

DISCOVERY
AND
EXCAVATION

SCOTLAND
1963

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Price 2/6

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Price - - 2/6d

Contributions for "Discovery and Excavation, 1964" should be sent to :—

The Hon. Editor

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Kinnoull, Perth

Notes to Contributors

1. Contributions should be brief.
2. Contributions should be typed if possible.
3. Grid references should be confined to six digits preceded by alphabetical map identification.
4. Contributors would greatly assist the Editor if material for *Discovery and Excavation* could be made available by 15th November in any one year.
5. Illustrations cannot be used except under very special circumstances.
6. Measurements in feet and inches should be written thus: 3', 3". Other measurements should be written in full please : — 3 miles, 3 yards. No metrical units should be used and no decimals.
7. Compass points should be indicated by CAPITAL lettering. N.; N.E.; N.N.E.; etc.

ABERDEENSHIRE

BOGHEAD

From Dr A. A. Woodham

NJ/797139. An elongated earthen mound of regular profile 50 ft. long N. - S., 24 ft. wide at the W. end and 18 ft. wide near the E. end. The mound has rounded ends, is made apparently entirely of earth and is 5 ft. high. Though smaller than any of those recorded by Miss Henshall in *The Chambered Tombs of Scotland*, 1963, this would seem to be a further example of the long mounds classified by her under the name of the Balnagowan group.

SELBIE HILL, INVERURIE

NJ/798228. The O.S. sheets mark "cairn (remains of)" on the summit of this hill. The remains indicate a very large ring cairn, composed of unusually large stones. The cairn measures 76 ft. in overall diameter and the few stones left of the interior setting suggest a central circular area 20 - 23 ft. in diameter.

ANGUS

DIGHTY VALLEY

From Mr R. Crerar

NGR/474326. From this site in the lower reaches of the Dighty come a series of several hundred flints displaying definite mesolithic characteristics. Of these, the most interesting are pygmy cores of microlithic type and the usual selection of blades of all sizes. Scrapers are represented not only by very steeply dressed examples but by small button-shaped ones also. Rather more unusual are large, heavy tools, adaptable for use as choppers or scrapers. Microlithic tendencies are present only in the form of tiny obliquely trimmed blades. Much of the flint seems to have been burnt.

HURLY HAWKIN, LIFF AND BENVIE

From D. B. Taylor

NO/333328. Excavation was interrupted by unfavourable weather, but further progress was made in the clearing of the interior of the broch where further areas of paving and a number of post-holes were discovered. Finds included a second ring-headed pin, a length of a small double linked chain and other articles of bronze. Numerous stone discs of one to four inches in diameter also appeared. The souterrain entrance opens out into what appears to be a paved courtyard, the extent of which has yet to be determined. The whole area of the courtyard, still below present ground level, was covered with several layers of packing slabs. Finds here included a further fragment of pottery and a much used whetstone. (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1962, p2.)

NORANSIDE, TANNADICE

From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

NO/46(47)61. Ninety-four coins were recovered in October 1962, during building operations. They ranged in date from James IV to James VI and formed a hoard buried about 1583: early placks 12, bawbees and halves 32, later billon of Mary and James 49, silver James VI, 1.

From Mr J. D. Boyd,

*Director of Dundee Museums
and Art Galleries*

FALLAWS FARM, MONIKIE

NO/509409. A short-cist burial chamber was uncovered by a ploughman in a field. The cist had its long axis running East-West and was constructed of rough, brown sandstone slabs. It measured internally $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 2 feet deep. The capping stone was one foot below the surface and the cist had a floor of sand. The fragments of a beaker and some badly weathered skeletal remains were recovered and are now in the Dundee Museum. A report on this find is in preparation.

HIGH STREET, CARNOUSTIE

NO/564346. A long-cist burial chamber was discovered by workmen when they removed a pavement stone. The cist was 1ft. 4ins. below ground and measured 6ft. long and 1ft. 4ins. wide. The skeleton was removed by a member of the Dundee Museum Staff and it is now in the Dundee Museum awaiting examination.

HODGETON FARM, INVERKEILOR

NO/640491. During sand quarrying operations in a field, a short-cist burial chamber was revealed by a mechanical excavator. The cist had collapsed over the edge of a deep pit cut by the excavator before members of the Museum Staff arrived at the site. Fortunately the excavator-driver rescued a food vessel from the ruins of the cist before it collapsed completely. Skeletal remains were recovered. A report on this find is in preparation and the food vessel and skeletal remains are now in the Dundee Museum.

LANDSDOWNE, DUNDEE

NO/375532. A polished stone axe-head was found during excavations of the foundations for a multi-storey block. The axe-head, which is dark-red and bears indications of considerable use, measures 11 cms. long, 6.1 cms. wide at the cutting edge, 2.7 cms. wide at the hafting end and has a maximum thickness of 3.2 cms. The axe-head has been presented by the City Architect's Department to the Dundee Museum.

PYOTDYKES FARM, near MUIRHEAD, LIFF AND BENVIE

NO/345348. A hoard of bronze objects, consisting of two leaf-shaped swords and a socketed spearhead, was discovered by Mr George Robertson whilst ploughing in a field. The swords appear to belong to the Ewart Park type. The spearhead, which was found in two parts, measures 40 cms. long. It has a sub-triangular blade and basal loops of the "string" type. Shallow grooves flank the midrib narrowing towards the missing blade point. The blade edges are bevelled and 0.8 cms. below the loops the socket is perforated with two rivet holes. An inset band of sheet gold, which is 2.6 cms. broad and decorated with incised lines, encircles the foot of the socket.

A thorough excavation of the site by members of the Dundee Museum Staff revealed three rivets from one of the swords. Pieces of what are thought to be the remnants of a scabbard and a plug of material from the interior of the spearhead are being analysed at Queen's College, Dundee. A preliminary report about this plug indicates that it is made of woven animal fibres and the remains of a resinous substance.

From Mrs Wilson

*on behalf of the Abertay Historical Society
(Archaeological Section)*

ARBROATH ABBEY

NO/643413. Mr J. Wilson reports that outside the West Door of the Abbey, where some seventeenth century houses were demolished this year, rises a steep bank and behind this bank is the wall of the abbey burial ground. Amongst the debris of the demolished houses a few sherds of mediaeval pottery were found. The bank itself consists of a midden, bones, stones, burnt debris and pieces of pottery being visible. The bank has not been excavated. The pottery is of late mediaeval date.

CALDHAME WOOD, KIRRIEMUIR

NO/379554. Mr G. W. A. Mechan and Mr J. Wilson report that during an intensive search for a roman road through Strathmore in the summer of 1963, three trenches were cut across the "Roman Road" in Caldhame Wood. The sections showed a raised causeway with two flat-bottomed ditches. The width of the causeway was nineteen feet. The top level of the road was clay topped with gravel and underneath this, decayed turf. The sub-soil was clay. A report is in preparation.

LOUPS FARM, TANNADICE

NO/464601. Mrs E. Marnie and Mr J. Wilson report that about half a mile west of Loups Farm, in open woodland, stands a very large boulder about six foot six inches high and the same in

width. On the flat top two cup marks are visible. Near it are two smaller stones recumbent and about one hundred yards away, also recumbent, another stone about eight to nine feet long. The large boulder is not marked on the O.S. maps.

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR

NO/693460. Excavation of the fortified promontory was continued this summer. There was a disappointing lack of dateable finds. The most interesting find was a roughly carved sandstone lamp similar to one found in the souterrain at Carlungie. (Wainright. *Souterrains of Southern Pictland*. 1963).

ARGYLLSHIRE

BARMORE WOOD, BRIDGE OF DOUGLAS *From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott*

NN/058050. For three weeks in May and June, 1963, through the courtesy of Scottish Afforestation, the excavation took place of a double-ended chambered cairn, of Clyde-Carlingford type, at Barmore Wood, Bridge of Douglas, near the main road about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Inveraray.

A natural knoll, now afforested with young conifers, had been used to give apparent height to the cairn. Almost all trace of cairn material had disappeared, but remains of the two burial chambers, aligned NE.-SW., showed that the original length of the cairn was some 94ft. between entrance and entrance.

The SW. burial chamber was fully excavated. It was very ruinous, and that it had been deliberately robbed was shown by the discovery of a trench dug well below original floor level in the rear portion. There were no roofing slabs, but one portal stone and the terminal slab survived, giving a length of 14 ft. divided by a septal slab now partially smashed. An unusual feature of the construction was that the E. side seemed to be of drystone walling. The opposite side was of more normal slab construction. The only contemporary find from the burial chamber was part of a flint knife. In front of the entrance were remains of blocking.

The massive side slabs of the NE. burial chamber were visible before excavation, showing that it was at least 16 ft. long. Built on to the entrance there seemed to be the remains of a small rectangular drystone enclosure, possibly a ruined bothy of recent date. Only the rear 6 ft. of this burial chamber were excavated. Here the filling seemed to have been relatively undisturbed, consisting in part at least of deliberate blocking placed in position after final use of the tomb. The original floor level was well marked, and the stump of the terminal slab was traced, but the only artefact found was a rim

sherd of a Neolithic carinated bowl of hard burnished black ware. It is hoped that the excavation of this site may be completed in a subsequent season.

From Miss M. Campbell,

BAGH NA CILLE, AIRD FARM, CRAIGNISH

F.S.A., Scot.

NM/767003. Information from a child at the farm led to the location of a boulder with a small basin of the type found near *Kil* sites (e.g. St. Columba's Cave, Loch Caolisport). Low foundations were found nearby. The site is on a terrace overlooking arable land from the S. above the bay: a spring immediately uphill is now the farm water supply.

The flat-topped triangular boulder is 6 ft. 6 ins. x 4 ft. x 1 ft. 7 ins. in max. height. The basin, near the N. (longest) side, is 9 ins. in diameter x 5 ins. deep, rounded in section. It does not resemble a normal husking mortar.

The L-shaped ruins pass within 1 ft. of the boulder; one arm, axis N. 10° E., is 50 ft. x 16 ft. overall, with rounded corners at S. and a squared corner at NW. There is an internal division 16 ft. from the S. end.

At NE. it touches another building running E. 10° S, 26 ft. x 20 ft. with rounded corners at E. end. The walls are all about 2 ft. wide and not more than 2 ft. high except for one large projecting stone at the inner angle of the L. A scatter of small stones lies on the edge of the terrace N. of the ruins. The place name "Bay of the Kil" suggests an Early Christian site.

BARANLONGART, S. KNAPDALE

(See Clachbreck, below)

NR/774763. Local information pointed out a cist covered by a roadside dyke. The capstone was deliberately built over by dykers who discovered it and wanted to prevent disturbance. It can be seen from the field, about 30 yds. N. of the S. avenue gate and opposite the gamekeeper's house. The slab is rough schist, 5 ft. 5 ins. x at least 1 ft. 9 ins. x 4½ ins. thick; the width can only be measured at one point, through the dyke.

BARRAVULLIN, CRAIGNISH

NM/816079. Close to and E. of the main Oban-Lochgilp-head road above a sharp corner, on a raised-beach terrace, is a cup-marked boulder under field clearance. The stone, triangular in section, is 6 ft. 6 ins. long x 2 ft. 6 ins. wide x 2 ft. high; it bears 8 cups, the largest 3 ins. in diameter. A possible oval at the W. end and three parallel grooves, the longest 8 ins., at the E. end may be natural.

Close to and N. beyond a fence is a stone 3 ft. 2 ins. x 2 ft. 2 ins. x 7 ins. high, with one cup $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x 4 ins. in diameter, shallow, intersected by a natural scoring along the rock, and with a possibly natural gutter running to the edge of the stone. All other boulders exposed on this terrace were examined without result.

BARRNAKILL, CAIRNBAAN

NR/825920. A cross-marked slab bearing an (illegible) Irish miniscule inscription, now at St. Columba's (Episcopal) Chapel, Potalloch, was described as being here in P.S.A.S., LIX, p.147. Local information confirms that it stood erect in the low wall of a circular enclosure 35 ft. in diameter, in marshy ground E. of a footpath along the foot of a rocky ridge. West of the path a ruined lime kiln may incorporate an older structure. My informant calls the enclosure "the Monk's, or Friar's, Graveyard."

NR/821915. The occupants of the farm have re-discovered a cross cut on bedrock near the SW. end of the ridge, close above the Crinan Moss and just S. of a small burn which runs into the Moss. At the SW. end on sloping rock, the cross measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x 5 ins., each limb with a terminal bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long; the incisions have a V-section and are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Close by are small ruins, one incorporating rocks.

This might well be a "Termon" or cross marking one limit of a sanctuary area centred on the "Graveyard," but so far no more crosses have been found.

NR/826924. At High Barrnakill, a deserted village N. of the marsh (reached by the path) is a well with a long covered cistern and well made steps downwards. The "hands" reported (*Discovery and Excavation, 1960, p.5*) are on the N. of the small burn about 100 yards NE. from the rock cut cross.

COULAGHAILTRO, KILBERRY

NR/705652. On the lip of the raised beach terrace is a rounded enclosure formed by a boulder-core wall 5 ft. 6 ins. thick and about 1 ft. high, enclosing an area 27 ft. x 30 ft. 6 ins. The site is overlooked by rising ground inland. It might be a stock enclosure but seems awkwardly placed at the edge of a steep bank.

EILEAN RIGH, LOCH CRAIGNISH ("King's Island")

Forts: —NM/805023, 799014, 796010.

Three forts exist on this small island. The first, marked on O.S. maps, is on a ridge rising from a marsh: a sharp-ended oval of double walling 10 ft. thick and 6 ft. high in places encloses an area 68 ft. x 20 ft.

The second lies SW. of the modern house on the lip of a steep cliff; grassy walls 5 ft. thick and 3 ft. 6 ins. high in places enclose an oval 80 ft. x 50 ft. with an oval hut 22 ft. long touching the inner face of the wall at SE.

The third (place name "Dun Righ" on maps) is a steep ridge overlooking the W. shore. Very slight traces of walling remain at the S'ly end. The E. slope is very steep and regular and may be partly artificial. The top is broken by outcrop rock. The total enclosed area was probably about 120 ft. long.

KIRNAN HILL, KILMICHAEL GLASSARY

NR/867973. A fort mentioned in P.S.A.S., LXIV, p.143, has now been located. An oval citadel 35 ft. x 20 ft. internally crowns a ridge, with outworks to NE. and dyke-walls below on SE., probably connected. No certain wall thickness could be determined. Ruins and old cultivation rigs lie below on S. and E.

MINARD FREE CHURCH MANSE, LOCHFYNESIDE

NR/982967. On information from a former incumbent of "two crosses" in the grounds, search revealed one built into the W. wall of the garden near the garage. The house was vacant when visited, but it is hoped to locate the second cross with the help of the new incumbent. The stone is 2 ft. 9 ins. high x 1 ft. 1 inch across the arms (9 ins. maximum across shaft). A wide "halo" ring at the intersection of arms and shaft encloses a crooked cross; a pair of incised lines extends from the "halo" to the top of the stone, and downwards to an indistinct termination short of the foot of the shaft; there may be a faint zigzag fill between these lines.

Nothing is known locally of the origin of the stone. It might come from Killevin churchyard (NR/985973) where another early stone is likewise built into a wall (cf. *Discovery and Excavation*, 1962, p.4).

CLACHBRECK, S. KNAPDALE

Second interim report (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1962, p.9).

NR/765760. Work continues on this site. Ten cists have now been examined, yielding both inhumations and cremations, one cist containing 3 inhumed bodies and at least 2 cremations. One very well made cist contained an inhumation with Food Vessel and a line of cockle-shells suggesting attachment to a belt or garment. Five whole or broken Food Vessels have been found.

Close by, a palisade-trench marks out a horseshoe-shaped area; its fill has yielded flint tools, spalls and cores. A ditched enclosure abuts on one end of this trench, and closely resembles a smaller

version of Southern English Neolithic mortuary enclosures. This ditch also contained flints, with fragments of cremated bone.

Hut floors extend from within the palisade towards the cists, and work is at present directed to establishing their relative dating.

Less than 100 yards E. an extensive area of crude iron slag of low extraction rate, and further huts, awaits a later stage of the excavation.

Local information reports another cist in a field across the road E. of the site, and another has been located a short way upstream (see "Baranlongart", above).

