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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 should be in the hands of the Hon. Editor not later
   than October 1st in each year.

3. Grid Reference should be confined to six digits and the letter prefix
   thus:—NO 625/24.

4. Illustrations cannot be used.

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

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

7. Reports of small finds should say where the objects are. It should
   be stated where excavation reports are to be published or deposited
   for reference.

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

KINNANIEL, NR. KIRRIEMUIR

STONE LAMP

NO 321531. A lamp of steatite was found during potato harvesting. The lamp is now in the possession of the owner of the farm—Miss Ruth Dundas.

FLETCHERFIELD FARM, KIRRIEMUIR

BEAKER

NO 402525. A fine beaker discovered in a short cist at the farm in 1928 (P.S.A.S. Vol. LXV (1930-31) pp. 418-419) has been given to Dundee Museum on permanent loan.

EASTER BALRUDDERY LODGE, LIFF AND BENVIE

ROTARY QUERN

NO 319318. Half of the upper stone of a circular rotary quern, which was recovered from a field behind the lodge, has been donated to Dundee Museum. Made of a schistose stone, it measures 1' 3" in greatest length and 3½" in greatest height. No handle socket exists on the surviving part. It has a funnel-shaped hopper and a narrow feed pipe. The grinding surface is almost flat and shows some traces of wear.

BELL STREET, DUNDEE

TWO INDUSTRIAL WELLS

NO 401306. The first well was discovered in February during work on the foundations of an extension to Dundee Technical College, Bell Street.

NO 400306. A second well was brought to light in June, approximately 100 yds WSW of the first well, during work on the same extension. Both were of dry-stone walling and slightly corbelled towards the top. At the mouth, both were approximately 5' in diameter. They are now concreted over.

The wells are on the site of the former Chapelshade flax and jute-spinning works and it seems likely that they were used to provide water for steam engines employed at the works (Warden A. J. "The Linen Trade, Ancient and Modern," pp. 588).

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR

PROMONTORY FORT

NO 693460. Work on this site was continued and was chiefly concerned with ascertaining the relation of the causeway to the inner ditch. The causeway was shown to be part of the original
structure with a revetment of stones on the sides of the ditch. A further section in the interior of the fortified enclosure produced a number of post holes.

CARDiAN, MEIGLE

DR Anne Robertson

ROMAN FORT

NO 288460. In September, 1968, The Scottish Field School of Archaeology, under the auspices of the Universities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Strathclyde began the first season of its new Training School in excavation at the Roman fort-site at Cardean, Meigle, Angus. The existence of the fort, long a matter of tradition, has in recent years been confirmed by aerial photography and by exploratory trenching carried out by Mr J. J. Robertson in 1966 and 1967 (see Discovery and Excavation, 1966, p. 1, and 1967, p. 5).

The 1968 excavations concentrated on the NW side of the fort. It proved to have been defended by a turf rampart 20' wide, and by two ditches each 10' wide. On the inner side of the rampart there was very heavy laid stonework, behind which ran a cobbled intervallum street. On the inner side of the street there were found the sleeper-trenches of a wooden barrack block, apparently lying at right angles to the rampart.

The ditches were traced all the way along the NW side and round the N and S corners. The internal width of the fort was shown to have been about 400'. The air photograph shows it to have been much longer from E to W. The fort must therefore have faced either E or W.

Entrance gaps in the two NW ditches were located, and the ends of the two ditches contained a great quantity of decorated samian ware and coarse pottery including pitchers, flagons, bowls, plates and cups, some of them almost complete, together with many other finds including fragments of a very delicate fluted glass cup. These objects had apparently been deposited in the ditch-ends, and had then been covered over with clay or gravel, presumably on the orderly evacuation of the fort.

All the pottery was of the Agricolan period, and it must be supposed that following the recall of Agricola after the battle of Mons Graupius in A.D. 84, the auxiliary fort at Cardean was given up. It certainly would not have been held after the evacuation of the legionary fortress at Inchthulli, about 15 miles away to the SW. The coin finds from Inchthulli carry its life down to at least A.D. 86.

Perhaps the most astonishing result of the work at Cardean was the glimpse it gave of a unit of Roman auxiliary troops, confronting the barbarian world, while equipped with the finest table ware and glass.
ARGYLL—MAINLAND

T. C. Welsh

NN/125478. A crescent-shaped shieling was found in a gully of a tributary of the River Etive. It is about 4' across, with a wooden beam on the floor, built into the stonework.

MINARD, LOCH FYNE

Col. P. F. Fane-Gladwin

NN/125478. In February, 1968, a number of broken stone discs were turned up by the Forestry Commission plough. Investigation of adjoining mica-schist outcrops revealed extensive cutting of quern stones.

The average diameter of the stones is 15". One stone was "in situ" where excavated. Others were in various stages of cutting-out.

There has been an extensive working almost amounting to a "Factory" for the production of Rotary Querns. The site is covered by nearly 3' of soil and lies immediately above a "Raised Beach" approximately 50 yds. from Loch Fyne.

CAIRN

NN/125478. Some 30 yds. up the slope from the workings described above, the Forestry plough went through the top of what appears to be a cairn, roughly oval in shape, 36' x 21'.

BARRACHRAIL, NR. RAEREA

Mrs Kay

CAIRN

NM 834207.

SCAMMADALE ROAD END

Lorn Archaeological Society

CAIRN

NM 839197.

CLACHADOW, GLENLONAN

Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Kay

CUP MARKS

NN/125478. Flat topped stone has been incorporated into garden wall at rear of farm. Three small indentations are more like cup marks than weathering.

FEARLOCHAN PARK, NR. BARCALDINE

Mrs Haldane

CAIRNS

NM 927404 (approx.). Two cairns.
NEAR BARCALDINE FOREST

ENCLOSURE

NM 979413. Large stones form a wall surrounding area about 15' x 14'. Width and height of wall irregular due to tumble. Adjacent boulders isolate grassy enclosure from marsh.

GLENFINART

Dun Daraich

VITRIFIED DUN AND ENCLOSURE

NS 179893. On the summit of this isolated craggy knoll is a small dun, 65' x 50', orientated NW-SE. The vitrified SE wall is 4' high and 12' thick. The other walls are of loose tumble and show no signs of vitrification.

Inside the dun a long, low crag, 4' high, runs parallel to the SE wall and 10' from it. The ground between the crag and the wall, is level. Low dry-stone walling occurs on the crag, and could have supported a lean-to structure against the wall.

To the SE, and also on the knoll but on a lower level, is a rectangular enclosure 110' x 90'. The SW wall is rough tumble, but the other sides are of dry-stone walling about 4' thick. The wall disappears altogether on the NE side where the cliff falls 50' into the marshy fields below.

MCEWEN'S CASTLE, KILFINAN

NR 916796. An excavation was carried out at the Promontory fort at McEwen's Castle in July, 1968, by the Society with a team from the British Girl's Exploring Society under the direction of Miss D. N. Marshall.

Five cuts were made in the rampart surrounding the promontory. It was found that roughly built inner and outer walls had an infilling of stones, earth and probably wood. A post hole outside the rampart indicates an outer strengthening of the walls. At the gateway light vitrification was found.

Inside the rampart were two buildings. The larger of these, 35' x 21' with two opposing doorways, had walls built almost entirely of turves, a firm cobbbling of pebbles at the E entrance, and a stone built bench beside the hearth.

The other building was stone built, 24' x 21'. A click mill stone had been incorporated in the floor, probably as a hearth. Half of another quern was used in one of the benches at the ends of the house while another half quern was among the paving running along the outside of the wall.

A 12th century copper Crucifix, a fleur-de-lis Groat minted in the first half of the 15th century, and sherds of Mediaeval pottery
of the 13th and early 18th centuries were found. As none of these finds was stratified, no firm date can yet be given to the buildings.

The excavation will continue in July, 1969.

The finds, at present with the excavators, will go to the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove.

AUCHATEGAN, GLENDARUEL

NS 002843. The excavations at Auchategan were continued in April and October, 1968, with Miss D. N. Marshall as director.

Under the complex of hut circles and the rectangular house under them, the Bronze Age cairn was defined. The cist was dug into the soil of the hillside. The cairn, more semi-circular than round, was well-defined by large edging stones. In the make-up of the cairn material were flint, pitch-stone and quartz artefacts. There was a considerable quantity of Neolithic pottery with rims from at least eight different pots. One of these resembles Lyles Hill ware. The flint also has an Irish provenance.

Round about and below the cairn, two levels of Neolithic occupation were established. Three post holes were found in association with each of these levels but these do not, as yet, show the shape of the structure.

The excavation will continue in April, 1969.

The finds are, at the moment, with the Cowal Archaeological Society but will, eventually, go to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

KEPOPOCHAN, LOCH AWE

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

CUP-MARKED ROCK

NN 091209. On the flat summit of a ridge rising some 600' above the E side of Loch Awe is a flat-topped erratic block, 6' x 5' in size, with cup-marks on its upper surface. There seems to be eighteen certain cups, and possibly twenty. A line of seven, possibly eight cups extends centrally across the surface of the stone, with on one side a group of five and on the other a group of two and a group of four, possibly five.

AUCHACHENNA, LOCH AWE

CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 36

NN 024211. To the E of the road from Kilchrenan to Ford, on the W side of Loch Awe about 2½ miles from Kilchrenan, and about 150' above sea level, is a chambered cairn of Clyde type. The cairn, trapezoid in shape, about 110' long and 48' in greatest width, lies N - S along a slight ridge. At the S end is a burial chamber about 23' long, with one surviving portal stone, 4' 8" high. To the
E of the portal stone is a possible facade arthostat, suggesting the existence of a forecourt. Blocking extends for some 12' in front of the portal. About 5' 8" in front of the terminal slab of the burial chamber is what may be a pair of jambs: the use of jambs, or jambs and septal slabs, in this way is an Irish rather than a Scottish mode of construction.

ARDNACROSS, KINTYRE
CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

NR 768261. In September, with the assistance of Messrs T. G. E. Powell and J. N. G. Ritchie, the excavation of the Clyde chambered cairn, Ardnacross II, was continued. The burial chamber examined last year was found to open on to a forecourt with a very shallow concave facade, consisting entirely of dry-stone walling. The left wing of the facade was continuous for some 25', and there were indications that it might originally have been 4' longer. The right wing could be traced for about 20'. The entrance to the burial chamber had been built up with dry-stone walling. Against this and the greater part of the facade a blocking of stones had been piled. The excavation is to continue.

LOCH CRERAN
CAIRN

NN 007446.

BARACALDINE
CAIRN

NM 956416.

TAYNUILT, N. OF GLEN LONAN
CAIRN

NM 985303.

GLEN LONAN, TAYNUILT
CAIRN

NM 993293.

DUACHY, LOCH SEIL

NM 801206. Grass covered mound of stones.

KILCHOAN BAY, LOCH MELFORT

NM 791133. Traces of horseshoe-shaped enclosure. Entrance on E near stream.
GLEN FEOCHAN  
CAIRN  
NM 923234. Cairn encircled with large stones on small plateau at confluence of rivers, Feochan Beag and Eas-nan-Selleacha.

MUSDALE, GLEN FEOCHAN  
CAIRN  
NM 925235.

CAIRN  
NM 925236. Oval enclosure nearby NE of cairns.

LOCH AVICH  
NM 929148. Mound of large boulders.  
NM 929149. Mound of large boulders.

ARGYLL—ISLANDS

BREACHACHA CASTLE, COLL  
D. J. Turner  
NM 159538. The fourth season of work continued to produce evidence for the building’s detailed relative chronology but was disappointingly barren regarding its absolute chronology. The structure of the bastion was examined and evidence accumulated that it had never been completed. The relationship between the bastion and the adjacent structure, apparently of “West Highland” masonry but comprised of unusually thin walls, was examined. A third, late, spring-bay was discovered adjacent to the two that had been found previously, and an early, fouled, water hole was found partially covered by the bastion.

