

PAS

Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

Newsletter

February 2025

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“best read this month of any magazine”

- PAS member's description of the November 2024 issue

Welcome

Colin McLean, Newsletter Editor

It does feel that winter is dragging itself along in the slow lane towards spring. As an eternal meteorological optimist, I open the curtains each morning hoping to see bright light and clear skies. But no: it's raining, or it's going to be raining, or it has been raining. All part of life's rich tapestry, as a work colleague used to say.

Following on from last month's few words about Torwoodlee Broch, Piers Dixon and I recently visited both the broch and (for me at least) the potentially more interesting Tower House. There hasn't been time to write anything sensible, but perhaps we will have something for next month.

I was in Argyll in late January, photographing Saddell Castle for the [Landmark Trust](#). We did of course manage to pick the week when Storm Éowyn decided to make its appearance. (There's a weather-related theme

to this piece). I had no phone or internet signal where I was staying, near the Castle, so was oblivious to all warnings. Until I happened to switch on the car radio on the way to Campbeltown on the Thursday evening, with the news making it clear that the Argyll peninsula was not the place to be the following day. Mercifully I had more or less finished the shoot, so I packed the car and beat a hasty retreat home. Thank goodness. The castle's extensive restoration will be complete soon, ready to go back into Landmark's letting portfolio.

You may have noticed that this month's Newsletter is a little slimmer than in previous months. The simple reason for that is lack of submitted content. I know, it's that time of the year when the weather is dreich (see above) and no one really wants to go out exploring. But, explore we must! And take lots of photographs, and even scribble some words. Do please give it a go. You can do it! ■

SADDELL CASTLE, ARGYLL, LOOKING OVER THE KILBRANNAN SOUND TOWARDS ARRAN ■ COLIN MCLEAN



A Lost Button With a Tale to Tell

David Bartholomew

While detecting at Drumelzier on 6th December 2024 I found a small silvered button decorated with a crown and the letters P, V, Y and C (figure 1). From past experience of finding similar buttons I

FIGURE 1: BUTTON OF THE PEEBLES SHIRE VOLUNTEER YEOMANRY CAVALRY FOUND BY THE AUTHOR AT DRUMELZIER © DAVID BARTHOLOMEW



suspected it had belonged to a member of a local militia that had been created at the time of the Napoleonic wars when there were fears of an invasion by France. It seemed likely to me that the 'P' stood for Peebles. I shared a photo of the button with Trevor Cowie and together we came to the conclusion that the letters probably stood for Peeblesshire Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry. We could find no record of similar buttons online and a notable lack of information on the Peebles local militia on the internet. It seemed however that a 1911 article by B.F.M. Freeman in the Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society entitled 'Historical Records of the Border Yeomanry Regiments' would help to answer many of our questions and I requested the relevant volume on inter-library loan. It was indeed very helpful and informative.

Peeblesshire Yeomanry Cavalry

The first mention of any Yeomanry Force for the County of Peebles is found in 1803 when, on the renewal of the war with France, Sir James Montgomery of Stobo (figure 2) offered to raise a troop of Yeomanry Cavalry for the county. This was transmitted to the relevant authorities and on 23rd May 1803 George III accepted the offer. The troop was recruited mainly from the neighbourhood of Peebles, and at the beginning consisted of a Captain Commandant (Sir James Montgomery), Lieutenant William Loch of Rachan, Cornet Gideon Needham, Quartermaster Walter Laidlaw, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter and 37 Privates – a total of 48 of all ranks. In the following



FIGURE 2: SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY, PORTRAIT BY HENRY RAEBURN © DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS

years it regularly went out for training and exercise. In 1814 when peace came it was thanked by both Houses of Parliament along with other Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps. In 1817 its numbers were increased to 59.

