DISCOVERY
AND
EXCAVATION

SCOTLAND
1960

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

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FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to introduce yet another edition of *Discovery and Excavation*. Although 1960 will probably be remembered for its rather indifferent weather, this does not seem to have affected the scale of archaeological activity in Scotland, if one can judge from the variety and extent of the contributions.

Last year, the President expressed the hope that a Foreword would eventually become unnecessary; but, so long as *Discovery and Excavation* is published, the work of those who make it possible must be acknowledged. To all contributors the Executive Committee expresses its thanks. The thanks and appreciation of the Regional Group as a whole must go, this year for the first time, to the Editor, Dr. Margaret Stewart, for the arrangement and production of this edition, and also to Miss Anne S. Robertson, Secretary, and to Mr. T. M. Lighbody of the Glasgow Archaeological Society for continued assistance, particularly in distribution.

DAVID B. TAYLOR,
President.

*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1960*, may be obtained, price 2s. 10d. per copy, post free, from Miss Anne S. Robertson, Hunterian Museum, The University, Glasgow, W.2.

December, 1960.
ABERDEENSHPRE

ARDLETHEN FARM, ELLON From Professor A. C. O'Dell

38/917317. Mesolithic flint chipping site. 176 worked flints. No trace of mediaeval chapel said to have been sited near here. 2 fragments of mediaeval pottery.

DRUMDUNO, PITCAPLE From Dr. A. A. Woodham

NJ/707244. In November, 1959, an inverted, double-cordoned, cinerary urn was found during ploughing on the farm of Drumdurno. The urn rested directly on rock, and covered cremated bones and a rectangular clay-stone pendant. The urn and contents were taken to Marischal College, Aberdeen.

FORVIE From W. Kirk

During the first fortnight of August, 1960, excavations were made on the sands of Forvie, with the limited objectives of discovering, (1) whether earlier structures lay beneath the mediaeval church uncovered in previous excavations, and (2) whether any of the neighbouring sand dunes concealed other contemporary structures. A limited area excavation suggested that the answer to the first problem is probably no. No structures were encountered or occupation levels observed between the base of the mediaeval foundations and later intrusive burials and the natural sands and gravels which underlie the church site, but further work, particularly at the east end of the church, is necessary before final confirmation of this can be given. Several exploratory trenches were cut in the uneven sand dune area to the east of the church with the second objective in mind. The majority of these proved negative, but positive results were obtained in an area some 40 yds. directly east of the church. Here, the remains of a cobbled pavement and walls were discovered with a few sherds of coarse, mediaeval pottery. It is hoped to extend excavations on this site next summer.

ANGUS

FRIECKHEIM From J. D. Boyd, Dundee Museum

NO/598503. A stone shaft-hole battle-axe of the type usually associated with the Beaker folk was discovered by workmen preparing ground at a building site near Friockheim. The axe is 9½ ins. long, with a maximum width of 5 ins., and a depth at the centre of 3½ ins. It has been presented to the Dundee Art Galleries and Museums Department.
HURLEY HAWKIN, LIFF AND BENVIE

From David B. Taylor

NO/333328. The excavation of this site was resumed in the summer of 1960 (D. & E., 1959, 1), but was interrupted by bad weather. It is now clear that the core of the 17 ft. thick wall surrounding the circular central area consisted partly of clay, probably upcast from the ditch which protected the site on the north. The wall has been almost entirely robbed, only the foundation boulders of the inner and outer faces remaining. Finds included objects of worked stone—spindle whorls, loom weights, fragments of rotary querns and "pot-lids"—and a number of fragments of pottery. A cup and ring marked stone was also found in the interior of the wall.

In cutting a section across the ditch, a souterrain of the Angus type came to light. At this point it proved to be about 6 ft. in depth and 7 ft. wide. The floor was paved, and the roof slabs, thrown into the souterrain, were resting on about a foot of fine soil. The filling of the souterrain contained a number of fragments of mediaeval pottery.

The excavation will continue in 1961.

RED CASTLE, INVERKEILLOR

From Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson

NO/688511. Periodic visits to the site of the mediaeval midden mentioned in Discovery and Excavation, 1959, page 1, have been continued.

No further excavation into the midden itself has been attempted. It is felt this would serve no useful purpose, as the bank on which it stands has been pretty well destroyed by high tides, and the stratification disturbed. However, three small sherds were found—two on the beach beside the midden, and one from an excavation carried out in 1959. These were sent, at the suggestion of Mr. Cruden, to Mr. Dunning, Ministry of Works, London, whose report is as follows:

The two thin, yellow sherds are imports from France, probably from Normandy. The form and use are uncertain, but they were probably parts of a costrel such as was found at Glenluce Abbey and Coldingham Priory, and would fit into the 15th-16th century date of the midden.

The third sherd of drab, yellowish-whitish ware, with micaceous specks and the red painted blobs, is similar to the wares imported to S. and SE. England from Normandy in the late 11th and early 12th centuries.
ARGYLL. MAINLAND

The following were located with Miss Elizabeth B. Rennie, Mrs. John Rennie, and Mrs. F. Newall:—

CREAGANTAIRBH FARM

NM/857912. To the SE. of the farm, and on the east side of the road, is a round cairn, 41 ft. in basal diameter and 5 ft. high, with a disturbed, hollowed top, 21 ft. across. In the centre, a cap stone bears nine shallow cup marks. To the immediate SW. is a lower cairn, 24 ft. in diameter. 200 ft. to the SE., and incorporated in the walling of an abandoned croft, is a standing stone with pointed top, while several hundred feet west of the large cairn, and beside the road, is the stump of a standing stone with the broken-off top lying beside it.

LOCH AWE, near SONACHAN HOUSE

NN/041203. In a field just south of the road is a round cairn, 45-49 ft. in diameter and 5-6 ft. high on the north face. Traces of kerbing are discernible on all but the north side.

LOCH AWE-SIDE

NN/008171. On the north side of the road, there is a heel-shaped mound, distinctly kerbed, and 57 ft. east-west by 33 ft. north-south. The north side is concave. From the west end a linear depression, some 2 ft. wide, runs for 15 ft. towards the centre of the mound. About 50 yds. to the south of the above is a long, kerbed mound, 103 ft. north-south by 31 ft. at its broadest. The north end is pointed, the south broad, with rounded corners.

The following were located by Miss Elizabeth B. Rennie and Mr. R. C. Scott:—

FIN BRACKEN

NS/150800. To the SW. of Finbracken Hill, and on the line of the drove road through Allt a Chromain—Alt na Cruiche, is a massive, square-built, cattle pound, covering some 2 acres. There is a similar structure on the moor to the south-west.

GARROCHRA GLEN

NS/087896. Four early “sheelins,” about 24 ft. by 15 ft., divided into but and ben, and each with a separate, stone-walled store some distance from it. These, usually square, may have rounded corners, and when tumbled give the impression of a hut circle. They are, normally, about 5-6 ft. across, within 2-3 ft. thick walls without an entrance, and can be distinguished from the true hut circle. All are probably 18th century. Two occur at NS/091898: two at NS/09259020, and one at NS/091901. Those at the foot of Allt na h’Aridh’Chaoirn are of interest as having been made from the body of a round cairn, about 30 ft. in diameter (NS/09259020).
NS/097918. Marked "Cairn" on the OS, 6-in. map. Now vestigial. Except for the map reference, this low scatter of stones would have been accepted as an alluvial fan. But, as they are in general smaller than the surrounding scree and glacial accumulations, and as there is a laid setting of larger stones for a short distance round the NE. arc, the possibility of a cairn remains. Within the scatter are several distinct hollows.

BADDEN FARM, LOCHGILPHEAD

From Miss M. Campbell, F.S.A.Scot.

NR/855890. In March, 1960, a stone slab was ploughed up in a field which marks the seaward end of a former marshy loch, drained when the Crinan Canal was built in the 19th century. It is now a gravelly slope 30 ft. above sea level. The farmer noticed curious markings on the slab, which measured 5 ft. by 1 ft. 9 ins. by av. 4 ins. One face is smooth, the other has been bevelled along one edge. From the other edge, incised and pecked lozenges extend for half the width of the stone, and from end to end, and these are intersected, at 5 ins. from one end and at 8 ins. from the other, by grooves 2 ins. wide by 1 in. deep. These are the normal grooves found in many other "grooved cist" side-slabs in this area; the lozenge patterns are cut by the grooves and might, therefore, be earlier, indicating re-use of the stone. The other example of this type of Bronze Age art in the area is the end-slab from Cairnbaan (NR/840907), now in the National Museum of Antiquities (PSAS VI, App., p. 54); the sites are within 2 miles of each other.

Excavation to undisturbed gravel at 2 ft. below the surface produced no signs of other slabs, except a setting of rounded stones, 17 ft. by 8 ft., containing fragments of charcoal and flint chips, cores, and some retouched flakes, perhaps indicating an earlier working-site. The slab may have been forced upwards against this setting after displacement from higher up the slope by cultivation. Other worked and unworked flints were found in the same field. It is hoped to investigate further, as the cultivation programme allows. The slab is housed at the farm, and may be inspected there by courtesy of the farmer, Mr. Campbell.

BARRNAKILL, CRINAN CANAL

NR/823915. A flat-topped boulder, forming part of an old dyke round a small plantation, has two incised-outline hand-prints on its surface. The boulder measures, above ground, 4 ft. 4 ins. by av. 2 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 6 ins. The prints, both left hands, have been outlined and deepened by pecking; wrists and forearms are indicated by incised lines to the edge of the stone. Both have fingers spread and thumb clearly shown, and both are 7 ins. across the palm and ball of thumb, and 8 ins. from wrist to tip of middle
finger; the two are 5 ins. apart. There is no question that these are hand-, not foot-prints. No exact parallel has been traced as yet.

**DRUIMNAGALL, LOCH SWEEN**

NR/715846 (Dun Mor), NR/716845 (Dun Beag). Both sites, visited in checking place names with the element “Dun,” proved to have traces of forts: *Dun Mor*, a long oval on a ridge, 111 ft. by 76 ft., commands a wide outlook, and *Dun Beag*, a small oval, 57 ft. by 32 ft., crowns a lower knoll. *Dun Beag* yielded a number of flint chips and pebbles on cursory examination without digging: this is most unusual in the area. Bones and shells were also plentiful in molehills and rabbit-scrapings on the hill. There is no indication of recent occupation.

**INVERLIEVER, LOCH AWE**

NM/894055. In searching for a recorded “Holy Well,” Tobar na Bile, and a “cemetery,” said to have been nearby, a cup-marked boulder was found. The stone is 3 ft. long by 1 ft. 9 ins. thick by 2 ft. 9 ins. high on W. (3 ft. 2 ins. on E. owing to sloping ground). On the W. face, a natural flaw has been worked into a boss, 5½ ins. across, and there are at least 5 faint cups on the same face. One upper corner may have been roughly dressed with a maul. No markings were seen on the E. face (in strong, p.m. sunlight). The boulder forms part of a ruined turf-dyke, and a marshy hollow to the W. may mark a well, with possibly a stone-lined cistern.

**KILBRIDE HOUSE, RHUDIL**

NR/853965 and /S56964. In “D. & E.,” 1959, p. 6, I published a note on cup-marked rocks here; this year, an extension of the same ridge was found to have scattered groups of cups, some with rings, and a very few with gutters also. The ridge extends SW. from the garden for upwards of 100 yds., and the carvings were found at almost every place stripped of turf.

Across the valley from the house, a flat-topped boulder, at the second grid position given above, has cups scattered over it; the boulder is massive, 22 ft. by 11 ft., and 4 ft. high at its SW. (down-hill) end. The cups were small, and only one had a definite ring.

**LOCH GLASHAN**

NR/920934. In May, a forestry worker, Mr. D. Campbell, found the bow of a dug-out canoe projecting from the mud. He uncovered an oak canoe, 11 ft. long, with a square stern, in which part of the transom was still inserted in a V-groove, and with a small seat, resting on blocks, left in the inner sides of the hull. Mr. L. Bell of the Mid Argyll Antiquarian Society later found and preserved a fragment of twisted rope in a hole bored in the bow, through a false stempost worked in the solid log and continued under the canoe as a shallow keel. The find was reported to H.M. Ministry of Works, who have undertaken preservation.
LOCH GLASHAN (2)

NR/919926. Within a week of the finding of the canoe, a 14-year-old boy, John M'Shane, stepped on a looped and socketed bronze axe, while fishing near the outlet burn of the loch. He recognised the importance of his find, and refrained from picking out the fragment of wood remaining in the socket. The axe is now in the National Museum.

TORBHLAREN, KILMICHAEL GLASSARY

NR/864947 and /863945. Two outcrops of smooth rock in the field immediately W. of the cup-marked standing stone (PSAS XXXVIII, p. 127) prove to have carvings. The northerly outcrop has a fine cup with 4 rings, 1 ft. overall, numerous small cups, and two smaller cup-and-rings; the second outcrop has a “rosette” (cup with 1 ring surrounded by 7 or more faint cups), another possible “rosette,” and a scatter of cups. An outlying outcrop at the SW. has more.

KINTRAUV

From D. D. A. Simpson

NM/830050. A second season’s work was carried out on this site in June and July. Excavation within the kerb of the large cairn was completed without further finds. The “false entrance” (see D. & E., 1959, p. 4) was cleared; the stones of which it is composed being some five feet deep.

A smaller cairn, 29 ft. SW. of the principal cairn was also excavated. It was 11 ft. in diameter, and surrounded by a kerb of stones unusually large for the size of the cairn. The stones of the body of the cairn, which was approximately 1 ft. 6 ins. high, were also disproportionately large. On the western edge of the cairn was a small cist, 8 ins. square, built against the kerb, one stone of which served as a side slab. Although undisturbed, it contained only a few fragments of carbonized wood.

