DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION
SCOTLAND 1965

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Advice to Contributors

1. Contributions should be brief and typed with double spacing on one side of the paper only.

2. Contributions must be submitted to the Hon. Editor by October 31st in each year.

3. Grid References should be confined to six digits and the letter prefix thus:—NO/625724.

4. Illustrations cannot be used.

5. All contributions will be scrutinised by an Editorial Board whose decision on what to publish will be final.

6. Measurements in feet and inches should be written thus:—3’ 3”. Other measurements should be written in full thus:—3 miles 3 yards. No metrical units and no decimals should be used.

7. Compass points should be indicated by capital lettering thus:—NE., NNE. etc.

8. Reports of small finds should state where the objects are. Excavation reports should state where, if known, the final detailed report will appear.
ABERDEENSHIRE

ABERDEEN CITY

From Mr Alan Small

NJ/940087. Some 100 yards east of St. Machar’s Cathedral, building operations revealed a complex of walls. Three separate periods of building were revealed but as only the facing stones of the bottom courses of all the walls were remaining and no artifacts were found in association with them it is impossible to date them or suggest their purpose. Some twenty yards nearer the Cathedral a fragment of green glazed early medieval pottery was uncovered.

MARNOCH

FLINTS

NJ/603494. On the margins of a terrace level of the River Deveron a flint chipping floor has been recognised. A quantity of small worked flints were obtained by surface collection.

HUNTLY

FLINT ARROWHEADS

Exact location unknown.

One leaf shaped arrowhead 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. long and 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)in. maximum breadth. One barbed and tanged arrowhead 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)in. long and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. maximum breadth, both in brown flint. Photographs will be deposited in Aberdeen University Library.

ANGUS

BROOM HILL, GLAMIS

From Mr G. W. H. Mechan

CLEARANCE CAIRNS

NO/386417. On the south-west flank of Broom Hill in Glen Ogilvie, between the 900 ft. and 1000 ft. contours, and immediately above the track representing the old Dundee-Glamis road, are at least twenty clearance (?) cairns distributed over an area of moorland 750ft. by 250ft., with traces of two field walls, 130ft. and 180ft. long.

CALDHAME WOOD, KIRRIEMUIR

ROMAN ROAD

NO/379554. Further investigation of the “Roman Road” (Discovery and Excavation, 1963) shows that a branch road meets
and overlays the "main road," 625ft. from the south-west corner of the wood. The branch continues the line of the lane running south-west from Woodside farm, and its causeway has a similar profile to that of the "main road." 1000ft. from the south-west corner of the wood the road becomes a modern track and is bounded by banks for the remaining 2400ft.

CRIEFF FARM, KIRRIEMUIR
ROADWAYS

NO/398574. In a small plantation, on the produced line of the above but aligned 11 degrees nearer to east, is a fragment of road, 130ft. long and 40ft. wide between its banks which are 18ft. broad by 3ft. high. A trial pit dug in 1962 showed an irregularly shaped ditch filled with stones, between the road and the north bank, and 8 inches of bottoming on the road itself.

NO/401581. 2300ft. NNE. of the above is a similar fragment, aligned roughly north/south, which descends through a small plantation to the Carity Burn, immediately east of the present, 19th century, bridge; the grass-grown foundations of an earlier twin-span bridge remain.

EAST DRUMS FARM, BRECHIN

From James D. Boyd

ROTARY QUEEN

NO/602584. In April, the upper stone of a rotary quern was found at the farm. Made of green mica schist, the quernstone is roughly oval in shape, and 1ft. in greatest diameter. The cylindrical grain-hole is off-centre and the quern's underside has polished patches indicating considerable usage. The quernstone has been donated to Dundee Museum.

HURLY HAWKIN, LIFF AND BENVIE

From D. B. Taylor

PROMONTORY FORT, BROCH AND SOUTERRAIN

NO/332328. As a result of investigations carried out during 1965, the existence of the probable promontory fort (Discovery and Excavation, 1964, p. 2) has now been established. An area west of the broch entrance and between the inner and outer faces of the broch wall was entirely cleared. The remains of a rampart of clay were discovered; along the crest of this was found a line of 18 post holes a foot apart; against the rampart and following the line of it was an area of well laid paving. The situation of these discoveries, within the broch wall and obviously not associated with it, leaves little doubt that the broch was built within and partly overlying the inner rampart of the promontory fort and that this rampart had been crowned with at least a single palisade.
Work continued in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the souterrain and as a result, a second ditch and rampart belonging to the promontory fort has been discovered.

The sequence of occupation of the site is now clear — promontory fort, broch, souterrain.

**INGLISTON FARM, EASSIE AND NEVAY**  
*From Mr James D. Boyd*

**SHORT CST**

NO/336457. In May a short cist was brought to light during ploughing. When discovered the large coverstone lay 2ft. below the present ground level. Symmetrical in form, the cist was constructed of grey sandstone slabs, it measured internally 4ft. 3in. long, and 2ft. wide and 2ft. 4in. deep, and its floor consisted of the natural gravel subsoil. The axis of the cist was orientated ENE., WSW. No skeletal remains were found but a rather degenerate beaker was recovered from the cist. The beaker has been donated to Dundee Museum and a full report for PSAS is now in preparation.

**INVERQUHARITY, KIRRIEMUIR**  
*From Mr G. W. H. Meckan*

**RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES**

NO/410580. 400ft. north-west of the castle, on the edge of an escarpment overlooking the river South Esk, are the grass-grown remains of two linked rectangular enclosures: the more northerly, about 150ft. from east to west by about 100ft., contained a rectangular structure; the other, about 100ft. square, abuts its south side.

**KNOCKENNY FARM, GLAMIS**  
*From Mr J. D. Boyd*

**SHORT CST**

NO/394450. A short cist was discovered during ploughing in April. Unfortunately, before Dundee Museum staff were summoned to investigate the find, the short cist was destroyed and its contents removed. From the ploughman we learned that the cist had been constructed of red sandstone slabs and that it measured approximately 5ft. long, 2ft. 5in. wide and 2ft. 5in. deep. It had been orientated WNW., ESE. Skeletal remains and sherds of a short-necked beaker recovered from the cist have been donated to Dundee Museum. A full report for PSAS is now in preparation.

**MEMUS, TANNADICE**  
*From Mr G. W. H. Meckan*

**RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES**

NO/426585. 1200ft. south of Memus Church, in pasture land, are the grass-grown remains of three rectangular buildings, beside a well. These may be identified with an un-named group of buildings on Ainslie's map of 1794.
UPPER HAYSTON FARM, GLAMIS  
From Mr J. D. Boyd

PLANO CONVEX FLINT KNIFE

NO/401458. A fragment of a plano-convex knife of brown cherty flint found at the farm has been donated to the Meffan Institute, Forfar. The knife, which has particularly steep working along one edge, belongs to the “slug” variety traditionally associated with the Food Vessel culture.

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR  
From Mrs J. Wilson

PROMONTORY FORT

NO/693460. Excavations on the promontory site were continued in July and August this year. Post-holes and other indications of huts were uncovered also a section of rampart with a revetment of large stones and a well made hearth. As in the past there were very few small finds. The most interesting was a shaped slab of sandstone bearing an incised design.

ARGYLLSHIRE

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

CHAMBERED CAIRN

NN/058050. During the last two weeks in July, by kind permission of Scottish Afforestation, a third season of excavation took place at the double-ended chambered cairn at Barmore Wood, Bridge of Douglas, about 3½ miles S. of Inveraray.

Attention was concentrated upon the NE. burial chamber, which had been partially excavated in 1964. The chamber was of two compartments, the sides of the front compartment being exceptionally massive and overlapping those of the rear compartment to produce a chamber internally at least 18ft. long. The chamber had been deliberately blocked with slabs and earth. On the clay floor were burnt patches with some charcoal and traces of burnt bone, but no other small finds.

The entrance and front of the chamber had been extensively damaged, probably when a dry-walled bothy had been built in this area in the early 19th century. Removal of part of the wall of the bothy revealed the stumps of two portal stones, originally set at right angles to the axis of the burial chamber. On the SE. side of the entrance part of a concave façade could be traced. This was ruined and incomplete, but seemed to have been built of heavy boulders, laid lengthwise, supplemented by drystone walling. Against
this façade were remains of blocking of slabs and earth. Flakes of flint and pitchstone were the finds recovered from this area.

It is hoped that a report on the site will eventually appear in PSAS.

**DALRANACH, NEAR BARCALDINE**

From Mrs Margaret Kay

**CAIRN**

NM/936412. Cairn 56ft. by 33ft.

**DUN UABRAIRTICH, GALLANACH**

**FLINT ARROWHEAD**

NM/834283. A flint arrowhead was found on the flank of the hill above Kerrery. Retained by finder, Mrs Leckie.

**DUN UAMHPUIRT, ABOVE PORT NA CUHLE, GALLANACH**

**FORT**

NM/833281. There is some excellent walling, about 16ft. x 2ft. 3in. high, built below the flat summit. More walling is partially covered by turf and merges onto the natural rock. About 31ft. of low walling across the flat area suggests that the fort was divided into two parts, approximately 30ft. x 24ft. and 60ft. x 40ft.

**DUNADD**

From Miss Marion Campbell

**CUP AND RING MARKING**

NR/837936. In 1964 a cup-and-ring marking was found on a sloping ridge of the hill on the NE. side, overlooking the present farm and the cottage on E. of the site, at about 40ft. above the latter, and is passed if the NE. route of ascent is used. A single cup 2in. in diameter is surrounded by a roughly pecked ring, average diameter 11in., carved on a rough surface and only visible in favourable conditions. There is also a single cup, 5in. x 7in. x (app.) 3in. deep, cut on the flat surface of smooth rock below the southern entrance to the main enclosure and on the lowest natural terrace on S. of the hill.

**EILEAN DEARG**

From Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope

**CASTLE**

NS/007772. A further season’s excavation was carried out at the above castle site during July, assisted by members of the Cowal and Cumbernauld Societies. Trenches excavated in the E. side of the island revealed that the foundations had been so badly disturbed by the 1685 explosion as to render exact location difficult. To the N. the chapel door was located near the W. end of the S. wall, having an area of fine quality cobbbling to the exterior. The door
itself appears to have swung on pivots, as a stone of this nature was found in situ at the interior of the W. jamb. Finds from the site included a further quantity of pottery sherds, ironwork and worked masonry blocks, some of the latter bearing masons' marks; a turner of Charles I and a collection of gaming counters in slate and of varying sizes, some with incised patterns. The final report will be published in the Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.

EILEAN UISNEACHAN, LOCH ETIVE

From Mrs Margaret Kay

NN/053369. On this smooth, glaciated tidal island piles of waterworn stones encircle a flat area. Much of the island is bare rock but where some soil has gathered is a circle 7ft. 6in. x 8ft., made of flat stones laid end to end. A circular flat stone 8in. across is in the centre of the ring.

EURACH, KILMARTIN

From Mr Stuart W. Feather

CUP MARKS

NM/848011. A large rock outcrop opposite the farm of Eurach with a surface area of 13ft. x 7ft. 6in. 3 cup marks, two of 3¾in. diameter, ½in. and ½in. deep are 16in. apart. The third 2¼in. diameter, ¾in deep.

GLENDARUEL, COWAL

From Mrs Ina Christian

WALLED ENCLOSURE

NS/003824. A hill named Barmore on the 6in. map, and covering the entrance to Glendaruel, was found to be walled round the top. The wall, approx. 10ft. thick, was completely tumbled and disappeared at the E. side. It enclosed an area 180ft. x 150ft. A gateway 7ft. wide was on the N. side and led into an annex stretching northwards for another 150ft. On the N. of this annex was another gateway 9ft. wide. From this outer gate an apparent trackway of the same width led down the hill to the N.

GLEN HURICH FOREST

From Mr Alan Small

NM/858704. Rough stone axe (mica schist) 5¼in. long, 2¼in. broad, 1in thick, found in fire break. The axe, which is very rough in character, was found on a steep slope about 100 yards from the river. Donated to Aberdeen University Museum.

GLENNAN, FORD

From Miss Marion Campbell

CUP MARKS

NM/857009. Above the ruined house with standing stone and cairns nearby (PSAS xcix catalogue, nos. 106, 171, 182), near a hilltrack and immediately S. of a small waterfall, a large smooth
rocksheet sloping W. bears at its S. end at least 70 cups and a number of gutters; the cups include, on the extreme S. edge of the rock, two pairs of cups forming deep "dumb-bells." Near the upper (E.) edge of the sheet are three adjacent cup-and-groove "keyhole" shapes (cf. Kilmichael Glassary). The inscribed area is 15ft. x 20ft. and does not extend over the whole rock surface.

Above are a (recent) rectangular ruin and a massive circular wall enclosing an area approx. 30ft. internal diameter, with walls much spread (cf. PSAS xcv, p. 99, no. 597). Another fainter circular ruin lies close to the cup-marked rock.

**INCHCONNEL CASTLE**  
*From Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

NM/976119. The features noted in the report published in *Discovery and Excavation, 1964,* prompted a full survey this summer, under the auspices of the University of Glasgow. The survey revealed the remains of what may be an earlier castle, of a plan not unlike that of Castle Sween, incorporated within the present buildings. The two W. towers of the main block are of different periods, and a flat pilaster buttress was found on the curtain between. The SE. tower is a rebuild, and appears to overlie an earlier solid corner structure similar to the NE. tower; the mural passage to the latter's upper room is continued S. till blocked by the insertion of the hall. The prison at the W. end of the hall is an addition, as is also the adjoining small vault. Remains of what is apparently another buttress exist at the NW. corner of this main building; the W. side cf the outer court from this point, shown as a thick curtain wall in McGibbon & Ross's plan, is not traceable on the ground excepting near the W. gate, where it is found to be no thicker than the similar wall to the W.

