DISCOVERY
AND
EXCAVATION

SCOTLAND
1961

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
Price 2/6
FOREWORD

It is a pleasure to introduce yet another edition of Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. The material contained therein is a further illustration of the work being carried out in almost every aspect of the subject by both full and part time archaeologists alike. If the Scottish Regional Group is the common meeting ground of all degrees of interest and qualification then this edition of Discovery and Excavation is ample evidence of the contribution that can be made by all so concerned.

Our sincere thanks are due to the Editor, Dr Margaret Stewart, to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Anne S. Robertson and to Mr T. M. Lighbody of the Glasgow Archaeological Society by whose efforts the entire 1960 edition of 750 copies was sold out.

D. B. TAYLOR, 
President.

Obituary

Mr Lighbody died at his home in Glasgow on December 4, 1961, after a short illness. Until ten days before his death he was still at work in the Hunterian Museum on the distribution of Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1960, and on preparations for the distribution of the 1961 edition. Although he is no longer with us, the careful records he kept and the methodical system he perfected will remain as a model and a guide to future distributors.

Mr Lighbody gave unstintingly of his time and interest to Discovery and Excavation, and to other affairs of the Scottish Regional Group. His interest, his kindness and his generosity will always remain in the memory of those who knew him.

ANNE S. ROBERTSON, 
Honorary Secretary, 
Scottish Regional Group, 
Council for British Archaeology.

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ABERDEENSHIRE

MENIE LINKS (NGR 989/209)
FOVERAN LINKS (NGR 005/243)  
From R. C. C. Crerar and A. Gallon

During August 1961, a two days’ search was made of the coastline from Menie to the sands of Forvie. A large collection of flint artifacts and chippings was made in this area. Of particular interest were two finely worked arrowheads—one leaf-shaped, the other lozenge-shaped. Other finds included a good example of a shaft scraper, an end scraper and a hammer stone.

KNOCKOLLOCHIE HILL  
From Dr A. A. Woodhark

NJ/702253. A denuded oval cairn on the summit of the hill, 16 ft. x 12 ft. with long axis N-S and standing 2 ft. in height, was completely excavated this summer. The edge was marked by a kerb of massive boulders and a large upright stone stood on bedrock just S. of the centre. At the central point of the cairn was an apparently artificial cavity in the rock. This was empty, but at various places within the southern half of the interior were found fragments of burnt bone, two polished stones (probably whet-stones), flint flakes and numerous pieces of white quartz. A considerable part of the northern half of the interior floor was blackened.

The excavation of this cairn was undertaken primarily in the hope of obtaining an intact cinerary urn for the Inverurie Museum, at present undergoing rearrangement. In 1865 Mr C. E. Dalrymple reported (PSAS, 1865-6, VI. 276) the excavation of one of a number of cairns on Knockollochie Hill. This was found to cover a central inverted double-cordoned cinerary urn now in the National Museum of Antiquities.

Of the group of cairns mentioned by Mr Dalrymple the one excavated this year was the only one which could be identified with certainty but it is hoped that a further examination of the hill will lead to the discovery of others.

INVERURIE

NJ/760217. A polished axe of brown flint measuring 4½ ins. in length, 1½ ins. in breadth and ½ in. thick, was found during building operations in Blackhall Road, Inverurie, in October 1961. It is now in the Inverurie Museum.

NEWHILLS

NJ/864080. A polished stone axe of light grey granite was found near Fairley House on the south side of Brimmond Hill. It measures 7½ ins. long, 3 ins. broad, and 1½ ins. thick, has a crescentic cutting edge and tapers towards the other end. The axe is in the possession of Mr W. H. Green of Fairley House.
ANGUS

ROUNDYHILL, ANGUS

NO/378505. A flat, bronze axe-head was found on the surface of a raspberry field. The axe-head measures 14.2 cms. long and its maximum width is 8.5 cms. The field had been deep ploughed to a depth of about two feet in 1959. The axe is in the Dundee Museum.

BRIDGE OF RUTHVEN

NO/287488. Upper stone of Rotary Quern ploughed up in a turnip field on the site of a souterrain. The quernstone is 43 cms. in diameter and is now in the Dundee Museum.

BRIDGE OF RUTHVEN

NO/285483. Upper stone of Rotary Quernstone ploughed up on the top of a hill known as Law of Brigton. The quernstone has a diameter of 34 cms. and has a hole for the handle. The stone is now in the Dundee Museum.

FORFAR

NO/502462. Two short-cist burial chambers were discovered by workmen clearing waste ground for an extension to the Newmonthill Cemetery. The first was badly disturbed by a bulldozer and contained an adult skeleton and a food vessel. The second was a smaller chamber and only contained badly weathered fragments of bones which appeared to be those of a child. This second chamber was undisturbed and its construction was completely revealed. A full report on the excavation, which was undertaken by members of the Dundee Museum's Staff, will be made at a later date. The food vessel and bones are now in the Dundee Museum.

REDHALL, KIRRIEMUIR.

NGR/388/583. Excavation of a Bronze Age Burial Cairn on East Kimwberries Farm, Redhall, by Kirriemuir, has revealed features undiscovered during a previous excavation in 1919 when a food vessel burial with a jet necklace was found. Three successive layers of earth separated by layers of loose stone work seem to denote an intermittent construction period. Twenty-five feet to the east of the burial found in 1919 a second cist was found this year. This contained the cremated remains of a woman aged 30-40 years; no grave goods were present. Work on this cairn will continue next year.
HURLY HAWKIN, LIFF AND BENVIE

From D. B. Taylor

NO/333328. Excavations continued during the summer of 1961. The central area appears to have contained a number of small rectangular huts built against the inner face of the surrounding walls and extending towards the centre for a distance of some 7 feet. Finds here included a small spiral bracelet with snake head terminals, a fragment of a second similar bracelet, a bronze pin of the 'sun-flower' type, a cup-shaped object of lead 1 inch in diameter and 1 inch in height, and numerous objects of stone.

The entrance was also discovered of the usual dimensions for this type of site. Although almost entirely dismantled, it appears to have been 3 feet wide with a partially destroyed sill.

A further section across the ditch located the souterrain once again but excavation here was hampered by the existence of a very large roof slab which lay flat between the walls (Discovery and Excavation, 1960, page 3).

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE AND REDHEAD

From Mr and Mrs J. Wilson

NO/693460 and NO/701474. During the summer a survey of fortified promontories on the Angus coast between Arbroath and Lunan Bay was undertaken. Two new sites were examined. One at West Mains of Ethie, has triple ramparts and ditches. The second at Red Head appears to consist of a single rampart and broad ditch, but is much obscured by recent slit trenches and observation posts. The site at West Mains of Ethie has been noticed and surveyed by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division but these two sites seem to be otherwise unrecorded.

ARGYLLSHIRE

ACHNABA HILL

From Miss Marion Campbell of Kilberry

NR/899876. A damaged cairn with an exposed cist lies on the top of a green ridge near the line of the old main road from Lochgilphead to Inveraray. Axis of cist NE/SW; cist measures 5 ft. 7 ins. x 2 ft. 8 ins. x 2 ft. 11 ins. deep (lower edge of one side slab visible), but the stones have been displaced at the northern end and the cist may have been larger. It is now full of fallen stones. The cairn may have measured 98 ft. x 42 ft., but has been plundered at the ends and field clearance has also been heaped near. There may be at least one smaller cairn nearby.

CARNES

NN/095174. At the upper end of Glen Aray, immediately E. of the main Dalmally-Inveraray road, across the River Aray,
is a small pine plantation covering extensive ruins. About twenty houses are surrounded by a very massive and spread drystone wall. Some houses are rectangular, but overlie round-ended foundations while others are sub-rectangular, or oval. A kiln measuring 20 ft. x 17 ft. externally x 5 ft. high has its flue facing N.; an upper stone of a quern lies on the upper surface of one of the kiln walls. There are small patches of old cultivation all around, and there may be two cairns between the wood and the river. The name might be “Carn-Eas” or “the cairn(s) by the waterfall.”

A local guidebook (McIntyre, “Inveraray,” 1909) says that “Carmus” was a “monastery.” Might it possibly have been a hospice on the pilgrim road up Glen Aray to Inishail? In any case it is a good, and accessible, example of a pre-Improvements settlement.

**CREAGANTAIRBH, FORD**

NM/862020, /863017, /864016, /867018.

1. West of the main Ford road and north of the farm, under crags, is a cairn approximately 25 ft. x 16 ft. x 4 ft. high, perhaps with field clearances added.

2. East of the road and near the side-road signposted “Stroneskar,” is a very large but heavily plundered cairn, cut at the northern edge by the side-road. It measures 95 ft. E./W. (from kerb to kerb) and probably more N./S. before damage. Close by it on the east side is a low grassy ring which might possibly be a henge-like structure as at Fallymeanach, Kilmartin.

3. Between (2) and a cairn previously recorded by E. R. Cregeen at NM/861015 is a small cairn, about 9 ft. in diameter, almost wholly denuded.

4. On the river terrace east of the side-road and north-east of the last sites is a grassy mound 38 ft. x 41 ft. with traces of a kerb, about 1 ft. high, and with stones near the centre.

With reference to the note in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1960, page 4, on the standing stone SW. of this group of cairns; the name of this stone is Cuach Acharra. It has been published in PSAS XXXVIII, p. 133, and is scheduled as “at Creagantairbh Beag.” It was broken in the Tay Bridge Gale of 1873.

**CRINAN MOSS**

NR/808942. On a low ridge of drier ground in the western part of Crinan Moss, between the Islandadd-Kilmartin road and the Old Crinan (ferry) road, is a setting of small standing stones aligned NW./SE. with a pair at the northwest, and others half-buried under the turf or just visible over a length of 80 ft. One hundred and fifty feet East of the SE. stones (apparently a pair,
one of which has fallen) is a cairn 18 ft. in diameter with two low erect stones and a low pile of cairn material near the centre.

At least seven tall slabs have been used as gateposts along the Old Crinan road, and these may well have been removed from the alignment, in which several marshy pits suggest socket-holes.

**DANNA**

NR/704794. On local information of a "grave," an oval setting of stones was found at the east side of Ceann an t'Sailein Bay and near the long promontory Rudha na Bhreatunich. The setting lies NE./SW. and measures 28 ft. x 10 ft., with stones at intervals along the edges and a setting of larger stones near and southwest of the centre. The shape strongly suggests a Viking burial. The site is most easily found by bringing Keills Church and Castle Sween in line on either side of the observer, the grave being in line with both.

**DUN AN FHEIDH (NR/787969)**

**DUN NA H-IOLAIRE (NR/788965) Near ARDIFUIR (NR/789969)**

Both place names have now been examined and are found to have traces of forts: the first overhangs the well-known "broch" (so-called) of Ardifuir on the west, and has faint traces of a massive wall on its top. The second is a long contour-fort along a ridge, with a citadel near the northeastern end and measuring 33 ft. E./W. (length N./S. uncertain) with a wall 4 ft. thick. With the small fort recorded by Christison (PSAS XXXVIII) at NR/790972, these help perhaps to explain the "undefended" situation of Ardifuir itself.

**DUN DUBH, FORD**

(1) NM/864058. A very small fort on a stop in the col north of Dun Dubh is much ruined but may have measured 70 ft. x 40 ft. overall, probably with lower outer-works. At one point both faces of the inner wall can be traced, 11 ft. apart. The site commands an otherwise unguarded pass but does not appear to sight other forts, which is unusual for this area.

(2) NM/865040. On the east slope of Dun Dubh, near the drove road and within sight of the cup-and-ring marked rock (*Discovery and Excavtion, 1960, page 8*), is a boulder lying at the foot of a grass slope just above a small burn. It measures 7 ft. 8 ins. x 3 ft. 3 ins. x 10 ins. (on north, slopes to ground at south). Its long axis is E./W. On the upper surface are 8 or 9 shallow cups and two ovals. 5 ins. x 2| ins. x 1 in. and 5| ins. x 2| ins. x 1 in.

In the immediate vicinity there are old cultivation rigs, ruined houses, and at least one stock-enclosure 66 ft. x 74 ft. (NM/866039).
DUN MAC SAMHAINN, KILMARTIN

NM/827005. Described in PSAS LXIV and the Ancient Monuments Scheduling List as a cairn, this appears to me to be a small circular fort with walls about 6 ft. thick enclosing an area perhaps 30 ft. across, full of tumbled stone.

DUN TAYNISH, TAYVALLICH

NR/736856. After a long search for a fort, the place name being preserved for ruined houses below, the hill called Barr Mor on the OS map has been found to be walled along the ridge, with a probable small “citadel” round the Survey cairn at the north end. The ridge shows cultivation rigs and there are several groups of oval and sub-rectangular house ruins. The total area enclosed is about 1,000 yds. x 150 yds. at widest. A “watch-tower” is mentioned at Dun Taynish in 1830 (Currie, “North Knapdale”).

FINCHAIRN, LOCH AWE

NM/905043. North east of the farm and west of the track leading to the shepherd’s house is a low ridge of rock with at least nine shallow cups, the largest being 3 ins. in diameter. No rings were found in the area uncovered during a short visit.

INVERARAY

NN/087082, /086081, /086080. In a marshy field west of the long avenue running behind the new Council houses in the Newtown area are three cairns; one 64 ft. x 74 ft. x about 3 ft. with some added field clearance and a recent rubbish tip; the next has a tree growing near the centre, and measures 26 ft. x 29 ft. x 2 ft., with a kerb traceable in places; the third is 31 ft. x 48 ft. x 3 ft., with a clearer kerb than the last, and possibly an inner setting of large boulders. A wood between this last and the avenue has some heaps of stone in it, possibly a mixture of cairn material and field clearance.

INVERLIEVER, LOCH AWE

NM/890053. On a low green ridge between the present road and the old drove road, opposite the southern edge of the wooded Liever Island and facing south east across the loch to the large cairn by the farm of Finchairn, is a denuded cairn located from air photographs. It measures 61 ft. x 37 ft. x maximum 4 ft., the long axis being NNW./SSE. along the ridge. 26 ft. 6 ins. from the northern end on the centre line is an exposed cist formed by a slab 7 ft. 3 ins. long on west, with a slab 5 ft. 4 ins. long leaning across from the east side to touch it. The south end slab is 2 ft.
wide and abuts on the outer edge of the west slab. The north end of the cist is apparently formed of drystone walling. There may be a passage to the north of the cist, where a few large stones can be traced. In clearing the stones for measurement, minute fragments of heavily calcined bone were found on the east side of (above or behind) the east slab.

There may be smaller cairns to the west and south of this cairn.

**Kilbride, RHUDIL**

NR/854966. Miss K. M. Dickie, F.S.A.Scot., has found a small cross-slab in use as a paving-stone at this farm, which is close to a ruined chapel (in use until the Reformation). The slab is now preserved at the farm. It measures 1 ft. 10 ins. max. x 1 ft. 1½ ins. narrowing to 8½ ins., x 3½ ins., and is broken across at the wider end. The cross is 4 ins. wide across the shaft, with a raised outline and pits at the intersection of arms and shaft; the shaft and arms are decorated with plait work and the spaces between them and the edges of the stone are filled with running scrolls. The unbroken end of the stone has been dressed on a slant. The design is unusual for this area, though the plait work could be paralleled at Kilmartin and Eilean Mor, on large standing cross-slabs. Only one face of this stone is carved.

