

**ARO11: Battle site and medieval settlement,
the enigma of Yarrowford/Philiphaugh,
Selkirk.**

By Bob Will

With Alan Hunter Blair

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ARO11: Battle site and medieval settlement, the enigma of Yarrowford/Philiphaugh, Selkirk

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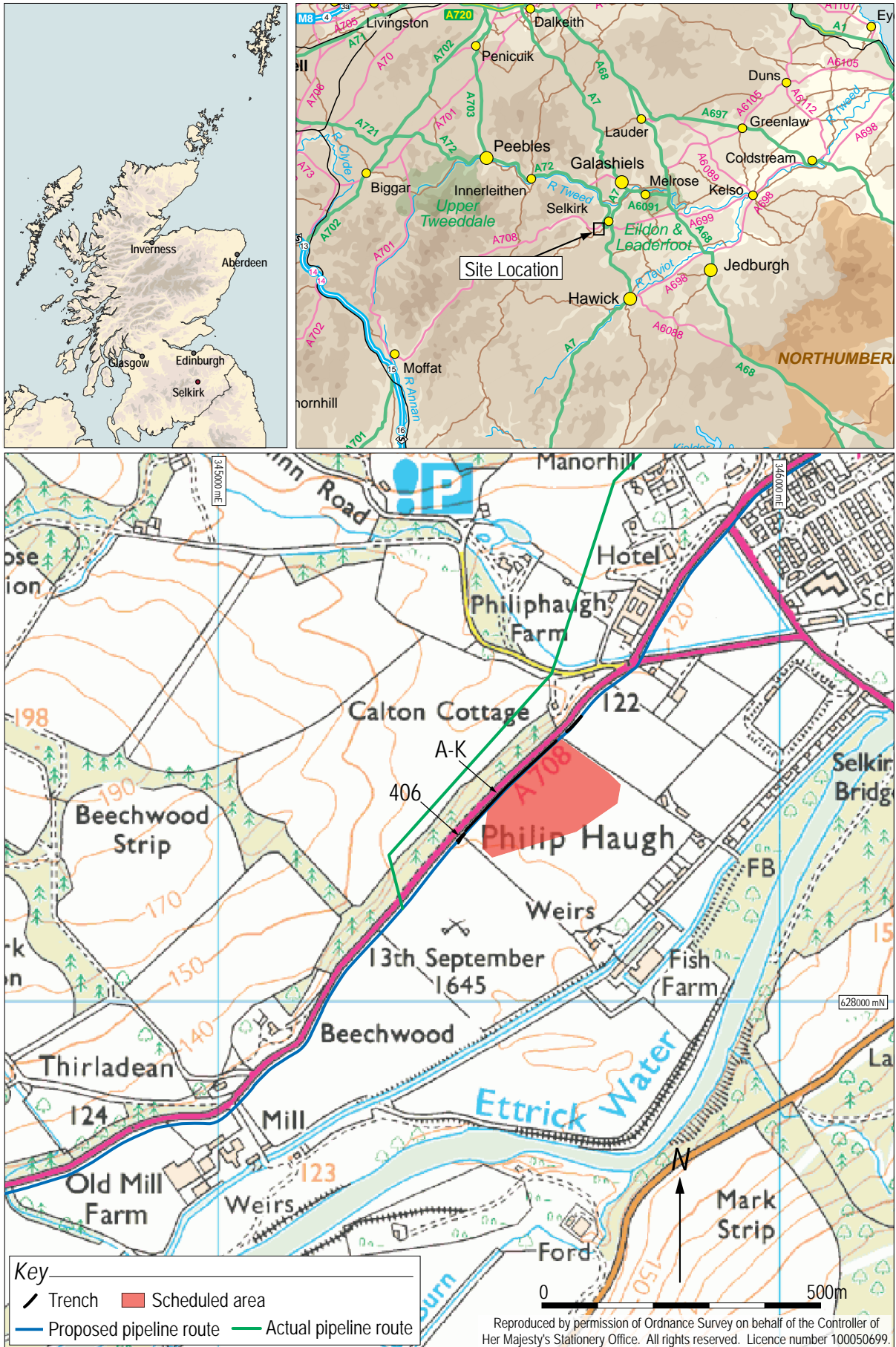


Figure 1: Site location.

Abstract

The construction of a new water pipeline by Scottish Water Solutions on behalf of Scottish Water on arable land next to the A708 on the outskirts of Selkirk provided an opportunity for limited archaeological investigations. These took place where the course of the pipeline crossed the site of the Battle of Philiphaugh (1645) and skirted the edge of a Scheduled Ancient Monument identified from aerial photographs as a possible Anglian settlement. The archaeological work led to documentary research into the history of the area as well as research into the artefacts recovered from the investigations. Results of this collaboration suggest that a small farming settlement occupied part of the route in the late medieval and post-medieval period.

Introduction

This publication details the results of the archaeological investigations at Yarrowford, Selkirk: the work was prompted by the construction of a new water pipeline by Scottish Water. The proposed route crossed the site of the Battle of Philliphaugh and a Scheduled Ancient Monument that covered a possible Anglian settlement. The fieldwork was directed by Alan Hunter Blair in accordance with a method statement developed by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, Scottish Borders Council, Historic Scotland and Scottish Water. Due to the high archaeological potential of the battlefield and the Scheduled Ancient Monument, the construction methodology was modified to minimise the impact on any archaeological remains within the pipeline corridor. The working area was reduced from 4.5 m to 1 m, the minimum width required for the pipe. Due to the high density of archaeological remains uncovered it was decided, following discussions with Historic Scotland, to re-route the pipeline to avoid the scheduled area.

Background

The route of the pipeline falls within the core area of the Battle of Philiphaugh as designated by Historic Scotland in their Inventory of Historic Battlefields, and as such, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken over a 4 km section of the route. In addition, the construction corridor was subject to a metal detecting survey prior to

any ground disturbance taking place, to ensure that no metal objects within the topsoil relating to the battle were lost during the groundworks. As the pipeline also crossed the possible location of an Anglian settlement, Scheduled Monument Consent was obtained from Historic Scotland prior to work starting in this area.

Previous work at the site has focussed on the Battle of Philiphaugh which was fought and won by Sir David Leslie, Lieutenant General of Horse, who led the Scottish Covenanter Army against an under strength Royalist Army of James Graham the Marquis of Montrose on 13 September 1645. The battle is significant as it was the first defeat of Montrose's Royalist campaign of 1644 and 1645, and effectively marked the end of the campaign in Scotland. The battle site (centred on NGR: NT 4560 2837) has been subject of a research programme by the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at the University of Glasgow. They have worked with local community volunteers and metal detector enthusiasts to recover a large number of musket balls and other metal objects relating to the battle (Ferguson 2011). The work by the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology drew heavily on contemporary and near contemporary accounts of the battle, especially those that described the topography of the battle site with reference to local landmarks. Of particular interest is the following quotation from an account of the event written in a letter by the Minister of Berwick, a week after the battle, to a friend Robert Bostock in London who published the account.

'according to their usual manner they [the Royalists] made choice of a most advantageous ground wherein they had intrenched themselves, having on the one hand an unpassable Ditch, and on the other Dikes and Hedges, and where there were not strong enough, they further fortified them by casting up Ditches, and lined their Hedges with Musketeers' (Bostock 1645, 2).

This account describes the topography that probably related to field boundaries of the nearby farms and small holdings.

Another metal detecting survey was undertaken within the working corridor of the pipeline as part of this project. A total of 32 metal objects

were retained, but none were immediately recognisable as being associated with the battle. Further to the west at the Old School House at Slain Men's Lea, there are records from 1858 of human remains being discovered during construction of the property. It is thought that these may relate to a mass grave associated with the Battle of Philiphaugh (Name Book 1858). No evidence for this was uncovered within the pipeline corridor at this point.

Historical Research

by Dr T Turpie, University of Stirling

The lands of Philiphaugh

The earliest references to Philiphaugh occur in the reign of Robert I (1306-1329). On 10 March 1316 Robert granted the wester part of the lands of Philiphaugh to one William 'called Turnbull'.¹ On the same day the eastern part of the lands of Philiphaugh was confirmed to William Barbitonsor.² The eastern half seems to have come into the possession of the Murray's of Fallowhill (who later took the name 'of Philiphaugh') in 1461 through a grant by the minority administration of James III (1460-1488).³ The earliest extant connection between the Murray family and Philiphaugh is a Great Seal charter dated 10 October 1508. This charter confirmed James Murray of Fallowhill and his heirs in possession of (amongst other lands in Selkirkshire) half the 'market lands' of Philiphaugh.⁴ In 1514 they received a further 5 acres of land lying in the territory of Philiphaugh from a William Jenkinson, in lieu of a debt.⁵

¹ *Regesta Regum Scottorum V: The Acts of Robert I, 1306-29*, Duncan, A A M (ed.) 1986. Edinburgh, pp 369-370. This family, later the Turnbull's of Howden, appear to have been held intact by the family until 1526 when they were divided amongst three heirs following the death of Ralph Turnbull. Following the death of John Turnbull in 1558 they were further divided amongst 5 heirs.

