

IV.

EXCAVATIONS AT BRAIDWOOD FORT, MIDLOTHIAN AND
CRAIG'S QUARRY, DIRLETON, EAST LOTHIAN.

Reports prepared for the Edinburgh University Archæological Society
by STUART PIGGOTT, B.LITT., D.LITT.HUM., F.B.A., F.S.A.,
F.S.A.SCOT., Professor of Prehistoric Archæology in the University.

INTRODUCTION.

The excavations described below were carried out by the Archæological Society of Edinburgh University over week-ends of the Autumn Terms between 1951 and 1955, under my general supervision and that of Mrs C. M. Piggott, but essentially as undergraduate operations. This work at Braidwood Fort was designed to continue that initiated by Mr R. B. K. Stevenson in 1947-8, and that at the Craig's Quarry site was a continuation of the rescue operations of which a preliminary note was published in these *Proceedings* for 1951-2. All finds have been deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities.

BRAIDWOOD FORT.

The small fort on Camp Hill, near Braidwood Farm on the Eastern edge of the Pentland Hills, 10 miles SSW. of Edinburgh (Nat. Grid. ref. NT 193596) was recorded by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scotland) in its *Midlothian Inventory*¹ with a plan on which our fig. 1 is ultimately based. The site had been noticed, however, a century ago by Daniel Wilson, who illustrated a now lost gold torc found in the fort at the end of the 18th century.² In 1940, and again in 1947-8, Mr Stevenson excavated one complete hut site and half a second, publishing his results in these *Proceedings*.³ In these excavations he also identified and excavated a short stretch of a palisade trench within, and roughly concentric with, the inner ditch of the fort. His concern being "with the nature of the huts, not the history of the site," there was clearly a need for further excavations at Braidwood Fort, and these were carried out in 1951-3 with the results described below.

The main questions presenting themselves were as follows. In the first place the palisade needed further investigation, particularly in the light of information obtained by field-work and excavation in Roxburghshire,

¹ R.C.A.M.(S.), *Midlothian Inventory* (1929), 206.

² *Prehist. Annals of Scotland* (1851), 318; 2nd ed. (1863), I, 464.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXIII (1948-9), 1.

notably at Hownam Rings and Hayhope Knowe.¹ Its relationship both to the defences and to the huts was uncertain. The second point of enquiry was that of the earthwork defences of the site, the nature of the rampart construction and of the gateway arrangements at the SW.

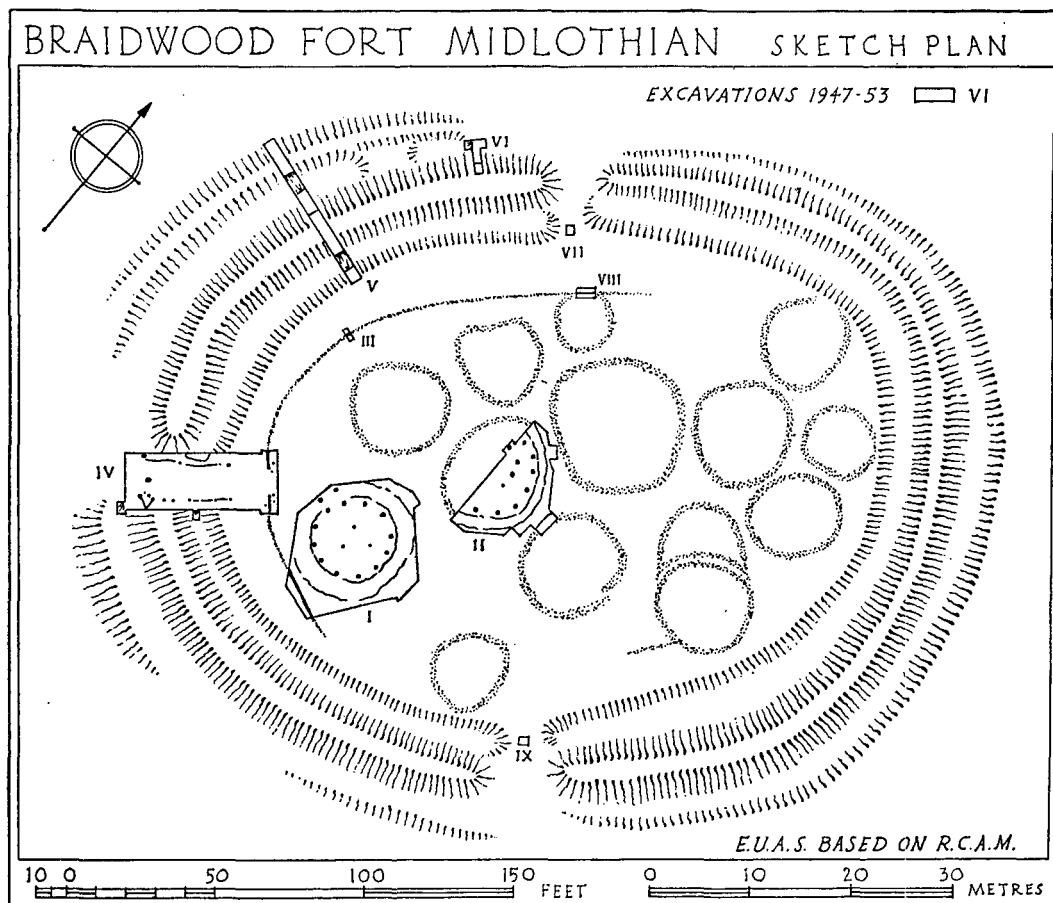


Fig. 1.

end, and the status of the two gaps at the NW. and SE. of the fort which did not appear on the surface to be normal entrances. To examine these points, six cuttings of varying size were made, the largest being the area of 50 ft. by 18 ft. stripped over the entrance causeway. On the plan (fig. 1), these cuttings are numbered IV to IX, Nos. I to III being those of the 1947-8 excavations.

¹ Summarised in R.C.A.M.(S.), *Roxburghshire Inventory* (1956), I, 16-23.

The Palisade Enclosure.

Mr Stevenson excavated an 18 ft. stretch of the palisade trench in the southern part of Cutting I and confirmed its existence in Cutting III. It is visible on the surface for a part of its unexcavated course as shown on the plan, and presumably enclosed an oval area about 180 ft. by 120 ft. with an entrance on the SW. Its dimensions approximate to 1 ft. deep and 1 ft. wide, though in places surface erosion has reduced its depth still further, and it probably held uprights of about 6 ins. diameter. In a palisade of similar dimensions at Hayhope Knowe the posts had been set at an average interval of 1 ft. and at this spacing the Braidwood palisade would have required about 500 posts.

