DISCOVERY
AND
EXCAVATION

SCOTLAND
1956

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Price 2/6
Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, the publication which gives to members of the Scottish Regional Group of the Council for British Archaeology, and to the wider archaeological world, information regarding current Scottish archaeological activity and bibliographical details, was in 1955 published in a new format which gave it a more prominent and durable appearance. The confidence of the Group in this new publication proved to be justified, the edition of 500 copies being rapidly exhausted. The members of the Group were indebted to the Editorial Committee and, in particular, to Mr Stuart Maxwell for so successfully launching the new venture.

Mr Maxwell's successor as Honorary Secretary, Mr J. G. Scott, has collected and collated the material for Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1956. It has been decided to publish this in an edition of 750 copies, in the hope that it will reach an even wider public. I would like warmly to commend it to the member societies of the Scottish Regional Group, and to all individuals and organisations with an interest in the archaeology of Scotland.

CHARLES CARTER,
President.

Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1956, may be obtained price 2s. 9d. per copy post free, from the Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, C.3., on application to

J. G. SCOTT,
Hon. Secretary.

December, 1956.
ABERDEENSHPRE

From Mr W. Kirk

ELLON

A well documented flint collection from the Ellon neighbourhood, made over 30 years by the late Rev. T. Patey of Ellon, includes a large assemblage from the farm of Ladymire on the 30 ft. terrace of the Ythan near the Hill of Logie, and a considerable assemblage from Menie Links (NJ/988209) S. of the Ythan estuary, as well as smaller groups from numerous farms located between Ellon and the flint gravels of Central Buchan. The collection has been presented to Aberdeen University and will be published in Aberdeen University Review.

LOWER YTHAN VALLEY

Apart from the continuation of work at the Sands of Forvie, which this year was restricted to another hut site of the Iron Age village, two other discoveries were made in this region which widen the picture of the phasing of prehistoric settlement there. The first was the discovery by aerial photography of a second prehistoric hamlet on the lower slopes of the Hill of Logie (NJ/978298) on the S. bank of the Ythan about 1 mile downstream from Ellon. It consists of a group of round hut sites which, from surface examination, appear to be of similar character to those discovered in the Sands of Forvie. It is interesting to note that at various times in the past prehistoric objects have been picked up from farm fields below this site—including glass beads dated by Mrs Piggott to the early centuries A.D.

KILDRUMMY CASTLE

See below, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Report.

ANGUS

From Mr D. B. Taylor

PITKENNEDY, ABERLEMNO

NO/537548. In the course of agricultural operations involving the use of a bulldozer, a cairn of stones and earth was removed. It is called “Hare Cairn” on the 6-inch O.S. map, Angus, xxxiii SE. A central short cist was removed but a food vessel which had been deposited in the cist was recovered. There was no trace of bone.

From Mr R. McLoughlin

BRIDGE OF CRUICK

NO/610644. An excavation was carried out in the month of June by members of the Abertay Historical Society Archaeological Section on what was thought to be the line of Roman road
through Strathmore. A slightly raised causeway running across a field towards the Cruick burn first attracted attention as being very like the signs of a Roman road, but after excavation it was found to be a river terrace 4 ft. below ground level. There were no finds.

From Dr F. T. Wainwright

TURIN HILL, ABERLEMNO AND RESCOBIE PARISHES

With the aid of air photographs, kindly provided by Commander Stephen Banks, a new survey of the structures on Turin Hill is being carried out. The survey has revealed lines of defence not previously noticed.

ARGYLLSHIRE

From Mr J. G. Scott

CAMPBELTOWN, KINTYRE

The Rev. Mr Jas. Webb, of St. Kieran's, Campbeltown, reports the discovery, in February, 1956, during excavations for the foundations of a new bonded vault at Springbank Distillery, Glebe Street, Campbeltown, of a number of flint implements, flakes and nodules at a considerable depth. He succeeded in recovering a number of the flints, which appear to be Mesolithic in aspect and recall previous finds of this nature at Campbeltown (cf. PSAS, lxxv, 55-92).

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

CRARAE, MID ARGYLL

NR/987974. Between 3rd and 23rd June, by kind permission of Sir George Campbell, Bart., excavation of the Clyde-Carlingford chambered cairn in the grounds of Crarae Lodge, Loch Fyneside, was continued.

A contour plan of the whole site was prepared and investigation of the forecourt area was begun. In front of the entrance to the burial chamber was a good deal of rubble, with some large stones, of recent origin, no doubt placed there when the adjacent garden was laid out. This rubble was removed, to disclose a covering of slabs in places so laid as to suggest paving; these slabs doubtless are to be associated with the construction or use of the tomb, but time did not this year permit their removal and examination.

The clearance of the rubble from in front of the entrance to the burial chamber revealed that the large southern portal stone had been connected to the adjacent façade stone by a stretch
of well-built drystone walling, and that similar walling, now robbed to its foundation course, had continued to the S. of the façade stone. Beyond the N. portal stone, drystone walling was well preserved, but the façade stone against which it should have abutted had disappeared, though a socket was found still containing a few chips of what must have been the façade stone itself. Beyond the socket, drystone walling, again robbed to its foundation course, had continued, proving that the original façade must have been at least 35 ft. in width.

No dating evidence was forthcoming this year, but it is hoped that when the examination of the forecourt area is continued next year there will be little or no chance of modern disturbance having interfered with any original deposits which may survive.

From Mr J. Whittaker

FORELAND HOUSE, ISLAY

In the fields immediately W. of Foreland House, and about 30 to 50 yds. from the main road, there appear to be from at least three to five chambered tombs, now starting to weather out. They lie in a line, say 100 yds. apart, along the N. side of the road.

There are no local stories about these mounds. From casual (and distant) inspection there appears to be a retaining kerb of stones round the foot of the mound; there also appear to be standing stones, suggestive of large door posts, at the E. ends of these mounds. Where the mound has completely weathered away appear what may have been the remains of an inner chamber composed of fairly large blocks of stone.

From Mr E. R. Creggan

LOCHGAIR

NR/926899. A roughly circular cairn, 9 yds. in diameter and 4 ft. high, is situated 400 yds. E.S.E. of Pointhouse on the low-lying area of the Lochgair promontory. The remains of a megalithic structure show above the top of the cairn; part of this structure may be a façade of the type associated with Clyde-Carlingford cairns.

A second cairn, discovered by Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott, lies 140 yds. E. of the first and, though slightly lower, covers a similar area.

KILMORY KNAP

NR/713766. A cup-marked stone lies 10 yds. E. of the western tributary of the Kilmory burn at a point about 400 yds. above the junction of the tributaries. The stone is sunk in the ground, roughly lozenge-shaped, and measures 6 ft. 8 ins. E.-W.
and 4 ft. 10 ins. N.-S. Its upper surface, which is slightly inclined, is profusely marked with cups, most of them 2½ ins. in diameter and 1 in. in depth.

**NR/702749.** Fragments of a beaker were recovered from a field immediately S. of the burn and below the road by Mr Angus MacTaggart and his relatives, who had noticed the edge of a slab protruding above the grass. The site was investigated, only after it had been disturbed. The pottery had lain only 6 to 8 ins. below the field level, and was in fragments when found. Within several ins. was the end of a small slab which appeared to have formed part of a short cist. Against it leaned another smaller slab, and beneath both was a bed of deliberately laid pebbles. It seemed clear that the site had been disturbed long ago (there is a local tradition confirming this) and that the beaker had then been removed from the cist. The beaker is incomplete, but a drawing made of the fragments suggests a squat vessel, ornamented with horizontal lines and single rows of vertical jabs and with rows of triangles. Mr Stevenson of the National Museum of Antiquities (where the beaker is now housed on loan from Mr H. R. Rogers of Ellary) points out its curious similarity to a beaker from Denbeath in Fife.

**CASTLETON, MID ARGYLL**

**NR/882855.** Two flints were discovered by Mr Duncan MacIntyre in a field on Ballibeg, when potatoes were being lifted. One flake has been struck off the core to give a sharp, curved edge, c. 1 in. long, without secondary working. The second flake is a sub-triangular scraper, with the longer edge showing secondary working.

**ISLAY**

**NR/392686.** A standing stone, 5 ft. 5 ins. high, 4 ft. broad and 2 ft. at its thickest part is situated 150 yds. W. of Finlaggan farmhouse, on the line of a wire fence.

**PORT ANN, MID ARGYLL**

**NR/911864.** In June 1956, at the NE. corner of the bay at Port Ann, and not far above high water mark, a shell bank was exposed where cattle had destroyed the turf cover. Several spalls of flint, none with secondary working, were recovered from amongst the shells. The vast majority of the shells were of the species *Mactra subtruncata*, or the Cut Trough-shell.

**NR/909867.** A cairn, discovered in 1954 but not yet reported, is situated on the raised beach at Port Ann. The cairn is
round, with a diameter of c. 45 ft., and is c. 4 ft. 6 ins. high. It appears to be composed of stones and gravel, and is crowned by seven tall trees.

PENNYSEARACH, KINTYRE

NR/711078. In April 1956, a cup-marked boulder, half buried in the ground, was seen in a field on Pennysearach Farm.

BRUNERICAN, KINTYRE

NR/696077. In April 1956, a score of flint implements and spalls was gathered from an area of approximately 500 sq. yds. in the sand dunes forming part of the golf course at Brunerican Bay, Southend, where weathering of the dunes had exposed an old land surface. The implements seemed to be of Bronze Age type.

From Miss M. Campbell of Kilberry

Work has continued on the Survey of Historic and Prehistoric Monuments in Mid Argyll, being made by the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll, and it is hoped to complete the field work in the coming year; but we are now in touch with many of the older generation, who tell us of forgotten sites and traditions, so that the places to be visited multiply constantly.