**KILFINAN, LOCH Fyne**  
*From Mrs Ina Christian*

**CAIRN**

NR/944804. ¼ mile NE. of Lindsaig Farm on the 300ft. contour on the W. slope of the Strone Burn is a possible round cairn 20ft. in diameter and 6ft. high.

NR/938798. ¼ mile NE. of Lindsaig Farm above the E. slope of a small burn and between two rocky bluffs is another mound with the same dimensions as above.

**CUP MARKS**

NR/935799. 100 yards SW. of the summit of Dun Mor and ¾ mile N. of Lindsaig Farm is a cup-marked rock face. About 14 cups, all about 1in. to 1½in. diameter and ½in. deep. No rings were seen.
CUP MARKS

NR/941797. ¼ mile ENE. of Lindsaig Farm and 100 yards NE. of a rocky bluff, above and to the W. of the Strone Burn is a boulder about 2½ ft. x 3 ft. On it are about 4 cup marks each 2 in. in diameter, and 2 dumb-bells 5 in. x 2 in. and 4½ in. x 1½ in. These 'cups' and 'dumb-bells' are much flatter on the bottom and with vertical rather than curved sides, than is usual.

KILMICHAEL GLEN  

From Mr Stuart W. Feather

CUP MARKS

NM/863015. A ridge of rock near N. end of the road through Kilmichael Glen. 9 cup marks varying from 3 in. diameter, ¼ in. deep, to 2½ in. diameter, ¼ in. deep. Four of the cups are nearly joined together and all occur on the small level top of the outcrop. Miss Campbell of Kilberry has mentioned the presence of a 'very faint rosette of 8 small cups round one of the 9 cups,' which have been revealed by weathering subsequent to my removal of the turf covering.

LOCH ETIVE  

From Mrs Margaret Kay

Cairn.

LOCH NELL HOTEL, LOCH ETIVE

NM/909348. Cairn about 25 ft. x 30 ft.

MONADH AN TAIRBH  

From Miss Marion Campbell

SHORT CIST

NR/830963. In a Forestry Commission plantation along a gravel-ridge to W. of the well-known Ballymeaneach monuments a cist with displaced capstone was located.

The cist is at the highest part of the ridge and much disturbed. The capstone measured 5 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 9 in. x 10 in. and bore on its upper surface three small cupmarks, one with a possible faint ring. The cist measured 3 ft. 2 in. x 1 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft. 6 in. internally, the sideslabs extending beyond the ends to give an overall length of 4 ft. 1 in. Unusually, the easterly side (underlying the capstone) is formed of three parallel slabs, the centre one standing some 3 in. higher than the others and bearing the weight of the capstone.

The cist was choked with rubbish, but the floor of red clay over a paving of small pebbles was intact and showed an area of dark staining centrally which suggested an inhumation. A minute fragment of yellow ochre was recovered. The westerly side of the cist appeared to have been paved with flat flakes of schist above the clay floor, though this was uncertain.
There was a curious area of paving at cist-top level outside the cist, extending for about 3ft. beyond the end (where examination was halted by tree-roots). The surrounding earth and the cist filling yielded plentiful chips of white quartz. The cist axis is ENE.

Another cist is reported to have been seen by woodmen about 30 years ago on the crest of the ridge to SW. of this site, and a possible low cairn is also traceable underfoot on the ridge. The site is of interest in view of old reports of cists in this wood (PSAS xcv, p. 22).

MOUNT PLEASANT, KERRERA

From Mrs Margaret Kay

POSSIBLE VIKING GRAVE

NM/843303. A disturbed mound behind Mount Pleasant house is known locally as a Viking Burial. Two swords were found "some years ago."

NEWTON, LOCH FYNE

From Mrs Ina Christian

NS/034986. Half a mile W. of Newton and joined to the shore by what may have been a constructed causeway, is a small flat-topped tidal island with a narrow neck of land facing towards the shore. On the S., W. and N. of the flattened area is a wall approximately 3ft. high and 10ft. broad and enclosing an area 70ft. by 60ft. Another wall of about the same dimensions stretches across the neck and the approach from the shore.

PORT NA MINE, LOCH ETIVE

From Mrs Margaret Kay

NN/031327 approximately. A granite boulder, 4ft. thick by 4ft. high resting on small stones banked by earth, is at the centre of a circle of flat ground 20ft. in diameter, delimited by a raised bank. Beyond, are four boulders lying in a curve, and others lie in a group near-by.

BREACHA CASTLE, COLL

From Mr D. J. Turner

NM/159538. Excavations took place during September on behalf of the owner and with the permission of the Ministry of Works. The castle consists of a tower house, or keep, with a small courtyard with internal structures. The excavation and examination revealed the probability of two pre-castle phases of building and provided evidence for the dating of some of the various phases of the castle's development.

Dating is at present provisional but it appears that in the early 14th century a massive tower house was built alongside two free standing buildings of the 12th and 13th centuries. Later in the 14th century one of the early buildings, possible a chapel, was linked to the tower by the construction of a courtyard wall. The second early building was also linked to the complex, possibly in the next
century, after which it underwent several changes of shape and function. This building later became known as the “Frenchman’s Hut” and was the last part of the castle to be inhabited, late in the 18th century. The 16th century saw drastic alteration to the tower, including the construction of a new staircase within one of the quoins and the partial rebuilding of the top. At the same time, or soon after, the courtyard wall was heightened and early in the 17th century a hall house was built within the courtyard superseding the domestic functions of the tower.

The work was carried out by a group of volunteers, including members of the Lorn Archaeological Society, under the direction of D. J. Turner.

From Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope

The 14th century tower-house had been inserted between two earlier buildings to the N. and S.; the S. building was oriented E-W. and could have been a chapel. Both these structures were joined to the tower by curtain walls, and the SE. round tower built at the same time. Later, the SE. and SW. curtains were heightened, incorporating musketry loops and blocking earlier crenelles. An upper storey was added to the chapel, to form a hall which was itself altered later. The earlier building to the N. bears the remains of a fireplace, and was later adopted to form a house, partially re-using the former fireplace.

From J. W. Harvey and A. G. Young

ISLAY

CAIRNS

NR/347443. On the shore near several clearance heaps are two cairns side by side, approximately 9ft. and 7ft. wide respectively. One is completely and the other partly grass covered, the latter showing stones of the same size as those on the clearance heaps. The location of the cairns suggests some purpose other than clearance.

FORT

Beinn A Chaisteil

NR/220712. A rugged headland of some 2½-3 acres, cut off by a stone wall, 14ft. wide, closely adapted to outcrop ridges, and entered by an 8ft. gap 54ft. from the W. end. The entrance is covered on the W. inner side by a round guardroom 15ft. in diameter. A possible approach nearer the middle of the wall is covered on each side by rectangular bastion-like expansions of the wall, but appears to be blocked by walling.

Beinn Tart A Mhill Area

NR/214574. On a hill W. of the Beinn is a circular foundation, 74ft. diameter over 6ft. wall, a possible E. entrance being masked by
a croft ruin built over the E. wall. Some 50ft. to E. is a cist-like build of boulders, 10ft. 5in. E-W. by 6ft. (Int. - 7ft. 6in. by 3ft.). Septal-like slabs project some 2ft. across the chamber from N. side, 1ft. 2in. from E. and 8in. from W.

Borichill Mor

NR/312647. On the E. edge of a mapped quarry, is a sub-rectangular house 36ft. N-S. by 29ft. E-W. (Int. 19ft. by 16ft.) with 2ft. wide entrance on E. About 100 yards W. is a turf walled circle 28ft. in diameter, and a few yards further W. a third, 30ft. over 5ft. - 8ft. walls.

Cnoc Mor

NR/212571. On the NE. approach to Cnoc Mor --- an early village of 11 structures, including 4 houses, sheds, circular corn kiln, lies among cultivation rigs. Apart, on the W., is a long house 40ft. by 18ft. narrowing to 16ft. (9ft. to 5ft. Int.). The narrow, downslope E. end terminates in a round pit, encircled by S. wall with narrow gap at NE. The broader W. end is a room 11ft. by 9ft. entered on N. and S. The centre is a built stone platform, 2ft. high, with central stone walled pit 4ft. square. From the bottom a channel passes under the platform and, beyond it, through the floor to enter the round pit at E. There is no trace of fire in pit or channel, nor indication of how water might be introduced. It suggests a mill rather than a smithy.

Creag an Cailleach

NR/205612. S. of the Craig, is a round ended house, 27ft. by 17ft. over 4ft.-6ft. walls, with semi-circular chamber attached on S. At NR/215612 (N. bank of Kilchiarain stream) a comparable plan, 21ft. 6in. by 14ft. is subdivided by a cross wall 5ft. 6in. from E.

BROCH

Dun Bhoraraig

NR/418657. (PSAS lxix, 1934-35, 81). Mr Shanks records the internal diameters as 36ft. E-W., by about 30ft. N-S., although tumble obscures the latter dimension. This brings this broch within the western group. The overall dimensions, computed at from 59ft. - 67ft. are not far removed from those of Dun Chroisprig. In addition to the two cells reported by Professor Childe, Mr Shanks draws attention to a third in the west wall, S. of the stair entrance, matching that to the N.

Gleann Tuath

NR/216701. Near the mouth of the glen a round cornered enclosure, 62ft. E-W. by 56ft. with 8ft. - 10ft. wide wall, lies S. of a second of obscure breadth and 41ft. N-S. At least 4 cairns, the largest 15ft. by 12ft. possibly for burial, lie along the S. side of the glen.
NR/218704. Medieval Homestead? A platform of boulders 68ft. E-W. by 30ft. by 3ft. high, by a slightly lower curving expansion at E., forms part of a round structure. 11ft. diameter with 6ft. wide wall, common on the W. to a similar foundation. A ruinous wall from the W. end of the platform closes with these buildings.

NR/220704. On the S. bank of the glen stream is a round house, 46ft. E-W. by 42ft. over 7ft. - 12ft. thick walls, with platform expansion of S. wall within the building to maximum width 16ft. Thirty yards E. is a second circle, 26ft. in diameter.

Loch A Bhogaidh

NR/222580. Mr MacFadyen found at SW. end of marsh surrounding the loch, a turf and stone walled hut circle, 17ft. by 15ft., with E. entrance 4ft. 6in. wide through 4ft. wall.

Loch Iarnan

NR/426495. An oval stone walled structure, 40ft. E-W. by 24ft. N-S. within heavily built walls of block faced rubble., 6ft. to 9ft. wide and still standing 3ft. to 4ft. high. Against the N. wall on its outer face, and apparently of a build with it is a narrow enclosure 9ft. by 3ft. within walls, with, on its immediate E., a similar cell, at least 6ft. long. The major enclosure is entered by similar gateways, each 6ft. wide, on E. and W. sides. Lines of stones extending E. and W. from the S. sides of the entrances possibly limit contemporary fields. Within are vague traces of building foundations. Probably a post Iron-Age homestead.

Sanaigmor

NR/232714. From a runnel entering the deep bay N. of Sanaigmor, at its SW. corner, Duncan MacKinnon recovered 2 struck flakes of flint.

JURA

From Miss Marion Campbell

Kinuachdrach

NR/706988. In a preliminary reconnaissance for a projected Field Survey of Jura, Mrs Rickman of the Forest, Jura, showed the writer a low mound 65ft. x 20ft. in a field below the deserted farm-house. The site is just over 50ft. above the sea. A small circular mound app. 15ft. dia., and another 20ft. x 10ft. (possibly natural) lie nearby. The largest mound may possibly be a cairn; it appears to be kerbed in places. A flat boulder to N. of this mound proved to cover charcoal and dark staining, together with a large number of flint chips and a broken tanged arrowhead. The whole area of the field yielded worked flints and working debris including two narrow blades of Mesolithic appearance and one lunate.
A former occupant of the farm recently removed a cist from a small arable field at about NR/705990. The slabs have since been located by Mrs Rickman and one was found to have a fragment of a tooth adhering to it. The slabs have not yet been measured.

Kinuachdrach offers the last anchorage on the E. side of Jura to boats awaiting a favourable tide to pass through Corrievreckan whirlpool.

AYRSHIRE

BALLANTRAE

From Malcolm Macneill

FLINTS

NX/087818 and NX/084814. From the surface of a ploughed field at the edge of the 50ft. raised beach over 100 Mesolithic flints were collected including 1 microburin.

Retained by finder.

HARDARROCH CRAIG, LOCHWINNOCH

NS/329579. A nodule of flint from which flakes had been struck was found on the surface of a ploughed field.

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, KIRKOSWALD

NS/275083. In a ploughed field behind the Abbey a quartz hammerstone was discovered.

Retained by finder.

NS/273085. In a ploughed field across the road from the Abbey 5 worked flints, 2 pitchstone nodules and some flakes of flint were picked up. Four of the worked flints and one of the flakes are Mesolithic. In the same field about 150 sherds of mostly green glazed medieval pottery and a bronze buckle were found.

Retained by finder.