In Cutting VIII the palisade trench was excavated at a point where it coincided with the inner edge of the shallow ditch surrounding a hut, and it was found that the posts had been removed, and the trench filled with stones and rammed soil, showing that at this point at least a hut was chronologically subsequent to the palisade. It appears on the ground that more than one hut on the E. of the site may again be later than the palisade.

The entrance to the palisade enclosure was excavated in Cutting IV, where the trench was found to have the same dimensions as in Cutting I (fig. 2). A simple opening 10 ft. wide constituted the entrance: post-holes on either side may have been connected with some form of gate structure of uncertain form. They, and the palisade trench on either side of the entrance as far as excavated, had been filled with very tightly rammed earth and stones after the removal of their contained posts, and one must therefore assume the deliberate obliteration of the palisade at its entrance when that of the earthwork defences was planned on the same line.

The not wholly conclusive evidence suggests that the palisade enclosure was an early, perhaps an original, feature of the site; that while some of the huts now visible may have been enclosed within it, others certainly were built over its obliterated course; and that its entrance was demolished as a part of the construction of the earthwork defences.

The Earthwork Defences.

As the plan demonstrates, earthwork defences of a bank between two ditches encircle the site, with three gaps in their circuit on the NW., SE., and SW. The position of the site on a spur (Pl. VII) gives the earthworks on the NE. the function of a defence across the neck of a promontory, but they are continued for the full circuit with, especially on the NW., a slight counter-scarp bank to the outer ditch: the entrance is at the nose of the spur on which the site lies.

Cutting V (fig. 2) gave a cross-section through banks and ditches, and

revealed that the main rampart was originally faced with a vertical timber revetment carried in a continuous bedding-trench similar to that of the palisade enclosure.

The inner ditch was 4 ft. deep, irregularly V-shaped with a flat bottom, a profile more characteristic of a defensive feature than of a quarry-ditch. The main rampart had the remains of an old soil beneath it and is now no more than 2 ft. 6 ins. high, though its position on sloping ground gives it the appearance of greater height, its crest now being 8 ft. above the turf at the far edge of the outer ditch. The revetment bedding-trench was vertical-sided, 1 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep, and its packing-stones had mainly collapsed into it after the decay of the uprights, which had evidently rotted *in situ* and had not been removed.

The natural hill-slope, now weathered away into the ditch edge, would have provided an inclined berm about 5 ft. wide between the timbered face of the rampart and the V-shaped outer ditch, now 4 ft. 6 ins. deep. Beyond this in Cutting V the denuded remains of a counter-scarp bank some 2 ft. high survive. Both banks were composed of soil, small stone and decomposed rock from the ditches, and much of this had weathered back again to form the ditch silt. No large blocks seem to have been employed in the rampart construction.

The gaps in the ramparts on the NW. and SE. appeared on the ground unconvincing as original entrances, but trial cuttings at VII and IX on the plan showed that the inner ditch had not been dug at either of these points, so that the suggestion that the gaps were modern, and made by throwing the ramparts into the ditches, was not substantiated. On the SW. side of the northerly gap, however, the outer ditch appeared on the ground to stop short some 30 ft. clear of the gap, and Cutting VI made at this point showed that the ditch did in fact end here, and that a gap of at least 50 ft. north-eastwards must exist. Cutting VI also showed, however, that the bedding-trench for the forward revetment of the rampart continued beyond the point where the ditch stopped.

The conclusions drawn from these observations are that the earthwork defences at Braidwood were never in fact finished, though brought to a point only just short of completion. The gaps at NW. and SE. then must be regarded as original access-ways, to be closed when the defences were brought into their final form. As we shall see, Hayhope Knowe provides an apt comparison for such unfinished earthwork defences added to a palisaded site.

The Entrance.

The entrance through the earthwork defences and, as it proved, through the palisaded enclosure as well, was excavated in Cutting IV (fig. 2). The butt ends of the inner ditch were established, that on the NW. being fully

