

Associations

cists: long; cemetery (NT67 SW9); early dedication;

place name: 'Kirklands'.

References

Henshall 1958 278; Norman 1885 439-91; OS 1966 48; NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Lasswade Parish

MELVILLE GRANGE

Site number NT36 NW041.

Grid Reference NT 30 67

Record number 68

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);

cists: long (2+).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

cists: long; cemetery (Parkburn NT26 NE28).

References

NMR.

Central Region
Stirling District
County of Stirlingshire
Strathblane Parish
MIDDLETON FARM
Site number NS57 NE019
Grid Reference NS 5604 7688

Record number 22

Description
discarded site; cists (no size reported).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
standing stone; stone row.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Wochrum Parish
MONREITH
Site number NX34 SE003.
Grid Reference NX 3559 4286

Record number 199

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
ECW: class III (possible site of).
Associations
none apparant.
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1912 85 no 227.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Pencaitland Parish
WILTON HOUSE
Site number NT46 NE002.
Grid Reference NT 4533 6685

Record number 69

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (possible);
cists: long (2+); cist: child;
human bones; inhumations: extended (3).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none found.
Associations
hillock; place name: 'Burial Knowe'.
References
Henshall 1958 278; M'culloch 1862 503-6; NMR; OS 1966 46.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Morham Parish
MORHAM
Site number NT57 SE032.
Grid Reference NT 556 725

Record number 70

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable); graves (3);
cist: long.
Grave finds
beads: glass (9).
Site finds

Associations
Church
References
NMR; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 1928 165.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Haddington Parish
MUNGOSWELLS
Site number NT47 NE028.
Grid Reference NT 498 793 Record number 72

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable):
sub-rectangular barrow(probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
enclosure: circular.
References
NMR EL 2907, EL 4104-6, EL 4989-93.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Inveresk Parish
MUSSELBURGH, BRUNTON'S WIREWORKS
Site number NT37 SW161
Grid Reference NT 342 724 Record number 73

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
human bones (probable); inhumations.
Grave finds
bone; pottery; shell: oyster.
Site finds
pottery: black burnished (sherds); pottery: samian
(sherds);
pottery: mortaria (sherds).
Associations
inhumations: Roman: (possible) NT37 SW14.
References
Clarke and Kemp 1985 28; NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Inveresk Parish
MUSSELBURGH LINKS / EDGEBUCKLIN BRAE / PINKIE BRAE
Site number NT37 SE032.
Grid Reference NT 3618 7285 Record number 76

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable):
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (20+, probable): cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended (probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
Henshall 1958 279; Moodie And Beveridge 1845 277-8;
OS 1966 48; NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Inveresk Parish
MUSSELBURGH, ESKGROVE
Site number NT37 SW014.
Grid Reference NT 3467 7210 Record number 74

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
graves (2+).
Grave finds

Site finds
pottery: samian; pottery: other.
Associations
NT37 SW161.
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Ettrick & Lauderdale District
County of Berwickshire
Channelkirk Parish
NETHER HOWDEN
Site number NT55 SW007.
Grid Reference NT 5008 5307 Record number 77

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long (probable).
Grave finds
stones: round; charcoal.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
see Channelkirk Church.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Parish
NEWLISTON
Site number NT17 SE000.
Grid Reference NT 110 735 Record number 54

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (2+).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations

References
Hutchison 1868 191; NMR (under Ingliston).

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Newbattle Parish
NEWBATTLE ABBEY
Site number NT36 NW012.
Grid Reference NT 333 660 Record number 79

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
barrow (primary);
cist: long; inhumation: extended (probable);
human bones.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
stone circle.
References
NMR; Wilson 1863a 81-2, 257.

Borders Region
Ettrick & Lauderdale District
County of Roxburghshire
Melrose Parish
***NEWSTEAD**
Site number NT53 SE
Grid Reference NT 56 34 Record number 232

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
dug grave: long; human bones; inhumation: extended.
Grave finds
spearhead: Anglo-Saxon: iron.
Site finds
pottery: Roman (sherds); pottery: mortaria (sherds).
Associations
Roman road.
References
Wilson, D 1863b 51-2, fig 109.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Newton Parish
NEWTON (NEW FARM, DALKEITH)
Site number NT36 NW005.
Grid Reference NT 3478 6885 Record number 80

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (50+): cemetery;
human remains; inhumations: extended;
aligned E-W; aligned NE-SW.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
Henshall 1958 279; NWR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
North Berwick Parish
NORTH BERWICK
Site number NT58 NW013.
Grid Reference NT 5488 8535 Record number 145

Description
burial (possible): Early Medieval (possible);
cairn (possible).
Grave finds
'Anglo-Saxon Relics'.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
NWR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
North Berwick Parish
NORTH BERWICK OLD PARISH CHURCH
Site number NT58 NE003.
Grid Reference NT 5540 8556 Record number 144

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (probable site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM: Class II.
Associations
church: 11th C (site of).
References
NWR; RCAHMCS 1924 57 no 103.

Borders Region
Tweeddale District
County of Midlothian
Linton (Tweeddale) Parish
NORTH ESK RESERVOIR
Site number NT15 NE001.
Grid Reference NT 1550 5823 Record number 81

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (10): cemetery;
cists: child (2);
(rows 3+).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none found.
Associations
hillock.
References
Henshall 1958 279; Loney 1906 60-76; NWR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Garvald & Bara Parish

MUNRAW

Site number NT57 SE004.
Grid Reference NT 5896 7059 Record number 82

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (24+): cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W; rows (5).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
water: stream.
References
Abercromby & Pirrie 1906 328-42; Henshall 1958 278;
NMR; OS 1966 48.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Gretna Parish

OLD GRAITNEY

Site number NY36 NW015.
Grid Reference NY 31 66 Record number 136

Description
burial (probable): Viking (probable): boat (probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparant.
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1981a 31 no 211.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Cockburnspath Parish

OLD CAMBUS DEAN

Site number NT87 SW008.
Grid Reference NT 813 705 Record number 217

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: long (possible);
human bones; inhumation: extended (possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
water: river.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Old Luce Parish

OLD LUCE

Site number NX15 NE022.
Grid Reference NX 1969 5742 Record number 200

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
ECM's (4): class III (frags).
Associations
Church: post Medieval.
References
NMR; RCAHMCS 1912 127-8 no 369-369a.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Cockburnspath Parish

OLD PEASE

Site number NT
Grid Reference NT

Record number 233

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (2+, probable).

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

none apparent.

References

Norman 1885 465.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Whittingehame Parish

PACKMAN'S GRAVE

Site number NT66 SW001.
Grid Reference NT 6417 6439

Record number 148

Description

burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: long (possible).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock.

References

NWR; RCAHMS 1924 142 no 244.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Cockburnspath Parish

OLD TOWNHEAD

Site number NT86 NW008.
Grid Reference NT 802 694

Record number 83

Description

burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

References

NWR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Lasswade Parish

***PARKBURN**

Site number NT26 NE028.
Grid Reference NT 2998 6744

Record number 84

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (definite);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (117): cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended;
aligned ENE-WSW; aligned NE-SW.

Grave finds

armlet: jet; frag: knife: iron.

Site finds

quern stones (6 frags); stones: Roman (frags).

Associations

hillock; cist: short (NT26 NE27).

References

Henshall 1958 252-83; Henshall 1967 204-14; Longworth 1962 35; NWR; OS 1966 48.

Borders Region
 Ettrick & Lauderdale District
 County of Berwickshire
 Wertoun Parish

PEA BRAE

Site number NT63 SE002.

Grid Reference NT 6566 3246

Record number 110

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);

cist: long;

human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned E-W.

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock.

References

NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
 Nithsdale District
 County of Dumfriesshire
 Penpont Parish

PENPONT CHURCHYARD

Site number NX89 SW006.

Grid Reference NX 849 944

Record number 189

Description

cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).

Grave finds

no graves reported.

Site finds

ECM's: class III: frags (4).

Associations

Church: Medieval: site of.

References

NMR.

Lothian Region
 Midlothian District
 County of Midlothian
 Penicuik Parish

PENICUIK

Site number NT26 SE .

Grid Reference NT 230 600

Record number 85

Description

burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);

cemetery (probable);

cists: long: cemetery (probable).

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

none apparent.

References

Henshall 1958 279; Loney 1906 60; OS 1966 48.

Borders Region
 Tweeddale District
 County of Peeblesshire
 Drumelzier Parish

POLMOOD I

Site number NT12 NW010.

Grid Reference NT 1108 2730

Record number 105

Description

burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);

cist: long;

human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned NE-SW.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock; see also Logan Cottage (NT12 NW1)

and Polmood II (NT21 NW21).

References

RCAHMS 1967 176 no 375; NMR.

