

*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 121 (1991)

FICHE 2: CONTENTS

E CAMPBELL	Excavations of a wheelhouse and other Iron Age structures at Sollas, North Uist, by R J C Atkinson in 1957	A4-G14
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(see 1 : D1 for detailed list)

- 26\* base; fawn/light grey/organic deposits; D 60. C2/9. B1.
- 27\* sherd; small zig-zag cordon; sooted/light grey/orange. C2/9. B1
- 28\* sherd; zig-zag cordon; sooted/fawn. C2/9. B1.
- 29\* sherd; cordon with finger-tipping; sooted/fawn/orange. C2/9. B1.

Pit 1                      9 sherds = 250g

*CELL 3*

Floor                      5 sherds = 40g

*CELL 4*

Floor 1    14 sherds = 210g              Illus 52

- 30\* rim; sharply everted; D c.200; brown. C4/1. B2.
- 31\* bodysherd; zig-zag cordon; sooted below cordon/light brown grey. C4/2. B2.

Floor 2    123 sherds = 1250g              Illus 52-3

- 32\* top part of vessel, rim everted; shallow diagonal grooving on inside of rim; rim wheel finished; thick cordon of disjointed fingertipped loops pinched with nails; above cordon is shallow channelled decoration of a running asymmetric wave; sooted/buff; rim D 240; same vessel as 77 and 270. C4/10. B2.
- 33\* bodysherd; fragment of thick cordon; buff/fawn. C4/10. B2
- 34\* bodysherd; cordon, each loop with vertical incisions; sooted/fawn. C4/10. B2.
- 35\* bodysherd; sherd of wavy cordon; dark grey. C4/12. B2
- 36\* bodysherd; cordon of incised loops; sooted/buff. C4/10-12. B2.
- 37 bodysherd; cordon; sooted/buff/fawn. C4/10. B2.
- 38\* rim; everted; fawn. C4/10. B2.
- 39\* sherd; small circular depressions; dark grey/light grey; smoothed. C4/12. B2.

- 40 rim sherd; everted; fine vessel; fawn; outside sooted C4/10. B2.
- 41 see [40]
- 42 rim sherd; slightly everted; buff. C4/12. B2.
- 43\* base; D c.100; browney grey. C4/10. B2.
- 44 rim sherd; slightly everted; fawn. C4/10. B2.
- 45 sherd; unidentifiable cordon; fawn. C4/10. B2.
- 46 sherd; part of cordon; fawn. C4/12. B2
- 47\* bodysherd; band of short hatched fingernail incisions in shallow groove on shoulder; shallow channelled arc above; fawn/grey. C4/10. B2.

Floor 3 4 sherds = 25g Illus 53

- 48\* bodysherd of small vessel; cordon of short hatched incisions; dark grey/light grey. C4/5. B2.

-Floor 4 31 sherds = 300g Illus 53

- 49\* rim; flat-topped with slight outward flange; row of finger impressions below rim; sooted/brown-grey; D c.200. C4/16. B2.
- 50\* bodysherd; remains of cordon like 34; buff/light grey. C4/7. B2.
- 51\* shoulder and rim sherd; everted rim; channelled arc below; fawn; organic temper. C4/7. B2.

Floor 5 and peat layer Illus 53

- 52\* rim, upright, simple; interior shows coil joins about 40mm apart; dark grey/fawn; D c.200. C4/22. B2.
- 53\* sherd; cordon of hatched incisions; fawn/grey. C4/8. B2.
- 54\* sherd; wavy cordon; dark grey/fawn. C4/18. B2.
- 55\* sherd; remains of cordon; buff C4/18. B2.

Pit 2 3 sherds = 20g Illus 45

- 56\* sherd; remains of plain narrow cordon; dark grey. C4/25. B1.

Unstratified 2 sherds = 50g Illus 52

- 57\* bodysherd; cordon of short near vertical incisions; above is channelled wavy decoration; buff/light grey; organic temper. C4/14. B2.
- 58\* bodysherd; remains of cordon like 34; sooted/fawn. C4/14. B2.

CELL 5

Aumbry 28 sherds = 425g Illus 54

- 59\* bodysherd; remains of cordon; sooted/ buff. C5/2. B2.
- 60\* rim, low and slightly everted; fine, small vessel; cordon horizontal groove with line of diagonal hatching below; brown grey/brown; D c.80. C5/2. B2.
- 61\* sherd; thick wavy cordon. C5/2. B2.
- 62\* base, showing wear b. not sooted; fawn/orangey-brown; D c.60. C5/2. B2.

Floor 1 37 sherds = 460g Illus 54

- 63\* rim sherd; sharply everted; fawn/orange; D c. 220. C5/23. B2.
- 64 rim sherd; everted; fawn; grass tempered. C5/23. B2.
- 65 rim, as 63. C5/23. B2.
- 66\* bodysherd; wavy cordon; above is incised large V decoration with curvilinear motif above; sooted above cordon/dark grey/light brown grey. C5/23. B2.
- 67\* bodysherd; unidentifiable cordon; fawn/white deposits inside. C5/23. B2.
- 68 bodysherd; wavy cordon; brown/grey. C5/23. B2.
- 69 sherd; remains of cordon; brown. C5/23. B2.

Floor 2 39 sherds = 330g Illus 54

- 70\* rim, sharply everted; remains of decoration of incised asymmetric waves partly obliterated by later surface treatment; sooted/fawn/buff, grey; D c.220. C5/6. B2.
- 71\* rim sherd; everted; buff with some white coating. C5/6. B2.
- 72\* sherd; horizontal groove with hatched incisions ?above; fawn. C5/20. B2.

73\* sherd; twisted cordon; fawn. C5/6. B2.

Floor 3 4 sherds = 25g

Floor 4 7 sherds = 50g Illus 54

74\* bodysherd; roughly parallel incised grooves with hatching between one set; fawn/grey. C5/24. B2.

75\* bodysherd; uneven wavy cordon; heavily sooted/fawn. C5/9. B2.

Floor 5 4 sherds = 20g Illus 45

Pit 1 5 sherds = 30g

76\* rim, flat-topped with slight exterior flange; thick vessel; light brown grey. C5/11. B1.

#### CELL 6

Floor 1 154 sherds = 1100g Illus 55

77\* rim, sharply everted; cordon with shallow channelled waves above; dirty buff/fawn; same vessel as 32 (see for illus). C6/1&5. B2.

78\* bodysherd; very battered twisted cordon; dark grey/buff. C6/18. B2

79\* bodysherd; remains of thick cordon with fingernail incisions; dark grey/dirty buff. C6/1. B2.

80\* base; flat; light brown grey; D c.80. C6/1. B2.

83 rim sherd; everted; brown grey. C6/1. B2.

84\* bodysherd; battered thin wavy cordon; sooted/grey-brown/buff. C6/1. B2.

86\* bodysherd; wavy irregular cordon; above is incised fir-tree decoration; sooted/buff/light brown grey. C6/2&6. B2.

87 sherd; uncertain cordon; dark grey/orange. C6/1. B2.

Floor 2 17 sherds = 100g Illus 55

88\* bodysherd; zig-zag cordon; sooted/fawn. C6/6&11. B2.

89 bodysherd; wavy cordon; fawn. C6/6. B2.

90\* rim sherd; everted; buff. C6/6. B2.

91\* rim sherd; everted; buff/fawn. C6/6. B2.

Floor 3 65 sherds = 600g Illus 55

92\* rim; sharply everted; series of deeply incised arched lines over horizontal line; sooted/brown grey/dirty fawn. C6/24. B2.

93 shoulder; dirty fawn. C6/7. B2.

94 start of rim; fawn/light brown grey. C6/7. B2.

95 bodysherd, remains of twisted cordon; dark grey/orange. C6/7. B2.

96\* basal part of small pot; brown grey/dirty pink with yellow deposits; base D c.60. C6/13. B2.

Floor 4 30 sherds = 240g Illus 55

97\* bodysherd; cordon of incised hatched lines; fawn. C6/11. B2.

98\* bodysherd; incised horizontal ribbon hatched diagonally; dirty orange. C6/20. B2.

99\* sherd; remains of incised chevron; fawn. C6/11. B2.

100\* rim; everted; dirty brown/brown. C6/11. B2.

101 rim; unidentifiable; fawn/dirty pink. C6/11. B2.

102\* bodysherd; remains of horizontal incised line; dark grey/dirty orange. C6/11. B2.

#### CELL 7

Unstratified 1 sherd = 20g

Floor 1 63 sherds = 425g Illus 56

104\* rim sherd; everted; light brown grey/buff. C7/3. B2

105\* most of profile of small vessel; rim everted; sooted/dark grey/fawn; D c.140. C7/17. B2.

Floor 2 20 sherds = 100g Illus 45

106\* sherd; plain thin cordon; incised inverted chevrons above; grey. C7/5. B1.

Pit 1 3 sherds = 25g Illus 45

107\* sherd; large cordon of elongated loops with stab marks in the upper part; light brown grey to dark brown/grey. C7/10. B1.

Pit 2 22 sherds = 180g Illus 45

108\* bodysherd; very crumbly; thin cordon regularly incised vertically by finger-nail cuts; above are incised large ?fir-tree patterns; sooted/dirty fawn to orange/fawn. C7/26. B1.

109\* sherd; incised V-shapes with internal lines: buff. C7/26. B1.

110\* sherd; two shallowly incised curving parallel lines; brown grey/light brown grey. C7/26. B1.

111\* sherd; tightly curving thick wavy cordon; light brown grey. C7/26. B1.

112\* sherd; zig-zag cordon; sooted/brown grey/light brown grey. C7/26. B1.

113\* sherd; probably connects with 114; series of diverging incised lines; dark grey/brown grey. C7/12. B1.

114 sherd; probably connects with 113; rough cordon. C7/12. B1.

Pit 3 1 sherd = 10g Illus 45

115\* rim, simple, slightly everted; horizontal wavy incised line with arcs of hatched fingernail incisions above and below; sooted/fawn; D c.35. C7/31. B1.

Pit 4 3 = 30g Illus 45

116\* sherd; incised V-shape; buff/grey. C7/23. B1.

Pit 9 1 sherd = 5g

#### Cell 8

below floor 43 = 275g Illus 45

117\* rim sherd; everted; sooted/fawn. C8/4. B1.

118\* base sherd; sooted/buff/dark grey with organic deposits. C8/4. B1.





- 143\* base, possibly same vessel as 142; light brown grey/buff; D c.105. C12/1&2. B2.
- 144\* rim; strongly everted; brown grey; D c.120. C12/1&2. B2.
- 145\* bodysherd; wavy cordon; sooted/very dirty fawn. C12/1&2. B2.
- 146\* sherd; horizontal line with short diagonal incisions below; dark brown grey/light brown grey. C12/1&2. B2.
- 147\* sherd; battered wavy cordon; sooted/fawn/dirty yellow. C12/1&2. B2.
- 148 base sherd; buff. C12/1&2. B2.
- 149\* rim sherd; strongly everted; grey/buff. C12/1&2. B2.
- 150\* rim sherd; strongly everted; buff. C12/1&2. B2.

Pit 1 3 sherds = 30g Illus 47

- 151\* rim; strongly everted; large hatched incised chevrons; brown/dirty fawn; D c.120. C12/5. B1.

### CELL 13

Floor 1 14 sherds = 130g Illus 57

- 152\* rim, strongly everted with internal flange; sooted/orange/buff. C13/1&2. B2.

Floor 2 8 sherds = 125g Illus 57

- 164\* rim; slightly everted; part of incised chevron decoration; dirty dark fawn/grey. C13/10. B2.
- 155 sherd; two parallel grooves; dark grey/fawn. C13/3. B2.

Pit 1 23 sherds = 560g Illus 47

- 156 base sherd; light brown grey. C13/7&11. B1.
- 157\* bodysherd; worn wavy cordon; cross-hatched incised lines above; dirty fawn/dark brown grey. C13/7&11. B1.
- 158\* much of profile of pot; lower part with vertical smoothing marks; thick cordon regularly diagonally incised; dirty fawn; heavily organic tempered; max D 360-400. C13/7&11. B1.
- 159\* much of profile of pot with some base; very worn wavy cordon; shoulder sharply carinated; remains of incised decoration of diagonal ladder; lower part of vessel with vertical scored smoothing, upper part smoothed by self-slipping; buff and dark grey/reddish grey. C13/7&11. B1.

*CELL 14*

- Floor 1 36 sherds = 230g      Illus 57
- 160\* bodysherd; shallow channelled arcs below rim; dirty fawn/light grey. C14/3. B2.
- 161 sherd; joined loop cordon; muddy grey/dirty fawn. C14/3. B2.
- 162\* sherd; zig-zag cordon; grey/buff. C14/3. B2.
- 163\* sherd; slanting wavy cordon; grey to dirty white. C14/3. B2.
- 164\* bodysherds; rim everted; twisted cordon; light buff, heavily sooted below cordon. C14/2. B2.
- 165 rim as 164; probably part of same pot. C14/2. B2.

- Floor 2 8 sherds = 50g      Illus 57
- 166\* base sherd, holed; buff/dark grey with organic remains on interior. C14/7. B2.
- 167\* rim sherd; strongly everted; dirty light fawn. C14/7. B2.

- Pit 1 3 sherds = 30g      Illus 47
- 168\* bodysherd; wavy cordon; above are incised stacks of chevrons; brown grey/grey, with white deposits on interior. C14/9. B1.

*NORTH EAST QUADRANT*

- Floors 32 sherds = 400g      Illus 58
- 169\* rim; everted; row of stamped sub-rectangular impressions just below rim; dark brown grey/light brown grey. NE/1. B2.
- 170\* base; roughly finished; dirty fawn. NE/1. B2.
- Pit 1 3 sherds = 20g
- Pit 3 8 sherds = 60g      Illus 49
- 171\* bodysherd; zig-zag cordon; heavily sooted/buff/dirty fawn. NE/8. B1.
- 172\* rim, sharply everted; light brown grey. NE/8. B1.

- 173\* rim sherd, everted; dirty buff/light brown grey. NE/8. B1.
- Pit 4 13 sherds = 250g Illus 49
- 174\* bodysherd; zig-zag cordon; heavily sooted dirty orange/dirty fawn. NE/4. B1.
- 175\* bodysherd; row of stabbed impressions below rim; below are incised criss-cross lines. NE/4. B1.
- 176\* most of profile of everted rim vessel; zig-zag cordon; above are a series (probably six) of shallow channelled double arches; heavily sooted below cordon/fawn/very light brown grey; rim D c.200; very worn in places. NE/4. B1. other large pieces in Pits 7 and 3.
- (Pits 4+7+13) 1 sherd = 130g
- 177 see 176, almost certainly part of same pot. NE/4&8&10. B1.
- Pit 6 9 sherds = 80g Illus 49
- 178\* bodysherd; wavy cordon; above is a series of wide incised grooves at right-angles but not crossing; dirty fawn/dirty buff. NE/17. B1.
- 179\* sherd; see 178, probably part of same pot
- Pit 7 14 sherds = 1225g
- 180\* most of vessel containing cremated cattle bone; rim slightly everted, flattened; base flat, D c.120, with four finger impressions in arms of finger-grooved cross; otherwise undecorated except for line of finger depressions below rim; exterior roughly smoothed with tool, sooted on upper part with carbonised dribble marks below; interior with white scale on lower part below organic remains; brown; D c.210; part of the rim is missing. NE/23. B1.
- 181\* base; yellowy grey/grey. NE/23. B1.
- 182 see 181; probably part of same pot. NE/23. B1.
- Pit 21 5 sherds = 100g
- Pit 24 4 sherds = 30g
- 183 sherd; very faint incised lines; orange/dirty brown. NE/31. B1.

*SOUTH EAST QUADRANT*

Floors

180 sherds = 1360g

Illus 60

- 184\* profile of small vessel; everted rim D c.140; incised decoration of triple chevrons above two semi-circular arches; a horizontal groove forms a faint cordon; sooted/light brown grey/dirty fawn with organic deposits on upper part; D 160; at least 19 sherds, many joining. SE/2. B2.
- 191\* sherd with wavy cordon. SE/2. B2.
- 192\* rim, everted; dirty orange; D c.100; nine joining sherds. SE/2. B2.
- 193\* rim, everted; buff. SE/2. B2.
- 194\* bodysherd; cordon with finger impressions; sooted/dark brown grey/orange. SE/2. B2.
- 195\* sherd abraded cordon with incisions above; dirty fawn/light brown grey. SE/2. B2.
- 196\* five joining bodysherds of heavy vessel carinated at shoulder; zig-zag abraded cordon; above is incised fir-tree decoration; sooted/buff/dirty fawn; D 280. SE/2. B2.
- 197\* bodysherd; very wide asymmetric wavy cordon; sooted/brown grey. SE/2. B2.
- 198\* bodysherd; horizontal cordon of short vertical incisions; above is incised chevron with hatching below; sooted/brown grey to fawn. SE/2. B2.
- 199\* rim sherd; everted; fawn/buff. SE/2. B2.
- 200\* rim sherd; everted; brown grey. SE/2. B2.
- 201\* sherd; cordon of asymmetric waves; dirty fawn/dirty orange. SE/2. B2.
- 202\* sherd; horizontal line ?cordon of deep slanting short incisions; sooted/grey/dirty orange. SE/2. B2.
- 203\* sherd; remains of wavy cordon; dirty buff. SE/2. B2.
- 204\* sherd; one incised line; dirty fawn. SE/2. B2.
- 205\* sherd; deeply incised arch hatched between borders; dark grey/very dirty fawn. SE/2. B2.

- 206\* sherd; uncertain cordon, very worn; orangy brown. SE/2. B2.  
 207\* sherd; remains of very shallow curved channelled arch; fawn/buff. SE/2. B2.  
 208 base sherd; heavy vessel; grey/buff. SE/2. B2.  
 209\* rim sherd; uncertain; heavily sooted/orange. SE/2. B2.  
 210\* abraded and broken everted rim of heavy vessel; internal flange; remains of applied cordon just below rim; light brown grey. SE/2. B2.  
 211 rim sherd; everted; very battered; brown. SE/2. B2.  
 212\* sherd with zig-zag cordon; light orange/orange. SE/2. B2.

floor around 'well edge' 73 sherds = 700g Illus 59

- 213\* rim, tall and everted; dark grey/dirty fawn; D c.240. W/1. B2.  
 214\* sherd from below the rim; sooted/fawn. W/1. B2.  
 215\* bodysherd; finger impressed cordon; dark brown grey/fawn. W/1. B2.  
 216\* bodysherd; wavy cordon; sooted/light grey/buff. W/1. B2.  
 217\* base sherd; brown grey/dirty brick red. W/1. B2.  
 218\* sherd; shallow wavy cordon; dark brown grey. W/1. B2.

Pit 1 4 sherds = 120g Illus 48

- 219\* base; dirty fawn/dirty buff; D c.120. SE/7. B1.  
 220 see 219; probably same pot. SE/7. B1.  
 221\* rim; everted; dirty fawn. SE/7. B1.

#### *SOUTH WEST QUADRANT*

General 7 sherds = 70g Illus 58

- 222\* bodysherd; cordon deeply and frequently diagonally incised; sooted below cordon/dirty fawn/light grey. SW/33. B2.  
 223 bodysherd; uncertain cordon; light brown grey. SW/33. B2.

Floors 45 sherd = 730g Illus 58

- 224\* rim; slightly everted; fingernail impressions below rim; dark brown grey/brown. SW/6. B2.

- 225 bodysherd; just below rim is incised herringbone lines above hatched triangle; dirty fawn/brown. SW/3. B2.
- 226\* rim, simple flattened and slightly incurved; heavy vessel; dark grey/light brown grey. SW/6. B2.
- 227\* sherd; wavy cordon; dirty orange. SW/33. B2.
- 228\* bodysherd; wavy cordon; sooted/dark grey/dirty orange. SW/6. B2.
- 229\* base; heavy vessel; dirty buff/brown grey with organic deposits; D 145. SW/3. B2.
- 230 see 229; probably same pot
- 231 see 229; probably same pot

- Pit 8 4 sherds = 25g
- Pit 9 2 sherds = 25g
- Pit 13 3 sherds = 30g
- Pit 14 5 sherds = 50g
- Pit 15 9 sherds = 180g Illus 48

232\* most of profile of small very finely made vessel; rim slightly everted, D c.145; slight cordon regularly hatched vertically; above is row of chevrons mainly with cross-hatched decoration or fingernail impressions; between these and rim are multiple lines of linked chevrons; immediately below rim is a line of near vertical short incisions; partly sooted below cordon/dirty fawn, inside has patch of organic remains; max D 200. SW/18. B1.

233\* sherd; slight cordon regularly incised; dark brown grey/orange. SW/18. B1.

- Pit 21 1 sherd = 25g

#### *NORTH WEST QUADRANT*

General 4 sherds = 25g

Floors 43 sherds = 690g Illus 58-9

234\* sherd; remains of large wavy cordon; sooted/dark grey/brown. NW/15. B2.

235\* bodysherd; large wavy cordon; heavy vessel; heavily sooted buff/sooted dark brown grey. NW/15. B2.

- 236\* bodysherd; small vertically incised cordon with incisions extending slightly below; above are large chevrons of incised hatched ribbons; sooted/dirty fawn/buff; D c. 200. NW/24. B2.
- 238\* base sherd; dirty fawn/sooted dirty buff. NW/15. B2.
- 239\* base sherd; fine vessel; brown grey. NW/11. B2.
- 240\* sherd; curving incised line; sooted/light brown grey/dirty fawn. NW/11. B2.
- 241\* sherd; end of incised line; buff/fawn. NW/11. B2.
- 242\* Large part of a vessel; two very battered wavy cordons c.60mm apart, one just below everted rim; lower part of vessel very abraded; in front of Cell 8, NW/21. B2.

Pit 5 1 vessel = 460g Illus 48

- 243\* basal part of large vessel, basal D c.130, finger impressed interior; sides sloping outwards; buff/dark brown grey, exterior with thin second layer of clay added after initial usage, clay soft and organic tempered, interior with thick organic carbonised deposits. NW/10. B1.

Pit 20 1 sherd = 5g

Pit 22 10 sherds = 100g Illus 48

- 244\* bodysherd; cordon with stab marks in the upper part; above is the base of an incised lattice pattern; sooted/light brown grey/dirty orange. NW/7. B1.
- 245\* bodysherd; narrow flat cordon with regular hollows along its length; light fawn/bluey grey. NW/7. B1.
- 246\* base; fawn. NW/7. B1.

*NE and NW QUADRANT*

Pit 21 2 sherds = 25g

*Cell A*

- 246a rim, short everted; sooted/orange. CA/1. ?B midden.
- 246b rim, simple upright and flattened. CA/4. B midden.

*CELL C*

30 sherds = 200g

- 247 base, flat; brown. CC/4. B u.s.

- 248 bodysherd; cordon regularly incised by finger-nail cuts; sooted/buff/grey. CC/4. B u.s.
- 249 sherd; grooves in lattice shape; orange/light brown grey. CC/4. B u.s.
- 250 sherd; incised ladder pattern, possibly part of a chevron; light brown grey. CC/4. B u.s.
- 251 sherd; fine vessel; closely packed incised chevrons with vertical incisions just below rim; same decoration as 232 but probably not same vessel; light buff. CC/4. B u.s.

*BACKFILL and MIDDENS: SITE B*

507 sherds = 10060g

Squares 13 and 23

illus 43, 61

- 252\* rim, sharply everted; sooted/dirty fawn/light buff. 13/3. B u.s.
- 253\* rim, strongly everted with internal flange; yellowy fawn/light brown grey. 13/3. B u.s.
- 254\* bodysherd; abraded cordon; dirty fawn. 13/3. B u.s.
- 255\* bodysherd; deeply and regularly incised cordon; heavily sooted/brick red/dirty fawn. 13/4. B midden.
- 256\* rim, flattened, from large vessel; dark brown grey. 13/4. B midden.
- 257\* rim, flat-topped; sooted/grey brown. 13/4. B midden.
- 258\* rim, rounded, upright and slightly expanded on exterior; line of thumb impressions below rim; grey/brown. 13/4. B midden.
- 259\* sherd with cordon vertically impressed; black/grey. 13/4. B midden.
- 260\* sherd with parallel incised lines; grey/fawn. 13/4. B midden.
- 261\* sherd with incised line; buff. 13/4. B midden.
- 262\* base of heavy vessel, D c 100; heavy carbonised deposits on interior. 13/4. B midden.
- 263\* rim, ?everted; grey. 13/7. B midden.

- 264\* basal part of small vessel; two horizontal lines of hatched nail impressions, the lower with an incised line above, with diagonal bands of hatching between them. traces of a ?fir-tree decoration above; base rounded; max D 110. in wall between cells 4 & 5, 13/3. B u.s.
- 265\* rim, upright simple, rounded; fingernail impressions below; sooted/grey/biege. 13/8. B midden.
- 266\* rim, incurved, simple; sooted/grey. 13/8. B midden.
- 267\* base, heeled; buff. 13/8. B midden.
- 268\* rim, slightly everted, damaged; below is line of digonal fingernail impressions; grey/reddish. 13/8. B midden.
- 269\* cordon, zig-zag with nail impressions; sooted/black/orange. 1323/1. B u.s.
- 270\* rim, everted; inside of rim has faint slanting incisions; channelled arches on exterior; D 260; buff; same vessel as 32. 1323/2. B u.s.
- 271\* base, flat; D 90; orange/groy, not sooted. 1323/2. B.u.s.
- 272\* base, flat with worn basal angle; interior with carbonised and scale deposits; buff/grey. 1323/2. B.u.s.
- 273\* cordon; orange. 1323/2. B.u.s.
- 274\* cordon; orange/buff. 1323/2. B.u.
- 275\* tiny piece of incised decoration; brown/grey with white internal deposit. 1323/2. B.u.s.
- 276\* cordon, wavy with impressed slanting triangular marks; sooted/orange. 1323/3. B2.
- 277\* Incised decoration, cordon of hatched diagonal lines under horizontal line. above is chevron with ladder border, above that is a series of curves with hatching; buff/grey. 1323/3. B2.
- 278\* rim, everted; grey. 1323/3. B2.
- 279\* cordon, wavy; orange. 1323/3. B2.
- 280\* cordon, asymmetric waves; grey/buff. 1323/3. B2.
- 281\* cordon, abraded. 1323/3. B2.
- 282\* base, broken at coll edge; finger impressed interior; exterior very worn; D 80-90; organic temper. 14/1. B u.s.
- 283\* cordon, abraded, with nail marks above and below; sooted/grey. 23/1. B u.s.

- 284\* rim, inturned, flat-topped; sooted/buff/grey. 13/8. B midden.
- 285\* base, D 90; buff. 1323/2. B u.s.
- 286\* base, D 50; grey. 1323/2. B u.s.

Trench EN

42 sherds = 860g Illus 42

- 289\* base sherd; heeled; dirty orange fawn. EN/1. B midden.
- 290\* sherd, just below rim is a series of short incisions in horizontal V; dirty orange/light brown grey. EN/1. B midden.
- 291\* rim, simple, slightly everted; D c.180; sooted/yellowy brown/light brown grey; max D c. 240; wear on inside of rim; exterior smoothed horizontally. EN/3. B midden.
- 292\* rim, incurved; sooted/brown grey; D 300. EN/3. B midden
- 293 same vessel as 292.
- 294\* rim sherd, upright flat-topped; line of large finger depression with nail marks below rim; sooted/brown grey/reddish brown. EN/3. B midden.
- 295\* bodysherd; large arching cordon; sooted/dark brown grey/dirty fawn. EN/3. B midden.
- 296\* base, flat bottomed; D c.140; base brown rest yellowy brown. EN/3. B midden.
- 297\* base sherd; heavy vessel; light brown grey/dirty orange. EN/3. B midden.

Trench ES

7 sherds = 130g Illus 42

- 298\* rim of heavy vessel, slightly everted; deep finger impressions below; under is top of incised chevron; light fawn. ES/1. B midden.

Trench S

56 sherds = 1522g Illus 40

- 299\* rim, simple incurved; D c.220; fine vessel; sooted/fawn/brown; abraded. S/1. B midden.