In 1821, as a result of the Radical Rising (a week of strikes and unrest in April 1820 that culminated in the trial for the crime of treason of a number of 'radicals' intent on establishing a radical republic), a second troop was raised for the Peeblesshire Yeomanry Cavalry by Captain Colin Mackenzie of Portmore, Eddleston, with Lieutenant John Hay, Cornet John Patterson as his subaltern, and Alexander Bartram as his Quartermaster. The total of all ranks was 41. The Peeblesshire Yeomanry Cavalry was one of the Yeomanry Corps that marched past His Majesty George IV on Portobello Sands on August 2nd 1822 (figure 3). In 1826 we find the 1st Troop still headed by Captain Commandant Sir James Montgomery, along with Lieutenant Robert Welsh, Cornet James Murray and Quartermaster John Watson. The 2nd Troop was headed by Captain Colin Mackenzie, along with Cornet John Patterson and Quartermaster George Williamson. The position of Lieutenant was vacant. The total strength was 88 officers and men. In



FIGURE 3: THE KING REVIEWING THE CLANS ON PORTOBELLO BEACH IN 1822 PAINTING BY WILLIAM TURNER © NATIONAL GALLERIES SCOTLAND © ANTONIA REEVE

December 1827 they were ordered to be disbanded, after 24 years of service on behalf of their country. The uniform of the Peebles Yeomanry Cavalry was a blue jacket with yellow collar, silver lace and buttons, and white breeches.

The other Borders Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps were the Roxburghshire Light Dragoons Yeomanry Cavalry, the Selkirkshire Light Dragoons and the Berwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Peeblesshire Volunteer Infantry

As I continued research I found other sources of information which built up a more detailed picture of the efforts made at that time to protect the nation from the threat of invasion by France. Freeman does not mention it, but there was also the creation of a regiment of Peeblesshire Volunteer Infantry by Lord Elibank, the Lord Lieutenant of Peeblesshire, on 20th June 1803. Its Colours were consecrated in the Church of Peebles on 9th March 1804, by William Dalgleish, Minister of Peebles and Chaplain to the regiment. J.W. Buchan in Volume 1 of his 'History of Peeblesshire' records that there were three companies in Peebles, each of eighty rank and file, as well as a company at Innerleithen, one at West Linton, and a sixth for Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

Militia and Local Militia

In addition to the Peeblesshire Yeomanry Cavalry and Peeblesshire Volunteer Infantry, there were also regiments of Militia.

In 'The History of the Scottish Borderers Militia' published by R.W. Weir in 1877 we read that Alexander Murray, 7th Lord Elibank, the Lord Lieutenant of Peeblesshire, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Dumfriesshire Regiment of Militia in 1798. The Militia Act of 1797 had given county lieutenantancies the power to raise militia forces. Lord Elibank lived at Darnhall at Eddleston, now known as the Barony Castle Hotel (figure 4).



DARN HALL.
THE SEAT OF THE LORD ELIBANK.

J.M. Bulloch's 1914 book 'Territorial Soldiering in the North East of Scotland during 1759 – 1814' records that in June 1802 a new Act was passed increasing the Scots Militia to 7950 men, and the ten original battalions to fifteen. The 4th or Dumfries Regiment of Militia became the 10th for Dumfries, Selkirk and Roxburgh, and the

14th for Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. Peebles, which had originally been part of the old 4th was joined with Berwick, Linlithgow and Haddington to form a new 8th regiment or battalion. The Earl of Home, as Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire, was appointed colonel of the new regiment on 5th October 1802. The other three had originally previously been part of the 10th or Edinburgh Regiment of Militia. In 1802 Edinburgh became a new 11th Regiment on its own.

