

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



FIELD MONUMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 SITE CODE | H | N | H | 8 | 4 | N | W | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 2 NGR | N | H | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| 3 QUAL | CE | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 DISTRICT NAIRN | 5 PARISH CAWDOR | 6 SITE NAME DUN EVAN * |
| 7 AREA STATUS | 8 SITE STATUS 11:193 SCHEDULED | 9 REGIONAL STATUS |
| 11 CONCORDANCE OS NH 84 NW 5 NMR | 12 FORM STANDING STRUCTURE | 13 DIMENSIONS 56m x 23m |
| 10 GENERIC TYPE FORT. SUMMIT | 14 PERIOD/DATE IA | |
| 16 RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS | | 15 DATING METHOD TYP |
| 17 CONDITION INCOMPLETE | | 18 SHAPE OVAL |
| | | 19 THREAT AND DATE |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 20 LAND USE AFFORESTATION | 21 GEOLOGY |
| 22 SOILS | 23 VEGETATION |
| 24 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE | 25 RELIEF HILL SUMMIT |
| 26 ASPECT 360° | 27 ALTITUDE 195=210 OD |

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 EXCAVATION (EXCAVATOR: DATE: EXTENT: QUALITY) | |
| 29 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL) | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ORDNANCE SURVEY: 1960: 6" MAP (PROV) FEACHEN, RN: 1963: A GUIDE TO PREHISTORIC SCOTLAND: B. T. BATSFORD: P 140 VALLAGE TD: 1912-18: TRANS INVER. SOC. SCI. + FIELD CLUB: VOL 18: P 107 PLAN NBN(SDD): 1985: LIST OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS ORDNANCE SURVEY: 1978: 1/10 000 MAP SOC. ANT. SCOT: 1978: ARCH SITES AND MONS OF NAIRN: RCAHMS: P 11: No 45 | |
| 30 GROUND PLAN NO. | 31 GROUND PHOTO NO. |
| 32 SLIDES NO. | 33 HR. AP. NO. |
| 34 NMR. AP. NO. | 35 OTHER AP. NO.: SOURCE |
| 36 ARCHIVE AND LOCATION | |
| 37 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY | 38 SAMPLES |
| 39 PALYNOLOGY | 40 NUMERICAL DATES: RANGE: LAB NO. |
| 41 SMALL FINDS PIG AND OTHER ANIMAL BONES | 42 MUSEUM/LOCATION |
| 43 OTHER | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 44 NAME & ADDRESS OF OWNER | 45 ATTITUDE OF OWNER |
| 46 NAME & ADDRESS OF TENANT | 47 ATTITUDE OF TENANT |
| 48 ACCESS & RESTRICTIONS | |

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|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 49 NAME & ADDRESS OF FINDER/RECORDER: DATE | 50 RECORDER: DATE SM: 25.2.1987 | 51 CHECK: DATE CS: 27.4.1987 |
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52 TEXT

NH 8275 4757. Dun Evan (NAF) Vitrified For (NR) (1)
 "Dun Evan, a fort with outworks, from which vitrification has been recorded" (O.S.F.I:AA:3.2.71)
 "The oval fort occupies the fairly level summit of a steep-sided rocky hill and measures about 56.0m NE-SW by 23.0m within a turf-covered wall reduced to an average internal height of c. 0.4m, and spread to a maximum width of 10.0m. The entrance in the NE is ill-defined by a dip in the wall. Feachen records outer facing stones at the base of the debris outside the entrance, but those are no longer evident and no facing stones are visible at any point around the wall. No vitrification is visible, and none was noted in 1965, though the late Lord Cawdor informed me at that time that he had noted
 OVER/

BOX 5. "ALSO KNOWN AS "The Doune of Cawdor".

BOX 52. "Vitrification in the fort; the appearance of the wall and the small size of the tumbled stones suggests it was timber-laced". (2) (3)

"Around the fort at a lower level is another wall which, except in the N, has tumbled down the slope, its course being marked by a stony terrace. In the SE the terrace is almost obliterated by tumble from the main fort wall and soil creep and is under dense scrub. A break c.4.0m wide in the S may be an additional means of access through this outwork. In the N the outer wall face is visible intermittently to a height of three courses at the base of the debris, and the wall can be seen to widen from about 5.0m to at least 10.0m where it turns S to join additional heavy defences which protect the NE approach. The plan of these additional works is enigmatic as they are mutilated by trees, quarrying and minor excavations but the vast amount of debris and the larger size of stones suggest that they are not timber-laced. They overlooked the approach to the fort which is up a terrace c. 4.0m wide, which may be partly of modern construction". "A circular depression c.3.5m in diameter and 0.6m deep in the S part of the fort is noted by Teachen as the site of the wall".

"According to Wallace, pig and other animal bones and an arrowhead have been found within the fort.

Scheduled. Resurveyed at 1:25 00 ". (O.S.F.I:NEB:19.11.65)

"NH 8275 4757 Dun Euan Fort".

"Dun Euan. This fort, also known as the Doune of Cawdor, occupies the summit of a prominent crag. The defences belong to at least two phases, the earliest represented by a much ruined wall enclosing the summit platform, and the later by a wall which encloses a smaller part of the summit area. This fort has been given added protection by an out-wall and other short stretches of walling on the SW and the NE". (6)

DUN-EVAN OR THE DUNE OF CAWDOR.

