

DISCOVERY
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EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND 1969

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COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

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The Group was formed in 1944 to co-ordinate research on Scottish antiquities, to provide Scottish representation on the Council for British Archaeology and to further the cause of archaeology in Scotland.

“Discovery and Excavation in Scotland” has been published annually by the Scottish Regional Group since 1956. Its purpose is to list by counties all discoveries which have taken place in Scotland over the past twelve months.

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The Scottish Field Studies Association

KINDROGAN FIELD CENTRE

An Archaeology Course tutored by

Dr MARGARET STEWART

will be held at

KINDROGAN from 12th - 19th AUGUST, 1970

The course will be a study of the archaeological sites of the Kindrogan area of Perthshire as an introduction to the early period of Scottish Prehistory. Local field surveys and excavation will be included in the course.

Kindrogan provides comfortable accommodation and is situated in Strathardle, 9 miles south-east of Pitlochry.

The fee for the course (inclusive of full board and accommodation) is £13 10/-. A booking fee of £4 (later deducted from the full fee) is payable in advance.

Bursaries valued at £3 are made available by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust to those who are members of local societies.

Further details of this course and the full programme of courses for 1970 are available from :

**THE WARDEN,
KINDROGAN FIELD CENTRE, ENOCHDU,
BLAIRGOWRIE, PERTHSHIRE.**

Telephone : Strathardle 286.

ABERDEENSHIRE

*Frank Newall and Forbes Watt
Ferniebank, Moss Road,
Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.*

GONARHALL

NJ 866588. A slight hollow in the field due NE of Gornarhall is marked by a slightly banked arc covered with thistles, which completely encircle the hollow. The overall diameter 50' - 51' matches exactly that of the mapped round house, designated "Earth House", near Earls Seat, NJ 882609. The wall of the latter is 6' wide.

ABERDOUR CAVE

Frank Newall

NJ 880651. The walled cave, known to have been occupied at times until about 1914, and a reputed smugglers' cave was visited, and a large iron bolt driven into the floor was removed. This had penetrated the original storm beach drift, to a depth of 1' 6". This gave the following section (a) the modern surface topping a spread of clay, (b) two successive layers, containing iron nails and decomposed wood, separated by a lower spread of clay, (c) overlying the beach layer, a dark soil containing whelk and limpet shells. Within (b) were a few fragments of 19th century plates.

The heavy walling, 5' thick, widening to 9' to flank the 1' 9" wide entrance suggests early, perhaps Iron Age, occupation. Immediately within the entrance a recession of the cave wall on the left, with floor 1' higher than the cave floor, is contained by a semi-circular stone wall, 3' 6" wide with a central entrance. The main cave is 23' long by a maximum 16', and extends for a further 20' in length along a narrowing cleft, 6' wide at entrance.

ANGUS

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR

*Mrs J. Wilson,
59 Reres Road,
Broughty Ferry, Dundee.*

PROMONTORY FORT

NO 693460. During the season's work on this site the section over the ditch and causeway was completed. The ditch was shown to be U-shaped with a deep 'slot' at the bottom. Sections within the fortified area uncovered two storage pits approximately 4' in diameter and 18" deep. They were neatly lined with stones and paved at the bottom.

There has been a disappointing lack of small finds. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to report a single fibula brooch dated to the second century A.D.

STRACATHRO

*Dr Anne S. Robertson,
The Hunterian Museum,
The University, Glasgow W2.*

ROMAN FORT

NO 618658. Some years ago Dr J. K. S. St. Joseph discovered from the air a Roman temporary camp, and a permanent fort, at Stracathro, Angus, the latter being the most northerly fort yet known in the Roman Empire (*JRS*, 1958, 91). Stracathro church and burial ground lie within the fort, and in September-October, 1969, two weeks' excavation was carried out in a recent westward extension to the burial ground, under the auspices of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology, and by kind permission of the Rev. W. G. Burns, Manse of Stracathro, and of Brechin District Council and Angus County Council.

The sleeper trenches of a long narrow building running north and south were located and traced. These trenches were about 1' wide and 9" deep, and belonged to a building at least 90' long subdivided into small rooms 10'-11' square. It was apparently a barrack block, and probably had a veranda along its east side and possibly also along its south end. The discovery of a barrack block in this particular position in Stracathro fort was unexpected, and raises the question of whether the fort faced east or west, rather than north or south.

Fragments of pottery from Stracathro includes at least one which is certainly of Flavian or late first century date. One copper coin found in the 1969 excavations was an *As* of an issue confined to the year A.D. 86 in the reign of Domitian. It is in mint condition, with no sign of wear through circulation.

The Stracathro *As* is of exactly the same year and issue as six *Asses*, also in mint condition recovered from the legionary fortress at Inchtuthil, at the junction of the Isla and the Tay. The legionary fortress would have had a screen of auxiliary forts to the north of it, of which Cardean, near Meigle, and Stracathro are the only two known. Evidently a consignment of newly minted *Asses* (the denomination most used by Roman troops) had been sent to this distant area, or had accompanied legionary and auxiliary troops who were to be stationed there.

*James D. Boyd,
Dundee Museum and Art Galleries,
Albert Square, Dundee.*

BACKBOATH, CARMYLLIE
SHORT CIST

NO 564457. In April a ploughman uncovered a short cist on the S slope of Boath Hill. It was constructed of four grey sandstone slabs and in the interior measured 2½' long, 2¼' wide and 2' deep. The coverstone was just over 1' below the present ground level. The outline of the pit dug to take the cist was clearly revealed in the clay subsoil. A well-preserved Food Vessel and some badly decayed human bones were recovered. A full report will be published in *PSAS*.

SOUTH WARD ROAD, DUNDEE
WELL

NO 401303. During excavation work a stone-built draw well was partly exposed. It had a cylindrical shaft $2\frac{1}{2}'$ in diameter and was 13' deep. The well was situated not far from the sites of two industrial wells associated with a 19th century jute works, but its dimensions and appearance suggested a domestic rather than an industrial function.

EAST BALGILLO, DUNDEE
MACE-HEAD

NO 468323. A mace-head of schistose grit was discovered at the edge of a field after ploughing. It is 4" long and has an "hour glass" perforation. The mace-head has been donated to Dundee Museum.

MELGUND BANK, ABERLEMNO
SHORT CIST

NO 550545. In April, 1969, during ploughing operations, a short cist was brought to light just beyond the crest of a low knoll. It was constructed of sandstone slabs and in the interior it measured 3' long, 2' wide and 1' 7" deep. The cist was filled with sand containing charcoal and a number of Food Vessel sherds. On its gravel floor a complete Food Vessel and a flint scraper were found near to the centre. The skeletal remains were in a badly decayed condition. A full report will be published in *PSAS*.

ARGYLL—ISLANDS

ISLAY
KERRERA

*Mrs M. Kay,
Streonshaln,
Pulpit Hill, Olan.*

NM 843301. Bleached flint arrow-head $1\frac{3}{4}"$ found on mud at edge of bay in Kerrera Sound. Retained by finder.

KERRERA

*Hugh Beaton,
Baillimore, Kerr.ra.*

NM 822302. Grass covered mound, flattened top. Stones in bracken around perimeter — at least 30' in diameter.

KILBRIDE
ROUND HOUSES

Frank Newall and Islay D. Shanks

NR 377468. On the W side of the Kilbride Burn in the third field of the second park W of the Kilbride Farm is a regular circular outline, with inner and outer stone facing. 18' by 12' internally, the wall spread being 6' to 9'. A stone-lined entrance breaks the S wall. On the N is an outer wall, 6' away.

BALLYGRANT

NR 393662. On grassy slope overlooking Ballygrant School, which bears 136° N is a round foundation, 30' in diameter. Wall 6' to 9' between inner and outer facing stones. Entrance in S.

KINTOUR

NR 454524. Within a small wood on the SE flank of the ridge between Cnoc na Clagain and the SW continuation of Trudernish Ridge is a circular foundation 24' internal diameter, within a wall 9' wide, kerbed on both faces, the kerbs standing clear of the filling which is reduced.

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURES

RUBHA A MHAIL

Frank Newall

NR 400786. On the edge of the 50' plateau, isolated at NE side of Port a Chotain are two circular enclosures, each 40' in diameter, but one having the N wall flattened along the cliff edge. The walls are 6' wide. Between is an oblong build, 40' by 12', divided by a central wall.

LOCH KINNABUS

NR 306425. A roughly circular area, 80' by 50', NE of Cnoc Seunta, within two encircling turf walls, 4' and 6' wide, the space between filled with iris. The central area is raised about 2' above normal ground level.

KINTOUR

HOMESTEAD

NR 447527. An oval area, 70' by 30' - 40' internally, is contained by massive walls, ranging from 6' to 12' in width, and on the N side 6' high, where at a lower level a D-shaped annexe is 15' across both axes. This annexe is enclosed by a loop of wall running down from the main structure leaving a gap or entrance to the annexe on its W side between the main wall and the end of the returning loop wall. Beyond this, an outer stretch of walling follows the W wall of the main structure for half its length. On the S the main interior is entered through a 20' wide gap, covered on the E side by a chamber, 9' by 6' built within the S end of the E wall.

KINNABUS

HUT CIRCLES

NR 299413. On the NE shore of Loch na Beinne are three oval hut foundations, 18' by 10'; 15' by 12'; and 15' by 9'.

CORN KILNS

DUN GHUAIDRE

NR 389648. Recessed. 6' diameter by 2' 6" to 3' high. Walls 6'.

DUN CEAPASAI DH

NR 384663. Slightly recessed. 6' diameter within 6' walls.

KINTOUR

NR 455529. 6' diameter within walls, 4' to 6' wide and situated on the edge of a rectangular stone platform which supports a small chamber, 3' in diameter within 3' walls and 3' high, without entrance. The site lies in open grassy country behind the SW tail of Cnoc na Clagain. To the SW is a stone-lined turf-covered platform 12' by 9'. This, and the one supporting the kiln and small store, may be threshing floors.

KINNABUS

NR 300430. Two kilns, about 100 yards apart, and near buildings. Both recessed into the same long scarp overlooking Loch Ard Achaidh. Both 9' diameter at top, sloping to 6' diameter at floor level (a), 7' (b). In (a) the flue is intact with 4' 'lintel' covering it; (b) is open, the gap being 2' 6" wide. At rear both are about 5' deep.

KINTOUR

NR 451525. At the SW end of the first ridge SE of the tail of Cnoc na Clagain, and immediately NE of a small isolated peak, is a structure 36' long by 15' overall. This comprises an apparent oval hut 12' by 9' internally, entered by a 5' gap in a rounded end with, attached as a build at the opposite squared end, a horseshoe kiln, 4' internally, with the usual overbuilt flue, 6' long passing through a heavily slab built straight fronting wall.

*Dr and Mrs W. D. Lamont,
37 Kirklee Road,
Glasgow, W.2.*

RALLINABY
CUPMARKS

NR 221671. A block of stone with a number of cup-marks. Now moved for preservation by the farmer, Mr Robert Maclellan.

*R. B. K. Stevenson,
National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

ARDNAVE POINT, LOCH GRUINART
HOARD

Map reference not available. Following the discovery in September, 1968, of a hoard of silver coins in sand dunes by Mr Donald MacKenzie, Bowmore, the following have been examined: English shillings 44 (Edward VI, Elizabeth 23, James I 17, Charles I 3 — latest coin in the hoard 1640), and half crowns 7 (Charles I); Continental dollars 28, half and quarter dollars 2 (Spanish Netherlands 7, United Provinces 11, Holy Roman Empire etc. 12).

ARGYLL — MAINLAND

KERRY OF COWAL

Dr and Mrs W. D. Lamont

NR 939703. On green rocky knoll, SW slope of Cnoc a'Chais-teil, a fallen and broken pillar-stone. Root section, resting approximately 15 degrees from the horizontal, exposed for about 2' of its upper surface. Main section is 3' 2" broad and 1' 10" thick where it has broken away from the root. In its present state it is 7' 6" long but has obviously lost its top. The stone is artificially tapered, and where the tapering begins (1' 3" from top) it is 2' 3" wide and approximately 1' thick.

*R. W. B. Morris and B. Thomson,
Quarter, Kilmacolm,
Renfrewshire.*

TORBHLAREN, KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY

CUP-AND-RING-MARKED ROCK

NR 861943. About 130 yds. W of the road, and 230 yds. SW of the cup-and-ring carvings listed as No. 252 in *PSAS* vol. XCV (1961-2) p. 35, on a whale-back of rock about 100' x 30', 12' high, four cups-and-three-rings, one cup-and-two-rings, four cups-and-one-ring and 2 cup-marks, all on level top surface. Biggest is 10" diameter, deepest $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

FLINT SCRAPERS

NR 863945. 3 small flint scrapers — found in field. Now in possession of B. Thomson at Torbhlaren.

CASTLE DOUNIE, N. KNAPDALE

R. W. B. Morris and Dr Patrick

RINGED-MARKED ROCK

NR 765933. About 500 yds. N of the castle ruins on a bare rock strip, about 50' long, 12' high, sloping about 45° SW, 4 deep rings up to 12" diameter, also some grooves, one of which resembles a deep-cut "8" about 3' long.

DUNVURICH, N. KNAPDALE

R. W. B. Morris and Mrs C. Leckie

ROCK-FAST MORTAR

NR 722845. About 700 yds. NNE of Dunvurich fort, at roadside, 3 yds. N of road edge where road bends to S to leave sea, on a flat boulder 4' x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', 3" high, a big cup-mark, or mortar, 5" diameter, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

CROITECOMBIE, TAYVALLICH

NR 738872. 4 yds. NW of the bungalow on a flat boulder 7' x 6', 2' high, a basin about 11" diameter, 9" deep, with a deep drain-hole from its lowest part 1" diameter. (The carving of a ship on this boulder is only about 100 years old).

*Mrs I. Christian,
Braemar, Stewart Street,
Kirk, Dunoon, Argyllshire.*

LEPHINKILL CAIRN, GLENDARUEL.

NS 004845. From a furrow made by the forestry plough at the S end of this Neolithic cairn (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1964) was found a small flint arrowhead and from a furrow at the N end was recovered an unworked flint flake, 2" by 1". Both were of very dark flint. These are in the possession of the finder, Mrs R. Barr, Colintrave.

KILMODAN, GLENDARUEL

NR 995841. At Kilmodan Burial Ground nine W of Scotland Sculptured Slabs have been re-located from under the turf—one with an inscription.

CORLARACH FOREST
CUPMARK

NS 126717. Mr MacIver of the Forestry Commission reported this site. Inspection revealed a cup-marked boulder near a roughly circular heap of large stones. This may be a much denuded cairn, but further investigation is required.

MELDALLOCH FOREST
BLOOMERY SITE

NR 928719. In the valley of the W Glenan Burn, 4½ miles S of Kilfinan, a forestry plough went through a heavy accumulation of iron slag and some large stones. An excavation was made to try to recover the bloomery furnace but without success. Recovered from the same site were 3 rims from 3 separate mediaeval vessels—a jug and 2 cooking pots. A plano-convex flint knife of a dark golden colour was found on the surface in the vicinity. Finds deposited in Kelvingrove Museum.

AUCHATEGAN, GLENDARUEL

NS 002843. Excavation in September, by the Cowal Archaeological Society, under the direction of Miss D. N. Marshall, cleared the area, down to the Neolithic levels.

The sequence on the site seems to be, a complex of hut circles, possibly shellings; a well built rectangular stone house; a rectangular hut of which remain only the well-defined post holes and a hearth; under the hut level traces of a bloomery; at a lower level, a semi-circular Bronze Age Burial Cairn with a cist and an isolated small cist to the east; on and just above the natural are two Neolithic levels of occupation.

The bloomery seems to have been abandoned after a few firings. Parts of two oven bottoms were found and some bog iron. W. Glen Aitken, who visited the site, thought that the slag showed characteristics of an Iron Age working. No great heat had been achieved as is shown by the rough, poor quality of the slag.

The rectangular hut was defined this season. Post holes found under the walls of the rectangular house linked up with holes found in earlier campaigns to give the shape of a hut 20' by 13' with an apse at one end. Carbon from the well built hearth associated with this hut is being sent for a C.14 dating.

It appears that, in the first phase of the Neolithic occupation, two, not very well defined huts were scooped out of the natural clayey soil and the soft live rock, leaving a roughly circular area. Stones had been used to level up the live rock. In the eastern hut small post holes inside the circle seemed to indicate a little structure. The western hut is less distinct, as the Bronze Age Cairn had been built over the area, but several post holes, one 17" deep, indicate a more substantial hut. Just above this level, with no clear demarcation between the two levels, is an area of cobbling, hearths and a stone-paved working area. Small post holes among the hearths were probably for stakes to support shelters over the fires. Fragments of pitchstone, with a few small artefacts, worked flints, including one arrow head, flint flakes, two greenstone polished axes and pottery with rims of at least 7 pots were found at this level.

It is hoped to get a C.14 dating from material from this level.

Large post holes may belong to huts destroyed by the Bronze Age Cairn built above this area but it seems likely that the main dwelling area of the settlement still lies under the turf to the south of the present excavation.

The Cowal Archaeological Society acknowledge with thanks a grant from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The finds, at present with the C.A.S., will go to the National Museum of Antiquities.

MCEWEN'S CASTLE, KILFINAN

NR 916796. Excavation of the promontory fort at Macewen's Castle by the Cowal Archaeological Society and the British Girls' Exploring Society were continued for a fortnight in July, under the direction of Miss D. N. Marshall.

It was established that a defence of palisades preceded the building of the timber-laced rampart. Holes for these posts were found cut into the natural rock and clayey soil under the rampart. This rampart, with traces of irregularly placed horizontal timbers, showed vitrification in 6 of the 7 cuts made through it. Two series of post holes were found in connection with the occupation layers under the Mediaeval buildings excavated in 1968. One set was mostly cut in the live rock and natural soil, as were the palisade holes. The others, much more solidly constructed (one hole was 22" deep) indicate a hut about 30' in diameter. The larger set probably is of the same period as the timber-laced rampart. Post holes and traces of occupation were found under the cobbled floors of the later of the Mediaeval buildings.