Among the most interesting groups of sites are those between the head of Loch Craignish and Glen Dhomhain. All the sites mentioned are on private land, most of them on the estate of

BARBRECK

NM/832064. From the valley-foot upwards, the first site is a group of standing stones very close to Barbreck House. Two stand at the edge of a farm midden, and about 7 ft. apart; one is 8 ft. 6 ins. high by 5 ft. 1 in. by 10 ins., with a hollow on top; the other is 4 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft. 10 ins. by 9 ins. Approximately 100 yds. SE. by E. from the larger of these, in a fir-plantation, are five more, the largest 8 ft. 6 ins. by 5 ft. 7 ins. by 1 ft., its narrow side facing approximately N.; 5 ft. 6 ins. E. of it and likewise pointing N. is a small stone 3 ft. high by 2 ft. 5 ins. by 8 ins., with a marked "step" cut in its N. side. At right angles to the big stone and 3 ft. 9 ins. S. of it is another, 2 ft. 4 ins. by 3 ft. 1 in. by 8 ins., and roughly pointed at the top; on the W. side of the big one is another, 2 ft. 3 ins. high by 2 ft. 10 ins. by 11 ins., pointing N. and leaning towards the large stone, and about SW. from the big one is a very small stone, 1 ft. 5 ins. by 8 ins. by 3½ ins., its pointed
top only showing above ground, and its wide face turned towards
the big one. No cup marks were found on any of these stones. I
know of no similar group in the area.

NM/834064. In a field N. of the group, called “Druim
Righ” (the King’s Ridge) is a plundered cairn. The diameter of
this cairn was about 25 ft.; part of the kerb is traceable and there
are possible remains of a chamber in the centre. Two large slabs,
6 ft. 3 ins. by 2 ft. 10 ins. by 6 ins. and 5 ft. 7 ins. by 2 ft. 3 ins. by
5 ins., lie on the cairn, and local tradition says others were
formerly to be seen nearby. The cairn lies on the edge of a river-
terrace.

Nearly ½ mile from Barbreck House, and just N. of the old
Barbreck House, now ruinous, is a family mausoleum on top of
a large mound called “Dunan Aula” (Olaf’s Mound). Tradition
connects all the cairns up this glen with a battle between the Scots
and Danes, possibly referring to Olaf Tryggevson’s raid on
Dalriada mentioned in his Saga (986 A.D.). However, on Dunan
Aula, behind the mausoleum, is a large cist, its keeled capstone
5 ft. 4 ins. long by 5 ft. 6 ins. in maximum width, resting on side-
slabs 6 ft. and 4 ft. 4 ins. long respectively, with a smaller end slab
ched out with dyking at each end. The cist can be entered at the
S. end, and measures 2 ft. 7 ins. wide at the bottom. It has
presumably been completely plundered in the past. Other stones
project here and there from the sides of the mound, suggesting
that other graves may exist undamaged.

NM/841075. On the E. side of the Barbreck river, ½ mile
NNE. of Dunan Aula, is a standing stone on a farm called
“Slugan,” which may mean either “a Struggle” or “a deep hole
or gulf in the river.” This stone stands 7 ft. 8 ins. high, with a
pointed top which gives it the look of a hooded figure, and is
about 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, and of irregular thickness. About 50 yds.
N. of it, a stone on edge, in what may be a field-clearance pile of
stones, measures 3 ft. 6 ins. along its top edge by 1 ft. 6 ins. clear
height by 6 ins., and this may have three small cups along the top
edge (if so, these are the only cup marks found in this parish so
far). On a high esker, 200 yds. NW. of the standing stone, is a
cairn 90 ft. across and about 10 ft. high, heavily plundered round
the edge but with no sign that the central chamber has been dis-
turbed. This cairn is not on the O.S. map. There are many small
mounds of stones on the river terrace near this cairn and the
standing stone, and one long narrow bank of stones which is not
likely to be a protective wall or field-clearance, as it lies across
arable land; it is strongly reminiscent of such well-known battle-
graves as those at Culloden, and possibly it may really cover the
bodies of men killed in some Viking attack.

About 40 yds. NW. of the standing stone is another un-
recorded cairn 24 ft. in diameter, with kerb traceable all round
and a hollow in the top, indicating plundering.
NM/837078. Across the river is a gravel-pit where at least three short cists exist; the Society hopes to excavate these in the coming spring.

The very large number of forts in Craignish has been referred to (cf. A. Graham in *PSAS*, lxxxii, 52-60), but these cairns suggest that a great deal of earlier occupation existed on the light river-gravels, as in the Kilmartin area immediately S. of Craignish.

**GLEN DOMHAIN**

It should be noted that the subject of the rock-carving first published by Professor V. G. Childe (cf. *Antiquity*, xv, 290-1) is unquestionably a buck and not a doe.

**KILELLAN FARM, ISLAY**

Further work—generally of an exploratory nature (but also involving the digging of one trial trench)—was continued on this site in June/July 1956. The result is highly satisfying and clearly indicative that (A) this site is of considerable age, and (B) that it merits further and more extensive work on it.

From the trial trench, and from the sand surfaces near it, were obtained about 120 potsherds; many pieces are decorated with incised designs; and one small fragment carries a grooved pattern. Some of the fragments now collected belong to the same Enlarged Food Vessel urn of which sherds were found in 1954.

About five differing rim-types were obtained, plus one base. A number of bones, seemingly non-human, was found in a "pocket" in the trial trench: these bones were about 4 ft. below the existing ground level. A tooth, at present unidentified, was found, together with a number of hammerstones near the "wall" of a roughly rectangular "hut" (this "hut"—consisting only of one course of local stones and seashore boulders—has weathered out since I visited the site in 1954). Between the "hut" and the trial trench were found further stone tools (all hammerstones) and a large number of flints. These flints, altogether 84 in number, are largely worked pieces or broken tools. They are uniformly of a dead-white colour and look like pieces of white porcelain. They bear no resemblance to the many-coloured (none white) and crudely worked flints found in 1954 in the same area. These 1956 flints are skilfully and beautifully worked and have a very strong Early Bronze Age look about them. Some fragments of carbonised material have been identified at Kew as of *Quercus petraea* (not *Q. robur*), and *Taxus baccata*. (In 1954 Kew identified other fragments as of *Quercus sp.*). Near the base of the pot (supra)
was found a pile of shells—mainly limpets, but also at least one oyster. No metal nor trace of metal was found or seen.

It would appear, on a provisional estimate, that this site represents the remains of a people living in the Early or Middle Bronze Age, but still using Neolithic tools and techniques. (A local farmer has in his possession a beautiful leaf-shaped arrowhead: this was picked up in the centre of the area from which I obtained all my flints. Like my flints, the arrowhead is dead-white and has evidently been fashioned by the same techniques as employed on the flints I collected).

KILCHOMAN, ISLAY

The cave at Kilchoman has no official name nor, strangely enough, has it a local name. Nor, even more strangely, are there any local stories connected with it.

In 1954 a trial trench was dug across the centre of it. There was hardly any soil or subsoil. The floor consisted of rotted and rotten local rock, which is slate-like. At a depth of 2 ft. were found the fine ashes of a fire, but nothing more. At that depth both sides of the trench were bounded by ridges of solid rock.

In 1956 a trial trench was dug parallel to the mouth of the cave, and at the foot of the small mound outside that cave. At a depth of 8 ins. were found the fragmentary remains of an iron cauldron. At a depth of 2 ft. was found a number of bones, highly mineralised: they appear to be largely sheep or goat. At 3 ft. down was found a very rough cist, composed of broken pieces of the local slate-like stone, and within this was found a handful of completely burnt and fragmentary pottery (carbonised material from the cist has been identified at Kew as Salix sp.). The pottery, reddish in colour, carries a very finely incised criss-cross design. Immediately below the cist, lying in reddish dust from the cist, were three objects made of steatite. This steatite is almost certainly of N. American origin. The objects consist of two flat, plaque-like neck pendants: the third object, broken at one end, seems to be of phallic significance. It is rod-shaped and, at the unbroken end, in bas-relief, is presented what appears to be the female organ. This occurs on three of the four sides of the rod. The centre of the rod has a shallow polished groove, suggesting that it was worn like a “toggle” or perhaps as a labret or ear-plug.

Inside the cave, about 10 to 11 ft. from the floor, and jammed between the crevices of the slate strata was found a perfect arrowhead. This arrowhead, of some quartz-like rock, is yellowish orange in colour and quite un-British in appearance. The writer believes it to be “Eskimoid” and suggests that here is evidence of contact with N. America or further evidence of the intrusion
of the Circumpolar Stone Age peoples. When found the exposed side of the arrowhead was thickly coated with a black sooty deposit.

**LOCH GORM, ISLAY**

"A few hundred yds. N. of Loch Gorm, lying on either side of the main road leading from the Loch to the farm named Aoraoidh appears to be a group of wheelhouses."

Five clear circular stone structures were counted, of an average height about 2 to 3 ft. above ground level: in each case the entrance appears to be on the SW. side. All these structures are buried under very heavy bracken.

From a casual survey, made under the press of limited time, there seem to be further circular structures nearby. Those measured, very roughly, were about 28 to 30 ft. in diameter, from outside wall to outside wall.

These structures all lie in the area named the Hill or Mound of the Fairies. They all lie on gently sloping ground, with the Loch plainly in view from all of them. They are just below the ridge in this area.

*From Mr. E. R. Creggan*

**MULL**

NM/682392. Remains of a small dry-stone fort are to be seen on a low, rocky knoll between the road and shore some 3 miles N. of Craignure.

**DUNADD**

NR/836936. The lightly incised outline of a bare foot was clearly seen and photographed in favourable light conditions in late June. It is to be seen on the rock where the boar is depicted, and immediately S. of it. It is a right foot and measures 10 ins. in length with a maximum breadth of 3½ ins.

