

**DISCOVERY**  
and  
**EXCAVATION**

**SCOTLAND 1966**

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## **COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP**

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**Hon. Editor: Dr Margaret E. C. Stewart, F.S.A.Scot.,  
Templar, 4 Dupplin Terrace, Kinnoull, Perth.**

### **Advice to Contributors**

1. Contributions should be brief and typed with double spacing on one side of the paper only.
2. Contributions should be in the hands of the Hon. Editor not later than October 31st in each year.
3. Grid References should be confined to six digits and the letter prefix thus:—NO 615724.
4. Illustrations cannot be used.
5. Measurements in feet and inches to be written 3' 3". Other measurements should be written in full thus:—3 miles, 3 yards. No metrical units should be used.
6. Compass points should be indicated by capital lettering thus:—NE., NNE., etc.
7. Reports of small finds should say where the objects are. It should be stated where excavation reports are to be published or deposited for reference.
8. All contributions will be scrutinised by an Editorial Board whose decision on what to publish will be final.

## ANGUS

BARNHILL FARM, DUNDEE

*James D. Boyd*

STONE AXE

*Dundee City Museum*

NO 471321. A polished stone axe-head of grey-green banded schist found in a field has been presented to Dundee Museum. It has relatively straight sides, and straight cutting and hafting ends. On one face it has a distinct groove, 1 inch away from the cutting edge, which may have been made in antiquity and could have served as an aid to hafting. Measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long, the axe-head is  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " across the cutting edge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " across the hafting end and has a maximum thickness of  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

STONE AXE

NO 476323. A polished axe-head of a grey-green finely banded stone found at the farm has been presented to Dundee Museum. It is squat in form with a convex cutting edge and a slightly battered convex hafting end. One of its sides has been damaged in antiquity. Measuring  $2\frac{5}{8}$ " long, the axe-head is 2" across the cutting edge,  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " across the hafting end and has a maximum thickness of 1".

CARDEAN

*James J. Robertson*

ROMAN FORT

NO 288460. An exploratory excavation was made in April 1966, on the site of the Roman Fort at Cardean, Angus. The objects of the excavation were: —

- (1) to confirm the nature of the construction of the Fort;
- (2) to confirm the approximate date of the Fort;
- (3) to ascertain if there is any evidence of more than one occupation;
- (4) to provide a basis for a future detailed excavation.

This revealed the following: —

- (1) that the northwest rampart was made of turf laid immediately on top of the roman soil;
- (2) that the structure of the internal buildings appears to have been of wood, caulked with clay daubing and founded on wooden sleepers;
- (3) that the Fort is Flavian. This is confirmed by 1 fragment of pottery identified by Dr Anne S. Robertson as part of a base of a samian cup (Dr. 27), South Gaulish and Flavian. An additional scrap of pottery was also identified by Dr Anne S. Robertson as South Gaulish and Flavian;
- (4) no evidence was found of more than one occupation.

(Note: A report of the excavation, along with plans, has been lodged with the Ministry of Public Building and Works, Edinburgh).

EAST DRUMS FARM, BRECHIN

LEAF-SHAPED ARROWHEAD

*James D. Boyd*

*Dundee City Museum*

NO 602584. A 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long leaf-shaped arrowhead of light brown flint found at the farm has been presented to Dundee Museum.

HURLEY HAWKIN, LIFF AND BENVIE

PROMONTORY FORT, BROCH AND SOUTERRAIN

*D. B. Taylor*

NO 332328. Further exploration of this complex site during 1966 produced confirmatory evidence of the three structures. Very fragmentary stonework within the broch wall appears to be the remains of the entrance to the promontory fort. The excavation of the ditch and ramparts of this fort were extended to locate a third ditch and rampart but these were proved to be non-existent.

The outside face of the broch wall was traced, surviving only in isolated stretches.

The 'courtyard' beyond the entrance to the souterrain was also examined and here a large area of paving was uncovered with the fragmentary remains of steps leading towards ground level. Stone objects and pottery sherds were found throughout but were entirely unstratified, turning up at all levels from 6" below the surface to the paving at a depth of about 3 feet. Destruction and infilling on a massive scale had obviously taken place in this area. (*Discovery and Excavation, 1965, p. 2.*)

*E. Mann*

MEAMS FARM, KIRRIEMUIR

*Forfar Library*

NO 375567. A Ring or Ring pendant of jet, measuring 1" in external diameter and from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{3}{16}$ " in thickness was found. On the periphery, at the thickest part, are two V-shaped converging perforations, bored parallel to the faces. A further hole has been bored vertically to the meeting point of the two converging holes. The ring has been decorated with a line round the outside face, about  $\frac{1}{16}$ " from the edge, with incised lines at right angles to this line running towards the centre. The outside rim has two lines round the outside edges, with incised lines again running at right angles. The ring was found during draining operations. In the near vicinity of where the ring was found are two stone circles, an artificial mound, and what appears to be a hut circle. The ring is in the Meffan Museum, Forfar.

OATHLAW

FINAVON VITRIFIED FORT

*Euan W. Mackie*

NO 507557. Two trenches were dug, during a week's work in August, into the rubble against the inner face of the wall on the N. and S. sides in order to obtain stratified charcoal samples for C-14 dating. In the southern trench, large pieces of carbonised

planks or beams were found resting on the old ground surface and should provide dates for an early phase in the history of the site. No artefacts were found. The charcoal has been sent to Gakushin University in Japan and the results are expected early in 1967.

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR

*Mrs J. Wilson*

PROMONTORY FORT

NO 693460. A sixth season of excavation was carried out on this site. The chief features uncovered were a well-paved entrance passage with a central doorcheck, another area of paving with associated post holes, a large section of rampart and a second hearth. The paving at the entrance is particularly well laid and shows evidence of much wear. At the outer end of the entrance paving a long cist was found. This was composed of small slabs for the most part and the cap stones were missing. The cist contained no remains and appears to be a later intrusion.

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## ARGYLLSHIRE

CORRECTION TO DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION 1965

Page 9 — Misspelling — Breachacha Castle, Coll.

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## ARGYLLSHIRE — ISLANDS

BREACHACHA CASTLE, COLL

*Mr D. J. Turner*

NM 159538. During the second season's excavation, work was concentrated on three points in the complex: Inside the Keep, where some of the overburden had been cleared by the owner; outside the SE entrance; and around the building linked to the castle on the NE.

Inside the Keep work over a wider area confirmed the results from the previous year's pilot trench. More pottery was recovered from layers which sealed the blocking of the first period mural stair and some pottery was also found in earlier levels. Outside the SE entrance a fine cobble pavement was found crossed by an open conduit. It was possible to date the pavement to the 16th or early 17th centuries, but an attempt to establish earlier arrangements at this point were inconclusive.

Excavation on the pre-castle building, known later as the "Frenchman's House," to the N proved rewarding. Originally this was a narrow rectangular building with a rectangular bay, probably a fire-place, at one end. It was constructed of random blocks well coursed by the careful use of small pinnings. After its construction a semi-circular dry-stone bay enclosing a spring was built adjacent to its E corner. This spring became finally silted up in the 16th century and a new water place constructed within it after only partially removing the silt. Pottery found here included one sherd of imported ware from W France. In time the building became derelict and a cruder structure built partially on the same footings. This reconstruction appears to be contemporary with the outwork which links the castle to it. This outwork takes the form of a platform with a low parapet, polygonal in plan, which is apparently a bastion designed for light artillery.

The "Frenchman's House" experienced further alterations and finally the main chamber was given the high quality cobble flooring explored during the first season. It is of interest in view of the name given to the building in the 18th century, that an early 18th century French coin was found within it during the excavations.

#### KILORAN BAY, COLONSAY

*Dr J. Ruffel, M.B. Ch.B.*

##### INHABITED CAVE

NR 404984. An inhabited cave, the central of three caves within 50 yards along oblique cliff subsidence now above high water mark, consists of a main chamber and four sub-chambers with a substantial midden inside and to the left of the entrance. The surface of the midden yielded a bronze buckle, possibly mediaeval, a spindle whorl (Iron Age?), a flat schist slab with pecked hole, wedge-shaped implements and split bones. Elsewhere in the cave superficial examination produced a broken cast-metal object, probably 16th century or later, and pottery datable between the late Dark Ages and the 16th century or later. Most of the finds have been donated to the National Museum, Edinburgh.

#### EILEAN DEARG

*Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

##### CASTLE

NS 007772. A third season's excavation was carried out at the above site by members of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, assisted by members of the Cowal and Cumbernauld Societies. A trench, 4 feet wide and on a N-S axis, was cut across the SE sector of the island, revealing that the N wall of the SE "tower" continued westwards, thus showing that this building was possibly of a hall type rather than a tower. A further trench, also on a N-S axis, was cut across the SW sector and later extended eastwards at its southern end. This revealed an area of cobbling, extending 20 feet from E to W and 15 feet from N to S, bounded on the N by the

foundations of a heavy wall 8 feet thick, on the W and E by secondary walls, and on the S by the S curtain of the castle. From this area were recovered a quantity of assorted artifacts, including an unusual spindle whorl, having four additional smaller holes at the cardinal points, two pieces of a bronze plate or platter, six musket balls, a large number of musket flints, and two pairs of finely worked brass dividers, probably nautical and of Dutch extraction. Also recovered were several worked stones, some with mason's marks, a large number of iron objects, mainly nails, a quantity of pottery sherds dating from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, and some vitrified rock fragments indicating an earlier occupational period. It is hoped to have a further season's work on the site: the final report will be published in TGAS. The artifacts are at present in the Falkirk and Royal Scottish Museums.

BEINN TART A MHILL, ISLAY

*Frank Newall*

CLEARANCE CAIRNS AND HOUSES

NR 201566. On the plateau spur extending SW from the Beinn are at least 5 clearance cairns of heavy stones associated with rough oval stone house foundations of which three were located — 18' x 13' 6" over 2' — 3' walls; 3' entrance in E; 16' 6" x 11' 6"; a third cairn 20' in length is too disturbed for definition. Cairns and houses alike lie in deep bracken.

CHROIS A BHARAIN LOCALITY

BLACKHOUSE VILLAGE

NR 230608. A pre-Grimsby village of blackhouse build of 3 houses, a store, and a possible corn kiln is fronted by an enclosure 44' E - W x 35' containing near its SW corner a rectangular found 18' x 16'. This is fronted at its S end, just within the enclosure, by a small up-pointed standing stone, firmly placed, and 2' 6" high.

CNOC A CHARRAIGH

STANDING STONE

NR 232600. The "standing stone" was located, fallen and half-buried in peat. Of phyllite, taken from a quarry face 140-150 yards downhill to E, the stone is 11' 5" x 3' x 5". Fine feather-chiselling has flattened the sides and sloped the shoulder. When standing the stone would present the flatter higher narrow end westwards towards the Dun Glas an Loin Ghuirm stone; also of phyllite with faint chiselling, faces E.

D-SHAPED POUND

Uphill, on the surface of Cnoc à Charraigh a D-shaped pound 43' x 24' is fronted and entered through a ruinous turf and boulder sinuous wall, which ends 48' to the S in a small rectangular enclosure 10' x 10' 6". Such D-pounds seem to be at latest mediaeval.

Similar pounds — at least superficially — have been reported by Mr Islay D. Shanks at Ardilistry, NR 445492, c. 100' x 50'; and Lossit, NR 411655, 100' x 50'.

#### DUN CHROISPRIG

NR 208618. *Phase 1* — probable pre-broch dun. From occupation slip beneath the broch wall was recovered a sherd of early I.A. pottery. *Phase 2* — the broch, 37' x 40' int., of which remains of two galleries are visible. From within the basal gallery, lying in tumble, was recovered a wedge shaped rotary quern of quartzite. This has been retained for I.N.H.A.S. by Peter MacLellan of Port Charlotte. *Phase 3* — the broch outworks on the NE. An enclosure of heavier build than the broch, walled over the broch foundation course, and entered independently on the S, but with no access to the broch. *Phase 4* — a complex of walls enclosing and dividing the gully below and E of the broch. At least one round house is enclosed.

#### KILCHOMAN — CNOC DUBH — CNOC NA H'UAMHA

This area was quartered with the following results.

#### GLEAN A CEARDAICH

NR 225629. A low knoll supports a ruinous and partly obliterated structure in which a surrounding turf and boulder wall encloses an oval area 24' x 21' overall with at its N end an inner oval containing a chamber 10' x 6', subdivided internally.

#### CELTIC FIELDS AND ROUND HOUSES

The upper and lower terraces of Cnoc Dubh and Cnoc na h'Uamha are divided for over  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile continuously into long Celtic fields separated by alignments of single stones most up-pointed and standing; NR 229622 to NR 232618. Within these are Celtic round houses contained by double wall faces with stone and earth core. NR 229622, 39' 6" overall, Wall 5' 6" wide, 4' entrance on SW. NR 230619. Two houses, 32' and 30' overall, a few feet apart, 4' walls and 4' E entrances. The field alignment ceases against the W walls allowing entrance to the area between the houses. NR 231618, 23' diam.; contiguous 10' circle on SE. NR 232618, 17' diam. Others may be concealed in deep heather and rushes.

A similar structure 25' in diam. is reported by Mr Islay D. Shanks at Loch Iarman, NR 416482.

#### LOSSIT BAY

*W. F. Cormack*

NR 181562. A small circular cairn or cell with corbelled interior has appeared in a blow out in the sandy hillside. A hammer stone from among the tumble was handed to Mr Hodgkinson, Bowmore.



## GUARD HOUSE

NR 222543. Between the dun (Childe, No. 24), which appears to be galleried, and the Geodh to the N is an oval enclosure, or guard house to the Dun, 35' x 45' within a 4' - 6' stone wall closely adapted on N and W to the cliff edge.

## D-SHAPED ENCLOSURE

NR 204567. On the higher terrace is a roughly D-shaped enclosure contained by boulder walls, 3 courses high on the SW. The 4' 5" entrance in the NE leads into a sunk rectangle outlined by low slabs and 6' wide by 11'. The wall varies in thickness from 3' on E to 7' on W, and the thickness on the W side is increased by a 6' - 8' wide mound of earth backed against the inner face of the wall. Overall dimensions are 40' EW by 32' NS. Later turf dykes cease against the NW and SE corners.

## HOMESTEAD

NR 231607. A low circular hill is surrounded by a slab built wall, 3' wide, and 127' - 131' in diameter. Within it at E is a subrectangular house 20' and 26' by 30' over 4' - 6' thick wall founds, with an apse in N increasing the length to 34'. Within this is a secondary "structure" 6' x 5' outlined by placed boulders 1' - 1' 6" thick. In the yard further boulder outlined enclosures measure 25' x 6' and 21' 6" x 5' overall, while on the moor 100' to N is a fourth 31' x 6'. A similar homestead is reported by Islay D. Shanks at Loch Lossit, NR 418644, where a circular turf wall, c. 50' diam. encloses against its W side a rectangular foundation 30' x 21'.

## SMALL FINDS

NR 246583. A phyllite basin quern found by Mr Alasdair MacIndeor in his field A Chròit (the hump) c. 1959 is 1' 11" x 1' 5" x 4", and the hollowed out basin 1' 7½" x 1' 1½" x 3¼". Since its identification Mr MacIndeor has decided to retain the stone which is now in his possession.

A saddle quern of like dimensions and found at Port Ellen in the field known as Manitoba, is retained by Mrs Margaret Erroll.

Mrs Erroll has also a smoothed "pot lid" of slate, 3" in diam. x ¼" found at Cill Ailein, NR 462534.

## ISLE OF JURA

*Miss Campbell of Kilberry and Miss Sandeman*

In a preliminary reconnaissance for the field survey of Jura now being undertaken, the following sites were noted.

## BREAC DHUNAN

## FORT

NR 5064. NW of Strone farm and to W of road, a fort, consisting of citadel 51' x 30' max. (to edges of cliff) with lower

enclosures to N and S. Gateway through southern outwork 9' long, blocked by tumble but 7' wide at inner end; gate-passage slightly curved. Walling of neatly dyked blocks with rubble core.