The Militias were raised through compulsory measures and were far from popular, in Peeblesshire no less than elsewhere. For every parish a list was returned of men between the ages of 19 and 23 and names were chosen by ballot to raise the required number of men from the parish. Men in certain professions or situations qualified for exemption. It was possible to avoid conscription by paying for a substitute to take one's place or paying an equivalent fine. At the beginning this was £10, though later the amount required was often £50 or even £100. Many men formed themselves into clubs and insurance societies into which they paid perhaps £10 a year for the purpose of providing substitutes for those of their members who were unlucky enough to be victims of the ballot. Those who took their place as substitutes often found their sudden wealth a temptation to spend freely, and drinking establishments did a brisk trade. The men were enlisted to serve in Scotland for the duration of the war and for one month after the proclamation of peace. The officers all had to be landed gentry or their future heirs. One further consequence of the creation of the militias was that the number of volunteers for the regular army went down, as the bounty one received as a substitute was a far more attractive proposition.

With voluntary recruitment insufficient to meet the needs of the regular army and Britain again feeling under serious threat, in 1807 it was decided to call on the militia to provide recruits for the regular army and the resulting deficiencies in the militia to be made up by another ballot. It was recognised that the rush of recruits to the Volunteers and Yeomanry had been largely a result of the fact that such service was held to confer exemption from the ballot for the militia. But in addition to filling the ranks of the regular militia, it was seen as necessary to maintain the strength of the Volunteers. This was done in 1808 with the creation of a new force called the Local Militia, which was also raised by ballot. Only men between the ages of 18 and 30 were liable for the ballot, and they were sworn in for five years. Those who came forward voluntarily received a bounty of two guineas. The Local Militia were liable to be called out for annual training for not more than 28 days in the year, and to no greater distance than an adjoining county. In the case of invasion or rebellion, however, they could be marched to any part of Great Britain; and they could also be called out by the Lord Lieutenant to suppress riots. The option of providing substitutes was abolished, though exemption for two years could be obtained by paying a fine.

It was made possible for a whole corps of volunteers to transfer themselves bodily to the Local Militia, and the absence of further references to the Peeblesshire Volunteer Infantry after 1808 suggests that this is what

FIGURE 4: DARNHALL, NOW BARONY CASTLE, FROM C19 WOODCUT BY CHAMBERS

happened in Peeblesshire. As the Local Militia grew the number of Volunteers decreased, and those corps of Volunteers that were not self-supporting received their death-blow in 1809 when the Government stopped all further allowances for clothing to Volunteer Infantry. Enlistment in the Local Militia conferred exemption from the ballot for the regular Militia. Consequently, although in many parts of the country service in the Local Militia was unpopular, the local force grew in strength. The Local Militia of Peeblesshire was commanded by Colonel Lord Elibank, who must have taken over its leadership when the Peeblesshire Volunteer Infantry that he had previously commanded ceased to exist. The Peeblesshire Local Militia was in existence from 1808 to 1816. It was about 700 strong and mustered once a year for fourteen days in Peebles. When not on duty the arms and accoutrements of the regiment were stored in Neidpath Castle under the guardianship of Sergeant Veitch.

In 2011 the Tweeddale museum in Peebles acquired the uniform of an officer of the Peeblesshire Local Militia. It is a bright yellow and red coat with accompanying white trousers and with gilded buttons. The buttons are inscribed 'Peeblesshire L.M.' for 'Local Militia' round the margin (figures 5 & 6). The uniform had come up for auction following the sale of the contents of Kinross House, Kinross-shire, which belonged to the Montgomery family of Stobo. This led to the suggestion that it had belonged to Sir James Montgomery of



FIGURE 6: BUTTONS FROM THE UNIFORM IN PEEBLES MUSEUM © COLIN MCLEAN

Stobo. But there is no evidence that he ever had any involvement with the Peeblesshire Local Militia. He continued to lead the Peeblesshire Yeomanry Cavalry right up until its disbandment in 1827. However his son, Sir Graham Graham-Montgomery, the 3rd Baronet, was Lieutenant of the Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry from 1850-54 and MP for Peeblesshire from 1852-68. He owned both Stobo Castle and Kinross House and it would be perfectly plausible that with a personal interest in the militia and as a man of some substance he might have acquired the uniform that the museum later acquired.