BOGHALI, BEITH

From Mrs A. Halifax Crawford

SUNDIAL

This sundial was originally at Overtrees Farm, How Wood, Renfrewshire, later at Redhaugh, Kilbirnie, and now at Boghall. On the north side of the square headed dial is the date 1736 and the initials P. R. The east and west sides have obelisk dial patterns.
From Mr Malcolm Macneill

GLENHEAD FARM, WEST KILBRIDE  NS/215455. From the surface of a ploughed field at the edge of the Kirkland glen and 90 yards from the edge of the 200ft. cliff, an unpatinated worked Mesolithic flint was found.
Retained by finder.

HOW WOOD
NS/388606. One flint flake and 1 quartz scraper were found after soil had been removed from the top of the hill.
Retained by finder.

LAIGH THORNYFLAT FARM
NS/368222. A worked flint, probably a scraper, was picked up from the surface of a ploughed field.
Retained by finder.

MOYNE MOOR, NEILSTON
NS/476532. Approximately 100 yards SW. of "The Covenanter's Stone" among upcast from a drainage trench, several small sherds of either Late Neolithic or Bronze Age Beaker pottery were discovered.
Retained by finder.

ORBLIS HILL

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
Surmounting a small hillock immediately west of a ruined steading at Orblis Hill is a circular enclosure with low spreading walls. It measures 36ft. external diameter with 8ft. thick walls. The probable entrance is on the west side and is 3½ft. wide.

SHEWALTON MOOR
NS/332367. The sand quarry revealed more pottery including Neolithic Rinyo-Clacton sherds, Bronze Age Beaker, food vessel and cinerary urn pottery, Early Iron Age and medieval pottery. Fewer flints than usual were collected but at least 12 have been identified as Mesolithic. Part of a shale bracelet was found. A stony patch of sand with iron slag in it may be the site of a medieval bloomery.
All objects retained by finder.

NS/224447. From a ploughed field a thumbnail scraper of yellow brown flint was picked up.
Retained by finder.

NS/329581. A small flake of black obsidian with trimming along one edge was found among earth removed from a trench.
Retained by finder.
From Mr Frank Newall

NS/213528. On a terrace W. of Kaim Hill, a homestead, 67ft. E-W. by 60ft. with 8ft. 6in. wide boulder faced wall, 10ft. wide at the 8ft. wide E. entrance. The rear, W., slightly raised, supports traces of foundations. Linear stretches of the circular wall N. of entrance and at NW. may have backed farm buildings, and by analogy with Knapps, Renfrewshire, is probably 14th-15th century. From mole upcast to E. came a flake of brown flint.

ROUND CAIRN

NS/224519. At N. foot of Glentane Hill is a partly denuded round cairn, 29ft. 5in. in diameter, but with flat or hollow façade on E., at centre of which 3 large stones may indicate a passage. Beyond these at the centre of the cairn, edge placed stones, several overlapping, outline an area 12ft. 7in. by 11ft.

NS/215516. Built into a stone wall SW. of the dam at NW. foot of Glentane Hill, is a standing stone about 4ft. high, at the edge of a low circular platform 60ft. - 65ft. in diameter, at the NE. quarter of which a second large stone lies prostrate.

NS/218539. N. of Black Hill, close to a line of earthen butts is a subrectangular stone house foundation, 20ft. by 15ft. over all.

BANFFSHIRE

Keith

COIN HOARD

From Mr R. B. K. Stevenson

Treasure Trove — a hoard of 19th century coins was found in premises in Mid Street in October 1964: 11 half-crowns 1884-99, 19 florins 1853-1900, 9 shillings 1856-96, 1 half-penny 1897. None were retained for the Crown.

BUTESHERIE

Glenboidean.

From Miss D. N. Marshall

NEOLITHIC CHAMBERED CAIRN

NR/997705. The final season’s work on the Neolithic chambered cairn showed that the cairn was oval, 25ft. by 48ft. There was a fairly large area of burning in the forecourt and 8 small patches of burning were found along the E. side and at the S. end. The W. edge had slipped down the slope.

The Marquess of Bute has placed the pots found in the chamber, on loan, in the Bute Museum.
**CLACKMANNANSHIRE**

WOOD HILL, NEAR ALVA  

From Mr James K. Thomson

NS/892984. In January 1965, Mr R. Meikle, Stirling, reported finding lines of grass covered walls 1 ft. high defining an enclosure about 120 ft. square, lying above the 1000 ft. contour on the E. bank of the Silver Burn on Wood Hill.

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**DUMFRIESSHIRE**

ANNAN

From Mr A. E. Truckell

FLINT POINT

NY/194667. In April 1965, there was found in a garden, on the top of the old coastline, a large flint point: the material appears to be Antrim flint. The point may well be a Bann point and if so, is the first from the Solway.

See TDGNHAS.

BIRRENS

From Dr Anne S. Robertson

ROMAN FORT

NY/218753. In June-July 1965, a fourth season of excavation took place on the Roman site at Birrens, under the auspices of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology.

The main section in 1965 was cut through the north rampart of the visible (Antonine) fort, about 60 ft. to the west of the north gateway. Under the turf rampart there was the usual 18 ft. wide stone base, with particularly large kerb-stones at outer and inner edges. A ditch-like hollow was found under the base, as was also the case in a section cut in 1964, 20 ft. to the east, but the hollow did not appear to continue east and west, and its purpose had to be left unexplained.

About 40 ft. to the south of the Antonine rampart, there was encountered the filled-in-ditch of an earlier (and smaller) fort, whose east and west sides had been proved, in 1962 and 1963, to correspond with the east and west sides of the Antonine fort. The north rampart of the early, shorter fort was represented by laid turf, found at a distance of at least 6 ft. to the south of the early ditch. The laid turf was traced southwards for about 20 ft., when it gave way to a closely cobbled surface, which may represent an intervallum street contemporary with the early ditch and rampart turf.

There was no gap in the early ditch under the central roadway which connected the north and south gateways of the Antonine fort. Apparently the early fort had had its north gate at a different point. The date of the early fort may be either late first century A.D. or early second century A.D.
Stone walls of two Antonine occupations of the visible fort were found in good preservation, as were also two successive water-channels. Behind the west rampart of the Antonine fort, a cooking oven was uncovered, with two superimposed stone-flagged floors.

The finds included great quantities of Samian and coarse pottery, iron and bronze objects, and three coins, one of them a gold coin of Vespasian (A.D. 69-79).

**BROW WELL, RUTHWELL**
*From Mr J. Williams*

**ANIMAL BONES IN PEAT**

NY/085665. Animal bone—including Red Deer, Roe Deer, Bos Primogenius and Small Ox—has been recovered from the peat in the bed of the Lochar River. Some of the material shows butchery cuts.

See TDGNHAS.

**CARNASLOCH, KIRKTON**
*From Mr A. E. Truckell*

**COIN FIND**

NX/973804. A groat of Henry VIII's second coinage—in fair condition—has been found in the grounds of Carnsalloch House.

See TDGNHAS.

**CARZIELD**
*From Mr A. E. Truckell*

**ANTONINE FORT**

NX/953838. At Carzield, excavations have proceeded in the rubbish-spread outside the Antonine Fort, yielding a large amount of pottery (with some pieces bearing stamps), nails, glass, etc.

See TDGNHAS.

**KIRKBURN**
*From Mr W. F. Cormack*

**FLINTS**

NY/128829. The fields between this Neolithic/Bronze Age burial site (PSAS xcvi) and the ? Rinyo-Clacton enclosure on the adjoining farm of Beckton (TDGAS Vol. 41 and *Discovery and Excavation 1962*) continue to yield worked flints. The most interesting of these is a fine petit-tranchet arrowhead in grey flint-Clark class B, 1 in. long.

In Dumfries Museum.

**MACNAUGHTON**
*Iron Age Enclosure*

NX/874778. In spring and summer excavations by the Dumfries & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society, directed by Major General Scott-Elliot, took place at the probable Iron Age banked and ditched enclosure at Macnaughton.

To be published in TDGNHAS.
STAKEFORD, DUMFRIES

SPINDLE WHORL

NX/967764. A fine, heavily-incised spindle whorl of the Whitby type—(? c. 7th cent.—was found loose in soil at Stakeford Arms. Weight—1¾oz. Diameter—1¾in. Internal Diameter—¼in. Thickness—½in.

See TDGNHAS.

TERREGLES

STONE AXE

NX/943778. In December 1964 a very fine Neolithic stone axe roughout was recovered during gardening at "Cairnsmore," Terregles. It appears to be of Westmorland stone.

See TDGNHAS.

THORNHILL

GRIERSON MUSEUM

The Dr Grierson Museum has been wound up and the large and important collection of archaeological material redistributed. All Dumfries-shire material is now at Dumfries Museum. Other Scottish material is mainly at the National Museum of Antiquities and in Glasgow City Museum.

TWIGLEES

COIN FIND

NY/215995. In March a forester, James Richardson, Kilburn, found a silver sixpence of Elizabeth I turned up by the plough. It is almost unworn, dated 1562, m.m. pheon, North No. 1997. There was no sign of a hoard, nor of any container, nor indeed any sign of nearby occupation in the rather desolate neighbourhood. The find spot, however, adjoins an old track or drove road, so the coin may be a casual loss from a wayfarer.

In finder's possession.

TYNRON DOON

"DARK AGE" FORT

NX/819939. At Tynron Doon operations in the 6th-7th century rubbish spread were on a much smaller scale than last year, but a cut 6ft. long x 3ft. wide alongside the top of last year's cut yielded a vitreous paste "playing man" for a board game, a small knife and part of a probable chain-bit, besides much bloomery waste, vitrification and bone.

See TDGNHAS.
WAUCHOPE BRIDGE, LANGHOLM

PACK HORSE BRIDGE

NY/356845. The bridge abutment just East of Langholm Manse was partially excavated in August 1965 by Mr Alex. McCracken on behalf of the Eskdale & Liddesdale Archaeological Society, and proved to be the remains of a pack-horse bridge incorporating within its causeway bloomery waste, lead and a piece of medieval pottery. Finds are in Dumfries Museum.

See TDGNHAS.

WHITESTANES MOOR

RING CAIRNS

NX/967882. Two more Ring Cairns were excavated on this site (Discovery and Excavation 1964, p. 27). These were similar in design to the large enclosed cremation cemetery but smaller, about 24ft. over all. They lie some 100ft. from the large site.

In one nothing was found, but the other contained a large central pit which is thought to be an inhumation burial pit.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

CUMBERNAULD OLD PARISH CHURCH

From Mr Hugo B. Millar and Mr John Kirkhope

NS/764760. The Parish of Kirkintilloch was split in two in 1649, the eastern half forming the new parish of Cumbernauld. The church was erected in 1656; a wing to the N. of the original unicameral building is dated 1659. In an examination of the church, it was noticed that the earlier structure was oriented E-W.; certain masonry differences, particularly in the quoins of all four corners, indicated the existence of an earlier church or chapel on the site pointing to a pre-Reformation date. A built-up doorway and window are visible in the S. wall. Decorated headstones dated 1654-1656 were noted in the church-yard; a small excavation to the SE. of the church uncovered an recumbent slab dated 1625.

GLASGOW

From Mr Euan W. MacKie

The flint implements from Milton described on pp. 29-30 of Discovery and Excavation 1964 turned out to be from a private collection.
INVERNESS-SHIRE

CORRECTION TO DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION 1964

From Mr Euan W. MacKie

The two entries DUN LIATH and DUN ARDTRECK on pp. 17-18 should have appeared on p. 32 under SKYE.

AN TIGH CLACH, BARRA

From Mr I. A. Crawford

NL/667997. At an elevation of 500ft. there is a mound referred to locally as the stone house, often a term which indicates a chambered cairn. This site, some 40ft. in diameter does not have the mass of stones necessary to be a ruined cairn, and as robbing is highly improbable in this remote area it seems possible that this is a settlement site of the type of Tigh Talamhanta (RCAM 459, PSAS 1952-53) which is in a similar situation some 3 miles further North.

BALELOCH MACHAIR, NORTH UIST

NF/722733. A circular setting of small stones has a diameter of 25ft. This is possibly a Bronze Age grave judging from comparable sites in the Outer Isles.

BALVRAID FARM, GLEN BEAG, GLENELG

CHAMBERED TOMB

From Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran

NG/845166. This recently identified chambered cairn (cf. Discovery and Excavation 1964, 30) was excavated during July and August 1965. The chamber was polygonal in plan and was approached by a short, straight passage from the E. side of the cairn. The cairn was almost square in plan and measured c. 45ft. x 50ft., the longer sides having an E-W. alignment. The E. end was slightly concave in plan and may once have incorporated small orthostats. Elsewhere the edges of the cairn were marked by dry-stone walling.

Skeletal remains did not survive, but artifacts included sherds of Neolithic pottery and undecorated Beaker, lignite beads, a stone spindle-whorl and flint artifacts, including a small leaf-shaped arrowhead.

The excavation report will be published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

BORVE CASTLE, BENBECULA

From Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope

NF/772505. The above was examined as the dimensions outlined in the plan published in the Royal Commission's Inventory for the Hebrides seemed to put it in the hall-house category. The
building, however, is not of one period but of at least three, the
building sequence being, the erection of a nearly square tower to the
E., the addition to this on the W. of a smaller building of the same
width, and the thickening of both the original E. gable and later
W. gable to the interior, presumably as floor scarcements. No sign
of vaulting is visible in either section; the walls are so fragmentary
as to make dating difficult, although the 14th century date assigned
to the whole is perfectly possible. The E. portion could be even
earlier.