Citadel wall has cells (all under deep heather) and northern annexe probably contains small huts.

On the SW slope below the fort are two or more round huts 10' diameter x 1' high with hollow centres; another is 20' x 15' x 4' high, a collapsed mass of stone.

The outlook extends from the eastern entrance of the Sound of Islay to the N end of Small Isles Bay.

#### CAMAS AN STACA

##### STANDING STONE AND CAIRN

NR 464648. A massive standing-stone, marked on maps but omitted from PSAS lxvi (the only published account of Jura sites). The stone, facing E - W, is 11' 8" high x 4' 6" x 9", and stands against the eastern edge of a cairn 23' x 15' x 2', with larger stones at N end and a schist slab extending from the standing-stone to the N end of the cairn. Field-clearance from nearby old cultivations has been added above the cairn material.

#### CARN AN SEIRMONAICH

NR 529685. Overlooking Small Isles Bay from the edge of the raised beach, on Keils township land is a ridge of stones approximately 400' long; at E, 64' wide across shallow "horns" of boulders. The true height is difficult to measure owing to heavy growth of trees but may be as much as 8' in places. A kerb can be traced at intervals along the N and S sides. About 50' W of the (presumed) façade, faint traces of an overlying building may mark the site of the meeting-house from which the site is named ("Cairn of the Preaching"). Services were held here in the Disruption (ca. 1847) and attempts were made to build a church but "something came every night and pulled it down"; (local information).

About 200' W of the "façade" is a round structure formed on and from the cairn.

#### CLADH CHLAINN IAIN

NR 504632. "The MacDonald Graves"; in gully of the Brosedale Burn and above Brosedale (a bay opening to the Sound of Islay).

A low enclosure 18' x 18' surrounds a rectangular outline 9' x 10' enclosing two erect slabs, both 3' 5" high, slightly pointed, 2' and 2' 3" wide respectively, x 4" thick, with a slab on edge 4' 6" long x 1' 6" high x 5" thick extending to W between them. A

scatter of smaller stones over the site, some in a rough row on W of the long slab (which lies E - W).

The site is immediately below a waterfall, on a small shelf between the raised beach and the shore.

#### CAIRN

Above the fall and on the raised beach, within 100 yards of the last site, is a round cairn, 26' x 20' 6" x 4' high, with at NE a possible small lintel, suggesting a Passage Grave rather than a Bronze Age cairn.

#### DUNAN ULBHA

##### DUN

NR 524655. To seaward of S end of Crackaig Hill, overlooking the Sound of Jura, a crag falls steeply to the sea under heavy hazel cover. The summit may be fortified, though the scrub wood makes examination difficult; to SW of the summit, an old dyke runs up to join a massive wall 4' high and 5' to 6' thick, enclosing a circular area 54' in diameter with a smaller central structure or perhaps a ruined partition-wall. No gateway was traced, but the walling suggested a Dun. There are outer enclosures, and an old field system, surrounding the site.

#### KNOCKROME HILL.

NR 547724. Mr Alexander Buie, (crofter, Knockrome), has traced a large enclosure-wall, of dyke type, underlying his peat cuttings and resting on glacial clay. The rounded enclosure which can be seen as a surface trace in low sunlight is 265' x 216', and incorporates a small outcrop on W. Near the centre is a circular hut 34' in diameter with a stony hollow 14' x 11' near its centre.

The top of the enclosure wall shows in places; the peat is on average 2' thick above the clay, and the wall foundations appear to be sunk into the clay bed.

Small "shieling huts" nearby are easily distinguishable; Mr Buie calls them *Cròdh* ("cattle") and says they were used as milking-bails when the cattle were out on these grazings.

#### MULL

Glen Aros, Kilninian and Kilmore

*David Scott*

NM 538454. Reclamation of bracken-covered arable land on Glen Aros farm has revealed a deserted settlement, comprising several habitations and turf dykes, which could be the settlement named Tyryuldir on Pont's Map of Mull, 1664. Incidentally the name Glen Aros is only about a hundred years old — in historical records it is named Achadashenaig.

## Dun Mor Vault broch

NM 042493. Mr J. Morton Boyd, of the Nature Conservancy in Edinburgh, kindly presented to the Hunterian Museum fragments of two bone dice which he had found on the site in the summer. Both are carved of solid bone and ornamented with dot-and-ring marks. They were found on a part of the site — just inside the outer wall — which had not been disturbed in the excavations of 1962-64 and it is therefore impossible to relate them directly to the complex stratigraphical sequence then disentangled.

## KERRERA

*Lorn Archaeological Society*

NM 842313. 5" sandstone hone (retained by Society).

NM 842313. Cup-marked stone 11" x 11½" x 6" high.

NM 844313. Three ruined cairns.

NM 797282. Three piles of stones, not likely to be field clearance.

NM 796271. Ruins of crofting cottage with rounded corners.

NM 792271. Circular enclosure of undressed stone, diameter about 32', five mounds within.

NM 795268. Raised area measuring 31' x 35' level with an encircling wall about 2' high. Adjoining building 13'-14' in diameter. Gap in wall 6' 6" wide. Well nearby.

NM 806265. Remains of two buildings.

NM 806266. Possible rock-shelter 21' wide, 11' deep, 11' high. Remains of walling across entrance.

NM 817272. Fort on promontory overlooking Kerrera Sound, 107' x 90'.

## LISMORE

*Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

## Castle Coeffin

NM 853438. This building is described by McGibbon & Ross as a simple keep of the fourteenth century, but in a recent examination, it appeared to be more of the hall-house category, being of two storeys, unvaulted, and measuring 50' x 20', within walls 7' thick. The W window has a barhole and another appears in the broken edge of the S gable; both apertures may have been posterns. The forecourt buildings are of two levels, and heavily buttressed to the W, in a style similar to that at Dunyvaig. The masonry throughout is of the early West Highland type, and it is very doubtful if the building can be later than the thirteenth century.

## ARGYLLSHIRE — LANDWARD

### APPIN

*Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

#### Appin House

NM 932495. This building is at present undergoing repair and reconstruction, in the course of which several interesting features have come to light. The main block has been originally of two storeys and attics, instead of the present three full storeys, and has had a central pediment with load-bearing central gables on each side, bearing the chimneys. This puts it in the style usually found in the second half of the 18th century, of which Robert Adam was the best-known exponent. To the N of this building and on the E side of a small court, is an earlier building, of 17th century aspect, but altered at least once at a later period. It is of T form, having a round staircase tower to the W of the main block, with the doorway in its S re-entrant. The stair itself has now disappeared, the tower being floored at the different levels. This building appears to have been originally two storeys and attics in height.

### ARDENCAPLE

*Lorn Archaeological Society*

NM 761199. Raised bank encircling area  $12\frac{1}{2}'$  in diameter, opening  $3\frac{1}{2}'$  wide.

### CONNEL

NM 925341. Earthen bank about 1' above ground level encircles hole about 8' deep. Entrance on NE. Purpose unknown.

### DUNAN CLACHACH

*Catriona Leckie*

NM 904336. Horse-shoe shaped enclosure between two hills, 36' across. Remains of rampart 54' long closes the S side. Entrance on NE by a passage 10' wide. Remains of buildings near centre.

### DUN CREAGACH

NM 905336. Flat-topped hill with precipitous sides and slight remains of rampart.

In valley between Dunan Clachach and Dun Creagach there is a rectangular enclosure 9' x 12' formed of boulders. Orientated N - S with entrance to the East.

### DUN FHINN, CAMPBELTOWN

*William Bigwood*

#### STACK FORT

NR 657308. Dun Fhinn stands on the landward side of the A38,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles North of Campbeltown. The top of a rectangular rock, 30' high was surrounded by a dry stone wall, 5' thick on

average, enclosing an area approximately 44' x 18'. At the east end the inner face was formed by a series of flat slabs laid on edge against the wall core. The gateway at the western end was the most impressive part of the building and although invisible before excavation, still stood to a height of 3'. At the inner end it was 7' 9" wide narrowing at door checks to 5' 6". Two quite separate periods of habitation could be distinguished. From the 1st period were recovered some fragments of typical coarse Iron Age pottery, some fragments of Samian ware and 2 spindle whorls. A glass dumb-bell bead may also belong to this period. In the 2nd period the floor of the Dun had been re-levelled and the entrance filled up to the new level. Belonging to this period were the remains of a jug (?) of well made wheel turned pottery with a greenish brown glaze, a round black pot and a rotary quern. Exactly parallel finds were made at Kildonan galleried Dun on the opposite side of the peninsula, (PSAS lxxiii, 1938-39, p. 185). Post holes were identified and also hearths belonging to each occupation.

#### DUN IADAIN

*Lorn Archaeological Society*

NM 911241. Level area about 160' x 68'. Only partially buried tumbled walling now remains. Ground has been hollowed out in front of entrance leaving a protection of natural rock opposite.

*Catriona Leckie*

NM 936335. Granite boulder, 4' 2" x 3' 5" x 1' 6" has seven cup marks. Five cups each 7" apart lie in a straight line orientated NW - SE. Cups 1" diameter, ½" deep.

#### DUN UAMPHUIRT

NM 834281. Grey flint from mole hill within confines of fort. In possession of finder, *Catriona Leckie*.

#### INVERARY

*Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

#### OLD CASTLE SITE

NN 095093. A long trench, 6' wide, was cut northwards, from a point 200' in front of the present castle front door, and midway in its length another trench was cut eastwards at right angles to it. These revealed the site of the old castle, but the building itself had been entirely cleared away down to the foundation courses by the 18th century landscape gardeners after the present castle had been completed. The old castle had stood on a platform of rough stones, some 3' thick, dumped anyhow on the gravel bed of the 25' beach, and unevenly grouted from the top by a crude clay mortar with very little lime content. It bore all the signs of hasty construction. This bears out a statement, from a report of 1743 in the Argyll archives

which pointed out that the old castle was cracked from parapet to foundations in several places and was not worth repairing. No artifacts were found, save for a scattering of 18th century pottery fragments in the topsoil, now in the hands of the Duke of Argyll.

KAMES, KILFINAN

*Mr R. B. K. Stevenson*

COIN HOARD

NR 947735. A roll of coins was found in a narrow cloth purse (now lost) beside a dammed lochan near Kames during the summer. Those that have been examined are James IV placks 3, Mary bawbees 3.

KILMUN

*Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

NS 166821. This building is attached to Kilmun Church. At one end of the mausoleum, within a canopied niche, are the full-length effigies of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, 1st Lord Campbell, d. 1453, and his first wife, Marjorie Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Albany. Sir Duncan founded the collegiate church of Kilmun in 1442, the ruined tower of which stands adjacent to the present building. The effigies are executed in a warm yellowish freestone and are in a remarkable state of preservation, the detailing of Sir Duncan's armour and of his wife's costume being nearly as fresh as when it left the mason's hands. The underside of the effigies however has been crudely cut, no doubt as the result of their removal from an earlier site to their present one, when the mausoleum was reconstructed in the late 18th century.

LIME KILNS

*Lorn Archaeological Society*

At Glen Nant NN 019270; Scammadale NM 873204; Barnacarry NM 808228; Torsa NM 765139 and 774133.

LINDSAIG FARM, KILFINAN

*Archibald MacIntyre*

NR 935809. To the west of the south tip of Ach a' Chois is a rectangular structure with turf walls with a spread of  $4\frac{1}{2}'$ , and crest to crest measurements of  $19' \times 16'$ . The  $19'$  sides have opposing doors.

NR 937808, NR 937809. East of Ach a' Chois are two rectangular structures with turf walls spread to a width of  $9'$ . The walls are  $28' \times 18'$  from crest to crest, with opposing doors in the  $28'$  sides.

NR 933802. About 15 yards E of the main road and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile N of Lindsaig field dyke, a similar structure  $24' \times 15'$  also has opposing doors on the long sides. The wall spread is  $5'$ .

NR 935802. In a dry gully on the W shoulder of Dun Mor is a rectangular stone foundation  $28' \times 20'$ . The walls have a thickness of  $3'$  at base and are completely denuded.

NR 933780. At the foot of the steep face E of the side of Dun Mor and 70 yards N of the field dyke is a rectangular turf-walled structure 37' x 21'. The long sides in this case have two sets of opposing doors.

NR 936807. About 600 yards N of Dun Mor and 20 yards W of a long turf wall is a possible denuded round cairn 25' in diameter.

NR 937808. To the E of the above cairn site and just across the turf wall from it is a rock surface with 27 cups, up to 3" in diameter.

LOCH NAN EALA

*Catriona Leckie*

Granite boulder, 4' 6" x 4' 6" x 4' 6" having approximately 30 indentations, resembling cup-marks, bowls, dumb-bells and channels, with a relatively flat but marked western face and an unmarked flat face to S.

In same area are two rectangular granite boulders each having one cup-mark on vertical southern face.

Quadrilateral shaped boulder having elliptical indentation.

Triangular granite boulder having one dumb-bell and 1 cup-mark on vertical southern face.

Boulder with dumb-bell and part of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " circular rim.

Round boulder having 3 cup-marks towards the E.

Adjacent to these marked stones and scattered at about thirty yard intervals lie 5 clusters of large and lesser-sized boulders apparently not of natural formation, and resembling disturbed or demolished cairns or small stone shelters.

LOCH FEOCHAN

*Lorn Archaeological Society*

NM 821225. Platform built out from hillside, 21' x 18'.

NM 823223. Wall with earth and rubble core surrounds area 10' x 6'. Opening in wall on SE.

NM 824222. Bank of earth and rubble encloses hollow 14' x 11'. Openings N and S.

NM 831246. Old cultivated area. Group of 4 ruined Black Houses. Field clearance cairns.

NM 841249. Large stones enclose area 18' in diameter. Opening on NE.

NM 864235. Ruined Black House.

GLEN FEOCHAN

*Lorn Archaeological Society*

NM 883251-924231. Five enclosures are associated with ruins of seven shielings or Black Houses; four small buildings sometimes incorporate natural boulders.



NR 992645. 70' above sea-level and 300 yards S of farmhouse, 25 yards from N field wall and 40 yards from W field wall is a prominent boulder of greywacke, 9' x 6' x 3' high, with a smooth surface sloping 25 - 30° to the S. On this are at least 13 cup-marks up to 2" in diameter and 1" deep. Round at least 4 of these is a single ring 4" in diameter, faint and much worn, but showing clearly in oblique light.

## STRACHUR

*Jim Kirby and Hugo B. Millar*

## MOTTE

NN 099012. Approximately ½-mile from the old village, and beside the Strachur-Loch Eck road (A 815), there is a square mound standing 15' high, and with the traceable remains of a ditch to the E and S. The top is flat and measures 78' from N to S and 77' from E to W. There are the overgrown foundations of a long building along its S side, measuring 59' x 29' over walls. In size, and form, it resembles the motte known as Sir John de Graham's castle, near FINTRY. Earlier Ordnance Survey maps record a chapel site, now disappeared, in an adjoining field to the N. Local information asserts that several of the West Highland type grave slabs, now built into the walls of Strachur Parish Church, came from this site. There appears to be no early record of a feudal grant in the area; the lands were occupied by the MacArthur Campbell family from at least the first half of the 14th century.

**A Y R S H I R E**

## CORRECTION TO DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION 1965

*From Mr Malcolm Macneill*

The five entries Bardarroch Craig on p. 13, Howwood, Moyne Moor, Orblis Hill and the artefact found at NS/329581 on p. 14 should have appeared under Renfrewshire.