It is hoped to mount a further period of excavation at this important site in 1964, and plans will be announced in the CBA Calendar if this proves possible. In the meantime every help is being given by the owner of the site, Sir William Lithgow, Bt., and his farm and estate staff. Expert help and advice is being provided by Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott, of Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove.

More than 200 Secondary pupils from local schools visited the site during the summer, and some senior pupils gave most valuable help with the excavations.

From Mrs Margaret Kay,

*Hon. Secretary of the North Argyll
Archaeological Society*

BALURE, SHIAN, LOCH CRERAN

NM/898414. In March a cairn on a peat-moss at Balure was excavated. The cairn measured 36 ft. in diameter and was 2 ft. high. North-east of the centre there was a disturbed area and here the perimeter was more confused. Twelve feet NW of the centre and at a depth of 2 ft. four small slabs, lying approximately 2 ft. apart were exposed. The largest slab measured 19" x 12" x 2". No central cist has been found. Further excavation may be impossible since the base of the cairn is below the water-table. One hundred and twelve yards NE of the cairn a 7 ft. ditch cut through peat has reached the raised beach level. This would imply that the small slabs may have been laid on a platform of stones originally 5 ft. high.

DUN FHEURAIN, GALLANACH, near OBAN

NM/284266. Two trial trenches have been dug in the midden around the base of the rock. Within the first foot of earth were found a bone head or whorl and a fragment of carved bone from a Viking comb. Various animal bones and shells were found at all levels and a boar's tusk at two and a half feet. At three feet carbon and a few lumps of reddish-brown clay were found and excavation was continued to four feet, through a sterile layer.

CAVE OF THE CRAGS, near KILMELFORT

From Dr J. M. Coles

NM/822175. Approximately two miles inland from the Cave of An Sithean (*Discovery and Excavation, 1959, p.4*) near Kilmelfort, a series of rock shelters lying 750 ft. above present sea-level was located. One of these, the Cave of the Craggs, was excavated and traces of Mesolithic occupation were recovered. The shelter is small, only 14 ft. wide, with an overhang of 5 ft. Between exposures of living rock, and rock fall, a small area was excavated, and about 50 flints were recovered. Most of these are tools, or utilized flakes, and it seems certain that the shelter was not used as a chipping site. The flints appear from preliminary examination to be allied to the "Obanian" of Western Scotland, and typologically are less archaic than the Kilmelfort industry.

EAGLE ROCK,

From Dr W. Reid,

by KENTALINE FARM, N. CONNELL. *North Argyll Archaeological Society*

NM/897397. The Rock is a small projection of stone lying behind a wall bordering the road. The soil, bracken and bracken was cleared from around the stone and it was found to be a short stone cist. There was no cap stone and the cist was filled with soil and invaded by roots of bracken and bramble. On clearing this we found first a large number of white quartz pebbles, and a few inches below this many small fragments of bone and one perfectly preserved molar tooth. Nothing which would have helped to date the cist was found.

From Mr J. Kirby,

HELL'S GLEN, LOCHGOILHEAD

Cowal Archaeological Society

NN/174062. Three cup-marked stones occur in the vicinity of a former crofting site. Incisions are uniform in diameter (circa $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) but there are no signs of there having been ring marks. A knocking stone has been incised into one of the cup-marked stones, and a cornkiln, in excellent condition, also occurs on the site.

TOLL A' BHUIC, ARDENTINNY

NS/212917. A potsherd from a mediaeval jug (13th or 14th century) was discovered in a small boulder-cave near Ardentenny. Midden refuse was plentiful in the cave, but other caves on the site showed no sign of habitation. The site is situated in a wild country and was probably only a temporary habitation.

From Mrs Christian,

KILAIL BURN, KILFINNAN

Cowal Archaeological Society

NR/956860. This structure marked as "Cairn" on the 1 in. map was described by Childe as a fort (P.S.A.S. v. 66 p. 419). It is a circular enclosure, 85 ft. diameter surrounded by a wall of 11 ft.

with a gateway to the West 8 ft. wide. Inside is a circular foundation 38 ft. diameter and against the outside of the 11 ft. wall to the NE and again to the S. are two enclosures each about 10 ft. across. To the SW. are the remains of about 12 circular or semi-circular huts from 6 ft. to 12 ft. diameter.

This "fort" is built on gently sloping ground and has no natural defences at all.

4 MILES SSW. KILFINNAN

NR/916750. On the N. side of Auchalick Bay about 300 yds. from high-tide mark are three standing stones in a line approx. NE.-SW. The two SW. stones are both about 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 3 ft. high and about 9 ins. deep. The NE. stone is not so wide, is of a different texture and appears to be roughly dressed. There is a cup-mark in the S. side of the middle stone and another cup-mark in the SW. stone appears to have penetrated so deeply that it has pierced the stone and eventually caused the stone to break at this point.

3 MILES SSW. KILFINNAN

NR/922758. On a slab of living rock between the road and a small dam about 300 yds. above Inveryne Farm is a group of cup-marks. There are about 20 cups, all about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter but they are very badly worn.

4 MILES SSW. KILFINNAN, ARDMARNOCK ESTATE

NR/920742 and 920741. Here, there are two separate groups of cup-marks—one group is within the fort marked on the 1 in. O.S. map and one group about 100 yds. to the S. of the fort.

The N. group within the fort consists of individual cups about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter on scattered outcrops.

The group to the S. is much better defined and there are about 40 cups some with rings and double rings, all on a flat outcrop about 4ft. x 5ft. There are other individual cups on other outcrops around this.

2 MILES NNW. KILFINNAN

NR/925809. On the SE. slope of Barr Ganuisg is an early settlement consisting of two circles (internal diameters 22 ft. and 29 ft. and walls 5 ft. and 6 ft.) a circular enclosure (of which one arc has been lost) of 42 ft., a cairn of 12 ft., a foundation which could be a corn kiln, and a series of roads, one beside the other, all of approximately 6 ft. leading Northwards along the side of the hill from the settlement.

1 MILE N. OF KILFINNAN

NR/936800. On the top of Dun Mor is an opened stone lined cist 4 ft. x 5 ft. x 2½ ft.

ON SHORE 1½ MILES NNW. KILFINNAN

NR/916797. This foundation known locally as McEwan's Castle is possibly a fortified mediaeval homestead. The overall measurement is 70 ft. x 90 ft. but there is an annex below and to the W. The whole structure is on top of a rocky headline from which blocked passages lead to the shore on the N. and S. There are two internal structures and possibly more externally.

ISLAY

Islay Archaeological Survey Group

THRESHING MILLS (visited August 1960 onwards)

<i>Place and Type</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Duich Lots—Single driving arm, 107 in. to bend	Driving mechanism still in working order as far as 1st large cog in mill. Cottages in ruins, mill removed. (1960)
Kilnave NR/284714—Double driving arm Wood ribs in drum	Makers J. & T. Young, Ayr. Still used. Double arm not now connected to mill. Designed for water power. Drum radius 18 in. Shaker 30 ins. (1960)
Kilellan—Iron teeth in drum	Makers unknown. Not used. Driving mechanism overgrown, not measured. Drum 18 ins. Shaker 28 ins. (1960)
Cragabus—Single arm	Makers J. & T. Young. Still used. Small mill, housed in earth floored thatched building. Shows perfectly how both horse and tractor can be used to drive these machines. Drum 16 ins. Shaker 24ins. Driving arm 116 ins. to bend. (1960)
Torra—Single arm	Outside wheels only remain. Horses used till 1954. Attempt by present owner to use tractor in small circles. Combine harvester used now. Mill removed 1960. (1961)
Glenegedale Lots NR/348500—Metal teeth	Old machine recently purchased. Motor operated. Makers George McCartney & Co., Cumnock. Also hand operated winnower, and a corn bruiser by Richmond and Chandler, Manchester. (1961 and 1963)
Cladville	Original mill not there. Circular enclosure alone remains. (1961)
Gartbreck	Also used for cheese making.
Gartnatra	Only enclosure outside remains.
Cruach NR/321587—Small Handmill	Driving enclosure for horses remains. (1961) Mill sold 1962.
Upper Cruach	Drum part of fence round house. (1961) New fence—drum gone. (1963)

<i>Place and Type</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Tallant NR/334587	Only platform now remains. At least 30 years since any mill ever existed there. Drive must have been direct to upper floor, over fanner or straw store.
Avinlussa NR/348584	Maker J. & T. Young, Ayr. About 60 years old. Mill worked by motor, and outside mechanism sold for scrap. (1961)
Clacklach (Rhinns)— Handmills	At 162534, 166533 and 169535. (1961 and 1963)
Nereabolls NR/225553	Maker John Young, Stewarton '60-70 years old' Two horses used. Window to observe horses. (1961)
Gartmain (Bowmore)	Reported site of horse driving enclosure. Visited 1961. No evidence on ground now.
Finlaggan Farm—Metal teeth	Outside enclosure, but no driving arm left. Maker George McCartney & Co., Cumnock. Formerly shaker trays under mill (now gone) and fanner to drive chaff into loft (still there). (1963)
Easter Ellister	Outside motor on horse driving platform. Mill in loft above horse stalls. (1961)
Trudernish	Outside driving arm and platform. (1963)
Kilchiaran	Beautiful arrangement of farm buildings in semi-circle. Mill operated by large water wheel originally. Wheel still there, but now powered by motor.

FORTS AND ENCLOSURES

From Mr Frank Newall

During 1963, coastal surveys were carried out with Captain Graham Donald, Mr John M. Paterson, Andrew Purcell, (Rudha na Faing to Port Froige), Mrs Newall, (Campa to Saligo Bay), and Mr Peter Maclellan, (Saligo Bay to Dun nan Nighean), when the following sites were located or visited.

NR/171548. Unnamed galleried dun. Near the south limit of Port Froige, a small fort mentioned by Miss E. Currie of Claddich, was fully surveyed. The neck between the ends of two Geodha (bays) is enclosed by a wall, expanding from 13 ft. in width at the narrow $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide entrance, to 16 ft. on the west where it contains a gallery 10 ft. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., limited by a transverse slab. Beyond this, to the cliff edge, double walling continues, with a distinct hollow between. The entrance, close to the east side of this galleried barrier, expands slightly, to open into a small dun only $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. N. - S. by 9 ft. E. - W., though in the latter direction there has been much tumble, from a wall originally 4 - 8 ft. wide. On the NE. is an annexed semi-circular enclosure 20 ft. x 20 ft. within a 9 ft. wall, before which is a twelve foot wide buttressing, being the continuation of the

foundations of the barrier wall. This is laid to the very edge of the cliff, is built of large slabs, closely fitted and designed to merge the natural profile with the batter of the wall, and beside the entrance stands 10 courses (9 ft.) high. (Cf. Dun Mhuilig, Craignish P.S.A.S.,

LXXXII, 1947/48, 53-55, and fig. 2).

NR/21256920. To the north of Dun nan Nighean, on the nearest promontory, and very obvious as one approaches the nuclear fort (below), is another galleried-barrier promontory fort. Here the same close laid slab foundation course is present, and the blend of scarp and batter has produced a wall face still $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high at SW., and increasing to 18 ft. high at SE. The entrance in the east, approached by roughly cut rock steps, and 3-4 ft. wide passes through two 6 ft. wide walls with a 5 ft. wide passage between. Beyond the barrier, the outer wall is continued as the foundation and buttressing course of the inner, which encloses 64 ft. x 53 ft. In the NW. corner of this area is an oval walled enclosure occupying a higher platform of rock 44 ft. E. - W. x 28 ft. N. - S. During the survey Mr Peter Maclellan found an artificial cup two inches in diameter and threequarters of an inch deep cut centrally in one of the rock steps just outside the entrance. A distinctive feature is a low wall spur projected from the outer wall along the N. side of the approach where it edges a steep gully. The plan is clearly seen from the summit of Dun nan Nighean.

Dun Nan Nighean (Fort of the Maidens)

NR/212691. This, the Dunadd of Islay, is a complex of seven and possibly eight enclosures, covering the innermost of three overlapping headlands. An almost sheer west face ascends to the highest oval area (a) steeply defended naturally. Immediately east is a terrace, (b) separated by a steep slope from a lower terrace, (c) near the foot of the hill. The sheer fall of the north face is interrupted by a sloping ledge or terrace before a further drop to the sea. On this ledge separated by walls and natural scarps are three enclosures (d. e. f.), and on the west a possible fourth (g). A stone wall 10-12 ft. wide descends obliquely the slope between (b) and (c) to enclose (a, b, d, e, f, g). On (a) is a large hut hollow about 18 ft. across, and on (b) seven hut hollows, roughly circular and partly recessed ranging from 10 to 18 ft. in diameter. Excluding the enclosures (d, e, f), the area enclosed is about 210 ft. E. - W. x 135 ft. N. - S. The terrace (c) is defended by a slighter wall, 7 ft. wide, which maintains its level round the sheer N. and S. faces to close (d, e, f, g). The terrace covers some 153 ft. x 117 ft. and on the N. contains a separate enclosure (h) between the heavy dividing wall and a steep scarp. A terraced path 5-6 ft. wide leads into the lowest enclosure between an in-turned wall end, and a perfectly circular guard chamber 21 ft. in diameter with a smaller chamber in the rear. Visited with Mr P. Maclellan.

Turf and stone walled enclosure

NR/211683 North of the stream which runs from Smaull to Port Bun Aibhne, and raised on a raft of beach pebbles is an oval enclosure 29 ft. N. - S. x 22 ft. E. - W. within a 7 ft. wall which is continued southwards to enclose a subrectangular chamber 14 ft. across both axes. The "raft" is closely adapted to the complex, acting as flooring for both chambers, and extending beyond as a scarcement 7 to 14 ft. wide. But while this "scarcement" extends S. as two spurs beyond the smaller south chamber, an open funnel-shaped court is left, through which the entrance to the smaller room is reached, and through it the larger. Built into the N. wall of the larger enclosure and occupying the width of wall and scarcement is a circular, walled, structure, 14 ft. in diameter. The outline is suggestive of mediaeval farmhouse cum byre structures and mediaeval analogies can be found on Lewis and St. Kilda. Probably associated are turf and stone field dykes, small peaked clearance cairns, and a larger raft of gathered beach pebbles. The cairns differ in structure from the stack-like variety farther south. (*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1960*, p.18, Smaoull; and *1961*, p.20, Laggan area). Located and surveyed with Mr Peter Maclellan.

Campa area

NR/202658. Some 400 yds. E. of Campa promontory, the S. end of a small steep-sided rocky hill encloses, largely by natural outcrop, a levelled area, almost strictly rectangular, and 30 ft. E. - W. x 21 ft. N. - S. internally. Slight traces of walling survive along the south side and at the south-west corner. Despite the site there is little suggestion of fortification, and the enclosure is probably of an early farming period. At the N. landward end of Campa promontory is a small, unmapped rectangular house outline, and some 250 yds. to the north, also unmapped, a larger foundation with traces of a much disturbed circular building close to the S. end. All around are extensive cultivation rigs. Surveyed with Mrs F. Newall.

Central Area. (Gearrach-Chroisprig). Cf. Childe, P.S.A.S., LXIX. 1934-35, p.83.

Dun Bhar-a-chlaom

NR/222615. Childe's description should be amended. This fort with close-knit slab foundation course, narrow expanding entrance, adaptation of slope to wall batter, and intermural passage, has affinities with the galleried-barrier forts and the galleried duns. The overall measurements are 43 ft. N. - S. x 49 ft. E. - W. The fort proper, 24 ft. E. - W. x 12 ft. N. - S. is defended on the S. by a 12 ft. wall, with suggestions of a gallery in a loose internal tumble, and on N., E., and W. by two walls, each 7 ft. wide, with 5 ft. passage between, entered from the W. Halfway down the E. slope is a semi-circular arc of walling, and at the foot of the hill, a similar arc. Surveyed with Mr John Rennie.

Dun Mideir

NR/226609. The dimensions are 61 ft. N. - S. x 59 ft. E. - W. The N. enclosure, 28 ft. E. - W. x 20 ft. within 6-9 ft. thick walls has a well defined central E. entrance. The S. enclosure 16 ft. N. - S. x 20 ft. E. - W. is more slightly walled, as is a further crescent-shaped enclosure, on the W., 13 ft. wide at maximum and occupying the length of the W. side. Against this on the outside is a hut circle 12 ft. in diameter. It is possible that this is a later homestead rather than a dun.