CARRA BHROIN, S. UIST

STANDING STONE

NF/813225. This standing stone, alleged to mark a battle site
in local tradition has been destroyed in fencing operations.

DUN ARDTRECK, SKYE

From Mr Euan W. MacKie

NG/335357. A second and final season of excavation was
carried out on Dun Ardtreck under the auspices of the Hunterian
Museum and with the aid of a grant from Glasgow University. A
preliminary report is available from me and a summary of the
results has already been published in Antiquity vol. 39, no. 156
(December 1965). The finds have been presented to the Hunterian
Museum.

GLEANN BEAG

From Mr J. C. Wallace

ENCLOSURE

NG/853161. By the side of a track leading past Dun Grugaig
to Glen More stands a circular enclosure, destroyed on the S. side,
but originally about 30ft. inside diameter with walls about 6ft. thick.
The inner facing stones are upright slabs closely set together, the
outer face, where visible, being of heavy boulders, and the core of
large stones. The entrance was presumably on the S. side.

ILlicit STILL

NG/849170. On the W. bank of a small stream running into
Allt Mor, above the farm of Balvraid, stands a small ruined illicit
still. It is roughly rectangular, about 8ft. 6in. x 7ft. outside with
walls about 2ft. thick, having openings on the S. and W. sides. A
copper lid with a spout was found by the farmer of Balvraid and is
in his possession.

BARRA, KIESSIMUL CASTLE From Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope

NL/665979. A visit was paid to the above at the invitation of
the MacNeil, and the structure of the castle examined with interest.
It appears that the curtain was built before the tower-house, as the
curtain both N. and S. of the tower shows clear signs of patching,
and the entrance has been re-sited so as the tower may cover it. The
curtain appears to have been heightened and the two W. round projections are additions. The building at the interior of the N. curtain, referred to as a chapel, may have been used for this purpose latterly, but has not been built as such; the door and window openings are not arranged for such a usage and it was probably erected originally as a hall. The masonry of the tower-house is of a most unusual character of W. Highland, as the coursed irregular slabs have been placed on end vertically, instead of on edge horizontally. Mr Stewart Cruden's dating of the tower to the early 13th or late 12th century, would place the curtain even earlier.

LOCH ASHIE

From Dr and Mrs A. A. Woodham

CAIRNS

NH/632358. Two small cairns are situated close together about 100 yards from the road.

NORTHTON, ISLE OF HARRIS

From Mr D. D. A. Simpson

KITCHEN MIDDEN

NF/976913. During September, 1965, work was begun on a complex midden site on the coast. A series of stratified occupation levels were examined beginning with a horizon containing Neolithic pottery related to the wares from the Eilean-an-Tighe kilns above which were further middens containing Beaker pottery, bone and antler tools and a large quantity of animal remains. In association with one of these Beaker layers was an oval stone built house 28ft. long and 14ft. wide. Finally above these deposits were two occupation layers containing Iron Age pottery, the latest probably related to a series of turf covered enclosures on top of the dune.

RUBH NA CARRAIGEAN, VATERSAY

From Mr I. A. Crawford

NL/622959. Local oral tradition associates this site with the Bishops of the Isles—to which indeed the Barra islands were allotted. There remains a large mound of black earth and tumbled stone, which is rabbit infested and has pottery appearing in quantities from the burrows. Some sherds are decorated with applied wavy fillet.

TOE PENINSULA, NORTHTON, ISLE OF HARRIS

From Mr D. D. A. Simpson

BROCH

NF/970913. During field work on Toe Head in September 1965, a broch was discovered partially overlain by a Pre-Reformation chapel marked on the O.S. maps. The turf was stripped from the inner and outer faces of the structure to reveal its plan. It had an external diameter of 54ft. and the walls were 9ft. thick. The entrance was on the east.
From Mr I. A. Crawford

GORTAN, Near S. Glendale, S. Uist

CAIRN—POSSIBLY CHAMBERED

NF/809144. A large circular cairn at this point 300 ft. above the Sound of Eriskay in remote country has been badly damaged by a post-clearance settlement of the mid 19th century. The cairn is some 50 ft. in diameter and some 5 ft. - 6 ft. high. Some slabs of 4 ft. x 2 ft. suggest the chamber capstones of a neolithic chambered tomb.

UDAL, N. UIST

NF/824784. A third season of excavation on this site has produced structures and pottery dateable to the 14th-18th centuries. These finds are new material for this area.

From Dr and Mrs A. A. Woodham

UPPER STRATHNAIRN

HABITATION SITE

NH/672375, 673374. Due W. of the Orkney-Cromarty chamber in Tomfat Plantation (Discovery and Excavation, 1963, p. 37) are two examples of a type of early dwelling fairly common in this area. The tops of small natural mounds rising from boggy ground are dished. A wall of earth or turf with few stones has decayed giving a saucer-like appearance to the top. Generally there is an entrance gap to the E. or SE. Both of the examples are 25 ft. diameter and the mounds rise about 4 ft. above the general ground level.

CAIRN

NH/671374. Close to the two hut sites described above is a round cairn 50 ft. in diameter which has been mutilated in the construction of shooting-butts. Three upright slabs are visible in the centre roughly in line and over-lapping one another.

A cursory examination to the N. of the slabs failed to reveal more and it is not clear whether they represent the remains of a cist or chamber. Some fragments of bone were found 1 ft. from the middle slab.

From Mr Alan Small

KINCARDINESHIRE

BARRAS

FLINT ARROWHEAD

NO/847797. A small leaf-shaped arrowhead of brown flint, 4 in. long and of the same maximum breadth was recovered while ploughing. Photographs will be deposited in Aberdeen University Library.
CAIRN O’MOUNT.

NO/654796. A small fragment of the bottom of a cross slab carved in high relief along with its heavy slotted base was discovered on the slopes of the Cairn o’ Mount at a height of just over 1,000 feet. A full report of this slab will be included in a survey of recent archaeological discoveries in north-east Scotland which will probably appear in Aberdeen University Review.

MERGIE

NO/794889. One leaf shaped arrowhead 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. long and \(\frac{2}{3}\) in. maximum breadth. One barbed and tanged arrowhead 1in. long and \(\frac{3}{8}\)in. maximum breadth. Both are in brown flint. Photographs will be deposited in Aberdeen University Library.

PITCARLES FARM, ARBUTHNOTT

From Mr J. D. Boyd

NO/806755. A brown, flint leaf-shaped arrowhead found at this farm has been donated to the Meffan Institute, Forfar.

RAEDYKES, SOUTH-EAST

From Mr Alan Small

NO/833906. Partial excavation of this ring cairn (see Henshall — The Chambered Tombs of Scotland, Vol. I, p. 402) was completed in 1965. No small finds were made but the complete plan of the central chamber was established.

KINROSS

CARSEGOUR FARM

From Mr William Watson

FOOD VESSEL

NT/101983. Urn found in the course of removing sand from a natural mound during the summer of 1963.

The urn measures 4\(\frac{1}{8}\) in. in height with a pronounced shoulder. The rim diameter is 4\(\frac{1}{8}\)in. and the decoration which covers the whole of the exterior consists of four alternating bands of thumb nail incisions and twisted cord impressions with a chevron arrangement of thumb nail incisions between the shoulder and the base.

The urn is in private hands but will be described by Miss Henshall in a forthcoming volume of P.S.A S.
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

GRIERSON MUSEUM

From Mr A. E. Truckell

The Kirkcudbrightshire archaeological material from the Drumcoltran bronzes, is now in Dumfries Museum.

Sees TDGNHAS.

ABBOT'S TOWER, NEW ABBEY

From Mr James Williams

NX/973667. Preliminary excavation, with cleaning of the structure, yielded 2 fragments of medieval pottery with large amounts of plaster, slate and nails.

Sees TDGNHAS.

DUNROD MOATED MANOR

NX/699459. The second season of this excavation under Colonel Davies has revealed wall structures at the edge of the central platform. Medieval pottery has been obtained along with slag, animal bone and iron from the edge of the platform, moat, and outer embankment.

Sees TDGNHAS.

GILLFOOT

From Mr W. F. Cormack

FLINTS

NX/979560. A sandy field on top of the erosion scarp caused by the post-glacial high sea yielded some patinated flints with a surprisingly high proportion of microliths. In Dumfries Museum.

KIRKCONNELL, NEW ABBEY

From Mr James Williams

NX/983680. Exploratory excavations near the edge of the merse have revealed an area which was either the offloading area for the 18th century jetty or the site of a brickworks known to be functioning in the 1750's. This excavation throws considerable doubt on the authenticity of "site of Lotimer's Grave" which is marked on the 6in. Ordnance Map.

Aerial photographs have revealed a possible Moated Manor site in an adjoining field.

Sees TDGNHAS.

MAXWELLFIELD

From Mr W. F. Cormack

MICROLITHS

NX/980561. This site (Discovery and Excavation, 1964) also yields microliths
CAIRN CEMETERY

From Mr J. Williams

NX/950682. A group of circular and oval cairns—some showing signs of kerbing—has been located in an area of forest-plough on the hill above the ruined farm house of Meikle Auchenfadd. No cists are visible. The site is a typical one for Bronze Age cairns in Galloway, commanding an excellent view of the sea down a long glen.

See TDGNHAS.

TALLOWQUHAIRN

From Mr W. F. Cormack

FLINTS

NX/996587. A low gravelly bank rising out of the raised beach has yielded from a small area on the surface many worked or utilised flints including microliths. While a proportion of the artifacts such as patinated blades, core-scrapers and core-burins are reminiscent of the south-west Scottish Coastal Mesolithic, the whole assemblage seems more “Tweed Valley” in appearance. Some post-Mesolithic dilution is probably represented inter alia by a tanged, but unbarbed, arrowhead.

Selection in Dumfries Museum.

MIDLOTHIAN

DERE STREET

From Mr J. M. Gilbert

ROMAN ROAD

The George Watson’s College Archaeological Society carried out a survey from Soutra Hill to Edinburgh in order to trace the course of the road.

FALA DAM BRAE

NT/430614. Two sections were dug and both revealed traces of a road which was 13ft. wide and consisted of two layers. Small pebbles formed the top 5in. layer and the bottom layer of larger stones was 9in. thick. These were bound together by large amounts of sandy gravel. The road had a very sharp kerb.

Four other trenches were dug at NT/446601, NT/444604, NT/405629 and 400638. Only the third revealed traces of a track which was definitely not Roman.
INVERESK

From Dr J. K. St. Joseph

ROMAN FORT

NT/348721. Trial trenches dug in a field N. of the playing-ground attached to Lewisvale public park with a view to identifying the northern defences of the Flavian fort, revealed two different ditch-systems of military type. One consisted of a single V-shaped ditch which was traced for the whole of the N. side, 275ft. long, and 140ft. of the E. side of an apparently rectangular enclosure. The ditch was interrupted by a causeway 12ft. wide at the mid-point of the N. side. No remains of a rampart were found, and a number of trenches in the interior revealed no evidence of timber buildings. Another period in military works is represented by a line of ditch which has been proved for a length of 400ft. on a course which takes it obliquely across the first enclosure. Both these features seem distinct from the system of triple ditches identified in 1964 a little further S. beneath the playing-field.

PARKBURN, LASSWADE

From Miss A. S. Henshall

LONG CIST CEMETERY

NT/295673. A long cist cemetery was discovered in 1954 (P.S.A.S. lxxix, 1955-56, 252), and an additional grave was found in 1962 (Discovery and Excavation, 1962, 35). In October 1965 five more long cists were exposed, about 100 yards E. of the 1954 graves.

In addition, a short cist containing an intact food vessel, but with no remains of the skeleton, was also exposed. One side slab of the cist bears faintly incised concentric semi-circles.

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

PERTHSHIRE

From Mr Stuart W. Feather

CUP MARKS

NN/620372. Triangular shaped rock, very weathered surface. Rock 7ft. x 7ft., surface area 7ft. x 4ft., 1ft. 8in. high dip to E. 9 cup marks, one with 3 concentric circles with a ‘runner’ cup on outer circle. Three other cups are ringed, one double.

NN/620372. 25 yards S. of above. Rock with carved surface 4ft. 3in. x 2ft. 10in. with NNW.-SSE. dip, 13in. high top edge, 18in. bottom. Very weathered surface, 15 cups, 6 clear deep cups are in a line on NW. edge of the rock (3in. diam, ¾in. deep, to 2in. diam., ¾in. deep). One cup on the N. edge has a single ring running to the edge of the rock and part of a second incomplete ring. A cup in the centre of the rock with 2 rings with a possible channel running from the cup through the rings and N. of this another double ringed cup with similar channel.
NN/617370. Large rock, roughly square, 6ft. 6in. along NE. edge, 6ft. down the S. slope with smooth surface, carvings are confined to the highest NE. ridge of the rock. 8 cups, one with a concentric ring which runs over the edge of the rock and one cup with a very faint incomplete ring. Cups vary from 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. diam., max. depth \(\frac{1}{4}\) in.

NN/616368. Isolated rock near ruined steading. triangular carved surface 4ft. 7in. wide and 3ft. 9in. down NW. dip of the rock. 2ft. 3in. above ground level on SE., 9in. on NW. 21 cups, some shallow and rather indistinct. two pairs of cups are joined in dumbbell shapes. The cups vary from 3in. diam., \(\frac{1}{2}\)in. deep, to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. diam. and very shallow depth.

