



**CARNASSARIE MOR,  
ARGYLL**



**An Archaeological Excavation**

**July 2015**

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## Summary

Five structures were examined during the excavation. Two of these turned out to be large byre dwellings, while a third appeared to be a smithy or forge judging by the amount of slag retrieved from the building and dumped in a midden just outside the structure. The other two structures that lay to the south of this grouping turned out to be small lime kilns, perhaps not surprising given that they are situated close to a prominent limestone ridge with evidence of quarrying. One, perhaps the earlier of the two, was a relatively crudely built rectangular construction with a double flue. The second was sub circular construction with a central flue, and bottles recovered from its post use infill suggesting it was last used sometime in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps used within the still extant buildings at Carnassarie Mor that have lime mortar in their construction.

We still await expert examination of the pottery associated with the other buildings but initial indications are that these date to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting the period of occupation of both the byre dwellings and the smithy or forge.



## Acknowledgements:

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Structure 14 prior to excavation

## 1. Introduction

During previous survey work undertaken by Dr Heather James and Kilmartin Museum at Carnassarie Farm a group of five possible structures was noted lying just to the south of the deserted township of Carnassarie Mor (James 2003, Regan 2007). As none of these structures appeared on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of the settlement (surveyed in 1872-73) it was likely that these structures predated the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. In order to examine these possible structures Kilmartin Museum undertook a two week excavation between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2015 as part of the Dig It festival run by Archaeology Scotland.

## 2. Location and Topography

The township of Carnassarie Mor lies within Carnassarie farm is situated to the north west of Kilmartin parish and approximately 2kms north of Kilmartin village (centred NM 83500 02000, Figure 2). The farm covers approximately 1,200 acres of mainly sheep grazed hillside with more level terraces or glens running NE/SE between the steeper slopes of the higher ground. The eastern boundary of the farm runs west and parallel to the A816 road between Kilmartin and Oban. The southern boundary runs north of Carnassarie Castle and then north west past the southern slopes of Cnoc Creach and Sron an Tighe Dhuibh following the course of the Eas Mor burn. From here the western boundary runs north towards Lochan Fearphrom and from there runs south in the low ground between Barr an Daimh and Buachaille Breige and then continues east to the eastern boundary of the farm. The farm is bounded by the farms of Tibbertich, Upper Largie, Creaganterve and Ormaig respectively, lying north, south, east and the west. Most of the farm lies above 100m AOD apart from the area lying immediately around the modern farm buildings at the south east. The land rises to over 230m on Cnoc Creach with Barr an Daimh and Sron an Tighe Dhuibh lying slightly lower at between just over 220m and 210m AOD respectively. The topography of Carnassarie consists of SW-NE aligned ridges of mixed geology including limestone, schist and basalt. The ground cover at the east of the farm is mainly close-cropped grass. The higher slopes and the land to the west are covered by more scrubby grass with heather cover, with reeds and sphagnum moss covering the wetter more boggy ground.

It has been suggested that the name Carnassarie is a combination of *carn*, possibly after the large prominent cairn, Carn Ban, that lies within the farm (NM80SW 28) and *airigh* Gaelic for a shieling or settlement.



Figure 1: Argyll



Figure 2: Location of Carnassarie Mor

### **3. Archaeological Background**

The area of Carnassarie farm has been the subject of a series of archaeological studies. The results of these earlier studies, principally that of Marion Campbell, subsequently appeared in the Royal Commission's Inventory of Mid-Argyll (Campbell and Sandeman 1964, RCHAMS 1988). More recently survey work has been conducted by Alan Begg, Heather James and Kilmartin Museum and several archaeological sites have been more sporadically recorded within Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (Scott 1976, Abernethy 1998, Begg 1998, James 2003, 2006, 2009; Regan and Webb 2007). The work undertaken by Kilmartin Museum included a walkover survey which recorded over 240 sites. The survey enhanced previous work and has substantially increased our knowledge of past land use in this northern part of Kilmartin Glen. The presence of two probable burial monuments adds to the two already recorded and indicated that these upper slopes of Kilmartin Glen were considered areas worth denoting in the prehistoric period. This picture was further enhanced by newly recorded rock art sites, while the presence of a saddle quern and the recovery of a worked piece of quartz hints at activity beyond the ritual and perhaps indicates early occupation on the slopes around Carnassarie. The work has also highlighted the presence of fairly extensive but dispersed settlement on the eastern slopes of Sron an Tighe Dhuibh. When this settlement was last inhabited is open to question and it was certainly abandoned prior to the compilation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1873. The size and form of some of the larger rectangular structures perhaps indicate a Post Medieval date, although other structures may be earlier in origin. Unlike the settlement of Carnassarie Mor to the west, this settlement appeared to have no formal delineation such as a head dyke, or none that is now apparent. In contrast the survey showed that the head dyke to the west of the township of Carnassarie Mor strictly delineated activities on either side. The eastern and internal area surrounded by the dyke was given over to rig and furrow cultivation, while beyond to the west was a probable pasture area on Cnoc Creach, which contained little in the way of settlement or cultivation evidence. Apart from the occasional structure and area of former cultivation, much of the north west of the survey area had been exploited for peat, the cuttings possibly supplying both Carnassarie Mor and the settlement/s on Cnoc Creach.

An artificial platform recorded during the survey was subject to archaeological excavation in 2008 (Ellis 2008) and although not conclusive pointed to this being the site of Iron Age occupation, possibly being a roundhouse platform. More recently a burial cist was discovered by the present owner, Rosemary Neagle, and investigated by Kilmartin Museum in 2012 (Regan 2013).

### **4. Carnassarie Mor Township Survey** (NMRS NM80SW 58, Canmore ID 152204)

There are the remains of 16 recognisable structures at Carnassarie Mor and possibly the footings of two others.

The buildings of the township lie along a small glen created by the burn which runs through the centre of the township, bridged at two points by small stone-built footbridges. The site had previously been described in a survey undertaken by Heather James and her descriptions and analysis of the structures formed the basis of section below.

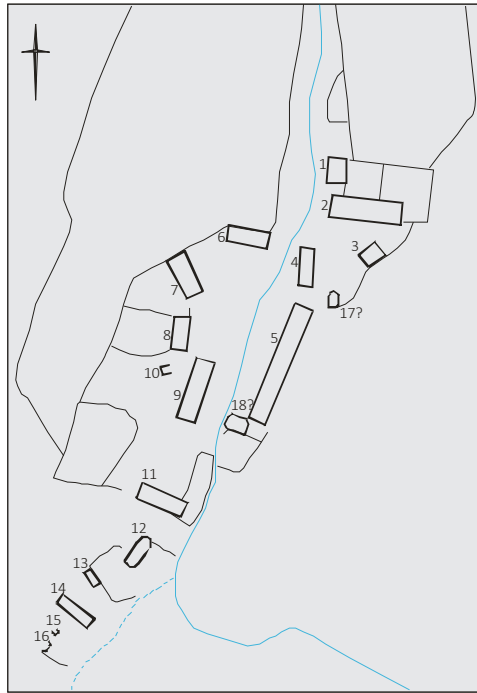


Figure 3: Township Layout

The majority of the upstanding structures within the township (Structures 1-11), as pointed out by James, appear to date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries suggested by the presence of square corners, high gable ends, triangular vents in the ‘barns’, features commonly associated with structures of this period. The fireplaces within two of the structures (Structures 5 & 10), if original features, suggest these date to the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These two structures were still occupied in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the uncle of the current owner of Carnassarie Mor.

