

DISCOVERY
and
EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND 1967

Published by
THE SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
Council for British Archaeology

Price 3/- :: Post Free 3/6d

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

Hon. Secretary, c/o National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh 2

Membership of the Scottish Regional Group is open to archaeological and historical societies and to museums throughout Scotland.

The Group was formed in 1944 to co-ordinate research on Scottish antiquities; to provide Scottish representation on the Council for British Archaeology and to further the cause of archaeology in Scotland.

Discovery and Excavation has been published annually by the Scottish Regional Group since 1955. Societies and individuals may order copies from the Hon. Treasurer, c/o National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

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

Advice to Contributors

1. Contributions should be brief and typed with double spacing on one side of the paper only.
2. Contributions should be in the hands of the Hon. Editor not later than October 31st in each year.
3. Grid References should be confined to six digits and the letter prefix thus:—NO 625724.
4. Illustrations cannot be used.
5. Measurements in feet and inches to be written 3' 3". Other measurements should be written in full thus:—3 miles, 3 yards. No metrical units should be used.
6. Compass point: should be indicated by capital lettering thus:—NE., NNE., etc.
7. Reports of small finds should say where the objects are. It should be stated where excavation reports are to be published or deposited for reference.
8. All contributions will be scrutinised by an Editorial Board whose decision on what to publish will be final.

ABERDEENSHIRE

CHAPEL DEN, TORE OF TROUP
BEAKER AND SHORT CIST

J. C. Greig and R. H. Cairns

An emergency excavation of a cist was conducted following reports from the farmer, Mr Watt Taylor, Mains of Troup.

A skeleton and beaker were found. The beaker is of very fine quality and is now in the possession of Aberdeen College of Education.

ANGUS

HURLY HAWKIN, LIFF AND BENVIE
PROMONTORY FORT, BROCH AND SOUTERRAIN

D. B. Taylor

NO 332328. Excavation was concluded during 1967. A further series of post holes extended the already exposed line of the palisade (*Discovery and Excavation, 1965, p.2*). It was originally thought that this had formed part of the defences of the promontory fort but it now appears that the palisade surrounded an enclosure approximately 50' in diameter and, from its general position within the promontory fort, probably preceded it.

The fragmentary stone work within the broch wall mentioned in *Discovery and Excavation, 1966, p. 2*, was shown to be contemporary with the broch and must represent the remains of an intra-mural structure. A further section through the broch wall in the E quadrant revealed the much quarried foundations of a second wall chamber. In this section, also, came the only evidence that the wall filling had in fact consisted of stone.

From structural evidence alone the sequence of occupation is now reasonably clear. The palisaded enclosure appears to represent the earliest use of the site. This was followed by the promontory fort and, in turn, by the broch, identification of which is confirmed by the dimensions and the evidence of intra-mural structures. The inner ditch of the promontory fort was then partly filled and the souterrain built with stone quarried from the broch. Finally the souterrain entrance was blocked and the courtyard partially destroyed during a fifth and final occupation of the site at a date for which there is, as yet, only some slight evidence.

BRAC TULLO FARM, LETHAM
SHORT CIST

James D. Boyd

NO 524473. In December 1966, during ploughing operations, a short cist was found. It was covered with two grey sandstone slabs just over 1' below ground level. Measuring internally 3' 8" long,

2' 6" wide and 2' deep, it was of somewhat unusual construction its sides being made up of several sandstone slabs. The floor of the cist also consisted of a large thin sandstone slab, which ran under the end-stones but stopped short of the side-stones. It contained a crouched skeleton in poor condition, with the skull in the ENE corner, and a large beaker with comb impressions. Additional grave goods included a disc-shaped pebble "burnisher", a plano-convex knife and two other knife fragments, the butt end of a polished stone axe-head, two scrapers and several miscellaneous pieces of struck flint. The contents of the cist have been donated to Dundee Museum. It is intended to publish a full report in PSAS.

HIGH STREET, CARNOUSTIE

LONG CIST

NO 564345. In February, a long cist was discovered by workmen when they lifted pavement stones in front of the former Y.M.C.A. hall, which was undergoing conversion into a supermarket. Unfortunately, the cist was destroyed and the skeletal remains removed from the ground before Dundee Museum staff were summoned to investigate the find. However, on the basis of the site foreman's description, the sides of the cist appear to have been constructed of sandstone slabs in the usual manner, but the floor was not paved and there was no trace of cover slabs. The cist lay in a layer of gravel about 1½' below present pavement level. It was aligned E and W, with the skull at the W end. Examination of the skeleton by anatomists has revealed that it was of an adult female, between 40 and 50 years old.

This cist should probably be associated with a long cist brought to light four years ago, about 80 yards further along the High Street in the direction of Arbroath. (*Discovery and Excavation, 1963*, p. 2). It also seems likely that both graves belong to a long-cist cemetery, parts of which were exposed on several occasions last century during excavations in the neighbourhood of Carnoustie Cross. (PSAS, XII (1877-78), 611-613).

COTSIDE FARM, BARRY

ROTARY QUERN

NO 529342. The lower part of a rotary quern recovered from a field behind the farmhouse has been donated to Dundee Museum. Made of garnet mica schist, the quernstone is roughly circular in shape and measures 1' 4" in greatest diameter. The farmer has indicated that it was found alongside what appears to have been the remains of a round hut, with a paved floor and central hearth. This site will be investigated further.

DUNDEE HIGH STREET

WELL

NO 403302. During excavation work for the third phase of redevelopment at the Overgate, part of a stone-built draw well was brought to light. It was 12' below the present pavement level and near the site of Our Lady Warkstairs, a fifteenth century tenement building. The pace of the construction work meant that Museum staff were only given enough time to expose the upper part of the well. This was found to contain a thick layer of leather—mostly parts of shoes and leather cuttings—intermixed with which were several brown, glazed stone-ware jars and a few textile fragments.

GLAMIS CHURCH

PICTISH CROSS-SLAB

NO 387469. The lower part of a Pictish cross-slab, which was at one time built into a wall, has been brought to our attention. Of grey sandstone, the fragment measures 23" long, 22" wide and 5" thick. On the front, it bears interlace decoration at the foot of the cross-shaft, the hind-quarters of a beast (probably a wolf) in a panel to the right of the shaft, and the lower part of a man walking to the left—all in relief. On the other face, only the legs of two human figures standing close together survive. The fragment is to be displayed in the church.

NETHERTON FARM, ABERLEMNO

SHORT CIST

NO 548578. A short cist which was originally brought to light in October, 1966, but subsequently covered over, was re-opened in September of this year. Fragments of a richly decorated food vessel and skeletal remains were recovered, the skull from the NE corner. Dundee Museum was informed and staff sent out to complete the excavation. The cist was situated on gently sloping ground and its large coverstone lay a little less than 2' below ground level. Orientated N-S it was constructed of four grey sandstone slabs and measured internally 4' long, 2' 3" wide and 2' deep. Its floor consisted of the natural gravel subsoil. Removal of the slabs showed they had been packed behind to some extent with boulders and large pebbles.

RESWALLIE MAINS, RESCOBIE

SHORT CIST

NO 496512. In January, a ploughman uncovered a short-cist. Situated near the top of a low ridge, the cist had its long axis running ENE-WSW. The coverstone was about 1½' below ground level. Constructed of four grey sandstone slabs, the cist measured internally 3½' long, 2' to 1¾' wide and 1' 10" deep. Large pebbles and

boulders grouped around the cist, and two large sandstone slabs laid on either side of the side-stones, pointed to it having been once covered by a small cairn. The skeletal remains on the floor of the cist were in considerable disarray, and in the SW corner a crushed food vessel and a flint knife were found adjacent to a badly smashed skull.

WEST MAINS OF TURIN, RESCOBIE

ROTARY QUERN AND STONE LAMP

NO 513533. The upper part of a rotary quern found on the slopes of Turin Hill has been brought to the attention of Dundee Museum. The quernstone is hump-shaped with a projection on one side for the handle socket. It has a basin-shaped hopper and a narrow feed pipe. The mouth of the hopper is encircled by a raised collar. The grinding surface is slightly concave and has two grooves. The quern, which has a greatest length of 1' 3" and a greatest height of 4' 8", is in the possession of the farmer.

NO 513535. A crude, cup-shaped sandstone lamp discovered on the surface inside the central ring-fort on Turin Hill has also been brought to our attention. It is damaged on the upper surface and on the sides. It measures 2' 3" high and 4½" in greatest width. The lamp remains in the possession of the farmer.

OATHLAW

Euan W. MacKie

FINAVON VITRIFIED FORT

NO 507557. Three radiocarbon dates were received for charcoal from this vitrified fort, re-excavated in 1966 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1966*, p. 2). From primary flooring beams next to the inner face of the wall and resting on subsoil came the date (GaK-1224) 2540 ± 70 or 590 ± 70 B.C. Charcoal in the occupation layer gave the date of (GaK-1223) 2270 ± 90 or 320 ± 90 B.C. while charcoal from the fallen rubble above this one of (GaK-1222) 2360 ± 80 or 410 ± 80 B.C.

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR

Mrs J. Wilson

PROMONTORY FORT

NO 693460. Work for this season was concentrated on a section of rampart to the south of the entrance and on a section in the interior of the "fort". The former section showed clearly the construction of the rampart. Two sleeper trenches were uncovered indicating retaining walls of wood or perhaps stone, the space between being filled with upcast turf and clay topped with rubble. In the latter section a large number of post holes were uncovered indicating a complex of huts which has yet to be worked out.

CARDEAN

James J. Robertson

ROMAN FORT

NO 288460. Following upon the exploratory excavation made in April, 1966 (see *Discovery and Excavation, 1966*, p. 1) a further excavation was made in April, 1967. The excavation located the rampart and ditch system at the E corner of the fort. The rampart is of turf laid immediately on top of Roman humus. There are three ditches. The inner ditch is 16' wide and 5' deep. The second ditch is 27' from the inner ditch, is 27' wide and 8' deep. The third and outermost ditch is 40' from the second ditch, is 53' wide and 9' deep.

Two stones probably *ballistae*, fragments of pottery, glass and nails were found in the inner ditch. No objects were found in the second and third ditches.

CONCLUSION

Despite the loose stones and debris which were found in the inner ditch, the excavation did not produce any evidence to suggest that there was more than one occupation of the site.

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

DENOON LAW

Robert Crerar

URN AND FLINTS

NO 354452. Fragmentary remains of urn with two flint flakes. No skeletal material. Surface finds in finder's possession.

MEAMS FARM, KIRRIEMUIR

G. C. F. Laird

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NO 372573. A small scale excavation of a circular enclosure, consisting on the surface of two stone circles of 15' and 34' diameter, was carried out. Two trenches were cut diametrically through the site but there were no finds other than small quantities of clay which may have been used in the walls or roof.

LOCH GLEANN A' BHEARRAIDH, SOROBA, OBAN

A. McGill

CUP MARKS

NM 845271. Conspicuous white erratic has 12 cup marks.

Catriona Leckie

NM 844271. Granite boulder near lochside having one cup mark.

MEALL AN T-SAGAIRT, GLENCRUITTEN, OBAN

NM 883312. Irregular granite boulder bearing five indentations, averaging 1" to 2" deep and about 2" diameters.

NM 884312. Nearby the above, across road and rail, granite boulder having one indentation, on lower vertical face.

ARGYLL—MAINLAND

KILMORE (BY OBAN)

CAIRNS

NM 878257.

NM 874264.

GLEN LONAN

CUP MARK

NM 944274. Near Clachadow granite boulder 4' 8" x 4' 2" x 1' 9" high with cupmark 4½" diameter, 2¾" deep.

ENCLOSURE

NM 941282. Remains of circular enclosure, 8 yards in diameter. Traces of wall 5' thick.

BLAIRBUIE, COWAL

R. W. B. Morris and J. Kirby

CUP MARKS

NS 119741. Cup-marked flat boulder, 6' x 9', 2½' high; 150 yards SE of farmhouse, 200 yards E of River Fyne; 12 cups, maximum diameter 3", depth 1½" Schist.

ARDNACROSS, KINTYRE

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

CHAMBERED TOMB

NR 768261. In September, with the assistance of Mr T. G. E. Powell, a preliminary excavation was carried out of the possible megalithic burial chamber reported in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1958, p. 3. The excavation disclosed a roofless megalithic burial chamber of *Clyde* type, some 14' long and 4' wide, divided by a septal slab into two compartments.

One of the portal stones, at the N end, was exposed, together with a length of drystone walling forming part of a façade. The entrance and burial chamber had been deliberately blocked after the final burials.

Some at least of the Neolithic burials seemed to have been cremations. Several sherds of *Beacharra I* ware were discovered, including the greater parts of a Slidderly lugged bowl, a plain cup with simple rim and perhaps a rim sherd of a similar cup. In the Bronze Age, part of the rear compartment had been given a slab paving, at one side of which lay an Irish Bowl Food Vessel, almost complete. No trace remained of any associated burial. The excavation will be continued.

AUCHATEGAN, GLENDARUEL

Cowal Archaeological Society

NS 002843. Work was carried out on this site (*Discovery and Excavation, 1964*, p. 5, reported by Mr Frank Newall, Mr John Rennie and Miss E. B. Rennie) by the Cowal Archaeological Society. Miss D. N. Marshall directed the excavation.

The site is on a small level area 300' above the river Ruel. In the complex of the hut circles uncovered was evidence of several periods of use. In the last occupation the best built hut, 12' in diameter, constructed of large stones, many of them flat, seems to have been a living place, the one to the E a storage hut and the third, to the N, a working and cooking place. No pottery was found to date them. They may possibly have been early shellings. 40' N of the main hut was an isolated platform of stones, 4' square. 40' NE of the main hut two slabs of stone were uncovered, each was pointed at one end and squared at the other, one 5' 6" long, the second 4' long. A small piece of pitch-stone was found in the surrounding soil.

Under the huts were found the remains of a rectangular house or houses. On the floor of the west end were fragments of moulds, a chip of pitch-stone, a sherd with some slag on it and some iron slag. In the stones of the west wall, which was used in the construction of both the hut and the house, lignite and pitch-stone were found and outside the wall half a rotary quern. These point to an Iron Age or Dark Age occupation. The east end had two levels of burning as well as possible floors. No artefacts were found. Under this floor is a small Bronze Age cist, 2' x 1' 6". Just outside the west wall of the house is a second Bronze Age cist, 2' 4" x 3'. Two small Bronze Age sherds were found in the fill.

4 Neolithic sherds and a chert fan scraper were found in the soil in front of this cist. Cairn material was uncovered to the north of it.

It is hoped to continue the excavation in 1968.

The finds, for the time being, are in the care of the Cowal Archaeological Society.

A spring 200 yards north of the site was examined. It seems to have been backed by fairly large stones and 20 or 30 white quartz pebbles were found. This may be the St. Modan's well marked on the old O.S. map.

KILBRIDE, STRATHLACHLAN

CHAPEL AND DUN

NS 007967. The Chapel of Kilbride, which lies 1 mile NW of Castle Lachlan, is within a circular structure which is far too massive for a garth wall. This structure has a striking similarity to Ardifuair in Knapdale NR 789969 and it stands on a rocky bluff about 100' above sea level. The hill above may retain the name of the "dun" — Bar an Longairt. The "dun" is 80' in diameter, the walls are 8' broad and in places stand to a height of 8'. Many of the stones are approximately 4' x 3' x 1½'. There is a gateway to the W.

ARDNADAM, DUNOON

CHAPEL

NS 163791. Excavation has been continued on this site which was described in *Discovery and Excavation, 1964*, p. 4. It lies ¾ mile S of Ardnadam Farm. The chapel has inside measurements of 17' 6" x 11'. There are cruck slots in each corner and an altar base 4' x 2'. The present door is to the W end of the S wall but there is strong evidence of an earlier door in the W gable. Two stones each about 2' x 3" x 3", one with an incised and the other with a pecked cross, and also the shaft of a small cross have all been found in the vicinity. Fragments of 8th century and of early mediaeval pottery have come from the enclosure.

Work is now continuing on the cashel wall and on the hut circle contiguous to it.

Finds are in the care of the Cowal Archaeological Society meantime.

GLENDARUEL

Jim Kirby and Hugo B. Millar

MOTTE

NS 006874. This tree-covered rectangular mound has an E-W axis and stands on the right bank of the Ruel, near the mid-point of the glen. The flat top is 20' high and measures 90' x 55' (ave.) The mound is protected by the Ruel to the E, a ditch is clearly traceable on the S and W, but barely on the N. What may be a considerable bailey extends WSW for 500' x 300' N-S, having the Ruel to the S and E, the motte ditch to the W, and a bank to the N. The name Dun an Oir, applied by the Ordnance Survey to the Campbell of Glendaruel burial mound 250 yards WNW, may have been misplaced from this mound.

ARDNAMURCHAN

Miss D. N. Marshall

DUN BAN

NM 447704. The remains of a strong rubble wall run along the long side of a rectangular promontory. The wall, which is now about 9' broad and about 5' high ends on the W at a cliff and on the E at a small gully. The promontory, thus defended, has no visible foundations of dwellings. Not recorded on O.S. 6" sheet.

KILNINVER HILL

Mr and Mrs J. Hunter

NM 806218. 150 yards N of road, at top of hill, two rectangular structures, approx. 12' x 8'.