NN/615365. Ridge-shaped rock with a narrow level top running E. to W., it is 5ft. long and 2ft. high. 4 cups carved on the E. end of the level top, the largest 4in.diam., \(\frac{3}{4}\)in. deep, the smallest 2in. diam., \(\frac{1}{4}\)in. deep. Centres of cups 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)in., 4in., 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)in., in line.

NN/615365. Few yards S. of above is an irregular conical shaped rock with a vertical side 1ft. 9in. high with a 3in. diam., by \(\frac{1}{4}\)in. deep cup at the edge of this vertical side.

NN/615364. Few yards S. of above and near some ruined buildings is a very large rock with the upper surface 15ft. x 7ft. and 4ft. high on the S. side. The surface which is quite smooth has a slight E.-W. slope. There are about 12 cups on a small part of the rock's surface, of these 7 are very clear and 5 indistinct. Two pairs of cups consisting in each case of a large and small cup are adjacent but not actually joined together. These cups are 3in. and 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)in. diam. by \(\frac{1}{4}\)in. and \(\frac{1}{4}\)in. deep, and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. and 2in. diam. by \(\frac{1}{2}\)in. and \(\frac{1}{2}\)in. deep. A portion of the surface of the rock has flaked away near the largest 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. diam. cups.

NN/615364. 50 yards SE. of the above are two portions of a large rock that has been split across the centre leaving two portions 3ft. 6in. x 3ft. 8in. (W.) and 3ft. x 2ft. 6in. (E.). The rock has also been quarried on the S. side and both remaining portions show a fractured edge. On each portion there is one cup of similar size (2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. diam., \(\frac{1}{4}\)in. deep). The cups would originally have been 20in. centre to centre.

NN/613367. A rock, very weathered, and differing geologically from all the other carved rocks has 21 cups varying from 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. diam., \(\frac{1}{4}\)in. deep to 2in. diam., \(\frac{3}{4}\)in. deep.

NN/612361. \(\frac{1}{2}\) a mile S. of above and on the edge of a prominent terrace overlooking the Killin to Kenmore road is a large rock 8ft. long, 4ft. wide, 4ft. high (E.) 2ft. 3in. high (W.). The rock has probably been quarried at the N. end and the upper surface slopes steeply on the S. with a cluster of cups occupying an area 2ft. 8in. x 1ft. 1in. at the E. end. This cluster occurs near the vertical edge
of the rock where the level surface slopes downwards and no cups are found on the level part of the rock. Two adjacent deep cups at the extreme edge of the rock measure 3in. diam., 2in. deep. The other cups vary from this size to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)in. diam. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)in. deep.

**ABERFOYLE**

*From Mr James K. Thomson*

**MEDIAEVAL POTTERY**

NN/519009. In March 1965 the handle of a late mediaeval jug was recovered by Mr A. Campbell, Stirling, from a shingle beach on the south bank of the Forth some 50 yards upstream from the bridge over the river.

**ALEHOUSE CROFT**

*From Mrs S. Yellowlees*

**FOUNDATIONS OF DUN**

NN/890506. On a rise in the ground immediately S. of the deserted settlement of Alehouse Croft are two segments of the base of a dun, the one on the E. side measuring approximately 15ft. and that on the W. side approximately 33ft.

On a knoll 100 yards S. of the above is the foundation of another dun 25ft. in diameter. At one point the wall is still preserved and is 5ft. 6in. wide. A lime kiln has been built beside it backing on to the NW. side of the dun.

**BALMORE**

*From Miss Clark*

**MILL WHEEL**

NN/820505. Above and approximately 150 yards W. of Balmore farm is a rejected mill wheel.

**BANKHEAD FARM, ALYTH**

*From Mr J. D. Boyd*

**BRONZE PALSTAVE**

NO/268501. A loopless bronze palstave discovered in 1952, in sandy soil about 2ft. below the present ground level has been donated to the Meffan Institute. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. long, it has ridge stops, much more pronounced on one face than on the other, and medium high flanges hammered inwards slightly at the top.

**CARNBANE CASTLE**

*From Hugo B. Millar and John Kirkhope*

NF/677479. This ruin, on the N. side of Glenlyon, was examined in connection with the previous year's survey of Fraoch Eilean, Argyll, in order to trace earlier Clan MacNachdan sites. The castle occupies a spur of an escarpment ditched to the N. and may be the site of an earlier motte. The present building is fragmentary, and appears to be of the hall-house type, probably of 16th century date and bearing horizontal gunloops on at least three sides. The hall-house is so placed on the spur as to block the entry.
to a small court to the S. to which access was gained by a trance passing centrally through the ground floor; to the E. of this remains of vaulting indicates a storage cellar and to the S. there appears to have been an unvaulted kitchen. A staircase tower has apparently been added at the SW. corner; foundations of walling are visible round the perimeter of the court.

CARGILL

ROMAN FORTLET

NO/164376. Trial trenches dug on the site of the Roman fortlet at Cargill revealed the position of the two ditches that formed the defences on the NE. and SW. sides. The inner ditch, 8½ft. wide and 4½ft. deep, was filled with clay, no doubt from the rampart. The outer ditch measured 5ft. wide and 3½ft. in depth. No traces of a rampart remained in position. A diagonal trench dug within the fortlet suggested that Roman levels had been removed by ploughing. The dimension from NE. to SW. between the ditches is 276ft., with the dimension at right-angles about two-thirds of this.

COMRIE—BRACO ROAD

From Dr E. A. Cormack

NN/778191, NN/792137. Between Bishopsfauld and Langside is an old road which for 600 yards forms the parish boundary on high ground half a mile E. of the present road, between NN/782159 and NN/785154. The road can be traced via Culloch, NN/782180, and Cornoch, NN/784172, to a gate 100 yards from the western angle of a triangular wood. NN/783169, and through the wood the road can be clearly followed. After 100 yards it angles sharply S. to go straight up the hill for half a mile, and changing direction by a series of short straight sections it curves over the hill crest, passing through a field gate at NN/782159. Leaving the boundary fence at NN/785154 it descends straight for 600 yards by an easy gradient to cross a burn at NN/787147. 60 yards E. of the modern bridge, and curving almost parallel with the road it passes through a sheepfold to cross route B827, 600 yards NW. of Langside, and at NN/790137 joins the old road which crosses the R. Knatk to rise above Glenlichorn (NN/794126) avoiding the narrow ravine and steep north-easterly slope and descends via Dunduff to Braco Bridge. The whole road from the triangular wood to Langside can be clearly seen on air photographs 4203 and 3202 of sortie 541A/RAF/396: 19th May 1948. The effective width throughout is at least 10ft.

Comment. The route described completes a previously unrecorded link between Comrie and Braco. I. A. Richmond and J. McIntyre, discussing the probable Roman road system in relation to Fendoch (ref. P.S.A.S. lxx (1935-36) p.405), say “Nor can it be regarded as certain that the transverse line of road towards the southwest necessarily stopped at Dealgin Ross. On that site today there are clear signs of a great road leading south-easterly, either down Strathearn, or back over the natural pass to Ardoch.”
GASK

From Dr Anne S. Robertson

In April, 1965, a trench was cut across the ditch of the Roman signal station, 580 yards NW. of Gask House, under the joint auspices of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University, and of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science (Archaeological Section).

The trench was cut just to the east of the causeway through the encircling ditch, the causeway being on the north side of the signal post. The ditch was at this point 6ft. wide and 3-4ft. deep. At a distance of not more than 2ft. on the inner side of the ditch, the remains of a turf bank were found. It was not less than 10ft. wide. No pottery was found, so that the signal station remains undated within the Roman period.

KILLIN — ARDEONAIG ROAD

From Dr E. A. Cormack

From the Falls of Dochart bridge at Killin an old road can be traced on the S. side of Loch Tay, passing through the grounds of Achmore and rising over the col above Firbush Point then descending by an easy gradient to the farm of Tullochcan. E. of this it falls into the line of the modern road to Ardeonaig.

The Breadalbane Estate Plan of the south side of Loch Tay (surveyed by J. McArthur in 1769, Register House Plan No 717), depicts the first part of this road as far as a small bridge across the Allt Breacalach at NN/613331. On the 6in. O.S. maps of Perthshire, second edition 1901, Sheets lxxx NE., lxv SE., and lxix SW., the road through Achmore is shown to its junction with the modern road at point 543, and the small bridge across the Allt Breacalach is marked (but there is no other indication of the old road). On air photographs it can be traced throughout its course with the exception of short sections E. of Allt Breacalach and E. of Tullochcan, where it has been obliterated by cultivation. (RAF sorties 541/A/391: 18 May 48, Nos. 3340, 3338, and 106G/SCOT/UK/51: 6 May 46, Nos. 3008, 3163, 3165).

The whole route can be followed on the ground. From Dochart Bridge, NN/572324, to Achmore West Lodge the line is indicated by gates across the railway. At the crossing of the Achmore Burn at NN/584325 three courses of unmortared stone S. of the E. pier of the modern bridge indicate the footing of an older bridge. At point 543 NN/591328, the route crosses the modern road, and half a mile further E. at NN/601331 it gains height by a zigzag course as depicted on the 1769 Plan. Over the col the route follows the S. boundary wall of Firbush Park before descending to cross the Allt Breacalach at NN/613331. (The small stone bridge is probably of early 18th century date, at a point easily forded or bridged by timber). The route then turns NE., along the 750ft. contour for half a mile to cross a small burn at NN/619337. Rising slightly and passing N. of a circular wood it runs for half a mile almost parallel to, and about 100 yards S. of, a boundary wall (having made an angular
change of direction of $7^\circ$ northwards just before crossing the burn, and another eastwards of about $15^\circ$ 300 yards E. of the burn). Crossing another small burn and wall at NN/626342 it continues through another wall to a field gate at NN/628344. Thence winding eastwards down a short slope, it descends by an easy gradient through the woods to Tullochcan, NN/642348. In some places erosion of the surface has exposed the substantial stone bottoming, bordered by kerbs of large stones, defining a width of 10-12 feet. Between the small bridge and Tullochcan the old road runs mainly at a higher level than the 1769 road which itself is higher than the modern road.

SHENAVAIL FARM

From Miss Clark

CUP-MARKED ROCK

NN/833504. Above and to the E. of Shenvail farm is a cup-marked rock 5ft. 6in. x 4ft. On it are 19 cup-marks and one "dumbbell" marking.

FOUNDATIONS OF DUN

NN/835504. Slightly below and to the E. of the above is the base of the foundation of a dun measuring approximately 186ft. in circumference and 60ft. in diameter N-S. and 76ft. 6in. E-W.

TOMINTEOLD

From Mrs Fergusson

WHIN MILL STONE

NN/829503. Below and to the E. of the deserted settlement of Tominteold is a whin grinding stone 3ft. 5in. in diameter and 10in. thick — the central hole is 4in. deep.

KYLIECHER

CUP-MARKED ROCK

NN/850466. In the bend of the old road S-E. of the deserted settlement of Kyliecher is a cup-marked rock 4ft. x 5ft. with 11 cupmarks, the largest being 5\frac{1}{4}in. across and 2\frac{1}{2}in. deep.

A little to the W. of the above is another rock, shaped like an altar and very smooth on top — the rock measures 5ft. wide at the base and is 3ft. high. It has three small cupmarks.

LOCH ARD

From Mr James K. Thomson

CRANNOG

NN/468021. While diving on 5th September 1965, Mr V. Scott, Stirling, of the Forth Valley Sub Aqua Club, discovered a submerged structure with the characteristics of a crannog. The site is approximately 150 yards from the north shore and 80 yards beyond Altskeith Hotel. The top of the crannog was 2ft. below the surface and a mass of boulders extended down for a further 10ft.
to give a depth of 12ft. for the visible base. The boulder area averaged 40ft. in diameter. At the base of the boulders in silt a pointed stake protruded. Further investigation around the circumference revealed a regular pattern of stakes each angled towards the boulders. One stake taken up had a sharpened point and a mortice cut in the opposite end. It was 7ft. 6in. long and 6in. in diameter. Some burnt flat stones possibly from a hearth were recovered. At the base of the stones on the eastern side amid a random scatter of boulders were fragments of rim sherds of extremely coarse buff coloured pottery with very rough tempering, of Iron Age/Dark Age type.

MAINS OF MURTHLY

From Miss Clark
WHIN MILL STONE
NN/874494. In the garden of Mains of Murthly farm is a whin grinding stone.

MUIRTON

From Dr Anne Feachem
ROMANO CELTIC STONE HEAD
NO/109252. The head, which measures 1ft. high x 11in. broad x 4in. thick, is of a moustached male with the stone deeply cut away to form a jutting forehead. The eyes have a fixed intensity and the pupils are deeply drilled. The right side of the head is broken, and on the left side is a clearly demarcated ram-horn which curves along the side and stops level with the cheek-bone.

The head was found by two schoolboys in a pile of stones near the southern boundary of a field adjacent to Muirton. Approximately two miles to the N. is the site of the Roman fort of Bertha, and a series of pits dug in the banks of the river Almond where it joins the Tay, and in which urns and other objects were found.

The head is now in Perth Museum.

RENFREWSHIRE

From Mr Frank Newall
NS/337576. John Keith, Lochwinnoch Secondary School, found on Millbank Farm, a hone of close grained yellow grit, broken off at the butt where it is 1\frac{1}{4}in. by 7\frac{1}{12}in. and 4\frac{3}{4}in. long, tapering to a smooth rounded point.