**Loch Na Fola, N. Knapdale**

NR/751798. Local guidance enabled us to find a cluster of small buildings on the west side of this loch, 900 ft. above sea-level. There are numerous sub-rectangular and oval ruins, and close against the cliff is a small oversailed cell about 4 ft. 6 ins. high, with a narrow doorway against which lies a closing slab; inside there is room for one person to sit or lie. On a lower shelf is a setting of slabs on edge enclosing an area 10 ft. x 6 ft. 7 ins. There are 14 slabs and a few smaller stones, the slabs being from 2 ft. 8 ins. to 1 ft. 9 ins. high; at least one has fallen inward. The latter might conceivably have been a closing stone for an entrance, otherwise untraceable.

In company with the other huts, this might be a hut-circle, but its closest parallels are with the ring of stones at Ballymeanach, Kilmartin (PSAS VI) and the smaller ring found this season at E. R. Cregeen's excavation at Brough an Drummin, Poltalloch. The local shepherds consider it to be a grave.

(The name of the loch, "the Blood Loch," is said to be due to a reddish tinge in the water, perhaps caused by iron in the peat).
TIRETIGAN CAVE, NEAR KILBERRY

From J. M. Coles

NR/717611. A large cave 30 ft. above present sea level was examined by members of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge. Excavation of a portion of the cave infilling showed 7 ft. of occupation debris of varying periods, with a basal industry of Mesolithic affinities on quartzite with little flint represented. This occupation directly overlay traces of a raised beach.

POLTALLOCH

From Mr E. R. Cregeen and Miss Sheila Cregeen

NR/821972. Excavations continued during the summer on the gravel pit site at Poltalloch briefly reported in Discovery and Excavation, 1960, p. 10. The University of Glasgow largely financed the excavation, which was sponsored also by the Mid-Argyll Natural History and Antiquarian Society. A small team took part, and Messrs Tawse of Aberdeen gave valuable cooperation. The objects of the season's work were to define the extent and nature of the settlement discovered in 1960 at the south end of the gravel terrace and to trace the ditch on the north side of this area and determine its function. A new area, approximately 200 square yards, was opened up on the west side of the area already excavated. At between 8 and 12 inches below the turf abundant traces of human occupation were found in the form of stone wall foundations (the upper parts of which may have incorporated other material), an area of cobbles, and much charcoal and calcined bone, often in concentrations. Lumps of raw iron and iron-bearing stone indicated that a smithy probably occupied part of the site. Small finds included the equipment of more than one period: stone pounders, flints worked and unworked, corroded iron tools, a glass bead which is probably Dark Age in date, and fragments of several types of pottery. The soil cover overlying the gravel is too shallow and disturbed to admit of any certainty in dating the wall foundations, but further excavation is planned for 1962. At least two periods of occupation must be involved, one probably prehistoric and another possibly as late as mediaeval times.

Excavations in the ditch at several points established its direction and curve on the north of the settlement area over a distance of seventy to eighty yards, slightly beyond a dressed standing stone that has been erected in the upper filling of the ditch. The ditch appears to have been originally a smaller affair that has been twice renewed. Human occupation debris occurs at various levels. Near the top of the soil filling, areas of solid paving were exposed which may be mediaeval. In most of the sections cut across the ditch, a low wall was found to run just under the lip, serving perhaps as a revetment at a later period. A boring of comparatively recent date may be the explanation of the features which last year were discovered to have been excavated in the ditch and then identified as an oven.
Other stretches of silted-up ditch came to light this season during gravel-digging operations and were examined. They lie in the extensive area of level gravel terrace to the north of the settlement site, and penetrate roughly five feet into the gravel. They are between ten and twenty feet wide and contain human occupation debris. At one point certainly, and at another point probably, such a ditch runs into the ditch which is being excavated. Judgment on this particular ditch must be reserved until more is known about this network of ancient ditches, now wholly invisible on the ground, that appears to have scored this extensive terrace.

A report from Dr Cornwall of the Institute of Archaeology on the bone material from the settlement area excavated in 1960 identifies as human cremated bone some fragments that were collected about 15 yards east of the standing stone from a heap of soil skimmed off by the bulldozer in 1959. The bulldozer also exposed at this time a small patch of concentrated charcoal just above the surface of the gravel. Bone from the excavated area was mostly calcined, and included sheep and pig bone and possibly some human bone.

NR/822974. About 200 yards north-east of the settlement area at Poltalloch and further along the same gravel terrace, a group of three graves and one nearby structure were excavated at the end of August by the same team of excavators. Gravel-digging operations were responsible for the discovery, and prompt action by the men concerned, Messrs Leask, MacKay and Mullen, and the goodwill of Messrs Tawse enabled the excavation to take place. One grave had been already smashed by the mechanical digger. A large capstone, liberally cup-marked, survived, and a large quantity of human bones, mostly cremated, but some partly burnt or not burnt, and some teeth, were collected from a hollow in the gravel where the grave had been. No grave goods were found. The unworn appearance of the teeth suggests that this is the burial of a young individual. Immediately to the north, a few feet away, a second grave was found. The workmen had removed the large capstone already, then replaced it, but earth and stones had tumbled into the short cist below. The grave had been dug to a depth of about 21 inches in the gravel, then lined with four slabs. A fire had been burnt in the cist, which left a dark stain and fragments of charcoal. A tightly crouched corpse had been buried with a beaker. Well preserved arm and leg bones and portions of the shattered skull (possibly broken when the capstone had been prematurely removed) showed that the body had lain on its right side facing east. One of the arm bones and a metacarpal were affected by osteomyelitis. The beaker, which was found lying on its side beside the skeleton, is a fine, shapely pot, 6½ inches tall, with a high, wide neck above the waist and rotund body. The upper and lower zones are decorated with rows
of vertical jabs, herring bone pattern, criss-cross lines and with horizontal lines encircling the pot, but the middle zone is free from decoration. Four feet south of this grave a third grave was discovered whilst excavation was in progress. Like the others the grave had been dug into the compact gravel and lined with slabs or boulders, but this was a longer cist, 4 feet 6 inches internally. A number of chunky blocks had collapsed into the grave, but the nature of the covering stone or stones is unknown. A shallow box had been formed on the floor of the grave by a setting of three slabs, two lying across the grave and one parallel to the sides. A tripartite food vessel stood at the east corner of this shallow box. It is 4½ inches high, of a coarse stony texture, and is decorated with a lightly scratched lattice-work pattern on the outside and over the rim. No other grave-goods and no skeletal material were found in this grave. The bottom of the vessel inside was somewhat blackened, possibly by charcoal.

Thirty yards north-west of this group of burials the mechanical digger exposed an unusual structure, made up of eleven modest-sized slabs of stone (none more than about 2 feet 6 inches high) set contiguously in a slightly oval ring about 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. It was paved neatly with well-fitting slabs of stone, packed round the edges with soil and small pebbles. The structure was full of soil, but yielded no finds except two minute pieces of patinated flint. There was no sign of a cover but it is possible that it was bulldozed away.

This structure may be contemporary with the Bronze Age burials, though the uprights do not penetrate the gravel. The soil cover on the gravel terrace lies nearly 4 feet deep over the burials, which is considerably deeper than the depth elsewhere on the terrace and may indicate later cultivation.

A fuller report on the excavation will appear in PSAS in due course. The beaker and food vessel are at present in the keeping of the owner, Lt. Col. George Malcolm of Poltalloch, whose kind permission made the excavations possible.

SANNA BAY, ARDNAMURCHAN

From coastal sand bunkers has come a large collection of creamy coloured flints. Implement types are varied and include arrow-heads, thumb scrapers, end scrapers, and a few steep-backed scrapers together with two borers. A Mesolithic origin is probable for at least some of the tools as only one or two are bifacially worked and few show working of a Neolithic or Bronze Age standard. Five pieces of flaked bloodstone also collected perhaps indicate some contact with Rhum. Of three shell heaps investigated none yielded any form of artifact. When investigations on this site are resumed it is hoped that more conclusive dating evidence may come to light.
NR/692434. The excavation of the chambered cairn at Beacharra, the façade and burial chamber entrance of which were discovered in 1959 (cf. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1959, p. 2), was continued in June, by permission of Mr W. J. Nicholls, owner of Beachar Farm, of Mr M. MacCallum the tenant, and of the Ministry of Works.

The excavation confirmed that an almost flat façade, consisting entirely of drystone walling, had extended to either side of the burial chamber entrance on the N. side of the cairn. At a point 20 ft. to the W. of the entrance the façade curved outwards slightly for about 6 ft., but beyond this had been robbed. Most likely it originally connected with the drystone walling marking the W. side of the cairn; this, though badly robbed, was traced at four points, and showed that the cairn was originally trapezoid in shape. The only small finds were a piece of flint from behind the façade and a pitchstone flake from in front of the walling on the W. side.

COUR, KINTYRE

NR/822486. While driving a cultivator on Cour Farm in May Mr R. W. Durham dislodged the cover of a stone cist, internally about 2 ft. long and 1 ft. 3 ins. wide, the top less than 1 ft. below the surface. There was no indication of a cairn. The main axis of the cist was almost E. - W. At the W. end lay the remains of a child's skull, part of an inhumed burial of which most of the other bones had decayed. Accompanying the burial were a flint flake and a tripartite bowl Food Vessel, 4 ins. high and 5½ ins. in diameter.

RHUDIL, KILMICHAEL GLASSARY

NR/842956. A cup-marked rock was recently reported by Mr Ian MacDonald, Rhudil. It lies on the north edge of Rhudil Wood in a narrow area of newly felled land between a wire and stob fence and a higher ridge behind, roughly a quarter of a mile east of Killinochonoch farmhouse. There are fourteen cup-marks on the flat top of a rock outcrop five feet by four in area. The cup-marks range from lightly pecked marks an inch in diameter and barely ½ inch deep to impressive marks 3 inches in diameter and an inch deep. All are circular except two oval marks measuring 3 inches by 1½ and ½ inch deep.

GIGHA

NR/663543. A 3 inch cannon ball of charcoal iron, found in a field close to the above ruin by Angus McNeill of Kinerarach last year, was examined and is thought to date from the 17th
century. It may be associated with a clash between Sir James Macdonald and the Campbells of Calder near this spot in 1615. A piece of worked flint, possibly Neolithic, was found in the same field in September, 1960.

**Cnoc Nan Gobhar**

NR/659451. In April, 1961, a broken piece of worked flint was found in a field below this hill by Mr Angus McNeill.

**West Tarbert Bay**

NR/655530. A small cairn was located at the corner of a field on the east side of the roadway.

**Cnoc Largie**

NR/654515. Mr Archibald Graham of Highfield pointed out a large overgrown, drystone oval enclosure on the side south of this hill, which appears to be too substantial to have been a sheep fold.

**Cnoc Largie**

NR/654514. A small cairn can be clearly seen from the roadway on the skyline of this hill.

**Ardrinish Point**

NR/663499. An Early Bronze Age flint scraper was found last September below the H.W.M. at An Fhang by Mr Bell, a Glasgow schoolteacher on holiday on the island.

NR/653511. The finder of a flint axe "rough out," attributed to the Neolithic Age, and presented to Paisley Museum in 1950, was located and he pointed out the spot in a field known as the High Glen where it was found.

NR/647484. Mr Angus McNeill has in his possession a shinty stick which he found in a bog at the corner of a field, which he states was called Lon na Camanachd (The Shinty Field). Shinty has not been played in Gigha for at least 80 years.

**Dunan Na Creadha**

NR/648484. This small hill shows hitherto unrecorded traces of walling, but it is so overgrown that examination is almost impossible:

NR/635473. This site which R. S. G. Anderson (1939) called the Hilltop Town of Cantereoch was carefully examined in April, 1961, and no traces of any walling or defensive work were observed. The circular pond mentioned by Anderson is Moinean Sitheil.
AIRD THORR INNSE

NR/648523. A cairn measuring 30 feet in diameter was located at West Tarbert Bay in April, 1961.

ARDAILLY

NR/640498. Ruins shown on the 6 inch O.S. map are those of an old farm first mentioned in 1455.

PORT AN T-SAMHLAIDH (BAY OF THE SPECTRE)

NR/63154820. As a result of a report that there was a "fort" just above the old jetty, the area was examined in April, 1961, but without success.

RIDH A' CHAIBEIL

NR/654517. A small trial excavation of the large cairn in the middle of this field was made at Easter. The cairn is adorned with a Keills-type Celtic Cross, possibly 10th century, inserted to a depth of 18 inches. The cairn on its eastern edge is at least 3 feet deep; all but 6 inches below ground.

ISLAY

From Stewart Valor

NR/295674. A rectangular grass-covered mound, 1,100 feet NW of Craigens Farm, lies in the flats at the SE corner of Loch Gruinart. Its dimensions are 65 ft. by 60 ft. It is about 4 ft. 6 ins. high. The sides are bevelled and there is a semblance of a ditch on three sides. Though sheep have been buried in it recently, there is no evidence to suppose that it was made for that purpose. It is shown and named as "a'Chrannag" on the 1900 edition of 6 in. sheet 197. Resistivity tests indicate that an anomaly exists near the centre at a point now marked by a small stone cairn.

NAVE ISLAND, ARDNAYE

From Michael Rivlin

NR/290758. At a level about that of the ruined chapel and north-northwest of it, lying roughly parallel with the island's main fissure, Sloe na Maiole, and 71 yards centre to centre from the chapel there is an oval mound 20 yards long by 9 yards wide with a ramp at the end nearest the chapel. An exposed cluster of 25 stones lies in the mound centre, a cluster of seven stones lies at the northern end and numerous isolated stones protrude through the grass surface.

Investigation established the presence of stones, possibly constituting the remains of walls around the upper perimeter but the nature of the structure was not established. A partial resistivity survey of the oval "hut" of boat-shaped outline showed anomalies at the ramp end and at the centre.
NR/285465. The oval earthwork near the Gleann Bun an Easa in the Oa peninsula was re-examined after the survey of August, 1960, made by Mr George Clarke of the Islay Archaeological Survey Group. A resistivity survey was made on two 8 feet wide strips at right angles across the enclosure. Two-foot stations were used except across the causeway where the stations were 4 feet. An anomaly was indicated where the causeway met the edge of the earthwork but elsewhere the readings were so uniform that no varied items down to a depth would be expected.

The earthwork has been compared with raths in Ireland some 20 miles away but only excavation of this almost inaccessible site will give an answer.

From Miss M. Gold

NR/298432. The standing stone near Glenavulin and about half a mile NNE. of Kinnabus and near Cnoc a' Charraig was examined and measured. Height above water level 5 feet 9 inches with some 8 inches to be added for the stone below water. Section at top 1 foot 6 inches x 1 foot, at base 2 feet 6 inches x 1 foot. Laboratory examination of weathered chips showed that the stone was a quartz micro-schist and not petrified wood as reported elsewhere.