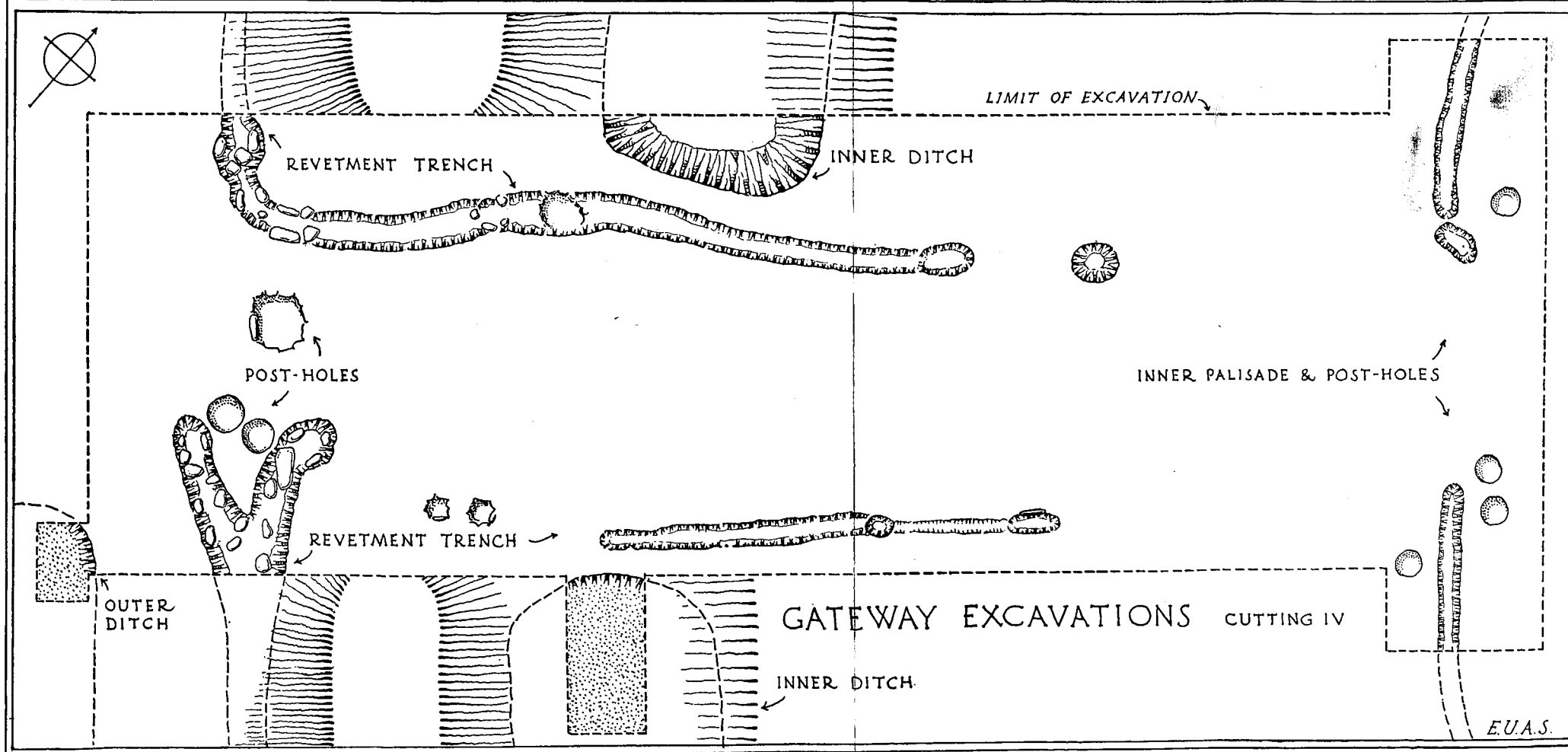
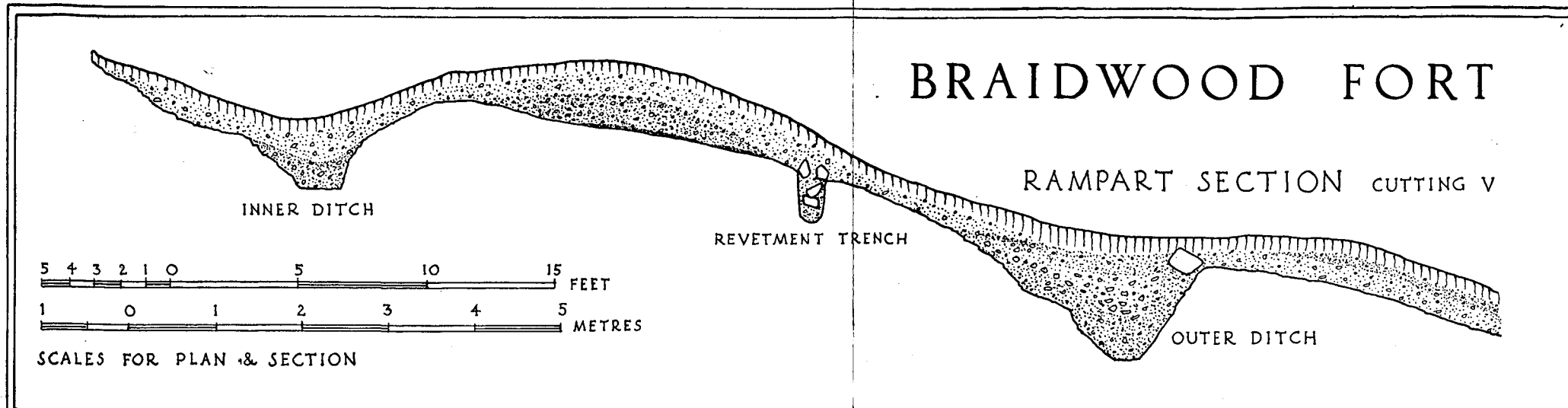


Fig. 2.

[To face p. 64.

excavated and the corresponding ditch-end on the SE. being established, without the silting being wholly removed: the gap between the two was about 16 ft. The south-eastern end of the outer ditch was similarly identified.

The forward revetment of the main rampart was found to turn inwards at right angles on both sides of the entrance. The revetment-trench was well preserved where it had been protected by the slip of rampart material over it, as in Cutting V, but as it turned to run uphill it had suffered badly from surface erosion on its unprotected and exposed course, particularly on the south-eastern side where only the lower few inches of the bedding-trench survived in fragmentary stretches. On the NW. the bedding-trench, immediately before turning, widened into a post-hole 2 ft. deep. Another deeper hole (1 ft. 4 ins.) survived half-way up its course after turning. Some sort of gate closing on a central post must be assumed, as a post-hole set midway in the entrance survived to a depth of 9 ins. On the SE., the bedding-trench bifurcated to end in post-settings 1 ft. 6 ins. deep, with a couple of shallower post-holes between them.

Owing to the severe weathering of the sloping surface of the entrance, which must have removed at least 2 ft. of natural soil since the original construction of the gateway, no details of the inner works survive.¹ We can see, however, that lateral revetments were carried up for at least 30 ft. from the presumed double gate, to flank an approach passage 10–12 ft. wide continuing beyond the inner ditch. The removal of the palisade at its entrance, on which that of the earthwork-and-timber gateway is also aligned, has already been noted.

DISCUSSION.

The Braidwood site seems to show two periods represented by constructional features. The palisade enclosure appears to antedate, by whatever interval, the making of the rampart-and-ditch defences, which themselves seem to have been left unfinished at an advanced stage of construction. Though one hut certainly was and others by inference may have been constructed after the abandonment of the palisade, it is open to question whether some may have not have been contemporary with it. Mr Stevenson's excavations produced, in addition to sherds of local wares that defy precise dating, a fragment of a multicoloured glass armlet probably of the second half of the 1st century A.D., which could reasonably enough be related to the

¹ The effect of weathering, and the consequent lowering by erosion of the natural surface of the ground since prehistoric times, is insufficiently appreciated by many archaeologists. Professor Atkinson has discussed it, largely in relation to calcareous soils (*Antiquity*, xxxi (1957), 228–31), but the circumstances of comparable erosion in the Highland Zone have hardly been considered except by Mrs Piggott at Hayhope Knowe (*P.S.A.S.*, lxxxiii (1948–9), 59). The Braidwood evidence just quoted is significant in connection with the likely attendant circumstances of the destruction of potsherds and similar objects by exposure to adverse weather conditions.

occupation of the hut in Cutting I.¹ This, our one chronological clue since no finds were made in the 1951-3 except a scrap of featureless pottery of the type just referred to from Cutting IV, cannot unfortunately be used to date either palisade or earthworks except by oblique inference.