² *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, Thomson, J M et al (ed.) 1882-1914. Edinburgh, 11 vols, i, no 23 (RMS). Cosmo Innes suggests that these lands later became known as *Barborisland, Origines parochiales Scotiae* (Bannatyne Club, 3 vols, Edinburgh, 1855), i, pp 273 (OPS).

³ The original charter of this grant is no longer extant but it was referenced under the unhelpful title of 'Philiphaugh charters' by the editor of the OPS in 1851, OPS, i, pp 273-274.

⁴ RMS, ii, no 3267.

⁵ OPS, i, pp 274. This charter is also no longer extant.

It is possible that the lands of Philiphaugh belonged to the Abbey of Kelso prior to the Wars of Independence. On 10 April 1557 a process was brought against Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh by William Hamilton of Saucher (procurator for Kelso) regarding teinds allegedly owed to the abbey, but was adjourned for both sides to gather more evidence.⁶ The lands of 'Phillophauch' were also included in a record of the abbey's rental income which was made in c 1567.⁷

Dwellings in Philiphaugh

The first references to houses in the eastern part of the lands of Philiphaugh comes in 1514. On the 23 March 1514 the local sheriffs James Hunter and Thomas Johnston, noted that 10 shillings were owed to the Crown from the 20s annual rent of the lands occupied by 'William Jonkesone' (*Jenkinson who shortly afterward granted these lands to the Murrays*) in the 'villa and territorio de Philophauch'.⁸ Shortly after this there is a reference to dwellings in the western part of Philiphaugh. On 16 October 1526 it was recorded that Margaret Ker, (widow of the deceased Ralph Turnbull) was entered into to her '1/3 share of the lands ' and 1/3 share of the dwelling house and tenement on the sunny side' in Philiphaugh which had belonged to the deceased Ralph.⁹

There are further references to dwellings on the Turnbull lands in the sixteenth century. On 1 June 1531 Robert Turnbull acknowledged that he had given, granted and set in tack to his grandson, John Turnbull, tutor of the Lord of Philiphaugh, those 5 poundlands lying within the town and pasture of Philiphaugh.¹⁰

⁶ The Reformation may have put an end to this process as there are no further references to the case in the records. There are no references to Philiphaugh in the surviving documents of the Abbey of Kelso, NRS Papers relating to Teind and Teind Administration. Selkirkshire, land of Philiphaugh, TE5/440.

⁷ *Liber S Marie de Calchou. Registrum cartarum Abbacie Tironensis de Kelso, 1113-1567*, Innes, C (ed.) 1846. Bannatyne Club, ii, 516. Along with Harhied Philiphaugh owed the abbey 2 chalders and 8 bolls of meal per annum.

⁸ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, Stuart, J et al (eds.) 1878-1908. Edinburgh, 23 vols, xiv, 540 (ER).

⁹ *Protocol Books, 1511-47*, Maley, T and Elliot, W (eds.) 1993. Edinburgh: Stair Society, C.9.

¹⁰ *Selkirk Protocol Books, 1511-47*, D12.

On 16 August 1576 the local sheriffs noted that Elizabeth Turnbull owed 32s to the Crown from the 4th part of 5 acres of land, town and territory of Philiphaugh, lying within the said town (*villam*) and balliwick (*balliam*).¹¹ This is the last reference to a 'town' on the Turnbull lands, although one George Turnbull was noted as living in Philiphaugh in 1623.¹²

There are a number of further references to dwellings on the Murray lands. On 24 April 1535 James V (1513-42) confirmed the resignation by Patrick Murray of 12 ½ acres of the lands of Philliphaugh, mills, tower, mansion and buildings, valued at £20 per year to Agnes, Countess of Bothwell and Robert, Lord Maxwell, her husband.¹³ By 1564 the Murrays had redeemed their lands when John Murray was granted by the Crown the rights to non-entry and relief fines from his lands, including 'five acres of land lying within the town and territory of Philiphaugh'.¹⁴ In 1582 Patrick Murray was noted as owing £20 to the crown from the fermes of the whole territory of Philiphaugh, with the tower, fortalice, manors, gardens, orchards and mills of the same, extending to 4 librates of land, lying in the town and territory of Philiphaugh in the balliwick of the same.¹⁵ On 23 May 1593 James Murray was noted as owing 32s to the sheriff from total firms of 1 acre of land in the town and territory of Philiphaugh, with mansion, houses (*domibus*) and gardens of the same.¹⁶

¹¹ *ER*, xx, 506. Elizabeth was the eldest daughter and heir of John Turnbull (d.1558) and owned 1/5 of his lands. 1580 the Exchequer role notes that the full sum of 46s owed from the 5th part of these lands has been collected, *ER*, xxi, 43 & 434.

¹² George was one of several residents who had sheep stolen by one Pete Murray, *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1545-1689*, Masson, D et al (eds.) 1877-1970. Edinburgh, xiv, Addenda, 1545-1625, pp 707-708. (*RPS*).

¹³ *RMS*, iii, no 1467. These lands were briefly in the hands of Agnes and her husband in lieu of a debt of £612 owed to them by Patrick Murray, *OPS*, i, 274.

¹⁴ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, Dickson, T and Paul, J B (eds.) 1877-1916. Edinburgh, 12 vols, xi, 285. The grant was repeated in 1566 and specified all the fines since the death of his grandfather James Murray, *Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, Livingstone, M et al (eds.) 1908-1982. Edinburgh, 8 vols, v, no 2770. (*RSS*).

¹⁵ *ER*, xxi, 473.

¹⁶ *ER*, xxii, 485.

On 16 September 1605 a sasine confirmed Lady Janet Scot, spouse of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, in possession of the 'lands of Phillophauche in the town and 'territory' of Phillophauche; (reserving to the said Sir John, his heirs and successors the tower, fortalice and manor of Philliphauche) and the mill of Phillophauche'.¹⁷

The final reference to the inhabitants of Philiphaugh prior to the battle comes in 1623 when, as noted above, Pete Murray in Swinside was convicted of stealing 7 sheep from the common land of Selkirk pertaining to the 'tennants of Phillophauch' and 3 sheep pertaining to William Currou in Phillophauch, ane other pertaining to George Turnbull there and 5 sheep pertaining to William Murray in 'Phillophauch furth of the common of Selkirk'.¹⁸

It is not clear from any of the pre-1645 references of the exact locations of dwellings in Philiphaugh or their extent. The one acre of land with mansion and houses from which John Murray owed 32s in 1593 may well have been land previously belonging to the Turnbells. When the Murray lands were created into the barony of Philiphaugh in 1700 it was noted that they included 'a third part of an acre with the mansion and houses thereto belonging of old pertaining to the late John Turnbull (d.1558?) in Philiphaugh and then to Maisie Turnbull his daughter'.¹⁹ It is possible that once this land passed to the Murrays c.1593 that the mansion and other houses were abandoned.

Post-1645 references to residents in Philiphaugh

There are a number of further references to inhabitants of Philiphaugh which post-date 1645. A Poll Tax roll of the inhabitants of Selkirk parish noted that there were 57 individuals living in 'Philiphaugh' in 1694.²⁰

¹⁷ NRS Papers of Phineas Bell Brander, solicitor, Edinburgh, GD63/75.

¹⁸ *RPS*, xiv, Addenda, 1545-1625, pp 707-708.

¹⁹ NRS Signature of lands of Philiphaugh granted to James Murray, SIG1/111/7. After the death of John Turnbull in 1558 his lands had been divided between 5 heirs.

²⁰ NRS Poll Tax Roll for the Town and Parish of Selkirk, GD178/6/1/2.

Further references to people living in Philiphaugh occur regularly in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1698 John Inglis, in Philiphaugh, was appointed bursar of the Presbytery of Selkirk.²¹ On 21 July 1700 10s of relief paid to 'a poor women in Philiphaugh' and in the same year Martin Jackson, Martin Murray and George Rennick of Philiphaugh were purchased shoes by the kirk session and another resident William Douglas was given 6s.²² Further residents in Philiphaugh (without any further specifics are recorded between 1705 and 1761.²³

However, Reverend Thomas Robertson's entry for the parish of Selkirk in the First Statistical Account of 1792 does not refer to any dwellings in Philiphaugh.²⁴ The Second Statistical Account, compiled by the minister John Campbell in 1833, noted that the location of the battle of Philiphaugh 'was a farm about mile north of the town' (*of Selkirk*).²⁵ The earliest census data that follows these accounts notes two occupied places in Philiphaugh. The 1841 account notes that Philiphaugh has 1 Farm House and 14 Cottars houses and a Shepherds house and 65 people. Philiphaugh Mill has a house, a cottage and two other buildings with 27 occupants.²⁶ The 1851 Census notes that Philiphaugh has the farm and 11 cottages with a population of 61 with no further reference to Philiphaugh Mill.²⁷ In 1861 Philiphaugh cottages, farmhouse and mills had grown to a population of 73.²⁸

²¹ NRS Presbytery of Selkirk, Minutes, 1690-1706, CH2/327/1, fol. 52.

²² NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1700-1711, CH2/1380/1, fol. 19, 22 & 25.

²³ 1705 (1 January) 10s relief paid to George Rennick in Philiphaugh, 1710 (27 April) William Murray in Philiphaugh chosen to be joint box master of the parish church of Selkirk (*in charge of the poor box*). 21 August of that year 10s was given as relief to Margaret Jackson in Philiphaugh. 1715 (13 February) Mungo Thomson paid £1 10 for teaching the 'poor children of Philiphaugh'. 1725 (23 May) 12s given to a 'distressed family in Philiphaugh'. 1742 (14 February) James Jackson, elder, in Philiphaugh appointed box master of the parish of Selkirk. 1757 (10 July) Samuel Gillis, son to William Gillis in Philiphaugh brought before kirk session for begetting a child with Jean Beattie out of wedlock. 1761 (25 October) William Hardy and Bettie Telfer, his wife, mentioned as residing in Philiphaugh (for pre-marital sex), NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1700-1711, CH2/1380/1, fols. 167, 319, 326, NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1711-1726, CH2/1380/2, fols. 112, 528, NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1740-1776, CH2/1380/4, fols. 25, 174 & 195.

²⁴ *Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1791-99. Edinburgh, ii, 434-448.

²⁵ *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1834-45. Edinburgh and London, iii, p. 3.

²⁶ 1841 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2005. Lockerbie, pp 54-56.

Excavation

Archaeological investigations were carried out along the route of the pipeline where it crossed the scheduled area: to the east in playing fields and to the west into agricultural land.

The scheduled area (Figure 1, Plate 1)



Plate 1: Structures within the scheduled area.

Within the scheduled area a trench 224 m long was stripped of topsoil and followed the line of the existing footpath at the edge of the field. A series of features were uncovered that included hearths, the foundations of stone walls, cobbled surfaces and drains.

Hearths

Three hearths were investigated. Hearth (431) was situated 9.2 m to the north-east of a stony area (427) and consisted of a small area of heat reddened silty-clay 0.2 m in diameter (Figure 2). During excavation two layers were identified within the hearth and charred cereal grains were recovered from the lowest (454). These were suitable for radiocarbon dating and produced a date within the range 1491-1603 AD. Other botanical remains recovered from the upper hearth fill included alder, hazel, ash and oak charcoal as well as a hazel nut shell. All these types of trees would have been found locally and the remains are indicative of a domestic hearth.

²⁷ 1851 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2004. Lockerbie, pp 69-70.

²⁸ 1861 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2007. Lockerbie, p 62.

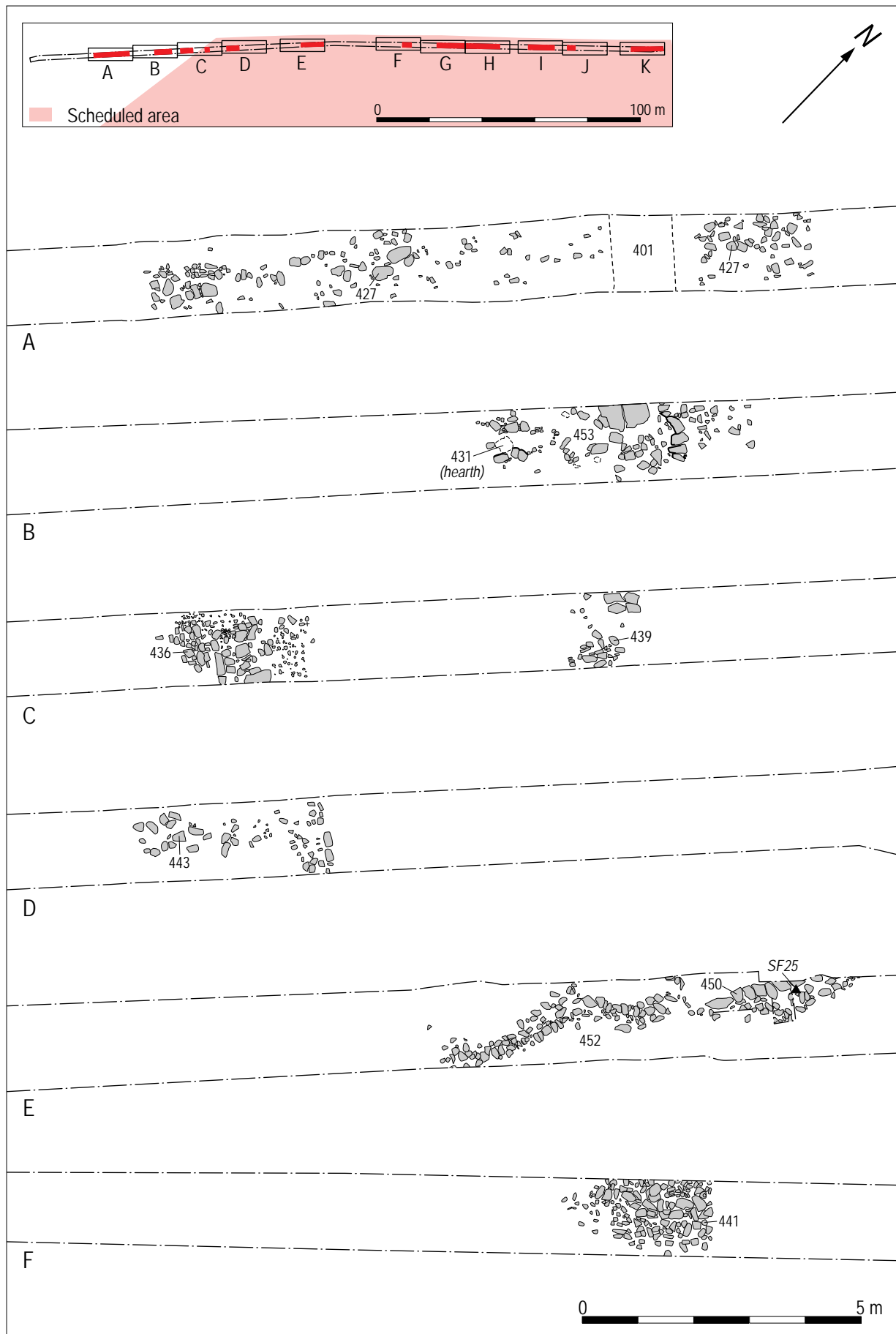


Figure 2: Trench plan showing features.

Another hearth (422) overlay a heat reddened clay surface (423) to the east of wall 415 (Figure 3, Plate 2). The hearth was 0.58 m long by 0.4 m wide and its charcoal-rich fill was 50 mm deep. Botanical remains included alder, rowan, heather and oak, and a radiocarbon date of 1472 - 1645 AD was obtained from the charcoal.



Plate 2: Hearth 422.

A third hearth was uncovered to the west of wall 415 (Figure 3, Plate 3) where a sub-oval pit next to the south baulk covered an area 0.95 m by 0.8 m. Its shallow fill consisted of dark-grey charcoal and stony silt.

The pit was cut into clay (428) and further analysis of its fill recovered burnt clay or daub (ex SF 69), fragments of a clay tobacco pipe (ex SF 68), glass and an iron nail (ex SF 67). Botanical remains included charcoal from alder, birch, ash, cherry and oak and heather. Six grains of charred cereals were also recovered, of which one was identifiable as barley. Due to the presence of tobacco pipe fragments and glass, radiocarbon dates were not obtained from this feature. The presence of daub suggests that there may have been a clay structure covering the hearth or oven.

Walls

The remains of four stone walls and foundations were uncovered, which were separated by cobbled surfaces, possibly the remains of internal floors or external yards. Each wall differed slightly in construction, which suggests that they represent several different buildings.



Plate 3: Hearth 430.

Wall 412 (Figure 3), 4.8 m long was aligned NE/SW with a possible NW/SE return. It was built from stones that appeared to be bonded with pale yellow/grey clay. The wall survived two courses in height (0.35 m) and was 0.72 m wide, although badly truncated. A less well constructed wall foundation possibly forming a return to the north-west was visible spanning the width of the trench at the south-western end of wall 412. A pivot stone (ex SF 22) and a small fragment of an iron bar, were recovered from the more disturbed north-eastern end of the wall where a trial trench had been positioned.

Wall 415 (Figure 3) survived as a single course 0.12 m high of facing stones with a rubble core. The section of wall, 1.45 m long and 0.9 m wide, was uncovered crossing the trench. Another pivot stone (ex SF 23) was recovered from a cobbled surface (410) to the east of this wall, with a modern metal button from the layer covering the cobbles.

Wall 416 (Figure 3, Plate 4) was built of angular stones that formed its outer faces with a rubble core. A 1.45 m long section was exposed across the trench. It was 0.6 m wide and three courses high, (0.38 m). The lowest course of the foundation extended beyond the wall by 0.1 m on either side.