Dun Glas an Loin Ghuirm

NR/22456025. This circular fort is 50 ft. in diameter. A semi-oval, heavily walled enclosure on the N., a continuation of walling S. of the fort, and the presence of circular houses to S. and W. suggest a secondary use of the site as a later homestead. The above two sites were visited with Mr J. Paterson, Mrs H. E. Newall, and Ernest and George Newall.

Dun Buin Dubha (The fort at the dark confluence)

NR/225618. A natural truncated cone on a hill slope, stands 15 ft. above the slope on the E. and some 35 ft. above a marsh on the W. The flattened top, hollowed at the centre, is surrounded by an earth mound without trace of stone, and almost perfectly circular. The diameters are—externally, 27 ft. - 28 ft.; internally, 17 ft. The steep side is ascended by a worn path at the SE. Surveyed with Mr John Rennie.

Am Braid. (Referred to, but unsurveyed in *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1962*, p. 15).

NR/218609. East of Am Braid ruined croft by 100 ft. is a heavy walled circular enclosure, 50 ft. overall with a 7-9 ft. thick stone wall. On the W. side Messrs John Paterson and H. E. Newall located, just outside the enclosure, at least nine circular depressions, 9-12 ft. in diameter, and at least two small round cairns of like dimensions.

An Dun (O.S. 6 in. sheet)

NR/241689. A sheer faced dry promontory crag, strongly defended naturally on three sides, supports an enclosure 35 ft. N-S. x 33 ft. E-W. within a ruinous stone wall 5 ft. wide and 2-3 ft. high, some of the massive blocks extending the entire width. The W. face, and S. wall are linear, but the N. swings towards the entrance on the E. or "landward" side. One hundred feet to the south, a similar and only slightly less defensive bluff supports a structure of exactly the same internal measurements and outline, but with the long axis aligned E-W., and the "wall" entirely of earth. These despite the

defensive position are possibly homesteads. The place name rendered in English as "The chambers" is a possible pointer. Visited with Messrs P. Maclellan, and W. O. Black.

NR/183540. East of Cladville and slightly cut by the Portnahaven-Kilchiarain road is a roughly circular stone walled enclosure, 45 ft. in diameter, the wall being $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, enclosing a sub-rectangular foundation 20 ft. N-S. x 16 ft. E-W., surrounded by a much heavier 6-7 ft. wide wall. Located with Captain Graham Donald.

NR/402454. A steep sided headland, Barr an t-Seann Duine, on the W. side of Lagavulin Bay, has its N., landward, end almost insulated by two steep opposed gullies, each closed by at least two lines of defensive walling. The dry peninsula thus formed is fully occupied by a circular foundation 27-36 ft., across, within a $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide wall entered from the S. On the greater headland, and facing the first structure is a complex comprising a circular foundation 24-37 ft. across within a $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wall, and on the NE., a semi-circular annexed enclosure 20-23 ft. across within a 5-6 ft. wide wall, which expands to 12 ft. in width where it closes with the wall of the circle. The two walls contiguous and concentric continue towards the North facing entrance, where the double walling, 20 ft. thick overall acts as a defence along the approach from the E. gully. Further traces of defensive walling run along the east edge of the headland. To the W. of the double walled complex is a third circular foundation, some 32 ft. in overall diameter obscured by a more recent stone cairn. None of these structures suggests a tower. Visited with Captain Donald.

Tallant (I.A.S.G. Gazetteer, (7) 53)

NR/449504. On a lower terrace at the W. end of the Dun, a partly natural partly slab-built wall encloses a roughly rectangular area 29 ft. across. Thirty yards W. of the crag foot, Mr H. E. Newall located a mound 28 ft. E. - W. x 15 ft. N. - S. containing at the E. a hut circle about 10 ft. across internally. On the W. an entrance 2 ft. 9 ins. wide extends into a passage $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, widening from 11 ft. inwards into a slightly wider cell separated from the hut by a low slab-built wall. The dun itself, too heavily wooded for accurate measurement is about 96 ft. E. - W. x 39 ft. N. - S., and defended on three sides by a massively-constructed wall 8 ft. wide, the sheer smooth E. face being undefended, or but slightly walled. There are traces of a small build in the NE. corner, and of walling within near the centre. The entrance is near the NW. end, in the N. wall. Visited with Captain Donald, Anne Donald and Diana Leitch.

NR/336470. Mr John Neilson has located here a round house foundation 34 - 35 ft. in diameter over a 6 ft. wide spread wall of earth and gravel, with on SE. an incurved hollow and narrow entrance covered internally by an oblique screen wall.

Turnaichaidh

NR/220623. On the SE. shoulder of this hill is an unmapped settlement site, comprising several hut mounds and subrectangular outlines contained within two long turf walled enclosures. The largest hut measures 18 ft. x 13½ ft., the smallest is 11 ft. in diameter. Against the outer wall on the NE. side is a "semi-circular" pound 24 ft. x 21 ft. internally. Located with Elizabeth B. Rennie and Mr John Rennie.

CAIRNS

NR/216620. On the SE. approach to Turnaichaidh hill is a small stone cairn, 13 ft. E. - W. x 10 ft. N. - S. Edge placed slabs are evident at the N. side. Found with Miss Elizabeth Rennie and Mr John Rennie.

NR/222619. At the foot of the terrace SE. of Turnaichaidh, a green mound, some 5 ft. high with loose stones in content, supports towards the W. end a heavily walled enclosure 17½ ft. E. - W. x 14 ft. internally. The mound is 35 ft. x 24 ft. Surveyed with Mr John Rennie.

CHAMBERED CAIRNS

NR/218611. Two hundred yards NNE. of Am Braid ruin George Newall reported a long cairn. The cairn measures 30 ft. E. - W. x 14 ft. N. - S., the east end being disturbed, the west marked by two large blocks of stone 5 ft. apart. Extending in from the E. end is a slightly higher rectangular outline 15 ft. x 5 ft. with parallel edge set slabs 2 ft. long E. - W. and 3 ft. apart just showing. Built walling is discernible along the S. side.

NR/217610. One hundred and fifty yards N. of Am Braid Ernest Newall found a more sophisticated "long cairn" with upsloping built edges 17 ft. N. - S. x 7 ft. E. - W. A large projecting transverse block, 7 ft. from the N. end limits on the N. a depression 7 ft. x 2½ ft. loosely filled with stones. The entire structure has a more recent appearance than the probable chambered tomb described above. The Creag an Tairbh cairns (*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1962, p.14*), lie S. of Am Braid. The NGR should be corrected to NR/217608.

Carn Beannachd

NR/257676. The juxtaposition of the nouns Carn and Beannachd (a blessing) is improbable. It is suggested that the site was originally Carn Beannach (cornered or horned). The site was visited on this supposition with Messrs Peter Maclellan and W. O. Black. The cairn was probably trapezoid originally, but slip has formed a marked convexity on N. and S., the present dimensions

being 61 ft. N. - S. x 58 ft. across the S. broad end, and 45 ft. across the N. end. On the SE. a low bank of turf and cobbles extends 17 ft. E., while at the opposite SW. corner a slight outpointed spur may be the vestige of a similar extension. The cairn is entirely built of very large stones, but within, slightly nearer the broad S. end, can be seen a more massive walling incorporating turf in the build.

MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION OF GLEANN MOR

Bolsay

Extension of ploughed land towards the moor W. of the farm shows flints extending beyond limits NR/224570 - 225569, and in considerable concentration. Flints were collected for inspection from the field surface on an average of 8 per minute, and over 2,000 were inspected. Apart from the usual mesolithic cores and blade tools, 12 microlithic blades and points and 3 microburins were collected. While these formed the great majority, several rough cores from which large flakes had been detached, several heavy scrapers, and one "fish tail" scraper, one knapping anvil, two hammer stones and three potsherds all pointed to later occupation. One sherd is similar to sherds found on Site B (*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1960, p.15*), where the Mesolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age finds were stratigraphically separate. A very finely worked barbed and tanged arrowhead was found by Frank Newall, jnr. It measures 2.7 cm. x 1.9 cm., the barbs being 0.25 cm. long and the tang, possibly a little longer, but broken. We are again indebted to Mr Donald McFadyen of Bolsay for allowing us to inspect his fields, and for collecting from them during early ploughing.

NR/237583. From the edge of newly opened ground on the N. side of the Gearrach Abhuinn, came a finely dressed blade tool, and a core of grey flint.

Crannog Site? Garryeallabus

NR/27807055. In a second cutting of peat 450 yards W. of Ardnare Road, and on the N. bank of the Garryeallabus stream, Mr Alastair Macdonald and his son Mr Alastair James Macdonald, found a group of wooden vessels and one complete pot at depths of 2 ft. - 3 ft. 8 ins., i.e. originally 5 ft. - 6 ft. 8 ins. below the surface.

The pot is of gritty yellow surfaced ware with thin, grey-black core of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age appearance, bucket-shaped, 11¼ ins. high and increasing from basal diameter of 5¼ ins. to 8¼ ins. at the flat, sharply inbevelled rim.

Two of the wooden vessels were of the same profile, even to the flat, inbevelled rim, and were cut in the solid, with a ¼ inch round moulding internally near the foot undercut by a V slot to

receive the round base which had been caulked after fitting. The slightly larger vessel was $8\frac{1}{8}$ ins. high and $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter at the rim.

Four vessels were of the long trough variety (Eadarloch, P.S.A.S. Pl. xv, xvi). The most complete was about 2 ft. 9 ins. long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep internally by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, the ends being "everted" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. In the more complete ledge was a circular perforation, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Two others of this type were very much disintegrated. The fourth, and probably smallest, with no handle ledges at the narrow ends, was 1 ft. long x $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high x $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. deep internally. A seventh vessel, of which little survives, had been a round platter 2 ins. high and only one inch deep internally. Round the outer edge was a moulded pattern formed by three parallel incised lines encircling the wall.

With these was found the end of a digging stick.

The site was visited with the Messrs Macdonald, Captain Graham Donald, and Mr H. E. Newall. Probing showed that about one foot below the level of the finds horizontal wood was present. A small inspection pit little more than a spade width square, showed one long branch crossed by two smaller, roughly at right angles. Birch bark is very common on the site, and a considerable quantity of birch wood can be seen in old cuttings.

From the edge of outcrop in ploughed moorland at Cnocan Bhrannabuis, NR/339475, and at Batachain Bana, NR/345475 to 343477, flanking the valley which runs to Loch nan Gabhar, Mr John Neilson has collected a number of flints including an awl, a round ended scraper, a knife, several edge scrapers, and a well percussed quartzite hammer stone

West Carrabus

NR/308639. A polished axe of a dense basalt, found here, has been presented to the I.N.H.A.S. and is retained by Mr R. Hodkinson, Bowmore. The axe, originally about 5 ins. long, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide and $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins. in maximum thickness. It has been perforated near the butt and subsequently broken across the perforation.

Port Ban

NR/25955995. Down the face of the raised beach at Port Ban, Mr H. E. Newall found an oval quartzite pebble, 7 ins. x $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., with one cup pecked in each face, the cups being 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. A third cup, obliquely positioned, has been partly removed by fracture at the narrow end of the pebble. From early turf and cobble walls nearby were recovered two small hammer stones.

Kiells

NR/684416. It is reported that while a pipe-line was being laid near Kiells in July, 1963, the mechanical excavator disturbed at least two stone-lined cists. No finds were reported.

TIREE

From Euan W. MacKie

Dun Mor Vault

NM/04204925. A second season of 5½ weeks of excavation was carried out on the Vault broch in August and September under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum, with the aid of a generous grant from Glasgow University and with the assistance of a large number of volunteers. A large quantity of finds was recovered.

Work this year was concentrated on the broch interior, on the mural gallery and on the outer court and rampart on the seaward side. A major achievement was the isolation of a broch-builders' level in the deepest sections of the mural gallery. These layers contained many useful finds. The stratification in the gallery suggested that the broch had been pulled down at one stage.

The interior was cleared to below floor level and a large, rectangular, kerbed and paved hearth was found with three whale-vertebra post-sockets next to it. An extensive ash spread over the interior was associated with the hearth. A massive lintelled drain underlies the hearth but another short season of work will be necessary finally to disentangle the relationships of these structures. The hearth is undoubtedly secondary: the pottery associated with its ash is quite distinct from that in the basal levels of the mural gallery.

A careful search revealed no trace of the radial piers of a wheelhouse in the interior so the function of the secondary wall there remains obscure. It post-dated the ash spread and little occupation debris was clearly associated with it.

Extensive deposits of earth, full of Iron Age debris, had accumulated in the outer court, but no clear stone structures were found. The outer rampart was sectioned and found to overlie an older midden. Stone debris seems to have been piled on this rampart at a late stage in the occupation of the site.

An article on the excavation will appear in *The Illustrated London News* during 1964. A picture of the composite bone comb found appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of 30/8/63 and of the mural stair in that of 20/9/63, p. 10.

Dun Beg Vault

NM/046492. This is a roughly oval fort, a ¼ mile from Dun Mor, whose outline is dictated by the shape of the rock knoll on which it stands. No structural features apart from low wallfaces

are visible. A trial trench was put into the edge of the flat summit to secure a sample of artefacts. A midden deposit of bones, many sherds and a complete bronze ring-headed pin were found. This deposit was just below the turf and lying on top of the ruined wall. The sherds bear incised patterns and are comparable with wheel-house material. This fort, together with the other Three sites hereafter described, was planned and the information will appear in an Appendix to the report on Dun Mor Vaul.

Dun Boraige Mor

NL/946476. Though extremely dilapidated and overgrown with turf, the outline of this fort, which stands on a knoll, can be traced together with possible signs of a mural gallery on the north-east. This suggests that the fort is allied to the ground-galleried brochs, such as Dun Mor Vaul, but the walls are abnormally thin, about 10 feet, when compared with the overall diameter of about 60 feet.

Dun Hiader

NL/964389. The fort stands on a high, sheer, rocky bluff overlooking the sea. It is small and oval with traces of a median wall face in two places which are probably the sides of a mural gallery. Dun Hiader may therefore be tentatively classed as a galleried dun rather than a broch proper. The fort has suffered severely in recent years from unskilled investigation.

Dun Ibrig

NM/026444. The fort stands on a slight rocky rise amidst flat land. An outer rampart surrounds the base of the knoll and the outline of the central fort can just be made out. Dun Ibrig is distinctly egg-shaped and traces of a probable mural gallery can be seen in two places. In view of its shape the site should perhaps be classed as a galleried dun rather than a broch although, in this case, the distinction is not likely to be fundamental.

Dun Mor a' Chaolais

NM/083477. This is another very dilapidated and turf-grown site of which little more than the irregularly circular outline can be made out. It stands on a hilltop. A probable mural cell on the south-east and traces of an entrance passage with a guard cell (which has been reconstructed in modern times) on the north-west suggest that the structure is a broch. There are signs of an outer rampart.

Dun Nan Gall

NL/934408. This site has not yet been planned, being in an extremely inaccessible position on a cliff coast-line, but some wheel-house type sherds were recovered from a midden with an exposed section nearby.

AYRSHIRE

ALLOWAY: the Cambusdoon cairn *From Mr E. W. MacKie*

NS/331185. On March 13th the round cairn at Alloway, 2 miles south of Ayr, was removed by a mechanical grab to make way for the construction of a house. Through the courtesy of the contractors I was able, in company with Mr James Forsyth of the Carnegie Library, Ayr, to direct the operations of the machine so that the mound was removed systematically. The cairn was artificial with a core of water-worn stones and small boulders but no traces of a burial were found in or under it. The grab removed the first six inches of the underlying subsoil but no trace of a burial pit, sherds or the slabs of a cist were found.

The cairn was contour-planned a few days earlier. It is popularly associated with lines in Burns' poem "Tam o' Shanter."

From Miss Anne S. Robertson

In September a mechanical excavator struck the remains of a small stone cist whose position appears to have been beyond the edge of the cairn (which by then had been completely removed). The stones of the cist had been much disturbed but one which may have been the capstone was at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by about 2 ft. Two other stones may have marked the west end of the cist.

In the adjacent earth there were tiny fragments of bone, mixed with some modern wood shavings. The evident disturbance and confusion of the remains renders fruitless any speculation about the character and date of the cist.

BANKHEAD, DARVEL

From T. A. Hendry.

NS/573388. A further brief season's excavation was carried out at Bankhead 'fort' in May, 1963, by members of a University of Glasgow Extra Mural Class in Archaeology (Kilmarnock).