The discovery of that button in a field at Drumelzier has led me on a journey of further discoveries that I never imagined I would have when I lifted it from the soil! ■



FIGURE 5: OFFICER'S UNIFORM, PEEBLES LOCAL MILITIA, IN PEEBLES MUSEUM © LIVE BORDERS

Excavations at Dunsapie and the Archaeology of Holyrood Park - Review of Jamie Humble's January Lecture

Trevor Cowie

As our speaker in January, we were delighted to welcome Jamie Humble of AOC Archaeology to describe the exciting research project that has been taking place in Holyrood Park - that wonderful open space set within the very heart of the city of Edinburgh.

hunting park – a transformation crucial to the eventual exceptional preservation of the archaeology despite its urban setting.

Run by AOC in collaboration with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and Edinburgh University, the current project's goals combined the targeted investigation of selected sites with assessment of the impact of Holyrood's many visitors upon its archaeology and the delivery of an easily accessible training excavation for the archaeology students.

Jamie then outlined the main aims and provisional results of the four seasons of fieldwork to date. After an initial season devoted to training in survey techniques ranging from mapping and geophysics to photogrammetry and laser scanning, excavation has



Jamie set the scene with a brief introduction to Holyrood Park and its wider significance, stressing its importance for wildlife, plants and geology. Not only is it a Site of Special Scientific Interest, but the whole landscape of the park is protected as a scheduled monument of national importance.

It is effectively an archaeological landscape in its own right. There are over 111 archaeological sites ranging from the findspots of Mesolithic chipped stone tools dating back at least 8000 years all the way up to 20th century rifle ranges. In between, there are sites and finds varying from Bronze Age burials and metalwork hoards to Iron Age hillforts and settlements, in terrain replete with plentiful traces of agricultural activity ranging from impressive cultivation terraces to broad swathes of rig and furrow. It is also worth noting that from the Stuart period the use of the park changed from habitation and agriculture to become a medieval Royal

focused mainly on investigation of two aspects of the archaeology of the park:

- firstly, to shed more light on the date and relationships of the four hillforts that lie within the Park boundary - on Crow Hill (just east of Arthur's Seat itself); Dunsapie, Samson's Ribs and Salisbury Crag
- secondly, to carry out further investigations on the impressive 'flight' of cultivation terraces on the eastern slope of Crow Hill, with the aim of elucidating their date and development. Previous investigations (by Richard Tipping and Tim Kinnaird) had suggested a prehistoric origin for the terraces: would further excavation bear this out?

Finally, Holyrood Park's huge popularity with residents and tourists inevitably results in considerable wear and tear and so, complementing the strictly archaeological research agenda, HES was also keen