## KILWINNING - HUNTERSTON

*Mr Frank Newall*

## THE AVONDALE ROMAN ROAD

The road has been traced from just N of Bankend farm and the field to the W (raised metalled ridge, 14' - 15' wide). NS 274453, to the mapped section "The Auld Clay Road", NS 269454 - 265455 (clay mound 17' - 21' wide, disturbed by hollow way at side, and supporting a central metalled rib: cambered and some 2' high). Beyond, the road follows the crest of the ridge, dips to ford a stream, NS 256461, where heavy blocks in the stream bed parallel to its

course suggest culvert remains, and continues, faintly, terracing the fields to Meikle Ittington. Beyond NS 251475 it passes (15' - 16' stony ridge) under a loch. The raised clay mound is further traceable, NS 244484, 18' wide, laid on a prepared terrace. The track is now the estate road round the S shoulder of Blackshaw Hill, past Hopeton, to round the N shoulder of Law Hill, NS 225484, where it is a worn hollow track 6' - 10' deep, accompanied along the N side by quarry pits. Beyond, the route is as in Smith (Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire, p. 22-3). Beyond Law Castle the route is indicated on air photos, 0008, 0032, 0033; f21, 58; RAF: 2517, leaving the B782, NS 201494, to follow closely the S side of the track running to Thirdpart, and passing beyond field boundaries, NS 183502, to mount in a 1:5 gradient the S shoulder of Goldenberry Hill, which it terraces as a broad cambered reddish clay mound 30' wide, 2' - 3' high, and occupying the centre of a cleared terrace 60' wide. W of Goldenberry Hill, NS 179503, a braeface, 1:3, is reduced to 1:5 by cutting and embanking, 100 yards beyond which, the centre of the causeway is disturbed by an anomalous boulder and slab showing through the turf. A wide curve, NS 179503 directs the road N towards Hunterston, passing along the very edge of the cliffs, NS 179504 - NS 179509, to descend (30' wide clay and earth causeway) towards the beach. Here it is obliterated in the grounds of Hunterston power station, and beyond by recent grading. This is presumably the Haaf Weg, (the sea road), by which early kings of Scotland were transported to Portencross for burial in Iona. The only possible reason for the steep climb to the crest of Goldenberry Hill is to secure a signalling point. Here, NS 182503, is a vestigial earthwork, some 104' x 57' (E - W), the only entrance being central in the S end and approached by a causewayed track.

Equally, the only possible reason for a descent to the beach is to reach a harbour or landing place. A complex of foreshore and underwater alignments is shown by air photos 0029, 0030; f 22; RAF 2517 (17. 7. 58).

On the foreshore extending WNW from the beach head, NS 182518 a recent fence follows the footings of rough walling 4' - 5' wide at base, but where this in turn runs off to N, NS 180519, it can be seen to have overlain the footings of a mole 9' 6" - 10' wide, which continues beyond low water mark, curving to the N. This is accompanied along the S side by a cleared way, some 15' - 16' wide, curving in the direction of Brigurd Point. Off Brigurd Point, its inner N end showing above water at low tide, is a deep water berth, some 50' across, the visible end hexagonal and the walls 10' wide and several courses high. The difference in the shore, rough and boulder strewn to S of the complex of mole and harbour, and clear and sandy to N, is probably due to deliberate clearing. The possibility of this being Roman workmanship must be considered. The higher 4' - 5' footings, of which there is a complex, may well be Mediaeval tide-aligned fishing yairs.

During the survey a homestead was located, NS 180509, an enclosure, outlined by ditch and bank on N, S and E, and along the edge of the cliff on the W by bank only, against which centrally, was backed a roughly circular inner structure c. 33' overall. The yard measures 123' N - S x 57'.

AUCHINCRIIVE ESTATE

*James M. Thomson*

MILL LADE

NS 391235. An exceptional flooding of the river Ayr on 14th August 1966, exposed, on the N bank of the river, the probable remains of a mill lade cut out of the rock together with a portion of stone walling which may have housed the mill wheel. The lade is spanned by a stone arch 4' wide. Width of lade 5' 3". Height, bottom of lade to surface of ground, 10'. Height, bottom of lade to key stone of arch, 4' 6".

It is on record that a mill existed in the area in 1759 although it does not appear on an estate map, circa 1780.

LOUDOUN HILL

*Frank Newall*

At the E foot of the hill and on the W bank of the Irvine Water, defended by steep river bank and rampart on E, by deepened gullies on N and S, and on W by a ditch continuing the S gully and looping round to force a diagonal approach, between it and the N gully, to the entrance in the N side where the rampart spread is 25' wide, this fortlet measures 102' x 76' (N - S) overall, and is possibly "Wallaces Fort" reported by Smith (p. 99) to have been levelled. The possibility that this is a Roman fortlet is supported by the alignment of N - S hollow ways and by a wide cobbled substratum sectioned by the Irvine Water some 200 yards upstream.

MUCKLE ERIFF, LOCH DOON

*Mr R. B. K. Stevenson*

COIN HOARD

NS 483004. 1,887 silver pennies in the remains of a pottery jug were found in April 1966, exposed on the shore of Loch Doon, about 200 yards inland from the pre-1935 flood-line. The great majority are English, Edward I and II, several Anglo-Gallic, some Irish and about 45 Scottish, Alexander III to Robert I.

SHEWALTON MOOR

*James Williams, F.S.A. Scot.*

NS 329367. Two fragments, portion of a strap handle and fragment of wall, of a large, heavy, lead-glazed, pot (? 14th cent.) were found as surface finds in the sand-pits near Gailes Radar Station.

Surface finds of a fragment of jet, a flint flake, and a small calcined flint scraper, were obtained from a dune some 200 yards to the south of the pottery.

SHEWALTON MOOR

*Mr Malcolm Macneill*

NS 332368. About 100 yards SW of Woodside Cottage a mechanical digger uncovered in the sand the almost complete upper stone of a sandstone rotary quern. The circular quernstone measures 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ " in greatest diameter and is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. The grain-hole has a groove encircling it on the upper surface of the stone.

WHITEHILL FARM

*Frank Newall*

NS 267562. A megalithic arrangement of boulders and slabs suggests a disturbed chambered tomb 23' x 12' 6" overall and fronted by a standing stone 9' long x 4' 6" x 6' 8" high. The leading stones incline towards each other like jambs, while at the opposite end is an earthfast edge-set slab, closing the area.

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**BANFFSHIRE**

CRAIG O' BOYNE

*Mr L. M. Maclagan-Wedderburn*

NJ 616663. A fortnight's excavation was undertaken at Craig o' Boyne castle by pupils of Banff Academy. In these purely preliminary excavations some of the neatly-coursed, clay-laid interior walls of the castle were uncovered, together with a fragment of late mediaeval pottery. Further excavation will take place and is now in the hands of the Banff Academy Archaeological Society.

MAINS OF TROUP, GAMRIE

*R. H. Cairns and J. C. Greig*

NJ 833657. During recent extension work undertaken by the owner, Mr Watt Taylor, a sealed section of the north building was opened from the gable-end. On entry it was found to be a finely built malting kiln. The steading is 18th century and it would seem that the kiln is of the same period. It is ovoid in structure, the internal facings are of small red bricks and the structure is stabilised by rib vaulting of the same bricks. The arches of the vaulting are tied by greyish fireclay beams. The structure is roofed by pierced tiles of the same fireclay. This ceiling has been hidden from view above by a timber flooring in the corn loft. A sloping, raking aperture and a fuelling aperture previously blocked pierce the internal wall of the kiln.

NORTHFIELD FARM, GAMRIE

NJ 823661. This proved to be a square tower of some 15' in height surmounted by a round tower which rises a further 15' to a conical roof. This round tower tapers and bricked-up doors and the remains of wooden driving shafts and supports show it to be

a late 17th or 18th century windmill. The square, lower tower, has certain suggestive features which make it likely to be an early Norman-Romanesque church tower. Two round arches, springing directly from the walls pierce its east and west sides. The south side is pierced by a round arched window the interior of the north side by a similar sized round arched niche and lower down by a pair of offset rectangular niches suggestive of aumries. From above the south window, during recent steadying alterations, a 'beak' head was removed. This is now in the possession of Alexander Garden of Troup, Esq. There are two distinct forms of facing marks, those on external repair areas made by chisel, those internally round the facing stones would seem to be axe-made.

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## **BUTESHIRE**

ARRAN

*Mr J. G. Scott*

Ballymeanochglen Farm

BRONZE AXEHEAD

NS 027228. During reclamation ploughing of moorland above Ballymeanochglen Farm in 1965, a haft-flanged bronze axehead, 4" long and 1 7/16" across the blade, was recognised and recovered by Master David Maughan. The axehead, of angle-flanged type, has been presented by the finder to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

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## **CAITHNESS**

CROSSKIRK BROCH

*Dr H. Fairhurst, D. B. Taylor  
and A Morrison*

ND 025701. Excavations were undertaken during July on behalf of the Ministry of Works and Glasgow University Archaeology Department. The site lies on the edge of a cliff, just seaward of St. Mary's Chapel, and has been so badly undercut by the sea that preservation appeared impossible. The broch was found to be standing on level ground under a great mound of its own debris. In places the walling was still standing 12' high, but it had been robbed to foundations in the sector nearest the Chapel. The wall thickness was as much as 19' on the seaward side where slip over the cliff had started. Here, two extra casings had been added, presumably to protect the outer face, and elsewhere a low external casing was a distinguishing feature. The entrance proved to be a much elongated passage, with two checks for doors, leading to what appeared to be a secondary settlement immediately outside to the east. An inter-mural stair led up to about gallery height, though no sign of the latter had been preserved. A stone ladder on the inside wall led

upwards from about 5' above courtyard level, presumably to some overhead structure which must have stood immediately above a great hearth. Two-thirds of the interior was cleared, involving the removal of at least 7' of debris, and an unlooked for development on the cliff edge was a very seriously waterlogged occupation deposit. No stratification was traceable as latterly the interior seems to have been cleared to form a cattle pen. A fragment of Roman glass, a sherd of Samian, the pieces of a spiral finger-ring of bronze and quantities of undecorated pottery were found. In addition, there was a bronze pin, possibly as late as the 8th century: a "Pictish" symbol stone is reported from the broch. These late finds may link with a secondary modification of an intermural cell located between the entrance and stair.

#### DOUNREAY

*Miss J. E. Burns*

NC 985670. A human skeleton found by bulldozer excavation. This may have been enclosed in a cist, but damage was extensive, and the position of the bones was uncertain. Remains now in the National Museum, Edinburgh.

About 300 yards E of the skeleton, an underground passage was uncovered in a like manner. This was constructed of dry-stone walling, and was the flue of a large lime kiln, about 12' in diameter. Extensive burning was indicated by reddish earth and charred straw in the interior. The construction had clay-filled walls of 5' in thickness. No evidence for dating was found and the site has now been destroyed by a road.

#### FRESWICK SANDS

ND 376675. On the sand dunes at the West of the bay, numerous sherds of pottery were found scattered over the surface. These range in type from Late Neolithic to Iron Age, and some are impressed with marks of grain. Now in the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

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## DUMFRIESSHIRE

#### ANNAN HILL

*A. Gibbs*

#### ROMAN TEMPORARY ENCLOSURE

NY 234655. Site situated about half a mile south of Annan on top of a whale backed ridge, was discovered in 1964 by aerial photography. Ditch sectioned on south, and south gate located; the gate being 33' wide. The ditch, dug in boulder clay, was on average 5' wide x 3' deep. No finds of Roman material. Dimensions of enclosure estimated as approximately 500' x 300'. Drawings with Dumfries Museum.

## ROMAN FORT

NY 218753. In June/July 1966, a fifth season of excavating took place, under the auspices of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology.

The 1966 season was devoted mainly to the uncovering of a large area in the north-west sector of the visible (Antonine) fort. The stone walls and flooring slabs of three long narrow barrack-blocks were revealed, together with underfloor drains or water-channels, and roads between buildings with gutters running down the centre.

Below these stone structures there were found the remains of timber buildings (presumably barracks) of a Hadrianic fort. This fort was shorter from north to south than the superimposed Antonine fort, with the result that the north ditch of the shorter Hadrianic fort was found buried under Antonine barrack buildings.

Evidence for a still earlier occupation of the site came in the form of a very early ditch in the south-west sector of the visible fort. This ditch was found below the remains of both the Hadrianic and the Antonine fort, and contained Flavian (late 1st century) pottery.

The Antonine fort had been destroyed, and reconstructed in A.D. 158, as is proved by the famous Birrens inscription of that year, which was discovered in 1895. The 1966 season showed more clearly than ever how strikingly different was the fine mason's work of the early Antonine period from the hasty, rather ramshackle rebuilding of A.D. 158.

Finds included great quantities of Roman pottery, bronze, iron and glass objects, three coins, and a gaming board made from a sandstone slab which had been smashed in pieces, probably in the destruction at the end of the first Antonine occupation. There was also a Roman "footprint," in the guise of the iron tackets and studs of a Roman shoe-sole, still in position, although the leather parts of the shoe had been burned away, probably in the same destruction.

## BROCKLERIGG

W. F. Cormack

NY 145733. Chert and flint artifacts and waste occur here in quantity on a ploughed terrace of the River Annan. Apart from one leaf-shaped arrowhead, facies seems to be "Tweed Valley Mesolithic," similar to that from Daltonhook some 3 miles upstream (*Discovery and Excavation 1964*, p. 25).

## BURNSWARK

G. Jobey

## HILL-FORT AND ROMAN WORKS

NY 185787. Excavations so far have been confined to the hill-fort.

1. Cuttings across the transverse N - S mound lying towards the E end of the hill have shown that it is the result of the laying of three stone packed drains. The chance of the earlier recorded drain being a palisade line is therefore eliminated.

2. A genuine single palisade trench, running E - W, has been traced for seventy yards at the east end of the hill, but has been removed in places by surface scraping to obtain material for the south rampart.

3. Four widely spaced cuttings over what little remains of the main defences on both N and S sides of the hill-fort have shown a fairly consistent picture. The main rampart consisted of a terraced mound created from scraped up brash and occupation earth and capped with stone. This was surmounted everywhere by turf mound also capped with stone. It is probable that two phases are represented. A coin of Domitian, in fairly fresh condition when deposited, lay on the surface of the turf mound in one cutting. The outer rampart, present only on the S side of the fort, was also composed of scraped up material and no ditches were present in a cutting 120' long.

4. The transverse mound cutting off the west end of the hill was found to be now no more than one foot high, resting on a natural rock scarp. Its relationship with the main defences remains to be determined.

5. The "heart-shaped" enclosure within the defences at the W end of the hill (proposed Civil War Battery; O'Neil *Castles and Canons*) had two phases in its perimeter; namely, a small outer ditch with turf revetted brash rampart which, after collapse, was revetted with heavy stonework. Romano-British material of 1st/2nd century date was recovered from the brash mound, presumably scraped up from an earlier occupation. Numerous pits of pre-Roman date and post-holes in the interior will require further elucidation.

6. Small finds of Roman equipment on various parts of the site testify to military activity, but do not necessarily confirm or even support the frequent descriptive attribution of "seige-works" to the Roman earthworks at the base of the hill.

v. PSAS xxxiii (1898-9) for earlier excavations and plan.

GLENDENHOLM

*General J. Scott Elliot*

NX 988882. In an attempt to find the living sites of the Bronze Age users of the small cairn fields near Glendenholm a site has been found and part excavated this summer. Some 40' of palisade trench 2' 6" x 2' has been found, as well as a small palisade trench and post holes. A date in the Bronze Age for one phase of the site is suggested by the finding of a typical thumbnail scraper and other flints on a hut floor. The excavation will be continued in 1967.



## Annan Hill

Brown flint blade, found by Mr Alan Gibbs, near the Roman site (see Dumfriesshire, Annan Hill).

## Authencat Burn, Upper Annandale

NY 083107. Flint blade found by Mr Cormack.

## Carzield

NX 9681. Roman pottery, glass, etc., from 1966 season in Roman fort rubbish spread.

## Kirkmahoe Church

NX 974815. Polished stone axe found by Master Anderson by footpath behind the Church. Kept by finder.