LOCH SEIL

SE of south end of loch at foot of scree, small circle of stones.

NM 808205. Remains of a village.

NM 812207. Rectangular stone structure on small knowe.

INVERINAN FORESTRY LAND

Mr Cameron

NM 902153 - 903156. (approx.) Earth bank surrounds area 11' in diameter, level ground supported by walling on one side only. Remains of five othercrofting buildings.

GLEN LONAN

Lorn Archaeological Society

CAIRNS AND CUP MARK

NM 933284. Three cairns.

NM 938281. Cairn approximately 8' in diameter with slab on top.

NM 922282. Large stone on earth platform has one cup mark.

LOCH NELL

NM 905269. Above Tornturk, four tumbled primitive buildings.

NM 903276. Turf covered wall encloses area 45' x 15'.

NM 909284. Strong wall encloses area 44' x 50'; inside is mound of stones 10' in diameter.

NM 884256. Probable small dun.

GLEN FEOCHAN

NM 903232 approx. Remains of three stone buildings.

GLEN FEOCHAN, KILBRIDE

Between site of burial ground and river some slight walling on small flat topped hill.

GLEN LONAN

Mr and Mrs G. E. Stewart

NM 946277. Impressive boulders encircle area 17' x 14'. Four or five small cairns in vicinity.

NM 966282. Cairn about 105' x 75'.

LOCH NELL

Mrs M. Kay

NM 878274 approx. Nine boulders enclose an area of earth and stones measuring 8' 6" x 4' 6".

NM 887277. Cairn.

ARGYLL—ISLANDS

BREACHACHA CASTLE, COLL

D. J. Turner

NM 159538. A short third season of excavation was carried out in May at this site with the assistance of a grant from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Work was concentrated on completing the total excavation of a representative area within the tower.

The lower layers, sealed by mortar soil derived from the 16th century reconstruction work, produced an interesting group of finds. Sherds of several hand made pottery vessels were recovered. Two of these were of slightly finer ware than the rest and were decorated by small, irregularly disposed circles produced by stabbing with the end of a straw or truncated quill. Associated with this pottery were two decorated bronze hinges or mounts, a bronze needle, a bone needle, and other pieces of worked bone. The pre-16th century deposits also contained numerous animal and fish bones but no fragments of wheel turned or glazed pottery were found.

Few tangible remains of a pre-16th century floor have been unearthed except for a mortar fillet at the S corner of the tower and a small rudimentary scarcement along part of the SE wall. The walls of the tower rest directly on the irregular surface of the natural rock except where a deep crevice had been filled with sand and loose stones before the wall was built. The tower was positioned to enable its SE or entrance wall to be built along a sharp ridge of

rock that slopes away steeply outside the tower. This slope has been completely hidden by the later infill of the barmkin.

Restoration of the tower has now begun.

EILEAN DEARG

Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope

CASTLE

NS 007772. A fourth season's excavation was carried out by members of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, the Cowal Archaeological Society, the Cumbernauld Historical Society and the Glasgow Schools Archaeological Society. The castle well, whose site had previously been suspected to lie some 25' E of the NE corner of the E curtain, was proved and excavated, and was revealed as a rock basin trapping a spring; it formed an irregular oval 12' 6" x 7', had an overall depth of 4', and had been scarped. Its margin had been emphasised by a row of rough stones, still partially in situ; the spring, when observed, had a flow of approximately one gallon in two minutes. At the W end of the island, the heavy foundation reported last year was found to be part of a great tower, forming a rhomboid on plan, 30' 6" x 22' 6", inside wall 8' thick. The chapel area was cleared; no graves were found in the floor area. Its usage as a chapel had been superseded by that as a builders yard, prior to the 17th century occupational period. The cobbled area to its exterior was found to extend across the island to a long building extending on an E-W axis, whose N wall had been rebuilt, and whose S wall had been mortared in clay. The cobbled area had a further cobbled walkway across it, laid a foot above the original level. Artifacts included several more gun flints, pistol balls, pottery sherds, iron nails and rivets, three 17th century coins and a bronze age flint scraper. All artifacts are at present at Castle Cary; the final report will appear in TGAS.

ISLAY

Port Charlotte Beach

Alastair S. Newall

ROTARY QUERN

NR 243584. On the beach below Port Charlotte Hotel was found, obviously ex situ, the well-worn half of the upper stone of a mica schist rotary quern, broken across central perforation and handle socket. The present measurements 8½" x 4" x 1¾" suggest that it was at least 1' across originally. Perforation 1⅝". Handle socket ¾".

Cnoc Grianail

W. O. Black, F.N.

NR 331527. Along the N face of the hill is a group of hut circles:—(a) 27' x 23'; (b) 20' x 19' with annexed semicircular chamber, 18'; (c) 15' diameter, obscured by later walling; (d) Between (b) and (c), a disturbed but less overgrown rectangular

foundation is possibly secondary; (e) a small round cairn. On the summit of the hill a possible turf walled circle can be detected beneath dense bracken.

Cnoc Grianail

Islay D. Shanks

NR 329527. Near the N face of Cnoc Grianail two parallel walls, 6' wide, and a few yards apart stretch for distances of 66' and 210', the longer ending in a D-shaped chamber 15' x 21' to 33' within 6' wide walls.

Easter Ellister

George Newall, F.N.

NR 202530. Near the sea cliff E of the farmhouse an oval cairnlike structure 2' high and 20' x 15' contains a rectangular chamber 8' x 4'.

Beinn Tart A Mhill

George Newall, F.N.

NR 209562. Some 500 yards SSE of the Giant's Grave (*Discovery and Excavation, 1961, p. 18*), the lower terrace is covered by Celtic field boundaries, of the Cnoc Dubh type (*Discovery and Excavation, 1966, p. 6*). One round house 33' in diameter, over a 4' wide wall, with entrance in S was located. Some 200 yards to E, beside a small stream, is an oval cairn of large stones, 18' x 11'.

Lossit Burn

NR 202560. Some 50 yards N of the Lossit Burn settlement (*Discovery and Excavation, 1961, p. 19*), is a second round house, 31' in diameter, also entered on S.

KILNS

Three types have been located:—(a) Keyhole type, circular with circular chamber and extended flue; (b) Horseshoe type—sub-oval, with narrower end straight. A firing chamber is in this end, usually under a massive slab. (c) Recessed circle or oval—normally recessed into a hillside, with firing gap in lower end. The last are usually lime kilns; (a) and (b) — corn drying kilns.

The Rhinns

W. O. Black and A. S. Newall

CORN KILNS

Some 80 yards to NE of Lossit Burn round house is a kiln (type (b)) narrowing from 14' to 9', and flued beneath a massive slab in the narrow end. Beside croft ruins and a large D-shaped pound, NR 204564 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1961, p. 18*), is a kiln (type (a)), 15' in diameter, chamber 5', flue extensions on E 3' x 2'. Kiln 2' 6" high. A slightly larger and almost perfect example lies beside the farm ruins at Mullach Mor NR 181564, near Lossit.

Recessed kilns have been located beside Kilchiarain Road, opposite Gearach Farm, NR 224592, and at the end of a stony ridge near Barr, NR 395618, two, side by side.

East Islay

Islay D. Shanks

KILNS

Proaig Bay, NR 461564 (type (b)), but built against a rock face. 6' internally with flue passage 5' x 1' 6" wide x 1' deep beneath large "lintel" in N. Cornabus, NR 337470, 6' internal diameter, 4' - 5' high. Lossit, NR 412652, 14' x 5' internally; NR 410656, 6' internally, recessed end lined with blue stones. Laggan, c NR 353582 recessed into former river bank, two adjacent. Airidh nam Biast, NR 417475, round, 6' internally; Kilmeny, NR 389648 — about 500 yards ENE of Dun Guaidhre, on a continuation of the same ridge as the fort, 8' internal diameter. All are recessed and from 3' to 5' high. Glenastle, NR 296449 — very recent appearance, stone lining and lintel intact.

Ardbeg Burn

Islay D. Shanks

ROUND HOUSE

NR 411474. A Celtic round house 36' x 27' over 3' - 4' walls, kerbed on both faces, probably entered on the S.

Lossit

Harry E. Newall, F.N.

NR 182557. A long oval cairn, flattened at E end and 56' E-W x 24' x 3' high, has just within the E end an edge-placed slab 2' 3" long. Above the head of Lossit Bay NR 180558 a rough alignment of boulders, 27' 9" x 6' runs along the edge of a circular turf outline 34' overall diameter, and slightly hollow at centre.

Airigh Sgallaidh

NR 180555. On the W edge of the Airigh Sgallaidh, overlooking Lossit Bay is a turf and boulder walled round enclosure of very heavy build, and 54' overall diameter. The wall is 10' thick between stone facings.

Dun Nosebridge

Mrs D. Gillies

CAVE

NR 371601. In the SW face of the ridge which supports the fort is a shallow cave, with a natural rock bar about 1' high across the mouth. A small inspection pit cut with trowel near the rear showed that beneath a 5" layer of soft brown "cave" earth there is a stiff darker layer containing small fragments of charcoal.

Castlehill

George Newall, F.N.

NR 371507. At the junction of the Allt nan Airidhean with a tributary, N of Castlehill farm, is a raised build 26' x 10' 6" on a green mound at the edge of the stream. There is a through entrance

near the E end and a division wall about 6' from the W. To the S are two round foundations 16' over a 4' wall, and 14' over a 3' wall, both entered from the E. A precisely similar association of two circles and a longer hut is situated just S of the Oa road, NW of Coillabus c NR 318442.

KERRERA

Mrs A. Beaton and H. Beaton

NM 840306. Earth bank encloses area 16' x 19', entrance SW.
NM 833300. Two structures 12' x 17'. Adjacent are five mounds of stones.

Hugh Beaton

NM 800260. Small cave.

ORAISAIG

Miss R. Mitchell

NM 796268. On horizontal rock is a man-made hollow about 9" in diameter and 1" deep. On same surface raised part of rock is shaped like a dumb-bell with a small hole through narrow neck.

EILEAN ORASAIG

Remains of two rectangular buildings or enclosures.

LUING

Mr and Mrs J. Hunter

NM 755122. 150 yards SE of North Fort, circle of boulders adjacent to each other, 33' in diameter.

NM 747143. Pear shaped mound (orientated E-W), 10' 2" long x 5' 6" at widest round end, and 4' across squared end.

NM 747142. Vestigial remains of structure 19' x 8', aligned NNE/WSW.

NM 747140. Vestigial remains of structure 22' x 11', aligned N/S.

NM 746140. Shape cut into earth bank 67' x 11'.

NM 746142. Oval structure of boulders 9' x 7' 6".

NM 746142. Directly above last, half-way up scarp, cave with walled entrance.

ISLE OF SEIL

Catriona Leckie

Clachan Seil

BOWLS

NM 775185. Outcrop of slate having two bowls, 4" apart. Bowls are near semi-spherical. Larger is 11" in diameter and 5" deep. Smaller is 3½" in diameter, and 1" deep. About 250' above sea level. Juniper bush close by. Legendary associations.

Cuan Sound

CAIRN

NM 751146. Oval cairn 33' x 23', orientated E-W. Formed of rectangular boulders, each approximately $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$. Situated on raised beach.

MULL

R. W. B. Morris

Ardalanish

NM 378189. Ring (24" diameter, pecked about 1" wide and $\frac{3}{4}"$ deep) on recumbent slab 7' x 21' at ground level, with groove (perhaps natural) tangential to it. 13 yards SE of standing stone and about 200 yards N of beach, Hard sandstone.

INCH KENNETH, OFF MULL

NM 439355. Two concentric rings (6" and 3" in diameter) incised on W face of a recently erected "standing stone" (found previously built into a wall near by) 3' high x 2' x 3" 75 yards SSE of island's mansion house, on its front lawn. Hard conglomerate.

TIRRE

Euan W. MacKie

Dun Mor Vault

BROCH

NM 042493. Six C-14 dates were received for samples from various phases of the long occupation of this broch site (*Discovery and Excavation, 1964*, p. 16: *Antiquity*, xxxix (1965), p. 266 ff.). From Phase IA (pre-broch) came dates of (GaK-1092) 2350 ± 110 and (GaK-1098) 2395 ± 90 , or 400 ± 110 B.C. and 445 ± 90 B.C. respectively.

From Phase 1B, also pre-broch, some bones gave an age of (GaK-1225) 2230 ± 100 , or 280 ± 100 B.C. Two samples from Phase 2, in the broch construction levels, gave dates of (GaK-1096) 3145 ± 90 and (GaK-1087) 1890 ± 90 , or 1195 ± 90 B.C. and A.D. 60 ± 90 . Charcoal from Phase 5, the rubble in the mural gallery, gave a date of (GaK-1099) $1790 \pm$ or A.D. 160 ± 90 .

A Y R S H I R E

ROTTENBURN

Dr W. Lonie

NS 251681. From close to the largest round house (*Discovery and Excavation, 1961*, p. 26), in a drain, was recovered a small sherd of hand made Late Bronze or Early Iron Age pottery.

NS 328368. A small, heavily patinated mesolithic blade has been found in the sand dunes to the SE of the Churchyard. This has been forwarded to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

BANFFSHIRE

CRAIG O'BOYNE

L. M. MacLagan-Wedderburn

CASTLE

NJ 616661. Excavation was carried out during September 1967. The main curtain wall of the castle was sectioned and was found to be of massive limed construction. All records, plans, and finds are in the hands of the writer.

CASTLEHEAD, TROUP

J. C. Greig and R. H. Cairns

NJ 838661. Excavations by the Aberdeen College of Education Archaeological Society were continued.

The Castle had been a rectangular tower 40' x 29' (outside measurements). Only the 6' thick foundations of the Tower were standing and these had been robbed.

There was evidence of destruction in the 17th century and re-use in the 18th or 19th century as some form of building, e.g., cattle court.

FINDS

13th to 17th century pottery. Fragments of finely chiselled red sandstone.

PREHISTORIC SITE

Evidence of more than one occupation.

- (1) A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement with evidence of industrial activity.
- (2) Occupation associated with Vitrified Fort Building.

A structure was uncovered apparently outside the bounds of the Vitrified Fort. Large post sockets were revealed and indications of a timber structure.

FINDS

Fragments of Pottery :—Neolithic; Early Iron Age; crude pottery of a later Iron Age date but not typical of Vitrified Fort material and lastly Roman.

Late Bronze Age tanged chisel; Stone implements; Iron chisel and other fragments of iron; Fragments of jet bracelet and possible soap-stone necklace bead.

An interim report on the excavation is being prepared by the College of Education and should be available by April, 1968.

BERWICKSHIRE

OXTON

Colin Martin

SAMIAN WARE

NT 491546. A piece of decorated Samian in the style of the Antonine potter CINNAMVS was picked up after ploughing within the area of the small fort identified from the air by Dr St. Joseph. To be deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities.

KIRK HILL, ST. ABBS.

W. F. Cormack

GLASS BANGLE

NT 915687. A small portion of a milky-grey glass bangle (? Early Iron Age) turned up in a sheep scrape. Along the S of the hill is a ruinous wall of recent date. Included in this wall are several sandstone blocks, showing moulding, probably removed from the now ruined St. Abbs Chapel.

ADDINSTON, CARFRAEMILL

J. C. Wallace

LONG CIST CEMETERY

NT 519524. In February, 2 long cists were excavated in a field on the farm of Addinston, on the site of a long cist cemetery revealed in 1870 (PSAS IX, pp. 223/7). Cist A was in poor condition and had only fragments of a skeleton. Cist B was in good condition, built of a number of flat slabs and measuring 5' 1" x 1' 4" x 11" deep; it contained a well-preserved skeleton. Both cists were orientated E/W in the Christian manner. The bones were removed for expert examination. A report will appear in PSAS.

DUNS LAW

Jean Crerar

FLINT KNIVES, ARROWHEAD AND SCRAPERS

NT 788547. A finely flaked leaf-shaped flint knife 3" long x 1¼" wide worked on both faces. Also several thumb scrapers.

NT 779561. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead 1" long and a plano-convex flint knife 2¼" long. Surface finds retained by finder.

BUTE

Mrs D. B. Taylor and Miss D. N. Marshall

GLENVOIDEAN, PORT BANNATYNE

CHAMBERED CAIRN

NR 997705. Further excavation (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1965, p. 15), showed the cairn to be trapezoidal with dry stone walling along the E edge. A lateral chamber opened off this wall. It has a small outer compartment and a large inner one. The patches of burning found round the masking of the cairn were also found along the edge of the E wall.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

TYNRON DOON

James Williams

NX 820939. Further excavations at this site have yielded another fragmented glass bead, whetstones and smoothers as well as more animal bone and iron-working waste. PSAS.

KIRKCONNEL OLD CHURCHYARD

NS 724150. A small headstone of a late Dark Age type has been reported as being in the Churchyard wall — little or no inter-lace-work remains recognisable. TDGNHAS.

LOCHMABEN MOTTE

NY 083823. During tee-building operations on Lochmaben Golf Course the central platform of the Bruce Motte was disturbed. Finds of pottery, tiles, lead and animal bone waste have been made. The tiles are very thick and unglazed and in many respects resemble those from Morton Castle. TDGNHAS.