FORD

From J. G. Scott

NM/866039. A polished stone cup, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) ins. in diameter and 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) ins. high, was found after the sloping-down of a bank during road construction about 1 mile NNE. of Ford, Loch Aweside. The cup is made of a local schist, with almost straight sides separated by a carination from a round base. Decoration consists of a zigzag scored line between two horizontal scored lines just below the lip, and of a similar design at the carination. The outside of the cup is highly polished, the inside slightly so. No adequate parallel is known, but the cup would appear to be related to the incense cup rather than to any other prehistoric pottery type. No signs of a burial or of habitation were detected on a subsequent visit to the site; traces may have been removed when the road was constructed, but it is unlikely that a cairn ever existed at the place where the cup was found. The cup is now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.
FORD (2) From Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott

NM/866039. Approximately 35 yds. to the S. of where the polished stone cup was found, and on the opposite side of the road, is a rock outcrop on which a Forestry Commission worker discovered much-weathered but quite certain cup-and-ring marks, consisting of two cups, each with two circles. Recently, Miss M. Campbell of Kilberry and Miss M. Sandeman have stripped of turf part of the adjacent rock ridge, finding both cups and cup-and-ring marks extending for a distance of at least 58 ft. to the SW. of the original discovery.

NM/868037. On a natural gravel platform just to the W. of the Ford-Dalavich road, at the N. end of Ford village, stands a partially plundered cairn, constructed of small boulders and with traces of a kerb, except to the NW. The cairn is about 30 ft. in diameter and 5-6 ft. high.

LOCH GLASHAN

NR/916925. In the course of work on a hydro-electric scheme at Loch Glashan, which lies about 1 mile to the NW. of Loch Gair, on Loch Fyneside, Mid Argyll, the loch waters were lowered by some 12 ft., exposing the remains of crannog, in April, 1960. The partial excavation of this crannog was carried out for 3½ weeks in the following July and August, as the result of a co-operative effort by the Forestry Commission, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, the Ministry of Works, and Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

The crannog lies some 50 yds. to the S. of the only island in Loch Glashan, which is close to the SE. shore of the Loch. The crannog is separated from the island and from the shore by stretches of mud consisting of a brown layer, some 6 ins. deep, which may be the remains of decayed vegetation, overlying soft, yellow mud. The crannog lies at the edge of the mud flat, at the point where it gives way to deeper water. The present surface of the crannog lies some 9 ft. below the recent level of the loch, which must, therefore, have been raised subsequently to the abandonment of the crannog. Before the excavation, the site appeared as a low mound, largely covered with stones, about 55 ft. long from N. to S. and 35 ft. wide from E. to W.

On the landward side, the crannog appeared to have been composed chiefly of brushwood laid directly on top of the mud. On the opposite side, however, layers of logs, principally of oak, but including some of silver birch, and occasionally reveted with stones, were placed on top of the brushwood. Some piles were also used in the deeper water on the perimeter of the crannog.

The stones proved to be a thin scatter, except in the NW. sector, where they were some 3 ft. deep, perhaps marking the site of a
round hut, about 12 ft. in diameter. This building appeared to be later than a rectangular structure, about 25 ft. by 15 ft. in size, defined by a series of massive, parallel oak timbers, their tops in some cases flattened, suggesting the floor of a house. The NE. end of the structure appeared to have been paved with slabs of stone, and here there may have been a hearth, with some sherds of Rhine-land pottery associated. There were some indications of the posts of an older structure lying beneath the other two, but, since this was below the water level at the time, it could not be investigated.

From amongst the brushwood on the landward side were recovered a large number of wooden objects—a trough, four trough-like bowls, a paddle, a scoop, several worked timbers of a structural kind, and numerous pegs and pins. There was also a great deal of scrap leather, including parts of sheaths, shoes, and of a jerkin. There were, too, a small "bearded" iron axehead, and a bronze penannular brooch, perhaps originally silvered, with what seemed to be amber settings. One quern stone was found in the brushwood, but at least fifteen others, whole or fragmentary, lay on the surface of the crannog.

The period of occupation of the crannog would seem to lie between about 500 A.D., as evidenced by the pottery, and 850 A.D., the probable date of the brooch.

GLENCRUitten, OBan

From E. R. Cregenan

NM/874296. A sandstone mould, of irregular oblong shape, measuring 6 ins. by 4 ins., and a maximum of 2 ins. thick, was found by Master James Smith, Glen Lonan, near Oban, in a disused slate quarry E. of the railway line on the Glencruitten estate, and was reported by his brother, Ian Smith. The upper surface, which has been rubbed level, contains two narrow, parallel, but dissimilar grooves, 4½ ins. long and about 4/10 ins. deep, presumably meant for casting ingots. One of the grooves expands at each end into a symmetrical, rounded shape. The other has one tapered end, the other expanding asymmetrically. A shallow penannular groove has been pecked on the surface of the stone, with a central hole. Black stain appears on the surface and in one of the grooves of the mould. The mould is in Master Smith's possession.

OBAN

A very heavy black granite hammerstone, 5½ ins. long by 2½ ins. wide (maximum) by 2 ins. thick (maximum), comes from the garden of Dungrianach, Oban, on the hill to the S. of Oban bay. One surface bears a shallow, round depression, 1¼ ins. in diameter, into which a small hollow at one side merges, the apparent results of its use as an anvil stone. It was given to the contributor by Mrs. Stokes, Oban.
OLD POLTALLOCH

NM/826010. A cup-and-ring marked rock was discovered by Mr. Alex. Campbell, Carradale, a forestry worker, whilst ploughing on Old Poltalloch land in September, 1960, and reported by him. The site lies a mile-and-a-quarter inland, W. of Loch Craignish, on a high terrace of land, some 550 ft. above O.D., whose axis runs roughly NE.-SW. There is a wide-spreading view to N. and W., but 100 yds. to the E. of the site, the terrace is backed by a low cliff. A triangular area of living rock, 8 ft. by 5 ft., has been exposed, and shows 12 or more cup-and-ring marks. Most of these are much weathered, but three are distinct, have two rings and a gutter, and measure 7 ins. in diameter. Others probably lie under the cover of grass and roots on other parts of the rock surface.

POLTALLOCH

MR/821972. In July, 1960, excavations were undertaken by the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll in association with the Extra-Mural Department of Glasgow University at Brouch an Drummin, at the southern extremity of an ancient river terrace, 1 1/4 miles SW. of Kilmartin village, and within the grounds of Poltalloch House. A standing stone, and also the find-spot of the Poltalloch jet necklace, are within a stone’s throw. The excavations were begun on the strength of finds made in an archaeological reconnaissance carried out by the contributor, with the assistance of Messrs. Tawse of Aberdeen, immediately before the latter commenced gravel-digging operations. The excavations were given every facility by Messrs. Tawse, and continued through July, with local volunteer assistance. They resumed with a small team, in September and October, on a University grant.

A level area of one to two acres was found to be enclosed between the slopes of the gravel terrace on the S., and, on the N., a concealed ditch, originally about 7 feet deep, and, over-all, some 20 ft. wide, now wholly filled with soil, running across the terrace from the E. side towards the W. side. Its profile has been examined at three points over a distance of 70 yds. Within the enclosure, an area of approximately 200 sq. yds. at its E. side has been excavated, and reveals the presence of an Iron Age occupation, prolonged but perhaps wholly pre-Roman. More certainty about dating will be possible after a fuller examination of small finds, chiefly flints, and stone and iron objects. These include a small piece of slate with an incised decoration (consisting of dots and overlapping pairs of semi-circles), and fragments of thin, dark, wheel-turned pottery, the latter from the upper filling of the ditch.

Numerous post-holes penetrate the gravel, representing probably at least two phases in the history of the settlement. It should eventually be possible to define the shape and extent of the structures. They are associated with a great deal of occupation
debris—especially charcoal and calcined bone—and with indications of intense fire, which has left patches of blackening on the gravel, and at least one burnt post in situ. The debris consisted of ash, baked earth, reddened stones, fire-baked wattle-and-daub, charcoal (some of it in substantial lumps), bog iron, and some bushels of carbonised, well-preserved barley, mixed with layers of sand. They would appear indicative of a conflagration which destroyed a grain-store and buildings. Fragments of daub, and some carbonised barley, occur in the excavated area. There seems little doubt that the pits contain debris from this area.

The ditch, which was apparently twice re-dug, contains layers of charcoal and bone at various levels. A stone wall, built near the occupied area within the southern edge of the ditch above an occupation layer and apparently co-eval with the wheel-turned pottery, may be the same as occurs in a distant section of the ditch (though in the last case there is a parallel wall running below the other edge of the ditch). It represents a late phase of the settlement. Other structures in the filling of the ditch include a domed oven or kiln, built of earth with stone reinforcements, surviving intact. Internally almost oval, its maximum internal dimensions are 2 ft. 6 ins. wide by about 2 ft. 3 ins. high. Below the stone slabs on the floor, a roughly circular flue, 9 ins. in diameter, enters vertically from an as yet unexplored depth.

The standing stone, 5 ft. 4 ins. high, dressed roughly to a square section, is in the middle of a very low cairn of stones. Both cairn and standing stone appear to overlie the filling of the ditch. Other traces of human occupation exposed by the contractors' machines on the gravel terrace occur (1) about 100 to 150 yards N. of the site described, where slabs of stone were disturbed, and (2) 600 yds. NNE. of the site, and 100 yds. W. of the North Lodge, where charcoal and calcined bone appears some inches below the turf. (NR/822976.)

**STRONTIAN, MORVERN**

Sheet 46/816614. A standing stone, 5 ft. 2 ins. high by 2 ft. wide and up to 14 ins. thick, in front of the hotel, is not recorded on the 1 in. OS. map, but appears in the Argyll County Council list of antiquities (1915) as "the Branks Stone or Penance Stone... with one link still attached." A local informant believed that horses were tethered to the iron ring, which is sunk in the stone. It is not dressed, and has all the appearance of a prehistoric monument. The two broadest surfaces are parallel, facing NNE. and SSW. A striking feature is a deep notch in the top of the stone.

**COWAL, GLEN BRANTER**

NS/120971. At the foot of Creag an Adhloic is an oval mound, aligned W.-E. 77 ft. by 56 ft. The mound lies at right angles to the normal direction of glacial drift. Along the N. side is
a row of boulders. One hundred yds. to the S. is an almost entirely denuded cairn of similar dimensions to the mound, but aligned N.-S. The outline of this cairn is preserved by a low bank of small stones from which project at least five boulders, two of them in the centre of the broad N. end, fronting a setting of large stones which mark an area 13 ft. by 10 ft. N.-S.

GLENDARUEL, DUN AN OIR

NS/00558790. A small, conical hill is surmounted by a sub-oval univallate fort, having a straight stretch of walling at the SW. quarter in which is the entrance. The fort, 105 ft. N.-S. by 78 ft., is enclosed by a 9 ft. wide stone wall, of which the outer face is at least 4 ft. in parts. The mapped Dun an Oir, some 500 yds. to the S. is connected with a series of eroded eskers, and is probably glacial.

KILFINAN AREA

NR/94758325. S. of the Otter Ferry road is a group of 12 tumuli. These vary from 12 ft. to 18 ft. in diameter, and all but four have been disturbed. In two cases, a rectangular chamber is visible at the centre. In the others, only a ring of stones encircles the central area. Other stones in alignment, linear and arc, lie in the vicinity.

A similar group of tumuli lies in a field W. of the coast road at NR/736617.

The following sites, which appear on the OS. 1 in. map, were visited by Miss Elizabeth Rennie and Mr. F. Newall:—

BARR IOLA

NR/93758290. (See PSAS LXVI, 1931-32, p. 419.) In addition to this report by Professor Gordon Childe, the eastern half of the interior shows a raised terrace in which roughly rectangular foundations can be detected.

(a) Outside the fort, and some 8 ft. lower, is a rampart enclosing an area of 135 ft. N.-S. by 108 ft. This passes unbroken the W. gateway of the higher fort, and was probably itself entered on the NE. What may be the arc of a slighter built rampart lies further out to the NW. Against the outer side of the earlier fort at the SE. is a hut circle, while a reed-grown hollow may indicate a second.

(b) To the S. of the fort, on a green terrace, is a rectangular structure outlined by walls, 5 ft. 6 ins. wide, with rounded corners, and heavily kerbed on both sides. The over-all dimensions are 45 ft. N.-S. by 26 ft. Farther S. are vaguely outlined circular foundations and stone alignments.

(c) About 200 ft. to the SW. of the fort is the greater part of a circle of low standing stones, of which ten remain. A slight turf
bank traces the circumference further, but on the S. about one-third of the preserved circle is absent or overgrown with heather and rushes. Within the enclosed area are two large, up-pointed standing stones, one with a group of large stones at its base. Near the S. limit is a table stone. The diameter of the circle is 93 ft.

**BARR LAGGAN**

NR/942822. This is a long ridge fort, steeply defended naturally on all sides, and enclosed by a single stone wall of 7 to 8 ft. wide. At least two constructional phases, and possibly three, are indicated. Outwith the fort proper, at the N. end of the ridge, is a lower terrace, very heavily defended by a stone wall, in which a natural dyke has been adapted to effect an entrance at the N. This does not align with that through the fort wall on the NE., and the dilapidation of the other rampart before the fort entrance suggests that the N. "annexe" may have been a primary feature. Towards the S. end of the ridge, a distinct natural step is followed by a heavy transverse wall, which cuts off a slightly lower terrace to the south. This has been lightly walled round to form a S. "annexe." The N. terrace measures 81 ft. N.-S. The fort measures 264 ft., and the S. terrace, 94 ft. The E.-W. axis is 125 ft.