At the south end of the site there are the remains of five further structures (Structures 12-16) which are not depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map. These structures survive only as slight, grass-covered banks, less than 0.5m high, with no surviving architectural features that would indicate what their function had been.

Structure 1 - A small structure measuring 2.8m by 3.7m internally with a partition wall was interpreted as an animal pen or storage shed.

Structure 2 - This structure measures 23m by 20m externally. It consists of three rooms, two with an interconnecting door. There is a doorway 2.5m wide in the north wall and a doorway to each of the rooms in the south. This structure has been converted into a sheep fank.

Structure 3 - The remains of this rectangular structure are attached to an enclosure wall and appear to represent a building, divided into three rooms or bays. The NW wall appears to have been completely robbed, this indicated by what may be the remains of a robbing trench on this side of the building.

Structure 4 - This is the low rubble remains of a rectangular structure.

Structure 5 - This rectangular structure has a roof of timber and corrugated iron. It is divided into three rooms which measure respectively from north to south, 5.7m by 4.4m, 4.8m by

4.4m and 5.6m by 4.4m. The walls are 0.6 m wide and 2.0m high, constructed mostly of drystone with some patches of lime mortar applied externally. The northern room and central room have doorways in the west walls, the central room has a window in the east wall. The southern room may be earlier than the central part of the building as it abuts the north gable of southern room. The southern room has a door and a window in the west wall with a second window in the east wall. The southern room has a blocked fireplace in the south gable. The north gable has a second floor window along with two protruding stones or thatch pegs. This structure has been interpreted as a dwelling with a byre and shed attached. The building is shown as consisting of a longer range extending to the north on the 1st Edition map. In 1992 Alan Begg photographed the building that previously occupied the northern end of this range, this having a slate roof and a chimney in the north gable. This building appears to be in the process of being demolished and has now been replaced by a relatively recent construction. The foundations of the structure that previously joined the upstanding building at the south to the north end can still be traced as slight wall foundations.

Structure 6 - The remains of this structure comprise of the remaining NW gable onto which has been attached a western extension. Slight foundations of the rest of the building lie to the E. The upstanding gable measures stands up to 1.6m high and 0.9m wide. The rectangular extension measures 4.8m by 4.3 utilising a vertical ridge face as its western wall. There is a doorway in the south wall 1.8 m wide. This has been interpreted as a shed.

Structure 7 - This rectangular structure measures 10.8m by 4.4m with walls 0.9m wide and up to 2m high. There is a door in the east wall 0.9m wide and triangular vents in the walls. This has been interpreted as a barn.

Structure 8 - This rectangular structure measures 8.3m by 4.3m with walls 0.9m wide and up to 1.8 m high. There are triangular vents in the walls but no discernable doorways. This has been interpreted as a barn.

Structure 9 - This rectangular structure measures 3.9m by 2.5m internally with walls up to 1.5m at the west end. It has been set into the hillside. There is a door to the east. This has been interpreted as a shed or animal pen.

Structure 10 - This rectangular structure measures 23.6m by 4.9m with walls 0.8m wide and 2.0m high. The walls are drystone with some patches of lime mortar applied externally. The northern end of the structure appears to be a later addition and only the north gable remains. The earlier southern part of the structure is divided into two rooms by internal wall with a connecting doorway. Both rooms have a door and a window in the west wall and the north room has a fireplace in the north gable. There is also a scarcement in the north gable at the level of the wall height with a thinner gable wall built above this. There is an opening in the south gable measuring 2.4m wide.

Structure 11 - This structure measures 16.1m by 4.8m internally with walls 0.8 m thick, generally low walls up to 1.0m high and with an internal division. There are no other discernable features.

Structure 12 - This structure measures 11.8m by 4.3m (14m by 6m externally) with walls c 0.5m high. The walls are grass covered banks c 1m thick with some stone visible.



Structure 13 - This rectangular structure measures 5.8m by 3.0m internally (7.20m by 4.70m externally) with grass covered walls. The walls are a spread c 1 m thick and there is a massive stone forming the south-east corner. A stone dyke forms an enclosure linking structures 12 and 13.

Structure 14 - Rectangular structure with low grass covered walls measures 15.40m by 5.70m externally.

Structure 15 - Possibly the remains of a corn kiln built against a natural ridge. Grass covered this measures 4.40m by 3.30m externally.

Structure 16 - This appeared to be either the remains of a small structure or a quarry as indicated by a steep sided hollow in the side of a natural ridge with rubble at its base; measures c 5.10m by 2.5m.

Structure 17? – Lying at the end of an enclosure wall are what may be the remains of a sub circular or oval structure.

Structure 18? - Immediately to the south west of structure 10 are what may be the sight footings of a rectangular structure.

## 5. Carnassarie Mor on Historic Maps

The first known depiction of Carnassarie Mor is on Timothy Pont's late 16<sup>th</sup> century map manuscript. Pont's map shows the two 'Canestre's along with the castle, Carnassarie Mor depicted as 'Carnastre m'.



Figure 4: Pont's late 16<sup>th</sup> Century Map

Roy's map of 1746 depicts what is probably Carnassarie Mor erroneously labelled as 'Sallachy' (Sallachary) and here it is depicted as a group of four structures with two rectangular-shaped enclosures.

The 1st Edition Ordnance map, surveyed in 1871-2, shows the extent of the 'Carnassary' township at that time and is depicted as comprising of ten buildings. Seven of these are depicted as being roofed along with two partially roofed and one unroofed building. These structures are attached too and surrounded by six enclosures (Argyllshire Sheet CXXXVIII, published 1875). The township straddles both sides of a small burn and a sinuous head dyke runs through Carnassarie Mor and the neighbouring farm of Tibertich, parallel to the contours of the valley, separating the improved land to the east from the unimproved land to the west.

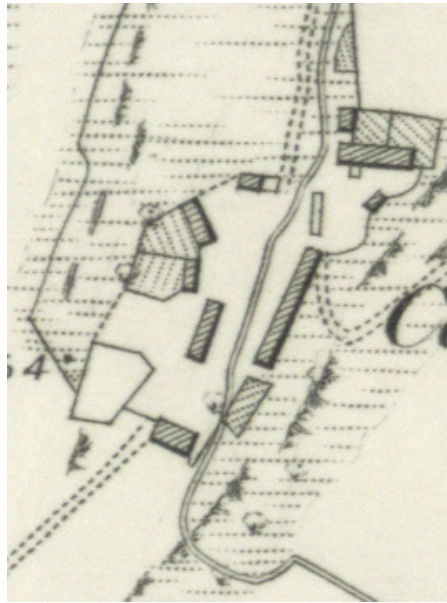


Figure 5: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey

By the time of 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1897-98, three further buildings are also shown as unroofed, while the long building at the south east has been reduced to two shorter structures.



Figure 6: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey

## 6. Historical References to Carnassarie Mor

The existence of a place of some significance, perhaps the castle, is suggested in a document of 1436 when John MacLachlan of Strathlachlan grants a charter at 'Carnastre' to Allan (his cousin and son of John 'Riac' (the Grizzled) MacLachlan), to the post of Seneschal and Toisechdeara of the Glassary lands. Allan was possibly one of the MacLachlans of 'Keilaneuchanich' (or Dunadd).

Carnassarie, as with much of the land surrounding it in the 15<sup>th</sup> century was likely held by the Campbells of Lochawe, although we have no documentary evidence of this.