TORTHORWALD CASTLE

NY 033783. During ploughing operations in a field adjacent to the Tower, 2 fragments of mediaeval pottery were found. One, a rim, bears stamped ornament in the form of a cross with expanded arms. TDGNHAS.

KELTONBANK

FONT

NX 987713. A large rough sandstone font has been reported in a field opposite Keltonbank — this is within yards of the Ord. Surv. "site of Chapel of Saint Lawrence." TDGNHAS.

MORTON CASTLE

NX 891992. Surface finds at this site are 2 fragments of (?)13th century domestic floor tile. (These have been forwarded to the National Museum). Previous tile finds from this site are described in TDGNHAS, vol. XLIV.

REDKIRK POINT

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NY 300652. Further finds of mediaeval pottery have been made. A fragment of fused sand and lead silicate possibly indicates kiln sites. All pottery up to 1967 has been described in TDGNHAS, vol. XLIV.

MOUNTAINHALL, DUMFRIES

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NX 981749. Fragment of a 14th century strap handle in a dull grey gritted ware with olive green glaze. This was found during the preparation of a new golf course and remains in the hands of the finder, Miss Rodgers of Mountainhall. TDGNHAS.

SANQUHAR CHURCH

NS 779102. During a visit to this site several fragments of window tracery were noticed — these appear to relate to the pre-reformation building. TDGNHAS.

WESTHILL, ANNAN

BRONZE TRIPOD EWER

NY 273654. An unrecorded bronze tripod ewer of a possible 14th-15th century Flemish type has been noted in Carlisle Museum (Reg. No. 36-1914-14). It was found in 1824.

HOLYWOOD ABBEY

NX 956796. During ploughing operations in a field to the E of the present churchyard many fragments of human bone were *turned up along with fragments of mediaeval pottery and floor tile*. The pottery from the 1922 excavations is now described in TDGNHAS, vol. XLIV. A richly foliated (?)15th century cross was found about 2 years ago beneath the pulpit of the present church — this is now retained by Mr Keswick of Cowhill.

A small bronze object found at Holywood in 1862 and previously retained by the Grieson Museum has been identified as a 14th century belt chape. TDGNHAS.

MILTON, MOFFAT

COIN FIND

NT 096007. An Edward I sterling (Class IA) in very fine condition has been reported to Dumfries Museum. The coin is retained by the finder. TDGNHAS.

FLOORS FARM, PENPONT

COIN FIND

NX859946. An Edward I sterling (class ID) of the London Mint in fine condition has been presented to Dumfries Museum. It was found during the making of a rose garden.

ELSHIESHIELDS, LOCHMABEN

BOG OAK FIREPLACE

NY 069850. A large, ornately carved, black bog-oak, fireplace of probable late 17th century date has been presented to Dumfries Museum. The work is probably local and the fireplace formed part of the furnishings at Elshieshields Tower. TDGNHAS.

WHITA HILL

Alexander McCracken

ROMAN COIN HOARD

NY 376841. 10 Roman coins, found by a quarryman, probably on Whita Hill. There are 6 of the 2nd century, 3 of probably 1st century, and 1 of the 4th century, all badly corroded. Now in Dumfries Museum. TDGNHAS.

TRAILFLAT CHURCHYARD

MEDIAEVAL TOMBSTONE

NY 048841. Here is an unrecorded tomb slab of 14th century type, 6' long. It is uninscribed but for a small incised cross 4" long at the "head" end.

DOLERITE RUBBER

NY 048841. In the field next to the churchyard a small dolerite rubber, much smoothed, was ploughed up. TDGNHAS.

WAUCHOPE CASTLE

NY 355841. Excavations on the site of Wauchope Castle revealed part of the wall foundations — 4' thick. One piece of late 13th century pottery was recovered (reported in TDGNHAS, vol. XLIV), along with a chisel-like instrument 6" long. It seems that most of the Castle walls had been demolished during later (17-18th century) building on the site. Finds in Dumfries Museum.

TDGNHAS.

CARZIELD

ROMAN FORT

NX970820. Excavations have continued on the rubbish spread of the Antonine fort of Carzield. Besides the pottery (Samian and Coarse) two whetstones, two unidentifiable coins and a bronze brooch of the "bow" type were recovered. Finds in Dumfries Museum. TDGNHAS.

BIRRENS

Dr Anne S. Robertson

ROMAN FORT

NY 218753. In July, 1967, a sixth season of excavation took place under the auspices of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology.

Work was concentrated in the western sector of the central block of stone buildings in the visible (Antonine) fort. There was exposed to view the well preserved stone walling of an early Antonine building, almost 75' square, fronting on the main E-W road through the fort.

Its entrance gave access to a small vestibule and thence to a central courtyard with small rooms round it. In the courtyard there was a steined well, over 3' across. Finds from the courtyard-building were abundant, and mainly of metal — bronze, iron, lead. Pottery was much less plentiful than in the barracks area of the fort. The building appeared likely to have been a workshop or even an armoury rather than a dwelling.

Over this early Antonine courtyard-building there were the walls and flooring slabs of a later Antonine building of inferior masonry. Its purpose was uncertain.

Below the courtyard-building there were discovered the deep foundation trenches of a massive Hadrianic building, which must have stood in the central block of the Hadrianic fort. This fort, it was proved in previous seasons, had been shorter from north to south than the visible Antonine fort, and had had timber barracks. The Hadrianic foundations discovered in the central block were of much more massive character.

Below the Hadrianic remains at the west end of the central block, there ran the early Flavian ditch. In previous years this ditch had been traced from the edge of the southern scarp northwards towards the western sector of the central portion of the site. From this point the 1967 excavations traced the ditch further, to discover, surprisingly, that instead of continuing its northward course, it had in fact curved round eastwards. It had apparently belonged to a late first century enclosure occupying the southern half only of the site of the later visible fort.

The rich harvest of finds included two small female busts in bronze, three acorn-shaped lead sling-bolts (similar to the sixty or more recovered from the native Iron Age hill-fort on Burnswark Hill), and a red sandstone slab bearing the incised figure of a small animal (identified by some as a "Scotch terrier") and a cursive inscription. This may refer to the local native god Maponus whose name is preserved in the Dumfriesshire place-name Lochmaben.

RAEBURNHEAD

W. F. Cormack

COIN FIND

NT 285025. A silver sixpence of Elizabeth I was found by J. Wood, Twiglees; no associated finds. Coin is dated 1561, m.m-peon, North type 1997. In finder's possession.

PRIESTDYKES

STONE AXE

NY 103813. The broken butt end of a grey fine grained stone axe was found 100 yards from the W bank of the River Annan. In Dumfries Museum.

BENGALL

FLINT KNIFE

NY 111791. A slightly curved "knife" of brown flint, 1½" long, was picked up in a ploughed field adjoining an ox-bow lake part of the former course of the River Annan. In Dumfries Museum.

SMALL FINDS

A. E. Truckell, Dumfries Burgh Museum

The Wilson Collection, made by J. R. Wilson of Sanquhar in Upper Nithsdale in the last quarter of last century, has just come in to Dumfries Museum. It includes a large group of Neolithic polished stone axes, at least seven of them local, one from Eliock Grange (NS 804080) and one from Connelbush (NS 759106). Among bronzes there is a Middle Bronze Age flanged axe, and a Late Bronze Age bag-shaped socketed looped axe, probably a forgery. Stone tools include a finely-decorated Ulzieside perforated stone axe-hammer, another complete axe-hamer and the blade half of a third and two stone mace-heads, one from Orchard, Kirkconnel (NS 783128). There is a large collection of whetstones — some of them very finely shaped; also sinkers, rubbers and pounders. Mediaeval pottery is represented by two large pieces of glazed ware, one the rim, handle and upper wall of a jug, the other a wall and base, both either from mediaeval Sanquhar or from Sanquhar Castle. Other small finds include :—

Flint chip flaked in Mesolithic technique, from a stream terrace at Amisfield (NY 007835).

A fine bearded axe of the 13th-14th century, found some 30 years ago in a garden at Stapleton Road, Annan.

Bronze hollow shaft, decorated at one end with knobs, and bearing fleur-de-lys ornament, ploughed up on Millsteads farm, Canonbie (NY 423813) in 1895. It is probably not British, but North Italian and mediaeval in date. It has a good patina and seems to have been in the soil a considerable time.

One other acquisition may come under the heading of industrial archaeology — an original wash dawing, c. 1775, by Clerk of Eldin, of lead and gold extraction in full swing at Wanlockhead lead mines — such early industrial subjects are rare in Scotland.

DRYFESDALEGATE

Stuart Simmonds

FLINTS

NY 117824. In the course of sectioning the defences of the large Iron Age site near Lockerbie, a group of flint blades and chips, probably Neolithic in date, was recovered. In Dumfries Museum.

BLACKETLEES, ANNAN

CHERT IMPLEMENTS

NY 190687. A fine Mesolithic chert core scraper and two blades were picked up on the river terrace. In Dumfries Museum.

BURNSWARK, ECCLEFECHAN

G. Jobey

HILL-FORT AND ROMAN WORKS

NY 185787.

1. Partial re-excavation of the W gateway through the S rampart of the hill-fort would seem to show that this entrance, first uncovered in 1898 (PSAS, xxxiii), had been inserted over the reduced rampart. The original gateway probably lies immediately to the E. Roman lead sling bullets were located in positions which suggest that the rampart was not upstanding when the missiles were fired. One possible implication is that the Roman south camp formed part of a field training area, and was not a siege-work.

2. A cutting across the defences of Roman south camp gave a substantial rock-cut ditch but showed that the "revetting" of ditch and rampart, illustrated in the early report, was in every case a natural rock formation. This feature probably also accounts for the intervallum "pathway" recorded in 1898 (Excavations continue).

3. To date some fifty earthworks have been surveyed to the E of Burnswark in the valleys of the Ewes Water and the Esk (proceeding).

DUNBARTONSHIRE

AUCHENGAICH, GLEN FRUIN

J. G. Scott

CAIRN, CIST AND CREMATION

NS 275897. Investigations carried out upon a turf-covered mound, some 5' high and 60' in diameter, by a local committee considering the erection of a memorial upon it, disclosed that the mound was prehistoric. The mound, standing on the flat haugh land at the northern end of Glen Fruin, was thereafter excavated, by permission of Sir Ivor Colquhoun of Luss.

A trench made in the course of the original investigation was converted into a cross-section of the mound. At approximately the centre of the mound, and set into the old ground surface, was a slab-built cist, filled almost to the top with a mass of burnt bones, all presumably human and clearly representing the remains of more than one individual. On top of the cist was a cover slab, sealed by a layer of clay. Over this was a cairn of boulders and earth, and finally a capping of clay.

At either end of the cross-section were found traces of a shallow ditch which seemed to be centred on the cist. At the S end, just inside the ditch, was a post-hole. The ditch, however, had been deliberately filled with rammed clay and stones soon after it was dug, and part of the filling overlay the post-hole. It was evident, therefore, that both post construction and ditch had preceded the building of the mound. A boulder kerb seemed to have completed the mound, but most of the stones had been displaced before the excavation. The mound and burials seem likely to date to the Middle Bronze Age, between 1500 and 1200 B.C.

HIGH BALERNOCK

R. W. B. Morris and Col. Stevenson-Hamilton

CUP MARKS

(1) NS 256890. Cup-marked boulder 5' x 4', 2" high, 220 yards E of old drove road, 20 yards N of burn. Its level top has over 20 cups, 2" diameter x $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep schist.

(2) NS 257890. Cup-marked boulder 10' x 5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, 175 yards E of (1), 20 yards N of burn. Its flat but ridged top has over 35 "cups" and its SW nearly vertical side has over 5 more. Many of these are in straight lines with the strata — maximum diameter 6", maximum depth 2". Some may be natural.

CROY HILL

Dr Anne S. Robertson

ANTONINE WALL

NS 730763. For a few days in late May - June, the Hunterian Museum co-operated with sixth formers of Daniel Stewart's College,

under their Classics Master, on the re-opening of an old section cut through the Antonine Wall on Croy Hill. This was at a point where the more easterly of two turf signalling platforms projected southwards from the rear of the Wall.

The stone base of the Wall was preserved in fine condition, with a width of 15'. Above the base laid turf was observed in the side of the section to a height of about 3'. Laid turf also extended southwards from the S kerb of the base. As a result of this project detailed plans, drawings and photographs of this section are now available.

OLD KILPATRICK

Euan W. MacKie

SHEEP HILL VITRIFIED FORT

NS 434744. Excavations continued on this two period fortified site (*Discovery and Excavation, 1966*, p. 24). The midden below the wall of the second fort was further explored and yielded material probably assignable to the occupation of the first fort, the small timber-laced-walled enclosure on the summit of the knoll. Large portions of a pot of hard, plain gritty fabric were found in the lower midden. The vessel is 8" in diameter with a slightly everted lip with shallow finger depressions just below it on the exterior: it probably stands about 11" high. The fragments of iron mentioned last year as coming from the lower midden are probably iron pan. Several pieces of baked clay moulds for bronze implements were found which seem to be for something larger than the usual Iron Age pins and fibulae. On and above the stoney floor associated with the later fort were found more fragments of jet including armlets, and some hammerstones.

COCHNO

Andrew Hunter

NS 493734. A mound of oval base measuring approximately 170' and 130' along its EW and NS axes respectively, is 730 yards N of the Roman Fort at Duntocher. There is a report of some small 'finds' being made on the site some years ago, but their nature and present whereabouts are unknown.

EAST LoTHIAN

TRANENT

R. B. K. Stevenson

COIN HOARD

NT 400725. An unusually composed small coin hoard was found in January, 1967, in the garden of a new house (88 John Crescent): all coppers, 6 Scottish from Charles II to William II

(3 bawbees 1678, bodle (1691-4), bawbee 1697, bodle 1696) and 1 French double tournois, illegible. It was probably deposited soon after 1700.

COULSTON, HADDINGTON

Mr Davey

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

A box of mediaeval pottery, part of the material recovered some years ago during the excavation of the kilns at Coulston, has been presented to Dumfries Museum.

FIFE

LOCH MALONEY

R. W. B. Morris

CUP MARKS

NO 378203. Cup-marked stone (R.C.A.M. Inventory No. 325) destroyed by dynamite in 1965.

CRAIGHEAD FARM, CRAIL

J. C. Greig

LONG CIST CEMETERY AND SPINDLE WHORL

NO 632086. An emergency investigation was undertaken following a report of the disturbance of a burial at Craighead Farm, Fife Ness. This revealed an extensive long cist cemetery apparently terraced. On the level below this lay the foundations of what appeared to be an early building. Some of the burial ground is now ploughed in and the farmer handed in a spindle whorl from this area.

LUNDIN LINKS

L. M. MacLagan-Wedderburn

LONG CIST CEMETERY

NO 412023. An emergency excavation was conducted following a police report on the finding of a burial on the site of the extensive long cist cemetery at Lundin Links beach.

This cist was excavated and the skeleton removed. No grave goods. This skeleton along with the others from the same burial ground, are now in the hands of Dundee University Anatomy Department pending publication of a full scale report on the Lundin Links Long Cist and Cairn Cemetery by Mr J. Colvin Greig.

CLATCHARD CRAIG, NEWBURGH

Colin Kemp

NO 245178. Spindle whorl $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter. Perth Museum No. 20/1966.

INVERNESS-SHIRE — MAINLAND

FORT WILLIAM

Catriona Leckie

FLINT

NN 090728. Near foreshore. Brown flint fragments and small scraper. Retained by finder.

INVERNESS-SHIRE — ISLANDS

ISLE OF HARRIS

J. G. Scott

Maaruig

STONE AXEHEAD

NB 2006. Mr D. A. Morrison reported the discovery of a polished stone axehead, $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ of dense greyish-black rock, resembling porcellanite. The axehead, which appeared to have been re-sharpened, was found at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}'$, between peat and gravel, behind a house in Maaruig. The axehead remains in Mr Morrison's possession.

RHUM

G. C. David

Sgor Reidh

NM 309987 to 309988. Complex of small drystone structures, numbering at least 17, in a straggling line connected by a drystone wall which runs uphill from the edge of the cliff, crossing the 750' contour line. Most of the structures are circular, averaging 6' in internal diameter, with walls about 2' thick, mostly still standing to 3' above present ground level and corbelled inwards in the upper courses. Foundations of at least 3 more circular structures visible on the downhill side of the wall some 10 to 20 yards from it. Interiors of these structures are in most cases masked by a mass of loose flat stones mixed with turf and heather.

NM 312983 to 314981. Another complex very similar to the above — small circular huts connected by a sinuous drystone wall running approximately parallel to the cliff edge and within 20 yards of it. Dimensions of these structures as in the complex first mentioned. With two exceptions, the huts are all built on the landward side of the wall, usually at an angle in it. The two exceptions are on the seaward side of the wall and about 5 yards distant from it. Altogether there are 8 certain huts and 4 probable ones.

Harris Beach

NM 342955. Oval cairn, 32' x 30' and about 3' high in the centre, built of waterworn pebbles appreciably larger than the stones of the raised beach on which the cairn is built. On the seaward side the cairn is partly covered with turf: on the landward side, in the SE quadrant, 2 large depressions in the cairn material suggest deliberate disturbance. A much smaller cairn, presumably modern, of unweathered boulders, has been built on top.