Borders Region
Tweeddale District
County of Peeblesshire
Drumelzier Parish
POLMOOD II
Site number NT12 NW021.
Grid Reference NT 1120 2702 Record number 106

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long;
human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned ENE-WSW.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock; see also Logan Cottage (NT12 NW1)
and Polmood I (NT12 NW10).
References
RCAHMS 1967 176 no 375; NMR.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Mid Calder Parish
POWIES PATH
Site number NT06 NE005.
Grid Reference NT 077 682 Record number 87

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (2+, possible); human bones.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
sword.
Associations
water: river.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Tranent Parish
PORT SETON
Site number NT47 NW009.
Grid Reference NT 40 75 Record number 86

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
sub-rectangular barrow (probable);
cist: long; human bones; inhumation: extended.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparent.
References
Henshall, A S 1972 429; NMR; Wilson 1863a 72.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Cranston Parish
PRESTON HALL
Site number NT46 NW010.
Grid Reference NT 4027 6709 Record number 88

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (possible);
cists: long (4): cemetery (possible);
human bones; aligned N-S.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations

References
NMR; UoE 1979 51 no 1.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Prestonpans Parish
PRESTONPANS, HIGH STREET
Site number NT37 SE016.
Grid Reference NT 3650 7445 Record number 89

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
coastal site.
References
NMR; Stevenson, R B K 1954 111.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Prestonpans Parish
PRESTONPANS, WETHERSHOT ROAD
Site number NT37 SE046.
Grid Reference NT 3920 7478 Record number 78

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable):
cemetery (possible);
cists: long: cemetery (possible);
human bones; inhumations (4): extended (probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations

References
Close-Brooks, J 1976 32; NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Prestonpans Parish
PRESTONPANS, MARY MURREY'S INSTITUTE
Site number NT37 SE017.
Grid Reference NT 391 741 Record number 130

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible); cist: long
(probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparant.
References
NMR; Stevenson, R B K 1954 111.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Maxton Parish
RINGLEYHALL 1
Site number NT63 SE006.
Grid Reference NT 6669 3118 Record number 91

Description
fort.
Grave finds
none.
Site finds

Associations
cist: long (NT63 SE20).
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Roxburgh Parish
RINGLEYHALL II
Site number NT63 SE020.
Grid Reference NT 6682 3123 . Record number 90

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long;
human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none found.
Associations
fort (NT63 SE6); water: river; hillock.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
Midlothian District
County of Midlothian
Lasswade Parish
ROSLIN
Site number NT26 SE005.
Grid Reference NT 27 63 Record number 93

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long; human bones.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Parkburn NT26 NE28.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Currie Parish
ROSEBANK HARELAW
Site number NT16 NE015.
Grid Reference NT 1792 6730 Record number 92

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cemetery (possible);
cists: long (3 possible): cemetery (possible);
cist: short: child (possible).
Grave finds
none reported
Site finds
none reported
Associations
standing stones (5).
References
Henshall 1958 279; NMR; OS 1966 48; RCAHMCS 1929 58 no 73.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Stoneykirk Parish
SAINT CATHERINE'S WELL
Site number NX05 SE001.
Grid Reference NX 061 544 Record number 176

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
dug graves: long (probable);
human bones; inhumations: extended (probable).
Grave finds
charcoal.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
well: holy; enclosure; church (probable site of).
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1912 158 no 449.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Nithsdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Kirkconnel Parish
SAINT CONNEL'S CHURCH
Site number NS71 NW001.
Grid Reference NS 7235 1501 Record number 187

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM's: class III: frags (7).
Associations
Church: 12th C.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Nithsdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Kirkmahoe Parish
SAINT QUENTIN'S CHURCH
Site number NX98 SE009.
Grid Reference NX 9747 8149 Record number 188

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible);
burial (probable): Viking (probable);
dug grave: long (probable); aligned N-S.
Grave finds
axe: iron (probable); sword (possible).
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Church: 14th C; early dedication (possible): St
Kentigern/St Mochaoi.
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Cavers Parish
SAINT CUTHBERT'S CHAPEL
Site number NT50 NW015.
Grid Reference NT 5169 0886 Record number 229

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Chapel (site of): Early Medieval (probable); Tradition;
place names: 'Chapel Park', 'Cogs Knowes'.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Whitekirk & Tyninghame Parish
SCOUGHALL FARM
Site number NT68 SW014.
Grid Reference NT 616 832 Record number 94

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (probable): cemetery (probable);
human bones; inhumations.
Grave finds
none reported
Site finds
none reported
Associations

References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Whitekirk & Tynninghame Parish
SEACLIFF
Site number NT68 SW017.
Grid Reference NT 6024 8466 Record number 150

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
human bones;
inhumations.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Church: Early Medieval (possible): site of.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Kirkmaiden Parish
SEVERAL I
Site number NX13 NW008.
Grid Reference NX 1247 3637 Record number 158

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible): cemetery
(possible); cists: long (possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Church (NX13 NW7); Several II.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Gladsmuir Parish
SETONHILL
Site number NT47 NE013.
Grid Reference NT 46 76 Record number 140

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (2+, possible); bones; inhumations (probable).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
NT47 NE7 Solomon's Tower cist: long;
NT47 NE14 urn, bones burnt.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Kirkmaiden Parish
SEVERAL II
Site number NX13 NW017.
Grid Reference NX 1259 3621 Record number 117

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (2); human bones; inhumation.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
none found.
Associations
see also Several I (NX13 NW8).
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Innerwick Parish

SKATERAW

Site number NT77 NW017.
Grid Reference NT 730 753 Record number 95

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long.
Grave finds
none found
Site finds
none found
Associations
short cist NT77 NW7; Dryburn Bridge NT77 NW15;
Innerwick NT77 SW15.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Gladsmuir Parish

SOLOMON'S TOWER

Site number NT47 NE007.
Grid Reference NT 452 755 Record number 96

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (probable); cist: long;
bones; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
shells.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of Midlothian
Ratho Parish

SOUTH PLATT HILL

Site number NT17 SW032.
Grid Reference NT 139 710 Record number 128

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (2+, possible); human bones.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
beads: glass.
Associations
fort; enclosures; cremation cemetery (prehistoric)?
References
NMR.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of West Lothian
Dalmeny Parish

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY, NIVEN'S BANK

Site number NT17 NW025.
Grid Reference NT 1340 7825 Record number 127

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (2+, possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Roxburgh District
County of Roxburghshire
Sprouston Parish
SPROUSTON, WHITMUIRHAUGH FARM
Site number NT73 NE
Grid Reference NT 758 362 Record number 236

Description
burials (probable); Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (probable);
crop mark site.
Grave finds
no graves excavated.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
settlement: Anglo-Saxon; water: river.
References
St Joseph 1982, 191-9.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Langholm Parish
STAPLEGORDON, OLD PARISH CHURCH
Site number NY38 NE002.
Grid Reference NY 3521 8791 Record number 183

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM: class II.
Associations
Church: 12th C (site of).
References
NMR; Radford 1956 179-80; RCAHMS 1981a 21 no 120;
Thomas 1971 118-9.

Lothian Region
City of Edinburgh District
County of West Lothian
Dalmeny Parish
STANDINGSTONE
Site number NT17 NW016.
Grid Reference NT 142 761 Record number 97

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: long; aligned N-S.
Grave finds
none reported
Site finds
none reported
Associations
none apparrent
References
Hutchison 1868 191; NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Hamilton District
County of
Stonehouse (Hamilton) Parish
STONEHOUSE, ST NINIAN'S CHURCH
Site number NS74 NW004.1
Grid Reference NS 7478 4702 Record number 224

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cemetery (possible) ;
cist.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
early dedication (possible): 'St Ninian'.
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1978 75 no 1577.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Bathgate Parish
TANTALLEN HILL
Site number NS97 SW007.
Grid Reference NS 9487 7135

Record number 126

Description
burial (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: long (possible); human bones.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Cumnock & Doon Valley District
County of Ayrshire
Stair Parish
TRABBOCH CASTLE
Site number NS42 SE006.
Grid Reference NS 458 221

Record number 218

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cairn (primary);
cist: long (possible): rock cut.
Grave finds
charcoal (probable); beads.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Kirkmaiden Parish
TERALLY
Site number NX14 SW008.
Grid Reference NX 1227 4123

Record number 96

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (13): cemetery; aligned E-W; rows (1).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
flints: worked: Mesolithic.
Associations
standing stone (NX14 SW1);
hillock (Terally Mote NX14 SW3).
References
Henshall 1958 280; NMR; OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Prestonkirk Parish
TRAPRAIN LAW
Site number NT57 SE055.
Grid Reference NT 5809 7431

Record number 210

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cist.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hoard: 5th C; chain: Pictish: silver;
fort: Roman Iron Age;
hill.
References
NMR; OS 1966 61.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Nithsdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Dumfries Parish
***TROUGHTON, CAMP HILL**
Site number NX97 SE006.
Grid Reference NX 9963 7269 Record number 171

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
dug graves: long (60+): cemetery;
dug graves: short: child (probable);
human remains; inhumations: extended;
aligned E-W; aligned NE-SW; rows (18+).
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
quern: Iron Age.
Associations
hillock; fort: Iron Age; enclosure.
References
Megaw & Simpson 1979 459; NMR; OS 1966 46;
Simpson & Scott-Elliott 1964 125-34;
Thomas 1971 50 52.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Wamphray Parish
WAMPHRAY, CHAPEL LEA
Site number NY19 NW009.
Grid Reference NY 1392 9915 Record number 159

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
burial (probable): Viking.
Grave finds
none found.
Site finds
ECM (Viking style grave slab NY19 NW16).
Associations
Chapel (site of).
References
NMR; Williams 1968b 15.

Borders Region
Ettrick & Lauderdale District
County of Selkirkshire
Yarrow Parish
WARRIOR'S REST I (YARROW KIRK)
Site number NT32 NE001.
Grid Reference NT 3545 2775 Record number 119

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (9): cemetery;
human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
pottery: food vessel (sherds); ring: Bronze Age: shale.
Site finds
bones; arrowhead: flint; hammer: stone (frag).
Associations
standing stone; cairns; ECM: Class I (Yarrow Stone);
church (Yarrow Kirk).
References
Henshall 1958 279; NMR; OS 1966 48 51; RCAHMS 1957 110-14
nos 174-6.