FEALL BAY (TRAIGH A TUATH), COLL  
J. Davies  
NM 144544. Large sandhills settlement exposed by erosion. Several structures outlined by large stones. Numerous shells and bones. Finds include quartzite hammerstones and flakes accidentally struck off from hammerstones in use; very many pieces of iron slag; flint cores and flakes (none showing any secondary trimming) and flint beach pebbles; large fragments of garnetiferous mica-schist almost certainly from a rotary quern; and many sherds. E. W. MacKie of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, reports on the sherds as follows: “A selection of hard-fired, grey and buff sherds of
standard Iron Age type. Only one has diagnostic features, a rim sherd of hard, light grey clay mixed with white sand and one large piece of shell (?). Its flat, thickened ‘hammerhead’ rim with punctuated design on the flat surface is similar to some of the Iron Age A carinated pots from the second pre-broch village at Jarlshof, Shetland and to a few scattered examples from the Hebrides. The Coll sherd has a neck below the flat rim which is descending at an outward angle and beginning to curve out further, just as if it was approaching the carinated shoulder found on the Iron Age A vessels mentioned. This rim sherd clearly dates from a considerable time before the broch period, perhaps to the 5th or 4th centuries B.C. Parallels in J. R. C. Hamilton, *Excavations at Jarlshof, Shetland* (1956) H.M.S.O. Chap. 111.

Larger hammerstones, schist fragments and most of iron slag left, rest deposited in Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.

**Cornaigmore, Coll**

NM 242634. Small sandhills settlement site with shells and bones, a few sherds as above, iron slag and one flint flake with no secondary work. Finds deposited in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

**Shells at Feall Bay Site**

*Patella Vulgata*, L. (Common Limpet) and *Littorina Littorea* (L.) (Periwinkle) predominate. The following other species were found sparingly, some only in a fragmentary state: *Pectina pellucida* (L.) (Blue-rayed Limpet); *Neritoides Listoralis* (L.) (Dwarf Winkle); *Buccinum undatum*, (L.) (Common Whelk); *Nucella Lapillus* (L.) (Dog Winkle or Purple); *Cyprina Islandica* (L.); *Venus Casina* (L.); *Spisula Solida* (L.) (Thick Trough-Shell); *Ensis Siliqua* (L.) (Razor Shell); *Cardium Edule* (L.) (Common Cockle) and *Glycymeris Glycymeris* (L.) (Dog Cockle or Comb Shell).

**Tiree**

Dun Mor Vaul Broch

NM 042492. Two more C-14 dates, making a total of eight (*Discovery and Excavation* 1967, p. 15), were obtained for this broch site. GaK 1521 came from a charcoal sample from the end of Phase 4B (post-broch) and was 2240 ± 80 years old or 290 ± 80 B.C.: the sample must be too old. GaK 1520 was from a large jaw bone associated with the Norse comb: it had an age of 1460 ± 200 years or A.D. 490 ± 200. For various reasons this can be regarded as a maximum age.
Kilennan Valley

Mrs D. Gillies, A.S.N., F.N.

NR 384581. 19th century croft and outbuildings include a well constructed corn kiln, 13' square with circular chamber 8' 6" diameter x 4' 5" deep. To S recessed into the river bank beside earlier ruins is a corn kiln, 15' x 9'.

NR 385582. Long mound, 22' 6" EW x 11' 9" contains a slab lined cell 8' x 3' with oblique entrance at SW.

NR 394583. Early 19th century croft confirmed by over 50 sherds recovered from its circular corn kiln, 14' 6" overall with 4' 3' chamber, 3' 9" deep flued at NE surrounded by boulder walled loading platform 12' diameter, entered on W. The croft overlies the reduced overgrown foundations of an earlier build associated with a kiln-complex recessed in the nearby stream bank and comprising an oval kiln incorporating uncovered flue to S and 8' 6" diameter chamber, and an attached area 12' long open on S and outlined by a turf wall curving round N and W, the whole forming a "g". This early type kiln is probably 17th century and is best classed as a g-kiln.

NR 402585. Faint rectangular foundation 21' N-S by 18' narrowing to 16' at S.

NR 405583. Croft ruins (early 19th century) with to S fourteen cairns probably clearance, but several are long mounds incorporating boulders. A short distance to the E are two oval huts (Mediaeval), 14' x 8'.

NR 408581 (Upstream). Much more ruinous croft remains ill defined and tumbled, probably associate with a g-kiln, 9', 200 yds. to SW. Fifty yds. to N of the ruins are three heavy clearance cairns and 3 small huts, subrectangular, 13' x 11', and 80' E of them, a round corn kiln, 8' diameter with uncovered flue in W.

NR 409581. Settlement of late Mediaeval huts with round corn bins at the ends, three long oval huts 15' x 12' + 9' bins and two round huts, 10' in diameter.

NR 411580. Atop an isolated crag, a turf walled homestead 85' N-S x 65', containing an oval hut 13' x 9' with 8' semi-circular annexe on N, and turf platform extending 15' to S.

NR 415581. To N of homestead, occupying a narrow hill terrace, a linear settlement of mediaeval huts, four oval huts with annexed bins, one oval hut with separate bin, and one round hut.

NR 415583. An abrupt rounded hill, 150' - 160' across the almost circular top is defended round S, SW and SE by a much-dilapidated turf and boulder wall, 5' - 6' wide, with, some 40' downhill, a much more massive mound, 40' wide.
Loch Allalaidh Island Dun
NR 419580. A ring fort, estimated at 40' diameter, occupies the centre of a round island, surrounded at water's edge by a wall about 5' wide. Short stretches of causeway, now broken, appear to have connected this to a smaller island with pier, from which a short stretch of causeway is aligned with a surviving stretch on the S shore of the loch. The causeway is roughly block built, 5' - 6' wide, and very similar to that which leads to the island dun, also walled round, in Loch Corr, NR 227697, and to that which leads to the small sub-rectangular strong-house on Causeway Island, Loch Gorm, NR 241658.

Loch Gorm
POSSIBLE CRANNOG
FR Newall
NR 241658. Drought in August laid dry the causeway in Loch Gorm, when it could be seen that it passed over an earlier dry ridge which led to a small round island, about 30' in diameter, ringed with stones. In the bed of the Loch around this are three large branches cut from trees, still retaining bark, and one long beam stripped of bark.

Corran Ban
NR 294734. A structure reported by I.A.S.G. in 1960 has now weathered out almost entirely and is a probably neolithic/ Bronze Age house, 27' x 17' overall at widest, with dividing wall forming a smaller chamber, 8' - 9' across at the S end. One flint flake was recovered from within the build. A comparable structure at the W end of Glen Tuath, NR 216700, is 32' x 17' overall, with at the S end, but without visible dividing wall, a contraction of walling to form a chamber 10' across both axes. From this were recovered some 30 flint flakes and several broken hammer stones.

Glen Tuath
Mrs D. Gillies, George Newall, A.S.N.
NR 215700. Immediately S of the Glen stream as it flows to the beach, and some 50 yds. from the house reported above, is an extensive bunker containing flints and sherds. One heavily cordoned sherd, and one with diagonal incisions, were recovered. Some 30' to S is a disturbed structure of edge set slabs and heavy peripheral stones.

NR 413570. At the foot of a local rise, at least two turf outlined circles, 11' in diameter.

Currie's Sands
Alastair S. Newall, FR Newall
NR 162533. From a bunker site at the edge of the raised beach, containing limpet shells and broken utilised beach pebbles, were recovered two large flint scrapers.
Tayavullin

George Newall

NR 289728. Close to the beach a turf outlined structure, 36' NS x 21' over 3' walls, but with much thicker S wall, and entered at the curving S end, has attached on N a 21' long annexe.

North Coast

Peter Maclellan, George Newall

NR 390781. On a headland, in dense bracken, a 7' thick walled oval enclosure, apparently entered from S and 24' 6" N-S x 22' 6". The interior is obscured by tumbled secondary building.

NR 375777. At NE corner of a wide bay the outline of a round house. A clearance cairn lies a short distance to N. The bay, as almost every bay from Kilinallan to the Bolsa Caves, a distance of 6 miles round the coast, has been cultivated. The raised beach above has been too windswept for habitation, and few house remains survive in the bays, the many caves, walled passages and coves having provided habitation. No coastal duns are present due to the quartzite reefs which cover the coast.

George Newall, F. Newall

NR 345748. Beside the ruins of probably 18th century crofts lie the overgrown tumbled ruins of much earlier long buildings — two sets — with at the W ends small round "keyhole" corn kilns.

Mrs D. Gillies

NR 213698. A turf outlined round house, 30' across 4' thick walls with, against the inner face of the N wall an oval foundation 14' E-W x 11' (2' walls) and within it a smaller secondary two-chambered stone build.

Smaull

NR 212685. East of the two-chambered structure (Discovery and Excavation, 1963, p. 14), on a rise near ancient walling W of Smaull, and E of a field of clearance cairns, is an irregular oval outline, faint and reduced, 27' EW x 19', with at its W end a very small open-flued corn kiln, 5' diameter, and only 2' across the central chamber.

SMALL FINDS

Cnoc a Chuirn

NR 239569. From peat to the W of the round cairn, Mr Gilbert Clark recovered in about 1936 a barbed and tanged arrowhead.
Tighcargaman

NR 363459. A long house foundation, internally 42' N-S x 18', with overgrown wall traces 2' - 3' broad, except the W wall which is interrupted by gaps, and spreads to 9'.

Ardilistry

NR 441492. Horse shoe kiln, 12' diameter, with 6' walls and with fallen flue slab in a flattened, narrower E end. To NE and SW, by 3', are two mounds, respectively 9' x 15' and 24' x 21'.

NR 442504. Small ring fort. Wall 6' - 9' wide, founded slightly below the crest, rings a small hill top, to enclose an area 33' x 25' internally. Entrance in NE leads into a circular crop mark within.

Knocklearach

NR 398641. Round house 27' x 21', N-S, within 12' wide walls, with 6' wide entrance in E.

Kilmeny

NR 388648. Semi-circular corn kiln 6' x 6' internally, backed against a flat rock face. Walls 4' broad. To S by 60', a circle, 6' diameter, ringed with small sharp stones.

Cluanach

NR 366593. Round corn kiln, chamber tapering from 6' at top to 3'. Walls 9' broad.

NR 396655. Leaning standing stone, 3' x 3' x 6', with 9' behind it an edge-placed slab 3' 6" x 1' 6" high x 6" thick.

Keppols

NR 392662. Corn kiln, 12' overall with 6' diameter chamber, 5' deep. Walls extended to incorporate flue — keyhole type.

Knocklearach

NR 402637. Round house, 24' internal diameter — wall spread 3' - 9', containing raised oval, 9' x 3'. To N a vague enclosure, 36' square.

Kintour

NR 451525. A faint 6' wide circular depression encloses a raised area, 21' in diameter.

Loch Lossit

NR 409644. Circular enclosure, 30' interior diameter. Walls 6' - 9', with on the immediate N, an annexe 20' x 12'.

12
AYRSHIRE

CALDER RIVER  A. Hallifax Crawford, F. Newall

NS 277652. Adapted to heavy rock scatter, possibly glacial, a ruinous settlement of at least four ill-defined heavy foundations, with lengths of linear walling, and flood walling alongside the river.

NS 274650. A raised, buttressed oval, or round ended hut, 36' x 24' over 11' thick turf and stone walls and subdivided into rooms 10' x 8' 6" and 10' x 8' 3", internally.

STARR

INLAND MESOLITHIC SITE

NX 479941, 482939, 483937, 484931. Each location indicates sites on the W shore of Loch Doon, remarks for the sites under Kirkcudbrightshire, Portmark and Loch Head also apply here.

GOUROCK BURN (GLENHEAD)   Thomas A. Hendry

DOUBLE FORT

NS 215454. In May and June, members of a University of Glasgow Extra-Mural Class in Archaeology (with the kind permission of Mr Auld, Glenhead Farm, West Kilbride) began an examination of the lower of the two 'forts'.

Traces of a hut, approx. 16' diameter, were found. This wooden hut, whose roof was supported by a central post, was, at a later date, reconstructed or replaced by a hut of similar size with a central hearth. The lower fort seems to have been defended by a rampart of tough pink clay and stones.

From a depression (partly stone-lined) within the hut area came a fragment of Roman samian pottery, Drag. 29, the upper stones of two rotary querns, many pieces of burnt bone and animal teeth. A rim sherd of a hard, light-grey clay containing small grits, similar in form to the sharply everted rim sherds from Vaul, Tiree, was found on a group of laid stones on the south edge of the site.