The timber structure located last year (*Discovery and Excavation, 1962, p.23*) appears to have been a roughly circular wooden hut, diameter 40 ft., occupying most of the eastern half of the site. The outer wall-posts had been set in a continuous trench, about 1 ft. in width and depth. These posts had been held in position by stones of various sizes packed down along the sides of the trench. Post-holes within the hut area presumably held roof supports. Much of this area is interrupted by modern cattle burials.

This large hut partly overlies traces of what may be an earlier hut, diameter 30 ft., built in the western half of the site. Methods and details of construction were similar. The finds, all associated with the larger hut and including fragments of iron and pottery (one fragment of a Drag. 38 flanged bowl) and part of the upper stone of a rotary quern, suggest a Second Century A.D. occupation for the site.

A detailed report of the excavation will be published in a forthcoming volume of the Collections of the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

DUNDONALD

From Mr J. L. Kay

NS/356336. A stray find of a black shale pin head was made at the vitrified site of Kemp Law, approximately 10 yards south of the small main vitrified enclosure and on the present ground surface. The object is dome-shaped with a flat underside and measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins. in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. There are traces of its having been filed and a cross has been scratched, slightly off-centre, on the underside.

It may be compared with a jet pin-head from Traprain Law (P.S.A.S., LXXIII (1938-9), p. 332).

SHEWALTON MOOR *From Malcolm McNeill and Stewart Macleod*

Sand quarrying operations have revealed large quantities of artifacts from the raised beach (Grid Ref. 335362) which John Smith describes as being a Prehistoric Village in his book "Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire." These dunes have been searched for several weeks and the following objects collected:—

Of finds, pottery predominates. This is of two types: a wheel turned variety which is abundant and has often a green, yellow, or brown glaze, and is rarely decorated, and also a hand-made variety most of which is very rough and gritty and is occasionally decorated.

Worked flints are fairly common, the commonest form being the thumbnail scraper. Roughly, 26 worked flints have been collected. These include scrapers, awls, leaf-shaped arrowheads and knives. Flakes and chips of flint are found in abundance on the moor. A few bronzes have been collected but are indistinguishable because of weathering. Stone articles include a millstone grit polisher and part of a schist hammerstone. The rarest finds appear to have been two fragments of blue glass rings and what appears to be a complete spiral finger ring made of either bone or glass. There is part of a bracelet made of parrot coal. At least one square headed nail and a piece of iron slag have been found.

BERWICKSHIRE

ABBEY ST. BATHANS

From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

NT/758623. Mediaeval sherds recovered from an old bank of the Whitadder north of the church, and mediaeval Cisterian nunnery site, include a French (Saintonge) late 13th cent. polychrome sherd and a piece of Scarborough ware of similar date, identified by Mr G. C. Dunning.

HOPES SANDPIT, NEUK, COCKBURNSPATH

NT/771705. A rectangular cist constructed of dry-stone walling, some 5 stones (30 ins.) high, was found in August 1963. In length 58 ins., in width 30, it had had two main coverstones running lengthwise. Unlike the grave reported in 1962 from Dunbar, of which it is reminiscent, this held only one skeleton on its side, head to North.

INCHKEITH FARM, CHANNELKIRK

From Mr George S. Guthrie

Leaf-shaped arrowhead of grey flint found in 1928 and presented to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, in 1963.

MANDERSTON, near DUNS

From Mr J. C. Wallace

NT/81125555. In March, 1963, a short cist was revealed during ploughing on the farm of Manderston Mill, near Duns. In April, the site was excavated by members of an Edinburgh W.E.A. class.

The cist was wedge-shaped, orientated roughly W. - E., and having inside dimensions of 1 ft. 3 ins. at W. end by 2 ft. 7 ins. at E. end by 3 ft. 4 ins. long on the S. and 3 ft. 3 ins. long on the N. The depth varied from 11 ins. at the N. to 12 ins. at the S. The sides and floor were of sandstone slabs and the capstone was 5 ft. 3 ins. long by 2 ft. to 3 ft. 7 ins. wide by 5 ins. thick, also of sandstone.

The cist contained cremated bone on the floor slab and throughout the dark filling. A report on the cremation is awaited.

A full report will appear in the "History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club."

COUNTY OF BUTE

From Miss D. N. Marshall, Miss I. D. Milligan,

GLENVOIDEAN

J. Ferrier

OS/997705. A hitherto unrecorded Neolithic Burial Cairn was excavated by members of the Buteshire Natural History Society and of the Bute Junior Naturalists. The burial chamber was found to be carefully made of four slabs of stone. It contained three pots, one, which is intact, is small with six lugs and vertical scorings; the other two, which were crushed, are wide bowls with everted rims, both decorated with incised lines. A small outer chamber, flanked by two uprights contained two flint scrapers and four fragments of a coarse cooking pot. In front of this are two other uprights. The forecourt, which had patches of burning, was bounded by a fairly straight low kerb.

Some time about the 12th century, to judge from the sherds found, a corn drying kiln was inserted just behind the burial chamber. It is hoped to complete the uncovering of the whole cairn during 1964.

During the year 4 corn drying kilns have been added to the list of those known in Bute.

A preliminary survey of Fish Traps round the shores of Bute has been made. Eight have been so far noted and photographed, all but one on the West side. One was noted in Arran and one on Cumbrae.

LAMLASH, ARRAN

From Euan W. MacKie

NS/0172 2887. Two radiocarbon measurements of charcoal samples collected in 1961 from the forecourt of the Neolithic chambered cairn at Monamore were received in October from the Botany School, Cambridge (1). They are:—

Q.675	5110 ± 110 B.P.	(3160 ± 100 B.C.)
Q.676	4190 ± 110 B.P.	(2240 ± 110 B.C.)

The first sample came from a charcoal spread dating from the period of the tomb's use but not from the earliest phase. The second came from a similar spread just under the final blocking.

- (1) *Discovery and Excavation, 1961*, p. 27: the final report will appear in P.S.A.S.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

MYRETON HILL, MENSTRIE

From Mr James K. Thomson,

Curator, of Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling

NS/859976. A flint knife was found among scree by Master M. L. Porteous in May, 1963.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

Finds—now in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

From Mr W. F. Cormack,

REDKIRK POINT

Lockerbie

NY/302651. The main find from this source was a well controlled blade in grey flint $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. broad. The butt end shows signs of blunting and the edge utilisation.

WESTSIDE

The foresters on Castlemilk Estate picked up a carved stone object of uncertain date and a scraper in pink flint, not associated. On inspection of the area, which has been planted out, several more worked and utilized flakes were found associated with about a dozen turf "hut circles."

HEITHAT

A polished stone axe 5¼ ins. long (? Langdale) which was found several years ago on this farm by Mr Douglas Burnie has now been handed in.

From A. E. Truckell, Dumfries Burgh Museum

A long, patinated, flint blade, was found in an orchard at Gretna in soil disturbed by the laying of a 1914-18 War sewer, at the top of the coastline of the time of the last marine transgression.

Nodules of imported flint were found eroding out of the present shoreline at a point half-a-mile below Glencaple NS/994681 and at Redkirk Point near the head of the Solway NS/301650.

Six pieces—two blades and four chips—of blue-grey chert were picked up in a field on Townfoot farm half-a-mile below Glencaple on the Nith estuary, at a point 150 yards inland from the top of the raised-beach coastline NS/998679.

A fine mediaeval aquamanile found in Dumfries was presented to the Museum: the precise time and spot of finding are not known but it seems to have come from the High Street area.

A *Groat of David II* in good condition was found by potato-pickers in the field next to Caerlaverock Castle.

Some 60 pieces of mediaeval pottery covering in style and glaze the 13th to 16th centuries, plus two glazed pebbles, have been found in adjacent gardens at Langlands, Dumfries, on a gentle ridge some 200 yards outside the Tounheid Port of mediaeval Dumfries. The presence of the glazed pebbles suggests that just as forges, a high fire risk, were concentrated around the Tounheid Port, so pottery kilns (potters are attested in the town until the 1630's) were set on the Creezy ridge outside the Port.

Two large pieces of late mediaeval pottery have been found during building work in the lower part of Church Street, on the West side of the Nith, in the area where "Brigend of Dumfries" developed from the 1560's onwards.

Two pieces of probably 13th - 14th century pottery have been found on exposed soil just behind Greyfriars' Church, Dumfries.

An Alexander III penny from the Lochmaben Hoard in good condition has been handed in to the Museum, as also six coins of Edward I and II of London, Canterbury and Dublin mints and including an Edward II Denier of Aquitaine, all from the Closeburn Hoard.

Mr Charles Daniels, in the course of his third season at Broomholmshiel Roman fort in Eskdale, continued the delineation of the outlines of the successive forts.

BANKHEAD, KIRKCONNEL

From Mr Allan Wilson

NS/747118. In August, 1963, excavations financed by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, were conducted at Bankhead fortlet (See *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, xxxvii, 1958-59, p. 136-143). The excavations of 1963 were undertaken with the aims of re-examining the western defence system, of obtaining further evidence of internal arrangement, and of identifying the occupants of the site. Inclement weather and continual flooding prevented any work on the interior of the site and restricted the main cut, a trench 8 ft. wide across the western defence system, to the rampart and inner ditch.

This year's section revealed a rampart base, 17 ft. wide, of cobbles and small stones bonded together with clay and kerbed externally with large undressed stones. The body of the rampart had been completely destroyed by the plough though clay and a small block of turf were noted *in situ* and weathered turf (?) was also noted in the ditch content. As for the 11 ft. wide inner ditch, where it was not rock cut, the slopes had been pitched with stone. Continual flooding, however, prevented any satisfactory definition of profile at the ditch-bottom. At a later period the ditch had been deliberately levelled. A series of small boulders and now weather-worn stones had been deposited in the bottom of the ditch and on top of these a fairly compact variety of stone was encountered. Where the counter-scarp commenced, a pavement of sandstone slabs had been laid across the ditch and was extended along the berm. On this platform there was continuous evidence of burning and numerous associated finds of iron slag, a fragment of glass, and medieval pottery dated by Mr J. G. Hurst to the 15th century A.D. As yet no finds have been discovered associated with the first period of occupation.

From Miss Anne S. Robertson,

BIRRENS

Hunterian Museum

NY/218753. In late June - July, 1963, a second season of excavation took place on the Roman site at Birrens, under the auspices of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology. The students

attending came from the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Durham, and from Australia and the U.S.A. They withstood the rigours of four weeks of almost continuous rain with amazing gallantry, and results of considerable archaeological importance were achieved.

A ditch whose existence only came to light at the very end of the 1962 season was traced in 1963 and was found to belong to an early Flavian enclosure, probably a semi-permanent fort laid out by Agricola in the initial stages of his campaigns in Scotland (A.D. 79-84). Then followed the construction of a permanent Flavian fort with a massive turf rampart and internal buildings of timber and clay. Its occupation probably lasted until about the end of the first century A.D.

An interval in the history of the Birrens fort-site then elapsed, but an interval not as long as once was thought. The 1963 season yielded evidence for an early second century occupation, most probably in the reign of Hadrian.

Later in the second century, probably in the Antonine period, an immensely strong fort was built at Birrens, over the remains of earlier structures. It had a turf rampart set on a stone base, exactly like the stone base of the Antonine Wall, and inside there stood beautifully constructed stone buildings.

In A.D. 158 there took place a reconstruction of the second century fort which involved the re-fronting of the great rampart, the laying down of new streets and water-channels, and alterations to the internal buildings. The secondary masonry was of inferior quality.

The main section in 1963 was cut through the east rampart. Besides other features it disclosed a circular oven for the baking of bread or soldier's biscuit. It was over 6 ft. across, with a floor of neatly fitted flagstones, stone walls still standing to a height of about 2 ft. and part of the collapsed clay dome still lying on the floor. The oven lay just under the modern turf, and was so well-preserved that it must have been one of the latest Roman structures on the fort-site. The pottery from it was all of the second half of the second century A.D. It would appear that the life of the great Birrens fort ended in that century.

RIGGHEAD SANDPIT, COLLIN

From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

NY/038750. Over 500 coins, the remains of a small jug and a horn probably used as a stopper, were found on 9th August 1962. Buried about 1554 it contrasts almost completely with the Linlithgow hoard: bawbees of James V and Mary (350) have virtually replaced placks, the English silver is Henry VIII (100) and the

Scottish silver James V (24); and there are 10 gold coins—1 Mary 'abbey crown,' the rest Francis I and Charles VIII of France. The hoard was found during the clearing of topsoil for an extension of the sandpit 200 yards along the Annan Low Road from Dumfries and 150 yards South of the road East of Collin.

From Major-General Scott-Elliot.

WHITESTANE MUIR

Glencaple

967882. Above Whitestone Farm there is a small area which contains some 60 or more manmade remains. These vary from a Cairn Ring of about 48 ft. over all, smaller rings and rectangles of 12 - 18 ft., to heaps of stones which may be Tumuli or stone-gatherings, varying from 8 ft. to 16 ft. in size.

The Cairn Ring was excavated and proved to be a Bronze Age funerary site. Finds included 8 cremation pits and bones, an accessory pot and flints. The site is of importance as it is the first of this kind to have dateable material found in it.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

THE ANTONINE WALL.

From Miss Anne S. Robertson

In late March, April and early May, the Hunterian Museum was called on to assist or to co-operate in several pieces of work on the Antonine Wall.

At Bearsden, west of Thorn Farm, trenches were cut across the line of the Wall by men from the Parks Department of Bearsden Burgh Council. The stone base of the Wall was found to be 15 ft. wide, with neatly squared kerbstones still in position. A little of the turf superstructure was still standing on top of the base.

About a mile to the east of Kirkintilloch, a trench cut for the laying of a pipe line by Messrs Whatling Ltd., revealed the Antonine Ditch, 32 ft. wide and at least 11½ ft. deep. No traces of the Antonine Wall or of its stone base survived.

The Museum was also asked by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments to record and photograph the remains of the Antonine Wall and Ditch in a field at Wilderness Plantation, west of Cadder, before they were destroyed by sand-quarrying, and also to make a similar record of trenches cut on Cadder golf course. The Ditch was found to be about 25 ft. wide, and the stone base of the Wall to be exactly 14 ft. wide. The sections cut on the golf course were most impressive. Two of them revealed stone culverts running across the stone base of the Wall, and one of them showed the turf superstructure standing to a height of about 5 ft.

FIFE

ASHGROVE FARM, METHILHILL

From Miss A. S. Henshall

NT/352999. In July, during work on a housing estate, three or four short cist burials were found. The first to be recognised was reported to St. Andrews University and was excavated by Professor L. H. Butler and Mr R. J. Adam. The large coverstone was about 2 feet below ground level. The well-made cist measured 4 feet long, 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 2 feet 7 inches deep. The joints were luted with clay and no earth had entered the cist. It contained a crouched skeleton in poor condition, the head to the NNE. end, a poor quality beaker decorated with incised lines, a bronze dagger with a horn hilt and bone pommel and remains of the sheath, and a mass of vegetable material. The last is being examined at the Department of Botany, Cambridge University, who report that it mainly consists of sphagnum moss.

Another smaller cist was later found 60 yards to the SE., but was ransacked before an investigation could be made. Pieces of a food vessel and unburnt skeleton were picked up from the debris. Subsequently a third cist was found 32 feet further to the SE., but it was apparently empty. What was probably the cover-stone of a fourth cist was found, but not investigated, before Professor Butler's visit to the site.

It is intended to publish a full report in P.S.A.S.

CRAIL PARISH CHURCH.

From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

NO/613079. Extensive restoration has included the removal of galleries and the re-opening of a fine arch into the tower. A large partly-glazed jar was found buried just below the level of the tower floor: its neck and handle were missing and the hole had been apparently covered by the base of another pot. This 13th - 14th century vessel, and the character of the tower arch, date part of the building to the 13th century, and not all to the 16th century as supposed by Macgibbon and Ross.

DRUMCARRO CRAIG

From G. S. Maxwell

NO/454133. Despite unfavourable weather in the late summer, excavation was continued in the best preserved of the hut-circles. The whole of the floor area of this hut has now been cleared and an approximately central hearth discovered. Only one post-hole has been found, and its position, just inside the entrance, suggests that it supported some rudimentary door-structure; there are no signs of roof supports of any kind. Finds include several fragments of native pottery, similar to those already described, a few flakes of flint, and some slightly-worn hammer-stones.