*From Mr. A. R. Cross*

**KILMALEW OLD BURIAL GROUND, INVERARAY**

An unrecorded fragmentary cross shaft re-erected beside a modern interment and facing N. was noted recently. The Head is broken off; the remaining part stands 5 ft. high, about 11 ins. wide and 4 ins. thick at base. The Body of Our Lord from the chest down clad in a loin cloth is carved in deep relief. The style and workmanship, though not so delicate, resemble that on the cross shaft at Kilmartin, otherwise the stone is unornamented except
for a chamfered edge. The *New Statistical Account* refers to three carved stones on this site without giving details. A note, with a photograph, has been sent to PSAS.

**FRAOCH EILEAN, LOCH AWE**

This small island lies immediately NE. of Innishall. Thomas Pennant (*Tour in Scotland* under date 18 Aug. 1772) remarks on the ruins of a fortress appearing above the trees. Cosmo Innes (*Origines*) states that a Macnaughton was licensed by Alexander II, in 1297, to build a castle. McGibbon and Ross (*Castellated & Domestic*, iv, 392) remark that the ruins are fragmentary but do not appear to be of great age. A survey made in April disclosed extensive remains of an early mediaeval castle altered at least once and then abandoned. The thick walls still stand in places 12 to 15 ft. above existing ground level. In the 17th century the E. end was adapted as a dwellinghouse entered from the "shell" of the old castle, as evidenced by the splay of the windows on that side. Considerable traces remain of interior plaster work, fireplaces and aumbries. The walls stand over 20 ft. high and one gable end about 30 ft. up to the chimneys. The trees and undergrowth are very thick, the site much encumbered with debris, and accurate planning is impossible without cutting down and some excavation. The island is private property and permission to land should be asked if a prolonged survey is intended.

*From Mr F. Newall*

**LOCHAN NAN CNAIMH**

Mr Robert C. Scott reports that, about 100 yds. E. of Lochan nan Cnaimh (the lochan of the bones), there are two and possibly three hut circles, 15 ft. in diameter.

*From Mr R. G. Licens*

**AYRSHIRE**

**PEGGIESHILL FARM, AYR**

NS/348198. Mr J. Mustarde, of Ayr, reports that the discovery of a possible hill-fort on this farm is still awaiting confirmation. In the field below the fort, there are traces of a road, running E.-W., whose course has been artificially terraced into the hillside at one point. Trial excavations on the course of this road over a distance of some 20 yds. revealed the presence of a compact layer of metalling at a depth of some 2 ft. below present day ground level.
HALKET HILL

NS/423523. Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford has located a low broad mound encircling the level surface of the hill.

LOCHLANDS

NS/378555. Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford has discovered, built into the ruin of Lochlands, a stone slab with an incised circle, 15 ins. in diameter, containing a simple cross with one arm extended to represent the shank. For a similar slab at Fairhills, Renfrewshire, see below.

BERWICKSHIRE

CHANNELKIRK

NT/474547. During air reconnaissance this year a Roman fort was discovered near Channelkirk, at the head of Lauderdale. The site measures 150 ft. square over the ramparts, and there is a small annexe to the E.

BELLEVILLE FARM, LEITHOLM

The carved head of a king, in red sandstone, and three Ionic capitals, in yellowish sandstone, have been discovered built into the steading walls at Belleville Farm, Leitholm.

The head, which has a royal crown and a beard, looks like that of one of the early Richards. The capitals are much earlier than any of the mansion houses in the neighbourhood, and must have been part of local rubble used to build Belleville Farm, which was formerly called "Newbiggin."

COLDINGHAM PRIORY

A lead bulla of Pope Innocent IV (1243-54) was found in the graveyard.

CAITHNESS

LOWER DOUNREAY

See below, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Report.
**DUMFRIESSHIRE**

**ANNAN**

A polished stone axehead, of Neolithic type, found at the mouth of the Annan, has been presented to Annan Museum. At the opening of the museum there were also presented a perforated stone axehead, a stone mould and a mediaeval "bearded" axe found in the construction of a housing scheme in Annan.

**TWIGLEES, ESKDALEMUIR**

Mr John Forsyth, Twiglees, Eskdalemuir, collected during the winter a large number of flint flakes, scrapers, etc., and a number of chert implements in the upcast from drainage ditches on the slopes of The Mount, Greengate Head Hill, Mossfauld Sike and Boreland March, all in the immediate neighbourhood of Twiglees. They are tabulated in series from each site and, together with a stone lamp found on a dyke at Sandyford nearby, have been presented by Mr Forsyth to Dumfries Museum.

**BROOMHOLM KNOWE**

NY/378814. The principal event in the area this year has been the trial excavation at the Roman fort on Broomholm Knowe by members of the Eskdale and Liddesdale Archaeological Society, under the supervision of Mr Truckell, Curator of Dumfries Museum. Although the scale of the excavation was small—merely a cut across the defences of the fort at its SW. corner as far as the outer edge of the Intervallum Road—and weather conditions were most unfavourable, it was found that the outer ditch had been deliberately filled and that the occupation layer ran over the heavy stone filling. A sounding in the face of the rampart revealed that this corner at least of the rampart had been "laced" with branches: the timber was in good condition, preserved in the waterlogged turf, and a specimen is being identified at the Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh. There had been much surface disturbance of soil: the rampart had no real cobbled remaining, only a thin scatter of cobbles in the topsoil: this scatter extended across the inner ditch and over the surface of the mound, 44 ft. wide—an unusually great distance—which separated the two ditches. A mass of heavy stones at the inner edge of the rampart was all that was left of the rampart "heel." Within this the trench crossed an area of hearths which yielded many fragments of pottery and some glass. The total depth of black ash and occupation soil here was about 6 ins. : at the bottom of this, almost on the natural soil level, was most of a small potbellied flagon in bright red ware, showing strong wheel marks on the inner face, with a small rather inadequate base and a grey outer surface which showed what seemed to be rustication, but
appears in fact to be iron oxide. Apart from several large pieces of amphora, most of the rest of the pottery found was of similar ware to the flagon. There was one small fragment from the lip of a small plain Samian cup. Several fragments of glass were found, some fused: one piece included a thick baggy rim, another a trace of reeding: all were in greenish glass. A bronze-coated iron harness ring came from the same layer. One of the hearths, rather larger than the rest, and outlined by a setting of stones, yielded a considerable amount of slag. At the edge of one of the hearths a number of well preserved cereal grains were picked up.

The small quantity of material found—admittedly in a very small area—does not justify a firm dating but the general appearance of the assemblage is first-century, which would tally well with the dating indicated by the coins found here in 1782. The occupation layer just within the rampart where the hearths were found does not show any discontinuity at this point. The stumps of two rubble-and-earth walls were found among the hearths. The defences had seen considerable alteration, and flakes of turf from the rampart were scattered on both sides of the rampart and formed the upper surface of the mound between the ditches: the field is now permanent pasture but has evidently been ploughed, though not within the past two generations. Elsewhere in the field are several ancient roads and a complex system of old field-banks.

CARZIELD

A water-pipe trench across two of the fields at Carzield Antonine Fort in January yielded several metalled road-surfaces, ditches, an area of intense black ash, cut-down amphora and tile on the possible site of the fort bath-house, and a considerable amount of pottery: the structures were planned and the pottery was added to the Carzield material in Dumfries Museum.

REDKIRK POINT

Another dugout canoe is washing out of the head of the beach at Redkirk Point near the head of the Solway a few ft. from the other canoe exposed there recently.

HODDAM

Information has at last come to hand regarding the whereabouts of the fragments of Anglian crosses, Roman inscription, etc., from Hoddam. They are believed to be under a road and to have had a road-roller over them: their condition will not be known until they are recovered (cf. TDGAS, 3/S, xxxi, 174-97).

LOCHMABEN

A fragment of brown-glazed mediaeval ware came from the Edwardian Castle at Lochmaben, and is now in Dumfries Museum.
DUMFRIES

Mediaeval glazed pottery found in the museum grounds and in the garden of 12 Grierson Avenue, together with two corbels dated respectively 1604 and 1642 from old houses in Queensberry Street, have been acquired by Dumfries Museum.

HALLMANDOW FARM, TUNDERGARTH

A millstone of imported stone, small, and probably of 17th century type, came from near a circular ditch-and-bank site in a field on Hallmandow farm, Tundergarth.

CAERLAYEROCK CASTLE

See below, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Report.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

From Mr R. G. Livens

NS/458825. A visit to this site, paid in July, 1956, confirmed that this cairn is an exceptionally well preserved example of a typical Clyde-Carlingford tomb. The cairn is orientated E.-W. and has, at its E. end, a well preserved, crescentic forecourt, with eight or nine orthostats; the forecourt blocking is still in place. So far as can be judged, the tomb is completely intact.

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

TAMBOWIE

NS/517753. On moorland c. 3 mile WSW. of Tambowie Farm, on the watershed between Douglas Muir and the Old Kilpatrick Hills, a low round earthen mound, c. 30 ft. in diameter and c. 2 ft. in height, was noted. It may be a burial mound, as it does not seem to be of natural origin.

EAST LOTHIAN

From Miss A. S. Henshaw

CAMPTOUN

NT/503778. In the course of digging drains three long cists were exposed. They were orientated N.E.-SW. They had capstones, but only one was paved. Broken quern stones were used as side stones in one cist. Another held the skeleton of an elderly man, but also contained the skull of a young woman. The third
cist was coffin-shaped and held the remains of a 12 year old child. The bones were examined by Dr Wells, Edinburgh University Anatomy Department. A fuller note will appear in PSAS, lxxxix.

From Mr S. Maxwell

HERDMANSTON HOUSE

An early 17th century painted ceiling was discovered in the fire-destroyed ruin of Herdmanston House by Mr Calderwood Miller of Edinburgh; the ceiling has been "excavated" and the boards worth preserving presented to the National Museum of Antiquities by Lord Sinclair. Its design is the conventional stylized floral one.

FIFE

From Mr R. Mcloughlin

TENTSMUIR

NO/468263. A wide search of this area was carried out by members of the Archaeological Section of the Abertay Historical Society in the months of May and June, 1956.

In a field just E. of Morton Loch Farm, near Tayport, an early human occupation site was located.