## Lochvale House, Dumfries

NX 992755. Flint pebble split in three, one part finely worked found while digging by Master William Allan.

## Mid Nithsdale

Collection of Knocking Troughs from the Grierson Museum, Thornhill.

## Orchard Farm, Canonbie

Large decorated Bronze Age urn from the Langholm Museum. Presented to Langholm Museum last century by Dr Carlyle.

**DUNBARTONSHIRE**

## BLACKHILL, HELENSBURGH

*J. M. McArthur and S. W. Johnston*

NS 314836. On the top of Blackhill and commanding a wide view of the Clyde estuary there is a circular enclosure of about 110' inside diameter. It is surrounded by a shallow ditch 5' wide with the upcast on the outside. The course of a nineteenth century road, now disused, runs through the enclosure from NE to SW. Excavation carried out under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum revealed that the ditch was in the shape of a shallow V. No evidence of internal structures was discovered.

## CUMBERNAULD

*Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

## OLD HOUSE SITE

NS 767761. During reconstruction work on the South side of Main Street in the old village, the building contractors, Messrs Peter Johnston Ltd., discovered the head of a flight of steps on the

site of a nineteenth century building which they were preparing for the erection of a new house. A standstill order was obtained from the Cumbernauld Development Corporation and the site excavated. This revealed the cellar of an earlier building which had been filled with rammed earth in the mid-nineteenth century. The steps descended to a small vestibule from which the cellar, 15' square, opened. On the other side of the vestibule, and probably of still earlier date, commenced a passageway, 2' wide and 5' high, excavated out of the original subsoil of stony clay and having stone revetted sides and a natural roof of rounded section. This passage had 2 right angled bends in its length of 20' and terminated at an unbroken face of subsoil. It was probably unfinished and it is difficult to understand its purpose. The cellar had 2 round-vaulted recesses in its walls and an exit door, built up, now leading to the undercroft of an adjacent building of later construction. The doorway was broken through and iron hinge pins were discovered still in situ. The cellar floor was of beaten earth and contained three drainage channels with flagged covers, two leading from the recesses, and the third along the base of a side wall. All converged to pass under the exit door step. Mid-nineteenth century coins were recovered from the earth fill, eighteenth and early nineteenth coins from the cellar floor and drains, and a quantity of broken wine bottles, with other materials, from one corner. The cellar recesses were probably ice-boxes, the cellar itself being possibly that of the Black Bull Inn, existing in 1746, when Lord George Murray spent a night there, when in command of a division of the Jacobite Army en route to the siege of Stirling Castle. The cellar, etc., has now been backfilled and building is in process above the site. The artifacts are in the hands of the building contractors.

#### OLD KILPATRICK

*Euan W. Mackie*

#### SHEEP HILL VITRIFIED FORT

NS 434744. This was the second site excavated for a week in August in the hope of obtaining charcoal samples for C-14 dating. The initial trench revealed no charcoal but some sherds of thick, hard gritty pottery, several vitrified fragments and a small hammerstone, all of which appeared to be in an occupation level on the old ground surface and associated with the fort wall.

Subsequent excavations have shown that the stratigraphy is more complex. The site stands on a high knoll overlooking the river Clyde to the S and it is now clear that it is a two period one. The earliest structure was a small, timber-laced fort on the summit of the knoll enclosing an area of approximately 1,300 square yards. The fort was later enlarged to about 5,200 square yards with an apparently simple drystone wall. All excavations so far have been in this later fort and vitrified fragments were found in the core of its wall and on its occupation floor confirming that the timber-laced

fort was destroyed before it was constructed. Associated with Fort II are fragments of jet rings and armlets (and many unworked fragments of jet) and a tiny blue glass ring bead. Earlier occupation levels were found running under its wall and are presumably to be associated with the timber-laced fort above. Sherds of thick gritty pottery, iron fragments and many fragments of jet belong to this phase. Excavations will continue next year.

#### SHIELDS OF GARTLEA

*J. C. Wallace, F.S.A. Scot.*

#### CHAMBERED CAIRN AND SHIELINGS

NS 459807. On the site of the Shields of Gartlea on Gallangad Muir and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S of the Lang Cairn are the greatly ruined remains of another chambered cairn, about 41' long, tapering from 25' to 13' broad and 3' 6" high. At the E end are four façade stones edging a shallow forecourt. Three side slabs are visible of a chamber at least 14' long. There is no sign of kerb nor peristalith.

30' W of the cairn is a large recumbent stone 8' 6" long, probably a fallen standing stone.

A short distance W of the cairn are the remains of shielings, the Shields of Gartlea, taking the form of hollow oval banks in the heather. There is also what appears to have been a rectangular building with a possible corn drying kiln.

The site is on land to be planted by the Forestry Commission and was reported by Mr Iain Christie, of Gartlea. The cairn has been planned and it is hoped that the site will be kept clear of trees.

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## EAST LOTHIAN

#### NEW MAINS, WHITEKIRK

*Mr R. B. K. Stevenson*

NT 599829. A small but important hoard of Iron Age bronze objects was found during turnip-lifting in May, 1965, but was only recognised this autumn. It consists of a beaded torc, similar in type to that from Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire (PSAS, xxxix, 368), a spiral bracelet and a ring, probably a rein-ring from a bridle. The bracelet is without close parallels; it consists of three turns of a spiral rod, knobbed at the ends, and expanding in the centre where it is decorated with parallel wavy ridges. The objects have been much worn, but are in very good condition. Probably 1st century A.D.

To be fully published in PSAS.

*James W. Elliot, F.S.A. Scot.*

NT 665667. Twelve microliths of a very advanced type were picked up during forestry ploughing. Retained by finder.

## EDINBURGH

BEECHMOUNT

*Dr E. A. Cormack*

OLD HIGHWAY

NT 214732. In 1663 an Act of Parliament was passed allowing Lord Forrester of Corstorphine to build up the ruined "cassie" between Coltbridge and Corstorphine and to charge toll. Before 1750 the old highway went out of use when the new turnpike road was built along the base of the hill. A search for the ancient highway led in 1958 to excavation at Beechmount Hospital on the S flank of Corstorphine Hill at the 325' contour. A trench dug to bedrock at 8', completed in 1962, showed in section three superimposed roads. The earliest, of large boulders with smaller stones and gravel, is 24' wide and above it is another road of similar width with well defined kerbs but much degraded by use. Above this ruined road is a rough causeway 18' wide and 18" deep of local stone. Another trench 20 yards further W completed this year shows similar features and confirms the linear continuity of these three structures.

CRAMOND

*Mr and Mrs Alan Rae*

A small-scale excavation was made by Moray House Archaeological Society in the Retentura of the Roman Fort, at the Old Schoolhouse. Structures of three periods were found. At the lowest level two buildings separated by an alley 4' wide were found, with walls (dressed stone luted with clay) identical in construction with buildings in the Praetentura dated Antonine I. A second floor and partition wall had been added later. At a third period, after damage, one of the buildings had been remodelled with an additional wall and a floor of the same construction as the Severan floors in the Praetentura. Unlike other parts of the Fort investigated, there was no evidence of heavy burning at the end of the second period. Pottery was of the second and third centuries. The main result of the excavation was therefore to confirm in the Retentura the evidence of three periods found in the Praetentura.

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## FIFE

CLATCHARD CRAIG, NEAR NEWBURGH

*R. Butchart*

SADDLE QUERN

*Perthshire Society of Natural Science  
(Historical and Archaeological Section)*

NO 245178. Found just outside the hill fort, now almost completely demolished, a saddle quern of green sandstone, 1' 4" long by 11" wide. Retained by Mrs Blair, 5 Rosemount Place, Perth.

#### SPINDLE WHORL

Found in the fort, a stone spindle whorl, broken,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter by  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. In Perth Museum.

#### MOUNTQUHANNIE, NEAR CUPAR

##### CUP MARKED STONE

NO 347213. In the south west wall of the Dower House, adjoining the castle, a stone 1' 6" x 1' with five cup marks  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter and several smaller ones.

#### RATHILLET FARM

*Mr George Draffen of Newington*

NO 356208. An early drainage system for the valley of the Mowtray Water. Attributed locally to the Cistercian Monks of the Abbey of Balmerino (NO 357246). A conduit of dressed stone ten to twelve feet below the present ground level, running in an almost direct southerly direction to point NO 355203. At point NO 356208 an inspection manhole of dressed stone showed a further conduit running north-west. The conduit continues east and discharges into the Mowtray Water at Rathillet Mill. The conduit runs under the bed of the Mowtray Water and still functions, carrying an estimated 2,000 gallons a minute at flood times.

The Headquarters of the Cistercians at Rome confirmed that the Order owned the land in question when they occupied the Abbey of Balmerino and that the Order built four mills in the valley. Three of these mills are still traceable by name, i.e., Rathillet Mill, Stirton Mill and Forest Mill. The location of the fourth is not known.

"J. Campbell, Balmerino Abbey 1899, p. 155, records a charter of 1528 giving the Abbey the water from Rathillet Mill running 'by the ancient channel' and the mill of Ballindan."

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## GLASGOW

#### GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

*Professor E. L. G. Stones*

In November 1965, a tentative examination was made of the stonework beneath the effigy in the lower church, usually said to be that of Bishop Robert Wishart. The work was carried out by Mr George Hay, on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works. The result was to confirm the suspicion that no burial exists immediately below the effigy, and to show that the masonry as far down as the bench-table is a nineteenth century rebuild of poor quality. Below the bench-table, however, there was revealed an unexpected cavity, roofed by large transverse slabs, and within this were to be seen some of the longer bones of a human skeleton. Close investigation was impossible without complete demolition of

the wall beneath the effigy, and the origin of these bones is quite uncertain. They may well be comparatively modern, in view of the use of the lower church for burials until the early nineteenth century, and the large amount of reconstruction when it was restored. The effigy was geologically examined by Dr Brian Bluck, of Glasgow University, who established the strong probability that the stone is of local origin. In the powerful light used for photography it was noticed that the so-called 'lion' at the bishop's feet is really the remains of two kneeling human figures. A fuller account will be published later in the *Innes Review*.

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## INVERNESS-SHIRE

CREAGORRY, BENBECULA

*I. A. Crawford*

NF 804492. The estate survey of 1805 which is very reliable clearly marks a cairn at this point. The area is still free of buildings but a number of houses and dykes of post clearance (post 1840) date are in the vicinity and no obvious surface traces now remain.

DUNGAINACHY, BENBECULA

NF 799545. Airigh Sheanag. Site of cairn. There is a definite local tradition that a cairn at this point was destroyed relatively recently (circa 1880) to supply building materials for houses and dykes. This is the only reference known. Metal arrowheads and spearheads are alleged to have been recovered (whereabouts now unknown).

SASAIG, SLEAT PARISH, SKYE

*Mr J. G. Scott*

RING-HEADED PIN

NG 6608. A bronze ring-headed pin, of Early Iron Age type,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long and  $1\frac{3}{32}$ " across the head, was found probably in 1965 at some depth in peat at Sasaig, Sleat Parish, Skye. The pin, which is related to the swan-necked type, has a swelling in the neck and another, to correspond, immediately above in the completely circular head. The pin is on loan to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

TRAIGH NAM FAOGHAILEAN, HOUGARRY, N. UIST

*I. A. Crawford*

NF 696710. NF 696705. Midden deposits containing pottery are appearing on this shoreline at two points. The more westerly site is known as the site of An Caisteal and the last fragments of a sea eroded building are visible—this is marked on O.S. 6" sheet xxxii (1880).

UDAL, N. UIST

NF 824784. A fourth season of excavation was carried out and it became clear that the extent of this site both horizontally and vertically has yet to be established. On the North sandhill a building relating to the 17th century and perhaps earlier was fully excavated and proved to contain a corn drying kiln and winnowing floor and evidence for at least two rebuilds. Underlying this is a newly discovered and extensive range of buildings still standing to some 4' above floor level. A portion of a decorative tripartite bone comb (Mediaeval?) was found at a level immediately post dating the occupation of this complex.

On the South sandhill almost the whole perimeter of a circular fort has been exposed, it is interrupted at one point by an oval structure with aisled partition walling and over all lie two small cairns, apparently not burial cairns, and a substantial scatter of human remains. (These also occur on the N sandhill).

A fifth season is intended in 1967.

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## KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

AUCHENFAD, NEW ABBEY

*James Williams, F.S.A. Scot.*

NX 950682. A small exploratory excavation on one of the cairns reported in *Discovery and Excavation 1965*, revealed definite curbing—a little partially cremated bone was found. Total excavation is hoped for in the future. TDGNHAS.

BARDENNOCH

*M. L. Ansell*

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NX 568922. Group of 10 stony mounds at 850' contour.

NX 572916. Group of 11 stony mounds at 850' contour.

NX 561924. Possible remains of a look-out post of unknown age, rectangular shape, thick stone walls turf covered, outside sizes 27' x 20' long axis N/S. About 750' contour on slight prominence on slope of Bardennoch Hill, alongside small stream, overlooking the large Carnaval Cairn.

BRAIDENOCH

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NX 572908. Close by remains of inscribed cross slabs are three groups of small cairns, perhaps 30 stony mounds in all. There is also one ring cairn (or enclosed cremation cemetery) 62' outside diameter, 55' inside diameter. An ancient pack-road runs close by.

BRIDGEMARK AND CULMARK

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NX 635902, 631898, 642897, 636909. Four groups of small cairns, varying from 5 to 12 stony mounds per group. Also a large ring cairn or enclosed cremation cemetery, 63' outside diameter, which is twenty paces SW of the known remains of a large cairn.

BUITTLE CASTLE, DALBEATTIE

*James Williams, F.S.A. Scot.*

NX 819616. Examination of the site led to the discovery of a beautifully built, ashlar lined well—this well is filled to within 5' of the top and appears to have been exposed by earth-falls only recently. A largish fragment of mediaeval pottery has been recovered as a surface find. TDGNHAS.

BUTTERHOLE

*M. L. Ansell*

SMALL CAIRNS

NX 637878. Small cairn field of 10 stony mounds at 700' contour.

CARMINNOW

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NX 602905, 595905, 601906. Three groups of small cairns, 37 stony mounds in all, on either side of minor road linking A713 to B729. 500' to 650' contour.

CORNHARROW

SMALL AND LARGE CAIRNS

NX 661929. About 25 small cairns on the hill called Stellhead, and 3 large cairns of which 2 are 18' diameter and one 30' diameter. At an elevation of 950'.

CARSEGLASS

SMALL CAIRNS

NX 638860, 639858. Two groups of small cairns, 11 in all.

DUCHRAE, LOCHINVAR

*James Williams, F.S.A. Scot.*

NX 661837. Following a report of a cup and ring mark the site was examined and a large flat boulder, with natural cups, showing groups of concentric rings was found. The decoration is not of the normal mid-Bronze Age type but appears to be related to the late western Neolithic cultures. To be reported fully in PSAS.

CRAIGENGILLAN

*M. L. Ansell*

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NX 628949. A total of at least 58 small cairns are in groups to the NW, N, NE and E of Craigengillan Cairn. A ring cairn is close to these groups, 38' outside diameter, 21' inside diameter.



There are also four rectangular structures dug out of the ground and surrounded by turf-covered stone embankments. Sizes 33' x 10', 33' x 14', 49' x 12', 26' x 13'.

#### GLENHOUL

##### STONE MACE HEAD

NX 608879. A Bronze Age stone mace head found in garden of farm house. Presented to Dumfries Museum by owner.

#### GLENSHIMMEROCH

##### SMALL CAIRNS

NX 648880. On N slope of hill a group of 16 small cairns, on S slope a further group of 16. 750' to 1000' contour.

##### CUP MARKS AND SMALL CAIRNS

NX 662882. On the Easterly ridge of Glenshimmeroch Hill, called Meikle Bennan are several rock outcrops heavily cup-marked. Some cups form in straight lines tending EW. Adjacent is a group of 7 small cairns. Elevation 1100'.