Retained by finder.

CRAIGLUNSCHEOCH

NS/324693. An artificial mound of earth and gravel, 49ft. by 28ft., compares with a similar mound 52ft. by 32ft., also of gravel, with sporadic large stones, at South Newton, NS/338674, both being 4ft.-6ft. high.
CRAIGMARLOCH FORT, KILMACOLM  
From Miss Helen C. Nisbet

NS/344719. (Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1964, p. 47). The third and final season of excavation on this site was completed.

Cuttings were made across the walls of the two annexes to the fort. That on the SW. was shown to be a massive structure with a terraced build, related to the fairly steep slope, while that on the gentler NE. flank showed features similar to the main fort wall, with a suggestion of post-sockets, but no vitrification. No occupation debris was found in either annexe, nor any conclusive evidence as to their date relative to the main fort.

A palisade trench packed with stones was traced for a distance round the NW. end of the fort, outside the vitrified wall. It was established that the palisade marked the limit of the early occupation of the site, and had probably still been erect when the short-lived timber-laced stone fort was built.

The pottery and small finds from the site will be deposited in the Paisley Museum and Art Galleries.

ELDERSLIE  
From Mrs A. Halifax Crawford

Sir William Wallace was born at Elderslie in 1270 and in the garden of the Moat House there can still be seen the bastions of the Castle. The medieval kitchen in a disused building still retains the barrel vaulted roof, fire-place and oven. This building also contains a number of sculptured stones taken from the Castle.

GRYFE RESERVOIR  
From Mr Frank Newall

NS/267718. Between sites B and C, is a small round cairn, 15ft. in diameter. NS/274715. S. of Garvock Lodge, Dr Lonie located a hut (Gryfe A) 17ft. 9in. by 18ft. 6in. with "storehouse" attached on E. Close to this were 2 struck flakes of obsidian. Farther to SE., NS/277714 were found several flakes of obsidian, and a small white flint point. In this area Malcolm Macneill found a small carinated sherd of buff coated black-brown ware, and a sherd of a brown coated, partly smoothed red ware, of a fabric recognised as Late Neolithic at Knapps (Fabric 7), and represented at Gryfe Site B by a sherd of Rinyo-Clacton ware with slightly everted rim and incised diagonals above, and lattice below, a cordon. The site also produced beaker sherds. Similar sherds were found on a terrace fronting the Gryfe A hut on Site C, and representing some 9 simple bell beakers with twisted cord decoration. Sherds located by Malcolm Macneill (Discovery and Excavation, 1964, 45), bring the total to some 12 beakers, 2 of which have "cog-tooth" decoration. Among flints from the site is half of a plano-convex knife. Three flint flakes came from within the round house E. of the hut.
ROTTENBURN BRIDGE

NS/251691. A round ended foundation, 33ft. by 12ft. 9in. (Int. 26ft. 6in. by 5ft. 6in), divided by cross wall.

NS/251687. A circular foundation, 10ft. 8in. in diameter, partly fallen down the N. bank of a dried watercourse.

The following small finds were handed in by W. O. Black and Alastair S. Newall. All are retained for Paisley Museum.

AUCHENTIBER

NS/310720. Basalt rubber, 5\frac{1}{2}in. by \frac{3}{4}in. by \frac{1}{4}in. tapering.

WOOD COTTAGE

NS/350709. Quartz hammer stone-cum-rubber, \frac{3}{4}in. by \frac{3}{4}in. by \frac{1}{4}in., with shallow cups in the opposite faces, polished edges and ridge-facetted ends.

DUCHAL MAINS

NS/346675. A core of yellow-brown flint.

HIGH HATTON.

NS/409715. A steep scraper of black flint.

WARDEND, KILBARCHAN From Mrs A. Hallifax Crawford

SUN DIAL

Sun dial made by Ricardus Melville in 1847 and hitherto unrecorded. The pedestal is 54in. high and there is a central dial and smaller ones at the corners. Melville worked at 160 Saltmarket Street, Glasgow.

ROSS-SHIRE

CEANN A’ CHAOLAIS From Mr I. A. Crawford

near Ardmair, Ullapool

KITCHEN MIDDEN

NH/121994. A rock shelter with underlying midden is sited on a raised beach (25ft.) in the angle of a sheltered estuary. 15ft. of overhang (Torridonian sandstone) remains over an extensive and apparently deep deposit of oyster, limpet, mussel, and cockle-shells with bone and deer antler tines. No artifacts were observed. An estate road removed a corner of the midden some 30 years ago and a wooden bowl is alleged to have been recovered then. Further recent road improvement has removed a substantial portion of the
deposit but at least half the cone of dejection remains. This has the appearance of a typical Mesolithic or pre-pottery Neolithic rock shelter.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

CRUMHAUGH TOWER

(Inventory of Roxburghshire 246)

NT/485138. Excavation work on the site has now been completed, and the final report, to be published in the Society’s Transactions, is in progress.

The building which was Crumhaugh was a medieval farmstead contained in a rectangular block, with internal dimensions of 100ft. by 21ft. It was divided into three compartments by two cross walls; these were the byre, 25ft., cobbled down the centre and with an open drain. The living quarters, in the centre, 52ft. with an uncobbled space of 6ft. at one end which would probably house the box beds, and a massive hearthstone at the opposite end with no trace of chimney. The third room, 19ft. would probably be a store-room. The walls throughout were of undressed stone and clay, and the floors cobbled.

This farmstead was an extension of a typical longhouse which had occupied the central section, and the drain of the byre section of this longhouse was still in position under the cobbled of the living quarters. The reconstruction had been made by cobbled the byre to the level of the living quarters to make a single room, adding a new byre at one end and a storeroom at the other.

The earliest mention of Crumhaugh is 1511, in a charter confirming the Barony of Hawick to Sir William Douglas, but this implies that Crumhaugh had been in existence for some time prior to that date. It is probable that the longhouse section would date to the 14th century, though unfortunately there were no finds to confirm this.

SELKIRKSHIRE

DOUGLAS BURN

NT/285255. The George Watson’s Archaeological Society opened up the southern half of house No. 6, which forms part of a medieval village described in the Selkirkshire Inventory.

In this two-roomed house the southern room, the larger, measured 14ft. N-S. and 11ft. 10in. E-W. The walls stood only to a height of 1ft. They were approximately 4ft. thick. The floor was located 1ft. 6in. below the present ground level. One small sherd of possibly late medieval pottery was found.
SHETLAND

TRONDRA

From Mr C. A. Goodlad

HU/390374. Preliminary excavation on south-east quadrant of a circular shaped 2ft. high embankment 19ft. - 21ft. diameter with no obvious entrance, has revealed poorly preserved double stone walling about 3ft. - 4ft. thick, infilled with rubble, earth and small stones. Small finds included four broken schist plough socks, a fragment of large sandstone dish, part of a scraper and undated pottery fragments.

CROSS NESS, UNST

From Mr Alan Small

HP/652122. In a rockfall on this promontory, parts of a midden have been investigated. The pottery seems to be of "late wheelhouse" and "passage house" type and there is a little evidence of structure near the point of the promontory. Other finds include a small clay gaming piece, soapstone lamp and a large quantity of animal bones.

SKAW, UNST

HP/660165. Investigation of a peat ash midden being cut into by the sea revealed fragments of pottery of Iron Age character.

WESTING, UNST

HP/574044. The excavation of the Viking longhouse on the site was completed in the summer of 1965. Exploratory work beneath the longhouse revealed the remains of two Iron Age hut circles, the upper stratigraphically related to the broch period workshop examined in 1962, while the lower circle is attached to a souterrain. Prolific small finds included an amber bead, serpentine amulet and armlet.

Below the site on the beach a boat noost was excavated which may date from Viking times although there is considerable evidence of secondary use and close to this a Viking midden which yielded an iron axe and soapstone vessel fragments, suggesting the presence of a second longhouse nearby. Further excavation is envisaged and a report at this stage is being prepared for PSAS.

STIRLINGSHIRE

KINNEIL MILL, NEAR LINLITHGOW

From Mr J. W. Marriott

CINERARY URN CEMETERY

NS/974782. The discovery of bones and pottery during gravel-working was reported by the Forth Valley Sand & Gravel Co. Ltd., in January 1965. Two short cists, one with an undecorated food vessel, had been found. On the W. side of Castle Hill seven
Cinerary urns with cremations were uncovered and the remains of a circular ditch seen. With the co-operation of the Quarry Co. excavation was undertaken by members of an Archaeology Class run by the Edinburgh University Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

Top-soil had been stripped prior to the discovery and after the remaining 2in. were removed the arc of a silted-up ditch about 5ft. wide and 2ft. deep was found. More than half of the presumed circle had been removed by gravel-working. The internal diameter would have been about 25/35ft. Towards the centre of the enclosed area was an inverted collared urn with cremation, and nearby was an urnless cremation. Within the ditch were a number of areas covered with charcoal, some also containing calcined bone fragments. A broken stone spindle whorl (?) was found in the upper filling of the ditch. About 100ft. E. of this site a further ditch section was found beneath a quarry access road. This was near the site of the cists. It was approximately 8ft. wide and 3ft. deep and had a more compact stony filling. It was excavated and followed a NE. course until it disappeared under the road, which is still in use.

Of the 8 cinerary urns found, 4 came from outside the area enclosed by the ditch and 3 of these were cordoned. Four came from inside and 2 of these were collared. Insufficient of the other urns was recovered for determination of their nature, because the subsoil containing them was frozen hard when they were found.

The finds are in the National Museum of Antiquities. A report on the excavation will be offered to PSAS.

SOUTH MAINS, THROSK

From Mr James K. Thomson

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NS/854904. Sherds of late medieval pottery from fields near the farm were gathered from the surface in May 1965. The late medieval jug found in 1930 on this site has now been examined. Dimension: height 13½in., rim diam. 3½in., diam. of base 5½in. (See Discovery and Excavation, 1964, p. 50).

WALLSTALE, POLMAIN

DUN

NS/774909. (RCAHMS Stirlingshire Inventory (1963), vol. 1, No. 88).

The dun, circular in plan, has an internal diameter of c. 45ft. and a stone wall c. 11ft. thick, some internal facing blocks of which are visible on the surface. It is situated 160 yards N. of Wallstale Farm at a height of just over 400ft. O.D.

Excavation was begun in June 1965. A trench was cut across the line of the dun wall and into the interior. This disclosed that the
wall, circ. 11ft. wide, was composed of an inner and outer face of large blocks, set on the natural rock, with a filling of pitched stones. A space of 2ft. 3in. separated the inner face of the wall from a stone kerb, beyond which lay an area of flat stone flags. These rested on knobs of natural rock with an occasional dressed stone laid in between the points of rock to help level up the slabs. Towards the central axis of the site, in line with the presumed entrance on the SE. sector of the dun, was an area of paving slabs—very neatly laid and fitted—lying against an edge of rock outcrop. Finds included a fragment each of both rotary and saddle type quern-stones, a piece of slag and a stone with a groove on it possibly for sharpening needles?

SUTHERLAND

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

EARTH HOUSE

NC/404541. Excavation of the souterrain at Fouhlin, Loch Eriboll, was completed in July/August 1965, with the assistance of Glasgow University Exploration Society and students of the University. The plan and construction as suggested by preliminary investigation (Discovery and Excavation, 1964, p. 51), were verified, the passage, about 60ft. long, curving almost through a right-angle, with no evidence of side-chambers. The entrance, with steps down into the souterrain, was found at the downslope end, and the short entrance-passage of about 2ft. width was lined on each side by a large slab surmounted by dry-stone walling. This entrance-passage had apparently been blocked by large stones and earth at some period during or after the souterrain’s use. There were a number of associated surface structures, presumably dwellings, principally at the upper end of the souterrain. Quantities of wood (including what may be fragments of a wooden bowl) and iron were recovered, also quern stones, both within the passage and associated with the surface structural remains, and a glass bead probably dating to the Roman Iron Age.

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

HUT CIRCLES

NC/989194. The summer school at Golspie, under the auspices of the Sutherland Education Committee, was continued for a fourth year during the middle fortnight of July 1965. Excavation was organised on the site of the most substantial hut circle of a goup of five in the moor on the north side of the Strath of Kildonan; three of them had been examined in previous years. The
circle was characterised by a revetment of boulders on end around the interior and it was entered through a long passage. Traces of an earlier hut of the type examined previously, were found beneath the floor. The hearth was centrally placed within a curious alignment of slabs on end which curved out like a tongue from the walling opposite the entrance. The remains of what may have been the entrance to a souterrain were noted in the inside walling. The pottery differed from that previously found in having a slightly everted instead of flattened rim, and there was no admixture of steatite grit. Masses of charred birchwood indicated that the roof was burnt at the close of occupation. An Early Iron Age date is indicated.

From Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran

LAIRG

CHAMBERED CAIRN

NC/573056. In October 1965, unauthorised digging into the chamber of a hitherto relatively undisturbed chambered cairn on The Ord, Lairg, was reported. A visit to the site showed that the filling of the inner part of the chamber had been removed to a depth of c. 6ft. This disturbance revealed the upper courses of massive corbelling and evidence that the chamber is built of orthostats and dry-stone walling. Human bone was found at the base of the recent disturbance (now in the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow). The infilling has been replaced and it is hoped that further unauthorised interference with this, one of the best preserved chambered cairns in Scotland, will cease.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

The Wigtownshire material from Dr Grierson Museum, Thornhill, Dumfries-shire, including a small number of scrapers, arrowheads and flakes from the Luce Sands and the carved stone ball from Cree Moss, is now in Dumfries Museum.