Sherds of beakers and pottery fragments of a coarse ware, along with numerous implements, were discovered in profusion at the NW. corner of the field, suggesting habitation in the Early Bronze Age.

Four thumb scrapers, a large hollow type scraper, two leaf-shaped arrowheads and one barbed-and-tanged type of arrowhead were amongst the more interesting of the flints found. It is hoped that, when ploughing operations commence again next season, this site will yield more of its remains.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

BENBECULA AND SOUTH UIST

See below, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Report and Report of Royal Commission, Ancient and Historical Monuments (Scotland).
KIRKCUDBRIGHT  

FROM MR A. E. TRUCKELL

LANDIS FARM, NEWABBEY

Mr Carruthers, Landis Farm, Newabbey, reported that in the bend of the March Burn on his farm, in a wet hollow recently drained, he was ploughing up each spring lengths of dressed bog-timber. The timbers seemed to be in standard lengths of 6 to 7 ft. and occurred over the whole 30 yds. diameter of the hollow. The hollow is surrounded by clay which prevents natural drainage, and lies near Nocktour Wood. Some of the timbers showed tool-marks.

GLENCAIRN

Mediaeval glazed pottery from Jarbruck Motte has been acquired by Dumfries Museum.

BOMBIE CASTLE, KIRKCUDBRIGHT

At the site of Rombie Castle, near Kirkcudbright, the farmer's son, splitting a large boulder which had been interfering with the plough, found under it a passage about 18 ins. deep and 2 ft. wide and along which a rod could be pushed for a total of 9 ft. A subsidence on the surface some 6 ft. E. of this showed the line continuing. The passage seemed bottomed with stiff clay—the local soil is a sticky sand—and one side was built of split square blocks of undressed stone, the other of tiny slabs laid neatly on each other; there was no mortar. It is hoped to investigate this passage, which may be a drain connected with the castle, in spring 1957.

LANARKSHIRE

CASTLEDYKES

Air reconnaissance this year has produced further information about the Roman fort at Castledykes.

MIDLOTHIAN

CRAMOND

Excavation of the Roman fort has continued. The outline has been established, giving an internal area of 5 acres. Part of the NE. corner has been examined, revealing buildings of three periods of occupation, of which the first two are Antonine.
ORKNEY

BIRSAVY

See below, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Report.

PEEBLESHIRE

EASTER HAPPREW

See below, Report of Royal Commission, Ancient and Historical Monuments (Scotland).

PERTHSHIRE

From Mrs M. E. C. Stewart

KINNOULL HILL

A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, 1¾ in. long by ¾ in. broad, found in July, 1956, on Kinnoull Hill, has been presented to Perth Museum.

BOWHOUSE FARM, BALBEGGIE

A bronze palstave, 5¾ ins. long by 2½ ins. broad, found on Bowhouse Farm, near Balbeggie, has this year been presented to Perth Museum.

INNERHADDEN FARM, KINLOCH RANNOCH

In April, 1956, ploughing operations in the more westerly of the two arable fields opposite the farm of Innerhadden revealed an irregular ring of waterworn boulders just beneath the surface of the ground. The largest boulder was 3 ft. in diameter. The ring was 30 ft. across and had been roughly paved with closely set waterworn stones. The farmer said that two similar sites had been found in the adjoining field to the E. Both had been destroyed.

About ¾ mile W. of the site here described there is a squat standing stone known as "Clach na Voile" or "Stone of Fury."

To the N. of the same site is a circular cairn of earth and stones surrounded by a ditch and bank and known locally as "Seomar na Stainge," which means "The Chamber of the Ledge or Ditch."

To the NW., on the flat uncultivated moorland beyond the field boundary, are the probable sites of three large stone cairns.
GUAY, DUNKELD

Mr A. McLaren examined, on behalf of the Ministry of Works, a cist exposed in a mound beside the main N. road at Guay. Alterations to the road are expected to require the removal of about half the mound. No finds were made in the cist.

From Professor I. A. Richmond

INCHTUTHIL

The legionary hospital in the NE. quadrant of the fortress was explored in detail by Professor I. A. Richmond and Dr J. K. S. St. Joseph. It measures 192 by 298 ft. over-all and is planned about an oblong open court in three parallel ranges. The inner and outer ranges contain a large number of small wards, usually arranged in pairs which flank a side passage opening off the central range, a large unimpeded corridor. Sixty such wards can be identified, corresponding to the sixty *centuriae* into which a legion was divided, and there is still a surplus of rooms for other purposes, such as stores and kitchens. In particular, the inner range on the short front is reserved for a very large hall, 25 by 44 ft. in area, flanked by smaller symmetrical rooms, which seems to correspond to the operating theatre. The building was entered by axial passages in both short sides, and is the first of its kind to be discovered in Britain.

From Dr J. K. S. St. Joseph

ARDOCH AND STRAGEATH

Air reconnaissance this year has produced further information about the Roman forts at Ardoch and Strageath.

From Dr J. K. S. St. Joseph

KINGOODIE, LONSFORGAN

NO/342294. Three long cists were discovered in the garden of a row of cottages, now removed. The cists had been destroyed before their true significance was recognised. Further excavation, however, revealed their position, paved floors and a number of bones. There were no other relics.

From Mrs M. E. C. Stewart

KINLOCH RANNOCH

A recent survey of the ground in parts of Central Perthshire has shown the existence of a number of circular pits. These vary in diameter, but most are from 6 to 8 ft. across. Generally the pits are associated with habitation sites, sometimes hut circles, but more often rectangular foundations. A few of the pits show the top rows of a stone lining, but in most cases the silting has completely covered this feature.
Superficial examination suggests that the pits may be of two types, the first a corn-drying kiln with a built flue, the second a stone-lined storage pit. A ditcher working near Kinloch Rannoch said the pits were traditionally used for storing meat—the carcasses being insulated by layers of bracken.

One of the best sites is at MULLINAVADIE, 4½ miles from Kinloch Rannoch, on both sides of the road to Struan. After crossing the Allt na Moine Buidhe the road winds round the back of a lowlying plateau to the E., which has at one time been enclosed by a wall. Within this area are several house foundations, a corn-drying kiln with the remains of a flue and a stone-lined pit 14 ft. across. On the opposite side of the road are two more pits, much smaller in size, set back into the hillside. Higher up the bed of the Allt na Moine Buidhe, where it turns SW., there is a much larger pit about 20 ft. across and still 4 to 6 ft. deep. It differs not only in size but in character from the others, and may be much later in date. It seems to point the dangers of typological classification.

Half a mile nearer to Struan the E. side of the road is a mass of house foundations and enclosure walls; in the midst is a very fine corn-drying kiln, with a flue 10 ft. long, and nearby a small storage pit.

PITHEAVLIS

See below, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Report.

RENFREWSHIRE

From Mr F. Neval

WALLS HILL

NS/412590. During 1956 excavations on behalf of Paisley Museum were conducted at Walls Hill on the N. face of the plateau, permission being readily granted by Mr D. A. McNab, proprietor of this part of the site.

The rampart was sectioned on each side of a probable entrance towards the NE., one section being extended S. to locate occupation, and subsequently developed. The entrance was completely excavated.

An 8 to 10 ft. clay rampart, contained by boulder kerbs, rests partly on the plateau surface and partly on a foundation of three overlapping boulder-revetted steps of clay and cobbles. The uppermost, of heavier construction, overlaps the lower step by virtue only of an additional facing of boulders, behind which, set in the original build, was located a post-hole. It is possible that the primary defence was a single timber-laced wall, the stepped
build being secondary. Subsequently the rampart was provided with a higher kerb and replenished with fresh clay between turf cheeks.

The gate is of secondary nature, is 5 ft. wide, and flanked on each side by three post-holes.

Within the fort three occupation levels were located. The latest, mediaeval, sealed two overlapping hut complexes. Much mediaeval pottery and three spindle whorls were recovered from the top level. From the primary floor came several sherds of hard-fired native pottery. Mr R. B. K. Stevenson would assign a sherd from the gateway to the pre-Roman or Roman Iron Age. No datable material was found at the intermediate level. (A full report will be published by Paisley Museum).

Caldwell Law, Uplawmoor

Mr [an Grant of Caldwell Law, Uplawmoor, has unearthed in draining operations about a dozen sherds of 14th-15th century pottery, including a fine green-glazed strap handle and two decorated sherds. (To be published with the Walls Hill report).

Side Hills

NS/326702. On the Side Hills, a turf and stone walled enclosure of 23 ft. internal diameter, adjacent to a semicircular enclosure open at one end, was located with the aid of Mr W. O. Black.

Craig O' Todholes

NS/321654. Near the Craig o' Todholes an enclosure, 60 ft. N.-S. by 46 ft. over-all, E.-W., adopting an island of hard ground in marsh, and enclosed by an earth bank which terminates in a 15 ft. circle S. of a gap in the E. side, was located with the aid of Mr W. O. Black. This side is covered by an outer bank. An expansion and bifurcation of the W. bank forms another small enclosure.

NS/263714. A two-chambered round cairn, 4 ft. high and 27 ft. in diameter, was located with the aid of Mr W. O. Black.

Glen of Hecklemoor

NS/256727. At Glen of Hecklemoor, with the aid of Mr W. O. Black, a round cairn about 30 ft. in diameter was located. About 400 yds. to the W. is a long mound with clear traces of build at the broad end, which faces E.
EAST GREEN FARM

NS/340687. Mr Black's nephews, while digging out foxes, sectioned at five points the peristalith of a round cairn, 31 ft. in diameter. The peristalith is built of single boulders averaging 13 ft. high by 2 ft. wide by 2½ ft. circumferentially. The centre of the mound is undisturbed. Mr Black recovered, 100 yds. to the E., a stumpy axe-shaped hammer stone. Two other probable cairns lie on East Green Farm. For an axe recovered there by Mr Black see PSAS, lxxxiv, 229.