KILCHOMAN

From Mr E. R. Cregeen and Mr R. Hodkinson

NR/223636. Last year's issue of Discovery and Excavation reported the discovery of sherds of pottery of late Viking type from the small inland stack dun at Rockfield farm. Since then Mrs Stratton of Rockfield farm has found more sherds along with charcoal, burnt bone and a fragment of corroded iron. They come from the same dun. These have been exhibited at a recent meeting of the Islay Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Most of the sherds are homogeneous. They include fragments of up to 4 inches diameter. They are coarse, hand-made ware, 0.3 to 0.4 inches thick, pink to buff in colour, usually grey-black in the middle, and of a soft, flaky and somewhat granular consistency. They are smooth to the touch. Two of the sherds have a rolled over, squashed down rim. Most show grass impressions, and several are smoke-stained. Two of the sherds differ from the rest. One of them has a plain rim, vertical side, thin wall, and an original diameter no bigger than an egg-cup. The sherds have been sent to the National Museum for comparison with the Freswick pottery.

From F. Newall and H. E. Newall

Mesolithic Occupation of Gleann Mor, and the Port Charlotte area.
KILCHIARAIN ROAD SAND QUARRY (Site A)

NR/23305825. Fresh ground opened in a new oat field on the N. side of Kilchiarain Road shows that this site extends for at least 80 yards farther to the north.

BOLSAY FARM

Here a major occupation site extending between limits NR/224573 /225572 /229573 /231572, has been located. Mr Donald McFadyen generously granted permission for a survey to be made. Over 380 flint and quartz artifacts and spalls were collected, including 3 Larne picks, heavy side scrapers, and microliths. As at all other sites in the area the flints, etc., are confined, in situ, to a thin spread of sand over brown sandy clay, presumably of glacial origin. Here, however, the percentage of blades is lower, all artifacts are larger, and the evidence for actual knapping much less, than on sites hitherto reported.

CILL MICHAEL AREA

NR/240566. Rabbit burrows in this area have allowed the location of a Mesolithic flint site, suspected in 1959 and 1960, when artifacts were collected from the north drain of Rhinns Road. To the south of the area a possible cairn is indicated by large slabs set on edge, one flanking a 2 ft. wide passage, 14 ft. long and edged on the opposite side by large placed stones. The cairn presents a hollow broad end facing west and is 27 ft. wide and of indeterminate original length.

Other flint sites not yet dated by culture were located at:

CRAIGFAD

NR/232557. In a field entrance ½ mile south of the farm, several cores and flakes, including one of pitchstone, were located.

NEREABOLLS

NR/229553. From a field to the NE. of the farm, flints were collected, including a Neolithic type fish tail scraper.

NR/190583. Flints are reported to be plentiful at Tormisdale, not yet visited, but from the river bank at neighbouring Carn Farm, two struck flakes were collected.

The following sites were located with Captain Graham Donald.

BEINN TART A MHIll, EAST FLANK

Following information from Mr Duncan McFadyen, blacksmith of Port Charlotte, and his son Donald, of Bolsay Farm,
Captain Graham Donald indicated Megalithic structures in the Slochd Measach area, NR/21105645. During the survey of the area the following were located:

**THE GIANT'S GRAVE**

NR/21105695. A long cairn some 50 ft. across the crescentic façade, facing NE., with passage and segmented cist 27 ft. long by 7-7½ ft. wide, divided by 2 septals. The slabs are massive, one measuring 8 ft. 9 ins. x 5 ft. 10 ins.

To the west by 150 yards NR/21005650, a similar cairn is betrayed by surviving cairn material some 17 ft. x 10 ft., but west of this, protruding through the turf are the tops of side and cover slabs of a passage, little narrower than that of the Giant's Grave and at least as long. This is probably intact despite the removal of cairn material.

Fifty feet NW. of the Giant's Grave is a bowl shaped hollow, 44 ft. in diameter and of artificial appearance. Captain Donald had located this site by inference from his rendering of the place name "Slochd Miasach" as the "platter-shaped hollow."

About 100 yards NE. of the central headstream of the Gleann Amaind group, NR/21605670, and in the side of a rise is a megalithic chamber 20 ft. x 13 ft. E.-W., with an outer "kerb" on the E. Downstream NR/21605665, is a broad cairn, 18 ft. E.-W. x 10 ft. N.-S. Upstream, close to the head dyke, NR/21255675, is a large cist 7 ft. 8 ins. x 6 ft. N.-S. without trace of cairn. This may be the cleit or corn bin of a small sub-rectangular hut some 40 ft. to the SW. Nearer Bolsay NR/21755700, is a small structure some 45 ft. in overall length, containing a narrow passage with septal intact, but only 2 ft. 8 ins. across by 17 ft. 8 ins. in length.

During a further survey of this area the following were located with Mr Donald McFadyen of Bolsay.

NR/215566. Fifty feet from the W. headstream and 150 yards from the junction of the main headstreams of the Nerea-bolls burn, and at the foot of a low scarp is a probable cist, 16 ft. x 6 ft. overall. An outer setting of edge placed slabs surrounds 3 large flat slabs set edge to edge. These are set diagonally between, instead of at right angles to, the side slabs.

NR/208565. This site, indicated by Mr J. G. Scott, recalls the An Sithean round houses, and is possibly a mediaeval homestead. A 4 ft. wide circular wall of 30 ft. internal diameter, and projecting across the NE. entrance on its N. side, contains a sub-rectangular foundation 18 ft. x 9 ft. 9 ins. internally. Neighbouring turf dykes are probably associated with it. Farther S. NR/203564 an elongated D-shaped pound, foundations and dykes are of the crofting era.
LOSSIT BURN

NR/202560. Near the edge of the terrace overlooking the stream is a vestigial standing stone circle. Six low standing stones survive along the circumference of a discontinuous turf bank 38 ft. - 42 ft. in diameter. This is masked over the E. side by a roughly circular mound of stones, 19 ft. across E. - W., with a cell-like hollow near the centre open to the S. and 7 ft. across. To the immediate E., two small cairns within a low ruinous enclosure wall may relate to an adjacent 17 ft. long croft, with downhill from it, its circular cleit, 6 ft. across internally. Between this and the croft founds at NR/203564, an elongated narrow pound occupies the greater length of an outcrop ridge.

The following sites were visited with Captain Graham Donald

AN SITHEAN, BY GRULINMORE

NR/252667. (Pennant, 1772, II, p. 226 — "some cairns, some ancient fences on the heaths.") (Discovery and Excavation, 1956, p. 10). With these round houses reported by Whittaker, is associated a close field system forming an extensive settlement covering over ½ mile SE. from Grulinmore. The field dykes are so arranged that the SE. or E. entrances to the houses open onto one field but are excluded from the next. Within the dykes, towards the W. are stack-like, vertical sided clearance cairns. The association is with the close dyke system and similar cairns at Smaull, where, however, round houses are replaced by linear foundations. A tentative Celto-Viking origin is suggested, possibly persisting into the mediaeval period.

Masked by this later system, are more ruinous, more overgrown dykes, and at one point, a simpler hut circle and small cairn are enclosed by an oval dyke, lost in marsh on the west.

Two of the later houses have beside them NR/252667 and NR/253665, bi-cellular - sub- rectangular foundations, possibly of store houses. The latter measures 29 ft. across with a 4 ft. wide wall, which bifurcates round the north to provide a 6 ft. wide annexe. Both house and annexe are entered from the east.

REIDH AN COUL BUIRG

NR/491649. (Pennant, 1772, II, p. 223). An isolated, and at high tides insulated promontory cut off by two adjoined chasms, and accessible by only one narrow steep rock worn path near the SE. corner, is surmounted and encircled by a narrow but defensive wall enclosing about 2½ acres. The approach is guarded by a re-entrant angle in the wall which forms a penannular expansion at the SE. overlooking the juncture of the two gullies, to which a steep walled off slope gives access from " the mainland."
Captain Donald suggests that cattle, which could not be taken into the fort, might have been enclosed here under range of weapons of the defenders.

The following were located with Captain Graham Donald, Mr H. E. Newall and Ernest, George and Frank Newall, jnr.

AN DUN, BY COUL

NR/191645. The hill proper has no defence but at the SE. approach, a complex heavy wall ruins, outlines a main enclosure 108 feet N. - S. by 74 feet E. - W., and divided equally by a central E. - W. wall. On the east are three adjoined enclosures 9-18 ft. across.

CARN FARM, BY TORMISDALE

NR/190583. A setting of slabs on end within a grassy mound appears to be a passage grave 100 yds. S. of Carn Farm, but is probably a winter lade to supply power to a croft, now overgrown, with its cleit in rushes, to the East. The stony circular mound 16 ft. across, some 50 yds. to the S., though overgrown, is possibly a clearance of the same period, as is more patently the elongated cairn beside the farm track at NR/192582.

CULTOON

NR/202572. East of Cultoon a mound 33 ft. N. - S. x 23 ft. E. - W. x 3 ft. high, contains several slabs on edge. Due to vertical cleavage, this may be natural, but the presence of rabbit burrows in the mound and between the stones renders it more possibly artificial.

LAGGAN AREA

NR/282574. Captain Graham Donald has located a group of slabs with Ogham-like scirbings. While chiselled broad lines lie on either side of a medial they do not touch it, and most are vertical though a number incline to the right. One slab at least, and a small fragment have in addition a bottom line of inclined strokes rising from the lower edge of the stone.

NR/281573. A short distance to the South is an excavated hollow, about 30 ft. across, with a roughly rectangular raised mound at the centre.

NR/280573. Farther South are a number of linear stone alignments and small, close, excavated hollows, while some 200 yards further S. is a similar “mass” of small hollows, without associated walling.

South of the Ogham-like engraved slabs, and at NR/280572, NR/279572, are vertical sided stack-like cairns, as at An Sithean (above) and Smaull (Discovery and Excavation, 1960, p. 18).
NR/27Q570. A long sunken building enclosed by 5-7 ft. thick walls and 38 ft. x 27 ft. over walls, has adjoined raised platforms on S. and N. broad ends. 12 ft. and 8 ft. across respectively. On the W. a 6-7 ft. wide annexe is afforded by an outer curving wall open on S. and swinging towards the NW. corner of the main building of which the entrance is near the S. end of the W. wall. This end placed entrance and the adjoined platforms suggest Viking affinities.

THE OA

NR/278414. Captain Donald had located a small cleit-like structure here, round and only 7 ft. across internally. The boulder-faced SE. entrance, a possible fallen lintel before it, 3 lazy beds a short distance to the SE., two excavated hollows, and several clearance cairns, all in apparent association suggest that this was, in fact, a small hut.

NR/282414. A cairn with several earthfast boulders round the periphery, and with at centre a hog-backed stone lying inverted over a lower slab, lies at the N. end of a turf and boulder dyke. The cairn is 26 ft. across.

NR/272732. After a lengthy search George Newall finally located a circle of standing stones whose general locality was indicated by Captain Donald. This is the finest small circle I have seen. Of 21 slabs still at the circumference 13 remain standing, almost touching each other, and those fallen have moved but little from the original position. In general 2-2½ ft. wide, the slabs stand from 2 to 4½ ft. high around the inner edge of a low mound built of placed turf grown slabs to form a circle 25 ft. in diameter. An entrance in the W. is marked by a break in the low bank, within which two low alignments of turf covered stones pass inwards towards the centre. Before this a 4½ ft. long recumbent stone covers exactly the space between these alignments. Surprisingly the circle is built partly under a rock shelter from which the slabs were taken to build it. At the head of a small bay, it is invisible from above except from the very edge of the low cliff and can only be seen from some 200 yds. to N. and S. A later semi-circular enclosure built under the rock shelter and 16 ft. in diameter within a 5½ ft. wide wall with the entrance in the E., has unfortunately removed the NE. quarter of the circle which it overlaps some 200 yds. to the N. George Newall also located a standing stone set upright on the bare rock of the shore, and probably about 5 ft. high, but with the broken off top now lying beside it.

CHAPEL SITES

NR/312634. On the S. side of the Gruinart road W. of Tayandoch, a small rectangular foundation, similar to the chapel founds at Bruichladdich, lies a few feet W. of a small standing stone on the line of a turf and stone dyke.
NK/241567. (Referred to as a cairn in PSAS LXXX, p. 100, fig. 10 under Cassini Grid Ref. 738806). A rectangular foundation, 13 ft. x 8 ft. within 3-3½ ft. thick walls, has a central 2½ ft. wide entrance in the long S. side, and built partly into the N. wall at the NE. corner a stone lined trough or basin 2 ft. 3 ins. x 1 ft. 9 ins. deep. Any entrance through a surrounding circular wall is probably masked by the adaptation to it on its S. side of the N. boundary wall of a crofting settlement known significantly, as Captain Donald points out, as Cill Michael.

CLADH DHUISHAIN

NR/231675 (O.S. 6 in.). An oval shaped foundation, 39 ft. N. - S. x 25 ft. overall, is enclosed by outer walling at least on S., E. and W. At the SE. corner a large grey kidney shaped boulder rests partly on several lower stones.

KILCHIARAIN ROAD

NR/216598. On the N. side of the road Mr H. E. Newall found a low stumpy standing stone, with beside it another moss covered stone.

SMALL FINDS

From 5 ft. deep in peat W. of St. Chiara's Manse, Port Charlotte, Mr Peter McLellan recovered an early peat spade cut in the solid from a log of oak. The shoulder is sub-conical and perforated to receive the handle. Across the perforation at the flat end is cut a V-shaped slot to receive a wooden cross piece for the foot. The spade, when recovered, was 2 ft. in length, of which one foot eight inches was the slightly curved blade, and four inches the 2½ ins. diameter perforated shoulder.

NR/245574. A hammer stone of fine grained quartzite was found by W. O. Black N. of Carn Farm.

KILELLAN FARM

From Mr C. B. Burgess and Miss C. M. Johns

NR/286722. Mr C. B. Burgess, assisted by Miss C. M. Johns, directed a further season's work on the sand bunker site at Kilellan Farm, from August 13th-24th. The excavation was carried out on behalf of the Islay Archaeological Survey Group, and with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. This year's operations were on a much larger scale than those carried out by the late Mr J. Whittaker (1954 and 1956) and by Miss S. Pearce (1959 and 1960).

The considerable quantity of small finds recovered this year confirm the impression gleaned from the work of past years that this is a site of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. It is now possible to make some preliminary observations about the whole range of pottery found in five season's work. It is immediately
apparent that many contrasting ceramic influences are represented, all in close association. Among a variety of Late Neolithic traditions present, the Sandhills ware element is strongest, being represented by very large, coarse, crude pots decorated with cord impressions. In contrast are sherds representing at least one short-necked beaker, and another sherd may be from a corded beaker. General beaker influences, in form, in decoration and in thinness of the ware, are well represented. The food vessel element is also strong, including pots with angular, flat-topped, out-turned rims, bipartite forms, horizontal ridging and ribbing, incised herringbone ornament, false relief decoration, and so on. Familiarity with all these diverse potting traditions inevitably produced hybridisation, so that one finds, for example, beaker influenced vessels with false relief decoration. In addition to pottery, finds recovered in the 1961 excavations included a very fine leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, a variety of other flint artefacts, and a stone object bearing twin, deep, encircling grooves: all stratified in the main Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age level.

The most important aspect of the 1961 excavations was that structural remains were found for the first time. An anomalous, ruined stone structure, associated with a finely-cut, deep drain or ditch, was found, covering an area of some 150 square feet. Much of the pottery was found in association with this structure, so that it, and the site as a whole, can be dated roughly to the period c. 18th-16th centuries B.C.