- 300\* rim, incurved with sloping internal bevel; D c.220; below rim is line of small deep triangular stab marks; dirty yellowy brown. S/1. B midden.
- 301\* rim, flattened; heavy vessel; brown/orange. S/1. B midden.
- 302\* bodysherd; heavy vessel; finger impressions below rim; remains of abraded cordon; dark brown grey/dirty fawn. S/1. B midden.
- 303\* bodysherd; remains of decoration along top edge, probably line of finger depressions; sooted! dark brown grey/dirty pink; ? same as 302. S/3. B midden.
- 304-6 base and much of vessel profile; rim incurved, flattened; large heavy vessel; added clay layer on bottom part with hematite temper; D possibly c.400; sooted just below rim, with mark of lid, interior with scale at base and carbonised material higher up; dirty fawn; many joining sherds. S/5. B midden.
- 307\* base; D c.100; yellowy brown/carbonised deposits. S/5. B midden.
- 308\* bodysherd; battered shallow wavy cordon; sooted/yellowy brown/brown grey. S/5. B midden.
- 309\* bodysherd; large cordon with broad finger impressions; S/5. B midden.

#### Trench SC

15 sherds = 390g illus 41

- 310\* numerous sherds of a large vessel, fairly straight sided vessel; shallow wavy cordon; below is an added extra clay layer with hematite temper; sooted above cordon/light brown grey; D c 400; organic temper. SC/1. B midden.

#### Square 35

87 sherds = 777g illus 44

- 312\* rim sherd, simple, incurved; dark grey/dirty fawn. 35/1. B u.s.
- 313\* sherd; twisted rope pattern cordon; sooted/brown grey. 35/2. B midden.
- 314\* rim, upright flattened; below finger depression with nail mark; buff/dirty fawn. 35/2. B midden.

- 315\* sherd; cordon regularly incised; above is part of incised chevron with internal dotted border; light brown grey; part of 318. 35/2. B midden.
- 316\* sherd; just below rim is horizontal line of small stab marks; dirty buff/light brown grey. 35/2. B midden.
- 317 sherd; shallow groove; light brown grey. 35/2. B midden.
- 318\* sherd; three parallel grooves and line of incised dots; sooted/light brown grey; see 315. 35/2. B midden.
- 319\* rim, incurved; sooted/yellowy grey. 35/2. B midden.
- 320\* rim, flattened, slightly everted; below is a row of finger impressions with vertical grooving below, surface irregularly roughened between these; dark grey/light brown grey; D c.200. 35/3. B midden.
- 321\* bodysherd; remains of finger depressions along top; dirty fawn/fawn with yellow sandy patches; organic temper. 35/3. B midden.
- 322 base sherd; yellowy grey/ interior with carbonized deposits. 35/3. B midden.
- 323\* sherd; intersecting incised lines; sooted/dirty fawn. 35/3. B midden.
- 324\* sherd; heavy vessel; remains of finger impressions; brown grey/buff. 35/3. B midden.
- 325\* sherd; heavy vessel; remains of finger impressions, sooted/brown grey. 35/3. B midden.
- 327\* rim, flat-topped; light brown grey. 35/3. B midden.
- 328\* rim sherd; dark grey/dirty fawn. 35/3. B midden.
- 329\* base; D c.140; sooted/brown grey. 35/3. B midden.
- 330\* rim, slightly everted; large wavy cordon; incised chevrons with dots; sooted/brown grey. 35/3. B midden.
- 331\* sherd; triple-grooved chevrons; brown grey/reddish fawn. 35/3. B midden.
- 332\* bodysherd; series of grooves; dirty buff/sooted brown grey. 35/3. B midden.
- 333\* bodysherd; series of converging grooves; brown grey; 331-3 are same vessel. 35/3. B midden.

Square 61

1 sherd = 5g

SITE A

PHASE A

7 sherds = 160g Illus 33

334\* rim sherd, simple; dark brown grey. WA/94. A1.

PHASE B

7 sherds = 60g Illus 33

335\* rim sherd, simple incurved; sooted/dark brown grey/dirty buff. WA/38. A1.

PHASE C

1 vessel = 380g Illus 33

336\* almost complete vessel, rather crudely finished; rim simple, D c.110; base flat, D c.90; height c.90; incised lines on top half of vessel, in places forming lattice, elsewhere random, seem to be smoothing marks rather than decoration; dirty brown. WA/3. ?A1.

PHASE D

8 sherds = 100g Illus 33

337\* sherd; remains of two converging grooves; sooted/brown grey/dirty fawn. WA/101. A2.

PHASE E

73 sherds = 1875g Illus 34

338\* base, D c.110; heavy vessel; heavily sooted/fawn/brown grey; organic temper. north guard cell, WA/83. A2.

339\* rim; slightly everted; small shallow finger impressions below; small circular stamped impressions on top of rim on inside; sooted/dirty fawn; organic temper; same vessel as 350. north guard cell, WA/58. A2.

340\* rim, incurved, flattened; heavy vessel; decorated with an applied regularly incised crescentic lug just below rim; heavily sooted/fawn/dirty yellowy brown. south guard cell, WA/7,9&13. A2.

- 341\* bodysherd; large cordon with slanting incisions producing a twisted rope pattern; dark brown grey; carbonized accretions inside. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 342\* rim sherd; slightly everted; finger marks below rim; sooted/dark grey/brown grey; organic temper. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 343\* rim, flat topped; heavy vessel; sooted/yellowy grey; organic temper. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 344\* sherd; remains of finger nail impressions along top edge; dirty light brown. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 345\* rim; flat topped; row of short slanting fingernail incisions below rim and on top of rim; sooted/light brown grey/fawn; organic temper. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 346\* as 341.
- 347\* base, D c.90; dirty yellowy grey/light brown grey with carbonized deposits on side. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 348-9\* profile of small heavy vessel; rim simple, slightly incurved; D c.95, H 120-130; sooted/yellow to brown grey; organic temper. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 350\* complete profile of bucket-shaped vessel; rim slightly everted, D c.160, H 190; incised dots on top inside of rim; decoration of large scale lattice; sandy/brown grey; sooting in patches on exterior upper part, carbonised deposits on lower interior; organic temper. WA/7,9&13. A2.
- 351 several sherds of large vessel with added extra layer, hematite tempered. WA/7,9&13. A2.

#### CENTRAL AREA OF STRUCTURE 2

##### Layer 1

17 Sherds = 275g Illus 35-7

- 356\* base, D c.140; brown grey with patches of additional clay on side; dirty fawn; organic temper. WA/44. A2.
- 357\* sherd; two parallel grooves; brown grey/fawn. WA/44. A2.
- 358\* sherd; slanting groove with two parallel rows of incised dots meeting it at an angle; sooted/dark grey/brown grey; organic temper. WA/44. A2.
- 359\* bodysherd; remains of grooves forming three sides of a lattice; buff. WA/44. A2.

360\* rim; slightly everted with stamped dots on inside; lattice of pairs of parallel grooves with stamped dots between them, stamped circle in centre, possibly made with ring-headed pin, or a hollow bone; buff/light brown grey; organic temper. WA/44. A2.

Layer 2

16 sherds = 300g Illus 35-6

361\* rim, incurved, simple; fawn/light brown; organic temper. WA/45. A2.

362\* rim, flat-topped upright; thin vessel; large finger impressions below; sooted/light brown grey/brown; organic temper. WA/45. A2.

363\* bodysherd; remains of finger impressions just below rim; sooted/brown grey/yellowy grey; organic temper. WA/45. A2.

Layer 3

5 sherds = 190g Illus 35

364\* rim, rounded and slightly everted, of small vessel; heavily sooted/yellowy brown/brown grey; max D c.150; organic temper. WA/46. A2.

365\* rim, slightly inturned, flat topped with finger-nail impressions on top; sooted/brown grey; organic temper. WA/46. A2.

Layer 4

337 sherds = 6705g Illus 35-7

366\* sherd; number of small incised dots; grey/buff; organic temper. WA/11. A2.

367\* rim, simple upright; stamped ornament around top of rim; fingermark on exterior; sooted/yellowy buff/light brown grey; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.

368\* base sherd; D 60-80; light brown/yellow grey with heavy carbonised deposits. WA/14. ?A2.

369\* base sherd; sandy/light grey; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.

370\* base; D c.120; light brown grey/yellowy brown; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.

- 371\* base; D c. 115; yellowy grey to brown/brown grey with some carbonised deposits; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.
- 372\* base sherd; dirty fawn; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.
- 373\* bodysherd; two applied bosses; dirty yellowy grey with pinkish patches/brown grey; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.
- 374\* rim; slightly everted; sooted/dark grey/dirty brick red. WA/14. ?A2.
- 375\* rim, flattened with external flange; random slanting scratches; yellowy grey; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.
- 376\* rim, slightly everted; stamped diamond-shaped hollows below the rim, inside and outside; brown grey; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.
- 377\* bodysherd; broad shallow groove; yellowy grey; organic temper. WA/14. ?A2.
- 378\* rim, flattened; row of finger impressions below; orangy light grey; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 379\* rim; slightly everted; fine vessel; below line of small stamped ovals, some open, underlain by a line of dots and columns of dots separated by incised lines; sooted/dark grey; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 380\* rim, rounded and thickened; heavy vessel; dirty fawn/dirty brick red; very coarse fabric; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 381\* rim, incurved, large D; brown grey/yellowy grey; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 382\* rim, incurved; D c. 160; dark grey/grey; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 383\* rim; slightly everted; D c. 100; sooted/brown grey/light brown grey; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 384 rim, incurved; dirty fawn/fawn; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 385 rim, incurved; dark grey/light brown grey; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 386 rim, slightly everted; dark brown grey/brown grey; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 387 base, D c. 150; faint finger marks at basal angle; light brown; organic temper. WA/15. A2.
- 390-3\* profile of large vessel with added layer of hematite tempered clay with fingermarks; rim incurved, simple and rounded; sooted on exterior upper part, carbonised deposits in lower interior; grey/dirty buff; H 250-260, max D 340; about 90 sherds, mainly in one area near dump of potter's clay. WA/11,15,30,56&57. A2.

- 399\* rim, slightly everted; row of small stamped circular hollows below; grey/light grey. WA/26. A2.
- 400\* base; dirty fawn. WA/26. A2.
- 401\* rim, slightly everted; sooted/dark grey/reddish brown. WA/26. A2.
- 402\* rim, slightly everted; row of small stamped hollows on exterior; deep grooves forming double lattice decoration; sooted/off white; organic temper. WA/26. A2.
- 403\* bodysherd; remains of high cordon with fingertip impressions; sooted/dark grey/fawn. WA/26. A2.
- 404\* rim, slightly everted; yellowy grey. organic temper. WA/26. A2.
- 405\* base; sandy/light brown grey. WA/26. A2.
- 406\* bodysherd; remains of wide wavy cordon; two incised lines and part of a stamped circle above cordon; sooted/dirty fawn/dark grey. WA/26. A2.
- 407\* sherd, shallow groove; dirty fawn/brown grey with carbon deposits. WA/26. A2.
- 408\* sherd; number of grooves and scratches; sooted/light brown grey;. WA/26. A2.
- 409\* base, D c.140; reddish brown/light brown grey with white scale below and carbon deposits above; organic temper. WA/29. A2.
- 410\* bodysherds with deeply stamped V-shaped grooves 2-3mm wide and 35mm long making lozenge patterns. stamped holes underneath; sooted/yellowy grey/off white; organic temper; joins 469. WA/29. A2.
- 411\* sherd, shallow incised groove; dark brown grey/light brown grey. WA/53. A2.
- 412\* bodysherd; narrow wavy cordon; sooted below cordon; organic temper. WA/57. A2.
- 413\* rim sherd, slightly everted; stamped row of circles below; dirty sand colour/light brown grey with carbon deposits. WA/57. A2.

Layer 5 beneath floor of Structure 2

34 sherds = 730g Illus 33

- 414\* base sherd; sooted/light brown grey/brown. WA/103. A1.
- 415\* sherd with slight cordon; buff/dirty buff. WA/103. A1.
- 416\* base; sooted/light brown grey; organic temper. WA/103. A1.
- 417\* bodysherd with chevron of incised parallel lines with a row of incised dots between; sooted/off white/light brown grey; organic temper. WA/103. A1.
- 418\* profile of small vessel; rim upright; row of small stamped dots beneath; sooted/dark brown grey/yellowy grey with carbonised deposits on lower part; organic temper; max D 220-240. WA/103. A1.

Miscellaneous contexts

Illus 33, 35-6

- 419\* base; reddish fawn with white deposits/dirty fawn; organic temper. Pit 1, WA/77. A1.
- 421\* complete profile of small bucket-shaped vessel; rim incurved, D c.140; base flat, D c.80 with slight thumbing; sandy/dirty fawn; heavy organic temper; H 140, max D 160. near 'buttress', WA/87. A2.
- 422\* bodysherd with large lattice of incised lines; sooted/fawn/dark grey with chalky and carbonized deposits; organic temper. WA/88. A2.
- 423\* rim, flat slightly intumed, heavy vessel; finger impressions below; sooted/dark brown grey/dirty yellowy grey; organic temper. WA/88. A2.
- 424\* sherd with slanting parallel grooves; sooted/dirty fawn; organic temper. WA/88. A2.

*MIDDEN AROUND STRUCTURE 2*

Near surface

11 sherds = 125g Illus 38

- 425\* bodysherd; lattice of stamped grooves; sooted/dark brown grey/dirty fawn. WA/37. A u.s.
- 426\* sherd with shallow groove; dirty yellowy grey/dark brown grey; organic temper. WA/54. A u.s.

427\* rim, flat topped and thickened; deep finger impressions below; sooted/brown grey/orange with carbon deposits; organic temper. WA/54. A u.s.

Layer 2

14 sherds = 350g Illus 39

428\* basal part of vessel, D c.100; sooted at top/dirty yellowy brown/dark brown grey with carbon deposits. WA/2. A u.s.

429\* bodysherd; large cordon with finger impressions; sooted/light dirty fawn. WA/5. A u.s.

Layer 3

13 sherds = 125g Illus 38-9

430\* rim, slightly everted with stamped dots on inside; sooted/dark brown grey/dirty fawn; organic temper. WA/112. A u.s.

431\* sherd with straight and curving grooves; dark grey/grey; organic temper. WA/112. A u.s.

Layer 4

45 sherds = 830g Illus 38-9

432\* rim, simple rounded; series of deeply cut diagonal grooves; sooted/light brown grey. WA/105. A u.s.

433\* base D c.160 with finger impressions around base, broken along coil join; heavy vessel; dirty fawn. WA/107. A u.s.

434\* rim, simple; small circular stabbed hole (pre-firing); brown grey. WA/107. A u.s.

435\* sherd with part of stamped circle, possibly made by ring headed pin; grey. WA/107. A u.s.

436\* sherd; broad groove and three incised lines; dark grey/off white. WA/107. A u.s.

437\* bodysherd with cordon divided by deep diagonal cuts; sooted/dirty fawn. WA/108. A u.s.

Layer 5

22 sherds = 280g Illus 38

438\* bodysherd with groove and two incised dots; sooted/dark brown grey/off white; organic temper. WA/76. A u.s.

- 439\* bodysherd with incised chevrons; sooted/dark brown grey; carbonized accretions on both sides and edges suggests exposure to fire after breakage. WA/113. A u.s.
- 440\* cordon with large twisted rope pattern formed by deep grooving; sooted/light brown grey. WA/113. A u.s.
- 441\* rim, everted; finger impressions on underside; sooted/brown grey/dirty fawn; organic temper. WA/113. A u.s.

Layer 6 clean sand below midden deposits

2 sherds = 90g      Illus 33

- 442\* profile of thick, high-shouldered vessel; rim slightly everted, rounded; decoration of deeply stamped crescents (? using bone) in columns; sooted at top edge/dark brown grey/grey. WA/110. ?pre-A1.

North end of main baulk

91 sherds = 780g      Illus 35-6

- 443\* rim, flattened; heavy vessel; finger impressions below; dark grey/brown grey with yellowy deposits; organic temper. WA/10. A2.
- 444\* rim, flat topped with thickened external flange; large finger impressions below; sooted/brown/sandy; organic temper. WA/10. A2.
- 445\* bodysherd with lattice of shallow grooves; sooted/dark brown grey/off white; organic temper. WA/10. A2.
- 446\* sherd with remains of finger impression; dirty light buff. WA/10. A2.

Early floor of greenish clay      Illus 33

- 447\* rim, upright; row of shallow finger impressions; sooted reddish buff/light brown grey. WA/10a. A1.
- 448-9\* rim, flattened; heavy vessel; finger impressions below; sooted/brown grey/off white; organic temper. WA/10a. A1.
- 450\* rim, slightly everted; sooted/light grey/dirty light fawn. WA/10a. A1.
- 451\* rim, flattened and thickened; sooted/brown grey/dirty light fawn. WA/10a. A1.

- 452\* rim, incurved; pinkish white; organic temper. WA/10a. A1.
- 453\* base sherd; sooted/brown grey/off white with carbon deposits. WA/10a. A1.
- 454\* base sherd; dark brown grey/brown grey with carbon deposits. WA/10a. A1.
- 455\* base, D c.100; dirty fawn/light brown grey; organic temper. WA/10a. A1.
- 456\* base D c.120; light brown grey/dirty fawn; organic temper. WA/10a. A1.
- 457\* base, D c.180; off white/light grey with carbon deposits; organic temper. WA/10a. A1.

Unstratified midden deposits

136 sherds = 2260g      Illus 38-9

- 458\* rim, upright; brown grey/dirty buff; organic temper. WA/1. A u.s.
- 459\* rim, upright, flattened; sooted/dark grey/dirty light fawn; organic temper. WA/1. A u.s.
- 460\* rim, slightly everted; sooted/dirty fawn. WA/1. A u.s.
- 461\* base; sooted/brown grey. WA/5. A u.s.
- 462\* rim, upright simple; sooted/brown grey/grey; organic temper. WA/5. A u.s.
- 463\* base sherd; dirty light fawn/carbon deposits. WA/8. A u.s.
- 464\* base; sandy/dirty fawn; organic temper. WA/19. A u.s.
- 465\* rim sherd; light brown grey/dirty fawn. WA/20. A u.s.
- 466\* sherd with incised lines; sooted/off white/dark grey. WA/20. A u.s.
- 467 rim, incurved, bevelled on inside; sooted/brown grey; organic temper. WA/34. A u.s.
- 468\* rim, simple upright; rows of stamped dots; sooted/brown grey/off white with carbon deposits; organic temper. WA/52. A u.s.
- 469\* bodysherd with deeply stamped lines and dots; sooted/brown grey; organic temper; same vessel as 410. WA/52. A u.s.
- 470\* rim, slightly thickened; heavy vessel; sandy. WA/52. A u.s.
- 471\* rim, incurved flat topped; sooted/dark brown grey/dirty buff. WA/52. A u.s.

- 472-4\* cordon frequently incised by slanting cuts; brown grey. WA/64. A u.s.  
475\* bodysherd with deep stamped grooves; sooted/brown grey/off white.  
WA/67. A u.s.  
476\* base; sooted/brown grey/sandy. WA/67. A u.s.  
477\* rim, flattened; sandy; organic temper. WA/72. A2.  
478\* bodysherd with incised diagonal lines; sooted/off white; organic temper.  
WA/72. A2.  
479\* rim, incurved, D c.300; sooted/dirty fawn with patches of chalky white  
deposits. WA/91. A u.s.  
480\* base; yellow/carbon deposits; possibly same as 479. WA/91. A u.s.  
481\* sherd with deeply stamped lattice; sooted/dark grey/light brown grey; cf  
425. WA/95. A1.  
482\* base; sooted/brown grey/dirty light fawn; organic temper. WA/95. A1.

## POTTERY

### *Fabrics*

The general fabric of all the pottery falls within the range of variation found throughout the Hebrides in Iron Age assemblages. It is a coarse fabric, derived from the dominant rock type, the Pre-Cambrian Lewisian Gneiss Complex. The clay is invariably gritted, often heavily, with minerals and rock fragments derived from gneisses. The dominant minerals are quartz, amphiboles, dark mica and feldspar. Occasional grains of shell sand are obviously chance inclusions from the machair subsoil in the potting area. The clay probably derives from glacial tills already containing partly decomposed gneiss fragments. Clay collected from a stream bank about 2 km south east of the site had typical gneissic inclusions identical to those in the pottery from the site.

Although the fabric looks coarse or even crude, it is in fact ideally suited to use in cooking vessels. Clay containing mafic minerals such as amphiboles have very good thermal shock resistance (Rye 1976).

Previous analysis by the author of other Hebridean assemblages from Callanish and Balclone has shown that the gneissic fabric is highly variable in proportion, size and amount of mineral temper. These differences are due to local variation in the nature of the clay deposits and are not significant in differentiating a fabric series. Colour variations are similarly of little use in differentiating fabric groups (Lano 1983, 82-84).

The only consistent variation noted in the assemblage was the presence of organic temper in addition to the normal inclusions. Accordingly only two fabrics were defined. Fabric 1 with gneiss-derived minerals, and Fabric 2 with the same minerals and organic material. Both of these were presumably of local derivation, though it is impossible to prove this given the uniformity of the Lewisian rock types over the Hebrides (cf Topping 1985; 1987).

The origin of the organic material in Fabric 2 is of interest. It consists usually of fine fragments, often short and bent, of grass stems which are apparently moorland grasses of the *Festuca* genus. These grasses are still grazed by sheep in the Hebrides and it is possible that the pottery has been tempered with sheep dung. This has been suggested for the Balalone organic tempered fabric, the Udal (Lane 1983, 140) and the Norse pottery from Caithness (Gainster 1986). Van der Leeuw (1976, 335-6) has discussed dung tempering in relation to Bronze Age pottery. Although the mineral temper of Fabric 2 is similar to that of Fabric 1 there seems to be a consistent trend towards less and smaller mineral inclusions in Fabric 2. It should be noted that it is difficult to be sure that any particular sherd is organically tempered due to deposits on the surface and the irregular nature of grass tempering. In one vessel, 421, each coil can be seen to have varying amounts of organics and they are almost completely lacking in one coil. Thus on small sherds the lack of any visible organic tempering does not necessarily imply that the parent vessel was not organically tempered. In addition there is a problem in deciding the amount of organics which qualifies as deliberate tempering, as small pieces of organics can get caught up in the clay accidentally. These problems mean that the fabrics can only be safely considered in terms of general trends rather than individual vessels. Illus 13 shows that organic tempering is generally restricted to Structure A and seems to be the dominant fabric in the later (A2) phase. This dominance is striking given that these are minimum percentages for the reasons outlined above. The almost total lack of organic temper in even the earliest contexts of Site B is therefore extremely surprising, suggesting a sudden change in potting techniques. Organic tempering does not appear to be restricted to any particular forms or decoration types.

Organic- or grass-tempering is common in Hebridean pottery but does not appear to be a closely datable cultural trait, occurring intermittently from the Bronze Age to Viking Age (Ritchie and Lane 1980, 217). Thus the apparent sudden abandonment of grass-tempering at Sollas may be of only local significance, but until more wheelhouse assemblages are fully published it is impossible to assess

the significance of this factor. At the Udal, grass-tempering in the Dark Age and Viking Age levels was a very minor component of the assemblages, varying from 1-4% (Lane 1983, fig II).

One other fabric remains to be discussed. The vessels of Form Ax have an added clay layer on the lower part of the vessel. This added clay is full of crushed hematite, the red iron ore often used as a pigment. This imparts a red or purple colour to the layer and is presumably decorative in intent rather than functional, though it may also have had some hidden symbolic meaning.

#### *Form and Function*

Only a small number (eight) complete profiles are present in the assemblage, making it difficult to generalise about vessel form. Enough can be reconstructed to give an indication that a variety of different forms of vessel were in contemporary use. Obviously not all these are separate types as there is some variation in each category, with in particular forms B and C merging into each other. However it still seems useful to identify these forms. As the form of all hand-made pottery is closely related to function, the evidence for the use of various types is analysed here.

Form A consists of tall, heavy, bucket-shaped vessels with upright or slightly incurving rims. They are generally undecorated except for finger tipping in the rim area. A variant of this, Form Ax, has an added layer of finger-impressed clay on the lower part of the vessel. This clay has crushed iron ore within it, presumably to impart a red colour. This unusual fabric is found only in these vessels.

Form A vessels have thick walls, usually about 10mm thick, but smaller and lighter vessels of the same general bucket-shaped form are also found (Form B). Form B merges into Form C which has slightly everted rims with either a bucket form or more rounded profile. Forms B and C are often decorated.

Form D is represented by only one example, 442, which is possibly earlier than all the other pottery. This is a high-shouldered jar with thick walls and impressed crescentic decoration.

Form E is the strongly-everted rim vessel typical of wheelhouse assemblages, often highly decorated and with a cordon, though plain examples do occur. Unlike all the other forms it is globular in shape, though with a flat base. Occasional examples are more shouldered (I58), and in one case rather sharply shouldered (I59).

Form F is another unique vessel (264) which is a small round-based and very globular bowl or cup.

Not all vessels fall into these simple categories, and it is difficult to assign small pieces of profile to individual forms. The classification presented here is unashamedly inductive, based as it is on a small number of examples, and is intended only as rough guide rather than a settled typology.

The function of these individual forms may be indicated by wear marks, sooting and internal deposits. Moorhouse has shown the complexity of vessel functions in the medieval 'cooking-pot' form by analysing such usage evidence (Moorhouse 1986, fig 16). The Sollas pottery shows a number of characteristic sooting and residue patterns. It is important to differentiate between reduced or blackened areas produced during firing and the actual carbon deposits from cooking fires. Many vessels have external sooting on the area between the base and shoulder cordons. Presumably these vessels were placed in the ashes of a hearth. However a proportion of vessels are sooted in the area above the cordon and not below. Moorhouse (1986, 108) suggests this is the result of heating in a cauldron or pot of water, with the flames reaching only the upper part of the vessel. Not all vessels are sooted however, though the variable nature of the process means that a large part of the vessel must be preserved in order to be sure of this. Vessels of apparently similar form can have differing functions; medieval 'cooking-pots' were

often used for storage (*ibid*, 108). For example 62 and 96 are of similar form but 62 is unsooted and its position in the 'aumbry' of Cell 5 supports the view that the vessel was used for storage. With a few exceptions however, most of the vessels seem to have some form of sooting. This includes even the most elaborately decorated vessels such as 232. It is clear from this that the decorated vessels were intended to be functional. The Form F vessel has no sooting and may have been a cup.

Many vessels have internal residues, mainly consisting of thick black carbonaceous deposits on the lower part of the inner surface. A few vessels have a yellow-white deposit which is calcareous. This is lime-scale, presumably from boiling water from the calcareous machair. Occasionally this occurs on the lowest part of the interior with carbonaceous deposits higher up. There seems to be no correlation between these variations in usage and vessel type.

Wear marks are frequent on basal angles and occasionally on rims. The use of stone pot lids seems certain as a number were found in Cell 7 (494); these would have caused wear on the rims. The use of lids is further indicated in cases where the external sooting stops at a sharp line around the rim (see 393).

The evidence of usage then seems to show no apparent differentiation in function between the various forms of vessel. This conclusion is perhaps surprising and would imply that the variation in form and decoration of vessels from the site is due to cultural factors rather than functional ones. It must be admitted however that the conclusion is based on a very small sample.

Illus 13 and Table 5 shows the numbers of vessels of the different forms by period. From this it is clear that the everted-rim Form E is restricted to Site B and becomes the dominant form by Period B2. The proportion of large vessels (Form A) gradually declines, while forms B and C continue but in reduced numbers.

It could be argued that the everted rim Form E was a local evolutionary development from the slightly everted rim Form C. However examination of all the rims through the phases of Structure A shows no hint of any gradual development from slightly to strongly everted rims. The appearance of Form E is sudden, and coincides with the introduction of many new decorative motifs (Table 8). However the older Forms A, B and C continue alongside Form E in much smaller quantities. These do not appear to be residual sherds as large sections of these vessels are preserved in Periods B1 and B2. The new Form E vessels are made by the same general technique as the older forms, and with some of the same decorative motifs. This suggests that the new form of vessel was a product of the local indigenous population, stimulated by knowledge of everted-rim vessels from outside the region. The nature and date of these contacts are discussed elsewhere.