Borders Region
Ettrick & Lauderdale District
County of Selkirkshire
Yarrow Parish
WARRIOR'S REST II, ANNAN STREET
Site number NT32 NE011.
Grid Reference NT 35 27 Record number 120

Description
burial (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cist: long (possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
spearhead: iron; objects: iron; objects: bronze;
objects: flint.
Associations
cairns (20-30); Warrior's Rest (NT32 NE1);
Glebe Stone (NT32 NE2).
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1957 113 no 175.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Annandale & Eskdale District
County of Dumfriesshire
Langholm Parish
WAUCHOPE, OLD PARISH CHURCH
Site number NY38 SE002.
Grid Reference NY 3552 8409 Record number 182

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
no graves reported.
Site finds
ECM: class II (possible).
Associations
Church: 13th C (site of).
References
NMR; RCAHMS 1981a 21 no 122.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Torphican Parish
WESTFIELD MILL
Site number NS97 SW004.
Grid Reference NS 94 72 Record number 125

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible); cists: long (2+, possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillocks.
References
NMR.

Strathclyde Region
Cunninghame District
County of
West Kilbride Parish
WEST KILBRIDE, SEAMILL
Site number NS24 NW013.
Grid Reference NS 204 472 Record number 221

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (13): cemetery;
cist: child (possible);
human bones; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
charcoal (possible).
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
Chapel (possible site of);
place names: 'chapelton', 'chapelhouse'.
References
NMR.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Westruther Parish
WESTRUTHER MAINS, HARE LAW
Site number NT64 NW009.
Grid Reference NT 645 485 Record number 114

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (16): cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W.
Grave finds
charcoal.
Site finds
Charcoal.
Associations
enclosures; hillocks; pits.
References
Henshall 1958 278; NMR; Thomas 1971 51, 53-4.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Westruther Parish
WESTRUTHER MANSE
Site number NT64 NW001.
Grid Reference NT 6381 4902 Record number 212

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (2+, possible).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
hillock.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Whithorn Parish
WHITHORN PRIORY, BRUCE STREET
Site number NX44 SW035.
Grid Reference NX 4445 4024 Record number 202

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (50+ definite);
cemetery (definite);
cists: long: cemetery;
coffins: log; coffins: wood;
human bones; inhumations: extended;
aligned E-W; aligned NE-SW; aligned ESE-WNW;
rows (7+);
C 14 dates.
Grave finds
pebbles: quartz
Site finds
pottery: E ware (sherds); pottery: Bi: amphorae (sherds);
Glass: Early Medieval: vessel (frags).
Associations
ECM's; settlement: Early Medieval: monastic; enclosure.
References
Hill 1987 9-10; 1988a 4-21; 1988b 85-91; 1986c 10-11;
1989 14; 1990a 1-23; 1990b 11-12; 1991a; 1991b 19-20;
NMR;
Nenik Margeson and Hurley 1992 218-9;
Radford *et al* 1989 2-7 20 24-8;
RCAHMCS 1912 160-8 nos 462-90;
Thomas 1971 14-18 21-2 54-5 72 81 98-9 106-8 121-2 220.

Borders Region
Berwickshire District
County of Berwickshire
Westruther Parish
WESTRUTHER PARISH
Site number NT65 SW016.
Grid Reference NT 63 50 Record number 213

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cemetery (probable);
cists: long (probable);
human bones; inhumations: extended (probable); rows.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
none apparant.
References
NMR.

Dumfries & Galloway Region
Wigtown District
County of Wigtownshire
Wigtown Parish
WIGTOWN CHURCHYARD
Site number NX45 NW015.
Grid Reference NX 4356 5562 Record number 201

Description
cemetery: Early Medieval (possible site of).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
ECM: class III.
Associations
Church.
References
NMR; RCAHMCS 1912 182 no 526.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Humbie (East Lothian) Parish

WINDY MAINS

Site number NT46 SW006.
Grid Reference NT 429 641

Record number 99

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (possible);
cists: long (possible): cemetery;
human bones.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

coin: Roman.

Associations

hillock;
cists: short;
fort.

References

Dodds & Forman 1860 50-2;
Henshall 1958 278;
NMR;
OS 1966 48.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Stenton (East Lothian) Parish

WOODEND

Site number NT67 SW001.
Grid Reference NT 6195 7260

Record number 101

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable):
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (9): cemetery;
human bones; inhumations: extended; aligned E-W.

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock.

References

Henshall 1958 278; NMR; OS 1966 48; Richardson 1905 441.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Dunbar Parish

WINTERFIELD MAINS

Site number NT67 NE094.
Grid Reference NT 668 791

Record number 100

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable):
cemetery (possible);
cists: long (3): cemetery (possible);
human bones; inhumation: extended; aligned E-W.

Grave finds

none reported.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

Belhaven Bay (NT67 NE1); water: coastal site (?).

References

Henshall 1958 278; NMR.

Lothian Region
West Lothian District
County of West Lothian
Uphall Parish

WYNDFORD FARM

Site number NT07 SE006.
Grid Reference NT 0608 7326

Record number 102

Description

burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable):
cemetery (definite);
cists: long (22+): cemetery;
aligned E-W; aligned N-S (2); rows (2+).

Grave finds

none found.

Site finds

none reported.

Associations

hillock; water: stream.

References

Henshall 1958 269, 279; NMR; OS 1966 48;
Primrose, J 1901 325-8; RCAHMCS 1929 no 402.

Borders Region
Ettrick & Lauderdale District
County of Selkirkshire
Yarrow Parish
YARROW STONE
Site number NT32 NW005
Grid Reference NT 3481 2744 Record number 132

Description
burials (definite): Early Medieval (probable);
cist: long (possible);
human bones; inhumation (probable);
ECM: Class I.
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations
ECM: Class I; see NT32 NE1, NT32 NE2,
and NT32 NE11 Warrior's Rest.
References
Henshall 1958 279;
Macalister 1945 491-3 no 515;
NMR; OS 1966 48;
RCAHMS 1957 110-13 no 174.

Lothian Region
East Lothian District
County of East Lothian
Dirleton Parish
YELLOW CRAIG
Site number NT58 NW018.
Grid Reference NT 5189 8574 Record number 103

Description
burials (probable): Early Medieval (probable);
cists: long (2+).
Grave finds
none reported.
Site finds
none reported.
Associations

References
NMR.