One other find in the 1961 excavations is worthy of mention. A beautifully preserved bronze pin with rolled-over, grooved head was found in a disturbed level. This is undoubtedly part of some larger ornament, almost certainly the pin from a loose-ring pin of the Early Christian-Norse period, and probably from Ireland.

THE OA PENINSULA

NR/311473. In the Oa peninsula about one mile SW. of Kintra and about 200 yards west of the track from Frachdale towards Grasedale, there is a standing stone on the right of the slope. It is a small, weather-worn slab 3 ft. 9 ins. high x 2 ft. 4 ins. wide x 1 ft. 1 in. thick at its base. It is not marked on the 6 inch O.S. plan although a standing stone nearby, on the other side of the track at NR/305475 is so marked.

NERIBY

NR/371602. At Dun Nosebridge, a fortified hill-site of Iron Age type, a resistivity survey was carried out in the top grass-covered sub-rectangular enclosure on May 22nd, 1961. Measurements were made at 2 ft. stations covering the whole area. The many boulders, either partly buried or lying just below the surface made insertion of the probes difficult and resulted in a confused pattern of readings. The overall results indicated only boulders
spilling inwards from the ramparts with the deepest soil in the middle of the enclosure. The lazybeds in the top enclosure did not affect the readings appreciably.

Unlike the smaller but similar earthwork at Dun Guaidhre, no remains of building are visible in the central enclosure. If any do lie beneath the surface their existence was not revealed by this survey.

From Fraser Gold

In May and August, 1961, the following mediaeval chapel ruins were surveyed, generally on a scale of 10 ft. to 1 inch. Plans are deposited with the Islay Archaeological Survey Group.


JURA

From Francis Ccloria, The London Museum

NR/557717 approx. A ground stone axe found in the 1880's at Ardfernial, Knockrome, was first reported in April, 1961, and transferred to the National Museum of Antiquities, in Edinburgh. Length 16.5 cms.; max. width 7.5 cms.; max. thickness 3.5 cms. The stone, which may be local, does not belong to the well-known petrological groups.

NR/599784 approx. An empty cist was noted in a field by Lagg Farm. The covering slab which is 5 ft. 6 ins. x 2 ft. 6 ins. is on the right bank of a burn and 42 ft. seaward of the crown of the road.

NR/464648. The tall standing stone at Camas an Staca was not described by E. H. Rideout in PSAS LXVI (1931-1932) in his account of Jura stones. Brief dimensions are therefore given here. The stone, the tallest in Jura, is conspicuous from the sea and overlooks Claig Island and the southern entry of the Sound of Islay. It is 11 ft. 2 ins. high, 4 ft. 4 ins. broad and approximately 8 ins. thick. In front of it and adjoining is a low rectangular mound some 23 ft. x 12 ft. Mound and stones are orientated roughly N. - S. The stone is marked on O.S. maps.

NR/584771. The “Dun” near Gate House between Lagg and Achamore is marked on the 6 inch sheet as “Dun Doir’a Chrorain.” It is not the “Dun” referred to by E. H. Rideout in PSAS LXVI (1931-1932) page 151. The structure at Lagg is a natural stone ridge parallel with the modern road and overlooking it. On it is a ruined rectangular building some 120 ft. long and about 25-30 ft. wide. The walls were about 4-5 ft. thick but they are too tumbled for accurate survey. The interior “walls” produce three “rooms” or segments, 60, 25, 20 ft. in length.
AYRSHIRE

CRUMMOCK HOUSE, BEITH

From Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford

Two unrecorded mediaeval sculptured stones are built in the kitchen regions of this house. One decorated with Tudor roses and crowns—the other depicting an equestrian scene. Crummock was the home of James Dobie, F.S.A., the annotator of Timothy Pont's "Cunninghame."

While Skelmorlie Castle was being restored this year after a fire an unknown chute was discovered from which mediaeval pottery was found. One an intact vessel 2½ inches in height and 2⅓ inches in diameter; and secondly, parts of a larger vessel.

KILMARNOCK

From T. A. Hendry

NS/427327. In March 1961 members of a Further Education Class in Archaeology (Kilmarnock) made a preliminary examination of "Camp Castle" dun. In the short time available the following information was obtained:

The site stands on the uneven summit of a rocky hillock beside Camp Castle Farm (now derelict) ¼ mile east of Craigie Hill. Set upon the bare rock, the dun consisted of a circular space (average diameter, 30 ft.) enclosed by a wall 15 ft. thick. Of the latter only the foundations remain. Huge undressed boulders form the outer and inner faces, while the space between is packed with rubble. Evidence was found of an opening 5 feet wide, within the wall—a feature not uncommon in structures of this type. On the western side, much of the wall has been removed and is now probably incorporated in the dry stone dykes which enclose the fields nearby.

No dating evidence was found and the site awaits further excavation.

GIRVAN

From E. W. MacKie

NX/1907/9717. In April two Bronze Age cinerary urns containing cremations were found by workmen during building operations on the Coalpots Road site. In the hope of discovering more such burials further excavations were carried out for ten days in May under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum and with the assistance of staff and pupils of Girvan High School. No more urns were found but even in the small area of the excavations, restricted by the building operations, traces of at least twelve pits were found which were undoubtedly the remains of urn burials which had been destroyed by modern soil disturbance, probably in the 19th century. Sherds of cinerary urn in one pit, and burnt bones in another, seemed to confirm that there had been an extensive Middle Bronze Age cemetery here at one time, at the summit of a low rise in the ground. The collared urn from Girvan, presented to the Hunterian Museum in 1861, may come from the same area.
The two urns are both of the cordoned variety, the smaller possessing one cordon without further decoration, and the larger having two with impressed cord decoration between the upper cordon and the rim and with a narrow band of a similar impressed decoration inside the rim. Two burnt flint scrapers were found with the larger urn. The finds are in the Hunterian Museum.

LARGS PARISH

From Frank Newad

NS/25136813 - 25156819. On the W. bank of the North Rottenburn and about ½ mile south of the Rottenburn Motte, Mr W. O. Black has located a settlement of three round stone foundations, 24 ft. to 33 ft. in internal diameter within 4-4½ ft. thick walls, and all entered from the E. with, beside them, an oblong mound 30 x 21 ft. walled round the sides, and a sub-square building 10 ft. across. Some 50 ft. to the N. is a complex comprising a 36½ ft. diameter foundation with traces of linear division in the E. sector and of an inner circle on the west. Adjacent on the N. is an oblong foundation 21 ft. x 12 ft. within 3 ft. walls, with traces of outer walling on the North.

BUTESHIRE

Work done under the auspices of the Buteshire Natural History Society.

LITTLE DUNAGOIL - LONGHOUSES

Nat Grid 71. 26/087532. The fourth and, for the time being, final session at Little Dunagoil was carried out in June with the assistance of a grant from the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland. A deposit of Iron Age Pottery gave a date for the Western rampart on the top of the site. More of the Longhouses was uncovered so that a plan could be made of the complex. A trench through a rampart, which encloses the whole site, established that it ante-dated the Longhouses. A large shelter cave was examined but no occupation deposit was found. Volunteers from Rothesay, Selkirk, Edinburgh and London helped, as well as four students from the Field School.

KINGARTH

26/093556. The area round some large stones was cleared and a ruined Chambered Cairn was exposed. It had been robbed and was very much collapsed so that further excavation was not considered to be profitable. A flint scraper was found in the fill. Boys from the Junior branch of the B.N.H.S provided the labour.
ARDMALEISH  
From Isobel Milligan

26/070690. A well preserved corn-drying kiln was cleared on a site previously marked as a Tumulus. The eye is carefully built, charred grain was found at the foot of it and a large long, well built flue runs into the eye from the E. Boys of the Juniors again provided the labour.

ROBERT THOM’S WATER CUT  
From John Ferrier

A set of photographs has been taken of Thom’s water cut and of the bridges over it. This cut was made about 1820 to take water from the west and east of Bute to the dam at Loch Fad and so to increase the water-power for the cotton mills.

LAMLASH, ARRAN  
From E. W. Mackie

NS/O172/2887. Excavations were carried out on the Monamore Neolithic chambered cairn for 3½ weeks in July and September, under the direction of the Hunterian Museum and with the assistance of students of Glasgow University. The chamber had previously been examined in 1901 by Prof. T. H. Bryce but the forecourt remained untouched. This was excavated and a fine curved facade was revealed, consisting of eight orthostats linked by dry stone walling. There was much evidence of funerary activity in the forecourt in the form of numerous spreads of charcoal and scatterings of pitchstone fragments. The entrance had been blocked with a mass of carefully laid flat stones.

A problem was posed by the extensive soil erosion which had gone on in Neolithic times on the slopes above the cairn and which had filled the forecourt with earth. Charcoal and soil samples were taken and it is hoped that the cause of the erosion will be revealed by pollen analysis.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE  
From A. E. Trucell, Dumfries Burgh Museum

Recent building work at the site of the Greyfriars burial ground in Dumfries has yielded the bulk of four or five skeletons, and several mediaeval tile drains of type similar to those found at Glenluce.

REDHILLS, ROUCAN  
Map Ref. 030771. In February 1961 Major-General Scott-Elliott reported a large circular double-ditched enclosure of Iron Age type with a hut-circle visible within it occupying the end of a slight ridge on the hill slope of Redhills farm,
above the Roucan-Collin road. Probing on the site confirmed the ditches. The site is on sloping ploughed land and is barely visible on the surface. It was located on a Government aerial survey photograph as a strong crop-mark.

**RUE FARM**

In April 1961 a site on Rue farm, Holywood parish, 200 yds. due N. of Fourmerkland Tower, was reported via Dr Harper, Superintendent of the Crichton Royal Hospital. A boulder moved during the ploughing of a meadow revealed a soot-coated underground passage. Major-General Scott-Elliott carried out a month's excavation which yielded a particularly fine corn drying kiln, of the type with circular "bowl" and long flue on a gentle slope. The kiln had stood within a barn and against the wall-footing of this was found a piece of late-mediaeval pottery which could date to the end of the 15th century. The kiln stands beside an old metalled track through the fields to the Tower of Fourmerkland, a 16th century tower in its present form but known to have earlier foundations. The elaborate draught-regulating arrangements in the flue are of particular interest.

Some two hundred feet away from the kiln is a low mound of fragmented small stone and black ash exactly similar to the one excavated last year at Cormaddie about a mile away and likewise beside a stream. The similar mound at Barskeoch Mains, Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire reported on by Miss Nisbet should be noted for comparison.

**CAMP HILL, TROHOUGHTON**

In May and June Major-General Scott-Elliott carried out for Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and with a grant from the Ministry of Works, a second season's work at the large Iron Age site at Camp Hill near Trohoughton, some two miles South of Dumfries. The excavations revealed more post-holes, and many oriented long cists. In two season's work thirty-six of these have been found in the small area of the fort interior which has been excavated. The graves cut regularly across the earlier features. All are filled with clean soil and contain nothing but an occasional lining stone. The post-holes seem to relate to hut circles.

**KIRKBURN, LOCKERBIE**

Map Ref. 131824. At some time during the 19th century a cinerary urn was found on the farm of Kirkburn, just north of Lockerbie and just west of the main north road up Annan-dale. Noticing that the site had been ploughed Mr W. F. Cormack observed a few calcined bones on the surface. Obtaining permission from the farmer, Mr Jackson, Mr Cormack opened
an area sixty feet by thirty feet during some three months of evening excavation, and revealed a funerary complex, the site of which was shown by the considerable number of finds to have been in use for a long period. The pottery found ranged from Neolithic sherds through Beaker and Food vessel to cinerary urn. The site comprised basically a crescent of pits alongside a larger circle of pits. Within the latter besides three cists, three urns, unurned burials, and hearth was an alignment of stake holes and a central pit filled with stones. Besides pottery, finds included bronze blades and bone pins and many flint implements and flakes. The site occupies the flattened top of a slight spur projecting from an arable ridge.

Between two and three hundred yards east of this site on the farm of Broomhouses, at Map Ref. 137830, Mr Cormack picked up part of a Neolithic polished axe, either partly finished or re-used. It appears to be of the usual Langdale stone though it has not been subjected to petrological examination.

FINDS

In March 1961 a Forestry Commission worker engaged in drainage work on Eskdalemuir found two large flint nodules which in the opinion of Dr Jope of Queen's College, Belfast, are English and not Antrim flint, the latter never occurring in large nodules of this type. They were found far from habitation or modern cultivation so probably reached the area in pre-historic times.

91/912857. In February Mr Mason, a Dumfries bulldozer operator, engaged in widening the main Nithsdale road just north of Rhoneston Bridge, between the bridge and Rhonestonburn farm, not far south of Auldgirth Bridge over the Nith, and some fifteen feet W. of the old line of the road, found mediaeval coins showing as he removed a plantation on the line of an old trackway which here converges with the present road to get through the Auldgirth Gap. He collected these carefully noting that there was no trace of any container nor of any building. This late 15th century hoard comprised 7 English and 76 Scottish coins; three English Henry VII groats, and one half groat, all very worn, two pennies, and an Edward IV groat, two James II Crown groats, two James III six mullet groats, two five mullet groats, four plaks, and sixty-six pennies—all these last James III. The hoard went through the normal Treasure Trove procedure. Study by Mr I. H. Stewart shows that this supplements in important respects the hoard found at Glenluce in 1956.

Mr Cormack of Lockerbie collected a small group of mediaeval pottery fragments on the foreshore at Redkirk Point near the head of the Solway.
A Leicester University student working on the 25 ft. raised beach reports that the series of pollen cores he has taken in the Lochar Moss are yielding important information on the first forest clearances and the beginnings of agriculture.

Bloomery waste has been collected from slag mounds on Old Irvine farm in Eskdale, and from a similar mound on Sowlwaybank a few miles to the South-West.

A handsome blue glass "melon bead" was found on Glass Rigg near Mitchellslicks, by Mr Grahamc.

Mr Brack of Ae village found a horseshoe of 11th-12th century type, with wavy outer edge, at Capel Rigg immediately across a small burn from his last year's find of a 10th century domestic axe. A plain mediaeval spindle whorl has been found at Eskdalemuir Observatory.

A stone loom-weight was found by the farmer at Bankend Hill, above Bankend Village, 5 miles S. of Dumfries.

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DUNBARTONSHIRE

KIRKINTILLOCH

From Miss Anne Robertson, Hunterian Museum

NS/6517395. In September, 1961, a few days' trenching was carried out in the Peel Park, Kirkintilloch, with labour kindly supplied by Kirkintilloch Burgh Council. A number of postholes was recovered, parallel to rows of postholes found in previous excavation in the Park. These appear to have belonged to wooden barrack blocks, and the trenching carried out in September, 1961, seems to have reached the northern limit of the posthole (or barrack) area. To north of them was much burned clay and charred wood, associated with a considerable quantity of Antonine pottery. These may have come from an oven.

The excavation was carried out in connection with the opening of the new museum in the Auld Kirk, Kirkintilloch.