A dugout canoe, a number of quern-stones, and a 17th century ship's gun, all from the Earl of Stair's collection at Lochinch Castle are now in Dumfries Museum. Apart from the gun, probably from a wreck, all the material comes from the Stair Estates, the canoe very probably from Lochinch Loch.

See TDGNHAS.

BALGREGGAN

ROMAN COIN

A bronze Centenionalis of Magnentius part of the Balgreggan hoard discovered in 1913 has been handed in to the County Museum, Stranraer. For the hoard see P.S.A.S. xlviii, p. 395.
CLAUNCH FARM, SORBIE

From Mr Ronald W. B. Morris

CUP-AND-RING MARKED OUTCROPS

NX/428485 and 427486. About 30 yards beyond the gate at the end of the farm road beyond the well-known cup-and-ring-marked stone referred to in the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments' List of Ancient Monuments no. 424, and about 30 yards to the NW. of the gate there is a figure comprising 2 clearly-cut concentric rings with a central cup, and a partly cut third concentric outer ring, diameter in all about 6in. and depth about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. This is situated near the centre of a long rocky outcrop or ridge (about 50ft. x 15ft., and about 2ft. high on its S. side and at ground level on its N. side). The part on which the marks are slopes about 10\(^\circ\) to the N.

About another 60 yards to the NW. of this there is a track through a wood. A few yards along the track is a flat stone or outcrop about 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)ft. square, at ground level. On it, at an angle of about 10\(^\circ\) from horizontal towards the N., is a figure comprising 2 concentric rings and central cup and another comprising one ring and central cup. The diameters are 6in. and 5in. respectively. The depths are very slight and the marks faint.

DRUMTRODDAN FARM, MOCHRUM

CUP-AND-RING MARKED OUTCROPS

NX/362447. The site is 5 yards in from E. wall of the wood, about 100 yards WSW. from NW. of the 2 cup-and-ring sites fenced in by the Ministry of Works, and on two small recently-exposed flat outcrop slabs at ground level, sloping about 15\(^\circ\) to the NW.

On the first slab (about 12ft. x 10ft. exposed) there is a figure 23in. in diameter comprising 4 concentric rings and a central cup 3in. in diameter and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. deep. Another has 2 concentric rings and a central cup 9in. in diameter. On the other slab, 3 yards SW. of the first, which is about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)ft. square as exposed, there is a figure 13in. in diameter comprising 3 concentric rings with a central cup.

GILLESPIE

From Mr W. F. Cormack

MESOLITHIC SITE

NX/248517. Mr J. Cherry of Ravenglass has discovered coastal mesolithic site here. In addition to the usual scrapers, utilized blades and cores he obtained one microlith—all from surface collecting. Flints in finder's possession.

LOW CLONE (SOUTH SITE)

MESOLITHIC SITE

NX/334450. Mr W. F. Cormack carried out a small investigation of this coastal Mesolithic site. While recent interference
necessitates caution, there appears to have been at least one "scooped area" 8ft. wide and not less than 20ft. long with, adjoining on the south, a possible cooking area. Finds include the usual flint artifacts but also 2 microliths.

To be reported in TDGNHAS.

NEW LUCE

From Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran

NX/187610. During June 1965, the excavation of Mid Gleniron I was completed (cf. Discovery and Excavation, 1963, 51-2; 1964, 54). It was shown to be a chambered long cairn of three periods of construction. Phase A comprised a small, rectangular chamber set in an oval cairn with its entrance from the N. A second small cairn, containing a small rectangular chamber, also entered from the N. (Phase B), was built to the N. of the first cairn. In Phase C a crescentic orthostatic façade was added to the entrance of the N. chamber, a lateral chamber opening from the W. was built between the two small oval cairns, and the whole complex structure enclosed in a rectangular cairn delimited by dry-stone walling and orthostats.

NX/188609. Work was started on Mid Gleniron II, also a chambered long cairn with orthostatic façade. The body of the cairn was found to be much disturbed and the terminal chamber destroyed. The forecourt filling was relatively undisturbed and excavation showed that the blocking had been carefully laid. Sherds of decorated and undecorated Neolithic pottery and flint artifacts were found in the forecourt.

The excavation report will be published in the Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

STONE MACEHEAD

From Mr Wilson

A stone macehead was found in the ruins of a demolished cottage in New Luce village.

See TDGNHAS.

STRANRAER

FLINT BLADE

Mrs Cunningham has found in the garden of Rowanhill on a new housing estate a fine large flint blade.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary

The Peebleshire Inventory is in the press, and the first volume of the Argyll Inventory, dealing with Kintyre, is in an advanced stage of preparation. Progress has also been made with the surveys of prehistoric and Roman monuments in Lanarkshire.

In Kintyre, the removal of ivy at the E. end of Killean Church (NR/694446) revealed the existence of some interesting 13th century carved detail, and the survey of the township of Balmavicar (NR/5909) led to the discovery of a horizontal water-mill — the first example of this type of structure to be found in the region.

By agreement with the Ministry of Public Building and Works, responsibility for the work formerly undertaken by the Scottish National Buildings Record will be transferred to the Commission on 1st April 1966, when the combined staffs will move into new premises at 52/4 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3. The staff of the Record will be formally incorporated in the Commission, and the important collections of photographs and plans belonging to the two bodies will be amalgamated to form the nucleus of a comprehensive National Monuments and Buildings Record.

CRAWFORD, LANARKSHIRE

NS/954214. Mr Maxwell conducted further excavations at the Roman fort at Crawford, and examined more fully the fort’s defences on all sides. The occupation sequence for the fort is now seen to have been (i) Agricolan, (ii) Antonine I, (iii) Antonine II. Stone was used for structures in the praetentura and retentura, as well as in the principal range of buildings, during both Antonine periods. Publication will be in Volume I of the Inventory of Lanarkshire.

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

(MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS)

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

WHITHORN PRIORY, WIGTOWNSHIRE

NX/444404. Excavation was continued at the east end of the church. This work was a continuation of that recorded in Discovery and Excavation for 1964.
TORRAN DUBH, EDDERTON, ROSS AND CROMARTY

NH/714843. Agricultural operations removed a mound about 40-60ft. in diameter and 6ft. high. One short cist was found centrally just below the old land surface.

CASTLE CRAIG, TILLCOULTRY, CLACKMANNANSHERE

NS/912977. Quarry working destroyed the site which is described with plan in F. T. Wainwright "The Problem of the Picts" p. 73. A watching brief was maintained during the operation and a stretch of about 30ft. of the outer face of the wall of the ring fort was examined with a mechanical digger.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

From A. Clarke, Senior Surveyor

A.O. Division, Scotland.

Archaeological revision for Large Scale maps (25in. and 50in.) was maintained in the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Dumfries, Dunbarton, East Lothian, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Midlothian, Moray, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Ross and Cromarty, Selkirk, Stirling, and North and South Uist and Barra.

Work on the basic scale of 6in. to the mile continued in the Highlands in the counties of Inverness (including N. and S. Uist and Barra) and Ross and Cromarty.

Corrections have been made on One Inch sheets 21, 22, 49 and 60; on Quarter Inch sheets 2 and 8; and on ten 2½ inch maps in northern Sutherland.

Following the success of the Hadrian’s Wall map published last year the publication of a similar map of the Antonine Wall is under consideration. The new edition of the “Britain in the Dark Ages” map will be published soon.

We would like to thank our correspondents for their assistance during the year, and stress that interested persons are welcome to consult our records by appointment.
Scottish National Buildings Record  
(MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS) 

PHOTOGRAPHY  From Miss C. H. Cruit, Officer in Charge

The Scottish National Buildings Record photographic collection has been increased by the addition of 7,500 photographs during 1964.

The following comprise the larger surveys:—

Churches
All Saints and St. Michael’s, Brougham Place, Edinburgh (Interior alterations). Rowand Anderson 1876.
Bridge of Tilt, Old Free Church, Perthshire (to be demolished except for tower). 1856.
Glasgow, Elgin Place Congregational Church (to be demolished). John Burnet, senior 1856.
Glasgow, Hutchesontown and Caledonia Road (partially burnt November 1965 now to be demolished with possible exception of the tower). Alexander Thomson 1856-7.
Glasgow, Renfield Street Church (to be demolished). James Brown 1848.
Glencorse Old Kirk, Midlothian. 1665 rebuilt 1699 after fire. Steeple 1811.
Holy Trinity R.C. Church, Brechin (to be demolished) c.1813.
Irvine Trinity Church, Ayrshire (possible demolition). F. T. Pilking-
ton 1863.

Public
Aberdeen Old Infirmary, Woolmanhill (possible demolition). Archibald Simpson 1832.
Aberdeen, Trinity Hall, 153 Union Street (possible demolition) 1847 and Brown & Watt 1892.
Edinburgh, Royal Medical Society. 7 Melbourne Place and 1-12 Melbourne Place (to be demolished) George Smith 1837.
Jedburgh Jail or Castle, Roxburghshire (future uncertain). “Mr Elliot” 1820-23.
Morison’s Suspension Bridge, Cults, Aberdeenshire (derelict). John Smith 1837.
Perth County Council Offices (formerly infirmary), York Place (possible demolition). W. M. Mackenzie 1836.
**Industrial**

Alyth Mills, Perthshire. Survey of buildings and early machinery (to be dismantled).


Deanston Mills, Perthshire (large scale alterations to adapt buildings to a distillery). 1830-31.


Grandholm Mills, Aberdeen (to be dismantled). Bolton Corliss Engine.

Lauder Gas Works, Berwickshire (to be demolished). 1844.

**Mansion Houses.**


Balgone, East Lothian (future uncertain). Late 17th and 19th century.

Ballindalloch Castle, Banffshire (part to be demolished and remodelled). 16th and 17th century. Additions by Thomas MacKenzie 1853 and Thomas Ross 1876.


Cairndhu Hotel, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire (to be demolished). William Leiper 1871.


Castle Grant, Moray (becoming derelict). 15th and 16th century. Large addition c.1750.


Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye. 16th and 19th century.


Fullarton House and Estate, Ayrshire (to be demolished). House 1745. Stables Robert Adam 1792.


Kennet House, Clackmannanshire (possible demolition). Thomas Harrison c.1790.

Kirkdale, Kirkcudbrightshire. Robert Adam 1787. Hall and Stair redesigned after fire 1892.

Lewis Castle, Stornoway. Charles Wilson 1848.


Orangefield or Monkton House, Ayrshire (to be demolished). Late 18th century. Addition 1912.

Rosemount, Angus (to be demolished). c.1815. Additions c.1850.

Steuarthall, Stirlingshire (demolition imminent). 17th-20th centuries.

Taymouth Castle Estate, Perthshire. Survey of many of the 18th and 19th century ancilliary buildings which are becoming derelict.

Thirlestane Castle, Selkirkshire (demolished September 1965). Early 19th century and 1872.

Torrance House, Lanarkshire (possible demolition after fire). 17th century and 1879.

Wester Elchies, Moray (future uncertain). 1681. Large castellated addition c.1850.

Two of the above surveys were carried out on behalf of the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland.

Photography of buildings listed under the Scottish Development Department Lists of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest continues. The survey of the Statutory List for Dumfries Burgh has been completed and the Provisional lists for the Burghs of Banff and Stonehaven. A start was made on the photography of the City of Glasgow. These surveys were carried out in the intervals between visits to other areas to photograph listed buildings likely to be demolished or altered.

A large number of photographs have been purchased from Mr A. J. G. Bodie, Banff, Valentine & Sons Ltd., and J. B. White Ltd., both of Dundee, all of whom made available for printing their collections of early negatives of Scottish Architecture.

Gifts of photographs were received from Lanark County Council, the University of Glasgow and many private individuals.
The following books and pamphlets were presented to the
Library:

Dornoch Cathedral and Parish by the Rev. Charles D. Bentinck.
Castle and Town (Chapters in the History of the Royal Burgh of
Edinburgh) by David Robertson and Marguerite Wood.
The Isle of May by W. J. Eggeling.
The Gateway of Scotland by A. G. Bradley.
Tweeddale by Will Grant.
Glasgow at a Glance.
The Old Schoolhouse of Cramond by Joan Crowther.
Dr M. R. Apted — All research material collected for his thesis on
"Painting in Scotland" from 14th - 17th centuries.

The following plans were deposited in the Record on indefinite
loan:

The Earl of Minto, K.G., P.C.:
Minto House, Roxburghshire. Original book of plans by Archibald
Elliot 1814.

 Plans have been gifted by:

Mr Macdonald Miller, U.S.A.:
Gilbertfield, Lanarkshire 1922.
Monkstadt, Isle of Skye 1928.

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

Lord Napier and Ettrick:
Thirlestane Castle, Selkirkshire. Plans for alterations 1872 showing
plan and elevation of original house.

Lt. Col. Robert Campbell-Preston:

College of Art, Edinburgh:
Kinross House, Kinross-shire. Plan and elevation of house and
garden (late 17th century).