It appears that the Mediaeval people adapted the remains of earlier walls for their defences, edging them with massive rectangular stones. A C.14 test on charcoal from a post hole found outside the rampart in 1968 gives a date in the first half of the 15th century.

Work was continued at the gateway of the rampart, and possible guard room. A round house built against the rampart at the gateway, with a firmly cobbled floor was uncovered — possibly a store house. A roughly boat-shaped building outside the main rampart was also uncovered. No artefacts were found to date these later structures.

*Mrs Betts,
Stocks Cottage, Burley Street,
Ringwood, Hants.*

AN DUN, GLEN LONAN, TAYNUILT

NM 928284. In 1967, the Lorn Archaeological Society conducted a training excavation at An Dun.

The rampart encloses the top of a small, steep knoll, the fort measuring 150' by 90' overall. The entrance, to the SE, was a straight passage 6' wide, without narrowing or door-check and directly on bedrock. The wall at this point was 8' wide and consisted, as throughout, of a compact rubble core between well-laid faces of large blocks. On the S the wall crossed a natural gully and here parts of a small quern, apparently of Iron Age date, were found *in situ* as packing in the lowest course of the outer face. In the SW quadrant the wall increased in width to 15' with 2 slight internal faces within the rubble core. On the W the wall had been extensively damaged, apparently by the construction of two cell-like structures within its thickness and of a small rectangular building with doorway on the SE. No date could be assigned to these secondary structures.

OBAN
CUPMARKS

Mrs M. Kay

(West of track between Glen-cruitten woods and Killiechonich)

NM 876277. Sloping flat stone 4' 7" x 2' 6" and 3' 10" at highest end has eight possible cup-marks. Best cup measures about 1½", ½" deep.

KILVAREE, NEAR OBAN

NM 913309. Standing-stone keeled and shouldered. Maximum height 5', width 2' 6". Thickness irregular.

INVERLIEVER, LOCH ETIVE

*Mr and Mrs G. Eland Stewart,
Gual, Reidh, Taynuilt.*

NN 067367. A semi-circle of rough stones, on a flat shelf, abutting a 4' 6" curving vertical face of rock outcrop. The feature has overall inside dimensions of 20' x 18'.

The entrance, 3' wide, faces almost due W, and is well marked. The width of the wall near the entrance is about 4' 6".

LOCHAN NA GEALACH, KILCHRENAN,
CRANNOG

*Moray S. Mackay,
Tigh Bar, Kilchrenan.*

NN 049234. From promontory on eastern shore a stone-built causeway 4'-5' wide, 30' long, runs to an artificial island about 20'-25' in diameter.

*Dr C. Brown,
Baressan, Taynuilt*

INVERAWE

NN 027322. During forestry planting a timber causeway is being uncovered, 2' below the peat, 6'-7' wide.

AIRDENY, GLEN LONAN

Lorn Archaeological Society

Approx. NM 994290. Enclosure 60' square, wall 4'-5' wide, 1'-2' high built of large stones with earth and rubble core. Mound of small stones and earth in centre.

LARACHNAKARK, COILLE BRAIGH'NA'CHILLE, GLEN NANT

NN 009294. Remains of two buildings — one 22' x 10', square ended and the other 20' x 10', round ended. In both unmortared stone walls are about 3' thick 1'-6' high.

*Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott,
Museum and Art Gallery,
Kelvingrove, Glasgow.*

ARDNACROSS, KINTYRE
CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

NR 768261. In September, with the assistance of Mr T. G. E. Powell, the excavation of the *Clyde* chambered cairn, Ardnacross II, was continued. The area in which lay the tip of the left wing of the façade was fully examined, but unfortunately proved to have been robbed and damaged, no doubt during the erection of a turf and stone dyke which directly overlay it. Even so, sufficient evidence was recovered to suggest that the tip had been built of drystone walling, had been squared off and had joined up with a straight side also of drystone construction. Evidence was found at two places to suggest that the core of the cairn had consisted of large cobble-like boulders, but the exact relationship of these boulders to the drystone walling of the façade and sides remains to be established by further work.

*J. Kirby,
Riverside Cottage,
Ardentinny, Argyll.*

SMALL FINDS

ARDMARNOCHE, KILFINAN

NR 926728. Two scrapers in brownish flint, and fourteen sherds of early mediaeval ware were recovered from ground recently ploughed.

EILEAN NA BEITHE, KILFINAN

NR 922701. An unworked but possible humanly-struck water-rolled flint, and a fragment of clay pipe stem were found on the beach.

MELLDALLOCH, KILFINAN

NR 931747. A broken spindle-whorl of glazed pottery, a fragment of early mediaeval ware, and a halfpenny of George II, struck for use in Ireland, were found on recently-ploughed ground. Coin retained by finder.

KILMUN

NS 164824. Two sherds of late mediaeval ware were found during afforestation work. These sherds retained by the finder. The other small finds are in the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove.

*Mrs Catriona Leckie,
Dunchonnell, Pulpit Hill,
Oban, Argyllshire.*

LOCH CRERAN

NM 985450. On Beinn Churalain, about 400' above sea level, remains of structure, oblong, rectangular approx. 8' x 15' built of unhewn stones.

The N end which is built-up from a lower level on sloping ground, contains a pit approx. 5' diameter at top, sloping inwards to about 3' at bottom. The pit which is approx. 5' 6" deep is lined with selected close-fitting slab-like stones including white quartz, and near circular in shape. From bottom of pit a large slab supports a vent through the N wall leading to the outside, where a smaller stone structure is built around exit of vent. The purpose of this smaller structure would appear to be a hearth, possibly to lead hot air through the vent into the pit where corn or other substances might have been dried.

AYRSHIRE

*M. L. Ansell,
"Rannoch," Glenlee,
New Galloway,
Castle Douglas,
Kirkcudbrightshire.*

STARR

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY, ETC.

NX 484932. Over half of a green glazed 15th Century jug, also local iron ore, red ochre, and flint and chert waste.

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NX 484937. A complete 15th-16th century earthenware pot of buff-grey, very hard, gritty ware, 88.90 mm. high, 76.20 mm. diam., filled with a whitish-grey, possibly calcined animal fat. The pot was found just emerging from a flat, eroded area of peat on Loch Doon shore, immediately below the present steading of Starr.

NX 483937. A piece of flint waste found stratified only 0.30 m. below the present land surface at 214.88 m. level. This near to the masses of flint and chert which has been collected from the present eroded surface.

DONALD'S ISLE

MEDIAEVAL COMPLEX AND MESOLITHIC MATERIALS

NX 495965. On eroded, scoured surface of this small isle in Loch Doon, previously excavated in 1936, see *PSAS* Vol. LXXI 1936-37, page 323-333, over 100 sherds of mediaeval pottery, a holed stone, round granite ball, two portions of corn mortars, much iron slag and bloomery waste, many iron nails and a D-shaped buckle. Also quantity of flint and chert waste, blades and scrapers similar to mesolithic material from further up Loch Doon at Starr, etc.

*Thomas A. Hendry,
Cefullys,
2 Larchwood Road,
Ayr.*

GOUROCK BURN

DOUBLE FORT

NS 215454. In May and June, members of a University of Glasgow Extra-Mural Class in Archaeology (with the kind permission of Mr Auld, Glenhead Farm, West Kilbride) continued the examination of the lower 'fort' (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, p. 13) and began work on the upper site.

Both sites produced comparable finds and structures — each being occupied by a large wooden hut whose roof was supported by a ring of uprights and which had been destroyed and rebuilt. The depression in the lower site proved to be the beginning of a well-built passageway or entrance, which appears to lead under the southern rampart. Entry down from the interior of the hut was by a flight of four stone steps.

A passageway of exactly the same type (its sides also of dry-stone walling) was present on the upper site. Both passages had been filled with the debris from the destruction of the first huts on both sites. The fill on the upper site contained, together with many pieces of burnt bone and animal teeth, fragments of 2 rotary querns and a piece of a glass bangle. The floor of the hut yielded a few pieces of a crucible.

Only the upper site showed traces of a later occupation (fragments of a mediaeval cooking jar).

Excavation of the passageways will be resumed shortly.

KNOCK HILL, LARGS

VITRIFIED FORT

Frank Newall and R.N.H.S.

NS 202629. During a visit by Renfrewshire Natural History Society to this multivallate fort, advantage was taken to survey the site extensively with the following results :

(a) The site was originally occupied by an Early Iron Age fort, contained by a single timber-laced rampart. Surviving stretches of the red sandstone base on both inner and outer faces of the much reduced wall suggest that it was of Craigmarloch type, having

outer and inner retaining palisades, cross braced through the core. The entrance, about 5' wide is centrally in the N side and having the sharply inswinging end of the W rampart covered by the squared end of the E rampart. All round the NW side vitrified red sandstone appeared in the mole upcasts and over 50 pieces were collected. A lower triangular terrace on the NW contained at least one hut. It may have been covered by a single palisade. One sherd of E.I.A. pottery was recovered by Mrs F. Newall. An approach road zig-zags up the N face of the hill towards the main fort entrance.

The vitrified fort at Portencross, NS 178491, also exhibits the red sandstone inner and outer palisade retaining walls. During a visit some years ago the socket of one timber upright, ringed by stones fused together, was recorded in the outer face of the E wall.

(b) Following the destruction of the primary structure, a slightly smaller contour fort, this time with the entrance centrally in the S end, was constructed; its construction partially masking the entrance to the earlier fort. While the surviving wall suggests a rubble core, no trace of retaining walls or palisades survives. The few fragments of vitrified material which may be found within this wall are probably from the earlier structure. From within the SE corner of the fort several fragments of worked black shale were recovered, including parts of two bracelets, and from a scrape in the outer face of the wall, David Newall recovered a roughly circular sandstone disc polished on the faces.

ROUND HOUSES

PITCON BURN

Frank Newall and Dr W. Lonie

NS 277565 to NS 279565. A group of Celtic Round houses, surrounded by small roughly circular peat cuttings lie, two on each bank of the Pitcon Burn. The smallest, NS 278566 is 38' - 41' over a 7' wide wall. The others are all 44' over 7' walls, but one, NS 279565, has a 22' sub-circular annexe attached just S of the ESE entrance. Another has the entrance elongated by a thickening of the wall to 10' on either side of the 4' entrance. All entrances are in the SE - ESE quarter.

BLACKHOUSE MOOR RIDGE

Frank Newall

Just W of the summit, a short distance NW of the closest approach of the Roman road and partly cut by the stone moor dyke, is a roughly circular hollow, about 10' in diameter, surrounded by a reduced turf wall, now spread to about 12'.

COLDAGREEN FARM

LIME KILN

Beside a small stream E of Coldagreen Farm ruin, is a recessed lime kiln of normal "horseshoe" type. All around, in mole hills are small fragments of hard cannel coal.

*Mrs Anne Hallifax-Crawford,
2 Dalhousie Road,
Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire.*

BEITH

Crummock House was built on the lands of Crummock by the Kerr family in the 18th century. John Kerr sold it to William Wilson in 1815 for £1,450. He added much to the house and grounds. Eventually it became the home of James Dobic the annotator of "Pont's Cunningham", and a noted collector of antiquities. The last owners were Commander and Mrs De Vere Leigh, who sold the house to Wimpey & Co. It was demolished in 1968. The grounds are now a housing estate. The historic stones rebuilt into the kitchen premises of Crummock House were donated by the Leighs to Salto coats Museum, also the Arched Stone known as "The Shrine". The sundial from Giffen Castle (see *Pont's Cunningham*, p. 164) is at Craigbet, the home of Mrs M. Watson, who once owned Crummock. A second sundial and a small statue were given to the National Trust for Scotland, for the Weaver's Cottage, Kilbarchan, by Mr Charles Barr.

*Alex Morrison,
Dept. of Archaeology,
The University, Glasgow W.2.*

AUCHENHARVIE, STEVENSTON
CIST BURIALS AND FOOD VESSEL

NS 263420. During the cutting of a ditch downhill from High Road to Boglemart Street, across the eastern end of Auchenhavrie Estate, workmen uncovered the edge of a stone cist. The end slab was destroyed, but the remaining slabs forming west end wall, side walls, floor and capstone were undamaged. The cist was half filled with loose, dry sand (it had been built into the pure sand which lies less than 2' below the surface in this raised beach area) in which the workmen discovered some large sherds of a vase-type Food Vessel. Investigation of the site showed that the sand was more moist and hard packed near the bottom of the cist and, at the south-west corner in this sand, the inverted base of the Food Vessel was discovered. The hard-packed sand in the bottom of the cist had numerous patches of reddish-brown staining, but this revealed no pattern and there were no traces of bone of any kind. Near the western side of the interior, a leaf-shaped object of lignite or jet-like material, much worn and smoothed, was found. The cist measured internally 3' 9" along its longest, 2' 7" across the ends and was 2' deep. It was orientated NE - SW.

A few days later, the corner of a second cist was uncovered by workmen, about 6' to the north of the first. Excavation revealed an almost circular covering slab, surrounded by a packing of large stones. When this slab was removed, the cist was seen to be filled with sandy material. This filling was trowelled out until some reddish-brown staining appeared. Careful brushing revealed the outline of a crouched burial, but, apart from the teeth, little bone

had survived. The sandy material at this level, almost at the bottom of the cist, was moist. Further digging uncovered a few fragments of shale or jet-like material and a small fragment of burnt flint, but there was no trace of a floor slab. Flat stones had been placed on the upper edges of the side slabs to bring them to the same level as the end slabs. The cist was 4' 6" long internally on its longest side, 2' 9" wide and 1' 11" deep to the bottom edge of end and side slabs. It was orientated NE - SW Report : Glasgow Archaeological Journal (forthcoming).

EAST NEWTON, NEAR NEWMILNS

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

MOTTE

NS 519385. In Loudoun parish, about 1¼ miles NW of Newmilns, on the steep wooded W side of the burn flowing S past East Newton Farm, is a motte, which does not seem to be recorded by John Smith in his 'Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire'. The motte, no doubt made by isolating, scarping and heightening the tip of a spur overlooking the burn, has a flat top measuring some 53' x 45', part of the side nearest the burn having suffered some erosion. On the opposite side, where a ditch is most obvious, the motte at its lowest point is not less than 10' high.

About 1 furlong further NW, and near the road running S past East Newton Farm, is another mound. It seems worthwhile to suggest the possibility that this may have been a siege motte, into which later a large lime kiln has been inserted.

BERWICKSHIRE

*E. Edwards McKinnon,
11 Currie Street,
Duns, Berwickshire.*

POLWARTH MILL, NR. DUNS

HAMMER STONE

NT 739507. A shaped hammer stone 4½" x 2¾" x 1¼" was found following drainage operations in the Polwarth Mill Haugh. A partially drilled shaft hole is visible on one face. Retained by finder.

RAECLEUGH HEAD, NR. DUNS

SITE OF LANGTON TOWER ?

NT 756534. An area of rough paving and dry stone walling 2' high was discovered under the turf in the field Castle Park, formerly known as Little Byres. A few fragments of glazed pottery and three iron nails were found. The site is a little to the S of that marked by the Ordnance Survey as being the site of Langton Tower.

LADYWELL, NR. DUNS

WORKED JET

NT 797560. A section of worked jet, apparently intended to be a bracelet, was picked up following drainage operations in a field opposite Swallowdean, at Ladywell, Duns. Retained by finder.

SWALLOWDEAN, NR. DUNS

FLINTS

NT 802562. A thumb scraper and a number of small worked flints were found on the N side of the Swallowdean burn. Retained by finder.

B U T E S H I R E

GLENVOIDEAN, ISLE OF BUTE

CUP-MARKED STONES

NR 997706. While working at the Glenvoidean Cairn sets of small cup marks were noticed on two earth fast boulders, one W, the other E of the cairn. The cups are small, 2" in dia. and quite shallow. On the W stone the nine cup marks are scattered over the whole flat surface of the boulder. The surface of the mica-schist stone is very much weather worn and badly flaked. The boulder E of the cairn is larger, also flat topped but the eight cup marks are concentrated on a ledge of the stone, 1' 4" by 3'. There is one possible cup mark on the main surface of the boulder.

*Dorothy M. Marshall,
Kames Garden Cottage,
Port Bannatyne, Bute.*

C A I T H N E S S

CROSSKIRK

BROCH

ND 025701. Work has been resumed on the site at the request of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. The season's excavations were intended to prepare for a large scale investigation in 1970. The rubble still filling part of the interior of the broch was removed as near as possible to the upper limit of the occupation material, as established in 1966, by means of a mechanical excavator. To estimate the amount of work still to be undertaken on the site of the extra-mural settlement immediately to the east, a 15' square was opened up. It unexpectedly revealed traces of what may be a medieval horizon perhaps associated with the building of St. Mary's Chapel. A very few sherds of almost black unglazed pottery were found in the ash covering this floor.

*Dr H. Fairhurst,
Department of Archaeology,
The University, Glasgow W2.*

*R. B. K. Stevenson,
National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

JOHN O' GROATS, DUNCANSBY HEAD

ND 386734. Following the discovery of a hoard of silver pennies by Mr Brian Allan, London, further portions of the hoard were found in August. The following have been recorded : England 66 (Henry III 1, Edward II 1, rest Edward I); Ireland 1; Scotland 4 (Alexander III 2, Robert Bruce 2).

HILLHEAD, WICK

ND 373512. During excavation on the site for a new school Alexander Ross and John Williamson found a hoard of coins : England 5 (Elizabeth 1/- and 6d, James I 1/-, Charles I 1/- (2)); Scotland 2, James VI thistle marks; Continental 65 dollars and fractions (Spanish Netherlands 31, United Provinces 15, Liege 10, Holy Roman Empire, etc. 6, Basel 1, Monaco 1, Denmark 1).