NM 340956. Ring of waterworn boulders, each about 1' in diameter, with smaller stones in the interior, suggesting a demolished round cairn, about 15' in diameter. Possibly the foundations of a hayrick, especially as it lies about 100 yards to the S of a pre-clearance settlement.

Glen Shellesder

NG 327021. Possibly a small promontory fort: drystone wall at least 3' thick and still standing in parts to 3' high, cutting off the neck of a small promontory at the seaward end of the glen. On the landward side of the wall, and some 10' to 20' from it, foundations of 2 small circular huts of drystone construction, averaging 6' in internal diameter. Air photographs show numerous cultivation rigs in the immediate vicinity.

Guirdil

NG 321013. Sub-circular enclosure (marked as an oval on O.S. 6" Sheet (Inverness-shire) Sheet LX (2nd Edition 1903). Diameter, about 30' internally: enclosing drystone wall (mostly turf-covered) about 3' thick. Ground level inside is some 2' or more above the ground level outside. Probably a kailyard associated with the pre-clearance settlement of Guirdil which surrounds it, but possibly it could be a Hut Circle.

Loch Scresort

NG 405002. On a natural terrace between the 300' and the 350' contours, a group of ruined constructions, comprising:—

- (a) Foundations of a small circular building, 20' in external diameter, of angular boulders half-covered in heather, with a scatter of loose flat slabs around its circumference.
- (b) About 5 yards to W of (a), a low oval mound, 28' x 20', grass-covered, with a large angular boulder (1' 6" square) set at the N end, and another of similar size hidden by grass 1' 6" to W of the first.
- (c) About 10 yards to E of (a), foundations of an oval building, some 20' x 10', possibly a shieling.

NG 405003. About 100 yards NNE of the site previously mentioned, on another terrace higher up the hillside, a similar group of ruined constructions including a small circular building half-

covered in heather, measuring 13' in external diameter. Between these two terraces there is another natural terrace with a third group of small ruined constructions on it, but these seem to be lambing pens of comparatively modern date.

NG 384005. A group of ruined circular huts sited along the right bank of a small stream. 4 certain huts and 4 more probable ones, all measuring about 6' in internal diameter, and one showing corbelling in the upper courses of the wall which still stands to a height of 4' in places.

Samhnan Insir

NG 377043. In the bottom of a hollow scooped by the wind out of the machair, a number of artefacts were found lying on the surface of the sand. These included a barbed and tanged arrowhead, of bloodstone; six scrapers and three fabricators or "strike-a-lights", all of bloodstone; three scrapers of chert; a fabricator of flint; and waste flakes of bloodstone, chert, flint, and quartz. Lying on the same surface were three beads, of different types; numerous sherds of handmade pottery (undecorated); together with later material including two 18th century coins, fragments of iron and iron slag, lead shot, and bronze wire-headed pins. The site is adjacent to a small pre-clearance settlement, and is also the nearest good landing-beach to Rudh'an Dunain on Skye.

SKYE

Euan W. MacKie

Portnalong

DUN ARDTRECK SEMIBROCH

NG 335357. A radiocarbon date was obtained for a charcoal sample from the rubble of the foundation platform of this D-shaped semibroch which was excavated in 1965 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1965*, p. 21). It dates the construction of the fortlet at (GX-1120) 2005 ± 105 or 55 ± 105 B.C.

KINCARDINESHIRE

CAPO FARM, NORTH WATER BRIDGE

R. M. Duncan

DITCH SYSTEM

NO 623676. During quarrying operations a system of ditches was uncovered. The larger formed a horse-shoe about 50' across, 6' wide, 2' deep, the bottom being 5' 6" from present ground level. It was filled with black loam, peaty in places, with some charcoal.

The smaller radiated inwards from the bottom of the horse-shoe and was about 10' long by 3' wide. It appeared to taper in depth from that of the larger ditch to nothing at its inner end.

Subsequent work (including destruction of the site by further quarrying) revealed no trace of a habitation level, but since the first 2' of soil was removed before investigation began this may well have been destroyed.

At the inmost end of the smaller ditch, part of a Red Sandstone Artifact, 8" x 5" x 3" was found. This had broken along a line through an hour-glass shaped hole bored in it. This has been retained by the Arbroath Antiquary Club.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

BENNAN MILLYEA, KELLS

James Williams

BRONZE SPEARHEAD

NX 536864. In late April, 1967, a class IV leaf spearhead was sent on loan to Dumfries Museum for inspection. The length is $5\frac{5}{8}$ ". The socket contained fragments of wood which later proved to be Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). At present in the hands of Mr Olsen.

WOODSIDE, TROQUEER

STONE MACEHEAD

NX 974687. A small "pestle" Mace-head of the Bronze Age was found at this site 50 years ago by the father of the present owner — Mrs M'Ginely, New Abbey. This is fully reported in TDGNHAS, Vol. XLIV.

AUCHENFAD CAIRNFIELD

STONE AXE

NX 950682. When re-filling the excavation trench at this site (see *Discovery and Excavation, 1966*, p.29), a possible "dummy" imperforate axe was obtained. This is closely paralleled by a smaller example recorded from near Lochinvar by Mr Ancel.

TDGNHAS.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM

CARVED STONES

Among certain carved stones at this Museum there appears to be one fragment of vine scroll. This is unlocated but probably came from Dundrennan Abbey (NX 749476). This fragment is in addition to the already known cross-head fragment — c. 800 A.D. — from Kirkcudbright itself. TDGNHAS.

ARGRENNAN LODGE

CARVED STONES

NX 712588. The R.C.A.M.'s Inventory for Kirkcudbrightshire describes a fragment of "interlacing design of late and debased foliageous character" (item No. 449) as being built into the wall of the North Lodge of Argrennan House. This fragment, measuring 1' 6" x 1', has been re-examined and now appears to be vine scroll — 8th century. This is possibly from Tongland or Dundrennan Abbey. TDGNHAS.

NEW ABBEY

IRON BLOOM

NX 965664. A small bun-shaped iron bloom has been recovered during grave-digging operations. This adds further evidence for a pre-mediaeval occupation of the site (Two glass beads — one south English of the 1st-2nd century, and the other 6th-7th Irish — have been found previously). TDGNHAS.

LOCH ARTHUR, BEESWING

CRANNOG

NX 903690. A trial excavation on this crannog site revealed wall footings and areas of cobbling. It is thought that this may be a mediaeval hall-house. While removing surface earth a small flint blade, in inland mesolithic technique, was found. No other finds have been made. TDGNHAS.

MOAT OF LOCHRUTTON

NX 898739. Several spindle whorls, loom weights, and two flint scrapers from this site were purchased for Dumfries Museum. They had been found by a Wm. Grierson in 1912. Hearths on this site were reported by Robert Service in the early 1900's — see TDGNHAS 11/17/3, p. 309.

MILLHILL, NEW ABBEY

IRON WORKING

NX 963679. Further pottery finds at this iron-working site tend to confirm the provisional dating of 13th century — a few 14th-15th century fragments have also been encountered but these are probably later casual losses. TDGNHAS, Vol. XLIV.

SOUTHWICK BURN

SPINDLE WHORLS

Two spindle whorls have been found in the Southwick Burn. One fell to pieces on being found but the remaining specimen is 2" in diameter and decorated with a dot design. In the hands of the Finder. TDGNHAS.

HILLS TOWER, LOCHRUTTON

WOOD CARVING

NX 913727. A small wood carving from this Tower was submitted to Dumfries Museum for examination. It appears to be 17th century local work in imitation of the normal Dutch material. Retained by the owner. TDGNHAS.

KENMURE CASTLE

SUNDIAL

NX 636764. A large slate sundial, for both summer and winter use, by John Bonnar, schoolmaster, Ayr, made in 1623, has been presented to Dumfries Museum. This was originally in Kenmure Castle but latterly stood in the garden of the Junkens, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire. For notes on this sundial and others by John Bonnar, see the following:—(1) PSAS, vol. 24, p. 222-4; (2) UJA, vol. VII, 1901, p. 161-5; (3) PSAS, vol. 44, p. 169-180; (4) Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, vol. 5, p. 439.

Mrs Blackett

A collection of Mesolithic cores, blades and waste in white-patinated flint, chert and quartz made over the past three years in fields on Arbigland estate, Kirkbean parish, above the 25' coastline — Stony Park near Arbigland House (NX 989574), Tallaquhairn (NX 997583), Powillimont (NX 985565), Maxwellfield (NX 977567) and behind McCulloch's Castle Iron Age fort (NX 997577) with a rectangular sandstone palette found in the fort. All these items are in Dumfries Museum.

STROANGASSEL

M. L. Ansell

BRONZE AGE BEAKER

NX 605873. In 1963 two fishermen recovered half of a short-necked beaker in remarkably good condition from the W bank of the Water of Ken N of Stroangassel farm. The bank has been eroding away at this point due to the heightened river level created by the construction in 1936 of Carsfad Dam. The beaker is 4½" high, 2½" in diameter at the base, and 3½" in diameter across its mouth. It is heavily marked with horizontal and slanting thumb-nail marks. The beaker has been presented to Dumfries Burgh Museum.

INLAND MESOLITHIC SITE

NX 605874. At about the same position as where the above beaker was found, many flint and chert flakes, cores and a few blades and scrapers were recovered from a 6' x 4' area of the eroded sandy banking. The remains of a hearth was also evident by several fractured, heavily scorched stones and charcoal. To be reported in TDGNHAS. All finds in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

TODSTONE

FLINT AND CHERT FLAKES

NX 607850. Approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Stroangassel site, but on E bank of Water of Ken, on flat river terrace, several flint and chert flakes recovered from mole-casts close by ancient course of the river.

SMEETON

FLINT AND CHERT FLAKES

NX 634922. 5 miles above Stroangassel site, on W bank of Water of Ken, several flint and chert flakes from mole-casts on river terrace above Smeeton Bridge. Only 500 yards from the site reported in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1966, p. 33, under Stroanpatrick at NX 635917.

WATERSIDE, DALRY

FLINT AND CHERT FLAKES

Recovered from mole-casts on river terrace on W bank of Water of Ken.

MARSCALLOCH HILL

SMALL CAIRNS

NX 625925. Between the 800' and 900' contours on the E slope of the hill are 3 groups of small cairns, some 30 in all. One of the groups, 10 in number is in an enclosed area adjacent to a large 'long house' foundation and complex, and thus could be field clearance. Near by though is a 27' diameter ring cairn.

HOLM OF DALQUHAJRN

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NS 645006. A group of 40 small cairns on the steep S slope of Mid-Rig Hill. There are no lynchets or cultivation terraces visible. Also an oval depression surrounded by a faint bank, 63' x 27'

CORSEGLASS HILL

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NX 646857. A group of some 50 small cairns in a very compact area on top and around the sides of a hillock on the NNW fringe of Corseglass Hill. This group is in addition to those reported in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1966, p. 30, under Carseglass (spelling incorrect).

BARLAES HILL

SMALL CAIRNS, ETC.

NX 637866 to 632865. Two groups of small cairns, totalling 30 in all.

SMALL CAIRNS

NX 638864. A group of 6 small cairns, one of which is sectioned by a small quarry. From beneath the central portion of the section were found several stones showing burn and scorch marks, also a large cavity — but this possibly caused by a burrowing animal. From this cavity came a stone shaped like a small blank axe head. The stone is in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

LANARKSHIRE

DOUGLAS MUIR

E. J. Price

NS 525748. On a gently sloping plateau protected on all but the E side by escarpments and overlooking the Clyde Valley to the E is an earth and rock bank 5' high shaped as a horseshoe, with prongs pointing N enclosing an area 9' deep with an internal diameter of 51'. Situated centrally between the prongs is a scattered mound of stone 4' high, 28' broad, 32' long. In the centre of the enclosure is a raised area 2' high and 10' 6" in diameter. Traces of low walls radiating from this feature divide the enclosure into cells. There appear to be two entrances one at the NW the other at the NE. There are 8 enclosures of similar size, and 18 small single cell enclosures within a radius of 300 yards of this site.

To the SE is an undisturbed bowl barrow without a ditch 4' high x 18' in diameter. Also in the area are other burial mounds similar and smaller in size but greatly disturbed.

To the N of the site is a small outcrop of rock on which are 3 cup markings 2" in diameter x 1" deep — 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter x 1" deep — 3" in diameter x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep.

On this site are three circles carved into the flat surfaces of outcrop rock at different locations.

Circle 'A' is 4' 1" in diameter surrounded by a groove 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 1" deep. Chisel marks 1" to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide are visible. Within the bounds of this circle two "Xs" are carved into the rock each 6" high.

Circle 'B' is 4' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter surrounded by a groove 5" wide x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

Circle 'C' is 4' 6" in diameter and completely exposed 1' 6" deep on the S side.

These may be grinding stones abandoned in situ.

NS 519744. A circular stone 5' in diameter x average depth of 1' 6" shaped like a grindstone. Through the centre is a circular hole of 8" in diameter on the upper surface reducing to 6" in diameter on the lower side. This stone, of conglomerate rock has been carved from virgin strata some 500 yards to the E.

BALMUILDY ROMAN FORT

NS 583716. Part of Roman column 10" in diameter x 1' 10" long found in undergrowth against farm wall 50 yards SE of the southern corner of Balmuilty Fort. Now in Hunterian Museum.

MIDLOTHIAN

INVERESK

I. G. Brown

ROMAN BATHS

NT 346721. George Watson's College Archaeological Society carried out excavations on the Roman baths in the grounds of Inveresk House. A 6' length of wall 3' wide, unrecorded in the Royal Commission Inventory was discovered on the S side of the building. A large number of tiles and a stone with a cramp hole were also found.

ORKNEY

QUEENAFIELD, TWATT, MAINLAND

J. N. G. Ritchie

HY 265249. Excavation of one quadrant of the barrow (RCAHMS, *Orkney*, No. 93) revealed a central cist with a double cover; it contained the cremated remains of two individuals, a chipped stone pot-lid and a single very burnt sherd. A number of other sherds were found in the body of the mound, some with internally bevelled rims and one with small irregular nicking on the lower edge of the bevel. The finds, after publication, will be deposited in the Kirkwall Museum.

PERTHSHIRE

CALLUM'S HILL, CRIEFF

John Dalglish

CINERARY URN AND CREMATION

NG 874221. During the preparation of a building site a cinerary urn containing cremated bones and a small quantity of charcoal was found mouth downward a few inches below the surface of the ground. The urn measures 13" in height. Rim and shoulder diameters are $11\frac{1}{2}$ " and base diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ ". It is of the Enlarged Food vessel type. Decoration has been by irregular incision marking horizontal herringbone round the upper half and coarse comb impressions on the internal bevel of the rim. There is a groove at the shoulder bridged by six stop gaps or lugs.

The bones have been identified as belonging to two children, one aged 8-10 years, the other 3-5 years. There was also a fragment which may have belonged to an adult skeleton. It is hoped to have a C14 test on the cremated bone.

The urn and its contents will eventually be presented to Perth Museum.

HILLSIDE FARM, DUNBLANE

Dr Anne S. Robertson

ROMAN CAMP

NN 774005. In September, 1967, an emergency excavation on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works on the site of what appeared to be two Roman temporary camps was brought to a successful and rather unexpected conclusion.

The outer camp proved to have measured about 1,220' from E to W, and about the same from N to S. It had four entrances, and the W entrance only was guarded by a tutulus about 35' long.

Within this great camp there was a smaller camp measuring about 650' from N to S, and 1,040' from E to W. Like the outer camp it had ditches about 6' wide, mainly rock-cut. In the N, S and E sides of the small camp there were entrances exactly opposite those in the corresponding sides of the large camp. The W side of the outer camp was used as the W side of the inner camp so that there was a shared entrance in the W side (the side with a tutulus). The N and S ditches of the small inner camp had run up towards the common W ditch, and had then curved round inwards to end just short of the common W ditch. The small "camp" had clearly never had an independent existence, but had simply been an enclosed area within the large camp.

There were no dateable finds.

PARKNEUK, INNERPEFFRAY
ROMAN ROAD

Mrs D. M. Lye

NN 915185. Under the direction of Mr James K. Thomson of the Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling, a section 4' wide was excavated across the Roman road which runs WSW to ENE through Parkneuk Wood at the western end of the Gask Ridge.

The excavation revealed that the road here is elaborately constructed and in a good state of preservation.

Boulders and large, irregularly shaped, flattish stones had been closely laid on a layer of turves to form a central foundation for the road approximately 12' wide. There was no indication of kerbing, the stones at the sides being more irregularly placed and widely spaced than those in the centre. The stones were embedded in a cambered layer of compacted reddish-brown clayey-loam 6" to 8" in depth and 18' wide. The road was surfaced with river gravel forming a cambered layer 6" to 9" in depth and approximately 19' wide.

As there was no indication of side ditches close to the road camber the trench was extended northwards for 22' but there was no evidence of a ditch in the extended section.

A full report will be published in the Transactions of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science. The excavation was carried out by the Archaeological and Historical Section of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science.

LOCH TAY TO GLEN LYON
OLD ROAD

Dr E. A. Cormack

An old road, long disused, can be traced for 8 miles from the N shore of Loch Tay at NN 619356 over the 1,850' pass above Lochan na Lairige to the Bridge of Balgie, NN 576466 in Glen Lyon. Well engineered to avoid major obstacles, it coincides briefly with the modern road S of the N.T.S. car park and beside the original Lochan and again when approaching Bridge of Balgie.