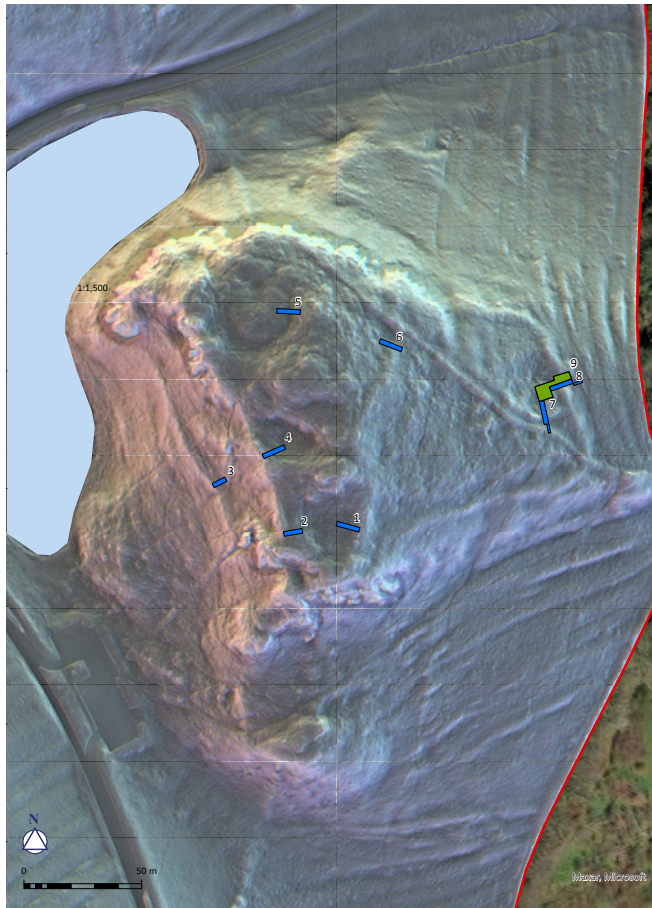


Figure 2: Dunsapie Fort & scooped settlement

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to gain a fuller understanding of the impact of visitors upon its archaeology.

The main site investigated to date has been Dunsapie, where a total of nine trenches has been excavated at selected points around the hillfort. Several trenches examined the main upper rampart while others investigated the irregular interior of the enclosed area, which is mostly characterised by exposed outcrops of bedrock with intervening grassy hollows. A further trench investigated the line of an outer rampart running along the contour lower down on the west face of the

hill overlooking modern Dunsapie Loch. Finally, on the gentler eastern slopes of the hill, a group of trenches were primarily designed to reveal the relationships between the rampart of an outer enclosure or annexe, at a point where it was apparently overlain by a later settlement.

In this summary, it is only possible to touch on a few of the salient results. On the hilltop, excavation of the upper rampart (eg in Trench 2) revealed only a very thin soil cover over traces of structures reduced to just a single layer of stones, showing just how vulnerable some of the archaeology is to erosion. Such vulnerability poses a dilemma: preservation in situ or further excavation?

In marked contrast, further down the slope the rampart and the associated soil deposits were much better preserved. Here, excavation of the rampart revealed that it had been constructed in two main phases. The primary stage comprised an earthen rampart of massive proportions; then, after a period of soil formation (presumably reflecting disuse or abandonment?), the line of the rampart was rebuilt in stone, though much reduced in width.

Unusually for a Scottish hillfort, organic remains (such as animal bone) survived relatively well, and especially in those areas where more deeply stratified deposits were present, this holds out the promise of obtaining a good sequence of dates for the site.

As post-excavation work has barely started, Jamie emphasised that the conclusions remain provisional, but the radiocarbon dates available so far bear out the working hypothesis regarding the construction of the rampart. They suggest the primary earthen rampart was constructed during the 4th to 3rd centuries BC, while the stone-walled phase may have been considerably later, perhaps dating from around 1st century BC/1st century AD. Although the defences may no longer have been maintained, occupation may have continued during the intervening period.

As mentioned above, several trenches (see Trenches 7, 8 & 9) were opened to investigate an area on the east periphery of the hill where the rampart of the outer





enclosure or ‘annexe’ of the hill fort was apparently overlain by a small settlement terraced into the slope – a type of site broadly comparable to the so-called scooped settlements known from the Border counties. In its interior, excavation revealed the remains of a round house (or strictly speaking, oval in this case), while the entranceway to this small Late Iron Age farm was found to have been finely cobbled and lined with timber posts.

The picture that has emerged at Dunsapie is thus one of a multi-phase enclosure, with hints of Late Bronze Age occupation, followed by distinct phases of rampart construction provisionally spanning the period from the later 4th century BC to the 1st century AD. On the eastern edge of the site, the rampart of the fort annexe was later incorporated into the enclosing bank of the later Iron Age terraced settlement. Overlying all these in turn, were the remains of medieval and later cultivation and of later date still, a broad earthen bank of post-medieval



date which snakes it way up the hill from SE to NW.