#### *Construction*

All the pottery is hand-built. The construction method is not commonly visible, but where seen it always appears to be of the same type, referred to as angled slabs. No examples were found of the distinctive 'tongue and groove' technique characteristic of the Dark Age assemblages in the Hebrides (Lane 1983, 233-235). A dump of grey-blue clay in Structure 2, Site A was interpreted as raw material for potting and indicates on-site production.

The pottery was constructed by firstly making a one-piece base by pressing out a lump of clay with the fingers. The bases, with one exception (246), are always flat. Finger marks are often present on the interior surface of the base but usually this seems to be a functional rather than decorative. However, the base of 180, the vessel used to contain the animal cremations, has an internal cross and finger mark decoration which can be paralleled at A'Cheardach Mhor (Young and Richardson 1960, fig 6, 36). The walls were then added in a series of coils or rings. Each ring would be rolled out flat in a strip normally about 40mm wide and

added to the base or another ring. The angle of join is very steep with considerable overlap between slabs (see Illus 33, 418). The join is further masked by pulling the clay up and down to cover the joins. The ends of the coils are joined diagonally (illus 15, 418). The base/wall junction is formed in two ways. Particularly on smaller vessels the base edge is sometimes folded up to form a flange for attachment of the first coil (illus 55, 96). On larger vessels the first coil is often pressed directly onto the edge of the basal disc with coarse thumbing along the junction. This arrangement is weaker and often results in fracture along the edge of the base.

The rims are formed in a number of ways. The simple rounded rims, upright or incurving, are merely smoothed by hand. The flattened simple rims are pressed between thumb and index finger while the top is flattened with the first finger. Occasionally this produces a projecting ledge (444) on the outside of the rim, or a T-shape (427). The short slightly everted rims are pushed out with the finger tips. The finger-tip decoration often found on these rims seems to be an adaptation or emphasis of the movements used to produce the rim form (376). The strongly everted rims are however markedly different in character. They are very regular in form and often show signs of smoothing with horizontal striations as if wheel-turned. These signs of turning are always restricted to the rim area and do not indicate wheel throwing of the vessel. The use of some form of primitive turntable seems to be indicated but it was only used to regularise the everted rims. Ethnographic parallels suggest that these turntables need be no more sophisticated than objects such as broken pieces of pottery rotating on a stone, or a piece of matting (MacCarthy & Brooks 1988, 30).

The body of the pot was further treated in a number of ways. Firstly a tool was used to scrape the exterior surface (and occasionally the interior) smooth, spreading clay over the ring joints. This tool was ridged or roughened to help spread the clay. Occasionally these tooling marks are left on the vessel surface

producing an almost decorative effect, especially when criss-crossed (336). Usually however the exterior is further smoothed with a variety of finishes. Often the surface seems to have been wet-wiped or self-slipped, and occasionally marks indicate that a pad of grass was sometimes used in this smoothing operation. This process sometimes produces a fine surface which belies the underlying coarse nature of the fabric. This is particularly the case in highly decorated vessels such as 232 which have a surface approaching that of burnishing, though no actual burnishing is found in the assemblage.

Finally, the pot can be decorated in a variety of ways. The commonest technique is incised linear decoration, made with a pin shaped point. Points have also been used for stabbing, though stab and drag seems to be absent. Stamping or impressing is rare but is used to produce rings and lines. Fingertip and fingernail impressions are common, particularly around the rim but also on applied cordons. Blunt points were also used to produce the shallow channels, which usually take the form of a series of arcs. This channelling is much narrower than that usually described as finger-channelling, such as on the pottery from Dun Mor Vaul (MacKie 1974, Pl 13 A, fig 14). This raises questions as to whether the channel-decorated pottery found at various sites throughout the Hebrides is contemporary or not. This is of particular importance because of the central place accorded to these vessels by MacKie in his hypothesis of Wessex invaders (*ibid*, 101-3).

Applied decoration consists usually of a cordon which can be decorated in wide variety of ways:- by finger-tipping, by finger-squeezing, by slashing and incising. Other applied decorative elements are very rare consisting of bosses (373) and a crescentic lug (340). The decoration is more fully discussed below.

Firing was clearly not in a kiln but in a clamp or bonfire. Vessels have a very variable colour in the grey/brown range with patches of more heavily reduced or oxidised fabric. The fabric is generally fairly hard suggesting that a fairly high temperature was possible during firing.

## *Decoration*

### 1. Introduction

This section discusses the form of the decoration used on the pottery, the techniques of decoration having been described in the previous section. Decorative elements are confined to the upper parts of the vessels and are found in one or more of three zones: around the rim; on a cordon near the waist or shoulder; and in the area between these. The incised decoration, which is so characteristic of Hebridean Iron Age pottery, is usually confined to the area between the cordon and rim. Before discussing these decorative zones in detail a number of general points can be made.

Tables 6-11 list a number of different decorative elements and their stratigraphic occurrence. From these tables and from the pottery drawings it can be seen that there are a number of general types of decoration: undecorated; with only fingertip or stabbed decoration around the rim; with only a cordon; or with incised decoration above a cordon. Other combinations are extremely rare, though the fragmentary nature of the pottery often makes it difficult to be sure if certain elements are lacking or not. This means that types with a single element are over-represented on Table 6. On the other hand on Table 7 the types with a single element are probably under-represented as it is difficult to find joins on undecorated areas of vessels. Nevertheless, a number of trends are apparent. On Site B cordons are much more common and always accompany incised decoration. On Site A a cordon can be seen to accompany incised decoration in only one case, but the greater fragmentation of vessels on Site A means that it is not clear if cordons are really lacking from vessels with incised decoration. One vessel with *incised decoration (442) does certainly lack a cordon, but this vessel is unique in both its form and decoration, and may belong to an earlier occupation horizon.* Another vessel (350) has incised decoration and no cordon, but again this vessel is unusual in that the decoration extends on to the lower part of the vessel.

However 439 appears not to have a cordon and to be decorated with stamped lines. It seems likely that incised decoration was normally not accompanied by a cordon on Site A but always was on Site B. Fingertipping of the rim seems to be proportionately more common on Site A. As already mentioned in the discussion of vessel form each set of traits tends to be restricted to particular vessel types. Form A tends to be plain or fingertipped, Forms B and C can be plain or decorated by fingertipping, and can have a cordon or incised decoration. Form E can occasionally be plain but normally is decorated with a cordon or cordon and incised decoration.

## 2. Rim zone

The commonest decoration is a line of close-spaced fingertip impressions below the outside of the rim. Fingernail marks are often visible. In one case (430) the impressions are on the interior. Occasionally (365, 367) the fingernail only is used to decorate the top of the rim and in one case (345) the exterior is also decorated with the nail. A similar pattern of decoration is sometimes used but using various stamps or points instead of the fingertip. Normally these are in a line below the rim on the exterior, but occasionally (339, 350) they are on the interior or (376) interior and exterior. As already stated in the previous section it seems likely that all these decorations of the rim are derived from processes related to the manufacture and shaping of the rim. Significantly, rim decoration is almost never found on vessels with any other decoration.

## 3. Cordon

The cordon is usually applied to the shoulder of the pot, where the wall starts to turn in towards the neck. On less shouldered forms it is about one third of the way down the vessel. Table 11 shows that the cordon becomes the dominant form of decoration in Phase B2 with the number of vessels having a cordon almost being equal to the minimum number of vessels. Possible reasons for this division of the vessels into a lower, plain section and an upper decorated zone are explored below.

In one vessel (242) two cordons are applied, one at the shoulder and one at the neck. One other fragment (210) seems also to have a cordon at the neck. Vessels with a neck cordon are common in the Northern Isles, but rare in the Hebrides. They have been recorded from Cnip, Lowls and Eilean Olabhat, North Uist in a context dated to the third century AD (Armit 1988b, 31). As both the Sollas vessels date to Period B2, and 242 probably dates to the abandonment of the site, a second-third century AD date is quite possible for the vessels with this trait.

The cordon itself exhibits a wide variety of forms. Usually it is an applied strip of clay although sometimes its place is taken by a groove or a line of hatching. The cordon is usually decorated, the commonest form being a series of waves or zig-zags (Table 9). As Scott (1948, 120) first pointed out, this pattern is formed as the strip is applied, being squeezed out between the fingers. It is not therefore fingertipping in the true sense, though this does occur occasionally. A wide variety of wave shapes are produced by this method, but as an analysis of the variations did not produce any significant trends it does not seem profitable to subdivide the cordons into a variety of types.

Other means of decorating the applied strip are much rarer. Sometimes the strip is slashed; either vertically, diagonally or in a V-shape (472). In two cases (341, 440) it gives the appearance of being twisted, but this effect is produced by working the strip after application. Rarely the strip is plain. Sometimes a wavy strip has been modified with a sharp tool to emphasize the relief. This is particularly evident on vessel 16 where the tool has slipped, cutting into the vessel below the cordon.

When the strip is not applied its place is sometimes taken by a line of hatching which appears to be a skeuomorph of the applied strip. In one case (184) a simple groove is all that remains to indicate the position of the cordon. These non-applied cordons are restricted to the latest phases on Site B and seem to indicate that the cordon was becoming a less prominent element (Table 9). Table 9 shows that the wavy cordon was the dominant form on Site B, but was much less so on Site A.

#### 4. Other Applied decoration

Applied decoration, apart from a cordon, is extremely rare. Vessel 340 has a crescentic lug decorated with slash marks attached just below the rim of a Form A vessel. *It is difficult to see this as a functional lug as it is rather slight, but as a decorative element it is apparently unique though there is an applied V-shaped element on a vessel from Sithean a Phlobaire (Lethbridge 1952, fig 6, 3).* The only other applied decoration is a pair of bosses on vessel 373. Such bosses are occasionally found on other Hebridean vessels but their rarity precludes their use as chronological indicators (Topping 1987, 79).

#### 5. Bases

The cremation urn 180 has the interior of the base decorated with a shallow cross with thumb impressions in each quadrant. *There is an exact parallel from Phase 1 at A' Cheardach Mhor (Young & Richardson 1960, Pl 11, 7), where other decorated bases were also recovered.* At Sollas other bases often have random impressions caused by the process of base formation, but this cannot be considered to be a deliberate decorative trait.

#### 6. Upper Zone

Linear decoration is restricted to the upper third of the vessel, between the rim and cordon, except in one case (350). Although often referred to as 'incised' the actual techniques used include stamping, stabbing, fingernailing and shallow tooling with a blunt point, as well as the usual incision with a fine point. Tables 8 & 10 show the stratigraphic distribution of these different techniques, but the patterns produced will be discussed as a whole.

Illus 14 shows the individual elements found in the Sollas assemblage, arranged by stratigraphic phase (*cf* Topping 1987, illus 2). It can readily be seen that although a wide variety of patterns are used, almost all are made up of diagonal lines. These

lines are combined to form chevrons, lozenges, herringbone patterns, criss-crosses and 'fir trees'. Incised dots or short dashes are often added to this basic pattern. Horizontal and vertical lines are rare and curvilinear ornament is restricted to *channelling and stamped rings*.

The individual patterns can be matched on pottery from other Hebridean sites but for a single site the variety is striking. One particularly fine vessel, 232, has a complex combination of elements not found elsewhere.

Illus 14 shows that there are certain trends in the stratigraphic distribution of the incised decoration. Phase B1 has the greatest variety of designs. Table 8 shows that this phase also has the greatest proportion of decorated sherds, almost twice as many as any other phase. It seems that for whatever reason, Phase B1 saw an expansion in the use and variety of incised decoration. This is confirmed in Table 8 which shows that this phase saw the greatest number of new patterns emerging. This burst of artistic development coincides with the construction of the wheelhouse. By Phase B2, the occupation of the wheelhouse, the proportion of decorated sherds has fallen markedly and there are fewer new patterns.

#### Incised patterns

In Phase A most of the patterns appear to be variations on a criss-cross lattice pattern. These can be large (350) or small (445). The diamond or lozenge shapes formed by the crossed lines can be emphasized (360) or form elements on their own (410). There are few examples of the chevron patterns common in Phase B, 439 being a possible exception.

In Phase B the patterns are mainly based on triangles forming an arcade above a horizontal line. The triangles can be simple (66) or with multiple outlines (168) or hatched bands (236). The interior of the triangles are often infilled with hatching (151), lines (119) or finger nail impressions (124). Above this arcade there is

sometimes a band of further zig-zag patterns. Almost all these elements are combined in the very fine vessel 232. This vessel shows that not all the triangles need have the same ornament on a single vessel. Other patterns do occur, including fir-trees or feathers (196), radiating lines (113), and horizontal bands (98, 74). Patterns made up of small hatched finger nail impressions occur occasionally (115, 244). Curved hatched ribbons (25, 205) are unusual in their curvilinear form.

#### Channelling

These shallow curvilinear designs are always found on vessels with cordons but no other incised decoration. Although this type of decoration is often referred to as finger-channelling, at Sollas the channels are much narrower and have been made with a blunt point. There are two patterns at Sollas: a series of two concentric arches, and a running asymmetric wave. The first of these is well known from other sites such as Cleittraval but the second has no exact parallel. This channelled decoration does not appear until Phase B1, but it is only in Phase B2 that it becomes a substantial element (Table 10). Where the form of vessel can be ascertained, it is always the everted rim Form E. Young (1966, 52), while recognising the association of channelled decoration and everted rim pottery, believed that the technique replaced that of incised ornament. At Sollas at least, this is clearly not the case, though of course it is possible that at other sites channelling remained in use after the abandonment of incised decoration, giving the impression of the replacement of one type of decoration by the other.

#### Stamped ornament

Stamping occurs in a number of forms. On 442 it consists of large crescentic marks, perhaps made by a hollow bone held at an angle. Similar ornament is seen on a vessel from the pre-bronch levels at Dun Mor Vaul (Mackie 1974, fig II, 37). This perhaps supports the suggestion that 442 comes from a pre-A1 level. Much smaller crescentic to annular impressions (379) also appear to be made by hollow bones. Stabbing with a pointed implement is sometimes used to infill between incised lines (360, 417), or on its own (366). A more unusual form is the use of stamped lines made with a chisel-ended implement. This is used to build up patterns superficially resembling incised line ornament (481, 410). It is not possible to point to parallels as older publications do not distinguish between incised and stamped lines.

The most characteristic stamped ornament of Hebridean pottery, made with a ring-headed pin, is only represented by a few possible examples (360, 406, 435). None of these can be certainly identified as using ring-headed pins, but the widespread use of the motif makes it probable that they are. Stamped ornament is a minor part of the decorative motifs in use on the site and is almost totally confined to Site A (Table 10). It seems to have died out before everted rim pottery appears. This tends to confirm Scott's contention that at Cleittraval stamping was confined to the earliest stage of occupation (Scott 1948, 120).

In summary then the following trends in the decoration of the pottery at Sollas can be identified:

In the earliest phases (Site A), cordons are rare and most decoration consists of incised or stamped patterns which are often criss-crossed or in lozenges. By Period B1, the construction of Wheelhouse B, cordons were universal on decorated vessels. Incised patterns continue to be produced throughout Periods B1 and B2, but stamping is abandoned as a technique. By Period B2 channelling was becoming common, having first appeared in Period B1. Plain and cordon-only everted-rim vessels are found alongside decorated vessels in Periods B1 and B2. Plain vessels, or those decorated only with finger tipping below the rim, occur throughout Periods A and B. Decoration of the cordon appears to change, with hatching becoming more common in Period B2. By Period B2 the cordon is often not applied but is represented by a simple groove or skeuomorphic hatched line.

#### 7. Structural Analysis

It is not intended to give a detailed structural analysis of the decorative elements, but certain features are so striking that they must be commented on. As we have seen the building of the wheelhouse coincides with two major changes in

the decoration of the vessels: the universal adoption of a cordon separating an upper decorated zone from a lower plain part; and the dominance of a scheme of decoration consisting of an arcade of triangles, arches or waves above such cordons. This scheme of organisation appears to closely parallel the structure of the wheelhouse itself. The series of cells with corbelled roofs, as seen from the centre of the wheelhouse, can be equated with the arcade of triangles or arches. The strong differentiation between the 'ritual' under-floor deposits of the B1 pit phase and more normal occupation above the floor can be correlated with the introduction of the marked division of the vessels into an upper and lower zone. If the triangles do represent the cells of the wheelhouse, then the pattern of zig-zags which is found above them in 252, 225 and 124 may possibly represent the roofing of the central area. The decoration on almost all the vessels shows radial symmetry, as does most Iron Age decoration on British pottery. It seems reasonable to equate this symmetry with the radial symmetry of most Iron-Age houses. It is therefore of interest that this radially symmetric decoration is not found on the later, Dark Age pottery of the Udal at a period when irregular cellular buildings were in use (Crawford 1973, 9).

It is of course impossible to do more than speculate that there is a correlation between the decorative schemes of the pottery and the spatial organisation of the wheelhouse. However anthropological work has shown that decoration on pottery can be related to the underlying structure of belief in the society that produced the pottery, though the correlation is by no means straightforward or consistent (Bralthwaite 1984). It will be interesting to see if other wheelhouses also produce pottery with the same decorative scheme. This is the case at Kilpheder (Lethbridge 1952, fig 7), a wheelhouse which also had large pits beneath some of the cells (*ibid*, fig 2). At other sites the pottery is generally too fragmentary to be sure of the overall scheme of decoration though the pattern of triangles above a cordon can be seen at Foshlgarry (Beveridge and Callander 1931, fig 23), A' Cheardach Mhor (Young and Richardson 1960, fig 5), Tigh Talamhanta (Young 1953, fig 7), Cnoc a'Comhdhalach (*ibid*, Pl 9), and Cletraval (Scott 1948, Pl 9).

### *Taphonomy and Distribution*

Illus 62-64 and Tables 3-4 show the numbers, weights and average weight of sherds in the cells and quadrants in Periods B1 and B2. This information makes it possible to say something about the processes of deposition and areas of activity within the wheelhouse. Such analysis has become more common in recent years (Bradley and Fulford 1980; Fisher 1985). The principle on which such analysis is based is quite straightforward. A pottery vessel broken *in situ* will consist mainly of large sherds. The more these sherds are trampled or moved about and redeposited, the smaller and more scattered the sherds will become.

In Period B2 there are substantial numbers of sherds in all sections except for the entrance (Cell 3), but significantly higher numbers in Cells 4 and 6 and the south-east quadrant. This shows that activities connected with the breakage of pots (cooking, eating) were probably concentrated in these areas. The south-east quadrant is the area around the 'well' and the open end of the hearth and it is hardly surprising that there is a concentration of sherds here. The concentration in Cells 4 and 6 suggest similar activities took place there, and that there was differentiation in the function of the cells. The exceptional numbers of floors and the paving recorded by Beveridge in Cell 6 points to more intense use of this cell. Cell 13 has noticeably fewer sherds, perhaps a reflection of the isolation of this cell by its dividing wall. Looking at the weight of the sherds (illus 63) there is a clear correlation between large numbers of sherds and small average weight. This shows that these areas have been heavily trampled. Few joins of sherds between areas were found, but 32 from Cell 4 and 77 from Cell 6 are from the same vessel, as are 196 from the south east quadrant and 86 from Cell 6. These joins support the idea of a close connection between the activities in these three areas. In most areas the sherd size tells little of the functions of the vessels. However in the 'aumbry' of Cell 5 there were large pieces of a vessel which showed no signs of sooting. It is reasonable to assume that this was a storage vessel broken *in situ* in the recess. Other storage vessels have been found in similar contexts in other wheelhouses such as A' Cheardach Beag (Fairhurst 1971, 79). Large sherds of much of another large vessel (242), were found on the upper floor in a restricted area in front of Cell 8. This may represent a vessel in use at the time of abandonment of the wheelhouse.

In Period BI there are fewer sherds but several substantially complete pots in the pits. This is reflected in the very high average weights in Cells 2, 9, 13 and the two northern quadrants. Some of these must represent primary unredeposited rubbish in the sense of Schiffer (1976). The scatter of other, much smaller sherds are typical of secondary, trampled rubbish. This raises the possibility that some of these smaller sherds from Period BI could be residual from pre-wheelhouse deposits disturbed by the construction of the new structure. While this is a possibility, in practise it does not materially affect the stratigraphic analysis of decoration and vessel types as the numbers involved are small and almost all the sherds are undecorated-body sherds.

Some vessels appear to have been deposited in the pits deliberately in an incomplete state. For instance in Cell 13 there are large sections of vessels 158 and 159, but these are incomplete and broken into many sherds. In Cell 9 only the basal half of vessel 134 was deposited in Pit 8. Even the complete cremation vessel 180 had apparently been used for cooking before its deposition. Most of vessel 176 was found in Pit NE4 but other joining sherds come from Pits NE7 and 3. These are indications that broken or discarded vessels were deliberately buried. This practice is well documented in early prehistoric contexts elsewhere in Britain (Richards & Thomas 1984).

#### *Summary and Discussion*

The major developments in the form and decoration of the pottery can be summarized as follows:

In Period A plain bucket-shaped vessels often with fingertipped rims, predominate, along with smaller globular vessels with upright rims. Both incised and stamped decoration is fairly common and cordons occur occasionally. The incised decoration consists mainly of variations on a lattice pattern. The fabric was often organic-tempered.

Period B1, the construction of the wheelhouse, saw the appearance of everted-rim vessels which could be plain, cordoned or have incised decoration (invariably with a cordon). The previous types continued in much reduced numbers (almost certainly not residual sherds), but organic tempering became very rare. The incised decoration was dominated by arcades of triangles. There is some evidence that in the later part of Period B cordons became reduced in significance, incised patterns are becoming less varied, and channelled decoration became common.

This is the sequence of development apparent from the surviving pottery but there are problems of interpretation. Firstly, is the sequence statistically valid? Topping (1987, 79) suggests that 1000 sherds is the minimum on which to base interpretation of trends, and he rightly criticises some of Scott's and Young's inferences drawn from small samples. It is for this reason that only general trends are outlined above though more minor elements are noted in the previous sections. It is only when the full data from a number of sites is published will it become apparent which elements are of importance. Secondly, the stratigraphic relationship between Sites A and B is not certain. Although the circumstantial evidence is strong that Wheelhouse B replaced Structure 2 on Site A, this cannot be proved and there may be a time gap between the two phases of activity. Such a time gap between the two structures seems unlikely given their proximity, but it could be argued for as an alternative to the apparently sudden change in pottery styles associated with the construction of Wheelhouse B. Thirdly, even if the sequence was as described above, was this of other than purely local significance? Again only the full publication of several other Hebridean sites will clarify this point.

Meanwhile it is necessary to see how far the sequence outlined above ties in with what is already known of other sites. Young (1966) outlined a sequence of pottery development from simple rims, cordons and Incised decoration to everted rims, cordons and incised or channelled decoration. Later developments were plain forms with flaring rims or interrupted cordons and finally bucket shaped plain wares. The latter part of this sequence, continuing into the Dark Ages, has to be considerably modified by Lane's work on the Udal pottery (Lane 1984; forthcoming). In any case none of these later styles are found at Sollas, suggesting the site was not re-occupied, unlike so many other wheelhouses.

The sequence at Sollas fits broadly with Young's outline. The major difference is that Young considered that channelling rather than incising was the predominant form of decoration on everted rim ware. It may be that this came to be the case, but Sollas shows that, initially at least, incised decoration was the norm on everted rim pottery. Topping (1987, 79) has criticised Young for suggesting that incision was solely an early technique but the question is merely a matter of when incised decoration stopped being used, as it certainly had by the Dark Ages. Topping's suggestion that incised decoration could have a 1000-year date range at Dun Mor Vaul is stretching the C14 evidence to its limits (see Lane forthcoming) and, as with his other arguments, fails to take account of the problem of residuality.

The most contentious feature of the sequence is the appearance of everted rim pottery. MacKie, noting its absence from pre-dun levels at Dun Ardtreck, proposed a diffusionist model of intrusive 'broch-builders' bringing in the new style of pottery from the western French Urnfield culture. This interpretation has received considerable criticism (Clarke 1971; Topping 1985; 1987; Lane forthcoming) but there seems little doubt that the everted rim pottery achieves a prominence at the time of building of brochs such as Dun Mor Vaul as well as the Sollas wheelhouse. It is noticeable that everted rims are found in the lowest levels of all the wheelhouses excavated in modern times: Cletraval (Scott 1948, 118); A'Cheardach Mhor (Young and Richardson 1960, fig 6); A'Cheardach Bheag (Fairhurst 1971, 91); Tigh Talamhanta (Young 1953, 90, fig 5); Cnip (Armit *pers comm*); and at Kilpheder, though in small numbers (Lethbridge 1952, 189).

It seems a reasonable inference that the stimulus that led to the new architectural style of the *brochs* and *wheelhouses* also was associated with the new pottery form and decoration, even if the explicitly structuralist comparisons put forward above are not accepted. The nature of this new stimulus is still unclear and no doubt will remain a matter of debate for some time although a first or second century AD date at Sollas seems clear.

Some other general points concerning the Sollas pottery can be made. The importance of the wheelhouse assemblage is that it is a closed group. The early B1 phase is presumably of very short duration and gives a 'snapshot' of the type of vessels in use at one particular time in the first or second centuries AD. The B2 phase also appears to be of short duration and has not suffered the later re-occupation or contamination with residual material seen on so many other sites. It is therefore clear that a wide variety of vessel types were in use at any one time and that simple vessel and rim forms continued to be produced after the adoption of the everted rim globular pots. It is also clear that plain, cordoned, and cordoned with incised or channelled decoration everted-rim vessels are contemporary and merely variants of one basic form.

Another important feature of the Sollas pottery is that a sequence of decoration traits can be constructed. Stamped and incised lattice decoration is succeeded by triangular incised patterns. Later, channelled decoration becomes more common and incised decoration decreases. There is some evidence that decoration becomes less common towards the end of the occupation. The latest floor has the only double-cordoned vessel found on the site. This sequence of development seems to fit in broadly with Young's sequence but adds more detail. The firm dating of this sequence to the 1st or 2nd century AD is of outstanding importance in providing a fixed point in the development of the Hebridean pottery sequence.

TABLE 3 Numbers of sherds, rims and vessels by stratigraphic period.  
Percentages in brackets.

PERIOD	rims	featured sherds	sherds	minimum no vessels
B us	5 (3.9)	19 (4.6)	236 (7.9)	12 (5.8)
B2	31 (24.6)	168 (40.5)	1301 (43.5)	72 (35.1)
B1	11 (8.7)	64 (15.4)	365 (12.2)	37 (18.0)
Bmidden	23 (18.3)	53 (12.8)	271 (9.1)	23 (11.2)
A us	14 (11.0)	33 (7.9)	223 (7.5)	15 (7.3)
A2	33 (26.0)	57 (13.7)	457 (15.3)	36 (17.6)
A1	10 (7.8)	21 (5.1)	138 (4.6)	10 (4.9)
TOTAL	127	415	2991	205

TABLE 4 Numbers, weights and average weights of sherds from Wheelhouse B (weights in grammes).

AREA	PITS			FLOORS		
	No.	Wt.	Av. wt.	No.	Wt.	Av. wt.
Cell 1	3	20	6.7	85	735	8.6
Cell 2	9	250	27.8	56	590	10.5
Cell 3	-	-	-	5	40	8.0
Cell 4	3	20	6.7	172	1785	10.4
Cell 5	5	30	6.0	91	885	9.7
Cell 6	-	-	-	266	2040	7.7
Cell 7	30	250	8.3	83	525	6.3
Cell 8	25	330	13.2	43	275	6.4
Cell 9	22	1285	58.4	95	430	4.5
Cell 10	4	20	5.0	54	225	4.2
Cell 12	3	30	10.0	49	375	7.7
Cell 13	23	560	24.3	22	255	11.6
Cell 14	3	30	10.0	44	280	6.4
NW quad	13	577	44.4	43	690	16.0
NE quad	58	1907	32.8	32	400	12.5
SW quad	24	335	14.0	45	730	16.2
SE quad	7	120	17.1	253	2060	8.1
TOTAL	232	5764	24.8	1438	12320	8.6

TABLE 5 Vessel forms by stratigraphic period. Percentages (of all identifiable vessels in each period) in brackets.

