

DISCOVERY
AND
EXCAVATION

SCOTLAND
1964

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Price 2/6

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Contributions for "Discovery and Excavation, 1965" 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.; NE.; NNE.; etc.

ANGUS

From James D. Boyd.

EAST DRUMS FARM, BRECHIN

Dundee Museums and Art Galleries

NO/598579. A short-cist was uncovered during ploughing. The cist's large coverstone was 1 ft. below the present ground level. Symmetrical in form the cist was constructed of sandstone slabs and measured internally 3 ft. 6 in. long; 1 ft. 11 in. wide at the west end; 1 ft. 6 in. at the east end and 1 ft. 8 in. deep. The joints of the side and end slabs were luted with clay and the coverstone was rebated all round its edge to fit snugly on to the cist. Fragments of a beaker and some worked flints were recovered but no skeletal remains were recovered.

MILL OF CRUIK FARM, MENMUIR

NO/564628. A short-cist was discovered during ploughing. The coverstone was about 1 ft. 6 in. below the present ground level but it had been broken up before members of the Dundee Museum Staff arrived at the site. Of rather crude construction the cist measured internally 3 ft. 6 in. long; 2 ft. 2½ in. wide and 1 ft. 9 in. deep. No skeletal remains were recovered.

DUNDEE LAW

NO/392313. During work on the erection of a television mast at the northern edge of the summit a mechanical excavator revealed two almost parallel lines of boulders lying approximately 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface and about 4 ft. from the steep side of the hill. These boulders lie along the line of the supposed rampart of the ancient fort.

TINKLETAP FARM, TEALING

NO/419395. A short-cist was discovered during ploughing. The coverstone was about 1 ft. 6 in. below the present ground level. The north end of the cist was constructed of a number of sandstone slabs, some lying horizontally, one above the other.

The cist measured internally 2 ft. 9½ in. long; 2 ft. 1 in. wide at the north end; 1 ft. 8 in. at the south end and 1 ft. 10 in. deep. A few badly rotted skeletal remains were recovered. Just outside the north end of the cist a small flake of worked flint was found.

FORFAR

NO/443518. A polished stone axe-head was found in a field 20-25 yards north of the main railway line near the Campbeltown bridge, on the Forfar to Kirriemuir road. Grey-green in colour, the axe-head has straight sides and convex cutting and hafting ends.

Both ends have been badly battered, the cutting end in antiquity and the hafting end very recently. Measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length the axe-head is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide across the cutting end, 1 in. across the hafting end and has a maximum thickness of 1 in. The axe-head is now in the Forfar Public Library and Museum.

NEWTYLE

NO/289427. A perforated stone mace-head was found in a field. The implement, which has an "hour glass" perforation, is roughly oval in shape with rounded ends and sides, though a flaw in the stone has prevented complete rounding on one side. The striking end of the mace-head has sustained some damage, probably in antiquity. Measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in length the mace-head is $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and has a maximum thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The mace-head is now in the Newtyle J. S. School.

HURLY HAWKIN, LIFF AND BENVIE

From D. B. Taylor

NO/332328. Further exploration of this complicated site was made during the summer months. In the NE. quadrant of the interior of the broch the paving had been laid on top of up to 2 ft. of infilling which in turn covered the original undisturbed clay of the site. This sloped from NW. - SE. A section of infilling below the paving was removed to the base of the broch wall. At this level a number of well constructed post-holes were discovered. From this and other evidence, it now seems probable that the broch was built partly overlying the rampart of an earlier promontory fort. The defences of this earlier fort have not yet been fully investigated but it is clear that they included a ditch, later occupied by a souterrain, and rampart. It is possible that an outer ditch and rampart also exist and this will be the subject of future investigation.

The extent of the courtyard at the entrance to the souterrain was explored but considerable destruction seems to have taken place here and further work will have to be undertaken to determine its exact nature. Finds included an apparently endless succession of stone discs, a number of whetstones and some sherds of pottery. A hearth was also discovered outside the entrance to the souterrain (*Discovery and Excavation, 1963, p. 1*).

From Mrs J. Wilson

on behalf of the Abertay Historical Society

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR

(Archaeological Section)

NO/693460. A further season of work was carried out on the promontory fort. Two sections were completed, one in the interior of the fort and one across the middle ditch. The ditch was shown to be roughly U-shaped and cut out of the rock. Finds in the

interior section included part of a sandstone lamp of finer workmanship than that found last year (*Discovery and Excavation, 1963, p.4*), a piece of a small crucible, a rectangular slab of polished stone approximately 4 in. by 3 in., part of a rotary quern stone and two pieces of ironwork not yet identified.

ARGYLLSHIRE

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

NN/058050. During the first three weeks of June, in indifferent weather, excavation was continued at the double-ended chambered cairn at Barmore Wood, Bridge of Douglas, about 3½ miles S. of Inveraray, by kind permission of Scottish Afforestation.

In 1963 the SW. burial chamber had been excavated and a start made upon the excavation of the rear segment of the NE. burial chamber, the entrance of which was 94 ft. away from that of the SW. chamber. Since a good deal of time was lost through rain, only the central portion of the NE. chamber was examined. The rear segment, some 6 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, was closed by a massive septal slab, 2 ft. 6 in. high. Set closely against this were two jambs, with a gap of some 9 in. between them at original floor level. Set in turn against the jambs was a sill about 6 in. high. The W. jamb appeared to project through the side of the cairn, but the E. jamb was overlapped to the extent of 2 ft. by a massive slab, over 12 ft. long, forming the E. side of the front segment of the chamber.

The front segment of the chamber seemed to have been deliberately filled with undisturbed blocking consisting of large stones firmly set in reddish-brown clay-like soil. The floor proved to be of yellow clay, perhaps burnt in patches, with frequent but scanty traces of what appeared to be cremated bone. Immediately above the floor, to a depth of 4 in. - 5 in., was a deposit consisting mainly of clay, varying in colour from brown through mauve to grey or yellow. Into this layer, near the sill, appeared to have been trodden several potsherds, all from the same vessel but in poor condition, of black fabric containing large quartz grits: this pottery was undoubtedly Neolithic in type. A small flint flake was also recovered.

Abutting against what must be the entrance to the NE. burial chamber there had been constructed, possibly early in the 19th century, a bothy some 21 ft. long by 15 ft. wide externally, with drystone walls about 2 ft. 6 in. thick. The remains of the S. wall of the bothy were built right across the entrance to the burial chamber, while midway across this wall the stones were reddened by fire, indicating where the hearth had been.

ARDMARNOCH ESTATE, KILFINAN

NR/922741. Four miles south of Kilfinan Church and 300 yards east of cup marks described in *Discovery and Excavation. 1963*, another group has been found. About 18 1½ in. cups were found on the horizontal top of an outcrop, two had rings and two more were on the vertical west face of the rock.

KILFINAN

NR/930811. Two miles north of Kilfinan Church on the main road, and ¼ mile west, on the skyline and on the 450 ft. contour is a fortified hillock. Little trace of the walls remain and to the south where the entrance may have been no walling is visible. The hillside falls away steeply on the East, SW. and West sides. The external measurements are, North to South 94 ft. and East to West 66 ft. The internal measurements, North to South 66 ft. and East to West 38 ft.

CHAPEL HALL, INNELLAN

NS/139689. Two burials were found by workmen digging drains on this traditional chapel site. On investigation they turned out to be two "long cists" of sandstone slabs, both paved. A quick rescue dig was carried out with the help of Miss D. N. Marshall and Miss A. S. Henshall. A skull and some bones were taken and a report on these is awaited.

ARDNADAM CHAPEL

NS/163791. This site beside a burn ¼ mile S. of Ardnadam Farm and 1 mile NW. of Dunloskin Farm is shown on Ordnance Survey maps as a Burial Ground, and was described in 1863 as "an ancient burying ground in which is still traceable the foundations of what may have been a small Religious house or Chapel." These traces of a foundation have during the past summer been partly excavated.

It is a rectangular building with the long axis on a bearing of 70 degrees Mag. Inside dimensions 11 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in.; the walls are 2 ft. 9 in. thick, but only 1 ft. 9 in. remaining in height, and are built of rough unhewn stone without mortar. There is a doorway 3 ft. 6 in. wide near the west end of the south wall. Inside the east wall and built in with that wall is the base of an altar, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. and 1 ft. 6 in. high.

The Chapel is situated within an irregular enclosure roughly pentagonal in shape and almost half an acre in area. The low enclosure wall has in places a core of roughly built stones about 4 ft. wide and 2 ft. high and earth covered.

Trial excavations were made at various points within the enclosure, and a pathway of flat stones, running approximately north and south has been uncovered. These stones are at a constant level but at depths varying from 6 in. to 2 ft. from the surface.

Three small pieces of early mediaeval pottery and several fragments of late mediaeval pottery were found.

It is hoped to continue this excavation during 1965.

LEPHINKILL CAIRN, GLENDARUEL.

NS/004845. On a terrace 500 ft. above and ENE. of Glendaruel Hotel on a site traditionally connected with St. Modan is a chambered cairn of the Clyde Type.

The main axis lies N. and S. and the entire length is 89 ft. 6 in. From the blocking stone to the tail end is 72 ft. 6 in. and from the blocking stone north to end of cairn material is 17 ft. The distance across the forecourt from W. to E. is 43 ft. and across tail at S. is 35 ft. The blocking stone and two portal stones on each side of it stand about 1 ft. above the ground. On each side of the forecourt the kerb can be traced running out to the two extremities.

*From Mr Frank Newall, Mr John Rennie
and Miss E. B. Rennie*

NS/001844. 300 yards WSW. of the above cairn and about 400 feet above and to the east of Glendaruel Hotel is an early settlement. A sub-rectangular house, 10 ft. by 6 ft. 9 in. with walls on the south, west and north sides, approximately 9 ft. thick, has on the east and NE. sides a 4 ft. corridor enclosed by an outer wall 6 ft. thick. The corridor contains at the SE. end a rectangular storage place formed by stone slabs and measuring 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 8 in. 50 ft. to the north is a similar "house" and another 50 ft. further to the north are very steeply pitched lazy beds.

TARBERT, LOCHFENE.

From Miss Anne S. Robertson

NR/876687 (approx.). Early in 1964 Miss Marion Campbell of Kilberry found in a drawer of her grandfather's desk at Kilberry a Greek silver coin wrapped in a screw of paper with the following note: "Athenian tetradrachm of about 460 B.C. Found when digging the foundation of a villa at Tarbert on the way to the New Pier. About 1885. Found by Dr McMillan" (the Tarbert G.P.).

Miss Campbell adds that "the 'New Pier' is the present Steamer Pier near the mouth of East Loch Tarbert, on the S. (Kintyre) side." It is uncertain which villa is meant.

The coin which is indeed a genuine Athenian silver tetradrachm of the mid 5th century B.C. is now in the Hunter Coin Cabinet.

NR/405455. A plane table survey of this building was carried out in April, 1963. The castle occupies a rocky promontory on the E. side of Lagavulin Bay, on the S. coast of the island. On the summit of a high rock to the S., or seaward end of the site, stands the remains of a large building of which the seaward wall only is still standing, the remainder consisting of overgrown foundations. This wall is 47 ft. long on the outer face, has window openings at two levels, and overhangs the rock at both ends. The E. end is supported on a great buttress rising 40 ft. from the base of the rock, the other rests on two large and rough hewn corbels with a projection of 3 ft. The wall diminishes evenly in thickness from 10 ft. at the E. to 4 ft. on the W. Round the E. corner from the buttress, and at first floor level, is a garderobe jutting supported on two smaller but equally rough corbels. To the SW. of this building, at a lower level on the rock, is the remains of a round bastion, so placed as to command a beach to the N. To the W. of the rock, a pathway descends to its base which is enclosed by a triangular court, giving way, via an archway in the N. wall, to a large, multi-angular outer court. The pathway is partially built out from the rock face by a heavy masonry wall, and is interrupted by a carefully constructed gap which shows signs of having been spanned by a removable wooden bridge. The continuation of this heavy wall forms the W. side of the triangular court, the third side is the rock face. The outer court measures, on average, 120 ft. from E. to W., and 70 ft. from N. to S., within a curtain varying from 12 ft. thick on the E. to 7 ft. on the W., and contains the foundations of sundry rectangular buildings of varying sizes and a square well, or tank, in the NE. corner, filled with rubbish. The landward, or N. curtain has an entrance midway in its length: to the exterior there are foundations of what might have been a barbican. The transe has indications of passages running back on either side within the thickness of the curtain. The SW. sector of this court has a great sea-gate, 17 ft. wide, opening on to the beach mentioned earlier as being commanded by the bastion; it shows signs of having been cleared of the heavier stones opposite the sea-gate. The NE. and SW. corners of the curtain have exterior foundations of a shape which suggests the former presence of ravelins, particularly the NW. The masonry of most of the castle is of the early West Highland type: the buttress is of random rubble.

EILEAN DEARG

NS/007772. This small island, known locally as "One-Tree Island" from its solitary large ash, is situated near the entrance to Loch Riddon, Kyles of Bute. It contains the remains of a castle destroyed by naval action during Argyll's rising of 1685. The site

was partially excavated during the first half of July, 1964, by a party of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, assisted by members of the Bute and Cowal Societies, organised by Miss Marshall and Mrs Christian, respectively, and under the direction of Mr Hugo Millar. Bad weather hindered operations to a large extent, and the eastern half of the island only was explored. This revealed the foundations of (1), a curtain wall to the S., E. and N., averaging 3 ft. 6 in. thick; (2), what appears to have been a tower in the SE. corner, having a buttress and drain to the E.; (3), a sea-gate in the NW. corner with a 9 ft. wide trance; and (4), a chapel along the N. curtain, measuring internally 27 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in., and having its altar base still intact. The interior of the court was cobbled, where excavated. Finds included pottery sherds dating from the 14th to 17th centuries; a small quantity of ironwork, including slate nails and hinge bars; a number of worked stones, largely recovered from the beach, including some with a finely cut roll-and-hollow moulding similar to that on the doorway at Iona cathedral; and a quantity of vitrified rock, indicating that the site may have been occupied earlier by a fort of this nature. An interim report will be given to the Glasgow Society; it is hoped to continue operations for a further season. Permission to excavate was given by Brigadier Montgomery of Kinlochruel.

INCH CHONNEL CASTLE

NM/976119. This building on Loch Awe is already well known, but was re-examined in connection with the survey made of Fraoch Eilean, and a number of new points emerged. A large part of the castle is of early West Highland masonry; the fireplace at the W. end of the hall is an insert, it blocks an earlier loop in the N. wall beside the hall door; the three western Vaults below the hall are also inserts, as is a large sector of the E. gable. The E. and W. doorways of the gatehouse at the N. end of the outer court have corbelled lintels.

ARDTORNISH CASTLE

NM/692426. The castle stands on a promontory jutting S. from the mainland of Morvern into the Sound of Mull, 1 mile SE. of the mouth of Loch Aline. It is rectangular, with an E-W. orientation, and appears to have been a hall-house with similar dimensions to Aros. Little is left above the level of the basement, which does not appear to have had any external openings beyond a doorway in the E. gable. The interior is choked with fallen masonry, heavily overgrown, and features are difficult to distinguish. Externally, the remains of a buttress of considerable projection are visible at the N. end of the W. gable, and indications of a passage to it are traceable in the thickness of the N. wall adjacent. It may have contained garderobes. The castle is a

prominent landmark from seaward, and its appearance has been "improved" by the insertion of a square-headed window in the S. wall, above first floor level. The doorway referred to above also shows signs of similar "improvement." The masonry of the original building is of the early West Highland type.

LOCHNELL CASTLE

NM/885389. This building is occupied and stands on a narrow ridge on the W. side of Ardmucknish Bay, Benderloch; it was surveyed by plane table in July 1963. The castle is in the form of the letter "L," with the short arm straddling the ridge, and the long arm returning S. on the W. side, and together with a low wall on the E., encloses a court in the re-entrant. The short arm, and N. end of the long arm, are of 18th and 19th century dates respectively, the S. end of the long arm consists of a rectangular building of two storeys, erected over vaults, and bearing mouldings of the 17th century. A row of small rectangular windows appear low down on the W. side, lighting the vaults and service passage, above them are the exits of two slop-drains. Above vault level, the building has been gutted, used firstly as a chapel, and latterly as a garden house. On the E. side of the court at its S. end, and built into the slope of the ridge, is an ice-house, entered by a dog-legged passageway with its external door facing NE. The ice-house is cylindrical, stone lined, and with domed top, the base is filled with rubbish so that its shape, and the total depth could not be established; the diameter is 10 ft. 6 in. The dome has an access hatchway in its crown, closed by a trapdoor, and still accessible from the exterior, hence the rubbish.

FRAOCH EILEAN

From Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope

NN/108252. This island lies in Loch Awe, 2 miles from its N. end, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the W. shore. It contains the ruins of a castle, the subject of a charter of custodianship by Alexander III to Gillecris McNachdan in 1267. It was visited by Mr Ian Campbell, W.S., the owner (who had previously cleared the site of timber and undergrowth), Dr Douglas Simpson and Mr Hugo Millar, in April, 1964, and as a result, a plane table survey with sections and elevation, was carried out in July and August, sponsored by the Glasgow Archaeological Society. The castle consists of a hall-house, dating probably from the 12th century, within a walled court terminating on the W. with a round bastion overlooking a beach. The hall-house has an E-W. orientation, and itself overlooks a similar beach to the E. It is of two storeys, having an unvaulted basement; the beams of the main floor have rested on a longitudinal bressumer. Measurements are 67 ft. x 27 ft. internally, the N. wall is 7 ft. thick, the W. and S. walls 5 ft. 6 in., and

the E. 3 ft. 6 in., all on the average. Externally, the N. wall is based on a heavy plinth, and has a broad pilaster buttress rising from the NE. corner, mid-way on the plinth; there are indications that a similar buttress has existed, or has been planned, on the W. Internally, the NE. corner contains a prison, with a garderobe; a further garderobe has existed here at a higher level, between the buttress and an adjacent corbel; 2 doors and 2 window openings have existed in the S. wall at basement level, a ragged gap at this level in the N. wall may indicate another window. At first floor level, two window openings, with squared ingoings, are visible to the N., and another to the S. There has been a mural passage, or stairway in the N. wall, near its W. end. The E. end of the original building has been later converted into a tower-house of two periods, both having 17th century characteristics; an original small window in the E. gable has a 6 in. chamfer all round. The masonry of the first work is early West Highland, bearing a close resemblance to that at Castle Sween. A full report will be given to the Glasgow Society, and published in TGAS.

FINCHARN CASTLE

NM/898043. This building lies near the S. end of Loch Awe, on the E. shore, 2 miles from Ford. It occupies a rocky promontory overlooking a small inlet, and was examined and measured in connection with the survey of Fraoch Eilean. It is a hall-house of two storeys, oriented NW - SE., the lower storey being an unvaulted basement having an entrance through the NW. gable, with a bar-hole in the left ingoing. Measurements are 39 ft. x 17 ft. 6 in., within walls 4 ft. 6 in. thick, the NW. gable being 7 ft. Small slit windows with square heads and wide internal splays occur at ground and first floor levels at the NW. end; other window openings are traceable at first floor level, having similar splays, but round arched heads. Externally, the corners have been rounded; the masonry throughout is of early West Highland type.

TORSA

CAISTEAL NAN CON

NM/765136. The small island of Torsa lies on Seil Sound between Seil and Luing, the castle is on the NE. shore at the head of a small bay. It is marked on Ordnance maps as a fort; McGibbon and Ross describe it as a castle in a short entry. It was surveyed by plane table in August, 1963. The foundations are at two levels on the end of a trap dyke overlooking the shore, and having an E - W. axis; the upper level contains the remains of a rectangular building measuring, on average, 44 ft. x 28 ft. externally. Eastwards, and to seaward, the lower level is also rectangular on the same general axis, measuring, also on average, 52 ft. x 33 ft. externally. Only a few feet of walling, rising directly from the rock faces, are visible all the way round both levels, the interiors are

carpeted with rough turf and no inner wall faces are visible. The E. gable of the upper building rises some 10 ft. above the lower level, and is broken in the centre by a slope of turf, indicating the presence of a doorway. The lower level seems to have acted as a base-court; it has a round bastion projecting at the NE. corner, with an exterior height of about 8 ft., and a garderobe exit on its E. face. Below this, the beach has the remains of a jetty or seawall of some length, the outer end might be traceable at neap tides. The castle masonry generally is of the early West Highland type.

