

but none of the five buildings is named. Farther to the right (east) the cartographer outlined with dots eight small rectangles, and wrote: 'old howses foundacions'. To the south, these house-symbols met a group of angular trees numerous enough to make up a small wood, and to the north were 'stones, rocks and heath'. There is other evidence that the land is marginal, for while the furlongs of open-field arable were clearly drawn to the west, south-west and north-west of 'Fallowfeelde towne', the blocks of selions on the east and north-east were overwhelmed sometimes with dots and sometimes with tiny rings for 'stones and bushes'.

This area, which the plough had already abandoned in 1583, is now the open Fallowfield Fell, but an air-photograph⁸⁴ shows not only the spoil from the little 'mines' of the old plan but also a large continuous area of ridge and furrow half hidden by scrub and heather. FIG. 70 locates the main features of the 1583 plan by indicating the modern field-boundaries and superimposing the names of the three open fields, the woodland, the mill, the mines, and the pattern of the open-field furlongs in both Fallowfield and Acomb townships. The small circles within the selions to the north of East Field are those of the cartographer, mentioned above.

There is also ridge and furrow of good quality surviving in air-photographs of the fields to the north-west of Fallowfield Farm, the selions and furlongs contorted with the ploughmen's efforts to master the contours. The modern fields within the area of the former Middle Field are now deep ploughed and bear little trace of ridge and furrow, but there is a considerable area south of the township boundary in what the plan of 1583 indicates as the open fields of Acomb village. The present Fallowfield Farm and its buildings are quite extensive and probably mask a good deal of the former village houses; to the west and south-west a grass paddock has slight earthworks which may belong to the village; there are also slight earthworks to the east of the farm before the ridge and furrow begins in the southern half of the field. A barn and a house have recently been erected over part of the site.

M. W. BERESFORD

THE GLASGOW CONFERENCE, 1966

The ninth annual Conference of the Society was held in Glasgow from 25-28 March 1966, and had as its theme 'Glasgow and Western Scotland in the Middle Ages'. About a hundred people attended. The conference was organized by Dr. J. X. W. P. Corcoran and the Society owes a great debt to him and his various helpers in making the conference the success it undoubtedly was.

The conference opened on 25 March with a reception by the Lord Provost of Glasgow in the City Museum and Art Gallery. On 26 March a visit was paid to Glasgow Cathedral and lectures were given by the following: Dr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, 'The Celtic Church in Strathclyde and Galloway'; Professor G. W. S. Barrow, 'The Feudal Pattern in South-Western Scotland'; and Mr. Stewart Cruden, 'Castles of Western Scotland'. In the evening the Society was entertained at dinner by the Court of the University of Glasgow. On 27 March there was an excursion to Kilwinning Abbey, Crossraguel Abbey, Bothwell Castle and the motte at Tarbolton. On 28 March there was an excursion by boat and bus to Bute, visiting on the way the early Christian stones at Govan. In Bute the Society visited Rothesay Castle and Museum and St. Blain's Abbey.

The Society must record its gratitude to the University and City of Glasgow for their hospitality.

DAVID M. WILSON

⁸⁴ RAF 106G/UK/1393/no. 5291.