Within one post-hole were found two fragments of a bronze spiral finger ring.

Work on the site will be resumed after Easter, 1969.

BUTE

GLENCALLUM BAY, KILCHATTAN BAY  Dorothy N. Marshall

CAIRN

NS 112528. A Bronze Age Cairn was recognised on flat ground behind the bay and 70 yds. from the sea. A low circular mound, of relatively small stones, is 28' in diameter and 2' 6" high
at the centre. A slight kerb probably surrounded it. The cist, dug into the ground, was very poorly built with only one upright stone, 2' wide. The rest of the construction was of water rolled stones. Nothing was found in the cist, nor was any cap-stone found.

Report will be in the forthcoming Transactions of the Buteshire Natural History Society.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

GLEDENHOLM

NX 987881. Excavations have been continued on this site first described in Discovery and Excavation, 1966, p. 42. Further sections of the single palisade trench have been located defining an oval enclosure 125' wide, but as yet the total length is unknown. One entrance has been found associated with a hollow way and work has continued on the hut area. Finds include a single sherd of coarse black pottery similar to that from the hill-fort at Burnswark, and a few sherds of orange-coloured pottery of unknown type. Burnt wood from the palisade is to be submitted for C14 dating. Forestry Commission ploughing in the near future will result in the total destruction of the site.


KILPATRICK-FLEMING

ROMAN TEMPORARY CAMP

NY 278701. The site lies about a mile SE of the village on the line of the railway. During the Spring construction work on the A74 dual carriage-way a large portion of the camp was destroyed. An emergency excavation was carried out at Easter to obtain a plan of the ditch of those parts of the camp threatened, and not visible on aerial photographs.

The ditch was 4' wide and about 3' deep. The ditch of the SE short side could not be located accurately in the time available as it lay in a thick wood and had been much disturbed by drainage works etc. No small finds were made.

ROMAN

CARZIELD, KIRKMAHOE

NX 968821. Further work at this site has revealed the presence of a large rubbish pit — approx. 30' in diameter by 5½' deep (clay-lined). Excavation is hoped for in the near future. TDGNHAS.
EARLY MEDIAEVAL

MOSSKNOWE, KIRKPATRICK FLEMING

NY 281697. The Mossknowe Hogback (decorated with modified tegulae, 4-cord plait, and debased vine scroll) has been deposited — on loan — with Dumfries Museum. The fragment was previously described in the R.C.A.M.'s Inventory for Dumfriesshire (1920). TDGNHAS.

KIRKLAND OF GLENCAIRN

NX 810904. Fragment of an interlaced cross-shaft, in a pink sandstone, built into the garden wall of Kirkland of Glencairn. (This fragment, although known to the Ordnance Survey, is new to archaeologists). The fragment probably relates to the cross-head retained in Dumfries Museum. TDGNHAS.

LUCE CHURCHYARD, BRYDEKIRK

NY 187724. A small fragment of late, debased, vine-scroll has been noted built into the interior wall of the small mortuary chapel. This fragment very probably came from Hoddam Church which lies a short distance away. (Another fragment, very probably from the same cross, is described in the R.C.A.M.'s Inventory for Dumfriesshire.) TDGNHAS.

WAMPHRAY CHURCH

NY 131964. The "Wamphray Dragon Slab" has now been cleaned. During cleaning it was noticed that this slab is actually an upright gravestone of Viking type. The side of the stone is decorated with a modified 2-cord plait and the back (built into the church wall — but now partly exposed) shows two dragons — similar, but slightly modified versions of the one already known on the outer face. The stone is traditionally supposed to have come from a chapel site further up the Wamphray Water. At this site nothing is now visible on the ground but a rectangular crop mark is visible on aerial photographs. (Grid. Ref. of the site is NY 139993.) TDGNHAS.

RUTHWELL CHURCH

NY 101683. An interlaced lintel or door jamb, found during gravedigging operations towards the start of the present century, has been loaned to Dumfries Museum. The lintel is decorated with a ring plait which is of relatively rare occurrence in Great Britain (a similar lintel is known from Ripon). The most abundant parallels are to be found in N Italy and Switzerland. This fragment, together with a Byzantine type demi-capital, also in Dumfries Museum, start to give some idea of the quality of stone churches that might exist in (?)10th century Galloway. TDGNHAS.
MEDIAEVAL

MORTON CASTLE

NX 891992. One fragment of mediaeval pottery, along with several additional fragments of floor tile, has been recovered from this site. These additional fragments of tile give enough material to show the method of production which was markedly different from the process normally used. Fragments in Dumfries Museum. TDGNHAS.

DUMFRIES DISTRICT

Exact find spot unknown. An early bronze three legged pot has been purchased by Dumfries Museum. This is a vessel of a comparatively rare type produced from the 12th-14th centuries — only two others of this type are known; one from the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, and the other from Tully House, Carlisle. TDGNHAS.

HOLYWOOD ABBEY

NX 956796. Further finds of mediaeval pottery, tile, and human bone have been made at this site during recent ploughing operations in a field adjacent to the present churchyard. The teeth and skull fragments have been examined by Dr D. Lunt of Glasgow. Finds in Dumfries Museum.

REDKIRK POINT, GRETNA

NY 300652. Further finds of mediaeval pottery have been made — also found was fragment of a much corroded chain-bit. All deposited in Dumfries Museum.

CASTLEDYKES, DUMFRIES

NX 977747. The base of a (?14th-15th century jug has been found on the site of the main castle plot — deposited in Dumfries Museum.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, THORNHILL

NX 852993. Two fragmented (?)16th century gunloops have been noted built into the E wall of the castle. Also noted were three iron “yetts” — all these items must relate to the earlier castle which to judge from the structural fragments remaining must have been of considerable size. TDGNHAS.

TORSTHORWALD CASTLE

NY 033782. Additional fragments of mediaeval pottery have been recovered — all fragments found up to the present have come from a trapezoidal enclosure, to the S of the Castle, which shows on aerial photographs of the site. Finds in Dumfries Museum.
MEDIAEVAL/RECENT

LITTLE DALTON

NY 089747. The church of Little Dalton is at present being cleared of debris and partially rebuilt and strengthened. The building appears to date from the mid to late 15th century and includes fragments of an earlier (?) 13th century building. The Church became disused in 1633. The mediaeval to 18th century village of Little Dalton exists, under the grass, a little further up the valley. (NY 088750) — portions of the Mill are still standing. TDGNHAS.

RECENT

ROUCANFOOT, TORTHORWALD

NY 023776. Preliminary excavations on this site (adjacent to the site of the 18th century weaving village of Roucanfoot) have so far yielded the foundations of a circular building inside a pre-existing rectangular earthwork. The exact nature of the building is unknown but is possibly a horse-mill. Plans of the site and excavation have been deposited by the excavator, Mr G. Anderson of Collin, with Dumfries Museum.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROCKHALL MOOR

NY 067759. A boat-shaped earthen structure, 70' in length, has been located to the W of the 'Tumulus' indicated on the O.S. 1" Maps. The exact nature of the earthwork is unknown. Several other examples of this type of site are known to exist in cairn-fields in the Carsphairn area.

BARLOUTH, TORTHORWALD

NY 052787. A rectangular crop-mark has been noted on the aerial photographs of the field adjacent to and S of Barlouth Farm House.

POWFOOT

NY 160654. Parts of the skeleton of a man aged between 20-25 years were found in a shallow pit on the present shoreline of the Solway Firth. Associated finds of buttons, a shoe buckle, cloth and leather, which give an approximate date for the burial of c. 1800 A.D., have been submitted to the National Museum, Edinburgh, for examination. The circumstances of the burial strongly suggest foul play.

NT 088053. In October, 1968, Economic Forestry Ltd. were levelling the site of the old Moffat water-driven grain mill, which had occupied the same site since the Middle Ages, and came on a grain-drying kiln of some 8' in diameter, with horizontal flue, built in field stone, the whole very similar to that excavated at Rue Farm, Holywood, in 1961 (TDGNHAS XXXIX, 1960-61, pp. 80-82), to which a late 15th or early 16th century date was provisionally attributed. It is hoped that the local Extra-Mural class in Archaeology will excavate the flue later in 1968.

HOUND HILL

NY 076762. An elongated pebble which had served as a Whetstone was found on the moor near Hound Hill Bronze Age Cairn, between Hightae and Dalton, and brought to the Museum (Reg. No. 1968-142).

QUEEN STREET, DUMFRIES

NX 976759. A large heavy Perforated Axe-Hammer of Early Bronze Age Type was found on the Crichton Royal rubbish dump in a load of material from a garden rockery in Queen Street in the centre of Dumfries. (Reg. No. 1968-152).

RIGGHEAD, COLLIN

NY 028758. Seventeen coins from the Rigghead Hoard, showing the same mixture of James V, Queen Mary and Henry VIII types as the rest of the hoard, came in to Dumfries Museum in March, 1968. (Reg. No. 1968-78)

DUNSCORE

NX 867844. Three Edward I sterling pennies in good condition, probably Class I, one of Canterbury and two of London mint, came from a local collection. They are likely to be part of a hoard. (Reg. No. 1968-158).

KING’S QUARRY, MORTON

NX 878986. An Elizabeth Sixpence of 1602 in good condition found some years ago at King’s Quarry, Morton Parish, has been brought into the Museum. (Reg. No. 1968-162).

SHILLAHILL, NEAR LOCKERBIE

NY 108808. A small group of chert and flint implements of Inland Mesolithic type came from the Annan river terrace near Shillahill Bridge. (Reg. No. 1968-147).
LOCHWOOD TOWER

NY 083966. Mr A. Maxwell-Irving has continued his work at Lochwood Tower, concentrating on an outhouse which from the material found — bottle glass and a spoon — seems to have been in use around 1700. He has continued to find occasional pieces of fine ashlar presumably from an earlier phase of the castle, as also a number of fine 16th century mouldings.

LOCHMABEN, CASTLE LOCH

NY 091813. Dr Wilson has recovered several worked timbers from a Crannog in the south-eastern bay of the loch, near its outlet, during a period of low water when the structure was a few inches below the surface.

DOUIEVALE

NY 016765. While potato-lifting on Mid-Dargavel Farm, Douievale, a fine blade in brownish translucent flint flaked all round, with particularly elaborate two-layer flaking at one edge, was found.

KIRKCONNEL, WATERBECK

Lloyd R. Laing

MEDIAEVAL VILLAGE

NY 248755. Excavations were carried out in August-September 1968 on the site of the deserted mediaeval village of Kirkconnel. Work was concentrated on a rectilinear earthwork, apparently open at one end. Excavation showed that this dated from the late 17th or early 18th century, and was probably the enclosing bank of a pillow mound. Beneath this and oriented at an angle to it, the post-holes of a large timber hall were encountered, measuring about 20' by at least 55', of early Christian date. It was constructed with two lines of slightly irregularly set timber uprights in single holes with seemingly alternating whole and split timbers. The building tapered towards the unexcavated end and appeared to have a door in one of the long sides with an associated draught screen. There may have been another doorway on the opposite side, slightly staggered, but this was badly disturbed by the erection of a boundary stone on the site at a later date. The excavated short side of the hall had an 'open book' end, a single post being set further out. There was a possible hearth near this end, and a secondary stone setting of unknown date near the other. The whole site appears to have been levelled, probably when the pillow mound was constructed. Dating evidence consisted of a blue and white glass eye bead, which can be paralleled in 6th/7th century contexts at Trier and a sherd of coarse hand-made pot, the latter coming from a post hole. A full report to appear in Trans. DGNHAS. The excavations were under the direction of Lloyd R. Laing and Timothy H. McK. Clough.
1. Excavation within the hill-fort on the plateau above the west gateway through the southern defences, revealed a sequence of timber-built round houses all on the same site, progressing from individual post-hole through single ring-groove to double ring-groove construction (c.f. West Brandon, Durham. A.A.4 XL [1962]).

2. Completion of the excavation on the west gateway confirmed the opinions given in Discovery and Excavation, 1967.

3. The 'building' recorded in the Roman south camp (1898 excavation, PSAS XXXIII) has been shown to be no more than a stretch of paving, possibly a road, running north and south on the east side of Agricola's well and the burn.