AROS CASTLE

NM/562450. A plane table survey was carried out in December, 1963. The castle stands on a promontory on the Sound of Mull N. of Salen, and on the N. side of the mouth of Aros river. The promontory exhibits remains of walling on its W., S. and E. sides, and contains the barely visible foundations of a long building having an N-S. axis, and measuring 68 ft. x 23 ft.; there appears to have been a cross wall near its S. end. Access to the promontory on the N. or landward side has been blocked by firstly, a ditch, and secondly, a massively built hall-house on a NE-SW. axis, measuring 82 ft. x 40 ft. externally, and having the fragmentary remains of a small wing attached to its NE. gable and exhibiting remains of garderobe chutes. The main building has contained a long hall over an unvaulted basement; above basement level, the landward long wall has only a small section left standing, the SW. gable has gone. The remaining two walls are reasonably entire, and have a thickness of 8 ft. Both of these latter walls display a series of heavily chamfered slit windows at basement level; the long wall has a square headed doorway near its SW. end, blocked to the interior. At first floor level, each wall has a large window opening of approximately the same size, with a slight inward splay; the dressed stonework of the gable window has disappeared, but enough remains of the other to show that it has been of late Pointed form, having a central branching mullion, and similar to those at the W. end of St. Andrews Cathedral, Rait Castle, and St. Brendon's Chapel, Kintyre. The masonry of the hall-house is of the West Highland style, seen at Mingary, etc., but it appears to be heavier at the base of the seaward long wall, corresponding to a 2 ft. wide scarcement in the interior, difficult to distinguish, as the basement is choked with rubble up to this point.

DUNARA

NM/426554. A description of this stack fort appeared in *Discovery and Excavation, 1960*, p. 22, and the previous map reference has been corrected. The fort was re-examined to discover if any of the interior buildings mentioned had been mortared, and

traces of it were found in the long rectangular structure, both in the side walls and in the cross wall. There seems to be no doubt that this site was occupied again in the mediaeval period.

From Mrs Margaret Kay

KILCHRENAN *on behalf of the North Argyll Archaeological Society*

NM/053235. At the road side is a large flat topped boulder known locally as the Holy Stone. On the top are about 50 shallow cup marks.

TAYNUILT

NM/013312. Here is a squat standing stone not marked on O.S. 6 in. map.

LOCH ETIVE, ACHNABA

NM/945362, approximately. A large destroyed cairn.

NM/942364. A mound of stones with enough soil on top to support a tree. A peristalith is visible around threequarters of the cairn. The map indicates that a cist was found in the vicinity.

KERRERA

NM/841308 approximately. This high crag with an overhang is a possible rock shelter. Shells are mixed in the soil on the floor.

GLEN LONAN

NM/919286. There are two oval enclosures in a small field between the road and the river. The more irregular of the two is aligned NE - SW. and is approximately 30 ft. x 11 ft. internally. There is a gap in the NW. wall. The walls of the second enclosure are more regular. It is aligned N - S. and is approximately 26 ft. x 10 ft. internally. There is a gap of 4 ft. 4 in. in the W. wall. The wall is made of larger stones at the edges with a core of earth and rubble. At the N. end of the oval are two upright boulders and at the S. end a recumbent boulder.

NM/917285. A natural dyke forming part of the rock formation at the edge of the river Lonan is at one place in step formation and is sometimes under water. According to local tradition these steps were used in river baptisms.

ISLAY

From Frank Newall

FORTS

The following were located or visited with Captain Graham Donald.

HILL FORTS

An Dun.

NR/433509. A hill fort, enclosing about 2½ acres, within ruinous walls. On the E., overlooking Loch Carn na Mhiall, a lower terrace is very heavily walled. The fort proper is 327 ft. N - S.,

by 192 ft. within a single stone wall, with an internal dividing wall 132 ft. from the S. end. At the N. end further walls lie 80 ft. and 100 ft. from the main wall to enclose annexed terraces. (Cf. Dun Borraichill Mor. P.S.A.S. LXIX. 1934-35, p. 82).

Dun Beag.

NR/433507. Due S. of An Dun, by some 200 yards, is a hill fort, entered at the S. and surrounded by a single stone wall 8-10 ft. thick. Just within the S. end are two hut circles 9-10 ft. across within 3 ft. wide stone walls. The fort measures 300 ft. N-S., x 117 ft.

NR/432508. WNW. of Dun Beag, by some 400 yards, is a small ridge fort 147 ft. N-S. x 60 ft. E-W. The heavy drystone wall, 6 ft. to 8 ft. wide stands some 6 ft. high beside the slightly inturned S. entrance. A hut circle 14 ft. to 15 ft. across, within a 3 ft. wide stone wall, lies just within the entrance, with, immediately N., a slightly smaller circle. Beneath this may be detected the outlines of 3 to 5 earlier huts.

Creagan an Ceardaich Mor.

NR/457510. A craggy mound some 365 ft. N-S. x 50 ft. is enclosed by ruinous, much reduced stone walling. Near the S. end is a circular hollow with traces of surrounding stones. The reduction may have been occasioned by the erection of a number of later buildings at the foot of the mound; rectangular buildings at the S., a number of stone huts or pens along the E. side, and further stone buildings to the NE.

On Creagan an Ceardaich Beag to the N. are traces of walling enclosing a rectangular area, while on a rise overlooking from the N. the old road from Kintour to Kildalton Chapel is a smaller, subrectangular enclosure.

DUNS

Dun Fhinn.

NR/433519. (*Discovery and Excavation, 1959, p. 13*). This dun, 80 ft. N-S. x 52 ft. within 8 ft. walls, is increased to a total length of 103 ft. by a strongly built forecourt guard block within which, on the E., the entrance, only 2 ft. wide, is covered by two guard cells 5 ft x 6 ft. The inner entrance, also 2 ft. wide is covered on each side by inturned walls, 20 ft. long, and the dun wall widened to 10 ft. The circular internal building with an entrance to the N. is 22 ft across, within 3 ft. walls, increasing to 6 ft. thick at the S. to contain a recess and a small cell. Outworks cover the SE. and SW. foot of the hill.

The following were located with Mr Peter Maclellan.
Lossit Point.

NR/171565. On the narrow, most Westerly ridge near Lossit Point is a circular cliff castle 20 ft. - 25 ft. internally with a wall

8 ft. to 11 ft. thick, with a 5 ft. wide entrance on the E. The west wall footings are adapted to outcrop and stand some 6 ft. to 7 ft. higher than the wall remains on the E. Considerable tumble points to walls of some height. Several short stretches of walling block gullies in the cliff face. This dun may have some affinity with the brochs.

On a slightly lower level to the S. and a few feet from the above is an independently walled, and perhaps independent dun, trapezoidal in outline and 37 ft. E - W. x 18 ft. to 29 ft. N - S. over 7 ft. wide walls.

Sanaigmore Bay.

NR/235712. A small dun of the galleried class was located by Mr Peter Maclellan. The dun is 24 ft. x 14 ft. within walls which increase in width from 8 ft. on the E. to 12 ft. on the W., where the slightly hollow profile may indicate a gallery. The 4 ft. entrance is in the SE. corner and stone slip immediately to the W. suggests a covering cell on that side. The building is battered to merge with the natural profile of the site. A semi-circular hollow at a lower level immediately W. has placed stones around the S. arc.

PROMONTORY FORT

Dun na Faing.

NR/172567. At the extremity of Lossit Point, some 3 to 4 acres are cut off by a barrier wall, 10 ft. wide and about 175 ft. long, and on the landward, i.e. S. side, by a wide depression or ditch which may be largely natural. To the S. a slighter wall runs parallel to the ditch and barrier. The E. wall, at the entrance 8 ft. wide, is inturned to the N. and continued to the foot of a scarp to enclose about an acre, within which, backing onto the main wall near the entrance, is a D-shaped enclosure 24 ft. x 36 ft. Immediately to the W. of the entrance, a much heavier D-shaped building 42 ft. across both axes, contains a similar outline 10 ft. across within a strong stone wall. To the E. and W. of this small cells are inset in the barrier wall. (Cf Dun Bhoraraig P.S.A.S 1.XIX, 1934-35, p. 84).

REFUGE SITE

Dun Mor Giol.

NR/273448. An abrupt rocky crag projecting into the sea has no trace of defences but three paths, providing easy ascent at the SE. are barred by walling. Visited with Elizabeth B. Rennie.

SETTLEMENT

Kintour River Area. The following located with Captain Graham Donald.

An Dun.

NR/433509. On a terrace outside the most northerly wall of the fort is a group of circular hollows.

NR/435510. At the foot of the hill to the NE. are at least 5 rectangular turf and stone walled huts 12 ft. x 5 ft. internally.

NR/433510. At the foot of the ridge occupied by the small hill fort and to the NE. are 2 circular hut foundations.

NR/442507. Along the E. side of the outcrop ridge between Loch Tallant and Loch Carn à Mhiall are traces of near-recent crofting with cultivation rigs and 15 small clearance cairns to the S. To the N. is discernible the outlines of probably earlier settlement. Here there are a circular pound, 5 horseshoe shaped cleits or huts, and lazy beds. (Possibly late mediaeval).

NR/445517. Here are three round houses. The largest is 42 ft. overall with 9 ft. wide wall indicated by inner and outer kerbs. A semi-circular line of kerbing follows the S. arc within the house, 3 ft. from the wall. The other houses are 33 ft. and 28 ft. overall. To the SW. a wide, shallow, circular hollow, over 50 ft. in diameter, appears to be artificial and may have contained a home-stead.

The following were located by Mr Donald McFadyen.

Bolsay.

NR/223570. 80 yards S. of the moor fence is a small circle 8 ft. internally and 13 ft. to 14 ft. overall.

NR/228573. Here is a small turf circle 7 ft. across: a turf outlined rectangle 15 ft. x 13 ft. with 8 ft. wide chamber attached on the N.; a short distance to the E. a turf outlined rectangle 208 x 17 ft. within a 2 ft. thick turf wall. All are entered from the E.

The following were located with Mr W. O. Black and George Newall.

Gearrach—Cnoc à Chromain—Gleann Droighneach Area.

NR/215592. A green knoll, has at its NW. and NE. corners boulder walled huts; (a) 18 ft. x 12 ft., rectangular, (b) 12 ft. 6 in., more circular, both within walls 2 ft. wide. Between is an enclosure 72 ft. N - S. x 37 ft. E - W., enclosed in a turf and boulder dyke.

NR/215589. On the E. bank of a S. tributary to the Gleann Droighneach burn are two huts, of a subrectangular type, narrowing slightly to one end against which is built a small round chamber 3 ft to 5 ft. across inside. The huts are 12 ft. x 8 ft. to 12 ft. square, and about 7 ft. across inside. Two further examples lie on the W. flank of Cnoc à Chromain at NR/205591. Numerous stone alignments in the vicinity, many sporadic, and apparently anterior to the turf dykes would suggest a mediaeval date for this type of building. On the N. flank at NR/208593 is a more recent building 20 ft. x 13 ft. with an internal division 4 ft. from the W. end.

ROUND HOUSES

NR/212594. These lie on a low rise in the marshy valley bottom and are 24 ft. - 28 ft. across over a 4 ft to 5 ft. wall which shows inner and outer kerbs on the S. This compares with a round house occupying a ridge NW. of Ton Bhan at NR/442497, 23 ft. to 26 ft. across over a 4 ft. to 5 ft. stone wall. A smaller one 20 ft. overall and 12 ft. inside lies ENE. of the cliff castle at Lossit Point at NR/172565.

CAIRN

NR/214587. This mound of oval outline, 30 ft. x 28 ft., has a heavy stone interior, revealed by sheep scraping round the N. side. A hollow towards NE. and 8 ft. across is probably disturbance rather than a hut. Near the SE. corner an earthen slab stands above the turf. The mound is 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. high.

STANDING STONE

The mapped standing stone at NR/211594 is of pink granite rock derived from a crag face some 50 yards to the S. It is 9 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. 1 in tapering to 1 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft. tapering to 2 ft. 4 in. The stone stands within the S. end of a small flattened cairn 12 ft. to 14 ft. across and largely built of the same rock. Some 40 yards W. of the stone a mound 55 ft. N-S. x 25 ft. E-W. contains numerous loose stones and may be artificial. Two rectangular buildings have occupied its surface.

BUNKER SITE

Sanaigmor Bay. With Mr H. E. Newall and Mr Peter Maclellan.

NR/236709. Here in a large bunker beside the stream at the SW. end of the bay, flints of the same porcelanized type as those found further E., and one small sherd of red-coated black ware were found.

FLINT

From sheep scrape within early foundations opposite Gearrach, NR/221592, George Newall recovered a struck flake of flint, the first from this area.

During 1962-64, Mr Islay D. Shanks compiled a list of sites, with full descriptions and diagrams, in the Port Ellen-Kintour area. This includes 46 new sites, totalling 77 structures. While many may be of non-archaeological significance and require inspection, the following deserve record.

DUNS OR HOMESTEADS

NR/379456. On a promontory overlooking Struth na Cille is a raised mound 50 ft. in diameter and a lower mound or circular

enclosure, also 50 ft. in diameter. Both are enclosed by walling on three sides, the steep E. side being undefended. A lower terrace on the SW. is also walled. The site is 140 ft. by 65 ft. exclusive of terrace.

NR/384451. On the highest terrace of a promontory SW. of Portantruan Farm (Rudha Mor), is a turf covered tumble of stones over an area 36 ft. by 30 ft. Walling can be detected round the E. side at the narrow neck joining the crag to the land at NNE. and may be presumed along the N. side where a considerable tumble fills a gully.

NR/430467. Loch an t'Sailein. The end of a vertical faced ridge of smooth rock, 15 ft. to 20 ft. high on the E. side of the loch is cut off by a stone wall which passes down the NW. side. Here there is considerable tumble, before the wall swings across the site. A gully at the S. end is blocked by walling.

NR/459535. Cnoc na Claigin. The highest W. end of a ridge E. of Cnoc Mor na Claigin is cut off by a stone wall. On the ridge is a subrectangular enclosure 60 ft. by 24 ft., while two lower terraces to the E. are independently walled. (I.A.S.G. (7)61).

NR/465512. The SW. end of a ridge on the S. side of track from Ardmore road to Aros Bay is enclosed by a curvilinear stretch of drystone walling. Beyond, on the ridge, is a roughly rectangular enclosure, much overgrown and 60 ft. x 30 ft., with to the E. a mound 30 ft. in diameter topped by a small cairn.

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURES

NR/373451. Oval structure 18 ft. x 12 ft. within walls of turf and small stone, 2 ft. to 4 ft. thick.

NR/359462. Goirtean Dubh. Circular enclosure, 30 ft. in diameter with a turf wall 5 ft. to 6 ft. thick.

STANDING STONES

NR/396463. Standing stone 12 ft. to 13 ft. in height. (As Baileneil stone I.S.A.G. (7)30), incorporated in a long N-S. drystone wall.

NR/396457. Standing stone 3 ft. in height on N. face of Druim Thunnsuinn.

NR/465525. SE. of Trudernish farm. A prone slab 7 ft. x 2 ft. to 3 ft. x 1 ft 6 in. is lying on small stones. One hundred yards S. is a cairn 15 ft. x 6 ft. x 3 ft. high with a single square stone on top.

TREE

From Euan W. MacKie

Dun Mor Vault

NM/042492. A third and final season of two weeks of excavation was carried out on this broch in March/April under

the auspices of the Hunterian Museum and with the aid of a grant from Glasgow University. The finds, as numerous as ever, and the stratigraphy allowed the complex history of the site to be re-constructed in considerable detail and most of the deposits—with their abundant artefacts—to be related to the five major phases worked out for the site. The following is a brief summary of the main conclusions reached after three seasons. A more detailed account will appear in *Antiquity* during 1965.

Phase 1: pre-broch middens under the broch floor and the outer rampart contained characteristic incision—decorated vases, coarse urns and a few bone tools. One red slipped, carinated Iron Age "A" vessel was found.

Phase 2: the broch construction levels contained Iron Age "B" material such as rotary querns, a bronze ring-headed pin and everted rim pottery decorated with channelled semi-circles and a horizontal zig-zag cordon below.

Phase 3: the lowest broch floor deposits represented the earliest use of the building. In *3a* it was used as a refuge: finds included a jet armlet, small yellow glass beads and fragments of Roman glass. In *phase 3b* the broch's function changed and a large, rectangular kerbed and paved hearth was inserted. Quantities of elaborately incised pottery were associated with the ash spread from this

Phase 4: the broch was substantially demolished and a secondary wall was erected round the interior. Debris from this phase of occupation—which included both channelled and incised pottery, a spiral bronze finger-ring and a piece of Roman glass—was thrown into the now open mural gallery.

Phase 5: falls of masonry occurred but occupation on the site continued for a while. A sherd with an animal incised on it belongs to this phase as does a piece of abraded Samian ware of the 2nd Century.

The composite bone comb mentioned in *Discovery and Excavation, 1963*, p. 20, is Norse and belongs to a much later period.

Dun Ardtreck

NG/335357. This fort is open sided and D-shaped in plan with a galleried wall and it stands on the edge of a high cliff.* An Iron Age occupation layer was found inside it under rubble and this yielded several hammerstones, an iron axe, a small yellow ring bead, two sherds of everted rim ware with fluting along the inner surface of the rim and a small pot with finger impressions on the inside of the base. A guard cell was tentatively identified opening off the entrance passage.

* RCAMS 9th Report (1928), No. 484.

Dun Liath

NG/360700. This is a somewhat larger fort, some 150 ft. x 90 ft. internally and built against the edge of a steep rocky scarp. The stone walls contain four lengths of gallery with doors to the interior but the structure is too ruined for any traces of upper galleries to be preserved.† A clear occupation layer of peat ash was found in one of these doorways but finds were very sparse, being confined to some iron fragments, a hammerstone and some sherds.

GLEANN GEAL, MORVERN

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NM/729501. In Glenn Geal, Morvern, about 50 yards to the S. of a bridge carrying the main road from Strontian to Lochaline, and about 8 miles from Lochaline, is an oval cairn of boulders, 52 ft. by 40 ft. in size, and about 6 ft. high. The cairn seems to have had a kerb of large stones. It has been robbed in the centre, but no remains of cist or chamber are visible.

From Mrs U. V. G. Betts

CREAG A' CASTEIL, CALGARY, ISLE OF MULL.

NM/358496. In May, 1964, excavation was begun by the Mull Field Club at this promontory fort, situated on a ledge of the high cliffs about 1½ miles S. of Calgary Bay. The site was complex and more extensive than had been expected.

A large hut-circle was identified in the interior in addition to the 2 or 3 already known to have survived later cultivation. The earliest structure would appear to have been an oval dun on a low rocky knoll by the main gateway. This dun was later destroyed to make the surviving wall on the S. and SE., while its site was occupied by a house of irregular oval plan with beaten earth floor, timber posts and wattle-and-daub walls.

From Mr W. F. L. Bigwood, Campbeltown

DUN AT GLENRAMSKILL, CAMPBELTOWN.