In 1529 Carnassarie, along with neighbouring lands, was granted by King James V in '*Life rent to Helen Hammyltoun, daughter of the deceased James Earl of Aran, the lands of Carnartre, Tibberchit, Salaucaure, Craiginterrif, Correnbeg (or Torreinbeg), Innerbeg, Awrenachtane and Awrecammise and other lands in the barony and seriffdom of Ergile, resigned in her favour by Archibald Campbell Master of Ergile, the future 4th Earl of Argyll as part of a marriage settlement.*

Carnassarie is also mentioned in a precept of sasine dating to 1533 by the Earl of Argyll, this addressed to his '*beloved John Campbell of Carnassarie and Gilbert McNicol for the infeftment of John McAllister VcEwin VcKaviss and his son Dugald*'. This was witnessed by '*Ardkinglass, Maclachlan and Pennymore*' (Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass, Lachlan MacLachlan and Iver McIver of Pennymore) and Archibald Campbell of Clauchan. (Dunardry writs)

In 1559 John Carswell as the '*Domine*' and '*familiari servitori suo*' (his familiar servant) of Archibald Campbell, the 5th Earl of Argyll, was given a grant of the eight merklands of the two '*Carnestris*', with the custody of the castle, and the six merklands of Auchinellan, as well as other lands in the same area to be held in '*blencheferme*' (a small or nominal quit-rent). (RMS, iv (1546-80), no. 1592).

The castle along with Cranassarie Beg and Carnassarie Mor continued to be held by the Carswell family until at least the earlier half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century when it appears that the settlements became part of two different estates.

In 1633 the lands of Carnassarie Mor (possibly along with the mill) passed via the Carswell family to the MacLachlans of Creaganterve.

*'Sasine of the 6 merk land of Carnassarie mor in Ariskeodnish, given by Donald Campbell of Stroneskir, as baillie, to John M'Lachlan, lawful son of Archibald M'L of Craiginterve...with the consent of his wife Christine Campbell, and also with the consent of Niall Carswell of Carnassarie and his wife..signed at Kilmartin before Duncan Campbell of Duntroon, Mr Niall Campbell of Ederline, rector of Glassary, and Alexander Campbell, of Kilmartin. Christine C signed at Dunoon before Hugh Boyd, lawful son of said bishop. Witness to sasine: Duncan dow Carswell in Ormaig and Archibald M'Ilmachessag in Carnassarie mor.'* (Argyll Sasines II No 456. 16 May 1633; Campbell 1934, 144). The Carswell family continued to maintain an interest in the property as it was redeemable by Niall Carswell of Carnassarie for 3,000 merks and he also reserved his turf-rights on Carnassarie Mor (Campbell 1933, No 258, 85).

Another sasine dated to 1648 refers to '*Carnassarie mor with mill, &c in Ariskeodnish*' (Argyll Sasines I No 288; Campbell 1933, 96). Carnassarie Mor and the mill continued to belong to the MacLachlans of Creaganterve until at least 1751 when the property of the township is valued as £8.5.4 with 43 acres arable and 22 acres pasture. The township and the mill (valued at £1.14.3) being the property of '*Colin McLachlan of Craigentarve*'

By the time of the 1872 valuation role both the Carnassarie Mor and the mill have been sold out with the Creaganterve family, the former belonging to John McInnes and Mrs Hugh MacLellan, the latter by Malcolm Campbell.

While the ownership of Carnassarie can be traced with some ease, the names of those who actually resided there is less easy to discern from the extant documents, although further study may add some information to the currently scant evidence.

The Commissariat of Argyll mentions a '*John, in Carnasrie*' and a '*Gilbert M'Vurich*', in '*Carnasriemore*' in 1685, while a '*Donald Campbell, in Carnasremoir*' is mentioned in 1677.

In the 1685 List of Rebels '*Dougall Roy Campbell, Malcolm Clerk*' and '*Dougall McKellar*' are listed in '*Carnasrie*' referring to Carnassarie Moras they appear later in the 1694 hearth tax list (see below). For their part in the Duke of Argyll's rebellion they were respectively forfeited 1, 2 and 4 cows. The names of '*Malcolme Clerk*' and '*Dougald Campbell*' again appear in the list of Fencible men in 1692 and an '*Ard: (Archibald) Mc oa heavnan*' is listed between them presumably the '*Archibald McAchinma*' of the 1694 hearth tax list.

In the 1694 Hearth tax records '*Carnassariemor*' is listed as having eight dwellings each with one hearth, the tenants '*Donald McQuorie, Dougall McIllelan, Dougall McKynich, Donald McBain, Malcom Clerk, John Clerk, Archibald McAchinma and Donald Campbell*'. A John McArthur is also listed as a tenant of a dwelling with two hearths and a '*milne*' which likely refers to the mill site. A Kiln is also listed but it is not specified whether this was attached to the mill or refers to some other structure.

After this and prior to the 1841 census few records exist of names of those living in the township. The names of two tenants appear on gravestones in Kilmartin graveyard, John Jackson (died 1810) and Neil Campbell (died 1817).

Some individuals named at Carnassarie More within the Statute of Labour List of 1834-35 are: Archibald Orr, Duncan Gillies, Archibald McLullich, Donald Sinclair and Duncan Orr; all paid 12 shillings in cash, apart from Duncan Orr who paid half in cash and half in labour.

Both Duncan Gillies and Archibald MacLullich appear in the 1841 census (table 1 below) and this gives us the first indication of the size of the settlement and how many people lived here. This tells us that 46 people inhabited 7 households, and 4 of these were occupied by tenants, 2 by cottars (agricultural labourers) and one household possibly occupied by a pauper (that of Anne Brock) although of this we can't be sure.

The decline of the settlement can perhaps be seen in the census of 1891 when there is only one household at Carnassarie Mor, that of Archibald MacTavish, with a total of 6 people. The last known inhabitants were the MacKichan family who lived here until 1936/37 the farm subsequently bought by the present owners family (Begg 1998).

Surname	First name	Household	age	Occupation
Gillis	Duncan	1	45	Tenant
Gillis	Mary	1	40	
Gillis	Donald	1	20	Agricultural labourer
Gilchrist	Neil	1	22	
Gillis	Anne	1	15	
Gillis	Christian	1	7	
Gillis	Alexander	1	12	
Gillis	Archibald	1	10	
MacLulich	Dugald	1	16	Agricultural labourer
Livingston	John	1	14	Agricultural labourer
Gillis	John	2	50	Tenant
Gillis	Jannet	2	45	
Gillis	Duncan	2	20	Agricultural labourer
Gillis	Isabella	2	17	
Gillis	Alexander	2	13	
Gillis	Hugh	2	5	
Gillis	Anne	2	11	
Gillis	Jannet	2	9	
Gillis	Margaret	2	7	
MacLulich	Archibald	3	60	Tenant
MacLulich	James	3	20	Agricultural labourer
MacLulich	John	3	25	Agricultural labourer
MacLulich	Duncan	3	17	Agricultural labourer
MacLulich	Donald	3	15	Agricultural labourer
MacLulich	Anne	3	13	
MacLulich	Christian	3	10	
Campbell	Margaret	3	20	
Livingston	Dugald	3	9	Agricultural labourer
MacNair	Donald	4	30	Agricultural labourer
MacNair	Anne	4	30	
MacNair	Neil	4	8	
MacNair	Lilias	4	6	
MacNair	Archibald	4	3	
MacNair	Sally	4	1	
MacCuaig	John	4	60	Pedlar
Gillis	Malcolm	5	40	Tenant
Gillis	Sarah	5	35	
Gillis	Anne	5	14	
Gillis	John	5	12	
Gillis	Neil	5	9	
Gillis	Mary	5	4	
Gillis	Elizabeth	5	1	
Gillis	Malcolm	5	6	
Brock	Anne	6	30	
MacCallum	Hugh	7	28	Agricultural labourer
MacCallum	Anne	7	25	
MacCallum	Elizabeth	7	8 months	

Table 1: 1841 Census



Figure 7: Structure 12

## 7. Excavation Results

In all 6 trenches were opened over the six structures (Structures 12-16) at the south of the settlement. The site code used was CRM 15.