BLAIRBREICH PLANTATION

From Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NS/433835. On the edge of a moraine in the former Blairbreich Plantation there is a possible round cairn, about 25 ft. in diameter and 4-5 ft. high. It appears to have been robbed in the centre to a depth of 2 ft. In the hollow, boulders are visible, but no stone slabs.
EDINBURGH

CRAMOND

A fourteen week season was worked on that part of the Roman Fort owned by Edinburgh Corporation. Helpers came from Moray House College of Education and from the Corporation Parks Department; the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland made a grant. One block of minor buildings was excavated in full; a gateway and a granary were investigated, and the Principia identified. Coins, brooches, much pottery, and other "small finds" were recovered.

Subject to detailed study of the pottery, it would now appear that the history of the site was as follows: (1) construction under Antoninus Pius; (2) second Antonine occupation; (3) major reconstruction of lesser buildings under Septimius Severus; (4) some post-Severan buildings of Roman type using stone from the Principia, probably to be associated with a small quantity of fourth-century pottery.

The City Corporation intends to lay out the part of the site which it owns as a garden, showing the plan of the buildings, and conserving some parts of the walls.

FIFE

PICKLETILLEM, BY LEUCHARS

From J. D. Bayl, Curator, Museum and Art Galleries, Dundee

NO/247436. A polished flint axe-head, 10.6 cms. long and 5.3 cms. at its widest point was found on the surface of a newly ploughed field. The axe has some marks at its mid-point on either edge which appear to be grooves for binding thongs. The axe is in the Dundee Museum.

TENTSMUIR

From R. D. M. Candow and R. Crerar

The archaeological exploration of Tentsmuir was continued during 1961.

Discoveries from the Earlshall estate near Leuchars were disappointing. In the past this area has yielded many implements and pottery from the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

In the North however, near Morton Farm, beaker sherds and flint implements of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were found in profusion. A small sandstone anvil which is probably contemporary with these finds was discovered south west of Morton. NO/464259.
Immediately west of the Old Quarry, Morton, NO/467257 a Mesolithic site was located. Recent ploughing revealed the presence of Mesolithic remains. To date some 1,700 flints have been found. Blades, scrapers, end-scrapers, microliths, cores and core-trimmings being among the artefacts recognized. The red flint of Buchan and Angus is predominant. Preliminary excavations in the area have shown that an undisturbed Mesolithic level lies at an approximate depth of 3 ft. 6 in. Further excavation of this site is planned for the near future.

Masterton, Pitreavie

From A. S. Henshaw and J. C. Wallace

NT/121845. A large cist was discovered during work preparing the approach road to the N. side of the new Forth Road Bridge. The cist was below ground level, orientated almost E-W. It was well made with all the joints luted with clay, and had two large capstones, one over the other. It was thus water tight and free of silt. There were two post-holes, deliberately covered by clay, against the inner side of the W. end-slab, the posts having been removed before the burial. In the cist were the remains of two bronze bracelets (somewhat similar to those from Melfort, Argyll, PSAS XIX, 135) a necklace of barrel and disc jet beads, part of a small bronze blade, and a bronze dagger with a decayed wooden handle. Only a few fragments of bone remained. The floor of the cist had been covered by an animal skin, some fibres from which were recovered. A full report will appear in PSAS.

Glasgow

Yorkhill

From Miss Anne Robertson

In March, 1961, two steined wells and two cellars were found on the site of the new maternity wing at Yorkhill Hospital. The wells were struck by a mechanical excavator at a depth of about 10 feet from the present surface, and their stone coverings were dislodged and hurled to the bottom of the wells. Both wells were circular and were built of carefully-fitted dry-stone masonry. One well was 4 ft. in diameter and over 20 ft. deep, and had two lead pipes leading out of or into it. One of these lead pipes may have connected with the second well, which lay 9 ft. to the north. In was 4 ft. in diameter, and over 14 ft. deep.

About 40 ft. to the south of the wells, two cellars were found, one of them at least being brick-built. They may have formed part of Yorkhill House, which once stood on this site.
INVERNESS-SHIRE

HARRIS

From R. Crear

NGR/985925. From a group of dunes 30 ft. above sea level came sixty sherds of dark brown pottery two of which bear incised decorations. Also found were two well preserved clinch nails and two pieces of sheet bronze, one pierced by a split pin type rivet.

MARISHADDER, STAFFIN, SKYE

From Mr J. G. Scott

Mr F. Houston reports the discovery on a croft at Marishadder, Staffin, Skye, of a polished stone axe-head, 9½ ins. long, 2½ ins. wide and 1½ ins. deep. The axe-head seems to be made of Lewisian gneiss, which occurs on nearby Rona.

SOILSHAN, TOMATIN, STRATH DEARN

From Iain C. Walker

NH/811281. The OS. 6-inch Sheet XXXII marks the site of a Stone Circle here. The site is in the valley of the Findhorn, in Soilshan Wood, immediately at the foot of Slochd about 270 yards due E of Soilshan farm and 100 yards E of the Edinburgh-Inverness railway, in natural woodland just below the open moor.

According to the information given to the Ordnance Survey c. 1870, the circle, “supposed to have been Druidical,” had been removed “at different times about forty years ago.”

There seems no obvious reason for the removal of the stones: the site, visited this summer, is, as far as can be ascertained, a vaguely saucer-shaped depression on a small flat part of the hillside, knee-deep in bracken which, however, does not grow elsewhere in the immediate vicinity. Dimensions were impossible to obtain, but the bracken-covered area had a very rough diameter of perhaps 50 feet. A fairly large number of boulders exist in, but do not show through, the bracken, but without plane-tabling, it is impossible to say if they form any part of a circle or circles.

Neither the SA nor NSA note any antiquities in the parish of Moy and Dalarossie, but the site is presumably “The Great Circle of Death” referred to by G. Bain in his The River Findhorn from Source to Sea (1911) p. 11.

The site is ideally sited along the route from Strath Nairn to Strath Spey, which must have been followed by the Clava cairn builders penetrating to the latter area, yet Strath Dearn is completely lacking in any known prehistoric sites, despite Bain’s stone circles, tumuli, hut circles listed but with no references. The term Druidical Circle, it should be noted, is a very common local appellation for Clava cairns.
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

INGLESTON, NEW ABBEY

From Miss H. C. Nisbet, Museum and Art Galleries, Paisley

NX/98306475. Due E. of Ingleston Hill Cottages, on ground sloping gently toward the Nith estuary, is a mound of cairn-like appearance, measuring 110 ft. NNW. to SSE. by 80 ft. WSW. to ENE., and 11 ft. 6 ins. in height from the downslope side. It is somewhat flattened on top, and is surrounded by roughly spaced large boulders, some of which have been blasted. Traces can be seen of a kerb of smaller stones lying 6-7 ft. outside the boulder boundary.

"ADAM'S CHAIR," BALCARY, AUCHENCAIRN

NX/81924830. A small cliff-bound headland has been cut off by a curving ditch. There is a slight rampart mound on the inner side of the ditch and a more pronounced stony mound on the outer side, the max. height from bottom of ditch to top of outer mound being 3 ft. 6 ins. The enclosed area is about 50 ft. in diameter and the entrance has been on the extreme W. This fort resembles the larger "Castle Muir," 1½ miles SW. across Rascarrel Bay.

AUCHENFAD, AUCHENCAIRN

NX/80455025. Three-quarters of a mile SSE. of Auchencairn, just E. of a wood on the margin of the Moss, is a complex of circular and sub-rectangular settings of stones, associated with old field boundaries, but rather obscured by modern clearance and drystone enclosures. The diameters of the circular settings (at least six in number) range from 9 ft. to 16 ft. The situation on the edge of the Moss suggests an association with peat-cutting.

BARSKEOCH MAINS, DALRY

NX/60858325. During drainage operations carried out in Sept., 1961, by Mr J. Paterson, a roughly crescentic mound some 35 ft. long by 3 ft. 6 ins. in height was found to consist of small angular burnt stones mixed with blackened earth containing fragments of wood charcoal. The mound has now been destroyed.

SNAB HILL, LARSMORE, DALRY

(1)NX/562832 and (2)NX/563833. Adjacent to a small stream: two mounds of small burnt stones with wood charcoal, similar to the above. Exposed by forestry ploughing and eroding rapidly. Near (1) are traces of drystone walling forming a semi-circle around a natural rock exposure.
The excavation of the Roman fortlet at Gatehouse-of-Fleet was completed during the first two weeks of August, when the two gateways and the northern half of the fort were examined. At the gates, three large post-holes on either side of the entrance-passage presumably supported planking which held back the ends of the rampart. The posts may well have carried a guard-chamber above the gateway-passage, as no guard-chamber was found at ground level. In the northern half of the fort, a timber building, 83 feet long by 24 feet wide, subdivided into rooms, probably represents barrack accommodation. This together with the corresponding building on the south side of the central street, would provide quarters for one century. Behind the northern barrack-block was a small building which may have held grain-stores, as a scatter of carbonised wheat was found on its floor. An oven, of normal military type, just inside the west rampart, included in its structure fragments of no less than seven different quern stones. The few fragments of pottery recovered all point to a single Flavian occupation.

GLENQUICKEN MOOR

In publishing his report on three chambered tombs in Galloway (PSAS LXXXIII (1948-9) 103-61), Professor Pig- gott gives an Appendix listing the known "jadeite" ceremonial axes in Britain, including the fragments of one from Cairnholy chambered tomb.

The NSA IV 332-3 of the Kirkcudbright section, quoting a letter dated 22nd October 1819, from a Capt. Denniston to Mr Train of Newton Stewart, a well known local antiquary, notes that in 1809 a "large cairn" was removed by Mr M'Lean of Mark from Glenquicken Moor (NX/525585) during field improvements. A lidded "stone coffin of very rude workmanship" containing the skeleton of "a man of uncommon size" was found after removing the cairn. Some of the bones disintegrated on being lifted out, but on removal of the rest it was found that one arm had been almost separated from the shoulder by a blow from a stone axe, part of which was still remaining in the bone. The fragment was described as being "of green stone... a species of stone never found in this part of Scotland." Also found were a ball of flint c. 3in. in diameter and perfectly round, and a flint arrowhead.

Glenquicken Moor is only c. 2½ miles N. of Cairnholy, and though in this instance the axe had been apparently used for a purpose other than ceremonial, it may be that this axe fragment was also of jadeite.
The Gatehouse Extra-Mural Class when visiting the early church site at Kirkbridge on the Skyre Burn west of Gatehouse of Fleet, observed an unrecorded cup-mark in the annexe to the church site, between it and the stream. It is a large deep one with raised ridge round it. Some two hundred feet downstream a large domical quern-stone was found in a tumble of stones among trees. This is now in the Dumfries Museum.

At the time of sending in these notes General Scott-Elliott is engaged on a section of the defences of the ditched mediaeval site "McCulloch's Castle," on the Solway shore just east of Arbigland, 13 miles SSW. of Dumfries and a mile below Carsethorn.

FOREMANNOCCH

Map Ref. 899746. In February, 1961, Mr Brian Lord, Dumfries, reported a site in a bog among low hillocks at the junction of the Castle Douglas and Lochfoot Roads, near Foremannoch farm, though on the land of Drummore farm. It is a circular plateau, some 180 feet in diameter, with a ditch and a rampart of boulders, the whole standing just high enough to be dry and to sustain a good crop of meadow grass. At the time of the visit moles were bringing up large amounts of charcoal and burnt clay from one area within the circular plateau. The hollow in which it stands is very wet and has probably been more so in the past.

FINDS

Bloomery waste has been recovered from a point just N. of Livingstone House, Balmaghie, where the river has uncovered a deposit in the bank.

Mr Somerville has found a mediaeval whorl with chevron ornament on its sides on North Corbelly Farm, Newabbey, not far from Ingliston Mote.

Messrs Haley have continued to recover antler and skeletal remains of red deer from their 25-foot deep pit in the bed of Lochrutton Loch.

Mr Charles Thomas of the Dept. of Prehistoric Archaeology at Edinburgh University has sent in to Dumfries Museum a rim of Frankish pottery found by him at Mote of Mark at the mouth of the Urr in April, 1960.
LANARKSHIRE
CRAWFORD

NGR/NS/954/214. During the first fortnight of April an excavation team of school children from the Fife County Schools Easter Camp made an examination of the 1.7 acre fort on the East Bank of the Clyde at Crawford. Working under supervision they cut a section through the ditches, rampart, intervallum and some way into the fort itself—some fifty feet North of the South-west angle. The site was discovered and first examined by Dr St. Joseph in 1938; a comparison with the results then obtained has proved interesting and helpful.

The intervallum road was sixteen feet wide and in good condition and the rampart more than seventeen feet, although its construction seems to have been not altogether straightforward. Immediately behind the intervallum lay a building about twenty-seven feet wide, with stone foundations standing one course high in the east—although the west wall had been totally robbed.

To the east of this building lay a "barrack"-street nine feet wide with distinct kerbing on the west—while beyond this again another building wall, two or three courses high, was revealed at the limit of the trench. In the rubble of this last wall half a corniced-rim Castorware beaker was found giving a late-second century date to a tentative "last" occupation of the site.

That there was perhaps more than one phase of occupation at Crawford is suggested by irregularities beneath the floor of the more westerly of the two buildings, by strata running beneath, or possibly cut into by, this building and the intermediate street, and by an unusual feature in the ditch system. In the section of the western defences published in "The Roman Occupation of South West Scotland" a wide ditch with central midrib is shown; the inner half of this was revealed in the 1961 excavation. In addition, however, another ditch appeared just in front of the outer lip of the Rampart, in a position similar to that of the "Berm Ditch" at Castledykes.

It is hoped that a closer examination of these features will be made in the next season.

Grateful thanks are due to Mr Hadow, Castle Farm, the owner of the site—to Miss Anne S. Robertson for much help and encouragement, and to Fife Education Authority under whose auspices the venture took place.

PEELHILL FARM, STRATHAVEN

From Mr J. G. Scott

NS/644365. In late February, at Peelhill Farm near Strathaven, a hoard of late Bronze Age weapons was dis-
covered by a farmer during ploughing. The find was reported a few days later to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, and as a result of further investigation at the site several more pieces were recovered.

The site is a small basin-shaped hollow, perhaps not much more than 100 yds. across, in a glacial moraine. It seems at one time to have been a bog, and it may be assumed that it was so when the find was deposited there.

The hoard consists of 24 spearheads, all socketed but none looped, one spearhead being lunate; 5 sockets which cannot certainly be made to fit the available heads; a cylindrical spear butt; a leaf-shaped sword; a socketed and looped axe-head; 3 rings. There are also a few small fragments which look like parts of sockets. Several of the spearheads had been broken and portions partially melted in antiquity; the sword, too, had been broken. Some of the spearheads contained remains of their wooden hafts; on the other hand one was an unused unsuccessful casting. The hoard as a whole may be dated to the 7th century B.C.

By permission of Mr John Craig of Peelhill Farm, of the Hamilton Estates, and of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer the hoard is on exhibition at Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

From J. M. Davidson

In October, 1960, Mr John White, a Coatbridge naturalist, visited an old sandpit in Drumpellier Estate where he had often worked 30 years ago. The sandpit was on a western fringe of the Golf Course about 300 yds. South of the Mansion House and 100 yds. East of the Avenue which leads out to the Coatbridge-Baillieston main highway. The sandpit, facing East, had widened in the intervening years and there was an earth-moving machine levelling out an area of about 100 sq. yds. in its proximity. In examining the pit he found about 3 ft. below the original surface, three stones protruding. As the operator of the machines informed him that the surface of the sandpit was to be removed, he requested that the stones be not disturbed till a thorough examination was made.