NR/745190. For the past two seasons, by kind permission of the Navy Lands Office and latterly of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, an excavation sponsored by Kintyre Antiquarian Society and Campbeltown Grammar School has been carried out on this Dun, one of a large number in the area. The Dun stands on a steep hillside 276 ft. above Campbeltown Loch and commands a vantage point from which 9 other similar sites are visible to the North and West. It is roughly circular, measuring 70 ft. from outer face to outer face along the NS. axis and 50 ft. along the EW. axis. The entrance was on the S. away from the sea. The outer wall (of which the W. side only has been excavated) was of dry stone, much

† *Ibid.*, No. 541.

robbed, and varied in thickness from 14 ft. to 20 ft. The inner and outer faces still stand in places to a height of 5 ft. but owing to the steep slope of the ground and actual height from the base of the outer face to the top of the wall is nearly 13 ft. on the N. side. In the thickness of the wall were at least two chambers, of which one contained a well defined hearth. Outside the wall against the outer face was a fairly extensive midden containing shells, the bones of domestic animals and a few small artefacts. At the base of the outer face was laid a layer of flat slabs under which was found a Roman brooch or head-stud, Collingwood group Q, in a good state of preservation. This may have interesting implications for the dating of these structures in Kintyre. Inside the Dun there is evidence of two distinct occupations with a considerable reconstruction between, in which the chambers in the wall were filled up. Post-holes from both occupations have been identified. Small finds include coarse pottery, mainly fragmentary, stone tools and objects, including a pot-lid, some objects of worked bone, several spindle whorls, two rotary quern-stones, an interesting bead-headed metal pin and two glass beads all from the upper occupation layer and normally associated with a Dark Age date.

A Y R S H I R E

BLACKSHAW MOOR. *From Stuart Macleod and Malcolm Macneil*
NS/235483. A flake of light brown flint was found.

CHAPEL HILL.

NS/393442. A sherd of green glazed mediaeval ware was recovered from a ploughed field below and W. of Chapel Hill.

CLONBEITH CASTLE.

NS/344458. A sherd of unglazed ware was found in a field immediately SW. of the castle.

CUFF HILL, BEITH.

NS/379552. A flint flake was found in the vicinity of the Standing Stones.

GREENHILLS, BARRMILL.

NS/380516. A hammerstone, and several sherds of green-glazed mediaeval ware were found in a field NE. of Greenhills.

PLACE CASTLE, KILBIRNIE.

NS/303542. A clay pipe, ash, and three sherds of green-glazed ware were found on a slope immediately NW. of the castle.

PORTENCROSS CASTLE, PORTENCROSS.

NS/175489. A sherd of green-glazed ware, and a green-glazed tile were recovered from an exposed layer of ashes under the S. wall of the castle.

SHEWALTON MOOR, IRVINE.

NS/335362. One hundred and thirty flints, fragments of pottery, 2 bone pins, part of a celt, a pitchstone blade, and several parrot coal ornaments were recovered from the raised beach site.

TURNBERRY CASTLE, TURNBERRY.

NS/196072. A sherd of unglazed ware was found.

IRVINE.

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NS/322395. In the *Glasgow Herald* for 12th November 1964 it was reported that two human skulls and human bones, in glazed fireclay urns, had the previous day been unearthed at the Crocus Grove site, Irvine, where houses are being built by Ailsa Homes Ltd. The bones and the remains of the pottery were seen at Irvine Police Station on 13th November. There is no doubt that the bones, all of which seemed to be human, had been anatomical specimens, for the crowns of the skulls had been cut away from their bases. The pieces of pottery seemed to represent two red earthenware brown-glazed pickling jars, which could hardly be earlier than 19th century in date. Clearly the bones had been a cause of embarrassment to someone, who had eventually thus buried them in order to get rid of them.

OCHILTREE.

From Thomas A. Hendry

NS/513217. A survey and preliminary examination were made of the site, known as Witch Knowe, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE. of Ochiltree, by members of a University of Glasgow Extra Mural Class in Archaeology.

The site, selected for excavation because of its apparent similarity to the homestead at Bankhead, Darvel (*Discovery and Excavation, 1963, p. 22*), is a flat-topped circular mound defended on the N., NE., and E., by steep natural slopes which drop to the Lugar Water, and on the W. and S. by a ditch 65 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep. The summit of the mound does not rise above the level of the adjacent field. Trial trenches on the top of the mound (diameter 60 ft.) produced no small finds. A small number of pits of various sizes and traces of burning bore witness to an occupation, as yet undateable.

Witch Knowe does not appear to be represented in local tradition.

Here is an unrecorded sundial 44 in. high with a 26 in. square platform with gnomon. It bears the date 1836 and the initials J. A. On the lintel of the house are the initials J. A. and J. K. with 1839 between.

A ruined cottage on the same farm has a lintel with W. G. and B. K. and 1770 on it.

KILBIRNIE CASTLE.

At Kaim Hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Kilbirnie there are six panes of glass 6 in. x 7 in. from Kilbirnie Castle. The castle was burnt down in 1757. Family papers record that a small window was then taken from the castle to Kaim Hill.

From Mr Frank Newall

Roman Road, South of the Kelly Burn at NS/209283.

(See Renfrewshire).

The road swings ESE. gaining height to Blackfield Loch and proceeds S. to Fardens beyond which it swings E. and SE. to cross the Skelmorie Water and gain the crest of the Blackhouse Moor ridge at NS/224657. The course is then SSW. along the ridge purposefully directed at the highest point. Here at NS/213644 is a green mound, 70 ft. in diameter and 31 ft. x 39 ft. within a low spread turf bank. Near the centre is a slight rectangular depression 19 ft. x 15 ft. 6 in. From this the probable signal station on Hillside Hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N. is just within view. Along the ridge the road is accompanied by quarry pits, and, where undisturbed by re-use as mediaeval hollow ways. is $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 16 ft. wide between side ditches 21 ft. apart. A short distance beyond the green mound the road swings to SE. to cross the Noddsdale Burn close to the existing bridge, then mounts to S. Whitlieburn Farm and proceeds by Craigton Farm beyond which it doubles back to mount the crags to the E. before climbing towards Girtley Hill. Further stretches of the road have been located S. of this point. In particular there is a well cambered 15 ft. causeway fording the Grecto Burn just N. of Grecto Bridge. Further research is needed before this can be classed as Roman or later. The road has been traced with the assistance of Dr W. Lonie. The Noddsdale crossing was located with W. O. Black.

The following sites have been located with Dr W. Lonie during the Roman Road Survey.

NS/208674. Spot height 564 ft. E. of Beithglass. Here there is a small stone cairn 10 ft. in diameter. Three others lie in the near vicinity.

NS/199663. Judge Mound (Boyd's Guide, p. 50). This pentagonal motte is in a loop of the Fardens road E. of Skelmorie Mains. Traces of a palisade mound follow the crest while there are

ditches on the SE., SW., and N. at the foot of the mound. These join with the Skelmorlie Water tributary to the S. A terraced way enters the palisade near the NE. This is probably the original Skelmorlie Castle mound.

NS/213660. Homestead. On a rise on the S. bank of the Skelmorlie Water, and flanked on the W. by a tributary gorge is a boulder and turf walled enclosure 103 ft. N. - S. x 81 ft. max. E. - W., divided by a cross wall into a yard entered at the SE. by a 12 ft. wide metalled track, and a farmhouse enclosure containing the outline of a rectangular building 19 ft. x 13 ft. A passage gives access to an annexed third enclosure on the N. increasing the length to a total of 146 ft. but only 33 ft. wide. From this a walled passage descends to the Skelmorlie Water.

CASTLE HILL.

NS/233604. (P.S.A.S. xxvii, 1892/3, p. 402, No. 18). The hill is divided E. - W. by a narrow sinuous track or terrace. To the N. on the N. shoulder are at least 9 sunk hut hollows 13 ft. to 15 ft. in diameter. Slight suggestions of tumbled overgrown walling along the S. side may be natural.

WOODY HILL.

NS/226608. The hilltop cairn surmounts a broad circular cairn. At the SW. foot of the hill, below this, is a hut circle.

KNOCKENDON.

NS/239515. The forward edge of Green Hill supports a curvilinear boulder and turf bank which has enclosed about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. It is cut by old gravel pits on the W.

BANFFSHIRE

From J. Colvin Greig, F.S.A. SCOT.

CASTLEHEAD, TROUP.

and R. H. Cairns, M.A.

NJ/838663. An excavation was undertaken on the above site by Aberdeen College of Education Archaeological Society with the co-operation of senior pupils from Banff and Fraserburgh Academies, during July, 1964. Previous field surveys had established the complexity of the site which consists of a promontory, east/west in alignment, linked to the mainland by a narrow neck varying in width, which at its narrowest is only four feet across. This, together with its cliffbound edges makes it an ideal defensive site.

Initial field survey of the promontory showed it contained three sites. From east to west these were:—1, a vitrified fort; 2, an apparently mediaeval castle site; 3, a seventeenth century military fort.

Site 1. Field examination of this site showed exposures of vitrified core material on the west, north and east sides of a flat area enclosing approximately an acre. On the approach to this area is a knoll with associated earthworks the relationship of which at present is obscure.

Site 2. East of the vitrified fort is a second site first recognised by the presence of vegetated masonry in association with grass-covered wall lines. Beyond this the ground drops sharply to a flat area which from estate records is known to have been an early seventeenth century bowling green.

Site 3. The remainder of the eastern end of the promontory is edged by earthworks enclosing approximately two acres of level ground. Map and estate reference showed this to be Fort Fiddes, a late seventeenth century military fort.

This season, excavation was undertaken on sites 1 and 2. The excavation on site 1 was restricted to a transect trench, forty-five feet by ten feet, through the eastern end of the north rampart. This was done to establish if possible the construction of the rampart. A section of the vitrified core was exposed and during the work on the trench the following finds were made:—large quantities of wood-charcoal, a sandstone spindle whorl, fragments of a calcined skull, a shattered cooking pot of coarse earthenware.

On site 2, four, twenty by twenty feet, adjacent squares were uncovered, revealing a cobbled courtyard with associated drains and one wall, four feet thick, running north/south.

In association with this were found the following:—fragments of pottery dating from mediaeval to 17th century, fragments of 17th century glassware, a copper coin of Charles II, grape shot, abundant animal bone and horn, a large quantity of vitrified material and one sling stone.

From Mr A. Small,

INVERAVON.

Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen

NJ/183376. A Class I Pictish sculptured stone was recovered from Inveravon Churchyard. The stone, a large slab of undressed metamorphosed sandstone, has only two symbols—the “crescent and V-rod” and the “elephant” symbol beneath. This brings the total number of symbol stones found in this churchyard to four. A full account will be offered to P.S.A.S.

KINGSFORD BRIDGE.

NJ/378287. A stone bollard was recovered during excavations in the bed of the River Deveron, near Kingsford Bridge. The bollard was some 18 in. high and had a square dressed base of 4 in. each side, which appeared to have been made to fit into a socket.

Above the base the undressed stone was deeply waisted by the apparent rubbing of ropes. The site of this find is very close to a mediaeval fording point of the river. The bollard is being preserved in the museum of the University of Aberdeen.

BERWICKSHIRE

DERE STREET.

S. Willy and J. M. Gilbert

Two sections were dug across this Roman road, the surface indications of which are described in the Royal Commission's Inventory on Roxburghshire, Vol. 2, Appendix A.

NT/455573. The northern section was dug by the George Watson School Archaeological Society on the terrace which carries the road round the W. flank of Dun Law. The metalling was $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, laid on sandy gravel above coarse bottoming. The total thickness was 14 in. A stony layer, thought to be artificial, extended from the lip of the terrace, 17 ft. to the road, and beyond it up the slope 16 ft. to the limit of the section.

NT/466562. Members of the University of Edinburgh Extra-Mural Archaeological Class cut the other section on the NW. slope of Turf Law, north of Channelkirk. Here the road was found to be 27 ft. wide and 8 in. thick. A single stone, possibly representing a central rib, was found. A pile of large stones forming a kerb was found on the downhill side only. An unusual feature was a 3 in. band of clay below the bottoming, separated from the clay subsoil by a thin turf-line. This ran under the full width of the road and extended 16 ft. beyond its lower edge.

COUNTY OF BUTE

GLENVOIDEAN.

From Miss D. N. Marshall

NR/997705. The Buteshire Natural History Society continued excavations at the chambered cairn of Glenvoidean where three pots were found in 1963. The nature and extent of the cairn were further defined. A third flint artefact was found. About 200 yards SE. of the cairn are the foundations of a primitive building with orthostatic boulders and large lumps of quartz used in its construction. This was partially excavated but nothing was found to give it a definite date.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

BIRRENS.

From Miss Anne S. Robertson

NY/218753. In June-July 1964, a third 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, Durham, Oxford and Aarhus, Denmark. Most unfortunately our prospective Aberdeen students were prevented from attending by the typhoid epidemic.

The main section in 1964 was cut through the north rampart of the visible (Antonine) fort, about 40 feet to the west of the north entrance. The rampart was found to have been set on an 18 feet wide stone base, as on the east and west sides of the fort. Below the north rampart, however, there was a filled-in ditch, on an alignment which suggested that it had some connection with the inner of two enclosures detected by Dr St. Joseph from the air in the field west of the fort site. It is probably of Agricolan date.

Excavation in 1962 and 1963 had proved that the Antonine fort had been preceded by an earlier fort whose east and west sides closely corresponded to those of the Antonine fort. The early fort was, however, shorter than the Antonine fort. Its north ditch was found about 40 feet south of the Antonine north rampart. The early ditch had been partly filled with its own turf rampart and had then been packed solid with quarried stone. From the packing came some early century pottery. The early fort, though possibly of late first century origin, seems to have continued in occupation until the early second century.

An area excavation was carried out on the site of a stone barrack-building (Building XIX of the 1895 plan) in the north-west sector of the Antonine fort. Walling and floors of two Antonine periods were uncovered, the first period probably beginning in about A.D. 142, when the Antonine Wall was built, and the second period beginning with the re-building of the fort by the Second Cohort of Tungrians in A.D. 158. Some of the masonry from Building XIX was of monumental size.

Finds in 1964 included masses of Samian and coarse pottery, iron and bronze objects, one of them an enamelled bronze button (Roman), a few coins and a tiny scrap of a wooden writing tablet.

DALTONHOOK.

From W. F. Cormack

NY/115763. A mesolithic industry occurs here on the terrace of the River Annan. Facies includes microliths, microblades, scrapers, core graters, borers and burins in chert, flint, chalcedony, etc., also in a material closely resembling pitchstone but which may

be tholeite which has been recorded as occurring locally. This industry seems most closely related to the Tweed valley and upper Clydesdale industries, but at the moment consists of surface collections only.

DUMFRIES.

From Mr J. Williams, Dumfries

NX/976766. The mediaeval pottery and two glazed pebbles reported from Langlands, Dumfries, in 1963, have been supplemented by approximately 20 fragments of glazed pottery, covering in style and glaze the 13th to 16th centuries, and one lead-glazed pebble.

NX/966779. A small lead glazed pebble—indicating a possible kiln site—has been recovered from the ground of Lincluden College, Dumfries.

REDKIRK POINT, GRETNA.

NY/303651. Some 130-140 pieces of mediaeval pottery have been recovered from the beaches at Redkirk Point. The majority of the material is unglazed and of plain character but a variety of glazes do occur, and one sample showing appliqué work has been recovered.

Also at Redkirk Point, there was found half of a very finely worked plano-convex knife.

TYNRON DOON.

From A. E. Truckell

NX/819939. With the assistance of members of Thornhill extra-mural class in Archaeology and volunteers from Dumfries a section 3 ft. wide and 48 ft. long was made between May and the end of September in the rubbish-spread (which had previously yielded Dark Age material) beneath the ramparts of Tynron Doon Fort between Penpont and Tynron. This section—in a rubbish spread some 80 ft. wide by 150 ft. down the precipitous slope—yielded much animal bone, a small blue glass ribbed bead of early Dark Age type, a very fine decorated bone pin and an unfinished bone pin, both closely resembling Buston Crannog finds, a curved piece of bone—part of a comb?—decorated with circles in the Buston Crannog manner, nails, a spatulate iron object, and a tooth worked as an awl. A rabbit scrape between the rampart and the top edge of the cut yielded a small piece of pale-buff wheel-turned pottery, unglazed. A fragment of mortared rubble-core from a mediaeval wall was found in the cut: this presumably came from the tower-stump just inside the fort gate—the multivallate fort has had a series of occupations. Many iron blooms and much slag and vitrification were found.

The bone material was mainly small ox, slender-legged sheep, and pig: it is being examined by Dr Clarke of the Royal Scottish Museum.

CARZIELD.

NX/968821. At the end of September a cut was opened in the rubbish-spread North of Carzield Antonine fort. This has yielded an iron ring with sard bezel bearing the head of a deity, an enamelled brooch, a silver ring-headed pin, glass, lead, many nails, and a large amount of mainly Antonine I pottery, a high proportion of it rim or base, and yielding five potters' stamps.

FOREGIRTH.

NX/953838. A plain pecked cross on a pillar-shaped boulder, recorded in 1825 on the farm of Foregirth 7 miles N. of Dumfries and lost sight of since, was rediscovered in August 1964. The farm is on a scarped promontory into the riverside flats, near the line of the Roman Road, and a mile and a half south of Dalswinton Roman forts. It could date to the 6th-8th centuries.

THORNHILL.

NX/876949. Master David McFadzean of Thornhill found a coin of Constantius II in worn condition in a rabbit-scraps on the south face of the probable Roman signal station just south of Thornhill Hospital in mid Nithsdale.

BROW WELL.

NY/083672. Two red deer antlers and a red deer jaw were found eroding out of the peat where the Lochar channel was cutting into the sandbanks in the Solway off Brow Well.

TROHOUGHTON.

NY/003720. A goat of Robert III was found in a field at Trohoughton just south of Dumfries in October 1964.

CHARLESFIELD, HOLYWOOD.

NY/913822. A perforated stone axe-hammer was found in October in a field at Charlesfield, Holywood on Cormaddie farm.

WHITESTANES MOOR.

NX/967882. General Scott-Elliott's excavation of a Bronze Age funerary site on Whitestanes Moor has been completed during the season.

BRANRIG.

NX/992958. A pit on Bran Rig in the Queensberry foothills yielded flint scrapers and flakes.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

THE ANTONINE WALL.

From Miss Anne S. Robertson

At Bearsden, west of Thorn Farm, a stretch of the stone base of the Antonine Wall was uncovered, in April 1964, and a corresponding length of the Antonine Ditch was cleared down to subsoil, with labour made available through the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works. In August the great stones of the base were finally cleared and cleaned up by Mr John Mackenzie and Mr Brian Preston, on behalf of the Hunterian Museum.

Bearsden Burgh Council are making preparations to preserve for public display the stone base and the Ditch section, both of which are within ground looked after by the Bearsden Parks Department.

From Lt. Col. V. E. O. Stevenson-Hamilton,

OLD SHANDON VILLAGE.

F.S.A. SCOT.

NS/265873. On open moor land above the ruins of old Shandon Village on a western slope 50 yards from a stream, a boulder 4 ft. x 3 ft. has been placed upon a flat boulder 4 ft. x 9 ft. The upper boulder has 30 cup marks, from 2½ in. in diameter x ½ in. deep, down to badly worn and barely visible marks. The lower boulder shows faint traces of three cups.

One hundred yards N. of this is a boulder with a cup with two faint rings, 4 in. and 7 in. in diameter.

EAST LOTHIAN

SKATERAW.

From Miss A. S. Henshall

NT/730753. The site of a possible cist, in the same field as the beaker cist found in 1958 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1958*, p. 39) was reported to the National Museum. Investigation revealed only three stones on edge set end to end in line E. - W. Their total length was 6 ft. 2 in. and they were 1 ft. deep. There was no sign of a body. The most likely explanation is that they are the remains of a destroyed long cist.

EDINBURGH

CRAMOND, EDINBURGH.

From Mr and Mrs Alan Rae

Excavation of the Roman Fort was continued by Moray House Archaeological Society. The conjectured position of the west rampart was confirmed by finding the foundation (Heavy cobble set in clay) of the facing wall. Buildings located in 1962 (*Discovery*

and *Excavation 1962*, p. 30) were identified as the commandant's house, as a small bath-house of the Fort's first period, and as a minor building with much kitchen pottery between N. intervallum road and rampart. All remains were fragmentary owing to destruction by an eighteenth century laird of Cramond House, and further work on this part of the site seems unnecessary.