APPENDIX 5

Selected site illustrations

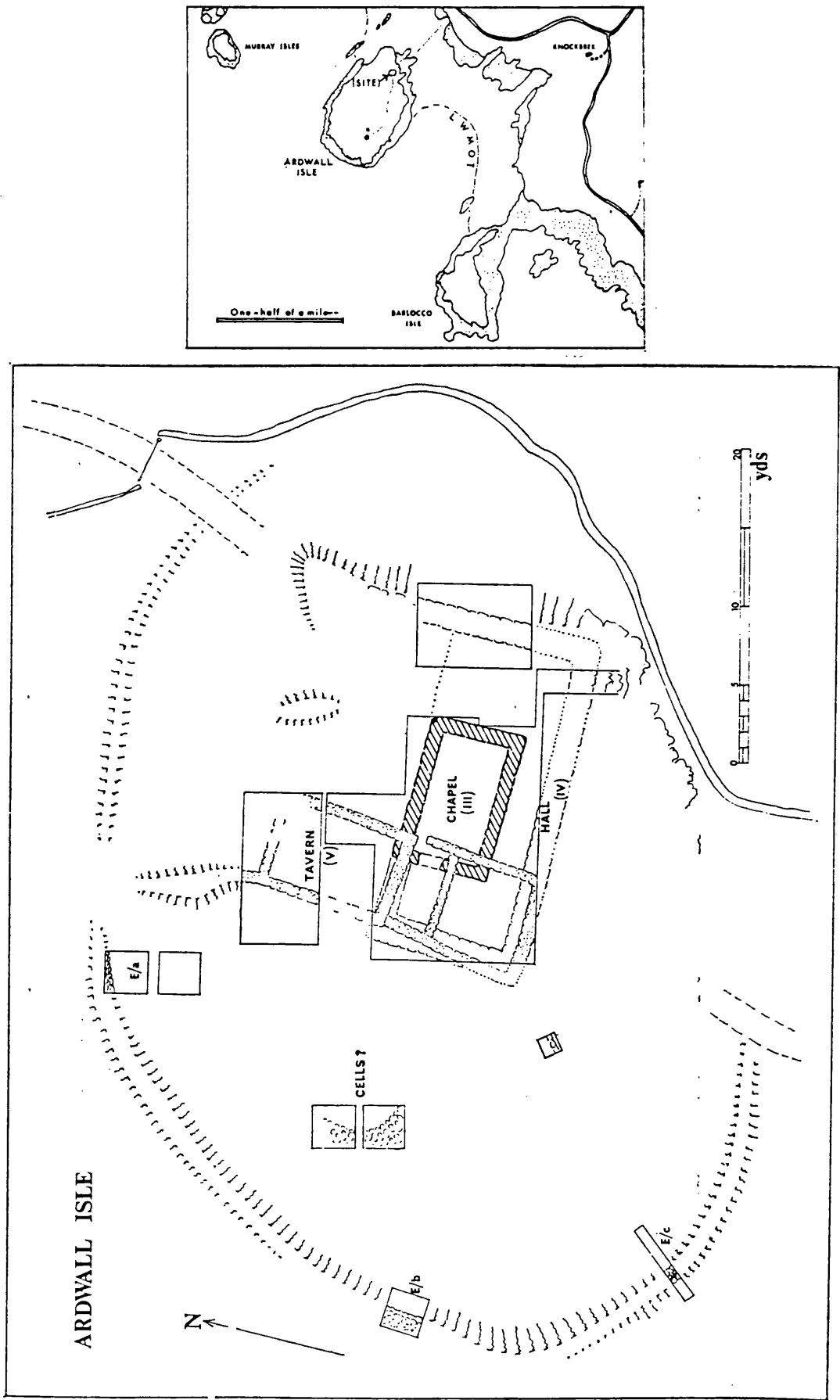


Figure A5.1. Ardwall Isle: site location map. After Thomas 1968, fig 22

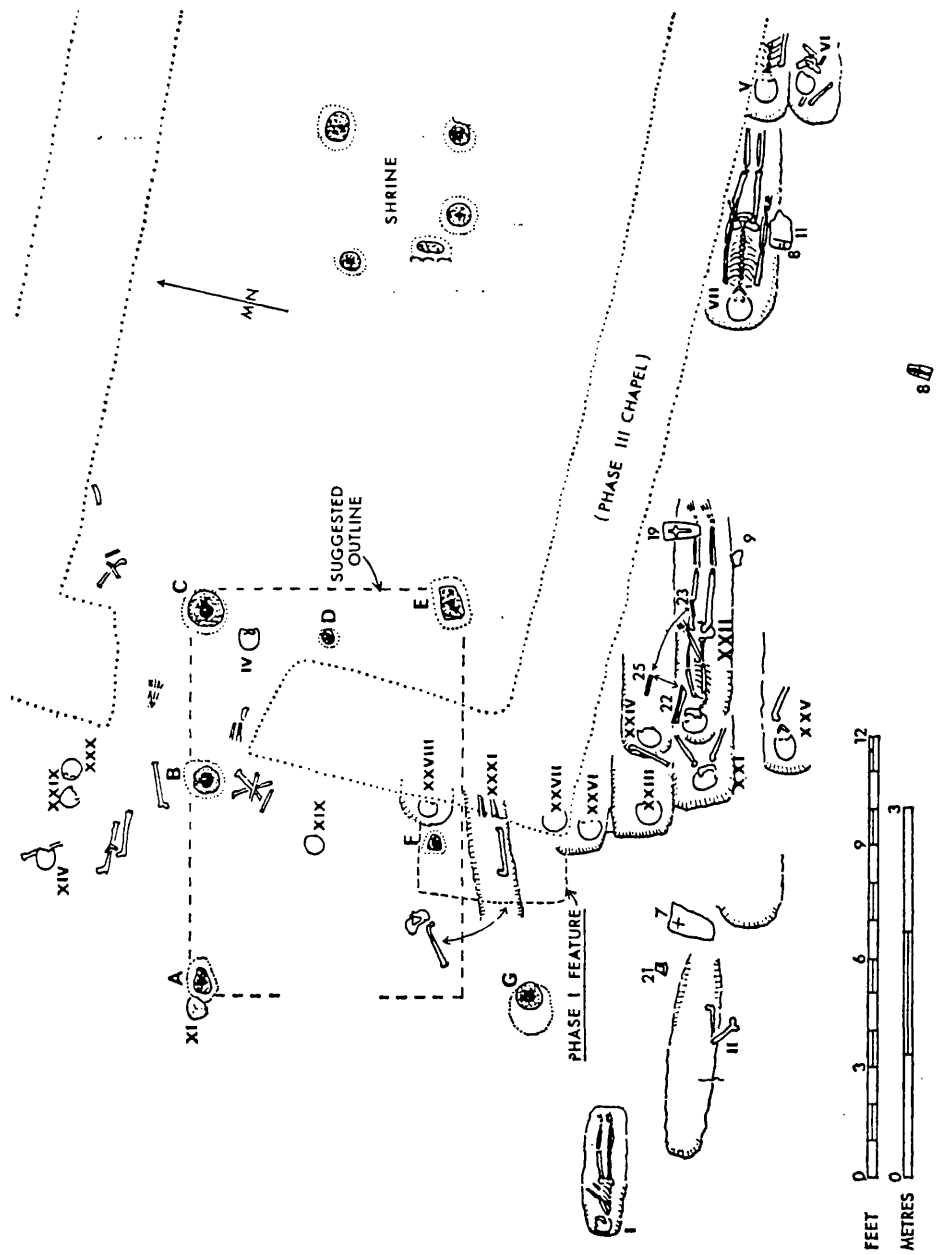


Figure A5.2. Ardwall Isle: chapel, phases I and II. After Thomas 1968, fig 26

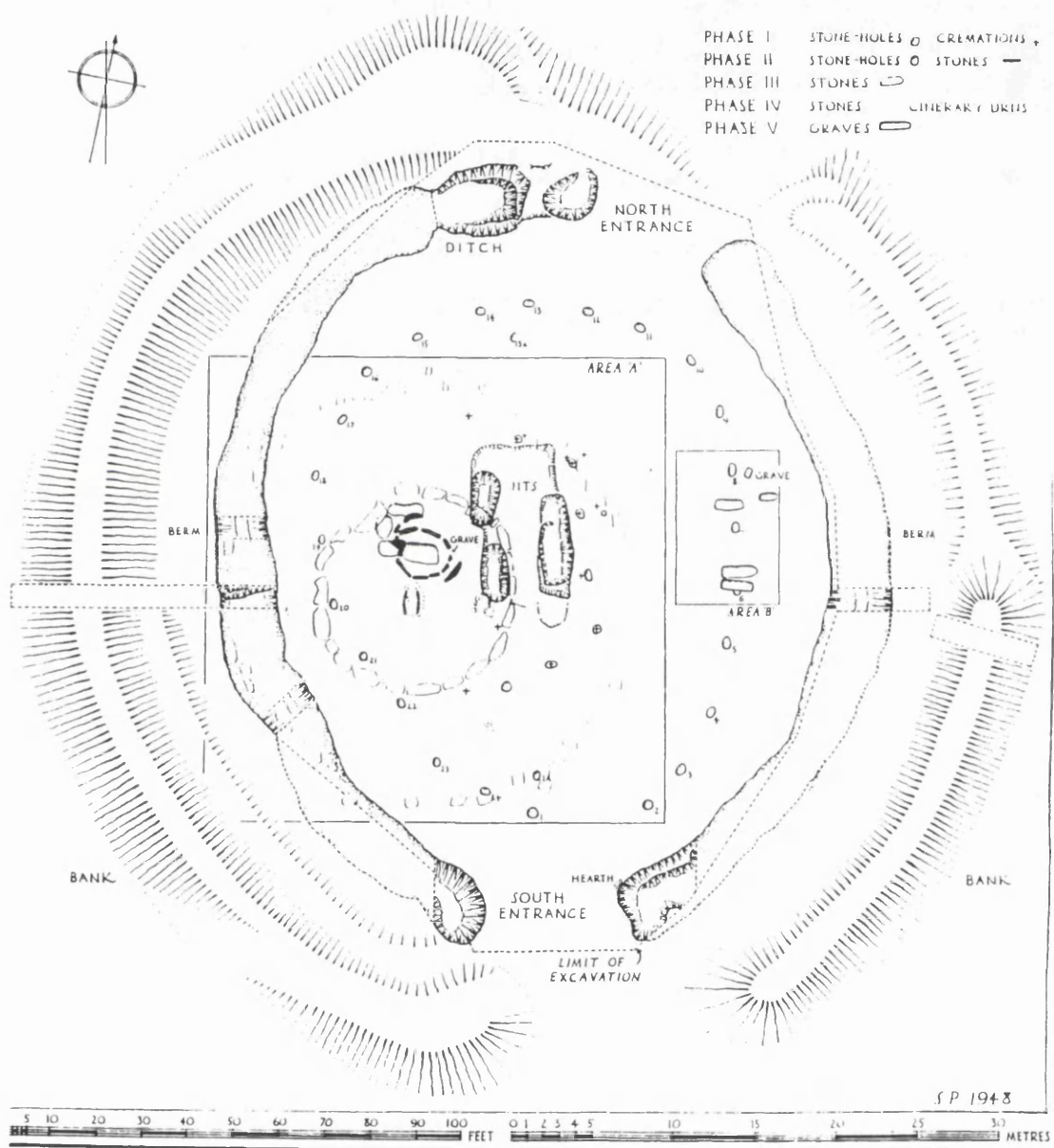
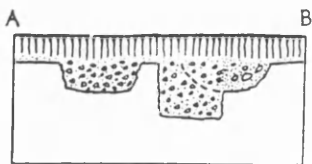


Figure A5.4. Cairnpaple, overall plan of site.
After Piggott 1950, fig 3

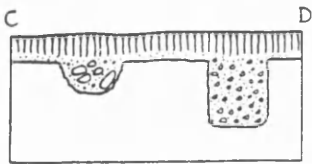
CAIRNPAPPLE HILL

AREA 'B'

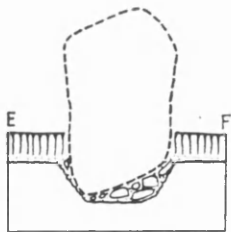
GRAVE & STONE-HOLES OF PERIOD II & LATER GRAVES (PERIOD V)