We are, therefore, left with analogy. The evidence from Scotland implies a relatively early date in the Iron Age sequence for palisade enclosures, and in Yorkshire the recent excavations at Staple Howe in the North Riding have shown that such enclosures, with contained circular post-framed huts, may indeed go back to the 6th century B.C.² At Braidwood, a date before the local advent of Roman military forces is therefore likely.

When we turn to the earthwork defences we have less comparable material to hand. There seems no doubt that we must regard the whole series—inner ditch, main rampart, outer ditch and counterscarp bank—as a unitary work embodying the principle of multiple bank-and-ditch defence. The Braidwood earthworks would appear to be a miniature example of Rivet's "downward method" of the construction of bivallate defences,³ and the recent reassessment of the evidence shows that multiple-rampart earthworks in Southern England are likely to have an origin well before the middle of the first century B.C.⁴ But the date of their first utilisation in the North is still unknown, nor does the timber-faced rampart construction give any more precise indication of date, as the palisades at Staple Howe may have been similarly backed and the technique is only a variant of the standard wall-and-berm defence with an ancestry stretching back well into the earlier Iron Age "A" cultures of Britain. The unfinished defences at Braidwood invite comparison with other comparable incomplete works designed to protect the palisaded settlement at Hayhope Knowe in Roxburghshire. Here the rampart was paradoxically *backed* by a timber revetment and was unfinished: the dating evidence allowed of no greater precision than an attribution to "the generally unsettled state of the north in the last centuries B.C. and early 1st century A.D."⁵ The Braidwood evidence hardly takes us further, though the possibility of an attempted fortification against Roman attack, left unfinished and followed by peaceable occupation of the site, would not be an implausible suggestion.

CRAIG'S QUARRY

The circumstances of the earlier excavation on the Craig's Quarry, Dirleton, East Lothian, site were described in the short report already published in these *Proceedings*. Further investigation of the hill-top

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXVIII (1954-6), 209.

² Communicated by the excavator, Mr T. C. M. Brewster, to the C.B.A. Iron Age Conference of 12-14 December, 1958.

³ *Arch. N.L.*, VI (1958), 212.

⁴ Cf. Rivet, *loc. cit.*, and C. F. C. Hawkes, *Antiquity*, xxxii (1958), 154.

⁵ C. M. Piggott, *loc. cit.*, 62.

(Nat. Grid. ref. NT/508836) showed that more remains of the fort wall survived, to the east of the fragment excavated, than were suspected in 1949, and removal of overburden between the working face of the quarry and this

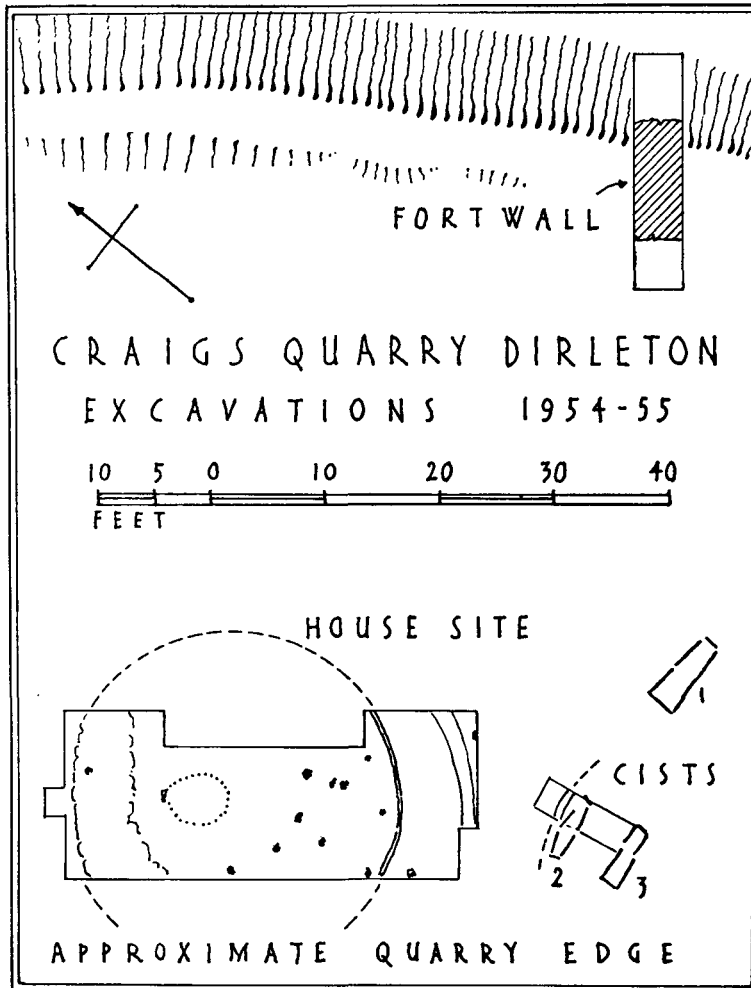


Fig. 3.

stretch of wall showed that pottery and other occupation debris was relatively abundant. Additional excavations were therefore undertaken in 1954-5, involving exposing another section of wall, the clearance of the greater part of a circular hut or house-site, and the examination of three long cists (fig. 3). The area of the two latter features is now destroyed.

The Fort Wall.

A 4 ft.-wide cutting was made to confirm the expected presence of the fort wall where its line appeared to be indicated by a scarp sloping NE., with very slight traces of a fall within the fort. The wall was found to be 10 ft. wide as against 14 ft. in the 1949 section, but it was otherwise exactly similar, with well-built faces surviving best on the exterior. Behind the wall was an accumulation of some 2 ft. of stones and earth, without occupa-

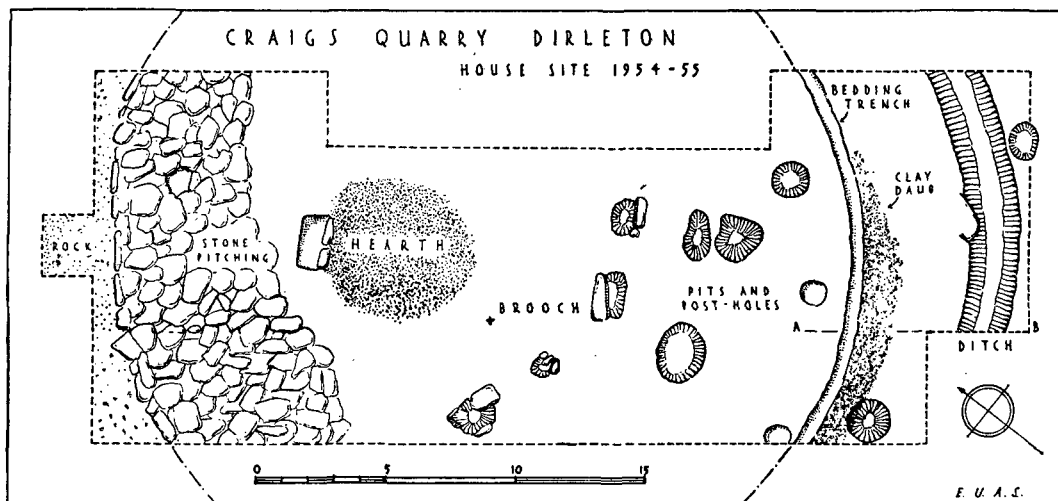


Fig. 4.

tional debris. There were no indications that any form of timber lacing had been employed, although such is known in fort walls of similar proportions elsewhere in Scotland.