FIFE

DUNFERMLINE PARISH

From Mr George S. Guthrie

Roscobie Reservoir. Piece of late mediaeval pottery, 15th or 16th Century, found while cleaning the inlet burn in March 1964. Maximum measurements, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 2 in. x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

TENTSMUIR

*From Mr J. D. Boyd,
Curator of Dundee Museum and Art Gallery*

NO/467258. The mesolithic site at Morton Farm, which was partly excavated last year was again investigated by Mr Reginald Candow and members of the Dundee Museum Staff. Nearly 3,000 flints were discovered comprising microliths, microburins, scrapers, flakes and cores.

GLENROTHES.

From Mr Wm. G. Rowntree Bodie

NT/260991. During May in an area being excavated by a mechanical digger, for a reservoir immediately to the north-west of East Finglassie Farm, the following sherds, pottery and glass were found:—Heavy glazed sherds probably 16th century; piece of tin-glazed earthenware, possibly English, 17th c. or later; bottle glass (wine bottles) late 17th or 18th c.; piece of porcelain, Japanese, 18th c.; tin-glazed earthenware ('delftware') probably English, 18th c.; piece of bowl, not earlier than second half 18th c.; pieces of English earthenware, about 1775; pieces of tin-glazed earthenware, probably Dutch, perhaps English, 2nd half of 18th c.; porcelain painted in brown and red enamel-colours, 2-3 Chinese, 2nd half of 18th c.; earthenware painted in underglaze blue, English, late 18th c.; red earthenware with decoration in white slip under a clear honey-coloured glaze ('Slip-ware') English, 18th or 19th c.

GLASGOW N.W.

MILTON.

From Euan W. Mackie

NS/589696. Two barbed-and-tanged flint arrowheads and a crescentic flint sickle were found by boys of St. Augustine's School at Milton, on waste land opposite the school which is currently

being prepared for housing development. Recent heavy work there by bulldozers and the churned-up nature of the deposit itself—in which many fragments of recent china and pottery are visible—precludes any guess as to the original context of the flints. They were presented to the Hunterian Museum by the headmaster of the school, Mr Murray.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

BERNERA, GLENELG.

From Dr E. A. Cormack

NG/804209. At the western end of the raised beach across the mouth of Glen Bernera, on the right of the road to Kyle Rea Ferry, are two grassy mounds. The first is a cairn rising to about 6 feet above the natural level, elliptical in plan, with a long axis of about 60 feet. The upper part of the cairn on the seaward side has been worn down, exposing a curved line of stones suggestive of a wall forming part of the internal structure of the cairn.

A short distance to the west of the cairn, beside a small burn, the second mound carries the grass covered outline of a rectangular building, about 24 ft. x 12 ft. within a circular bank. The ruins of another building and a shed stand at the back of this mound.

CORRARY, GLEN BEAG.

NG/832173. In the narrow end of a field between the road and the river, midway between the brochs Dun Telve and Dun Troddan, is an arc of close set upright stones beside a large monolith. These appear to form part of the internal structure of a ruined cairn of approximately 24 ft. x 30 ft. of indeterminate shape.

BALVRAID, GLEN BEAG.

NG/845166. 200 yards west of Balvraid Farm, close to the north side of the road, stands an apparently unrecorded chambered cairn. Near the east end of the cairn, a few feet behind the centre of the very slightly curved facade, a large oval capstone lies tilted over the exposed uprights of a rectangular chamber of approximately 5 ft. x 6 ft. The facade is about 25 ft. wide and the long axis of the cairn about 45 ft. When seen from the steep hillside above, the cairn appears distinctly heel shaped. According to Mr Macdonald of Balvraid, stones from the cairn were used to build up the river bank about 1917 when the road was washed away by floods, but in parts the cairn still stands to a height of 6 feet.

From Mr Edward Meldrum,

BUNACHTON.

Hon. Secretary, Inverness Field Club

NH/657344. During 1963, an archaeological section of the Inverness Field Club investigated a "chapel" site at Bunachton. Partial excavation revealed the foundation stones of a building but no datable material. The "chapel" possibility is re-inforced by the nearby "Priest's Well," surrounded by a small cairn of stones.

ARDERSIER.

NH/783549. In March 1964, Mr A. Fenton, National Museum of Antiquities, during an investigation of some of the thatched cottages still inhabited in Ardersier village, confirmed one as a "cruck"-framed house (No. 85 High Street). Now unoccupied but under a demolition order, this example of a Moray Firth fisher cottage will, it is hoped, be retained by Inverness Field Club and restored to its original form with typical furnishings and local by-gones particularly related to fisherfolk communities.

LOCH GAMHNA, near Aviemore.

From Mr John Forsyth

NH/892062. In May, pieces of a large cauldron of thin sheet bronze were found amongst the reeds at the shore of the loch. The main piece, measuring about 21 in. in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, constitutes the rounded lower part of the cauldron. The actual base has been cut out and replaced in antiquity and there are a number of other repairs. The rivets have been formed from a tightly rolled strip of bronze, beaten out on either side of the plates.

No evidence of a habitation site can be seen near the find-spot, though there is a small sheltered bay at this point. However, as the fragments were not on the floor of the loch but on top of the silt, it seems likely that the cauldron has been dislodged from its original resting place, perhaps during a storm.

WEST TOWN, LOCH DUN SEILCHEIG.

From Dr A. A. Woodham

NH/622327. During July this site, noted in *Discovery and Excavation 1958*, p. 24, was examined with the help of several members of the Inverness Field Club. Although much of the structure had been destroyed, the remains were those of a Clava ring-cairn of Gask type. Thirteen flat slabs on edge forming part of a circular wall were found. This enclosed a central area 28 ft. in diameter. Only one stone found could have formed part of an outer kerb and its position suggested an original thickness for the ring of approximately 9 ft. No cup marks were seen on any of these stones.

The cairn had been built on a rock outcrop. In the centre of the circular court and based on rock was a semi-circular setting of small stones 4 ft. in diam. enclosing a shallow hollow. This contained hard red soil and a few pieces of iron slag. Much more slag was found outside the hearth. A number of small pieces of burnt bone and charcoal were obtained from the red earth within the hearth. Macadam has noted traces of early iron working at several places in the vicinity. (P.S.A.S. 1886-7, vol. xxi, p. 100).

BARRA.

From Dr E. A. Cormack

NL/649994. A small stone circle, incomplete, of 22 ft. internal diameter, stands in the rocky pastures overlooking the southern end of Loch St. Clair, (close to the track from the croft to the hill fence). Within the SE. perimeter is a rectangular setting of 6 stones enclosing an area $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 4 ft. The structure appears to be the remains of a small chambered cairn from which the cairn material has been completely robbed, possibly for the building of the artificial island on which stands a ruined rectangular tower. (Dun Mhic Leoid).

HARRIS.

From Alan Small

NF/976913. Professor McEwen has drawn my attention to some pottery which he discovered near the beach on the SE. of the Toe Peninsula. Some of the pottery appears to be of neolithic origin while decorated Beaker fragments were found in what appeared to be a midden containing limpet, cockle and mussel shells and the bones and teeth of horses and deer. Associated with some of the decorated pottery were distinct carbonised layers in the sand. The site is being rapidly eroded.

At several other points in the immediate neighbourhood sherds which appear to be more of wheelhouse character have been found.

SKYE.

From Euan W. Mackie

In August, small scale trial excavations were carried out on two sites in Skye for five and three days respectively, under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum and with the aid of a grant from Glasgow University. The aim of the work was to identify, and select for full excavation, a fort which seemed likely to belong to a pre-broch phase of the Iron Age and which might therefore illuminate the structural and cultural antecedents of fully developed brochs like Dun Mor Vaul on Tiree.

UDAL N. UIST.

From I. A. Crawford

NF/824784. A second season of excavation at this site (RCAM 273) has produced an extensive range of mediaeval buildings and an adjacent pre-Christian burial ground. An interim report has been privately published and a further season is intended for 1965.

BLASHAVAI, N. UIST.

NF/894711. A probable Iron Age site has been partially removed here. A small mound now occupied by a late 19th century house and previously by an airigh has recently been quarried and the occupier has retained characteristic Iron Age pottery which is now in the National Museum. Mr Norman Johnstone, Lochmaddy, is responsible for this being recorded.

BALESHARE, N. UIST.

NF/775617. At the prehistoric site known as the Ceardach Ruadh (RCAM 286) human remains were excavated by a visiting Norwegian doctor in September 1964. He made recordings of his activities, which I possess, and made arrangements for me to obtain the skeleton which is being studied.

ROSSINISH, BENBECULA.

NF/873537. A rescue excavation was carried out at this site in August on behalf of the National Museum. A wind tunnel has been blown recently through a large isolated machair hillock exposing many earlier horizons. At a low level and endangered by the sea is a complex burial site of cremation pits, slab cist, and at least one beehive tomb. Skeletal material and pottery were found. Mr Peter Morrison, Grimsay, reported this site.

KIRKADAL, S. UIST.

NF/799265. The tentative identification of this early Christian site is the result of research by Dr Alisdair Maclean, Daliburgh, S. Uist. Local Gaelic traditions relate to this site, there is slight documentary evidence and of course of place name is significant. Rectilinear buildings within a diamond shaped enclosure are obscured by what may be an intrusive shieling.

'PIER' DUN, EIGG.

NM/485837. D. Mackinnon, Cleadale, has reported the remains of a massive circular wall (dia. 90 ft.) on a small promontory. Within the area enclosed by this are MacBraynes pier

buildings: the public road bisects the structure. This has clearly been a large fort and its discovery goes some way to relieving the apparent shortage of early sites on Eigg.

'Earth Houses,' EIGG.

NM/452857. In dense scree covering the underground stream Allt Glinne recent tumble and interference have revealed a group of beehive chambers. Five are visible and they closely resemble the structures at Staolaidh and at Usinish, S. Uist. These complexes, invisible when intact, seem unsuitable for any function other than that of concealment.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

DUNROD.

From A. E. Truckell

NX/699458. Col. Davis began excavation of the rampart and ditch of the mediaeval moated manor of Dunrod near Kirkcudbright in midsummer and is uncovering important structural details and a reasonable amount of mediaeval pottery, including one piece in the foundation of the rampart.

KINHARVIE.

NX/926666. Attention was drawn by the Ordnance Survey to a site on a photographic survey at Kinharvie: this was examined and proved to be a natural hillock in marshy ground, scarped and surrounded by a bank and ditch.

MOSSYARD.

From W. F. Cormack

NX/551523. Coastal mesolithic flints have been collected from the top of the erosion scarp caused by the early post glacial sea on the farms of *Mossyard* and *Newton*. Industries of chert, quartz and flint, possibly also mesolithic, occur on the same situation relative to the sea, on the farms of *Maxwellfield*, NX/980560, and *Powillimount*, NX/990568, at the eastern edge of the County.

ARDWALL ISLAND, Gatehouse-of-Fleet. *From Mr Charles Thomas*

NX/573495. Excavations were conducted here during June and July 1964, by the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh. The work, sponsored by the Russell Trust, took place by kind permission of the proprietor, Walter McCulloch Esq. of Ardwall. A note recording the discovery of what looked superficially like an Early Christian enclosed cemetery appeared in *TDCNHAS* xxxviii (1961), p. 71.

Three partly superimposed structures were found within the irregular oval enclosure. The highest, a ruined rectangular three-roomed building, yielded bottle-glass and pottery of mainly 18th century date, and can be identified with a traditional 'smugglers tavern' said to have stood formerly on the island. Curious artificial subterranean rooms and shafts which occur on the island are probably also to be viewed in this context. The middle structure, not yet wholly opened, is a rectangular hall-like building, internally 60 ft. by 22 ft. with walls 3 ft. to 4 ft. thick. Finds of pottery, metal-work (bronze pins and scraps), slag, and animal bone point to secular occupation, the date being within the range 1250-1350. The pottery recalls the (imported French) wares from Castle Dykes, Kirkcudbright, and the recently published Downpatrick kiln of this date (*UJA* 26 (1963), p. 79).

Partly incorporated into one wall of this 'hall' and with its floor and inner tumble sealed by the "hall" occupation, a small E - W. building of different construction—slabs neatly laid in clay mortar—and internal dimensions of 23 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., is almost certainly the chapel to which the oval enclosure originally referred. An 8th century date, if no earlier, is likely. At the east end, a ruined altar proved to lie immediately over, and to contain disturbed bones from, a human burial. Other burials were found outside the chapel but still inside the hall: and still others appear to underlie the chapel walls. This feature, known elsewhere, generally points to a pre-existing but smaller chapel, or oratory, on the same spot. The occurrence of large post-holes in the chapel floor, not aligned with reference to either the chapel or the hall, makes the existence of such a timber predecessor here almost certain. Though this aspect of British Christianity has long been deduced, it has only so far been actually found and excavated at Church Island, Co. Kerry (O'Kelly, *PRIA* 59 C 2, 1958).

A number of cross-slabs, whole or fragmentary, and portions of smaller crosses, were recovered either from the walls of the tavern or hall, or in disturbed contexts. One such, with a simple Anglian cross of wheel-headed type, bears the miniscule letters C U D G A R, the letters H U T H G A (R) being scratched with a fine point on the surface below the cross in a tiny and more 'educated' hand. The presence of an Anglian name here, no less than the form of cross involved, points to a date not before about 700 A.D.

It is hoped to continue work in 1965, when the area below and around the chapel will be the main target of prolonged investigation. No small finds can so far be assigned to this first period. A detailed preliminary report (4to, 8 pp. duplicated) was issued by the Department (20 George Square, Edinburgh 8) in July 1964, and some copies of this are still available for those interested in the period.

MIDLOTHIAN

*From Dr J. K. St. Joseph,
Selwyn College, Cambridge*

INVERESK.

NT/349719. Excavation of the Agricolan fort in 1964, following up the results of the previous year, were planned to identify the line of the defences on the east, with the aim of obtaining an estimate of the size of the fort. Trenches were dug in a playing-field, on the south side of Lewisvale Public Park. The innermost of the three ditches was traced northwards beneath the playing-field to a point where it was interrupted by a causeway marking the position of a gate into the fort. On the south side of the causeway the three ditches are linked by a short cross-ditch. The causeway is at least 60 ft. wide.

Southwards, the ditches were identified beneath a market-garden, where at the last point to be reached, they were beginning to curve to the west, as if at an angle of the fort. The length of the fort south of the gate-causeway is at least 700 ft., so it is clear from the results now achieved that the fort is a large one.

The pottery that was recovered, both Samian and coarse wares, is all of first-century date.

PERTSHIRE

STRATHTAY.

From the Breadalbane Archaeological Society

NN/834502. On the 1000 ft. contour on the N. side of the river Tay and approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Aberfeldy is the farm of Shenavail. To the W. of the farm there is a cupmarked rock 10 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. with 38 cupmarks, three of which are deeply cut, and two shallow dumbbells.

NN/832503. A short distance N. of the farm is another rock 13 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. with 17 cupmarks, one small dumbbell, and one well marked oval shape with a channel leading out of it into another cupmark.

NN/839504. Further along the track leading E. from Shenavail is the deserted village of Rawer. In some of the houses the walls are still intact, and the position of crucks can be seen. There is also a threshing floor.

Above and W. of the village is an outcrop of rock with one cupmark.

NN/852508. Further E. on the 1000 ft. contour and directly above Aberfeldy is Glassie farm. Just below, and halfway along a track leading W. to the Boltachan burn is the base of a possible cairn.

NN/848508. On the same line just W. of the Boltachan burn is a smooth outcrop of rock with 15 cupmarks.

NN/849510. Above, and to the E. of the Boltachan burn, and before crossing the next burn is a stone outcrop flush with the turf 4 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. with 10 cupmarks.

Near it is a pile of stones from a ruined house or cairn.

Slightly to the NE. of the above are two more cupmarked stones, one with 20 cupmarks, and one with one.

Beside these are the stones of a house foundation.

NN/846516. Further up on the moor, at about 1200 ft., and to the W. of the Boltachan burn is a standing stone 3 ft. 10 in. high and 3 ft. 1 in. wide at ground level. On its SW. face are 9 cupmarks, all approximately 1 in. in diameter, and there is one cupmark on the top of the stone.

Just below it there are cultivation beds lying across the contour.

NN/856488. Beside the fence in a field above a bungalow, Hazelyn, in Moness Crescent, Aberfeldy, is a rough rock outcrop with 22 cupmarks.

NN/889503. (Found by Gregor Stirling). One and three-quarter miles E. of Aberfeldy, on the S. side of the valley, and approximately 600 ft. above sea level, a road passes the farm of Upper Pitcairn. Approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the farm and 22 yards W. of the road there is a very smooth rock, flush with the turf 6 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. On it are 27 cupmarks and an irregular pattern of widely spaced curving lines.

NN/890506. Approximately 200 yards E. of the road is another rock with 4 cupmarks.

NN/796483. On the flat ground between the river Tay and Tirinie House, which lies approximately 4 miles W. of Aberfeldy, and beside a tumulus, there is a circle of 4 stones, 3 of them quartzite, and all broken just above turf level. The diameter N - S. is 32 ft. and EW. 34 ft.

NN/764428. On the 1000 ft. contour in a forest between the Acharn burn and the burn running down to Remony House and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Kenmore on the S. side of Loch Tay, is a large expanse of rock. Part of the rock has recently been exposed revealing 23 cupmarks, two cupmarks with one ring, and two cups with two rings. Four of the cups are placed so that the rings go through them.

NN/761429. Below the forest a track leads W. to the Acharn burn, and on the N. side of it is a tumulus 20 ft. x 20 ft.

NN/778491. South of the road below Donafuil farm near Coshieville is a suspected tumulus 62 ft. in diameter, and approximately 4 ft. 8 in. high.

NN/808493. A pathway leads up hill from the village of Dull, 4 miles W. of Aberfeldy, and at the gate leading to the cottage near the end of the path there is a stone which was found when a drain was dug nearby. It measures 2 ft. 3 in. long and 1 ft. wide at the top, and is 3 in. thick. On it is carved a cross, the arms of which are 3 in. wide. An arc has been carved between the arms and the top of the cross. The right hand side of the stone is broken off, and it tapers to a point at the bottom.

KILLIN.

NN/617375. On the road leading from the N. side of Loch Tay, W. of Lawers, to Glen Lyon there is a series of cattle grids. One hundred and ten yards below the second of these and E. of the Edramucky burn is a rock outcrop 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in.. On it are 9 cupmarks, two cupmarks with 2 rings, one cup with 2 half-rings, one cup with two gapped rings with a channel leading from the outer ring, and a possible groove from a cupmark at the N. edge right across the width of the rock.

Thirty yards NE. of this rock there is another 6 ft. 2 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. It has one cupmark with three rings and a channel leading out from the second ring, and one cupmark with two arcs of a ring.

SHERRIFFTOWN FARM, OLD SCONE.

From Mrs D. M. Lye

NO/096278. A saddle quern was found on the N. bank of the river Tay about 5 yards S. of the earthwork known as Gold Castle. There were plough scratches on both upper and lower surfaces and it had presumably been removed from the adjacent ploughed area.

It is fashioned from a boulder of garnetiferous schistose grit, and is 18 in. long, 15½ in. wide, and 10 in. high. It is thus slightly larger than the similar quern also found on Sherrifftown Farm and reported in *Discovery and Excavation 1961*, p. 41. The stone was identified by Mr G. H. Collins of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

From Major General J. Scott-Elliot, Glencaple

KINLOCH HOUSE, AMULREE.

NN/903411 approximately. A cairn field in association with a large Ring Cairn was found close to the main road between Amulree and Aberfeldy. Two miles N. of Kinloch House, Wade's

Road crosses the main road. Three hundred yards N. from this point up Wade's Road and 100 yards W. of it lies a Ring Cairn 42 ft. over all, capping a small knoll. The remains of a crude boulder wall runs for 100 ft. E. from it. South east of the Ring Cairn at 60 ft. lies another of 21 ft. overall. South again is a small cairn field of some dozen cairns of the 15 ft. variety. A short distance SW. of this and over a small stream lies another small cairn field.