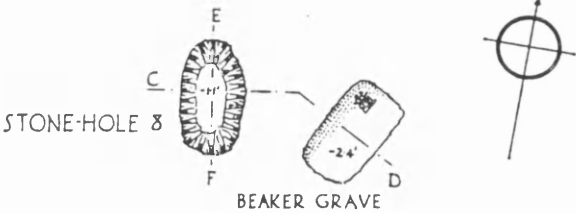
GRAVES & STONE-HOLE 6



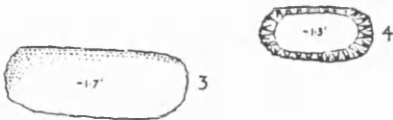
STONE-HOLE 8 & BEAKER GRAVE



STONE-HOLE 8, WITH
OUTLINE OF STONE FROM
INNER KERB OF CAIRN



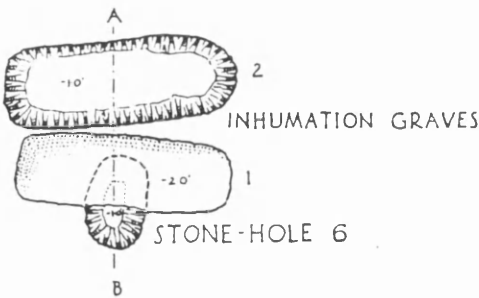
BEAKER GRAVE



INHUMATION GRAVES



STONE-HOLE 7



INHUMATION GRAVES

STONE-HOLE 6

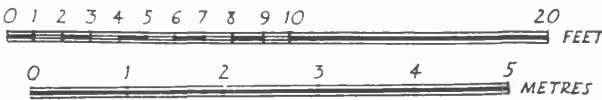


Figure A5.5. Cairnpapple, area B excavation plan.
After Piggott 1950, fig 8

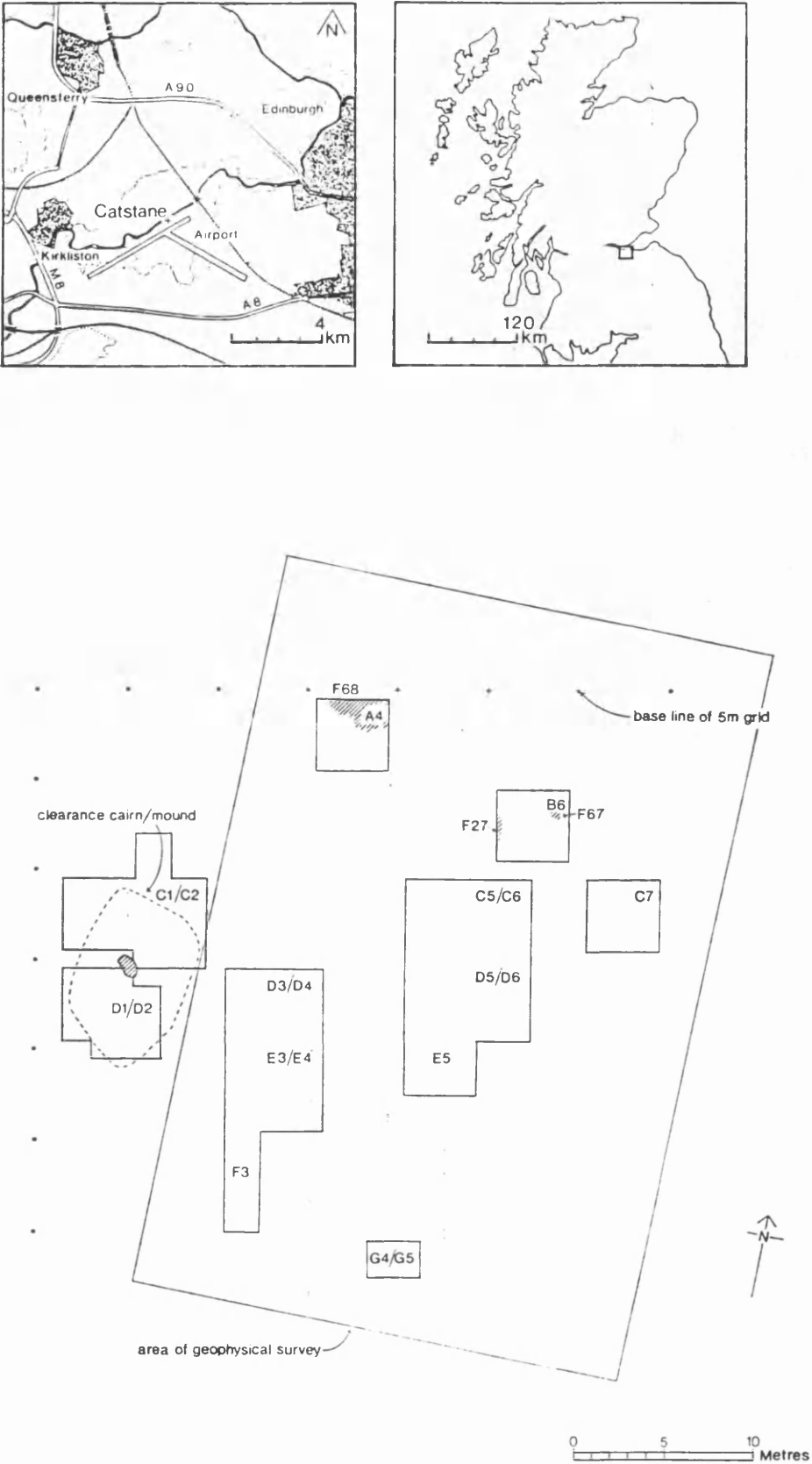


Figure A5.6. The Cat Stane: site location map (top) and area location plan (bottom). After Cowie 1980, figs 1 and 2

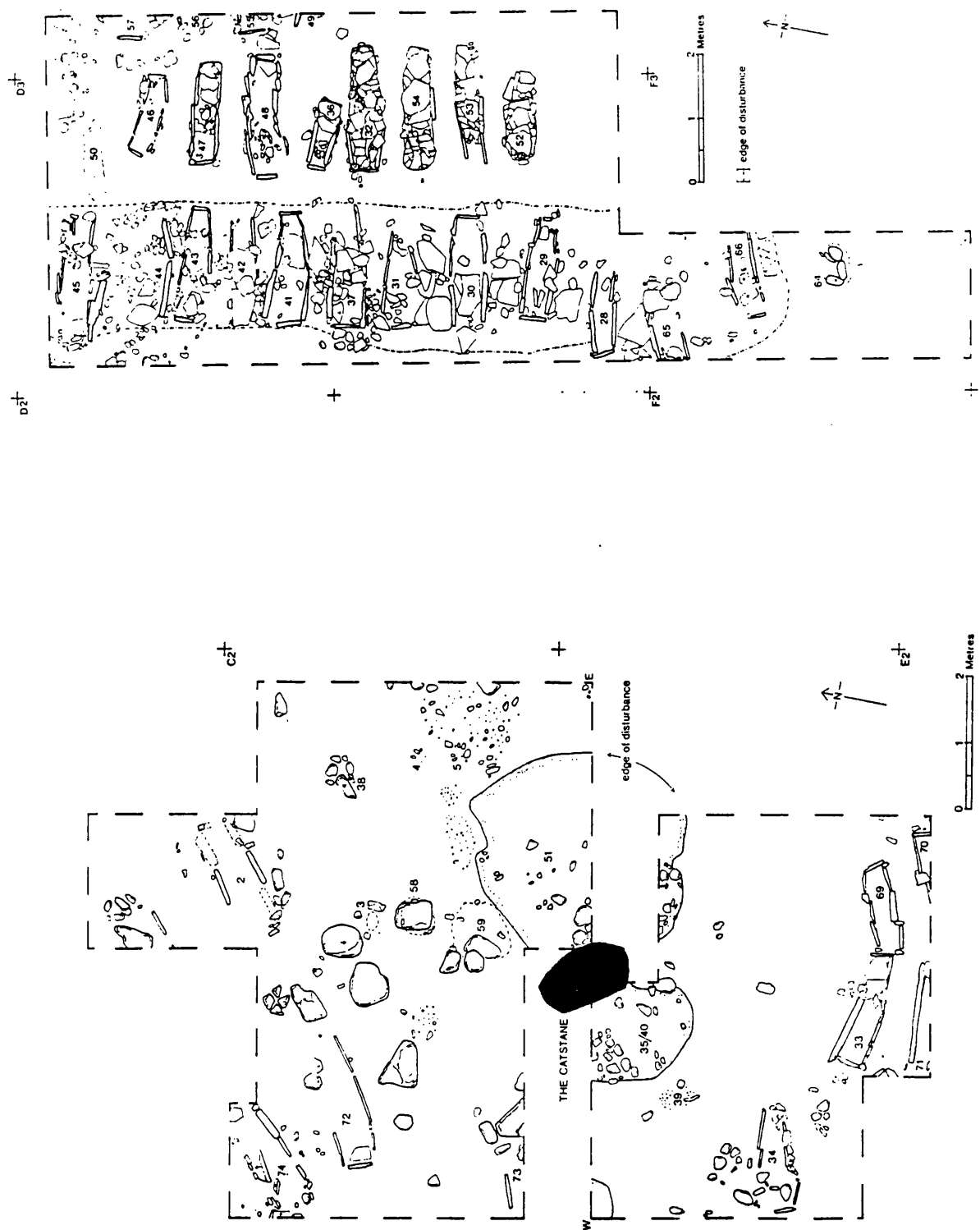


Figure A5.7. The Cat Stane: excavation plans. Areas C1/2 and D1/2 (left); areas D3/4, E3/4. and F3 (right). After Cowie 1980, figs 3 and 5