The following were located by Miss Elizabeth B. Rennie and Mr. F. Newall:—

NR/94558290. E. of the Strone Farm road, three apartments in line from S.-N. are indicated by spread turf walls. The apartments measure 15 ft. by 16 ft., 12 ft. by 14 ft., and 16 ft. by 19 ft., respectively. On the W. side of the latter is attached a room, 16 ft. by 11 ft., and on the E. side of the first apartment is a small cell, 7 ft. by 6 ft. To the E. is a 9 ft. deep quarry pit. The complex of buildings stands in the corner of a field roughly 117 ft. square, with wide, rounded corners outlined by a low, almost obliterated, turf dyke.

NR/94608275. Also on the E. side of Strone Farm road is a denuded, round cairn. A chamber, 14 ft. E.-W. by 12 ft., is closed on the W. by two slabs set on edge. These lie at the concave centre of a vestigial façade, 21 ft. long at the NW. and 20 ft. 6 ins. at the SW. Round the SE. corner of the stone chamber is an arc of four heavy boulders. 29 ft. 6 ins. out from the front of the chamber, an arc-shaped turf mound, from which project three large stones, may mark the position of a peristalith.

**ARGYLL. GIGHA**

**CARNBAN**

NR/668538. This cairn, partially stripped in 1790 and described in the O.S.A., was examined. Bones found in one of the four remaining cists were removed for examination. This showed them to be those of a female, possibly of 22 or 23 years old.
DRUMYEOONMORE

NR/649509. The capstone of what may possibly be a cist is reported, by John Macdonald of Drumyeronmore, on the eastern shoulder of Creag Bhan. The field was sown, and it was not possible to make an examination in April.

KINERARACH

NR/658532. Brownish flint flake with retouching, probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, found by Mr. Angus Macneill, of Kinerarach, in his garden. April, 1960.

NR/661534. A number of small “graves” had been reported from time to time in a field about ½ mile NE. of Kinerarach. In April, one such “grave” was located, and, on examination, proved to be a shallow cavity, some 10 ins. deep and 2 ft. square, scooped out of the soft, weathered schist. An attempt at walling had been made on three sides of the cavity, and the “grave” was covered by a capstone, measuring 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 6 ins. thick. No relics were found, although the “grave” appeared to be undisturbed.

TARBERT

NR/652517. In April, 1960, a short cist was discovered during ploughing about 100 yds. S. of Tarbert Farm. It lay NE.-SW., and was built of stone slabs, with internal measurements of 3 ft. long by 2 ft. wide by 19 ins. deep. The floor was of rounded, beach pebbles. The cist had been disturbed, for it was filled with loose earth, boulders, and broken pieces of slab, possibly a capstone. All round the cist, and level with it, were what appeared to be the remains of a cairn. Since the field was being sown, it was not possible to determine the limits of the cairn.

ARGYLL. ISLAY

SANAIG

From P. I. Lewin

NR/242712. Potsherds, flint flakes, and four partly-fossilised and well-worn human teeth were found in a pair of bunkers in the Sanaig dunes, 1,000 ft. NNW. of the cist excavated in June, 1960.

GARTACHARRA

From Miss Isla N. Hoppett

NR/253614. About 1,300 yds. W. of Bruichladdich, and 100 yds. W. of the two Gartacharra farms, is a tall standing stone. It is a flat slab, roughly triangular in cross-section. The circumference is 5½ ft., and the width of the flat side, 2½ ft. It stands 8 ft. 10 ins. high, and the flat side faces NNW. These details are not published elsewhere, although the stone is marked on the OS. 6 in. map, sheet 207.

MALA BHOLSA

NR/399783. One-and-a-quarter miles E. along the coast from the peak of the Mala Bholsa is a cave. The site is not marked on
the OS. 1 in. map, but may be found at NR/399783, near Port a’Chotain and Coir Odhar. On the OS. 6 in. map, double sheet 175 and 176, the cave area is indicated by the words “Uamh Mhor.” The cave is the middle one of three, all of which are of about the same height at the entrance. A small stream runs through the flat cove lying immediately E. of the caves.

R. Jameson in his “Mineralogy of the Western Isles” (Edin., 1800), wrote that the great cave was 33 yds. across at the entrance. Measurements taken in 1960 indicated that the width at the mouth of the deep, middle cave was 44 ft. to 46 ft. Jameson’s figure of 150 yds. for the length of the cave could not be checked further than 60 yds., in June, 1960. Even so, it was possible to see that the cave continued much further, the floor rising steadily to the gently dipping roof. The cave earth was soft and dusty. Though the cave was probably partly submerged in prehistoric times, it must have been far enough from the sea for several thousand years to allow of constant occupation. The mouth of the cave was 20 to 30 ft. high at the entrance.

About 27 yds. in front of the cave were the remains of a quadrangular structure. This was a low, grass-covered enclosure, 40 ft. by 35 ft. The longest diagonal was 50 ft. The walls were 1½ ft. to 2 ft. higher than the flat interior. The eastern side of the enclosure was not clearly defined, and lacked the shallow ditch on the other three sides.

On the flat ground around the cove in front of the cave were traces of cultivation, probably “lazy beds.” Evidently the cave had been a centre of occupation when Islay had supported many inhabitants—probably in the period 1750 to 1850.

MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION OF GLEANN MOR

Attention was paid to sites, where, in 1959, flints had turned up, with the following results:—

Kilchiarain Road Sand Quarry (Site A). NR/23305825. A number of implements were collected from animal scrapes and drainer’s upcast, including two microburins, a steeply dressed rod, a small crescent, and several steeply trimmed minute flakes (D. & E., 1959, p. 12).

Kilchiarain Road Stone Quarry (Site B). NR/233585. As at Site A, mesolithic blades and flakes appear in grey sand resting on a brown glacial sand. A Larne pick was found resting on the brown, but within the grey layer. The site is complicated by an upper stratum, which has produced heavy implements of quartzite and grit, and brown, hand-made pottery.

Kilchiarain Road (Site C). NR/235582. George Newall reported a concentration of flints in the S. drain of Kilchiarain road.
sufficiently dense to classify this as a knapping site. The site extends for 25 ft. The artifacts are of the same type as at Site A.

Kilchiarain Road (Site D). NR/23955825. Within the field gate on the N. side of Kilchiarain road, about 100 yds. E. of Bolsoy road-end, a dozen mesolithic type flints were trampled out of the muddy entrance by horses. The site extends northwards for at least 70 yds. Among artifacts collected from the surface, and from the face of a small quarry pit, was a minute, steeply dressed blade. As at Site A, the locus is a thin spread of sand over glacial sandy drift.

Kilchiarain Road (Site E). NR/232585. As in 1959, flints were collected from the road drain round the shoulder of Cnoc an Buaile. No concentration had been located.

Port Charlotte Beach. NR/253585. At this, the obvious outflow area of Gleann Mor, a considerable number of water-rolled artifacts were collected. Their distribution, with fine blades near the mouth of the Gearach Abhainn, but only heavier flakes and cores further along the beach, suggests that they were brought down by the stream from Gleann Mor. Only three small flakes were found in the face of the 25 ft. raised beach.

Other sites located in Islay, and reported to the new Islay Society and to the Islay Group, are as follows:

Rhinns Road. NR/23955650. Several flint spalls and a blade scraper were recovered by Ernest Newall from the N. drain of Rhinns road.

Rhinns Road. NR/246573. From the sides of Rhinns road for a distance of 150 yds. N. of Carn Farm a number of flints have been recovered, including three scrapers.

Kilnave Beach. NR/28637160. Water-rolled cores and flakes have been collected from the beach E. of Kilnave Chapel.

Tayvullin Bunkers. NR/292732. Close to the Ardnave boundary fence, and 200 yds. from the shore of Loch Gruinart, is a large bunker containing many fractured beach pebbles. A quartzite anvil, a granitic pounder, and a thumb-nail scraper of white chert are among the articles gathered from the surface. From a smaller bunker, 50 yds. to the E., came a brown flint scraper and a steeply dressed trapeze of mottled grey flint.

Ardnave River Bunkers. NR/293/4-734. A series of bunkers on either side of the Ardnave river reveal occupations on each bank. A number of spalls of chert and porcelanized flint, and two scrapers, were collected. Within the area on the immediate N. bank of the stream is a small, oval burial cairn, with roughly-built, kerb-type peristalith.
NR/23555590. Possible dun. A built wall, 8 ft. wide and 2 ft. high, rests on a built foundation terrace, 7 ft. wide and 5 ft. high, with at the base a footing 1-2 ft. wide and 1 ft. high. Built up the face of the raised beach terrace, this presents an arc projected 24 ft. from a 72 ft. long chord. A slight ridge in the pasture to the W. may indicate a continuation of the walling. The whole suggests a roughly circular building, about 110 ft. in diameter.

Cnoc a Chuirn. NR/239569. The hill is surmounted by a round, Bronze Age-type cairn, conspicuous among the numerous clearance cairns of the crofting era. This is about 30 ft. in basal diameter and 4 to 5 ft. high, with a flattish top beneath recent additions. Disturbance at one side has revealed heavy boulder building, perhaps with a peristalith under the cairn material. Some 50 ft. to the E., a slightly raised area, with heavy stones showing, may be another more disturbed cairn. From the highest terrace below this came a struck flint core.

Port Mhoir. NR/248575. A long building, enclosed on the N. and W. by the foundation of a 4 ft. wide stone wall, and on the S. by a spreading turf mound, 13 ft. wide for its greater length. 79 ft. long by 27½ ft. wide, but only 14 ft. across internally, the building is reduced for the most easterly 24 ft. by a reduction of the S. mound to 4 ft. in width, and by an advancement of the N. wall, to an over-all width of 20½ ft., of which only 11½ ft. is internal.

Traigh an Luig. NR/287636. Captain Graham Donald has rendered the Gaelic as “the beach of the hollows.” Immediately adjacent to the new OS. Trig station is a circular earthwork of upcast beach material, 41 ft. in diameter, with a 9 ft. wide entrance on the E. The interior is 5 ft. deep. Adjacent, at a higher level on the W., is a smaller depression, 2 ft. deep and 18 ft. across. Just outside the entrance of the larger hollow is a shallow, circular depression. Some 200 yds. to the NW. of this complex is a circle of upcast peaty turf, with a “quarry ditch” visible around it.

Kilinnallan Bunkers. In open ground some 400 yds. N. of Kilinnallan farm, a number of small shell mounds were located. Cockle predominate, with some mussel, limpet, and an occasional scallop. From one mound at NR/312722 came a triangular fragment of a large bivalve (as *scrobicularia plora*), blunted along two edges and trimmed as a scraper along the third. Near it lay a pear-shaped, quartzite hammer stone.

NR/269636. In a sandy knoll some 200 yds. W. of the Sunderland road, some 30 years ago, eight cist burials were found, and an article of bronze recovered. Each was re-buried, and the site abandoned. Information got independently from Mr. Peter MacLellan and Mr. Neil M’Neill of Port Charlotte.

Loch an Fhir Mhor. NR/264693. The island in the loch is circular, and built round with boulders, which form a rampart rim.
leaving the island hollow in the middle. Mr. Dugald Grant, who offered the information, mentions that, when a boy (about 1900) he tried to locate an under-water causeway, which was said to lead to the island.

Smaoull. NR/211676. Serpentine mound and enclosures. Within the largest enclosure there are long, parallel, straight mounds and associated cairns, which may well repay investigation in view of the several Viking graves located nearby. Captain Donald points to the numerous Norse names in the vicinity as a possible indication of Viking occupation.

Treigh Baile Aonghais (the beach of Angus’s village). NR/325728. Here Captain Donald has located a series of dry coves, naturally enclosed on three sides, and defended by a massive, built wall on the fourth. These extend in line for some distance, and in at least one there is the suggestion of foundations. These are probably mediaeval, and very possibly the village of Angus.

From Dr. W. D. Lamont

NR/446482. The fortification (marked “Fort,” in italics, on the 6 in. OS. map) is not on the outermost eminence, but on the one immediately inland from it. The area enclosed by walling on the rock top is about 30 ft. by 18 ft. There are some outworks on the seaward side, presumably guarding the access. Nearby is a convenient slipway for light craft.

NR/299422. Càrn na h-Airde Duibhe, lying off Aird Dhubh at Loch Kinnabus, consists (June, 1960, after a spell of dry, warm weather) of two tiny islets, joined by stepping-stones. On the larger (western) islet are almost certainly the remains of a cairn. The smaller (eastern) islet is itself a small, circular cairn.

NR/282418. Roughly 50 yds. S. of the farm buildings of Upper Killeyan is a moderately sized mound crowned by a turf (or turf-and-stone) wall enclosing an area some 33 ft. in diameter. Superficial inspection did not suggest any internal structure. Attention was drawn to this site by Mr. Currie, Lower Killeyan.

NR/271420. At Rudha Leac nan Laogh is some very old walling round the brow of the declivity. It looks like old defence work, but its full extent is difficult to trace. The most conspicuous part is shown as a thin line on the 6 in. OS. map.

COULTORSAY

From Robert Page

NR/258602. There was found in a field at Coultorsay, between the 100 ft. and 150 ft. contours, in an area of some 25 yds., an assembly of humanly-struck flints. Of over 100 pieces of whitish and brownish flints, about a dozen were small blades from 2-3 cm. long. One of these blades was a scraper, 3.2 cm. by 2 cm., with working edge at the bulbar end. The flints are at Coultorsay.
KILENNAN
From J. L. Whitteman

NR/374575. A chapel is marked at Kilennan on the OS. 6 in. map. Two long, grassy ridges remain, these being 2 ft. high by 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 135 ft. long, and 23 ft. apart. They are parallel, and at a bearing N. 15 deg. W. The N. end of the eastern ridge has a short, outward continuation at right angles. The identification of these remains as a chapel is difficult.