4. The ditch of the Antonine fortlet has been confirmed as lying beneath the rampart of the south camp at the point of intersection. This ditch had silted up and was grass-grown before the remains of the rampart of the Antonine fortlet were tipped into it and the rampart of the south camp thrown up.

**DUMFRIESSHIRE SURVEY**

Most of the earthworks have now been surveyed from Ewesdale in the east as far to the west as Burnswark. This work will progress westward aided by a grant from the Margary Trust.

**DUNBARTONSHIRE**

**OLD KILPATRICK**

Euan W. MacKie

SHEEP HILL, VITRIFIED FORT

NS 434744. Excavations have continued on this two period site in 1968 (Discovery and Excavation, 1966, p. 24, 1967, p. 25). Further cuttings are being made against the south wall of the lower, later fort, with the object of exploring more of the midden below it. The first trench has been made across the vitrified wall of the upper, earlier fort but no clear occupation layer has been found there. Work will continue.

**NORTH FAILEY**

E. J. Price

CUP MARKS

NS 501736. Large sandstone outcrop with 43 cupmarks, some ringed. Others known to be buried under turf covering.
WHITEHILL WEST
CUP MARKS

NS 507737. Wedge-shaped block of stone approximately 2' wide x 2' deep x 4' long with 5 cupmarks.

WHITEHILL WEST
CUP MARKS

NS 506737. The top of an upstanding rock 4' high has large cups from which ducts lead down the sides of the rock. This rock is 200' due W of the entry above.

WHITEHILL WEST
CUP MARKS

NS 506738. A roughly-shaped stone 2' each way has several cupmarks. Approximately 200' NNW of the entry above.

EDINBARNET SOUTH
CUP MARKS

NS 507741. Fifty-three yds. N from the centre of road outside house named Ringstones an outcrop of rock has at least 22 cupmarks. Also an oval groove 12" long x 6" wide.

CARLEITH
CUP MARKS

NS 484732. Three hundred yds. ENE of farmhouse and 35 yds. S of farm road a boulder 4' x 5' x 2' deep with a single cupmark 1½ diameter x ½" deep. In writer's possession.

WHITEHILL
CUP MARKS

NS 512739. The position of the buried outcrop bearing many cups and rings is now known.

FIFE

UPPER LARGO
THREE SHORT CISTS

Largo Field Studies Society

NO 433027. In a cultivated field, ¼ mile SE of Upper Largo, members of the Archaeological Section of the Largo Field Studies Society unearthed three short cists in close proximity to each other. They lay in sand on the top of a ridge on the 100' raised beach, under 10" of top-soil.
The first cist was orientated ENE - WSW and measured internally 3' 4" long, 2' 6" wide and 2' 6" deep. This grave had no capstone and was completely filled with sand, pebbles, of which there was no trace in the surrounding sub-soil, and pieces of fragmented sandstone. No grave goods were found.

The second grave lay 2' to the NW of the first and was at a slightly lower level. A large capstone of red sandstone covered the N half of the cist, while the S half was covered by several smaller pieces of red sandstone. This almost perfectly rectangular cist measured internally 3' 3" long, 2' wide and was 1' 2" deep. It lay on its long axis E - W and was filled with sand. Ninety-three disc-shaped and nineteen fusiform beads of a jet necklace were found at the W end of the cist at a depth of 1' from the top. Immediately beside the beads on the S side lay six teeth in a very deteriorated condition. There were no other skeletal remains.

A third cist was discovered some 5' NE of the first. Trowelling of the sub-soil around the cist revealed a roughly circular pit shadow, approximately 5' 2" in diameter. The cist was partially covered by a very thin and rotten capstone of red micaceous sandstone, which crumbled to pieces when lifted. It lay with its long axis ENE - WSW and measured internally 3' 4" long, 1' 8" wide and was 1' 7" deep. This grave was again filled with sand and yielded a food vessel, a skull and some extremely deteriorated bone fragments.

The finds are at present in the laboratory of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

It is hoped excavations will be continued in 1969 and that a report will be published in PSAS in due course.

ST. FORT QUARRY, FORGAN  

James D. Boyd

CARVED STONE BALL

NO 404248. A carved stone ball discovered at the quarry before 1939 has been presented to Dundee Museum. Made of an igneous rock, probably diorite, it has six projecting discs. It has a maximum diameter of 2' 1½".

GLASGOW

GLASGOW

NS 600603. Found by Edwin Peters in the garden of 72 Highcroft Avenue, Kings Park, and retained by finder at Mandylands, Knockbuckle Road, Kilmacolm.
An as of Commodus. Obverse — emperor’s head and (CO) MMODVSA ANT P (FELIX AVG B) RIT. Exergue COS. Reverse — Victory left. S.C. in field. II U (M ?).

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**INVERNESS-SHIRE—MAINLAND**

**CULLODEN MOOR**

*Edward Meldrum*

**COTTAGE — CRUCK CONSTRUCTION**

NH 733448. Inner wall linings of single-storey cottage adjoining “King’s Stables” (National Trust property) conceal original timber cruck structure. Roof is corrugated iron on top of heather thatching.

**INVERNESS**

**CROMWELL’S FORT**

NH 665465. “Clock Tower” confirmed as being the “small house, formerly windmill,” indicated on John Home’s map of 1774. Clock and slated roof are known to date from a 19th century reconstruction.

**ESSICH HOUSE**

**INCISED SLAB**

NH 647395. Freestone slab 33” x 15½” with crude incised symbol of animal (? boar) and concentric rings. Discovered in old garden of house, which is said to be on the site of pre-Reformation chapel. Find in care of Inverness Field Club.

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**KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE**

**DRUMJOHN**

*M. L. Ansell*

**SMALL CAIRN FIELD**

NX 515975. A group of some 30 small cairns on the E slope of Cullendoch Hill.

**KNOCKREOCH**

**SMALL CAIRN FIELDS**

NX 575863. Approximately 80 small cairns, in two groups, to the NE of Knockreoch Farm. (TDGNHAS 1921-22).
STROANGASSEL
SMALL CAIRN FIELDS

NX 593871, NX 593865. 20 small cairns in one group including a ring cairn or hut circle 25' in external diameter, 11' inside diameter. Also a crescent shaped embankment of stone, 36' long.

7 cairns in second group.

These groups are on the plateau to N of Stroangassel Hill at 790' OD, not far removed from the find of a Bronze Age Beaker in the valley of the Ken below (Discovery and Excavation, 1967, p. 32). They are also close to the pack road to Ayr which probably follows tracks of antiquity.

PORTMARK
INLAND MESOLITHIC SITES

NX 493950, 488939, 487935.

LOCH HEAD
INLAND MESOLITHIC SITES

NX 486932, 486935, 485928.

At each location, on the E shore of Loch Doon, between the 684' and 705' levels, where the peat covering has been eroded away by the fluctuating level of the Loch (used as a Hydro-electric storage reservoir since 1936). Several areas, some fairly clearly delimited by circular stone patches, which have produced large quantities of good quality, well worked, flint and chert scrapers, blades, cores, flakes and points, also a few microliths. All finds in the Dumfries Museum.

See also under AYRSHIRE, STARR.

LOCH HEAD
SETTLEMENT SITE

NX 483925. Ancient dykes, constructed of large single boulders, delimit an area which could be a settlement. It is right at the head of Loch Doon, above the flood level, alongside the Gala Lane, and is possibly Neolithic, as one leaf shaped arrow head, fine worked, was found further down the Loch amongst the Mesolithic type material (arrow head now in Dumfries Museum).

MESOLITHIC
COWCORSE FARM, MAINSRIDDLE

James Williams

NX 948564. Several chert and flint implements in a mixture of inland and coastal techniques have been recovered from the top of the raised beach at the point where the Beck Burn cuts through the old shoreline. Dumfries Museum.
NEOLITHIC

LOCHHILL, NEW ABBEY

NX 969651. A long cairn (79' long x 35' wide) has been discovered on the shoulder of the hill above Lochhill Farm. TDGNHAS.

BRONZE AGE

HIGH PARK, BALMACLELLAN

NX 644766. A cast flanged bronze axe has been deposited at Dumfries Museum, for examination, by the owner, Mr A. R. M. Shaw of Highpark, Balmaclellan. Apparently found on High Park Farm. Length — 5£"”, width — 1£”, weight — 13½ oz.

MEDIAEVAL

BLACKHILLS, CORSOCK

NX 757743. A single long-cross penny of Edward I from the Blackhills Hoard (1911) has been deposited in Dumfries Museum.

MISCELLANEOUS

CULDRAIN, KIRKGUNZEON

NX 859646. An almost circular earthwork consisting of a simple mound 5½’ high has been found in the Moss 700 yds. to the N of Culdrain Farm. A plan has been deposited at Dumfries Museum.

SPOTTES HALL

Dumfries Museum

NX 802661. A perforated disc in local stone, a whorl or net sinker, was found on the Urr River terrace near Spottes Hall. (Reg. No. 1968-145).

ARDWALL, ISLAND

NX 573495. Mr McCulloch of Ardwall has kindly deposited with the Museum four large slabs discovered during Professor (then Mr) Charles Thomas’ excavation of the Early Christian site on Ardwall Island (“Larrie’s Isle”) in Fleet Bay in 1964-65 (TDGNHAS XLIII, 1966, pp. 84-116). These include the “Cuthgar” inscribed stone : the rest bear pecked or incised crosses. (Reg. Nos. 1968-93 to 1968-96).

LOCHFOOT SCHOOL

NX 898737. Found in the playground of Lochfoot School, a pyramidal flint core of Inland Mesolithic type, and a probably Neolithic flint flake. The site is near the shore of Lochrutton Loch. (Reg. Nos. 1968-100 and 1968-28)
LANARKSHIRE

BRONZE AGE BATTLE-AXE

Margaret R. Thompson

A battle-axe, 2.9" long by 2" at its broadest, made of crystalline rock (quartzite), with an hour-glass perforation. It appears to be worn, but is not broken. The axe was found in December, 1967, in a geological collection in Dalziel High School, Motherwell, without any record of place of origin or date of acquisition. The object is now in the possession of M. Thompson.

Carrot

NS 574537. Crescent shaped shielings.

MIDLOTHIAN

SILVERBURN

Braidwood

IRON AGE FORT

I. G. Brown

NT 193596. Under the general direction of Professor Stuart Piggott, George Watson's College Archaeological Society carried out limited excavations on the rampart of this Iron Age fort. The excavations were designed to re-examine the conclusions drawn about the nature and purpose of a palisade trench located in previous excavations of 1951-53 (PSAS XCI, pp. 61-66); and also to determine the nature of the rampart construction on this the uninvestigated side of the fort's defences.

A trench 32' long and 5' wide was cut through the rampart on the NE side of the fort, about 20 yds. E of the N entrance-gap. The size of the rampart and outer ditch has been greatly reduced by weathering. The rampart was composed of soil and broken rock quarried from the ditches on either side. The palisade trench, identified in 1951-53 as the bedding-trench for a timber revetment, was located, though here it was found to lie nearer the centre of the rampart. It measured 1' across and 1' 9" in depth, the sides being vertical; in front of it there rose a low wall of packing stones which had been piled up against the posts which had rotted in situ.

The conclusion was that this palisade trench and the rampart above it were not contemporary. The rampart had been erected against a pre-existing palisade, the earth being piled on both sides of it, so that the stakes of the palisade protruded from the top of the new rampart.

Two hammer-stones, about 4" long, were found among the stones of the rampart.

Fuller reports will appear in PSAS and The Watsonian.
PEEBLES

Broughton Knowe
BRONZE AGE BARROW

NT 098389. A Bronze Age earth barrow at Broughton Knowe, Peeblesshire was completely excavated. The mound was 18' in diameter and 1.5' above the original ground surface. It was on a slope and was composed of fine soil, quite distinct from the surrounding material. The centre had been damaged by an intrusive pit and rabbit activity. No trace of a ditch was found. A setting of three postholes was found beyond the NW perimeter of the mound. A fine thumbnail scraper in local chert was found, and a fragment of a flint blade.