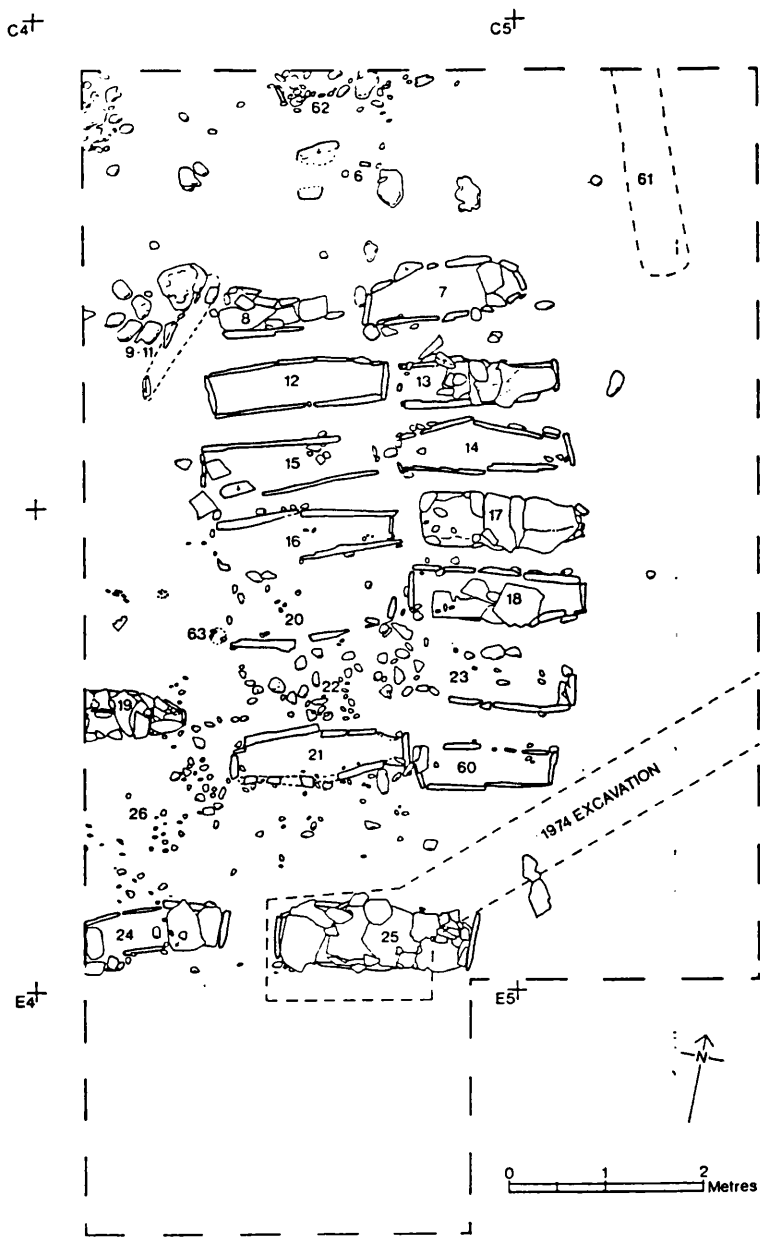


Figure A5.8. The Cat Stane: excavation plans. Areas C5/6, D5/6, and E5. After Cowie 1980, fig 6

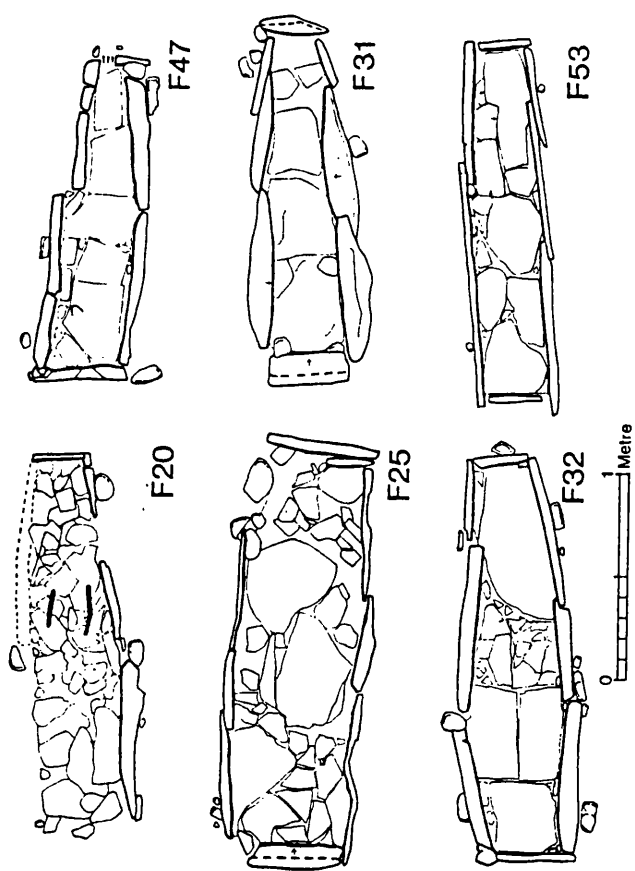


Figure A5.9. The Cat Stane: selected feature plans of individual long cists. After Cowie 1980, fig 8

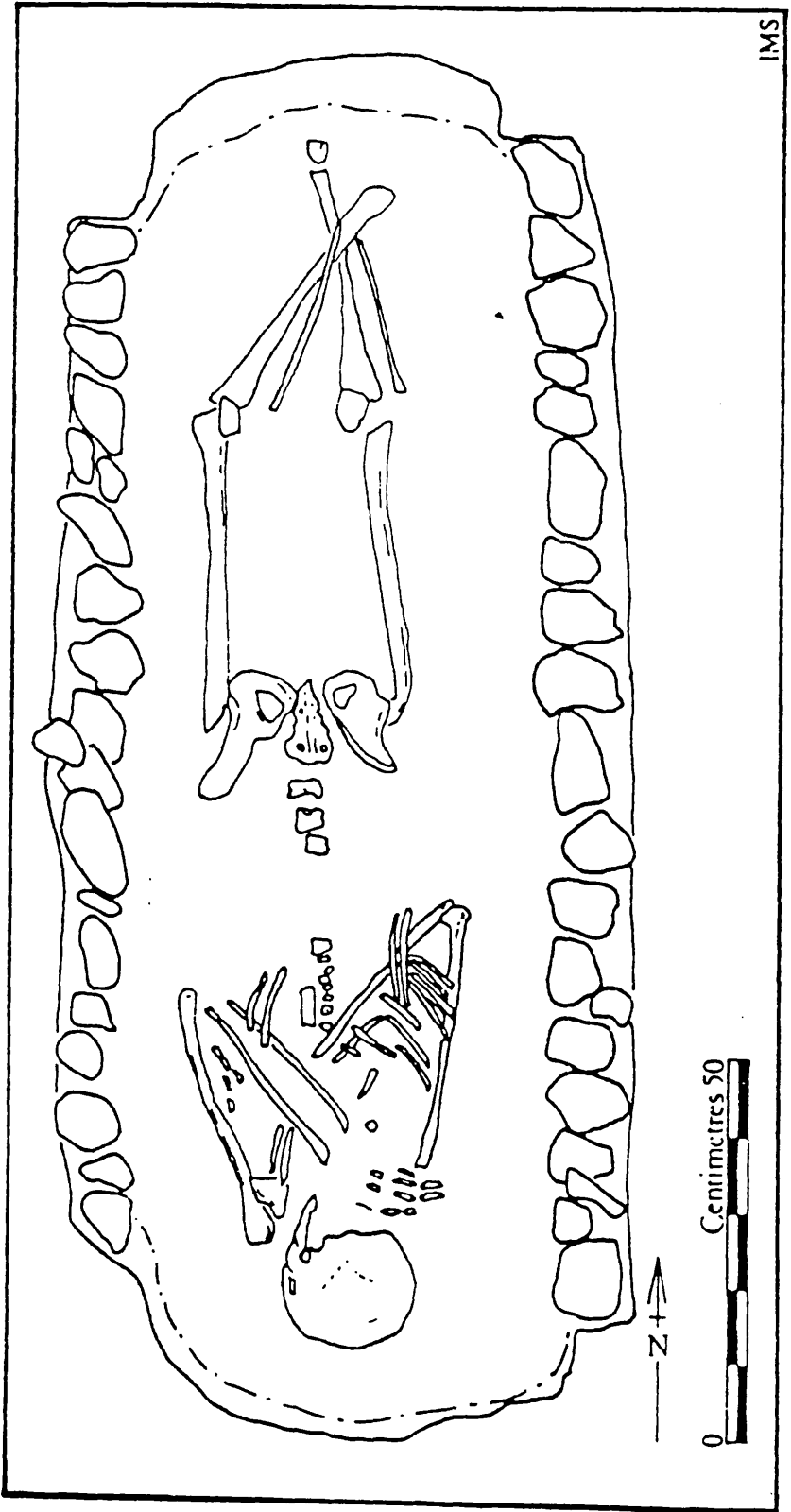
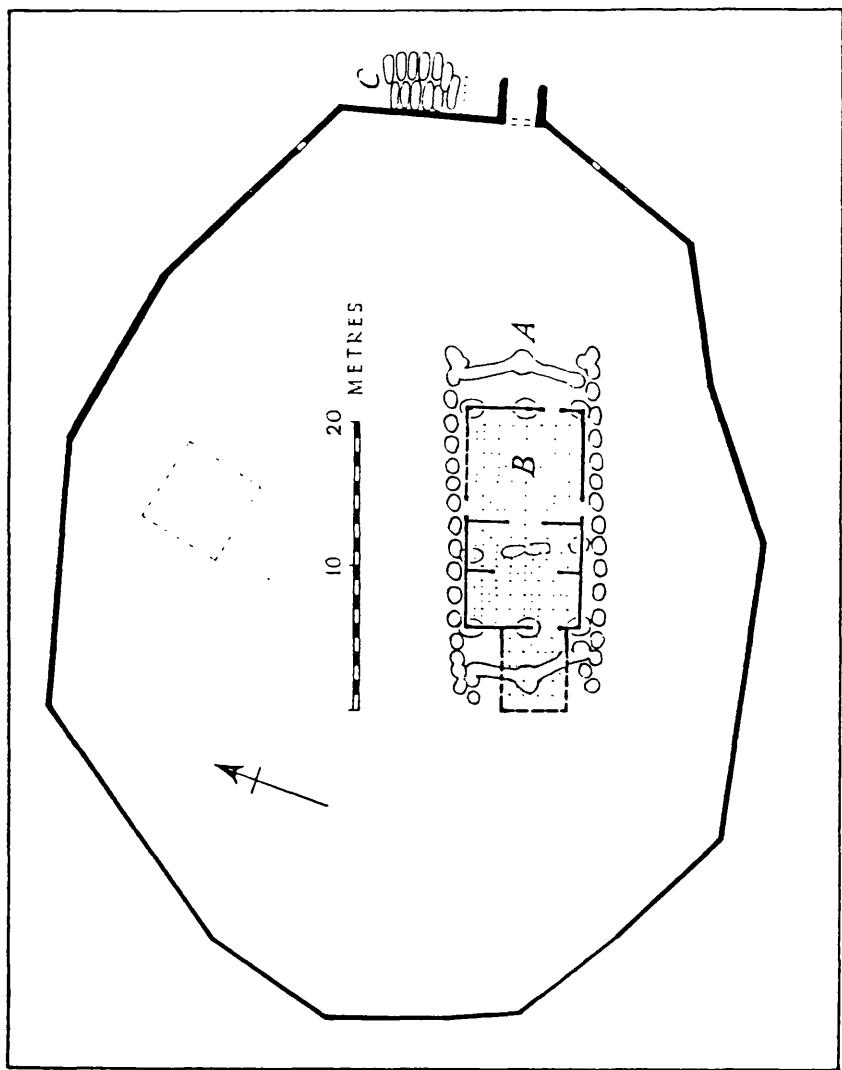