PERIOD	VESSEL FORMS							Total	MNV
	A	Ax	B	C	D	E	F		
B us	-	-	2(33)	-	-	3(50)	1(17)	6	12
B2	1(3)	-	3(8)	4(11)	-	29(78)	-	37	72
B1	3(18)	-	2(12)	2(12)	-	10(59)	-	17	37
Bmidden	5(31)	2(13)	3(19)	5(31)	-	7(43)	-	16	23
A us	8(57)	-	3(21)	3(21)	-	-	-	14	15
A2	13(43)	1(3)	5(17)	11(37)	-	-	-	30	36
A1	2(25)	-	3(38)	2(25)	1(13)	-	-	8	10
TOTAL	32	3	21	27	1	43	1		

MNV - Minimum number of vessels (from Table 3).

TABLE 6 Pottery: decorative schemes on sherds (by stratigraphic period).

PERIOD	Fingertip on rim	Incised	Cordon	Incised & cordon	Fingertip & cordon	Fingertip & incised
B us	1	7	2	3	-	-
B2	4	50	19	11	-	-
B1	2	10	4	9	-	1
Bmidden	9	6	5	1	1	2
A us	3	4	10	-	-	-
A2	15	3	14	1	-	3
A1	3	1	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	81	58	25	1	6

TABLE 7 Pottery: Decorative schemes on vessels having the upper part substantially complete

PERIOD	Plain	F'tip only	Cordon only	Incised &cordon	Incised &f'tip	Cordon &f'tip	Incised only
B us	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
B2	5	2	8	3	-	-	-
B1	1	2	-	5	-	-	-
Bmidden	3	3	1	-	1	1	-
A us	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A2	4	2	-	-	1	-	-
A1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	14	11	9	9	2	1	1

TABLE 8 Pottery: Incised decoration statistics

PERIOD	INCISED DECORATION			Number of patterns	Number of new patterns
	No.	% sherds	%MNV		
B u.s.	7	2.9%	58%	3	2
B2	50	3.8%	69%	9	5
B1	10	2.7%	27%	12	10
Bmidden	6	2.2%	26%	3	2
A u.s.	5	2.2%	33%	5	7
A2	3	0.6%	8%	2	2
A1	1	0.7%	10%	1	1

TABLE 9 Pottery: types of cordon decoration (by stratigraphic period).

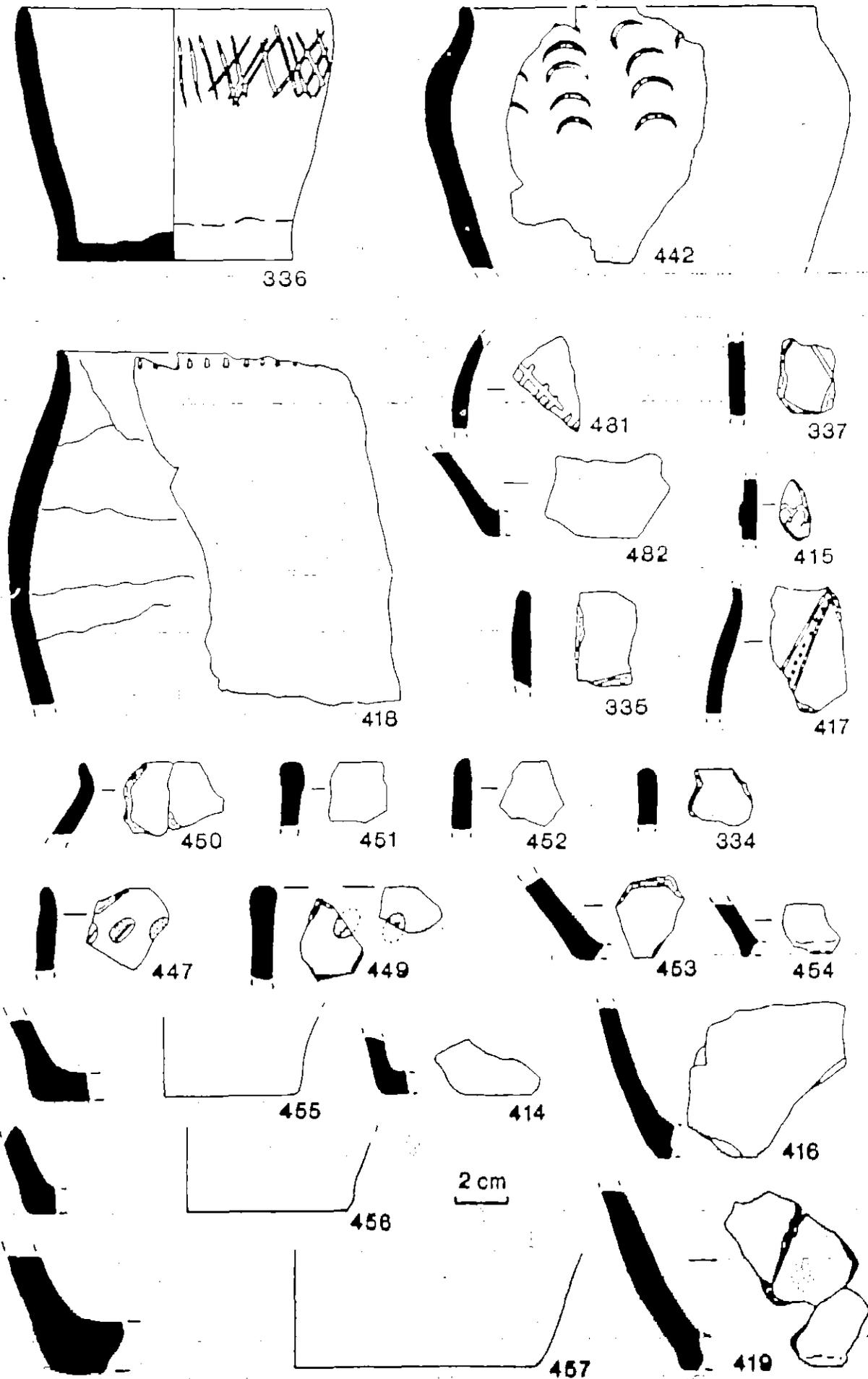
PERIOD	CORDON APPLIED STRIP				CORDON NOT APPLIED	
	Wavy	Slashed	Twisted	Plain	Groove	Hatched
B u.s.	9	-	-	-	-	2
B2	54	2	-	1	1	8
B1	16	7	-	2	-	-
Bmidden	6	2	-	-	-	-
A u.s.	1	2	1	-	-	-
A2	3	-	1	-	-	-
A1	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 10 Pottery: Miscellaneous decorative traits

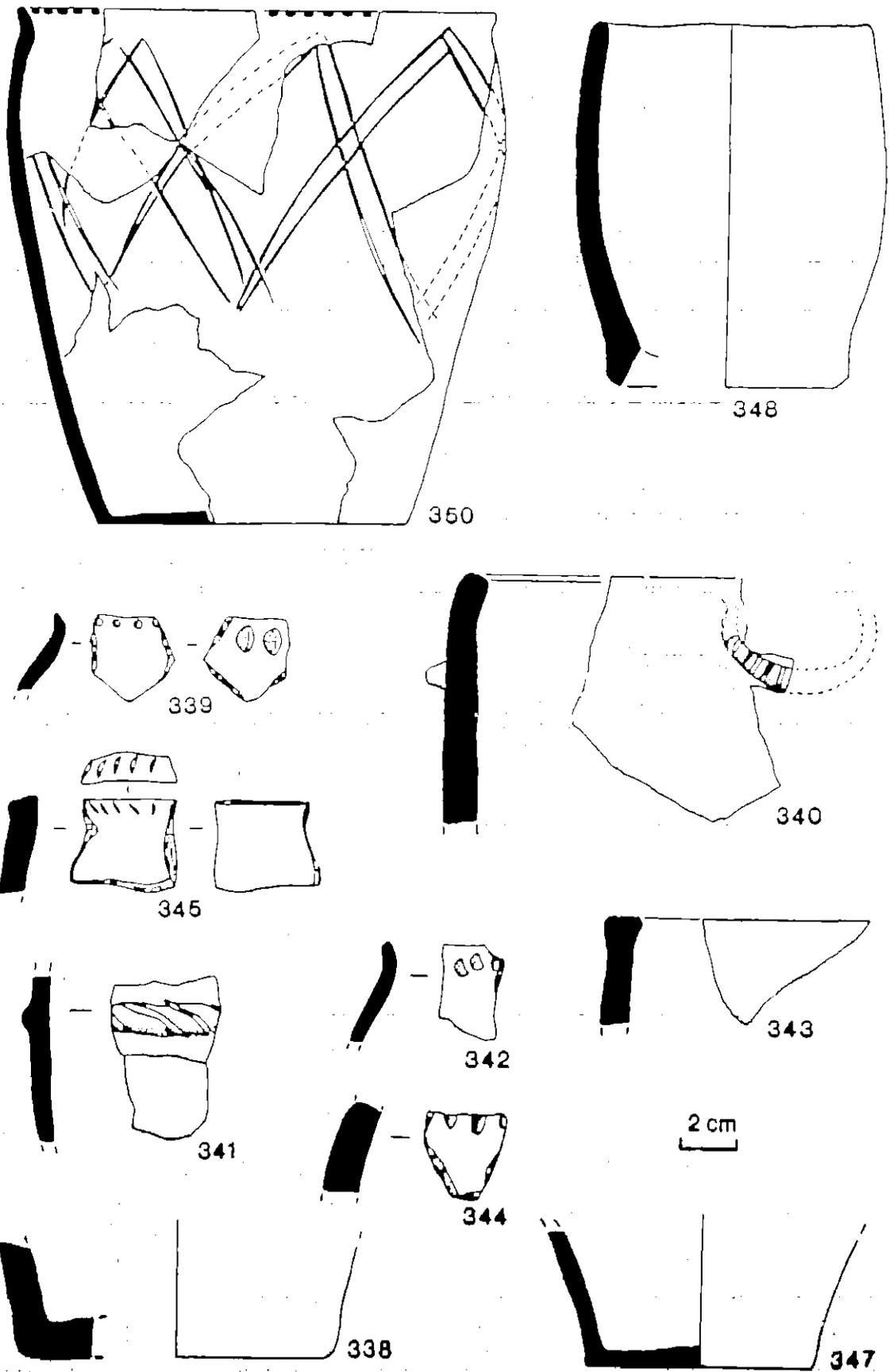
PERIOD	stamped rings	stamped lines	stabbing	channels	neck cordon	extra layer
B u.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-
B2	-	-	-	7	2	-
B1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Bmidden	-	-	2	-	-	2
A u.s.	2	3	6	-	-	-
A2	1	1	8	-	-	3
A1	-	-	2	-	-	-

TABLE 11 Pottery: Miscellaneous statistics on vessel forms

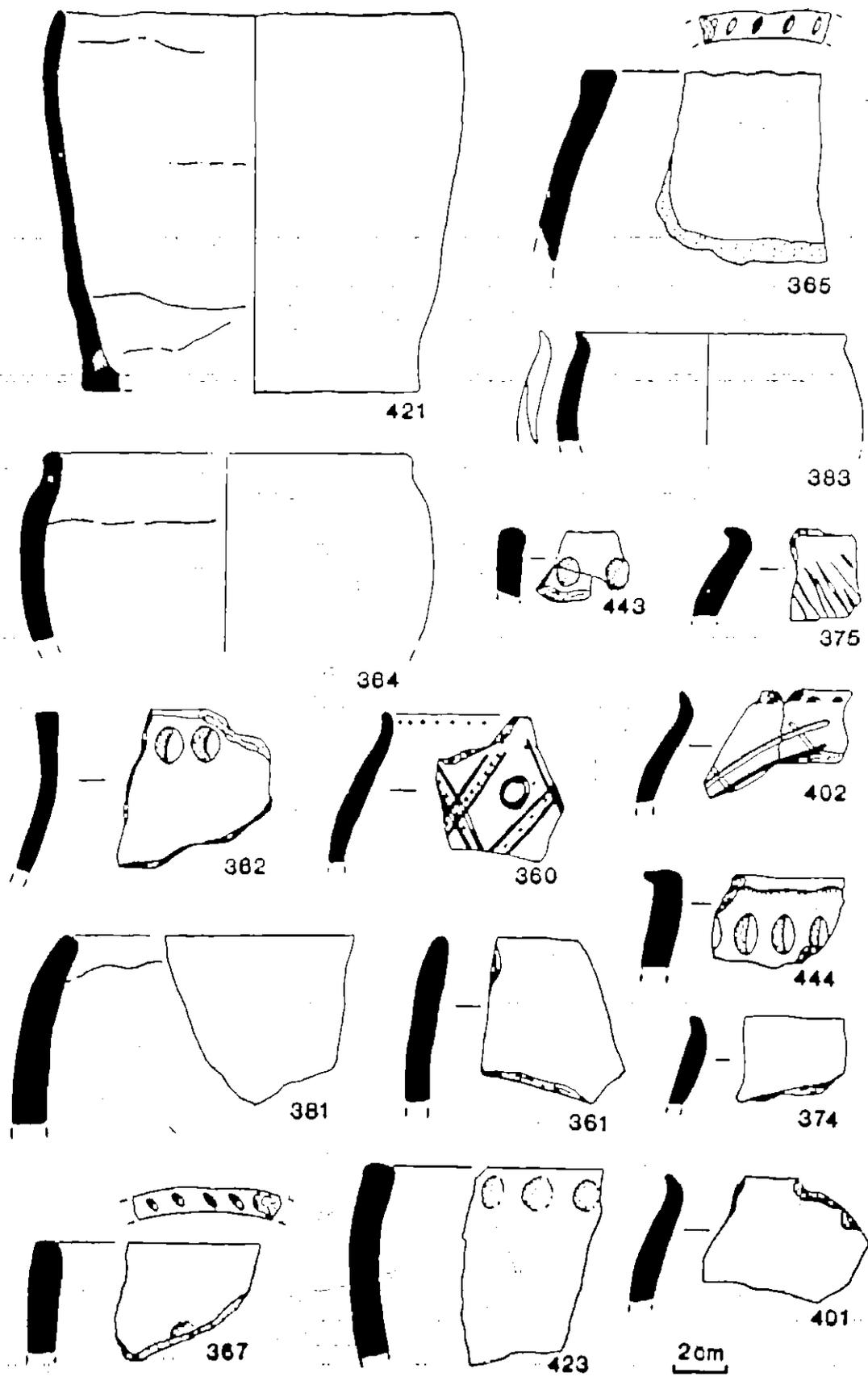
PERIOD	EVERTED RIMS		CORDONS		No. with cordon as % all sherds
	No.	% all rims	No. without	No. with	
B u.s.	4	80%	1	11	4.6%
B2	21	68%	1	66	4.7%
B1	4	36%	2	25	6.8%
Bmidden	71	74%	2	8	2.9%
A u.s.	-	-	4	4	0.9%
A2	-	-	5	4	1.3%
A1	-	-	2	1	0.7%



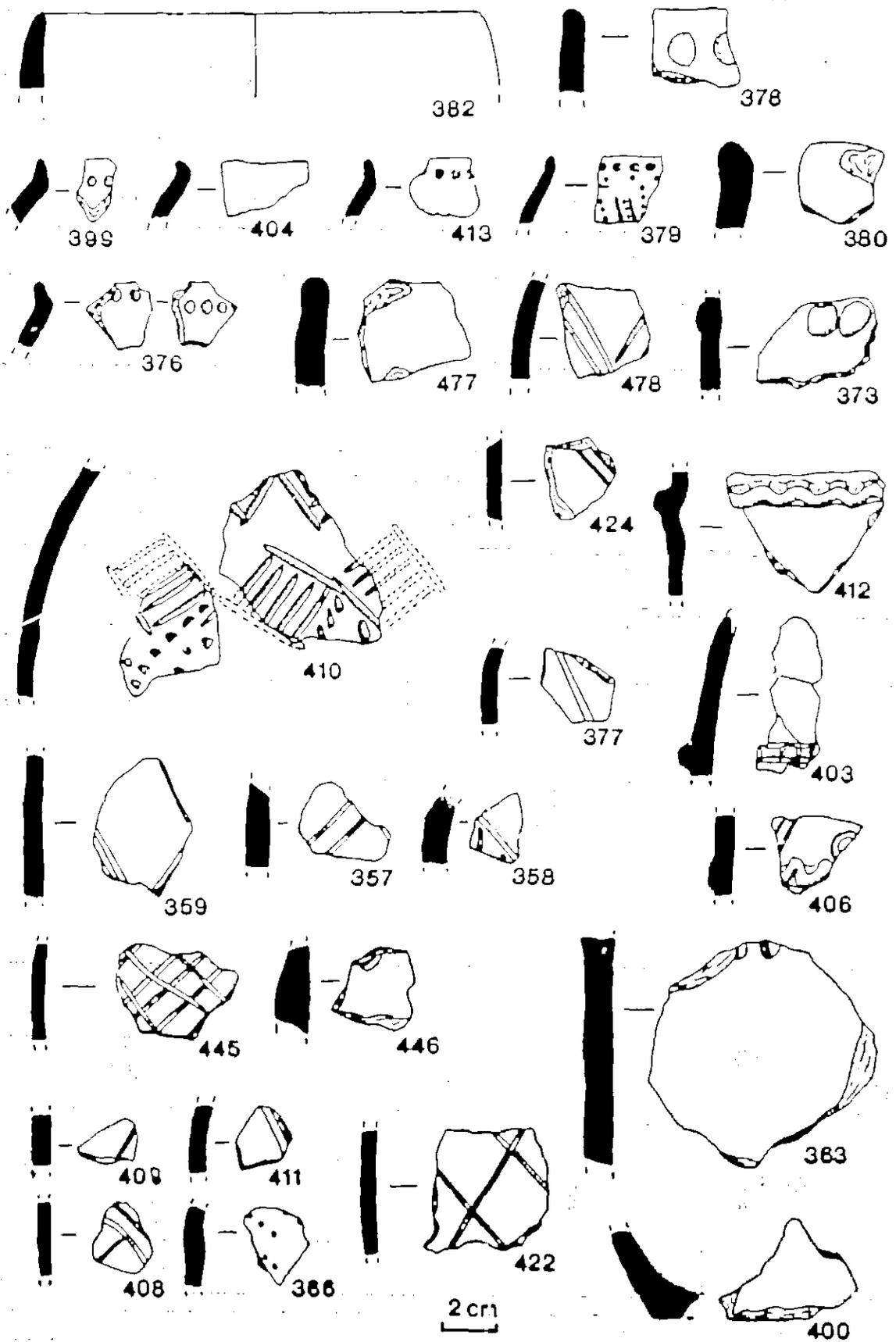
ILLUS 33 Pottery from Site A, Period A1: 334-336, 414-419, 442, 447, 449-457, 481, 482. Scale 1:2.



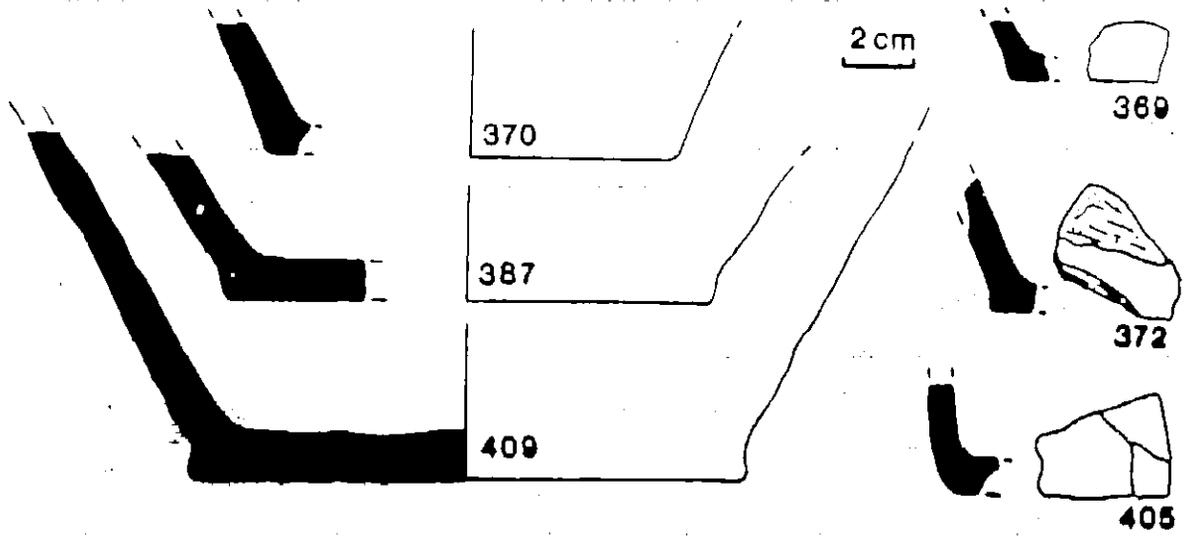
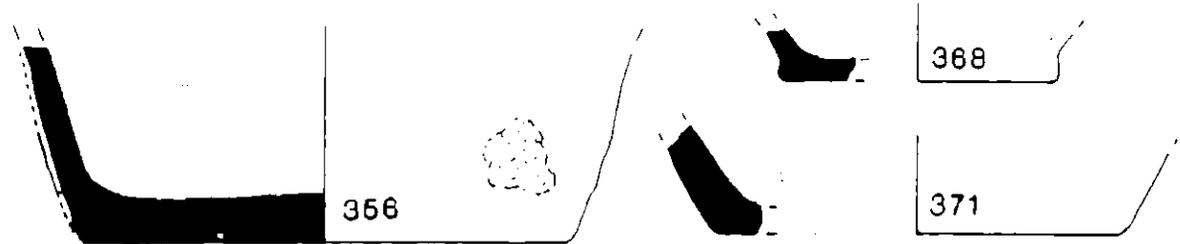
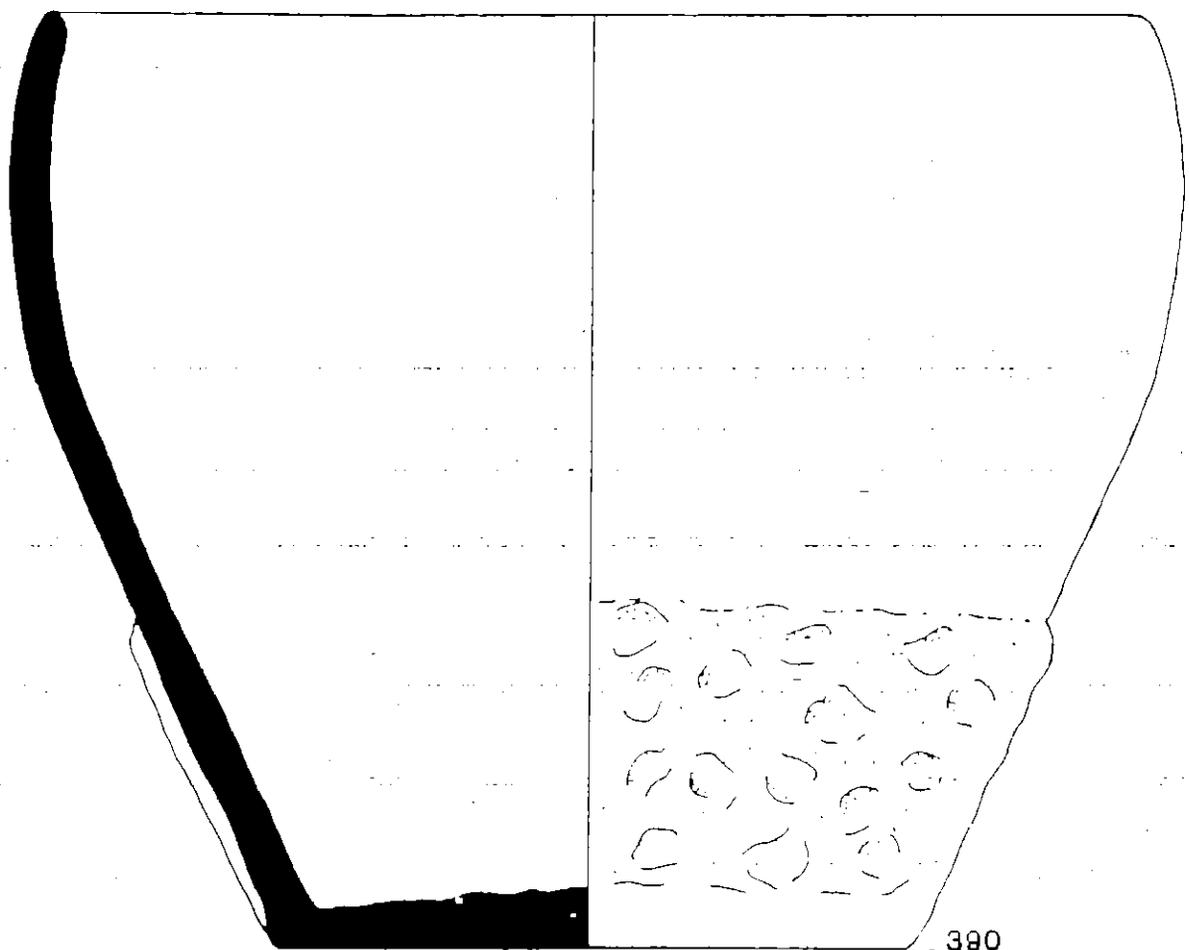
ILLUS 34 Pottery from Site A, Period A2 (Phase E): 338-345, 347, 348, 350.  
Scale 1:2.



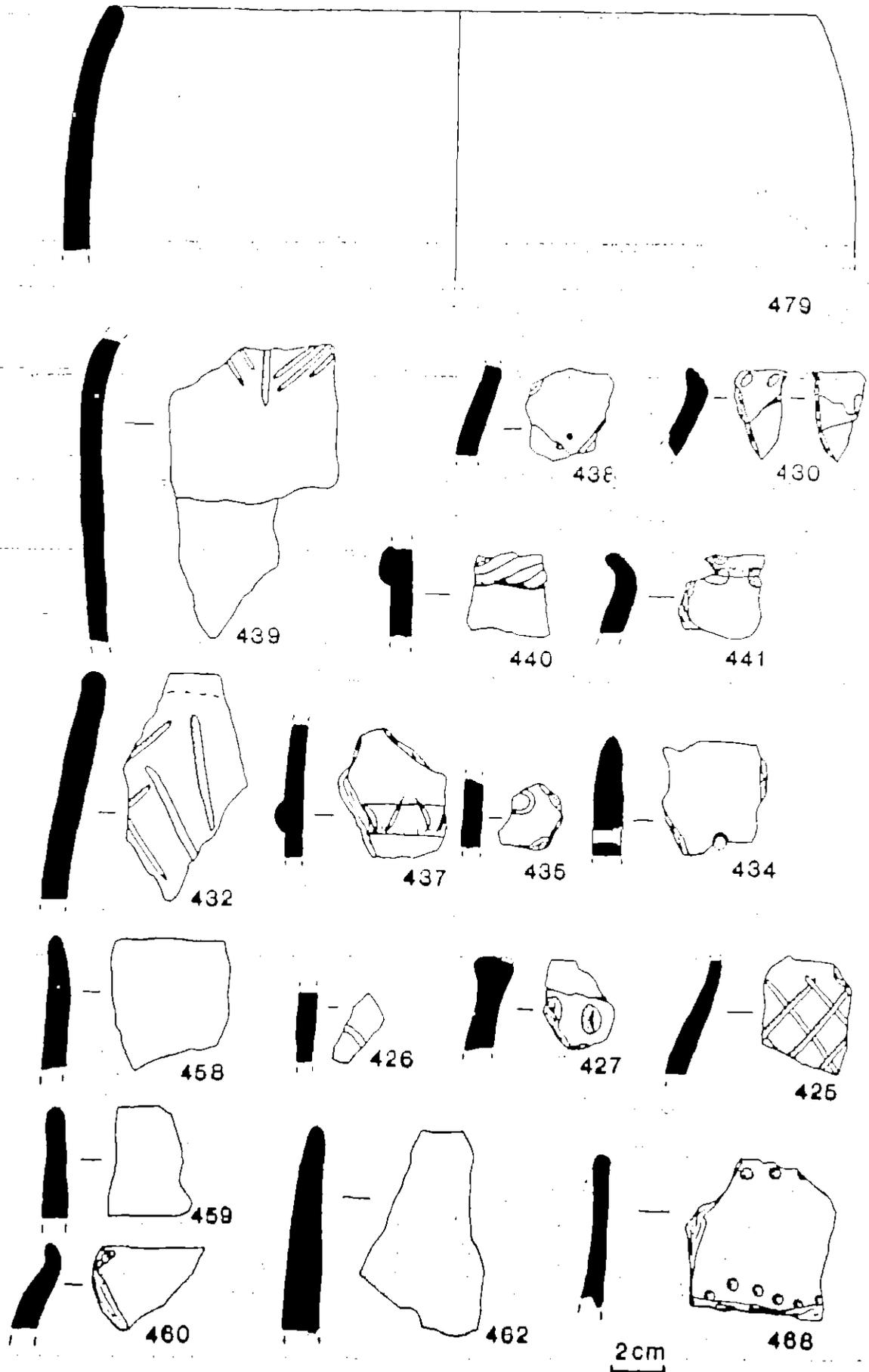
ILLUS 35 Pottery from Site A, Period A2: 360-362, 364, 365, 367, 374, 375, 381, 383, 401, 402, 421, 423, 443, 444. Scale 1:2.