He contacted Mr J. M. Davidson and together they visited the site. It proved to be a short cist, about 3 ft. 5 ins. long by 2 ft. wide and about 2 ft. 3 ins. deep. The stones were flat sandstone slabs about 3 ins. thick; the long front side had collapsed and was recovered from the sand. No trace of pottery sherds was found and some fragments of bone formed no conclusive evidence of their connection with the cist. The layout was roughly east and west. An extensive probing failed to reveal the presence of any neighbouring cist.

The most significant feature of the site was its proximity to a remarkable urn field found by workmen in the Spring of
1852* when 9 stone cists were uncovered in a circle of about 15 yds. diameter some 7-800 yds. SW. of the above site. The cists were regularly about 5 yds. apart and, on the outside of the circle, a cist of small dimensions was found on the West side and a large one on the south-east.

At the head of each cist "a peculiarly-shaped urn was found, about 9 ins. in height, narrow at the bottom, bulging out in the centre, then narrow at the neck and spreading out wider at the top." The urns were got out unbroken and in most of the cists were pieces of human bones. In the centre of the circle 2 barrow loads of charred bones were found. From the looseness of the sand around it was apparent that a circular trench had been dug to a depth of about 8 ft. and the coffins mathematically arranged, the feet towards the centre.

"Several of the urns were taken to Drumpellier House where, we understand, they are still preserved."

About 30 years ago the widow of the then proprietor, Lt. Col. Arthur Buchanan, who had retired to the family estate at Corsewall, Wigtownshire, was contacted. She informed me that while at Drumpcllier she had often tried to locate these vessels but without success. Only one thing was certain—"that they were not in Drumpellier House." There is, however, one food vessel still extant, said to emanate from that collection, and now housed in Airdrie Burgh Museum.

* Coatbridge, its Rise and Progress—Andrew Miller
David Robertson, Glasgow, 1864.

PERTHSHIRE
LIX, KILLIN

From Dr H. Fairhurst

A third season's work on the site of the settlement at Lix, deserted in the early nineteenth century, was intended to complete the present investigations. Mr G. Petrie, with the help of students from Glasgow University Geography Department, has now surveyed the old arable lands and dwelling sites on Mid and East Lix. More excavation was undertaken to confirm and amplify the results of previous years. An entirely different cluster of buildings was investigated; a farmhouse, a barn and a one-roomed cottage were excavated. No trace of occupation earlier than the late eighteenth century could be detected. The general conclusion is that the whole settlement, including houses and field boundaries, was radically transformed after the construction of a plan in 1755, and then the whole was abandoned between 1830 and 1850 when sheep farms were established.
Excavations conducted at Inchtuthil during September disclosed that to east and north of the headquarters building of the fortress work was still in progress on the buildings and streets of the fortress when it was abandoned. In particular, the site for the legionary legate's house had been prepared by levelling, but no building had yet been erected. To east of the fortress a first examination of the external buildings and ditches (discussed by Sir George Macdonald in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, ix. 113-122, fig. 4) revealed that the "line of ditch" was backed on the south-east by a rampart some 20 feet wide, and that the "wooden buildings" close to its north corner were a temporary storehouse 205 feet long and 40 feet wide built of split logs, and much more complicated than the plan of 1901 would suggest. The so-called "stone buildings" lying between the "line of ditch" and the fortress proved to be features of eighteenth-century date, while the "ovens" are corn-drying kilns, of much the same period, built of stones robbed from the fortress-wall. Other features await further attention, pending which no final conclusions can be drawn about the relationship of these external features to the fortress.

Inside the fortress a remarkable pre-Roman structure of wigwam-like timbers, set in a bedding-trench which enclosed an area 170 by 30 feet, was defined and examined, and also awaits further study.

**DALGINROSS, COMRIE**

*From Miss Anne Robertson, Hunterian Museum*

NN/772211. In April, 1961, a long trench was cut on the Roman site at Dalginross, Comrie, Perthshire, with funds supplied by the Hunterian Museum, and with the co-operation of Mr David Taylor, President of the Scottish Regional Group, C.B.A., and members of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science (Archaeological Section). Dalginross has long been known as a Roman site where one Roman enclosure close on 400 ft. square stands inside a larger enclosure whose three surviving sides appear to be 500-600 ft. long. The fourth (north) side is cut off by a cliff on the eastern edge of the Ruchil Valley.

Part of the outer enclosure has recently been encroached on by the construction of a smallholding—Penhillan—whose owner kindly allowed a trench to be cut in his ground before the planting of fruit-trees. The trench, 112 ft. long, showed that the single ditch of the outer enclosure was about 16 ft. wide by about 4 ft. deep. There was no trace of an accompanying rampart, at least in situ, but a mass of sandy turf in the ditch probably comes from a collapsed rampart. The trench penetrated almost 90 ft. into the interior of the enclosure without encountering any remains of buildings or indeed of occupation. Either there were no buildings in the outer enclosure (as on the comparable site at Raeburnfoot,
Dumfriesshire) (Discovery and Excavation, 1959, p. 22) or if buildings ever existed, they had been ploughed away. This could perhaps best be determined by excavation, at some future date, in the inner fort, to discover whether or not buildings survived there.

FINDS

From the Curator, Perth Art Gallery and Museum

A perforated stone, length 9 cms., breadth 5.2 cms., irregular and flat, of mica schist, with a hole bored in it from each side was found in a garden at Balmoral Road, Rattray. Museum No. 14/1961.


SANDY ROAD. SCONE

From Mrs M. E. C. Stewart

37/134265. Seven stones have been set in a circle 18 feet in diameter. The site was excavated under the auspices of Perth County Council by members of the Archaeological and Historical Section of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, and with the supervision of the Ministry of Works (Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Scotland). Of the existing stones only three were in situ. The socket of an eighth stone was found.

At the centre of the circle and very near to the present surface of the ground an urn had been placed mouth upwards in a cavity dug in the undisturbed clayey sand. Unfortunately, two-thirds of the rim of the urn had been destroyed before the present excavations. The remaining third consisting of fragments was found on top of the contents of the urn. The rim of the cavity containing the urn was stained black with organic matter. Charcoal and calcined bone were found in the infill between the wall of the cavity and the urn.

The interior of the urn was a mass of fibrous roots. When this was examined it was found to represent a small cremation which filled a little over half of the pot. On top of the cremated bones was a quantity of charcoal, many pieces of which were more than a cubic inch in size. The upper portion of the interior of the urn was filled with soil in which the rim fragments were found.

The urn is undecorated but well fired. Externally the base measures 6 ins. and the original height must have been 12 ins. The rim, whose diameter is 10 ins., has been pinched to a sharp edge with a steep interior bevel. There is a slight shoulder below
The nearest analogies to the urn come from the series of L.B.A./I.A. overlap ware.

The sockets of the displaced stones were unusually shallow but those stones which could be examined were found to have been roughly dressed to give a one sided keel for insertion in the ground.

Three stones of an immediately adjacent circle exist but were not likely to be in situ and therefore gave no clue to the size or lay-out of the circle to which they belong.

Immediately adjacent stone circles are not usual but another example occurs at Shian Bank a mile and a half distant to the north east.

The circle at Sandy Road is to be restored by Perth County Council and incorporated as a feature of a housing scheme extension. A report on the excavation will be offered to The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

KINLOCH RANNOCH

From Mrs M. E. C. Stewart and Mrs R. W. Feachew

NN/664574. With the aid of a grant from The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland a plane table survey was made of the deserted village of Bunrannoch and trial trenches were cut across a long house and into two cairn-like structures.

The site is a low lying level stretch of ground on a well drained gravel subsoil carrying 149 structural vestiges on an area 1,340 ft. x 400 ft. at the widest point. There are three long houses all with one narrow open end which in each case faces east. These structures average 60 ft. x 20 ft. One of them was sectioned and it was found that the low wall of dry stone boulders had been backed internally by a fence of wattle and stakes. There was no indication of a roof and no evidence of an occupation floor.

The cairn-like structures of loose waterworn boulders are of three types, (a) Circular mounds of 20 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. - 5 ft. in height, (b) Elongated mounds 30 ft. - 35 ft. in length and lower than type (a), generally sited on ridges of outcropping rock, (c) Larger irregular shaped mounds often with a fair admixture of soil. These might be the remains of small turf roofed houses. Two of the cairn-like structures, one each of types (a) and (b) were examined. Both appeared to be field clearances and probably not more than 150 years old.

The site is traditionally that of the village burnt during the '45.

A much corroded iron axehead with wide blade and square butt came from the inner face of the wall of the long house. It is being examined at The National Museum of Antiquities. Soil samples are being examined by the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.
RENFREWSHIRE

KNAPPS HOMESTEAD, HOUSTON

NS/36936885 (O.S. 1 inch). Excavations conducted for Paisley Museum with permission from Major Maitland, proprietor, have shown that the visible remains are referable to the mediaeval period. Sealed by the cobbling of the lower yard of the homestead, a palisade trench, yet undated, has flat stones laid against the sides and contains pockets of dark earth and wood remains limited by transverse stones. This early Iron Age type feature at one point intersected the foundation trench of an earlier primitive timber framed hut outlined by post-holes preserved in the rammed filling of a scooped out trench. From post-holes and primary level were recovered a flint knife and sherds of Western Neolithic pottery. As an educational venture, several members of Paisley Junior Museum Club, and three boys, George Paterson, James Mackie and David Beck, of Lochwinnoch J.S. School, assisted successfully.

LAWPARK FARM, KILMACOLM

Mr Duncan MacKinnon located several concentrations of flint, the most dense being at NS/34426792, and extending for ½ mile along the Green Water and a like distance to the north of the river. To date over 100 flint implements, 30 quartz artifacts, 1 polished stone axe, and a number of hammer stones and anvils have been collected. The finds include thumb scrapers, steep end scrapers, 1 tanged point, 1 fish tail scraper and several "arrowhead" shaped points. All have a general Neolithic aspect. In all 528 flints have been inspected. The fields have yielded also 65 sherds of glazed ware of the 14th to 17th centuries, several fragments of worked shale, including parts of 3 bracelets, some perforated stones, and several whetstones.

LURG MOOR

NS/293740. A small rock ridge 400 yds. NW. of the main knapping ridge has yielded 1 small phyllitic spindle whorl, a bone ring, and flakes of flint and quartz.

The following were located with Mr W. O. Black.

NS/27737145. SE. of Garvock Lodge, Greenock, a low robbed round cairn, 26-32 ft. in diameter with apparent 6 ft. wide "kerb" round the outer edge. To the E. by 15 ft. a small heap of stones may be spoil or may mark another cairn site.

NS/27767133. A much overgrown foundation 16 ft. x 14 ft. E-W.
HARESTONE BURN, KILMACOLM

NS/252686. On the S. bank, just S. of Rottenburn Motte, a sub-rectangular low mound 23 ft. x 16 ft. supports a rectangular building 13 ft. x 10 ft. An outer west wall increases the overall E-W length to 20 ft.

DUNCONNEL HILL, LOCHWINNOCH

NS/331595. From the slip at the SE. quarter of the hill, 85 sherds of Iron Age pottery (mostly small) were collected with the assistance of Mrs A. H. Crawford. Several fragments of worked shale, part of a crucible, and a small whetstone were also collected. Miss Helen Nisbet independently found a small serpentine bead.

MEIKLE CLOAK CAVE

NS/34346068. A cave from which two querns were removed in the 18th century (Semple, 167), was located as a project by David Beck, George Paterson and James and Albert Mackie, pupils of Lochwinnoch J.S. School. The backlash of flood waters beneath the Cloak waterfall has created a rock shelter which extends from both banks right beneath the fall. At the extreme South end, now high above any possible flood, an inner chamber, reached by crawling under a low rock ridge about 18 ins. from the ground, rises to a height of at least 4ft. This has yet to be properly examined. The querns were presented to the Hunterian Museum (Crawfurd-Cairn of Lochwynnoch, M.S. XI 209) by a Mr Montgomerie.

SMALL FINDS

BARFILLAN

NS/396679. A closely trimmed knife of silicious igneous stone 1.75 ins. x 1.025 x 0.3 ins., and a ridged pitcher handle with a good high gloss olive glaze.

EAST GREEN

Two hammerstones from NS/339689 and NS/341689, each 17 ozs. in weight, and two mediaeval sherds were found by Mr W. O. Black.

HIGH CRAIGLUNSCHEOCH

NS/325686. A hollow scraper of white flint and a hammerstone 22½ ozs. in weight were found by Mr W. O. Black.

PARK CASTLE

From Mrs A. Halifax-Crawford

The site of Park Castle situated on the Formaken Burn, near Bishopton, after a long search has now been traced.
foundations show that it was a place of considerable strength. Built in the 13th century it belonged to the family of Park. After James IV reign it passed by marriage to the Houston family.

From C. H. Rock, Museum and Art Galleries, Paisley


ROSS AND CROMARTY

KILCOY

NH/578519. Further work this year revealed that the "passage" (Discovery and Excavation, 1960, p. 35) is in fact a massive cist lacking end-slabs. It is 8 ft. long, 2 ft. wide and covered by three large slabs. Previously entered by a hole dug from the top which was clearly visible in section as it had been subsequently filled in with clay, the cist yielded nothing more to add to the fragments of burnt bone found last year within the eastern end.

A saddle quern was found lying face-down at the base of the cairn and 6 ft. in from the western edge. Unlike the specimen found within the Kilcoy West cairn (Discovery and Excavation, 1956, p. 24) this one was intact, and its use as a mere building stone suggests the possibility that the type was obsolete when this cairn was constructed.

LEWIS — VALTOS, UIG

NGR/099365. Sand bunkers on the rocky headland of Kneep Valtos, Uig yielded an assortment of artifacts. Quantities of worked quartz granite and mylonite (PSAS LXXI, p. 279) give evidence of a stone using people operating in a region almost devoid of flint. There were several hundred potsherds mainly of reddish gritty composition bearing in a few cases incised ornamentation. These are almost certainly prehistoric but of essentially the same type as domestic vessels made in the Hebrides to within living memory. Also found were the oxidised remains of many clinch nails of Viking or mediaeval type, the oxidised remains of an iron blade 4 inches long with a tang and stop butt, various fragments of sheet bronze, one showing a split pin type rivet, a bone pin with stem expanding to a flat head and a button made from a copper coin, probably of 18th century date.
COLL SANDS, STORNOWAY

NGR/462387. From this site came pottery sherds of brown and orange ware together with quartz chippings.

GRESS SANDS, GRESS

NGR/491414. Here were found 153 sherds of a heavier type of pottery with 16 rim sherds most bearing decoration, and one piece of white flint.