DUNCONNEL HILL

NS/331595. Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford assisted in locating a site on Dunconnel Hill (independently located by Mr R. W. Peachen). The hill is burnt out on one quarter and erosion and trampling by sheep have caused considerable earth slip. A number of small finds has been collected from the surface of this slip. (To be reported with the Walls Hill material).

FAIRHILLS

NS/335591. In Fairhills ruined farmhouse Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford has discovered a stone slab with an incised circle, 16½ ins. in diameter, containing a simple cross with one arm extended to represent the shank. For a similar slab at Lochlands, Ayrshire, see above.

From Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford

KILMACOLM

A lintel marked "I.H.B-F BF.1636" was removed from the estate of Finlaystone about 1900 by Mr Holmes, a builder. It was in a farmhouse which he took down, and as he liked it he had it placed above an entrance into his yard. This yard having now been acquired by the Old Church authorities for building purposes, some anxiety was felt for the safety of the lintel. These authorities were approached; with their consent, that of Lady MacMillan of Finlaystone and that of Mr Holmes, the lintel is to be placed in the new vestry at the Old Church of Kilmacolm.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

From Miss A. S. Henshall and Mr J. C. Wallace

BISHOP KINKELL

NH/543532. A ruined chambered cairn was found in a wood on a hillside near Muir of Ord. The main stones of the chamber are just visible. The entrance has been from the ENE.
On this side there have been three pairs of transverse divisional stones 2 ft. apart, each pair 3 ft. to 4 ft. behind the other. They represent the portals to either a very short passage and antechamber, or two antechambers, the passage having been destroyed.

Behind them are four stones of an oval chamber apparently 11 ft. long and 7 ft. wide. The cairn has been almost entirely removed, but an indefinite edge can be traced 30 ft. to the S. and W. of the chamber.

From Dr A. A. Woodham

CARN GLAS, KILCOY

NH/578522. The excavation of the chamber, antechamber and passage of this cairn was reported in *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1955. Work in 1956 was confined to cutting a section through the retaining wall round the cairn in order to examine its mode of construction. A base of large flat stones some 6 ft. wide was demarcated by two concentric rings of large boulders and flat slabs on edge. The core was composed of smaller stones and the whole is now barely 1 ft. high.

A report of the excavation is at present being prepared and it is hoped to publish this in *PSAS*.

KILCOY WEST

NH/569516. Doubts expressed in *A Survey of Prehistoric Monuments in the Black Isle* (*PSAS*, lxxxviii) regarding the authenticity of the horns possessed by this cairn (referred to there as Kilcoy V) were removed by excavations carried out in July and September 1956. This is the only horned cairn recognised in the Black Isle and the most southerly yet recorded in Scotland so far as I am aware.

The cairn has probably been very much shortened by agricultural operations on the NW. sector and no trace of horns is visible at that end. At the SE., however, a semicircular forecourt is defined in places at least by traces of dry stone walling. The facade is not orthostatic excepting that, as in some of the Shetland heel-shaped cairns—which the existing plan of this cairn resembles markedly—large boulders are found at the tips of the horns. Two prominent upright slabs set in the centre of the facade mark the entrance. The points of the horns are a little over 50 ft. apart and the cairn now measures 40 ft. in greatest length.

This year's work resulted in the clearing of three compartments of a roughly rectangular chamber aligned on the cairn axis and separated by projecting pairs of transverse slabs. All were built of massive slabs set on edge with the minimum of dry stone walling to fill up gaps.
The first compartment opened directly on to the centre of the forecourt and was only 4 ft. square. Beyond this was a second larger compartment on the floor of which were two separate patches of charcoal and burnt bones. Amongst fallen roofing slabs in this compartment was found a broken saddle or saucer quern. A flat sill embedded in the floor between the first and second compartments covered a pit containing fire-blackened stones and charcoal.

An enormous lintel bridged the transverse slabs which separated the second and third compartments, and the opening beneath the lintel had been carefully blocked with large flat slabs. In two crevices in this blocking were found pockets of charcoal and burnt bones and one contained a sherd of coarse pottery.

A large oval patch of charcoal and burnt bones occupied the central region of the floor of the third compartment. This was covered by clean sand to a depth of 6 to 9 ins. and on top of this, directly above the bone but not in actual contact with it, were considerable quantities of pottery representing portions of at least six pots including both Beaker and Neolithic. Portions of some of the same vessels were found in a corner of this compartment at the entrance to a fourth one apparently set at an angle to the first three but not excavated this year.

White quartz and a single flint flake were found between the entrance portal stones, and smaller quantities of quartz were found elsewhere.

Further work in 1957 will be directed towards completing the excavation of the chamber and examining the forecourt area.

BOATH

On the S. bank of the River Alness, 2 miles from the point where it leaves Loch Morie, is a group of cairns, three of which are chambered. Although two are marked on the 1-inch O.S. Sheet (No. 27) they have not previously been described.

NH/582737. This cairn is represented by little more than a much ruined rectangular chamber.

NH/580739. This is a tumbled round cairn now about 60 ft. in diameter with a long rectangular chamber having a headstone at its W. end in the centre of the cairn and opening on to the E. side of the cairn.

NH/581739. This is a magnificent round cairn 70 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. high. A triangular hole in the roof gives access to the chamber, which is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide at the headstone and 6 ft. wide at the E. end, where a massive lintel bridges two projecting transverse slabs at the chamber entrance. Aligned E.-W.
the chamber is 8 ft. high to the limits of the surviving corbelling. Beyond the lintel the passage or antechamber roof has fallen in so that no more detail can be ascertained without excavation.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

CESSFORD

Mr W. A. Turner, of Kelso, found and reported in 1939 Hobby Kerr's Cave at Cessford. In 1954 he excavated the cave, finding it to extend 29 ft. from entrance to back wall, to be 9 ft. wide and c. 5 ft. 9 ins. in height. The original entrance and post-holes were traced. At the time of the compilation of the Inventory of Roxburghshire it was believed that the cave had been destroyed.

NEWSTEAD

Air reconnaissance this year has produced further information about the Roman fort at Newstead.

CAMP BURN, ROBERTON

NT/392105. Fortified Homestead, Camp Burn, Roberton, (No. 872 in Inventory). Several members of the Hawick Archaeological Society cut trial trenches, during the summer of 1956, in a scoop in the interior of the earthwork to determine its nature and layout. The cuttings revealed a cobbled floor, surrounded by 3 ft. thick dry-walling; the structure was oval in shape, measuring internally c. 42 ft. by 26 ft. The doorway was uncovered showing 4 ft. of wall being built back into the structure on either side of the entrance, probably to form a wind-break. Finds were few but included a 2½ ins. stone ball, a pivot stone, and a large ball of granite which appears to be of Dumfriesshire origin. Nothing of a datable nature was found. The entire building appears to have been destroyed by fire.

SELKIRKSHIRE

TODRIG. ASHKIRK

A very large three-legged bronze pot has been dug up on the farm of Todrig. It stands 17.3 ins. high and has a rim diameter of 12.5 ins.; the triangular feet are 4.2 ins. long. A date about 1500 is suggested for it; it is hoped it will be published in THAS.
SHETLAND

WART OF SYMBISTER NESS, WHALSAY

HU/534620. Inventory No. 1323. This appears to be a heel cairn, with a slightly concave façade, 41 ft. long, facing a little E. of S.

PEIGHTSHOOSE, WHALSAY

HU/544618. This unrecorded site is a small round cairn, 25 ft. across, with foundation still traceable, which stood here on a hill shoulder.

LITTLE NESS, SANDWICK, WHALSAY

HU/539617. Inventory No. 1336. This is an oval house, 40 ft. by 32 ft., with long axis running E.-W. A door 2 ft. 6 ins. wide in the E. end has a cusp-like facing for 12 ft. on either side. Part of the left-hand trefoil interior of another house lies 42 paces to the S.E., and 90 paces to the S. is a complex of dwelling sites, 30 paces by 20 (Inventory No. 1322). There are many walls and two burnt mounds in the area.

LAMMIGEPT, DUNROSSNESS

HU/409140. This unrecorded site, marked Lambhoga Head on the O.S. map, is a fortified promontory consisting of 1-2 acres of level sward surrounded by sheer cliffs. The narrow isthmus is cut by a ditch 20 ft. wide joining two precipitous creeks. The upcast forms a wall 54 paces long. On the N. side of the promontory a light wall flanks the side cliff for 58 paces. Inside the main wall on the N. side is a rectangular house, 40 ft. by 18 ft., with a door at its S.E. corner. There is a less definite rectangle, 20 ft. by 12 ft., on the S. side.

SUMBURGH HEAD, DUNROSSNESS

HU/406080. This site—a broch, according to Inventory No. 1189—was a fortified promontory: *vide* Low, *A Tour Thro Orkney and Shetland* in 1774. He says, "The Mul of Sumburgh, or the extreme point of the headland is fortified in the same manner as the Mul of Unst. Here the neck of land is cut by a ditch and strong wall, which must in old times have formed a considerable fortification. It encloses a plain and hill (the head); at the entrance, still observable, the foundation of a large house, which probably served as a guardroom; along the wall and at some distance the marks of numerous small buildings."
COLLASTER SANDNESS
HU/216583. Inventory No. 1663 ("indeterminate site"). This is a promontory fort, now a tidal islet separated from the shore by a 60 ft. to 70 ft. gap covered at high tides. There is a V-shaped wall on the S. (landward) and W. sides, 153 paces long. The 28 paces next to the land are straight walling of bruch nature, at least 9 ft. thick. A parallel wall, 18 ft. down the slope, is 32 ft. long and 5 ft. high above debris. A third line of foundation stones remains 15 ft. in front and is 14 paces long. The site is called "Brough of Ness" by Russell, but is not a broch.

HALLILEE, DUNROSSNESS
HU/388188. On the summit of the hill Hallilee, called Wart of Scousburgh on the O.S. map, is an unrecorded round cairn, 28 ft. to 30 ft. in diameter.