#### HOLM OF DALQUHAIRN

##### FLINT BLADE

NX 649988. A small honey coloured flint blade found in mole cast on steep slope of Dodd Hill, about 500' above the known Cairn site. The flint is in Dumfries Museum.

#### INGLESTON MOTTE, NEW ABBEY

*James Williams, F.S.A. Scot.*

NX 982651. Further examination of this earthwork has yielded more early (? 12th cent.) mediaeval pottery with a little lead. TDGNHAS.

#### KIRKCONNELL, NEW ABBEY

NX 979683. "Manor" site. Trial excavations at this site, which was mentioned in *Discovery and Excavation 1965*, gave sections for three of the ditches. No dateable finds were obtained except a single fragment of mediaeval pottery.

Ploughing in a field to the W of Kirkconnell Tower yielded a scatter of mediaeval pottery fragments—over 400 pieces. This pottery dates from the 13 - 17th cent. and represents material from the mediaeval village of Kirkconnell. TDGNHAS.

#### LAMFORD

*M. L. Ansell*

##### CUP AND RING MARKS

NX 532993. An outcrop of rock close to a sheep-pen on the S side of the minor road from the Lamford farm to Waterhead farm includes two rocks with clear cup marks, each cup having one

concentric ring. On one rock there are two such marks on the top horizontal surface, whilst on the other are at least four similar marks on an inclined surface of about 10 degrees. Adjacent to these rocks is Lamford Cairn and also a field of small cairns, plus a possible ring cairn or hut circle.

#### LOCHINVAR

##### SMALL CAIRNS

NX 654856. A group of 10 small cairns overlooking the loch at its NW side.

#### MILLHILL, NEW ABBEY

*James Williams, F.S.A. Scot.*

NX 963679. A small slag heap (30' x 90') was located near a stream and excavated. The excavation disclosed a simple, clay-lined hearth and secondary stone structures. Surface finds of pottery from a habitation site in the field to the N of the heap would date the site to 1250 - 1300. TDGNHAS.

NX 964672. Two chert implements, in mesolithic technique, were found in the field to the S of the habitation site.

NX 962867. A single worked flint — a broken blade, finely re-touched (Neolithic or early Bronze Age) — was found in a field to the NW of Millhill farmhouse near a possible ploughed-out cairn.

#### MOTTE OF URR

NX 815647. Approximately 6 fragments of 12th - 14th cent. pottery were obtained from the Motte-hill — one fragment possibly represents a "polychrome" ware.

While examining the motte-hill a broken blade of whitish flint with a slight patina was found, worked in mesolithic technique with secondary "battering" at one end. TDGNHAS.

#### PLASCOW RIG, KIRKUNZEON

NX 890625. A group (approximately 100) of small circular cairns has been located on the plateau of Plascow Rig — no cists are visible. This group of cairns is closely paralleled at Auchenfad, New Abbey.

#### STROANPATRICK

*M. L. Ansell*

##### SCOOPED SETTLEMENT SITE

A complex of banks of large stone, some forming circles and several scooped hollows revetted with stone. On the North facing slope of Stroanfreggan Craig near to the hill fort and with many fields of small cairns close by.

#### RING CAIRN

NX 635919. A good example of a ring cairn (enclosed cremation cemetery) 56' outside diameter on flat ground below the hill fort known as Stoanfreggan. A metalled road runs through the ring to a disused quarry.

NX 635917. A sub-rectangular turf walled structure about 30' x 25', with remains of a ditch on two sides, is sited in marshy ground on river terrace, close to ring cairn above and near to Stoanfreggan Fort and Cairn. The turf is relatively fresh looking, yet immediately below the turf in the quarter of the site so far uncovered have been found many flints and chert flakes and a few possible worked flints and chert which may be mesolithic in date.

The flints and chert are in Dumfries Museum.

NX 643923 to 645928. Small cairn fields NE from Stoanfreggan Fort containing some 33 stony mounds, including some of horse-shoe shape strung along an old trackway.

NX 647932. Small cairn fields totalling 44 stony mounds. Also two rectangular stone foundations 24' x 15' and 27' x 15'.

NX 642934. Ring Cairn 21' outside diameter at 850' contour, also 17 more small cairns.

NX 644935. Ring Cairn 60' outside diameter and 37 small cairns.

NX 648937. Ring Cairn 24' outside diameter and 30 small cairns.

NX 648938. Rectangular stone foundation 24' x 12'.

NX 650938. Rectangular stone foundation 18' x 12'.

#### SMALL FINDS

*A. E. Truckell, Dumfries Burgh Museum*

#### CULQUHA FARM, RINGFORD

NX 690585. Perforated axe hammer presented to the Stewartry Museum.

#### DUNROD MOATED MANOR

NX 699459. Finds from presented to Dumfries Burgh Museum. Report in TDGNHAS, Vol. xliii.

#### GLENHOUL, UPPER KEN

NX 609879. Perforated axe hammer in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

#### HOLM OF DALQUHAIRN, UPPER KEN

NX 655990. Flint blade presented to Dumfries Burgh Museum.

#### RIVER CREE

Perforated Bronze Age stone axe hammer found in river bed in 1872. Presented to the Stewartry Museum.

## LANARKSHIRE

### ROMAN ROAD

*Mr I. G. Brown*

The George Watson's College Archaeological Society carried out a survey on the Carlisle - Forth road from Biggar to Edinburgh in order to trace the course of the road.

A section was dug through the suspected agger at Candyburn, but it was concluded that this was a boundary bank. Sections were dug at Melbourne, Walstone (NT 182582) (Midlothian), and Silverburn (Midlothian — NT 199600), and traces of a metalled road, definitely not Roman, were found at all three. Definite traces of a Roman road were found at NT 152547, Peebleshire. The road was 18' wide and consisted of three layers and heavy bottoming.

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## MIDLOTHIAN

### AUCHENDINNY

*Mr I. G. Brown*

#### OLD WOODHOUSELEE CASTLE

The George Watson's College Archaeological Society carried out excavations at this site (NT 257616) to determine the purpose of a small building at the centre of the ruin. The walls of this building were 3' thick and there were two doorways. Two insets 2' wide in the W wall were thought to be ovens and the building a small kitchen, as it connected with the main apartments. No floor level was found.

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## MORAYSHIRE

### BURGHEAD

*Mr Alan Small*

NJ 107692. Partial excavation of the upper fort at Burghead revealed that only a tiny portion of the fort near the Coastguard houses remained undisturbed. Three sections through the remaining west rampart showed that the original stone rampart was still standing some 10' high beneath an infill of sand. This structure is 27' to 28' thick and consists of a rubble infill retained on either side by a carefully built revetting wall. The wall is not timber laced in the true sense but it was conclusively proved that the remains of timbers which have previously been recorded as timber-lacing, are in fact timbers which project from the wall into the interior of the fort, probably to support a wall walk or other structures.

In none of the sections was there any evidence of domestic occupation although temporary occupation was indicated during the Iron Age, Norse and Early Mediaeval periods.

## NAIRN

GEDDES, NAIRN

*Hugo B. Millar*

SEAWEED CROFT

NH 872523. This building, recently re-named as above, was for long known as the Blacksmith's Shop, from a late eighteenth century addition to it, consisting of forge and outbuilding, the addition having recently been revealed during reconstruction. The original building seems, however, to have been earlier, and is a substantial construction of the cottage type, having main storey and attics. The attics have had dormer windows of some pretensions, as a broken portion of a pediment has been discovered, bearing carving of a 17th century pattern. This would seem to indicate that the cottage had been probably a tacksman's house, prior to its becoming a forge.

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## PERTSHIRE

*R. Butchart, Perthshire Society of Natural Science*

CARGILL

*Archaeological and Historical Section*

KNOCKING STONE OR MORTAR

NO 154368. When reconditioning a cottage on the Perth/Blairgowrie road a knocking stone was found supporting one of the pillars of the porch. It is of sandstone dressed to a roughly spherical shape 2' 3" diameter with flat top and bottom 1' 10" diameter making the stone 1' 1" deep. The hole is circular 1' 1" diameter and 7" deep slightly tapered in bore with rounded bottom.

In the possession of Mr Livingstone, Mains of Cargill Farm.

*Mrs M. E. C. Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.*

DULL

*Breadalbane Archaeological Society*

NN 808490. In a field between the village of Dull and the main road from Aberfeldy to Forthingall, the tops of four thin upright slabs, set two and two, with broad surfaces 2' apart and facing each other are aligned east/west. They are part of a boulder strewn area referred to locally as the ruins of the monastic college of Dull, said to have been founded by St. Eonan. (See PSAS, Vol. xcii, 1958 - 59, p. 74.)

On excavation the four stones turned out to be the walls of a paved passage leading westward into a circular area 30' across, delimited by a wall of contiguous slabs. These were the inner facing of a double-faced dry stone wall 3' wide. The enclosed area had been paved but though the central area had been broken through parts of the original flooring remained in situ at the base of the wall. The destruction of the central area had been in order to dig a fire

pit 6' in diameter in the natural ground below the floor. The western arc of the lip of this pit had been outlined by a contiguous setting of slabs whose tops fitted neatly under the level of the upper paving and set against the foot of these slabs was a stone laid horizontally, thus partly overlapping the fire pit. This stone had been broken across and had been subjected to great heat. Its western edge had been carefully chipped to correspond to the circumference demarcated by the upright slabs on the lip of the pit.

From the fire pit vast quantities of charred grain and carbonised wood were recovered.

Opening southwards under the paving and wall of the upper circular enclosure and obviously extending for some distance downhill is a well built underground passage or souterrain 2' in height at the entrance and roofed by overlapping lintels.

No dateable relics have been found but three building periods have been established.

1. The paved passage entry originally consisted of only one pair of portals flanking a threshold slab. These portals were found to have been carefully integrated into the double faced walling of the paved enclosure.

2. The portal entry was extended eastward by a second pair of uprights and the paving correspondingly lengthened. Presumably in this second period the circular walled enclosure was still intact.

3. The paved circular enclosure was broken through for the building of a corn roasting kiln. At the same time the slabs forming the western arc of the inner facing of the wall bounding the paved circular area were replaced by small broken dry stone building rising to a height of 2' presumably to give better shelter from the prevailing westerly wind.

The exact relationship of the souterrain is not yet known.

From the surface indications there appears to be another circular foundation at the eastern end of the site. The site has been temporarily filled in to protect it from the weather and excavations will be resumed next May.

*Mrs M. E. C. Stewart, F.S.A.Scot.*

FARLEYER, ABERFELDY

*Breadalbane Archaeological Society*

NN 827492. In April farming operations in the field below the main road from Aberfeldy to Keltneyburn exposed a large cist which had previously been disturbed. One side stone and one end stone remained. The cist had been oriented NW - SE and had measured approximately 3' x 2'. In the disturbed filling there was evidence of an original cremated deposit—black staining and a handful of burnt bone.

One interesting feature of the cist was a double setting of slabs at the southern end where an undercut face on the inner slab had

been supplemented by a second slab set parallel to the outer face. The gap had also been blocked internally by a small stone set in the angle between the end slab and the remaining side slab.

What had originally been the cover of the cist had been dragged to the side of the field and broken. The two slabs of the cist remaining *in situ* were taken out and destroyed as they were an obstruction to ploughing.

#### GASK

*Dr Anne S. Robertson*

##### ROMAN SIGNAL STATION

In April, 1966, further trenching was carried out on the site of the Roman signal station, 580 yards NW of Gask House, under the joint auspices of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, the Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling, and the Perthshire Society of Natural Science (Archaeological and Historical Section).

Three out of the four great corner post-holes of a wooden tower, about 10 feet square, were discovered, together with scraps of charred wood and iron nails from the tower superstructure. The tower had been enclosed within a clay bank about 9 feet wide and a ditch about 12 feet wide. There was only one entrance causeway, in the north side of the ditch.

A single potsherd was found. It was a mortarium fragment of undoubted Flavian (late first century) date, the first datable evidence to be identified from any of the dozen signal posts on the Gask ridge.

#### HILLSIDE FARM, DUNBLANE

##### ROMAN CAMP

In September, 1966, an emergency excavation was carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, on the site of what appeared to be two Roman temporary camps, one inside the other, on Hillside Farm, Dunblane, before housing developments took place. The east and south sides of the Roman site were those immediately threatened, and trenching was limited to those sides.

The ditch of the apparent inner camp was followed for almost 480 feet along its east side, and about 320 feet along its south side. The ditch was 6-7 feet wide and in places cut through solid rock. There were two entrance gaps in this ditch, one in the east and one in the south side.

The ditch of the apparent outer camp was followed for about 900 feet along its east side and about 380 feet along its south side. This ditch too was 6-7 feet wide and in places rock-cut. One entrance in the east side of this ditch was exactly opposite the entrance in the apparent inner camp.

In view of the similarity of the ditches of both apparent camps, and the related entrances in the east side, it seems possible that

there was only one Roman camp at Hillside, with an outer enclosure on the two sides examined. The air photographs suggest that there was a similar enclosure on the north side but not on the west side.

LONGFORGAN

*D. B. Taylor*

SYMBOL STONE FRAGMENT

NO 306299. During agricultural operations in the field adjoining the site of the souterrain discovered in 1955 (PSAS, lxxxviii, p. 57) there was turned up a fragment of red sandstone on which was incised the double disc symbol. The fragment is roughly rectangular measuring 10" x 8" x 4" thick. One end of the stone has been dressed, presumably for later re-use, and this has removed about half of one of the discs. The double disc has been crudely incised and, in its present state, measures 5" long, the discs being 2½" in diameter.

LUNDIN FARM

*Mrs Sonia Yellowlees*

NN 879502. Rock outcrop with 19 cupmarks in field a few yards east of Cultullich Burn and opposite Dundavie Farm. The exposed face of the rock measures 6' 4" x 4'. Two of the cupmarks are large, having diameters of 4" and 4½".

*R. Butchart, Perthshire Society of Natural Science  
Archaeological and Historical Section*

STRATHTAY

CAIRN

NN 907548. On a plateau in the side of the hill between Strathtay and Strathgarry and overlooking Strathtay, a cairn 16' in diameter by 6' high of boulders with irregular flat faces and worn edges mixed with earth.

WEEM

*Miss E. Clark*

NN 842498. During the demolition of derelict buildings behind Weem Hotel, a malting floor was discovered in one of three connected buildings lying on a slope across the contour. The floor occupies the central building and consists of a circular funnel-shaped structure, beautifully built of dry stone walling, 15' 10" in diameter at the top, 9' 10" in height and narrowing to less than 2' at the base. Across the top of this structure a wooden drying floor had been laid and some of the supporting beams of this floor are still in situ. There is the entrance to a flue at ground level on the outer wall of the south gable of the central building. The flue measures 2' 11" across and is 2' 1" in height and penetrates under the earth floor of the V-shaped structure. It tapers slightly inwards and may have had a small opening at the end leading into the bottom of the V-shaped structure above it. Over the opening to the flue, 8' 6"



above ground level, there is a small doorway with a stone step and in the corresponding position in the north gable there is a built-up doorway.

The uppermost of the three connected buildings, though considerably altered from its original plan, appears to have housed the tank for steeping the grain with alongside a sprouting floor. The lowest of the three buildings may have been a maltman's bothy.

At one time there were 6 ale houses and 2 whisky houses in the parish of Weem and it is reasonable to suppose that this malt house was connected with the Weem Inn. Alterations soon to be made in the oldest part of the present hotel may reveal further structures connected with the making of liquor.

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## RENFREWSHIRE

### CALDWELL LAW

*Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford*

Mr Ian Grant reports that on his estate on Caldwell Law he has found a site where late mediaeval pottery was dug up. Near by pottery of the 14th century was found and also Iron Age objects. Also on the same hill there is a good specimen of Bowed Rigs.