Wall 456 (Figure 3, plate 5) was 0.65 m wide and constructed of small stones, but it did not survive as well as other walls. A well-constructed fragment of cobbled floor (455) abutted its north-east side but only survived 0.75 m in extent.

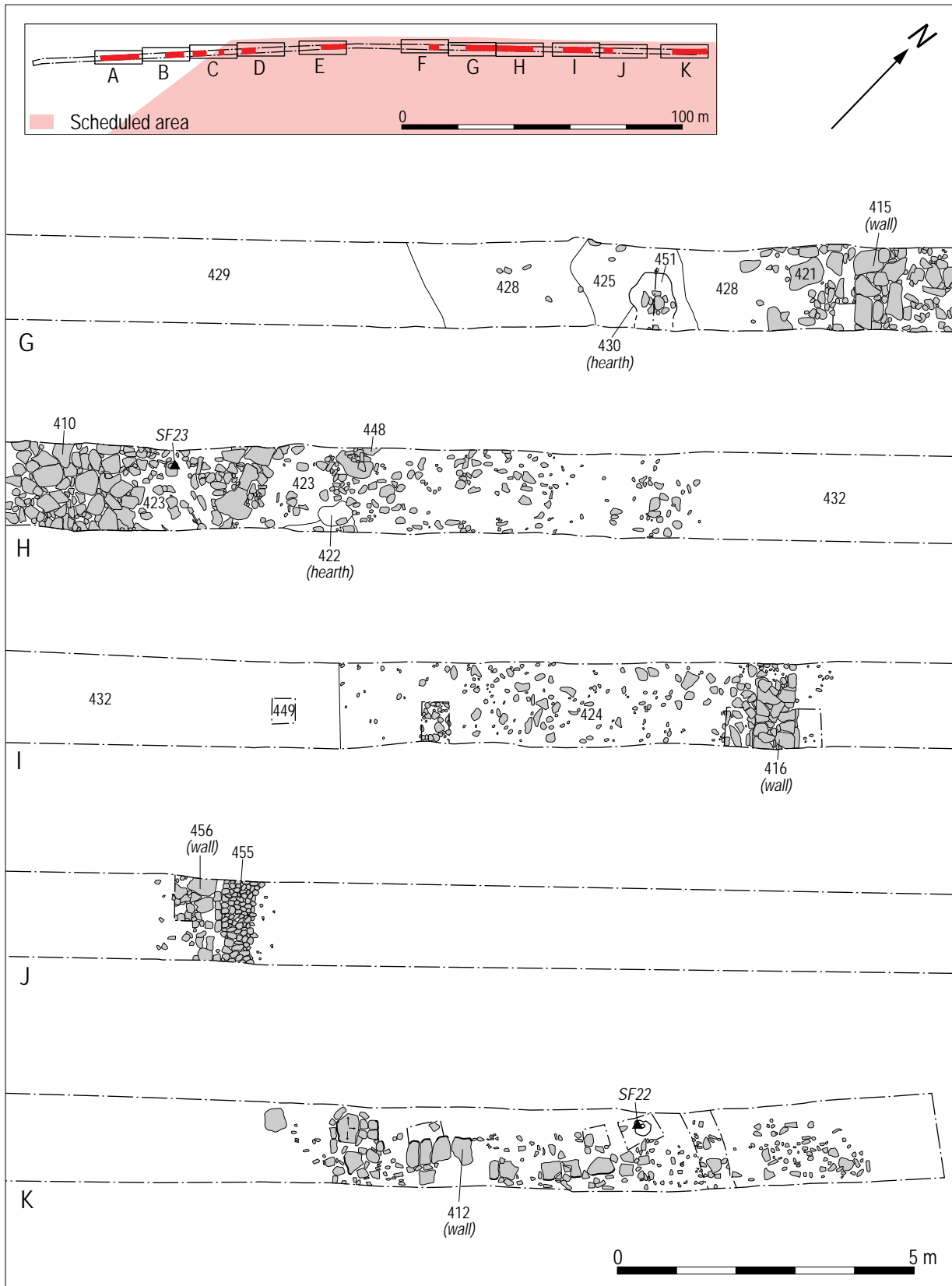


Figure 3: Trench plan showing features.



Plate 4: Wall 416.



Plate 5: Wall 456.

Cobbled surfaces

As mentioned above, several cobbled surfaces were uncovered along the proposed route of the pipe. These varied from tightly packed regular cobbles to loose rough and uneven surfaces. Immediately to the north-east of wall 415 was a well-made cobbled surface (410, Figure 3), comprising large flat stones laid on a clay bedding layer (423) with smaller stones infilling. A possible kerb of large stones marks the end of this surface which extended 5.3 m from the wall. To the east, a rough cobbled surface (448) (Figure 3), was uncovered that was partly sealed by brown silty-clay (432) containing a mixture of artefacts, including green bottle glass and clay tobacco pipe stems. An area of rough cobbles (453) (Figure 2), measuring 1.2 m long by 1.45 m wide was uncovered immediately to the north-east of hearth 431. Two more areas of rough cobbles were uncovered in this area, a small discrete patch (439) lay 4.5 m to the north-east of 436 (Figure 2). A further area of rough cobbles (443, Figure 2) was found 6.3 m north-east of 439. A cobbled surface (441, Figure 2) was located that consisted of tightly packed large rounded stone with small stones infilling. A fragment of a rod handle from a Scottish Medieval Redware jug (ex SF24) was recovered from the topsoil (442) directly overlaying the surface (Plate 6).

Drain

The remnants of an extensive and irregularly coursed rubble drain and soak-away (450, Figure 2) was investigated. The drain, 0.48 m wide by 0.14 m deep, could be traced for 7.8 m. A fragment of a decorated stone spindle whorl (SF 25) and a sherd of medieval pottery (Scottish White gritty Ware, ex SF 54) were recovered from a section excavated across the drain at its north-east end. The presence of the drain and artefacts would suggest that a more substantial building may have been located nearby.

Area to the west of the scheduled area

In the field immediately east of the scheduled area a substantial area of cobbles (406) was uncovered that formed a rough surface 20.4 m long and 4.85 m wide (Figure 4). The surface consisted of small rounded and angular stones. A wall foundation or possible threshold, 3.2 m long by 1.55 m wide, was uncovered at the southern edge of it that consisted of a rectangular setting (414) built from large roughly square stones.

The remains of another stone wall (446) were also uncovered. It was 0.48 m wide and roughly faced along both sides with foundations consisting of 2-3 courses below ground level. Although artefacts were found in the plough soil above this area, such as fragments from a glass bottle dated to 1730, none were recovered that could be directly associated with the structures.

A modern pit containing an articulated sheep skeleton (409) was uncovered within the cobbled area (406). The burial was only partially excavated with the skull removed for identification (see below).

West of the cobbled surface was a stone-built drain (403) (not illustrated) that was traced for c. 6 m. It was c. 0.5 m wide and was built with rounded and angular stones, with larger, more regular stones on the north side. Two courses of its foundations survived to 0.4 m in depth.



Figure 4: Plan of cobbles 406 showing features 414, 409 & 446.

Specialist Reports

Full details of all specialist reports can be found in the site archive deposited with the RCAHMS. The artefacts have been declared to the Treasure Trove Unit.

The pottery

by Bob Will

Four pottery sherds were recovered that date to the late medieval or early post-medieval periods (fifteenth to seventeenth centuries). Interestingly, there were no sherds from later reduced and oxidised wares that tend to dominate the post-medieval period.

Scottish Medieval Redware was one of the main fabric types found in Scotland and generally dates from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. The rod handle, the only sherd of this ware found on the site, is probably from a small jug (Plate 6).



Plate 6: Jug handle.

Scottish White Gritty Ware is commonly found on archaeological sites throughout Scotland and dates from the late twelfth to the fifteenth or even the sixteenth century. The single sherd is from the base of a vessel. It has glaze on the inside as well as soot on the exterior, which would suggest that it might be part of a cooking vessel.

One sherd of Raeren Stoneware was found on the site. This pottery was imported into Scotland from Germany and the Low Countries from the mid-fifteenth century and usually consists of bottles, flasks and drinking mugs.

Sixty-three sherds of modern industrial ceramics were also recovered from the topsoil from along the route of the pipeline. The sherds represent a mixture of white and red earthenwares and industrial stoneware. Two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware with blue hand-painted decoration (SF35), are possibly from a small drug jar or storage pot that could date to the late eighteenth century.

The metal artefacts

by Bob Will

A total of 67 metal artefacts was recovered from the metal detecting survey, excavation and subsequent processing of soil samples. Of these, 56 were iron objects, 9 were horseshoes or fragments of horseshoes, 18 were nails or likely fragments of nails, four were coins or probable coins (see Bateson, below) and a modern button from the scheduled area. There was in addition, one modern, small copper alloy reel from the metal detecting survey. The remaining iron objects consist of fragments of rods or bars or parts of clearly modern agricultural machinery or metal containers. It is most likely all the metal artefacts date from the nineteenth/twentieth centuries.