Mr Fraser-Tytler, who visited this Fort after Williams, gives the following account of it in his day:—"On the summit of the hill of Dunne-Evan there have been two walls of ramparts surrounding a level space of the same oblong form as that upon Craig Phadrick, though not quite so large. There are likewise the traces of a well within the enclosed area, and at the east end. As at Craig Phadrick, there are the remains of a prodigious mound or masses of buildings, much more extensive than that which we have remarked upon the former hill. In all these operations, which, in their form, are perfectly similar to those on Craig Phadrick, there are not, however, any marks of vitrification or the effects of fire. Mr Williams, in his description of Dunne-Evan, says that the vitrified ruins are more wasted here than upon Knock-Farrel or Craig Phadrick; but as neither I myself nor two other gentleman who examined this hill along with me could perceive the smallest appearance of vitrification, I am inclined to believe that in this instance Mr Williams' fondness for new discovery has a little blinded him in his observations." Mr Tytler gives it as his opinion that this fort was built of stone and earth, but that the walls were of great thickness, and very compactly built.

The entry, Mr Williams thinks, had been at the east end, where there has been, as already observed, a prodigious rampart of stones. But in this particular Mr Tytler thinks Williams mistaken, and asserts that the entrance had been upon the west side, "where there is a serpentine road from the bottom to the summit, extremely conspicuous, which is visibly continued for a considerable distance along the low ground to the foot of the hill, and is regularly formed by filling up hollows and leveling rocky heights which lay in its way.

It will be rather difficult to trace this serpentine road now.

The fort, 650 feet above sea-level, is of the usual oval shape, lying with its greater axis east and west. The length of the fort proper is 240 feet, with an average breadth of 99 feet. The centre of the fort will be about 8 feet below the top of the wall on the east and west. In the present condition of the walls it is difficult to detect the vitrification, but here and there partially built stones are easily found. The stones have been broken, as in the other forts, and are gneiss, granite, porphyry, and sandstone. A depression which appears to have been the "well" is towards the west end. About 50 feet below this platform there is an outer wall or rampart of stones; there is another one on the north side of varying breadth, also bounded on the outside by a wall or rampart of stones. Both these platforms with their walls merge into the upper rampart of the fort towards the east and west ends. There is a large accumulation of stones towards the east end, which may be the ruins of a defence work raised to protect the approach which has been evidently at this end, although there is also indications of an approach from the west side.

Bones of the pig and other animals have been found, and one arrow-head turned up in a mole-heap. The interior of the fort is covered with deep black soil.



(NH 8275 4757) Dùn Evan

Vitrified Fort (1)

Dùn Evan, a fort with outworks, ^o from which vitrification has been recorded. (OSFI: AA: 3.2.1971)

The oval fort occupies the fairly level summit of a steep-sided rocky hill and measures about 56.0m NE-SW by 23.0m within a turf-covered wall reduced to an average internal height of c. 0.4m, and spread to a maximum width of c. 10.0m. The entrance in the NE is ill-defined by a dip in the wall. Feachem records outer facing stones at the base of the debris outside the entrance, but these are no longer evident and no facing stones are visible at any point around the wall. No vitrification is visible, and none was noted in 1965, though the late Lord Cawdor informed F I at that time that he had noted vitrification in the fort; the appearance of the wall and the small size of the tumbled stones suggests it was timber-laced. (OSFI: NKB:19.11.65)

Around the fort at a lower level is another wall which, except in the N, has tumbled down the slope, its course being marked by a stony terrace. In the SE the terrace is almost obliterated by tumble from the main fort wall and soil creep and is under dense scrub. A break c. 4.0m wide in the S may be an additional means of access through this outwork. In the N the outer wall face is visible intermittently to a height of three courses at the base of the debris, and the wall can be seen to widen from about 5.0m to at least 10.0m where it turns S to join additional heavy defences which protect the NE approach. The plan of these additional works is enigmatic as they are mutilated by trees, quarrying and minor excavations but the vast amount of debris and the larger size of the stones suggests that they were not timber-laced. They overlook the approach to the fort which is up a terrace c. 4.0m wide, which may be partly of modern construction.

A circular depression c. 3.5m in diameter and 0.6m deep in the S part of the fort is noted by Feachem as the site of a well.

According to Wallace, pig and other animal bones and an arrowhead have been found within the fort.

Scheduled.

Resurveyed at 1:2500. (OSFI: NKB: 19.11.1965.)

Dun Evan, Fort (NH 827475), 2 miles SW. of Cawdor, Sheet 28 (by-roads and footpath).

The Doune of Cawdor, as this fort is also known, occupies an isolated crag dominating others in a stretch of uneven ground and commands extensive views which include the whole of lower Strathnairn. The summit of the crag is crowned by a ruined wall which encloses an oval area measuring 195 ft. by 85 ft. in which the only recognisable feature is the depression marking the site of a well. The wall appears as a partly grass-grown mass of debris spread to a width of 25 ft. Several stretches of outer walls are to be found lower down the flanks of the crag, conspicuous among them the tumbled masses of a wall situated immediately NW. of the entrance (in the NE.); the debris here stands to a height of 14 ft. above the lowest courses of some facing stones which are exposed near the base of the mass. Vitrification has been recorded at this fort in the past, and while none has been reported in recent years the character of some of the ruins suggest that timber lacing may very well have been used. (2)