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

*T. C. Welsh,
17 Stamperland Crescent,
Clarkston, Glasgow.*

TILlicOUNTRY
SETTLEMENT

NS 911982. Above meeting of Daiglen Burn with Mill Glen. Foundations 90' long, by 18' are divided into three rooms, each with entrances on to banked common terrace. Opposite side of old track has single roomed foundation, 36' x 20' with well constructed walls to 2½' high. A possible corn-drying kiln is formed by rubble bank across mouth of small quarry, leaving narrow entrance to chamber about 8' x 4' and 5' deep. In its own enclosure further up slope is a two-roomed dwelling 36' x 18', end wall almost 4' high.

CLACKMANNAN, PORT STREET

NS 911917. A well situated in a field, has cover of three flat slabs, originally linked with iron straps. On clearing edge of smallest slab, a grooved inscription (linked Roman capitals about 4" high) included the letters D and R.

ALVA

NS 877993. A low turf enclosure 60' square, and about 1000 yards north a circular rubble enclosure, both in Alva Glen. In Silver Glen, at NS 893983, is a quadrilateral turf enclosure, and at NS 892980, a turf enclosure with smaller enclosure incorporated inside one wall. Between NS 892982 and 895980, and continuing E is a "Ha-ha" boundary with the steep side of the ditch, stone faced, and in places up to 5' high, enclosing slopes of Wood Hill.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

BIRRENS

Dr Anne S. Robertson

ROMAN WELL

NY 218753. A week in July was spent in clearing out a Roman well which had been located in 1967, within the courtyard of a small building at the West end of the central block of buildings in the Antonine fort at Birrens. (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1967, p. 21). The small building was in fact proved, in 1967, to date to the early Antonine (or Antonine I) period, of about A.D. 142-155. In the 1967 season the well was excavated to a depth of only 5', for lack of specialised equipment.

In July 1969, the well was fully cleared out, with the help of skilled men and equipment provided by the Ministry of Public Building and Works. It proved to be almost 18' deep, with a diameter of $3\frac{1}{4}' - 3\frac{1}{2}'$. The sides were built of neatly shaped masonry, the lowest courses of which rested on a timber framework. The wood fragments from the lower part of the well have been identified as alder and birch, and many samples of vegetable matter were recovered for analysis by Mrs D. G. Wilson of the Botany School, Cambridge.

Pottery found in the well was not abundant, but was all recognisably of early Antonine date. One fragment of a black ware bowl actually had ANT incised on its rim!

'Excavations at Birrens 1962-1969', in preparation as a monograph.

*G. Anderson,
Birchview, Roucan Road,
Collin, Dumfries.*

TORTHORWALD

NY 036720 - NY 040778. A mediaeval sunken way has been traced from the west side of the churchyard at NY 036720 to the road junction between the Pierbank - Barlouth road and the Gairloch Farm road at NY 040778. The track is quite distinct and in places is as much as 5' below the enclosing banks — the southern end of the track follows the Pierbanks burn.

*A. E. Truckell,
Dumfries Burgh Museum,
The Observatory, Dumfries.*

DUMFRIES MUSEUM ACQUISITIONS

Stone Axe roughout "found in the Lochar Moss area" from collection of late W. Wilson of Tynronkirk, probably Gp. VI.

First-coinage Sterling of David II, in exceptionally fine condition. Two Edward I Sterlings, one of Dublin, one of London.

A group of stone spindle-whorls, mainly of mediaeval type, but including one of the heavily-incised sandstone whorls usually associated in Dumfriesshire with pre-Norman occupation (for the type, see TDGNHAS XLIII (1966), pp. 149-150) has been transferred from Annan Museum.

LOCHMABEN

NY 083823. Mr Varric of Lochmaben has presented to Dumfries Museum mediaeval pottery and oyster-shell found by him on the Brus Motte there.

BROW WELL, NR. RUTHWELL.

NY 082675. A neat 15th - 16th century green-glazed globular jug, minus the neck, turned up under several feet of peat during ditching operations at Brow Well not far from the site of Cockpool Castle. Dumfries Museum.

LUCE CHURCHYARD,
PARISH OF HODDAM
FRAGMENT OF VINE SCROLL

*James Williams,
Langlands,
24 Edinburgh Road, Dumfries.*

NY 188724. Built into the south interior wall of the Irving burial enclosure, at about 5' from the ground, is a fragment of a late (?) 10th century) debased vine-scroll. This fragment is extremely well matched by a piece from Hoddam churchyard, illustrated in the R.C.A.M.'s Inventory, and may indeed have been built in with stone taken from the old church at Hoddam.

Report in TDGNHAS.

HODDAM OLD CHURCHYARD
CROSS-SHAFT

NY 167727. (1) This fragment was originally built into the exterior of the N churchyard wall at its eastern end but has now been removed from the wall and is in the Dumfries Burgh Museum. The fragment represents the upper part of a shaft — just below the head — divided into undecorated panels. The edge of the shaft is decorated by a loose rope moulding. Probably 10th century in date. Length 20", breadth 8½" tapering to 7½", thickness 5½".

ARCHITECTURE FRAGMENTS

(2) Two bearing a "loose" rope-moulding decoration, have been removed from the wall and transferred to Dumfries Museum—date uncertain.

GRAVE SLAB

(3) Fragment of coarse grey sandstone (?) 14th - 15th century bearing incised upon its upper surface a plough couler (see the grave slabs from Kirkstyle, Cummertrees and Penneraighs churchyard described in TDGNHAS Vol. III/45, p. 152-3, Pl. IVa and b). The stone is otherwise quite plain except for a simple chamfer to the edges. Length 2' 5", width 1' 7½", thickness 8". Now in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

LANCET WINDOW HEAD

(4) A monolithic fragment in greyish white sandstone lies on the ground midway along the N wall of the churchyard. The

fragment is one of the few distinct architectural remains of the mediaeval parish church. Height 1' 2½" width 1' 8½", thickness 11". Report in TDGNHAS.

KIRKCONNEL, PARISH OF TYNRON
CHAPEL SITE

NX 754951. This chapel is listed as a site for Tynron Parish in the R.C.A.M.'s Inventory for Dumfriesshire (No. 616) but is not described. It lies on the footpath leading from Kirkconnel farm to Cornmilligan farm beside the gully of a small stream and consists of two enclosures separated by the track. The gully forms the western side of both enclosures. The north enclosure is of an irregular shape but measures 80' (N-S) by 90' (E-W). The enclosing bank is 12" - 18" in height and is broken at the SE angle where there appears to have been considerable erosion. There is an entrance on the N side. The south enclosure is separated from the northern by the footpath and is more or less circular in form — measuring 115' (N-S) by 105' (E-W). The eastern side of the enclosure has been robbed. The enclosure consists of a relatively flat area in the centre of which are the foundations of a small chapel placed between two outcrops of rock. The building is oriented 97° East of North (magnetic) and measures, externally, 29' (E-W) by 17' - 18' in width. The walls are between 3' and 3' 6" and appear to be drystone built — they stand 9"-12" in height. St. Connal's Well, a natural spring, lies a short distance away to the SE and adjacent to the footpath.

Report in TDGNHAS.

KIRKCONNEL OLD CHURCHYARD

NS 723150. A small mediaeval grave-slab is built into the rubble of the interior E wall of the mediaeval parish church. The slab, of white sandstone, has lightly incised on its upper surface a pair of scissors or shears. The edges are chamfered. Length 22", width 10¾" - 8¼", thickness 4¾". This slab along with the other mediaeval fragments from the site is now in the modern parish church in Kirkconnel.

Report in TDGNHAS.

BRYDEKIRK MAINS, PARISH OF ANNAN

St. Bridgit's Chapel Site

NY 186712. Listed (No. 6) but not described in the R.C.A.M.'s Inventory for Dumfriesshire. The foundations of the chapel stand 9" - 12" above the ground. The walls are built of the local sandstone and average 3' in thickness except the E wall which measures 5' in thickness. The building is oriented 80° E of N. The internal measurements are 20' (E-W) by 11'. The building is enclosed by an oval earth/stone bank measuring 57' (E-W) by 45'.

KIRKMAHOE PARISH

St. Blane's Church/Chapel Site

NX 989818. Small artificial raised platform, approximately 3' in height, forming an "island" in the marsh area at the eastern end of the promontory that leads from the now deserted farmhouse of Kilblane. There are indications of a possible ditch separating the "island" from the promontory. There are the foundations of a structure, oriented NE-SW and measuring approximately 40' by 25'. TDGNHAS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S PARISH CHURCH, GLENCAIRN

NX 809905. The mediaeval church building has now been cleared of ivy. Only the E and W walls remain in a tolerably complete state. The original church (Transitional in style — ? late 12th - early 13th century) measured, externally, 36' 6" x 106' 6". The E wall was lit by three windows and the W by two . . . all of a simple round-headed form. The door was placed exactly beneath the northmost of the windows in the W wall, i.e. unsymmetrically in respect of the gable. The W end was flanked by two buttresses of simple form and the whole building was encircled by a simple string course at approximately 12' from the original ground surface. Some time in the 16th century — as evidenced by the crow-step gables — the church was cut down and made to measure, externally, 28' x 106' 6".

Report in TDGNHAS.

GLENCAIRN CHURCH

" CELTIC-HEAD "

NX 809905. Built in as the skew-put on the SW corner of the 16th century church at Glencairn is a head of "Celtic" type.

Report in TDGNHAS.

PENNERSAUGHS CHURCHYARD

GRAVE SLAB

NY 207744. This is lying in the centre of the old churchyard. It is plain, uninscribed, and undecorated except for a simple chamfer around the edge. Length 4' 11½", width — tapering from 1' 5½" - 10½", height 7½". The well-known grave-slab showing the plough coulter and sock (R.C.A.M. Inventory No. 469) from this site is now in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

Report in TDGNHAS.

LITTLE DALTON PARISH CHURCH

NY 089747. Excavations have exposed the plan of the building. There are several interesting features including a stone bench-seat and a raised sanctuary area. This latter is unusual in that it is confined, asymmetrically, to the S side of the E wall. The doorways have both been cleared out and a sequence of floors determined.

Finds include one fragment of mediaeval pottery, a Richmond copper farthing (1625-34), a possible mortuary cross and a selection of 17th - 18th century clay pipe fragments.

Report in TDGNHAS.

LOCHMABEN, ST. MAGDALENE'S CHURCHYARD

NY 081825. During excavations two portions of mediaeval walling have been found. One wall contained two fragments of a (?) 13th - 14th century grave-slab. The fragments fit together to form the bottom end of a grave-slab while a tiny fragment of the foliaceous cross-head remains. The cross-shaft has the more normal calvary steps replaced by a semi-circular base enclosing cusped decoration. This type of base is common in Cumberland and Westmorland but the present example is probably the first for Dumfriesshire and Galloway. A pair of scissors or shears are shown on the left hand side of the shaft. Length remaining $25\frac{1}{2}$ " , width (including a simple chamfer) tapers from $11\frac{1}{2}$ " at the head to $10\frac{1}{2}$ " at the base, thickness 6". Two fragments of mediaeval pottery have also been recovered from the excavations.

Report in TDGNHAS.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

Euan W. MacKie.

Hunterian Museum.

The University, Glasgow. W.2.

OLD KIRKPATRICK

SHEEP HILL VITRIFIED FORT

NS 435744. Further work was done on this two period fortified site in 1968. (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*; 1966, pp. 24-5; 1967, p. 25; 1968, p. 20). A radiocarbon date was received for a sample of charcoal from near the base of the lowest occupation layer which runs under the rubble-and-earth-cored secondary rampart. This primary layer contained thick, gritty pottery and other artefacts and is thought to be associated with the small vitrified fort higher up, on the summit of the rocky outcrop. The age obtained was 5110 ± 1020 B.C. (Gak 2467) which is in the late Boreal period. The charcoal must have been dug up from the subsoil when the first fort was built, or be the remains of an undetected Mesolithic occupation nearby.

Dr Anne S. Robertson and

Lawrence J. F. Keppie,

Balliol College Graduate Centre,

Holy Manor, Oxford.

DUNTOCHER

ANTONINE WALL

NS 481733. In January, and May, 1969, trenching was carried out in fields east and south of Carleith Farm. Duntocher, in order to search for remains of the Antonine Wall and Ditch before further housing development took place in this area. The January trenching

was directed by Dr Robertson for the Ministry of Public Building and Works, and the May trenching by Mr Keppie, with seven Sixth Formers from Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh.

In the field east of Carleith Farm no sign of the Antonine Wall and Ditch were found, but in the next field to the west (that is just south of Carleith Farm) the Antonine Ditch was located at 28' - 47' north of the southern border of the field. The Ditch was cleared to a depth of 5' 3", when torrential rain flooded the trench and prevented further digging.

Mr Keppie's trenching confirmed a line for the Antonine Ditch which suggests that the Wall lay much further south than Sir George Macdonald thought. It must in fact have run to the south of the field in which housing development is about to take place. (See O.S. Map of The Antonine Wall, 1969).

OLD KIRK FARM, BY BALLOCH
CIST BURIAL AND FOOD VESSEL

Alex. Morrison

NS 411839. A large sandstone slab, removed by the farmer during tractor-ploughing, proved to be the capstone of a cist. A filling of earth and stones reached to within a few inches of the under side of the cover slab. Near the bottom of this filling, a deposit of cremated bone was found and more cremated bone was scattered around the floor of the cist. In the north-east corner of the cist, almost at floor level, a Food Vessel of vase type was found inverted and intact, but with the base much abraded. The area immediately surrounding the cist was excavated and the number of large stones found suggest that the cist may originally have been covered by a low cairn. The cist had a floor slab and the area beneath this had a scattering of cremated bone. The cist measured 3' 7" long internally by 2' 3" in width and was 1' 7" deep. It was orientated NNE-SSW.

Report : *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* (forthcoming).

*Dr K. Steer, R.C.A.H.M.S.,
52/54 Melville Street,
Edinburgh 3.*

HUTCHESON HILL
ROMAN DISTANCE-SLAB

NS 515723. A remarkably fine Roman distance-slab was ploughed up on the line of the Antonine Wall between the forts of Castlehill and Duntocher. It was found at the W end of Hutcheson Hill, about 10' behind the Wall, and had apparently been deliberately buried, presumably by the Roman garrison on the occasion of a planned withdrawal.

The stone, which has now been placed on display in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, is of sandstone and measures 3' 1" wide by 2' 6" high. The front bears an elaborate representation of a triumphal arch of three portals flanked by

Corinthian pilasters. In the central portal a goddess, possibly Minerva, is shown in the act of bestowing a wreath on an eagle standard, held by an *aquilifer*, the senior standard bearer of a legion, while each of the side portals is occupied by a captive tribesman, bound and kneeling. On the podium is a wild boar, the emblem of the Twentieth Legion.

The inscription has been broken down into single letters, or small group of letters, which are skilfully worked into the architectural composition. It records the fact that a detachment of the Twentieth Legion constructed a section of the Wall 3000 Roman feet in length in honour of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. A full account of the stone will appear in *PSAS*.

EAST LOTHIAN

COLSTOUN, HADDINGTON

R. B. K. Stevenson

NT 519709. The site of a second medieval pottery kiln (the first kiln having been discovered about twenty years ago) and waster heaps were excavated in April 1969, by Mr B. J. N. Edwards for the National Museum of Antiquities. A large quantity of sherds was recovered.

*D. V. Clarke,
National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

NEW MAINS, WHITEKIRK

BS

NT 599829. Paved and cobbled areas close to the find-spot of the small hoard of bronze ornaments, c. 100 A.D., reported in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1966, 25, have yielded pottery, a 2nd century A.D. bronze brooch and an upper quernstone, also sea shells in some quantity. They are presumed to be remains of a settlement, of which there are traces in other parts of the same field. A small area was excavated but damage by ploughing made interpretation of the slight structural remains difficult.

*Audrey S. Henshall and
Mary-Jane Mountain,
National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

GULLANE GOLF COURSE

BS

NT 479820. A group of long cists was discovered in December 1968, during the removal of sand on No. 3 Golf Course. Four adult graves, aligned roughly ENE to WSW, were arranged in a row side-by-side, about 2' 9" apart, and a fifth grave only 2' 3" long lay to the N aligned E to W. An exploratory trench to the W of the graves produced the capstones of a fifth grave. Whilst the cemetery did not extend further to the E it may well continue to the N and S of the graves examined, and there is evidently at least one more row

of graves to the W. Four well-preserved adult skeletons, and that of a baby, were recovered. A quernstone of the type found at Parkburn (*PSAS LXXXIX*, 1955-56, 276) was found nearby.

The report to be published in *Trans. East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalist's Society*.

FIFE

STRATHMIGLO

R. B. K. Stevenson

NO 209101. Two Pictish symbols, 'tuning-fork' and hind's head, have been discovered by Mr James Duncan, Edinburgh, on a 7' high pillar stone, later re-used as a gatepost now fallen. It is hoped that it will be re-erected locally.

*Walter M. Stephen,
Daniel Stewart's College,
Queensferry Road,
Edinburgh, EH4 3EZ.*

ABERDOUR, OLD NORTH ROAD

NT 199893 and 194894. Senior boys of the College carried out excavations of a sector of the Burntisland-Cowdenbeath branch of the Great North Road to Perth, superseded in 1816. These showed a foundation of angular whinstone blocks 6" across, from 9" to 12" deep and with a breadth, respectively, of 10' and 12'. Covering this was a layer of brown soil 1" to 18" in depth and, at the latter site, a layer of angular sandstone pieces up to 3" across and 3" - 4" deep. This layer was 9' broad.

These road foundations were within prepared lines respectively 25' and 12' in breadth.

*D. J. R. le N. Noble,
Southfield, Cupar, Fife.*

DRUMCARROW, NR. CUPAR

NO 456133. To W of possible broch, there is a circular structure of diameter c. 20'. The wall is 3' - 4' thick, one course of stone standing above present ground level on the interior to a height of perhaps 2'. Entrance in E.