The stone artefacts

By Beverley Ballin Smith and Torben Ballin (Flint)

A total of eight stones and one piece of flint were found during the investigations of the scheduled area. The location of the site in the valley of the Ettrick Water is likely to be the source of the stone used for structural components as well as personal tools and items. Suitable stones would have been collected from fields and from the sides and bed of the river. The variety of different stone types

from sandstone to mudstone and metamorphic rock indicate that a range of boulders and cobbles were deposited in the valley resulting from the actions of water and ice.

Pivot stones

Two rounded, hollowed boulders SF22 and SF23 are identified as pivot stones or swivel stones. They would have been secured in the floor below the hinge of a door, and would have been prepared for use by the pecking of a slight hollow in their upper surface.

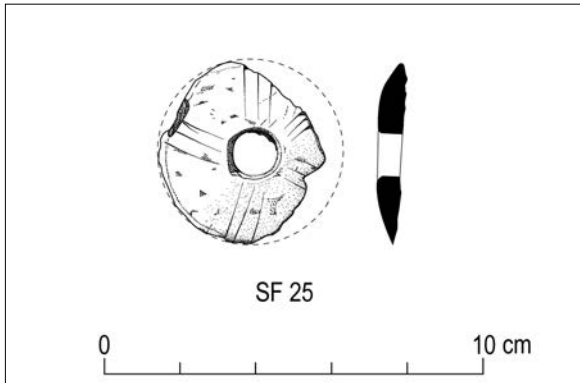
A door would have been constructed with a long piece of wood protruding above and below it at one side to form the hinge. One of these protruding pieces would fit into the hollowed pivot stone at the base of the door and the other into a corresponding hollowed stone directly above, presumably the doorway lintel. The door would open and close by swivelling on its hinges in the hollowed pivot stone. Over time the hollows in the stones became larger and were normally polished with wear. Pivot stones such as these are frequently associated with Iron Age buildings (see for example, Ballin Smith 1994, 209-210), but others have been found in medieval and later contexts in rural areas (see Batey et al in Barrett 2012, 227), but many are chance finds, such as ones at Inverurie in the Aberdeenshire SMR (NJ72SE0093).

These two stones indicate that within the excavation area there were at least two buildings with doors using pivot stones. Given that the stones were found in a stone wall and as part of cobbling, it suggests that the buildings had been demolished and the stones reused as rubble for a second phase of activity at the site. It is by no means definite, but it is possible that the pivot stones indicate that the earlier buildings were wooden. The presence of fired clay on the site is also indicative of wooden structures (see below).

Decorated spindle whorl

One of the most interesting finds from the excavation is SF25 a spindle whorl or weight, which would have been used with a wooden spindle for the spinning of wool to make a thread. This fine, fragmentary mudstone piece weighs 11.2 g and measures 48 by 41 by 6.4 mm. Only part of one surface survives along with the central perforation, which measures 11.8 mm

in diameter. The whorl is a flattened but slight dome-shape piece with a rounded edge to its side. The surviving surface is unevenly decorated with five groups of three straight and incised lines radiating away from the perforation, most likely made by a knife. The lines are approximately between 1 and 4 mm apart. Slight wear is noted around the rim of the perforation, which may have originally been carved with a knife. It was found in context 452, a cleaning layer above a probable drain (450).



Decorated spindle whorl (Figure 5, Plate 7)

Flint piece

This piece, SF63, measures 10.4 by 4.4 by 1.2 mm. It is a distal fragment of a tertiary flake in fine-grained cream flint; the left lateral side has broken off. The piece appears to be the distal end of a microblade but the lateral damage indicates that it was originally broader, and it has no parallel dorsal arrises as would have been expected from a microblade. There is no secondary modification and it is entirely undiagnostic. It was found during cleaning between walls (contexts 415 and 416) in context 417.

Fragment of cannel coal or jet

SF73 is a slightly curved and irregular piece of cannel coal or jet weighing 0.7 g and measuring 24.5 by 6.2 by 4.9 mm. Its edges are slightly abraded or worn, but the piece does not show a

tendency to split, and therefore it is more likely to be a piece of jet. One end is flattened and spalled, the other is irregular. It is possibly an off-cut from a large piece. It was found in the cleaning layer (context 444) above cobbles (context 443).

Other stone artefacts

Two small, round and thin stones were identified as counters (SF72a and 72b). Both were found in context 426, the cleaning layer above cobbles (427).

SF74 is an elongated mudstone pebble with a faceted end. It was found in a pit (409) containing an animal burial inserted into the cobbled area (406).

SF75 is a wedge-shaped piece of schist identified as a small hone or whetstone. It was found in context 405 above cobbles (406). A large number of whetstones from Philiphaugh of soft micaceous sandstone were found during the nineteenth century by Mr Thomas Scott ARSA. The majority were described as being very worn with '*deeply worn hollows on their sides and edges. They are probably all of modern date, and vary from 3 to 9 inches in length*', (Black 1894, 340).

The final piece was a fragment of a hard cobble with three notches on one edge. Its purpose is unrecognised. It was found within the cleaning layer (404) above cobbles (443).

Discussion

All the stone finds, with the exception of the pivot stones SF22 and SF23 and the flint SF63, which were found in paving and associated with walls, were found in contexts stratigraphically above the cobbled surfaces (406, 427, 443 and 450). SF74 a rubbed stone, probably also derived from the same contexts as it was found in the backfill of a pit dug through the cobbles (406). Most of these finds are not directly linked to structures and therefore are hard to date.

As artefacts they are largely undistinguished by form and material from any prehistoric or medieval assemblage. They are mostly expedient tools made from locally available stone, where the manufacturers or users chose stones suitable for the purposes they were intended; fine-grained but hard schist for a hone, softer material for perforating and carving for use as spindle

whorl, and other harder pebbles for playing pieces (counters) and pivot stones. All these stones could have been gathered locally, with the exception of the cannal coal or jet piece, which is likely to have come from beyond the local area. Even the small flint piece may have derived from a local flint pebble. The assemblage informs us that wooden buildings probably existed on the site previously, that iron tools were available necessitating the use of a hone, and that a knife was used to carve a spindle whorl and also possibly the cannal coal or jet piece. Counters suggest leisure activities but rubbing stones, and possibly the notched piece, indicate the working of other material such as wood and leather.

Except for the spindle whorl SF25, all other pieces are plain and undecorated as would be expected in this utilitarian assemblage. The spindle whorl is different. It is made on a soft rock that was easy to shape with a knife or other tools and was decorated with incised lines to distinguish it and make it a personal piece. Its grouped linear decoration, its shape and mode of manufacture are most likely to be medieval rather than prehistoric.

A total of 11 spindle whorls were found in the Selkirk area in the nineteenth century. Some were described as *'neatly ornamented by incised lines, circles, etc. Of the ornamented specimens, the three finest were found at Philiphaugh'* (Black 1894, 341). These whorls, some of which were lent to the National Museum by the finder Mr Thomas Scott ARSA, but are now most likely in Hawick Museum with many other whorls from the district. The museum's collection includes two spindle whorls from Ancrum, north east of Hawick which are similar to SF25. Both have a drilled hole and one surface decorated with radiating incised lines (Accession Nr 4273a and 4273b). They are made from blonde mudstone(?) and a metamorphosed mudstone. They measure between 47 and 51 mm in diameter and are between 9.5 and 16.5 mm in thickness. Both their perforations are between 8 and 10 mm in diameter. 4273b has a splay around the perforation indicating much use. Accession Nr 4171, is a spindle whorl possibly from Mr Scott's collection which came from Mosshouses in Earlston. The piece is very similar to the above and to SF25 in dimensions, but it is made from an orange/red unidentified stone, and shows much wear. It is decorated with radiating lines on one

face and a more complex rectilinear design on the other. None of the spindle whorls described from Hawick Museum is provenanced further or dated, but it seems most likely that they were locally made and came from workers cottages in small rural villages. A medieval to post-medieval date is not unlikely.

Spindle whorls from the medieval burgh of Aberdeen are slightly smaller than the Yarrowford example and possibly thicker in shape. However, one has horizontal scratches and another has a scratched surface similar to the Yarrowford find (Trewin 1982, 84-185). Other similar examples, although they vary in shape, design and decoration, are those found during the excavation of the medieval burgh of Perth. SF 34 is the most similar to that of Yarrowford (Smith 2011, 134 and illus 56). The spindle whorls from Perth show that simple linear designs were favoured in their decoration, including those of grouped lines and cross-hatching. These spindle whorls were also made using a variety of rock types including sandstone, siltstone, limestone and metamorphic rocks, again emphasising the variety of rocks available locally and presumably derived from the River Tay area. A decorated spindle whorl, similar in appearance, was also recovered during excavation of a pipe-line corridor at Scotstarvit, Fife with an early medieval date (MacGregor 1998, 84).

Although the evidence is scant it is thought that the Yarrowford assemblage is medieval or later in date given the number of similarly decorated spindle whorls found around the country.