Figure A5.10. Coldingham Loch: long cist. After Smith 1981. 25



Plan of Doon Hill, showing the relationship of halls (A) and (B), within the polygonal enclosure, and the inhumation-cemetery at the gate (C).

Figure A5.11. Plan of Doon Hill. After Hope-Taylor 1980, 19



Figure A5.12. Newstead, the iron spearhead. After Wilson 1863b, fig 109

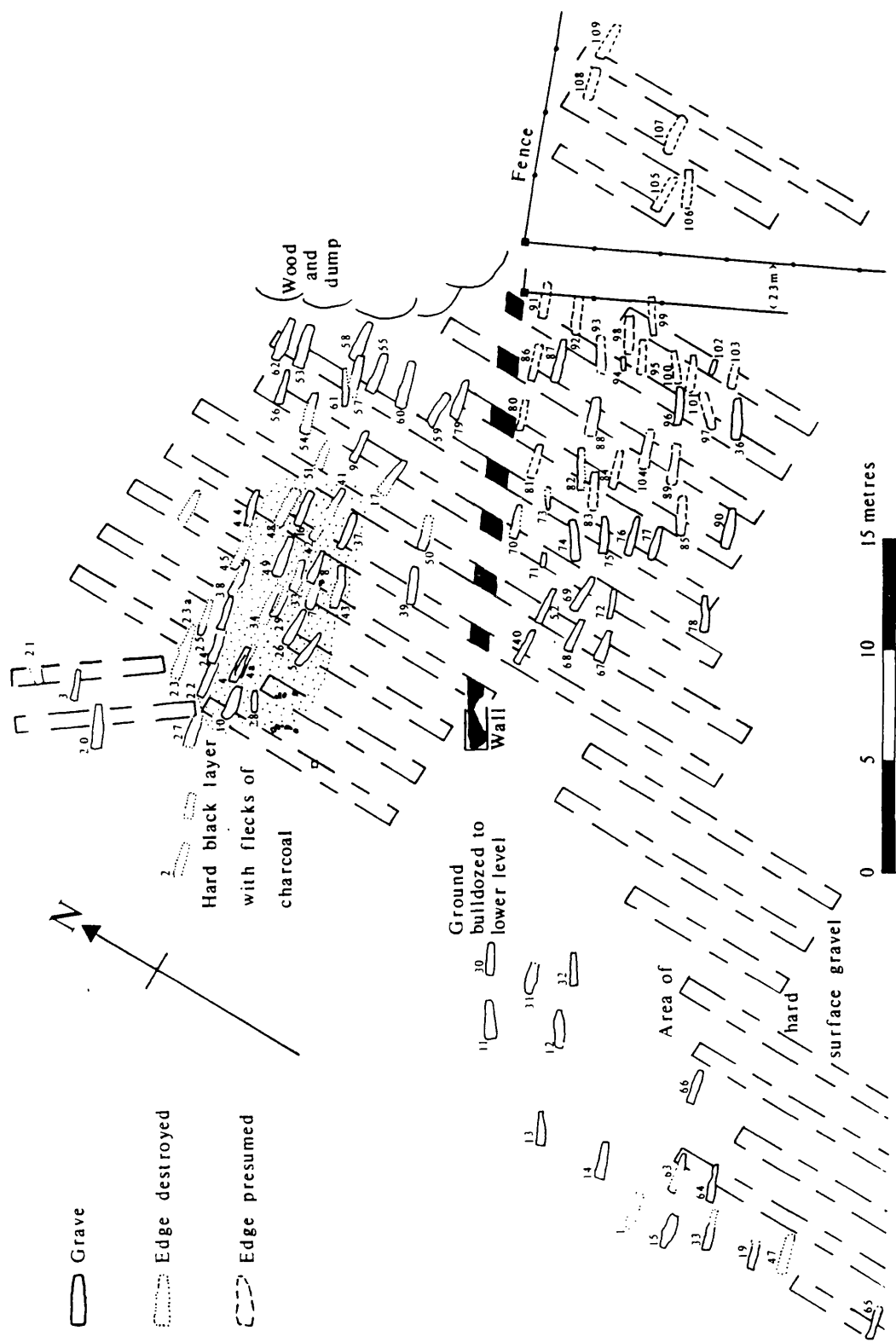


Figure A5.13. Parkburn Sand Pit: plan of excavated area.
After Henshall 1958, fig 3

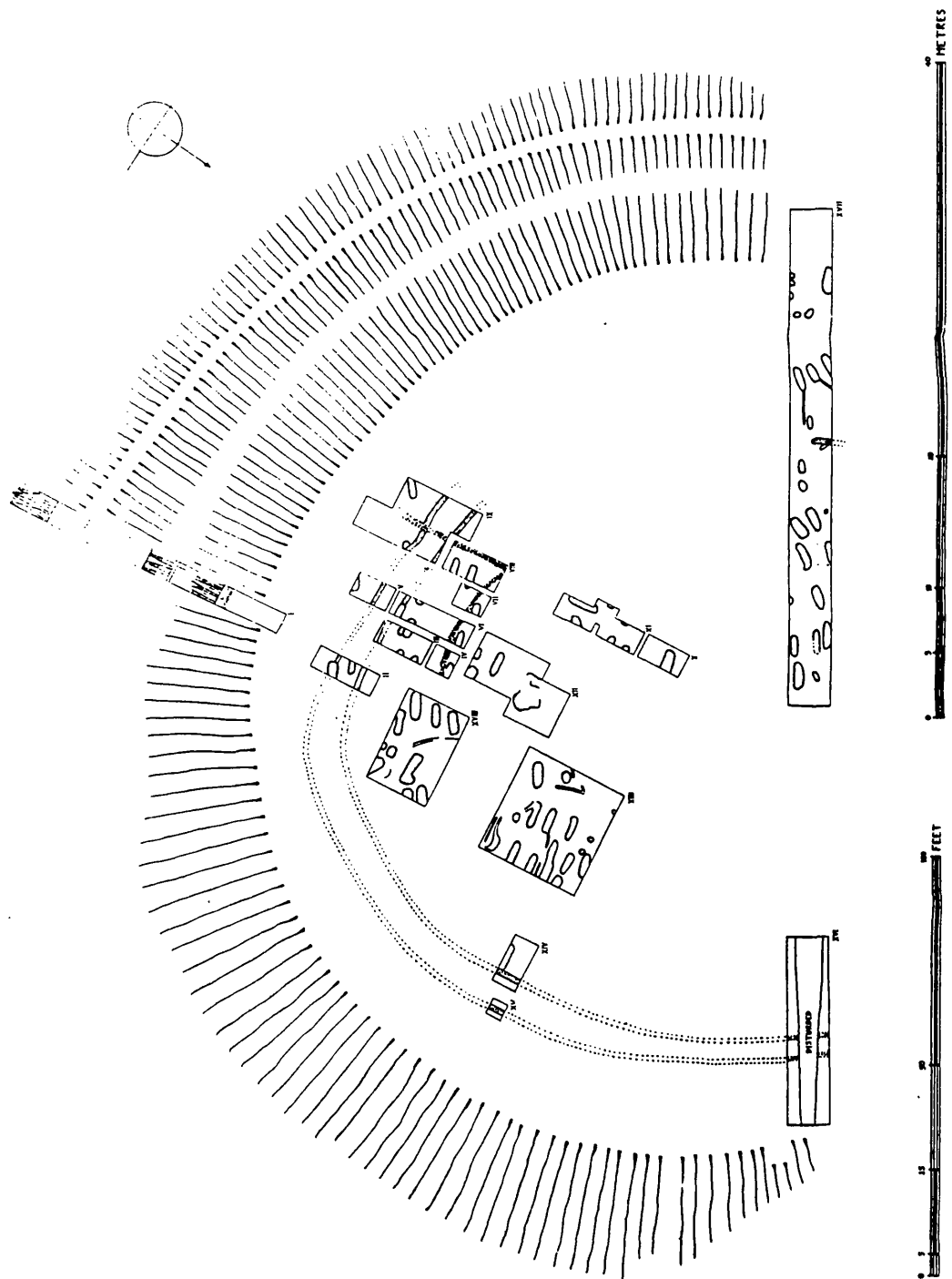


Figure A5.14. Trohoughton, Camp Hill: plan of site
After Simpson and Scott-Elliott 1964, fig 2