TRAIGH GEIRIHA, NORTH TOLSTA

NGR/533499. Here were found sixty sherds of brown coarse pottery in and near a peat ash midden 3ft. below present turf level.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

MENSLAWS, DENHOLM

NT/592206. A short cist, in the scarp above the flood plain of the river Teviot, revealed by erosion in 1960, was excavated this year by members of the Hawick Archaeological Society, assisted by Miss A. S. Henshall and Mr J. C. Wallace: The cist contained a crouched skeleton in good condition and a triangular flint point of unusual design. It is hoped to reconstruct the cist in Wilton Lodge Museum, Hawick. A full report will appear in the Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society.

STIRLINGSHIRE

STENHOUSE QUARRY

(See Discovery and Excavation, 1960, p. 37). A clay-lined pit or trench approximately 20 yards long, 8 ft. - 10 ft. across and 6 - 8 ft. deep, filled with dark earth and containing in its southern end a quantity of black matter including carbonized grain, was found during sand quarrying. The pit and contents were largely removed before its possible archaeological interest was realised, but it was seen to run “almost straight” SW. - NE., and samples of its contents were obtained.

In the same quarry, the surviving part of a sixth kiln was excavated. The flue or passage and one-third of the structure was missing, the remaining part being of like size and general appearance to the corn kiln excavated in 1960. It was, however, of rougher construction, and contained layers of burnt material within the “bowl” as well as in the passage. A socket stone was found (not in situ) which might have held a light roof support.
Mr Alan Ferguson, Airey, Monreith, reports "Near Monreith village 2 miles south of Port William, is a lane leading to Kirkmaiden Bay. The lane descends to the beach from the cliff top where there is a gate in this lane. On the cliff top, fifty yards from the gate, are three natural rocks. The first measures 5 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft. and has one cupmark with five concentric circles whose overall dimensions are about 9 inches. Distant eight yards and ten yards are two more natural rocks, each with 30 cupmarks." This group does not seem to be quite the same as No. 14, Glasserton Parish in the Ancient Monuments Inventory.

**FINDS**

On the farm of Blairbuie, Monreith Map Ref. 362420, Mr Cormack collected a number of flints, some showing working.

A finely worked scraper in pale grey flint, with a trace of cortex on the back has been found by a farm worker at Ravenstone in the Machars of Wigtownshire.

Map Ref. 135436. In June Mr Morris of Leamington Spa collected at the foot of a sand cliff in the only clump of trees in Luce Bay Sands proper, a number of sherds of domestic Neolithic "A" pottery. In the same general neighbourhood in the Sands he collected at the same time a fine tranchet arrowhead, leaf-shaped arrowheads, several flint saws, and worked stones, plus pieces of Beaker and Food Vessel pottery. Miss Lees of Stranraer has also recently collected a number of Beaker ware fragments in the same area.

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**Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey**

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

During the year archaeological revision has been carried out for the Large Scale Maps (25 ins. and 50 ins.) in urban areas at Dumbarton, Dumfries and Perth, and more extensively in Fife, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, and across the Border in the region of Hadrian's Wall; and for the Medium Scale Maps (6 ins.) in Sutherland, Caithness, Skye, around Fort William, and in Peeblesshire. Amendments have been
made at reprint to the following sheets of the Seventh Series One-Inch Map: 20, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 51, 52 and 61; and new editions have been prepared of sheets 79 and 80. Sheets 7, 8 and 9 of the new (5th Series) Quarter-Inch Map are now available and sheet 6 (Firth of Clyde) is expected immediately.

As always, the six-inch work has been most productive of new discoveries. The more important of these are included in the appended list, to which might be added some 100 groups of hut circles and circular enclosures, usually associated with stone-clearance heaps, and many more recent settlements and shielings. Of particular interest is the discovery near Kinbrace (NGR NC 868295) of a group of 13 hut circles and circular enclosures, ranging from 8.0 to 17.0 metres in diameter. One of them is that excavated by Alexander Curle in 1910*, and he also noted a second, but the remaining 11 were only exposed as the result of heather burning this year. The fire also revealed numerous stone-clearance heaps, of the type normally associated with these circles, and a system of small plots or fields, defined by curvilinear banks of stone and turf. The complex has been surveyed at the scale appropriate to the area for O.S. purposes (6 inches to the mile), but in view of the rarity of such associations it deserves more detailed study.

As anticipated (Discovery and Excavation, 1960, 43), two sections were working on the 6-inch resurvey this year, and it is hoped that the same will apply in 1962. The purpose of this arrangement is to put us in a position where archaeological investigation can be carried out before the basic plotting of detail from air photographs instead of, as formerly, between the plotting and the field check. This will mean that we shall be working still further ahead of publication, but 40 of the new sheets of Sutherland are now on sale.

Once again we should like to thank our honorary correspondents for their assistance during the year. When we move into a new area, it is of the greatest value to be able to refer to someone with expert and intimate local knowledge, and there is no better way of ensuring that no important details are omitted from the new maps.

* RCAHM Sutherland No. 352; PSAS XLV (1910-11), 18; two fragments of pottery and part of an unfinished lignite armlet in NMA (cat. nos. HD 440-442).
## New Discoveries, 1961

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<td>66SE. Loch Ascaig (SW.)</td>
<td>Hut circles and Earth-house</td>
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<td>66NE. Kinbrace</td>
<td>Enclosures and Field System</td>
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<tr>
<td>897250</td>
<td></td>
<td>67SW. Suisgill</td>
<td>Earth-house</td>
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<td>67SW. Suisgill</td>
<td>Dun</td>
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<td>900265</td>
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<td>67SW. Above Suisgill Burn</td>
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<td>933142</td>
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<td>89NE. Druim Dearg (E.)</td>
<td>Enclosures and 2 Earth-houses</td>
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<td>78SE. Balvalich</td>
<td>Broch or Dun</td>
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<td>NG 336376</td>
<td>Skye</td>
<td>28SE. Struanmore (SW.)</td>
<td>Chambered Cairn</td>
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<td>Inverness</td>
<td>126NW. Eilean Loch Aireeig, S. of chapel</td>
<td>Vitrified Structure</td>
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Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary

The Commission's Inventory of Stirlingshire is in the 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.

MOSSFENNAN, PEEBLES-SHIRE

NT/111297. A house-platform of a Scooped Settlement was excavated by Mr and Mrs Feachem. The discovery of the plan of a timber-framed house and several artifacts including part of the upper stone of a beehive quern of a type found at Huckhoe, Newstead, etc. in 1st century A.D. contexts, showed that Scooped Settlements were in occupation at that period, if not earlier.

GREEN KNOWE, PEEBLES-SHIRE

NT/212434. The excavation of one platform in an Unenclosed Platform Settlement was undertaken by Mr and Mrs Feachem. An elaborate timber house was revealed, and several pieces of pottery including one group of sherds representing about one third of a vessel. The pottery can be assigned to the North British Iron Age Period 1.

WEIRD LAW, PEEBLES-SHIRE

NT/085234. A Ring Cairn was excavated by Messrs MacLaren and Scott. A low pear-shaped cairn was revealed measuring 25 ft. by 17 ft. and standing to a maximum height of 1 ft. 6 ins. Beneath the cairn material there were six pits, one oval and the rest circular; three of the latter contained cremated human bones with no associated finds. The cairn stood inside a ring of stones, 10 ft. wide and not more than 1 ft. 6 ins. high, and having a diameter of 48 ft.

BALLIMENACH, CAMPETOWN, ARGYLL

NR/755182. A Bronze Age short cist discovered during ploughing in April, 1961, was excavated by Messrs MacLaren and Scott and was found to contain a cremation burial, a flint blade knife and one small sherd of Food Vessel.
EXCAVATIONS AT LOCH CALDER, CAITHNESS, 1961

During July, August and September, 1961, three chambered-cairns threatened with partial or complete flooding were excavated at the northern edge of Loch Calder. The bulk of the work was carried out by workmen recruited in Thurso with some voluntary assistance from members of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Dounreay and the excavation was directed for the Ministry of Works by Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, FSA, of the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

TULACH AN T-SIONNAICH ("Mound of the Fox")

GR : ND/07056192. Prior to excavation this appeared to be a long cairn, some 200 feet in length and orientated NNW.-SSE. with traces of an apparent trench cut across the cairn at approximately 65 feet from the southern end. Excavation showed that this was a complex structure consisting of a heel-shaped cairn similar to those in Shetland to which had been added an elongated structure of cairn material some 130 ft. long, trapezoidal in plan and apparently without internal chambers, cists or similar structures. The longitudinal walls bonding this structure were incorporated into walling joining the two structures and the priority of the heel-shaped cairn was demonstrated by the position of the enclosing wall of the whole structural complex overlying forecourt material of the heel-shaped cairn.

A short passage led from the crescentic face of the heel-shaped cairn into a small square chamber. Surrounding this were two inner concentric circular walls. The outer edge of this cairn was delimited by dry-walling except along the facade where large boulders had been laid on the original ground surface. Cairn material was built up against the inner circular structure and originally covered the chamber area.

A considerable quantity of unburnt human and animal bone was found in the chamber and was sealed by a final cremated deposit. In the upper levels of the chamber sherds of Beaker provided a \textit{terminus ante quem} for the heel-shaped cairn.

TULLOCH OF ASSERY A

GR : ND/06816189. Prior to excavation this cairn appeared to resemble the known short-horned cairns of the county, such as Ormiegill, but with the passage and chamber entered from the northern forecourt. In the sequel the plan of the cairn was similar to that of Ormiegill and others but with a passage and chamber entered from each forecourt. This is the first true double-horned cairn to be recognised in the north of Scotland.
The cairn was aligned approximately north-south and delimited by well built dry-stone walling, double in places. It was approximately 100 feet long and at its ‘waist’ was 46 feet wide. The horns were approximately 80 feet wide measured from tip to tip. Each oval chamber was built of short stretches of dry-stone walling with orthostats set contiguously with them and entered from a passage and ‘ante-chamber’ also built of dry-stone walling. Collapsed roofing material was found in some quantity in the northern chamber but not in the southern which had been extensively disturbed. Circular inner walls were found to surround each chamber.

Deposits of human bones were laid on low dry-stone platforms set along the west wall of the northern chamber and included one partially articulated skeleton. Pottery was not recovered from this cairn but a single flint arrowhead of Secondary Neolithic form was found in the southern chamber together with small flint fragments.

TULLOCH OF ASSERY B

GR: 06766187. This was a large circular cairn 96 feet in diameter and over 12 feet in height. In plan it closely resembled the circular cairn at Camster although it was both larger and less well planned. The passage and chamber, for example, were not accurately aligned towards the centre of the cairn.

The entrance was from the south-east along a narrow passage built of thin orthostats. This led into a chamber 18 feet in total length, 10 feet wide at its widest point and sub-rectangular in plan. Its side walls were built of dry-stone walling in such a manner that the lower courses projected to form ‘benches’ reminiscent of those in stalled cairns. The chamber was divided into three segments by massive orthostats, the largest more than seven feet in height.

In the innermost (western) segment a considerable quantity of unburnt human bone was found arranged in a heap and other smaller deposits were found in the other segments. A discontinuous paving of small slabs covered the floor under which was a layer of charcoal and very small fragments of burnt bone. This deposit continued under the side walls and also contained sherds of undecorated Western Neolithic pottery, including rims, lugs and carinated sherds.

Surrounding the central area was a massively built oval dry-stone wall to support the thrust of the large chamber. Large flat slabs were built up against this inner wall and smaller stones capped the whole structure which was delimited by a low circular retaining wall also of dry-stone construction.
WHITHORN PRIORY

Continuation of the work recorded in *Discovery and Excavation* for 1960 revealed a series of seven graves of earlier date than those found then. The sequence of burial deposits shows that the barrel vaulting at the east end of the church must be of earlier date than has been supposed.

KILWINNING ABBEY, AYRSHIRE

GR: NS/304433. Excavation has thrown some light on the building history of the Abbey, which is in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works. The work of construction was well advanced by the end of the 12th century, but was suspended before the west end of the church or the west clostral range were completed. Work was recommenced to a more ambitious plan in the 13th century, but this also was never fully carried out. The excavation has provided several valuable illustrations of the programming of a major mediaeval building.

CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE, LANARKSHIRE

GR: NS/817463. Excavation at Craignethan, in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works, was in progress at the time of going to press. It is hoped that this will elucidate the planning of the 16th century artillery rampart of the east front of the inner courtyard.

BIRSAY, ORKNEY

The seasonal excavation of the site continued under the direction of Mr C. A.-Ralegh Radford. Further work was done in the Viking houses and the Early Christian settlement and a considerable area of the site is now completed and displayed to the public.

ELIZABETHAN RAMPARTS, BERWICK UPON TWEED

In Cumberland Bastion the foundations of small low flankers built to Sir Richard Lee's designs between 1558-64 were found within the present flanker walls. This illuminates in detail contemporary criticisms by the Italian engineer Giovanni Portinari of the inadequacy of Lee's designs. It is clear that the flankers were soon modified following in principle but not in detail Portinari's recommendations.

IRON AGE PROMONTORY FORT, CAMERON, NEAR FALKIRK, STIRLINGSHIRE

Excavation was carried out by an Extra-Mural class of Edinburgh University under the supervision of Miss E. V. W. Field. The fort is bounded by four concentric ditches: within it
were found the foundation trenches of an oval home of greatest
diameter 40 ft., a rectangular structure, possibly an open enclosure,
and a round house cut through the foundation trenches of
the above. All the pottery discovered, without stratigraphic
relations to the structure, was Roman from the adjacent fort and
annexe.

ROUGH CASTLE, STIRLINGSHIRE

GR : NS/844799. Excavation continued with examination
of parts of the headquarters building and of the north-east
quarter of the fort, which is in the guardianship of the Ministry
of Works. It was found that the unorthodox north forecourt of
the headquarters was flanked internally by penthouses with
timber-framed walls. It is hoped to complete the investigations
of the headquarters in 1962. The north-east quarter did not con-
tain regular timber buildings: area investigated revealed only
light structures which may have been temporary fenced en-
closures, not roofed buildings.

ANTONINE WALL, WATLING LODGE, NEAR FALKIRK, STIRLINGSHIRE

GR : NS/865798. The stone foundation of the rampart of
the Antonine Wall was traced from west of Port Downie to
Watling Lodge. It is well preserved along most of this length,
with the standard width of 15 feet separated from the ditch by a
berm of about 20 feet.

ANNEXE OF THE ANTONINE FORT AT CAMELON, NEAR FALKIRK,
STIRLINGSHIRE

GR : NS/863812. The greater part of the fortified annexe
on the North side of the Antonine fort at Camelon will be
destroyed by quarrying operations. In June and July the area
threatened was investigated by Dr N. McCord to discover
whether or not the annexe had contained buildings and to en-
deavour to establish something of the history of this part of the
site.

A cut across the western side of the defences of the annexe
showed that two periods existed there: in the earlier period the
annexe defences had consisted of an earth rampart and a fairly
small ditch some 11 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep. In the second period
the works were much stronger: the earth rampart, about 30 ft.
wide, is similar in character to its predecessor, but the ditch is
now a much bigger obstacle, some 24 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep.