DRIM NA SKIG
Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University

NR/373643 approx. (not marked on maps). There was found in the course of ploughing by Mr. R. MacKenzie, a tanged and barbed arrowhead of white flint. It is 3.2 cms. long by 2.2 cms. wide at maximum width. It has been presented to the collection of the Islay Museum by Mr. M. Currie, Esknish, Ballygrant. (Drim na Skig may originally have been Druim na Sgithuich, Ridge of the Hawthorn.). A drawing of the arrowhead has been sent to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

NR/334576. A wooden yoke was found, at a depth of approx. 7 ft. in the peat, near the N. bank of the Laggan river, by Mr. Ian MacNeill, Hawthorn Park, Bowmore. The yoke will be stored in the Islay Museum. It would be interesting if ploughing by oxen in Islay could be proved.

NR/294559. On the N. bank of the Laggan river, a carved stone or shaft, 4 1/2 ft. in length, was found by members of the visiting summer school. It has been drawn and photographed by members of the IASC, and is at present in the possession of Mr. R. Hodkinson for the Islay Museum. This stone is not mentioned in Graham’s “Carved Stones of Islay.”

NR/318512. At Knockangle Point, Mr. Wilks, of Laggan Estate, reported a stone-lined grave. This was visited by Messrs. T. and C. Crawford and R. Hodkinson, who took from it bones, a piece of flint, and a worked, rounded piece of slate.

TOSABUS

NR/345475 approx. Marked only on the 1880 edition of the OS. 6 in. map, but near Ballivicar and Batachan Bana, which are both on the OS. 1 in. map of Islay, there was found in the peat a tanged and barbed arrowhead of white flint. It is 3.5 cms. long by 2.2 cms. wide at maximum width. It remains in the possession of the finder, Mr. A. Campbell, Distillery Cottages, Port Ellen.

A drawing of the arrowhead has been sent to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

GARTMAIN
From E. R. Cregeen

NR/330605. On information supplied by Mr. Neil Logan, Bowmore, the site of an early chapel and burial-ground called Cill
a' Bholg or Cill a' Bhuilg, not recorded on the 1 in. OS. map or in Graham's "Carved Stones of Islay," was located on Gartmain farm, near Bowmore. Lying 15 yds. N. of a burn, 180 yds. W. of the main Bridgend-Bowmore road, and 100 yds. S. of the farm road, it appears as an elevated, embanked enclosure in the level field. A stone-and-earth bank encircles an area about 50 ft. in diameter, slightly higher and more level on the W. side, where the indistinct footings of a rectangular building, about 24 ft. long, can be made out. The late farmer of Gartmain, according to his widow, Mrs. MacMillan, always carefully avoided ploughing the site.

KILCHONAN

NR/223636. Sherds of smooth, grey pottery, with buff exterior, were recovered by Mrs. Stratton, Rockfield, and members of the Thames Archaeological Survey Group, from a rabbit hole in the dun at Kilchonan, and have been examined by Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson, who describes them as resembling late Viking pottery from Freswick.

LOSSIT

NR/418654. A large earth and stone structure lies in a fairly level field ½ mile SSE. of Dun Bhoraraic. It is roughly oval in shape, 56 ft. long by 50 ft. wide (E.-W. long axis), and up to 6 ft. high. There is a superficial resemblance to a plundered cairn, but the enclosure (now 35 ft. by 15 ft.), within curved stone and earth walls, with a wide opening at the W. end, where an entrance seems likely, is more suggestive of a collapsed dwelling, probably ancient. There is a depression on the SW. side of the mound (an outbuilding, possibly). This structure has been planned by the Thames Archaeological Group, and appears in their Gazetteer supplement for September, 1960.

SANAIGMORE

NR/241708. In June, 1960, a short cist, discovered in the sand dunes 200 yds. behind the shore line at Sanaigmore the previous autumn, was excavated for the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Islay, by Messrs. Cregeen and Celoria, and members of the Thames Archaeological Survey Group and the local Society. A gale had blown away the covering sand, and the cist was intact on discovery. It lay approximately N.-S., measured externally 4 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins, and was built of 12 rude slabs of phyllite. Five of these lay across the cist, overlapping to form a cover. Seven were set vertically on edge at ends and sides, and the two at the N. were unusual in meeting at a right angle to form a pointed end. Loose sand filled the cist, in which a crouched skeleton was found to be on its left side, facing E., knees drawn well up, left hand under chin. The spine was broken near the base, but decay of the vertebrae may account for the break of several inches.
between the two parts. The skull, teeth, and parts of the rest of the skeleton were well preserved, but the pelvis and balls of the thigh bones had decayed, and the bones of the feet and of the right hand were missing. Unworked flints were collected from the sand round about the cist, and shells from inside, but no artifacts were discovered with the skeleton. Other similar slabs were found in the sand dunes about \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile to the NE.

A fuller report will be published. In the meantime, the contributor would welcome information on cists with pointed (as distinct from boat-shaped) ends. At the request of the Islay Society, the skeleton will be restored to its grave at Sanaigmore.

**HIGH NERIBUS**

*From B. R. S. Megaw and E. R. Cregeen*

NR/227552. The site of an early chapel and burial-ground called Cladh Cill Iain (or simply Cill Iain), not recorded on the 1 in. OS. map or in Graham's "Carved Stones of Islay," was shown to us by Mr. Ian MacDiarmid, of Low Neribus farm, and his son, Donald. It lies within 200 yds. of the Port Charlotte-Portnahaven road, and on the upper (W.) side of it, and exhibits similar features to other "cill" sites in the island. An irregularly oval enclosure, 27 yds. E.-W. and 30 yds. N.-S. over-all, is contained within an earth (and probably stone) bank, now 4 ft. high. Several stones appear, set in the NW. angle of the enclosure bank. A wall running N.-S. divides the enclosure unequally, the area to the E. probably representing the original burial-ground, and the area to the W., a later extension, possibly also for burial. Within the larger enclosure lie the ruined stone walls of the chapel, a rectangular building, 15 ft. by 10 ft. internally, aligned E.-W., with a doorway in the w. ("gable") walls. The walls, approx. 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, are now 3-4 ft. high.

An outcrop of rock at the gate of Low Neribus farm was indicated as a collin-rest on the ancient road from Portnahaven to Kilchoman Parish Church, and was called in Gaelic "Carraigean Sgiosa." On the neighbouring farm of Craigfad, on the seaward side of the main road, an untidy and formless heap of stones, with a maximum length of 15 yds., was pointed out as a former "Catholic burial place," and called "Caibeal."

**ARGYLL. MULL**

*AN CAISTEAL, BUNESSAN*  

*From Dr. H. Fairhurst*

NGR/387216. In co-operation with Mrs. Betts, and other members of the Mull Archaeological Society, excavations were undertaken at a small, fortified crag, \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile inland from Bunessan. One side is precipitous, and the other has been protected by massive dry-stone walling, 13-21 ft. thick, the outer revetment being preserved to a height of 4 ft. 6 ins, in places. A yard or so behind this outer face, another outward-facing revetment occurred within, and
founded upon, the loose stone core of the walling as a whole, presumably as a strengthening device. The entrance passage, which widened outwards, was 21 ft. long. Nowhere was there evidence that the fortifications ever rose above the flat top of the crag, which is little more than 30 ft. across. An upper quern stone was found, but there was no indication of continuous occupation. The site appears to have been simply a strong-point and look-out station, perhaps of the Dark Ages.

**DUNARA**

NM/436554. About a mile WNW. of Glengorm Castle on the N. coast of Mull, a few yards from a creek, where there is a fairly recent boat-house, a flat-topped stack with steep sides, called Dunara, is marked on the 1 in. OS. map, but has not been published in any detail. A dry-stone wall, 6 ft. thick, now much reduced in height, rises from the edge of the stack to surround a level area, 41 yds. by 17 yds. An additional dyke is noticeable on the N. and E. sides of the stack, 10 yds. out from the base. Access to the top is gained by a steep and narrow gully on the E. side between outer rampart and inner wall and outcrop. Very hard shell mortar is found at the entrance to the gully, but not elsewhere. A complex of well-preserved structures in the citadel, all built of dry-stone masonry, in some places encroaching on the already ruined peripheral wall, suggests a mediaeval chieftain's hall and necessary offices. (1) On the N. side, a long building (42 ft. by 21 ft. internally), built of excellently coursed, and sometimes massive, masonry walls, more than 3 ft. thick, pierced by two opposed doorways on the long sides. There is a separate chamber at the W. end. Corners are rounded, inside and out, as they are in (2) a smaller building (21 ft. by 10 ft. internally) of similar, but less well-laid masonry, on the W. side of the citadel. (3) A rectangular block of buildings abutting against the NW. side of the large structure. (4) A small, possibly later, structure, with squared corner, built into the rampart on the N. side. At the foot of the dun are traces of cultivation in the form of lazy beds, and the footing of rectangular buildings with rounded corners, inside and outside. One building exhibits an outward-curved long side. It is possible that these represent later buildings.

**QUINISH**

From E. R. Cregeen

NM/415542. At Quinish House, a number of archaeological finds are displayed in a glass case in the hall. They are probably from the Quinish Estate, which is rich in sites and finds. As these may not have been noticed elsewhere, they are briefly mentioned here, though a careful examination was not possible at the time. The collection includes a Neolithic polished stone axe, two bronze age polished stone axes with tapered butts, a heavy perforated stone axe, and a bronze flanged axe.
ARGYLL. TIREE

NL/987391. Sherds of hand-thrown pottery were found by Mr. John Thomson, Scarinish, in the fort of Dun Hynish, on the SW. coast of the island:—(1) fragment of hard, grey-black ware, ½ in. thick, fired to a light reddish-brown on outer and inner surfaces; (2) two curved pieces (roughly 2 ins. across and 3/10 ins. thick) of somewhat gritty, greyish ware, showing a pink buff on the outer surface, where it is not blackened by smoke, and distinctly soapy to the touch, as in the case of the pottery from Dun Vaul Beg reported in the 1958 issue; (3) small, curved fragment of hard, greyish-brown, very thin ware (1/10 ins. thick), with an applied wavy pattern; (4) small, slightly thicker fragment, with an impressed linear pattern.

DUN HIANISH

NM/039433. A boulder, hollowed out artificially in a circular basin, 10 ins. in diameter and 8 ins. deep, is now at the croft of Mr. Neil M’Kinnon, but comes from the neighbouring dun (which Beveridge describes), where it lay under a great deal of collapsed masonry. On the rocks immediately below the dun, on the E., and only a few feet above the sea, there are three artificial basins, of which the largest is 6 ins. in diameter and 5 ins. deep. They may conceivably have been used for crushing shellfish for bait. The narrow strait between the dun and a small, rocky islet to the S. is crossed by two walls or causeways, one of which is now below the surface of the water. Beveridge’s suggestion that this is a harbour is thought unlikely by Mr. M’Kinnon—certainly it seems inadequately sheltered in such stormy waters—and he suggests that the walls form a fish trap. The place is, nowadays, regarded as providing excellent fishing.

AYRSHIRE

From T. A. Hendry and Dr. J. Strawthorn

NS/541381. In the course of this year, a pre-19th century road was discovered on the northern slopes of the Irvine Valley. So far, it has been found to extend from the Dalwhatswood farm lands due westwards. Clearance of stone from arable land, and drainage in wooded areas, have removed it over long stretches, but can still be traced in places over a distance of approx. ½ mile to a point (NS/533381) where it emerges from a plantation to bend sharply N. to avoid the steep sides of the Huggin craig Burn. This the road appears to have forded, as it climbs the western bank through a cutting, and continues in the direction of Clearmount farm (NS/528379).
In construction, the road is substantial. A firm surface has been obtained by levelling the bottoming of large stones with a layer of small stones and gravel. The whole is bounded by kerbs of large boulders, giving the road an average breadth of 12 ft. As yet, no traces of ditches nor any reliable dating evidence have been found.

**MAINS OF GIFFEN**

*From Mrs. Hallifax Crawford*

A cheese press, not in its original position, is set up in the garden of Mains of Giffen.

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**BANFFSHIRE**

**CAIRNIE**

*From Dr. A. A. Woodham*

NJ/487442. Approximately 100 yds. SW. of the Ashgrove Filling Station, Cairnie, in boggy ground near the corner of a small plantation, is situated a roughly circular enclosure, consisting of a bank about 1 1/2 ft. high, and having an over-all diameter of 75 ft. Of two gaps in the bank, that facing the SE. appears to be an original entrance. The bank is composed largely of stones. A pronounced dip in the interior may indicate a well.

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**BUTE**

**INCHMARNOCK**

*From Miss D. N. Marshall*

A series of Bronze Age cists were examined. Two had been ploughed out, but half a spacer bead from a jet necklace was found in the earth-filling of one. The other was a large, carefully-made cist, containing the undisturbed burial of a woman of about 25 years of age. She was buried, lying on her right side, on a floor of clean shingle, with a flint knife and a lignite or jet necklace. The lignite had flaked badly, and is being repaired at the laboratories of the British Museum.

**LITTLE DUNAGOIL**

NS/086534. With the aid of a grant from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a third season's work was carried out at Little Dunagoil. Two long, stone buildings, with massive foundations, were investigated. The plan of one was defined with postholes and walls. From the pottery found, and the type of construction, it might be a 13th century longhouse. The other may be earlier, but there was not time to expose its plan fully. The encircling wall was examined to discover its connection with the houses.
A small cave under the Dark Age site was dug, and a considerable depth and extent of shell deposit was found, but, unfortunately, the finds were not of definite enough character to date it.