### 7.1 Structure 12

This structure (Figure 7) was aligned NE/SW and 14.2m externally (12m internally) by 6.0m externally (4.0m internally). The structure had been built over and between two near parallel ridges of bedrock which formed the bulk of the eastern and western walls, the bedrock modified with stone facing filling in the less even gaps. More substantial walls had been constructed at the north and south, the northern wall distinctly curved while the southern wall had only slightly rounded corners. The doorway lay on the western side, this indicated by large cobbles lying over bedrock that also formed part of the entrance surface. A hearth area at the northern end of the building and a drain constructed at the southern end indicated this was a byre building.



Structure 12: North End

#### Trench 1

The earliest deposit exposed within the northern end of the structure was a dark grey silty clay deposit overlying bands of uneven natural [054]. This appeared to be the remains of mixed floor deposits despite being very uneven (due to the underlying natural) but that it comprised the floor at the northern end of the structure was indicated by a circular burnt hearth area [004]. To the south of this was another patch of burnt, fire reddened material that may indicate another hearth position although this appeared disturbed. Few objects were recovered from this deposit, although an iron object was associated with the hearth area. What may be the remains of an iron lock and key were also recovered from just above this floor deposit.

To the southern end of the building a drain [052] was uncovered that ran under the southern wall, indicating that this end had been utilised as a byre. The drain was partially constructed

from large blocks of stone irregularly lining either sides the base of the drain, utilising a natural gully in the underlying bedrock.

The threshold and entrance into the building was located on the western side of the structure, this consisting of a natural ridge of bedrock and laid stones forming a cobbled surface to the western side of the building [021]. Sealing the floor at the north of the trench was a mixture of rubble collapse/demolition and dark grey brown silty clay [002]. Similar deposits also sealed the southern end of the trench recorded as [020] and [025]. The external cobbled surface was also sealed by a post use demolition/collapse deposit [019].



Structure 12: Hearth Area



Structure 12: Drain at South End of Building



## 7.2 Structure 13 and midden area

Structure 13 was constructed at the south western corner of an enclosure wall that also connected with Structure 12 at the north east (Figure 8). The building was aligned NW/SE and measured 8m in length externally by 4.5m externally (2.8m internally), with a slightly curved SE corner.

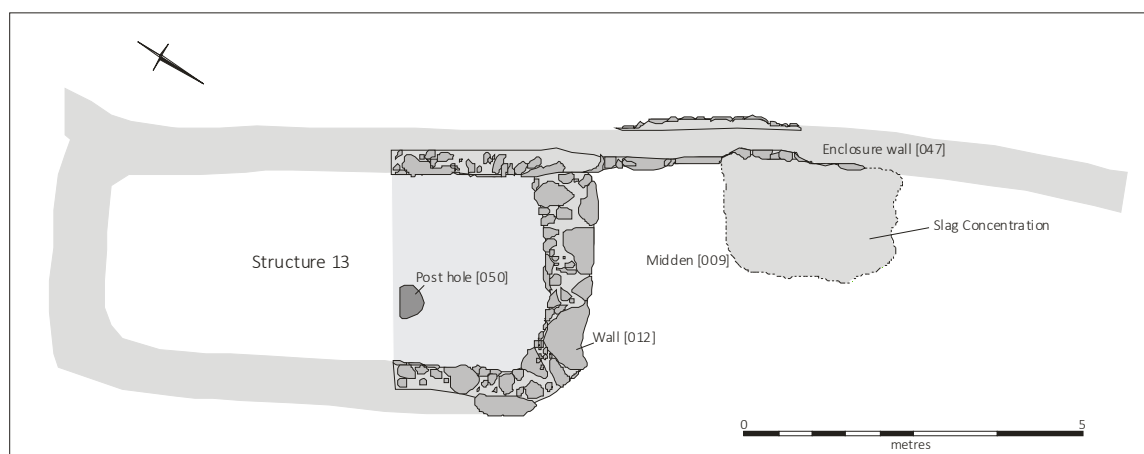


Figure 8: Structure 13 and midden Area

### Trench 2

This was placed over the eastern end of Structure 13 and continued east of the structure encompassing an area that lay south of an immediately adjacent enclosure wall.



Structure 13 with midden beyond wall at east

The trench established that Structure 13 was a later addition to the enclosure, its walls [012] abutting the enclosure wall [047] at the south. The earliest deposit within the structure was a mixed floor deposit [008], this containing fragments of slag or iron working waste. A relatively large post hole [050] was uncovered cut into the floor and may have supported a roof structure, but whether this was an original feature to the building or a later addition or repair has to remain speculative. The primary floor was sealed by a darker grey deposit that also contained fragments of slag and iron working waste. While both [008] and [018] contained amounts of charcoal and the stated slag, neither showed any other signs of direct

heating or scorching, possibly indicating any heat source used in the iron working lay in the unexcavated part of the structure to the west. The floors were sealed by a mixture of silty clay and demolition/collapsed stone [007], the later likely derived from the walls of the structure.



Midden material against Enclosure Wall

Beyond the Eastern wall of the structure and lying against the enclosure wall were a series of dumps forming a midden area [009]. The midden contained frequent slag and iron working waste along with numerous small to medium stones. The iron waste no doubt derived from nearby Structure 13 while the stones likely derived from stone clearance from the working of a horticultural soil within the enclosure. This worked soil [024] was exposed within a small sondage (Trench 2a) on the northern side of the enclosure wall. This soil was sealed by the rubble from the collapsed enclosure wall, this rubble in turn lying under a dark brown silt [022].

### **7.3 Structure 14**

This was a NW/SE aligned structure (Figure 9) that measured 14m in length externally by 6m externally (4m internally). The walls of the structure had been severely robbed especially at the western and northern sides where their presence was indicated by slightly raised lines of rubble. The presence of hearth areas at the western end of the structure and a drain at the eastern end indicated this was another byre building.

#### **Trench 3**

This trench was placed over the eastern end of a large structure (Structure 14). The trench revealed that this end of the building contained a central drain [045] running under the eastern wall of the structure, this filled with a dark grey brown silt [011]. The walls on the northern side of the structure had been almost totally removed, their line indicated by a slight linear rise running down that side of the building, consisting of no more than small stone fragments, the likely debris of the wall robbing activity. To either side of the central drain lay a rough cobbled and clay surface [037]. The surface appeared to continue on the east side over what would have been the original wall line, this perhaps indicating a wide entrance on this side. A second, smaller, doorway is also indicated in the south east corner of the building, where the wall line is interrupted by a rough cobbled surface.