Rescobie Reservoir. Fairly large, amber-coloured flint flake, found while cleaning the inlet burn in 1963 and presented to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

Kingseat of Outh Farm. Object of soft blueish-grey stone resembling an axe in shape but broken where the cutting edge should have been. Maximum measurements 5 ins. x 3 ins. x 1½ ins. thick. Found on moorland in 1963. The stone looks as if it had been used for rubbing or grinding. The signs of use are the striations on the two main faces and distinct flattening and smoothing on one side.

From Mr J. D. Boyd,

Curator of Dundee Museums and Art Galleries

NO/467258. During this summer, part of a mesolithic site near Morton Farm, Tentsmuir, was excavated by Mr Reginald Candow and members of the Dundee Museum Staff. More than 3,000 flints were discovered comprising microliths, microburins, scrapers, flakes and cores. Although only a small part of this site has been investigated so far it shows great promise and further excavation will be carried out in 1964. The finds from this site will be lodged in the Dundee Museum.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

From Dr H. Fairhurst and Mr W. Ritchie

NG/775617 The remains of what appears to be a wheelhouse may be seen on the west side of Baleshare Island where the machair ends in a sandy cliff above the beach; on the O.S. map the site is called *A'Ceardach Ruadh* (The Red Smiddy). Two distinct floors can be recognised at a level of some 8 or 9 feet above the line of tangle representing high spring tide mark. Without much difficulty, about forty potsherds were collected along the foot of the cliff, all coming apparently from the wheelhouse. The fabric was sandy with mica particles and the rims were everted; as typical wheelhouse pottery, the only remarkable feature was the complete absence of decoration either by scoring or the applied cordon.

Stained sand clearly appears below the lower floor and continues downwards where it becomes hidden by slumped material from above. Rather with the aim of establishing the relationship of a lower occupation deposit with present mean sea level, a trench was cut along the face of the cliff at the top of the beach. The stained sand continued downwards for some 7 feet below the wheelhouse floor and pure machair sand was eventually reached only

about 1 foot above local high water mark spring tide. From this lower stained sand a dozen potsherds were obtained, including three rim fragments, several from the very bottom of the deposit. The fabric closely resembled that of the wheelhouse ware above, but the sherds were thicker and came from what appeared to have been a bucket-shaped pot with plain, upright but distinctly flattened rims. Clearly, coastal erosion had occurred locally to expose the wheelhouse itself, and the pre-wheelhouse occupation could have commenced originally in some deep hollow between sand dunes, perhaps very little above high water mark at that period. Consequently, the site would appear to be of little significance in any attempt to deduce variation in sea level since the Early Iron Age, but the pottery stratified below the wheelhouse horizon makes the locality significant in elucidating the problem of the "Flat Rimmed" wares generally.

From Mr and Mrs I. A. Crawford

UDAL, PARISH OF SOLLAS, N. UIST

08/782823. Royal Commission Ancient Monuments. Vol.—Outer Hebrides—No. 273 (N. Uist).

Exploratory excavations were carried out at this site from June 15th - July 12th, 1963. These were part of a research project into the settlement sites of NW. Scotland, period 500 A.D. - 1500 A.D. The site consists of four severely eroded sand dunes of massive proportions extending over an area of circa 11 acres with a possible extension into a plateau to the west. The purpose of this preliminary work was to establish whether the largest and most northerly of the dunes still contained an appreciable settlement horizon and whether significant stratification existed.

Results indicated that a substantial amount of this once extensive village site still exists under some 10 - 20 ft. of sand deposit and that at least four successive building phases seem likely. The society occupying this site was clearly iron using and working, agricultural, and given to hunting and fishing. The limited area excavated has not revealed a full plan of any of the buildings and dating evidence is inconclusive. More extensive excavation is planned in 1964. This season's work was financed by the Russell Trust and privately and was carried out with the permission of the proprietor, Earl Granville, M.C.

UPPER STRATHNAIRN

From Dr A. A. Woodham

The existence near Loch Dun Seilcheig of an unrecorded Clava ring cairn (NH/622327) was noted in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1958, p. 24. During the past two years this area lying NW., N. and NE. of Loch Dun Seilcheig has been more thoroughly examined and the following sites noted.

HUT CIRCLE—CAIRNFIELD COMPLEXES

NH/621337. A hut circle 44 ft. in diameter with entrance 4 ft. wide facing downhill to ESE. Separated from the circle by a recent march dyke is a group of small cairns averaging 12 ft. in diameter and 1 to 2 ft. high.

NH/628335. Five hut circles 23-35 ft. in diameter all with entrances to E. or SE. and situated just S. of an oval area containing at least 25 small cairns, 10-20 ft. in diameter and 1 to 3 ft. in height.

NH/678350. A single hut circle 30 ft. in diameter in a small clump of trees with an entrance 3 ft. wide facing ESE. A number of small cairns lie to E. and W. of the circle. One to the E. was excavated and revealed a central blackened area with charcoal.

NH/673343. Three hut circles each 30 ft. in diameter and 12 small cairns 12 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high situated on a ridge to the SW. of Blarbuie farmhouse.

NH/620326. A ridge running NE.-SW. has a hut circle at each end with a few of the usual small cairns lying between them. The circle to the SW. is 44 ft. in diameter with a 5 ft. wide wall containing many large stones and now 1 to 2 ft. high. There is an entrance 8 ft. wide facing E. This circle is very prominent, but the one at the NE. end of the ridge is more indefinite. It is 36 ft. in diameter and has a gap of 20 ft. facing to the SW.

NH/645341-647342. A group of three well-preserved hut circles with a few of the usual small cairns in the vicinity. Circle 647342 is round, 39 ft. in diameter with an entrance 5 ft. wide towards the ESE. The wall is 3 ft. high externally and 1 ft. internally. The enclosure 646341 is oval and is aligned WNW.-ESE. It measures 41 x 35 ft. and has a 4 ft. wide entrance to the ESE. The third enclosure 645341 is also oval, measuring 44 x 35 ft. and has a similar alignment and entrance to the one previously described.

HUT CIRCLES NOT ASSOCIATED WITH A CAIRNFIELD

NH/620328. Two hut circles both 28 ft. in diameter with entrances 4 ft. wide, walls 2 to 3 ft. wide and less than 1 ft. high on a level platform a little below the summit of a ridge. The NE. one has the entrance to the SE. and the SW. one, to the E.

NH/622328. A single circle 20 ft. in diameter with entrance to the E. on a small knoll.

NH/677370. A group of six prominent hut circles on moorland near the edge of the Gask plantation. Diameters range from 20-44 ft. Walls are 1-2 ft. high and entrances 3-5 ft. wide all facing ESE. The whole group is contained in an area 100 yards wide.

NH/641333. A single oval hut circle 51 x 40 ft. with main axis NW.-SE. and entrance 3 ft. wide to the SE. Wall is 8-13 ft. wide and 1-1½ ft. high.

NH/669353. A single circle 32 ft. in diameter with entrance 6 ft. wide facing E. Wall is 8-10 ft. wide with height of 3 ft. on the outside and 1 ft. from the interior of the circle.

NH/684344. About two-thirds of a walled enclosure 53 ft. in diameter. The SE. quadrant is missing and the residue of the wall is low and widely spread.

NH/619328. A single circle 42 ft. in diameter with an entrance 5 ft. wide facing E. This circle is noteworthy because it contains a cairn 20 ft. in diameter and 1½ ft. high. The centre of the cairn has been hollowed and a tree is growing in it. The cairn is not covered with turf or peat and is similar to others in the vicinity suggesting that cairns of this type are later than the hut circles.

CAIRNFIELDS

NH/624337. Seven small cairns on a slope facing L. Ashie.

NH/617337. Six small cairns 10-12 ft. in diameter very much scattered. Two have been hollowed in the centre. (This group is marked on the 6in. O.S. sheet.)

NH/622336. A group of small cairns of the usual type.

NH/637326. Usual small cairns 10-15 ft. in diameter and 1-2 ft. high, in some cases supplemented with field clearance stones.

NH/638325. At least 30 small cairns.

NH/637328. Small cairns in an area of large round and oval cairns noted below.

NH/619329. Five cairns forming a line along the summit of a NE.-SW. ridge. They vary from 12-22 ft. in diameter and 1½-2 ft. high and are prominent features in the landscape being formed of bare stones with no covering of turf or peat. All have been hollowed in the centre and give the impression of having been used as shooting butts.

SINGLE SMALL CAIRNS

NH/636325. Small round cairn 18 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, in which an opening has been cut from the W. side.

NH/635325. An isolated small cairn or possibly an overgrown outcrop of rock.

NH/673555. A small cairn 6 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high.

LARGE ROUND AND OVAL CAIRNS

NH/629332. Lying to the E. of Midtown farmhouse, a group of three large oval cairns all aligned NE. - SW. That nearest the road measures 42 x 38 ft. and is 5 ft. high. It has a well marked kerb and there is a depression in the centre. 200 yds. SW. of this cairn is the second of similar size and having one possible kerb stone visible on the S. Nearest to the farmhouse is a cairn 77 ft. x 68 ft. and 6 ft. high.

NH/673355. Two large cairns 20 yds. apart. One is round, 28 ft. in diameter and constructed of very large stones. The other is oval, 50 x 45 ft. with long axis running N. - S. This cairn is grass-covered. Large boulders are visible at the top.

NH/656345. An approximately circular cairn 36 x 32 ft. in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 ft. high.

NH/657345. A prominent turf-covered cairn 45 - 50 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. high.

NH/669353. A circular scatter of stones 31 - 34 ft. in diameter probably representing the remains of a round cairn.

NH/667349. A round heather-covered cairn 26 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high with large flat slabs lying on the surface of the cairn.

NH/675352. 20 yds. SSW. of a ruined house is this grass-covered circular mound 44 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high having a circular depression in the centre 6 ft. in diameter.

NH/636327. Three large cairns, one near centre and two in the NE. corner of a field. The one in the centre of the field is 30 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. high and is grass-grown. 50 yds. to the E. of this one is the second, an oval grass-covered mound, 42 ft. N.-S., 28 ft. E.-W. and 4 ft. high. Dumps of field gathered stones at each end gives this an odd "twin-peak" outline. 40 yds. NE. of this cairn is a third, 30 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high. This cairn is composed of bare stones.

NH/637327. A similar denuded bare stone cairn to the third described above.

NH/638328. Three oval cairns in a N.-S. line approximately 200 yds. S. of Eastern farmhouse, all grass covered. The N. one is aligned NNW.-SSE. and measures 20 ft. x 14 ft. The middle and S. ones are aligned NNE.-SSW. and are respectively 32 ft. x 16 ft. and 30 ft. x 18 ft.

NH/621337. An oval cairn aligned NE.-SW. composed of bare stones and having a hollowed out centre in which a tree is growing. The cairn measures 3 ft. x 23 ft. and is 2-3 ft. high.

LONG CAIRNS

NH/672357. 150 yds. NE. of a ruined steading is this grass-covered long cairn aligned ESE.-WNW. The cairn is 57 ft. long, 32 ft. wide at the E. end and 36 ft. wide at the W., and has rounded ends. Stones are visible at the W. end.

NH/669352. 30 yds. from the ruined farmhouse (named "Newlands" on 6 inch sheet XX) a probable long cairn 35 ft. x 13 ft. and aligned SE. - NW. has been supplemented with field gathered stones to a present height of 6 ft. The cairn apparently had rounded ends and there are suggestions of a boulder kerb.

NH/656344. A long cairn 58 ft. x 26 ft. and 2 ft. high, aligned E. - W.

NH/658347. A group of three probable long cairns. Two are aligned E.-W. and measure 34 ft. x 21 ft. and 40 ft. x 18 ft. Both are 4 ft. high. A third is aligned N.-S. and is 28 ft. x 17 ft. and 4½ ft. high. All have been used as dumps for field clearance stones. The second one may conceivably have been a ruined rectangular house.

STONE CIRCLES

NH/680355. Two concentric circles, the inner 20 - 22 ft. in diameter and the outer 37 - 40 ft. in diameter. Possibly the remains of a hut circle.

NH/682355. A circle of 14 stones 44 - 45 ft. in diameter and this also may be all that remains of a hut circle.

NH/684355. A circle of 10 quite large stones 65 - 68 ft. in diameter with two large stones lying outside the circle to the N. This might conceivably be the remains of a Clava cairn.

MISCELLANEOUS

NH/670358. A standing-stone. Other stones lying flat are in the vicinity but no trace of a cairn.

NH/654344. A small horse-shoe shaped mound with the opening towards the road. The interior is 5 ft. in diameter. Possibly a kiln.

NH/626327. Horse-shoe shaped mound with walls 4 ft. thick and 4 ft. high near a deserted settlement on the shore of L. Dun Seilcheig. The chamber is 11 ft. in diameter and opens towards the loch.

NH/667357. A small circle of turf 9 ft. in diameter with no opening. The wall is 4 ft wide and 2 ft. high. This curious little "basin" is situated on the summit of a knoll about 150 yds. from a ruined house.

NH/619326. An elongated enclosure 30 ft. long with an entrance at the SE. end. Another smaller one lies between this and the hut circle at NH/620326 (SW. end of the ridge).

NH/678374. On the summit of a knoll near the highest point of the ridge between Strathnairn and the Ness valley is the rectangular chamber of an Orkney-Cromarty cairn. The covering cairn has completely disappeared and the area has been planted right to the edge of the chamber. A large pointed-topped head stone attracted attention to the site and excavation during July - August 1963 revealed the side slabs and one transverse slab of a bipartite chamber. The inner compartment measured 6 ft. in length and 4½ ft. in width and the outer one was 5 ft. long. Sherds of undecorated Beaker pottery were found on the floor of the inner chamber around a flat slab which covered a blackened patch. A full report is being prepared for P.S.A.S.

KINROSS-SHIRE

From Mr George S. Guthrie

FLOCKHOUSE FARM, BLAIRADAM, CLEISH

A small yellow - brown flint scraper found in 1950 while digging a drain. Presented in 1963 to the National Museum of Antiquities.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

From Major-General Scott-Elliot,

MCCULLOCH'S CASTLE, ARBIGLAND

Glencaple

The final season's work on McCulloch's Castle was carried out. The remainder of the interior was cleared and the ends of the ditch examined. A fireplace was found which yielded sufficient evidence to date the site as Iron Age.

From Mr A. E. Truckell,

COWCORSE FARM

Dumfries Burgh Museum

NH/954561. In March, 1963, Mr Kirkland of Cowcorse Farm, reported that a large stone had been turned up in one of his fields. Detailed examination showed that there was a stone structure of granite boulders forming an EW. channel topped by smaller stones, on which rested large flat sandstones, lying NS. The whole was 9 ft. 9 ins. long, 6 ft. 6 ins. broad and 2 ft. 9 ins. in height. The top lay about 8 ins. below present surface.

The purpose of the structures is not clear. It was not a burial. It could have been a kiln of sorts except for the fact that there is no bowl and no fireplace. It could have been a form of bridge over a wet ditch, but it is in an unlikely place for that purpose.

It lies at the foot of and parallel to this 25 ft. beach, which rises steeply from it. From this site seaward the ground is level for some 500 ft. where the dunes commence. The soil is near sand, at depth it is pure sand.

LANARKSHIRE

CRAWFORD

From G. S. Maxwell

NS/954214. The examination of the Roman fort continued for a two week period in July/August when much help was again given by Lanarkshire Education Authority; pupils from schools in the county formed the main digging force.

The course of the "berm-ditch" noticed in two previous years was followed a little way but it neither produced any dated pottery nor showed any sign of stopping, so that the nearby timber structure, whose existence is made more sure by the discovery of two more of its post-holes, still cannot be shown to be an early gate-tower. Digging in the centre of the fort to the east of the cobbled street which might be the *via principalis* has revealed a buttressed building of stone whose construction is stouter than that of stone buildings already discovered to the west. The cobble foundations on which it rests cut through a thick layer of burnt material which has been observed to cover the lower occupation level in the rest of the fort.

A section cut through the southern defences showed that the south rampart was very poorly preserved. Apparently made of turf and of the same width as the east rampart, it had a narrow stone foundation under its outer lip; there was no berm and, interestingly enough, no "berm-ditch," but a step was visible in the outer face of the ditch, as if a smaller early defence system had been replaced by a larger one. The *intervallum* street attached to the rampart had only one layer of construction, and at one point it was overlain by a stone building of definite Antonine date.

One tiny piece of a Samian cup of possibly Flavian date was discovered. Four coins were found, all in the lower levels; of these two were minted in the second half of the first century AD.