An area of about 1,300 sq. ft. was excavated within the
annexe itself and in this area traces of the construction trenches
of two periods of timber buildings were discovered. The buildings
must have been large and rambling in character, and in neither
period were they aligned with either the fort or the annexe
defences. Since the construction trenches of the second period are
clean in filling it would appear that the change in occupation
between the two periods did not involve destruction. On the other
hand the close of the last period must have been violent, for dug
into the area were several pits crammed with burnt material from
walls and broken military and other equipment. Datable objects
were not found in great quantity, but one or two pottery types
found in the pits are well attested in the destruction deposits of
the end of the second century, and this seems the most likely date
for the destruction here, although clearly someone has cleared up
the site after the buildings had been destroyed.

LOCH GLASHAN, ARGYLLSHIRE From Dr H. Fairhurst and Mr J. G. Scott

NR/917925. The water level of Loch Glashan has been
lowered by about 9 ft. in connection with the construction of a
dam across the outlet; ultimately the North of Scotland Hydro-
Electric Board intends to raise the level to about 50 ft. above the
original. A crannog was exposed and Mr and Mrs Scott excavated
this last summer, as reported in Discovery and Excavation, Scot-
tland, 1960, page 8. The site lies just off the north end of what
had been a small island but this is now joined to the mainland by
the drainage of a shallow channel. Across the intervening mud
flat a ruined causeway can now be seen. On the island itself,
which is to be completely submerged by the enlarged Loch
Glashan, are various structural remains. Fragments of pottery
picked up from the mud by the causeway indicated a Mediaeval
site of about the fourteenth century.

On the landward side of the island, there is a terrace, ending
in a dry stone revetment just above the old shore line. On the
terrace are five roughly rectangular buildings, and further back,
there are the outlines of a pound for stock. Lying amid the
brambles was a huge slab of schist cut to form an arch about
3 ft. 6 ins. across and rebated as for a wooden door; the work-
manship appeared remarkably good.

As the whole site would be submerged in the Autumn of
1961, investigations were undertaken as a joint enterprise by the
Ministry of Works, Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum and
Glasgow University; the Hydro-Electric Board provided two
labourers.

Three of the buildings proved to be of mediaeval date, as is
shown by the pottery dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth
centuries, and two coins, one a penny of Edward II of England
(1307-1327), and the other a half groat of Robert II of Scotland
(1370-1390). The walls were dry stone built, though turf may
also have been used, and the floors were of earth; domestic
structures were indicated. The external revetment to the terrace
(which was artificial) and the pound, were also of the same
Two other buildings appeared to be of later date, one in fact was a recent bothy. Parallel to and a little inwards from the face of the revetment bounding the terrace, and beneath the lowest layer of stones, huge logs were found apparently laid as a first stage in the construction of the terrace. Built into the walling of the rectangular structures were upwards of twenty beautifully trimmed coigns, matching the recumbent archway mentioned above.

Obviously, these stones had never been intended for the usage made of them, but extensive trenching revealed no trace of either an earlier occupation, or of a more ambitious building than those noted. The records so far consulted and local place names do not suggest the former presence of an ecclesiastical foundation. Expert craftsmen obviously worked the local stone for a short period, but we must conclude that neither a church nor a baronial hall was ever constructed.

Scottish National Buildings Record

(MINISTRY OF WORKS)

From Miss C. H. Cruft, Officer in Charge

During the past year the Scottish National Buildings Record has continued to make progress and is used by an increasing number of private and public bodies whose questions are answered and requests supplied with the resources available.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in 1961.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The principal houses photographed were:

BEAUFORT CASTLE, Inverness-shire (1880 Wardrop & Reid, architects). Full survey.


CASTLE FRASER, Aberdeenshire (16th and 17th century). Complete survey.
CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE, Aberdeenshire (17th century). Complete survey.

CRAIGSTONE CASTLE, Aberdeenshire (17th and 18th century). Complete survey.

KINROSS HOUSE, Kinross-shire (Sir William Bruce, architect, begun 1680). Complete survey.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, Dumfries-shire (1679-1689, the architect is now considered to be James Smith). Complete survey.

MELLERSTAIN, Berwickshire (William Adam, 1725 and Robert Adam 1770-1778, architects). Full survey.


The following smaller properties have also been surveyed:—

DOLLERIE HOUSE, Crieff (18th and 19th century).

RHYMER’S TOWER, Berwickshire. Possible demolition.

CADBOLL CASTLE AND DOVECOT, Ross and Cromarty (14th-18th century).

SKIBO CASTLE, Sutherland (Alexander Ross, architect late 19th century).

NEW LANARK MILLS, Lanarkshire (1783-1789). Founded 1783 by David Dale, the village and mills were the scene of the social experiments of Robert Owen.

The Ministry of Works photographic section deposited surveys of Corsindac, Aberdeenshire (16th-19th century) and Fiddes Castle, Kincardineshire (16th century) in the collection.

The continuation of the systematic photography of buildings listed under the Department of Health for Scotland’s lists of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Importance was also carried on throughout the year. The following statutory lists were covered: Cromarty Burgh and Thurso Burgh. Of the provisional lists the following areas of Berwickshire were completed: Coldstream and Eyemouth burghs and the parishes of Ayton, Coldingham, Foulden, Hutton and Ladykirk.

The Department of Health have notified us throughout the year of impending demolitions and alterations of listed buildings and these have been photographed.
All dovecots in East Lothian were surveyed, it is hoped to complete the photography of Scottish dovecots during the next few years before too many disappear.

Photographs of the following houses were presented to us by various local authorities: Fullarton House, Ayrshire; Seaton House, Raeden House and Hazlehead, Aberdeen; the last two have been demolished. Photographs of Hedderwickhill, East Lothian, were presented by the Tyninghame Estate Office; the house was demolished in February of this year.

RESEARCH

The Scottish National Buildings Record was given an opportunity to photostat all the plans and elevations in three volumes of drawings by David Hamilton (c. 1768-1853) the Glasgow architect. Many of the drawings are unidentified but appear to be stock designs for houses possibly mostly in the vicinity of Glasgow.

Some time ago an interesting find was discovered in the loft of a house in process of conversion in King Street, Aberdeen. The find consisted of a number of account books and bills of John Smith (1781-1852), the architect of a large number of public buildings in Aberdeen and country houses in the county; these account books were given to the Record by the National Trust for Scotland and it is our intention after examining them thoroughly to pass them to the Scottish Record Office who have the facilities for keeping documents of this nature.
A Scottish Bibliography for 1961
This Section has been compiled by Mr R. B. K. STEVENSON

The following abbreviations are used:

**Ant.J.** Antiquaries Journal.
**Arch.Ael.** Archaeologia Aeliana, Newcastle.
**BNJ.** British Numismatic Journal.
**HMSO.** H.M. Stationery Office.
**JBAA.** Journal of the British Archaeological Association.
**Num.Chron.** Numismatic Chronicle.
**PSAS.** Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
**TCWA & AS.** Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

**GENERAL**

Archaeological Bibliography for Great Britain and Ireland, 1959
CBA. (1960) 12/7d
do. **do.** 1960
CBA. (1961) 14/-
[Accession Lists]
HMSO. (1961) 9d
Bibliography of Books and Articles relating to Islay
Islay Arch. Survey
W. Croft Gp. (1961) 10/-
Dickinson Nelson 1961 42/-
J. Buchan A School History of Aberdeenshire
County of Aberdeen
The Passage of the Forth, Brief History of N. Queensferry
A. Romanes, Dunfermline (1960) 2/6d
D. Budge John Smith, Glasgow (1960) 20/-
ed. R. W. Munro Oliver & Boyd (1961) 30/-
[Dean] Monro’s Western Isles of Scotland and Genealogies of the Clans
W. J. Eggeling Oliver & Boyd (1961) 21/-
The Isle of May Third Spalding Club
ed. K. A. Steer Miscellany III 1960
Historic Buildings open to the Public: and Antiquities Older than A.D. 1000. I. SE. of Scotland [† inch map, Comrie-Alnwick with list of 185 places and lit. refs. for early sites]
Bartholomew (1961) 3/-
**GENERAL (Contd.)**

Guide Map to Our Ancient Heritage  
No. 4 Scotland and N. England  
[Notices 50 castles, houses, etc.]

Min. of Works  
Ill. Guide to Ancient Monuments:  
Scotland, 4th ed. [Fine new ill.]

Min. of Works  
List of Anc. Mons. in Scotland. 2nd ed.

**PRE-ROMAN**

A. Thom  
The Geometry of Megalithic Man  
Mathematical Gazette, 1961

[J. G. Scott]  
A Carved Stone found nr. Lochgilphead [ill., EBA cist]

P. R. Ritchie  
A Chambered Cairn at Ishister, South Ronaldshay, Orkney  
PSAS. 1958-59

R. G. Livens  
Petrology of Scottish Stone Implements  
ibid

M. E. C. Stewart  
Strath Tay in the Second Millennium B.C.—a Field Survey  
ibid

Gold Torcs from the Urquhart Hoard  
(ill. only)  
ibid

P. Ashbee  
Bronze Age Round Barrows in Britain  
Phoenix (1960) 50/-

J. M. Coles  
Scottish Swan’s-Neck Sunflower Pins  
PSAS. 1958-59

R. W. Peachem  
Glenachan Rig Homestead, Cardon, Peebleshire  
ibid

P. R. Ritchie  
An Earth-House at S. Unigarth, Sandwick, Orkney  
ibid

**ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN**

Roman Britain in 1960  
J. Roman Studies (1961)

I. A. Richmond  
Roman Britain 1910-60  
J. Roman Studies (1960)

D. Henderson-Stewart  
The Battle of Mons Graupius [site]  
Tr. Anc. Mons. Soc. VIII, 1960

K. M. Richardson  
A Roman Brooch from the Hebrides  
Ant. J. 1960

with Notes on others of its type

D. Charlesworth  
Roman Jewellery found in Northumberland and Durham  
Arch. Aed. 1961

R. E. MacCallum  
Fragment of Comb from Dun Scalpsie, Butte  
PSAS. 1958-59

G. Hatt  
Iron Age Cellars in N. Jutland  
Acta Archaeol. XXX, 1959

J. MacQueen  
St. Nyvia  
Oliver & Boyd (1961) 10/6d

A. O. & M. O. Anderson  
Adomnan’s life of Columba  
Nelson (1961) 50/-

R. B. K. Stevenson  
The Inchyra Stone and other Unpublished Scottish Early Christian Monuments  
PSAS. 1958-59

W. D. Simpson  
The Book of Deer  
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H. Marquardt  
Bibliogr. der Kunstinschriften nach Fundorten: 1. Britische Inseln  
Akad. Wissen Göttingen (1961) c. 20 DM

J. Zak  
Sur l’origine des épingles à anneau  
Slavia Antiqua (Poznan), 1960

D. M. Wilson and C. E. Blust  
The Trewhiddle Hoard  
Archaeologia, 1961
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V. I. Evison  
The Palace of Westminster Sword  
[Wamphray sculpture]  
ibid

A. S. Robertson  
Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles:  
Hunterian & Coats Collection,  
Anglo-Saxon  
O.U. Press (1961) 63/-

H. Arbman  
The Vikings  
Thames & Hudson  
(1961) 30/-

I. Martens  
The Viking Raids in the Light of Archeology  
Viking (Oslo) 1960

R. N. Bailey  
Manx patterns on sculpture of the Norse period at Stanwix and Millom  
TCWA & AS. 1960

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT

W. D. Simpson  
The Castle of Bergen and the Bishop's Palace at Kirkwall  
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The Castles of Duffus, Rait, and Morton Reconsidered  
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The Development of Castle Fraser  
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M. R. Apted  
Aberdour Castle: guide  
HMSO. (1961) 1/6d

R. C. Reid  
Wigtownshire Charters  

G. Donaldson  
The Scottish Reformation  
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The Church of the Holy Rude, Stirling  
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I. Lindsay  
The Scottish Parish Kirk  
St Andrew Press,  
Edinburgh 1961 6/-

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Parochial Clergy of the Medieval Diocese of Dunblane  
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J. H. Baxter  
Dundee and the Reformation  
Aberay Hist. Soc. (1960)

J. Durkan  
Care of the Poor: Pre-Reformation Hospitals  
Innes Review X pt. 2 1959

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The Cultural Background in 16th cent. Scotland  
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D. McKay  
Parish Life in Scotland 1500-1600  
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D. McRoberts  
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G. W. S. Barrow  
From Queen Margaret to David I: Benedictines and Tironian  
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L. M. Macfarlane  
The Book of Hours of James IV and Margaret Tudor  
ibid

W. J. Anderson  
Andrew Lundy's Primer [illum. c. 1500]  
ibid

D. McRoberts  
Three Bogus Trinitarian Pictures [c. 1688]  
ibid

D. B. Thoms  
The Kirk Fabric in the 17th cent.  
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The Honours of the Kirk  
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Scottish Music of the Early Reformed Church  
Tr. Scot. Eccl. Soc. 1961
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E. Meldrum    Sir George Skene's House in the PSAS. 1958-59
Gustrow, Aberdeen

M. Girouard    Preston Hall, Midlothian

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Lennoxlove House, East Lothian

Parliament House, Edinburgh
(also Signet Library etc.)

[C. A. Ritchie] Cullen House, Banffshire

M. Lindsay and Killochan Castle, Ayrshire
D. Somerville

J. F. Milne    Notes on Tolquhon, Udny and Pitmedden

J. Milne       Notes on New Pitsligo 70 years ago

S. Napier      Peterhead about 70 years ago

G. W. Mitchell On Huntly

Dept. of Health Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest:
for Scotland Parish of Inveresk, Midlothian; Dumfries;

Provisional Lists for parts of Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Stirlingshire, West Lothian, Wigtownshire, Zetland; Burghs of Dunbar, N Berwick, Haddington and East Linton

M. R. Kelsall and A Future for the Past
S. Harris

R. H. M. Dolley A note on the chronology of some ‘Short Cross’ finds from the British Isles [Tiree hoard 1787]

I. H. Stewart New Light on the 1864 hoard from Kinghorn [Edwardian]

A. V. Norman The Effigy of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan and Lord of Badenoch [Dundalk c. 1410, armour]

M. I. Jarrett and Medieval pottery from Finchale Priory, Co. Durham
B. J. N. Edwards Treasures of Scottish Libraries Loan exhibition ill brochure

M. L. Ryder Follicle Remains in Some British Parchments [further details, typescript in Nat. Mus.]

ed. A. J. Adam John Horne’s Survey of Assynt [1770]

M. C. Storrie A Note on W. Bald’s plan of Ardnamurchan and Sunart

R. H. Carnie Publishing in Perth before 1807

W. Reid Lady Seafield’s Scottish Guns

C. Hesketh Tartans [costume ills]

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MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

T. Davidson
Animal Treatment in 18th cent. Scotland

R. A. Gailey
The Use of Mud in Thatching in Scotland

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Some Shielings in N. Skye

B. R. S. McGaw
An 18th cent. Representation of a Highland Boat

I. A. Crawford
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F. Collinson
The Oyster Dredging Songs of the Firth of Forth

J. Ross
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D. M. Paulin
Salmon Fishing on the Solway

A. Fenton
Sickles and Seythes

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Old Agricultural Practices [several articles on Stacks]

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Scottish Farm Carts

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Ropes and Rope-making in Scotland

R. Campbell
The Industrial Revolution and the Scottish Countryside

G. B. Hughes
English and Scottish Earthenware 1660-1860

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Fine Ware from Scottish Glass-Houses

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