From Mrs M. E. C. Stewart,

CARSE FARM I. *on behalf of the Breadalbane Archaeological Society*

NN/802488. This small circle of stones (one fallen) is 12 ft. 10½ in. in diameter. The three upright stones set to NE., NW., and SE. measured 3 ft. 11 in., 4 ft. 1 in. and 5 ft. 1 in. respectively above turf level. The fallen stone which lay across the middle of the circle measured 5 ft. 10 in. in length and had been keeled at one end. The fact that the edges of the keel were unweathered shows that this end was in the ground when the stone was erect.

The top surface of the NE. stone is heavily cup marked. The largest cup measures 4 in. by 3½ in. and the pattern of 17 cups includes two dumb bells 4 in. x 2 in. and 5½ in. x 2 in. The SE. stone is also cup marked with 3 cups on the top surface.

During the excavation of the site the socket of the fourth stone was discovered in the SW. quadrant and when the excavation was completed the stone was re-erected in its original position.

Against the inner face of the NE. stone there was a pit 2 ft. 7½ in. x 2 ft. 6 in. and narrowing to 1 ft. 9 in. square at the bottom which was 1 ft. 2 in. below the top of the undisturbed gravel into which it was dug.

The pit was filled with compacted cremated bone lying in sticky black earth with, towards the bottom, sizeable pieces of charcoal. A collared urn was lying on its side, almost upside down in the SE. part of the pit. A small quantity of cremated bone was found in the bottom of the urn but the amount of cremated bone recovered from the pit was more than could have been contained in the urn. A greyish black flint flake 1 in. x ½ in. without secondary working was found among the bones.

After the area of the circle had been cleared it was seen that three shallow pits had been dug in the gravel. Two of these lie between the NW. and NE. stones and between the SE. and SW. stones respectively. The edges of the pits were clean and unweathered and had been filled up with brown loam. Their significance is not clear but their position makes it possible that they had been used for stabilising props during the erection of the stones.

The urn is complete and the collar has an incised geometric design.

The work was carried out with the help of a grant from the Carnegie Trust.

CARSE FARM 2.

NN/802485. Nearer the river a single standing stone is conspicuous. This is one of a large circle of such stones of which two fallen stones still remain on the southern arc. These fallen stones are both cup marked.

The circle is sited on intensively cultivated ground and is only available for examination after an early harvest in every alternate year.

This year's early harvest gave just such an opportunity and it was possible in the autumn to lay out the entire site under a permanent grid of 12 ft. squares with intervening 2 ft. baulks. Three of these squares were opened on a line running E.-W. from the upright stone. A socket of a missing stone was found on the western arc and the upright slab on edge near the supposed centre of the circle which had been noted by Mr Cash in a paper read to The Society of Antiquaries and printed in Vol. XLV, p. 386 was found to be only 4 ft. square, triangular in section with a carefully dressed face. This stone had been set upright in the sandy subsoil, slightly packed with small boulders and protruding 1 ft. 4 in. above ground level. One interesting feature about it is that three of the sides of the worked face have been carefully chiselled away to a straight edge. The fourth side is ragged but the pecked line, a necessary preliminary to the straightening process, is visible because the subsequent work was never done.

In the course of excavation a small quantity of comminuted cremated bone was recovered and also a circular river pebble flattened on each face with a hollow worked on one of the faces. It may possibly be the top stone of a bow drill and comparison should be made with a similar river pebble with two hollows on opposed faces found during the excavation of a four stone circle and cairn at Lundin also in Strathtay (see *Discovery and Excavation 1962*, p. 40).

The circle has been much disturbed, mainly in an endeavour to dismantle it in order to improve the the agricultural potential of the area. It is hoped to extend this preliminary excavation by opening other squares of the grid in subsequent alternate years when the ground is available.

From P.S.N.S. Archaeological and Historical Section

GASK RIDGE ROMAN ROAD.

NO/016203 to NO/048208. During pipe-laying operations alongside the supposed Roman Road at Gask, members watched trenching excavations for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but no obvious signs of a Roman Road were found.

MILTON OF FORTEVIOT. *From Mrs D. Lye and Mrs M. F. Blair*

NN/049180. Advised by Mr R. B. K. Stevenson, Edinburgh, that a fragment of inscribed Pictish stone was built into the wall of a barn at Milton of Forteviot farm, this was duly photographed and a rubbing was taken. This stone, with interlaced decoration, is built into the wall at a height of 6 ft. and measures approximately 9 in. long by 4 in. wide, narrowing to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at one end.

From James K. Thomson,

CALLANDER.

Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling

NN/638074. In May, Mr Steadman reported the finding of a perforated stone sinker in his garden at 6 Esther Crescent, Callander.

DUNBLANE.

NN/778015. A bronze flanged axe head was found by Mr D. Sinclair, Gargunnoch, in September 1964, when laying foundation walls for a house in Kilbride Crescent, Dunblane. It lay at a depth of about 5 in. in sloping ground of sand and gravel. The object, in good condition, bearing a blue/green patina, is undecorated and has a crescentic cutting edge. It is now in the museum. Dimensions: length $5\frac{1}{16}$ in., breadth across cutting edge $2\frac{1}{16}$ in., breadth across butt $\frac{9}{16}$ in. and maximum thickness $\frac{1}{16}$ in. The find spot lies 125 yards NNE. of a site off Doune Road, Dunblane, where in 1879 four cists were uncovered (Transactions of Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society, I (1878-79), pages 28-31).

LAKE OF MENTEITH.

NN/590996. A mediaeval jug was found in the lake, near Lochend House, by two members of the Paisley Branch of the Scottish Sub Aqua Club, Mr G. McGill, and Mr K. Uppington, while skin diving on 25th February 1964. The jug lay mouth up half imbedded in mud at a depth of 13 ft., at a point about 60 ft. from the shore, almost halfway from it and a pile of submerged rocks. It is of 16th Century type, made of grey ware with about half of its olive green glaze still intact. Dimensions: height 15 in., rim diameter 4 in., maximum diameter 11 in., and base diameter $4\frac{1}{16}$ in.

DUNMORE, CALLANDER.

NN/601075. A whetstone found in 1964 within the fort area, was presented to the Museum.

DEANSTON, DOUNE.

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NN/716012. In a field on the S. side of the minor road B. 8032, opposite the grounds of Deanston House Hotel, is a mound of earth and stones, about 85 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. to 15 ft

high, planted with nine large trees. The mound has a flattish top, with some slight hollows, perhaps recent; it does not look natural, and might be a prehistoric burial mound.

CARPOW.

From John Leach and Dr J. Wilkes

During the five weeks' excavation in the area of the E. gate of the Roman Fortress at Carpow, three main results were achieved.

1. A 115 ft. trench through the line of the defences cut across the butt ends of a double ditch system, already indicated by aerial photographs, where the ditches were interrupted by the line of the *via praetoria*. The inner ditch was 18 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep, the outer 12 ft. wide and 6 ft. 6 in. deep, and the fill of both suggested that the rampart and much of the stonework of the *porta praetoria* had been systematically demolished and tipped into the ditches when the occupying troops withdrew. Both ditches were V-shaped with steep sides and cut into solid clay subsoil.

2. The complete plan of the E. gateway was uncovered. It was 37 ft. wide overall with two 8 ft. wide passageways. The foundations of the sidewalls and *spina* were well preserved, the former being 4 ft., the latter 2 ft. deep. In places the first course of masonry had also escaped the attentions of the plough. The W. end of the N. sidewall had been constructed over the fill of an earlier pit, into which it had at some stage subsided.

Beneath the N. passageway was found a trench, which had presumably held a pipeline. This had been ripped up when the gateway was demolished. Under the S. passageway ran a square stone-lined drain, which had been stripped of its covering slabs and filled in before the road surface was laid. Unfortunately nothing was found in either the pit or the drain to enable them to be dated.

3. On top of the road surface in the S. passageway were found two sizable fragments of an enormous imperial building inscription. The larger was the left-hand end of the stone (3 ft. x 3 ft. x 9 in. thick) containing relief-carved figures of a Capricorn, two Pegasi, a winged Victory standing on an orb, and the top of another winged figure, within a *pelta* ornament with bird's head terminals. Capricorn and Pegasus were the emblems of the IInd Legion Augusta, so we have evidence here that a detachment of that Legion was involved in the campaign or occupation for which the fortress was built, as well as the VIth Legion Victrix, whose tile stamps were found near the *Principia* excavated by Mr R. E. Birley in 1961 and 1962.

The smaller fragment bears five letters, well carved and almost 6 in. high, which do not yet allow a convincing reconstruction.

. . . MP E . . .
. . . S F . . . (or E)

This stone, which must have been at least 10 ft. long, will have been placed over the central pillar of the gateway and may have recorded a victory in the campaigns of Septimius Severus and his sons against the Caledonii and Maeatae in the years 208-211 A.D. It is hoped that next year's excavation will reveal more of this impressive and important inscription, probably the most northerly yet recovered from the Roman Empire.

GOTHENS FARM, MEIKLEOUR.

From Dr J. M. Coles

NO/168417. A small group of flints has been collected from fields at Gothens farm near Meikleour, by Mr Dudley Campbell. They appear from a preliminary examination to represent some elements of Neolithic industry. The flints vary in patination from grey to brown and red, and may not represent a single tradition. Present are one tranchet arrowhead, one fishtail, and several other biserially-worked flat flakes. Flake end-scrapers occur, as well as one micro-core. The flints have been gathered over a number of years in fields sloping down to the Lunan Burn.

*From the Forestry Commission (Scotland)
East Conservancy (through Dr M. Stewart)*

CITY OF PERTH: ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

New finds acquired by the City of Perth: Art Gallery and Museum.

Museum No. 12/1964.

NO/045600. Worked flint flake found on the surface on the watershed between Glen Derby and Loch Curran, Strath Ardlie. It is a combined scraper and knife $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.

Museum No. 14/1964.

From Mr R. B. Hamilton

NO/101251. Small barbed and tanged arrowhead $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, found in a garden in the Tulloch district, Perth.

From the Perthshire Archaeological Section,

BINN FARM, KINNOULL.

per Mrs M. E. C. Stewart

NO/160236. Hennacher's Knowe is a conspicuous rocky knoll 400 ft. above sea level situated approximately 200 yards north of Northlees Cottages and just below the south-east corner of Deuchny Wood. The top of the knoll is flat with escarpments to the west and south. It is sheltered from the north by the steep rise of Deuchny Hill and on the east by the high ground which rises above the Kinfauns Burn. South-eastwards the site commands a wide view across the Tay into Fife.

The northern half of the flat summit has been occupied by an embanked circular enclosure 56 ft. x 70 ft. There was no obvious entrance and the bank varied greatly both in width and height.

A 9 ft. section was taken across the bank on a N.-S. alignment and this revealed the footings of a drystone wall with inner and outer face. No loose boulders were visible which might have come from the upper part of such a wall but decayed turves were visible in the soil accumulation against the inner face and patches of carbonised material on the line of the wall might indicate a gorse hurdling along the top. One stone of the inner face was conspicuous. It stood 1 ft. 9 in. above the turf level and was 2 ft. 5 in. at its widest. The inner face of this stone presented a very smooth surface. 1 ft. below the turf at the base of this stone inside the enclosure an area $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter was heavily charged with carbonised material. 6 in. below this was a flat stone 8 in. x 7 in. When this was removed an iron ploughshare was found accompanied by broken fragments of an earthenware pot of common white glaze. What made the ploughshare unusual was that it had never been in use. It was brand new and carried the serial number 40 DS. Such ploughshares were in production from about 1870.

Nothing was found in the interior of the embanked enclosure.

50 yards north of the circle the "Coronation Road" from Scone to Falkland emerges from the back of Deuchny Hill and follows the lie of the Kinfauns Burn down to Cairnie Ferry.

COMMONBANK.

NO/172247. During a survey of this area an unusual setting of house ruins was found on the west facing slope of moorland approximately 570 ft. above sea level. Seven houses with common walls were set round three sides of an open rectangle facing west. The houses entered from the inside of the rectangle thus formed and each averaged 12 ft. x 27 ft. In a corner of the west-most house was a circular kiln or baking oven.

NO/175248. Three fallen stones (the largest 6 ft. 4 in. long) lie in an E. - W. alignment. Eastwards of this setting is a circular area 12 ft. across demarcated by 4 large and 2 smaller stones set peripherally.

PITNACREE.

J. M. Coles and D. D. A. Simpson

NN/928534. One of a group of hitherto unexamined barrows in Strathtay was excavated by the Department of Archaeology, Leceister University, and the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge. The barrow, 90 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. high, was built of turf and stone over a penannular ring-cairn and was bounded by a dry-stone kerb. Inside the cairn a dry-stone (blocked) entrance led into a stone rectangular enclosure, built over four cremations and enclosing two ramped stone or post-holes. Neolithic pottery was recovered from the old land surface underlying the barrow, and a cremation from beneath a standing stone on top of the mound. A field-survey of barrows, stone circles and standing stones in Strathtay was completed.

RENFREWSHIRE

BLACKWATER FARM. *From Stuart Macleod and Malcolm Macneill*

NS/331685. A duck billed flint scraper found in a ploughed field here.

GRYFE RESERVOIR. Site C.

NS/266719. 2 flint knives, 2 flint scrapers, 2 flakes of flint, a hammerstone and over 30 sherds of hand-made pottery were recovered during trenching operations in the vicinity of possible stone circles.

LANGSTILLY FARM.

NS/327575. A sherd of green-glazed ware was recovered from a field SW. of the farm.

LAWPARK FARM.

NS/343683. A flint scraper and a hammerstone were found here.

MOYNE MOOR.

NS/477532. A sherd of hand-made pottery was recovered from a trench near the round cairn. 1 worked flint, 3 flakes of flint, 1 flake of pitchstone, and one large sherd of green-glazed ware were recovered from ploughed fields on both sides of the road at the Moyne.

INVERKIP PARISH. *From Mr Frank Newall and Dr W. Lonie*

Roman Road. (*Discovery and Excavation 1963*, p. 43). The road reported last year has been traced for a further 6 to 7 miles down the Renfrewshire-Ayrshire coast. The width is consistently 15 ft. to 15½ ft., and for much of the distance one, or two, side ditches follow it, leaving a space of 18 ft. to 21 ft. wide between for the metalled track. Over flat moorland, the cambered ridge and the prepared terrace on which it runs is of upcast clay from the side drains, and metalling is slight. From Sheilhill the road proceeds to terrace the shoulder of Laxlie Hill, NS/214702, south of which the course is almost straight to the crossing of the Kelly Burn at NS/209683. (For further course see under Ayrshire). East of the Kelly Plantation, NS/210691, and against the E. side of the road, apparently partly disturbed by it, is a small earth walled enclosure. The walls are based on flat stones with a suggestion of ditching round the N. and S. sides.

KELLY BURN, NORTH BANK.

NS/211684 - NS/212684. Spaced along a narrow ridge between the Kelly Burn and a N. tributary from White Hill is a village of seven rectangular house foundations, chiefly of turf or earth. A hollow track up the Kelly bank probably serviced the settlement. The houses measure 16 ft. to 18 ft. x 23 ft. to 28 ft., and internally only 7 ft. to 8 ft. x 13 ft. to 15 ft., with a central partition.

NS/217685. Upstream is an isolated house 8 ft. x 13 ft. within much spread walls.

NS/214684. Between these sites is a stone cairn 21 ft. in diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 3 ft. in height. This has been disturbed by a cross trench, fortunately off centre, and apparently abandoned.

The following sites were visited with William O. Black.

SOUTH BARLOGAN, HOUSTON.

NS/374673. A hollow earthwork with apparently built sides and internal division wall, of black earth and gravel without trace of stonework. 86 ft. NE - SW. by 66 ft.

EAST GREEN.

NS/335684. Overlooking a ford below the confluence of the Green Water and Blacketty Water and situated on the upper edge of the N. bank into which it is recessed, is an oval foundation 33 ft. x 30 ft. The heavy stone walls are 4 ft. to 6 ft. wide. It is now largely filled and partly concealed by field clearance.

FLINDS.

Castle Semple.

NS/378607. William Gentles of PVII, Lochwinnoch Secondary School, produced a tracing of an inscribed slab he had cleared on his father's holding at 10 Shields Castle, Semple. Mr Thomas Gentles has agreed to present the stone to Paisley Museum. The slab of freestone measures $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 5 in. and is inscribed with five motifs, of which three are based on arched entrances. A fourth is a simple inverted shield inscribed with a capital letter S, while the fifth portrays, symbolically, a priest. The work is probably 15th - 16th Century in date. The upper part of the slab is mutilated by a later inscription of ornate characters which may be read as G, C/E (ligatured vertically), L, I, or 1735.

Lawpark.

NS/342680. Mr Duncan Mackinnon has collected from Lawpark fields a further 19 flint artifacts, a perforated basalt hone, a hammer stone abraded at both ends and several sherds of mediaeval pottery, including two finger grooved strap handles.

NS/344719. (*Discovery and Excavation 1963*, p. 42). Excavation was continued for a period of three weeks in July, and was again concentrated at the north-western end of the fort.

Excavation to foundation level of a ten-foot stretch of wall provided information supplementing that obtained in 1963. (1) The wall, which is 10 ft. thick, appears as a threefold structure, outer and inner double kerbs having held vertical posts which helped to contain the core. The outer kerb has been more regular in construction than the inner. (2) The core consists in its lower part of an uncompacted mixture of clay and rubble, capped by a cake of fused stones whose volume decreases away from the entrance. (3) The wide spacing of the footing-stones and probable casts in the vitrified mass suggest horizontal or near-horizontal cross-ties of timber. Such an arrangement would provide additional support for the uprights, which were not driven into the substratum but held only by the stone kerbs.

The wall was subsequently sectioned and a part removed to expose the underlying occupation deposit, which yielded a characteristic assemblage including coarse pottery, a variety of shale rings, fragments of iron, a short tanged arrowhead of white flint and a disc of massive barytes bearing saw-marks from a metal tool. The potsherds represent thick-walled, barrel-shaped or cylindrical vessels with slightly inturned rims.

The pre-wall deposit is concentrated in hollows in the natural rock and clay floor, and is overlain by a loose, rather sporadic cobbling of small stones, referable to the fort occupation. The relative scarcity of stone artefacts and pottery on this floor is perhaps in part the result of a period of erosion following desertion of the site. Over all is a later, heavy and very uneven cobbling, particularly solid near the entrance.

Test trenches extending into the interior confirmed the stratification but failed to provide any clear evidence of structures. No occupation traces at all were found near the centre of the fort, where a natural break in the slope lies at right angles to the long axis, and the rock is close to the surface.

Further excavation is planned for 1965.

RENFREW.

From Mr C. H. Rock, Paisley Museum

NS/506677. On February 19th a labourer digging an 18 in trench for a cable at Bell Street, Renfrew, unearthed an earthenware pot, incomplete, containing 673 silver coins, of late 13th and 14th century dates. The bulk of them were pennies, together with 43 half-pennies and 10 farthings. Of the total 148 were Scottish, (chiefly 2nd coinage of Alexander III, 1280-86, with some Robert I and a few Baliol), 41 were Irish Edwardian, and the remainder

English Edwardian. The earthenware container showed an earlier set of fractures, as well as those caused by the finder.

By courtesy of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, and the Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities, the complete hoard was displayed in Paisley Museum for two months before going to London for detailed identification and cataloguing.

FREELAND HOUSE, BISHOPTON. *From Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford*

A Bronze Age hammer was found in the garden. It is oval in form and measures $10\frac{3}{8}$ in. in length, 6 in. broad at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. at bottom and $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. in depth.

KILBARCHAN MANSE.

The sundial from Kilbarchan Manse mentioned by Professor Stevenson in his Presidential Address to the Glasgow Archaeological Society in 1934 was then at 58 South Beach, Troon. It is now at High Abbots Hill, Ayr, the home of Mr and Mrs David MacBrayne. It has the initials J. H. & Alexander Harris, the maker's name, upon it.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

ARNISH MOOR, ISLE OF LEWIS. *From Miss A. S. Henshall*

NB/385305. A clothed male skeleton was discovered during peat-cutting in May. It was lying on its back at full length. The woollen clothes consisted of an undershirt, outer shirt, jacket, knitted bonnet and a pair of stockings made out of cloth. In a small woollen purse was a double-sided wooden comb and a small block of oak. The man also had two quill pens, a horn spoon and three clews of wool.