While Dunsapie has been the main focus of the fieldwork over the course of the project, last year the team also started excavations on the fort on Samson’s Ribs – a site previously best known for the chance discovery in 1969 of a remarkable 1st century AD intaglio believed to depict Alexander the Great and still set in the remains of a finger ring.

Finally, Jamie spoke briefly about the results of work at Crow Hill. Here, on the basis of the LiDAR data, a trench was opened over a possible square structure. In the event this turned out to be misleading, for excavation revealed the remains of a wholly unexpected prehistoric roundhouse with paved floor overlying cultivated soil

deposits. The results of radiocarbon and OSL dating are still awaited, but this discovery holds out the promise that the dating of the impressive series of cultivation terraces will finally be placed on a much firmer footing.

Jamie closed his talk by summarising the outcomes of

SAMSON’S RIBS FIND © JAMIE HUMBLE / AOC ARCHAEOLOGY



EXCAVATIONS ON CROW HILL, WITH CULTIVATION TERRACES VISIBLE ON THE SLOPE ABOVE © JAMIE HUMBLE / AOC ARCHAEOLOGY



the project so far and considering some of the prospects for future work. Some of the results have been alluded to already, ranging from the programme of erosion mapping and an interpretative survey to aid the management of the cultural resources of the Park, to the new light that will shed on a number of the later prehistoric sites, in particular at Dunsapie and Crow Hill. Finally, it was noted that over 150 students have been trained over the course of the four years of the project, while around a thousand members of the public have visited the sites either casually in passing or in the course of more formal organised Open Days. To borrow the words of HES's Holyrood Park Statement of Significance, "the long history of occupation attested by well-preserved archaeological features ... offers a unique opportunity to experience and interpret landscape-scale archaeology within a city setting". There is plenty of scope for further investigation but the current project has clearly already done much to fulfil that aim.

Work is already underway on the post-excavation stage of the project, but subject to funding and the relevant Scheduled Monument Consents, Jamie indicated that

the team hope to return to the Park to carry out further work later this year. If so, a PAS field trip will definitely be on the agenda for consideration by the Committee. In the meantime, our thanks go again to Jamie for a very informative and enjoyable overview of the results so far.

If you missed the January meeting or would like to listen to Jamie's talk again, an edited recording is available (to PAS members only) [here](#). Historic Environment Scotland's Holyrood Park Statement of Significance (published 2019) is available to download [here](#). For further information about the Holyrood Archaeology project see these references:

The [Project Background](#), with further information including interactive site map

[HES blog](#) on Holyrood Park's archaeology. ■

Next Lecture on February 20: Steven Birch - Cromarty: exploring the Origins of a Royal Medieval Burgh

Richard Welander

Our speaker this month is travelling (weather permitting) all the way from the Isle of Skye. Steven Birch is Director of West Coast Archaeological Services, a Highlands-based company established in January 1998, specialising in archaeological walkover surveys of upland landscapes. Steven has been working on contract, community and research-based archaeological projects for the past 22 years and has a keen interest in research designed survey and excavation fieldwork, and the archaeology of caves and rockshelters. He has co-directed excavations at [High Pasture Cave](#) and the Fiscavaig Rock Shelter on the island of Skye, and acted as archaeological supervisor for the [Rosemarkie Caves Project](#) and the [Tarradale Through Time Project](#).

We may well have to invite him back to talk about these fascinating sites but this time, in his talk entitled 'Cromarty: Exploring the origins of a Royal Medieval Burgh', Steven will be taking to us across to the Black Isle to tell us about the Cromarty Medieval Burgh Community Archaeology Project, co-directed by himself and Mary Peteranna.