Cockiland Hill, Tweedsmuir
GLASS BANGLE

NT 103245. A small intact bangle of pale cobalt blue glass of the type described PSAS LXXII, 366. and LXXXVIII, 208, was found by J. Somerville, after the ploughing of the hillside for forestry planting. It was given to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh, through J. H. Hendrie.

PERTHSHIRE

Callum's Hill, Crieff
CINERARY URN AND CREMATION

Further to the entry in Discovery and Excavation, 1967, p. 36.

The urn is 12¾" in height and 12¾" in diameter at the mouth and slightly more at the shoulder. The shoulder ridge has been crossed by seven lugs, two of which are now missing but the scar where they have broken away is clear. The urn is rather irregular in shape between the shoulder and the base. Inside the base has several depressions made by the tip of a finger or thumb the largest almost in the centre and the others of varying depth arranged irregularly round it. When the urn was being restored the building lines were clearly visible. The incisions which form the horizontal herringbone pattern are striated and most probably have been made with a stick. Round the edge of the urn is a row of vertical jabs. The comb used in the decoration of the interior bevel of the rim has left deep oval impressions and the fact that the long axis of the teeth impressions are often not at right angles to the comb suggests that the comb had round section teeth and was dragged slightly when used. The rim level, especially the inner half bears a slaglike encrustation which frequently obscures the decoration.
CREMATION

C. B. Denston

Two individuals aged 8-10 and 3-5 years old were identified from skull and longbone fragments. Sex undeterminable. A further fragment of skull seemed more robust than those assigned to the 8-10 year old so the number of individuals represented must now be regarded as 3. Among the bones were the distal extremity of a radius and the proximal extremity of an ulna of a goat.

KILLIN

Euan W. MacKie

Creag na Cailléch

AXE FACTORY SITE

NN 563369. This site was described by P. R. Ritchie (*Studies in Ancient Europe*” (1968), pp. 126-8 and Fig. 23) and some flakes and rough-outs have been identified. Recently some 70 stone axes from Aberdeenshire in the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, were cut for thin sections through the good offices of Dr A. A. Woodham and Professor T. N. George. Dr N. Holgate identified the slides and found two almost identical with sections made from rock samples collected from near the factory site by Mr S. W. Feather of the Bradford City Museum.

DULL

Breadalbane Archaeological Society

NN 808490. A third season (see *Discovery and Excavation, 1966*, p. 35 and *1967*, p. 37) of excavation was carried out to clear the remaining area of the site. The paving between the four up-rights was found to continue eastwards, curving outwards along the line of the splayed out wall on the N side. To the E was a rectangular structure 22’ 6” x 18’. This was found to complete the partly circular foundation located during the second season. Approximately in the centre was a shallow hearth from which came carbonised hazel nuts. This rectangular structure appeared to be supported on a platform of small stones to retain it on the sloping ground; the downward side to the S was supported by a wall of large stones. To the SW the site was found to be completely ruined. The work was carried out by members of the Breadalbane Archaeological Society and a full report will be published in due course.

PERTH

John C. L. Lyddieth

NO 102249. Top stone of a rotary quern, 1’ 5” in diameter, with a slight collar round the central hole. Found in gravel at Tulloch Housing Scheme site. Presented by Mr A. Hay to Perth Museum. Museum No. 5/1968.

PARKNEUK, INNERPEFFRAY

Dr Anne Robertson

ROMAN SIGNAL STATION

NN 916185. In March, 1968, a small-scale excavation was carried out on one of the Roman signal-stations, on the Gask ridge,
at Parkneuk, with the assistance of Mr J. Thomson, Curator of the Stirling Museum, Mr John Mackenzie of the University of Glasgow, and four sixth-formers from Daniel Stewart’s College, Edinburgh. The Parkneuk signal station proved to have had a wooden tower, about 12’ x 10’, enclosed within a clay rampart, 9’ wide, and an outer ditch, 12’ wide. There was only one entrance, in the N side of the ditch, facing the Roman road which ran along the Gask ridge. The Parkneuk signal station is an exact twin to the Gask House signal station, which was examined in 1966 (see Discovery and Excavation, 1966, p. 37). From the latter there came one fragment of a Roman mortarium of late first century date.

**GLEN LYON TO LOCH RANNOCH**

Dr E. A. Cormack

**OLD ROAD**

An old road can be traced for 8 miles from Bridge of Balgie NN 576466 via Innerwick NN 587476 then N to cross the Lairig Chalbhath at 1650’ NN 591514 and descend by Allt na Bogair to reach the S shore of Loch Rannoch at Carie NN 618574.

Where undisturbed by modern improvements traces of the original road indicate that it was well engineered, 12’ wide, stone bottomed and kerbed, a striking feature being a high terrace of massive unmortared blocks carrying the road as a ford across a narrow steep ravine at NN 587499.

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

**KINFAUNS SAND PIT, KINFAUNS**

James D. Boyd

**STONE AXE AND ANCIENT PEAT BED**

NO 168220. A badly leached stone axe-head found at the sand pit has been presented to Dundee Museum. Its condition would seem to indicate that it has come from an ancient peat bed recently discovered at the sand pit. The axe-head appears to be made of a fine-grained schist or hornfels. It has relatively straight sides and a convex cutting edge. Both its hafting and cutting ends have sustained some damage, probably in antiquity. Measuring 2 7/8” long, the axe-head is 1 5/8” wide across the cutting edge, 3/8” across the hafting end and has a maximum thickness of 7/8”.

**FIFTH INTERIM REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT CARPOW, PERTHSHIRE, 1968**

J. D. Leach, J. J. Wilkes

NO 208179. The fifth season of excavation in the current series at the Roman Legionary Fortress at Carpow, Perthshire, lasted from August 12th to September 6th, 1968. The work was carried out by volunteer helpers, who numbered, on average, 10 at any one time. Once again the excavators wish to express their thanks to the landowner, Mr John Smith, for his enthusiastic support and many acts of kindness, and to the Director and staff of the Dundee
Museum and Art Gallery for a generous loan of equipment and technical assistance. The expenses of the excavation were largely covered by a grant of £150 from the Research and Expeditions fund of the University of Birmingham.

The work in 1968 was concerned with two aspects of the study of the fortress, firstly an examination of the E (front) portion of the Headquarters building (Principia), which lay outside the area excavated by Mr R. E. Birley in 1961 and 62, and secondly the completion of the overall survey of the fortress, begun in 1967. This involved fixing the line of the S defences by excavation at two points, and also fixing the position of the two principal stone buildings (Headquarters building and Legate's palace), excavated in 1961 and 62, in relation to the defences.

1. Excavation of the front portion of the Principia.

The conditions of the site in 1961 and 62 did not permit Mr Birley to excavate the front third of the building, and the line of the front (E) wall indicated on the published plan was inferred from the alignment of the front of the fully excavated Legate's palace some 200' to the S.

An 8' wide trench, 250' long, laid parallel to the modern N/S field boundary, located the SE corner of the Principia and continued northward to cross the N wall at the junction between it and the E wall of the Basilica (Cross-hall), thus diagonally sectioning the courtyard which formed the eastern half of the building. At the SE corner only the clayboned cobbled foundations of the walls survived, except for three sandstone facing blocks from the footing course of the inner wall of the corridor which ran along the entire S side of the courtyard. This corridor was 12' wide and the lowest course of the inner wall was laid directly on top of the layer of large river cobbles which extended across the whole width of the courtyard. This inner wall did not make a junction with the main E wall of the building, but stopped some 3' short of it. Through the opening thus left, and along a line parallel to and 3' from the E wall, ran a line of at least 4 postholes (6" across) on average 4' 6" apart, crossing the E end of the corridor and extending into the courtyard. The purpose of these postholes could not be definitely established, but it seems likely that the posts they held supported a wooden staircase leading to an upper storey or loft over the corridor.

A denarius was found lying in the gravel packing on top of the cobbled floor of the corridor, and is at the moment awaiting identification.

Apart from the cobbles which underlay the gravelled surface of the courtyard, much of which had been removed by a 19th century drain following the same line as the trench, no structural features were revealed until the inner wall of the N corridor in the NW angle of the courtyard. Of this wall, which was 2' thick, four masonry courses survived. These were of sandstone blocks embedded
in mortar with a mortar and rubble core, with the lowest course again laid directly on top of the cobbled surface, which continued through to the main north wall. This was 3' thick, of similar construction, and survived to a height of five courses. The cobbled foundations were laid in a trench in the natural clay to a depth of some 2' 6" below the Roman floor level. The lowest course of masonry was on the same level as the large cobbles of the floor. Thus the sequence of building operations was established as: first the foundations and the main outside walls of the building; second the cobbled floor; third the narrow inside walls of the corridors, which were presumably designed to support timber columns holding up the roof and possibly upper storey of the corridor. The N corridor was in fact 14' wide, 2' wider than the southern one. N of the main wall the heavy cobbles continued for a further 21', still with traces of a gravel surface, and may have formed the foundation of a roadway along the N side of the Principia. The trench was continued for a further 20' to the N but revealed no sign of another building. However the area was badly disturbed by tree roots, and this cannot be taken as conclusive.

Two further trenches (30' x 10' and 18' x 12' respectively) examined the central 30' of the E wall fronting on to the via principalis, and the NE angle of the building. At the latter point the lowest course of masonry was found intact, and the cobble foundation of the N wall was found to extend for at least 6' to the E beyond the line of the E wall. A similar continuation of the foundations appeared to exist at the SE corner, but time did not allow this to be conclusively established.

The examination of the central 30' of the E wall revealed the cobbled foundations of the wall and a few of the stones of the footing course. Although the line of the wall was clearly discernible there had been considerable disturbance by ploughing and no sign of any entrance remained. The footing course was 3' 6" thick, which, allowing for an offset, indicates a 3' wall, similar to the other three main walls of the building.

2' S of its central point a stone-lined drain, 3' wide, passed under the E wall at right angles. Owing to the presence of water in the drain it was impossible to excavate it fully, but it seems reasonable to suppose that this is the same drain which was observed running through the S passageway of the E gate in 1964.

Along the front of the Principia, 4' to the E, ran a channel varying in width from 15" to 2' and 9" to 10" deep. This was filled with small chips of whitish sandstone. It was examined in all three trenches, and in the NE corner, beyond the line of the N wall, two iron collars, each 3½" in diameter internally, were found in situ 8' apart. Another collar of similar size was found in the channel close to the SE corner of the building. These must have belonged to a water pipe, presumably of wood laid in 8' lengths, which carried the water supply for the Principia and for other buildings further N.
The source of the water supply must have been in the higher ground to the S of the fortress. The identification of what was presumed to be the aqueduct outside the S defences was reported by Mr Birley.

2. The completion of the survey.

The excavations of 1964-67 had located the lines of the E, N and W defences. In 1968 two sections across the line of the S defences in the eastern half of their extent, 225' apart, revealed the inner and outer ditches, similar in dimensions to those on the E and W sides, and the outer face of the turf-built rampart.

With the line of the defences now established by at least two sections along each of the four sides, it is possible to draw a plan of the perimeter of the fortress with reasonable precision. The enclosure is quadrilateral, with the opposite sides nearly, but not quite, parallel. The opposite obtuse angles are: SE 103.5°, NW 95°, and the opposite acute angles: NE 79°, SW 82.5°. The evidence both of excavation and of aerial photography suggests that on all four sides the defences were built in a straight line. The internal dimensions across the two axes are 1125' E/W and 936' N/S, giving an area of approximately 24 acres within the rampart, and exactly 27.57 acres (11.16 hectares) within the inner face of the inner ditch.

The examination of the defences in the NE corner, completed in 1967, established that the line of the north rampart in the praetentura was some 50' S of the line hitherto presumed. The assumption had been that for its entire length the N rampart had followed the crest of the steep scarp which runs along the whole N side of the site. It thus became clear that the E-shaped stone building with associated timber structures excavated in 1966, for which no purpose could then be suggested, on the assumption that it lay well within the fortress, must have been a gateway. Furthermore the examination in 1968 of the E front of the Principia, and thus the line of the Via Principalis (the main N/S road), leaves no doubt that this gate was the main N gate of the fortress (Porta Principalis Sinistra). The position of the S gate (Porta Principalis Dextra) can thus be fixed accurately on the plan. The results of the excavations of 1964-8 have been incorporated in a plan which it is hoped will appear in the 1969 volume of the Journal of Roman Studies.