A full report will appear in the Transactions of the Bute Natural History Society.

**DUMFRIESSHIRE**

**RAEBURNFOOT, ESKDALEMUIR**  
*From Miss Anne Robertson*

NY/251991. A second season's excavation, of a fortnight's duration, was conducted in July, 1960, on the Roman site at Raeburnfoot, Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum, and with the assistance of several members of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society and of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. There are two rectangular enclosures on the site—a small enclosure inside a larger one.

The 1960 excavations confirmed the evidence, secured in 1959, that the inner enclosure was a typical Antonine fort or large fortlet, measuring about 210 ft. by about 240 ft. internally, and defended by a turf rampart about 20 ft. wide, and by two ditches, each less than 10 ft. wide. It had only two gates, in the N. and S. sides. Exploratory trenching has now shown that most of the internal area was occupied by wooden buildings. These seem mostly to have been barrack blocks; no administrative buildings were recognisable. Pottery found in the barrack area, just inside the NE. corner of the fort, was all of Antonine date.

The outer enclosure measured internally over 530 ft. from N. to S., and at least 360 ft. from its E. side to the steep slope down to the River Esk on the W. side. It was defended by a clay rampart, 18-19 ft. wide, and by a single ditch, at least 18 ft. wide. Like the inner enclosure, it had two entrances, on the N. and S. sides. Trenching in the outer enclosure failed to discover any traces of buildings.

The apparent absence of permanent buildings, and the fact that the same axial road seems to have served both fort and outer enclosure, suggests that the outer enclosure may never have had an independent existence. It appears to have been simply an annexe to the inner fort.

**AE VILLAGE**  
*From A. E. Truickell*

In March, Mr. S. Brack, 13 Ae Village, found on the surface of forestry ploughing, on a site showing evidence of long cultivation in the foothills of Queensberry, a small, domestic axe of sub-Viking type, dateable to the 11th-13th centuries.
BANKHEAD

In June and July, Mr. John Clarke continued his excavation of the small Roman fort at Bankhead, south of Kirkconnel in Upper Nithsdale, and traced a probable road line for some miles N. into Ayrshire past Street, with another possible roadpost at Roughside.

BROOMHOLM

Mr. M'Cracken and Mr. Tolson of the Eskdale and Liddesdale Archaeological Society, sectioned the two old roads which pass on either side of Broomholm Roman Fort near the junction of Tarras and Esk. One proved to be 18th century, and was littered with fragments of coal from the Lower Eskdale coal workings. The other, passing just E. of the fort, was much older, and had been destroyed in places by early modern and mediaeval works.

CANONBIE

Road work near Canonbie, in Lower Eskdale near the site of Gilknockie Tower, revealed a barrel-vaulted drain of probable 16th century date, probably associated with one of the nearby peel towers.

KIRKCONNEL

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Wilson of Troon reported the finding by Mr. Wilson, foreman of Drumbuie farm, Kirkconnel, of a circular stone on a site on the De'il's Dyke. The stone proved to be a circular rubber, very neatly made. The place where it had come from had been the site of a cache of red-stained, axe-like stones, not native to the district, and found previously (map ref. E752N106). The site is a rectangle, 20 yds. square, of stunted grass, butting on the downhill side of the “Dyke,” which is very clear here.

PENPONT

In mid-June, a pupil of Wallace Hall Academy found in the gravel bed of the Scaur Water, immediately below Scaur Bridge at Penpont (map ref. E849N945) a broad, flattened iron point, with a long tang. While some authorities favour a 9th-10th century date, it seems likeliest to be a tough, blacksmith-made weapon-head of the lance type from the late Border War period, mid-late to late 16th century.

STONEHOUSE

Examination of aerial photographs during the past year has yielded a well-defined, sub-rectangular enclosure straddling the Stonehouse loaning (map ref. E989N733) near the Crichton Royal Institution just outside Dumfries. Viewed on the spot, the site is quite apparent, and it is intended to section the ditch next season.
TROHOUTON

In March, Major-General Scott-Elliott sectioned a possible road line near Trohoughton above the Bankend road (map ref. E998N727), and recovered possible traces of a much ploughed-out road. The Roman road from Wardlaw must pass here or very near.

DUNBARTONSHIRE
KIRKINTILLOCH

From Miss Anne Robertson

In April, 1960, trenching was carried out in the Peel Park, Kirkintilloch, under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum. A further group of postholes was discovered, parallel to the rows of postholes found in previous excavation in the Park. These are, presumably, the postholes of wooden barrack blocks. One of the postholes found in 1960 had, as one of its packing stones, a squared, Roman building stone, apparently re-used from an earlier building.

EAST LOTHIAN
EASTER FERRYGATE GARDENS,
NORTH BERWICK

From Miss A. S. Henshall

NT/535853. A long cist was exposed, in January, during work in the market garden. It was orientated E.-W., made of substantial, stone blocks, and paved with small slabs. The roofing slabs were missing. The upper part of a skeleton remained. The foot, or E. end, of the cist had been previously disturbed by a transverse trench, and in the disturbed soil were fragments of another skeleton, and an iron spear-head. It is possible that these came from another nearby grave: a number of graves are said to have been found in the area about 30 years ago.

FIFE
TENTSMUIR

From R. Crerar

Surface searching on Tentsmuir continued in 1960, although wind erosion has been much reduced by afforestation.

Neolithic and Bronze Age industries are well represented by flint artifacts of all kinds, and also by numerous pot-sherds.

Of special note among the discoveries is a broken, leaf-shaped arrow-head, with a tang ¼ in. long, and also a well-used, quartz hand-hammer, cylindrical in shape, and much abraded at the extremities. The hammer is 3½ ins. long, 1½ ins. in diameter, and weighs 10 ozs.
Among the sherds found were some specimens bearing the imprints of grain, and also of bone combs. These date from the Bronze Age.

Sherds of mediaeval ware also come from this region.

**WINDYHEADS FARM, ABERDOUR**  
*From Professor A. C. O'Dell*

38/860608. Barbed and tanged flint arrow-head. Length, 1 in.; breadth across tangs, 0.9 in.

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**INVERNESS-SHIRE**

**FORT WILLIAM**  
*From Miss E. Macgregor*

A very fine specimen of a Bronze Age halberd was presented to the West Highland Museum by the finder, Mr. J. Elder, Fort William, and by courtesy of the Forestry Commission. The specimen is about 6 ins. long, with one screw intact at the base. These halberds were in use during the early middle years of the Bronze Age, say between 1600-1300 B.C., mainly in Ireland. About 30 of them have been found, mostly in the SW. of Scotland and at the northern end of the Great Glen. This example may have come from Ireland. It was found when a road was being constructed in the Leanachan Forest, Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire.

Also in the same forest, a smaller specimen of a Bronze Age axe-head was found in 1951, and lent by the finder, Mr. Archibald Cameron, Leanachan, Spean Bridge. It measured 3 ins. at its broadest part.

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**KINCARDINE**

**MAINS OF BROTHERTON, JOHNSHAVEN**  
*From Professor A. C. O'Dell*

37/798678. Neolithic (?) stone scraper.

**KINNEFF CASTLE**

37/856748. Fragments of early mediaeval pottery.

**OLD SLAINS CASTLE, KINNEFF**

38/054300. Fragments of early mediaeval pottery.

**ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR LAURENCEKIRK**

1. Denarius of Otho (A.D. 69): Weight, 3.29 g.; Size, 0.7 in.  
Obv. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P left to right. Head of Otho, bare, r.  
Rev. PONT MAX I. up, r. down. Ceres, draped, standing l., holding corn-ears and cornucopiae.
2. Bronze coin of the Roman Emperor Aurelian (A.D. 270-275), minted at Alexandria in Egypt. Weight, 10.257 g.; Size, 0.85 in. Obv. Bust of Aurelian, laureate, r., wearing cuirass and cloak. Rev. Eagle standing r., with wings closed and palm over l. shoulder, holding wreath in beak. Date, A.D. 271-272.
   Very slightly worn.

   Slightly worn.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET

Ten days' excavation at a site revealed by air photography, ½ mile N. of Gatehouse of Fleet, confirmed that the remains are those of a small, Roman fort. The fort, which measured 190 ft. by 165 ft. over the ramparts, was defended by two widely-spaced ditches and a rampart of turf and clay some 12 ft. wide. In the space between the ditches was a trench, probably intended to hold an entanglement, such as a dry thorn-hedge. There were two gates, one in the centre of each of the long sides. The interior was packed with timber buildings, and the plan of those occupying the southern half of the site was recovered in detail. The few finds suggest that the fort was of Flavian date.

FLEUCHLARG

A party, including Dr. St. Joseph, Major-General Scott-Elliott, and Dr. Reid, explored the road-line W. from the Fleuchlarg Post towards Newton Stewart, along the general line of the Corse of Slakes road. Two pre-modern, but comparatively recent, road-lines were found, but, in addition, traces were found at two points of an ancient road showing Roman characteristics.

LANARKSHIRE

POLLOK ESTATE, GLASGOW

NS/557627. In a second season of two weeks' excavation by the Glasgow Archaeological Society in August, 1960 (for earlier report see D. & E., 1959, p. 25) it was shown that a roughly circular house, 16 ft. in internal diameter, with a well-made, central post socket, had stood slightly south of centre of the embanked and ditched enclosure. A level site had been prepared for this building by removal of earth on the S. side, and the placing of a layer of cobbles, which was thickest on the N. side. The rough, wall-footing
thus rested on cobbling for much of its length. The paved entrance way, suitable for wheeled vehicles, was found to end short of the centre of the enclosure inside, but externally it continues beyond the banks. As last year, no pottery was found. Finds now include three stones with incomplete perforation, two shale discs with small central holes, and the upper stone of a rotary quern. The site is regarded provisionally as a Dark Age homestead.

GILMOREHILL, GLASGOW

26/5666. Trenching operations connected with laying an electricity main cable, late in 1959, unearthed traces of a very fine late mediaeval stone sculpture within the University grounds. Further examination of the site was possible in May, 1960, when it was established that the fragments formed part of the rubble fill surrounding a terracotta drain-pipe, and their deposition probably dates from the late 19th or early 20th century.

The fragments consist of portions of the figures of at least four angels, carved in high relief in Caen oolitic limestone. Traces of the original paint are still to be seen on them. The style of the sculpture suggests that it is French or North Italian work of the mid-15th century. Its original location and the circumstances of its deposition are not known.

PEEBLESSHIRE

LANGHAUGH

NT/198311. About 150 ft. W. of the roadway on the lower slopes of Posso Craig, are two small hut circles. The larger is 31 ft. E.-W. and 34 ft. N.-S., with an entrance to the S. The other is 20 ft. E.-W. and 24 ft. N.-S. Close by, and running parallel with the roadway, are clear traces of run-rigs, each about 29 ft. wide and 200 ft. long.

PERTHSHIRE

ABERARGIE

37/172172. An axe-head was ploughed up on Netherton Farm, Aberargie, in the spring of 1958, and has now been presented to Perth Museum. Mr. R. Ritchie thinks that this axe probably came from the axe factory at Creag na Caillich, Killin (see D. & E., 1955, p. 35). It measures 14 cm. long, 7 cm. at the widest part of the blade, 2 cm. at the base, 1 cm. at each end, and 3 cm. at the centre.
BLAIRGOWRIE  
*From Wm. Davidson, Perth Museum*

Hammer found by the River Ericht, and presented to Perth Museum, is of granite, and measures 9 cm. long, 4½ cm. wide at the widest part of each hammer head, 3¼ cm. at shaft groove, and 3 cm. deep.

DALNAGLAR, BLACKLUNANS  
*From Mrs. M. E. C. Stewart*

NO/151643. (See D. & E., 1959, p. 27.) A second hut circle on this site was excavated with the aid of a grant from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The hut is situated on the top of a natural knoll, measured approx. 50 ft. in diameter, and had been surrounded by a wall of loosely-set boulders. The wall was built on the original A/B profile of the mound, and this material had also been used as packing for the larger stones. There had been an extensive tumble of stones on the outward slope of the knoll.

The inside of the hut was characterised by numerous rock outcrops. From 3-10 ins. below turf level, the phosphate content was significantly high, and this presumably indicated the occupation floor and debris from it. Unfortunately, part of the structure, which included the doorway, had been destroyed by quarrying, and finds were limited to a few fragments of coarse, badly-fired pottery, similar in character to that found in the first hut circle.

A plane table survey of the immediate vicinity of the huts showed the existence of three, possibly four, low angled mounds, averaging from 12 ft. to 16 ft. in each length, and from 6 ft. to 8 ft. in width. A trial section through one of these exposed a low, stony foundation, from which came two stone discs—a stone grain rubber and a rim sherd of thin, hard, dark pottery, possibly dating to the first centuries B.C.

Soil and pollen analyses have been carried out by the Macaulay Institute of Soil Research, and a full report on the excavation of both hut circles, and of the angled mound, will be published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

DRON  
*From Mrs. M. Morrison*

37/118151. A cup-marked stone was found by Mr. J. R. Morrison on the N. side of West Dron hill. The stone measures approx. 4 ft. long by 1 ft. 9 ins. broad. There are 17 cup-marks: five of which have channels, and two of which are joined in the form of a dumb-bell. The stone lies with its longer axis NE.-SW., and its broad face uppermost.