Figure 9: Structure 14



Structure 14: Central Drain



Structure 14: Floors and Hearth Area

#### Trench 4

This was placed over the western part of Structure 14. This revealed the hearth area of the building along with the remains of a rough cobbled floor, a threshold in the north wall with a possible second entrance in the southern wall. The walls within this part of the structure had again been almost totally robbed. Three fire reddened areas [035], [039] and [040] indicated hearth positions or placements. Two of these, [035] and [039], formed overlying ovals of burning, while the third lay to the north of these forming a smaller circular burnt area. The main threshold [041] consisted of horizontally laid stones and immediately to the western side of this was the base of an upturned bottle, this inserted into the ground and most likely providing a pivot for the door. A second doorway was suggested by the abrupt stop of walling on the southern side of the building and while this may have been produced

by wall robbing, rough cobbling where any wall line would have been suggests this was indeed a doorway. Three post positions [032], 034] and [057] formed an alignment that ran down the central part of the floor and these have been interpreted as roof supports. The middle post setting [031]/[032] included two pierced stones that would have surrounded the timber upright. The floor [036] consisted of yellow brown clay silt which had patches of rough cobbling with small and medium stones. Also utilised in the floor around the hearth area were two quern stones (upper and lower stones).



Structure 14: Threshold with 'pivot' bottle'



Structure 14: Entrance?

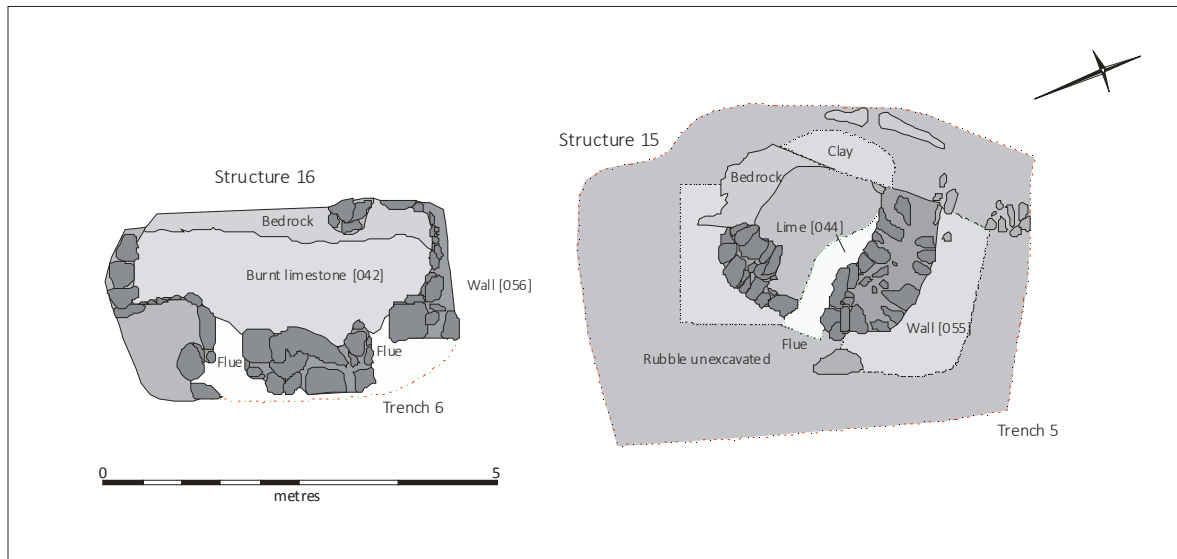


Figure 10: Structures 15 and 16

#### 7.4 Structure 15

This was the remains of a small sub circular limekiln measuring 3m in diameter externally and between 1.4m-1.6m wide internally (Figure 10). The western side of the structure and the base was formed by natural bedrock, which may have been quarried prior to construction of the two arcs of walling forming the southern and northern sides. Between the walls on the eastern side was the entrance or flue which measured 0.40m wide.



Structure 15

#### Trench 5

The earliest exposed deposits within the structure were the thin and scattered remains of mixed lime and the peat charcoal [038], the later the remnants of fuel. Within the entrance or flue was a thicker and very compacted deposit of lime or lime mortar [044]. The walls of the kiln [055] and the bedrock had been turned red by burning. The walls and possibly the roof of the kiln appeared to have been sealed by a layer of clay [058], part of which had ultimately collapsed over the infill of the kiln after it had been robbed and partially

demolished. The internal area of the kiln had been backfilled with large blocks of limestone [027], which had numerous voids between them suggesting rapid backfill. Some of the limestone blocks showed signs of being partially burnt and may originally have been the raw material for the kiln. Some rubbish had also been deposited during the backfilling of the kiln, this suggested by two near complete bottles along with some animal bones. A quantity of bones were articulated and possibly belonged to a lamb burial /disposal. A similar deposit of rubble and kiln debris was removed from the area on top of the walls and around the kiln on the outside, this recorded as [026].

### 7.5 Structure 16

This was the remains of a rectangular limekiln measuring 5m long and 2m wide (4m by 1.40m internally) with two flues or entrances on the eastern side (Figure 10). The western side was formed by a natural ridge of bedrock.



#### Trench 6

The walls of the kiln [056] and bedrock were both heat reddened. The kiln contained the remnants of the last firing, this comprising of relatively small fragments of burnt and partially burnt limestone [042] this up to 0.15m thick. The limestone deposit overlay the remains of the fuel used in its reduction which appeared to be peat [043]. The kiln was then filled with a mixture of stone debris, some likely wall derived, mixed with a mid brown silty clay [029].

## 8. Artefacts

A full listing of the recovered finds appears in Appendix 3 below.

### Pottery (77 sherds)

The greatest number of pottery fragments came from material infilling the buildings after they had gone out of use, the sherds in the main were small and abraded with most industrially produced products of white glazed earthenwares, some with sponge, transfer print and banded decoration.



Post medieval industrial wares from [020]

Some fragments of what may be earlier redwares were also recovered including the fragments of a vessel, possibly a small cup, with clear glaze associated with the byre end of Structure 14.



Redware with applied decoration [015]



Redware fragment [014]



Small 'cup' [010]



The earliest vessel is perhaps a green glazed reduced vessel that came from the midden associated with either Structure 12 or Structure 13. These reduced wares however have a long use life in Scotland and could date anytime between the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.



Reduced green glaze vessel [009]

#### Glass

Apart from the large quantity of slag present on the site the second most common artefact recovered in terms of number was glass (200 sherds). The bulk of the fragments were green bottle glass, the base profiles of some suggesting both onion and mallet bottles being present. Fragments of a wine or claret glass was also recovered, suggesting some degree of ostentation.



Base of bottle used as a door pivot in Structure 14



Wine or claret glass [002]

Fragments of window glass were also recovered from the site as were small medicine bottles. Two of these came from the backfilling of one of the kilns, Structure 15, as did a complete wine or beer bottle all of which are likely 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.



Small bottles from kiln Structure 15

#### Iron objects

The iron objects recovered were in fairly bad condition, being corroded, and few items apart from nails can be positively identified. These included; two keys, a possible lock fragment and some badly corroded blades that may be sickle fragments.

#### Copper Alloy Objects

Two copper coins were recovered from the site, both unfortunately badly corroded, however these are most likely a Charles I two penny piece or turner, possibly dating to the 1640s or 50s, the second possibly a Charles II farthing dating to the 1670s. A decorated copper alloy buckle, possibly for a shoe, was recovered from the floor of Structure 14.



Decorated copper alloy buckle

### Industrial Waste

A relatively large quantity of iron working waste in the form of slag was present within the midden located to the west of Structure 13. The presence of slag within this structure and absence elsewhere suggests that this was where the material derived, the waste including fly ash and heavier smithy bases. Burnt material in the form of fly ash was also recovered from the area around Structure 15.

### Bone

The bulk of the animal bone came from one of the kiln structures (Structure 15) and suggests that some middening and dumping was part of the backfilling process.

### Flint

Two pieces of flint were recovered from the excavation, one a fragment of an end scraper and the other a small struck flint pebble that may have been used as a strike-a-light.