LUNABISTER, DUNROSSNESS
HU/379164. Inventory No. 1152 ("Broch, probable, Lunabister"). This site has definitely been proved to be a broch. During the construction of an outhouse recently, c. 40 ft. of broch wall, rising to a height of 5½ ft. and with the usual batter, were uncovered. The diameter is c. 60 ft. Outworks are apparent under the turf on the S. side.

SCOUSBURGH, DUNROSSNESS
HU/378178. Inventory No. 1190 ("Indeterminate site, Scousburgh"). Recent building operations in the outer area of what was probably a broch (although no stonework is visible) exposed a cist or hearth, with whorls, steatite fragments, etc. The only datable relic I have seen is a biconical rubbing stone, similar to ones found in a wag at Caithness and in Iron Age levels at Bunzie Hoose, Whalsay.

BROUGH HEAD, EASTSHORE, DUNROSSNESS
HU/402113. Inventory No. 1148. The sector of this broch next the sea has been removed by the waves, and the inside of the broch had been a "noost" or beach for row-boats. The lower ledge or "scarcement" projects 4 ins. on the lower side, and 7 to 8 ins. on the upper. The wall is 9½ ft. over inner wall and gallery space, and is probably about 15 ft. in all. The inside area is about 35 ft., constricted by secondary facing along the inner wall about 5 ft. thick. A great outer wall 30 ft. from the broch is still 8 ft. high in parts. About 20 ft. of inner wall with "scarcement" shows on the SW. quadrant, and about 15 ft. of gallery wall on the N. side. A kitchen midden in the shore edge contains bones of
cattle, sheep, pig, seal, limpet, whelk, razor shell, cockle, cod and various birds. A piece of antler drilled with two holes, and about the size of an archer's bracer or knife handle, was picked up here. The Inventory description is not clear.

From Mr C. S. T. Calder

CROOKSETTER

Mr L. G. Scott, of Lerwick, reports the following sites at Crooksetter:

- HU/418757. Heel-shaped cairn.

ISLESBURGH

Mr L. G. Scott, of Lerwick, reports the following sites in Islesburgh:

- HU/334686. Heel-shaped cairn.
- HU/330700. Neolithic house site.
- HU/332697. Neolithic house site.
- HU/333698. Neolithic house site.
- HU/333685. Neolithic house site.

ISLESBURGH BROCH

HU/333691. Mr L. G. Scott, of Lerwick, was responsible for the discovery, at Islesburgh Broch, of a stone incised with the figure of a bird in flight, which appears to be the work of a Pictish artist.

SUMBURGH

Mr L. G. Scott, of Lerwick, records the discovery of a late 9th century Viking brooch in the Sumburgh area. The brooch has been sent to the National Museum of Antiquities for inspection.

CLICKHIMIN BROCH

See below, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Report.

STIRLINGSHIRE

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

KIPPEN MUIR

NS/616921. A circular mound c. 35 ft. in diameter and 4 to 5 ft. high, constructed of earth with a few stones, is situated on Kippen Muir, c. 30 yds. E. of the Arnprior-Fintry road. It may be a burial mound, as it does not appear to be natural.
JAWCRAIG

From Miss D. M. Hunter

NS/848750. An old timbered working of unusual type, cut by a shallow modern working, is visible at Jawcraig.

SUTHERLAND

From Miss A. S. Henshall

EMBO

NH/817926. The following discoveries were made by Mr J. W. Mackay and reported by him to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, whence the information was passed to the National Museum of Antiquities, through which an investigation was made.

A much-robbed cairn stands between the agricultural land and the sand-dunes S. of the village. Further robbing during the summer disclosed a Bronze Age cist near the centre. It contained parts of a skeleton and an intact food vessel in the SE. corner, whilst a barrel bead and thirteen small flat beads of jet were scattered in the centre of the cist. In the sandy filling of the cist there were also a worked flint, a sherd of a food vessel, and bones of fish, young dog, young sheep, sea birds and rodents.

This cist appeared to be above ground level, but 3 ft. to the S. there was an articulated skeleton at or below ground level, with stone slabs, perhaps the remains of a disturbed cist. A number of other human bones, apparently in disorder, was found in the disturbed area. Amongst the cairn material were found remains of similar animals and also adult examples of the mammals. The animal bones were examined by Dr Clarke, Royal Scottish Museum. The human bones have not yet been examined.

It is hoped to publish a fuller note in PSAS, xc.

GOLSPIE

From Dr A. A. Woodham

NH/833903. Between the main street of Golspie and the railway line is a steep-sided flat-topped platform about 40 ft. wide and ¾ mile long. Composed of sand topped with 3 to 5 ft. of shingle, it rises c. 20 ft. above the 15 ft. raised beach upon which the village is built. During the quarrying of sand here in September a curious cist containing an unburnt contracted skeleton was found. The cist was pear-shaped, measuring 4 ft. by 2½ ft., with sides built of five or six courses of flat slabs, and covered with a single slab. Shortly afterwards a second cist was discovered 6 ft. from the first. This was more rectangular in shape, built of slabs on edge and the top levelled with up to two courses
of flat slabs. Two flat slabs covered this cist which also measured 4 ft. by 2½ ft. The contents comprised an unburnt contracted skeleton, a deposit of charcoal admixed with burnt bone, some of which at least is animal, two pieces of unburnt animal bone, one of which has been twice cut with a knife, a pumice pendant, and some fragments of a small clay mould or moulds.

The skeleton from the first cist was removed by Professor R. D. Lockhart and taken to Marischal College, Aberdeen. The second cist was excavated by Dr J. D. Pennie, of Golspie, the skeleton sent to Professor Lockhart and the other finds to the National Museum of Antiquities.

The writer visited the site at the end of October and examined the area for further burials without success. The two cists are situated 200 yds. NNE. of one found in 1942 with a Pictish symbol stone for a cover-slab.

The matrix of one of the mould fragments reveals an unusual design and I am indebted to Mr R. R. K. Stevenson for drawing my attention to a bronze object found at Dunadd which, though not identical, shows undoubted affinities with the Golspie cast, suggesting a Dark Age date. The pendant seems much earlier, however, and it is hoped that further burials will come to light and clarify the position.

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WEST LOTHIAN

LINLITHGOW BRIDGE

From Miss D. M. Hunter

Human bones, a rough stone "axehead" and stone slabs which suggested a short cist were seen by a passer-by during the operations of a mechanical digger. Workmen stated that other such remains had been found in the same field during the operations. The "axehead" is now in Falkirk Museum.

CARRIDEN

N'T/028807. One of the most important Roman stones ever found in Scotland was ploughed up outside the fort of Carriden, the terminal station at the eastern end of the Antonine Wall, in 1955. The stone, which has recently been placed in the National Museum of Antiquities, is an altar and bears the inscription: "To Jupiter, Best and Greatest, the villagers (vicani) dwelling at the fort of VELVNIAS paid their vow willingly, gladly and deservedly through the agency of Aelius Mansuetus."
This is only the second time that a Roman fort in Scotland has been named on an inscription, and VELVNIAS is obviously to be equated with VELVN1A—the first in a list of ten forts on the Antonine Wall given in the Ravenna Cosmography. It follows therefore that the list in question reads from E. to W., and not as has been assumed on the latest edition of the O.S. map of Roman Britain where Carriden is identified with CREDIGONE, from W. to E. Moreover, the fact that the dedication was made by vicani provides the first unequivocal evidence for the existence of civil settlements on the Antonine Wall comparable to the well-known extramural settlements on Hadrian's Wall.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

From Mr A. E. Truckell

LUCE BAY

Stranraer Museum has acquired several Neolithic and Bronze Age potsherds, flints and other stone artefacts during 1956, chiefly from the dunes at Luce Bay.

Mr Samuel Grierson, of Lincluden, Dumfries, has presented to Dumfries Museum 27 pieces of ornamented Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery, a large collection of flint blades, beads, small bronze ornaments, handles, etc., part of a jet bracelet, a jet disc, a mediaeval arrowhead and spear-ferrule, three pieces of green-glazed mediaeval ware, a bone awl, slag, etc., all gathered in the dunes at Luce Bay in 1937.

PORTPATRICK

A small group of wave-worn flints, including an end scraper, picked up on the beach at Portpatrick, is now in Dumfries Museum.

From Mr R. G. Livens

TERALLY

NX/1241. The presence of a cemetery of long-cist burials on this site was reported in *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1955, by Mr A. E. Truckell. Excavations took place on the site in April 1956 and disclosed the presence of two further burials. The cists resembled those found casually in 1955, being made of Port Logan slate. Each contained an extended inhumation burial, orientated E. (feet) - W. (head). No traces of associated grave-goods or structures were found. The only artefacts found on the site were Mesolithic worked flints, which occurred in and above the topmost zone of raised beach material. A full report is in preparation and will appear in *TDGAS*. 31
From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

GLENLUCE

A hoard of about eighty coins, mostly of James III but including some of James II and James IV and two English coins of the period, has been found on the site of what seems to have been a substantial building at Glenluce. Pieces of pottery, window glass and window leading were also found. The ghosts of floor timbers in parallel lines were noticed on the site of the building. Mr E. M. Jope hopes to be able to investigate the site in 1957.

INSPECTORATE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

From Mr S. Cruden, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland

SOUTH UIST EXCAVATIONS

A good season of rescue excavations has been completed in advance of the guided weapons project.

After setting the stage for the excavations, in consultation with other departments involved in the project, and mustering labour and equipment, the Ministry invited the undermentioned to undertake the excavation of selected sites. Their first brief reports are given below.

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

Between 13th and 31st August excavations were undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Works at two sites in South Uist and at one in Benbecula.

Of the two sites on the machair at Drimore, in South Uist, the first proved to be merely a sand dune with slight traces of occupation; the second, situated near the first, consisted of two much robbed stone hut circles. Both sites were probably contemporary with the stone roundhouse culture of which extensive remains were found in other excavations on the machair.