INCHTUTHIL  
*From Dr. J. K. St. Joseph*

The line of the W. side and NW. angle of a large, temporary camp, on the plateau W. of the fortress, were fixed by trenching. The camp appears to be some 40 acres in size.
LIX, KILLIN

Survey and investigations at the deserted settlement at Lix, two miles W. of Killin, were continued for a fortnight by Glasgow University Geography Department. It was shown, last year, that a typical long house, with living quarters and byre under one roof, belonged to the period 1800 A.D. A plan, dating to 1755, shows a very different lay-out of the settlement from the ruins of to-day, and efforts were made to locate the earlier buildings, so far with little success, apparently because of the complete demolitions of the older houses. Two iron smelting sites were discovered in the excavation of two small enclosures which has suggested domestic occupation. One ruined cottage was found to have one rounded end instead of the normal gable, and the nature of the site might have explained this peculiarity at West Lix, but a visit to Tirai in Glen Lochay has revealed other examples which may represent an earlier tradition in house types.

RENFREWSHIRE

AUCHENFOIL From F. Newall

NS/30857167. From the bare rock surface of an outcropping knoll, Mr. W. O. Black picked up a finely-struck flake of grey-brown flint, without secondary treatment.

Further heather-burning has revealed two unsuspected sites in the Blacketty headstream area:

BLACKETTY EAST, SITE B

NS/31456690. This site comprises a 30-32 ft. diameter circular building, with a 6 ft. entrance, penetrating the 4 ft. wide wall on the E., and four square-built hut foundations ranging from 12 to 16 ft. across. Located by Messrs. F. Newall and D. M. M'Kinnon.

BLACKETTY EAST, SITE C

NS/31356705. To the NNW. of Site B is a circle, 34-37 ft. in diameter, with 6 ft. entrance in the N. There is a thickening of the wall at the entrance, the E. side of which curves outwards. To the W. lies a much less overgrown “sheelin,” 18 ft. by 10 ft., with detached store chamber, 4 ft. square internally (cf. Argyll, Garachra Glen). Located by Messrs. F. Newall and D. M. M'Kinnon.

CASTLEHILL, GLENLORA

NS/32355875. The higher N. end of the hill is surmounted by what may be equally a ruined cairn or the vestiges of a circular building, some 41-48 ft. across. Defended on three sides by precipitous outcrop, the hill is cut off from the lower plateau to the S. by a low, spreading earth mound, 18-21 ft. wide, which follows in a broad arc the break of the slope, and appears to swing round the E. side. Visited by Mr. F. Newall and Mrs. A. Halifax Crawford.
CASTLEHILL, LEPERSTON
NS/34977219. From a small patch of open moor S. of the small fort have been collected several flint cores, two flakes, one jasper scraper, a partly ground borer of chert, and a struck flake of chert.

CLOAK
NS/35257200. In the basement of Cloak House, Vice-Admiral Eric Longly-Cook found a flint axe, 6.6 ins. by 2.1 ins.—1.8 ins. by 1.0 ins. Of a deep, yellow-brown mottled flint, the axe is noteworthy in having the edges ground, while one face is partly ground (cf. Evans, A.S.I., p. 82, fig. 35; p. 65, fig. 18; p. 66, fig. 19). Mr. B. M'Minn, who has handled the axe, states that the one found at Newtonhead (D. & E., Scot., 1959, p. 30) was of a lighter grey flint, longer, wider, and slightly thicker than the Cloak specimen, and was splayed towards the cutting edge, which was rounded, the Cloak axe having an almost straight cutting edge.

GLENWARD HILL
NS/32356159. At the N. foot of the hill is a cairn, boulder kerbed, and 22 ft. by 14 ft. Adjacent on the W., a low, circular, green mound, with boulders breaking the turf at the E. and S. sides, may be another cairn.

LARKFIELD MOOR
NS/22937591. On Larkfield Moor, Mr. H. M. Sinclair has located a series of cup-marks and one ring worked in laminated sandstone. In several cases the outer edge of the cup has been deeply incised through yellow sandstone to leave a slightly raised boss of red sandstone at the centre. From the side of the outcrop bearing the cups was recovered a chert scraper, doubly notched on one edge. Numerous deep cups in the sandstone cliffs further E. are probably natural.

NS/23457642. From the surface of sand underlying the peat were collected several struck flakes of chert, one of quartz, and two of flint. One chert flake bears slight, secondary trimming at one end.

LOCHWINNOCH
NS/351591. A small brass coin of Theodosius, found by Master Thomas Brown, pupil in Lochwinnoch J.S. School, in the trampled mud surface of a path over open ground between Ewing Road and Semple Avenue, Lochwinnoch is now in the Hunterian Coin Cabinet.

LURG MOOR
NS/294736. Traces of knapping activity have now been recorded the entire length of the rock outcrop N. and W. of Lurg Moor Roman fortlet, and for some 200 yds. to the S. Mr. A. D. Lacaille has confirmed the occurrence of struck flakes of quartz
(D. & E., Scot., 1959, p. 30), and to date the site has yielded several quartz scrapers; several dozen struck flakes; 12 flint implements; two microlithic cores from which very fine blades have been struck, one being of flint, the other of obsidian; two knapping anvils; at least six quartz hammer stones; two grit hammer stones; a mid section of a polished axe of grey cementstone re-used as a small anvil; and numerous minute flakes of flint and obsidian. As some artifacts lie within peat, others on the surface of the underlying glacial brash, it is possible that the site is complex, and not entirely "Bronze Age," as suggested by the barbed and tanged arrow-head reported in 1959.

CALDER, SITE A

From Mrs. Halifax Crawford

NS/30526483. At the junction of the Queenside Burn with the river Calder is a rectangular hut, 16 ft. by 11 ft., with an attached circular chamber, 11 ft. in diameter, and of one build with the main chamber. Though similar to huts of the Burnbank group, and more the Blacketty Water group, it is closely analogous to a mediæval farm house excavated on Walls Hill.

CALDER, SITE B

NS/30186505. A double-walled house, 37 ft. over-all, with a 5 ft. outer wall separated by a narrow passage from an inner 3 ft. wall, the central living space being 17 ft. in diameter. Fifty feet to the E. is a simple, hut circle, 16-19 ft. in diameter, and 150 ft. to the W. a more ruinous circle, 23 ft. in over-all diameter. All have entrances in the E. side. In the case of the double circle, these are disaligned, so that the outer entrance lies to the N.

HUTHEAD, KILBARCHEN

A cheese press is to be found intact, and in its original position, on the farming estate of Mr. Burns, Drygate, Kilbarchen.

LOST SUN Dial

This dial stood in the garden of North Barr, near Erskine Ferry (see article and picture by Mr. Thomas Ross in P.S.A.S., 1889-90, p. 246 and 247). The estate is now dismantled, but the wall of the garden is still there, and the dial stood intact until four years ago, when it was sold to a demolition man, who cannot be traced. Dimensions of lady and dial, 5 ft. 3½ ins. The lady was holding a rose in her hand, and on her head was the dial which bore the initials of Mr. David MacGilchrist, with the date, 1679.

KNOCKMADE HILL, LOCHWINNOCH

From R. Livens

NS/352618. A second fortnight's season of excavation was undertaken on the hill-top site on behalf of the Hunterian Museum. It was possible to elicit further information about the plan of the principal circular hut, though the site had suffered badly from wind-
erosion. The doorway of the hut was examined. No post-holes were identifiable, but evidence was secured that the hut-wall had been unstable on this sector, for underpinning blocks had been inserted into the foundations.

The bank surrounding the site was also sectioned at two points. It proved to be a stone-built structure, some 6 ft. wide, which overlaid a very thin scatter of occupation-debris. Finds from the site included hammer-stones, and a fragment of a jet or lignite armlet.

NEWTON MEARNS

NS/550565. Mr. A. E. Macdonald discovered a stone axe-head, 5 3/4 ins. long and 2 1/4 ins. broad, when his garden at Southdown, Dunvegan Drive, Newton Mearns, was being terraced. It is estimated that the axe-head may have been about 2 ft. below the surface, on rather steeply-sloping ground. No other prehistoric remains were seen. The axe-head, which is much weathered, seems likely to be of a local volcanic rock, possibly mugearite.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

KILCOY

NH/578519. The excavation of cairn Kilcoy III (PSAS, 1954-56, LXXXVIII, 73)—No. 12 in the inventory of prehistoric monuments in the Black Isle—was begun this year.

This cairn stood to a height of 13 ft., and, though no indications of a chamber were visible, it was thought that this could well be an undisturbed, chambered cairn of the Orkney-Cromarty type.

A careful examination of the E.-NE. perimeter failed to show any sign of an entrance. A section cut from this side towards the centre, however, proved to be in the direct line with the passage, the unblocked outer end of which was found 12 ft. from the edge of the cairn. The passage was silted to within 3 ins. of the roof, and this was cleared for a distance of 4 ft., a few pieces of cremated bone being found on the floor.

Work will be resumed next year.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

From A. Fenton

In the course of the demolition of an old building at 24 Shedden Park Road, Kelso, by Messrs. J. & M. Ballantyne, Builders, a partition or “hallan” of clay and straw on a wooden framework was found. The framework consists of squared uprights, 3 3/4 ins. by 2 ins. by 7 ft. in height, and 19 ins. apart. One-inch rods go in ladder-like fashion through holes drilled in the uprights at intervals of 6 or
7 ins., in some cases with their ends cut at a shallow angle to allow two rods to fit into the same hole. Clay, strengthened with a good deal of straw, has been laid on to form a wall about 4 ins. thick. This sort of construction was formerly called “claut-an’-clay” in the south of Scotland. A somewhat similar partition is described in Mr. C. Findlater’s “General View of the Agriculture of Peebles” (1802), 45-6, and compare also the definition of a “hallan” in Mr. J. Mactaggart’s “Gallovidian Encyclopaedia” (1824)—“mid-walls through cottages, composed of cross-bars, and overlaid with straw plastered with clay called “cat-clay.”

A section of this partition is now in the keeping of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and another section is to be put on display in Mr. Ballantyne’s showroom at the above address in Kelso.

**S H E T L A N D**

**HESTENSGOT, SOUTH MAINLAND**

From Mr. and Mrs. Alan Rae, for Moray House Archaeological Society

384122. Partial excavation was made of the Stone Circle listed as No. 1181 in the “Survey of Ancient Monuments of Orkney and Shetland,” Vol. III, p. 43: plan published in P.S.A.S. XXI (1887), p. 282. The structure was an approximately circular building, with a wall averaging 9 ft. 6 ins. at the base, constructed of turf on footings of unmortared masonry. Entrances on the W. and SE. were by passages 3 ft. wide. The double “Stone Circle” visible above the turf was an integral part of the wall construction, being stones set on edge horizontally to stabilise the lower courses of turf. Internal diameter of the building was 36 ft.

Excavation was confined to the entrances and part of the wall, and finds included stone pounders, two pieces of worked pumice, and a dozen small sherds of pottery. Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson dated the latter to the pre-broch Iron Age (ref. Jarlshof, houses 4, 5, 6). It is hoped to continue the work in 1961.

**S T I R L I N G S H I R E**

**WATERHEAD FARM**

From J. G. Scott

NS/643836. Mrs. E. Wilson, of Millerston, Glasgow, reports that a flint end scraper was found on the bank of a stream not far from where it crosses the Fintry road in the Campsies. The area was searched, but no other finds were made. The scraper, 2 3/4 ins. long by 1 3/4 ins. wide, is made from a flake, the lower surface unworked, the edge of the upper surface rather steeply trimmed all the way round.
From Miss D. M. Hunter.

RANDOLPHFIELD, STIRLING

Dollar Park Museum

Trenches crossing at right angles a line joining the Randolphfield stones revealed only a slight hollow, containing topsoil and recent (19th century and earlier) rubbish. A trench cut across half of a suggested 1314 "Battle Pit" revealed one side of a very deep pit. At 5 ft., recent sherds were still encountered, and no bottom was found by the probe below this. The shaft is probably that of a destroyed and filled well.

SHANKHEAD

26/747858. In June, 1960, a B-Beaker was found on Shankhead farm. The site was a gravel mound on the N. side of the Buckieburn, not far from Ghost's Knowe, Craigengelt. The mound had been partly quarried away, but it seems likely that the beaker, though not at its centre, was at its highest point, and, though the finders had dug round and above the vessel, it was clear that the "grave" must have been small, and insufficient for an adult skeleton. In the loose gravel below and to the left of the "grave" site, there was a scatter of cremated bone fragments, which may have been associated with the beaker. Other deposits of cremated bone and carbonized matter, found deeper in the loose gravel, might have belonged to another grave without artifacts, disturbed in gravel digging.

The eastern half of the remaining mound was examined by trenching, and the western by probing, but no other graves were found.

There were no other finds, save for a small medieval sherd in the topsoil. Mention was made of a red stone (now lost) found with the beaker, but Mr. Peattie, the owner of the farm, states that soft, red stones are not uncommon in this soil.

STENHOUSE

26/878834. Following a report by Mr. J. Brown, in charge of Stenhouse quarry, a stone formation near the advancing face was excavated in August, 1960. It proved to consist of a circular structure of boulders, sparsely mortared with clay, sunk 2 ft. 6 ins. into the sand. It was 7 ft. 9 ins. in diameter at the top, with a slightly curved and funnel-shaped entrance passage, 7 ft. 3 ins. long. The latter had at the bottom a thick deposit of carbonized material, ending in a bowl-shaped "hearth" outside the entrance, an area which was, unfortunately, disturbed both before and during excavation. The entrance had neither a black deposit nor a floor of any kind beneath the fill. The northern and lower part of this fill consisted of dark sand, the southern and higher, of clay and soil, with clay predominating. At the level of the top stones there was a thick clay layer over all, at first mistaken for a hut floor.
Pottery resembling late mediaeval ware from the Stenhouse kilns was found at all levels, but not in quantity. It could have been derived from the soil of the field at any time. A worn grindstone was incorporated in the wall of the circle.