Flint scraper [015]

### Querns

Two near complete quern stones were recovered from the floor of Structure 14 along with the fragments of two others, these no doubt used as paving. Another quern fragment was recovered from the backfilled material within Structure 12 and this may have derived from the collapsed wall of the structure.



Quern in floor of Structure 14

### Utilised Stones

Other stone objects included a whetstone or knife sharpener, two smooth stone rubbers and a slick stone. Two schist discs were also recovered, one oval in shape while the second sub circular disc may have been intended as a whorl.

## 9. Discussion

The documentary evidence indicates that Carnassarie Mor was in existence by the mid-16th century while Hearth tax records indicate that this was a fairly substantial settlement with eight households by the late-17th century. By the 1841 census 46 people lived within 7 households, this at the high point of population expansion in the 19th century.

Given the numbers of structures and households recorded for the settlement, Carnassarie Mor can rightly be described as a township. This now consists of the remains of 16 definite structures (with perhaps two more) located on either side of a small burn, which appears to have been diverted from its original course at the southern end of the site. Why this was undertaken is not yet clear but it may have been to make the limestone ridge on its eastern side more accessible for quarrying.

Of the excavated buildings, Structure 12, a byre dwelling, would appear to be the earliest structure. The dating of the construction and subsequent occupation of the building is difficult given the paucity of closely datable finds directly associated with it. The building however appears to predate, or is contemporary with an attached enclosure. The enclosure in turn predates Structure 13, which appears to have been a forge or smithy. Along the southern wall of the enclosure on the south side a midden dump subsequently built up. The bulk of the recovered artefacts recovered from the midden consisted of slag, no doubt deriving from Structure 13, given the presence of slag within the building itself. The midden also contained large fragments of co-joining green glazed pottery dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century. The pot could have come from either building and while it only represents one vessel it does indicate a likely date for the use and occupation of both structures.

To the south of this group of features was Structure 14, another byre dwelling. Again directly attributable finds were few in number but recovered finds possibly suggest a slightly later date of occupation between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

If the dates of occupation are correct then it is possible that both of these structures were in use in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and are two of the single hearth households listed in the Hearth tax of 1694. The remains of other six households very likely lie beneath or were erased by the later buildings of the township structures lying to the north. When the buildings in the southern end of the settlement were abandoned is again difficult to ascertain although it seems likely they had gone out of use when the settlement to the north was extensively modified, probably in sometime in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

While the southern end of the settlement is abandoned as living area it however continued to be used in the production of lime as indicated by the presence of two small lime kilns built up against a natural scarp, Structures 15 and 16. These are situated close to a prominent limestone ridge, which has definite signs of quarrying activity, indeed there may be the site of another small kiln to the west and lying above the sites under discussion. Structure 16, perhaps the earlier of the two, was a relatively crudely built rectangular construction with a double flue. The second was a sub circular construction with a central flue and bottles recovered from its post use infill suggested it was last used sometime in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the lime perhaps used within the still extant buildings at Carnassarie Mor that have lime mortar in their construction.

## 10. References

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## **Appendix 1: Context Descriptions**

[001] Layer. Dark brown silty loam with occasional stone rubble, charcoal, pot and glass.

[002] Layer. Mid to dark brown loam and building collapse. The rubble mainly consists of blocks of angular schist and water rounded cobbles.

[003] Layer. Mid Grey brown silt, includes occasional iron fragments. Interface between floor and rubble collapse.

[004] Layer. Hearth area consisting of a circular ring of red/orange silty clay and charcoal/ash, measures 0.35m in diameter.

[005] Layer. Dark grey to dark brown silt/loam, includes occasional stone (small to medium) and frequent slag.

[006] Layer. Dark grey brown clayey silt includes frequent fire reddened stone (burnt) and occasional tile and iron slag fragments.

[007] Layer. Firm greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of rubble consisting of mainly water rounded stones (maximum size 0.60m x 0.40m x 0.20m). Also contains pockets of small stones between the rubble with slag fragments and glass.

[008] Layer. Mid orange brown clayey silt includes charcoal flecking with some large irregularly shaped stones. This layer also had a higher concentration of slag fragments particularly towards centre of building.

[009] Layer. Dark to mid grey clayey silt includes frequent slag fragments along with rare glass and pottery.

[010] Layer. Mixture of mid grey and darker grey silt.

[011] Layer. Dark grey brown silt with frequent rubble slabs and occasional pot. The deposit becomes greyer and darker at its eastern extent.

[012] Wall. Walls of Structure 13. Constructed from rubble of mixed petrology, utilising larger stones as facing blocks with smaller stone packing. Stands up to 0.70m high in two rough courses and 0.80m wide. The largest stone measures 1.00m by 0.70m.



South wall of structure 13 [012]

[013] Layer. Mid to dark brown clayey silt (peaty), includes moderate stone with occasional pot, glass and iron object.

[014] Layer. Mid to red brown peaty silt includes frequent small to medium stones with occasional pot and glass.

[015] Layer. Mid to red brown peaty silt.

[016] Fill. Mid brown clayey silt with upturned bottle base.

[017] Cut. Sub circular cut measuring 0.20m in diameter with concave sides and rounded base is 0.12m deep.

[018] Layer. Light orange brown clayey silt with patches of lighter yellow orange with small patches of charcoal flecks throughout also includes slag fragments and small stones and pebbles (up to 0.15m in width)

[019] Layer. Mid to dark brown clayey silt including small to medium pebbles and occasional pot and glass.

[020] Layer. Mid to dark grey clayey silt including small to medium pebbles and occasional pot, glass and iron object.

[021] Surface. Cobbled surface forming threshold and surface to W of structure 12.



Cobbled surface [021]

[022] Layer. Mid brown clayey silt including occasional rubble and slag fragments.

[023] Layer. Rubble layer from enclosure wall collapse.

[024] Layer. Light to mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional stone/pebble and charcoal.

[025] Layer. Mid to dark brown clayey silt, including moderate building rubble and occasional glass and charcoal.

[026] Layer. Rubble lying over kiln structure consists of a mixture of burnt, partially burnt and unburnt limestone blocks, within a dark grey silty clay some which also shows evidence of differential burning.



Rubble [026] over Structure 15

[027] Layer. Rubble lying within kiln structure consists of a mixture of partially burnt and unburnt limestone blocks, within a light grey brown to red brown clay silt.

[028] Burial? The remains of a small lamb partially articulated that may have been buried or dumped within the surrounding rubble of the kiln.



Fill [029] of Structure 16



[029] Layer. Mid brown silty clay that includes frequent small to medium angular stones, some fire reddened.

[030] Layer. Mid to red brown peaty silt includes frequent small to medium stones with occasional pot and glass.

[031] Fill. Post hole packing set in a dark brown silty clay. The lower packing consists of water rounded cobbles on W and N side of post setting. The upper packing /surround consists of two stones with central piercings that would have lain either side of the post. One is a reused quern stone.



Post packing [031]

[032] Cut. Sub circular post hole cut measuring 0.60m wide with steep near vertical sides and rounded base, is 0.40m deep.



Post holes [032] and [034]

[033] Fill. Dark brown clayey silt with occasional stone, possibly disturbed packing.

[034] Cut. Sub circular post hole cut measuring 0.50m wide with steep near vertical sides and rounded base, is 0.25m deep.

[035] Hearth area. Oval area of burning with fire reddened clay measuring 0.86 by 0.60m.

[036] Layer. Upper floor area consisting of areas of small to medium pebbles within a red brown silty clay. The upper and lower halves of a quern stone appear to have also formed part of this surface.