In 1969 it is intended to continue examination of the Principia and other structures in the vicinity, and to cut a further defence section in the area of the SW angle.

Tullochville, Keltneyburn

Billy Thomson

Cup-marked stone

NN 784493. Found in a ruined wall behind Tullochville Farm. The stone measures 1' 3" x 1' 1". Three sides of it have been cut, and on the flat surface is a large hollow, diameter 5", depth 1½". The stone is now in the farm steading.
CLACH AN TUIRC, FEARNAN

**Deserted Settlement**

NN 724449. On the hillside between Fearnan and the Forestry Commission plantation of Drummond Hill, and just above a wall, are the turf-covered foundations of a long house measuring 66' 6" x 15' 4". There are two divisions in the house, the walls are 2' 9" thick and there are two entrances on the W wall. Above the house is an enclosure 22' x 76' 6". Both lie along the contour. About 20 yds. further S along the hillside is a corn-drying kiln, 11' across at its widest part with a flue to the W. There are other smaller turf-covered foundations higher up the hill.

**Cup-marked Stones**

Beside the corn kiln recorded above is a smooth boulder with possible "keeling" at one end. It measures 7' x 6' 3" and is 1' 8" thick. On it are three cup-marks, the largest being 3" in diameter.

NN 725448. Further along the hillside to the S are two more stones, within 3' of each other. The first measures 3' x 3' 6" and has three small cup-marks. The second is a smooth-shaped boulder with "keeling" at one end. It measures 6' 3" x 3' 6", is 2' 6" thick and has five cup-marks, the largest being 3" in diameter.

ACHTAR, FEARNAN

On sloping ground beside the Fingall to Fearnan road, and between the farm of Croft Garrow and Achtar there are:—

**Deserted Settlement and Cup-mark**

NN 721457. Just below the hill dyke of Achtar and beside a burn there are two house foundations lying along the contour, measuring 45' x 18' and 38' x 14', and one lying across the contour measuring 29' x 8'. At one end of one of the houses, and directly beside the burn, are the remains of a corn kiln. Part of the walls and gables of the houses are still standing, and there is a wall enclosing a probable garden. One of the house walls is built of particularly massive stones. One stone probably tumbled from a wall has a cup-mark on it. A broken quern stone was also found. Above are the faint turf-covered foundations of an earlier settlement. About 100 yds. to the S is another corn kiln.

**Cup-marked Stone**

NN 721458. On the other side of the burn from the settlement on a rock partly buried under turf there are seven very weathered cup-marks.

In this same field a little lower down are two retting ponds, and a rock on which a mill-stone has been cut but not finished.
CUP-MARKED STONES

NN 732462. On either side of a fence running up from the main road are two cup-marked stones, one measuring 8' 6" x 6' with three cup-marks, and one measuring 4' 6" x 3' 4" with one cup.

DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NN 724460. On the S side of the same fence and nearer the road is a large very ruined settlement. Among many other smaller turf-covered foundations is a long house lying along the contour measuring 76' x 20', and a well.

CUP-MARKED STONES

NN 722466. Beside the path leading up from the farm of Croft Garrow is a glacial boulder, 10' x 9' 9". On it are 11 cup-marks, one with an incomplete ring. The cups are approximately 2" in diameter.

NN 724464. Along the hill to the S of the above stone are two cup-marked stones, one on the Croft Garrow side of the fence measuring 8' x 5' 3" has 4 cup-marks and more buried under the turf and one on the other side of the fence which measures 4' 2" x 3' 5" and has four cup-marks, one with a ring.

DULL

CUP-MARKED STONES

NN 804493. In the field to the W of Dull school-house is a large outcrop on the N face of which is one cup-mark 2" in diameter. Near it is a stone measuring 7' x 4' on which there are two cup-marks, the larger having a diameter of 4". On a coping stone in the wall of the school-house are two small cup-marks.

CORRECTIONS

Discovery and Excavation, 1964, p. 36. NN 834502 should read “To the E of the farm.”


TULLYPOWRIE

CUP-MARKED STONE

NN 916541. In a gap in the drystone wall bounding the W side of a hollow-way approx. 1/4 mile S of Tullypowrie farmhouse is a boulder, or smooth rock outcrop, partially embedded in the ground. The exposed portion, which is triangular 3' long x 9" thick, has 9 cup-marks.
GRANGE OF ELCHO, RHYND

LANDING STAGE  

Perthshire Archaeological and Historical Section

NO 142219. Extraction of clay from the old river bank on the S side of the Tay revealed timber uprights some 12' to 13' below ground level. Cross-pieces of smaller dimension were also brought to light by the earth moving machinery. Although the outer half of the diameter of the timbers was decayed, the inner core was still hard and well preserved. The site is shown as an Ice House on John Bell's 1809 Survey of the river. The timber has been identified as willow and at the moment is being examined by The Macaulay Institute of Soil Research and The Department of Forestry at Aberdeen University.

GRANGE OF ELCHO, RHYND

SITE OF CISTERCIAN NUNNERY

NO 142218. On a plateau on the S side of the River Tay (about 100 yds. SW of the previous item) is the traditional site of the Cistercian Nunnery founded by David Lindsay of Glenesk circa. 1333 (Fittis: “Chronicles of Perthshire” pp. 452-463). The area of the site is approximately 116' x 100'. A brief season of excavation in October, 1968, has revealed part of the N wall some 3' thick and having an inner and outer face of dressed stone, 3 courses high, with a rubble core. There are two carved stones in situ. At a distance of 10' outside the structure there is evidence of a rubble wall and paving between the two walls. Excavation will continue next spring, directed by Dr M. E. C. Stewart with members of the Archaeological and Historical Section of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science assisting.

13 GEORGE STREET, PERTH

DRAW-WELL

NO 120238. During building reconstruction at these premises (Proprietors: Grampian Travel Agency) a double basement was found some 6' below street level and immediately adjacent to George Street. Close to the N wall a well head was discovered under a stone flagged floor. The well, 3' 2" in diameter at the top, was sunk in sand and dry built. Its depth to water level was approximately 8' 6". An alcove 3' 11" high, 2' 8" wide at the face, and 3' 4" at the back, stretched southwards 5' from the well. It was clear that this was a secondary construction, the jointing between the angular stones of the alcove and the well-smoothed stones of the well being clearly visible. The area surrounding the well head was excavated and the back wall of the alcove was found to have been built in undisturbed sand.

The two basement apartments were divided partly by a stone and mortar wall and partly by a timber-strapped wall and access from street level had originally been by a flight of steps leading
down to the southern apartment. In a recess immediately to the N of the staircase, the construction of an earlier wall suggested older steps leading under the existing stone flagged floor. In this southern apartment a deep section 3' x 5' 2" was sunk for 5' 4" to gravel. This section clearly indicated a deposit of rubbish possibly thrown into a pit deliberately cut in the underlying sand. Pottery, glass, animal bones and decayed wood were recovered from both apartments. Some of the pottery appears to be earlier than usual on Scottish sites, 13th century with one or two pieces possibly earlier still. Excavation work was carried out by the Archaeological and Historical Section of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science under the direction of Dr M. E. C. Stewart.

RENFREWSHIRE

DYKE BAR HILL  
Dr W. Lonie, F. Newail

NS 497623. A new road W of the 185' by 110' - 162' cordate earthwork, a possible clay castle, has involved site grading. From graded earth just outside a presumed entrance through the 28' wide rampart spread on the W, were recovered a corroded coin of bawbee size, corroded copper brooch with paired lenticular perforations, and, further downslope, a sherd of light green glazed ware.

WALLS HILL

To the S of the hillfort, NS 406581, a hard circular rise in the marsh is approached by a 10' wide heavily kerbed causeway. A low mound round the lower edge is accompanied round E and SE by a rush filled hollow, on the outside and, round the NW, by a faint hollow " path " about 18' wide, on the inside.

LADYMUIR

NS 340643. At the foot of a low rock ridge, forestry drains have revealed a D-shaped enclosure, 138' x 76' within a 5' thick boulder wall. At one point the remains of oak posts were noted.

EAGLESHAM — THREEPLAND AREA

Probable 14th - 17th century huts lie at:—

NS 594494. SW end of a long isolated ridge — subrectangular 26' x 20' over 5' walls with a possible turf annexe 20' square.

NS 595485. Beside the Threepland Burn, two oval huts, 17' x 12' nd 20' x 12', each with narrower annexe; and lower down-stream, NS 599489, an oval hut, 18' x 24' and 22' — to allow an overlapped entrance in the E.
NS 598465. Corse Hill. Just downslope from the summit is an oval turf outlined hut, 24' x 16'.

NS 584479. Round kiln, 16' - 17' diameter, central chamber 5' - 6' diameter, with disturbed possible flue extension E.

NS 592487. Near W end of ridge S of Stonebyres Wood, an artificial mound, 24' x 21' - 28' E - W, has at the centre of the W end a 3' 4" x 1' - 1' 6" edge-placed slab.

NS 594486. A hut circle, 21' - 22' in diameter, with peripheral bank giving overall dimensions of 30' - 31' and, almost contiguous, a circle 15' - 16' diameter. Large flat stone at NE may mark the entrance.

EAGLESHAM

T. C. Welsh and C. I. Macfarlane

Longwood

NS 537527. Mound, natural, with low turf wall and ditch on one side, has a drystone cairn approximately 10' in height, as if to form a false top. Between the double ridges of the scarp, a roadway of up to 20' wide, with stonework and ditches, has been traced to NS 531525, where it is marked by alternate stones.

NS 545528. From between two outcrops here a roadway has been traced SW to NS 524545. At the latter a circular low mound about 20' across, with hollow, has a semi-circular 'well,' 5' across lined with several large stone blocks, on one side. The track is indicated by alternate stones.

A large rectangular platform with evidence of masonry wall was found to contain a number of regularly spaced holes of up to 3' across, containing deposits of soot or fine charcoal in soil. Several stones with markings were found nearby. Two round house sites were found on the western extremity of site, one with double concentric wall and adjoining enclosure.

EAGLESHAM MOOR

Stonebyres Wood

A large fortified natural mound with flat top of several acres. Hollow track about 10' wide approaches from NS 593496, entering site at NW corner. A bank and at an interval of fifteen feet a ditch 8' across and 5' deep flank this part. Main section of ditch 330' long — overall length 600'. A dam 5' high, about 8' broad at base and 6' on top, of rubble (now breached), would have formed a lake of up to 50' across on south side and 15' on west, with earth causeway at entrance.
Bennan Hill

NS 516499. Depopulated site. Street with stone kerb (5' wide) has house sites and enclosures on higher side, and several stone lined issues below, at intervals.

Carrot

NS 581476. Crescent shaped stone shieling in gully. Also ordinary shieling on edge of gully. Other crescent shaped shielings at NS 590476.

Picketlaw

NS 573509. Evidence of large stone walling linking outcrop to slope: of about 20' length and 15' breadth.

KNOCKBARTNOCK

Lew Anderson, F. Newall

NS 358606. A low trapezoid outline, 53' wide at N, 31' wide at S, has centrally in the N end a hollow 9' 6” across, including boulder edging, and extending 12' S into the low mound. A slightly sinuous hollow, 2' wide, runs for 20' into the body of the mound from the E side.

Alastair S. Newall, F. Newall

NS 358606. Occupying the central and southern of three low hillocks W of the above structure, is an ancient stone walled enclosure, the wall being 4' wide and doubly faced incorporating “through stones.” A main enclosure is 141' N - S x 76', and walling continues from the SW angle for at least a further 100', along the W edge of the hillock.

WESTSYDE

W. O. Black, F. Newall

NS 329695. Just E of Westsyde farmhouse, is a homestead, 92' E - W, the western 35' being a terrace some 3' above a lower yard to E, and at least 83' N - S. Probably Mediaeval as Knapps (Discovery and Excavation, 1962, pp. 38 - 39).