The structure appears to have been an oven, either industrial or agricultural; the balance of probability would appear to favour a corn-drying kiln of post-mediaeval date, though there are no close parallels.

CHANCE FINDS—

CHARTERSHALL

26/782902. Head of an 18th century pillar sundial, with three faces.

COWDEN HILL, BONNYBRIDGE

26/826803. A Roman brooch (Collingwood, Type R), and a bronze spiral ring, resembling those from Traprain, Lambeston Moor, Laws Hill, etc., found here about 40 years ago, were recently deposited in Falkirk Museum.

CROIT A'CHAIL, MILTON OF BUCHANAN

The half of a stone battle-axe, broken at the shaft hole, has been found by Mr. Peter Johnson in clearing a field drain (NGR/449908). The implement splay to the cutting edge, and is decorated on both sides by two series of shallow grooves parallel to the upper and lower edges. A fuller description will be written later. The axe has been presented to Glasgow University.

FALKIRK

26/899804. Dupondius of Julia Titii, from the garden of 61 Woodburn Road.

(Although not in a recent deposit, this coin was found at a point where forced soil was unusually deep, and some filling and levelling may have taken place at or before its conversion from farm to housing land.)

MEIKLE REIVE

From Dr. H. Fairhurst

NGR/639789—Carbon dating. A C14 dating is now available for this hill fort on the S. face of the Campsie above Lennoxtown, which was excavated in 1954-55 by the Glasgow Archaeological Society. Investigations then showed that an earlier fortification involving much timber work had been replaced by later stone walling and rubble ramparts. The carbon came from the earlier fort, and has been examined by Dr. Curran (Principal of the Royal Technical College) and Dr. Drever of Glasgow University (Natural Philosophy). The date given is 350-450 A.D. (100 years). It is hoped to publish the result in detail later.
CASTLECARY GLEN, CUMBERNAULD

From R. Livens

NS/783772. Further excavations on the site, which was partly examined in 1959 by Glasgow University Archaeological Field Research Group, were concluded this year, with the assistance of students of the University Extra-Mural Department. The site proved to be that of a late mediaeval, rectangular cottage, with rubble-built walls and a flagged floor. A notable feature was the incorporation into the walls of a number of very large, naturally placed erratic boulders, which form a prominent feature of the site. Outside the cottage were traces of a (? turf-built) farmyard wall, and, immediately outside the westward-facing door, there was a considerable accumulation of coal-ash and iron-slag. Within the building there were no traces of any industrial use. Pottery-finds date the construction to the 14th-15th century A.D., and the occupation seems to have lasted into the 16th century.

SUTHERLAND

EMBO

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

NH/817926. Excavation, in July, of this featureless and much robbed oval cairn, which measured about 30 ft. by 50 ft., revealed the remains of two chambers. One was greatly ruined, but the other was fairly well preserved, though lacking the roof. It consisted of an oval main chamber, a small, rectangular ante-chamber, and short entrance passage. Inhumations had been placed on the floor, and had been deliberately covered with 1 ft. of soil, on which were more inhumations, with a few sherds of beaker. Later, a cist containing an inhumation, food-vessel, and beads (found in 1956) had been constructed inside the chamber among the last burials. Many human and animal bones were found against the outside of the chamber. A second food-vessel cist-burial had been inserted into the cairn between the two chambers, and two cremations were found near the edge of the cairn.

SKELBO

NH/802946. In recent years, in ploughing the Station Park, Skelbo, Mr. John MacLeod has found a number of burials, which are evidently part of a long cist cemetery. One burial, unfortunately previously disturbed, was examined by us this summer.

GREEANAN

From Dr. A. A. Woodham

NC/833103. The description of this site given by Mr. J. M. Davidson (PSAS, 1945-46, LXXX, 33), strongly suggested that it was a henge, and this was confirmed on a visit during the summer of 1960.
Situated on the Strathbrora road one mile W. of the Allt Smeorail, rather less than half of the circle has been destroyed by the intersection of the road. A circular area, 27 ft. in diameter, is surrounded by a ditch, 6 ft. wide and 1-2 ft. deep. A bank, some 3 ft. wide, surrounds the whole. The situation—on low ground, close to the NW. end of Loch Brora—resembles that of the single-entrance henge beside Loch Achilty in Ross. There is little to suggest an entrance causeway across the surviving portion of the ditch, and it is concluded that a single entrance must have been located somewhere in the sector destroyed by the road.

PORTGOWER

From Dr. I. D. Penny

ND/001129. In May, a burial was found on Mr. J. O. F. Mackay's croft. There was no cist, but the body had apparently been laid in a shallow, oval excavation in the sandy soil, and covered by two slabs. It is uncertain how the body lay, as few bones survived. With the burial was a finely-ground, circular stone palette of the type known from brochs, crannogs, and from Traprain Law.

WEST LOTHIAN

BO'NESS

From Dr. J. K. St. Joseph

A small Roman camp was discovered, by observation from the air, one mile SE. of Bo'ness (NG/017807).

A number of small, native settlements, visible in terms of cropmarks, have been identified from the air in East Lothian and in Berwickshire.

CRAMOND

From Mr. and Mrs. Alan Rae for Moray House Archaeological Society

Work was continued on the Roman Fort (see D. & E., 1959, p. 26). A second granary was found, with buttressed walls and concrete floor. The passage between the granaries yielded coins of Antoninus Pius. Part of a principal building has been identified. In a civilian area outside the E. rampart, timber structures and stone drains have been found, with pottery of the second and fourth centuries, and coins of Antoninus Pius and Domitian.

ECHLINE, QUEENSFERRY

From R. B. K. Stevenson

NT/125776. In September, a short cist was discovered by Messrs. A. M. Carmichael during excavations for a flyover crossing on the approaches to the Forth Road Bridge. The site was on the crest of a ridge overlooking the Firth. The cist, 3 ft. by 2½ ft. inside, may have been discovered previously, for it was coverless and filled in, with no trace of original contents. It was peculiar only in having side slabs that went down 2½ ft., but end slabs only 1½ ft. or less deep, with a couple of stones levelling the uneven base. One corner was similarly built up.
WIGTOWNSHIRE

SEVERAL, DRUMMORE, KIRKMAIDEN

25/1236. Ploughing operations in January, 1960, unearthed traces of one intact, long-cist burial. A short period of excavation by members of Glasgow University Archaeological Field Research Group resulted in the recovery of one complete skeleton, and the location of traces of a further cist, which had been destroyed by ploughing.

The cist burials at Several fall into the general class of long-cist burials, and are, therefore, allegedly of Early Christian date. These burials differ from those found at Terally (see D. & E., 1956, p. 31) in that the cists were floored with slabs of slate. No dateable finds were recovered from the burials.

LONGCASTLE

Traces of a possible site were also found in the fields SE. of Kirklands of Longcastle (map ref. E380N470). Longcastle lies on a possible stretch of Roman Road, and was known as Longcaster in the 16th century. A 9th century stone cross was found there 30 years ago, as also an early mediaeval headstone in 1959.

LUCE BAY

Mr. Charles Thomas, of the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology of Edinburgh University, visited Stranraer Museum and identified the pieces of early mediaeval pottery from the Luce Bay sand dunes as being Norman, and of very early type indeed. He also noted a rectangular, mediaeval building, partly exposed by road-widening on the shore of Luce Bay, just S. of Chippermore (map ref. E290N478), and collected mediaeval green-glaze pottery from it.

ROCKLIFFE

Mrs. Penman, of Rockliffe, found in her garden at the mouth of the Urr an excellent flint blade of secondary Neolithic type, which is now on loan to Dumfries Museum.

STRANRAER

Cable-laying operations in Stranraer revealed, at 31 ft. above ordnance datum and 600 ft. from the modern shore-line, a very large, oyster shell midden, which had been first noticed 20-odd years before. Found on the surface were a small, solid, wooden wheel and a large nodule of flint. The upper surface of the midden was disturbed by previous operations, and contained an admixture of cement. Where undisturbed, the shells were in good condition, though a good deal lighter than fresh shells.
During the year, archaeological revision has been carried out for the Large Scale Maps (25 ins. and 50 ins.) at Inverness, in parts of Ayrshire, and across the border at Carlisle, Hexham, and Berwick-on-Tweed; and for the Medium Scale (6 ins.) along the borders of Roxburghshire and Northumberland, and in Sutherland and Caithness. Amendments have been made at reprint to the following sheets of the Seventh Series One-inch Maps:—19, 26, 35, 40, 41, 49, 50, 54, 57, 69, and 81. Two Border sheets of the new (5th) edition of the Quarter-inch Map have been published, and all the remaining Scottish sheets are in hand.

The Six-inch work in the S. has mainly consisted in bringing the maps into line with the Royal Commission's recent volumes on Roxburgh and Selkirk. In the N., however, we were working in an area where little had been done before, and, although the timing of the operation made a full investigation impossible, over 275
antiquities have been added to the maps. A proportion of them were, of course, included in the 1911 Inventory, which was compiled shortly after the last map revision, but many appear to be new discoveries, and a list of the most important of these is appended. Some deletions have also been made, where groups of "tumuli" have been re-assessed (not always without a little misgiving) as stone clearance heaps.

While it is gratifying to be able to add to the distribution of prehistoric monuments, such as chambered cairns and brochs, the chief problems of this area concern the later period. Sutherland is the *locus classicus* of highland depopulation, and abandoned farms and townships abound. Where they were shown on the earlier maps, they have been checked, and a number of additions have been made, but in most cases we are woefully ignorant of their history. For completeness, we should know not only their plan and extent, but also in what period they were first occupied, when and why each was abandoned, and what they were called; yet the limited amount of documentary research and local inquiry possible in the time available has sometimes failed to supply even the last of these facts. This seems to be a field in which local archaeologists and societies can make a major contribution to Scottish history, and we hope that, before we reach some parts of the highlands, some such studies will have been made—while the material is still available; even in the N. some remains shown on earlier editions of the maps have already been destroyed by afforestation or other causes.

Quite apart from the obvious advantage of correcting sentiment with science in assessing the depopulations themselves, these sites have an archaeological potential analogous to that of the deserted mediaeval villages of England. In northern Sutherland, the house-types on them are ultimately of Norse derivation, yet, in the whole area so far covered, we have found no example of a house that is unequivocally of early Norse character. Archaeologically, there is a gap between the end of the Celtic Iron Age, with its brochs, duns, wheelhouses, wags, and earth-houses, and the depopulated sites themselves. The intervening period must surely be represented by buildings under and incorporated in the depopulated settlements (many of which are named by Timothy Pont in the 17th century), and there are some positive hints of continuity. Not only do a number of sites, like Grummore, adjoin brochs, but in two cases, at Rosal and Cracknie, earth-houses have been found actually within the settlements.

The area of the highlands so far investigated, and the provisional programme for 1961, when it is hoped that two sections will be operating, are shown on the map.
**NEW DISCOVERIES, 1960**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>County 6 in.</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NC 385677</td>
<td>Sutherland</td>
<td>5NE.</td>
<td>N. of Loch Borralaidh.</td>
<td>Dun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 389660</td>
<td></td>
<td>5SE.</td>
<td>Cnoc na Moine.</td>
<td>Chambered Cairn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 390661</td>
<td></td>
<td>5SE.</td>
<td>Cnoc na Moine.</td>
<td>Standing Stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 208620</td>
<td></td>
<td>12NE.</td>
<td>Eddrachillis.</td>
<td>Cairn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 716554</td>
<td></td>
<td>27NW.</td>
<td>Opposite Skelpick.</td>
<td>Dun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 688441</td>
<td></td>
<td>35SE.</td>
<td>SW. of Syre Lodge.</td>
<td>*Cairn. possibly chambered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 720473</td>
<td></td>
<td>36NW.</td>
<td>Opposite Skailburn.</td>
<td>Broch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 694446</td>
<td></td>
<td>36SW.</td>
<td>N. of Syre Lodge.</td>
<td>†Dun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 995187</td>
<td></td>
<td>79SW.</td>
<td>S. of Kilphedir Broch.</td>
<td>Chambered Cairn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND 119304</td>
<td>Caithness</td>
<td>38SE.</td>
<td>Latheron.</td>
<td>Wags (3), wheelhouses (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND 112238</td>
<td></td>
<td>42SE.</td>
<td>NW. of Rinsary.</td>
<td>Palisaded Homestead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This appears to be the cairn referred to by Joass in *PSAS* V (1862-64), 359: “In the centre of one of these (sc. cairns), which had been opened for building stones, I found two rude slabs set on edge forming a right angle, the corner, doubtless, of a cist . . . . . . . .“*

†This may be "General Leslie's Fort" (*RCAHM* No. 194), but it is on the W. side of the road, not the E.
WHITHORN PRIORY, WIGTOWNSHIRE

Graves discovered in the vicinity of the mediaeval high altar, in the course of consolidation of an underlying vault, have yielded a notable assemblage of mediaeval grave-goods.

BROUGH OF BIRSAy, ORKNEY

The seasonal excavation at this guardianship monument was continued, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford, in the Norse houses. Fragments of combs were found, and a lead disc, about 2¾ ins. in diameter, of which one side was wholly covered with a scratched design of divergent spirals, of which part were complete in detail, and part left in simple outline—a trial-piece apparently. Consolidation and layout continues concurrently with excavation.