The House Site.

Within the fort area, with its centre some 50 ft. SW. from the inner face of the wall, the site of a circular house about 30 ft. in diameter was identified and excavated as completely as time and quarrying operations permitted (fig. 4). The first indications of the structure were encountered in an exploratory cutting 10 ft. square, made near the quarry face, adjacent to an area where the mechanical removal of the heavy layer of over-burden lying on the rock had produced sherds and charcoal-stained occupation soil.

It was found that the overburden, untouched in this area except for the removal of about 1 ft. of turf and humus, consisted of 2 ft. of earth and large stones, many of them slabs similar to those used in the construction of the fort wall. This layer extended over the whole house-site, thinning out as

the natural rock slope rose on the NW. nearly to the surface (fig. 5). On this side, the house wall was built practically on solid rock, but as this sloped away south-eastwards, the approximately level old-ground surface was that of a glacial clay overlying the rock, and the features encountered in the SE. half of the site were dug into this. The result of the change in subsoil in the house area is reflected in the differences in construction at the two extremes of its diameter.

On the NW., the line of the house wall was defined by a stone pitching with a well-built outer face but an irregular inner edge. One possible

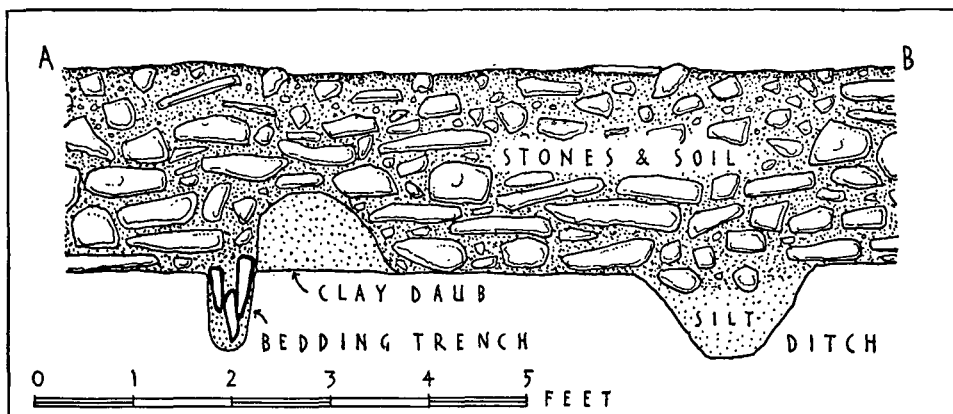


Fig. 5.

post-hole was identified but others could have existed between the loose stones. Within the inner edge of the pitching (itself on the clay subsoil), was a large rectangular post-hole with packing-blocks *in situ* on its inner side, which abutted on to a large hearth area of burnt clay some 5 ft. in diameter.

South-eastwards of the hearth a number of pits and post-holes occurred, difficult to interpret in structural terms but some at least to be associated with uprights supporting roof-timbers. The house wall on the SE. had been framed on uprights held in a continuous bedding-trench 6 ins. wide and from 9 ins. to 1 ft. deep, and wedged in by narrow slivers of stone. Immediately outside this bedding-trench was a bank of clay averaging 1 ft. in height, presenting a vertical face against the line of the outer edge of the bedding-trench, and sloping irregularly outwards. This clearly represented a daub rendering of the outer face of a wattle wall which had succumbed to the weather and slumped down at the wall foot. Beyond this again, and 4 ft. from the wall, was a silt-filled drainage ditch concentric with the house. Two holes of uncertain purpose were also found in this area of the excavations (figs. 4 and 5).

FINDS AND DATING.

(a) *The Overburden.*

In the layer of stones and earth overlying the house site three very small sherds of Roman Samian pottery were found, kindly reported on by Mr Brian Hartley in Appendix II. He concludes that two of these are likely to be of the early 2nd century A.D., but that the third is Flavian rather than Antonine. The context of the fragments hardly allows for two periods being represented, so that a date in the early 2nd century A.D. is presumably likely for the deposition of the sherds at Craig's Quarry.

The nature of the overburden in which the sherds were contained is puzzling. Its counterpart (though here containing fewer large stones) was encountered behind the fort wall in 1949, to a depth of 3 ft. 6 ins., and contained sherds of Iron Age pottery. Here an accidental accumulation against the inner-wall face was assumed, but the stones and soil found in the 1954-5 excavations could in no way be explained as a naturally accumulated deposit, and can only be interpreted as the product of a deliberate act whereby two and more feet of earth and large stones were laid down over the site. A deliberate slighting of the fort wall might be considered as a possible explanation, at least in part: whatever the interpretation, the presence of the Samian sherds imply that the deposit may be related to Roman activity, and the instance of Torwoodlee, when a broch was deliberately pulled down in a context which must be attributed to Roman military action, might be relevant here.¹

(b) *The House Floor.*

The finds found scattered over the house area are described in Appendix I and illustrated in figs. 6 and 7. They comprise numerous sherds of large coarse vessels similar to that illustrated from the 1949 excavation in a restored drawing, and the upper parts of two bucket-shaped vessels with inbent rims can also be reconstructed (fig. 7). The lower part of a small cup is illustrated in fig. 6, no. 8. The remainder of the finds, with the exception of twelve stone balls of a type already known from Craig's Quarry and many other SE. Scottish Iron Age sites, are illustrated in fig. 6. By far the most important is a bronze brooch of La Tène II type found near the hearth (No. 1), which is discussed below. A fragment of bronze binding-strip (No. 2) was the only other object of metal found. Antler objects comprised a spindle-wheel made from the burr of a Red Deer antler (No. 3) and a sawn-off tip of a worked tine (No. 5); those of stone, a small whetstone perhaps used for polishing wire or pins (No. 4), an unfinished ring (No. 6) and a fragment of a triangular section armlet (No. 7), both of lignite.