The fired clay

by Beverley Ballin Smith

A total of 17 pieces of fired clay and one sample of fragments came from Area 4 close to the scheduled area. The fired clay weighs a total of 100.3 g, and it is generally light in weight for its size. One of its characteristics is its dominant orange/light red colour, through to occasional light grey shades, which is most likely due to chance firing. The material is very porous and evidence of grass/straw and seed impressions has been noted in the large pieces of SF26.

Raw unprocessed clay, often dug from the subsoil or a nearby exposure in a stream or river side, would have been mixed with dung, hay or other

locally available vegetable materials to make 'daub' or 'cob'.²⁹ The additives bulked out the clay and make it more suitable for its intended purpose. Vegetable matter also gave the clay substance and flexibility, and prevented it from shrinking.

The material was mainly used in the construction of outdoor structures with a wooden framework or wattle, comprising thin branches of willow, hazel and other deciduous tree species (Graham 2003/4, Sections 3.4 & 3.5). It was cheap, locally resourced and easy to maintain and repair. It was not a load-bearing medium but was used to form the walls of wattle constructions such as those in timber buildings, or other structures, for example ovens or kilns. Wattle was 'daubed' with the processed clay to insulate a structure and make it wind and water tight. This light-weight constructional material was made more durable when protected by the overhang of a roof.

The term fired clay is used here for the small fragments of daub or cob found on excavations where a wooden structure has burnt down. The unfired clay becomes burnt during the destruction of the building, and it not only fragments but it changes colour. Taphonomic processes such as ploughing and the percolation of rainwater through the soil often reduce this material to small amounts of amorphous abraded fragments, which make their way into the archaeological record as pottery or other fired clay materials, such as kiln linings.

SF26

The majority of the fired clay, 16 pieces, from the site was associated with the excavation of a possible hearth (431) on the eastern side of an area of cobbles (427). All pieces were smooth and rounded with some flattened surfaces, the largest piece measures 45.4 by 39.5 by 22.5 mm. The clay contained evidence of the inclusion of much vegetable material and seed impressions were present. Two pieces indicate that they adhered to wattle, as impressions of twigs are noted on their concave surfaces. The location of these pieces from within or around a hearth, together with the presence of wattle impressions, suggest that they are the remains of a clay-walled structure. This could have been a clay oven associated with the hearth, or the walls of the surrounding building.

²⁹ Daub is traditionally an earth-based medium in England and Wales, but 'Cob' is clay based

SF50

This is a single piece of fired clay measuring 46 by 33 by 16.6 mm found during the cleaning of context 411 (cobbles) east of a wall (416).

SF69

This is a small sample of burnt clay and other organic material recovered from the fill another hearth (430).

Discussion

Only a few diagnostic pieces were found across the excavation of the scheduled area that indicated that some of the fired clay had been associated with structural remains. The amount of fired clay is limited in number, weight and stratigraphical context to provide more definitive interpretation. The best preserved pieces SF26, are associated with the possible hearth (431) and may indicate the presence of an oven or a wooden structure close by. SF50 may be an accidental occurrence and SF69 was recovered from a hearth.

Fired clay is occasionally identified from archaeological excavations but is not limited to any particular historical period. It has been found across the prehistoric and medieval settlement at Laigh Newton, East Ayrshire from the early Neolithic onwards (Ballin Smith 2011). A large rural assemblage, totalling over 450 pieces and weighing over a kilo, is that from Midross, Argyll, on the banks of Loch Lomond (Ballin Smith forthcoming). Here, a wide variety of different sites from the Neolithic through to the medieval period produced fired clay.

These two examples show that fired clay can occur in a variety of geographical areas and from a variety of contexts, from ritual, to domestic, to industrial, and across long spans of time. The fired clay from Yarrowford is likely to derive from its use during the medieval period, possibly in domestic contexts.

The coins

by Donal Bateson

Four coins were recovered during the metal detecting survey along the route of the pipeline, and all were recovered from the plough soil. One, SF10, from the field to the west of the Scheduled Monument and the other three were recovered

next to Old Mill Farm. While the American cent was an unusual find, the other three are more common and tend to turn up quite regularly.

- SF10 George II copper halfpenny, 1727- 1760
- SF15 Bronze halfpenny post 1860, poor condition with no details visible, late nineteenth-early twentieth century
- SF16 George III copper halfpenny, 1799 issue
- SF24 USA 'Lincoln cent', post 1959. Reverse has the Lincoln Memorial. Obverse is badly corroded but probably late twentieth century due to its condition

Glass

by Robin Murdoch

This small assemblage of 40 fragments of glass from Yarrowford is very typical of the type of artefact found on Scottish rural, and indeed urban sites of modest means.

None of the glass can be dated to earlier than the first part of the eighteenth century but this is by no means unusual. The rapid spread of the use of glass wine and beer bottles in the eighteenth century was usually the first time that such containers became part of the general social fabric. From the beginning of the second quarter of the nineteenth century a whole range of glass containers for all sorts of uses began to be made, many preferred to ceramics because of the ability to view the contents. There are several examples in the assemblage and also some later twentieth century material.

A few of the finds are quite diagnostic in terms of date and are therefore useful for site interpretation.

SF04 (context 406) consists of fragments from a wine bottle dating probably to the first half of the eighteenth century. The lip is of a form which predates c. 1760 and the body shard has a curvature suggesting a mallet shaped container. This was an intermediate form between the rounded onion bottle and the squat cylindrical of the mid eighteenth century. Mallet shaped bottles were most common around 1730.

The small group of wine bottle (possibly ale

bottle) shards from SF57 (Old Mill Farm) are typical of an early nineteenth century date. The very dark glass and the lip form date these shards to c. 1800-1840. The use of such dark glass in wine or beer bottles does not seem to have started until c. 1800 in Scotland, some 100 years later than England. One of the shards has a belling which is a clear indication of a pre c. 1840 date. Henry Ricketts of Bristol patented a semi automatic moulding machine in 1821 and this ended the occurrence of belling on bottles. However it would be reasonable to allow until c. 1840 for the technology to spread.

Several window glass shards were also recovered from SF57 and most of these appear to be crown or spun glass. Crown glass became the preferred code in the late seventeenth century and was used almost exclusively until the early nineteenth. Improved sheet glass was introduced into Britain in 1832 and rapidly began to replace crown.

The clay tobacco pipes

by D Gallagher

The small pipe assemblage consisting of 25 fragments is mainly of later seventeenth/possibly early eighteenth century date, along with a few nineteenth century fragments. These were recovered from plough soil next to Old Mill farm (context 300) and from the scheduled area (417).

There is one fragment for which the maker can be identified. This is a basal sherd (417) with a damaged three-letter stamp. The upper two letters are damaged but that on the left may be a C, there is a G below. This is a product of James Colquhoun of Glasgow, c. 1660-80. Colquhoun was the major manufacturer of pipes in Glasgow in the seventeenth century (Gallagher 1987, 38-9 and 52). Colquhoun pipes have a wide distribution in southern and western Scotland, as well as being sent to the Scottish colony of Darien in Panama in Central America in the 1690s.

Animal bone

by Catherine Smith

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the site. The condition of the bone was mainly very poor, abraded and friable, with the exception of two sheep mandibles which in a better state of preservation. Present in the

assemblage were at least three horse lower cheek teeth, one cattle upper molar, a very eroded cattle distal metapodial and several poorly preserved sheep bones.

The horse teeth were in very poor condition and it was not possible to tell whether they were molars or premolars. They were not heavily worn and came from an animal which was probably adult at the time of death.

The sheep remains consisted of a fragmentary skull, accompanied by separate maxillary fragments and both left and right mandibles (context 409, SF71). The nasal region of the skull was absent. From the state of wear on the mandibular teeth, the mandibles were estimated to have come from an animal of between 3 to four years (based on the ageing systems of Grant 1982 and Payne 1973). The skull associated with the mandibles was fairly small and hornless. While it is not unknown for medieval sheep to be polled (hornless), it seems to have been a sporadically occurring variation, since the outer horn sheath was a valuable natural resource much favoured for artefact manufacture and thus horned sheep were favoured. In the modern period, horn lost its value as a resource with the advent of synthetic plastics, and hornless sheep breeds became more common than horned breeds. This may indicate that the Yarrowford remains, found within a pit cut through a cobble surface, may post-date the medieval period although the small size of the skull, a medieval feature, should be noted.

Botanical remains

by Susan Ramsay

Botanical remains were recovered from bulk soil samples taken from three features that were investigated. Samples were obtained from two layers from hearth 431, one sample from pit 430 and one from the hearth or charcoal spread 423. The botanical remains largely consisted of small amounts of charcoal from a variety of trees (alder, birch, ash, hazel, rowan, cherry and oak) as well as hazel nut shell, barley grains and heather. The recovery of oak from pit 430 which also contained fragments of daub or burnt clay (see Ballin Smith, above) would suggest that the oak was from a structural timber while the daub could suggest a wattle and daub structure. The remaining features consisted of hearths suggesting that the wood was being collected locally as firewood. The

recovery of heather could indicate it was being used as fuel or possibly thatching material for the roofs of buildings. Ten barley grains from hearth 431 would suggest that the grain was being dried in advance of grinding or processing.