The coins have been cleaned in the Hunterian Museum under the supervision of Miss Anne Robertson. "Three of them have been identified as—an As of Vespasian (AD. 71), a sestertius of Titus under Vespasian (AD. 77/78), and an As of Domitian (AD. 86). None of these bronze coins is very much worn, and it is possible that any one of them might have been lost in the late first century AD."

NAIRNSHIRE

ASSICH

*From Iain C. Walker,
Fortress of Louisbourg, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia*

NH/472812. During a survey of the prehistoric material from Nairnshire, Moray and Banffshire, a halberd in the Addendum to O' Riordain's study of these objects (*Arch.* LXXXVI (1936) 321), of his type 6, then in the Morven Institute, London, and coming from the "lands of Clavar (*sic*) and Cantray, Inverness" was noted.

In 1939, Alexander Keiller, who had founded the Morven Institute, gifted several items (P.S.A.S., LXXXIV (1939-40) 149; halberd illustrated Pl. lvi, 2) to the NMAS which had formerly been the possession of Miss May Davidson of Clava and Cantray, and included among these items was a halberd. This was labelled and entered in the Continuation Catalogue of the NMAS as coming from "Asslich," Inverness, and it was noted that it had been found probably c.1887. In the Donation Notice, however, (*loc. cit.*) the find is further particularised as "Asslich, near Drumnadrochit," which would place it on the west side of Loch Ness and not in the valley of the Nairn where the lands of Clava and Cantray are situated, and which is well to the east of Loch Ness

On whose authority Drumnadrochit was suggested is not known: the nearest approach to the name Asslich in that area is Loch Aslaich some miles to the west in desolate moorland, and enquiries made in the area in 1961 revealed that none of the Drumnadrochit area had ever been part of the Clava and Cantray estates, nor was there any farm or district or feature other than the loch with a name resembling Asslich.

However, there is a farm of Assich on the lands of Clava and Cantray and about four miles down the Nairn from Culloden and Clava. Until county boundary changes in 1890 this area was in Inverness-shire (it is now in Nairnshire) and this explains why the original reference mentions Inverness. It also adds weight to the information that it was found probably c.1887, as Nairn or Nairnshire would have been used after 1890.

O' Riordain marks what must be this halberd on his distribution map of British halberds correctly to the east of Loch Ness but much too far to the south.

ORKNEY

STONE, SANDAY

From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

HY/612353. An extremely fine neolithic "pestle mace-head" of polished red banded rock, found in 1934 in what may have been an ancient structure by the shore, has been presented to Stromness Museum.

HY/375293. At the end of October a Viking woman's grave was found whilst digging a hole to bury a cow. The site was on a low promontory on the SW. side of the island, probably near where two Viking graves were found in 1826.

The farm manager recovered two early-mid 9th cent. tortoise brooches, a Celtic brooch, a bronze mount and some human bones, which were sent to the National Museum of Antiquities by the land-owners, Mr and Mrs Scarth. Further investigation of the site on behalf of the museum showed that the grave had been entirely disturbed, but the rest of the skeleton and part of a baby's skeleton, about forty beads, a bone comb, fragments of a bronze bowl, other bronze mounts, and pieces of iron implements were recovered. The sides of the grave had probably been built with slabs laid horizontally. There was no surface indication of the grave.

The Celtic brooch of about 750 AD. is of unusual quality: silver, with inset gold panels carrying filigree, the two largest representing animals, surrounded by amber studs and strips of red glass.

A full report will be published in P.S.A.S.

PERTHSHIRE

GLENFARG RESERVOIR, ARNGASK

From Mr George S. Guthrie

Small grey flint scraper with pointed butt, found while cleaning a drain in 1958. Presented to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, in 1963.

LUNDIN FARM, GRANDTULLY

From Mrs Margaret E. C. Stewart

NN/882505. A small circle of four stones stands on a mound of moraine gravel on the east side of the road from Lundin Farm to the main road from Grandtully to Aberfeldy. Excavation revealed a central pit filled with disturbed earth mixed with fragments of burnt bone and carbonised wood. A token cremation had been inserted in a hole dug on the southern lip of the pit. A second cremation had been placed at the foot of the NW. stone and cremated bone was found scattered throughout the central area.

A shallow V shaped demarcation ditch could be traced round part of the mound outwith the line of the standing stones. It was clearly seen on the N. but could not be found to S. or W. where extensive disturbance of the mound had taken place 100 years ago in the making of a dam and sluice for water for the distillery nearby.

Three types of pottery — all fragmentary — were recovered. From the eastern sector of the central area pieces of a cord ornamented B beaker and rim fragments of pottery closely allied to Early Bronze Age domestic ware from the lowest levels of huts at Gwithian in Cornwall were found. These fragments are decorated with plaited cord in geometric designs. Fragments of coarse red undecorated pottery were found in the earth fill which had been scattered over the interior of the circle after the deposition of the cremations. This earth fill was later covered by cairn material which was most deeply heaped in the vicinity of the pit.

Southeast of the circle approximately 42 ft. from the centre and lying at the base of the mound is a prostrate stone carrying 43 cup-marks but not in its original position.

Eighty yards north of the circle and situated on either side of the farm road at the gate above the old distillery are two stones 2 ft. 2 ins. and 3 ft. 2 ins. in height respectively set with their broad faces in line. Between them an area of living rock exposed on the surface of the roadway has six small cup-marks.

Nearer the main road and between the farm road and the railway is a single standing stone.

A report on these associated sites and on the excavation of the circle will be given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The work of excavation was done by members of the Breadalbane Archaeological Society with monetary grants from the Carnegie U.K. Trust and The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

From Mr J. D. Boyd,

MAINS OF AIRLIE *Director of Dundee Museums and Art Galleries*

NO/301516. A short-cist burial chamber was discovered during sand-quarrying operations in a field at Mains of Airlie. The cist was situated 3½ ft. below the surface, at the western end of a hillock, partly covered by packing stones and small boulders. The cist was orientated east and west and constructed of brown sandstone slabs. It measured internally 3 ft. long, 1 ft. 10 ins. wide and 2½ ft. deep. Fragments of a food vessel and some badly weathered skeletal remains were recovered from the cist and are now in the Dundee Museum. A report on this find is now in preparation.

From Mrs Yellowlees,

TOMTAYEWAN, GRANDTULLY *Aberfeldy*

NN/887507. One and a half miles east of Aberfeldy, 800 ft. above sea level and overlooking Strathtay, lies the deserted village of Tomtayewan. Above the line of the houses and beside the wall marking the east side of an old road which leads south onto the moorland is the remaining half circle of a dun. The wall is 6 ft. wide and 2 ft. 6 ins. high on the east side. It is approximately 29 ft. in length.

From Lorne MacDougall and Mrs Yellowlees,

TOMTAYEWAN

Aberfeldy

NN/888508. Fifty yards along the moor road south of the dun and at the base of the east wall is a cup-marked stone 3 ft. 6 ins. x 4 ft. There are 12 cups and two "dumb-bells." A few yards further on, on the west side of the moor road and forming part of the wall, are two small stones, one with one cup mark and the other with several.

From John C. L. Lyddieth

FINDS IN THE CITY OF PERTH ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

Museum No. 15/1962. Grid. Ref. NO/115244. Papal bulla of Pope Alexander VI inscribed with the name on the reverse and the heads of SS. Peter and Paul on the obverse.

Museum No. 7/1963. Top stone of quern with a projection for a handle. From Hillfoot Farm, Coupar Angus.

RENFREWSHIRE

CRAIGMARLOCH WOOD, KILMALCOLM *From Miss Helen C. Nisbet*

NS/344719. (F. Newall: *Glasgow Arch. Soc. Ann. Rep.*, 1952-53, p. 13).

The site is a single-walled form of roughly oval plan, 163 ft. on long axis; vitrification can be observed sporadically where the wall is exposed. Excavation was carried out during two weeks in July, with the co-operation of the owner, Sir Alexander Murray Stephen.

Investigation of the entrance and adjacent area has shown that the wall here is 10 ft. thick, with roughly built faces of undressed blocks, a core of smaller stones, and a central wedge-shaped mass of fused rock. Post-holes in the core and casts in the vitrified portion suggest timber uprights with horizontal tie-beams. 7-8 yds. NE. of the entrance the core consists largely of uncompacted rubble and clay, and fused masses are more localised.

The entrance passage is 5 ft. wide and runs a curving course; it shows evidence of reconstruction and partial blocking. No trace of gateposts was found.

Artefacts comprise Early Iron Age pottery, hammers and other objects mostly of quartz and quartzite, shale rings, whorls and discs, a flint scraper and a fragment of a wooden vessel.

The occupation layer most prolific in pottery has been proved to ante-date the vitrified wall in the entrance area, and to extend some 10 ft. beyond it on a slight hill platform, but was not traced in a section 7 yds. to NE.

Further work is to be undertaken.

GREENOCK—INVERKIP PARISHES

From Mr Frank Newall

A road has been traced westwards from Lurg Moor Roman fortlet for over three miles (the greater extent in Greenock Parish) with the assistance of Mr William O. Black. Furth of Greenock, a stretch was checked with Mrs Anne Hallifax Crawford, and traced farther with Dr W. Lonie. Useful check points are where the road is crossed by later tracks such as the Greenock-Burnhead track, NS/28927350, the Burnhead-Largs Road track, NS/27557334, the Old Largs Road, NS/26787337, and the Shiel Hill Glen to Greenock track, NS/25507375.

The road is cambered, 15-15½ ft. wide, accompanied over rocky ground by quarry pits, and though maintaining a purposeful westward trend, deviates at several points where it crosses the watersheds between hill ridges. A stretch of moor road of the same width and appearance has been traced with Dr W. Lonie south-east of Skelmorlie.

On the N. terrace of Hillside Hill, NS/24377268, some fifty yards E. of the road, is a green mound, some 2 - 3 ft. high and 44 ft. over all across both axes. A belt of rushes round the S. and E. sides, and a hollow terrace on the N. may indicate the presence of ditches. Th mound contains a rectangular hollow 25 ft. E. - W. x 16 ft. N. - S., with entrance on the W. looking to the road. From the site, Corlick Hill, the ridge running towards Lurg Moor fortlet, and the greater extent of the road as it proceeds westwards are in view. From the summit a short distance to the S., a wide prospect of the lower reaches of the Clyde embraces the N. - S. road behind Skelmorlie. First noted by Mr Robert C. Scott in 1956, the site has been re-examined with Dr W. Lonie. It is very possibly a Roman signal post.

South of East Hill the road is lost in once cultivated land, but on the N. side of Shielhill Glen, NS/23937208, a broad track, metalled with sandstone, terraces in a 1 : 6 gradient, the W. edge of a tongue of land which effects a wide loop in the Shielhill burn. Forging the stream the road, causewayed in sandstone to reduce a concave gradient, mounts the S. bank as steeply as the N. and passes under a ruined turf dyke, NS/23637179, and a more recent, parallel stone wall.

Upstream from the ford are two stone bridge piers, NS/23937181, which appear to have carried a road from the lime-kilns, NS/24027202 (R. Baylie, Ardgowan Estate Survey, 1856) to extensive open cast mineral workings on the S. bank, NS/24107165.

Beside these an oval turf mound 24 ft. x 18 ft. over all and containing a hollow 9 ft. x 7 ft., is not analogous with the normal hut circle and may have supported a miner's hut or shelter. The area was surveyed with the assistance of Dr W. Lonie.

GRYFE RESERVOIR SETTLEMENT, SITE A. (*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1955. p. 25, 1959, p. 30*).

NS/28237147. This site has now been much mutilated by wide trenching succeeded by afforestation. No upcast dateable material was found near any circle, but from the later rectangular building Mr William O. Black recovered a number of sherds from which a 14th - 15th century pitcher could be reconstructed, confirming the pre-mediaeval dating of the hut circles. The mediaeval dating applies to two other rectangular foundations, and associated lazy beds and turf walls south of the site. The course of these walls now indicated as pre-mediaeval the large turf circle. NR/283713 (*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1955. p. 26; 1962. p. 39*). This can now be seen to have been surrounded on at least three sides by an enclosing wall, and to be an early homestead site.

The cairn to the N., planned with Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford, is 20 ft. long N. - S. with a further scatter of stones extending 6 ft. northwards, and widens from 6 ft. on the S. to 9½ ft. at the N. end.

The following sites have been located with the assistance of Dr W. Lonie.

GRYFE RESERVOIR, SITE C. (*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1959, p. 31*).

NS/26687199. Forty feet NE. of the large circle is a second, about 31 ft. over all, of which only a semi-circle is clearly traceable.

KELLY CUT

NS/227697. On the S. side of the Cut is an oval recessed occupation terrace, limited by a rough turf and boulder wall on the N. or downhill side. The major axis, parallel to the hill ridge, is 57 ft. E.-W., the shorter 47 ft. N.-S.

NS522707005. On the N. side of the Cut is a much overgrown structure, 22 ft. E.-W. x 12½ ft. N.-S. and 3-4 ft. high. This holds a chamber 2 ft. deep within and 10 ft. x 6 ft., with on the W. an eccentric 2½ ft. wide entrance.

NS/19856958. On the N. side of the track to Kelly Mains and in the extreme SW. corner of a field is a steep-sided oval mound 27 ft. E.-W. x 21 ft. N.-S. with heavy stones, several earth-fast, around the edge. Large stones in the mound have been exposed in rabbit burrows.

LURG MOOR

NS/73552979. A round house located with Mr William O. Black measures 31 ft. in diameter over 4 ft. wide foundations of boulder faced rubble, and has a 3 ft. wide entrance on the E. Within, projected from the S. is a rectangular foundation, 8 ft. wide, and divided into two apartments $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. N.-S.

SCROGGY BANK

NS/25087388. From the surface of eroded brash N. of Scroggy Bank, was recovered a barbed and tanged arrowhead of greenish tinged dark obsidian, translucent grey at the edges. The point is missing and present dimensions are 1.9 ins. x 0.96 ins. x 0.34 ins. The tang is 0.45 ins. long x 0.4 ins. and the outward splayed barbs project 0.08 ins., beyond the basal notches.

NEILSTON PARISH

The following were located with Dr W. Lonie.

HARELAW DAM

NS/47325344. Homestead Site. At the extremity of the small promontory in the SW. angle of Harelaw Dam, is a stone walled enclosure, with widely curving corners, 77 ft. N.-S. x 71 ft. E.-W. over a 6 ft. wide wall. Within, a distinct oval hollow may indicate a timber house site. The rather indefinite entrance lies in the S. side.

LOCHEND HILL

NS/47985322. On the summit of the hill is a flat-topped round cairn, some 3 ft. high and 31 ft. in diameter.

"THE COVENANTER'S STONE," MOYNE MOOR

NS/47755323. Mentioned by Mr Allan W. Millar as suggesting to him a fallen stone circle, these were carefully planned with Dr W. Lonie. Seven large slab-like stones, all recumbent and ranging from 4 ft. 11 ins. to 5 ft. 7 ins. in length by 2 ft. to 3 ft. at greatest breadth, are so disposed as to strongly suggest an overthrown standing stone circle about 25 ft. in diameter. One slab is missing if the arrangement was symmetrical. While four "central" stones align N.-S., two diametrically opposed stones align NW.-SE., and the remaining "corner" stone NE.-SW. To the immediate N. is a massive mediaeval land dyke, broken by the 18th century coach road and a later track, which pass round the circle on opposite sides.

In the angle of the coach road as it swings SW. towards Moyne farm, is a turf foundation in the form of a question mark, 23 ft.

N. - S. x 19 ft. E. - W. over a 5 ft. wide turf mound, the W. arm of which is prolonged northwards to a total length of 38 ft. curving to overlap the N. entrance, which opens onto the road.

NS/47735330. On the E. side of the coach road is a very rough cairn, not sited as a marker and in no way connected with clearance. Disturbed, possibly in the founding or repair of the road, or in forming the heavily kerbed base of the wide turf dyke mentioned above, it measures 18 ft. E. - W. x 14 ft. N. - S.

NS/47505325. Beside a mapped bench mark is a laid setting of small boulders, heel shaped with the flat end facing NW. and only 9 ft. across both axes. A narrow passage, about 2 ft. wide, appears to run towards the centre from the NW.