These finds comprise an Early Iron Age assemblage at least non-Roman

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXV (1950-1), 92; Dr Steer points out to me the comparable levelling on the site of the Roman signal-station on Eildon Hill North (*ibid.*, LXXXVI (1951-2), 202).

and presumably, in their stratigraphical position on the old surface, sealed beneath a layer containing Roman pottery, pre-Roman as well. As the pottery from the house-site is of the same general character as that found actually in the core of the fort wall in 1949, the two may be taken as broadly contemporary, and within the range of date permissible for the La Tène II brooch.

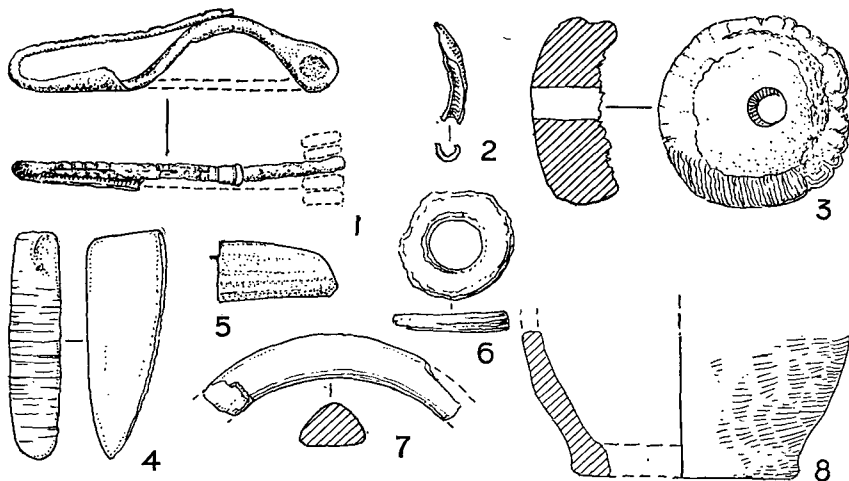


Fig. 6. Objects from house-site, Craig's Quarry. (No. 1 full size, remainder $\frac{1}{4}$.)

DISCUSSION.

The Craig's Quarry site has given us much new information on the Scottish Iron Age. The defences themselves, consisting of a simple and massive stone wall, fall into the category of Southern Scottish "wall-forts" first distinguished by Mrs Piggott, which in four excavated examples and on several more unexcavated sites, were or are likely to have been the first fortifications on the site.¹ At Craig's Quarry, the evidence of the midden soil contained in the wall core examined in 1949 implies an undefended settlement before the building of the fort wall.

The house site examined in 1954-5 is an addition to our relatively few house plans of the Iron Age in Scotland, and its presumptively date before the Roman Conquest of the north makes it additionally interesting. Its curious construction, differing from one side to the other, has good parallels in the huts within the small Early Iron Age fort at St Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall (particularly Hut W), which are similarly adapted to the slope and subsoil.² The asymmetric arrangement of the post-holes in more than one hut in the Cornish site should also be noted in comparison.

¹ *Roxburghshire Inventory*, *loc. cit.*, with refs.

² *Arch. J.*, cxiii (1956), 33.

By far the most remarkable find however is the bronze brooch. It is a derivative of the continental La Tène II brooch, and type hitherto unknown in Scotland. The British La Tène brooches have been studied by Dunning and by Margaret Fowler,¹ and can be divided into two groups, in one of which the end of the reverted foot is fastened to the bow by a collar, and the other in which the end is either wrapped round the bow, or expanded so as to clasp it. Mr Dunning grouped both variants as his Type B; it is convenient to distinguish them as B i and B ii. The Craig's Quarry brooch has no collar,

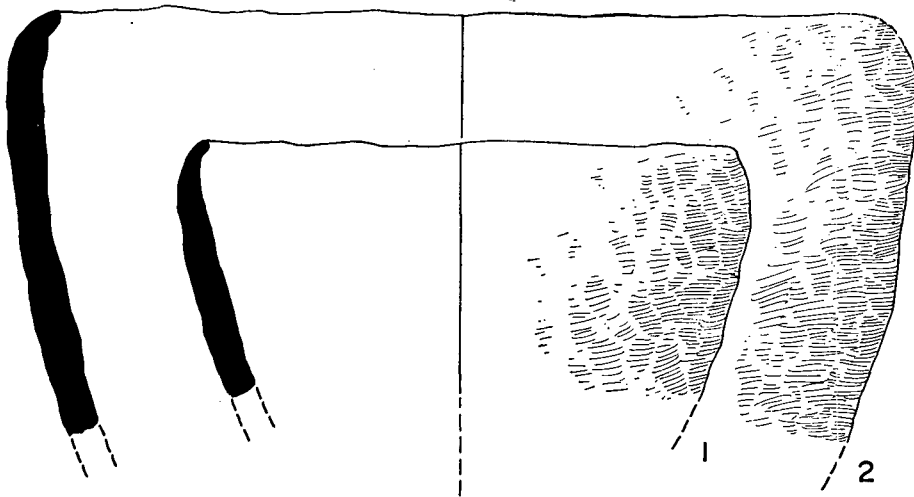


Fig. 7. Restored drawings of the upper parts of two pots, Nos. 9 and 10, Craig's Quarry (‡).

and the foot-end is slightly expanded without actually clasping the bow, but it comes reasonably enough within the possible range of variation of the second (B ii) group. Curiously enough, the best parallel for the nicked ornament on the foot is a brooch of the B i group, from Lydney in Gloucestershire.

The B ii group has a restricted distribution in south-eastern England (fig. 8), and must in some sense be related to the Belgæ, in whose territory the brooches mainly occur;² the B i type is also southern English, but has a predominantly Wessex distribution. In terms of date, the B ii type could begin as early as the first Belgic contacts from the continent, which the coin evidence now requires us to place not later than of the 1st century B.C.,³ but it continues into the 1st century A.D. both here and on the continent: indeed a date in the first half of the 1st century A.D. seems the most likely

¹ Documentation in Appendix I. p. 75; here, too, list of brooches mapped in fig. 8.

² Professor C. F. C. Hawkes (*in litt.*, Nov. 1955) suggests this; *cf.* his remarks in *Camoldknum* (1947), 308.