Radiocarbon dates

Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from carbonised plant remains recovered from the two possible hearths that were investigated. A date was not obtained from context 430 as artefacts recovered from its fill consisted of clay tobacco pipe fragments and glass that indicated that the hearth might have been of recent date or had been contaminated with modern material.

Lab Code	Structures	Feature/Context	Sample	Radiocarbon Age BP	δ13C	Calibrated Date
SUERC-49185	Hearth	422	Charcoal: Maloideae	327+/- 34	-26.4%	1472-1645 AD
SUERC-49186	Hearth	454	Carbonised grain: Hordeum vulgare	285+/- 34	-23.2%	1491-1603 AD

Discussion

The archaeological investigations at Philiphaugh/Yarrowford point to a late medieval and post-medieval use of the site that connects the archaeological evidence with the historical record. The radiocarbon dates confirm activity in the period 1472 -1645. Although the artefacts were recovered from the lower plough soil rather than sealed archaeological contexts they too support a late fifteenth to seventeenth century date. Two pottery sherds from stoneware bottles or possibly drinking mugs imported from Germany or Belgium would date to that period, while a fragment of a clay tobacco pipe identifies the maker as James Colquhoun who manufactured pipes in Glasgow between 1660 and 1680. These artefacts also suggest that manufactured goods were being traded from the cities to the rural areas of Scotland. The botanical evidence recovered from sealed deposits from excavated hearths consisted of charcoal from a variety of trees which would have grown locally and would have been used as firewood. In addition, charred cereal grains also confirm, not surprisingly, that barley was being grown on the farms.

Significant finds were only recovered from four of the features, iron horseshoes and horse teeth from cobbled surface 406, pivot stones usually

associated with doorways next to walls 412 and 415, a jug handle of Scottish medieval redware pottery from surface 441 and a spindle whorl and sherd of medieval pottery from rubble drain 450.

The historical research has revealed a number of references to tenants and dwellings at Philiphaugh in the sixteenth century and describes the 'town' of Philiphaugh in 1582 'with the tower, fortalice, manors, gardens, orchards and mills'. This suggests that there was a range of buildings probably spread over a large area extending from the river to the present road. These references further divide the area into the east and west sections and even the 'sunny side'. They suggest that there were a number of tenants each with their own house, garden, outbuildings and fields, some of which had been sub-divided between families. The archaeological evidence would support these descriptions as the structural remains are located over a large area and suggest a dispersed linear settlement along the road. The walls and extensive areas of cobbled surfaces indicate that the buildings were substantial and well made, which taken together with the historical evidence suggests a late medieval or post-medieval date.

What cannot be determined at the moment is whether the buildings, indicated by the structural remains, were in use at the same time. The differences in building style suggest that buildings were replaced and that the settlement moved slightly over time. The artefacts cover a wide date range, which along with the variations in construction of walls and surfaces suggests that several different phases of building and occupation may be present. The recovery of the two pivot or swivel stones, as well as small quantities of daub, indicate that timber buildings of possible medieval or earlier date occupied the site. The historical research and the limited archaeological evidence point to a small farming settlement that was established in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century and covers the transition between medieval and post-medieval periods. The historical evidence demonstrates that houses and farms were known in this area but it does not identify their location, while the archaeological evidence can provide some indication of the location of structures. The site and surrounding area is well known for the Battle of Philiphaugh in 1645 but contemporary accounts refer to ditches, dikes and hedges that

indicate field systems, they do not mention houses or buildings, which could suggest that the farms or small holdings had been abandoned by that time. These investigations demonstrate that there was a thriving farming community in the immediate area, one that was 'lost' in the later farming improvements that restructured farms and fields. The recovery of clay tobacco pipes, glass bottles and coins that date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, particularly from near Old Mill Farm, confirm the later activities in that area.

Although the limited archaeological investigations were concentrated within the scheduled area, the structures that were revealed along with the radiocarbon dates and the date of the artefacts, do not relate to the Anglian period suggested for the structures within the scheduled area, nor do they relate to the battle of Philiphaugh. However, it must be noted that the investigations were on the periphery of the scheduled area and away from the main features identified from aerial photographs.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Historic Research References

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Papers relating to Teind and Teind Administration. Selkirkshire, land of Philippaugh, TE5/440

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Appendix 2 - Transcriptions of the Primary Sources Mentioned Above

1114x1124 (probably 1120x1124) foundation charter of the Abbey of Selkirk. David I (1124-1153) grants to the new foundation 'the lands of Selkirk as the burn comes down from the hills and flows into Yarrow' (*makes several references to 'touns', Yarrow or Yarrowford (or Philiphaugh) not mentioned*).³⁰

³⁰ *Charters of King David I: the written acts of David I King of Scots, 1124-53 and of his son Henry Earl of Northumberland, 1139-52*. Barrow, G W S (ed.) 1999. Woodbridge, pp 58-59.

Earliest distinct reference to Philiphaugh

1316 (10 March) charter by Robert I (1306-1329) of the wester part of the lands of Philiphaugh with its pertinents and other lands to William called Turnbull. (*no mention of any habitation in Philiphaugh*).³¹ On the same day the eastern part of the lands of Philiphaugh was confirmed to William Barbiton with pertinents.³²

1508 (10 March James IV (1488-1513) confirmed to George Douglas, master of Angus, the lands and lordship of Selkirk, including the 'lands' of Philliphauch.³³

1508 (10 October) James IV conceded to James Murray of Fallowhill and his heirs, (amongst other lands in Selkirkshire) half the 'market lands' of Philiphaugh (see below for exact amount).³⁴

Earliest reference to dwellings on the estate

1514 (23 March) amongst the money owed to James Hunter and Thomas Johnston, sheriffs in those parts (Selkirk), was noted 10 shillings from the 20s annual rent of the lands occupied by William Jonkesone (*Jenkinson*) in the 'villa and territorio de Philophauch' (*town and region/area of Philiphauch*).³⁵

1526 (16 October) James Murray, sheriff of Selkirk came to the lands of Philiphaugh which belonged to the deceased Ralph Turnbull and there entered..... Margaret Ker (widow of the deceased Ralph) to her 1/3 share of the lands and 1/3 share of the dwelling house and tenement of the same on the sunny side according to the form of a retour following a brieve of terce for the same Margaret served before the said sheriff as is customary in such things and which third part the deceased Janet Turnbull has possessed'.³⁶

1529 (28 January) James V (1513-1542) conceded to Patrick Murray, son of James Murray of Fallowhill, the lands of Philliphaugh with tower, fortalice, manor, garden, park and mills.³⁷

³¹ *Regesta Regum Scottorum V: The Acts of Robert I, 1306-29*, Duncan, A A M (ed.) 1986 Edinburgh, pp 369-370.

³² *RMS*, i, no 23. (*RMS*).

³³ *RMS*, ii, no 3206.

³⁴ *RMS*, ii, no 3267.

³⁵ *ER*, xiv, 540.

³⁶ *Selkirk Protocol Books, 1511-47*, C.9.

³⁷ *RMS*, iii, no 741.

1531 (1 June) Robert Trumbil (*Turnbull*) acknowledged to his grandson, John Trumbil (*Turnbull*), tutor of the lord of Philiphaugh, that he had given, granted and set in tack those 5 poundlands lying within the town and pasture of Philiphaugh.³⁸

1533 (20 April) James V granted to James Helm and his heirs the 5 acres of lands and all the pertinents in the lairdship of Philiphaugh which pertained to the late James Turnbull. (*no mention of the town*).³⁹

1535 (24 April) James V conceded to Agnes, countess of Bothwell and Robert, Lord Maxwell, her husband, 12 ½ acres of the lands of Philliphaugh, mills, tower, mansion and buildings of Philiphaugh, valued at £20 per year.⁴⁰ (*lands previously held by Murray's of Fallowhill, they owed money to Agnes*).