As Steven explains, 'The project was developed after winter storms and high tides in December 2012 revealed extensive medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits on the east side of the town. Excavations at the site, using local volunteers, students and a number of specialists continued until 2015, and the results have provided some intriguing insights into the layout and function of the burgh. The fieldwork revealed the post medieval / abandonment phase of archaeological remains in this part of town including Thief's Row, a road running through the medieval burgh, and the robbed-out remains of the associated



STEVEN BIRCH

houses. Results from the excavation are helping us to learn more about how the inhabitants of Cromarty lived during the 18th-19th centuries by analysing the artefacts recovered, many of which are personal objects from the people living in the houses, and the animal bone, fish bone and shellfish, which provide details relating to their diet and economic activities.

Below the post medieval layers we uncovered significant late medieval remains, including the stone-built foundations of substantial buildings, a grain-drying kiln, and a 'well' with access steps, supporting our belief that Medieval Cromarty was an important burgh, probably sustained by the fishing industry. Small finds from the medieval deposits on the site include ceramics dating to between the 12th and 15th centuries (including imported wares from the Scottish Central Belt, the Low Countries of Europe and Yorkshire in England), iron fish-hooks and knives, stone and ceramic spindle whorls, and a significant number of rotary quern stones'.

Since graduating with an MA in Scottish Archaeology from the University of Aberdeen in 2005, Steven has held several research posts, including being a member of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (2006 to 2008) and the Scottish Archaeological Research Frameworks (ScARF), sitting on the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Panel (2009 to 2010). A very busy man, he is currently finalising his High Pasture Cave publication with Oxbow Books while completing a watching brief and excavation of a new sewer main near Muir of Ord – 'Two Iron Age roundhouses, other post-holes and pits, a smithing or smelting hearth, and fragments of three barrows – most likely Early Medieval in date'.

Steven will be talking at our usual venue in St Joseph's Neighbourhood Centre starting at 7.30.

Plans for our Members Evening talks are underway, and our own David Bartholemew has kindly agreed to tell us about his finds from metal detecting at Drumelzier. More details to come next month. ■



THE WELL FOUND IN THE CROMARTY DIG ■ STEVEN BIRCH

PAS Programme 2024-25 + Other Events

Richard Welander

Our 2024-25 programme is now well under way, and here are the dates of future meetings for you to get into your diary. All talks are now at 7.30pm at our usual venue in St Joseph's Neighbourhood Centre. You can watch the recording of Jamie Humble's talk [here](#).

February 20 2025 Rediscovering Cromarty Medieval Burgh Steven Birch, University of Aberdeen (see p11)

March 20 2025 From Bowden Moor to Bodmin Moor, Stonehenge and Petra Tim Kinnaird of the School of Earth and Environmental Sciences at St Andrews University will be talking about his cutting-edge work on OSL (Optically Simulated Luminescence)

April 17 2025 AGM

Other Events

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

March 13 2025 March lecture: **Ethnogenesis and Kingship AD300-900** Professor Gordon Noble. 6.00pm, Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. Details [here](#)

April 24th 2025 April lecture: **South Asian Coins in UK Museums and Proactive Repatriation and Justice-Seeking**. Shreya Gupta, University of Exeter and Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. 6.00pm, Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. Details [here](#)

Uncovering The Tweed Project (UtT)

February 27 7.00pm at Trimontium Museum, Melrose. In this session the UtT project team will provide an update on work so far and plans for the coming year, and where you will have the chance to suggest new projects or research directions. If you have been involved, as many PAS members have, do come along to learn more and discuss ideas. Further information [here](#). Book [here](#)

The Pictish Arts Society

Details of forthcoming lectures are [here](#).

February 21 2025 (online) **The Pictish-Norse Transition in Orkney**. Professor David Griffiths

Trimontium Talk Series

Details of forthcoming lectures are [here](#).

February 16 **War & Peace in Ambleside Roman Fort: Old Finds & New Discoveries** Dr John Reid



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- We organise site visits and outings
- We run local projects and digs
- We produce a monthly newsletter
- And we're a friendly bunch!

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