³ Paper by Mr Derek Allen to C.B.A., Early Iron Age Conference, London, December 1958.

for our B ii brooches mapped in fig. 8, with the possibility that some may belong to the latter part of the preceding century. The Craig's Quarry brooch then is a type associated with the Belgic cultures of SE. England and its date in Scotland, as in the south, is probably early in the 1st century A.D.

It now looks as though we can perceive two main components in the

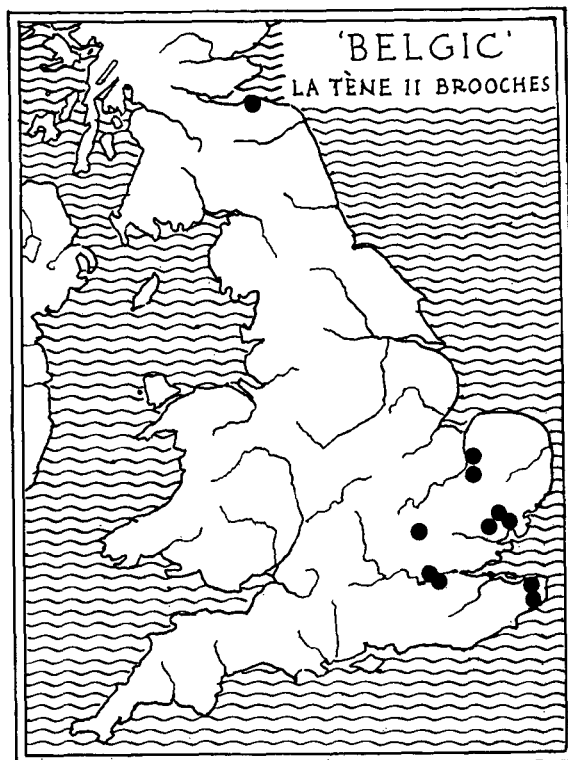


Fig. 8.

Scottish Early Iron Age which owe their origins to two separate traditions in the Early Iron Age of southern England. The first is that of Wessex, to which must relate such types as the La Tène I(c) brooches, the ring-headed pins, and the spiral finger-rings in Scotland.¹ The second, that of Belgic antecedents, involves the Craig's Quarry brooch, and a number of metal objects of which cauldrons and their chains provide a striking demonstration.² In a similar context, too, would come the loop-ended and ring-ended torcs such as those from Snettisham (Norfolk) and from Cairnmuir

¹ First demonstrated by Mrs Piggott in *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXIV (1949-50), 129-34; for spiral rings, cf. now Jope in *Ulster J.A.*, XX (1957), 79-81, with revised map.

² *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXVII (1952-3), 17-19, with map, fig. 3.

(Peeblesshire),¹ and to these must be related the well-known series of massive bronze armlets of Castle Newe type, themselves skeuomorphs of loop-ended torcs.² Similarly, as Mr Lethbridge has pointed out, the snake-bracelets of the Scottish Iron Age can scarcely be dissociated from the Belgic example in the Snailwell grave in Cambridgeshire.³ And the enamelled terret from Auchendöilly, of SE. English type,⁴ would look less out of place in this context, as would the presumptively Belgic place-name CAMVLOSESSA in south Scotland, perhaps at Camilty Hill, Midlothian.⁵ Miss Elizabeth Burley, too, has drawn attention to likely Belgic connections in the Traprain material, notably in brooches and polychrome enamelling.⁶

In sum, we must reckon with a component of the Scottish Iron Age, with its influences extending at least from the Forth to the Moray Firth, which in some manner has affiliations with the Belgic and allied cultures of SE. England from the 1st century B.C. onwards. The lower limit of date is hard to fix, but in the north contacts may well have gone on until Agricolan, and not improbably into later times. I have in fact suggested elsewhere that the provision of corn for the Roman armies operating in the north may have involved the use of east-coast shipping "in native craft and by native seamen used to traffic on this route."⁷ Such coastal movement of shipping is likely to have obtained in pre-Roman times, and clearly involved a trade or other relationship which excluded Brigantia, because the gap between the south English and the Scottish finds in our "Belgic" series of types is as marked as that in the parallel "Wessex" group already referred to. But even if Brigantia was excluded, Ireland was not, as Jope has recently demonstrated.⁸ Indeed, if we regard the "wrapped-foot" or B ii La Tène II brooches as Belgic types, it is from this group that we should derive the brooch found in Navan Rath, the Emain Macha of Irish tradition, in 1841.⁹ In what context connexions between Cúchulainn or Conchobar mac Nesa and the Belgic world could have existed is for our colleagues in Ireland to decide.

¹ *P.P.S.*, xx (1954), 49-51. The Dolphinton (Lanark) site here referred to does not exist as a separate find but arose from a confusion between two early accounts of the same discovery. See pp. 112-116.

² Cf. my remarks in *Antiq. J.*, xxxix (1959), 31.

³ *The Painted Men* (1954), Pls. 6 and 10; cf. now Fox, *Pattern and Purpose* (1958), Pl. 53, B. The Castle Newe armlets and the Culbin type of snake-bracelet form the most important components of what I have called the "Caledonian" group of metalwork, mainly of late 1st-early 2nd century A.D. (*Arch. N.L.*, I (October 1948), 12).

⁴ Leeds, *Celtic Ornament* (1933), fig. 33, type 2; add now Richborough (*Richborough IV* (1949) 106, Pl. I, 2); Cawston, Norfolk, and unlocated "Suffolk" terret now known to be from Lakenheath, Suffolk. (*Arch. J.*, xcvi (1940), 70.)

⁵ *Arch.*, xciii (1949), 27.

⁶ *P.S.A.S.*, lxxxix (1955-56), 135.

⁷ *Roman and Native in N. Britain* (1958), 25.

⁸ *Ulster J.A.*, loc. cit. The distribution-map of La Tène III brooches of the "Nauheim" type is interesting in the present context.

⁹ Raftery, *Prehist. Ireland* (1951), fig. 253, No. 10. I am indebted to Dr Raftery for help on this point, and to Professor Hawkes for first pointing out the likely affiliations of this brooch (*in litt.* 1955).

The Long Cists.

Miss A. S. Henshall, who was in charge of this piece of the excavation, contributes the following:

Cists 1 and 3 were well built, each side composed of only two large slabs, the bottom carefully paved, covered by cap-stones. These cists were dug into soil, but cist 2 was in the stony overburden. It was similar, but built of smaller slabs and was disturbed probably due to settlement of the loose material in which it was built. The skeletons were very well preserved; Cist 2 had been rifled before our arrival, but cists 1 and 3 were complete. A small trench dug across the E. ends of cists 2 and 3 showed the lower part of the overburden was mixed with midden material, below which was natural clay with a bedding trench running across, presumably belonging to the N. side of a second hut.