CALDER RIVER

A. Hallifax Crawford, F. Newall

NS 302647. At the head of a small tributary to the Calder River is an enclosure, in which a raft of stones, perhaps morainic, has been surrounded by a stone wall 6' - 8' wide, enclosing an oval area 120' E - W x 56' N - S, with at the centre a raised stony hummock, possibly a ruinous house 20' N - S x 27', with at its lower S end a faintly outlined circular hollow, 22' in diameter.
Downstream at NS 303647 a similar spread of stones incorporates dyke-like alignments, while on the Bettyglen Burn, NS 285651 a like site contains even more obviously laid stretches of walling, and at least one small subrectangular enclosure.

On the S bank of the Calder, downstream of the Bettyglen Burn junction, NS 287653 - NS 288654, is a linear settlement of six house foundations, possibly of the 16th - 17th centuries, 15' wide and ranging from 18' - 23' long; one 19' x 18' and one 11' x 9'. Three are divided by cross walling. A short distance to SW of the site is a separate foundation 14' x 10', with almost contiguous on the west a circle, 11' overall and 6' - 7' at centre. NS 286653.

The following sites all lie on the banks of the Calder immediately beside the stream—

NS 282653. S bank, possible 18th century house, 28' x 12' 6''

NS 281653. N bank, in a triangular area between the river and a cut from it perhaps to drive a mill (e), is (a) a house 37' x 24'; (b) 11' x 8'; (c) 11' x 8'; (d) a two-roomed house 22'6'' x 14''; and (e) beside the cut a heavy walled foundation, 20' x 19''.

NS 281653. N bank, a very ill-defined rectangular foundation just outside a looping enclosure wall which contains an 8' square foundation.

NS 275651. S bank, Homestead, possibly 16th - 17th century. Enclosure wall contains within an area 100' x 28', a subrectangular house 14' x 11', with oval chamber attached on SW and semi-circular annex on E.

NS 302652. N bank. A heavily built round house 27' - 28' diameter with 7' thick wall entered on E; and close to it on E, a house, 19' in diameter.

NS 275650. S bank, long rectangular house 23', with equally long annexed build (byre?) 18th century farmhouse.

NS 274650. Slightly raised oval hut, round ended, 16' x 12'; possibly 16th century.

LONG HILL

A. S. Newall, F. Newall

NS 346636. 17th century (?) house 20' x 12' 6'', on a plateau on the forward, E edge of Long Hill.

GRYFE RESERVOIR

W. O. Black, F. Newall

NS 269718. Two cairns, (a) 15' x 9', rectangular, (b) 14' x 10' with central circular arrangement 10' x 12' overall. Similar to (a) is a cairn just NW of "The Island," (c) NS 269719. Both (a) and (c) consist of a rectangular boulder outline filled with smaller stones — possibly heavy clearance. All revealed due to drought.
SCROGGY BANK

A. S. Newall, F. Newall

NS 254740. Just NW of the extreme NW loop of the Roman road (Discovery and Excavation, 1963, p. 43), heather burning has revealed a low oval rocky platform, enclosed by a stone and turf wall, 4' wide, and 47' N-S overall by at least 47' E-W, walling on the S continuing to the edge of the platform, to 57'. Further walling encloses a small area to S and W, and on the moor to immediate W are small scattered piles of stones.

SMALL FINDS

East Green

NS 339689. Found by W. O. Black and retained for Paisley Museum. Green glazed ware — 1 perforated spout, 3 strap handles, 1 jug lip, 2 bulbous everted rim sherds, 1 amphora-type handle, 15 body and base sherds. Flint — 1 flake, 3 cores. Retained by Finder

Polished stone axe of heavy volcanic grit, 3 1/6" x 2 2/3" x 1 ¾". Axe shaped hammer-stone of grey-green grit 4 3/10" x 2 7/10" x 1 1/10". Quartz pounder.

Quartz hammer/rubber 3 ³/₈" x 3 ⅔" x 2 ⅔". Green glazed strap handle and two body sherds. Found by Alan Black and retained for Paisley Museum.

Bàrmore

NS 403709. From roots of fallen trees — 2 hammer stones.

Lurg Moor, East Edge

NS 305726. Found and retained by W. O. Black. Grey volcanic ash polished axe with thin pointed butt, 4" x 2 ⅜" x 1 ¾".

Renfrew

Found in 1965 and retained by Miss Janet H. Macnab. From the garden of 82 Renfrew Road, a silver threepenny piece of Elizabeth, dated 1579. Obverse — head — and ELIZABETH REGINA. Reverse — POSVI DEV AD IV - - -

ROSS AND CROMARTY

STRATHMULZIE, ULLAPOOL

T. C. Welsh

NH 293900. Two crescent shaped shielings (stone), about 4' across, and other remains, were found in a bend of the river Corriemulzie.

40
TARBET NESS, BY TAIN

NH 944866. A ditch of 3' - 4' depth with inner rubble wall and access ramp was found on the cliff edge. The area enclosed is D-shaped, but owing to erosion, the original dimensions are unknown.

LOCHBROOM

Euan W. MacKie

The second season of excavation on the Iron Age sites on the south shore of Loch Broom took place this year under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum and with the aid of a grant from the University of Glasgow. Work continued on Dun Lagaidh and started on Dun an Ruigh Ruaidh (PSAS LXXXIII [1948-49]). An interim report with more details about the excavations is available from the writer at the Hunterian Museum.

DUN LAGAIDH

NH 142913. Five weeks of excavation took place on this site in August, when the three structural phases worked out in 1967 were confirmed (Discovery and Excavation, 1967, p. 47). The timber-laced hillfort was the first building on the site and a thick occupation level associated with it was found for the first time at the eastern end, underneath the later dun. A mass of carbonised branches lay on the old ground surface just inside the hill-fort gateway and a deposit of carbonised grain was nearby. A little further west was a large paved area, possibly a hearth, although the black occupation area covered it. No pottery or artefacts were found. Above these features was a mass of rubble mixed with very black earth which represented the debris fallen from the hillfort wall and which had been levelled off to form a platform for the second fort on the site.

This was a solid-walled circular dun, not a broch, and it had an intra-mural stair opposite the entrance with 16 steps preserved. The latter was on the eastern side, in line with the older hillfort entrance, but its outer end had been blocked with later masonry. An elongated and wide guard cell opened off its north wall and it was originally equipped with two doors which shut against checks projecting from the passage walls. Behind these the passage floor was of rock with no sign of pivot sockets for the doors. The interior floor level was black earth on top of the earlier rubble and it yielded several artefacts, including a complete bronze projecting headed ring-pin, a bone pin, an iron two-link bit, several bone bobbins and many short iron nails. There were also fragments of sheet bronze with rivets, possibly clippings from a patch for a metal vessel.

The third structural phase was identified as Mediaeval in date from a hoard of silver short-cross pennies of the late 12th or early 13th centuries (I have to thank Dr A. S. Robertson for identifying
the coins). This was found on the old ground surface below debris fallen from the northerly of two radial walls, secondary to the dun, which projected from its western side. Nearer the dun this north wall had been heavily mortared and mortared masonry had been used to block the main entrance and partly to fill the guard cell. The entire wall of the dun seems to have been reconstructed with mortared masonry which subsequently nearly all fell off again. The Mediaeval structure was in fact a simple castle (the re-fortified dun) with a bailey on the western side formed by the radial walls.

To complete the investigation of the history of the settlement of the Loggie area, a 19th century, cruck-framed stone cottage immediately below the ridge on which the fort stands was excavated. A large quantity of pottery, glass and other objects was recovered from the floor and later levels.

DUN AN RUIGH RUAILDH

NH 149900. This structure was originally thought to be a broch, but its identification as a semibroch — a fortlet with the broch hollow wall but not free-standing — has recently seemed more likely. The latter view proved to be correct; the structure is a flattened circle in plan whose straighter side runs along the edge of a cliff. Here the wall is thinner than elsewhere, less well-built and lacks a gallery. Elsewhere it has an upper gallery but this is mostly on top of a solid base. The entrance is near the cliff on the eastern side and is equipped with two stone checks and a stone-lined pivot socket for an outer door and with a second door, entirely of wood, just inside the inner end. The finds were few and consisted of several rotary querns, a stone pot-lid, a jet counter, hammerstones and a silver finger ring. The stratigraphy was clear however. In its primary phase the semibroch had a raised wooden floor resting on the scarcement ledge and on a ring of posts whose stone-lined sockets were found in the subsoil. This was pulled down when the fort was turned into a permanent dwelling.

LOCHBROOM

Euan W. MacKie

Achiltibuie

DUN

NC 029069. On the southern shore of the promontory immediately in front of Polglass are the ruins of a dun or small broch partly covered by a ruined cottage. The wall seems to be circular and there are signs that the internal diameter is 23'-24'. The dun is probably preserved under the rubble to a height of 5' or more. It stands on the flat foreshore, immediately above the beach, in what looks at first sight like a defenceless situation. However a broad area of marsh called Loch Poll an Dunain lies immediately behind the dun and was probably once an open water loch. The dun would then have been on the narrow strip of land between the loch and the sea.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—ISLANDS

I. Davies

NB 138403. Sandhills settlement exposed by erosion. Finds include two hammerstones (one in quartz and one in fine-grained igneous (?) rock); an elongated pebble of gneiss that appears to have been used as a rubber; a side-scaper in quartz; pieces of corroded iron, and numerous sherds. E. W. MacKie of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, reports on these last thus: “Selection of hard-fired, dark-grey-and-buff sherds with white sandy grits; only one diagnostic rim sherd. This is a large piece (2 fragments) of hard, light-grey ware with orange brown exterior and buff interior with a flat, slightly expanded or ‘hammerhead’ rim containing white sandy grits. The neck descends vertically below the rim for about 2” and then swells outwards as if to start the profile of a globular body. The rim looks like the Iron Age A carinated wares mentioned in the report on Feall Bay, Coll (Page 8) but the absence of a sharp carination at the shoulder is a difference. I know of no exact parallels for this pot though I should think the Iron Age A link is quite probable”. In the vicinity are at least two similar floors and all appear to have been more or less disturbed. At NB 137401 where a structure was demarcated by large stones, there was found a flint flake, a small thick sherd, a utilised antler-tine of red deer, and a fragment of a tool in whale-bone. All the above finds have been deposited in the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

SHETLAND

Lloyd R. Laing

SANDS OF BRECIN, YELL

HP 5205. A small collection of sherds from the Sands of Breckin, Yell, are now preserved in Lerwick Museum. Most of these are late mediaeval, but one rim is of exceptional interest and would appear to be Early Iron Age.

It is from a fairly large vessel seemingly of situlate form with a well-fired brown fabric. It is decorated with pie-crust ornament produced by very heavy finger indentation.

Although without precise parallel it may be remotely related to English Iron Age ‘A’ pottery of Kenyon’s East Anglian group. If this is the case it should probably be interpreted as a parallel to the pottery of I.A. ‘A’ derivation from Balevullin and elsewhere in the Hebrides.

There are no parallels for it among the published pottery from either Clickhimin or Jarlshof.
STIRLINGSHIRE

Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling

R.N. ARMAMENT DEPOT, THROSK

LATE MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NS 855914. Sherds of pitchers and handled bowls, with part of clay kiln? dome from below tree roots (blown down in a gale) brought to museum by Mr H. G. Lord, 5th June, 1968.

MUIRMAILING FARM, EAST PLEAN

FLINT

NS 820861. Scraper of grey flint with traces of worked edge found by Mrs E. Hyde in the farm yard, March 1968. In finder's possession.

SEABEGS PLACE FARM

P. H. W. BRISCOE AND J. K. THOMSON

ANTONINE WALL

NS 818795. Excavation was carried out in the fields immediately E and W of Seabegs Place Farm to locate the exact line of the Antonine Wall and test the fields as possible sites for the presumed Roman fort at Seabegs. Work was carried out by volunteers under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow and of the Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling.

In the field between Seabegswood and the farm, trenching revealed the wall at three points. One trench showed the wall base complete; it was 14' wide, with dressed stone kerbs and a filling of heavy cobbles. In the same trench a well-preserved culvert ran through the wall base over which laid turf was still in position 1' 9" thick, the laminations showing clearly. In the field E of Seabegs Place Farm some traces of wall base were found, but in a very disturbed condition.

No trace of the presumed fort was found in either field in trenches laid at distances up to 225' S of the line of the wall.