### CRAIGMARLOCH FORT, KILMACOLM

*Helen C. Nisbet*

NS 344719. See *Discovery and Excavation, Scot., 1963, 1964, 1965.*

C-14 datings have been obtained on two samples of wood collected during the excavations on this site, 1963-65. Results as follows:

Sample CM 91a. Early phase of occupation related to palisaded enclosure and underlying the partially vitrified stone-walled fort. Dating, B.P. (years before 1950) — 2540 (+ —) 40.

Sample CM 468. Lower portion of stone and rubble defensive wall, overlying palisade occupation, and partially vitrified. Probably original wall timber. Dating, B.P. (years before 1950) — 1985 (+ —) 40.

### ELPHINSTONE WOOD

*Frank Newall*

#### FORT

NS 375699. A hill fort, 200' NNW - SSE by 89' has almost obliterated stone wall c. 10' wide following the edge of a localised tail and crag, with a probable entrance at the gentler SSE end.

### GLENIFFER BRAES

NS 449604. At the highest point of the hill ridge, and beside the O.S. Trig. point, there is a flat circular platform with slight turf

bank rim, 66' overall diameter, partly cut by early cultivation rigs. Some 50' W of the Trig. point is a circular flat cairn, 20' in diameter with slight concavity, flanked by a large stone block, in the N arc.

#### GRYFE RESERVOIR, S - SE AREAS

NS 288712 - NS 282711. All structures reported in this area have been sectioned by Forestry Commission drains, which have unfortunately prevented intended excavation. Close survey has revealed 8 occupation areas on local rises S and SE of site A. From these have been recovered fragments of beakers, one with decoration in horizontal and diagonal notches, associated with grooved ware with herringbone pattern, thin ware with punctulations and triangular point impress, and rough ware of fabrics identified at Knapps as late Neolithic, one with shallow scores. Among the flints are an awl, a knife, scrapers—round and edge—and a microlithic assemblage largely of small obsidian points and scrapers, but including a white flint tranchet steeply blunted along the broad edge. Several implements are of quartz, while a very small celt is of a hard grey-white stone. A lignite bead and a fragment of lignite bracelet of lenticular section complete the list.

#### LADYMUIR FARM, KILMACOLM

*Mrs A. Halifax Crawford*

The foundations of an L-shaped farm-house built by Major Hugh Blair in 1660 are quite distinct. The second house, 18th century, still standing; the third and last house built in 1900 has the re-built-in stone wall initials I.G. - M.W. Ladymuir Farm has strong Covenanters' associations.

#### SMALL FINDS — TO BE LODGED IN PAISLEY MUSEUM

##### East Green

*Frank Newall*

NS 340687. From East Green fields Mr W. O. Black has handed in a granitic rubber, a greenstone rubber with faceted end, 1 flint scraper, several flint cores, 1 green glazed strap handle, 1 sherd of green glazed pitcher with everted rim and sharply cordoned neck, 2 frags. green glazed grey ware, 1 base and 1 curving body sherd of similar ware.

##### East Side

NS 335692. From East Side fields Mr W. O. Black has handed in 1 grit hone, 1 quern rubber, 1 frag green glazed strap handle, 1 everted pitcher rim, 1 base sherd, 1 bulbous everted rim sherd, and 2 large body sherds, all of 14th - 15th century vessels.

##### Gryfeneuk

NS 302715. Mr Scott found a perforated phyllite disc 4" x  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Retained by finder.

## ROSS-SHIRE

BOSTA BERNERA MHOR, LEWIS

*I. A. Crawford*

NB 138402. Midden deposits and associated stone structures are being eroded at the base of sandhills on the crest of which stood the village of Bosta (evacuated 1890).

KYLE-RHA-GLENELG

*Mr J. G. Scott*

STONE BOWL

Mr Thos. MacKay in June reported the discovery of a bowl of grey schist during excavation work at Kyle-rha-Glenelg. The bowl is flat-bottomed, c. 7½" in diameter and 3¼" high, with rounded sides and inturned or flattened rim. At one point on the rim, spread over c. 1¾", there were three transverse grooves, perhaps for securing an iron handle, as on certain Viking stone bowls. No other finds were observed at the time of discovery. The bowl has been retained by the finder.

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## ROXBURGHSHIRE

EASTER LANGLEE

*Colin Martin, F.S.A. Scot.*

NT 522360. Gravel quarrying in June 1965, exposed, *in situ*, a platform of dressed sandstone masonry laid on a foundation of boulders. Unfortunately, it was destroyed before it could be examined, but subsequent study of the stones of which it was composed suggested that it was rectangular on plan and covered an area of not less than 144 square feet.

Many of the stones had been tied together by cramps, showing that the platform was intended to bear a structure of considerable weight, and the facings were decorated with diamond broaching characteristic of Roman legionary work. Rough inscriptions on five of the stones are best explained as tally marks. They are: COH I; III; CX (twice), and MIII. There were no further finds.

The blocks are hewn from red sandstone derived from an outcrop at Dryburgh (NT 590316), as was stone for the Antonine reconstruction of the fort at Newstead (NT 569344), c. 142 A.D. Easter Langlee has been provisionally associated with this period.

The building does not appear to have been sited tactically, nor indeed to have fulfilled a military function of any kind. It is perhaps best explained as an official shrine or monument.

Specimens of the stones, including the cohort inscription, have been deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities. A number of others can be seen in the garden of Old Gala House, Galashiels.

Publication will be in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

## PLOUGH PEBBLES

NT 542354. Two plough pebbles were found about 100 yards east of farm house. On loan to the National Museum of Antiquities.

## NEWSTEAD

NT 569343. The following objects were found on the surface at the site of Trimontium:

A Roman intaglio of moonstone, cut en cabochon, depicting Jupiter kneeling at an altar. His right hand is supported by a staff and there is a small figure of Victory on his left hand. A representation of his sacred eagle is by his foot. Photographs have been deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities.

Two 2nd brass of Antoninus Pius in poor condition. Retained.

Three stamped Roman pottery bases. On loan to the National Museum of Antiquities.

Seven rounded and four flat plough pebbles. On loan to the National Museum of Antiquities.

## PAVILION FARM

## PLOUGH PEBBLES

NT 531350. Two plough pebbles were found in Sawmill Field. On loan to National Museum of Antiquities.

**SELKIRKSHIRE**

## CRAIG DOUGLAS

I. G. Brown

NT 285255. The George Watson's College Archaeological Society continued excavations on house No. 6 in the mediaeval village described in the Selkirkshire Inventory (see *Discovery and Excavation, 1965*, p. 36).

The hut measures 34' 9" N - S and 18' E - W. There are two rooms divided by a partition 2' 6" thick running E - W. The walls, which were built without mortar, were 4' 6" thick on the W and 3' 6" thick on the E. There were no traces of roof supports, windows, drains or hearth. The floor was located 11" below ground level.

A late mediaeval knife with a wooden handle was found, as well as large quantities of animal bones and teeth.

## HAREMOSS

James W. Elliot, F.S.A. Scot.

## ARROWHEAD

NT 465252. Found during tree planting, a unique leaf-shaped arrowhead of Antrim porcellanite. On loan to National Museum of Antiquities.

## LINDEAN

### PLOUGH PEBBLES AND FLINT

NT 484308. In the fields about the old kirk, two plough pebbles and several pieces of flint including 3 microliths, were found. Plough pebbles on loan to National Museum of Antiquities.

## RINK FARM

### FLINTS

NT 485322. On the fluvio-glacial terraces at the joining of the Ettrick and Tweed rivers, approximately 2,000 pieces of flint and chert tools and waste were picked up by surface scrutiny. This included 65 microliths. Retained by finders.

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## S H E T L A N D

### TRONDRA

*Mr C. A. Goodlad*

HU 390374. Further excavation has revealed a floor of beaten clay about 2' below the general top level of the walling. In the south western part of the walling a recess, about 3' deep by 5' was found. This recess has yielded several decorated pottery fragments suggesting the Bronze Age. From numerous finds of rough stone implements, plough tips, and a hearth about 5' in diameter in the centre of the structure there seems little doubt that this has been a house site.

About half the apparent area of the structure has now been uncovered.

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## S T I R L I N G S H I R E

### CORRECTION TO DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION 1965

Page 37, last line, should have read "On the E. side of Castle Hill."

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## S U T H E R L A N D

### GRUMMORE, LOCH NAVER

*Alex. D. Cameron*

NC 607367. A survey of the clearance village of Grummore was carried out.

Four corn kilns have been found so far with several common features. Each has two compartments: one circular, built into the

slope of the hill; the other roughly rectangular, downhill; the two connected by a vent. Each circular compartment, which varied from 4' 6" - 4' 10" in diameter at the present level, was well built, surrounded by a ledge 5" - 12" wide, and an outer wall 2' 7" - 4' wide. The rectangular compartments, 13' 6" - 15' in length and 7' 6" - 9' in breadth inside, were fairly similar in three cases but the fourth measured only 10' 6" x 7' 11" inside. In three cases there appeared to be a doorway near a corner at the lower end of the building but in the fourth no doorway could be identified. All the kilns except the smallest one were at a safe distance from other buildings.

REARQUHAR, DORNOCH

*Miss A. S. Henshall*

NH 737924. A cist was observed in March, in the eroding face of a gravelly knoll which had been cut by the road. The cist was at the top of the knoll, 1' below the surface. The interior measured 1' 2" x 1' 8½", and 1' 4" deep, with the longer axis SE - NW. It was constructed of four flat slabs of rather irregular rounded shape, averaging 2" thick, and the slab on the NE side was supplemented by a second shorter slab outside it designed to fill the triangular gap between the NE and SE slabs. Over the NW slab there were eke-stones. The size of the top slab is not known, but it is 2½" thick. The pit in which the cist had been built was visible in section, about 6" wider than the outside of the cist, and the space between its sides and the cist had been carefully packed with cobbles. When found, the cist was empty except for a little soil which had percolated in and had almost entirely covered a heap of cremated bone, lying on the floor of the cist which was slightly dished in the centre. The bone was examined by Mr C. B. Denston, Duckworth Laboratory, Cambridge University, who reported that it represented the remains of two young adults, possibly both female.

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## WIGTOWNSHIRE

LOW CLONE (SOUTH SITE)

*W. F. Cormack*

NX 334450. Excavations at this Mesolithic site, reported in *Discovery and Excavation, 1965*, p. 41, were continued in May and October 1966. The "Scooped Area" was found to be 45' long and have rather vague stone settings, the whole perhaps indicative of seasonal occupation over a number of years. Among 1500 flints are 15 microliths, but traces only of bone, antler and mollusc shells. Flints being studied by Dr John M. Coles. To be published in TDGNHAS.

WIGTOWN COUNTY MUSEUM, STRANRAER

NEW FINDS

Barnbarroch, Whauphill

NX 3951. Large stone *whin* masher found during tree-felling in the grounds of Barnbarroch House, Whauphill, Wigtown.

Bishopburn

FLINT SCRAPER

NX 079611. Triangular scraper of grey flint worked on one edge only, from sandhills S of Bishopburn, Stranraer.

Cairnpat, Lochans

NX 045564. Stone lamp discovered during drainage operations.

Stranraer

NX 052617. Spindle whorl of green mudstone, decorated on both sides, found in the garden of a house in West End Terrace. These new finds will be published in TDGNHAS.

NEW LUCE

*Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran*

NX 188609. The excavation of the chambered cairn of Mid Gleniron II was completed in July 1966. (cf. *Discovery and Excavation*, 1965, 42). The terminal chamber was destroyed, but the sockets of the missing orthostats were identified, showing that the rectangular chamber had been c. 8' 6" long and c. 4' 6" wide. The end of this chamber was built up against a small oval cairn which enclosed a small orthostatic chamber, opening from the E.

It is now apparent that the small oval cairn and its chamber were subsequently enclosed in a straight-sided cairn some 47' long, which also contained the rectangular terminal chamber and forecourt at the S. end. Neolithic pottery and flints were found in the entrance blocking to both chambers.

The final excavation report will be published in the *Transactions of the Dumfries-shire and Galloway National History and Antiquarian Society*.

# ***Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland***

## **(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)**

*From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary*

The Scottish National Buildings Record was transferred to the Commission on 1st April, 1966, and was reconstituted as the National Monuments Record of Scotland. The Commission, including the Monuments Record, is now housed in new premises at 52/54 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.

### **A. Inventories**

The *Peeblesshire Inventory* will be published shortly. Most of the field work has now been completed in Kintyre, and progress has been made with the surveys of Lorn and Lanarkshire.

#### **BALNABRAID (KINTYRE), ARGYLL**

NR 767155. Mr G. Ritchie undertook a small-scale excavation on the cairn at Balnabraid in an attempt to elucidate certain features of the published plan. Publication will be in the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*.

#### **SKIPNESS CASTLE (KINTYRE), ARGYLL**

NR 909577. Trial excavations were carried out to ascertain whether anything remained of the foundations of the original courtyard buildings. It was established, however, that the principal medieval occupation-levels within the courtyard had been removed before the construction of the 18th century farm buildings. The discovery of a number of Christian burials in the undisturbed sub-soil of the SW corner of the courtyard suggested that the site was in ecclesiastical occupation at a date prior to the erection of earliest surviving buildings of the castle in the 13th century. A trench was extended westwards from the N section of the W curtain for a distance of 54' and revealed no traces whatsoever of any outer defensive works.

#### **LIMEFIELD, LANARKSHIRE**

NS 924315. Mr MacLaren discovered and partly excavated a cairn at Limefield. About one-third of the cairn was exposed, and the finds included beaker, food-vessel and cinerary urn pottery, together with several cremated burials. The excavation will be continued in 1967. Publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.



#### WANDEL MILL, LANARKSHIRE

NS 944267. Investigation by Mr Maxwell of this crop-mark site discovered from the air by Dr St. Joseph (JRS, li, 122) has shown that the Roman fortlet measures 94' x 109' within a shallow V-shaped ditch whose maximum width and depth are 4' and 1½' respectively. The fortlet appears to have been abandoned in an unfinished state. Publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.

#### CRAWFORD, LANARKSHIRE

NS 954214. Further excavation by Mr Maxwell concentrated on the headquarters building with very satisfactory results. In both Antonine periods the building was a stone one, of orthodox plan and similar in size to the *principia* at Croy Hill. At the end of the second Antonine period it was systematically demolished. Beneath the stone *principia* there was recovered the plan of an unusual timber structure, presumably of the first century A.D., which was carefully dismantled at the end of what was, apparently, a brief period of occupation. Publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.

#### BEATTOCK SUMMIT, LANARKSHIRE

NS 998153. As a result of an inspection of air photographs a ring-ditched site near Beattock Summit, immediately to the E of the Roman road was discovered by Mr Maxwell. His limited excavation of this Roman road-post has revealed that the ditch measured 6' in maximum width by 1' in depth and enclosed a roughly circular area 24' in diameter; there was a gap on the W giving access to the road. Inside stood a timber watch-tower, approximately 10' square in ground plan. The low lying position of the site seems to set it apart from the general run of Roman signal-stations. Publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.

#### SUPPOSED ROMAN ROAD FROM CASTLEDYKES TO ROBERTON, LANARKSHIRE

Examination of the surface remains of this road has led to the conclusion that it is impossible to assign a Roman date to them.

### B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

The main objects of the Record are: (a) to make surveys, by means of photographs, drawings and written descriptions of buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are not yet published in the Commission's county Inventories, and especially those which are being substantially altered or are in danger of demolition; and (b) to establish a central archive of material relating to ancient monuments and historic buildings throughout Scotland.

Mr G. D. Hay, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., is in charge of all survey work for the Record and the keeper of the archives is Miss C. Cruft, M.A.

### Surveys

Surveys were made of the items listed below. An asterisk indicates that measured drawings have been made.