*D. B. Taylor,
Delvine, Longforgan,
Dundee.*

LEUCHARS

BURIAL GROUND

NO 454214. The church at Leuchars stands on a ridge immediately to the N of and overlooking the A919 Newport - St. Andrews road. Two hundred yards W of the church and on the same ridge stood the old school, in the playground of which a number of long cist burials had been discovered. (*PSAS XLIII*). The demolition of the old school presented an opportunity to examine the area.

Throughout the entire area of the school playground, human bones were uncovered in complete confusion. No single recognisable burial was found. Some of the stones of the cists discovered earlier were uncovered but these had obviously been disturbed, while elsewhere, bones were numerous but in no order.

DUNIFACE FARM,
WINDYGATES

*William Hood, Curator,
Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Galleries.*

NO 353012. Dark green, fine-grained Stone Axe, possibly volcanic ash, 8 x 5 cms., found in field adjacent to the farm by R. Taylor of Duniface farm and donated to Kirkcaldy Museum, $\frac{1.9.69}{2.6.69}$

UPPER KENLEY FARM, BOARHILLS

NO 565119. Light grey, fine-grained Stone Axe, possibly volcanic ash, flattened at either side, 12 x 5 cms., found by D. Durie of U. Kenly Farm and donated to Kirkcaldy Museum, $\frac{1.9.69}{1.11.69}$

*Dr J. M. Coles,
University Museum of Archaeology,
Downing Street, Cambridge.*

MORTON, TAYPORT
MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE

NO 467257. Excavations in the spring and autumn 1969 on the Mesolithic site discovered by R. Candow yielded quantities of stone artefacts on occupation floors, associated with hearths and stake-holes. Work will continue in 1970.

GLASGOW

*Eric Talbot,
Department of Archaeology,
Glasgow University.*

GLASGOW

The first excavations of a proposed series took place within the area of mediaeval Glasgow in 1969.

HIGH STREET

NS 598651. Two cuts were made parallel to High Street, and a few feet from it, a little to the S of the junction with Ingram Street. Greyfriars Wynd was sectioned but was found to be heavily disturbed. Foundations of buildings, with documentation going back to 1599, were located and they incorporated chamfered blocks possibly robbed from the site of the Blackfriars across the road after the Reformation. Only modern finds were made. The natural estuarine clay appeared at 10" to 2' 4" beneath the surface.

SITE OF THE GREYFRIARS, ALBION STREET

NS 597653. Two phases of what appears to have been the enclosure of the Observant Friars were located in a long cut made at right angles to Albion Street. The enclosure constructed in the 1470's was extended in 1511. The foundations of a now demolished

church (constructed in 1820) had somewhat disturbed the mediaeval levels of the site (1470's to the Reformation) but much pottery was found together with fragmentary animal and human bone. It is hoped to extend excavations in 1970 away from what seemed to be the garden and cemetery area with the chance of locating the Friary buildings.

INVERNESS-SHIRE — ISLANDS

*The Schools Hebridean Society,
per Geoffrey David, Dall,
Kinloch Rannoch.*

SOUTH UIST

USINISH BAY

NF 854334. Probable round cairn, some 10 m. in diameter. Only the tops of several large stones, possibly part of a chamber, are visible above the peat which in this area is at least 2 m. deep, but the edge of the cairn has been approximately planned by a resistivity survey. A small trial trench in the centre revealed on the top of the cairn a stone setting enclosing a burnt area about 2 m. by 1 m. containing ash, charcoal, a few scraps of burnt bone, and many fragments of a large pot. Some of the sherds have an applied band forming a semicircle, similar to a sherd from the Early Iron Age site at Balevullin, Tiree. Another trial pit at the edge of the cairn showed that the lowest stones of the cairn rest on clay overlying raised beach material.

GLEN USINISH

NF 843333. About 5 m. to the E of the entrance of the souterrain and almost abutting against the outer wall of the roundhouse associated with that souterrain, is a sub-circular enclosure 5 m. in internal diameter. Its containing wall is about 2 m. thick, and faced with dry stone walling of the same type as in the roundhouse. There is no trace of radial piers but in the centre is a large sub-rectangular boulder that might have served as a central pillar.

LAMASAY BAY

NF 845325. On a small promontory within 20 m. of the beach are traces of a small rectangular enclosure of dry stone walling.

PORT A MHADAIDH

NF 843323. On the S side of the stream, and about 50 m. from the beach, are the foundations of a small rectangular building, on the seaward side of a mound.

GLEN CORODALE

NF 835315. At the foot of the cliff (Cas fo Thuath) and overlooking a natural bench on the side of the hill are three sub-circular stone structures, probably sheilings.

GLEN HELLISDALE

NF 829309. At the seaward end of Loch Hellisdale, to the N of the stream, is a prominent green mound with several small sub-circular structures, probably sheilings.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—MAINLAND

*Alexander D. Cameron,
18 Crown Avenue,
Inverness.*

WESTER BALBLAIR, BEAULY
SYMBOL STONE

NH 511453. Found by Mr Peter Boa in a garden crossed by the line of an old road near the edge of the raised beach, this sandstone slab, 2' 4" x 1' 6" x 4½" is decorated with a simple Crescent and V - Rod symbol, 10" wide, surmounted by three upright ovals, 6½" high, the right-hand one incomplete.

The stone is now in Beauly Priory and a note will appear in *PSAS*.

KINROSS

PORTMOAK MOSS, SCOTLANDWELL

William Hood

NS 185015. Leaf-shaped arrowhead of light grey chert 25 x 20 mm. Found by A. L. Blyth, Leslie, and donated to Kirkcaldy Museum, $\frac{1969}{28}$

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

*I. F. Macleod and R. W. B. Morris,
Flat 1, The Stables,
Cardoness House, Gatehouse-of-Fleet,
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.*

BARHOLM
CUP AND RING MARKINGS

NX 521530. Corner stone of dyke 6 yards SE of old farmhouse. Stone 2' 4" by 1' 6" by 11". Cup and two rings, 5½" diameter, cup and one ring, and cup.

CLAUCHANDOLLY
CUP AND RING MARKINGS

NX 643472. 19 yards S of electricity pole, 90 yards W of fieldwall. Outcrop 2' by 1½'. Four cups in line, two large cups largest 3" deep and 4½" diameter, one small cup.

NX 643472. 5 yards SE of same pole, 14 yards N of previous markings. Outcrop 5' by 1'. Cup and two rings, 3½" diameter, one cup, perhaps three other cups.

NX 644473. Ridge pointing NE, 5 yards from E wall and 85 yards from N wall of same field. Outcrop 4' by 2½'. Cup and four rings, diameter 8", cup and one ring, and cup, all in line.

POLCHREE FARM, ANWOTH
POSSIBLE MOTTE

I. F. Macleod and E. Talbot

NX 592584. 130 yards WNW of Polchree Motte (*R.C.A.M. Inv. No. 10*) there is a rock outcrop which shows signs of having been artificially scarped. The basal diameters are 75' (E-W) x 60' (N-S) and the equivalent summit diameters are 27' x 18'. The mound has an approximate height of 12'. This mound perhaps represents an earlier temporary castle abandoned when a more substantial motte was constructed (c.f. also in Kirkcudbrightshire, the Trostrie (NX 656574, *Inv. 466*) and Culcaigrie mottes (NX 657575, *Inv. 474*)).

L. J. Masters,
8 Lover's Walk, Dumfries.

LOCHHILL, NEW ABBEY
LONG CAIRN

NX 969651. The first season of excavation at this long cairn first reported in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, p. 25, has produced the following results:

(i) The long cairn, orientated NE-SW, has overall measurements of 21m. x 12m. x 1.7m. It is situated on the slope of a hill, its long axis being parallel with the slope, and at 48m. above O.D.

(ii) A wall, composed mainly of rounded granite boulders with some blocks and slabs, has been traced round most of the edge of the long cairn. The wall is generally less than 1m. in height when found and there appears to be little or no extra-revetment material. At one point there are indications of collapse and subsequent buttressing of the wall and at other points, indications of very rough post-and-panel building.

(iii) At the NE end is an almost flat façade of overlapping granite slabs, all less than 1m. high, and a chamber 3m. long x 1.2m. wide at the entrance narrowing to 0.75m. at the back. There are five façade stones to the N of the chamber, but only two to the S as the SE end of the cairn has been robbed. The height of the façade was probably increased by a dry-stone wall built on top of the façade stones, the foundation course of such a wall having been found *in situ*. The chamber lacks its capstones, though collapsed roofing material over the chamber filling suggests that at least part of the chamber may be undisturbed.

(iv) To the N of the chamber, the forecourt had been carefully blocked with split and rounded boulders. To the S, the blocking appears to have been disturbed.

(v) Preliminary work suggests that there might be an earlier round cairn of approximately 8m. diameter contained within the long cairn.

(vi) There is a burning layer underlying the long cairn wall on its SE side, but it is not present to the same extent on the NW side.

(vii) Finds have included unworked flint and chert chips, a fragment of polished flint and a single sherd of undecorated Neolithic pottery from the upper layers of the long cairn in the area of the chamber.

Excavation continuing.

SMALL FINDS

A. E. Truckell

MAXWELLFIELD FARM

NX 976569. Small polished stone axe, probably Gp. VI, ploughed up in March, 1969, on Maxwellfield Farm, Arbigland, about a mile from Carsethorn village.

At Dumfries Museum.

MILTON LOCH CRANNOG, NEAR CROCKETFORD

NX 839718. Collection of wooden material including a fish-club, mallet-head and two slotted planks, found by Dumfries Sub-Aqua Club in the harbour of Milton Crannog (see *PSAS LXXXVII*, 1952-3, pp. 134-152). The material is being kept in water at Dumfries Museum until arrangements for treatment can be made.

TALLOWHAIRN, ARBIGLAND

NX 7585. A polished stone axe, slightly battered, has been found by Mr Cherry of Carsethorn at the head of the beach between the Hogus and Borron Points below Carsethorn village, on Tallowhairn farm on Arbigland estate, at a point where the sea is actively eroding the meadowland.

It is of a light-grey stone heavily filled with phenocrysts of white (occasionally pink-stained) ?Felspar. The matrix and occasionally the phenocrysts contain black inclusions of ?biotite. In Dumfries Museum on loan from finder for study.

LOTUS HILL, BEESWING, KIRKGUNZEON

James Williams

NX 896668. A small cairn field has been located in the gentle sloping plateau between Lotus Hill and Breconside Hill. There are approximately 20 small cairns associated with a ring-cairn approximately 20' in diameter.

DALSHANGEN CROSS

NX 595890. A (?) 10th - 11th century wayside cross formerly preserved at Dalshangen House, Carsphairn, was originally found at the "Crummock Knoves" near Carsphairn village. Many years

previously this cross disappeared from Dalshangen but has now been traced to the garden of Broughton House, Kirkcudbright. The cross is described in the R.C.A.M.'s Inventory for Kirkcudbrightshire (No. 101) and figures in Harper's "Rambles in Galloway" 3rd ed. (1908) p. 257. See also TDGNHAS II/11, p. 81.

STROANPATRICK

M. L. Ansell

BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD

NX 635917. On the surface of the site reported in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1966, page 33, a small, finely worked barbed and tanged arrowhead, made of chert with the tang snapped off. Arrowhead in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

SMEETON

MESOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS

NX 635920. From ploughed river terrace near to Stroanpatrick site, on the W bank of Water of Ken, one angled chert point, one flint scraper and various flint and chert waste.

HIGH BRIDGE OF KEN

FLINT AND CHERT WASTE

NX 618902. A few flakes of flint and chert from river terrace below bridge.

LOCH HEAD

MESOLITHIC SITES

NX 485930. Additional sites to those reported in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, page 24. Producing much good quality flint and chert implements from the eroded surface around the head of Loch Doon. On this slight knoll are five separate areas each approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres diameter within the 9 metre diameter of the knoll. All finds held by contributor.

PORTMARK

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY SHERDS

NX 489941. From below the ruined steading, on Loch Doon SE shore, two sherds 15th (?) century pottery, one piece with incised decoration. Also bloomery and iron slag. Finds in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

LOCH DOON, BLACK CRAIG

MESOLITHIC SITES

NX 496954. Quantity of flint and chert cores, scrapers, blades, microliths and waste from eroded E shore of Loch Doon. Also a finely worked leaf point of brown flint, a very thin rectangular finely worked scraper of brown tabular flint, and a small round flat pebble with hour glass perforation.

All finds held by contributor.

BROWNHILL RIG

RING CAIRNS

NS 553019 and 550020. Three 6½ metre diameter ring cairns or hut circles, on crest of hill, 365.76 metres above sea level. About 1 kilometre from the Water of Deugh Passage cairn.

WILLIEANNA

RING AND SMALL CAIRNS

NX 576953, 576955, 570953. Rectangular structure 8.23 x 5.49 metres, long axis E/W. Group of 10 small cairns on S slope of hill. A 10 metre diameter Ring cairn. Group of 11 small cairns and 5.49 metre diameter ring cairn. Also another 5.49 metre diameter ring cairn by sheperds cairn near square tree wind break on SW approach to Willieanna.

DRUMNESS

SMALL CAIRN FIELD

NX 584889. Some 18 small cairns either side of ancient track. (Pack road on O.S. map).

NX 582893. Small cairn field. 18 small cairns and 2 ring cairns.

NX 584898. Round Cairn. A 10.97 metre diameter curbed round cairn, now only 0.6 metres high.

CRAIGCROCKET

CHAMBERED CAIRN

NX577902. An exposed cist, 3.66 m. long E/W, 0.30 m. wide N/S, has entrance to E and a large blocking stone at W end. A natural outcrop of rock forms N side of cist, whilst S side is partially collapsed made up walling. Around the cist is the remains of a 6.40 metre diam. cairn. At an elevation of 236.22 m. Close by is a field of some 52 small cairns. All on crest of ridge with good views of Rhinns of Kells to W and Ken Valley to E and S.

BARDENNOCH, CARNAVEI.

LARGE ROUND CAIRN

NX 568913. Beneath the march dike which separates these two properties is a 19.50 m. diam. round cairn, now reduced to ground level, but could be a passage grave similar to the Water of Deugh cairn.

BARDENNOCH

NX 567912. Ring Cairn, 10.97 m. diam.

IRONGALLOWS

NX 580905. Elliptical foundation 10.06 m. x 6.40 m.

NX 577905. On knoll, possible tomb inside 7.32 m. diam. circular revetment.

NX 575905. A 4.57 m. diam. ring cairn.

NX 575904. A 5.49 m. diam. ring cairn.

NX 574904. A 4.57 m. diam. ring cairn.

NX 573907. A 6.40 m. diam. ring cairn with boulder in centre.

LANARKSHIRE

T. C. Welsh,

17 Stamperland Crescent,

Clarkston, Glasgow.

LAIGH HUNTLAWRIG, AULHOUSE

NS 605478. Extensive system of turf enclosures. Steading, 49' x 15' with one end rounded.

(1) On a rise near the above steading is an enclosure 38' x 25' externally, with low, well-constructed walling. Within this, to W a squarish mound, of earth and stone, 24' x 12', and 2' high, has a passage 8' from E end 3' wide, the sides of which are evidently faced with stone. The passage is partly filled with stone, but may be 2' deep.

(2) NS 613482. Mound, with turf walling adjacent, is 5' high, 30' x 20' at base, and steep sided. A passage 9' open to N, cut in top is 2' 6" wide, 2' deep, and its sides are faced with close fitting stone.

NS 615482. Turf enclosure with openings at either end and at intervals along 145' length, has raised floors.

CLEUGHEARN LODGE

NS 622486. Situated E of Harelaw Cairn, beside small plantation is a hollow 20' diameter. There is possible stonework round perimeter, and a quantity of large boulders within. QUARRY

ELLRIG (ORIGINALLY 'ELLRIG MUIR')

Piles of stones at NS 609469, NS 613463 and NS 612462. Very little else can be found on examination of the Muir Road to High Alderstocks, marked on Wm. Forrests' map of Lanarkshire, 1816.

MILLHOUSE

NS 609505. Earth and stone walled dwelling, two rooms, one end-wall almost 4' high, may be that of Brae on Wm. Forrests' map, though oriented differently.

NS 604510. Three-roomed foundation beside stream.

WATERFOOT

NS 574537. Possible filled-in well. Not as in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968.

MORAYSHIRE

*Ian Keillar,
Hon. Sec. The Elgin Society,
80 Duncan Drive, Elgin.*

INVERUGIE, PARISH OF DUFFUS BURIAL CAIRN

NJ 154686. To the E of a track leading from Hopeman to Inverugie there is a stone burial cairn, approximately 3m. high and 6 m. in diameter. A stone coffin was found there in 1859 and an irregular stone with a man-made hole some 20mm. diameter through it was found at the site in 1968 and is now in the Elgin Museum.

THOMSHILL, PARISH OF BIRNIE ROMAN POTTERY

NJ 210573. To the W of Glen Lossie Distillery, two, previously unrecorded, pieces of Roman type pottery were discovered in 1846 by Mr MacPherson the assistant headmaster at Birnie. Pottery at present in Royal Scottish Museum for identification and will then be returned to the Elgin Museum.

COVESEA, PARISH OF DUFFUS CAVES

NJ 174707. About 1000m. to the W of the Sculptor's cave are two caves with habitation layers of different periods from Bronze Age to post Roman.

PERTHSHIRE

*The Breadalbane Archaeological Society,
per Mrs Yellowlees,
Duinness, Aberfeldy.*

KINLOCH RANNOCH DUNALASTAIR DUN

NN 714592. Impossible to measure because of dense undergrowth.

KENMORE

TAYMOUTH CASTLE GARDENS STONE WITH HOUR-GLASS PERFORATION

NN 761452. A stone measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4" was dug up in a garden. At its centre is an hour-glass perforation.