ILLUS 36 Pottery from Site A, Period A2: 357-359, 363, 366, 373, 376-380, 382, 399, 400, 403, 404, 406, 408-413, 422, 424, 445, 446, 477, 478. Scale 1:2.

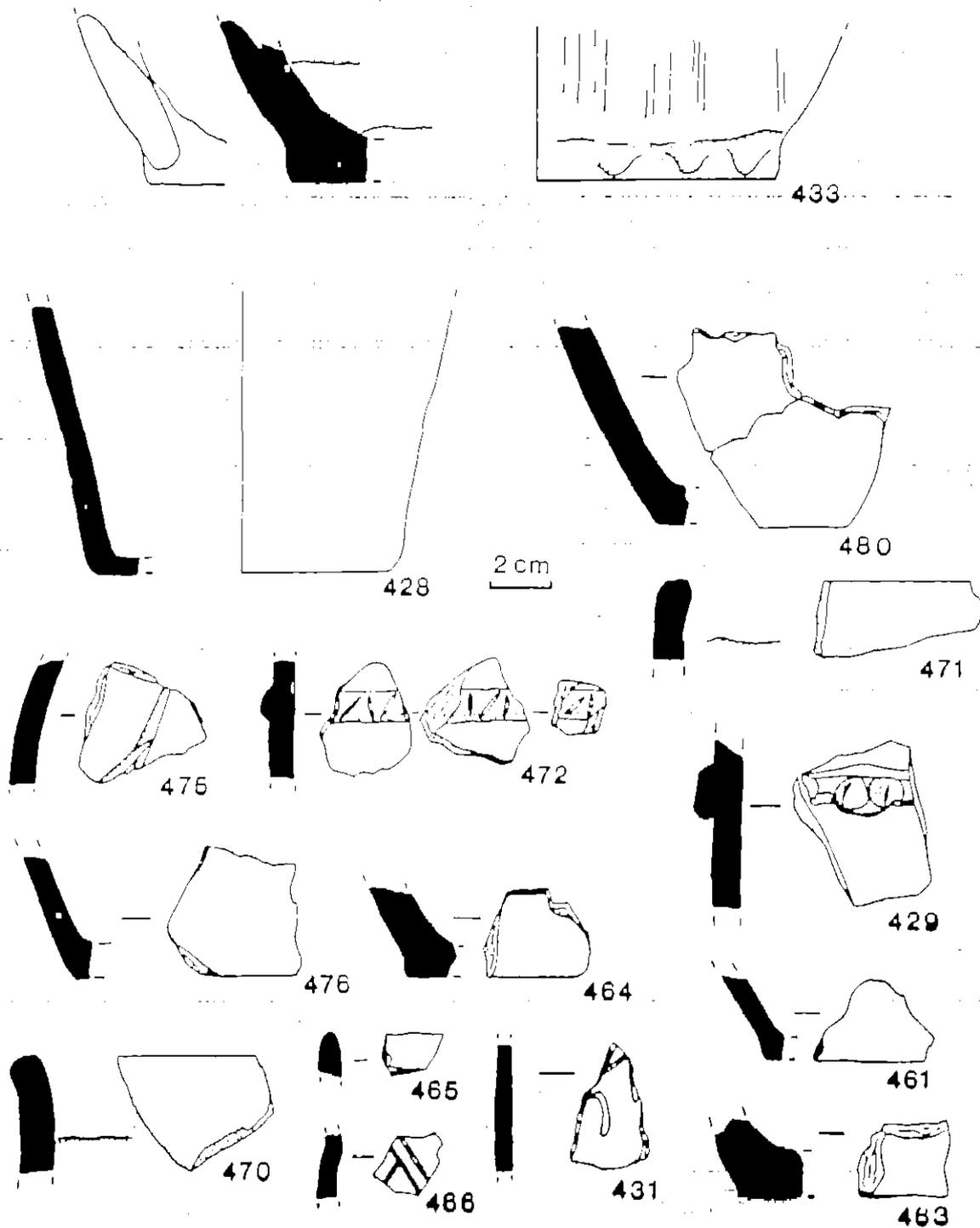


ILLUS 37 Pottery from Site A, Period A2: 356, 368-372, 387, 390, 405, 409.  
Scale 1:2.

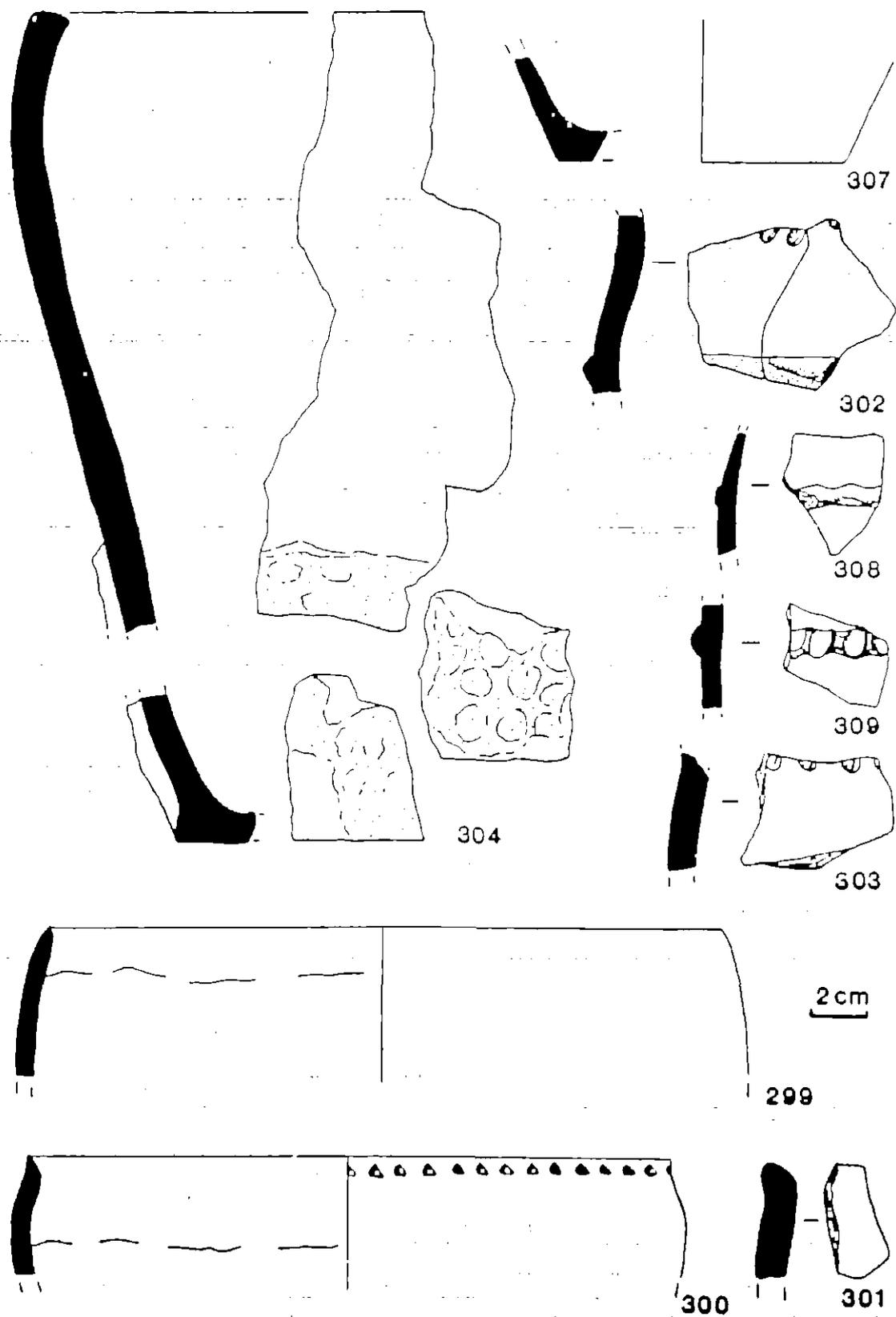


ILLUS 38

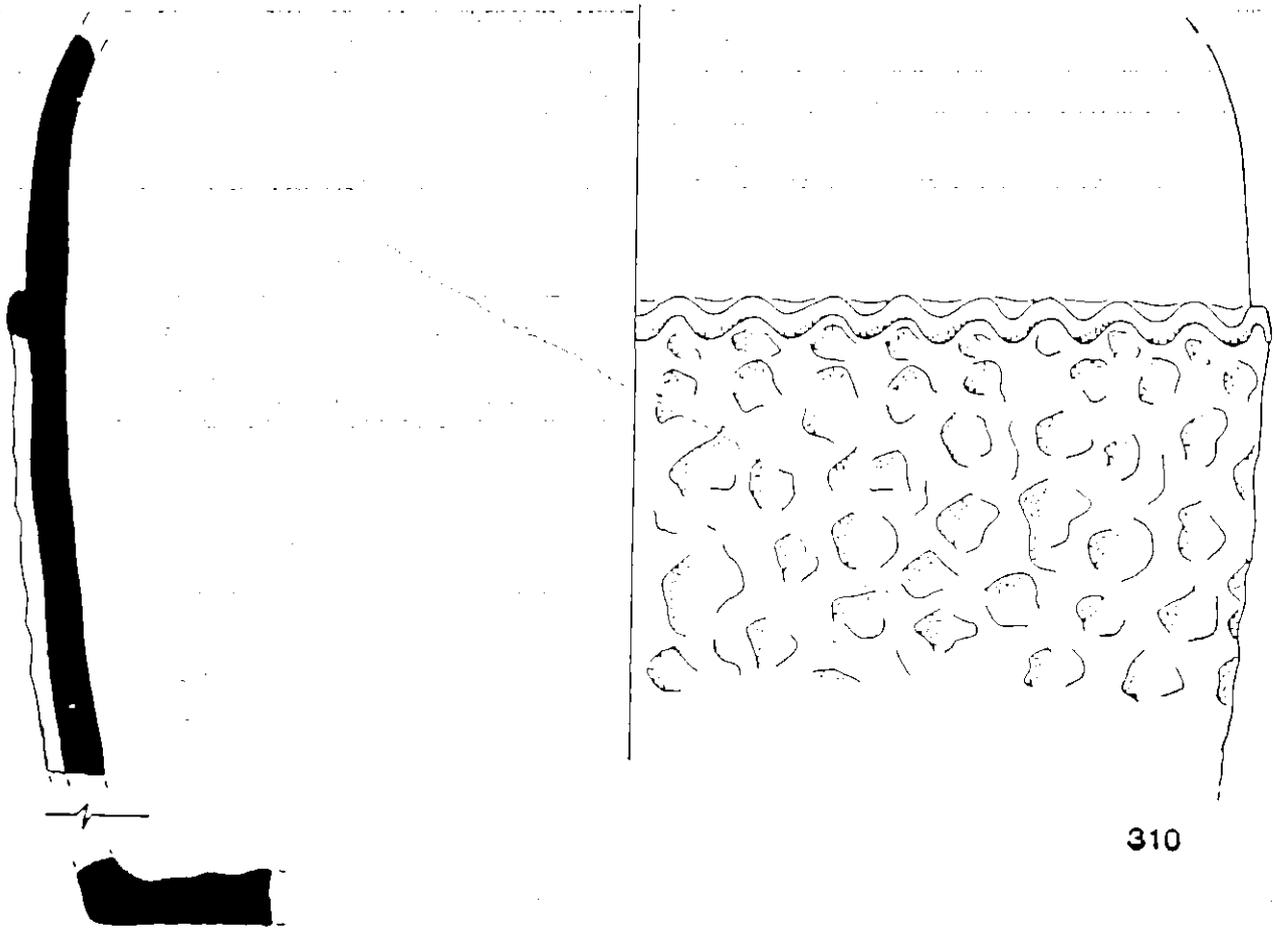
Pottery from Site A, unstratified: 425-427, 430, 432, 434, 435, 437-441, 458-460, 462, 468, 479. Scale 1:2.



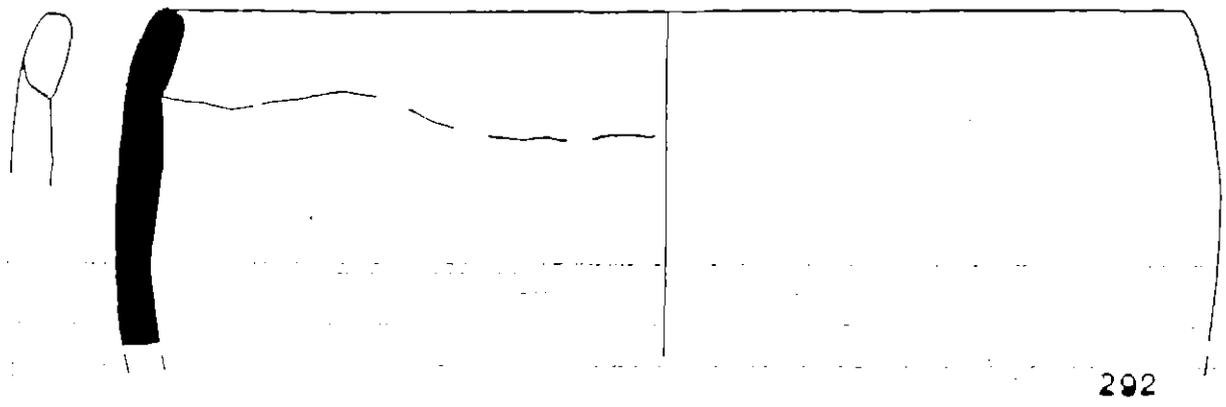
ILLUS 39 Pottery from Site A, unstratified: 428, 429, 431, 433, 461, 463, 464, 465, 466, 470-472, 475, 476, 480. Scale 1:2.



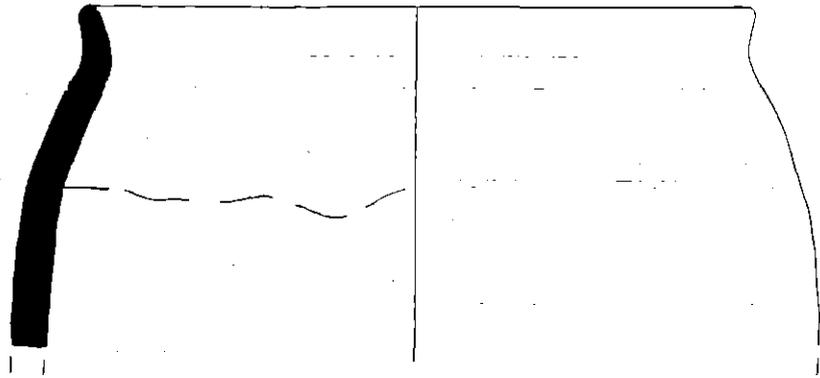
ILLUS 40 Pottery from Site B middens, trench S: 299-304, 307-309. Scale 1:2.



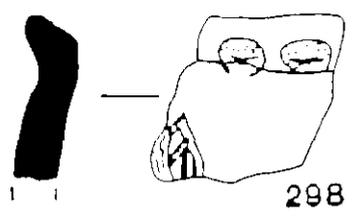
ILLUS 41 Pottery from Site B middens, trench SC: 310. Scale 1:2.



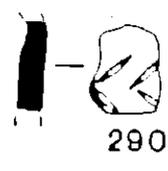
292



291



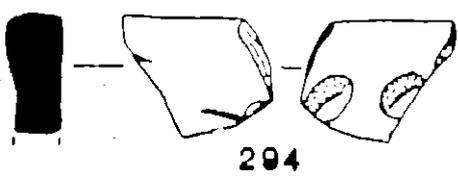
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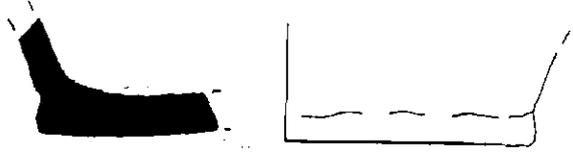
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295



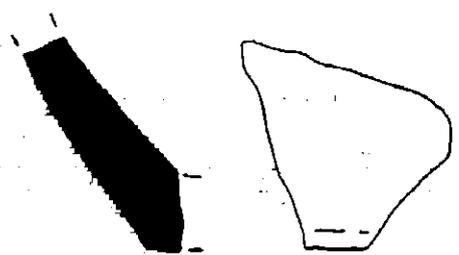
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296

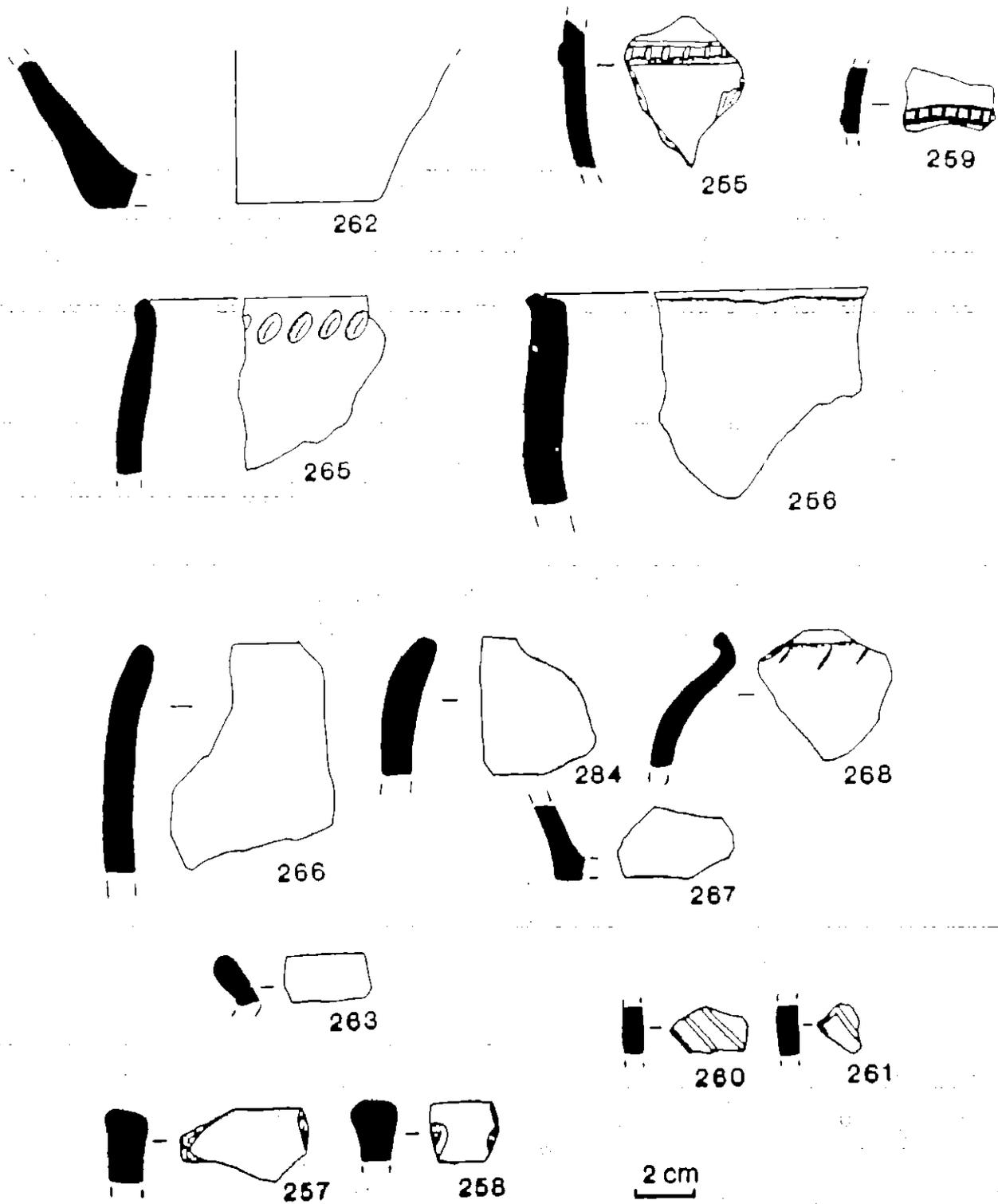


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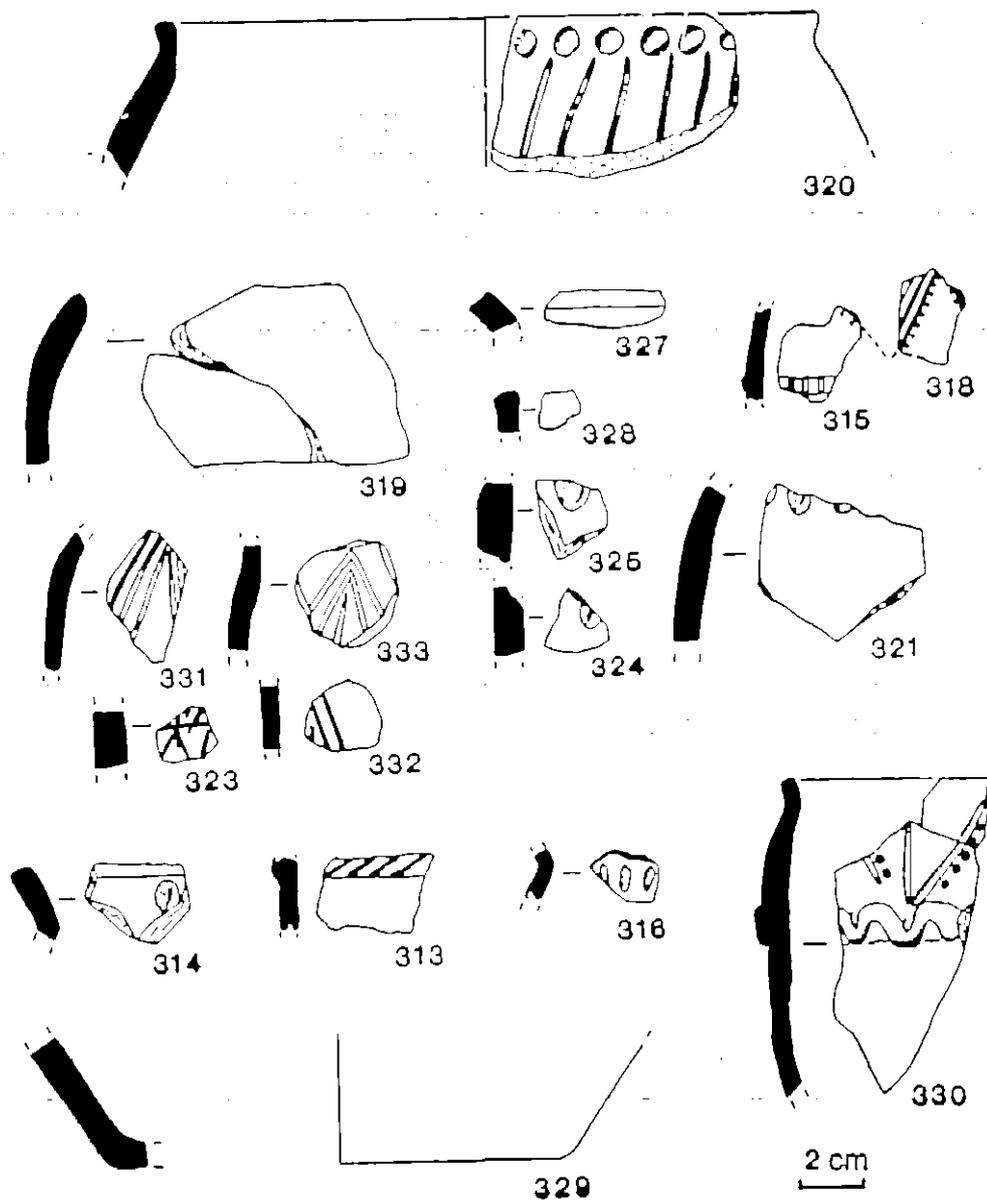


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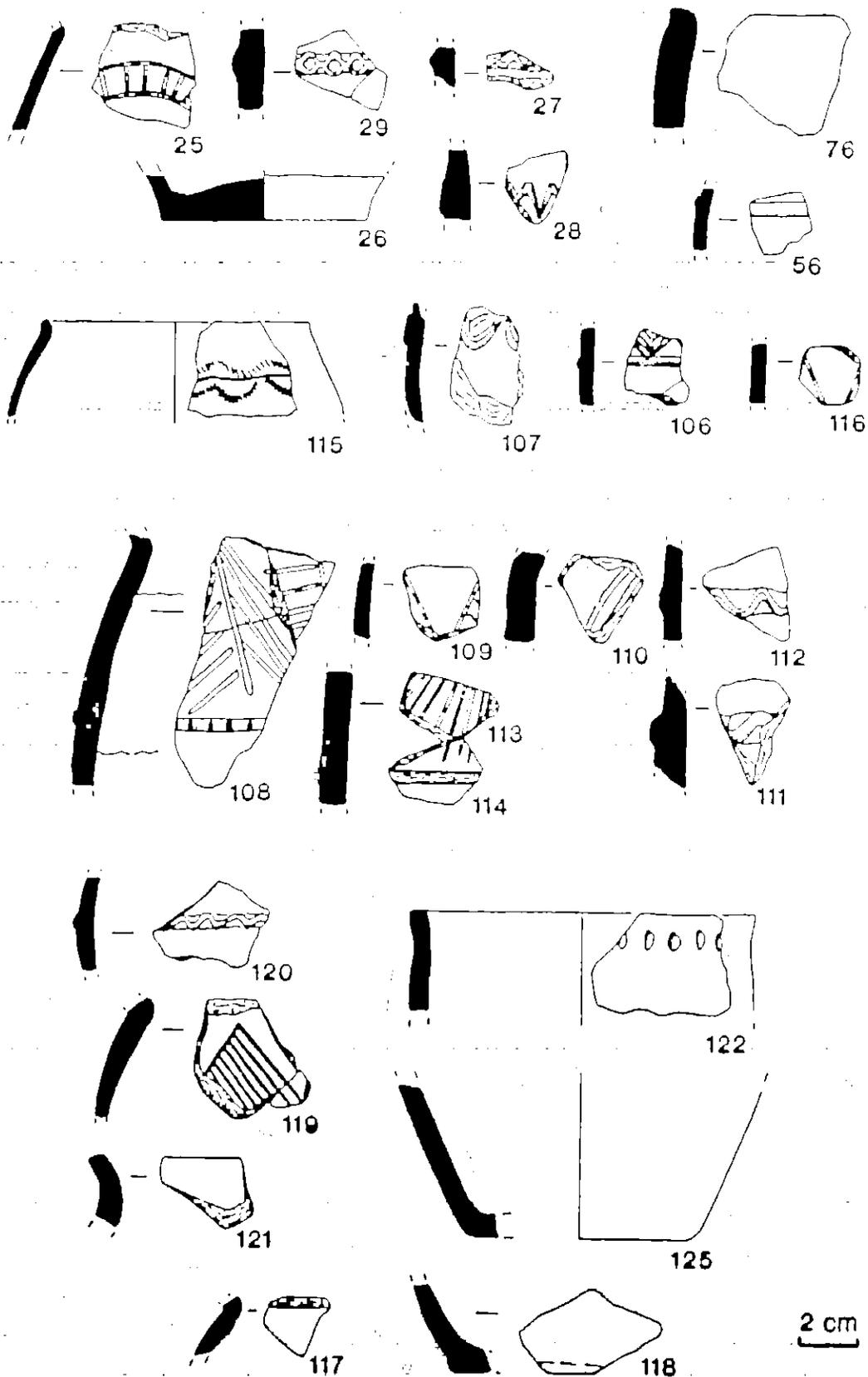
ILLUS 42 Pottery from Site B middens: trench ES 298; trench EN 289-292, 294-297. Scale 1:2.