SKAILL, DEERNESS, ORKNEY

Reported indications of dwellings in sand dunes were investigated by the Ministry. Excavation revealed evidence of a settlement, seemingly not prehistoric, but probably Norse. The significance of the place-name and 11th century references to the locality in the Orkneyinga Saga, and the recent discoveries, indicate that the halls of Amundi and Thorkel are here. The foundations exposed by the Inspectorate in trial trenching are apparently of buildings on the margin of the settlement, the main part of which probably lies underneath the present farm buildings. It is hoped to arrange an excavation.

KILDRUMMY CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE

The defences in front of the gatehouse were further examined in April, 1960, and found to extend to a distance of 145 ft. over-all S. of the existing drawbridge pit. The principal element was an upcast bank, some 50 ft. across at the base, corresponding to the outer scarp of the flanking ditches on either side of the castle.

An inner line of defence, 30 ft. S. of the pit, consisted initially of a ditch, some 30 ft. across, and subsequently of a clay-bound wall, 7 ft. thick. The relationship between these defences and the upcast bank is unknown, but the ditch was filled in before the wall was built, and the wall, which may have replaced a timber palisade, was in ruin when the drawbridge pit was added to the gatehouse. The area between wall and pit contained the remains of an unidentified, subterranean structure.
CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE

The excavation of the ancient bridges, carried out in 1959, was followed up in June and November, 1960, by the excavation of the floor of the vaulted passage of the 13th century gatehouse and the later forework to investigate the innermost spans of the bridges and the defences of the entry.

The gatehouse, as first constructed in the second half of the 13th century, had a wide entry, defended by a portcullis and, probably, a two-leaved door—though only the portcullis is certain. The innermost span of the bridge was fixed: probably no part of it was moveable.

The forework to the gatehouse, which, on a variety of evidence, appears to have been constructed in the second quarter of the 14th century (it has previously been dated to the 15th century), was provided with a pit to receive the counterpoise of a drawbridge extending over the moat.

This system continued in use for almost 250 years, during which repairs were necessary to the woodwork. The first alteration took place at the end of the 16th century, when the drawbridge pit was infilled with grouted rubble as part of a scheme to improve the castle against artillery. An outward-opening door, or iron yett, was added at the same time. The entry continued in this state until the the castle was abandoned after the siege of 1640.

THE ROMAN WALL

Dr. K. A. Steer, Miss A. S. Robertson, and Mr. J. H. Hendrie directed excavations at Mumrills and in Polmont Park.

919794. At Mumrills, the fort defences were examined on the N. and E. sides, and two structural periods were identified. A small, rectilinear enclosure, 120 yds. E. of the fort, revealed by crop-markings on aerial photographs taken by Dr. J. K. St. Joseph, proved to be of Antonine date, but no evidence was obtained as to its purpose. Other markings in the same area, conceivably indicating a native fort, were investigated, and found to be non-archaeological.

935793. In Polmont Park, one mile E. of Mumrills, a projected road from Edinburgh to Bridge of Allan involves a wide breach in the line of the Antonine Wall, and a preliminary excavation was, therefore, undertaken to ascertain the state of the rampart in this sector, the ditch being already overlaid by an existing road. Except at either end of the Park, where it lies clear of the line of the road, the rampart was found to have been wholly removed in the course of former cultivation, so that further excavation would be profitless. Search for a possible mile-fortlet on the knoll beside the cemetery at the E. end of the Park also produced negative results.
986807. At Dean House, Kinneil, Stirlingshire, in July and August, 1960, a limited excavation, supervised by Mr. G. Maxwell and Mr. J. Wallace, was carried out in the policies of Dean House, recently demolished, to examine the possibility that a Roman fort existed on the site overlooking the Dean Burn. The Antonine ditch was found, only 18 ft. wide instead of the expected standard 40 ft. No fort existed. The fort long conjectured in the vicinity is most probably near Kinneil House by the Gil Burn.

IRON AGE SITE, "CAMPHILL," TROHOUGHTON, DUMFRIESSHIRE

997727. For a fortnight in August, an excavation was conducted by Mr. Derek Simpson on the Hill Fort at Trohoughton. The work was continued by General Scott-Elliott and the Dumfries Archaeological Society.

A cutting was made across the defences, which were found to consist of two ramparts and ditches. The ramparts were composed of rubble and earth; the lowest courses of an outer stone revetment survived in both. The inner rampart survived to a height of 3 ft. 6 ins. above the old land surface, the lower to about 2 ft. 6 ins. above it. Both ditches, rock cut and of V section, were over 9 ft. deep. In the flat area within the defences, two parallel palisade trenches were discovered overlain by the wall of a sub-rectangular, stone-built structure. A number of post-holes in this inner area, varying from 4-14 ins. in diameter, do not appear to form any recognisable pattern. In addition, scattered at random over the excavated area, were 27 rectangular pits cut into the rock, averaging 5 ft. in length and 2 ft. in depth.

The only small finds were a worked flint, a possible whetstone, and a grain-rubber—all from the area within the ramparts. It is hoped to carry out further work on the site next year.

CLATCHARD CRAIG HILL-FORT, FIFE

Mr. Hope-Simpson continued excavation through the ramparts and in the areas most likely to yield evidence of occupation. This emergency excavation has now been completed.

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland

An extension of the Museum's activities is the display: "Agricultural Implements and Techniques" in a newly-opened room in The Museum Gallery, 18 Shandwick Place. In it, the obsolete, and obsolescent, implements and tools of farmers and craftsmen
throughout the country are shown—ploughs, turf and peat spades, rope-twisters, dairy equipment, a reconstructed smiddy, etc.; larger items (carts, threshing mills, etc.) have had to be stored. The section dealing with the 2,000 years history of the plough in Scotland is of particular interest to prehistorians and mediaevalists.

Material has been collected in the past year mainly from Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, and East Lothian; appeals to other areas will be made later. Files of information derived from manuscript sources (farmers’ and craftsmen’s account books and diaries), printed books, and oral sources are being formed. To stimulate interest and to form contacts, articles have been contributed to “The Farming Leader” (carts, harness, ploughs, etc.); “The Young Farmer” (rope-twisters, sickles, and scythes), and “Scottish Home and Country,” the S.W.R.I. Magazine (butter- and cheese-making churns, knitting sheaths, etc.). Questionnaires on specific topics will soon be issued. Enquiries and offers of assistance should be addressed to Mr. A. Fenton at the Museum.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

From Dr. K. A. Steer, Secretary

The Commission’s Inventory of Stirlingshire has now gone to press, and further progress has been made during the year with the surveys of monuments in Peeblesshire and Argyll.

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

LOUR, PEEBLES SHIRE

NT/179357. The excavation of the house site, on which work was begun in 1959, was concluded by Messrs. J. G. Dunbar and G. D. Hay. The building was found to comprise two compartments, each with its own entrance doorway, but without internal communication; one room contained a hearth. Certain details of the plan suggest that the structure may have been an outbuilding of the tower, the site of which was proved by trial-trenching to lie close by, rather than an independent dwelling house. Mr. A. M'Laren cut a section through the earthwork that surrounds the settlement, and this revealed traces of two stone-revetted banks with a shallow ditch between them.

HAREHOPE, PEEBLES SHIRE

NT/203448. An earthwork, representative of a large class found throughout Lowland Scotland, was excavated by Mr. and
Mrs. R. W. Feachem in an attempt to determine its date. The low banks running along either side of the wide and shallow ditch that form the enclosure, were found to carry continuous palisades, and the entrance was flanked by two wooden towers. Within the enclosure, the excavation of an area of 1,000 sq. ft. revealed the foundations of three timber-framed houses, all of known pre-Roman Iron Age types.

Scottish National Buildings Record
(MINISTRY OF WORKS)

From The Officer-in-Charge

The Scottish National Buildings Record has made steady progress during the past year. A number of surveys of important Scottish houses have been completed, and the photographs added to the collection, as well as many photographs of smaller houses, town architecture, and dovecots.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in 1960.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The following houses have been surveyed with the assistance of the Ministry of Works' photographers:

CULLEN HOUSE, Banffshire (17th century, and alterations by James Adam, 1767, alterations and additions by David Bryce, 1859). Complete survey of exterior and main rooms.

FYVIE CASTLE, Aberdeenshire (15th-19th centuries). Complete survey of exterior and interior, including architectural details.


MIDMAR CASTLE, Aberdeenshire (16th and 17th centuries). Complete survey of exterior. The castle is now unoccupied.

TULLIALLAN CASTLE, Fife (14th-17th centuries). Full survey of old castle and the present castle, built 1818-1820 to the design of William Atkinson.

RAVELSTON HOUSE, Edinburgh (built c. 1792). Complete survey of interior and exterior.

AVONDALE CASTLE, Lanarkshire (15th century). Full survey before repair work.
In the early summer, we commenced a full survey of Blair Castle, Perthshire. Due to the weather and the influx of summer visitors, it was not finished this year, but we hope to complete it in the spring of next year.

Partial surveys were produced of the following houses:—
TULLIBODY HOUSE, Clackmannanshire (built between 1725-1743 by Mr. Abercromby).
WOODHOUSELEE, Midlothian (1795 and 1843, Robert Kemp, Architect). Future uncertain.
BALMAE HOUSE (early 19th century), and
NETHERURD HOUSE (20th century), both in Kirkcudbrightshire. The latter contains stained glass of the Glasgow School. The future of both these houses is uncertain.
KENMURE CASTLE, Kirkcudbrightshire (17th and 19th centuries), now gutted.
CRAMOND HOUSE, Edinburgh (17th and 18th centuries).
LEITH FORT, Edinburgh (18th century). To be demolished for new housing.
STENHOUSE CASTLE, Stirlingshire (17th century, and Wm. Burn, Architect for the large Scottish Baronial addition, 1836). Future uncertain.
LANGHAUGH HOUSE, Galashiels (built 1819). Possible demolition for future building.
CATRINE MILL, Ayrshire (1747). A good example of an early industrial twist mill, probably to be demolished.
KILBIRNIE CASTLE, Ayrshire (16th and 17th centuries). In a dangerous condition, it has partially collapsed during the past year.
BALBITHAN HOUSE, Aberdeenshire (17th century).
CARMICHAEL HOUSE, Lanarkshire (late 18th and early 19th century house and estate buildings). House gutted about 1953.
DUNKELD HOUSE, Perthshire. Stables, square, and gateway designed by A. Eliot, 1809, prior to the design by Hopper c. 1832 for the new palace, which was never completed. The present house was built in 1907.

A number of 19th century houses on the Glasgow perimeter were also photographed, including Dougalston, Clober, Craigmaddie, Mugdock Castle, and Craignend Castle, also churches at Baldernock, Strathblane, and New Kilpatrick.
The systematic photography of buildings in the Provisional Lists of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest compiled by the Department of Health has been continued this year. A start was made in Fife, and the following areas were completed:—Crail, Burgh and Landward; Inverkeithing, Burgh and Landward; Cupar, and Falkland. Other places visited because of impending demolitions include Currie, Kinross, Clackmannan, Dollar, Cullen, Moffat, and Edinburgh.

The Ministry of Works' Photographic Section deposited a number of surveys of other historic houses in the collection. These were taken for other departments within the Ministry, and include Gilmerton House, East Lothian; Wedderlie House, Berwickshire; Gardyne Castle, Angus; Inglismaldie Castle, Angus; Arndilly, Banffshire; Lickleyhead Castle, Aberdeenshire; Farnell Castle, Angus; Halkerston, Midlothian; and Cleish Castle, Kinross-shire.

RESEARCH

Additions to the plan collection have not been very numerous, but they include either photographs or photostats of a certain number of plans in private hands.

William Burn's original elevation of Arisaig House, Inverness-shire, dated 1819, was photographed.

The plans of Gordon Castle by John Adam, John Baxter, and A. Roumieu, dated 1764-1776, deposited in H.M. Register, with the Gordon Castle papers, were photostated, and are available in the collection. We would appreciate any help in acquiring any photographs of the interior of Gordon Castle before its demolition a few years ago.

Joseph Bonomi's plans of Rosneath House, Argyll, dated 1803-1806, were photographed by permission of the R.I.B.A.

His Grace the Duke of Atholl allowed us to photostat a number of plans in the Charter Room at Blair Castle. These include plans by Robert Adam, a number of plans of the new town of Dunkeld, dated 1806, and signed R.R., Edinburgh, and miscellaneous drawings of estate architecture.
A Scottish Bibliography for 1960

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

The following abbreviations are used:

- AHR: Agricultural History Review
- BNJ: British Numismatic Journal
- HBNC: History of the Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club
- PSAS: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
- SHR: Scottish Historical Review
- TDGAS: Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society
- UJA: Ulster Journal of Archaeology

GENERAL


PRE-ROMAN


R. de Valera. The Court Cairns of Ireland. Centre di Studi Preistorici Varese. Proc. R. Irish Acad. LX.

PRE-ROMAN—continued

G. C. Dunning. The Distribution of Socketed Axes of Breton Type. *UJA* (1959).


ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN


G. Webster. A Note on the Roman Cuirass. *J. Arms and Armour Soc. III.*


53
ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN—continued

[...] Crannog at Loch Glashan, Argyll. [Illustration of brooch.]

A.E. Christiansen. The Gokstad " Faering." [Small boat comparison with stem from Eigg.]


W. F. H. Nicolleisen. Norse Place-names in SW. Scotland.

M. O. Anderson. Lothian and the Early Scottish Kings.

Glasgow Herald.

Viking XXIII (1959).

HMSO (1959). 1/-.

Scottish Studies IV.

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT

Mediaeval Britain in 1958.

Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. [Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) 1947.]

Falkirk, County of Clackmannan. Cramarty.

A. Graham. The Battle of " Sauchieburn."


C. A. R. Radford. The Site Known as " Africa." [Motte, Robertson, Rox.]

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The attention of field archaeologists is drawn to a type of structure that ought to be recognisable elsewhere than just across the Border:


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