- Angus: Cleghorns, Arklay Street, Dundee (1898 Thomson engine); Dunnichen Ho. (1794); Montrose (Wharf Ho., early 19th c.).
- Argyll: \* Bonawe (workers houses); \* Castle Stalker.
- Ayrshire: Auchans Castle (1644); Auchans Ho. (Robert Wallace, 1819); \* Fullarton Ho. (1745, and c.1800); Ladyland (David Hamilton, 1817-21).
- Berwickshire: Ladykirk Ho. (William Elliot, 1797; additions William Burn, 1845).
- East Lothian: \* Balgone (late 17th c. and 19th c.); Ballencrieff Ho. (early 17th and 18th c.).
- Edinburgh: Caroline Park (late 17th c.); Drylaw Ho. (1718 and later 18th c. alterations); Hawkhill (John Adam, 1757).
- Glasgow: The Knowe, Albert Drive (Alex. Thomson, 1852-3).
- Kirkcudbrightshire: Laurieston Church, Kirkcudbright (1845).
- Lanarkshire: Busby Ho. (Alex. Thomson additions to 18th c. house).
- Perthshire: Glassingall (1864, style of Pilkington & Bell); \* Hedderwick (17th c. and additions of 1740); Kippenross Ho. (James Playfair, 1789, with later alterations); \* Old Dower House, Perth (c. 1600); Seggieden (1772-5).
- Renfrewshire: Clippens Ho. (early 19th c.); Paisley Prison (Archibald Elliot, 1818).

In addition, photographic surveys of groups of houses in danger of demolition or alteration have been made in Edinburgh, Creetown (Kirkcudbrightshire), Deanston (Perthshire), and Lochwinnoch and Houston (Renfrewshire).

### Accessions

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

Gifts of photographs were received from Dr J. S. Richardson, the English National Monuments Record, and the University of

Strathclyde, The University of Strathclyde, through Professor Fielden, kindly made its collection of late 19th c. photographs of Glasgow available for copying.

#### GUIDE-BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

A great many pamphlets and old guide books, collected by the late Mr Andrew Rollo, together with some of his own sketches, were presented by Miss Rollo. Guide-books and pamphlets were also received from the English National Monuments Record.

#### PLANS DEPOSITED ON PERMANENT LOAN

1. Newington Ho. farm-steading, Cupar, Fife, 1828. (from Mr G. Draffen).
2. A collection of plans from the office of Messrs Mills and Shepherd, Dundee, including surveys of Ardblair, Megginch Castle and Seaside (Perthshire), showing the houses as existing before alterations. (From Mr W. M. Guild, Dundee).
3. A large collection of plans from the office of Messrs Findlay, Stewart & Robbie, Dundee, including plans of buildings by Andrew Heiton, J. Murray Robertson and James Findlay of houses in Monifieth, Broughty Ferry and Perthshire between the years 1870 and 1930. (From the late Mr H. P. Robbie).

#### COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS RECEIVED

1. Gray Ho., Angus. Elevations and plans, 1966. (From the Scottish Georgian Society).
2. Wharf Ho., 40 Wharf Street, Montrose. (From the County Architect's Department, Forfar, Angus).

#### PURCHASES

1. Great King Street, Edinburgh. Copies of elevations, plans and details by Orde Adams, Duncan Macintosh and R. S. Ali.
2. Roslin Castle, Midlothian. Copies of plans, sections and a perspective drawing by John Kidd and Eileen Ginks; summer studies 1966.

#### PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO COPY THE FOLLOWING MEASURED DRAWINGS IN PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

1. Dunnichen Ho., Angus. (Mr Neil Caw).
2. Kinfauns Estate, Perthshire. A collection of estate plans by Sir Robert Smirke and others which were found at Rockdale. (Dr and Mrs W. N. Wilson, Rockdale, Kinfauns).
3. Kippenross, Perthshire. Plans by William Stirling, 1798 and 1806; details of additions 1906. (Mr and Mrs Stirling-Aird).

4. Ladykirk Ho., Berwickshire. Elevation by William Elliot 1797 with specifications. (Major Askew of Ladykirk).
5. Ladyland, Ayrshire. Plans and designs by David Hamilton for Ladyland. (Mr Neil A. K. Cochran-Patrick).
6. (a) Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, plans and elevations by William Chambers 1771-2; (b) Grangemouth, plan and lay-out by Henry Holland; (c) Kerse Ho., Stirlingshire, 18th c. elevations and plans, and plans of later additions by John Tait of Edinburgh. (Messrs Dundas and Wilson, Edinburgh, through the late Mr J. H. Richardson, W.S.).
7. (a) Scone Palace, Perthshire, elevations and plans by William Atkinson, 1803; (b) The Old Palace of Scone, survey by Andrew Cock, 1798; (c) designs for alterations to Scone by George Saunders, 1802 (not carried out); (d) plan and elevation of The Mausoleum, Scone, by William Atkinson, 1807. (The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Mansfield).
8. Seggieden, Perthshire, elevations and plans drawn c. 1842. (Major James Drummond-Hay).

## ***Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey***

*From A. Clarke, Senior Surveyor*

*A.O. Division, Scotland.*

Archaeological revision for the Large Scale maps (25" and 6") has continued with work generally confined to the resurvey and revision programme. Recording and fieldwork were carried out in the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Banff, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Dunbarton, East Lothian, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross & Cromarty, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, and Wigtown. In Banffshire field investigation has begun on a county basis and it is hoped to start on Perthshire early in 1967.

A special examination of cairnfields was made in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness, Kincardine, Perth, Ross & Cromarty, Sutherland, and in some English counties. In every case it could be demonstrated that the cairns were the result of field clearance and in many instances well-defined field systems were identified.

Amendments have been made to One Inch sheets 10, 14, 41 and 61 and to Quarter Inch sheets 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8. The second edition of 'Britain in the Dark Ages' was published in February 1966.

We would like to thank our correspondents for their assistance during the year, and to stress that interested persons may consult our records by appointment.

## *A Scottish Bibliography for 1966*

This section has been compiled by Mr R. B. K. STEVENSON

- (B)FDC* (Book of) Friends of Dunblane Cathedral  
*BOEC* Book of the Old Edinburgh Club.  
*CBA* Council for British Archaeology.  
*HBNC* History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.  
*HMSO* H.M. Stationery Office.  
*NMAS* National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.  
*PSAS* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
*TDGAS* Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.  
*TELAS* Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society.  
*TPS* Transactions and Proceedings of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science.

### GENERAL

- |                                 |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| —                               | Archaeological Bibliographies for Gt. Britain and Ireland 1963 & 1964.                               | <i>CBA</i> (1966) 20/- each            |
| W. F. H. Nicolaisen             | Scottish Studies Bibliography 1964.  | Scot. Studies IX.ii 1965               |
| T. Rae                          | List of articles on Scottish History published in 1965.  | Scot. Hist. R. 1966                    |
| J. A. B. Townsend               | Indexes for Old-lore Miscellany (& Records) of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness & Sutherland (duplicated) | Viking S. for Northern Research (1966) |
| R. C. Rennie & T. C. Gordon     | Third Stat. Account: Counties of Stirling & Clackmannan.   | Collins (1966) 84/-                    |
| E. M. Wilson (ed.)              | Aspects of Antiquity: Abertay H.S. Archaeological Section's Miscellany.                              | Abertay Hist. Soc. Dundee (1966) 5/-   |
| J. S. Richardson & C. McWilliam | Antiquities: Architecture after 1600; in Guide to East Lothian [incl. air photos].                   | E. L. County Council n.d. n.p.         |
| Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.            | Twelfth Annual Report 1965-66 [Accession lists].   | <i>HMSO</i> (1966) 1/6                 |
| do.                             | Brooches in Scotland (picture booklet) 2nd ed. enlarged.   | <i>NMAS</i> (1966) 2/6                 |
| W. Finlay                       | Coins in Museums: Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.   | Coins & Medals (Croydon) May 1966 2/-  |
| Min. Public Building & Works    | Excavations Annual Reports 1965.   | <i>HMSO</i> (1966) 3/6                 |
| F. Newall                       | Excav. of Prehistoric and Medieval Homesteads, at Knapps, Renfrewshire.                              | Paisley Mus. (1966) 5/-                |
| K. M. Dickie                    | Carved Hands on a Boulder at Barnakill, Argyll   | <i>PSAS</i> 1963-64                    |
| J. F. Forsyth                   | Some Notes on the Bronze Cauldron recovered from Loch Gamhna, Inverness-shire.                       | <i>ibid</i>                            |

## GENERAL (Contd.)

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|--|--|--|
| A. E. Truckell                                       | A Cross Stone at Foregirth, Lower Nithsdale.   | <i>TDGAS</i> XLII<br>1965                        |
| T. Hävernick & W. Haberey                            | Glattsteine aus Glas [glass 'linen-smoothers'].  | Jahrbuch R. G. Zentral-museums Mainz (1963)      |
| D. Fraser  | Discovering Angus and the Mearns.  | Standard Press, Montrose (1966)<br>7/6           |
| T. G. Snoddy   | Twixt Forth and Tay.   | Allen Litho. Co., Kirkcaldy (1966)<br>25/-       |
| J. Shearer,<br>W. Groundwater,<br>J. D. Mackay (ed.) | The New Orkney Book.   | Nelson (1966) 20/-                               |
| A. R. Cross  | Then & Now : A 70 Years' Retrospect  | <i>TGAS</i> XV. iii<br>(1966)                    |
| B. G. Trigger  | Sir Daniel Wilson, Canada's First Anthropologist.  | Anthropologia (Ottawa Univ.)<br>VIII 1966        |
| W. Gardner & H. N. Savory                            | Dinorben Hill-fort.  | Nat. Mus. Wales<br>(1964) 63/-                   |
| J. K. St. Joseph (ed.)                               | The Uses of Air Photography.   | John Baker (1966)<br>70/-                        |
| J. X. W. P. Corcoran                                 | The Young Field Archaeologist's Guide.   | Bell (1966) 16/-                                 |
| A. Sorrel  | Living History.  | Batsford (1965)<br>25/-                          |
| H. W. Whitbread                                      | The Guildry of Stirling.   | Guildry, 24 King Street, Stirling<br>(1966) 30/- |
| <b>PREHISTORIC</b>                                   |  |  |
| R. W. Feachem  | The North Britons: the Prehistory of a Border People.  | Hutchinson (1965)<br>45/-                        |
| J. G. Scott  | Regional Archaeologies—S.W. Scotland.  | Cory Adams & Mackay (1966)<br>16/-               |
| J. C. L. Lyddieth                                    | Prehistoric Finds acq. by Perth City Museum 1944-64.   | <i>TPS</i> XI. 1963-5                            |
| S. Thomas  | Pre-Roman Britain.   | Studio Vista (1965)<br>63/-                      |
| T. G. E. Powell                                      | Prehistoric Art.   | Thames & Hudson<br>(1966) 35/-                   |
| S. E. Durno  | Pollen-analytical Evidence of 'Landnam' from two Scottish Sites (Dalnaglar, Perth. and Peelhill, Lanarks.) | T. Botan. S. Edin.<br>XL 1965                    |
| W. Campbell-Smith                                    | Distribution of Jade Axes in Europe (with suppl. to British Isles Catalogue).                              | P. Prehist. S. 1965                              |
| A. E. Truckell                                       | A Neolithic Axe Roughout.  | <i>TDGAS</i> XLII                                |

PREHISTORIC (Contd.)

J. G. D. Clark	Traffic in Stone Axe and Adze Blades [world-wide survey]	Econ. Hist. R. XVIII.i 1965
J. M. Coles and D. D. A. Simpson	Excavation of a Neolithic Round Barrow at Pitnacree, Perthshire.	P. Prehist. S. 1965
E. W. Mackie	New excavations on the Monamore Neolithic Chambered Cairn, Arran, in 1961.	PSAS 1963-64
A. A. & M. F. Woodham	An Orkney-Cromarty chambered cairn in Upper Strathnairn, Inverness-shire.	<i>ibid</i>
I. J. McInnes	The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery from Luce Sands, Wig-townshire.	<i>ibid</i>
D. D. A. Simpson	A Neolithic Settlement in the Outer Hebrides [Northton, Harris]	Antiquity June 1966
A. Thom	Megaliths and Mathematics.	Antiquity, June 1966
H. Coutts	Recent discoveries of short cists in Angus and E. Perthshire.	PSAS 1963-64
A. S. Henshall	A dagger-grave and other cist burials at Ashgrove, Fife.	<i>ibid</i>
A. S. Henshall & I. H. Longworth	Three Beakers from Wester Ross.	<i>ibid</i>
D. D. A. Simpson	Food-vessels in S.W. Scotland.	TDGAS XLII 1965
J. Scott-Elliot & I. Rae	Whitestanes Moor—an Enclosed Cre-mation Cemetery.	<i>ibid</i>
J. M. Coles	Bronze Age Metalwork in Dumfries and Galloway.	<i>ibid</i>
do.	Scottish Middle Bronze Age Metal-work.	PSAS 1963-64
E. MacKie	Burial Ground of the Middle Bronze Age at Girvan.	Ayrs. Arch. Coil. VII 1961-66
M. E. C. Stewart	Excav. of a Circle of Standing Stones at Sandy Road, Scone, Perthshire. [Bucket urn and carbon date 1200 B.C. +/- 150]	TPS XI. 1963-5
H. Fairhurst	Ancient Hut-Circles in Sutherland.	Glasgow Herald 6.11.65
J. M. Coles, et al.	A Late Bronze Age Vessel from Flaxby.	Yorks. A.J. 162 1964
A. L. F. Rivet (ed.) S. Piggott	The Iron Age in North Britain in-cludes: A scheme for The Scottish Iron Age.	Edin. U.P. (1966) c.45/-
R. B. K. Stevenson	Metalwork and some other objects in Scotland and their cultural affinities	
A. Young	The sequence of Hebridean pottery.	
R. W. Feachem	Hill forts of Northern Britain.	
G. Jobey	A Field Survey in Northumberland.	
J. R. C. Hamilton	Forts, Brochs and Wheelhouses in Northern Scotland.	

PREHISTORIC (Contd.)

- |                   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| J. R. C. Hamilton | Mystery of Brochs Solved at Clickhimin.                               | Ill. Lond. News<br>No. 247 1965            |
| E. W. MacKie      | The Brochs and the Hebridean Iron Age.                                | Antiquity, Dec.<br>1965                    |
| do.               | Origin and Development of the Broch and Wheelhouse Building Cultures. | P. Prehist. S. 1965                        |
| Anne Ross         | Pagan Celtic Religion.  | Routledge & Kegan<br>Paul (1966)<br>6 gns. |
| Anne Ross         | A Celtic(?) Stone Head from Perthshire.                               | TPS XI. 1963-5                             |

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN

- |                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| R. G. Collingwood &<br>I. A. Richmond | Archaeology of Roman Britain (2nd edition)  | Methuen (1966)<br>c. 70/-                 |
| J. K. St. Joseph                      | Air Reconnaissance in Britain 1961-4  | J. Rom. Stud. 1965                        |
| —                                     | Roman Britain in 1965.  | do. 1966                                  |
| D. E. Strong                          | Greek and Roman Gold and Silver Plate.  | Methuen (1966)<br>84/-                    |
| K. Painter                            | A Roman Silver Treasure from Canterbury [spoons cf. Traprain 'pricker' cf. St. Ninian's Isle] | J. Brit. Arch. Ass.<br>1965               |
| H. Waugh                              | Hoard of Roman Silver from Great Horwood, Bucks. [spoons and penannular brooch]               | Ant. J. 1966                              |
| A. S. Robertson                       | Miscellanea Romano-Caledonica [excavations]   | PSAS 1963-64                              |
| R. P. Wright                          | Imperial Inscription from the R. Fortress at Carpow, Perthshire.                              | <i>ibid</i>                               |
| M. G. Jarrett                         | Legio II Augusta in Britain.  | Arch. Cambrensis<br>1964                  |
| C. Martin                             | The Roman Army on the Borders.  | History Today<br>July 1965                |
| B. R. Hartley                         | Some Problems of the Roman Military Occupation of the N. of England.                          | Northern History<br>(Leeds U.) I.<br>1966 |
| W. Simpson                            | Cappuck Fort.   | HBNC XXXVI.iii<br>1964                    |
| J. P. Alcock                          | Celtic Water Cults in R. Britain.   | Arch. J. 1965                             |
| K. F. Hartley &<br>E. E. Richards     | Spectrographic Analysis of Romano-British Mortaria.   | B. Inst. Arch. Lon-<br>don Univ. V 1965   |
| C. W. Philips                         | Britain in the Dark Ages (2nd. ed.)   | Ordnance Survey<br>(1966) 17/6            |
| J. Morris                             | Dark Age Dates — in, <i>Britain and Rome</i> (Birley Festschrift)<br>ed. M. Jarret.           | T. Wilson, Kendal<br>(1965) 32/6          |
| K. Jackson                            | The Ogam Inscription at Dunadd.   | Antiquity 1965                            |
| R. B. K. Stevenson<br>& J. Emery      | The Gaulcross Hoard of Pictish Silver.  | PSAS 1963-64                              |
| R. Cramp                              | Early Northumbrian Sculpture<br>(Jarrow Lecture 1965)   | The Rectory,<br>Jarrow (1966)<br>4/-      |



ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN (Contd.)