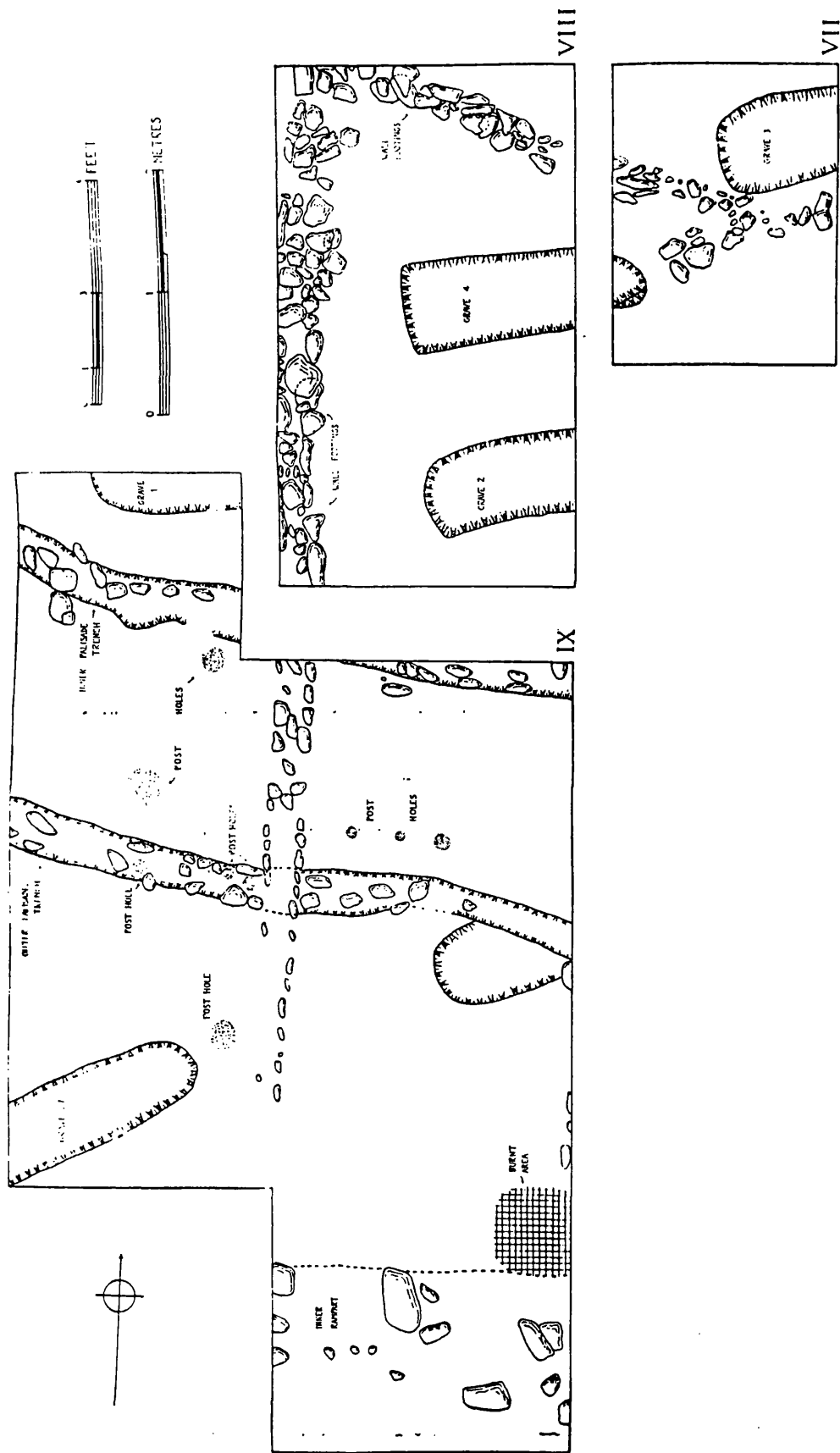


Figure A5.15. Trohoughton, Camp Hill: plan of cuttings VII, VIII. and IX. After Simpson and Scott-Elliott 1964. fig 4

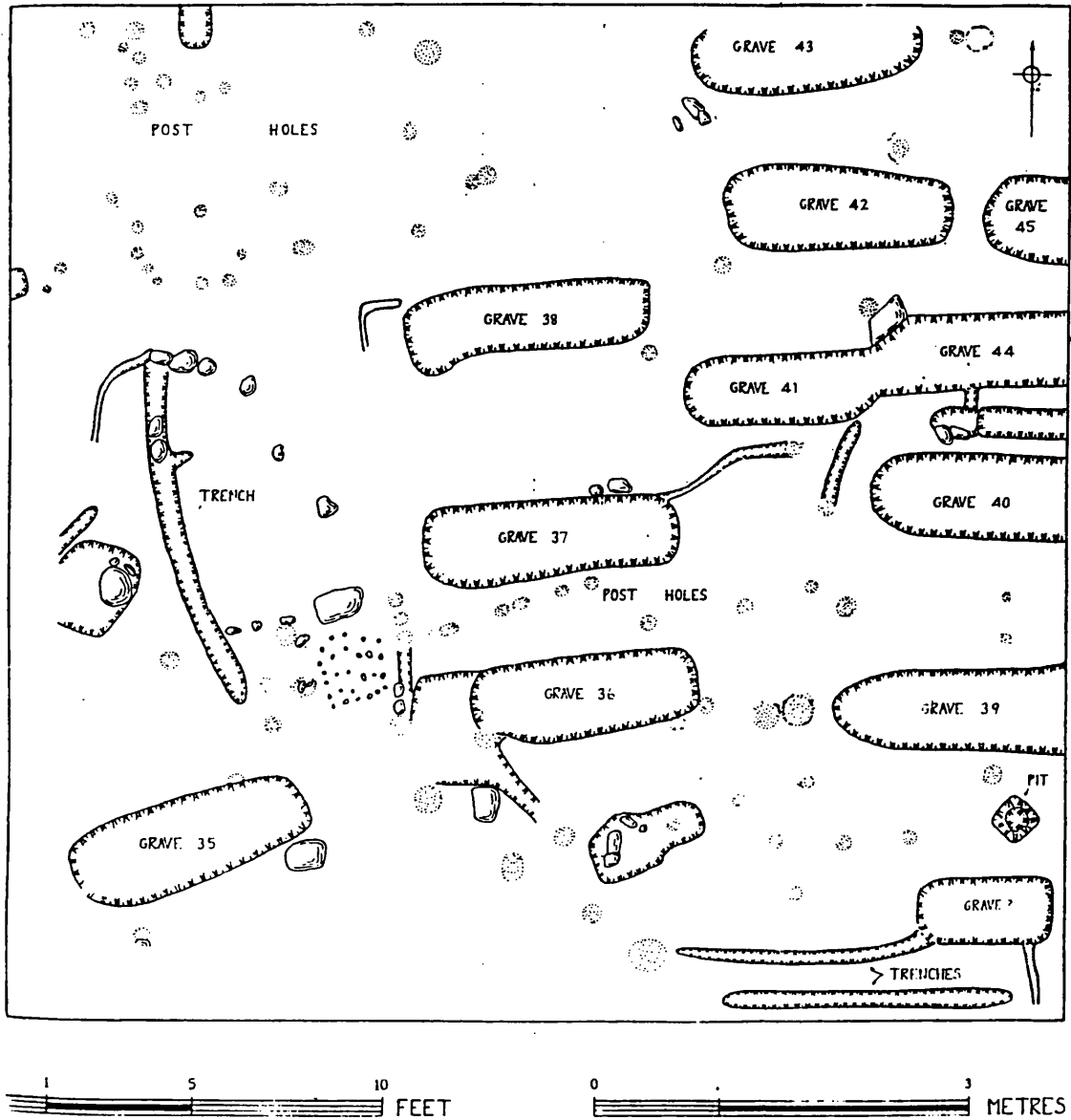


Figure A5.16. Trohoughton, Camp Hill: plan of cutting XIII.
After Simpson and Scott-Elliott 1964, fig 5

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

<i>HE</i>	<i>Historia Ecclesiastica</i> (Bede)
NMR	National Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
<i>Proc Prehist Soc</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i>
<i>Proc Soc Antiq Scot</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i>
RCAHMCS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
<i>TDGNHAS</i>	<i>Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society</i>
UoE	University of Edinburgh Extra Mural Department

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