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

ROXBURGHSHIRE

CRUMHAUGH TOWER. *From George Wood,
on behalf of Hawick Archaeological Society*

Inventory of Roxburghshire. No. 246.

NT/485138. Work was continued on this site.

NISBET CHURCHYARD.

Inventory of Roxburghshire. No. 196.

The Hog backed stone and gable finial cross, noted in the 'Inventory' as being present in the cemetery, were broken up and thrown out along with discarded corner stones, etc., during the cleaning up of the cemetery in 1963. Enough fragments of the 'Hog

back were later retrieved to enable Mr Stenhouse, a sculptor in Hawick, to reconstruct the stone successfully. A major section of the finial cross was also recovered, and both these stones will probably be given to the care of the Hawick Museum.

FINDS.

Bonchester area.

A discoidal Knife of polished flint, 3 in. by 2½ in., was found on ploughed land at Cleuchhead, two miles south of Bonchester, and is the property of Mrs Armstrong, Cleuchhead Cottages, Bonchester, who intends to present it to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

S H E T L A N D

HESTENSGOT, SHETLAND.

From Mr and Mrs Alan Rae

Excavation of an Iron Age round house (*Discovery and Excavation 1962*, p. 42) was continued on behalf of Moray House Archaeological Society. Much of the internal structure was found with partitions, work bench, stone tools, parts of two steatite bracelets, and much pottery. Preliminary examination of the pottery shows it all consistent with that found in 1962.

From Mr Alan Small,

WESTING, UNST.

Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen

HP/574044. Excavation on this site has continued over the past two summers revealing a complex of Iron Age pavements lying to the North of the workshop investigated in 1962. A Viking longhouse of interior dimensions 66 ft. x 15 ft. overlies the Iron Age pavements. During a fairly long period of occupation the longhouse has undergone considerable structural modifications and outhouses have been built on the forecourt. Numerous small finds have established a clear indication of the economy of both the Iron Age and Viking periods. There are indications that further structures exist beyond the limits of the present excavation, and a further season's work is envisaged before the publication of a final report.

OLIABERRY.

HU/368806. A small whetstone was recovered while ploughing. The stone had been later re-used as a button mould with three moulds on one side and two on the reverse. Photographs of the object will be deposited in Aberdeen University Library.

From Mr C. A. Goodlad,

TRONDRA.

per Mr A. Small

HU/390374. Semi-circular sandstone scraper, roughly finished. Radius 3 in. Photographs will be deposited in Aberdeen University Library.

STIRLINGSHIRE

From Mr James K. Thomson,

CASTLECARRY.

Curator of Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling

NS/789782. Ploughing in March 1964, brought to the surface from the area of the W. gate of the fort, a mortarium rim sherd. From the area over the bath house, fragments of tile were recovered. Material presented to the museum by the finder Mr J. Smith, Stirling.

SOUTH MAINS, THROSK, STIRLING.

NS/854904. Two large patches of dark soil containing scattered sherds of late mediaeval pottery were noted in a field on the S. side of the road leading to the farm by Mr Melville of Clackmannan in April this year. He also stated that in 1930 a late mediaeval jug of glazed ware (now in private possession) was recovered about 20 yards from the garden hedge of the farm itself.

TORWOOD.

From Euan W. MacKie

The Tappoch broch

NS/832849. During a visit to this broch* in 1963, traces of what appeared to be an intra-mural chamber were observed on the wallhead on the NE. side and, with the permission of the Ministry of Works, small scale investigation was carried out in the spring of this year. The built end of a long chamber about 3 ft. deep was found on the wallhead, appearing to run towards the main entrance at a height which would bring it out above the level of the lintels there. There were no traces of doors from this chamber to the interior of the broch and the built sides of the intra-mural structure in fact became untraceable after about 6 ft., the stonework degenerating to mere rubble. It is surmised that this chamber was a secondary structure inserted into the broch wall after the latter was in ruins. Two glass marbles at a low level in the rubble in the chamber may indicate a recent date for its construction though they could have slipped down between the large stones.

SUTHERLAND

TORRISH, KILDONAN.

From Mr J. McLellan

NC/962186. During the course of road repair work in the Strath of Kildonan, a mechanical digger scooped up what appears to have been a cist burial. Only when the soil was being tipped

* RCAMS 16th Report (1963), vol 1, No. 100.

out did a workman discover slabs and bones. The bones were preserved but no trace of the actual grave remained.

FOUHLIN.

From A. Morrison and R. W. K. Reid

NC/404541. Preliminary excavation of a recently discovered souterrain at Fouhlin near the head of Loch Eriboll took place during September, 1964. Although it was not possible to define the overall dimensions of the souterrain, some evidence of the method of construction was obtained. A trench (at least 60 ft. in length and curved almost through a right-angle) had been dug into a bank of glacial material and the sides revetted with dry-stone walling. Large boulders formed the basal layer which supported upper courses of smaller, rounded, glacial boulders. The latter were stabilised by smaller stones jammed into the interstices. The upper courses are slightly corbelled and the two uppermost courses were built of securely anchored large flat slabs which protrude inwards to support roofing slabs. Roofing material and the upper levels of the walls were packed with stones, in places some 12 in. thick, and were covered with earth and, perhaps, turf. The average width of the souterrain in the parts so far examined is 4 ft. 6 in. Surface structures which might have been associated with the souterrain have not been identified.

(A pair of bronze toilet shears, now in the National Museum of Antiquities, was found in the souterrain at the time of its discovery in 1960. *c.f.* PSAS XCIV (1960-61), 327).

KILPHEDIR.

From Dr H. Fairhurst and Mr D. B. Taylor

NC/989194. The summer school at Golspie under the auspices of the Sutherland Education Committee was continued in July 1964 for a fortnight. In addition to excavation during the day time, there were discussions in the evening on techniques and results, and visits were arranged to neighbouring archaeological sites.

Investigations continued at the site of the group of hut circles in the moor at Kilphedir. Excavations were completed at one large circle 36 ft. across, outlined by a low, broad, stone wall, and the rather complex pattern of the inner ring of post holes was recovered. A cobbled rectangular hearth was found slightly off-centre. The pottery, with its markedly flattened rims, was sometimes coarsely gritted and sometimes contained steatite. A trench verified the existence of a small hut circle hitherto un-noted and almost completely smothered in the peat; no artifacts were found. Another of the numerous small cairns was sectioned and shown to be a heap of stones cleared from the cultivation plots. It is hoped to examine the largest and most substantial ring next season.

WEST LOTHIAN

TANTALLEN HILL, near TORPHICHEN.

From Miss A. S. Henshall

NS/948713. On 31st August, during work at the sand quarry, a cist burial fell out of the vertical working face of the quarry. Some bones of a skeleton and some of the stones were preserved for inspection. The burial had been about 4 ft. below the surface, almost at the top of the hill. The largest stone preserved measured 4 ft. 9 in. long by 1 ft. 6 in. deep. Its proportions suggest that the burial was in a long cist. Tantallen Hill has been almost entirely removed in recent years, but no other burials have been found.

ABERCORN.

From Mr Charles Thomas

NT/080790. During the summer terms of 1963 and 1964, excavations took place, at the invitation of the Marquis of Linlithgow, within and to the north of Abercorn kirkyard. The aim was to identify the site of the Anglian monastery of *Aebbercornug*, mentioned by Bede, and believed to have been founded in the later 7th century A.D. Despite the presence of abundant trees outside, and modern graves inside, the kirkyard, it was possible to open six cuttings. The work was undertaken by members of the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.

Two levels of activity have been recognised. In the first, attributable to Anglian times, the monastic vallum or enclosing bank apparently followed the crest of the spur (to the north) which gives the site its name: to the south, it runs across the kirkyard and the SE. part is in fact visible as a line in the grass. Within this enclosure, but north of the present church, foundations of two structures have been encountered. The first is defined by a U-section sleeper-beam trench some 30 ft. long, corresponding to a longitudinal wall: inside this, paving, and what may be one of a series of median post-holes, have been found. The second was met in a long narrow cutting, which appears to have laid bare two heavy dry-built stone walls some 8 ft. apart. Sherds of Thomas Class E ware (*Med. Arch. III* (1959), *passim*) confirm a 7th century date for this level. The sleeper-beam construction recalls the use of this heavy timber technique at Iona and Yeavinger, and the stone-built cell, if it is such, has parallels in the Anglian monastery at Whitby.

The second level, defined within the kirkyard by a higher level of paving which is still well below present ground, is associated with 13th century pottery, bones, and other debris. It need not imply more than a priest's house, or possibly a dwelling used by visiting bishops. Later disturbance, possibly 17th century, is linked with the building of a revetting wall around the north side of the kirkyard, outside the present wall. Work will continue in the summer of 1965.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

MULL GLEN.

From W. F. Cormack

To coastal Mesolithic sites referred to in *Discovery and Excavation 1962 and 1963* should be added Mull Glen NX/137315, Drummor NX/137367, and Innerwell NX/477493. These sites and that on Mossyard (see "Kirkcudbrightshire") are similar to those previously noted and which are now fully discussed by Dr John Coles in TDGAS Vol XLI.

LUCE SANDS

In addition to further prehistoric finds of usual type (see *Discovery and Excavation 1962*), Luce Sands yielded a bronze pennanular brooch, c. 7th Century?, at present being studied by Mr E. Rynne, and two "black farthings" of James III of Scotland—1 regal issue (Stewart type 1) and 1 ecclesiastical (Stewart type 1). This year there was also found a cinerary urn in situ accompanied by an unurned cremation burial. These two burials were covered by a small cairn of round quartz pebbles. Brooch and urn are to be discussed in due course in TDGAS.

DUMFRIESSHIRE. *From Major General J. Scott Elliot, Glencaple*

A study is being made of the cairn fields of Dumfriesshire and is nearing completion. Something over 700 small cairns of varying sizes 9 ft. to 18 ft. have been counted.

One interesting fact that emerges is the number of large and medium sized Ring Cairns that exist in these cairn fields. One of the larger ones, 48 ft. overall, is known from excavation to be a Bronze Age Enclosed Cremation Cemetery (*Discovery and Excavation 1963* p. 29). Six other large ones, 36 ft. and over, are known and some 30 smaller ones of 18 ft. and over.

PORT WILLIAM.

From Mr G. C. David

NX/288480. Found in a dry-stone dyke by the side of the main road. A747, a stone implement, possibly an unfinished axe-hammer, of Greywacke, 5 in. long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, with a flat base. The implement is partially perforated from top and bottom to a depth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in each case, but the perforations are $\frac{3}{4}$ in. out of alignment. The perforations are funnel-shaped, suggesting the use of a pointed rather than a cylindrical drill, and one perforation shows the marks of rotary boring. Comparison with recent ethnographic material suggests that this implement might have been not an axe-hammer but a support for a bow-drill.

NX/272497. Found in the burn below Alticry Bridge, a Spindle Whorl of fine-grained yellow sandstone, irregular oval in shape, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The hole is cylindrically bored and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter.

Both items are now in the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

NEW LUCE

From J. X. W. P. Corcoran

NX/187610. During June 1964 students from the Department of Archaeology in the University of Glasgow continued excavation of the chambered cairn of Mid Gleniron I (*c.f. Discovery and Excavation Scotland, 1963, p. 51-52*). This season's work was concentrated on the southern area of the long cairn and on the complete excavation of a separate mound lying immediately to the south, here referred to as the "annexe."

LONG CAIRN.

Almost the whole of the southern area of the cairn was uncovered. Although it was not possible in 1964 to complete this phase of the excavation, almost the entire limits of the inner cairn, which enclosed the small, rectangular southern chamber, were precisely defined. This cairn measured 20 ft. by 18 ft., was well built of small stones and delimited by a kerb. At a later date it was enclosed in the long cairn, together with the other two chambers. The long cairn had straight sides, marked by rudimentary dry-stone walling and small uprights, and they met the straight rear end at right angles. Seven secondary cremations in urns had been inserted into the SE. area of the long cairn. Of these, three had been placed together in a shallow pit close to the peristalith.

ANNEXE.

This structure was structurally independent of the long cairn, but lay only 13 ft. away to the south and on approximately the same alignment. It was a cairn, almost square in plan, and measured 33 ft. by 30 ft. Beneath a capping of small stones there was a crude pennisular arrangement of larger stones. There had been considerable disturbance in the central area and there was no evidence of the original form of the burial deposit. Quantities of cremated bone and very small sherds of prehistoric pottery were found in the central area.

LUCE SANDS.

From Stuart Macleod and Malcolm Macneill

From an area SW. of Mid Torrs farm 400 worked flints were recovered. These include thumbnail and duck-billed scrapers, 3 flint arrow heads, handmade pottery, 1 sherd of wheel turned

pottery, iron slag, bronze slag, bronze wire, and a possible iron arrowhead. Several pieces of pottery crucibles were also found, some with fragments of bronze adhering to the insides.

STRANRAER.

From Mr A. Wilson, County Librarian

We were fortunate in September/October this year in acquiring a very fine collection of stone axes, Bronze Age material, etc., from the present Earl of Stair. This is a collection which has been the Stair family's possession for many years and we are still in process of cataloguing and trying to settle locations and find spots.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary

The Commission's *Inventory of Peeblesshire* is in the press, and further progress has been made during the year with the survey of monuments in Argyll. Some preliminary work has also been done on the prehistoric and Roman monuments in Lanarkshire.

Details of excavations carried out by the Commission's staff are given below.

BROUGHTON KNOWE, PEEBLESSHIRE.

NT/098395. Another example of the class of monument known as Ring Enclosures was excavated by Messrs MacLaren and Maxwell. Further information was obtained about the construction of these monuments, but nothing was found which could throw any light on their date or purpose. Publication will be in the *Inventory of Peeblesshire*.

CRAWFORD, LANARKSHIRE.

NS/954214. Mr Maxwell continued his excavations at the Roman fort, exploring the defences on three sides and examining a buttressed building, probably a granary, in the interior. Publication will be in the *Inventory of Lanarkshire*.

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

(MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS)

*From Stewart Cruden, H.M. Inspector of
Ancient Monuments for Scotland*

RAVENS CRAIG CASTLE, FIFE.

NT/291925. The site of Ravenscraig Castle is a rocky promontory, projecting into the Firth of Forth, which is defended from the mainland by a massive forework with flanking towers. A programme of excavation undertaken in association with consolidation work has revealed a remarkable rock-cut ditch, apparently unfinished, in front of the fore-work, the debris of the fallen curtain-wall lying on the original rock surface to the west of the castle and the foundations of a number of inferior buildings, including a kiln, on the headland. A good deal of unstratified pottery has been recovered which is of interest because the castle has no known history before c. 1460. Work continues.

BIRSAY, ORKNEY.

HY/359289. Another season of investigation and lay-out of Early Christian and Norse settlements was directed by Dr C. A. Raleigh Radford. A full-size cast of the "Birsay Stone" was erected at the head of the triple grave near which it was found, broken and incomplete, in 1935.

WHITHORN PRIORY, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

NX/444404. Excavation was continued at the east end of the church. The Early Christian burials discovered last year were found to extend northwards.

KAIMES HILL, MIDLOTHIAN.

NT/131664. Rescue excavation of an Iron Age fort in advance of quarrying was undertaken by Mr D. D. A. Simpson.

The outermost rampart, 9 feet thick, was of rubble and turf construction with a well-built outer face of massive undressed blocks and an indistinct inner face. The rubble was concentrated behind the outer face with the turf piled to the rear. A second, intermediate, rampart was not well preserved but the innermost rampart proved to be the most substantial and complex of the defences examined. Two building phases were discovered, marked by massive facing stones. In the first phase an entrance about 9 feet in width was found. It had a well laid cobbled surface. After about 12 inches of occupation debris had accumulated the entrance was narrowed.

CASTLE CRAIG, TILlicOUNTRY, FIFE.

NS/911977. A watching brief was kept on this site which has now been destroyed by quarrying.

A stretch of about 30 feet of the outer face of the east side of the wall of the ring fort was exposed by a mechanical shovel. The building stones used were massive and sometimes polygonal. There was a moderate usage of small pinnings. The lowest course was kept reasonably horizontal by the use of underpinning to take up irregularities in the ground.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

From J. L. Davidson Senior Surveyor,

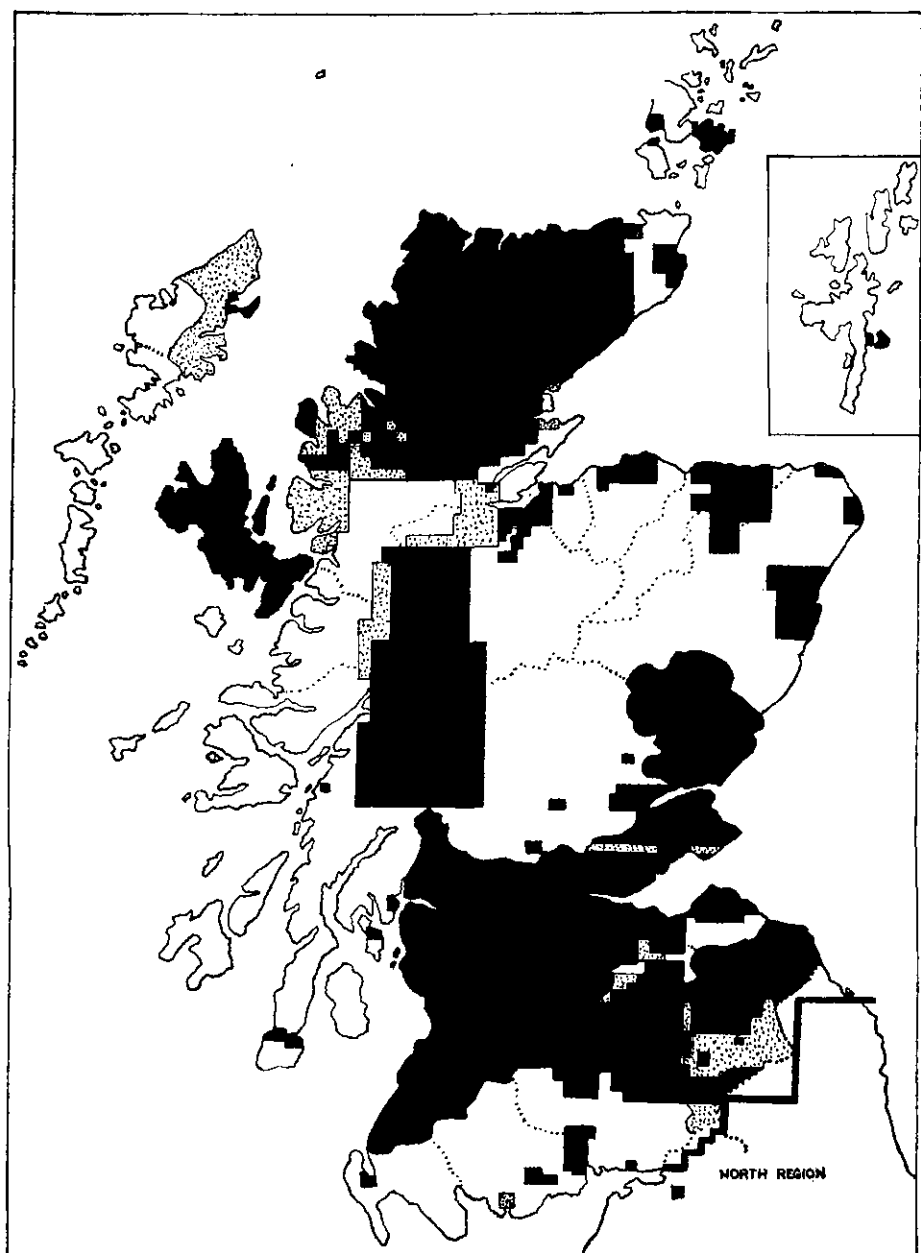
A.O. Division, Scotland.