ILLUS 43 Pottery from Site B middens, Square 13: 255-263, 265-268, 284. Scale 1:2.

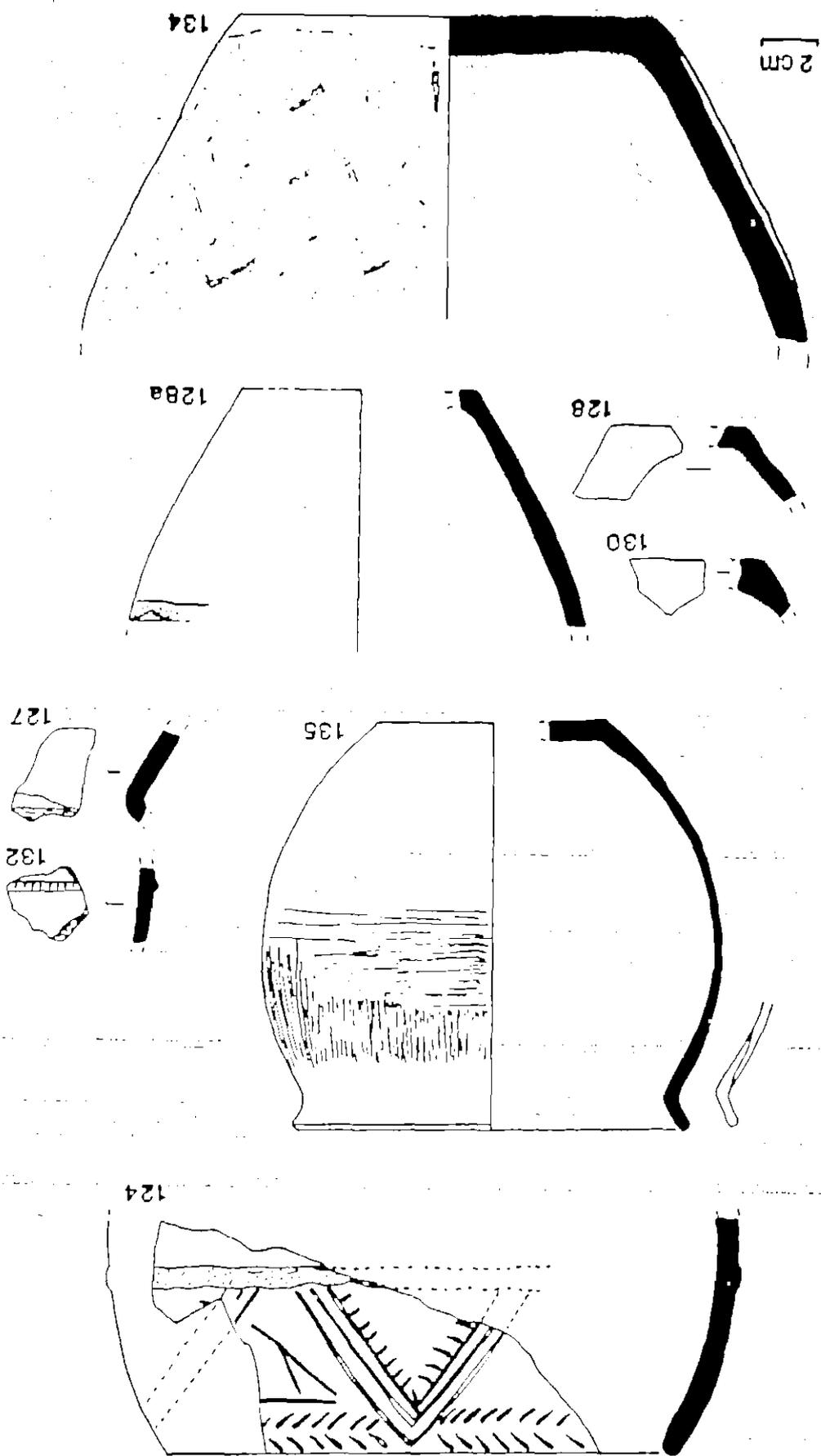


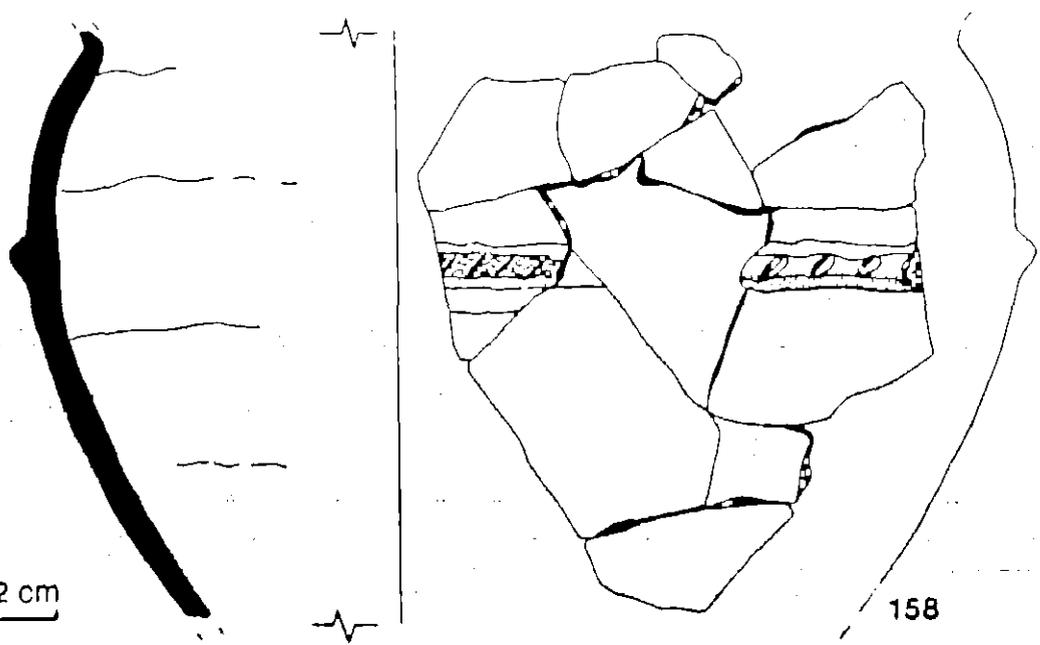
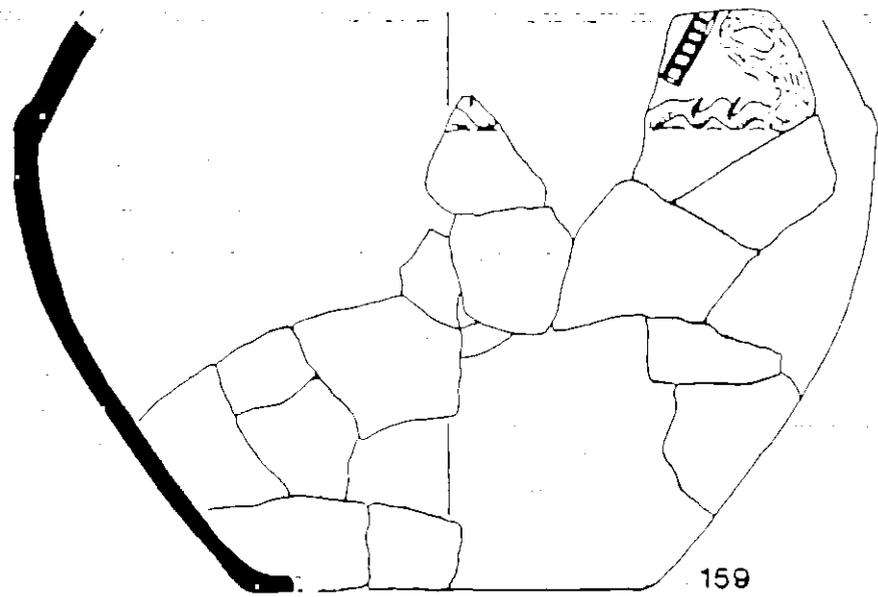
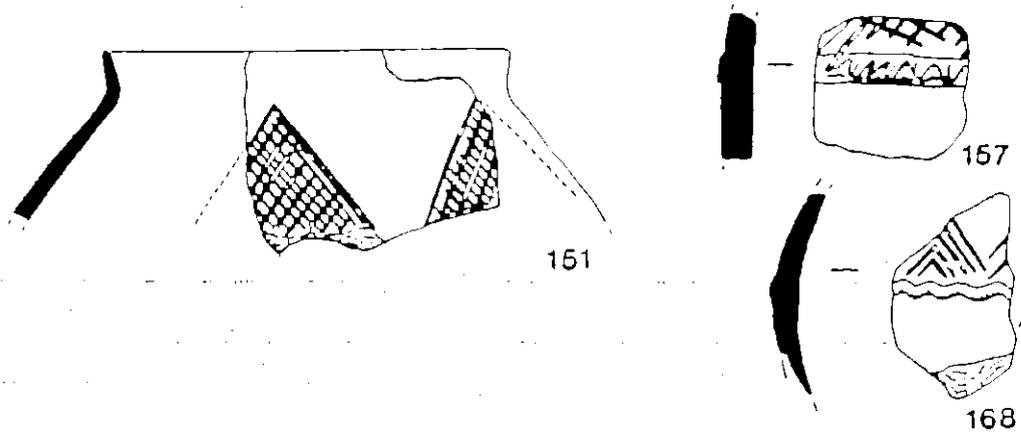
ILLUS 44 Pottery from Site B middens, Square 35: 313-316, 318-321, 323-325, 327-33, Scale 1:2.



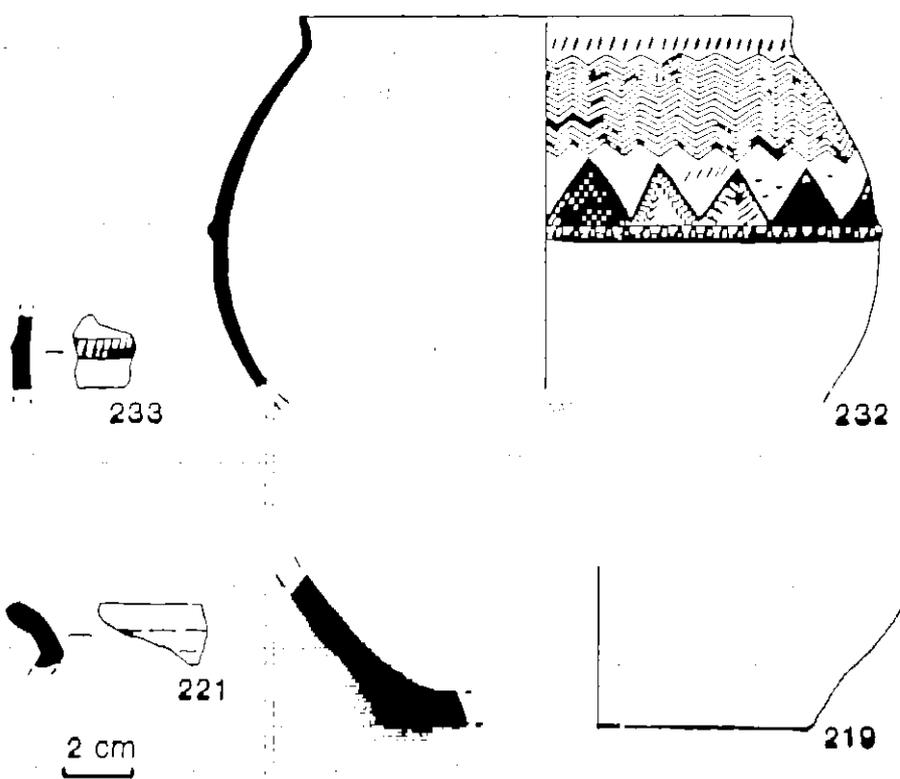
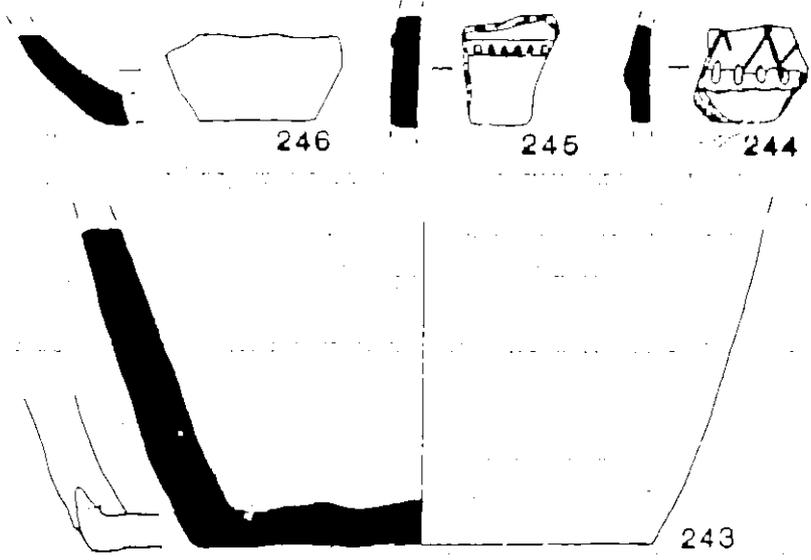
ILLUS 45 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B1: Cell 2 25-29; Cell 4 56; Cell 5 76; Cell 7 106-116; Cell 8 117-122, 125. Scale 1:2.

ILLUS 46 Pottery from Site B Wheelhouse, Period B1: Cell 8 121, Cell 9 127, 128, 128a, 130, 132, 134, 135. Scale 1:2.

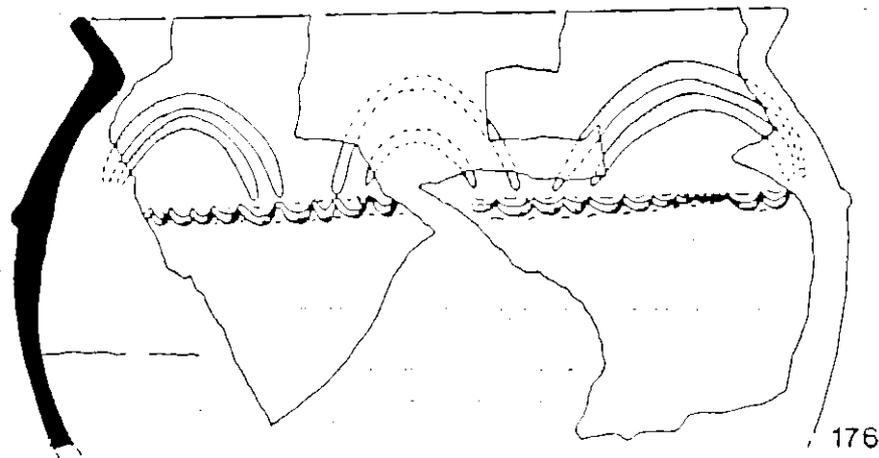




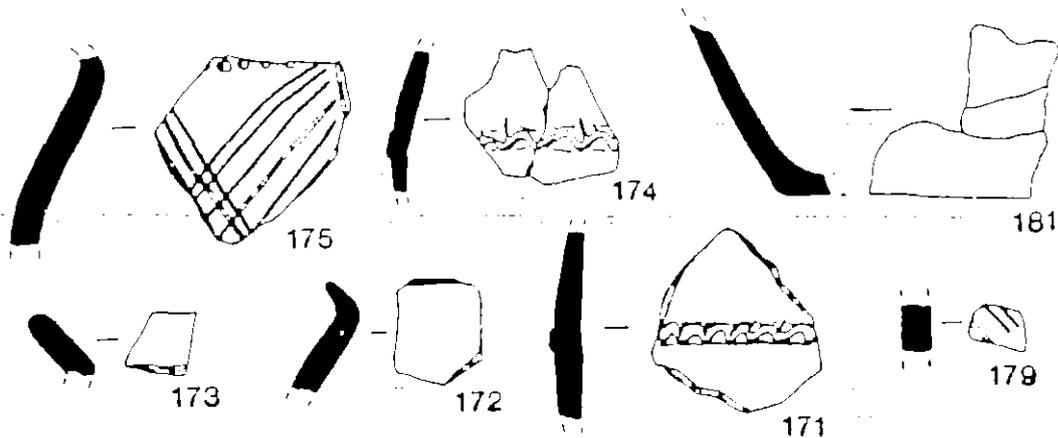
ILLUS 47 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B1: Cell 12 151; Cell 13 157-9; Cell 14 168. Scale 1:2.



ILLUS 48 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse central area, Period B1: NW quad 243-246; SE quad 219, 221; SW quad 232, 233. Scale 1:2.



176



175

174

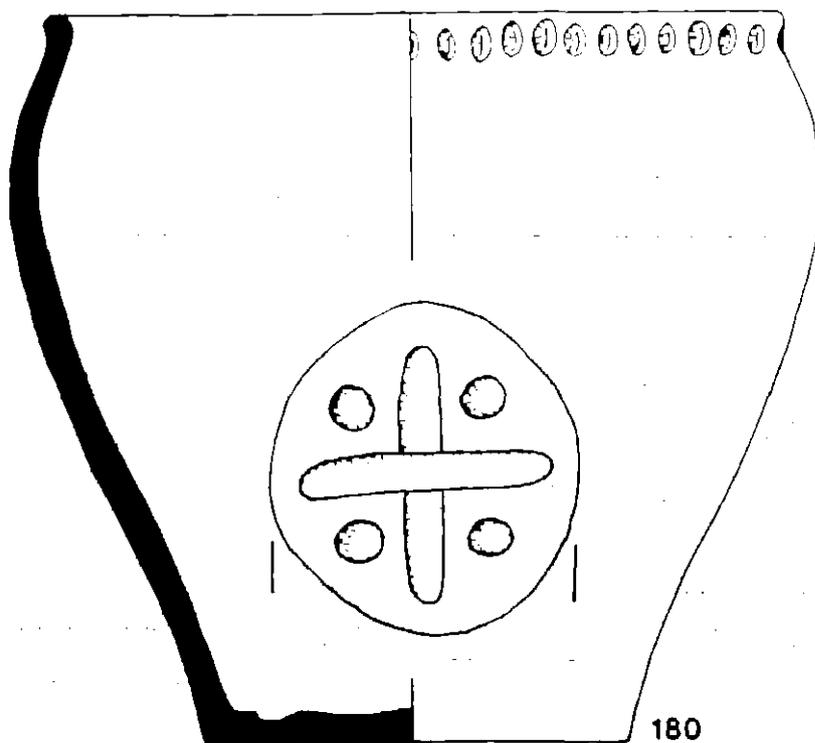
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173

172

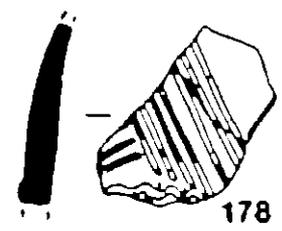
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179



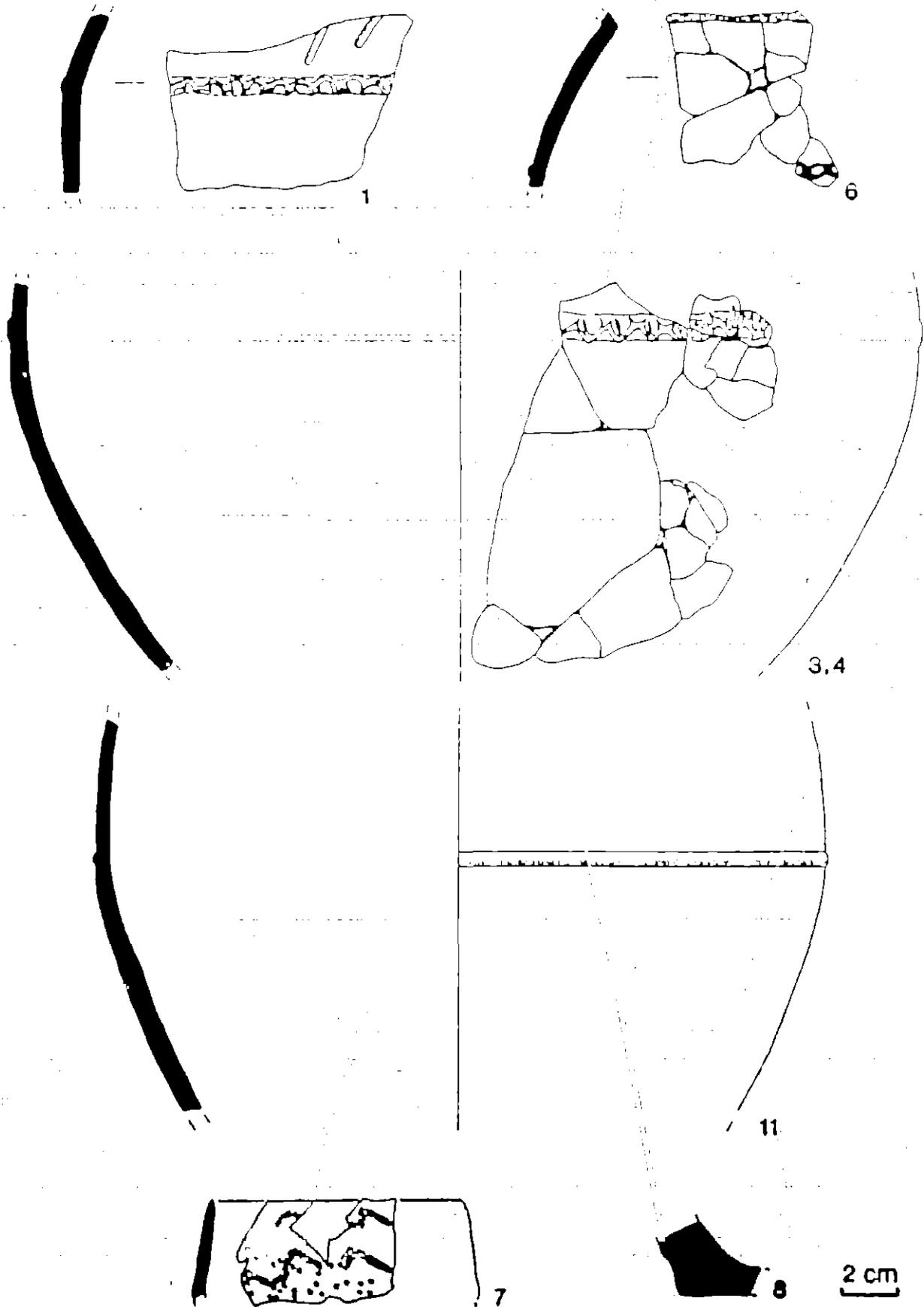
180

2 cm

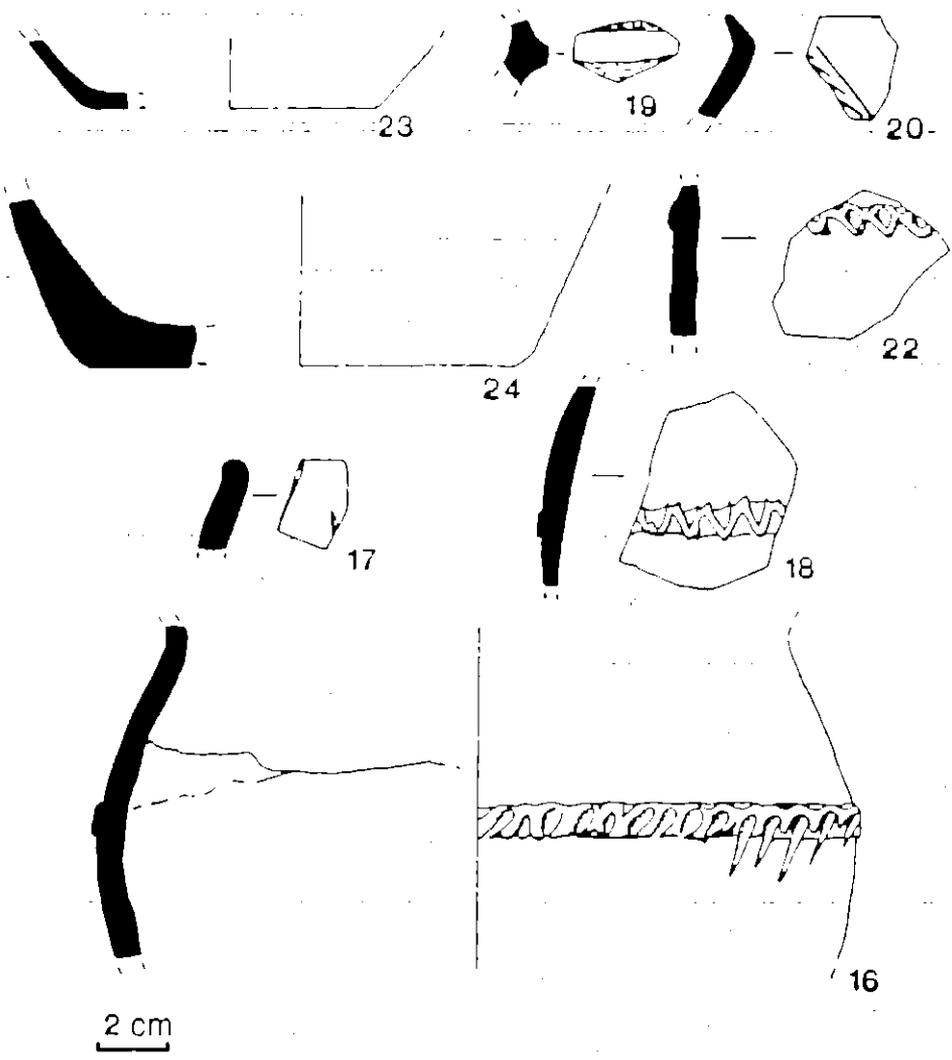


178

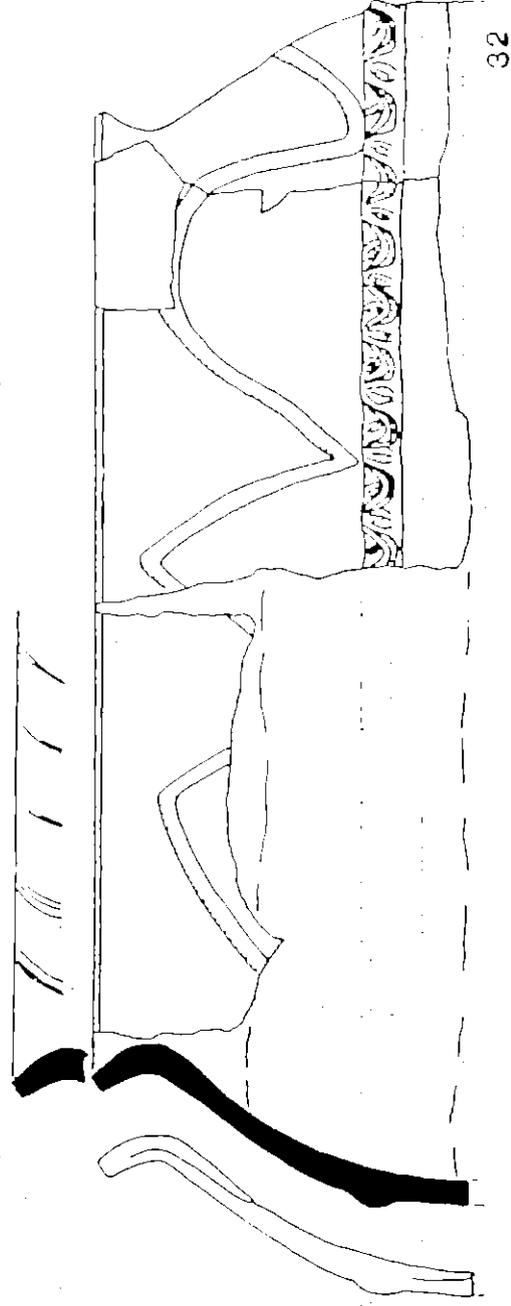
ILLUS 49 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse central area, Period B1: NE quad 171-176, 178-180. Scale 1:2.