Stone bottomed and kerbed, 12' wide, it can be clearly seen and followed as a grassy terrace crossing the pass behind the Cairn NN 593417 above the modern road. It diverges to pass over the col and descends steeply for 1½ miles to be crossed by the road at NN 572438 and diverges towards the river bank. Streams are crossed by stone fords or small bridges without parapets, and stone covered channels are provided for even the smallest watercourses.

A more detailed description of this road is being deposited with Perth County Library and the RCAM, Edinburgh.

DULL
CORN DRYING KILN

Mrs M. E. C. Stewart

NN 808490. The second season (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1965, p. 36) confirmed the existence of a large and complicated corn drying kiln. The underground passage (referred to in *Discovery*

and Excavation, 1965, as a souterrain) was not more than 2' in height and extended southwards downhill for 32'. The northern half of the passage from the point at which it left the circular area had been carefully lintelled. The southern 17' was unroofed but unlike the northern half had been paved. Below the paving a narrow air duct had helped to maintain a fire which had burnt fiercely on the floor of the passage just S of the southernmost lintel.

Parts of the paving which had surrounded the central fire pit were lifted. Under the south-western slabs more small scraps of black faced pottery with large grits, a "dos abattu" microlithic point of yellow flint and what may be a broken leaf-shaped arrow-head of grey flint.

During a secondary use of the central fire pit the area had been curtailed. One of the uprights outlining this curtailment was cup-marked.

A circular foundation approximately 18' across partly outlined by large boulders showing through the turf in the north-eastern quadrant of the site was sectioned and showed an accumulated depth of over 3'. From it came a fair amount of slag and there was evidence of firing on the original floor level — possibly indicating some industrial processes. Unfortunately, persistent bad weather waterlogged the section and further work had to be abandoned.

Next year it is proposed to examine the eastern end of the entrance passage to the circular kiln area in the hope of ascertaining whether the passage is in fact a re-used segmented chambered tomb. The work of excavation was carried out by members of the Breadalbane Archaeological Society.

DRUMCHARRY

SHIELINGS

NN 748487. On the 1,050' contour where the steep hillside behind Fortingall flattens out before rising to the summit of Meall Gruamach there is a group of nine shielings clustered on good grazing astride a hollow way which comes up from the farm of Drumcharry. The shielings are turf covered foundations of earth and stone with the long axis N/S varying between 20' and 27' in length x 7' - 10' in breadth (crest to crest). Several have a division wall breaking the house into two unequal parts. Two show slight bowing in the line of the long walls and one of these has a distinctly rounded end. In amongst them is a building excavated out of the hillside 32' x 16' oriented E/W with a 4' wide entrance in the middle of the S wall. Where dug from the hillside the depth of the structure is 3'.

Halfway between the group of shielings and Drumcharry and close to the W side of the hollow way is a flax retting pond and below it another building partly dug out of the slope of the hill oriented E/W 30' x 12' with a 3' 6" wide doorway in the centre of the S wall.

Allt Leathan

SHIELINGS

NN 716564. Probable shieling site, consisting of the foundations of at least nine small sub-rectangular buildings in two groups, each within 20 yards of a stream (the Allt Leathan or a tributary). Situated on a natural terrace on the NE slope of Schiehallion, at an elevation of about 1,300'. On average, these buildings measure about 25' x 12' (external) with dry stone walls 2' to 3' thick.

Upper Glenmore

SHIELINGS

NN 697545. Another probable shieling site, consisting of the foundations of at least ten small oval buildings in a group along either side of a small stream. They are situated just S of the col to the W of Schiehallion, at an elevation of about 1,800' and are probably associated with the settlement at Tom a' Mhor Fhir (see below).

Tom a' Mhor Fhir

SETTLEMENT

NN 708535. There are the foundations of at least twenty small sub-rectangular buildings on either side of the stream, just above its junction with the Allt Creag a' Mhadaidh, at an elevation of about 1,600'. In the area of the settlement there are many out-crops of limestone.

GARTH, FORTINGALL

Breadalbane Archaeological Society

DESERTED SETTLEMENTS

NN 763506. Beside a hollow way which leads up from behind Garth Cottage is a very ruined settlement and enclosure — some of the buildings lie with the contour and some across — in one building there are the remains of a probable cattle crib.

NN 762503. In low lying ground to the left of the road above Garth Castle there is a slightly raised, very green patch of flat ground approximately 150 x 170 yards. Near the edge furthest away from the burn are the turf-covered foundations of a house measuring 63' x 20' 6".

FEARNAN

CUPMARKED STONES

NN 722454. Behind the wall of a layby on the left-hand side of the road between the Lyon Bridge and Fearnan, on a stone 4' x 2' x 8", there are three cupmarks.

NN 725454. A hundred yards NE of the deserted croft of Cromrar are 4 boulders which were very probably upright at one time. On one of these there are four cupmarks, one of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and 2" deep.

GARTH FORTINGALL

NN 763506. Beside the hollow way which leads up from behind Garth Cottage and near the deserted settlement, are two cup-marked outcrops, one with three cupmarks and one with one.

NN 757504. A new cottage near the ruins of the deserted settlement, which lies between two branches of the Allt Coire Pheiginn burn above Garth Cottage, has a cupmarked stone built into the S wall. The stone measures 2' 4" x 1' 8" and has 10 cupmarks, the largest being 4" in diameter.

NN 757504. Lying loose near the back door of the same cottage is a stone 1' 6" x 1' 2" with 12 shallow cupmarks all with diameters of approximately 1".

Cairn

NN 761506. In the middle of a field above Garth Cottage there is a cairn 21' x 22' and approximately 3' high.

BLAEBERRY FARM, DUNNING

Margaret E. C. Stewart

DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NO 028107. Deserted crofting community. Buildings consist of long house with the contour and a possible weaving shed at the E end. Walls are unmortared with an inner and outer facing. No chimney in gable end which survives to a height of four courses.

Farm range of four small compartments runs at right angles to house from W end.

Enclosed stack yard but no corn kiln. N of the house a flat area has been cultivated and 5 yard rigs are still visible. W of the settlement at the back of a natural outcrop of rock is a circular banked enclosure with large boulders appearing at intervals on the perimeter and slightly hollowed out at the centre. Possibly a hut circle.

A feu charter of the settlement dated 1565 still extant and in keeping of Mr Gow, Balquhandy Farm, Dunning.

Plans, sketches and photographs of the site were prepared by members of the Archaeological Society of the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, and will be deposited in the Perthshire Room at Perth County Library, Rose Terrace, Perth.

Perth

NO 1522. Hollow-based arrowhead $1\frac{3}{8}$ " long found on Binn Hill, Perth. Presented by Mr McCabe. Museum No. 3/1967.

Glencarse

NO 201221 (approx. position). On Newton of Glencarse Farm, in a field on the N side of the Dundee road and E of the inn. A bronze flat axe $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long, cutting edge $4\frac{1}{8}$ " wide, the butt end is curved and $1\frac{9}{8}$ " wide.

Found in sandy surface soil by Mr Macpherson in 1964.

Dunkeld

NO 051441. Leaf-shaped arrowhead found near the Loch of Lowes, Dunkeld, $\frac{7}{8}$ " long. Presented by Mrs McIntyre, Murthly. Museum No. 3/1965.

Loch Tummel

NN 789603. Bronze chisel point, now $2\frac{1}{8}$ " long, cutting edge $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide, found on the north side of Loch Tummel below Meall Dubh. Purchased. Museum No. 6/1965.

Balbeggie

NO 183293. Top stone of a rotary quern 14" in diameter, from Tarrylaw Farm, Balbeggie. Presented by Mr F. Gordon. Museum No. 15/1966.

Errol

NO 2724. Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead $1\frac{1}{8}$ " long found at Seaside Farm, 2 miles NE of Errol. Presented by Alistair Cuthill. Museum No. 23/1966.

CONNACHAN, CRIEFF

Margaret E. C. Stewart

CUP MARKS AND HUT CIRCLE

NN 880274. On the farm of Connachan and on the left bank of the Shaggie Burn lying approximately on the 1,200' contour of the W shoulder of Mull Hill are three cupmarked stones one of which is incorporated in the passage entry of a hut circle.

The first site lies E of a roadway which climbs the W shoulder of Mull Hill. On top of an outcrop of rock over an area of 5' x 10' 8" above a S facing drop of 5' 3" are 44 small cups. 8' 9" from the southern edge of the outcrop northwards the rock surface appears again through the grass exposing an area 1' 3" x 1' on which another cup mark is visible. Probably if the intervening area were skinned of vegetation the whole of the horizontal rock surface would be found to be cup marked.

The second site is about 150 yards further up the hill where the steep ascent flattens out. Here are the foundations of a hut circle 39' x 36' crest to crest with an entrance on the southern arc 5' wide and 6' long through the surrounding bank. On the E side of the entry a stone with 17 cup marks measures 2' 6" x 2' 7".

The third site is below the crest and nearer the left bank of the Shaggie Burn. This is a boulder 4' 10" x 3' 10" x 2' in height with 6 cups and a grooved circle which incorporates two more cup marks on its outline. The grooved circle encloses a gapped circle with another cup mark at its centre.

Just W of Connachan Farm on the southern side of the road-way through the West Park and below the Sheepfold is a horizontal stone 6' 3" x 5' x 1' - 1' 4" in thickness. It carries 17 cup marks and one dumb bell. The southern end of the stone is noticeably "keeled" and it may at one time have stood upright.

NN 888265. Just beyond the boundary of Monzie Wood beside a small loch, there is a circular banked enclosure 34' in diameter.

CARPOW

J. D. Leach and J. J. Wilkes

ROMAN LEGIONARY BASE

A fourth season of excavation in the current series at the Roman Legionary base of Carpow, Perthshire, lasted four weeks during August and September. Once again grants of money were received from the University of Birmingham and the Trustees of the Haverfield Bequest in Oxford, while generous help and assistance was furnished by the Dundee Museum and the landowner Mr John Smith. The work in 1967 was confined almost exclusively to the defences and involved two areas, the NW angle and the NW sector. The number of fixed points obtained along the line of the fortress, revealing it to be a parallelogram, rather than a rectangle as aerial photography had suggested earlier, with the area enclosed by the rampart slightly less than 29 acres.

The work at the NE corner began with the search for an angle tower but no trace of any structure was discovered, and of the rampart only a small fragment of the clay face survived. Throughout this area the subsoil consisted of clean red sand containing layers of water-settled gravel, a contrast with the area further S around the E gate, excavated in 1964 and 1965, where much more clay was present. In the NE corner it was clear from aerial photographs that some change took place in the defences. Three sections cut through the defences revealed that the larger inner ditch (14' deep, 9' 6" wide) continued uninterrupted to the N side, while the smaller outer ditch discovered at its full depth of seven feet at the end of the E side, had ceased before the turn, possibly by being merged with the inner ditch. On the N side, the section across the inner

ditch yielded extensive traces of iron working in the upper levels of the filling. A layer of slag more than 6" deep extended across almost the entire width of the ditch, among which what may prove to be a furnace plug was discovered. Lack of time prevented further examination of this feature, which may be of post-Roman date.

From the sections across the inner and outer ditches in the NE it was clear that the builders of the base experienced considerable difficulties in maintaining the profiles of the ditches in red sand. From the beginning they were lined with clay but this provided only temporary stability; in the case of the inner ditch at least two later relinings in clay, each associated with a recutting, could be identified.

In the NW sector two sections established that the defences were identical in plan and construction, if not in actual dimensions, to those of the E side. The variations in depth of the ditches were due to the very soft sand subsoil present throughout the entire area. Apart from the bottom two feet of both the inner and outer ditch there was little trace of clay lining in either. A section immediately S of the NW angle revealed no trace of the turf rampart, while the ditches survived in a much shallower form below the modern subsoil level, the inner only 8' deep and the outer 4' deep, about half the size of the E defences. In the inner ditch there were some traces of a clay lining, but the inner face had to be supported by a timber box framework, a front row of 1' square timbers backed by another line of 6" posts. With this additional support in place the inner ditch would remain an obstacle for a reasonable time but would still require recutting at regular intervals.

A second section approximately 300' S of the NW corner revealed both the inner ditch (16' deep) and the outer (7') in a condition comparable with the E defences. The 20' wide turf rampart survived also with the individual turves clearly visible on the surface. The front of the rampart had been revetted with clay, while some traces of stonework against the inner face of the inner ditch suggest that a stone facing may also have been used. In this sector the rampart was laid directly on to the natural surface, with no trace of any stone foundation or of the clay excavated from the ditches which was used on the E side. The excavation of the inner ditch was a hazardous operation, and it was not possible to study in detail a complete section owing to the presence of shoring timbers, but it was clear that at least part of the ditch was lined with clay and may have been recut on one occasion.

Small finds included : A stone roughly shaped and containing a number of "cup-marks" in a roughly circular pattern round a central one, produced by a 'pecking' technique. This has not yet been paralleled, but might be of Bronze Age date : several fragments of window glass from the *retentura* : and two scales, possibly from a *lorica*.

Apart from establishing an accurate plan of the fortress the excavations of 1967 have revealed that the defences were similar on the E, W and S sides, while on the N side the steep slope down to the river Tay level made the additional outer ditch unnecessary. Otherwise the defences of Carpow consisted on all sides of a 20' turf rampart laid directly on the natural surface and fronted by two parallel ditches, an inner about 16' deep, and an outer about 8' deep, set about 8 to 10' apart with a 10' berm in front of the rampart. Inspection of an aerial photograph in the possession of Dundee Museum reveals that the defences on the S side were also of this type.

In 1966 excavation in the area N of the *principia* revealed traces of substantial timber buildings with some stone foundations, probably the remains of granaries or storehouses. In 1967 a trench 200' long and parallel with the W rampart set about 40' within it revealed more traces of timber buildings, including both construction trenches and posts set in pits. In a legionary fortress of orthodox plan the ends of a group of barracks might be expected at this point, all aligned at a right angle to the W rampart. None of the timber buildings recognised, however, was on a regular alignment and it will be necessary to strip a substantial area, in some places to a depth of more than 6', in order to obtain anything approaching a coherent plan. Alongside the construction trenches were pits containing amphora fragments and considerable quantities of burnt and unburnt clay daub, which could well be the material used for the troops' accommodation in this part of the fort. On the other hand, the considerable quantities of amphora which can be picked up on the surface of the ploughed field occupying the northern half of the *retentura* suggests that storehouses may have occupied a considerable proportion of the interior. This is speculation, however, and more seasons of work will be required before even the basic layout of the internal buildings can be determined.

In 1968 it is proposed to examine the front half of the headquarters building (*principia*), which has not yet been excavated, and an area between there and the position of the S gate.

PITFOUR, GLENCARSE

Margaret E. C. Stewart

PAIR OF STANDING STONES

NO 197209. Owing to a proposed extension of a housing scheme this scheduled monument was excavated with the approval of the Ministry of Public Building and Works and with the help and co-operation of Perth County Council.

Two standing stones aligned 28° W of N and 5' 5" apart at ground level, stand approximately 50' above sea level on the highest part of a field E of Glencarse village. Both stones are erratics of Highland grits and the southern upright has glacial striations. The northern stone is 4' 10" above turf level x 3' 8" in width with a

band of 14 cup-marks on the W face 3' 8" from the ground and 53 others scattered over the E face of the stone. The southern upright was 5' high x 3' wide at the base.

Neither upright stood in a prepared socket and no packing stones were noted. Between the uprights a shallow rectangle roughly 6' square had been dug from the underlying gravel.

Unfortunately, there had been disturbance at the base of the northern upright and a modern teacup and flowerpot had been inserted at the base of this stone.

The two stones have now been cemented into position and will remain as a permanent feature of the new housing scheme.

A report on the excavation will appear in PSAS.

RENFREWSHIRE

MIDDLEPENNY, ERSKINE

W. O. Black, F.N.

HOMESTEAD

NS 381729. A small volcanic plug is surrounded by a heavy, but overgrown, stone wall of large blocks at least 6' wide. This encloses a perfectly circular area, 95' in diameter. A gap in the E may indicate an entrance.

EAST GREEN FARM

A.S.N., F.N.

CAIRN

NS 340687 During July, 1967, the round cairn (*Discovery and Excavation, 1956, p. 22*) was removed by bulldozer. A stay of execution could not be effected, but it was possible during the operations to secure the plan of peristalith and long oval central area with narrow passage, all outlined by boulders of some 2' x 1' x 1' 6" to 2' high. Subsequently a rectangular area about 50' x 60' which had been reduced to primary level was thoroughly trowelled, with the following results:—

- (a) A semi-circle of shallow round pits had enclosed the S side of the area subsequently covered by the cairn, where they lay under or just within the peristalith. One pit contained numerous small cremated animal bones intermixed with charcoal. A second, nearby, contained 22 fragments of a food vessel. These pits occupied the position of the passage entrance.
- (b) A single pit lay at the centre of the area, but contained only sterile grey earth.
- (c) To the S of the cairn lay a pit containing several sherds of coarse ware — urn or food vessel — and from the primary surface near it came several further food vessel sherds of finer ware.

- (d) Some 5' W of the cairn, the E side and NE and SE corners of what appeared to be a small subrectangular palisaded structure, lying largely in the adjacent field, were located.