NS/47355318. In sheep scrapes, ESE. of Moyne farm, were found, a bluntly and steeply trimmed blade of light grey flint, 1.1 x 0.55 x 0.175 ins., and a struck flake of lighter flint, 0.75 x 0.45 x 0.04 ins. finely trimmed along one edge. Locus—surface of glacial brash below peat.

NS/478594. Homestead site. Here Dr W. Lonie and Mr A. R. Pollock have independently located a farmstead of Late Iron Age-Early Mediaeval appearance.

Phase 1. The earliest feature is a roughly oval enclosure, 104 ft. N. - S. x 52 ft. and 44 ft. S. and N. of an inturned W. entrance, the heavily walled N. side of which is prolonged and incurved to enclose a penannular area at the N. end of the enclosure. A small lower entrance on the SE. has been walled and a semi-circular annexe, 16 ft. across, has been attached at the N. end of the homestead. Around this are small hollows 6-9 ft. across. A lower terrace N. of the main feature and 137 ft. N. - S. x 112 ft. E. - W. has been similarly walled in good dry stone technique, along the E. side from the farmstead, and on the N. round the top edge of a steep scarp. No trace of walling is visible above ground on the W.

Phase 2. From a large mediaeval land boundary passing S. of the site, broad turf walls have been extended to meet the homestead walling S. of the entrance, and on the E. side.

Phase 3. This mediaeval enclosure has been reduced by a narrower, more vertically sided turf dyke passing between the S. end of the homestead and the heavy boundary wall to the S.

Phase 4. A strictly linear wall of boulders and large stones, laid with a line, and trench founded with rectangular corner, which lies to the N. of the site, may relate to a ruined farm to the N. The stump of an iron post set in the end stone would appear to mark an entrance between this wall, and the scarp N. of the homestead.

The final phase is probably 18th - 19th century.

MEARNS PARISH

LAGGAN HILL

NS/48605299. On a localised terrace on the E. flank of the hill are two sunken hut bases, walled round the circumference with large stones. One, circular, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter over a 4 ft. wide wall, probably entered from the E. The other, an oval hollow, is 22 ft. N.-S. x 17 ft. E.-W., the W. side only being outlined by an arc of walling. Located with Dr W. Lonie.

KILMACOLM PARISH

LAWPARK FARM. (*Discovery and Excavation, 1961, p. 43*).

NS/341685. From fields on the N. bank of the Green Water Mr Duncan McKinnon has gathered further neolithic flints, including lop-sided and hollow-based arrowheads, one quartz maul, several hammer stones, and a disc of olivine basalt, smoothed on both flat faces and round the shoulders of the side and with shallow cups ground, one in each face.

EAST GREEN FARM

NS/340687. Mr William O. Black has shown that the flint site(s) located on Lawpark Farm extend into the more southerly fields of East Green, towards the round cairn (*Discovery and Excavation, 1956, p. 22*).

NEILSTON PARISH

NS/488599. Here Mr A. R. Pollock has located a small rectangular foundation, with beside it two circular founds, 9 ft. in diameter. Other rectangular builds lie, one to the immediate S., and one farther off to the east. Analogous structures are located at Blacketty Water, NS/31356705 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1960, p. 32*); Rottenburn, NS/253687 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1957, p. 29*) and NS/25556874 (located with W. O. Black); and Gryfe headstreams, NS/26297053 (located with W. O. Black and H. M. Sinclair). Their topographical distribution, similarity to rectangular builds at Gryfe Reservoir, Site A (above), and relationship to later dated builds suggest that these are 17th - 18th century hill farmsteads.

KILMACOLM PARISH

SOUTH NEWTON FARM

NS/33686735. From the field behind the farmhouse Mr W. O. Black has recovered a polished grey-green stone axe, probably of an altered basalt, with thin tapering butt and rounded cutting edge. Dimensions are 4.3 ins. x 1.8-1.95-0.9 ins. x 1.15 ins.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

SHIANT ISLANDS, NORTH MINCH

From R. G. Bray

This site was marked "pile" (on the 6 in. O.S. (1st edition) map of the Shiant Islands), and was situated almost at the centre of Eilean an Tighe approximately 250 ft. above sea level with commanding views to the NW., W. and S.

It was suggested by the owner of the islands (Nigel Nicolson, Esq.) that this might be the site of a hermit's cell.

There were two structures; one approximately 6 ft. long and 5 ft. wide and 4 ft. high, with stone walls quite unlike the usual buildings in the outer isles, and with no earth packing. Five ft. to the N. was a small circle of stones 4 ft. x 3 ft. and 1½ ft. high. Neither structure had a roof, although the larger had rushes growing within the walls and yet there were no natural rush beds within 50 yds. of the site.

We uncovered a "black layer" which contained charcoal approximately 6 in. down from the surface inside the main cell, in which was a considerable quantity of "Barvas" type pottery. It is much finer grained and more delicate than the usual, with a peculiar black sandwich effect in some pieces. In the smaller structure we found several very old limpet shells, and some small bones.

The site was carefully measured and photographed and the pottery is being examined by the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

It is most unlikely to be a hermit's cell—poorly drained and unlike the beehive types of some of the western isles. Running water is half a mile away. It has been suggested that it might be either a beacon look-out, or an old summer shieling.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

From Mr George A. Wood,

CRUMHAUGH TOWER

Hawick Archaeological Society

INVENTORY OF ROXBURGHSHIRE NO. 246

Grid. Ref. 485183. No trace of the Tower has been found on the site to date. During 1963 work was continued in the NE. sector, which was found to contain the foundations of a building of the "Longhouse with byre" type.

In 1964 it is hoped to ascertain if this building is contemporary with the tower, or if it belongs to a later phase; possibly overlying such foundations as may remain of the tower.

A full report will be given in the "Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society" on the completion of the excavation.

A "Langdale Pike" axe, 11 ins. long and 3 lb. 10 ozs. in weight, originally found in the Rubers Law area, has now been presented to the Hawick Museum by Mrs Thomson, Hawthornside Cottages, Hawick.

A full report is included in the 1962 Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society.

STIRLINGSHIRE

*From Mr James K. Thomson,
Curator of Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling*

CORNTON
NS/788963. A sestertius of Antoninus Pius was found in May 1962, by Mr G. B. Hunter, Cornton, on the left bank of the river Allan. The coin came into the Museum in March 1963.

*From Miss D. M. Hunter,
Falkirk Museum*

CUMBERNAULD HOUSE

NS/774760. In 1962 late mediaeval pottery and 17th C. coins were found on a site near Cumbernauld House, where walling was partly exposed. An excavation was organised in 1963 by Glasgow Archaeological Society, under Mr H. B. Millar and Miss D. M. Hunter. The site, so far as excavated, falls into two parts; an 18th C. well house, partly built of stones probably derived from the late mediaeval castle on the House site (this well was originally exposed, but is beneath present ground level as result of 'upgrading' in the 19th C.) and a complex of building, including a large rubbish chute, which had been much altered during use. Here the lowest floor level was raised considerably above the natural ground level of the field. The walls were not substantial (21 in. thick) and probably represent domestic outbuildings. None of the finds within them indicate a pre-18th C. date for this complex, and so far no walling can be associated with the late mediaeval pottery found in 1962 and 1963.

The finds (other than large stonework) have been temporarily deposited in Falkirk Museum by the Cumbernauld Development Corporation. A full report will appear in T.G.A.S.

WESTERWOOD

NS/760774. In April 1963, Mr J. Walker, walking past the site of Westerwood fort, saw and reported an altar which had been newly ploughed up; the back was damaged, but the inscription and

mouldings almost untouched. The inscription reads: SILVANIS/
QUADRIVIS CA(E) / LESTIB SACR / VIBIA TACATA
(?PACATA)/(F)L VERECUNDI/LEG VI VICT/CUM SUIS/V
S L M.

The altar is now in Falkirk Museum. A full report is being submitted to P.S.A.S.

SUTHERLAND

ALLT NAN UAMH, INCHNADAMPH *From Dr Mair Livingston*

NC/265173. Hut circles in valley between the (excavated) caves and the spring Fuaran Allt nan Uamh.

LOCH ARDBHAR, DRUMBEG

NC/168330. Grave. An oblong about 2 ft. x 6 ft. of stone slabs set vertically in the earth on the shore near the broch (Royal Commission Inventory of Monuments in Sutherland No. 4) about 30 ft. from high watermark.

RIVER TRALIGILL, INCHNADAMPH

NC/268210. Hut circles. Five or more oval drystone foundations on both sides of the river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Inchnadamph. These are 6 to 7 yards in their long axes.

*From Dr H. Fairhurst, Mr G. Petrie and
Mr D. B. Taylor*

KILPHEDIR

NC/989194. During the summer school in archaeological surveying held at Golspie in 1962 under the auspices of the Sutherland Education Committee, members suggested a continuation school in 1963, to excavate one or more of the sites planned at Kilphedir in the Strath of Kildonan. The Education Committee organised the school this summer; in addition to field work, meetings in the evenings took the form of discussion of techniques and results.

The site investigated consists of five hut circles set amid vague walling around ancient cultivation plots, with a number of cairns in association; the area lies in what is now desolate peaty moorland. Besides a complete survey, two hut circles were excavated; both were similar in structure with a low bank of stones surrounding a levelled floor with an inner ring of post-holes. One circle yielded thin, well fired pottery with distinctly flattened and more or less upright rims; some sherds were heavily backed with steatite. One of the cairns was sectioned and shown to be a heap of stones cleared from the adjoining plot. It was noted that one hut circle, more stoutly built than the others and possibly with a souterrain attached, appeared to overlie the boundary walling to one of the plots. It is hoped to continue investigations next season.

WEST LOTHIAN

ABERCORN CASTLE

From Mr and Mrs Alan Rae

Nat. Grid. 083793. Moray House Archaeological Society made an exploratory excavation during May-June at the request of the Marquess of Linlithgow to discover whether a mound in the grounds of Hopetoun House, the traditional site of Abercorn Castle (see Cruden, "The Scottish Castle," 1960) was in fact its site. Excavation dated the mound as early 18th century, erected to conceal ruins of two building periods. The later structures were of an unpretentious manor house (late 15th, or 16th century), re-using moulded stones of an earlier (mediaeval) date. The house had been built against an earlier wall, suitable for supporting a tower, which had at some time been destroyed to the level of its footings. It may be inferred that the re-used stones had been taken from this tower building, not earlier than the middle 15th century. Since there is documentation of an Abercorn Castle in 1390-1400 (Register of the Great Seal), of its capture by siege in 1455 and being left un-repaired (e.g. Buchanan), and of its being "now altogether razed" by 1710 (Sibbald, "Linlithgowshire"); we conclude that Abercorn Castle has been shown to lie under this mound.

As a footnote; it appears that the manor house, hitherto un-recorded would be where the owners of this estate lived between its forfeiture by the last Earl of Douglas (1455) and the erection of Hopetoun House (begun 1696). A full report has been lodged in the Hopetoun Estates Office records, South Queensferry; and finds (pottery, dice, floor tiles) in the museum of Hopetoun House.

LINLITHGOW

From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

NS/99771. Below a house demolished at the western end of the High Street, on the north side, a hoard of nearly 400 coins was found in May 1963. Buried about 1530 it consists mainly of billon placks of James IV and V, with 30 base pennies, and 11 silver coins varying from Edward III of England to 3 of James V.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

NEW LUCE

From J. X. W. P. Corcoran

NX/18706099. During June 1963 students from the Department of Archaeology in the University of Glasgow began excavation of one of the chambered-cairns on Mid Gleniron Farm (Mid Gleniron I). Most of the work this season was concentrated on the northern end of the cairn where surface indications had suggested

the existence of an orthostatic facade and terminal chamber. Excavation revealed the disturbed remains of a crescentic facade which had been built of orthostats and dry-stone walling. The forecourt area to which this facade belonged had been carefully blocked and covered evidence of ritual activity. A pair of broad portal-stones giving access to the northern chamber was sealed by carefully set blocking stones. The chamber proper was built from two large orthostatic side-stones and a heavy end-stone and was joined to the portals by a short passage of dry-stone walling.

Although it was not possible to complete excavation of the whole site in 1963 it was proved that there was a second chamber to the south of the northern and set approximately in line with the longitudinal axis of the cairn. This chamber was also entered from the north. Preliminary excavation suggests that it had originally been contained within its own small cairn which was subsequently enclosed in a final long cairn. A third chamber entered from the west lay between the northern and southern chambers but its relationship to them has not yet been determined. The long cairn is therefore the result of two, possibly three, periods of construction. Immediately to the south, but independent of the long cairn, is a square cairn-like structure.

Small sherds of neolithic pottery and neolithic flint implements suggest that the cairn belongs to the Clyde-Solway group but its exact affinities await further definition.

Finds—now in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

From Mr W. F. Cormack,

LUCE BAY

Lockerbie

Surface finds of patinated flints (? Mesolithic) in fair quantity from over a dozen sites (briefly listed in T.D.G.A.S. 1961-62) have now been recovered. Sites are inland from and higher than raised beach (not as stated in D. & E. 1962). At present being studied by Dr John Coles.

LUCE SANDS

NX/140555. Further flint etc. artifacts also part of a bronze (? Romano-British) buckle found.

KILFILLAN

NX/205541.—Nicely worked slug knife 2 ins. long in milky flint, ? unfinished, with boss for Knapper's grip.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary

The two-volume *Inventory of Stirlingshire* was published in March, 1963, and only a few monuments remain to be recorded in Peebleshire. Further progress was made during the year with the *Inventory of Argyll*, the most interesting sites surveyed being the township at Auchindrain (near Inveraray) and the Castle and Chapel of Finlaggan (Islay). A detailed record was also made of the important collection of late mediaeval West Highland stones at Oronsay Priory.

The following excavations were carried out by the Commission's staff:

SKIRLING CASTLE, PEEBLES-SHIRE

NT/073389. A trench was cut across the top of the mound by Mr J. G. Dunbar, assisted by Mr J. Spence, to see what remained of the internal buildings of the castle. No traces of any structure were found, and it seems likely that, in contrast to the relatively well-preserved outer defences (examined in 1962), the residential buildings were thoroughly dismantled, and their traces subsequently obliterated by the plough. Finds of pottery, tiles and glass were recorded. Publication will be in the *Inventory of Peebleshire*.