During the year, archaeological revision for the Large Scale Maps (25-inch and 50-inch) was carried out in parts of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Dumfries, Fife, Inverness, Perth, Renfrew and Roxburgh, and the first incursions into the Scottish Islands were made, with 25-inch revision in Stornoway, Lerwick, the mainland of Orkney, and, in the south, Rothesay and Millport. For Medium Scale Maps (6-inch), field work in Peebles-shire was completed, and large areas of Inverness-shire, Sutherland, and Ross and Cromarty were also investigated. In these areas, the increasing publication of the 6-inch Regular Sheets keeps pace. At 1-inch scale, amendments have been made to the 7th Series Sheets 31, 59, 61, 63 and 64; and at $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scale to sheets 5 and 9.

Further pressure of work on the field section was alleviated by the formation of a second section which is dealing with the country north of Perthshire. Throughout the year's activities numerous sites continued to be discovered, including forty-six hitherto unpublished depopulated sites in the Highlands, two cairns (HY/57490864 and 59590140), an earth-house (HY/59400969), and a possible promontory fort (HY/61160170), all in Orkney.

In February this year the Survey's Map of Hadrian's Wall was published at a scale of about 2-inches to the mile, and in the same month, a fourth edition of "Field Archaeology, Some Notes for Beginners" issued by the Ordnance Survey, was published by H.M.S.O. In this edition, the field problems of Scotland have been given wider treatment. A new edition of "Britain in the Dark Ages," to be published in one sheet rather than in two as at present, is now in course of production.

We should again like to thank our correspondents for their assistance this year, and stress that interested parties are welcome to consult our records by appointment.



Areas shown in 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

3,700 photographs have been added to the Record print collection during 1964, some of the larger surveys are listed below :—

Mansion Houses.

Aberuchill, Perthshire. Early 17th century, and large 19th century additions.

Auchintoul, Banffshire. (Becoming derelict) 16th century and early 19th century.

Bavelaw Castle, Midlothian. (Possible additions to be erected). 17th century, 18th century interiors. Part remodelled by Sir Robert Lorimer.

Brodie Castle, Banffshire. 17th century. New wing by William Burn 1824, alterations by James Wyllon 1846.

Broxmouth Park House and Lodge, East Lothian. 18th and 19th centuries.

Bruntsfield House, Edinburgh. (Demolition of 1871 additions). Late 16th century. Additions 1605 and 1871.

Chatelherault, Lanarkshire. (Future uncertain). William Adam c. 1732.

Coldoch, Perthshire (to be demolished). 16th century. Large additions 1928-29 by Stewart and Paterson.

Craigo House, Angus (future uncertain). 18th century.

Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian. 15th and 17th centuries. Large additions 1825 by William Burn.

Dalry House, Edinburgh. Mid 17th century. 19th century additions.

Donibristle House, Ironwork, Chapel and Stables (possible demolition of stables). Alexander McGill 1719-1734.

Edinample Castle, Perthshire. Z plan, large addition c. 1928.

Jardine Hall, Dumfriesshire (demolished 1964). Built 1818. Large additions by E. J. May 1893.

Lanrick Castle, Perthshire (future uncertain). Late 18th century. 19th century additions.

Lylestone House, Alloa, Clackmannanshire (future uncertain). W. H. Playfair c. 1818.

Mordington, Berwickshire (future uncertain). 18th century. c. 1914 additions.

Philiphough House, Selkirkshire (to be demolished). 19th century.

Pinnaclehill, Kelso, Roxburghshire (to be demolished). core 1746. Remodelling and additions early 19th century. Wings added 20th century.

Ratho Hall, Midlothian (possible additions to be made to the house). Late 18th century.
Rockville, 5 Napier Road, Edinburgh (possible demolition). Sir James Gowans, date 1858.
Stracathro, Angus. Archibald Simpson begun 1827.
Taymouth Castle, Perthshire. James and Archibald Elliot 1806. William Atkinson 1823. James Gillespie Graham 1838.
Warriston House, Edinburgh (possible demolition). Built 1784.

Uninhabited Castles

Almond or Haining Castle, Stirlingshire (to be demolished). 15th and 16th centuries.
Helmsdale Castle, Sutherland. Possible 15th century.
Inchdrewer Castle, Banffshire. 16th and 17th centuries.

Churches

Comrie Parish Church, Perthshire (future uncertain). John Stewart 1805.
Inchinnan Church, Renfrewshire (possible demolition). Sir Robert Rowand Anderson 1904.
South Queensferry Parish Church, West Lothian (future uncertain). 1633. Renovated 1821 and 1898.

Commercial and Industrial

Daly's (Willow Tea Rooms), Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow (future uncertain). Charles Rennie Mackintosh 1903-4.
Ward Mills, North Lindsay Street, Dundee (demolished 1964). Built c. 1840 and 1867.

Four of the above surveys were undertaken on behalf of the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland.

Photography of the lists of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest for Fife compiled by the Scottish Development Department continues, the burghs of Dysart, Markinch and Pittenweem and the village of Colinsburgh having been completed this year. Buildings on the Statutory list for Dumfries Burgh and the Provisional list for Jedburgh have also been recorded, both these burghs have development plans which will entail a certain amount of demolition of listed buildings. As last year these surveys have been carried out with frequent visits to other parts of the country to record listed buildings of all types in danger of demolition or drastic alteration. The Scottish Development Department and their Investigators are still our main source of impending demolitions.

A number of glass negatives have been deposited in the Record by Dr J. S. Richardson and the National Buildings Record, London.

LIBRARY

Included among several books purchased for the library is the following:—

The Annals of Forres by Robert Douglas

The following books were deposited in the library:—

History of Kimadock Parish and Borough of Doune by Moray S. Mackay (presented by the author)

Sketches of Buildings Listed as of Architectural or Historic Interest in Angus, Kincardine and Perthshire by W. Jack and D. M. Walker (presented by the Scottish Development Department)

Painting in Scotland from the 14th - 17th centuries by M. R. Apter. (Ph.D. Thesis).

PLANS

The following plans were gifted to the Record:—

- (1) *Armadale Castle*, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Copies of plans made in 1947.
- (2) *Jardine Hall*, Dumfriesshire. Copies of drawings by E. J. May 1893.
- (3) *Kirkdale*, Kirkcudbrightshire. Copies of plans made in 1948.
- (4) *Pinnaclehill*, Kelso, Roxburghshire. Copies of plans made in 1947.
- (5) *Tullibody House*, Clackmannanshire. A half-completed set of drawings and specifications undertaken for a possible restoration of the house.

Permission was given to copy the following original plans in private collections:—

THE EARL OF MORAY:

Darnaway Castle, Moray. Plans by Alexander Laing 1801.

Donibristle, Fife. Plans by James Gillespie Graham for a reconstruction together with drawings of the original house.

Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire. Plans by Sir Robert Smirke 1820.

SIR EWAN MACPHERSON-GRANT:

Ballindalloch Castle, Banffshire. Plans by Thomas MacKenzie 1850 for large additions with drawings of the original castle.

A Scottish Bibliography for 1964

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

<i>AHR</i>	Agricultural History Review
<i>BFDC</i>	Book of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral
<i>CBA</i>	Council for British Archaeology
<i>COWA</i>	Council for Old World Archaeology (Cambridge, Mass.)
<i>HBNC</i>	History of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
<i>HMSO</i>	H.M. Stationery Office
<i>PSAS</i>	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
<i>TBNHS</i>	Transactions of the Buteshire Natural History Society
<i>TGAS</i>	Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society

GENERAL.

—	Archaeological Bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland 1961.	<i>CBA</i> (1964) 14/-
M. W. Barley & A. T. Lucas	<i>COWA</i> Survey and Bibliography: British Isles No. III [Apr. 1959 - Mar. 1962]	<i>COWA</i> 1964 2 dollars
—	Articles on Scottish History published 1963	Scot. Hist. R. 1964
C. W. Phillips et al	Field Archaeology (Ord. Survey Professional Papers) 4th edit.	<i>HMSO</i> (1964) 10/-
M. Campbell & M. Sandeman	Mid Argyll: An Archaeological Survey	<i>PSAS</i> 1961-62
J. B. P. Bulloch & J. M. Urquhart (ed.)	Third Statistical Account: Pechlesshire and Selkirkshire	Oliver & Boyd (1964) 42/-
D. N. Marshall	Report on Excavations at Little Dunagoil, Bute [prehist.-Viking]	<i>TBNHS</i> XVI (1964)
D. N. Marshall	History of Bute, 3rd edition	Bute Museum (1964) 2/6d
A. Small	Prelim. Notes on Excavations at Underhoull, Westing, Unst [prehist.-Viking]	Aberdeen Univ. R. XLIII (1963)
R. W. Feachem	Incised Symbols from an Iron Age House	Antiquity, March 1964
R. B. K. Stevenson	ditto — [Mediaeval?]	Antiquity, June 1964
K. Williamson & J. M. Boyd	A Mosaic of Islands [plans of structures on St. Kilda]	Oliver & Boyd (1963) 21/-
A. Graham	Heriot's Dyke, Berwickshire.	<i>PSAS</i> 1961-62
K. G. White	The Spades Mire [linear earthwork] Berwick	<i>HBNC</i> XXXVI. 1 1962
J. Clark	The Fosse of the Galwegians	T. Hawick A.S. 1962
Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.	Tenth Annual Report 1963-64 [Accession lists]	<i>HMSO</i> (1964) 1/-
Mourant & F. E. Zeuner (ed.)	Man and Cattle	R. Anthropol. Inst. (1963) 63/-
M. L. Ryder	History of Sheep Breeds in Britain Pts. I and II	<i>AHR</i> 1964
S. M. K. Henderson	The Museum and Archaeology	<i>TGAS</i> XVII (1963)

Several preliminary typescript reports have been produced on current excavations, reported on in the previous pages — Ardwall Island, Tynron Doon, Udal.

PREHISTORIC

- E. W. McKie Two Radio Carbon Dates for a Clyde-Solway Cairn [Monamore, Arran, c. 3160 and 2240 B.C.] *Antiquity*, March 1964
- H. Case Foreign Connexions in the Irish Neolithic *Ulster J. Arch.* 1963
- D. Campbell Smith Jade axes from Sites in the British Isles *P. Prehist. S.* 1963
- A. E. Roy et al New Survey of Tormore Circles, Arran *TGAS XVII* (1963)
- A. Thom Megalithic Geometry in Standing Stones *New Scientist*, March 1964
- D. Britton Traditions of Metal-Working in the Late Neo. - E. Bronze Age of the British Isles *P. Prehist. S.* 1963
- J. J. Butler & J. D. Van der Waale Metal Analysis, SAM I and European Prehistory *Helinium (Wetteren, Belgium) IV.* 1964
- J. G. Scott Two Flint Daggers found in Scotland *PSAS* 1961-62
- I. C. Walker Unpublished Beaker from Nairnshire *ibid*
- D. Smith & R. F. Tylecote Flat Copper Axe from Cumbernauld, Dunbartonshire *Arch. Aeliana* 1963
- I. C. Walker Two Decorated Axes from the Laich of Moray *PSAS* 1961-62
- A. S. Henshall Dagger Grave from Law of Mauldslic, Carluke, Lanarkshire *ibid*
- W. G. Aitken Bronze Age Cist Burial, Lochlands, Rattray, Perthshire *ibid*
- A. Maclaren & I. G. Scott ditto Ballimenach, nr. Campbelltown, Argyll [food-vessel] *ibid*
- J. G. Scott B.A. Burial near Blackwaterfoot, Arran *TGAS XVII* 1963
- J. C. Wallace Short Cist with Cremation at Manderston, nr. Duns *HBNS XXXVI* ii
- E. V. W. Proudfoot Excav. of a Bell Barrow, Edmondsham, Dorset [Wessex Culture finds in Britain] *P. Prehist. S.* 1963
- J. J. Butler B.A. Connexions across the North Sea 1700-700 B.C. *Palaeohistoria IX* (monograph) (Groningen 1963)
- M. E. C. Stewart Excav. of Two Circular Enclosures at Dalnaglar, Perthshire *PSAS* 1961-62
- F. Newall Early Open Settlement in Renfrewshire *ibid*
- A. Young Brochs and Duns *ibid*
- H. Fairhurst An Caisteal: an Iron Age Fortification in Mull *ibid*

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN

- J. M. C. Toynbee Art in Britain under the Romans *Oxford U.P.* (1964) 115/6d
- G. Simpson Britons and the Roman Army [mainly Wales] *Gregg Press* (1964) 60/-

ROMAN AND POST ROMAN (Contd.)

- K. A. Steer & R. W. Feachem Excavations at Lync, Peeblesshire 1959-63 *PSAS* 1961-62
- E. Birley Roman Bronze Arm-Purses Arch. Aeliana XLJ 1963
- K. A. Steer John Horsley and the Antonine Wall *ibid* XLII 1964
- Roman Britain in 1963 *J. Rom. Stud.* 1964
- D. Fahy The Historical Reality of St. Ninian Innes Review 1964
- N. K. Chadwick Celtic Britain Thames & Hudson (1963) 30/-
- I. Henderson Pictish Symbol Stone from Fleming-ton, Aberlemno, Angus *PSAS* 1961-62
- A. Small ditto from Fairygreen, Collace, Perth. (and a Stone Cup) *ibid*
- W. D. Simpson Early Romanesque Tower at Restenneth, Angus [? c. 710 A.D.] *Antiquaries J.* 1963
- C. L. Curle Some Little-known Early Christian Monuments in W. Scotland [Gt. Cumbrae, Ayrshire & Stewartry] *PSAS* 1961-62
- L. Alcock Dinas Powys: an Iron Age, Dark Age and Early Mediaeval Settlement in Glamorgan Univ. of Wales Press (1964) 42/-
- D. M. Wilson Catal. of Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork, 700-1100 A.D. British Museum (1964) 135/-
- S. Cruden The Early Christian and Pictish Monuments of Scotland, 2nd edit. [enlarged to include St. Vigean's] *HMSO* (1964) 5/-

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT

- C. G. Macdowall The Chanonry of Ross—an Account of Fortrose and Rosemarkie The Author, Fortrose (1963) 10/6d
- R. G. Cant The East Neuk of Fife East Neuk Preservation S., Anstruther, n.d. 2/6d
- Medieval Archaeology in 1961 *Med. Arch.* 1962-63
- E. L. G. Stones The Painted Stone [c. 1197 in Glasgow Cathedral] *Scot. Field*, Dec. 1963
- J. S. Richardson The Medieval Stonecarver in Scotland Edin. U. Press (1964) 63/-
- Guide to the Kirk of Crail W. C. Henderson, St. Andrews n.d. 1/-
- J. H. Cockburn Parochial Clergy of Med. Diocese of Dunblane (ctd.) *BFDC* 1963
- J. H. Cockburn Masons Marks at Dunblane Cathedral *ibid*
- E. Maclean Lecropt Church Ancient & Modern *ibid*
- J. I. C. Finnie Church Extension in Berwickshire through the Ages *HBNC XXXIV*, i. 1962
- J. Bulloch Stobo Church, Peeblesshire *ibid*
- R. E. Scott Three Hawick Churches (19th and 20th cent.) T. Hawick A.S. 1962

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

J. Robson et al	Ashkirk Churchyard and its Monumental Inscription	<i>ibid</i>
—	Sculptured Stone (17th cent. capital?) Robertson	<i>ibid</i> 1963
—	Bell of Abbotsrule pre-18th cent., destroyed	<i>ibid</i> 1963
R. W. M. Clouston	List of Old Scottish Bells {Mainly to 1780, by Presbyteries}	Duplicated. The Author (1964)
R. W. M. Clouston	Peal on the Bells of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen [1859]	PSAS 1961-62
M. R. Apted & W. N. Robertson	Late 15th cent. Church Paintings from Guthrie & Foulis Easter	<i>ibid</i>
W. D. Simpson	Craignethan Castle	TGAS XV. ii (1963)
H. B. Millar	Early Developmnt of Dunstaffnage Castle	<i>ibid</i>
A. A. Fraser & Lord Saltoun	Cairnbulg Castle, Fraserburgh	Aberdeen Univ. R. XI. 1963
E. Meldrum	Benholm's Tower, Nether Kirkgate, Aberdeen	PSAS 1961-62
F. W. Steer	A Map illustrating the Siege of Leith, 1560	<i>ibid</i>
F. Mudie & D. M. Walker	Main Castle and the Grahams of Fintry	Abertay Hist. S. No. 9 (1964) 4/-
H. Casson (ed.)	National Benzole Books—Follies; Bridges; Castles; Museums	Chatto & Windus (1963 and '64) 6/-each
M. Hammond	Castles of Britain II. Scotland	Ian Allen, London, 5/- (1964)
C. McWilliam et al	Edinburgh—An Architectural Guide	Edin. Architect Assoc. (1964) 6/-
A. Watt	The Tolbooth [of Stonehaven]	Leaflet n.d. free at Tolbooth
—	Excav. at Site of Crumhaugh Tower, Rox.	T. Hawick A.S. 1963
G. Dorward	Cross Wynd Port, Hawick	<i>ibid</i>
D. C. Bailey & M. C. Tindall	Dovecots of E. Lothian	T. Anc. Mons. S. 1963
S. Forman	Charleton Ho. Fife; Glenae Ho. Dumfr.; The Hirsell, Berw.; Airlie, Guthrie and Cortachy Castles, Angus; etc.	Scot. Field 1964
W. Worsdall	Hamilton Heritage	<i>ibid</i> May 1964
W. Worsdall	J. T. Rothead 1814-78 [Architect]	<i>ibid</i> Sept. 1964
C. Hussey	Kellie Castle, Fife	Country Life 20 and 27.8.64
A. Rowan	Taymouth Castle, Perthshire	<i>ibid</i> 8.10.64
D. Lloyd	Kelso, Architecture of a Border Town	<i>ibid</i> 27.8.64

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

T. Murchison	Glenelg, Inverness-shire: Notes for a Parish History [esp. Bernera Barracks]	Gaelic S. Inverness 1942-50 (1963)
Scot. Develop. Dept.	Statutory lists of Buildings of Edinburgh, St. Bernard's Ward 1, Broughton Ward 1-2	(1964)
J. G. Gray (ed.)	Southside Story [Edinburgh, New-ington & Grange]	W. F. Knox, Glasgow 1962 5/-
J. K. S. Milne	Blackhall, Story of an Edinburgh Suburb	Scout Group, St. Columba's Church, Blackhall 2/-
M. Carr	Note on Demolition of an Old House in Berwick	HBNC XXXIV. 1. 1962
J. G. Dunbar & G. D. Hay	Books and Articles on Vernacular Architecture, VII — Scotland	Vern. Archit. Gp. 1964 3/6d (address —see footnote)
(B. W. Spencer)	Catalogue Exhib. Medieval Pottery [12th - 14th cent.], London	CBA (1964) duplicated
J. G. Hurst	Jugs with bases thumbed underneath	Medieval Arch. 1962-63
R. H. M. Dolley	Date of Medieval Coin Hoard from Tom a'Bhuraich, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire [c. 1240]	PSAS 1961-62
B. H. I. H. Stewart	Parcel of 13th & 14th cent. Sterlings found near Biggar [Mid 19th cent.]	<i>ibid</i>
G. L. V. Taylor & B. H. I. H. Stewart	The Edwardian Sterlings in the Mon-trave Hoard	Brit. Num. J. 1962
R. H. M. Dolley & B. H. I. H. Stewart	Whittonstall Treasure Trove [Yorks. —Alex. III and Balliol]	Arch. Aeliana 1963
R. B. K. Stevenson	Kames Brooch [14th cent.]	PSAS 1961-62
J. Rimmer	Morphology of the Irish Harp	J. Galpin S. XVII
J. F. Hayward	The Art of the Gunmaker. II. 1660 - 1830	Barrie & Rockcliffe (1963) 105/-
D. M. Macdonald	The Armourers of Glen Lyon	Scotland's Mag., June 1964
J. G. Scott	Scottish Arms	Armi Antiche, (Accad. S. Marci-ano, Turin) 1963
G. W. Digby	Elizabethan Embroidery [Chap. on Mary Q. of Scots]	Faber (1963) 52/6d
A. Henshall & S. Maxwell	Two 17th cent. Embroidered Royal Coats of Arms	PSAS 1961-62
M. H. Swain	The Samplers of Eliz. Gardner [Early 19th cent.]	Scotland's Mag., Feb. 1964
R. Kerr & J. R. Lockie	Scottish Beggars' Badges	PSAS 1961-62
R. Bonthron	An Old Scottish Family Library — Blair Castle	Scot. Genealogist X. 3 (1964)
W. A. Gillies	Extracts from the Baron Court Books of Menzie	Gaelic S. Inverness 1942-50 (1963)

Sir R. de Z. Hall, K.C.M.G., Hon. Secy., Vernacular Architecture Group,
Cross Farm, West Coker, Yeovil, Somerset.