No traces of a cist were found, but it is possible that urns laid on the surface within the "chamber" may have been removed during the heavier operations. The concentration of small cairn stones was dense towards the N end of this structure. No human remains were found. From the primary surface came one fragment of flint, and two fragments of quartz hammer stones.

SMALL FINDS

Quarrier's Homes

George Newall

NS 361666. From a field behind the poultry farm, Quarrier's Homes, came a well flaked core of yellow flint; a utilised flake of red and white, and several smaller struck flakes.

East Side

W. O. Black

NS 335692. One olivine basalt hammer stone; 3 flint cores; quartzose-grit hammer stone; volcanic ash hammer stone; grey-wacke? rubber; large fragment of side and base of high gloss green glazed pitcher; fragment of strap handle of same; parts of three other strap handles, and four 14th - 15th century sherds; one quartz hammer stone; fragment of oval rubber.

East Green

James Black

NS 340687. A silver groat of the pre-Aquitain issue (1351-77) of Edward III.

East Green

W. O. Black

NS 340687. Knife; awl; scraper; core; and several flakes, all of flint. Rim sherd of grey, pink tinged unglazed ware, early Mediaeval, with ledged shoulder. Rim of same ware with triangular cordon outside, and several sherds. 1 green-glazed strap handle and several 14th - 15th century sherds. In the same area Alan Black found a basalt whorl, $1\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter x $\frac{3}{16}$ " with off centre $\frac{1}{4}$ " perforation; a cut fragment of lignite; a heavy flint core pick; a flint scraper; a lop-sided point, a flint knife, and a basalt hone.

Side Hills

W. O. Black

NS 326702. Two hundred yards from the round house (*Discovery and Excavation, 1956, p. 21*), an obsidian scraper/graver.

Lawfield

W. O. Black, F.N.

NS 372688. From a field on the N face of Barlogan Hill, an olivine basalt ovoid rubber, polished, with faceted ends, and a grey volcanic stone hone.

On the Witches Hill there is a possible Iron Age settlement. Permission to visit from Gamekeeper.

KILBARCHAN WEST CHURCH

A 12th century tombstone is built into the 18th century wall surrounding the churchyard. Also a stone bearing I. B. 1727.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

INVERAN, GAIRLOCH

Euan W. MacKie

BRONZE AND IRON AXE HEADS

NG 8778 (approx.) John H. Dixon, in his "Gairloch and Guide to Loch Maree" (1886) describes "an iron axe-head, of the shape of the bronze celt figured among our illustrations, and with the aperture for the handle similarly in line with its axis instead of at right angles to it, was found in 1885 in the garden at Inveran." (p. 73). The bronze celt referred to is a decorated socketed axe (p. 121). The iron tool is thus a hitherto unknown example of the very rare iron socketed axes. Several other Neolithic and Bronze Age implements are described and illustrated in this book.

LOCHBROOM

DUN LAGAIDH VITRIFIED FORT AND BROCH

NH 142913. The first season of excavation on this site, which appeared to be a broch on top of a vitrified hillfort (PSAS, lxxxiii, 1948-9, p. 68 ff.) was completed in August. The work was done under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum and with the aid of a grant from Glasgow University. The timber-laced hill fort was found to have a single curved outer wall defending its eastern end with a narrow entrance passage through this at the southern end. The main gateway into the hill fort was found also at the eastern end and in this a fragment of thin bronze with a small, round perforation — possibly a razor — was found. A carbonised branch from below the core of the fort wall at the western end was dated by the Geochron Laboratories, Cambridge, Mass., and gave an age of (GX-1121) 2440 ± 80, that is 490 ± 80 B.C.

Overlying the eastern wall of the hill fort was the circular broch-like structure. A mural cell was found in its wall on the E side but no trace of either an upper or a ground level mural gallery has yet been found, nor has the main entrance been located. The

identification of the structure as a broch must therefore remain uncertain. A small area of its internal occupation layer was explored and a mass of burnt timber lay on top of it together with two iron bolts or rivets. The building had later been demolished and secondary masonry was inserted into the mural cell on top of a raised floor. Two radial walls extend from the western side of the probable broch and the southern one was explored. It also proved to be secondary, built against the circular fort after the latter had been pulled down. In it was a 5' wide gateway.

INVERLAEI CAIRNS

NH 18278504. The new road along the N shore of Loch Broom will run through a group of cairns immediately in front of Inverlael Lodge, in the field on the other side of the present road. One of these, on the edge of the road, and immediately in front of the gateway to the Lodge, was partly removed when this road was made but was otherwise intact. Another, a few yards to the S, had been excavated fifty-four years ago and was found to contain Bronze Age burials (PSAS, xlviii (1913-14), p. 112 ff.). The one at the edge of the road was removed in October with a mechanical excavator under the writer's direction but proved to be nothing but a heap of stones, probably a field clearance cairn.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

SPRINGWOOD, KELSO *Miss A. S. Henshall and Miss I. J. McInnes*
SHORT CIST

NT 719331. A short cist was found during ploughing. It contained the remains of a crouched skeleton accompanied by five barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, a bronze awl, and the remains of a beaker. The cist had been built in a large oval pit, and the space between the cist and the sides of the pit had been filled with large water-worn stones. The finds have been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities.

A full report will appear in PSAS.

LEADERFOOT FARM, NEAR MELROSE
FLINT IMPLEMENTS

James W. Elliot

NT 575346. In the field overlooking the modern road bridge, a number of fine flint tools and several hundred waste flakes were picked up during the course of the winter. The tools of the group were mainly of Bronze Age type.

In this field a plough pebble was also found. Retained.

DRYBURGH MAINS FARM, NEAR ST. BOSWELL'S

FLINT IMPLEMENTS

NT 584322. On the river terraces on this farm, many fine flint and chert tools were picked up together with a great number of waste products. Two arrowheads were found; one a crude leaf-shape and the other a barbed and tanged type. Retained by finders.

EASTER LANGLEE

Colin Martin

IRON SMELTING

NT 520359. Topsoil clearing preparatory to gravel quarrying revealed an area of rough stone pitching covered with burnt earth and charcoal. The feature was partially excavated, and shown to cover an approximately rectangular area 12' x 18'. Four charcoal-filled hollows were recognised within this area. Pieces of iron slag, and some fragments of a coarse thumb-made native pot, were found scattered among the pitching. The site is now destroyed. Finds will be deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities.

SPRINGWOOD

MEDIAEVAL SETTLEMENT

NT 722333. Trial trenching, in an area over which many surface finds of mediaeval pottery had been made, revealed a complex series of oblong rubble foundations. A large amount of pottery, ranging from the 12th to the 16th centuries, was recovered.

Other finds included iron nails, bones, and a lead spindle-whorl. The site seems to have been occupied within a time-bracket which compares with the known history of the walled town of Roxburgh, which lies some 400 yards away, on the opposite bank of the River Teviot.

SELKIRKSHIRE

SELKIRK

James W. Elliot

EARTH RAMPART

NT 473283. During excavations in the South Port, the earthen rampart which protected Selkirk in mediaeval times could be clearly seen. This showed as a widely spread mound in the sub-soil. A small piece of pottery found in this spread could be dated approximately to the 14th century.

RINK FARM, NEAR SELKIRK

FLINT IMPLEMENTS

NT 485322. Following last year's discoveries on this site, a further 3,000 pieces of flint and chert tools and waste were picked up on the surface. 87 microliths were found. 1 microlith and 2 chips of pitchstone were noted. 1 stray arrowhead was also picked up on the site. Retained by finders.

LINDEAN

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NT 484308. In close proximity to the old kirk, several pieces of mediaeval pottery and one plough pebble were found. Retained by finder.

SYNTON-MOSSEND, NEAR ASHKIRK

CUP-MARKED STONE

NT 482214. A cup-marked stone which was found on this farm several years ago, has been recently identified as a "cup within a cup" type. Retained by finder.

GAMESCLEUCH, ETRICK

HUT-CIRCLES

NT 294158. On a spur of dry land which is surrounded by a swampy plain, there are traces of three hut-circles. This spur is approximately 700 yards due S of Wardlaw Farm and about 200 yards S of the former site of Ettrick House. The huts are close together and are varied in size. No mention is made of them in the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments' Inventory of Selkirkshire but four are published on the O.S. 6" 1964. The rough grass on the spur would obscure the site on an air photograph.

Hut 1. This is the largest and most southerly of the huts. It is slightly oval in shape and measures approximately 42' N-S and 36' E-W. The outer wall is spread over 4'-5" and is about 6" in height. There is no definable entrance.

Hut 2. This hut is the most clearly defined of the huts. The wall stands about 9" high with a spread similar to Hut 1. It stands 12 yards N-W of Hut 1. This hut is 30' in diameter.

Hut 3. This hut is the smallest and least well defined of the group. It is almost due N of Hut 1 and is 7 yards from it. Only faint traces of the hut remain.

CUP MARKS

NT 412216. Small gritstone boulder, truncated-cone-shaped, having on its top surface a "cup-and-ring", composed of a "saucer" $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, within its centre a much deeper and clearly defined "cup", 2" in diameter. Depth $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Now removed for safety by J. W. Elliot to Whinfield Sawmill yard, Whinfield Road, Selkirk.

STIRLINGSHIRE

WALLSTALE, POLMAISE

James K. Thomson

DUN

NS 774908. (RCAHMS. *Stirlingshire Inventory* (1963) vol. I, No. 88).

Following a preliminary investigation in 1965 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1965*, pp. 38-39), a second season of excavation was carried out on the site in June 1967.

The entrance passage is paved for the inner two thirds of its length of 15' 6" and is 3' wide at the outer end and 4' 8" at the inner. Features of the passage are: a step, a pair of door checks in the side walls and a blocking stone, designed to narrow the passage, placed on its S side between the step and the inner end. A second step, some 18" beyond the passage within the dun, leads to a slab paved area. The wall on either side of the passage is c. 14' 8" in width as compared to 11' elsewhere. No evidence of occupation or dating was recovered.

DRYMEN

Euan W. MacKie

Drumbeg Farm

NS 481879. A Food Vessel was recovered intact from a load of sand which had been mechanically excavated from the sand pits S of the farm and was given to the Hunterian Museum by Mr and Mrs Richard Gardner. It is a smooth-profiled tri-partite vessel with only two shallow horizontal raised cordons on the body, stands 5" high and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The decoration is in horizontal zones alternating between diagonal incised lines and impressed marks some of which are wedge-shaped. These latter also occur on the flat rim.

CORRIE FARM (GARTNABRODNAIG)

R. W. B. Morris

CUP MARKS

NS 496949. Cup-and-ring-marked boulder 6' x 4' x 2' high, 350 yards SSE of farmhouse, 40 yards S of burn, 30 yards WNW of field wall. Its slightly domed top has 7 cups-and-one-ring all 4" in diameter, and over 8 cups, some of which may have had rings. Three cups-and-rings are in a straight line, and two are touching each other. This is in same field as cup-marked stone recorded in PSAS, XCVI, p. 351.

BOGTON FARM, FALKIRK

W. Aitken

ROMAN ALTAR

NS 852811. Found in a field dyke 2½ miles W of Falkirk, 2' 3" x 10" (Max.); badly damaged. Only two lines of inscription legible: Pro Se Et Suis. V.S.L.L.M. Stone assigned to Falkirk Burgh Museum.

DENOVAN PIT

D. M. Hunter

SHORT CIST WITH FOOD VESSELS

NS 815835. Two short cists were found during the stripping of topsoil from this gravel pit. One survived for examination; its maximum dimensions were 4' 6" x 1' 10", with two-slab, bowed sides and luted corners. A food vessel of Childe's Type B2 was found in the W corner; fragments of a skull and long bones were also recovered. The other short cist is said to have been similar. It contained a food vessel of Type C2. The stripped field was searched for further cists, and three very fragmentary long cists, and the remains of one of uncertain length, were excavated. There were no further small finds.

A full report is in preparation.

CASTLEHILL, LARBERT

Miss D. M. Hunter

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NS 861820. A quantity of pot sherds was found prior to house building on this site. They have been dispersed but the description suggests late mediaeval wares.

LAURISTON

ROMAN ROAD

NS 915796. An area of cobbling at least 12' from N-S was discovered in a garden at 9 Dundas Crescent, Lauriston. Its position would suggest identification with the road running behind the Antonine wall.

SUTHERLAND

LOCHINVER, ARDRISNICH

Euan W. MacKie

STONE CUP

NC 065251. (approx.). A handled stone cup, now in the possession of Mr and Mrs A. H. Campbell of Logie, Lochbroom, was found here some years ago. Made of a grey, metamorphosed grit it is undecorated, with a short, stubby handle and measures 4" in diameter and 2" high. The convex underside of the handle forms a continuous curve with that of the base of the cup.

THE ORD NORTH, LAIRG

J. X. W. P. Corcoran

CHAMBERED CAIRN

NC 573056. The larger of the two chambered cairns on The Ord, the unauthorised digging of which was reported in *Discovery and Excavation, 1965*, p. 40, was excavated on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works between July and September, 1967.

A circular cairn, 82' in diameter and 14' high, with a marked flattening of plan in the SE quadrant, was revetted by a kerb of dry-stone walling and upright stones. A level, stone-built platform, also with a well-defined kerb, extended beyond the cairn for a distance of between 10' and 20'.

Access to the burial chamber was from the SE through a low, narrow entrance. The passage was 14' long and built in two sections, the inner having a corbelled roof. An antechamber and chamber proper were both polygonal in plan, built of orthostats and dry-stone walling, and corbelled. Although many corbels had fallen or were displaced, corbelling survived in the antechamber to a height of 8', and in the chamber to 10'. The latter measured 11' x 10' x 6", and the antechamber 8' 6" x 7' 6".

A cremation deposit, associated with pottery of apparent 'secondary neolithic' type and a decorated bone mount, possibly for the hilt of a tanged knife or dagger, lay on a fallen corbel in the chamber. This suggests that at least part of the corbelled roof had collapsed in prehistoric times, perhaps during the Neolithic.

Human bone had not survived in the lower part of the chamber apart from a few minute fragments of burnt bone. Sherds of several classes of pottery lay in the chamber, antechamber and outside the entrance to the passage. They included both fine and coarse undecorated Neolithic ware, Rinyo-Clacton and an almost complete Unstan bowl, which had been broken and the sherds scattered in the antechamber. In addition, at least three distinct types of pottery, contemporary with this Neolithic pottery, but so far without known parallel, were found. A small number of worked flints lay on the floor of the chamber.

WEST LOTHIAN

CAIRNPAPPLE HILL

Dr E. A. Cormack

RING DITCH

NS 983715. On the SW brow of Cairnpapple Hill on contour 925', a shallow 6' wide ditch encloses a broadly oval level area, long axis E-W 24', width 21'. There is no apparent bank and no obvious entrance. 10 yards to the E a 6' - 8' wide terrace curves SW down the slope for 90 yards to an old road.

The site commands a wide view westwards from Mumrills and the River Forth to Castle Greg on the Pentland Hills.

INVERAVON

Dr Anne S. Robertson

ANTONINE WALL

NS 950796. In the course of preparation for a third printing of the little Antonine Wall handbook, it became known, by the most fortunate of chances, that the field on the E bank of the River Avon was likely to be threatened with disturbance. Here, Sir George Macdonald long ago suggested, there may once have stood a small fort, guarding the crossing of the River Avon by the Antonine frontier.

Trenching was accordingly carried out in this field by many friends and voluntary helpers, with the result that the line of the stone base of the Antonine Wall was traced from one end of the field to the other, and a small Roman structure was located close to the E bank of the river. This structure was attached to the rear of the Antonine Wall, and measured at least 90' from N to S, and 66' from E to W, with in addition another Roman feature projecting from the Wall very close to the river bank. Antonine pottery was recovered.

Further investigation will take place.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

LUCE SANDS

W. F. Cormack

BROCH AND COIN

NX1355. A penannular brooch (to be published by E. Rynne in TDGNHAS) and a base silver Northumbrian styca of Eanred — moneyer Eadwini have been found; in Dumfries Museum.

WIGTOWN

ROMAN COIN

NX 435555. A bronze As of Hadrian was found by Hugh Harper, 3 South Main Street, Wigtown, when digging in his garden. In finder's possession.

BARSALLOCH

MESOLITHIC HABITATION SITE

NX 343421. A preliminary excavation of this coastal Mesolithic site was carried out in October. A natural sandy hollow had been occupied. From it came 200 flints, stone setting hearth, mollusc shells, etc. A carbon sample has been obtained.

LUCE SANDS

Alexander McCracken

An iron ferrule retained by Dumfries Museum and previously stated to be from a spearhead has been re-examined and is now thought to be from a cross-bow quarrel. TDGNHAS.

KILFILLAN

NX 203543. Thirty to forty worked flints and cores have been recorded from a Carlisle correspondent (N. Thomson). These were recovered from a field on top of the old coastline. (?)Mesolithic. TDGNHAS.

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

(MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS)

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

WHITHORN PRIORY, WIGTOWNSHIRE

NX 444404. The excavation of the E end of the church was concluded. An external stairway leading into the south chapel was found to abut the S wall of the church. On the N side of the crypt the blocked-up doorway in the western chamber was cleared and the presence of a stairway confirmed. Two cross-slabs were recovered from a later mediaeval wall which had been built over this stair. Part of another cross was located where it had been built into the NE corner of the nave.