ABERFELDY

KENMORE STREET

NN 852490. Stone base for a Beehive, measuring $19\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

URLAR

CUP-MARKED STONES

1. NN 838467. A boulder 6' 8" x 3' with six cupmarks, all shallow with diameters of 1½" - 2". Approximately ¼ mile W of Urlar farm.

2. NN 841469. A large outcrop with exposed surface measuring 12' x 8' 5" with one "dumbell" marking aligned NW - SE. Approximately 800' NW of Urlar farm, inside wall enclosing former forest.

3. NN 844469. A small boulder measuring 2' 7" x 2' with one cupmark 2" in diameter. Approximately 1000' N of Urlar farm, on the lower side of a boundary fence.

MAINS OF MURTHLY

CUP-MARKED ROCK

NN 872499. On the 400' contour in a field approximately ¼ mile W of Duireaskin Farm and ¼ mile S of Lower Cultullich there is a large outcrop, the exposed surface of which measures 9' x 5'. On it are four cupmarks, having a diameter of between 2" and 1½".

LITIGAN, ABERFELDY

D. B. Taylor

RING FORT

NN 765499. The Ring Fort at Litigan stands on the edge of a fairly steep slope overlooking the Keltney Burn and the road, B846, which links Strath Tay with Strath Tummel. Excavation was carried out during the summer of 1969 under the direction of Mrs M. E. C. Stewart and Messrs H. Fairhurst and D. B. Taylor.

A massive stone wall, 7' - 10' thick, surrounded an inner area 55' in diameter with a dished floor. Two concentric rings of post-holes were found at about 10' and 15' from the centre which was occupied by a hearth. No conclusive evidence of an enclosure was found. The surrounding wall had been constructed by building an inner and outer face of large boulders and blocks of stone, the space between being filled with smaller stones. At no point was the wall more than three courses high, about 4'.

Finds were few. No pottery but a number of pieces of slag and a few fragments of rotary querns and stone discs were uncovered.

It seems fairly certain that Litigan had been a large circular homestead with a substantial roof which itself would account for the massive nature of the stone wall.

*Dr E. A. Cormack,
190 St. John's Road,
Corstorphine, Edinburgh,*

COMRIE TO ARDEONAIG (LOCH TAY)

OLD ROAD

NN 776222—NN 668537. From Bridge of Lednoch NN 776222 an old road went NW through Glen Lednoch, on the E side of the river, rising to 1850' before crossing the pass and following the Finglen Burn to Ardeonaig, NN 668357. It is shown on the first O.S. 6"

maps (surveyed 1863) and can still be followed across Comrie golf course and through Laggan Wood from NN 773228 to NN 770237 (although not marked on O.S. 1' Seventh Series 54 revised 1954). From here to Funtullich NN 749262 features seen on air photographs and on the ground but not shown on the 1863 maps indicate that the original road is of some antiquity. From NN 768239 a 12' terrace close to the river is cut round the base of the slope and joins the farm road at NN 767244. At NN 766248 the older road diverges uphill for some 250 yards to a gap in an old boundary wall then angles across the hillface to cross the farm road at NN 767252. At NN 767255 the skeleton of a timber bridge spans the 5' watercourse on well constructed dry stone abutments 5' high. At NN 767256 on each bank of the 20' Lurg Burn the remains of substantial dry stone abutments indicate another bridge.

The recently constructed reservoir (Loch Lednock) has inundated the old road from NN 728289 to NN 705305. From this point the old right of way, although in places obliterated by vegetation, can still be traced up to the pass and down to Ardeonaig near the S shore of Loch Tay. The original road was 12' wide and well engineered throughout to avoid or negotiate natural obstacles.

A detailed description is being deposited with Perth County Library, The National Library Map Room and the RCAM Edinburgh.

DUNCROISK, KILLIN
CUP MARKS

NN 528363. About 180 yards N of the glen road and 50 yards W of the Duncroisk burn a large boulder 9' x 5' has some 30 cup-marks on the upper surface, one near the centre with a 5½" ring.

*James K. Thomson,
Smith Art Gallery and Museum,
Albert Place, Stirling.*

CRAIGARNHALL COTTAGES, KEIR
STONE LAMP

NS 749990. Deep harrowing of a field W of Craigarnhall Cottages, at a point 400 yards NE of the River Teith and just below the 200' contour, uncovered a stone lamp with traces of soot in the hollow. Dimensions: 6" x 5" x 2" overall. The same area which is a stoney patch, produced a medieval sherd and a small black stone with two grooves on the surface. Donated to Stirling Museum by Mrs J. Laird.

CRAIGARNHALL FARM, KEIR
STONE DISC

NS 754982. A stone disc with hour-glass perforation, 2 6/10" diameter, was found in a field S of Craigarnhall Farm. The find spot at about 150' contour, 270 yards NE of River Teith lies some 30 yards N of a pile of boulders. Donated to Stirling Museum.

*Stuart W. Feather,
Bradford Art Gallery and Museum,
Cartwright Hall, Bradford.*

TOMBHUIE COTTAGE

Braes of Taymouth, Kenmore

CUP-AND-RING CARVINGS

NN 792448. Immediately east of the carved stone on the hillside east of Tombhuie Cottage (Gillies, W.A., *In Famed Breadalbane*, Perth, 1938, 23-27, Stewart, M. E. C., *PSAS* XCII, (1958-9), 76-8), is a large rock outcrop which has several groups of cup-and-ring carvings carved on its northern side. These include gapped concentric circles, channels, groups of cups including one dumb-bell and ring-markings. The outcrop is heavily weathered and some of the carvings are indistinct.

TURRERICH FARM, GLENQUAICH

Alex. Morrison

EARLY SETTLEMENT REMAINS AND FIELD BOUNDARIES

NN 857397. On the upper part of Turrerich Farm, near the head-dyke, there are numerous traces of earlier occupation and land-use. Among the remains of dwellings is a compartmented structure, over 200' long and about 18' wide externally, resembling the long house in the typical joint tenancy farm cluster of the late 18th century. Not far from this is the foundation of a hut-circle about 40' in diameter and having a wall which measures about 9' in thickness on either side of the entrance, tapering away to about 4' in thickness. No artifacts were discovered in the area excavated, but the hut-circle seems similar to others of Iron Age date excavated elsewhere in Scotland. A quantity of charcoal was recovered, and this may help in dating the structure. It was hoped that some traces of Mediaeval occupation might be found, but no remains of structures which might have dated to a period between that represented by the hut-circle and that of the later long house foundations were discovered, although the field boundaries in the area seem likely to pre-date any 18th century settlement. These boundaries, unlike the more orderly and rectangular field pattern farther downhill, are tortuous and straggling, in many cases built of gigantic boulders and incorporating natural outcrops. Part of this pattern was surveyed and mapped, and a sub-rectangular structure, probably a shieling, lying uphill from these dyke remains, was excavated.

Report : *PSAS* (forthcoming).

*J. D. Leach,
Hyle House, Westbury,
Sherborne, Dorset.*

CARPOW, ABERNETHY

ROMAN LEGIONARY FORTRESS

NO 208179. 6th season of excavations under Dr J. J. Wilkes and Mr J. D. Leach. This season's work concentrated on two areas of the fortress : (a) The area to the N of the *Principia* was trenched

with the intention of finding traces of buildings between the *Principia* and the timber building discovered in 1966. The presence of three stone-packed post holes on the correct alignment suggested that there had been a timber building of sorts but there were not sufficient traces to establish its nature or justify further excavation. N of this 'building' and still well within the area of the fortress was discovered the western third of a circular 'groove' cut into the natural gravel, on average 2' 4" wide and 6" deep and about 38' internal diameter. In dimensions this recalls the plan of a 'ring-groove' house of Iron Age type, but no packing stones or post holes were found in the 'groove'. Later disturbance had destroyed any traces of post holes in the centre of the structure. It is hoped to examine the eastern third next year.

(b) The S gateway was located and most of it was excavated. It was a double-passageway gate without guard chambers, built largely, or entirely, of sandstone and mortar on heavy cobble foundations. A considerable portion of the original road surface survived in the W passageway. The lines of two channels running below the two passageways were traced. The E channel contained fragments of iron collars from a wooden water pipe, and the W one, which had been opened and then filled with debris at the time of the dismantlement of the gate, contained five *denarii* of Faustina, Lucilla, Severus (2) and Caracalla. Excavation of the gate will be completed next year. (Small finds deposited at Dundee Museum. Report to appear in *PSAS*).

Mrs D. M. Lye,
12 Murray Road,
Scone, Perth.

PARKNEUK, INNERPEFFRAY
ROMAN ROAD

NN 916185. The construction, by the Forestry Commission, of an access road through Parkneuk Wood provided an opportunity to examine the Roman road.

This Forestry road runs N/S through the wood, crossing the Roman road 20 yards W of the Signal Station.

The Roman road here has a foundation of large stones laid on turf. This foundation layer is 12' wide with the larger stones laid centrally. The stones at both N and S edges are more irregularly placed and widely spaced than those in the centre. Between the stones and the modern turf there is a cambered layer of gravel.

The construction and measurements of the stone foundation are similar to those 120 yards further W in the wood, where a section was excavated across the Roman road in 1967. (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1967, page 37).

However, there is not any red clay packed between the stones, nor a cambered layer of red clay, as there was in the previous section, the gravel here being laid directly on top of the stone base.

GRANGE OF ELCHO, RHYND

SITE OF CISTERCIAN NUNNERY

NO 142218. A second season's excavation has exposed the N wall for 7.2 m. and it appears that this is the outer wall of the Chapel. The outer face has a buttress, and very large stones at floor level suggest that the inner face was also buttressed. The floor of the building has been paved with square stone flags. At a distance of 0.5 m. outside the wall and underlying the buttress is a wall of older build, again with inner and outer faces of dressed masonry blocks and rubble core. A cup marked stone has been incorporated in the buttress. Several well cut stone slates have been found in the tumble both inside and outside the building, along with associated nails. Other finds include pottery sherds of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, pieces of metal probably from domestic articles, and small fragments of stained glass. Several skulls have been recovered, two of which were lying between the foundations of the main wall and the south face of the older wall. In the rubble core of the latter a further two skulls were lying in a shallow pit, and two more can be seen in the baulk. W of the buttress human bones have been found at a depth of .05 m. Examination of skeletal material is not yet complete, but a preliminary report suggests that some of the bones are those of young children, the remainder being of more mature subjects.

Thanks must be expressed to Mr John Lyburn, proprietor of Grange of Elcho Farm, who was able to vary the terms of a contract so that the ruins of the Nunnery were not bulldozed away, and also for his continuing interest and co-operation with the excavators, who are members of the Archaeological and Historical Section of Perthshire Society of Natural Science. The work was again directed by Dr M. E. C. Stewart.

GLENTARKEN WOOD, STRATHYRE

Ronald W. B. Morris

CUP-MARKED ROCKS

NN 679251. 33 yds. SW of iron road-gate in fence, 25 yds. W of seat, 12 yds. S of old road or track, is a big dome-shaped outcrop with smooth top. On a scattered area on this, in 3 main groups, are over 24 cup-marks, up to 3" diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

NN 689251. 30 yds. SW of another road-gate in a wall and fence, at present top of plantations, 18 yds. SE of burn, is a flat-topped boulder, about 5' x 4', 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' high. On its N corner is a group of 15 cup-marks, up to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

NN 689252. 125 yds. N of the same gate, 2 yds. SW of the road is a prominent boulder, about 12' x 10', 4' high. On its top ridge are 3 very weathered shallow cup-marks in line, up to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameters, perhaps $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep.

*Margaret E. C. Stewart,
Tempar, Kinnoull,*

ALLT NA MOINE BUIDHE, KINLOCH RANNOCH *Perth.*

DESERTED SETTLEMENT AND BRONZE AGE CAIRN

NN 708615. The site lies on either side of the B847 from Kinloch Rannoch to Trinafour and being threatened by mica mining was the subject of a rescue excavation for The Ministry of Public Building and Works. To the E of the road on a plateau sheltered to S and W at a height of 1000' O.D. the foundations of several structures were visible. Two rectangular houses, one with and one against this contour, were partially examined. A feature of the construction was the absence of wall footings; large boulders at intervals forming the outline which was then completed by a rubble infill. The second house had a well cobbled floor and was possibly a dairy or byre.

A long house was also examined. Lack of an end wall and signs of industrial activity point to its use as a smiddy. Relics indicated occupation at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century.

An adjacent kiln, probably for lime burning, was examined and also a circular cairn 12 m. in diameter. On the surface of the cairn material under the turf was a fragment of a thick jet armlet (c.f. *PSAS* 1957-58, Vol. XCI, p. 82). In the SW quadrant of the cairn was a disturbed short cist without cover.

On the upper side of the main road a corn drying kiln, two shielings and possible cultivation terraces were traced in addition to an artificially embanked pond now filled with peat.

Pollen statistics from this pond peat showed human interference with the woodland of the area from the period of the Atlantic/Sub Boreal transition.

The sites on both sides of the main road had been enclosed in a single boundary wall.

A report of the excavation with specialist appendices plans and photographs will be deposited with the Ministry of Public Building and Works, Argyll House, Lady Lawson Street, Edinburgh.

RENFREWSHIRE

LAIGH HUNTLAWRIG

T. C. Welsh

NS 603480. Near Tors Burn (White Cart) a mound entirely of earth 2' high, 12' x 20' base, has 10' narrow passage to 5' diameter hollow in top.

CROW HILL, BANNERBANK, NEWTON MEARNS

NS 497522. On an unenclosed rise on the N side of the wood, eight small deposits of stone 3' to 5' across and only inches high, in three groups, two centred around cairns, were noted. The main cairns are: 9' diameter, 18" high, and 8' diameter, 3' high.

NETHERCRAIG, EAGLESHAM

NS 596509 Two foundations with platform extending E where it is raised 5'. Walling partially hewn out of bedrock.

PICKETLAW, EAGLESHAM

NS 573509. In addition to the walling referred to in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, p. 38, evidence of construction has been found on a natural formation resembling a wall. One rock has a probable cup mark.

UPPER GRYPE RESERVOIR

Frank Newall

Following two summers of drought the water had fallen so low, that the early 19th century parish and field boundaries, following the edge of the original river bed, could be mapped. The entire S bank and part of the N bank have been investigated in detail in several surveys.

Frank Newall and H. M. Sinclair

NS 281716. A stoned walled circle, 23' overall, 18' internally, entered on E, the entrance 1' 6" wide being flanked externally by two large boulders, the S one of which closes a chamber, 4' wide and some 20' long contained between the SE arc of the house, and an outer 3' wide wall which curves round the S and E. A short 3' wide cross wall seals the W end of this chamber, but the outer wall continues W for a further 7'. This may once have connected with a single stone wall lying to the W of the circle, running N, then curving W. Within this, NS 280871, an alignment of wall footing, curving S at E and W ends, suggests a sub-rectangular build, 12' EW. To NE of the circle, NS 282716, enclosed within a second single-stone wall circuit, is a very massively constructed rectangular build, 25' EW x 17'. The N wall, of boulders, is 3' to 5' wide. The E wall continues S for fully 65', interrupted by two gaps.

Frank Newall and A. Halifax Crawford

NS 284714. A roughly D-shaped enclosure wall, over 100' in diameter, has built against a linear stretch of the 4' wide walling on the N, a 17' long build, round ended at W, 9' 8" wide, but straight walled on E, 7' wide, and entered at SW. Sharing the S wall E of this entrance, as its N wall is a similar structure, also 17' long. It is possible that the enclosure continues under heather to the S to enclose a mediaeval rectangular foundation already recorded there.

NS 268719. In a rough broken eroded land surface, boulder strewn, and difficult to discern on cursory examination, is a long build 66' EW x 13' with, annexed on the N side, at the W end, a shorter build, 30' EW x 11'.

NS 268719. A group of four contiguous structures similar to the above and aligned NE - SW. From S to N they measure (a) 21' x 8', (b) 35' x 14', (c) 39' x 14', and cross-walled at 20' from SW, (d) 31' x 10', and cross-walled at 15' from SW. The SW wall is common to all, and entrances appear to be in the NE ends.

NS 268720. To W of above an apparent clearance cairn of heavy stones is 65' x 15', strictly linear, and possibly a filled foundation of the same type as the above. A hollow way passes down the E side of this to ford the stream to the N. Beside this on the N bank of the stream, NS 268721 is a circular hollow, contained in a 4' wide gravel wall, 15' internal diameter, entered on SSE.

NS 276721. Weathering out from beneath peat, and founded in glacial brash, i.e. pre-Late Bronze Age in this area, is a group of four circular or sub-circular foundations. A group of three massive erratics have, tangential to the S, a circle 23' in diameter over a 4' wide wall. To the immediate N, partly contiguous to the circle, and accepting the erratics as an E wall is an oval outline 19' E-W x 12' over 3' 6" wide wall, and N of this, and also contiguous, an outline of persicaria in double ridges, 4' across with central gap encloses an area 27' overall E-W, the N arc being eroded by a stream bed. Some 20' to E of this complex, an independent circle is 29' over a 5' thick wall.

Frank Newall and Donald McFadyen

NS 268719. Founded on brash, beneath peat, an oval enclosure, 46' EW x 38' over 3' walls.

Frank Newall

NS 286718. At the E end of the reservoir, and partly covered by the reservoir wall, a 42' diameter circular enclosure.

Frank Newall and Mrs F. Newall

NS 266723. To NW of Gryfe Reservoir, an area of stones, and a circular hollow, or excavation, partly surrounded by heavy stones, and 15' internal diameter, suggests a disturbed hut circle.

A report on the open sites S of Gryfe Reservoir will be published in the *Transactions of the Renfrewshire Natural History Society*, while the same Society will publish a complete record to date of all Renfrewshire sites, a copy of which is to be passed to Renfrew County Council.

SOUTH BARR

Frank Newall and Albert Clarkson

NS 454695. At the S end of a wooded height, and mainly in a field to S and E of the wood, a shallow depression, 20' wide encircles an area 88' in diameter.