APPENDIX I.

CRAIG'S QUARRY, FINDS FROM THE HOUSE FLOOR (FIGS. 7 AND 8).

(The Museum accessions number is given in each instance).

1. *Bronze brooch* with pin and spring missing, presumably originally of iron, as the centre of the spring-end of the brooch is of that metal. The foot is returned above the catch-plate to meet the bow at its highest point; its end is slightly expanded and moulded and there is no sign of a collar having held it to the bow. The upper surface where preserved is decorated by a double row of nicks, one on each side of a medial incised line. Present overall length 1.75 ins. (4.5 cms.). (HH 623).

This is a brooch of La Tène II type, corresponding to those of Dunning's Class B (in Wheeler, *Lydney Excavations* (1932), 69). Although the foot is not actually "wrapped" round the bow, the Craig's Quarry brooch comes nearer to this sub-group of Class B than to the collared type (Fowler in *Arch. J.*, CX (1953), 96-97); a brooch of the former group from Richborough (*Richborough IV* (1949), Pl. XXV, 2) comes very near. The notching of the foot is, however, best paralleled by the collared example from Lydney itself. The Craig's Quarry brooch may then be held to belong to "wrapped-foot" group of the Class B, La Tène II brooches in England. This group has a south-easterly distribution, and is to be associated with the Belgæ. Its range of date would be from the 1st century B.C. up to Flavian times.

Comparable forms occur in the North European Series of La Tène II brooches, as that in iron from the cremation-cemetery of Seebergen, Gotha (*Alt-Thüringen II* (1955-56), 165, fig. 13, 4), and related derivatives are characteristic of the Germanic area (Klindt-Jensen, *Foreign Influences . . .* (1950), 49). The type survives into contexts as late as Claudian in Germany and France (*Camulodunum* (1947), 308).

Distribution list of "Belgic" La Tène II Brooches

1. Colchester Essex (i). (*Camulodunum* (1947), 308; Pl. LXXXIX, 1.)
 2. Colchester, Essex (ii). (*Ibid.*, No. 2; Dunning, No. 3.)
 3. Colchester, Essex (iii). (*Ibid.*, No. 3.)
 4. Craig's Quarry, Dirleton, E. Lothian. (Present paper.)
 5. London, Royal Exchange. (Dunning, No. 8.)
 6. London, City. (Guildhall Mus.; Dunning, No. 7.)
 7. Mildenhall, Suffolk (i). (Dunning, No. 10; *Arch. J.*, XCVI (1940), 62-3.)
 8. Mildenhall, Suffolk (ii). (*Arch. J.*, loc. cit.)
 9. Richborough, Kent (i). (*Richborough*, IV (1949), Pl. XXV, 1.)
 10. Richborough, Kent (ii). (*Ibid.*, No. 2.)
 11. Verulamium, St Albans, Herts. (*Verulamium* (1936), 203.)
2. Fragment of *bronze binding*, U-section. (HH 624.)
 3. *Spindle-worl* made of trimmed and perforated burr of Red Deer antler. (HH 633.)
 4. *Whetstone* of soft brownish-red stone with transverse striations as if from polishing metal wire or pins. (HH 632.)
 5. *Worked antler object*, sawn from the end of a tine with surface worked into narrow facets. (HH 634.)
 6. *Unfinished ring* of shale. (HH 626.)
 7. Fragment of *shale armlet*, with sub-triangular section. Miss Henshall has discussed the type in *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXIX (1955-6), 264, and shown that it could range from Late Bronze Age (e.g. at Heathery Burn) to post-Roman (Dunadd). She notes, however, that it is not the type normally associated with Scottish Iron Age sites, nor is it typical of any phase of shale bracelet working as exemplified at Maiden Castle (*Maiden Castle, Dorset* (1943), 313). The sub-triangular section is, however, characteristic of Kilbride-Jones's type 3 glass armlets, the earlier examples of which he dated to the late 1st century A.D. (*P.S.A.S.*, LXXII (1937-8), 376). (HH 625.)
 8. Lower part of small *pottery cup*, yellowish coarse ware, with slight foot. (HH 612.)
 9. Upper part of *storage jar* of coarse brownish-red ware, with inbent rim and diameter at mouth of 8 ins. (fig. 7, 1). (HH 614.)
 10. Upper part of similar but larger *storage jar*, 13 ins. diameter at mouth. (Fig. 7, 2). (HH 645.)

Inbent-rim pottery of this type was found in the Hownam Rings hill-fort, Roxburghshire, in contexts ranging from Phase III (Multiple Rampart construction; dated by the excavator to mid or second half of 1st century A.D.) to Phase IV (late 3rd century A.D.) (*P.S.A.S.*, LXXXII (1947-8), 212-19). The earlier context would of course be appropriate at Craig's Quarry. The recent revision of Southern English Early Iron Age dates will of course necessitate a reconsideration of those previously put forward for Scottish sites, and this may well result in a somewhat higher chronology emerging.

APPENDIX II.

CRAIG'S QUARRY, SAMIAN POTTERY FROM THE STONY LAYER ABOVE THE HOUSE.

The three very small sherds of Samian found were submitted to Mr Brian Hartley, who points out that the dating of such fragments is necessarily difficult. In the circumstances of their occurrence at Craig's Quarry a single date for their incorporation in the stony overburden would seem likely, and that presumably in the early 2nd century A.D.

Mr Hartley's detailed report is as follows (the references are to the National Museum accessions numbers):

HH 620 is most likely to be form 31 or 37. The fabric is, I think, Central Gaulish, and so presumably 2nd century, though it obviously cannot be more closely dated.

HH 618 is probably from the late variety of form 27 with almost straight upper wall. The fabric is certainly a 2nd century one, probably Central Gaulish. Such 27's turn up frequently in Hadrianic-Antonine contexts, so there would be no difficulty about an Antonine date for this one, though it could equally well be, say, Trajanic-Hadrianic.

HH 619 is form 37. The fabric appears to me to be South Gaulish. The thin section, too, fits Flavian varieties of 37, rather than Antonine ones. I think that this must be Flavian.



(a) Braidwood Fort from the north.



(b) Reconstruction of the probable appearance of the site when occupied.

STUART PIGGOTT.