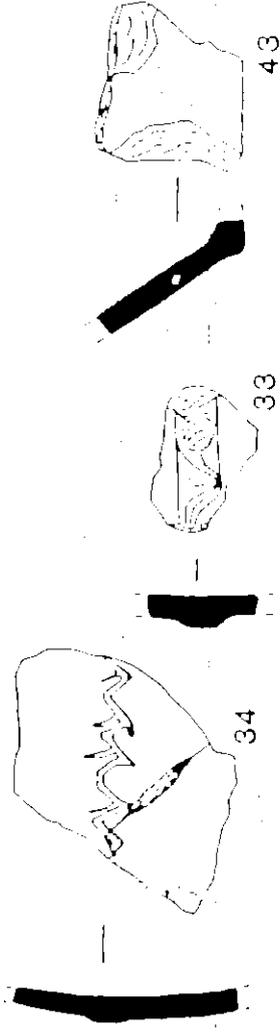
ILLUS 50 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2: Cell 1 *J*, 3, 4, 6-8, *II*.  
Scale 1:2.



ILLUS 51 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2: Cell 2 16-20, 22-24. Scale 1:2.



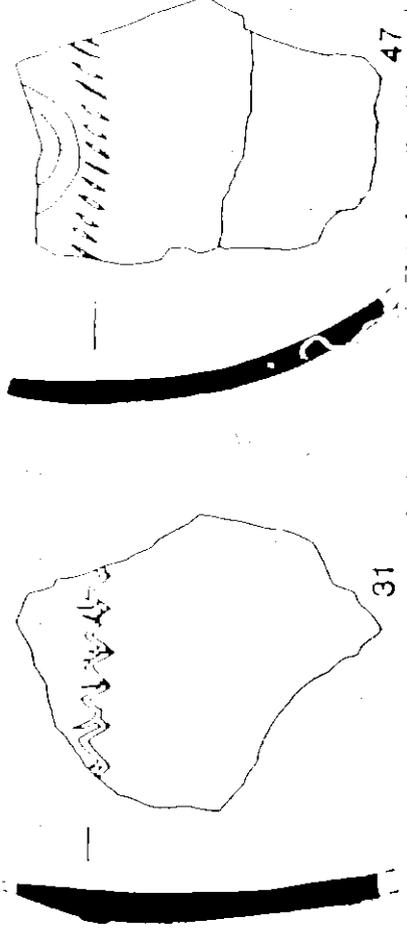
32



34

33

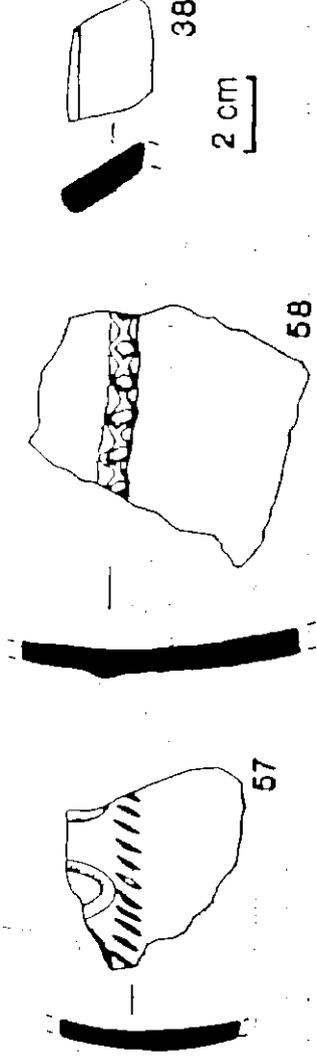
43



31

47

30



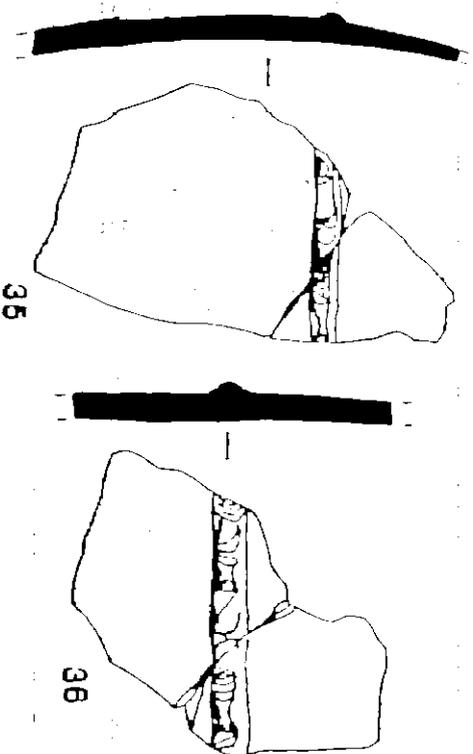
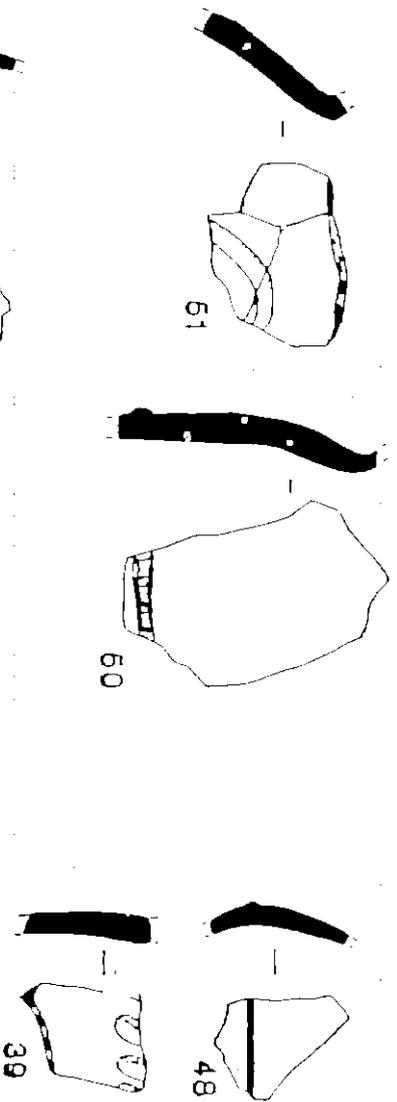
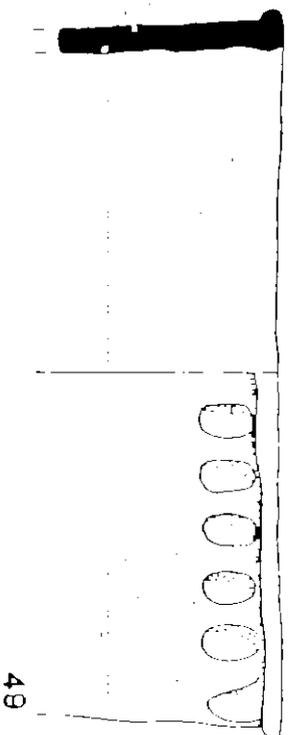
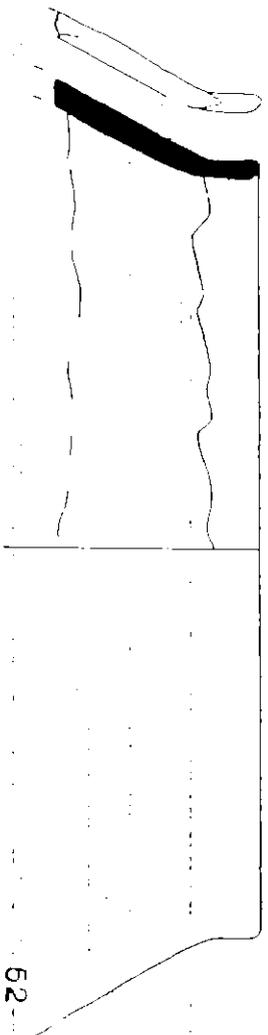
57

58

38

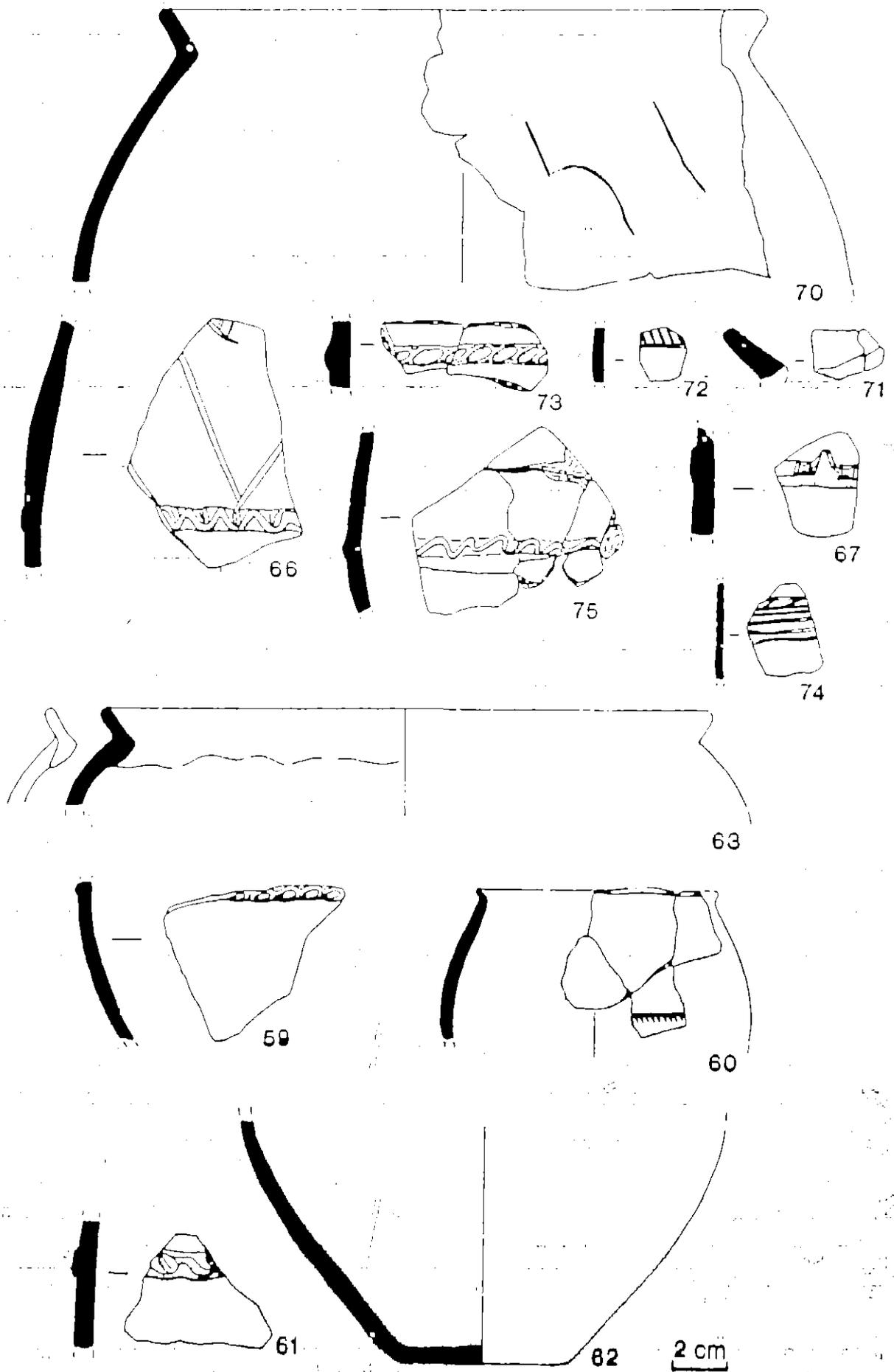
2 cm

ILLUS 52 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2: Cell 4 30-34, 38, 43, 47, 57-8. Scale 1:2.

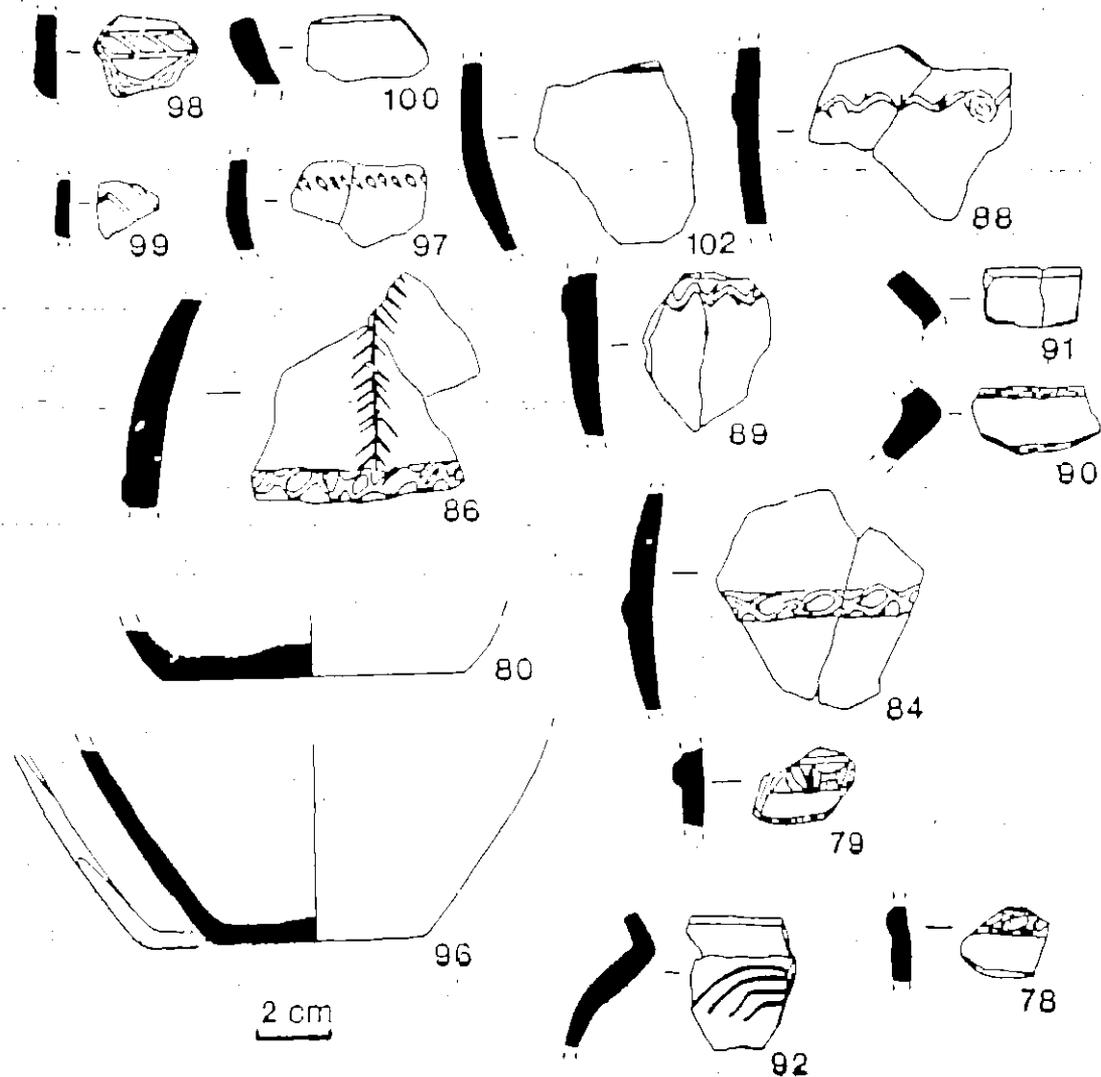


2 cm

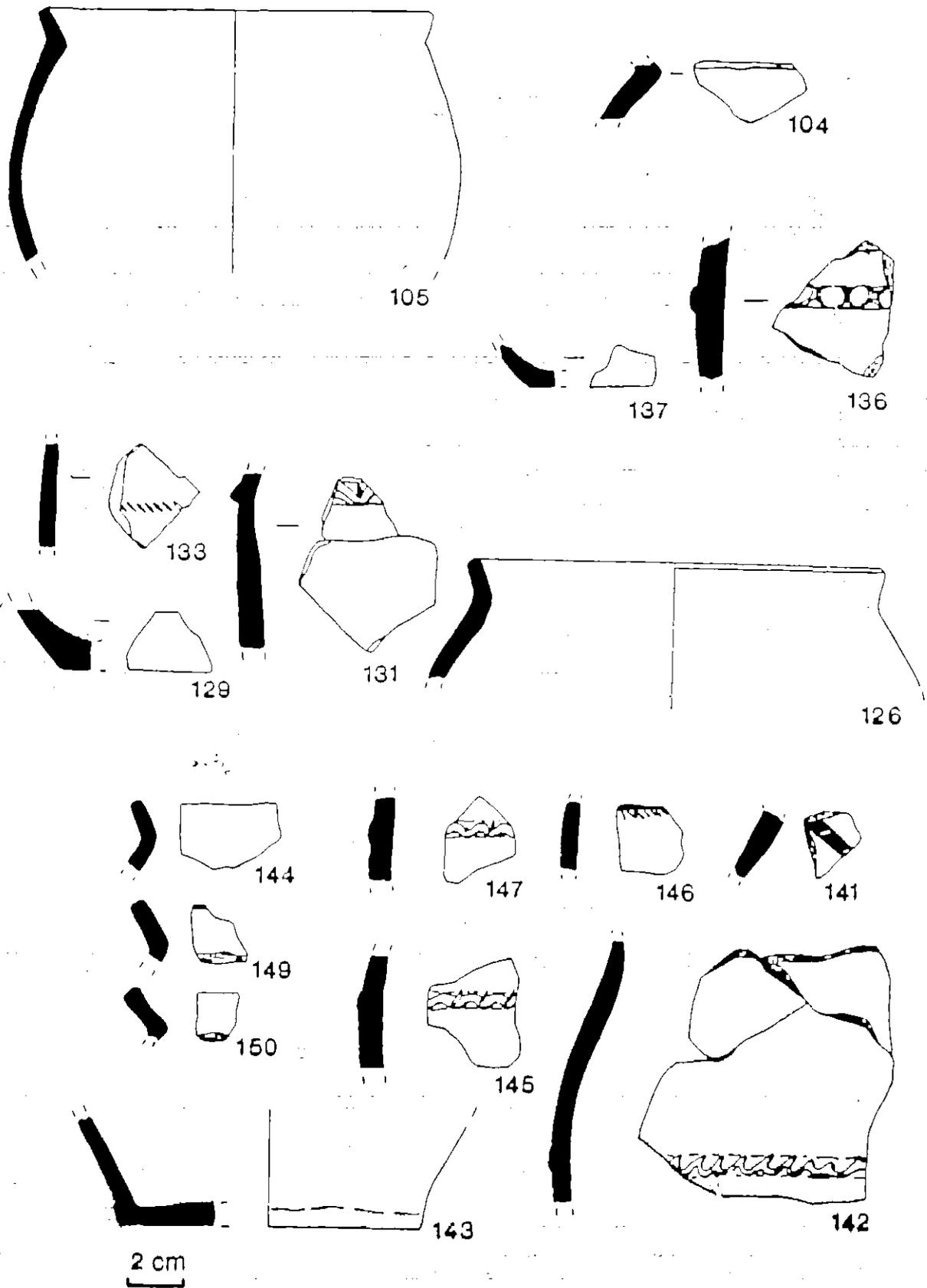
ILLUS 53 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2: Cell 4 35, 36, 39, 48-55,  
Scale 1:2.



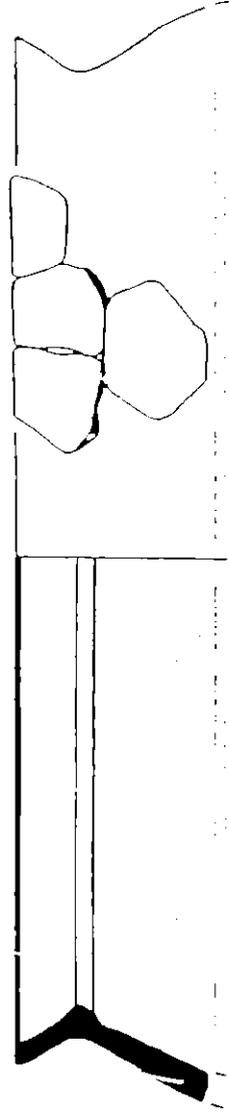
ILLUS 54 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2; Cell 5 aumbry 59-62; Cell 5 63, 66, 67, 70-75. Scale 1:2. 2 1 02



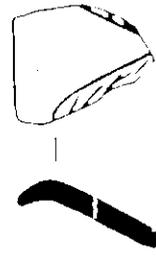
ILLUS 55 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2: Cell 6 78-80, 84, 86, 88-92, 96-100, 102. Scale 1:2.



ILLUS 56 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2: Cell 7 104, 105; Cell 9 126, 129, 131, 133; Cell 10 136, 137; Cell 12 141-147, 149, 150. Scale 1:2.



152

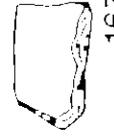


164

2 cm



166



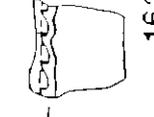
167



161



162



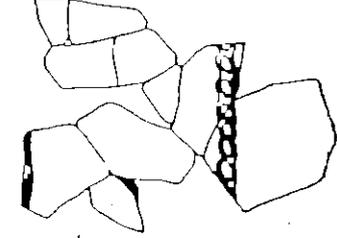
163



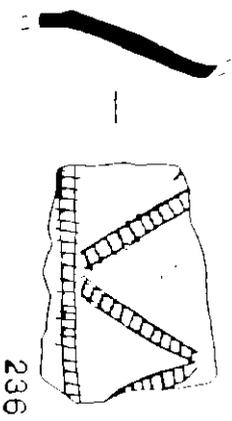
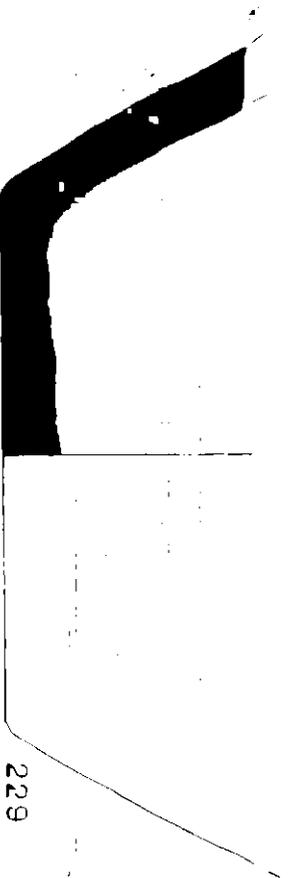
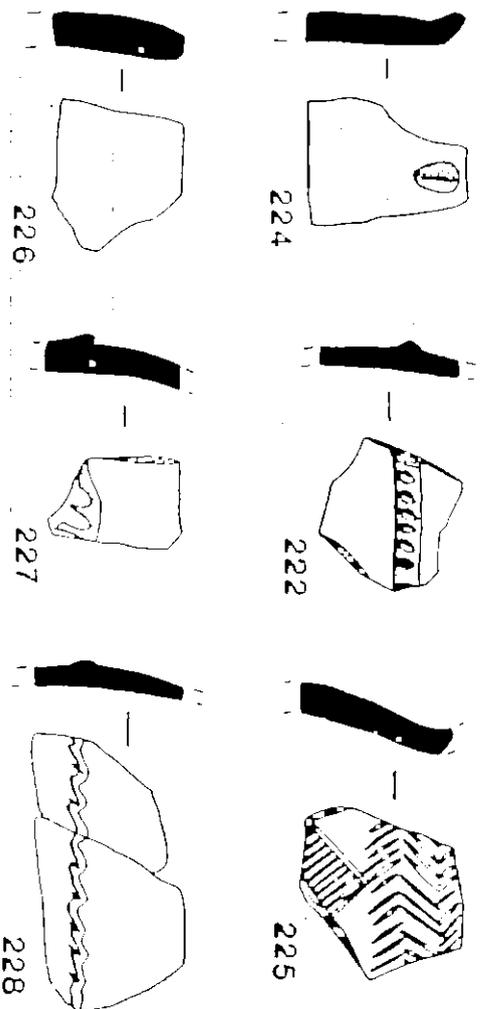
160



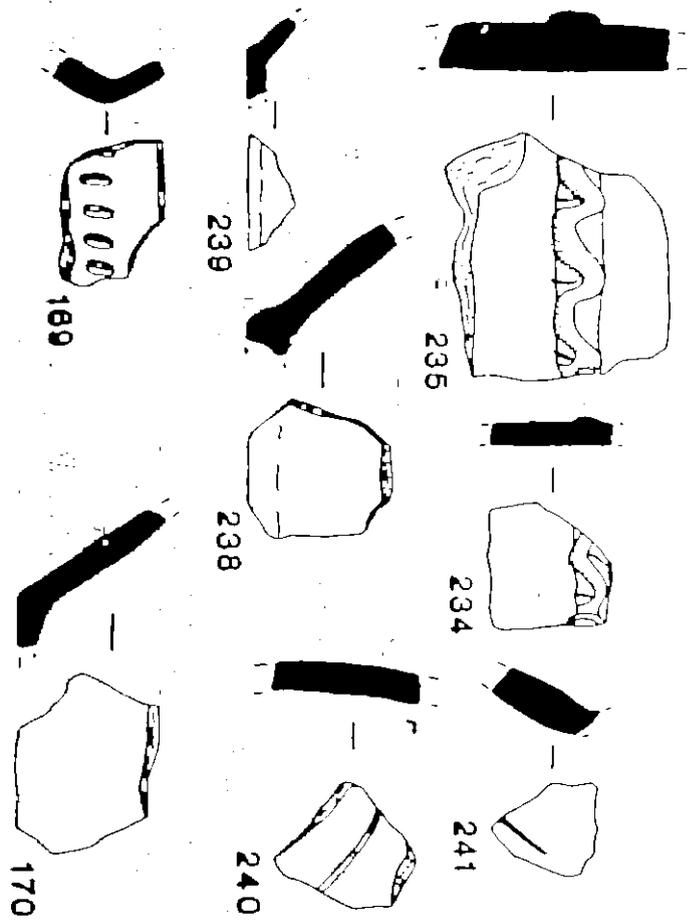
164



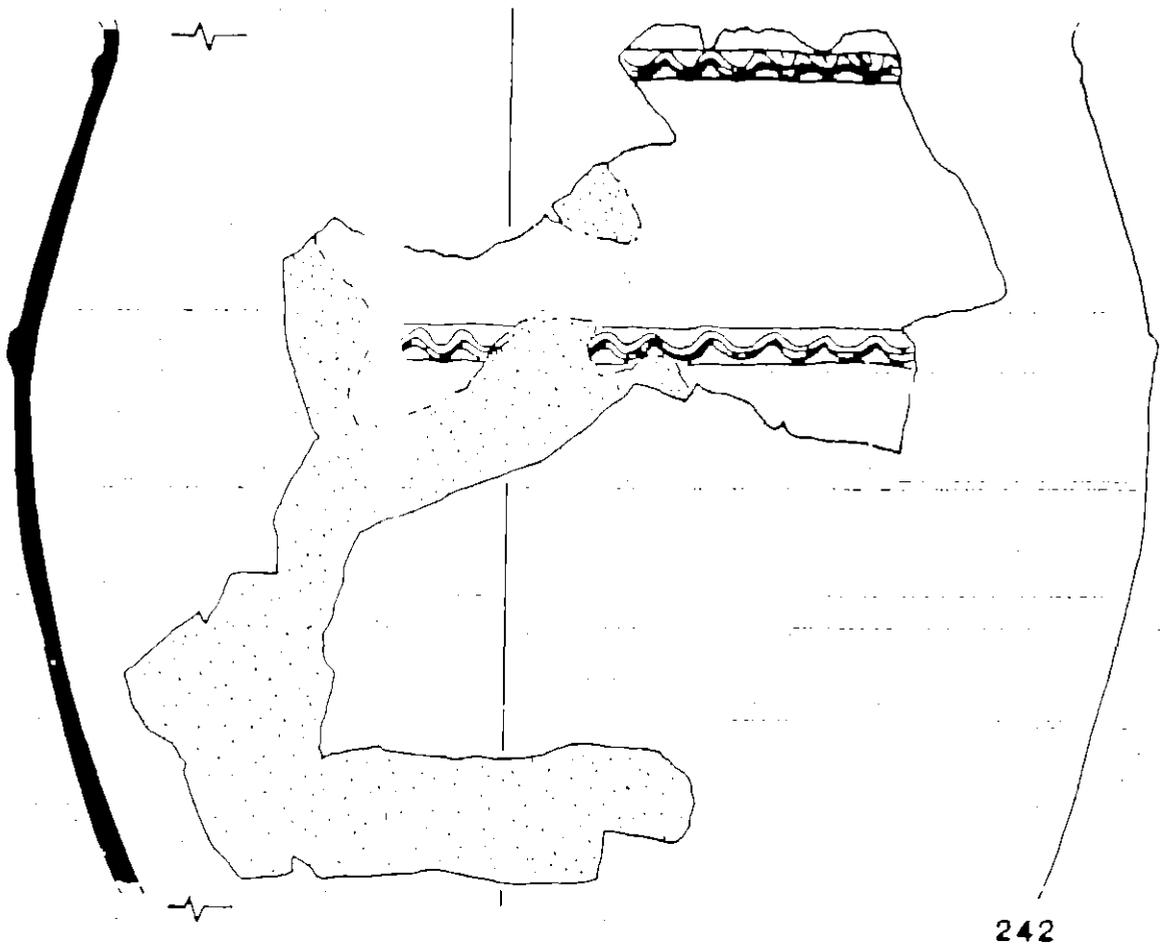
ILLUS 57 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, Period B2: Cell 13 152, 154; Cell 14 160-164, 166, 167. Scale 1:2.