Frank Newall and A. Hallifax Crawford

CALDER VALLEY, WINDY HILL

NS 318638. On the summit of the hill, just N of the hilltop cairn, is the faint outline of a circular structure, 34' N-S by at least 30'. Walling is distinct on the S.

Frank Newall

NS 307635. On the W bank of the S lateral of the Calder which feeds the dam of the now ruinous Muirsheils Mill, is a rectangular hut 15' 9" by 12' with, a few yards to N, a better preserved outline 19' x 11' over 2' - 3' walls.

CASTLE SEMPLÉ

Frank Newall and Tommy Anderson

NS 372602. Beside the rectangular pond (shallow) referred to as a fish pond, is an artificial cave or chamber cut in the solid rock, 9' x 8' 3" with rounded corners, the roof arched over the long axis to a maximum height of 7', and the floor 1' below the entrance and paved with slabs. The entrance is 2' 2" wide and 5' 3" high, including an arched lintel, inset in two sections, 9" high, and ornamented by deep pocking. A path connects this with the well-known Ice-house, about 100 yards downstream. There, only the rear and forewalls are original, and the brick faces, square loading hole in the roof, and the circular brick lined inner chamber, about 10' deep are probably late 18th century improvements. The cave is possibly an even earlier Ice-house and the "fish pond" which lies apart from the known Estate fish ponds is possibly an Ice-pond, from which the blocks were cut and stored in the cave, a few feet from it. The position would suggest a connection with the nearby Collegiate Chapel.

LONGHAUGH POINT

Frank Newall and A. Hallifax Crawford

NS 428725. A low standing stone is situated at the rear edge of an artificially raised estate terrace, i.e. much of the stone may now be under ground level. The present height is 2' 10", the face 2' 5" and the edge 1'. The stone is a grey grit and a hole has been drilled 2" into the top.

KELLY CUT

Frank Newall

NS 242717. On the N bank of the Kelly Cut, a group of rectangular stone foundations on a D-shaped terrace, enclosed by a dilapidated 4' - 5' wall. Two enclosures are obvious among other more disturbed vestiges. There is a long build, 26' x 16', aligned E-W and cross-walled at 16' from E. Adjacent on S, aligned N-S.

adjacent chambers, 10' square and 11' x 12'. To the E. by some 21' is a long N-S alignment 43' overall N-S, x 16', comprising a main build at S, 26' x 16' subdivided at 16' from S and adjacent on N, two rooms, 9' x 15' and 8' x 15'.

Frank Newall and H. M. Sinclair

NS 244718. A complex of heavily turf-walled foundations comprising a main chamber 23' x 18' over 5' thick walls, with on the N a rectangle 25' N-S x 14' over 3' - 4' walls, from the N end of which, continuing the N wall E, is projected an annexe 23' E-W x 11' over 2' walls, to provide an L-shape for the entire structure.

GIMLET BURN

Frank Newall and Mrs F. Newall

NS 236709. A rectangular foundation 17' 6" N-S x 14' over 2' 6" walls, with central entrance on E, immediately beside the burn, on its N bank, and, also on the N bank NS 235709, a similar outline, 17' 6" N-S x 13'.

GRYFE RESERVOIR
CUP MARKS

Frank Newall and A. Hallifax Crawford

On the N bank of the Reservoir, at the extreme S end of the old stone boundary wall, W of Darndaff, several large flat topped boulders exhibit cups and at least one "hoof" mark.

KIRKTON FARM

Frank Newall and Nicholas Noad

NS 382689. A turner or bodle (2 d.) was found below Kirkton Farm, on the way to Kilallan Kirk. This piece may have been struck either under Charles I, 1625-1649, or Charles II, 1660-1685. Obverse :—C.R. crowned. Reverse :—impossible to read, but a suggestion of "lacetset".

EAST GREEN

Frank Newall and W. O. Black

NS 337687. From the first field due E of the farmhouse, a polished green stone axe, reduced by use as a hammer, the butt worn down, and both edges above the cutting edge hollowed. Remaining length 3 2/5" x 2 7/10", at the curved cutting edge 9/10" thick. From elsewhere on the farm were recovered an oval dolerite rubber; a sandstone hone; one mediaeval strap handle, and 3 pitcher rims, among some 15 sherds of green glazed ware.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

LOCHBROOM

Euan W. MacKie

DUN AN RUIGH RUAIDH
SEMIBROCH

NH 149901. Five radiocarbon dates for various phases of the occupation of this Iron Age semibroch, excavated in 1968 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1968, p. 42), have just been recovered from Gakushin University, Japan.

From the base of the black occupation layer in the enclosed court, under the water tank and next to the subsoil, came charcoal fragments which gave an age of 970 ± 110 B.C. (GaK 2497) : this is far too old for the Early Iron Age. From a similar position came another sample, dated to 10 ± 100 B.C. (GaK 2496) : this probably dates the start of the secondary occupation of the semibroch and seems quite satisfactory. A piece of carbonised wood from the fill of one of the massive, stone-lined primary post-holes gave an age of 580 ± 80 B.C. (GaK 2493) : this fragment was deposited at the start of the secondary occupation but might be part of an old tree used as a post. Charcoal fragments resting on a local area of paving resting on several inches of secondary occupation material gave an age of 1020 ± 90 B.C. (GaK 2495) : this is again far too old. Charcoal from a late occupation layer inside the mural gallery gave an age of A.D. 790 ± 80 (GaK 2494) : this seems quite reasonable in the absence of any artefacts for that layer.

Since the biological death (equivalent to the radiocarbon age) of none of the dated organic samples could be closely related to the strata in which they were found the two dates near 1000 B.C. can be dismissed as peat charcoal or relics of an undetected earlier occupation nearby. In any case GaK 2495 was stratified above GaK 2493 and 2496 which are much younger. From other considerations GaK 2496 can be selected as giving a reliable indication of the start of the secondary occupation of the semibroch (after demolition) but the 6th century B.C. seems too early for the building of the fortlet.

DUN LAGAIDH
VITRIFIED FORT

NH 143913. This site was excavated in 1967 and 1968 (*Ibid*, 1967, pp. 47-8; 1968, pp. 41-2), and four radiocarbon dates have been received for it (*Antiquity*, xliii (March 1969), p. 17). A fifth has just been obtained for a sample of burnt grain associated with the burning of the timber-framed hillfort. This should be a very accurate date for a specific event and it came out at 460 ± 100 B.C. (GaK 2492). Since the construction of the hillfort was dated at 490 ± 90 B.C. (GX 1121) from a piece of wood under the main wall the fort would appear to have had a very short period of use before being destroyed.

FEARN, BY TAIN

T. C. Welsh

A granite lintel $5' \times 3' \times 4''$ thick was found in 1959 in the floor of a byre at Fearn Farm. The stone was moved to its present resting place in the churchyard of Fearn Abbey. It carries the coat-of-arms with three lions (*sinister*), and three bukets (*dexter*), and the inscription : " T. McCulla, nobilis est leoni ". The word " sine " has been written across the left side in large capitals, evidently later. On the underside, below the coat-of-arms, is a fragment of iron, in

socket. Thomas McCulloch was Abbot for three years from 1485, and thereafter expelled on a false Papal Bull. An account of the lintel will be included in the Revd. J. L. MacFadden's forthcoming book, "The Monks of Fearn".

*R. Crerar,
49 King Street,
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ACHNAHAIRD SANDS, ACHILTIBUIE

NC 018133. In an area of coastal sand dunes lie traces of human occupation. Numerous shell-heaps, charcoal patches, and several hearths were observed.

A nucleus of drystone foundations indicate a structure composed of a circular wall about 18' in diameter with a rectangular annexe indicated by a kerb of large stones running into a sand face.

Fragments of coarse pottery were found widely scattered, along with a number of flakes of flint. Two hammer stones were found, one extensively abraded at both ends, and a neatly made stone spindle whorl.

A chipping floor had been exposed by high winds. The occurrence of iron slag and the lower half of a rotary quern in the proximity of the foundations and shell-heaps, suggests a period for some of the remains, but the occupation of this area was probably over a long period of time.

STRATHKANAIIRD

D. J. R. le Noble

NC 166019. Roughly 'D' shaped dun is protected on moor side by adjoining wall immediately to SE. Further protection given by outer rampart and ditch enclosing large area. From a burn to the S the outer rampart and ditch run in a straight line for about 65 yards — rampart top about 6' above present bottom of ditch — to form a rough right angle with another shorter rampart from a burn at the N. Where the two ramparts meet there is a slight projection towards the moor.

*Gerald Mortimer,
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SCOTSBURN

BROCH

NH 717762. The broch $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Scotsburn Bridge, consists of a low grassy wall from 3'-5' thick and 18" high surmounting a low mound in the upper end of a field. The wall encloses a roughly circular area 45' in diameter. The entrance lies in the N sector of the wall. In the E sector of the enclosure a depression 3' deep reveals a section of drystone walling — the inner face of the wall.

The broch is surrounded by a ditch and on the S sector traces of an outer wall can be seen.

Detailed plans and a report have been forwarded to the Ministry of Works.

ROXBURGH

R. E. Scott,

OLD CAVERTON, ECKFORD
STONE AXE

4 Dovecote Street, Hawick.

NT 747272. A stone axe, found in a field, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in length and tapering from $2\frac{1}{8}$ " to 1" broad and 1" thick at the thickest centre part. There is considerable leaching of the stone to a depth of nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Possibly from the Langdale factory, Westmorland. Now in Hawick Museum.

STIRLINGSHIRE

MUIRMAILING FARM, EAST PLEAN
SCRAPER

James K. Thomson

NS 820861. A scraper of grey flint, with worked edge, about 2" in length, was found by Mrs E. Hyde in front of the farmhouse after digging soil to a depth of 4'. In finder's possession. (Cf. : *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, p. 44).

GAIDREW FARM, DRYMEN

Lawrence J. F. Keppie

NS 485866. It was brought to the notice of the Hunterian Museum by Mr Mundy of Gaidrew Farm that there lay high up on the bank of the Endrick Water a stone on which he had observed the mark of a footprint, of the type best known from Dunadd, in which the Dalriadic kings of Scotland were thought to have stood during their inauguration. (Cf. *PSAS* 1878-9, p. 28 ff).

On examination the stone which was undressed and measured 4' x 1' 9" x 1', had on it several possibly man-made markings: one footprint, 9" x 3" and having an average depth of 1"; a cup-shaped hollow $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter just to the right of the footprint, and several other indistinct markings. The footprint pointed exactly NE.

None of the Drymen markings is particularly sharply cut in the stone and the possibility of natural weathering having produced them cannot be ruled out.

SUTHERLAND

ARDVRECK CASTLE

D. J. R. le N. Noble

NC 239237. 1. The line of a rampart and ditch to the landward of the castle can be traced across the neck of the peninsula just within the modern stone dyke.

2. To the S the ground between the castle and loch is built up into a platform rising steeply from the shore.

3. To the NNW of the castle the remains of a wall run to the flat saddle-area between two low hills. This area has been walled to form a rectangular yard.

4. To the S of the castle on the very point of the peninsula stands a long, semi-rectangular structure. It is divided into two compartments, one c. 9' long, the other 24'-30'. The S end is distinctly rounded.

LAXFORD BRIDGE

T. C. Welsh

DEPOPULATED SITE

NC 222493. Between Loch na Claise Luacuraich and the inlet of Loch Laxford is a settlement of four dwellings. Constructed on an L-plan, the main building and walled courtyard form a rectangle 50' x 70', with rooms, 15' x 12', 15' x 12', 20' x 12' and at right angles to the last, 15' x 15', with a tumbled, open-ended extension of about 20'. Walls do not exceed 3' in height, with the exception of one end wall almost 4' high, and are about 3' thick with filled-cavity construction in places. Close and to the S, there is a second building, 25' x 12' of which only foundations remain. About 150 yards to the E, on a rocky knoll by the shore, there is a dwelling of two rooms, overall 35' x 15', and E of this, a dwelling of three rooms, built on a platform of earth and stone, with end wall 4' high with bank, and overall 50' x 15'. There are the remains of an enclosure 15' x 10' under a crag at the extremity of the site.

SKERRICHA, AIRD BHEAG

NC 215505. Circular structure 35' across, with grass covered rubble walls 3' high and 3' thick.

NC 214504. A structure measuring externally 8' x 6' with walls 3' high and 2' thick, has rubble extension 8' x 10'. Under a square stone hut by burn are the foundations of a larger rectangular building, probably with two rooms, 36' x 12' with walls 3' thick.

SKERRICHA

NC 229505. Boulder pen, 8' diameter.

NC 229507. A dwelling and enclosure on a crag overlooking the loch, 250 yards SW of the clearance settlement at Skerricha. The dwelling is 60' x 15' with the lower of its three rooms on a

slight slope. To the N is a circular structure with an internal diameter of 30' and walls 3' high and at least 5' thick in places. Below the crag is a ruinous rubble enclosure 18' in diameter with walls about 3' high.

LOCH AN ROIN

NC 201543. Hut 6' x 5' with walls 3' high. There are six boulder cairns grouped nearby and 100' E a dyke about 2' high of large stones and slabs runs between the shore and the crags. 200' W, about 20' of walling up to 4' high and 5' thick at the base, forms a crescent with an opening in the middle. Turf walling across wide gaps and stone walling between crags enclose the area.

KINSAILE

NC 212549. Two dwellings and an enclosure were found 100 yards E of Kinsaile Lodge. The first dwelling lay N/S, about 30 yards from the shore, in the lee of a crag. It was well constructed, measured 40' x 15', was two-roomed, with a partition wall 3' thick at the base and subsequently about 2' thick, forming a "bench" in the lower room. A wall, 10' long and 4' high, starting from about 6' above the S wall of the first house, links it to a second dwelling parallel with the burn. Here the first room measures 20' x 15', and the second 25' x 15'. An irregular enclosure with one wall following the bank of the burn, is about 30' x 20'.

ACHLYNESS

NC 249524. Rubble filled hut, 11' x 18'.

RHICONICH

NC 255524. Hut 12' x 24' with walls 3' thick and 2' high on the shore.

NC 252519. Oval hut, 24' x 15', has remains of crude hearth against one wall.

NC 227533. In a line W of the remains of the hut at the head of Loch Crocach, there are two cairns. The first is 20' diameter with 8' diameter shallow depression on top, and the second 16' in diameter. There is also a boulder filled hollow 15' across.

ACHRIESGILL

NC 265541. Below the path beside General's Loch is an 8' diameter foundation, and nearby, some stonework on and around two mounds, 45' and 40' in diameter and each about 4' high. About 30 yards above the path, and beside the burn is a 7' diameter hut against a boulder with walls 3 to 4' high.

RHUVOLT

NC 241549. Traces of rectangular enclosure about 30' x 15'.

KINLOCHBERVIE

NC 227557. At the eastern end of a rocky islet 50' wide and 150' long east to west, about 260' from the high water mark, is a stone platform. It is roughly circular with a circumference of 70' and greatest diameter of 25' and has traces of a wall on the perimeter. It is supported by steep stone-faced banks. 5' high to the E, 6' to the N, 3' to the W and 4' high to the S.

NC 228557. Semi-circle of walling 2' high, 4' thick, 30' long, with nearby stone clearances.

NC 231569. Circular structure, 18' in diameter.

LOCH CARN MHARASAI

NC 238586. Depopulated site. Situated about 150 yards N of the shore of the loch is a group of six huts on low grassy mounds, with earth and stone walls not more than 1' high. Hut 1 has a diameter of 10'; hut 2 is rectangular 14' x 9'; of hut 3 there are traces only. Hut 4 is oval 13' x 9'; hut 5 is rectangular 18' x 9'; hut 6 is 7' in diameter with rubble walls. Thirty yards to the S is a well constructed oval hut 18' x 10' with walls 3' to 4' thick and stone protrusions on either side of entrance which is in W wall. S of this, by the burn, is a hut 16' x 9' with an entrance to E, and on the other side of burn, are the foundations of a possible hut 20' x 8' in the lee of a large rock. There is a second group on the shore of the loch comprising better constructed huts, also on mounds, with walls up to 2' high; oval hut, entrance to SSE, 18' x 8', and traces of two huts to E and below; rectangular hut 20' x 8', built into mound; rectangular hut 15' x 8', and traces of two huts by the shore.

OLDSHORE MORE

NC 197588. Rubble walling, stone clearances, and a number of stone edged house platforms are situated here on a craggy slope. The platforms are 18' x 48', raised 2' at one end; 15' x 20'; quadrilateral roughly 35' x 25', raised 3' at one end, and several others less evident.

DROMAN, BALCHRICK

NC 186592. Near Port Chaligaig. A house-platform with low turf wall, 36' x 18' is situated along from the pier, and above it are two rough stone enclosures 33' x 50' and 40' in diameter. The upper slopes are stepped, probably for cultivation.

RHICONICH

NC 254517. On the ridge to the N of the lochan, is a circular chambered cairn. It is 35' in diameter, with a 3' broad kerb except at the NE part of the perimeter. The passage and chamber are open. The entrance faces NW and is blocked by 6' of rubble. The remaining 13' of the passage and chamber ends with a large rock 4' high which is roughly cubical and may have been there when the cairn was constructed. The chamber is 4' square and 4' deep. An upright slab, 3' high, 2' 6" broad forms the SW wall. The passage opening at the point where it meets the chamber has been curtailed by a slab 3' high x 2' 3" broad leaving an opening only 23" wide. The third wall is the 3' 9" face of the rock, and the fourth is formed by a 3' high needle of rock. There is 3' 6" of blocking between the chamber and the rest of the passage. The cairn is over 5' in height.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

*W. F. Cormack,
Royal Bank Buildings,
Lockerbie,
Dumfriesshire.*

BARSALLOCH

NX 343421. The excavation of this coastal Mesolithic site (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1967, p. 55, 1968 p. 46) was completed.

Report to be in TDGNHAS.