Plans purchased during the year include:

Inchkeith Lighthouse. Elevation c. 1825.
St. George's Church, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. Elevation.
Yester, East Lothian. Elevation signed James (?).
Industrial Archaeology: Progress Report

Industrial archaeology — the study of industrial remains of all forms and periods — has made rapid progress in a very short time. It has already established itself as an independent study and has attracted not only the orthodox archaeologist, but workers in many other fields. The scope for industrial archaeology in Scotland is enormous, and a great deal of profitable research is possible. It is the purpose of this note to outline briefly the progress to date.

The co-ordinating body for this new study is the Scottish Committee for Industrial Archaeology, which is based at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow. In the spread of information about the subject local societies have been provided with speakers and films; and some of those societies affiliated to the CBA have since appointed representatives responsible for industrial archaeology.

The present aim is to complete a record of every industrial site in Scotland. For this the standard CBA record cards are used. Regional survey work has made headway and recording is well advanced in the following counties: — Ayr, Dumbarton, East Lothian, Lanark, Renfrew and Glasgow. Other recording work is also underway on a smaller scale in Aberdeen, Argyll, Bute, Dumfries, Fife, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Perth and Ross and Cromarty. In addition many individual sites scattered widely over the country have been visited by field-workers.

Studies of individual aspects of industrial archaeology — such as specific industries — have also been undertaken. These include surveys of Scottish iron works, cotton mills and grain mills. Recording of the Ayrshire lime-kilns and the Fife paper-mills are further examples of this more specialised study. A survey of Scottish windmills is similar in scope. Transport presents a great deal of scope for the industrial archaeologist — and in this sphere a survey of the Union Canal and its industries has recently been completed. Research on early Scottish horse railways and tramways is another interesting branch of the transport study.

Several publications relating to Scotland have appeared. The following are of specific interest to the industrial archaeologist: —


*Three 18th Century Scottish Iron Works*, I. L. Donnachie and J. Butt, (Journal of Industrial Arch. Vol. 1 No. 4)

*The History of New Lanark*, N. Dunhill, (Journal of Industrial Arch. Vol. 1 No. 3)

The *Journal of Industrial Archaeology* and the pioneer studies by Kenneth Hudson (*Industrial Archaeology — an Introduction* and
Industrial Archaeology of Southern England) and E. R. R. Green (The Industrial Archaeology of County Down), although of little direct relevance to Scotland, point the way to the immense scope for future research north of the Border.

The importance of this new branch of archaeology remains to be seen. In Scotland certainly it is difficult to see where industrial archaeology ends and related subjects like economic history begin. At best the industrial sites may be related to corresponding documentation, but undoubtedly in the long run industrial archaeology will be able to demonstrate that specifically archaeological techniques may be applied on particular sites where detailed results cannot be obtained otherwise.

Secretary of the Scottish Committee for Industrial Archaeology is Dr JOHN BUTT, Dept. of Economic History, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.I.
A Scottish Bibliography for 1965

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

AOM    Annales de l'ordre souverain militaire de Malte
BFBC   Book of Friends of Brechin Cathedral
BFDC   Book of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral
CBA    Council for British Archaeology
HMSO   H.M. Stationery Office
PSAS   Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
TDGAS  Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society
TCSI   Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness

GENERAL

Archaeological Bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland 1962. CBA (1965) 14/-
A. Fenton Early and Traditional Cultivating Implements in Scotland. PSAS 1962-63
W. D. Simpson Sir Daniel Wilson and the Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. A Centenary Study. ibid
W. D. Simpson The Ancient Stones of Scotland (Building history). Hale (1965) 25/-
— Summer Meeting in Edinburgh (notes on buildings visited). Arch. J. 1964
H. Hamilton (ed.) Third Statistical Account: Counties of Moray and Nairn. Collins (1965) 42/-
E. Linklater Orkney and Shetland. Hale (1965) 30/-
A. E. Truckell Archaeological Collections of the Society [Accession lists]. TDGAS 1962-63
J. Scott-Elliot Excavations at Camp Hill, Trothoughton, Dumfries. ibid

PREHISTORIC

S. Piggott Ancient Europe. Edin. Univ.P. (1965) 42/-
G. Clark & S. Piggott Prehistoric Societies. Hutchinson (1965) 50/-
J. M. Coles New Aspects of the Mesolithic Settlement of SW. Scotland. TDGAS 1962-63
C. I. Fell The Cumbrian Type of Polished Stone Axe and its Distribution in Britain. P. Prehist. S. 1964
J. G. Scott The Chambered Cairn at Beacharra, Argyll. ibid

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PREHISTORIC (Contd.)

I. C. Walker The Clava Cairns.

A. S. Henshall & J. Wallace Excav. of a Chambered Tomb at Embo, Sutherland.

C. S. T. Calder Cairns, Neolithic Houses and Burnt Mounds in Shetland.

J. W. X. P. Corcoran Excav. of the Chambered Cairn at Mid Gleniron, Wig. Interim report.

W. F. Cormack Prehist. Site at Becton, Lockerbie [Rino-Clacton pot].

W. F. Cormack Burial Site at Kirkburn, Lockerbie. PSAS 1962-63

A. D. Lacaille Perforated Stone Implement from Glen Fruin, Dunbartonshire and Cup Markings at North Drymen, Stirlingshire.

R. W. B. Morris Inscribed Stones in Dunbartonshire [Cup and rings].

J. Tait Beakers in Northumberland.


A. S. Henshall Four Early Bronze Age Armlets [narrow]. P. Prehist. S. 1964

J. M. Coles Scottish Bronze Age Weapons. Scot. Art Rev. X.ii 1965

J. M. Coles, H. Coutts & M. C. Ryder Late Bronze Age Find from Pyotdykes, Angus.

J. M. Coles & J. G. Scott LBA Hoard from Peelhill, Strathaven, Lanarkshire. PSAS 1962-63

J. M. Coles & M. Campbell The Torran Hoard [Argyll]. PSAS 1962-63

G. Eogan The Late Bronze Age in Ireland. P. Prehist. S. 1964

L. N. W. Flanagan Leaf-shaped Spearhead, Clonglash, Co. Donegal [hollow cast blades]. Ulster J. Arch. 1964

W. F. Cormack Palisaded Enclosures at Harthill, Lockerbie. TDGAS 1962-63

E. W. McKie Dwelling Site of the Earliest Iron Age at Balevullin, Tiree, excav. 1912 by A. H. Bishop. PSAS 1962-63

I. G. Longworth Early Iron Age Vessel from Muckle Skerry, Shetland. ibid


ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN


A. S. Robertson The Roman Fort at Castledykes. Oliver & Boyd (1965) 30/-

A. S. Robertson Birrens 1962-63. TDGAS 1962-63
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R. E. Birley
Excav. of the R. Fortress at Carpow,
Perthshire.

M. H. Callender
Roman Amphorae (U. of Durham
Pub.).

P. Salway
A Frontier People of R. Britain.

K. A. Steer
Roman Arms and Armour.

W. H. Manning
The Plough in Roman Britain.

E. Fowler
Celtic Metalwork 5th-6th cent. A.D.

P. A. Wilson
St. Ninian and Candida Casa : Liter-
ary Evidence from Ireland.

D. Talbot Rice (ed.)
The Dark Ages.

J. G. Scott
Arms and Armour in Scotland from
the dep. of the Romans to the com-
ing of the Norsemen.

A. C. Thomas
The Interpretation of Pictish Sym-
bols.

A. C. Thomas
Excav. on Ardwall Is. Kirkend., 1965,
2nd interim report [typescript].

R. B. K. Stevenson
The Pictish Monuments of Angus.

W. D. Simpson
Restennet Priory.

W. G. Aitken
The House of St. Blanc.

P. Johnstone
The Bantry Boat [Wemyss and Cos-
sins representations].

E. Mercer
The Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses.

R. H. M. Dolley &
K. F. Morrison
Finds of Carolingian Coins from St.
Britain.

J. V. S. Megaw
Iona and Celtic Britain, with interim
account of excav. 1958-63.

S. Crudcn
Excavations at Birsay, Orkney.

F. Bukka
Some decorative A-S and Irish metal-
work found in Norwegian Viking
Graves.

D. McRoberts
The Ecclesiastical Character of the
St. Ninian Isle Treasure [expanded
from PSAS 1961-62].

W. S. Angus
Christianity as a Political Force in
Northumbria in the Danish and
Norse Periods.

T. B. Lindsay
Viking Weapons.

W. F. Nicolaisen
Celts and Saxons in the Scottish Bor-
der Counties : Place-Name Evidence.

W. F. Nicolaisen
Distribution of Old Norse Byr and
Fjall.

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Cambridge U.P.
(1965) 3 gns.
Scot. Art R. X.ii 1965
J. Rom. Stud. 1964
ibid 1965
Arch. J. 1963
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Thames & Hudson
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Edin. U. Arch. Dept.
BFBC XV 1964
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Brit. Num. J. 1963
J. Relig. Hist. 1963
(Sydney, Australia)
Fourth Viking Con-
gress (Abd. U.
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& Boyd (1965) 50/-
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<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>D. McRoberts</td>
<td>Scottish Medieval Church Veils.</td>
<td>Innes Rev. 1965</td>
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<td>D. McRoberts</td>
<td>Scottish Sacrament Houses.</td>
<td>ibid 1964</td>
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<td>I. MacIvor</td>
<td>The King's Chapel at Restalrig [Edinburgh] and St. Triduana's Aisle: A Hexagonal Two-storied Chapel, 15th cent.</td>
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<td>W. D. Simpson</td>
<td>Bishop's Palace and Earl's Palace, Kirkwall Guide.</td>
<td>HMSO (1965) 1/6d</td>
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<td>D. Calman</td>
<td>Some Notes on the Order [of St. John] in Scotland.</td>
<td>AOM XXII. 1964</td>
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<td>W. D. Simpson</td>
<td>Abbotsrule Churchyard (Inscriptions).</td>
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<td>J. Clark</td>
<td>St. Mary's Kirkyard, Yarrow (Inscriptions).</td>
<td>ibid</td>
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<td>M. R. Apted</td>
<td>Bishop's Stone, Wollrig, Ashkirk.</td>
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<td>J. G. Dunbar</td>
<td>Excav. at Kilrannoch Castle, Aberdeenshire 1952-62.</td>
<td>PSAS 1962-63</td>
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<td>J. G. Dunbar</td>
<td>Excav. at Skirling Castle, Perthshire &amp; James's Fort, Stirling.</td>
<td>ibid</td>
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<td>Urquhart Castle, Inverness-shire. Guide.</td>
<td>HMSO (1964) 1/6d</td>
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<td>A. A. Tait</td>
<td>The Protectorate Citadels of Scotland</td>
<td>Arch. J. 1963</td>
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<td>S. Forman</td>
<td>Articles on — Mellerstain, Newliston, Drumlanrig, Chiefwood (Melrose) etc.</td>
<td>Archit. Hist. VIII 1965</td>
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<td>J. Macaulay</td>
<td>ditto—Glasgow West End Terraces etc.</td>
<td>Scottish Field 1965</td>
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<td>D. M. Walker</td>
<td>Threat to a Ducal Dog Kennel [Chatelherault, Hamilton].</td>
<td>Country Life 17.2.65</td>
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<td>J. Munro</td>
<td>Homes of Clan Donnachaidh [Chiefs].</td>
<td>Clan Donn. Annal. 1965</td>
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<td>J. Crowther</td>
<td>Old School House of Cramond &amp; Education in c.1653-1875.</td>
<td>Morav Ho. Edin. (1965) 7/6d</td>
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J. W. Smith  
On the Gardens of Troup.  
T. Buchan Club XVIII 1964

Scot. Develop. Dept.  
Statutory lists of Buildings—City of Perth; Dundee; Edinburgh St. Bernard’s Ward No. 3-6, Broughton Ward No. 3-5; St. Andrew’s Ward No. 1; Stirling Burgh.  
A. McL. Young & A. M. Doak (ed.)  
K. G. Cant  
A. Crawford

A. McL. Young & A. M. Doak (ed.)  
R. G. Cant  
Central & N. Fife, its Landscape & Architecture (C. & N.F. Preservation Soc.).

A. Crawford  

W. Matheson  
Traditions of the Mathesons [refs. to late crannogs].  
A. S. Henshall  
Five Tablet-woven Seal Tags [12-13 cent.].

W. Dodds  
Bronze Pot found at Newton, Jedburgh.  
W. Reid  
A Knapsack [morion] from Appin.

A. V. B. Norman  
R. Gove  
Bervie: the Story of the Kirk, the Parish and the Burgh.

A. Fraser  
North Knapdale in 17th-18th cent.  
M. Wood (ed.)  
Register of Edinburgh Apprentices 1756-1800.  
C. G. Drummond  
Pharmacy & Medicine in Old & New Edinburgh.

A. B. G. Dunlop  
Scottish Chartered Accountants.  
A. Hannah  
Edinburgh Public Kitchen Token 1799 [and social history].

W. Hood  
Carved Lintel from Kinghorn.  
[W. Hood]  
Fatal Duels in Fife (Mus. leaflet No. 1).

[W. Hood]  
Wemyss Ware (Mus. leaflet No. 2).

H. Fairhurst & G. Petrie  
Scottish Clachans II: Lix & Rosal.

J. G. Dunbar  
Auchindrain: a Mid Argyll Township.  
T. Steel  
Life and Death of St. Kilda.

E. Cregeen  
Plailing in Argyll.

W. A. Shenhall  
W. Dodds  
W. Keid  
A. V. B. Norman  
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