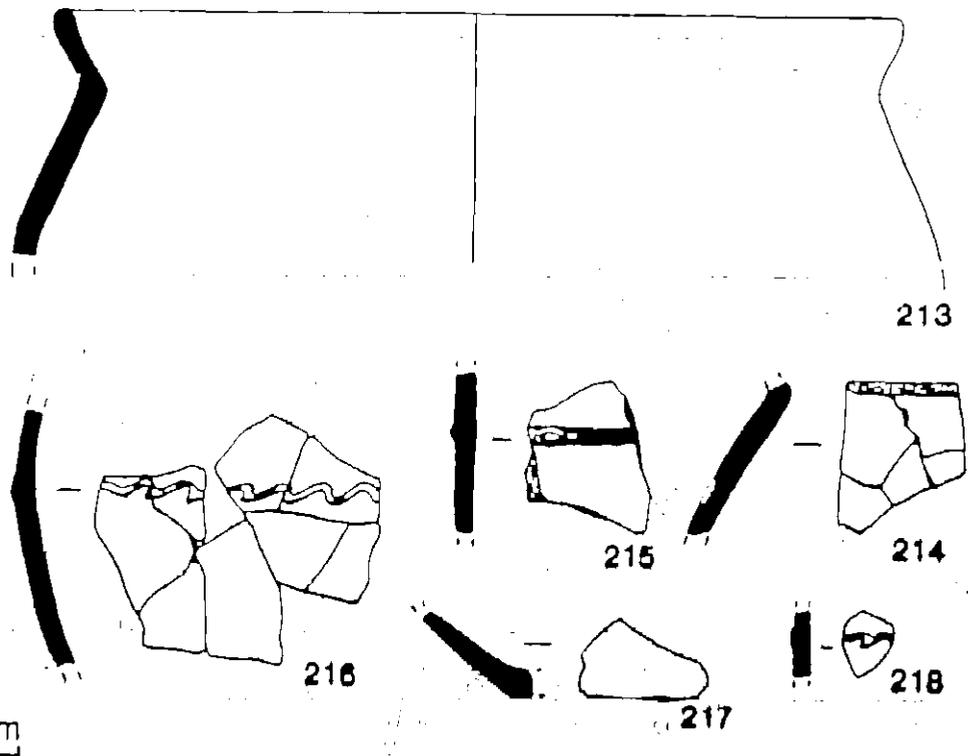
2 cm



ILLUS 58 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse central area, Period B2: NE quad 169, 170; SW quad 222, 224-229; NW quad 234-236, 238-241. Scale 1:2.



242



213

216

215

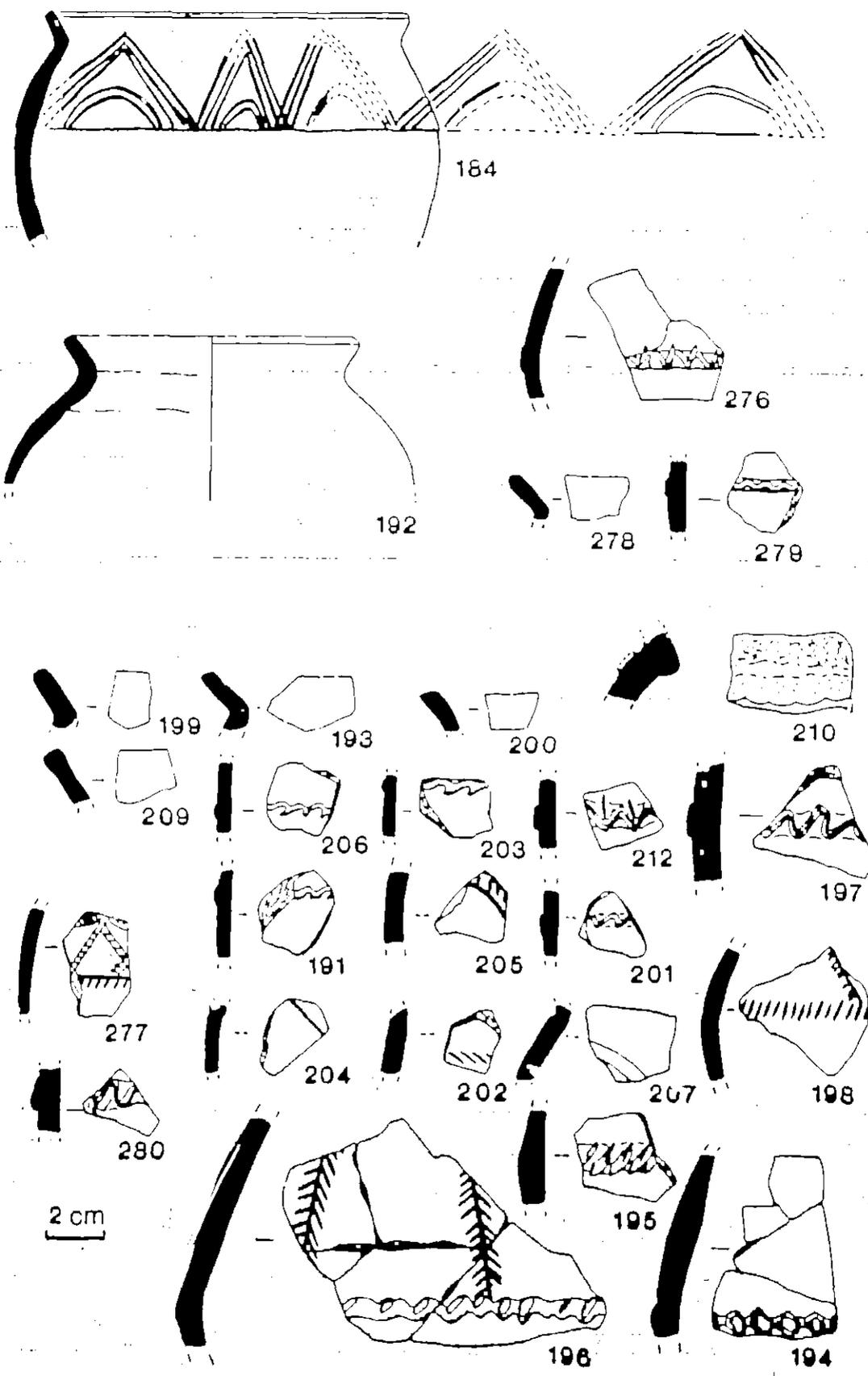
214

217

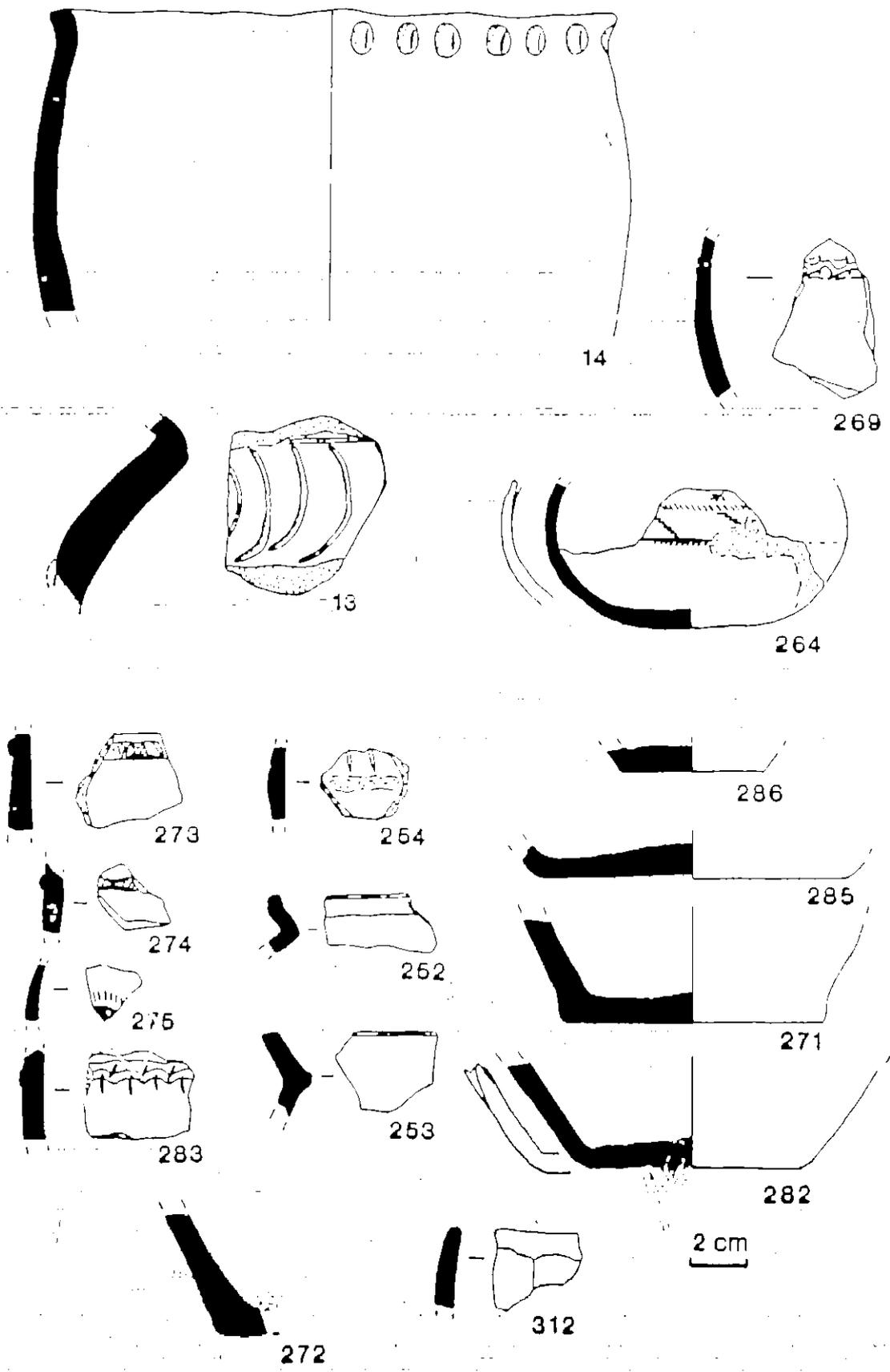
218

2 cm

ILLUS 59 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse central area, Period B2: NW quad 242; SE quad 'well' 213-218. Scale 1:2.

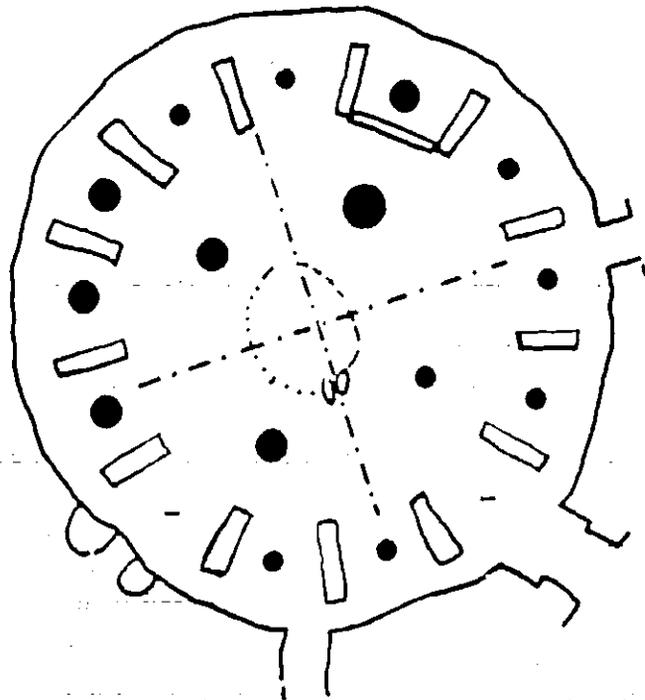


ILLUS 60 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse central area, Period B2: SE quad 184, 192-207, 209, 210, 212. General 276-280. Scale 1:2.

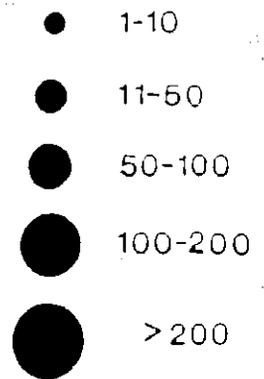


ILLUS 61 Pottery from Site B wheelhouse, unstratified: 13, 14, 252-254, 264, 269, 271-275, 282, 283, 285, 286, 312. Scale 1:2.

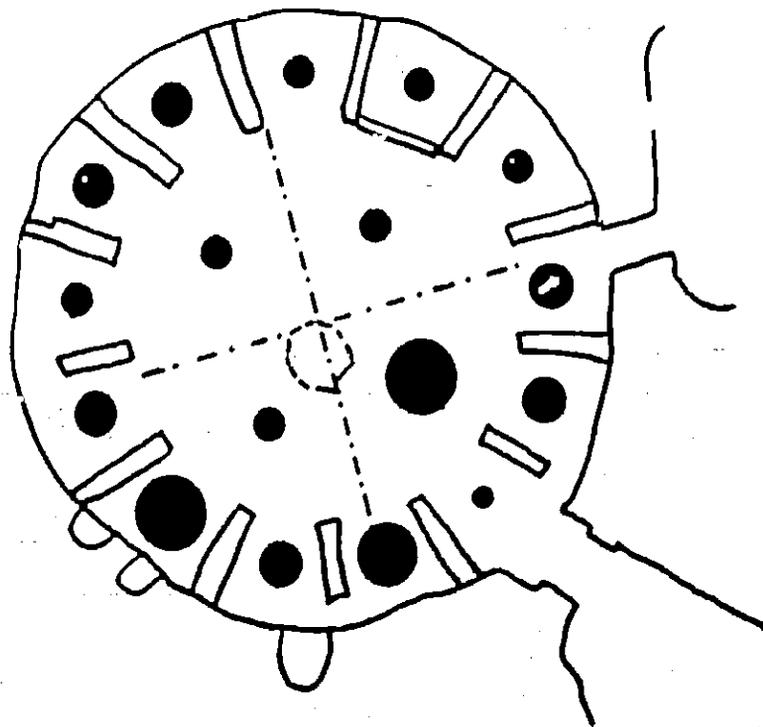
PERIOD B1



SHERDS

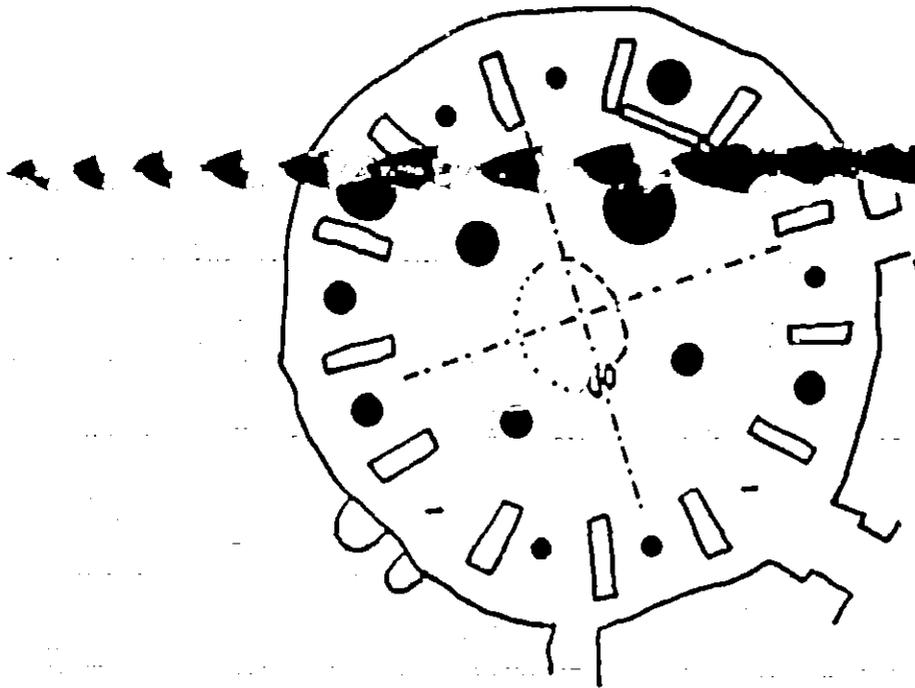


PERIOD B2



ILLUS 62 Site B wheelhouse distribution of pottery: number of sherds.

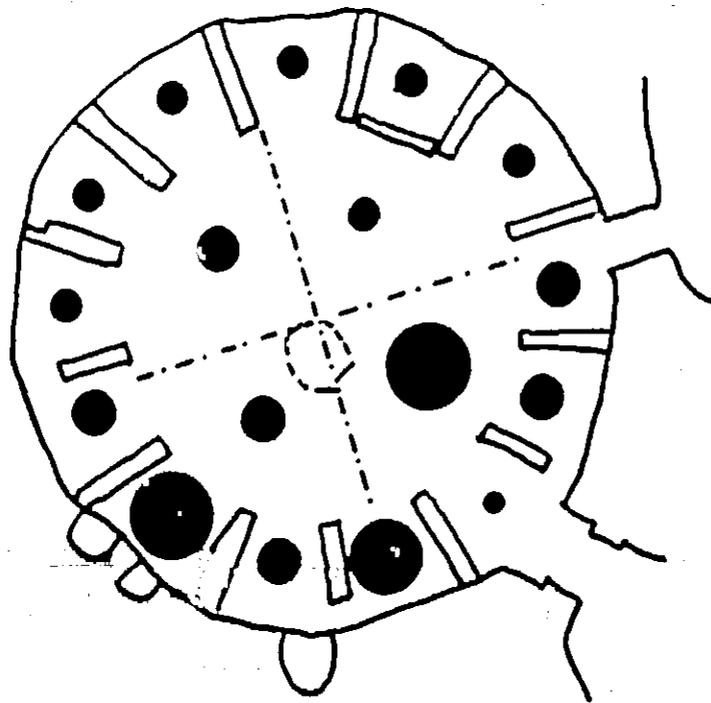
PERIOD B1



SHERD  
WEIGHTS(GM)

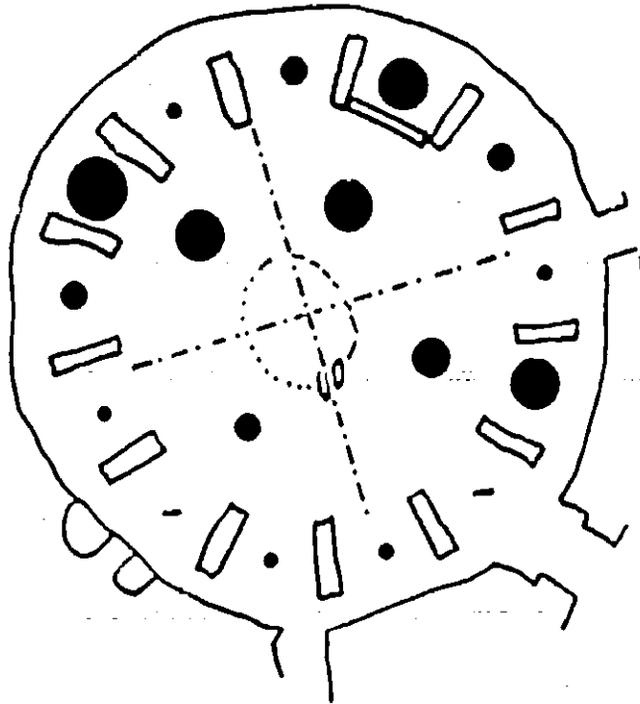
- 1-100
- 100-500
- 500-1000
- 1000-1500
- 1500-2000
- > 2000

PERIOD B2



ILLUS 63 Site B wheelhouse distribution of pottery: weight of sherds (g).

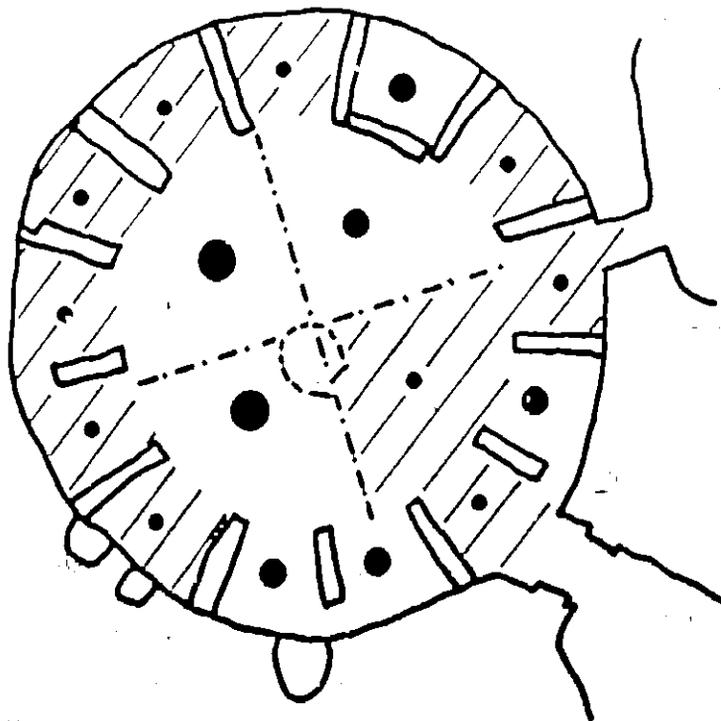
PERIOD B1



AVERAGE  
WEIGHT(GM)

- 1-9
- 10-15
- 16-20
- 21-50
- >50

PERIOD B2



AREA OF HEAVIEST TRAMPLING

ILLUS 64 Site B wheelhouse distribution of pottery: average weight of sherds (g).

## WORKED BONE CATALOGUE

This catalogue includes all worked pieces of bone and antler, including off-cuts and blanks, as well as bones which have been utilized but not worked. Proximal and distal are used to indicate the end closest and furthest from the user where this can be determined. All items are complete, except where stated to be broken. Broken indicates a piece is broken off and missing. The description is in the sequence: material; fabrication technique; details of shape; length or size in mm; context number and context description; period. Bone identifications were provided by Andrew Foxon, whose help with this catalogue is much appreciated by the author (see also Foxon 1981).

\* indicates object illustrated in fiche, \*\* in main text.

L length D diameter.

## CATALOGUE

### *Points and Pegs*

- 601\* Sheep metatarsal, split and trimmed, point ground smooth. L 75mm.  
WB.I3/5. Period B midden.
- 602\* Compact bone, split and trimmed, point worn smooth. L 57mm. WB.I3/5.  
Period B midden.
- 603\* Split rib, point ground smooth, worn,?broken. L 40mm. WB.C1/2, Cell 1,  
floor 1. Period B2.
- 604\* Compact bone, split and trimmed. L 86mm. WB.C1/3, Cell 1, floor 1. Period  
B2.
- 605\* Rib, split and trimmed, point worn, shaft polished, broken. L 35mm.  
WB.C1/9, Cell 1, floor 2. Period B1.
- 606\* Compact bone ?cetacean, split and trimmed, shaft circular towards point,  
head spatulate. Shaft worn, ?peg. L 61mm. broken. WB.C4/3, Cell 4, floor  
2. Period B2.
- 607\* Compact bone, split, trimmed and polished. L 77mm. WB.C5/24, Cell 5,  
floor 4. Period B2.

- 608\* Compact bone, split, trimmed, point ground smooth and whole pin polished. L 62mm. WB.C14/3, Cell 14, floor 1. Period B2.
- 609\* Cetacean bone, split and trimmed, polished all over, point worn. L 81mm. WB.NW/24, below floor. Period B1.
- 610\* Rib, split and trimmed. L 72mm. WB. u.s.
- 611\* Scapula, split and trimmed, point worn. L 144mm. WB.C12/3, Cell 12, Floor. Period B2.
- 619\*\* Antler, split and trimmed, point ground, one side polished. L 61mm. WA/45. Period A2.
- 620\* Antler, split and trimmed, head end chopped, point ground smooth, waisted at tip, polished. L 71mm. WA/73. Period A2.
- 621\* Antler, split and trimmed. L 50mm. WB.C10/8, Cell 10, floor. Period B2.
- 622\*\* Antler, split and trimmed, blunt trimmed point, worn. ?peg. L 127mm. WA/90. Period A2.
- 623\* Antler, split and trimmed, blunt point at one end, wide sharp point at other(worn),? peg. L 114mm. WA/31. Period A2.
- 624\* Compact bone, split, point very worn. L 81mm. WB.C7/10, Cell 7, Pit 1. Period B1.
- 625\*\* Sheep metatarsal, split at one end, point worn. L 67mm. WB.C12/3, Cell 12, floor. Period B2.
- 658 Cetacean bone, sawn at one end, split and trimmed to blunt point, ?peg. L 76mm. WB.EE/1. Period B midden.
- 666\* Sheep metapodial, split, point very worn. L 60mm. WB.C5/6, Cell 5, floor 2. Period B2.
- 667\* Sheep tibia, one end split, blunt point worn. L 95mm. WB.C6/25, Cell 6, Floor 2. Period B2.
- 669\* Compact bone, split, used at point. L 38mm. WB.C15/5, Cell 13, Floor 2. Period B2.
- 670\* Rib, split, point worn. L 11mm. WB.'Cells'. Period B u.s.
- 765\*\* Compact bone, split and trimmed all over, worn all over. L 27mm. WA/1. Period A u.s.
- 757 Bird fibula, used as a point. L 62mm. WA/111. Period A u.s.