NX 344419. 200 yards S of the foregoing site a patch of patinated flints appears in the topsoil, indicating another site.

GRENNAN

NX 127394. A number of patinated flints in the topsoil probably indicates another Mesolithic site here.

KIRKINNER CHURCHYARD

James Williams

NX 423515. The Cross — No. 2 of John Stuart's "Sculptured Stones of Scotland" --- which has been missing from the early 1870's has been traced to Knockgrey House, Carsphairn. (NX 576931). Report in TDGNHAS.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

From J. Fox, Assistant Archaeology Officer

Archaeological revision has continued in the Counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Fife, Inverness (Harris), Kirkcudbright, Ross & Cromarty, Perth, Shetland, Stirling and Wigtown.

During May and June fieldwork dealt with by the Division between 1960 and 1964 was re-examined and this has resulted in a reorganisation of part of the field programme. The first stage has taken one field section of three investigators back to northern counties and is a follow-up of a reconnaissance and reassessment of sites at Strathnairn, Gairloch/Ardessie, Durness, Strathnaver, Reay/Westerdale, Helmsdale and Lairg/Golspie/Bonar Bridge. This has shown basic similarities in stone-walled huts of seven widely separated regions and their association in almost all cases with unmistakable contemporary field systems with neat fields and well-formed lynchets. The huts are circular inside, with walls which are generally just less than 2 yards wide with facing stones inside and outside. The walls thicken, sometimes by more than 3 yards, each side of splayed entrances producing an overall oval plan. And these features combine consistently even though the huts are constructed sometimes on level platforms dug from sloping ground, on sloping ground with no attempt at levelling, and on level ground. New sites and additions to old sites are too numerous to list but the records of these and other antiquities may be consulted by appointment at the Ordnance Survey Office, 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh 2.

NEW DISCOVERIES

N.G.R.	County	Parish	Antiquity
NJ 612282	Aberdeen	Insch	Seven hut platforms
NN 629108	Perth	Part of Menteith	Fort
722566	..	Fortingall	Hut Circle
746562
747419
662771
454522	Bloomery
595251
623682	..	Killin	Dun
HP 592058	Shetland	Unst	Souterrain
575044	Norse Farmstead
575026	Ne./B.A. Homestead
618029	Norse Farmstead
527794	..	Yell	Heel-shaped Cairn
487918
440911	Burnt Mound
486919	Ne./B.A. Houses (9)
491914	Burnt Mound

N.G.R.	County	Parish	Antiquity
HU 365867	Shetland	Northmavine	Burnt Mound
362915	"	"	" "
360854	"	"	Heel-shaped Cairn
280755	"	"	Probable Heel-shaped Cairn
634898	"	Fetlar	Ne./B.A. Homestead
642906	"	"	" "
660897	"	"	Burnt Mound
656905	"	"	Heel-shaped Cairn
612928	"	"	Round Cairn
382916	Shetland (Mainland)	Northmavine	Possible Religious Settlement
671931	"	Fetlar (Outer Brough)	" "
438913	"	Yell (Birrier)	" "

The last three sites, discovered on air photographs, are on isolated rock stacks and buildings show up clearly on all three. They will be visited next year by helicopter.

SPECIAL MAPS

The Ordnance Survey Map of the Antonine Wall was published recently at 2½" to one mile scale. It can be bought from Ordnance Survey Agents and book-sellers for 11/- flat or folded.

MAP REVISION

1" sheets 12 (Lewis & North Harris), 17 (North Uist), 27 (Strathpeffer) and 33 (Rhum and part of Skye) were reprinted but only 12 and 17 have additions and corrections to the archaeology.

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

(MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS)

LOCHMABEN CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE

NY 089811. A second season of excavations was carried out at Lochmaben Castle in the Spring of 1969. Two areas were investigated. The cutting to the NW of the entrance in the outer curtain wall was re-opened and extended to the inner curtain wall. Later stone robbing and disturbance had reduced the masonry to their footings in much of this area, but it would appear that there was a large platform of rubble faced with ashlar extending in front of the inner curtain at this point. A secondary feature, but apparently bonded with the outer curtain wall, were cross walls which appear to have formed a small guardchamber. Present evidence would suggest that what is now the inner curtain wall was originally conceived as the outer wall of the castle, and the stone platform was intended for a tower or other substantial mass of masonry flanking the main entrance to the castle, that may not have been built. The existing outer curtain wall, with its associated wing walls appear to have been a later modification to the original plan. Both phases may belong to the fourteenth century.

A section was cut across the inner ditch of the earthwork defences. Here it would appear that the ditch had been cleaned out at a later date. The existing plateau in front of the castle seems to have been built up with artificially deposited pink clay on top of the natural gravel, and when the ditch was cut the scarp was faced with clay and possibly revetted. On the crest evidence was found for several phases of timberwork, presumably connected with a palisade. There is reason to suppose that ditch and palisade are those of the Edwardian peel, which at a later stage were incorporated into the defences of the stone built castle.

It is hoped that work will continue in 1970.

KAIMES HILL, MIDLOTHIAN

NT 130664. Work this year was concentrated on the north-eastern area of the site and on the innermost entrance on the east side which was threatened with imminent destruction. As in previous cuttings it was found that this innermost entrance was of two phases, an earlier rampart of (?) timber laced construction which produced evidence of vitrefaction. A second rampart with a rubble core was constructed immediately in front of the earlier defences. Sufficient charcoal was obtained this season from phase 1 to obtain a radio carbon date.

Three hut circles were examined on the plateau on the north-eastern side of the hill. Two were complex structures showing two building phases. Only one hut was completely stripped, examination

of the other two will continue next season. The principal finds from the huts consist of spindle whorls of stone and shale; knife sharpeners and sherds of coarsely made thick walled pottery, very similar in character to the pottery found in association with the second phase of rampart construction. This might indicate that the interval between phases 2 and 3 on the site was a comparatively short one, and certainly not marked by any cultural break. Charcoal was obtained from the core of the wall from one of the huts, sufficient in quantity for a carbon 14 date.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

A. Inventories

From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary

The Kintyre volume of the Argyll Inventory has gone to press, and fieldwork has continued in Lorn and Lanarkshire. The two most important medieval buildings surveyed in Lorn were the castles of Kilchurn (NN 133276) and Innis Chonnell (NM 976119), both on Loch Awe: in the latter case clearance of ivy and other vegetation from the walls of the castle revealed considerable remains of 13th-century work.

ACHNACREEBEAG (LORN) ARGYLL

NM 929363. Continuing last season's excavation, Dr Ritchie examined the two burial chambers of the cairn at Achnacreebeag. One of them yielded negative results, but the other — a passage grave — produced evidence of two successive burial phases, the earlier represented by neolithic pottery and the second by Beaker sherds and jet disc beads. Publication will be in the Inventory of Argyll, Lorn volume.

CAIRNY, LANARKSHIRE

NS 851665. A rescue excavation was undertaken on a cairn threatened by quarrying. The cairn was oval on plan, measuring approximately 21' by 19' and about 2' in height. It contained a polygonal cist formed of slabs and boulders erected on the old ground level; the cist was empty when examined and had been disturbed at a comparatively recent date. A quantity of cremated bone was, however, found in the body of the cairn together with several crumbs of coarse pottery and a flint scraper; a fragment of a jet bracelet was discovered in the topsoil during the early stages of cleaning. The cairn material consisted of stone and earth capped by a layer of turf about 1' in thickness. Publication will be in the Lanarkshire Inventory.

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

Surveys

Detailed surveys were made of Faichfield (laird's house), Aberdeenshire; a warehouse and merchants' houses at Portsoy, Banffshire; houses at West Bow, Edinburgh; Bay Horse Inn, Dysart, Fife; house at 225-229 High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife; Randolph Elder Works, Glasgow; Chatelherault (hunting lodge), Lanarkshire; Musselburgh Gas Works, Midlothian; Burnfoot (laird's house), Perthshire.

Accessions

PLANS

1. Plans by T. L. Watson, Architect, Glasgow, of Oatlands Church and Belmont, Greenock. (Mr W. Dodd, University of Strathclyde).
2. Pencil sketches of Scottish subjects by George Stewart (c. 1865/67). (Mr J. G. Stewart Macphail, Haddington).
3. A bound book of plans for Ballindean House, Angus. (Mr Walter Campbell, Ballindean).
4. Collection of plans from the office of T. Waller Marwick & Associates, Edinburgh. (Mr Marwick per Murray, Beith & Murray, W.S.).
5. Copies of measured surveys of the Logie Works and the Mill at 116 Lochee Road, Dundee. (Mr Ian Imlach, ARIBA, Dundee).
6. Plans of Fala U.P. Manse by Robert Baldie 1874. (National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).
7. Robert Brydall drawings of sculptured stones and ecclesiastical monuments. (Purchased from Mr F. F. Curtis, London).
8. Original drawings by Peddie and Kinnear of Scottish architecture. (Purchased from Mr D. Letham, Edinburgh).
9. Measured drawings of Scottish architecture in Aberdeenshire by Fenton Wyness and others. (Purchased from Mr Fenton Wyness, Aberdeen).

PHOTOGRAPHS, NEGATIVES, ETC.

1. A miscellaneous collection of glass negatives of Scottish subjects. (Mr R. Porteous, Grangemouth, per the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).
2. Photographs of the plans of Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire, by Robert Adam, and of designs for additions by James Playfair and James Gillespie Graham. (Fine Art Department, University of Glasgow).
3. Negatives of photographs taken by the late Mr B. C. Clayton were transferred from the National Monuments Record, London, to Edinburgh.
4. Early postcards of Scottish railway stations from the collection of Mrs Rokeby per National Monuments Record, London.
5. Photographs of Kinpurnie Castle, Angus, and Gartmore House, Perthshire, before additions. (Sir James Cayzer, Bt.).
6. A miscellaneous collection of negatives, photographs and engravings of Scottish architecture. (Ancient Monuments Department, Ministry of Public Building and Works).

PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE
FOLLOWING MATERIAL IN PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

1. Plans from Aberdeen Art Gallery, including two design drawings by David Hamilton and John Rennie for the Union Bridge, Aberdeen. (Aberdeen Art Gallery).
2. Collection of plans in the Seafield Estate Office, Cullen (principally David Bryce plans for additions to Cullen House and Balmacaan Shooting Lodge). (Factor, Seafield Estate Office, Cullen; the drawings now transferred to the Scottish Record Office).
3. Elevation of Ballencrieff House, East Lothian, 1834, and an old print of Tullichewan Castle, Dunbartonshire. (Lord Elibank).
4. Plans c. 1824-48 by William Begg, Architect. (Mr Higgs, School of Architecture, Edinburgh University).
5. Original plan of 1841 of Dunbar Harbour. (Dr J. S. Richardson and Dunbar Town Council).
6. Plans of Crimonmogate House, Aberdeenshire, by Archibald Simpson c. 1825 and for later additions. (Commander the Hon. A. H. B. Carnegie).
7. A collection of sketches and early photographs of Philorth, Aberdeenshire. (Captain and the Hon. Mrs Ramsay of Marr).
8. Tempera paintings by Phoebe Ann Traquair, intended as sketches for murals in the Catholic Apostolic Church and Royal Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh. (Carlisle Public Library and Museum).
9. Two 19th-century photographs of Hill of Tarvit, Fife. (National Trust for Scotland).
10. A late 17th-century book of designs from French sources and plans by Isaac Miller, wright. (Mr Miller, Edinburgh, per Scottish Record Office).
11. A bound book of plans by David Bryce for Kimmerghame, Berwickshire, 18th-century plans for Kennet House, Clackmannanshire, and a series of 18th-century designs for mansion houses and stables. (Brigadier Alan H. C. Swinton, Kimmerghame).
12. 18th and 19th-century plans of Mountquhanie, Fife, including a drawing of the old house by James Craig of Edinburgh. (Mr D. Wedderburn-Bethune of Mountquhanie).
13. Early photographs of Scottish houses including Robert Adam's Airthrey Castle before the late 19th-century additions, and photographs of a measured survey of Naughton House, Fife, made in 1901. (Brigadier H. Crawford of Naughton).

14. Late 18th-century and early 19th-century designs for Kinloch House, Meigle, Perthshire. (Mr Charles Tennant, Greymount, Alyth).
15. Drawings of steadings at Auchmacoy, Aberdeenshire, and a small water colour of Old Auchmacoy House. (Lady Olivia Trevor, Auchmacoy).
16. Measured survey of Abergeldie Castle, Aberdeenshire, by James Anderson, 1891. (Mr J. H. S. Gordon, Ballater).
17. *Mid 19th-century water-colour sketches of Scottish castles and houses from an album held by the Trustees of Sir A. W. D. Campbell, Bart.*
18. Late 19th-century photographs of houses in Angus and Perthshire. (Captain Stansfeld of Dunninald).
19. Negatives of buildings recently demolished in Arbroath. (Mr Petrie, Depute Burgh Architect, and Mr Shepherd of the Arbroath Herald).

PURCHASES OF COPIES OF STUDENTS' MEASURED DRAWINGS

1. Balfron South and Fintry Manse, Stirlingshire.
2. Martyr's Public School, Glasgow.
3. Paisley High Church.

A Scottish Bibliography for 1969

This section has been compiled by Anne C. Grieve, D. V. Clarke and R. B. K. Stevenson.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>(B) FDC</i> | (Book of) Friends of Dunblane Cathedral | |
| <i>BOEC</i> | Book of the Old Edinburgh Club | |
| <i>CBA</i> | Council for British Archaeology | |
| <i>HAST</i> | Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society | |
| <i>HBNC</i> | History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club | |
| <i>HMSO</i> | H.M. Stationery Office | |
| <i>ME</i> | Megalithic enquiries in the west of Britain | T. G. E. Powell
<i>ed.</i> , Liverpool
U.P., 1969 7 gns. |
| <i>PPS</i> | Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society | |
| <i>PRIA</i> | Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy | |
| <i>PSAS</i> | Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland | |
| <i>SFL</i> | Studies in Folk Life | Routledge and
Kegan Paul, 1969
4 gns. |
| <i>TDGAS</i> | Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society | |
| <i>TDN</i> | Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland | |
| <i>TGSI</i> | Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness | |
| <i>TPS</i> | Transactions and Proceedings of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science | |
| <i>VSNR</i> | Viking Society for Northern Research | |
|
GENERAL | | |
| — | Archaeological bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland, 1967 | <i>CBA</i> 1969 20/- |
| T. I. Rae | List of articles on Scottish history published in 1968 | <i>Scot. Hist. Rev.</i>
48, 2 |
| Min. Public Bldg. & Works | Excavation Annual Reports 1968 | <i>HMSO</i> 1969 6/- |
| Anc. Mon. Boards Eng., Scot. & Wales | Fifteenth Annual Reports 1968 [esp. Iona] | <i>HMSO</i> 1969 3/6d |
| Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot. | Fifteenth Annual Report 1968-69 [Accession lists] | <i>HMSO</i> 1969 2/- |
| R. B. K. Stevenson | Bringing a 19th century museum into the 1970's: shaping a new National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland | <i>Museums J.</i> , 69, 2 |
| R. B. K. Stevenson | "Treasure trove" in Scotland | <i>Cunobelin</i> , 1969 |
| L. R. Laing | Coins and Archaeology | Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1969
60/- |
| G. Stansfield | Tankerness House Museum, Orkney: an exercise in the training of museum personnel | <i>Museums J.</i> , 68, 4 |

GENERAL (Contd.)