1557 (10 April) Process in the court of teinds by William Hamilton of Saucher (tacksman, chamberlain and fermisman for the abbey of Kelso and its cell Lesmaghow), against Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh, for two years worth (1551-1552) of teinds (in produce) that Patrick allegedly owed to the abbey from the lands of Philiphaugh. Patrick's procurator claims that his tenant, one Alexander Scott had been responsible for this payment (and may have made it to Hamilton's factor Alexander Gibson, *not entirely clear on this point*). The case was adjourned for the two sides to gather more evidence.⁴¹

1564 The Treasurer's Accounts records £20 of non-entry and relief fines from two lands granted to John Murray, his heirs and assignees. The second of which is 'five acres of land lying within the town and territory of Philiphaugh with their belongings'.⁴²

1566 (14 April) gift by the crown to John Murray, son of Patrick Murray of the non entries (fines) of the five acres of lands lying within the town and territories of Philiphaugh since the death of James Murray his grandfather.⁴³

1576 (16 August) the sheriffs refer to a debt of 32s from the 4th part of 5 acres of land, town and territory of Philiphaugh, lying within the said town (*villam*) and balliwick (*balliam*), which had built up over 8 years (4s per year), owed by Elizabeth Turnbull, eldest daughter and heir of 1/5 of the estate of John Turnbull.⁴⁴ 1580 the Exchequer role notes that the full sum of 46s owed from the 5th part of these lands has been collected (*further reference to the town of Philiphaugh*).⁴⁵

1582 (26 May) references to £20 owing from the fermes of the whole territory of Philiphaugh, with the tower, fortalice, manors, gardens, orchards and mills of the same, extending to 4 librates of land, lying in the town and territory of Philiphaugh in the balliwick of the same, in the hands of the king, 5 years worth of unpaid rent £4 owed by Patrick Murray.⁴⁶

1593 (23 May) reference to 32s owed to the sheriff from total firms of 1 acre of land in the town and territory of Philiphaugh, with mansion, houses (*domibus*) and gardens of the same by James Murray.⁴⁷

1605 (16 September) Instrument of sasine in favour of Lady Janet Scot, spouse of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, of the lands of Cranstonriddell, in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh; the lands of Phillophauche in the town and 'territory' of Phillophauche and sheriffdom of Selkirk; those lands of Phillophauche called Whitelawsland (reserving to the said Sir John, his heirs and successors the tower, fortalice and manor of Philliphauche) and the mill of Phillophauche, situated on the land of Harehead and with the multures, lying in the tenantry of Hangingshaw, lordship of Ettrickforest and sheriffdom of Selkirk.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ *ER*, xx, 506.

⁴⁵ *ER*, xxi, 43 & 434.

⁴⁶ *ER*, xxi, 473.

⁴⁷ *ER*, xxii, 485.

⁴⁸ NRS Papers of Phineas Bell Brander, solicitor, Edinburgh, GD63/75.

³⁸ *Selkirk Protocol Books, 1511-47*, D12.

³⁹ *RSS*, ii, no 1536.

⁴⁰ *RMS*, iii, no 1467.

⁴¹ NRS Papers relating to Teind and Teind Administration. Selkirkshire, land of Philiphaugh, TE5/440.

⁴² *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, Dickson, T and Paul, J B 1877-1916. Edinburgh, 12 vols, xi, 285.

⁴³ *RSS*, v, no 2770.

1623 Commissioners court book records that Pete Murray in Swinside is accused of stealing of 7 sheep from the common land of Selkirk pertaining to the ‘tennants of Philloiphauch’ and 3 sheep pertaining to William Currou in Philloiphauch, ane other pertaining to George Turnbull there and 5 sheep pertaining to William Murray in Philloiphauch furth of the common of Selkirk (found guilty of all the charges).⁴⁹

1627 (13 March) Charles I (1625-1649) concedes to William Turnbull, portioner of Philliphaugh, 5 librates of land on the west part of Philippaugh, which John Turnbull de Howden has resigned (*no mention of dwellings in this part of Philippaugh*).⁵⁰

Residents in Philippaugh after 1645

1694 (17 November) Poll tax roll of the inhabitants of Selkirk parish outwith the town records 57 individuals resident in Philippaugh (*no reference to Philippaugh Mills*).⁵¹

1698 (8 December) John Inglis, in Philippaugh, appointed bursar of the Presbytery of Selkirk.⁵²

1700 (15 February) William III (1689-1702) gives James Murray of Fallowhill a charter in fee of his lands and barony of Philippaugh amongst other grants.⁵³

Full charter notes ‘the lands of Philippaugh with the tower, fortalice, manor place, yards, orchards and mills thereof with their pertinents.....lying within the town and territory of Philippaugh. Murray also possessed ‘a third part of an acre with the mansion and houses thereto belonging of old pertaining to the late John Turnbull in Philippaugh and then to Maisie Turnbull his daughter’.⁵⁴

⁴⁹ RPS, xiv, Addenda, 1545-1625, pp 707-708.

⁵⁰ RMS, viii, no 1055.

⁵¹ NRS Poll Tax Roll for the Town and Parish of Selkirk, GD178/6/1/2.

⁵² NRS Presbytery of Selkirk, Minutes, 1690-1706, fol 52.

⁵³ Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. William III, 1699-1700, Bateson, E (ed.) 1937. London, p 385.

⁵⁴ Calendar NRS Signature of lands of Philippaugh granted to James Murray, SIG1/111/7.

1700 (21 July) 10s relief paid to ‘a poor women in Philippaugh’.⁵⁵ In the same year Martin Jackson, Martin Murray and George Rennick of Philippaugh were purchased shoes by the kirk session and another resident William Douglas was given 6s.⁵⁶

1705 (1 January) 10s relief paid to George Rennick in Philippaugh.⁵⁷

1710 (27 April) William Murray in Philippaugh chosen to be joint box master of the parish church of Selkirk (*in charge of the poor box*).⁵⁸ 21 Aug of that year 10s was given as relief to Margaret Jackson in Philippaugh.⁵⁹

1715 (13 February) Mungo Thomson paid £1 10 for teaching the ‘poor children of Philippaugh’.⁶⁰

1725 (23 May) 12s given to a ‘distressed family in Philippaugh’.⁶¹

1742 (14 February) James Jackson, elder, in Philippaugh appointed box master of the parish of Selkirk.⁶²

1757 (10 July) Samuel Gillis, son to William Gillis in Philippaugh brought before kirk session for begetting a child with Jean Beattie out of wedlock.⁶³

1761 (25 October) William Hardy and Bettie Telfer, his wife, mentioned as residing in Philippaugh (for pre-marital sex).⁶⁴

1767 (6 September) Note in the kirk session that one Walter Scot at Yarrowford was the father of Nelly Dagleish’s (illegitimate) child.⁶⁵

⁵⁵ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1700-1711, CH2/1380/1, fol 19.

⁵⁶ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1700-1711, CH2/1380/1, fols. 22 & 25.

⁵⁷ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1700-1711, CH2/1380/1, fol. 167.

⁵⁸ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1700-1711, CH2/1380/1, fol. 319.

⁵⁹ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1700-1711, CH2/1380/1, fol. 326.

⁶⁰ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1711-1726, CH2/1380/2, fol. 112.

⁶¹ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1711-1726, CH2/1380/2, fol. 528.

⁶² RPS, xiv, Addenda, 1545-1625, pp. 707-708.

⁶³ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1740-1776, CH2/1380/4, fol. 174.

⁶⁴ NRS Selkirk Kirk Session, 1740-1776, CH2/1380/4, fol. 195

⁶⁵ NRS Yarrow Kirk Session, minutes and accounts, 1760-1884, CH2/1552/1, fol. 9.

1773 (30 July) 'the lands of Philiphaugh with the tower, fortalice, manor place, yards, orchards and mills thereof with their pertinents.....lying within the town and territory of Philiphaugh. Murray also possessed 'a third part of an acre with the mansion and houses thereto belonging of old pertaining to the late John Turnbull and then to Maisie Turnbull his daughter in Philiphaugh'.⁶⁶

1833, Parish of Selkirk, John Campbell (minister). Notes that the location of the battle of Philiphaugh 'was a farm about mile north of the town' (of Selkirk).⁶⁷

1841 Census for Selkirk notes that Yarrowford Village, which partly lies in the parish of Yarrow, has 4 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited, 10 males and 6 females.⁶⁸ The Census for Yarrow notes that the part of the village lying in that parish has 6 inhabited houses and a population of 30.⁶⁹

Philiphaugh has 1 Farm House and 14 Cottars houses and a Shepherds house and 65 people (p.54-55). Philiphaugh Mill has a house, a cottage and two other buildings with 27 occupants (p.55-56).⁷⁰

1851 Census for Selkirk. Yarrowford village now has only 2 inhabited houses, 8 people. (p.74).⁷¹ Census for Yarrow, the population of that part of Yarrowford village in the parish had increased to 53.⁷²

Philiphaugh has the farm and 11 cottages with a population of 61 (p. 69-70). No further reference to Philiphaugh Mill.⁷³

1861 Census for Selkirk. Yarrowford village no longer included in the parish census. Census for Yarrow, population of that part in the parish steady at 52.⁷⁴

Philiphaugh cottages, farmhouse and mills have grown to a population of 73.⁷⁵

⁷⁴ 1861 Census. Yarrow Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2007. Lockerbie, pp. 9-10.

⁷⁵ 1861 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2007. Lockerbie, p. 62.

⁶⁶ NRS Signature of lands of Philiphaugh and others granted to James Murray, SIG1/124/9.

⁶⁷ *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1834-45, Edinburgh and London, iii, p. 3.

⁶⁸ 1841 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2005. Lockerbie, pp. 59-60.

⁶⁹ 1841 Census, Yarrow Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2005. Lockerbie, pp. 15-16.

⁷⁰ 1841 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2005. Lockerbie, pp. 54-56.

⁷¹ 1851 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2004. Lockerbie, p. 74.

⁷² 1851 Census. Yarrow Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2004. Lockerbie, p. 15.

⁷³ 1851 Census. Selkirk Parish. Selkirkshire, Scotland, trans G & E Maxwell, 2004. Lockerbie, pp. 69-70.

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