[037] Layer. Upper surface of byre end of building, this area consisting of areas small to medium pebbles and stones set within a red brown silty clay.

[038] Layer. Dark grey/black burnt peat material.

[039] Hearth area. Oval area of burning with fire reddened clay measuring 0.90 by 0.60m



Hearth area [035] and [039]

[040] Hearth area. Circular area of burning with fire reddened clay measuring 0.30m in diameter.

[041] Threshold. Entrance threshold consisting of blocks of schist within an area 0.80m wide, the largest block measuring 0.56m x 0.40m.

[042] Layer. Mixed white/cream/pink/grey deposit of burnt limestone fragments (largest 0.11m wide) up to 0.15m deep at S.

[043] Layer. Dark grey/black burnt peat material.

[044] Layer. Compacted deposit of light yellow brown burnt lime.

[045] Drain. Drain running down central area of byre at west end of structure 14. Constructed of large stone blocks (largest 0.67m x 0.32m x 0.20m) forming both sides of the drain, the channel measuring between 0.30 and 0.35m wide and is up to 0.36m deep.

[046] Walls. Wall remains of structure 14. Measuring up to 0.60m high in 4 rough courses of stones of mixed petrology and between 0.80m and 1.0m wide (largest block 0.80m x 0.65m x 0.35m)

[047] Wall. Enclosure wall where exposed measured up to 0.50m high and 0.90m wide (largest block 0.70m x 0.30m x 0.30m).



Enclosure wall forming north side of Structure 13

[049] Fill. Dark brown silty clay.

[050] Cut. Sub circular cut measuring 0.50m wide with steep near vertical sides and rounded base, is 0.40m deep

[051] Walls. Walls of Structure 12. The walls were constructed of large blocks of mainly water rounded boulders forming the external faces, interpacked with smaller stones. The walls stand up to 0.62m high and up to 0.90m wide.



North wall of Structure 12 [051]

[052] Drain. The drain utilises a natural gully in the bedrock which forms the base and runs under the south wall of the structure and measures 0.33m wide and 0.29m deep. The upper sides are roughly lined with stones, the largest 0.40m wide.

[053] Wall. Only partially exposed remnants of a wall closing off the n end of an enclosure attached to Structure 12.

[054] Floor. Mixed dark brown and dark grey silty clay loam and includes occasional charcoal and small to medium stones.

[055] Wall. Walls of limekiln burnt red with central flue. South wall stands 0.76m high in 5 rough courses and is 0.75m wide. The north wall stands 0.64m high and is 0.80m wide. Both are bonded with fire affected clay. The flue is 0.40m wide.



Structure 15 showing walls of kiln

[056] Wall. Walls of a kiln with double flue built in 3 lengths. The wall comprises of stones of mixed petrology, the largest stone measuring 1.0m x 0.60m x 0.30m. The walls stand up to 0.75m high and up to 0.75m wide.



North wall of Structure 16

[057] Fill. Posthole fill and packing unexcavated.

[058] Layer. Light grey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.

## Appendix 2: Context List

Context No.	Type	Trench	Structure	Description
001	Layer	1-6		Topsoil/Turf
002	Layer	1	12	Rubble fill
003	Layer	1	12	Rubble/floor interface
004	Layer	1	12	Hearth
005	Layer	2	13	Cleaning
006	Layer	5	15	Cleaning
007	Layer	2	13	Rubble fill
008	Layer	2	15	Rubble/floor interface
009	Layer	2		Midden
010	Layer	3	14	Cleaning
011	Layer	3	14	Drain fill
012	Layer	2	13	Wall
013	Layer	4	14	Cleaning
014	Layer	3	14	Soil above floors
015	Layer	4	14	Rubble
016	Fill	4	14	Post hole fill
017	Cut	4	14	Post hole cut
018	Layer	2	13	Floor
019	Layer	1	12	Rubble over cobbles
020	Layer	1	12	Rubble
021	Layer	1	12	Cobbled surface
022	Layer	2a		Soil over wall rubble
023	Layer	2a		Wall rubble
024	Layer	2a		Agricultural soil
025	Layer	1	12	Rubble
026	Layer	5	15	Rubble
027	Layer	5	15	Rubble in kiln
028	Layer	5	15	Animal burial?
029	Layer	6	16	Rubble fill
030	Layer	4	14	Rubble
031	Fill	4	14	Post hole fill
032	Cut	4	14	Post hole cut
033	Fill	4	14	Post hole fill

034	Cut	4	14	Post hole cut
035	Layer	4	14	Hearth
036	Layer	4	14	Floor
037	Layer	3	14	Floor
038	Layer	5	15	Burnt fuel
039	Layer	4	14	Hearth
040	Layer	4	14	Hearth
041	Threshold	4	14	Threshold
042	Layer	6	16	Burnt lime
043	Layer	6	16	Burnt fuel
044	Layer	5	15	Lime/mortar
045	Drain	3	14	Drain
046	Wall	3-4	14	Wall
047	Wall	2		Wall
049	Fill	2	13	Post hole fill
050	Cut	2	13	Post hole cut
051	Wall	1	12	Wall
052	Drain	1	12	Drain
053	Wall	1	12	Wall
054	Layer	1	12	Floor
055	Wall	5	15	Kiln wall
056	Wall	5	16	Kiln wall
057	Fill	4	12	Post hole fill
058	Layer	5	15	Clay

### Appendix 3: Finds List

Context No.	Material	Number	Description
001	PT	1	creamware base
002	ST	1	rub stone or grinder
002	PT	8	2 sponge and banded decoration with green leaves, 1 transfer print, 1 cobalt blue rim, 3 glazed white earthenware, 1 redware with dark brown glaze
002	ST	1	schist whorl roughout
002	FL	1	utilised flint pebble 'strike a light'?
002	FE	1	corroded object
002	FE	2	possible sickle blade
002	FE	3	nail and possible blade
002	GL	32	30 green bottle, 1 clear blue window, 2 clear vessel
002	GL	1	wine glass base
002	ST	1	fragment of quernstone
003	PB	1	small lead disc or weight
003	FE	2	plate or cauldren fragments
003	FE	6	1 key and 5 lock fragments
004	FE	1	moulding?
004	FE	1	fitting or possible blade
005	CU?	1	button
005	FE	20	barbed wire
005	GL	2	1 bottle top, 1 clear blue vessel
006	SL	1	furnace or kiln lining

006	TL	5	fragments of drainage tile
007	SL	1	slag
007	ST	1	whetstone
007	SL	4	slag
007	FE	8	7 barbed wire, 1 ring or washer
007	GL	14	12 green bottle glass, 1 bottle neck, 1 clear vessel glass
008	SL	100 plus	slag
008	FE	4	corroded objects
008	GL	14	green bottle glass
008	BN	3	animal bone
009	PT	11	green glazed reduced ware
009	PT	1	tin glazed earthenware
009	FE	1	staple
009	FE	1	corroded objects
009	GL	28	27 green bottle glass, 1 clear window
009	SL	30 plus	sample of midden slag
010	PT?	1	daub? coarse pot?
010	SL	1	slag
010	CU	1	decorated shoe buckle
010	FE	9	possible blade fragments
010	FE	1	nail
010	GL	1	blue window glass
011	PT	11	redware with clear glaze, 1 rim, 1 handle
011	FE	1	nail
013	FL	1	end scrapper
013	ST	1	smooth oval schist disc
013	PT	9	7 glazed white earthenware, 2 salt glaze stoneware with moulded decoration
013	CU	1	coin
013	GL	13	green bottle glass, 1 neck fragment
014	FE	1	cauldren fragment?
014	PT	1	redware
014	PT	1	pot? mudstone?
014	GL	2	green bottle glass
015	PT	1	redware with brown glaze decoration
015	PT	12	1 blue and white transfer print, 1 green transfer print, 1 banded decoration, 9 glazed white earthenware
015	FE	5	corroded objects 1 possible tool
015	GL	32	25 green bottle glass, 1 blue , 6 window glass
015	FL	1	flint scraper
016	GL	1	green glass bottle base
018	ST	1	smooth rubstone or grinder
018	SL	80 plus	slag
018	FE	1	corroded iron rod or tool
018	FE	1	large fragment of iron waste or raw material
018	GL	4	green bottle glass
019	PT	2	redware with dark brown glaze
019	GL	21	green bottle glass some with blue tinge
020	PT	15	9 sponge and banded decoration with green leaves, 1 fibre decoration, 1 rockingham teapot lid, 4 glazed white earthenware
020	CU	1	coin