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

H. M. Freeman	Up-to-date Bygones [Halliwell's Ho. Museum, Selkirk]	Scotland's Mag., Sept. 1964
J. Banister	No More Glasgow Hallmarks [G. Silver]	<i>ibid</i> Oct. 1964
J. B. Caird	The Making of the Scottish Rural Landscape	Scot. Geog. Mag., Sept. 1964
H. Hamilton	An Economic History of Scotland in the 18th cent.	Oxford U. Press (1963) 50/-
B. R. S. Megaw	Goat-keeping in the Old Highland Economy	Scot. Studies VII. ii 1964
—	Auchindrain, a multiple tenancy farm in Mid-Argyll	<i>ibid</i>
M. Cliffe	History without Tears [Auchindrain]	Scotland's Mag., Nov. 1963
E. J. Simpson	Farm Carts and Waggons of the Orkney Islands	Scot. Studies VII. ii 1964
H. Fairhurst	The Surveys for the Sutherland Clearances	Scot. Studies VIII. i 1964
A. Fenton	The Chilcarroch [Old Scots] Plough	<i>ibid</i>
J. Murray	Agriculture of Crail 1550 - 1600	<i>ibid</i>
I. A. Crawford	Peat Charcoal	<i>ibid</i>
A. Fenton & J. J. Laurenson	Peat in Fetlar	Folk-Life II 1964
M. Smith	Shetland Croft Houses and their Equipment	Shetland Folk Book IV 1964
J. Munro	"Two Acres & a Cow" Kinloch Rannoch ex Soldiers' Settlement 1763 - 5	Clan Donnachaidh Annual 1963
J. Munro	Everyday Life in a Robertson Barony [17th - 18th cent.]	<i>ibid</i> 1964
R. E. Scott	An 18th cent. Hawick Farmer's Rent and Stipend Book	T. Hawick A.S. 1963
A. Graham	Morison's Haven, Prestonpans	PSAS 1961-62
I. L. Domachie	New Age Archaeology	Scotland's Mag., Mar. 1964
I. L. Domachie	Recording an Industrial Past	<i>ibid</i> 1964
W. A. K. Turner	Wool Textile Manufacture in Scotland	Scot. Geog. Mag., Sept. 1964
S. G. E. Lythe	Gourlay of Dundee [19th cent. ship building]	Abertay Hist. S., No. 10 (1964) 4/-
J. V. Mather	Boats and Boatmen of Orkney and Shetland	Scot. Studies VIII. i. 1964
H. J. Thomas	A Comparison of Some Methods used in Lobster and Crab Fishing	Marine Lab., Aber- deen (n.d.) n.p.
J. Aitchison	Salmon in the Clyde	Scotland's Mag., Aug. 1964
J. J. Galbraith	Medicine among the Gaelic Celts	Gaelic S. Inverness 1942-50 (1963)
E. Sinclair	Scottish Folklore Biblio. for 1962	Scot. Studies VII. ii 1964

INDEX

(of sites and finds whose cultural horizons are known or can be reasonably assumed. This excludes Official or Departmental Reports.)

E — Excavated Site

MESOLITHIC

- Finds* Drummor, Wigtownshire, Flint industry, p. 53
Innerwell, Wigtownshire, Flint industry, p. 53
Maxwellfield, Kirkcudbrightshire, Flint industry, p. 34
Mosseyard, Kirkcudbrightshire, Flint industry, p. 34
Mull Glen, Wigtownshire, Flint industry, p. 53
Newton, Kirkcudbrightshire, Flint industry, p. 34
Powillimount, Kirkcudbrightshire, Flint industry, p. 34
- Sites* Daltonhook, Dumfriesshire, Flint industry, p. 25
- E.* Tentsmuir, Pife, Flint industry, p. 29

NEOLITHIC

- Finds* Forfar, Angus, Polished stone axehead, p. 1
Gothens Farm, Meiklour, Perthshire, Flints, p. 43
Newtyle, Angus, Perforated (hourglass) stone machead, p. 2
Sheriffstown Farm, Old Scone, Perthshire, Saddle quern, p. 38
- Sites* Balvraid, Glen Beag, Invernesshire, Chambered cairn, p. 30
- E.* Barmore Wood, Bridge of Douglas, Argyllshire, Chambered tomb, p. 3
Bernera, Glenelg, Invernesshire, Oval cairn, p. 30
- E.* Glenvoidean, Bute, Chambered tomb, p. 24
Lephinkill, Glendaruel, Argyllshire, C/C chambered cairn with forecourt, p. 5
- E.* Mid Gleniron, New Luce, Wigtownshire, Chambered cairn, p. 54
- E.* Pitnacree, Strathtay, Perthshire, Tumulus covering penannular ring-cairn and cremations, p. 44
- E.* West town, Loch Dun Seilcheig, Invernesshire, Clava type ring cairn, p. 31

BRONZE AGE

- Finds* Cleuchhead, Bonchester, Roxburghshire, Discoidal flint knife, p. 49
Charlesfield, Holywood, Dumfriesshire, Perforated stone axe hammer, p. 27
Freeland House, Bishopton, Renfrewshire, Stone hammer, p. 48
Kilbryde Crescent, Dunblane, Perthshire, Flanged bronze axe, p. 41

BRONZE AGE (contd.)

- Loch Gamhna, Aviemore, Invernesshire, Bronze cauldron, p. 31
 Luce Bay, Wigtownshire, Cinerary urn and unurned cremation, p. 53
 Milton, Glasgow, Barbed and tanged arrowheads and sickle of flint, p. 29
 Port William, Wigtownshire, Support for bow drill, p. 53.
 Redkirk Point, Greta, Dumfriesshire, Plano-convex flint knife, p. 26
 Strathardle, Perthshire, Combined flint scraper and knife, p. 43
 Toe Peninsula, Harris, Invernesshire, Midden with Beaker pottery, p. 32
 Tulloch, Perth, Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, p. 43

- Sites*
- Achnaba, Loch Etive, Argyllshire, Destroyed cairn, p. 11
 Achnaba, Loch Etive, Cairn with peristalith and cist in vicinity, p. 11
 Ardmarnock Estate, Kilfinan, Argyllshire, Cup marks, p. 4
 Bailencil, Islay, Argyllshire, Standing stone, p. 16
 Beithglass, Ayrshire, Small cairns, p. 21
 Boltachan Burn, Glassie, Strathtay, Perthshire, Cairns, cupmarks, and standing stone, p. 36 and 37
E. Carse Farm I, Strathtay, Perthshire, Circle of 4 stones and cremation burial with overhanging rim urn, p. 39
E. Carse Farm II, Strathtay, Perthshire, Circle of stones, some cupmarked, p. 40
 Commonbank, Perthshire, Stone alignment and circular setting p. 44
 Corrary, Glen Beag, Invernesshire, Ruined cairn, p. 30
 Deanston, Doune, Perthshire, Tumulus, p. 41
 Donafuil, Coshievile, Perthshire, Possible tumulus, p. 38
 Druim Thunnsuinn, Islay, Argyllshire, Standing stone, p. 16
 Dumfriesshire, Cairn Field Survey, p. 53
E. East Drums Farm, Brechin, Angus, Short cist with Beaker and flints, p. 1
 Edramucky, Killin, Perthshire, Cupmarks, p. 38
 Gleann Geal, Morvern, Argyllshire, Kerbed cairn, p. 18
 Kelly Burn, Renfrewshire, Stone cairn, p. 46
 Kilchrenan, Argyllshire, Cupmarks, p. 11
 Kinloch House, Amulree, Perthshire, Ring cairns and cairn-fled, p. 38
 Loch St. Clair, Barra, Invernesshire, Ruined chambered cairn and stone circle, p. 32
E. Mill of Cruik Farm, Menmuir, Angus, Short cist, p. 1
 Moness Crescent, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Cup marks, p. 37
 Moyne Moor, Renfrewshire, Cairn, p. 45
 Old Shandon, Dumbartonshire, Cup marks, p. 28
 Rawer, Strathtay, Perthshire, Cup marks, p. 36
 Remony, Acharn, Perthshire, Cup marks and tumulus, p. 37
 Shenavai, Strathtay, Perthshire, Cup marks, p. 36
 Taynuilt, Argyllshire, Standing stone, p. 11

BRONZE AGE (contd.)

- E.* Tinkletap Farm, Tealing, Angus, Short cist with inhumation, p. 1
Tirinie House, Strathtay, Perthshire, Circle of standing stones, p. 37
- E.* Torrish, Kildonan, Sutherland, Short cist burial, p. 50
Trudernish Farm, Islay, Argyllshire, Cairn and stones, p. 16
Upper Pitcairn, Strathtay, Perthshire, Cup marks, p. 37
- E.* Whitestanes Moor, Dumfriesshire, Funerary site, p. 27
Woody Hill, Ayrshire, Circular cairn, etc., p. 22

IRON AGE AND VIKING

- Finds* Invercavon, Banffshire, Pictish sculptured stone Class I, p. 23
Luce Sands, Wigtownshire, Bronze pennanular brooch, p. 53
- Sites* An Dun, Loch Carn na Mhiall, Islay, Argyllshire, Hill fort, p. 11
Blashaval, N. Uist, Invernesshire, Domestic site, p. 33
- E.* Castlehead, Troup, Banffshire, Vitrified fort, p. 23
- E.* Craigmarloch Wood, Kilmacollm, Renfrewshire, Fort, p. 47
- E.* Creag a' Casteil, Calgary, Mull, Argyllshire, Promontory fort, p. 18
- E.* Dun Ardtreck, Tiree, Argyllshire, Galleried dun, p. 17
Dunara, Argyllshire, Fort and later mediaeval buildings, p. 10
Dun Beag, Loch Carn na Mhiall, Islay, Argyllshire, Hill fort and hut circles, p. 12
Dun Beag, Loch Carn na Mhiall, Islay, Argyllshire, Ridge fort and associated hut circles, p. 12
- E.* Dundee Law, Angus, Fort, p. 1
Dun Fhinn, Islay, Argyllshire, Fort, p. 12
Dun na Faing, Lossit Point, Islay, Argyllshire, Promontory fort, p. 13
- E.* Dun Liath, Tiree, Argyllshire, Galleried dun, p. 18
- E.* Dun Mor Vault, Tiree, Argyllshire, Broch, p. 16
- E.* Foulhin, Sutherland, Earth house, p. 51
- E.* Glenramskill, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Dun, p. 18
- E.* Hestengot, Shetland, Round house, p. 49
- E.* Hurly Hawkins, Angus, Broch, promontory fort and earth house, p. 2
- E.* Kilphedir, Sutherland, Hut circles, p. 51
Lossit Point, Islay, Argyllshire, Cliff castle and dun, p. 12
MacBrayne's Pier, Eigg, Invernesshire, Dun, p. 33
Milton of Forteviot, Perthshire, Fragment of sculptured Pictish stone, p. 41
Sanaigmore Bay, Islay, Argyllshire, Galleried dun, p. 13
- E.* Torwood, Stirlingshire, Tappoch Broch, p. 50
- E.* Tyron Doon, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Dark Age fortification, p. 26
- E.* West Mains of Ethie, Inverkeilor, Angus, Promontory fort, p. 2
- E.* Westing, Unst, Shetland, House and workshop, p. 49

ROMAN

- Finds* Castle Cary, Stirlingshire, Mortarium rim sherd and tile fragments, p. 50
Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Coin of Constantius II, p. 27
- Sites*
- E.* Birrens, Dumfriesshire, Antonine and Agricola forts, p. 25
 - E.* Carpow, Abernethy, Perthshire, Severan fortress, p. 42
 - E.* Carzield, Dumfriesshire, Antonine fort, p. 27
 - E.* Cramond, Edinburgh, Roman fort, p. 28
 - E.* Dere Street, Berwickshire, Line of Roman Road, p. 24
 - Gask Ridge, Perthshire, Line of Roman Road, p. 40
 - E.* Inveresk, Midlothian, Agricola fort, p. 36
 - Inverkip Parish, Renfrewshire, Roman Road, p. 45
 - Kelly Burn, Ayrshire, Line of Roman Road and possible signal station, p. 21
 - E.* Thorn Farm, Bearsden, Dunbartonshire, Antonine Wall, p. 28

EARLY CHRISTIAN AND MEDIAEVAL

- Finds* Arnish Moor, Lewis, Ross and Cromarty, Clothed male skeleton, p. 48
Castle Semple, Renfrewshire, Inscribed slab, 15th/16th C, p. 46
Chapel Hill, Ayrshire, Green glaze pottery, p. 19
Dull, Strathtay, Perthshire, Cross slab, p. 38
Foregirth, Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, Cross slab, p. 27.
Greenhills, Barrmill, Ayrshire, Green glaze pottery, p. 19
Lake of Menteith, Perthshire, glazed grey pottery jug, p. 41
Langlands, Dumfries, glazed pottery, 13th/16th C. and lead glazed pebble, p. 26
Langstilly Farm, Renfrewshire, Sherd of green glazed ware, p. 45
Law Park, Renfrewshire, pottery including finger grooved strap handles, p. 46
Lincluden College, Dumfries, Possible kiln site, p. 26
Luce Sands, Wigtownshire, James III farthings, p. 53
Moyn Moor, Renfrewshire, Green glazed ware, p. 45
Nisbet Churchyard, Roxburghshire, Hogbacked stone, p. 48
Place Castle, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Green glaze pottery, p. 19
Portencross Castle, Ayrshire, Green glaze pottery, and tile, p. 20
Kawer, Strathtay, Perthshire, Deserted village site, p. 36
Redkirk Point, Greta, Dumfriesshire, Glazed and unglazed pottery, p. 26
Renfrew, Coin hoard, 13th/14th C., p. 47
Roscobie Reservoir, Dunfermline, Fife, Fragment of 15th/16th C. pottery, p. 29
South Mains, Throsk, Stirlingshire, Pottery, p. 50
Troughton, Dumfriesshire, Groat of Robert III, p. 27
- Sites*
- E.* Abercorn, West Lothian, Early Christian site, p. 52
 - Ardersier, Invernesshire, Furnished cruck built house, p. 31
 - E.* Ardnadam, Argyllshire, Chapel site, p. 4
 - Ardtornish Castle, Morvern, Argyllshire, p. 7

EARLY CHRISTIAN AND MEDIAEVAL. (contd.)

- E.* Ardwall Island, Gatehouse of Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire, Early Christian site, p. 34
Aros Castle, Mull, Argyllshire, p. 10
- E.* Bunachton, Invernesshire, Chapel site, p. 31
Caisteal nan Con, Torsa, Seil Sound, Argyllshire, p. 9
- E.* Castlehead, Troup, Banffshire, Castle and military fort, p. 23
- E.* Chapel Hali, Innellan, Argyllshire, Long cists, p. 4
Commonbank, Perthshire, Deserted village site, p. 44
- E.* Crumhaugh Tower, Roxburghshire, p. 48
Dunyvaig Castle, Islay, Argyllshire, p. 6
- E.* Dunrod, Kirkcudbrightshire, Moated manor, p. 34
- E.* Eilean Dearg, Loch Riddon, Argyllshire, Castle and chapel, p. 7
Fincham Castle, Loch Awe, Argyllshire, p. 9
Fraoch Eilean, Loch Awe, Argyllshire, Castle site, p. 8
Inch Chonnell Castle, Loch Awe, Argyllshire, p. 7
Judge Mound, Skelmorlie Mains, Ayrshire, Pentagonal motte, p. 21
Kelly Burn, Renfrewshire, House foundations, p. 46
Kilbarchan Manse, Renfrewshire, re Sundial, p. 48
Kirkadale, S. Uist, Invernesshire, Early Christian site, p. 33
Lochnell Castle, Benderloch, Argyllshire, p. 8
- E.* Skateraw, East Lothian, Long cist, p. 28
Skelmorlie Water, Ayrshire, Homestead, p. 22
- E.* Tantallen Hill, Torpichen, West Lothian, Long cist, p. 52
- E.* Udal, N. Uist, Invernesshire, Mediaeval buildings and pre-Christian burial ground, p. 33

MISCELLANEOUS

- Finds* Alticry Bridge, Wigtownshire, Spindle whorl, p. 54
Blackshaw Moor, Ayrshire, Flint flake, p. 19
Blackwater Farm, Renfrewshire, Duck-billed flint scraper, p. 45
Callander, Perthshire, Perforated stone sinker, p. 41
Clonbeith Castle, Ayrshire, Unglazed pottery, p. 19
Cuff Hill, Beith, Ayrshire, Flint flake, p. 19
Dunmore, Callander, Perthshire, Whetstone, p. 41
Glenrothes, Fife, Late mediaeval shards, p. 29
Greenhills, Barrmill, Ayrshire, Hammerstone, p. 19
Kilbirnie Castle, Ayrshire. Pre 18th C. glass panes, p. 21
Kingsford Bridge, Banffshire, Stone bollard, p. 23
Langlands, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Sundial and initialled lintels, p. 21
Ollaberry, Shetland, Whetstone/button mould, p. 49
Place Castle, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Claypipe, p. 19
Shewalton Moor, Irvine, Ayrshire, Flints, pottery, bone pins, pitchstone and parrot coal ornaments, p. 20
Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyllshire, 5th C. Athenian tetradrachm, p. 5
Turnberry Castle, Ayrshire, Unglazed pottery, p. 20

MISCELLANEOUS (contd.)

- Sites* An Dun, Kintore River, Islay, Argyllshire, Settlement sites in the vicinity, p. 13 and 14
Allt Glinne Rigg, Invernesshire, Underground beehive chambers, p. 34
- E.* Binn Farm, Kinnoull, Perthshire, Circular enclosure, with ploughshare burial, p. 43
Bolsay, Argyllshire, Hut foundation, p. 14
Cnoc na Claigin, Islay, Argyllshire, Defensive site, p. 16
Creagan an Ceardaich Mor, Islay, Argyllshire, Foundations, p. 12
Creagan and Ceardaich Beag, Islay, Argyllshire, Foundations, p. 12
Dun Mor Giol, Islay, Argyllshire, Refuge site, p. 13
Gleann Droighneach, Islay, Argyllshire, huts, stone alignments, turf dykes, p. 14
Glendaruel, Argyllshire, Settlement site with lazy beds, p. 5
Glen Lonan, Argyllshire, Foundations, p. 11
Glen Lonan, Argyllshire, Steps for river baptisms, p. 11
Goirtian Dubh, Port Ellen, Kintore Area, Islay, Argyllshire, Circular enclosure, p. 16
Kilfinan, Argyllshire, Fortified knoll, p. 4
Loch an t'Sailein, Islay, Argyllshire, Defensive site, p. 16
Lossit Point, Islay, Argyllshire, Round house ENE. of cliff castle, p. 15
- E.* Ochiltree, Ayrshire, Ditched mound, p. 20
Portantruan Farm, Islay, Argyllshire, Defensive site, p. 16
- E.* Rossinish, Benbecula, Invernesshire, Cremation pits, beehive tomb, slab cist and pottery, p. 33
Strath na Cille, Islay, Argyllshire, Defensive site, p. 16
South Bungalow, Houston, Renfrewshire, Hollow earth work, p. 46
Ton Bhan, Islay, Argyllshire, Round house, p. 15
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