C. L. Curle	The Crosses of Ruthwell and Bewcastle.	<i>HBNC</i> XXXVI.ii 1964
C. A. R. Radford	Early Cross and Shrine of St Mabew, Cardross, Dunbartonshire.	Innes R. 1966
E. Rynne	A Bronze Ring-brooch from Luce Sands.	<i>TDGAS</i> XLII 1965
W. F. Cormack	Northumbrian Coins from Luce Sands	<i>TDGAS</i> XLII 1965
R. B. K. Stevenson	Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles : N.M.A.S. I, the Anglo-Saxon and Associated Coins.	Oxford U.P. (1966) 80/-
R. H. M. Dolley	Sylloge etc. British Museum I, Hiberno-Norse.	B.M. (1966) 100/-
G. Bersu & D. M. Wilson	Three Viking Graves in the Isle of Man.	<i>S. Medieval Arch.</i> (Monograph I) 1966 40/-
H. M. & J. Taylor	Anglo-Saxon Architecture (Appendix : Churches and tower-naive types in Scotland)	Cambridge U.P. (1965) 150/-
W. G. Aitken	The Home of St. Blane [Bute] II	<i>BFDC</i> 1965

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT

—	Medieval Archaeology in 1964.	<i>Med. Arch.</i> IX 1965
G. S. W. Barrow	The Anglo Scottish Border.	<i>Northern History</i> 1 1966 (Leeds Univ.)
R. Donaldson-Hudson	Historical Evolution of the Border.	<i>HBNC</i> XXXVI.iii 1964
do.	The Debatable Land.	<i>ibid</i>
G. Donaldson	James V-James VIII — Edinburgh Hist. of Scotland III.	Oliver & Boyd 1965 57/6d
I. Rae	The Administration of the Scottish Border 1513-1603.	Edin. U.P. (1966) 50/-
—	Miscellany X [16-18 cent.]	<i>S. Hist. S.</i> 1965
B. C. Skinner	Scottish History in Perspective : Companion to S. Nat. Portrait Gallery.	<i>S.N. Portrait G.</i> Edinburgh (1966) 1/6d
I. H. Stewart	18th cent. Manx Find of Early Scottish Sterling [David I-William I]	<i>Brit. Numis. J.</i> XXXII. 1964
do.	Further Note on the Biggar Find [Edwardian]	<i>PSAS</i> 1963-64
do.	Second Thoughts on Medieval Die-output.	<i>Numis. Chron.</i> VII 1964
W. A. Seaby & I. H. Stewart	14th cent. Hoard of Scot. Groats, Balleny Townland, Co. Down [lists of such finds in Britain]	<i>Brit. Numis. J.</i> XXXII 1964
J. K. R. Murray	Demi-gros au type écossais d'Arnould l'Oreye [Brabant c.1360]	<i>Bull. Circle d'Etudes Numis</i> II.iii 1965

**MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)**

J. K. R. Murray	Two Scottish Re-used Dies [Mary]	Spink's Numis. Circ. April 1966
R. B. K. Stevenson	Medieval Pot under Crail Church Tower	<i>PSAS</i> 1963-64
—	Medieval Rings from Dunblane (ills.)	<i>BFDC</i> 1965
D. McRoberts	Hermits in Medieval Scotland	Innes Review 1965
A. D. Lacaille	Notes on a Loch Lomonside Parish [Luss]	<i>ibid</i>
D. McRoberts	Notes on Glasgow Cathedral	<i>ibid</i>
J. O'Dea	Inventory of the Holy Cross Altar, Dumbarton 1449	<i>ibid</i>
B. L. H. Horn	Refs. to Pre-Reformation Altarages, Haddington	<i>TELAS X</i> 1966
B. C. Skinner	Pluscarden Priory, Guide.	Pilgrim Press n.d. 2/-
R. S. Wright	Ill. guide to the Canongate, Kirk, Parish & Churchyard	Oliver & Boyd (1965) 3/-
R. Stoll & J. Roubier	Britannia Romanica: die höhe Kunst der roman. Epoche in England, Schottland u. Irland	Vienna (1966) c. 130/-
J. G. Dunbar	The Historic Architecture of Scotland	Batsford (1966) 105/-
W. D. Simpson	Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire, Guide	Nat. Trust S. (1966) 1/6d
do.	Skipness Castle, Kintyre	T. Glasgow A.S. XV.iii 1966
H. B. Millar	Castle of Fraoch Eilean, Loch Awe, Argyll	<i>ibid</i>
G. O. Wood & F. T. Scott	Excavations at Crumhaugh Tower, Roxburghshire	T. Hawick A.S. 1965
M. R. Apted	Painted Ceilings of Scotland	<i>HMSO</i> (1966) 50/-
G. Murray, M. R. Apted & I. Hodgkinson	Prestongrange and its Painted Ceiling	<i>TELAS X</i> 1966
C. E. Eddy	Cranshaws Kirk	<i>HBNC</i> 1964
S. E. A. Landale	Cranshaws Castle	<i>ibid</i>
C. J. D. Dixon- Johnson	Armorial at Ferniehurst, Rox.	<i>ibid</i>
P. O. Sharp	Royal and Ancient Banff	Banff Preserv. Trust with Nat. Tr. (1966) 2/6
R. W. & J. Munro	Tain Through the Centuries	Tain Town Council (1966) 12/6
J. B. Barclay	Edinburgh, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day	A. & C. Black (1965) 12/6d
G. L. M. Goodfellow	Colin Campbell's Shawfield Mansion in Glasgow	J. Soc. Archit. Hist. (USA) Oct. 1964
do.	Colin Campbell	Architect. R. Aug. 1966

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A. J. Youngson	Making of Classical Edinburgh	Edinburgh U.P. (1966) 63/-
Macniel of Barra	The Castle in the Sea	Collins (1964) 30/-
G. B. Burnet	Pitcaple Castle, Aberdeenshire	Scots. Mag. Nov. 1965
C. Hussey	Haddo House, Aberdeenshire	Country Life 18 & 25.8.66
J. M. Hunt	Wemyss Castle, Fife	Country Life 6 & 13.1.66
S. Forman	Borthwick Castle, Midlothian; Culzean Castle, Ayrshire	Scot. Field May, June 1966
G. Donaldson	Map of the Siege of Leith 1560	BOEC XXXII 1966
T. I. Rac	Edinburgh Castle 1751-3	<i>ibid</i>
N. Bayne	The Dean Gardens (Edinburgh)	<i>ibid</i>
D. M. Walker	Salmon, Son, Grandson & Gillespie [Glasgow architects]	Scot. Art R. X.iii 1966
G. Emslie	Victoria Bridge, Glasgow	<i>ibid</i>
Scot. Develop. Dept.	Statutory Lists of Buildings : City of Glasgow ctd. ; Inveraray; Edinburgh ctd. Provisional lists : parts of Aberdeen- shire, Dumfriesshire, Orkney, Perthshire, Renfrewshire, Ross & Cromarty	(1966)
G. S. Pryde	The Burghs of Scotland, a critical list	Oxford U.P. 1965 20/-
E. R. Barty	Catalogue of Dunblane Cathedral Museum, new ed.	FDC 1965 n.p.
G. R. Hewitt	A Portincross Cannon [Armada?]	Ayrs. Arch. Coll. VII. 1961-66
A. D. Bax	Die Liefde 1966: Discovery of Coin & Artifacts from Wreck of Dutch East Indiaman (1966) Out Skerries, Shetland. (Duplicated)	Report to, commit- tee for Nautical Archaeology, Inst. of Arch. London. (1966)
W. Reid	A Prince's Gun from Dundee [early 17th c. all metal]	Connoisseur Nov. 1966
S. Maxwell	Note on the Regalia of Scotland	PSAS 1963-64
W. F. Arbuckle	School Exercises from the 17th cent. from Prestonpans	TELAS X 1966
A. L. Taylor	The Grammar School of Ayr 1746-96	Ayrs. Arch. Coll. VII 1961-66
W. A. J. Provost	Sir John Clark's Journey into Gallo- way, 1735	TDGAS XLII 1965
G. Dorward	History of the Local Police (Hawick)	T. Hawick A.S. 1965
W. J. McCulloch	Coat of Arms and Seals of Forfar (duplicated)	Town Clerk, Forfar 1965 n.p.
D. Duncan	Thomas Ruddiman	Oliver & Boyd (1965) 42/-

**MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)**

H. S. A. Coppinger	Communion Tokens in England, Wales and Channel Islands	Numis. Chron. VII 1964
A. Hannah	Some Scottish Metallic Checks (1876-9)	Scaby's Coin & Medal B. Aug. 1966
F. Bamford	Some Edinburgh Furniture-makers	BOEC XXXII 1966
M. H. Swain	Needlework from Scottish Country Houses	Country Life 18.8.66
do.	Block-printing and Embroidery	Embroidery XVII 1966
R. D. M. Grange	A Short History of the Scottish Dress	Burke's Peerage Ltd. (1966) 75/-
J. S. Whyte	Scottish Silver Teaspoons.	Scot. Art R. X.iv 1966
A. A. Auld	For Services 'Rendered' [Presentation to Patrick Colquhoun 1785]	<i>ibid</i>
P. Rahtz	Post-Medieval Ceramics—an Interim Bibliography (Duplic.)	Post-Med. Cer. Research Group Broadsheet 4, 1966 (Stoke on Trent Mus.)
P. H. Davis	A Decorative Scottish Pottery [Wemyss]	Country Life 3.2.66
J. B. Barclay (ed.)	Local History in Scotland [Sources etc., Carberry Conference]	Edin. Univ. Dept. Adult Educ. (1966) 4/-
A. Fenton	Material Culture as an Aid to Local History Studies in Scotland	J. Folklore Inst. (USA) 1966. Offprints <i>NMAS</i> 2/- + 3d
do.	The Begbie Farm Account Book 1729-70	<i>TELAS</i> X 1966
do.	<i>NMAS</i> Exhibition leaflets: Seed Time & Harvest 1965, Ploughs & Ploughmen of Scotland 1965, Hairst Rig & Meal Bowie 1966, Hearth & Home 1966	<i>NMAS</i> 3d each
do.	Hand tools in Agriculture (in Traditional Tools & Equipment, ed. J. G. Jenkins)	T. Mus. Assistants Gp. V 1965 4/- (Guildhall M. London)
C. Gibson & M. Michie	Guide to Glenesk Folk Museum	The Retreat, Glenesk, Angus (1965) 5/-
D. Donaldson (ed.)	William Cramond: Cramondiana [Reprint of newspaper articles 1891-1903—Old Spey in the Law Courts etc.]	Moray & Nairn Library (1965) n.p.
do.	W. Cramond, schoolmaster and antiquary, Bibliography with biogr. note	<i>ibid</i>

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

J. Dunford	Story of Cockfighting in Scotland	Scot. Field May 1966
P. T. Wheeler	Landownership and the Crofting System in Scotland since 1800.	Agri. Hist. R. 1966
M. Storrice	Landholdings & Settlement Evolution in W. Highland, Scotland.	Geogr. Annaler (Sweden) XLVII 1965
—	'Noi Scozzesi' ['Folk-life' with coloured illus.]	Museo dell'Uomo, 29.4.66 Milan
A. Small	The Villages of the Howe of the Mearns	Folk-life IV 1966
M. L. Ryder	Note on Sheep-shearing Stool	<i>ibid</i>
A. Graham	The Deil's Dander, Coldingham, Berw.	<i>ibid</i>
M. Campbell & T. C. Smout	Goat-keeping in the Old Highland Economy [addit. notes]	Scot. Stud. IX.ii 1965
B. C. Skimmer	Skirling Fair & the Painter James Howe	Scot. Stud. X.i 1966
J. V. S. Megaw	Note on the Stock and Horn ('Evening in a Scots Cottage')	<i>ibid</i>
B. R. S. Megaw	Women Coal-bearers in a Midlothian Mine	<i>ibid</i>
I. C. Walker	[Tobacco] Pipes Marked TD, a Preliminary Study	Quart. Bull. Arch. Soc. Virginia (USA) June 1966
V. Wyatt	From Sand-core to Automation, a history of glass containers	Glass Manufacturers Fed. (1966). Free (19 Portland Pl. London, W.1)
I. H. Adams	The Salt Industry of the Forth Basin	Scot. Geogr. M. LXXXI
A. Graham	The Military Road from Braemar to the Spittal of Glenshee	<i>PSAS</i> 1963-64
do.	Cove Harbour [Berwickshire]	<i>ibid</i>
A. Jespersen	Watermills on the River Eden, Fife.	<i>ibid</i>
I. L. Donnachie & J. Butt	Three 18th cent. Scot. Ironworks (Wilsontown, Muirkirk & Glenbuck)	J. Indust. A. Liv 1965
J. R. Hume	St. Rollox Chemical Works, Glasgow	J. Indust. A. III.iii 1966
W. M. Stephen	Two Flint Mills at Kirkealdy [Kirkealdy pottery]	<i>ibid</i>
J. Butt	Industrial Archaeology of Gatehouse of Fleet	<i>ibid</i>
J. R. Hume & J. Butt	Muirkirk 1786-1812	Scot. Hist. R. Oct. 1966
R. H. Campbell	The Iron Industry in Ayrshire	Ayrs. Arch. Coll. VII. 1961-66
do.	What is Industrial Archaeology?	<i>ibid</i>

**MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)**

C. A. Gordon	James & David Cook, Govan [Engrs.]	Scot. Genealogist Aug. 1966
J. Ferrier	Robert Thom's Water Cuts [Bute]	T. Glasgow A.S. XV.iii
R. M. Hogg	Hist. Develop. of Railways in Scot- land [About Brit. Transport Hist. Records Dept., Edinburgh]	Scot. Genealogist XII.iii
B. Baxter	Stone Blocks & Iron Rails [Tramroads]	David & Charles (1966) 45/-
J. Thomas	The Callander & Oban Railway	do. 35/-
A. S. E. Browning	The Museum of Transport, Glasgow	J. Indus. A. II.i 1965
A. Ross	Hallowe'en at Fortingall, Perth.	Scot. Stud. IX.ii
F. Collinson	Traditional & National Music of Scotland	Routledge & Kegan Paul (1966) 63/-

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Aberdeen	Aberdeen Art Gallery and Industrial Museum, School Hill
Dumfries	Dumfries Burgh Museum, The Observatory, Corberry Hill
Dundee	Dundee City Museum and Art Gallery, Albert Square
Edinburgh	National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street
Falkirk	Falkirk Burgh Museum, Dollar Park
Glasgow	Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove Hunterian Museum, The University
Kilmarnock	Dick Institute Museum, Elmbank Avenue
Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery, War Memorial Grounds
Paisley	Paisley Museum and Art Galleries, High Street
Perth	Perth Art Gallery and Museum, George Street
Stirling	Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Albert Place