020	FE	1	corroded iron ring
020	GL	16	13 green bottle glass, 3 clear vessel
022	SL	1	slag
025	GL	5	green bottle glass
026	SL	2	fly ash
026	FE	1	nail
026	FE/SL	3	iron or slag
026	GL	3	small square bottle
027	SL	2	fly ash
027	GL	1	complete green bottle with S&Co stamp on base
027	GL	7	blue medicine bottle
027	BN	41	animal bone
027	BN	29	animal bone
028	BN	94	animal bone
029	PT	1	base of stoneware jar
029	GL	1	thin green bottle glass
029	BN	1	animal bone
030	PT	3	glazed white earthenware, one salt glaze stoneware with moulded decoration
030	FE	3	2 key? Fragments and 1 nail
030	GL	2	thin green bottle glass
031	ST	2	2 fragments of pierced stone, one a possible quern
033	ST	1	slick stone
033	FE	3	corroded objects
036	FE	1	nail
036	ST	2	upper and lower quernstone
037	ST	1	fragment of quernstone

#### Appendix 4: Photo List

Photo No.	Context No.	Trench	Structure	Description
1			12	Pre excavation
2			12	Pre excavation
3			12	Pre excavation
4			12	Pre excavation
5			13	Pre excavation
6			14	Pre excavation
7			15	Pre excavation
8			16	Pre excavation
9	007	2	13	
10	007	2	13	Rubble fill in building
11	009	2		Midden
12	009	2		Midden
13	009	2		Midden
14	007	2	13	Rubble fill in building
15	007	2	13	Rubble fill in building
16	002	1	12	Rubble fill in building
17	051	1	12	North wall
18	002	1	12	Rubble fill in building
19	026	5	15	Rubble around kiln



20	026	5	15	Rubble around kiln
21	026	5	15	Rubble around kiln
22	026	5	15	Rubble around kiln
23				Carnassarie and Carn Ban
24	029	6	16	Rubble in kiln
25	029	6	16	Rubble in kiln
26	029	6	16	Rubble in kiln
27	054, 051	1	12	Structure 12 north end
28	054, 051	1	12	Structure 12 north end
29	054, 051	1	12	Structure 12 north end
30	054, 051	1	12	Structure 12 north end
31	004	1	12	Hearth area
32	051	1	12	North wall
33	051	1	12	West wall
34	051	1	12	East wall
35	051	1	12	North and west wall
36	054, 051	1	12	Floor and walls
37	054, 051	1	12	Floor and walls
38	004	1	12	Hearth area
39	004	1	12	Hearth area
40	004	1	12	Hearth area
41	004	1	12	Hearth area
42	037, 045	3	14	Structure 14 east end
43	037, 045	3	14	Structure 14 east end
44	037, 045	3	14	Structure 14 east end
45	045	3	14	Byre drain
46	045	3	14	Byre drain
47	045	3	14	Byre drain
48	045, 46	3	14	Drain outlet
49	037	3	14	Door?
50	046	3	14	East wall
51		3, 4	14	Structure 14
52		3, 4	14	Structure 14
53		3, 4	14	Structure 14
54		3, 4	14	Structure 14
55	045	3	14	Drain
56	007, 008	2	13	Rubble and floor
57	007, 008	2	13	Rubble and floor
58	007, 008	2	13	Rubble and floor
59	007, 008	2	13	Rubble and floor
60	018	2	13	Floor and walls
61	018	2	13	Floor and walls
62	018	2	13	Floor and walls
63	018	2	13	Floor and walls
64	018	2	13	bog iron?
65	018	2	13	bog iron?
66	009	2		Midden against enclosure wall
67	034	4	14	Querns and post support in floor
68	034	4	14	Querns and post support in floor
69	034	4	14	Quern
70	031	4	14	Post support
71	034	4	14	Quern

72	035, 039	4	14	Hearth area
73		3, 4	14	Structure 14
74		3, 4	14	Structure 14
75	035, 039	4	14	Hearth area
76		4	14	Door in south wall
77		4	14	Door in south wall
78	046	3	14	South wall
79	045	3	14	Drain outlet
80	045	3	14	Drain
81	041	4	14	Threshold
82	041	4	14	Threshold
83	012	2	13	Structure 13
84	012	2	13	East wall
85	047	2	13	Enclosure wall used in Structure 13
86	012	2	13	East wall
87	012	2	13	South wall
88	047	2	13	Enclosure wall
89	012, 047	2	13	Enclosure wall and east wall of Structure 13
90	012	2	13	Enclosure wall
91	012	2	13	East wall
92	012	2	13	South wall
93	052	1	12	Drain outlet
94	051	1	12	South wall
95	052	1	2	Drain
96	052	1	2	Drain
97	051	1	12	South wall
98	021	1	12	Cobbled surface
99	021	1	12	Cobbled surface
100	021	1	12	Cobbled surface
101		1	12	Doorway
102		1	12	Structure 12 from north
103		1	12	Structure 12 from north
104		5	15	Kiln
105		5	15	Kiln
106		5	15	Kiln
107		5	15	Kiln
108		6	16	Kiln
109		6	16	Kiln
110	044	5	15	Flue
111	055	5	15	North wall
112	055	5	15	North wall
113	055	5	15	South wall
114	055	5	15	South wall
115	055	5	15	North wall
116	056	6	16	South flue
117	056	6	16	North flue
118	056	6	16	North wall
119	056	6	16	South wall
120				working shot
121		3	14	Quern
122		3	14	Quern
123		3	14	Quern

124		3	14	Quern
125		2	13	Structure 13
126		2	13	Structure 13
127		2	13	Structure 13
128		2	13	Structure 13
129		2	13	Structure 13
130		2	13	Structure 13
131	041	4	14	Threshold and pivot bottle
132	041	4	14	Threshold and pivot bottle
133	041	4	14	Threshold and pivot bottle
134	041	4	14	Threshold and pivot bottle
135		4	14	Floor, querns and hearth area
136		4	14	Floor, querns and hearth area
137		5	15	Kiln
138		6	16	Kiln
139		6	16	Kiln
140		6	16	Kiln
141		6	16	Kiln
142		6	16	Kiln
143		6	16	Kiln
144		5	15	Kiln
145		5	15	Kiln
146		5	15	Kiln
147		5	15	Kiln
148	031, 032	4	14	Post hole
149	031, 032	4	14	Post hole
150	031, 032	4	14	Post hole
151	032, 034	4	14	Post holes
152	032, 034	4	14	Post holes
153	032, 034	4	14	Post holes