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|---|---|---|
| D. K. Haynes | Come shopping with Grandma
[Gladstone Court Museum, Biggar] | Scots Mag.
March, 1969 |
| A. Carmichael | The good neighbours of Auchindrain | Scots Mag.,
Dec., 1968 |
| A. White | Visiting museums
[for children—chapter on N.M.A.S.
and R.S.M.] | Faber, 1968, 30/- |
| G. Hay | Architecture of Scotland | Oriel Press, 1969
9/6d |
| E. Linklater and
E. Smith | Scotland | Thames and
Hudson, 1968,
63/- |
| F. Thompson | Harris and Lewis—Outer Hebrides | David and Charles
New Abbot,
1968, 45/- |
| D. Fraser | Highland Perthshire | Standard Press,
Montrose, 1969
30/- |
| W. G. Rowntree
Bodie | Some light on the past around Glen-
rothes | The author 13
Alburne Park,
Glenrothes,
Markinch, Fife
1968, 12/6d |
| R. Reece | Iona: its history and archaeology | Iona Community
Publishing
Dept., 214
Clyde St.,
Glasgow, C.1
1969, 3/- |
| B. D. Lynch and
T. F. Lynch | The beginnings of a scientific ap-
proach to prehistoric archaeology
in 17th and 18th century Britain
[Robert Riddell etc.] | South-West Jnl.
of Anthropology
24 Albuquerque
New Mexico,
U.S.A. |
| C. P. Finlayson
S. E. Durno and
J. C. C. Romans | David Laing and his friends
Evidence for variations in the alti-
tudinal zonation of climate in
Scotland and northern England
since the Boreal period | Edin. Univ. J. 23
Scot. Geog. Mag.,
85, 1 |
| H. Nichols | Vegetational change, shoreline dis-
placement and the human factor
in the late quaternary history of
south-west Scotland | Trans. Roy. Soc.
Edin. 67, 6
(1967) |
| Walton, K. | The approach of the physical geo-
grapher to the countryside | Scot. Geog. Mag.
84, 3 |
| E. B. Lyle | A reconsideration of the place-
names in "Thomas the Rhymer" | Scot. Stud., 13, 1 |
| W. F. H. Nicolaisen | Scottish place names: 31 Falkirk | <i>Ibid</i> |
| W. F. H. Nicolaisen | The distribution of certain Gaelic
mountain names | TGSJ, 45 |
| J. Y. Mather | Aspects of linguistic geography of
Scotland III: Fishing communities
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| S. E. Ellis | The petrography and provenance of
Anglo-Saxon and medieval English
honestones with notes on some
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Mineralogy, 2, 3 |

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M. K. Sandars	Prehistoric art in Europe [Pelican History of Art]	Penguin Books, 1968 6 gns.
J. Mercer	Stone tools from a washing-limit deposit of the highest post-glacial transgression, Lealt Bay, Isle of Jura	PSAS 1967-68
W. F. Cormack and J. M. Coles	A mesolithic site at Low Clone, Wigtownshire	TDGAS 45
J. G. Scott	The neolithic period in Kintyre, Argyll	ME
J. X. W. P. Corcoran	Excavations at Mid Gleniron Farm, Wigtownshire	TDGAS 45
J. G. Scott	The ' Clyde ' cairns of Scotland	ME
J. G. Scott	A radiocarbon date for a west Scot- tish neolithic settlement [Rothesay, 2120 ± 100 B.C.]	Antiquity, 42, 1968
J. M. Coles	Recent radio-carbon dates from Scotland	Antiquity, 43, 1969
A. S. Henshall	A late neolithic—early bronze age textile impression from Luce Sands, Wigtownshire	TDGAS 45
D. V. Clarke	Two jadeite axes and two arrow- heads of Antrim porcellanite and Rhum bloodstone from Scotland	PSAS 1967-68
A. S. Henshall	A stone axe-head found at Markinch	Rothmill Quarterly May, 1969
R. W. B. Morris	The cup-and-ring marks and similar sculptures of Scotland: a survey of the southern counties, pt. 2	PSAS 1967-68
A. Thom	The metrology and geometry of cup and ring marks	Systematics, 6, 3 23 Brunswick Road, Kingston- upon-Thames, Surrey
P.—O. Ringquist	Etudes des tumulus de pierre dans les provinces a l'ouest du lac Vanier [discussion of Scottish sites, Orkney, Shetland, Nether Largie and Ri Cruin]	Tor (Stockholm, Sweden) 12, 1967-68
C. B. Burgess	Chronology and terminology in the British bronze age	Ant. J. 49
I. C. Walker	Beakers from Easter Gollachy, near Buckie, Banffshire	PSAS 1967-68
A. S. Henshall and I. J. MacInnes	A beaker grave at Springwood, Kelso, Roxburghshire	PSAS 1967-68
J. N. G. Ritchie	A bronze age cairn at Moleigh, Lorn, Argyll	PSAS 1967-68
J. J. Taylor	Early Bronze age gold neck-rings in Western Europe	PPS 34
W. F. Cormack	A burial cairn in Luce Sands, Wig- townshire	TDGAS 45
A. Morrison	Cinerary urns and pygmy vessels in south-west Scotland	TDGAS 45

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| G. Jobey | Excavations of cairns at Chatton, Sandyford, Northumberland | Arch. Aeliana, 46 (1968) |
| C. B. Burgess | Bronze age dirks and rapiers as illustrated by examples from Durham and Northumberland | TDN, N.S.1 (1968) |
| J. M. Coles | The 1857 Law Farm hoard | Ant. J. 48, 2 (1968) |
| J. Williams | Bronze age spearheads from Bennan Millyea (Kells Parish) and the Grierson collection | TDGAS 45 |
| C. B. Burgess | The later bronze age in the British Isles and north-western France | Arch. J. 125 (1968) |
| G. Eogan | "Lock-rings" of the late bronze age | PRIA 67, Sect. C, No. 4 |
| D. Britton and I. Longworth | Late bronze age finds from Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham | Inventaria Archaeologica Great Britain: 9th Set, GB.55 |
| G. Jobey | A radiocarbon date for the palisaded settlement at Huckhoe [510 ± 40 B.C.] | Arch. Aeliana 46 (1968) |
| E. MacKie | Radiocarbon dates and the Scottish iron age [Nine sites] | Antiquity, 43, 1969 |
| G. Wainwright | Walesland Rath [Pembrokeshire, timber ranges, steatite] | Current Archaeology, 12 Nature 5.10.68 |
| M. E. C. Stewart | The ring forts of central Perthshire | TPS, 12 |
| J. G. Scott and T. G. E. Powell | A bronze horse figurine found near Birkwood, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire [Hallstatt import ?] | Ant. J. 49 (1969) |
| D. D. A. and M. Simpson | Decorative ring-headed pins in Scotland | TDGAS 45 |
| E. Owles | The Ipswich gold torcs | Antiquity 43, 1969 |
| A. S. Mottram | An enamelled bronze armband from Southacre | Norfolk Archaeology, 34 |
| D. N. Marshall | A square earthwork at Hangingshaw, Yarrow, Selkirkshire | PSAS 1967-68 |
| G. S. Maxwell | Excavations at Drumcarrow, Fife: an Iron age unenclosed settlement | PSAS 1967-68 |
| J. X. W. P. Corcoran | A souterrain at Rosal, Strath Naver, Sutherland | PSAS 1967-68 |
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| T. A. Dorey, ed. | Tacitus [Tacitus on Britain, by A. R. Burn] | Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1969 35/- |

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W. Roy	The military antiquities of the Romans in Britain Repr. 1969	Gregg International Pub., £33.10s
R. G. Collingwood and I. Richmond	The Archaeology of Roman Britain [new ed.]	Methuen, 1969 84/-
G. Webster	The Roman army	A. & C. Black, 1969
—	Map of the Antonine Wall	Ordnance Survey, 1969 11/-
D. Divine	The north-west frontier of Rome : a military study of Hadrian's Wall	MacDonald, 1969 50/-
J. C. Mann	The northern frontier in Britain from Hadrian to Honorius : literary and epigraphic sources	Museum of Antiquities, The University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8/-
O. Thomson	The Romans in Scotland	Then and There Series, Longman, 1968 5/-
R. P. Wright	A Roman altar from Westerwood on the Antonine Wall	PSAS 1967-68
M. G. Jarrett	Legio XX Valeria Victrix in Britain	Arch. Cambrensis, 117
C. M. Daniels	A hoard of iron and other materials from Corbridge [stool fittings]	Arch. Aeliana, 46 (1968)
G. Webster	The bronze handle of a Romano-British butteris	Ant. J., 48, 2 (1968)
G. Rausing	The bow : some notes on its origins and development [Bar Hill]	Acta Archaeologica Lundensia (Lund, Sweden) 8vo ser., 6
J. P. Wild	Clothing in the north-west provinces of the Roman Empire	Bonner Jahrbucher 168 (1968)
L. Stefanella Pirzio-Biroli	I tesori di argenteria rinvenuti in Gran Bretagna ed in Irlanda [discussion of Traprain Treasure]	Arch. Classica, 17 (1965)
R. Koch	Ein reiches fruhmerowingisches Frauengrab ans Kirchheim am Neckar (Kr. Ludwigsburg) [cf. Germanic strap end (not mirror) in Traprain Treasure]	Fundb. aus Schwaben 18 (1967)
M. W. Barley and R. P. C. Hanson	Christianity in Britain, 300-700 A.D.	Leicester U.P., 1968 50/-
C. Thomas	The early Christian cemetery and chapel on Ardwall Isle, Kirkcudbright	Medieval Archaeol., XI/1967
C. A. R. Radford	The early church in Strathclyde and Galloway	Medieval Archaeol., XI/1967
A. D. S. Macdonald and Li. R. Laing	Early ecclesiastical sites in Scotland: a field survey, pt. 1	PSAS 1967-68
J. C. Wallace	Long cists at Addinston, Berwickshire	PSAS 1967-68

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L. Laing	Kirkconnel: a Dark Age hall	Current Archaeology, 11
A. Dent	Picts on horseback	Scots. Mag. Nov., 1968
E. Rynne	A further ring-brooch from Luce Sands	TDGAS 45
A. B. Taylor	The Norsemen in St. Kilda	Saga-book VSNR 17, 2-3
W. F. H. Nicolaisen	Norse settlement in the Northern and Western Isles	Scot. Hist. Rev. 48, 1
A. Small	The distribution of settlement in Shetland and Faroe in Viking times	Saga-book VSNR 17, 2-3
M. Dolley	A Viking-age coin of Norway discovered in Shetland	PSAS 1967-68

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT

D. G. Hurst	Post medieval Britain in 1967	Post-med. Archaeol. 2 (1968)
—	Scottish Local History Congress, March, 1969 Report	11 Buccleuch Place, Edin., 8 6/-
J. S. Ferguson and E. J. Simpson	Teaching local history	College Bookshop 168 Canongate, Edin. 3/6d
J. A. Scott <i>et al</i>	Portrait of a parish [Colinton]	Macrae & Patterson, Edin., 1968, 15/-
R. H. Campbell and J. B. A. Dow	Source book of Scottish economic and social history [Late 17th cent. onwards]	Blackwell, Oxford 1968 50/-
G. W. S. Barrow	The reign of William the Lion, King of Scotland	Hist. Studies, 7, [8th Conference of Irish Historians] Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1969 40/-
G. W. S. Barrow	Northern English society in the early Middle Ages	Northern History IV
C. M. Fraser	The pattern of trade in the north-east of England, 1265-1350	Northern History IV
B. E. Crawford	The Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Shetland: a re-interpretation of their pledging to Scotland in 1468-70	Saga-book VSNR 17, 2-3
—	The Burgh Court Book of Selkirk, 1503-45 Pt. 2 1531-41	Scot. Record Soc. 89
T. C. Smout	A history of the Scottish people 1560-1830	Collins, 1969 63/-
J. Dow	Scottish trade with Sweden, 1512-80 and 1580-1622	Scot. Hist. Rev. 48, 1 and 2

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

T. Jexlev	Scottish history in the light of records in the Danish National Archives	Scot. Hist. Rev. 48, 1
B. R. S. Megaw	The date of Pont's survey, and its background	Scot. Stud., 13, 1
J-C. Stone	An evaluation of the " Nidisdaille " MS. map of Timothy Pont	Scot. Geog. Mag. 84, 3
D. G. Moir and R. A. Skelton	New light on the first atlas of Scotland	Scot. Geog. Mag. 84, 3
J. Dunlop	A chief and his lawyer	TGS/ 45
W. Stevenson	The Jacobite rising of 1745	Then and There Series, Longman, 1968 5/-
I. B. Cameron Taylor	On telling the Culloden Story	TGS/ 45
A. D. Cameron	Living in Scotland, 1760-1820	Oliver & Boyd, 1969 14/-
H. Shapiro	Scotland in the days of Burns	Then & There Series, Longman, 1968 5/-
—	The Borders in the 18th century [Study conference, Kelso, Nov.-Dec. 1968]	From Director of Education, Roxburghshire County Offices, Newtown, St. Boswell
I. MacDougall, ed.	The minutes of Edinburgh Trades Council 1859-1873	Scot. Hist. Soc. 4th Ser., v 5, 1968
I. Stewart	The Crosscryne hoard: a third note on the Edwardian Sterlings found near Biggar	PSAS 1967-68
I. Stewart	A group of sterlings from Clouseburn	TDGAS 45
J. Murray	Hoards in Scotland under James IV	Spink's Numis. Circ., 77, 6
M. Dolley and W. A. Seaby	Some unpublished early 19th century Irish finds [Coin hoards incl. David II-James VI]	Brit. Numis. J. 36
C. Gallagher	Neglected documentary evidence for the currency of 14th century Scottish coins in N. E. Ireland	Brit. Numis. J. 36
J. K. R. Murray	A further note on the forty shilling piece of James VI	Numis. Chron., 1968
J. K. R. Murray	Some notes on the small silver money of James I and VI	Numis. Chron., 8/1968
P. A. Wilson	The cult of St. Martin in the British Isles	Innes Review, 19, 2
G. L. Remnant	A catalogue of misericords in Great Britain	Clarendon Press Oxford, 1969 63/-
K. S. Simpson	The Blackfriars in Perth	TPS 12
A. Ross	Libraries of the Scottish Blackfriars, 1481-1560	Innes Review, 20, 1

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

D. McRoberts	Dean Brown's Book of Hours	Innes Review, 19, 2
E. L. G. Stones	Notes on Glasgow cathedral	Innes Review, 20, 1
A. Nicol	The West Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen	Church Publishers Chapel Place, Ramsgate, 1969
E. M. B. Hughes	The architecture of Dunblane Cathedral as built by Bishop Clement [reprinted from the Book of 1933]	(B) FDC 1968
J. B. Barty	The discovery of the statue of Bishop William Chisholm I at Crestet	(B) FDC 1968
E. R. Barty	The Chisholm memorials at Vaison	(B) FDC 1968
T. D. Thomson	Coldingham Priory excavations	HBNC 37, 3
D. Lister and J. Gillies	Largo Kirk	From Church of Scotland Book- shop, George St., Edin., 5/-
D. McRoberts and C. Oman	Plate made by King James II and VII for the Chapel Royal of Holyrood house in 1686	Ant. J., 48, 2
R. E. S [cott]	Old Caverton site comes under the plough [burial ground, 18th and 19th century tombstones]	HAST 1968
J. F. and S. Mitchell	Monumental inscriptions (pre-1855) in Dunbartonshire	Scot. Genealogy Soc., 1969, 20/-
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G. Richardson	A book of ceilings London, 1776	Repr. 1969 Gregg International Publishers £17.10s.

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A. Rowan	Inchyra House, Perthshire	Country Life 13.2.69
W. A. J. Prevost	Dumcrieff and its owners	<i>TDGAS</i> 45
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A. A. Tait	William Adam and Sir John Clerk : Arniston and "The Country Seat"	Burlington Mag. March, 1969
A. Rowan	Dunninald, Angus	Country Life 14/21.8.69
Scottish Develop- ment Department	Provisional lists of buildings of archi- tectural or historic interest : Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Fife, 1969	
M. D. Lobel	Historic towns : maps and plans of towns and cities in the British Isles V.I. (1969)	Lovell Johns Ltd., 101a Cowley Road, Oxford, 5 gns.
J. W. R. Whitehand and K. Alauddin	The town plans of Scotland : some preliminary considerations	Scot. Geog. Mag. 85, 2
A. Gomme and D. Walker	Architecture of Glasgow	Lund Humphries, 1968 90/-
D. Walker	Stirling	Country Life 14/21/28.8.69
C. B. R. Butchart	Two historic houses of the Castlegate	Aberdeen Univ. Rev. 42
D. B. Horn	The building of the Old Quad, 1767-1841	Edin. Univ. J., 23
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E. J. Simpson	The mercat crosses of Roxburghshire	<i>HAST</i> 1968
R. E. Scott	Hawick's fire marks	<i>ibid</i>
J. Munro	New town—old style [Logierait]	Clan Donnachaidh Annual, 1969 13 York Place Edinburgh 2/6
S. Maxwell	A Highland pistol by Hector McNeill of Mull, 1733	<i>PSAS</i> 1967-68
G. Boothroyd	Scottish pistols	J. Arms and Armour Soc., 6, 5
C. Blair	The Caddell workshop at Doune	J. Arms and Armour Soc. 6, 5
—	Committee for Nautical Archaeology: Newsletter 3 (1969) [Firth of Forth : 19th century cannon]	

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G. A. Gordon	Concerning some features of Scottish basket hilts.	J. Arms and Armour Soc. 6, 6
A. V. B. Norman	Some 18th century civilian swords	Scot. Art Rev. 12, 2
M. Cosh	Clockmaker extraordinary : the career of Alexander Cumming	Country Life 12.6.69
R. K. Doud	Scottish cabinetmakers in 18th century America	Scot. Art Rev. 12, 1
S. Maxwell	A silver coffee-pot and hot milk jug by Colin McKenzie, 1713	PSAS 1967-68
R. L. McClenahan	Some Scottish quaichs, vol. 2	Priv. Pr., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A. 1968
R. McClenahan	Some Scottish quaichs	Antiques. Sept. 1969 \$1.75
J. Scott Whyte	Scottish Georgian silver spoons	The Antique Collector, August 1969
M. Kemp	William Leighton Leitch and the Mauchline snuff-box trade in Burns souvenirs	Connoisseur, March, 1969
—	Ephemeral printing in Gladstone Court Museum, Biggar	Gladstone Court Mus. Biggar n.p.
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A. Bax and J. Gill	Liefde [Dutch East Indiaman wreck, Shetland, 1711]	Duplicated, 1968
R. A. Butlin	Recent developments in studies of the terminology of agrarian landscapes	Agric. Hist. Rev., 17, 2
I. H. Adams	The land surveyor and his influence on the Scottish rural landscape	Scot. Geog. Mag. 84, 3
J. Hood	A short history of transport and agriculture in Berwickshire	HBNC 37
G. O. Wood	Report on the excavation at Heronhall [Cottage, 1700-1850]	HAST 1968
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A. S. Cowper	Linen in the Highlands, 1753-1762	Edin. College of Commerce Library Occasional paper no. 1

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H. J. Hanham	The problem of Highland discontent, 1880-85	Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc. Ser. V, 19
D. Turnock	Depopulation in north-east Scotland with reference to the countryside	Scot. Geog. Mag. 84, 3
A. Fenton	Plough and spade in Dumfries and Galloway	TDGAS 45
A. Fenton	Sheep in North Ronaldsay, Orkney	SFL
A. M. Cubbon and B. R. S. Megaw	Corn drying kilns in the Isle of Man	J. Manx Museum VII, 85
M. L. Ryder	The size of haystacks	Folk Life, 7
S. Pilling	A pair of thistle tongs from Stranraer	Folk Life, 7
J. R. Coull	Fisheries in the North East of Scotland before 1800	Scot. Stud., 13, 1
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B. Skinner	Cyclopean kilns and quarries : lime burning in South-east Scotland	Country Life 14.8.69
—	The lime industry in the Lothians	E.U.E.A. Studies In Local History 11 Buccleuch Pl. Edin. 8 9/-
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—	New Lanark	<i>Ibid</i>
I. C. and Ll. de S. Walker	McDougall's clay pipe factory, Glasgow	Indust. Arch. 6, 2
—	Bonawe Ironworks, Argyll	Indust. Arch. 6, 2
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