The third site, situated at Bruach Ban on the airfield in Benbecula, proved to be complex, with the remains of at least four structures, of which two were ailed roundhouses, with considerable secondary occupation. The finds consisted of pottery, an upper rotary quern stone and other stone implements, as well as tools of bone and antler; food refuse, chiefly in the form of bones and sea shells, was abundant. The pottery showed that the site was of the stone roundhouse culture, and probably to be assigned to the early centuries of the Christian era.
The low mound of Drimore Smiddy on the Machair of South Uist, which lies 300 yds. from the present shore line, proved to be the result of sand blown over the robbed remains of a wheelhouse. The building originally consisted of an irregular circle of walling approximately 35 ft. in diameter. The entrance, which lay on the NE., was approached through a forecourt. The interior was divided by eleven stone-built piers into ten bays, in some still edged with stone kerbing towards the centre. The surviving walling corbelled slightly inwards, as did the inner terminals of the radial piers, and the bays may have been roofed in part or wholly by this method. On either side of the central hearth two perforated whales’ vertebrae, measuring approximately 1 ft. 3 ins. in diameter, were securely bedded in clay and wedged with stone and whale-bone. These, with subsidiary post-holes, suggest the method of roofing the central area, and antedate two superimposed hearths roughly oval and built of clay-set stone slabs, pebble-edged. Fragments of slag from a third hearth on the west suggest that this was used for metal working.

Part of a saddle quern was built into one of the radial piers, the upper stone of a rotary quern was found in the forecourt and a second rotary quern stone lay in Bay 7, which, with the many animal bones recovered, denote an agricultural community. Two “cups” of hollowed whales’ vertebrae were found in the bays of the wheelhouse as well as antler and bone artefacts.

After the abandonment of the wheelhouse, drifting sand formed a low mound, added to by succeeding occupations, apparently of a seasonal or temporary nature. The later incomers made use of the wheelhouse stones which must have been originally brought from a distance of half a mile or more. The pottery sequence and finds from all levels span a period beginning in the early centuries of our era and continuing to a date possibly c. A.D.700.

A low mound on the machair in front of Drimore Farm (NF768403) was investigated as part of the Ministry of Works’ programme of excavations in South Uist. In the W. part of the mound was an aisled roundhouse, some 30 ft. in diameter and containing twelve radial piers. In places, the dry stone walling stood 4 ft. high. This dwelling place had been occupied over a long period and certain reconstructions had been necessary. One curious feature was a kerb of jaw bones (red deer?) part way round one of the central hearths. At some stage, a second roundhouse, only 17 ft. across, had been built to the NE., opening
directly off the first. A long passage leading E. proved to be a composite structure with three periods of building involved; there were rebates for a door, a small cell on one side, and at the far end, a kiln-like structure of most unusual type.

The sand was waterlogged at occupation level which made investigation difficult, and raised problems in connection with an obvious rise in the water table since the period of construction. Sherds in quantity were obtained from the complex and should add to our knowledge of the Hebridean pottery of the period. Small finds included roughly carved bone objects, fragments of querns and one piece of iron which may prove to be part of a ploughshare. Spindle whorls and weaving combs were notably absent, and no bronze objects were found. Perhaps the main interest of the site lies in the fact that there is little or no sign of later comers confusing the record of the wheelhouse culture.

Mr R. W. Feachem and Mr A. MacLaren of the Royal Commission later joined in, in response to an appeal to that body. A brief account of their work is included in the Royal Commission's contribution (see below).

CLICKHIMIN BROCH, SHETLAND

Excavations at the Broch were carried out for a third season. The various structural and occupational phases distinguished are summarised by Mr J. R. C. Hamilton as follows:

(1) Late Bronze Age occupation. Large oval courtyard house and byre with enclosure wall erected on the islet.

(2) Secondary occupation of courtyard house. Several of the mural chambers or cubicles were blocked. Behind the blocking, Iron Age pottery was recovered similar to that found in the circular houses with souterrains at Jarlshof.

(3) Arrival of Iron Age settlers who erected a massive ringwall round the islet with a blockhouse (formerly referred to as the "forework") inside entrance. In secondary phase, inner defence work begun but not completed.

(4) Broch builders from Orkney built a tower in the centre of the complex, founding it partly on the incomplete inner defence work of the previous phase.

(5) After period of neglect, perhaps with temporary occupation by native element, a large wheelhouse was constructed inside the Broch tower.

(6) A long period of wheelhouse occupation, which witnessed the formation of extensive middens and the building of outhouses within the ringwall.
This season's work confirmed the ringwall/Broch sequence and produced numerous finds, particularly pottery, associated with the ringwall builders. A closer examination of the blockhouse ("forework") revealed a chamber in the W. half, thus bringing it into closer agreement with similar structures at the Ness of Burgi and Loch of Huxter.

The ringwall phase was not represented at Jarlshof and the present discoveries enlarge the sequence of Iron Age cultures in the Shetland Islands.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE

The investigation of the moat and outer earthworks begun last year has continued. On the W. side of the castle the moat has been explored and two sections cut into the outer earthwork. As work is still in progress the following summary is provisional.

The N. half of the moat is an artificial cut, through an irregular rock-outcrop. The original conception of the moat was ambitious, designed to give a maximum depth of about 4 ft. of water. Much of the material excavated was used to construct the N. half of the high bank outside the moat. The high bank is here made up of blocks and crumbled fragments of bastard rock and sandstone, revetted on the inner face by a steep and massive dry-stone wall of the same materials. The outer face has not yet been investigated: the profile suggests that it is similar.

Stone from the moat excavation, suitable for building purposes, was probably used in the fabric of the castle, and an area of the rock outcrop outside the limits of the moat appears to have been quarried for this purpose.

The bottom of the S. and SW. part of the moat is well above original bedrock; the bank around it is lower than the N. half of the bank and is made up of mixed clays, sands and soil.

By the later Middle Ages—about 2 ft. of silt and debris had accumulated in the moat. This seems never to have been removed, and the major clearance of the moat represented by dumps outside the high bank must only have removed silting above this level.

Good leather has been recovered from the mud, in perfect condition: an embossed gauntlet and a probable saddle-leather are outstanding. These will be published with other finds when the archaeology of the site is completed.

LOWER DOUNREAY, CAITHNESS

In the course of excavating a deep trench near Lower Dounreay Farm with a mechanical digger human and animal
remains were discovered. The Ministry was informed, and in the course of other duties in the district an Inspector carried out a limited exploration of the site.

At least seven skeletons were found; as the first discoveries were dispersed by the digger it is not possible exactly to determine the number. Excavation 29th-30th October exposed four skeletons buried in pits dug in the sand. The interments were 8 to 9 ft. below present ground level; at least half of this accumulation is later than the interments.

Three of the skeletons were extended, one crouched lying on its right side with arms folded. The left arm of one of the extended skeletons was dismembered at the shoulder. No objects were found in association with the interments. The ganger in charge of the original digging said that the first skeletons found were buried in covered cists, made of local flagstones, but the cists could not be accurately observed before they were broken up. As no cists were found in the course of the excavation 29th-30th October we have little definite knowledge of them. Upright flagstones which may belong to other cists were visible in the W. side of the trench, but it was not possible to explore these.

The opening of the trench also revealed in cross-section the floors of two huts, one containing a clay hearth. As no objects were recovered from these it is not possible to date them absolutely; they may be contemporary with or later than the interments.

At present it can only be said that the interments are pre-Christian. It is very likely that there are more interments outside the limits of the trench: the discovery of three skeletons lying within a 6 ft. square points either to good luck or to a considerable cemetery.

**KILDARMY CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE**

Consolidation and excavation continues. A Megger survey has been made, as a practical and profitable demonstration of the instrument by Mr R. J. C. Atkinson, principally to determine the missing part of the outer ditch now ploughed away. Following this, trial trenches have been dug, and the foundations of masonry discovered. The foundations appear to be of an outer defensive work beyond the curtain and covering the gatehouse, but this is conjecture: investigation continues.

**BROUGH OF BIRSA Y, ORKNEY**

The investigation of this site, which was suspended in 1939, has been restarted by the Ministry of Works under the direction of Mr C. A. Ralegh Radford and Mr S. H. Cruden. Work in
1956 was principally directed to the consolidation of the exposed masonry of the Viking house E. of the church. The principal room, on the edge of the cliff, had a central firepit and a raised dais on each of the three remaining sides. Stone-lined ducts under the dais led back to a firepit showing that a system of heating under the floor was in use. Correlation of the periods of this house with those of the church suggest that the main building dates from the time of Earl Thorfinn the Mighty (ob. 1065) and that it was his palace, to which reference is made in the Orkney Saga. A more detailed examination of the church indicates that this was also erected by Earl Thorfinn and that the oldest portions represent his Cathedral of Christ Church. The buildings to the N. can be identified as the 12th century Bishop’s Palace.

PITHEAVLIS, PERTH

During reconstruction work at this 16th century house by the Local Authority, following a grant by the Historic Buildings Council, a painted ceiling was discovered at a visit of inspection. The Local Authority was immediately notified, work stopped and a full photographic record taken.

THE McINTOSH PROSPECTING TOOL

The Inspectorate are now equipped with this instrument and have used it successfully in investigating sites and parts of sites. It is an extensible drill or probe driving deep into the earth to bring up in a tube a section of the strata. Its use is recommended, as a complement to a Megger survey, in preliminary investigation before excavation, or to assist in surveying.

ROYAL COMMISSION
ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (SCOTLAND)

From Mr. A. Graham, Secretary

This year the Commission has carried out a normal programme covering the inventory survey of architectural monuments in Stirlingshire and of forts, earthworks, etc., in Peeblesshire. The emergency survey of marginal land has continued in Kintyre, Angus, Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Moray, Nairn and the adjoining ground E. of Inverness.

The Inventory of Roxburghshire, in two volumes, price 5 guineas, was published in May 1956.
Details of excavations carried out by the Commission’s staff are given below.