GLENEASDELL MAINS, SKIPNESS, ARGYLL

NR/858583. Two Bronze Age cists recently discovered at Gleneasdell Mains were excavated by Mr MacLaren. One of them had a grooved side slab. Publication will be in the *Inventory of Argyll*.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

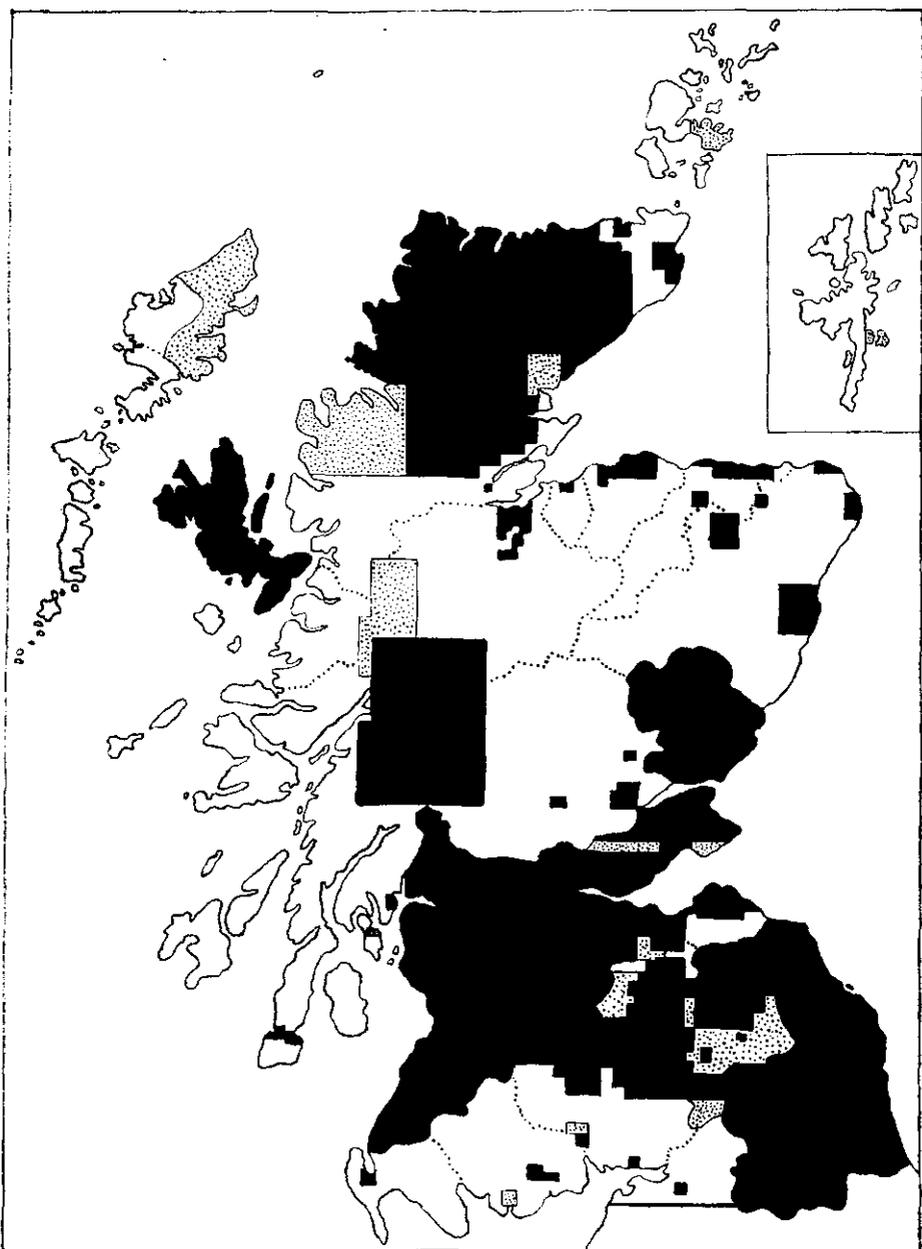
From A. L. F. Rivet, Assistant Archaeology Officer

During the year, archaeological revision for the Large Scale Maps (25 ins. and 50 ins.) was mainly concentrated on the smaller towns and their immediate neighbourhood, including Annan, Blairgowrie, Campbeltown, Castle Douglas, Crieff, Dalbeattie, Dingwall, Dunoon, Fraserburgh, Girvan, Hawick, Jedburgh, Keith, Peterhead, Stranraer and Turriff; but some larger blocks were also revised in the counties of Ayr, Berwick, Caithness, Dunbarton; East Lothian, Fife, Inverness and Perth. For the Medium Scale Maps (6 ins.), further work was done in Peebles-shire and Dumfriesshire, and a large area of Easter Ross was dealt with. At the 1-inch scale amendments have been made at reprint to sheets 30, 43, 64, 68, 74, 76 and 77, and at $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scale to sheets 5 and 9. Nearly 250 of the new Regular Series of 6-inch sheets have now been published—182 of Sutherland and Caithness, 4 of Skye and 61 of the southern uplands. It is hoped that field archaeologists will find them of much greater use than the old edition and we shall be glad to receive criticisms and suggestions for additions.

While the Highlands continue to yield their quota of hitherto unnoted enclosures, hut circles and depopulated settlements, the character of the work elsewhere has limited the opportunity of making new discoveries. Perhaps the most interesting of those that were made is what appears to be an unfinished fort near Aberarder, at the head of Strathnairn (NH/623248).

Owing to pressure of work in the south, only one field section was employed this summer, but a second section is now being formed to work in Scotland on a permanent basis. We shall thus be better equipped to cope with the increasing pace of the resurvey and revision programme, at 25-inch and 6-inch scale alike. In the spring of 1964 we shall be making our first incursions into both the Western and the Northern Isles, with 25-inch revision in Lewis, the mainland of Orkney, and Lerwick and its environs in Shetland.

We should again like to thank our correspondents for their help during the year.



Recording state, Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey. Areas shown black have been recorded and investigated in the field: those stippled have been recorded but not yet investigated

Scottish National Buildings Record

(MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS)

PHOTOGRAPHY

From Miss C. H. Cruft, Officer in Charge

Our print collection has this year been increased by the addition of 3,400 photographs comprising the following large surveys:—

Auchanachy Castle, Aberdeenshire
Cairness House, Aberdeenshire
Callendar House, Stirlingshire
Cromarty House, Ross and Cromarty
Dunninald, Angus
Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland
Fordel House, Fife (to be demolished)
Ochertyre, Perthshire
Pilrig House, Edinburgh (future uncertain)
Wallace Tower, Aberdeen (to be rebuilt on a different site)
Whittingehame Tower, East Lothian

The following uninhabited castles were recorded :—

Balflugh Castle, Aberdeenshire.
Innerwick Castle, East Lothian
Jerviston Tower, Lanarkshire (to be restored)
Newbyres Castle, Midlothian (to be demolished)
Towie Barclay, Aberdeenshire

Surveys of smaller properties including Churches and Public and Industrial buildings include :—

Aden House and Stables, Aberdeenshire (derelict)
Alves Church, Moray (derelict)
Archerfield, East Lothian
Auchindrain Township, Argyll
Aviemore House and Outbuildings, Aberdeenshire
(possible demolition)
Ballechin, Perthshire (partly demolished)
Burgh Buildings, Stirling (future uncertain)
City Mills, Perth (future uncertain)
Comrie Castle, Fife (future uncertain)

Innerpeffray Church and Library, Perthshire
Inveraray Court House and Jails, Argyll
Jerviston House, Lanarkshire
Kiltearn Church, Ross and Cromarty (derelict)
Kirk o' the Muir Secession Church, Perthshire (guttred)
Maulesden, Angus (demolished 1963)
Newburn Old Church, Fife
Newburn Parish Church, Fife (possible demolition)
Prestongrange House, East Lothian
Rothiemay Castle and Bridge, Banffshire (derelict)
Royal Victoria Arch, Dundee (demolition imminent)

Our photographer has continued detailed exterior surveys in Fife using the Scottish Development Department interim lists for that County, the following Burghs have been completed: —

Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter and Wester and St. Monance.

A start has been made in Pittenweem. Due to the quick nature of demolition in the West, Central and South Leith Wards, exterior photography of all provisionally listed buildings has been practically completed, the above surveys have been combined with tours to other parts of the country to record listed buildings in danger of demolition, the Scottish Development Department continues to notify us of any impending demolitions. A number of bridges in North East Scotland have been recorded this year, many of these may be widened or demolished under the various road schemes for the area.

800 negatives of buildings in the Glasgow area have been generously loaned to us to obtain prints, these are mostly of 19th century buildings many of which will be demolished in the near future.

LIBRARY

The following new books were purchased for the library: —

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland Inventories for the Counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Stirlingshire

Country Houses of the Glasgow Gentry, 1878

Album of Northern Lighthouses (photographs)

Old Closes and Streets, 1868-90 (Glasgow Improvement Trust, 1900)

The Scottish Castle by Stewart Cruden

RESEARCH

The following original drawings were photographed and copies deposited in our plan collection: —

Logan House, Wigtownshire. A gothic and castellated house “proposed to be built for Andrew Macdowall at his seat at Logan,” the drawings are undated and unsigned, the watermark is dated 1816. The plans were never executed.

Dunninald, Angus. Set of plans by Gillespie Graham and three estate plans, one dated 1819 by “James Gillespie.”

Kinross Parish Church, Kinross-shire. A set of plans dated 1831 by George Angus.

Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland. A plan for additions c.1720, set of plans c.1785 and those for the Sir Charles Barry additions, 1835-50.

Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire. Plan and elevations for an “Ideal addition to the Palace of Hamilton.” An elevation of an addition by Robert Burn dated 1800.

Keir House, Perthshire. Plans and elevations for the Gates and Lodge at Keir by David Hamilton. 1800.

Our thanks are due to the owners of all the above plans who kindly loaned us their plans for copying.

The Ministry of Public Building and Works

ROMAN CAMPS, POLMONT (LITTLE KERSE) STIRLINGSHIRE

NS/943788. A rectilinear Roman Camp 5.4 acres in area, with a small extension or annexe on a small hillock to the south was published by Mr R. W. Feacham (P.S.A.S., vol. LXXXIX, 1955-6, pp. 332-4). The camp lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile south of the Antonine Wall. Much of the annexe will be destroyed by a planned improvement of A.9.

An excavation was carried out in June-July, 1963, supervised by Dr N. McCord of Newcastle University. The objectives of the excavation were to determine whether or not the threatened area contained structures, to trace the east side of the annexe (not seen on the aerial photographs) and to attempt to date the site.

No traces of structures were found apart from slight post holes probably of modern fence lines. The plan of the annexe was completed by the discovery of a V-shaped ditch to the east. The small amount of Roman pottery found gives a balance of probability for an Antonine date for the camp. An unexpected find of a presumably mediaeval cemetery was made in the SE. area of the annexe.

ANTONINE WALL, CADDER HOUSE AND WILDERNESS PLANTATION, LANARKSHIRE

See Miss Robertson's account under Lanarkshire.

BROUGH OF BIRSAY, ORKNEY

HY/359289. The annual excavation being hindered by bad weather, this season's work under the direction of Dr C. A. Ralegh Radford was mainly on the lay-out of the Celtic and Norse cemeteries and isolated Norse houses. Much of the site is now completed.

CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE, LANARKSHIRE

NS/817463. Further excavation of the 16th century artillery fortification in January-June, 1963, defined a roofed loopholed *caponier* and a secondary loopholed traverse in the great west ditch. A relative chronological sequence for the structures of the castle was established.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIES-SHIRE

NY/026657. Further work was carried out in August, 1963, on the mound projecting from the east side of the high bank surrounding the castle moat, continuing the excavation noted in *Discovery and Excavation, 1962*, p. 55. The suspected *caponier* proved to be so badly slighted that not only was it impossible to recover the plan, but the evidence for the function of the mound noted in 1962 proved to be a false trail.

Trial excavation in the outer ditch N. of the castle revealed baseplates and uprights of a bridge carrying the approach road by an oblique angle to the castle.

KILWINNING ABBEY, AYRSHIRE

NS/304433. Excavation in the area of the monastic buildings revealed further details of the south range, largely reduced to its foundations. Excavation within the abbey church revealed the sill wall for the nave arcade, and gave further evidence that the nave and west end of the abbey church (for which an ambitious extension was planned in the late 13th century) were never completed.

A Scottish Bibliography for 1963

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

The following abbreviations are used :

<i>BFBC</i>	Book of Friends of Brechin Cathedral	
<i>BFDC</i>	Book of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral	
<i>HMSO</i>	H.M. Stationery Office	
<i>JRSAI</i>	Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland	
<i>PSAS</i>	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland	
<i>TBNHS</i>	Transactions of the Buteshire Natural History Society	
<i>TDGAS</i>	Transactions of the Dumfries-shire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society	
<i>TELAS</i>	Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society	

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—	Index to <i>TDGAS</i> 27-38 [1948-60]	<i>TDGAS</i> 1960-61
(A. E. Truckell)	Finds and Sites 1961-2	<i>ibid</i>
—	<i>TDGAS</i> Centenary Volume, incl. 'From Jubilee to Centenary,' 'Observatory Museum Dumfries,' 'Dr R. C. Reid,' 'John Clarke.'	<i>TDGAS</i> 1961-62
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G. Jobey	Notes on Scooped Enclosures in Northumberland	<i>Arch. Aeliana</i> 1962
A. C. Thomas	The Animal Art of the Scottish Iron Age and its Origins	<i>Arch. J.</i> 1961
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- M. Campbell, The Badden Cist Slab *ibid*
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S. Forman et al	[Articles on Barcaldine, Mey, Monteviot, Skelmorlie etc.]	Scot. Field 1963
N. Tranter	Fortified Houses, II Central Scotland	Cunningham, Alva (1963) 24/-
C. Hussey	Barra Castle, Aberdeenshire	Country Life 22.8.63
C. Hussey	Craigston Castle, Aberdeenshire	<i>ibid</i> 17.10.63
A. M. D. H. Mowat	Stonehaven Tolbooth	<i>ibid</i> 5.8.63
M. W. Barley	The House & Home [—20th cent.]	Vista Books (1963) 30/-
H. Casson (ed.)	Monuments [18th-19th cent.—good value]	Chatto & Windus for Nat. Benzole (1963) 6/-
Scot. Develop. Dept.	Statutory Lists of Buildings of Archit. or Hist. Merit: East Kilbride and Dundee	
	Provisional Lists: St. Monance, Elic, Falkland	
A. C. O'Dell (ed.)	Aberdeen	Scot. Geog. Mag. Sept. 1963
G. W. S. Barrow M. Gray, R. A. Gailey et al.	Evolution of Rural Settlement in Scotland	Scot. Stud. VI.2 1962
B. R. S. Megaw	Farming & Fishing Scenes on a Caithness Plan 1772	Scot. Stud. VI 2 1962
I. A. Crawford	Lazy Beds	<i>ibid</i>
A. Fenton	Recording of Crofts & Houses: a Guide Questionnaire	Nat. Mus. Ant., free
A. Murray	Customs Accounts of Kirkcudbright, Wigtown and Dumfries 1434-1560	TDGAS 1961-62
H. H. Hamilton	An Economic History of Scotland in the 18th cent.	Ox. U. Press (1963) 50/-
T. C. Smout	Scottish Trade Before the Union	Oliver & Boyd (1963) 50/-
T. C. Smout	Erskines of Mar and the Development of Alloa, 1689-1825	Scot. Stud. VII.i
T. C. Smout	Some Problems of Timber Supply in later 17th C. Scotland	Scot. Forestry 1960
T. C. Smout	Trade in E. Lothian at the End of the 17th cent.	TELAS IX 1963
G. Murray	Inventory of the Records of the Crafts of Haddington	<i>ibid</i>
G. Murray	Records of Lord Belhaven's Servants' Wages	<i>ibid</i>
D. J. Witterington	Schools in the Presbytery of Haddington in the 17th cent.	<i>ibid</i>
A. Fenton	Rural Economy of E. Lothian, 17th-18th cent.	<i>ibid</i>
R. A. Gailey	Agrarian Improvement and the Development of Enclosure in Scotland	Scot. Hist. R. 1963
J. H. Smith	Gordon's Mill Farming Club 1758-64	Oliver & Boyd (1962) 30/-

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H. H. Corner	A History of Land use in the Borders	Scot. Forestry XVII 4, 1963
F. Gold (ed.)	Notes on Agricultural Remains in Islay [Typescript Islay Arch. Survey Group]	Author, Morpeth, 1963
I. D. Milligan	Corn Kilns in Bute	<i>TBNHS</i> XV (1963)
A. Fenton	Corn Drying Kilns in Scotland	Shet. News 25.9.1963
A. Fenton	Skene of Hallyards MS of Husbandrie [17th cent.]	Agri. Hist. R. 1963
A. Fenton	Scottish Agricultural History Museum	T. R. Highland & Agr. Soc. 1962
A. Fenton	The Thresher's Weary Flingen-Tree	Scot. Young Farmer, Feb. 1963
A. Fenton	Threshing by Machine	<i>ibid</i> Apr. 1963
A. Fenton & G. Michie	Cheese Presses in Angus	Scot. Stud. VII.i
G. W. Shirley	A Dumfries Rental (1548)	<i>TDGAS</i> 1960-61
J. Scott-Elliot	Grain-drying Kiln at Rue Farm, Dumfriesshire (?c.1500)	<i>ibid</i>
A. Geddes	The Royal Four Towns of Lochmaben	<i>ibid</i>
T. C. Smout	Lead Mines at Wanlockhead	<i>ibid</i>
J. C. McConnell	Upper Nithsdale Coalworks	<i>DGAS</i> (1962) 15/-
C. T. G. Boucher	John Rennie 1761-1821	Manchester U. Press (1963) 28/-
K. Hudson	Industrial Archaeology	John Baker (1963) 36/-
F. A. Leeming	Social Accounting & the Old Statistical Account	Scot. Geog. Mag. Apr. 1963
W. Taylor	The King's Mails 1603-25	Scot. Hist. R. 1963
B. Skinner	The Scottish Domestic Scene	Scot. Nat. Portrait Gallery (1963) 2/6d
B. Skinner	Burns : Authentic Likenesses	Oliver & Boyd (1963) 5/-
E. A. Elders	Saintly Stones in a Perthshire Village [St. Fillans' healing stones at Killin]	Country Life Dec. 1962
A. Ross	Note on Votive Pottery Associated with Wells	Scot. Stud. VI.2
E. Sinclair	Scottish Folklore Bibliography for 1961	<i>ibid</i>

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