KAIMES HILL FORT, MIDLOTHIAN

NT 131664. Excavation in advance of quarrying was continued by Mr D. D. A. Simpson. Work was concentrated on the examination of the *chevaux de frise*.

CAMSTER ROUND CAIRN, CAITHNESS

ND 260440. Consolidation of the structure has been carried out so that the public may have access to the chamber. Examination of the floors of both chamber and passage showed them to have been well scraped during the earlier excavation. A tiny fragment of beaker was found in the chamber. The published plan of the site requires some modification. At the entrance the cairn is finished with a flat façade in front of which was placed a pile of stones to act as blocking. One half of this blocking has been removed. No small finds were recovered from it or from the underlying surface.

CAMSTER LONG CAIRN, CAITHNESS

ND 260442. Consolidation of the S chamber involved the removal of cairn material between the rear wall of that chamber and the outside of the cairn. No trace was found of the circular wall shown on earlier plans. The presence of low outer and inner revetting walls on the margin of the cairn was confirmed.

**Royal Commission on the Ancient and
Historical Monuments of Scotland**
**(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
OF SCOTLAND)**

A. Inventories

From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary

The two-volume *Inventory of Peeblesshire* was published in July, 1967. Work is continuing on the Kintyre volume and on surveys of Lorn and Lanarkshire.

ARDLAMEY, GIGHA (KINTYRE), ARGYLL

NR 630482. Mr J. N. G. Ritchie excavated the central cist in a cairn 46' in diameter. The cist measured 6' x 4' internally and was about 4' in depth. Irregularities in the bedrock floor had been evened by a covering of sand and gravel in which fragments of cremated bone were found. Publication will be in the Kintyre volume of the *Inventory of Argyll*.

BARCALDINE FOREST (LORN), ARGYLL

NM 977389. In co-operation with the Ministry of Public Building and Works, Mr J. N. G. Ritchie excavated a circular setting of stones about 16' in diameter, prior to its destruction by a new forest road. The stones were set on top of an artificial layer of grey clay in which there were quantities of charcoal; under this, but not central to the ring, there was a small pit 1' 6" in diameter and 6" deep, which contained charcoal and cremated bone. A layer of brown earth and humus covered the interior of the circle. No other finds were made. Publication will be in the Lorn volume of the *Inventory of Argyll*.

MOLEIGH (LORN), ARGYLL

NM 880263. The central cist of a cairn, 60' in diameter, about 600 yards E of Moleigh farmhouse, was excavated by Mr J. N. G. Ritchie, preparatory to planning the site. The cist measured internally 4' 6" x 3' 3" and was some 4' in depth. It appears to be the cist in which a riveted bronze dagger, now in the National Museum of Antiquities, was found in the 1870s. The upper part of the cist filling, which had contained a cremation as well as the dagger, was disturbed, but beneath a sealing of clay a second cremation mixed with earth and charcoal was discovered. Publication will be in the Lorn volume of the *Inventory of Argyll*.

STRONTOILLER (LORN), ARGYLL.

NM 907289. The stone setting to the E of the standing stone of Clach na Carraig was excavated by Mr J. N. G. Ritchie. It proved to be a kerbed cairn 15' in diameter, the stones of the kerb being graded in height from 4' 3" downwards. Twelve of the kerb stones survive and the stone holes of the other three were discovered. A central pit, 2' deep, contained some small fragments of cremated bone. The cairn material was only 2' 6" in height and consisted of earth and boulders. Publication will be in the Lorn volume of the *Inventory of Argyll*.

BAITLAWS, LANARKSHIRE

NS 988304. On sloping ground above the Lamington Burn an annular ditched site was discovered during inspection of National Survey air photographs. Excavation by Mr G. S. Maxwell revealed that the site consisted of a shallow ditch, about 6' in width and at most 1' in depth, enclosing a circular area 17' across. An oval grave hollow had been scooped out in the centre to an average depth of about 10" and was filled with a mixture of black soil and loose stones which probably covered an inhumation. A thumbnail scraper of grey chert was discovered in the uppermost level of the filling. Publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.

BOTHWELLHAUGH, LANARKSHIRE

NS 731577. Investigation by Mr G. S. Maxwell of the NE front of the Roman fort discovered and excavated by Mr J. M. Davidson, revealed that the front of the rampart on this side had been repaired by the addition of a turf cheek to the main body of clay. The rampart was 27' in thickness, its inner edge being marked by a carefully laid kerbing of sandstone slabs and the outer edge by a much cruder spread of boulders. A V-shaped ditch, measuring 14' in width by 4' in depth, lay approximately 30' beyond the outer lip of the rampart; a second ditch, 5' wide and 2' deep, lay 15' further out. No evidence was recovered to suggest that the site had been occupied by the Romans any earlier than the 2nd century A.D. It is possible, however, that the fort overlies a small native settlement. Publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.

FALL HILL, CRAWFORD, LANARKSHIRE

NS 964217. Examination by Mr G. S. Maxwell of a ring-ditched site on the shoulder of Fall Hill revealed the presence of a low cairn about 10' in diameter and attaining originally perhaps 2' in height within an annular ditch measuring 12' in internal diameter; the ditch was on average 16" deep by 4' wide. The cairn had been constructed over a steep-sided subrectangular pit, but both cairn

and pit had been extensively disturbed. In the loose, tumbled filling of the pit several fragments of crude pottery, a whetstone and two corroded iron objects were discovered. Evidence indicated that a pyre had been built on the site *before* the cairn was built or the ditch dug, but *after* a shallow grave had been hollowed out on the very margin of the excavated area. Publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.

LIMEFIELD, LANARKSHIRE

NS 924315. Mr A. McLaren completed the excavation of the cairn at Limefield (cf. *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1966*, 46). The cairn measured about 35' in diameter and 2' in greatest height, and its perimeter was defined by an informal kerb of large boulders. A total of thirteen burials were found, eight of them cremations, and the rest probably inhumations. Sherds of eleven different vessels were recovered, mostly in a very fragmentary condition, including at least two Beakers, five Food Vessels and two Cinerary Urns. The primary burial was a cremation accompanied by a Beaker and a V-bored jet button lying on the ground surface at the centre of the cairn. Two of the Food Vessels came from small cists near the perimeter and a second Beaker from one of three stone-lined pit-graves (4' x 2' x 1' 6" deep) situated in the SW quadrant. A second pit-grave yielded sherds of either a Beaker or a Food Vessel together with a small flint knife and two flint cores, while the third pit-grave was empty. The two Cinerary Urns lay inverted, one near the perimeter and the other just outside it; each contained a cremation and one of them had in addition a small flint knife. The finds will be deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities and publication will be in Volume I of the *Lanarkshire Inventory*.

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

Surveys

Messrs Hay and Quick recorded 69 historic buildings threatened with destruction, including Houldsworth Cotton Mill, Glasgow. Surveys were also made of the ruins of Breachacha Castle, Isle of Coll, Argyll, prior to the reconstruction of the building for domestic occupation and of Kisimul Castle, Isle of Barra, Inverness-shire, prior to restoration.

Accessions

PLANS

1. Donaldsons Hospital, Edinburgh by William Playfair. (Mr R. C. Notman).

2. Paxton House, Berwickshire, early 18th century plan, possibly by William Adam, of an unexecuted design. (Lt. Col. and Mrs Home-Robertson).
3. Buildings in Dundee and area by Charles Soutar and Andrew Patrick. (Messrs MacLaren, Soutar and Salmond).
4. Buildings in Dundee from about 1862. (Dundee Corporation).
5. Pullars Dye Works, Perth, 19th century and early 20th century plans. (Pullars Dye Works, Perth).

PHOTOGRAPHS, NEGATIVES, MANUSCRIPT NOTES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

1. Ian G. Lindsay collection of negatives, photographs and pamphlets. (Hon. Mrs Lindsay).
2. Photographs of the excavation of the crannog in Lochend Loch, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire (1931-32). (Burgh Surveyor, Mr John P. Hay).
3. Pamphlets, notes and photographs of the excavations in Keil Cave, Southend, Argyll (1933-35). (Mr J. Harrison Maxwell).
4. Photographs of miscellaneous industrial subjects. (Mr Rex Wailes and Mr John Hume).
5. Card index and manuscript notes of the Archaeological Survey of Mid Argyll (PSAS, xcv. (1961-2), 1-125). (Miss Marion Campbell of Kilberry).

PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING PLANS IN PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

1. Penicuik House and stables, Mavisbank and a cascade at Drumlanrig Castle, by Sir John Clerk and John Baxter. (Sir John Clerk, Bt.).
2. West Lothian farms in the Hopetoun House collection, 18th and early 19th century plans. (Marquess of Linlithgow).
3. Milne Graden, Berwickshire, by James Gillespie Graham, 1817. (Mrs J. B. Hotham).
4. Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, designed by the Scottish architect John Paterson, (Mr and Mrs W. R. Sitwell).
5. Ardkinglas, Argyll: designs by James Playfair for a new house, drawings by William Burn for the 19th century house, and drawings for the 18th century house. (Mr John Noble).
6. Ayton Castle, Berwickshire: book of original drawings containing plans of 1845 by James Gillespie Graham for a new house, incorporating an earlier tower, and plans by David Bryce and James Maitland Wardrop for later additions. (Mr D. Liddell Grainger).

7. Culdees Castle, Perthshire (to be demolished) : additions and alterations by David Bryce. (Major Maitland Gardner).
8. 18th century collection of plans from the Charter Room at Blair Castle, including drawings of estate and park architecture at Blair and Dunkeld House by Roger Norris, George Steuart and Abraham Swan. (His Grace the Duke of Atholl).
9. Plans of buildings by John Smith and Archibald Simpson. (Aberdeen Public Library).
10. Hatton Castle, Aberdeenshire : measured drawings of lodges and a later survey of the Castle. (Lady Doris Duff).
11. 18th century plans from Craigston Castle, Aberdeenshire, including drawings for repairs and additions; a design by William Adam for a garden lay-out; drawings of Cromarty Castle in 1746. (Mr and Mrs Bruce Urquhart).
12. 18th and 19th century plans of St. Martin's Abbey, Perthshire, including an 18th century lay-out plan of the Links pottery (home of the Wemyss ware pottery at Kirkcaldy). (Mr and Mrs Methven).

PURCHASES OF COPIES OF STUDENTS' MEASURED DRAWINGS

1. Dalsersf Parish Church, Lanarkshire.
2. Dumbarton Castle Governor's House.
3. Castle Semple, Renfrewshire.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

From A. Clarke, Senior Surveyor

A.O. Division, Scotland.

Archaeological revision has continued with recording and fieldwork in the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Ayr, Caithness, Dumbarton, Fife, Inverness, Lanark, Orkney, Roxburgh, Ross and Cromarty and Stirling. The investigation of Banffshire is nearly completed, and a start has been made on Perthshire.

During the course of this work a number of new antiquities has been discovered :—

ABERDEENSHIRE

NJ 44973075. Class I (Atkinson) henge in Clashindarroch Forest, near Rhynie.

ORKNEY

HY 29450992. Disc- or saucer-barrow at Hall of Ireland, Stenness.

HY 52670242. 'Ring-enclosure' near Breckquoy, Holm.

PERTSHIRE

NN 86252590. Iron Age fort on Skirley Craig, near Crieff.

NN 89402500. Iron Age fort on Milquhanzie Hill, near Crieff.

NN 82452170. Iron Age fort on Tom a Chasteil, Trowan.

NN 97601275. Iron Age fort on Castle Craig, Pairney, near Auchterarder.

Numerous cairns including a group of five with one of bell-type N of Loch Tummel at NN 82346069.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

NC 41040084. Vitrified fort and vitrified dun on Torr a Chorcain, Langwell.

NC 85092942. Disc-barrow at Auchtertyre, Lochalsh.

The records for these and other sites are available for consultation at 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh, 2, by appointment.

Amendments have been made to One Inch sheets 1 and 39 and to the One Inch Tourist sheet for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs.

Scottish Bibliography 1967

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

CBA	Council for British Archaeology
HBNC	History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club
HMSO	H.M. Stationery Office
NMS	North Munster Studies (ed. E. Rynne). Thormond Arch. Soc., Limerick (1967) 63/-
PSAS	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
SFCHRS	Society of Friends of the Church of the Holy Root, Stirling
SFGC	Society of Friends of Glasgow Cathedral
TC & W	Transactions Cumberland & Westmorland Archaeological Society
TDGAS	Transactions Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
TGSI	Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness

GENERAL

—	Archaeological Bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland 1965.	CBA (1967) 20/-
W. F. H. Nicolaisen	Scottish Studies Bibliography 1965.	Scot. Studies 1967
T. I. Rae	List of Articles on Scottish History published in 1966.	Scot. Hist. R. 1967
A. A. M. Duncan	Scottish History [a critical bibliogr.]	Hist. Assoc. 1967 3/6d
—	Bibliography of W. Lothian.	W. Lothian Co. Hist. Soc. (1966) dupl. np.
Roy. Com. Anc. Mons.	Peebleshire: Inventory of the Ancient Monuments (2 vols.).	HMSO (1967) 10 gns.
Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.	Short Guide to Scottish Antiquities, 3rd enlarged ed.	HMSO (1967) 2/6d
	Thirteenth Annual Report 1966-67 [Accession Lists]	HMSO (1967) 1/9d
Min. Public Bldg. & Works	Excavation Annual Reports 1966.	HMSO (1967) 3/6d
V. G. Childe & W. D. Simpson	Scotland: Illustrated Guide to Ancient Monuments, 5th ed.	HMSO (1967) 10/-
D. Keir	Third Stat. Account: Edinburgh.	Collins (1966) 105/-
—	Various pamphlets arising from S.W.R.I. Jubilee, and Village and District History Competition:	
	The Rural Remembers (4/6d)	
	Helmsdale Village History (2/6d)	
	Golspie Village History (2/6d)	
	Brora Village History (2/6d)	
	History of Monymusk (10/-)	
	Bowden Village History (12/6d)	
	Olden Days in Abernyte (n.p.)	

GENERAL (Contd.)

H. Fairhurst	Rural Settlement Pattern of Scotland, with special ref. to West and North, in Liverpool Essays in Geography.	Liverpool U.P. (1967)
J. Strawthorn	New History of Cumnock.	Cumnock Town Council (1966) 20/-
R. Porteous	Grangemouth's Ancient Heritage.	Grangemouth Town Council (1967)
W. D. Simpson	Portrait of Skye and the Outer Hebrides.	Hale (1967) 25/-
I. Finlay	The Lowlands.	Batsford (1967) 30/-
M. B. Walker	(i) The De'il's Dyke, and (ii) Gildas Sapiens.	Galloway Gazette Press (1966?) n.p.
J. E. Scott	The Forts [and Castles] of Knapdale.	TGS/ 1964-66
T. W. West	A Hist. of Architecture in Scotland.	London U.P. (1967) 21/-
L. V. Grinsell	Barrow Treasure in Fact, Tradition and Legislation.	Folklore 78 (1967)
J. K. St. Joseph	Air Reconnaissance : Recent Results 10 [SE Scotland].	Antiquity June 1967
J. B. Sissons	Evolution of Scotland's Scenery.	Oliver & Boyd (1967) 63/-
R. E. Binns	Drift Pumice on Post-glacial Raised Shorelines of N. Europe.	Acta Borealia, Troms (1967)
G. L. Shearer	Report on Survey of Scottish Museums [duplicated].	Council for M & G in Scotland (1966) n.p.
A. E. Truckell	The Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Disposal.	TDGAS 1966

PREHISTORIC

J. C. Coles	A 'Bann Point' from Dumfriesshire.	TDGAS 1966
J. X. W. P. Corcoran	The Excavation of Three Chambered Cairns at Loch Calder, Caithness.	PSAS 1964-66
A. S. Henshall	Mesolithic Sherds from Dalkeith.	<i>ibid</i>
S. Piggott & M. Murray	A New Photographic Technique from Croft Moraig [Perths. stone circle].	Antiquity 1966
D. D. A. Simpson	A Neolithic Settlement in the Outer Hebrides [Northton, Harris].	<i>ibid</i>
A. Thom	Megaliths and Mathematics.	<i>ibid</i>
do.	Megalithic Sites in Britain.	Oxford U.P. (1967) 50/-
—	Stone Axe from Borthwickbrae.	T. Hawick A.S. 1966
H. Coutts	He lived 1700 years B.C. E. Drums Farm, Brechin [Ill. of rebated cover and sides of cist].	N. Cash Register Factory Post Apr./May 1967

PREHISTORIC (Contd.)