**EASTER HAPPREW, PEEBLESSHIRE**

From Or K. A. Steer

NT/194401. The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments examined the Roman fort at Easter Happrew, whose discovery was announced in the last Report. The fort proved to be square on plan with an internal area of 3¾ acres. It was defended by a turf rampart, 25 ft. thick, and a single V-shaped, flat-bottomed ditch 12 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep. The internal buildings, and a small group of buildings visible on the air-photographs outside the fort, were of timber. The finds, which included pottery, glass, and a sestertius of Vespasian minted in A.D. 71, showed that the fort was built at the time of the Agricolan invasion of Scotland; and as only one period of occupation was detected it seems probable that the site was abandoned c. A.D. 90 and replaced by a fort at Lyne on the opposite bank of the Lyne Water. A full report of the excavation will appear in due course in *PSAS*.

**SOUTH UIST**

From Mr R. W. Fyfe

**EARTHHOUSE AT DRIMORE**

During July 1956 the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scotland) carried out, on behalf of the Ministry of Works, an excavation at a site which proved to be an earthhouse with ancillary buildings similar to structures discovered on North Uist and elsewhere in the Outer Hebrides by Erskine Beveridge and others (e.g. see *PSAS*, Ixiii, 185f.). A souterrain 25 ft. in length and 3 ft. in width formed the main feature of the complex; its depth was about 3 ft., but the presence of sand and water prohibited proper clearance. Small chambers or cells were found adjoining the steps which led out of the souterrain. Pottery and objects of bone, including whalebone, were found together with midden material.

**SOUTH UIST**

From Mr A. MacLaren

**VIKING HOUSE AT DRIMORE**

During July 1956 another excavation, carried out by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scotland), on behalf of the Ministry of Works, revealed the presence of a Viking house, lying some 4 ft. below present ground surface. Sub-rectangular in shape, measuring about 50 ft. by 20 ft. internally, it was defined by a single course of boulders and contained a long...
central hearth. Finds included a fine decorated bone comb, steatite spindle-whorls and vessels, and pins and other objects of bone and ivory.

A full report on these and other excavations in South Uist will be published by the Ministry of Works.

From Mr J. P. Chaney

ARCHEOLOGY DIVISION, ORDNANCE SURVEY

During the first half of the year, the Scottish Section was engaged in research at the British Museum and at Archaeology Division H.Q., but in July field work was resumed in Ayrshire, with the object of revising and augmenting existing records. A rapid revision of extant features in Dunbartonshire and Fife followed, and a complete survey of the Antonine Wall is in preparation at the time of writing.

At Headquarters, work is proceeding on the assimilation of field work previously carried out in Berwickshire.

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD
MINISTRY OF WORKS

From Mr C. McWilliam, Officer in Charge

The Scottish National Buildings Record has three main objects:

1. To supply records and information on Scottish buildings both to other Government Departments and to the public. It is not concerned with the preservation of specific buildings, but it does aim to provide information which may help in assessing their historical or architectural value and thus contribute to a planned preservation policy.

2. To provide a similar service to posterity. With the face of Scotland changing more rapidly than ever before records of demolished buildings and altered townscapes will be of enormous value to the students of the future.

3. To be a central exchange or clearing-house of Scottish architectural information, and as such to co-ordinate rather than to duplicate the work of other organisations and individuals in the field. In exchange for material contributed by local workers, the Scottish National Buildings Record provides a general view of
the whole subject and can thus set local research against a national background. An immediate answer can be given to any questions concerning existing architectural records.

Support for the Scottish National Buildings Record is continuing to grow but more help is still needed. In particular, dated cuttings from local papers announcing the demolition of any important or conspicuous building (whether old or relatively new) will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged, and may lead to some further record being made. Additions to the Scottish National Buildings Record collection of drawings and photographs will also be welcome.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The Scottish National Buildings Record's photographic work during 1956 was somewhat curtailed by an extremely poor summer. Nevertheless, about eighty large houses were photographed, as well as a large number of town buildings. The latter include over a hundred of the banks and insurance offices which form an important building type in 19th century Scottish architecture.

Much work has been done in Berwickshire where Paxton (c. 1775) was perhaps the finest house photographed (Mellerstain had already been recorded). It is unfortunate that neither this fine classical house nor its sister Wedderburn in the castle-style can be definitely attributed to any particular architect. The same applies to The Lees, Coldstream (c. 1800) and Gunsgreen, a mid-18th century house to the E. of Eyemouth harbour, reputedly built by a rich smuggler. Among the better-documented houses photographed were Newton Don (Sir Robert Smirke, 1817-8), Thirlestane Castle (16th century with additions by Sir William Bruce, 1673, and David Bryce, 1840) and Ayton Castle (James Gillespie Graham, 1851), the red sandstone castle which gives the visitor his first view of Scottish domestic architecture from the E. coast train. Ayton is particularly interesting as the late work of a Scottish Regency architect in a Victorian idiom and for its use of the open bartizan turret, a feature most unusual in the revived baronial style.

A curious pair of houses linked to two mid-Victorian personalities was recorded in detail: Hospitalfield, designed over a long period by Patrick Allan Fraser and now a College of Art as well as a museum in its own right; and the Castle of Penkil near Girvan, extended by Alexander “Greek” Thomson and later by William Bell Scott, who filled it with Pre-Raphaelite pictures and relics, including much mural work by himself.

The year has been marked by the discovery of one of the most important collections of drawings in any private Scottish collection. This was at Callendar House, Falkirk, where the estate
office contains drawings by James Craig (1785), David Hamilton of Glasgow (1827) and Messrs Wardrop and Reid of Edinburgh (1876). The earliest of these plans gives an idea of the house as it must have existed before Craig's additions gave it a fashionable symmetry, and the latest show it as it stands today, in a mixed French style. Internally, some work from all but the earliest periods has survived.

Investigation of the works of the brothers Adam has continued following the acquisition of drawings copied from the Soane collection. Most of these, like the Queensberry memorial column at Dumfries (1779), are minor works, but shed an interesting light on the later style of Robert and James Adam. The most impressive of their works recorded this year was, however, one of the earliest: Dumfries House (1754-9) with its splendid Chippendale furniture and rich plasterwork showing the emergence of the new and lighter Adam style as we know it.

DEMOLITIONS

The following are among the most important houses known to have been demolished during the year:—

Ardwell, Wigtownshire.

19th century portion removed 1956.
Baronial addition (c. 1873) by J. M. Wardrop to 18th century house. Scottish National Buildings Record photographic survey and copies of architect's drawings.

Castleroy, Broughty Ferry, Angus.

Demolished 1956.
Tudor, with French Gothic interior; A. Heiton, Architect, 1872. Photographed.

Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Angus

Previously gutted, demolition in progress 1956.
Castle style; Archibald Elliot, Architect, 1813. Scottish National Buildings Record photographic survey.

Glenormiston, Peebles.

Demolished 1956.
Late 18th century house with additions by its 19th century owner, William Chambers. Scottish National Buildings Record photographic survey. During demolition the removal of some
bookshelves revealed a set of mural paintings similar to those by David Roberts, R.A., recently discovered at 34 Great King Street, Edinburgh. These were photographed in colour by the Scottish National Buildings Record before their destruction.

Torwood Cottage, Kincardineshire.

Derelict 1956, and reported in course of demolition.

Doric bungalow c. 1810, possibly based on a design by Adam. Scottish National Buildings Record photographic survey.

Rogie, Fife.

Found gutted 1956.


Other demolitions during the year include Riccarton (Midlothian, 1823), Hoddon (Dumfriesshire, 1826) and Dormont (Dumfriesshire, 1823), all of them largely by William Burn: Blairhill (Perthshire, early 19th century) and Broxmouth Park (East Lothian, 17th and early 19th century; one wing removed).

Buildings recorded after threat of demolition include Menstrie Castle (Clackmannanshire), Lasswade Parish Church (Midlothian) and George Square (Edinburgh). Those in danger from various other causes include Leslie Castle (Aberdeenshire), Penholm Castle (Kincardineshire) and the Hamilton Mausoleum (Lanarkshire). All these buildings were recorded by the Scottish National Buildings Record but any offers of additional material would be welcomed.

THE SCHOOL OF SCOTTISH STUDIES,
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

From Mr S. F. Sanderson,
Secretary-Archivist

The following is a summary of the work of the School of Scottish Studies during 1956.

FOLKLORE

Besides the transcription of material collected in 1955 we have embarked on a preliminary investigation in the Borders, and have recorded one new international folk-tale in Roxburghshire in addition to the five from Selkirkshire last year. Close on three dozen international tales have been recorded.

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FOLKSONG AND MUSIC

The routine task of transcription continues. Interesting versions of the classical ballads have been collected, including the Demon Lover and Lord Bateman; on the Gaelic side more congregational psalm-singing had been recorded, and extensive recordings have been made in Vatersay, where 165 songs were listed from one informant alone.

MATERIAL CULTURE

This year has seen the consolidation of the work of previous years, rather than any startling new discoveries. The photographic archive has been reorganised and close on 50 survey drawings completed of houses and other structures.

PLACE-NAMES

The gazetteer from the 1-inch O.S. map is now complete. On the collection of older forms we are at present concentrating mainly on the Register of the Great Seal and older Scottish maps.

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

A detailed study of certain tinker communities is in progress. This project is being carried out in collaboration with a field-worker in folksong and oral tradition. This spring a preliminary survey of the oral and material traditions of Glenlivet was started, and we hope to continue and amplify this combined operation next year. We are about to publish the first volume of our journal *Scottish Studies* which we hope will be on sale by the end of the year.
A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1956

Compiled by Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

The following abbreviations are used:

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- BNJ British Numismatic Journal
- HNJC History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
- JRS Journal of Roman Studies
- PSAS Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
- TDGAS Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History
  and Antiquarian Society
- TINHS Transactions of the Glasgow Archeological Society

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<td>W. M. L. Home</td>
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