[J. G. Scott]	Bronze Age Burial Mound in Glen Fruin, Dunbartonshire.	Glasgow A.G.&M. Calendar of Events Sep./Oct. 1967
F. E. S. Roe	The Battle-axe Series in Britain.	P. Prehist. S. 1966
J. W. Marriott	A Bronze Age Burial Site [Kinneil Mill, Linlithgow MBA].	Edin. Univ. Extra-Mural Assoc. (1967) n.p.
I. H. Longworth	Contracted-mouth Accessory Cups.	BM Quarterly XXXI
E. Binchey	Irish Razors and Razor-knives of the MBA.	NMS
G. Eogan	The Mull ('South of Ireland') [Gold] Hoard.	Antiquity 1967
I. C. Walker	Counties of Nairn, Moray and Banff in the Bronze Age.	PSAS 1964-66
do.	Some objects from Nairn, Moray and Banff in the BM.	<i>ibid</i>
I. F. Smith & D. D. A. Simpson	Round Barrow on Overton Hill [spatulate and 'sponge-finger' tools].	P. Prehist. S. 1966
R. W. B. Morris & D. C. Bailey	The Cup-and-Ring Marks of S.W. Scotland.	PSAS 1964-66
H. W. Feather	Galician Deer Carvings: a Scottish parallel.	<i>ibid</i>
M. E. C. Stewart	The Excavation of a setting of Standing Stones at Lundin Farm, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.	<i>ibid</i>
A. S. Henshall	Food Vessel and Jet Necklace from Jura, Argyll.	<i>ibid</i>
do.	Food Vessel from Carsegour Farm, Kinross.	<i>ibid</i>
do.	Jet Necklace from Pluscarden, Moray.	<i>ibid</i>
J. Scott-Elliot et al.	Excav. at McNaughton's Fort, Kirkcudbrightshire [carbon date 280 BC \pm 100].	TDGAS 1966
J. H. Longworth, D. R. Brothwell & R. Powers	A massive Cist with multiple burials of Iron Age date, and the I.A. people of Dunbar.	PSAS 1964-66
E. W. MacKie	Iron Age Pottery from the Gress Lodge Earthhouse, Lewis.	<i>ibid</i>
R. B. K. Stevenson	A Roman-period Cache of Charms in Aberdeenshire.	Antiquity 1967
G. Jobey	Homesteads and Settlements of the Frontier Area, in A. C. Thomas (ed.), Rural Settlement in Roman Britain.	CBA (1966) 16/-

ROMAN AND LATER

—	Roman Britain in 1966.	J. Rom. Stud. 1967
S. Frere	Britannia, A Hist. of Roman Britain.	Routledge & Kegan Paul (1967) 84/-

ROMAN AND LATER (Contd.)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| K. A. Steer | A Roman Building at Easter Langlee, Roxburghshire. | PSAS 1964-66 |
| D. R. Wilson | The Roman Frontiers of Britain (Regional Archaeologies). | Heinemann (1967) 16/- |
| G. Simpson | Chronological Interpretation of Samian Pottery. | Arch. Camb. CXV 1966 |
| P. Schever | Zwei röm. Bronzekasserollen [1st cent. patera]. | Fundberichte aus Hessen 1965-66 |
| W. H. Manning | Hoard of Rom.-Brit. Ironwork from Brampton, Cumberland. | TC&W 1966 |
| W. H. Manning & K. H. Painter | A Roman Iron Window-grille from Dorset. | BM Quarterly XXXI |
| G. C. Boon | Gilt Glass Beads from Caerleon and elsewhere. | Bul. Board Celtic Stud. XXII 1966 |
| A. J. Graham | The Division of Britain [under Severus ?]. | J. Rom. Stud. 1966 |
| J. M. C. Toynbee | Fragments of a Roman Decorated Lead Sarcophagus. | TDGAS 1966 |
| C. Martin | The Eagles of Trimontium. | Scots Magazine Feb. 1967 |
| A. S. Henshall | Cist Burials at Parkburn Sandpit [Lasswade]. | PSAS 1964-66 |
| J. Wall | Christian Evidence in the Roman Period, II. | Arch. Aeliana 1966 |
| [A. C. Thomas] | Christianity in N. Britain [5th-6th Cent.]. | Current Archaeology iii. July 1967 |
| J. MacQueen | Saints, Legends and Celtic Life. | Folk-life V 1967 |
| W. S. Best | The Chi-Rho in the early British Church. | P. Dorset A.S. 1965 |
| I. Henderson | The Picts. | Thames & Hudson (1967) 42/- |
| C. A. Gordon | The Pictish Animals observed. | PSAS 1964-66 |
| A. Small | Excavations at Underhoull, Unst, Shetland. | <i>ibid</i> |
| A. E. Truckell | Tynron Doon 1964-65 [Dark Age Midden]. | TDGAS 1966 |
| A. C. Thomas | Ardwall Island [Kirkcudbrightshire], Excav. of Early Church Site. | <i>ibid</i> |
| J. G. Scott | 11th cent. War Axe in Dumfries Museum. | <i>ibid</i> |
| L. A. Butler | A Bracelet for St. Bega [decorated silver bracelets]. | TC&W 1966 |
| P. A. Wilson | On the use of the Terms 'Strathclyde' and 'Cumbria'. | <i>ibid</i> |
| D. M. Wilson & O. Klindt-Jensen | Viking Art. | Allen & Unwin (1966) 63/- |

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| — | Mediaeval Archaeology in 1965. | Med. Arch. X 1966 |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

R. Nicholson	Edward III and the Scots.	Oxford U.P. (1966) 30/-
H. Fenwick	The Royal Stewarts as Patrons of the Arts.	The Stewarts, XII 1966
G. Donaldson	Scottish Kings.	Batsford (1965) 35/-
W. D. Lamont	Early History of Islay (500-1726).	Burns & Harris, Dundee (1966) 8/-
—	Calendar of Scottish Papers, among docs. rel. to Family of Maxwell-Constable—deposited by the Duke of Norfolk [incl. 40 vols. of notes by George Chalmers c. 1800].	E. Riding County Record Office, Beverley, n.d., n.p.
—	Annual Report of the Keeper of the Records of Scotland for 1966 [contains list of gifts and deposits to date].	Scottish Record Office (1967)
R. B. K. Stevenson	Treasure Trove at Loch Doon.	Kelvin (S. Scot. Electr. Board), Mar., 1967
B. H. I. H. Stewart & R. B. K. Stevenson	Rhoneston Hoard 1961 [mainly James III pennies].	Brit. Numis J. XXXIV 1965
B. H. I. H. Stewart	Some Scottish Ceremonial Coins.	PSAS 1964-66
J. K. R. Murray	The Stirling Bawbees of Mary Queen of Scots.	Spink's Numis. Circ. 1966
do.	The Scottish Coinage of 1560-61.	<i>ibid</i> 1967
H. Armet	Sir John Falconer of Balmakellie, Master of the Scottish Mint [temp. Charles II].	Scot. Genealogist XIV 1967
—	Museum Coin Collections (incl. Royal Scottish and NMA).	Coins and Medals Annual (Link House Publ.) 5/-
A. Hannah	Scottish Trade Tokens—Aberdeen.	Seaby's Bulletin Jan. 1967
L. R. Lloyd	The Earliest "Piggy" Banks.	<i>ibid</i> Oct. 1967
L. Morgan	A Probably Unique Scottish Banknote (Caithness 1805).	International Bank Note S. 1967
H. Coutts	Scarborough Ware from the Overgate, Dundee.	PSAS 1964-66
C. C. Oman	The Whithorn Crozier.	Burlington Mag. Mar. 1967
W. D. Simpson	Church of the Holy Rood, Stirling.	SFCHRS 1967
D. McRoberts	The Blacader Choir Screen.	SFGC 1965
A. B. Cowan (ed.)	The Parishes of Mediaeval Scotland.	Scot. Record S. 1967
D. M. Anderson	Hermitage in Logie Parish (Stirlingshire and Clackmannan).	Innes Review 1967
A. MacDonnell & D. McRoberts	The Mass Stones of Lochaber [also 17th-18th cent. brass chalices etc.].	Innes Review 1966
T. M. Murchison	The Presbytery of Gairloch 1724-50.	TGSI 1964-66

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

G. A. Elliot	Fugitive Graves in Ettleton & Castleton Churchyards.	HBNC 1965
—	Notes on Gateway to St. Mary's Churchyard and Wauchope Bridge.	T. Hawick A.S. 1966
J. & E. M. Wilson	Excavations at Blackjack Castle, Craig, Angus.	PSAS 1964-66
H. McCracken	Excav. at Wauchope Bridge.	TDGAS 1966
E.F. Bourdon-Davies	Moated Manor at Dunrock, Kirkcudbrightshire.	<i>ibid</i>
[R. G. Cant]	St. Andrews.	St. A. Preserv. Trust (1967) 4/-
D. Grant	Old Thurso.	Caithness Notebook, Thurso (1966) 5/-
R. G. Cant, G. Nash & W. M. Jack	Historic Crail, revised ed.	Crail Preserv. S. (1967) 1/6d
N. Tranter	Fortified Houses in Scotland, IV : Aberdeenshire, Angus & Kincardine.	Oliver & Boyd (1966) 30/-
H. Fenwick	Sir William Bruce of Kinross.	The Stewarts, XII 1966
W. D. Simpson	Castles in Britain.	Batsford (1966) 13/6d
S. Forman	Scottish Country Houses and Castles.	Collins (1967) 30/-
N. Patullo	Castles, Houses and Gardens of Scotland.	Blackwood (1967) 105/-
D. Stillman	Decorative Work of Robert Adam.	Tiranti (1966) 50/-
I. MacIvor	The Fortifications of Berwick upon Tweed, guide.	HMSO (1967) 2/6d
H. C. Whitley	St. Giles, Edinburgh, Pictorial Histories.	Pitkins Pictorial Ltd. 2/6d
—	Parliament Hall, Edinburgh, Pictorial Histories.	Pitkins Pictorial Ltd. 2/6d
P. Maxwell-Stuart	Traquair House, guide.	Jarrolld, Norwich (1966) 3/6d
D. M. Walker	James Sellap, Glasgow, Architect (II).	Scot. Art Rev. XI.2 1967
R. D. Wallace	Glendoick, Perthshire.	Country Life, Mar. 30, 1967
A. Rowan	Paxton House, Berwickshire.	Country Life, Aug. 17, 24 and 31, 1967
M. Cook	Georgian Capital of Argyll [Inveraray].	Country Life, Aug. 17
A. I. R. Drummond	The Domestic Architecture of Kincardine-on-Forth.	PSAS 1964-66
B. Skinner	The Heugh Mill at Dunfermline.	Scot. Studies X.ii
I. L. Dommachie & N. K. Stewart	Scottish Windmills : an outline and inventory.	PSAS 1964-66
W. M. Stephen	Toll-houses of the Greater Fife Area.	J. Industr. Arch. IV.iii

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

G. Whittington	Imprint of Former Occupations and the Improver Movement on House Types in Fife.	Folk-life V. 1967
A. Fenton	Das Bauernhaus auf Orkney und Shetland.	Deutsches Jahrbuch für Volkskunde, 1967/I.
K. Andrews	A Preliminary Study for Wilkie's Pitlessie Fair.	Scot. Studies X.ii
B. R. S. Megaw	The Topography of Pitlessie Fair.	<i>ibid</i>
Scottish Development Department	Statutory Lists of Buildings : City of Aberdeen, City of Edinburgh. Provisional Lists : Aberdeenshire, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Orkney, Peeblesshire, Perthshire. Ross & Cromarty, Sutherland.	(1967)
Civic Trust	Conservation Areas (Architects J., 18/1/67).	7/6d from C. T., Walter Ho., Bedford St., London, W.C.2
—	Exhibition Catalogues : Treasures from Scottish Country Houses Mr Boswell Charles Cameron 1740-1812	(R. Scot. Mus) 7/6d (Scot. Nat. Por. Gall.) 7/6d (Arts Council) 7/6d
I. Finlay	European Silver of Scotland.	Country Life, Aug. 24, 1967
J. Scott Whyte	Scottish Silver Tablespoons.	Scot. Art. Rev. XI.ii 1967
S. Maxwell	An Embossed Silver Standing Dish of 1667-69.	PSAS 1964-66
N. Robertson	The Game of Merelles in Scotland.	<i>ibid</i>
A. M. Carey	English, Irish and Scottish Firearm Makers.	Arms & Armour Press, Edgeware (1967) 35/-
A. Cavallo	Continental Sources of Early Damask Patterns in Scotland.	Burlington Mag. Nov. 1965
T. Cargill	Notes on the Early Tartan Trade.	P. Scot. Tartans S. (Tolbooth, Stirling) 1967
W. A. J. Provost	Moffat Spa in 17th and 18th cent.	TDGAS 1966
H. Armet (ed.)	Extracts from Edinburgh Burgh Records 1701-18.	Oliver & Boyd (1967) 63/-
D. B. Horn	History of Edinburgh University.	Edin. U.P. (1967) 45/-
H. Armet	The Rocheids of Inverleith 1634-1737.	Scot. Geneal. XIV 1967
J. Dunlop	Gunpowder and Sealing-Wax : some Highland Charter Chests.	TGSI 1964-66
G. A. Hayes McCoy	Irish Soldiers of the '45.	NMS

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

F. Bamford	Some Neglected Scottish Cabinet-makers.	Country Life Annual 1968
D. W. Doughty	Tullis Press, Cupar 1803-49.	Abertay H.S. Pub. xii (1967) 10/-
J. A. Mackay	St. Kilda, its Posts and Communications.	Scottish Postmark Group (11 Craigmack Avenue, Edinburgh, 11) (1963) 15/-
J. B. Hardy	The Ordnance Survey Map of Scotland in The Historians Guide to O.S. Maps.	Nat. Council for Social Service (26 Bedford Sq., London, W.C.1) (1964) 5/-
R. A. Skelton	The Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755.	Scot. Geog. Mag. April 1967 Also separately 6/- from Roy. Scot. Geog. Soc.
J. Williams	Sample of Bog Butter from Lochar Moss.	TDGAS 1966
I. A. Crawford	Whale-bone Artifacts & some Recent Finds in Berneray, Harris.	Scot. Studies XI.i
M. L. Ryder	Some 18th cent. Shetland Wool.	<i>ibid</i> X.ii
G. Whittington	Land Utilisation in Fife at the Close of the 18th cent.	Scot. Geog. Mag. Dec. 1966
S. C. E. Lythe	The Tayside Meal Mobs in 1772.	Scot. Hist. R. 1967
J. R. Coull	Economic development of the island of Westray, Orkney.	Scot. Geog. Mag. Dec. 1966
R. S. Barclay	The Population [Figures] of Orkney 1755-61.	Kirkwall Press (1965) 4/6d
D. Turnock	Glenelg, Glengarry and Lochiel, an evolutionary study of land use.	Scot. Geog. Mag. Sept. 1967
H. H. Connor	History of Land Use in the Borders (reprint from J. Roy. Scot Forestry S.).	T. Hawick A.S. 1966
M. C. Storrie	Balliekie, Arran — Survivor of Two Revolutions.	Folk-life V. 1967
do.	Landholdings & Population in Arran from the late 18th cent.	Scot. Studies XI.i
V. Gaffney	Shielings of the Drumochter.	<i>ibid</i>
I. M. Robertson	Changing form and function of Settlement in S.W. Argyll 1841-1961.	Scot. Geog. Mag. April 1967
A. Fenton	An Approach to Folk-Life Studies.	Keystone Folklore Quarterly XII.i (Williamsport, Penn.) 1967
do.	Historical Ethnology of Scotland.	Ethnologia
do.	Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot. Exhibition Leaflets: Form Stock, Bee-keeping and Poaching, Hearth and Home (with a section on St. Kilda).	Europaea I (1967) Paris

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

A. Fenton	Volkskunst auf den Britischen Inseln-Schottland, in Europas Volkskunst (ed. Hansen).	Oldenburg/Hamburg (1967)
M. Gray	Organisation and Growth in E. Coast Herring Fishing 1800-15.	Studies in Scot. Business Hist. (ed. Payne) F. Cass (1967) 105/-
T. C. Smout	Leadmining in Scotland 1650-1850.	<i>ibid</i>
R. Miller	The Road North.	Scot. Geog. Mag. Sept. 1967
J. B. Blake	Mediaeval Coal Trade of NE England in 14th cent.	Northern Hist. II 1967
J. Butt	Industrial Archaeology of Scotland.	David & Charles (1967) 50/-
D. L. Smith	Dalmellington Iron Co. : Its Engines & Men.	do. 35/-
J. Thomas	Scottish Railway History in Pictures.	do. 35/-
S. Hudson	A Handbook for Industrial Archaeology.	J. Baker (1967) 15/-
W. Caulfield	Baltic Traders in a Scottish Port (Charlestown, Fife).	Country Life, 17 Aug. 1967
F. G. Thompson	The Folklore Elements in <i>Carmina Gadelica</i> .	TGSI 1964-66

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

Member Societies

Abertay Historical Society
Arbroath Antiquary Club
Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society
Banffshire Society
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
Breadalbane Archaeological Society
Buteshire Natural History Society
Cowal Archaeological Society
Cumbernauld Historical Society
Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and
Antiquarian Society
Edinburgh University Archaeological Society
Falkirk Archaeological and Natural History Society
Forfar and District Historical Society
Glasgow Archaeological Society
Hawick Archaeological Society
Inverness Field Club
Islay Archaeological Survey Group
Kintyre Antiquarian Society
Kirkcaldy Naturalists' Society
Kirkintilloch and District Society of Antiquaries
Lorn Archaeological Society
Moray House Archaeological Society
Mull Field Club
Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Islay
Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll
Old Edinburgh Club
Perthshire Society of Natural Science (Archaeological and
Historical Section)
St. Andrews University Archaeological Society
School of Scottish Studies
Selkirkshire Antiquarian Society
Stirling Field and Archaeological Society
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
The Elgin Society
West Lothian County History Society
Wigtownshire Antiquarian Society

Museum Members

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