SUTHERLAND

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland

LOCH MORE, EDDRACHILLIS

SHORT CIST

NC 335363. A short cist was found in November, 1967, near the top of a gravel mound beside the Lairg-Laxford Bridge Road, A838. There was no sign of the burial, but a beaker was recovered
from the cist. The Beaker is of the Short-necked variety, decorated by coarse comb impressions in horizontal lines and horizontal herringbone. It has been given to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh, by the finder, Robert Ross. An illustrated note will be published in PSAS.

**STRATH OYKELL, BY LAIRG**

**VITRIFIED FORT**

NC 410008. Evidence of huts inside vitrified fort at Langwell. Depression behind the south flanking wall has a dividing partition. At the second level a hut site, 24' x 12', is built into the end of this wall. The entrance has distinct stonework at corner, 6' x 5'. An oval depression adjoining measures 18' x 12' internally, with 4' wall and entrance.

NC 449005. Double concentric walls on mound, circular, approximately 40' cross. Mainly rubble.

NC 432006. Remains of farmstead on north side of track.

NC 479000. Newton of Ochtow. Massive walls up to 15' across, low, enclose quadrilateral areas of poorly drained hillside. Lateral walls have ditches running centrally.

NH 486996. A circular concrete slab, 15' across, 3" thick, with 4" diameter iron 'axle' was found buried in the ruin of a mill.

**LOCH THURNAIG, OYKEL BRIDGE, BY LAIRG**

NC 404035. A depopulated site of approximately 6 acres, two-thirds of which is in strip cultivation. The house sites vary from 10' - 30' square, grouped, on raised banks, about two streets which converge into a square. There is a ditch surrounding them, possibly in case of river flooding.

**OCHTOW BURN**

NC 473006. 3 house sites, one of sandstone masonry, others drystone, were found in extensive landscaped surroundings.

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**WIGTOWNSHIRE**

**LUCE SANDS**

NX 138556. Mr McCracken brought into Dumfries Museum a group of flints and some pitchstone fragments from the Luce Sands. The flints include several pyramidal cores and the collection has a generally Mesolithic appearance. (Reg. No. 1968 — 144).
BARSALLOCH

W. F. Cormack

NX 343421. The radio carbon date of this coastal Mesolithic site (Discovery and Excavation Scotland, 1967, p. 55), is 6000 years B.P. ± 150 (GAK 1601).

MONREITH

NX 364406. A number of patinated flints in the top soil perhaps indicate another coastal Mesolithic site here.

STRANRAER

Lloyd R. Laing

A group of Late Bronze Age spearheads, seemingly from a small founders hoard near Stranraer, formed part of a late nineteenth century private collection. The spearheads are all of Class V. One is in my possession and the whereabouts of the others is unknown.
Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

From A. Clarke, Senior Surveyor,
Archaeology Division, Scotland.

Archaeological revision has continued with recording and fieldwork in the Counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Banff, Caithness, Dumfries, Fife, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Roxburgh, Shetland, Stirling and Sutherland. The county investigation of Banff has been completed, Perth continues, and a start has been made on Aberdeen.

A map of the Antonine Wall is in course of production.

Amendments have been made to One Inch sheets 40, 43, 50, 55 and 56.

Numerous new discoveries were made during fieldwork in Shetland.

NEW DISCOVERIES

HU 17245990. Burnt mound, Sotra Water, Walls and Sandness.
17835115. Burnt mounds (2), Swinister, Walls and Sandness.
17775053. Burnt mound, Loch of Watsness, Walls and Sandness.
18316114. Burnt mound, Northbanks, Papa Stour.
18446103. Ne/BA house and field system, Northbanks, Papa Stour.
17936119. Ne/BA house and field system, The Dale, Papa Stour.
164613. Burnt mounds (2), Culla Voe, Papa Stour.
16526123. Ne/BA house and field system, Culla Voe, Papa Stour.
260498. Ne/BA house and field system, South Stany Fields, Grumnavoe.
24305219. Cairn, Loch of Flatpunds, Walls and Sandness.
37233671. Ne/BA house, Bruna Ness, West Burra.
28825790. Chambered cairn, Shun of Langaness, Sandsting.
28895700. Cairn, Hurds, Sandsting.
39641473. Cairn, Vilge, Southvoe, Dunrossness.
39444858. Ne/BA house, Hill of Strom, Tingwall.
33256984. Ne/BA houses (2), Mangaster Voe, Northmavine.
HT 965367. Cairn and two probable cairns, Shoadals, Foula.
NEW CLASSIFICATIONS

HU 28895682. ‘Cairn’ to Ne/BA house and field system, Hurds, Sandsting.
28695788. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house and field system, Shun of Longanese, Sandsting.
375338. ‘Mounds’ to Ne/BA house, burnt mound and field system, Lang Sound, West Burra.
34085534. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house, South Gardie, Sandsting.
32745250. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house, Bixter, Sandsting.
19165574. ‘Watch Tower’ to Cairn, Sandness Hill, Sandness.
29385544. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house, South Houllan, Sandsting.
22865133. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house, Gronawalls, Walls and Sandness.
29035337. ‘Cairns’ (2) to Ne/BA house and field system, West Houran, Sandsting.
29875230. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house and field system, Burnside, Sandsting.
31366596. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house and enclosure, Clousta Dyke, Aithsting.
32245605. ‘Cumlu’ to Ne/BA house, Green Meadow, Aithsting.
31555668. ‘Cumlu (Site of)’ to Chambered Cairn, Loch of Vaara, Aithsting.

HZ 217726. ‘Tumulus’ (2) to Ne/BA houses (2), Eas Brecks, Fair Isle.
DUNDONALD CASTLE, AYRSHIRE

NS 363345. Trial excavations were carried out at Easter 1968, in advance of the clearance of rubble from the area in front of the gatehouse keep. The rubble was found to be up to 4' deep in places (or more where the ground rose steeply towards the curtain wall), and rested on bedrock, which seems to have been deliberately levelled with stones to form a roughly cobbled surface. The curtain wall of the inner courtyard was shown to have been butted on to the keep, and rested on bedrock without any footings. The keep would seem to be resting on ashlar footings or underpinnings, a single course projecting in front of the castle wall. Part of this was pointed with mortar of nineteenth century date, probably contemporary with the consolidation work carried out at that period. There were no significant finds.

LOCHMAIBEN CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE

NY 089811. Excavations were carried out for a fortnight in July 1968, in the area of the gateway of the castle, in advance of consolidation. An area adjoining the counterweight pit for the bridge was stripped, to establish whether the 'ledge' shown in the Royal Commission Inventory plan was the original feature. It now seems apparent that there was a sloping ashlar face up to the level of the gatehouse. The abutment for the bridge on the opposite side of the 'mote' was not located, but the foundations of an 1887 temporary bridge were uncovered. Inside the castle it was found that the area adjoining the entry had been levelled, probably in the nineteenth century, but a complex of foundation trenches and wall footings of several periods was partially examined. Work will continue on the site in 1969.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

A. Inventories

From Dr K. A. Steer, Secretary

The Kintyre volume of the Argyll Inventory is now being prepared for the press and field-work has continued in Lorn and Lanarkshire.

ACHNACREEBEAG (LORN) ARGYLL

NM 929363. A preliminary season's excavation at the cairn at Achnacreebeag, undertaken by Mr J. N. G. Ritchie, was devoted to determining the size and shape of the structure. The excavation will continue in 1969.

LOGAN COTTAGE, TWEEDSMUIR, PEEBLES SHIRE

NT 108288. Mr A. MacLaren excavated a long cist discovered near Logan Cottage. The cist, which was aligned NE and SW, had been partly destroyed at its NE end; it measured at least 5' x 1' 9" internally and contained an extended inhumation.

BIGGAR, LANARKSHIRE

NT 043379. Excavation of the feature regarded as a possible rampart of a Roman fort (Roman Occupation of SW Scotland, 115) showed that it is an entirely natural formation.

BOTHWELL HAUGH, LANARKSHIRE

NS 731577. Mr G. S. Maxwell continued his investigation of the NE front of the Roman fort (cf. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1967, p. 58). The existence of a gateway near the centre of the NE side was verified, but adverse weather conditions prevented detailed examination. The road, issuing from the gate, had three distinct surfaces, but the uppermost one seemed to be simply a repair of the second. Fragments of Antonine pottery were found on both the earliest and latest surfaces.

Further excavation to the NW of the gateway showed that the front of the rampart on this side had been strengthened by the addition of a clay revetment laid upon a foundation of boulders and red-sandstone slabs. The revetment was not of uniform thickness, being about 5' thick near the gate and diminishing gradually until it merged with the primary face of the rampart near the N angle.
In the interior of the fort the road leading to the NE gate was 23' wide and well-preserved. It was flanked on the NW by a timber-framed building whose walls had been constructed of wattle-and-daub. One of the post-holes, which had been packed with tiles and sealed with a layer of clay, seemed to belong to an earlier phase of construction. All the datable pottery recovered from the area was of the Antonine period.

HARE LAW LANARKSHIRE

NT 005498. A cist in a small cairn belonging to the Hare Law cairnfield (PSAS, XC (1956-57), 17 f.), was excavated by Mr G. S. Maxwell. The cairn was roughly circular on plan, measuring about 20' in diameter and 2' in maximum height; it was composed mainly of small rounded boulders and had been built on an outcrop of rock. The cist, which measured 2' x 1' 2" internally and 1' 10" in depth, had been built directly on bedrock; unfortunately it had been disturbed and, although some of the original filling survived at the NE end, no skeletal remains or relics were recovered. Publication will be in the Inventory of Lanarkshire.

INVERESK, MIDLOTHIAN

NT 346722. Roman material derived from the bath-house in the grounds of Inveresk Lodge was uncovered during building operations in the grounds of Musselburgh Grammar School. The material comprised numerous pieces of tile, several indeterminate sherds of coarse pottery and a few pieces of samian ware. The samian pottery included fragments of a Drag. 27 cup, an incised vessel (probably a globular beaker, Ludowici VSe), a bowl (Drag 37) and a vessel of the same form bearing an ovolo of the potter X-6. All the datable material could be assigned to the Antonine period.

At the same time two fine specimens of plain samian ware were recovered during the digging of graves in the western part of the graveyard of St. Michael's Kirk, Inveresk — the site of the Antonine fort. Both were base fragments of platters (Drag. 31); one bore the impression of a potter's stamp [AJVTVSF. Both fragments have been deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, while the material recovered during building operations has been retained in Musselburgh Grammar School.

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

Surveys

Detailed surveys were made of Skellatur (laird's house), Aberdeenshire; Kildalton Chapel, Islay, Argyll; Craufurdland Castle, Ayrshire; various cruck-framed buildings at Dunbeath, Caithness; old glass cone, Alloa, Clackmannanshire; Archerfield House and
Saltoun Hall, East Lothian; Archibald Place and No. 142 Canon-gate, Edinburgh; Kincraig House, Fife; Lauriston Castle and House, Kincardineshire; Mains of Rattray, Millearne House and Newton of Condie (tower-house with later additions), Perthshire; East Kirk, Cromarty, Ross and Cromarty. A reconnaissance survey of vernacular architecture in Orkney was also undertaken in association with Mr. A. Fenton of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

Accessions

PLANS
1. An 18th century plan, possibly by John Flaw, of a design for a gateway. (Lt. Col. and Mrs Home-Robertson).
2. The complete collection of plans from the office of Sir Robert Lorimer extending from 1891 to his death in 1929. (Mr Stuart Matthew, A.R.I.B.A.).

PHOTOGRAPHS, NEGATIVES, MANUSCRIPT NOTES, ETC.
1. Albums of 19th century photographs of Strathpeffer, Stonehaven and Aberdeen City. (Mr W. Campbell).
2. Copies of sketches of subjects in Perthshire and elsewhere made about 1830. (Sandeman Library, Perth).
4. Copies of correspondence and estimates for the building of Millearne, Perthshire. (Miss J. Macintyre).
5. Photographs of miscellaneous industrial subjects. (Mr John Hume).
6. Photographs, drawings and descriptive notes of excavation of the cairn at Baluer, Benderloch, Argyll (NM 898414 DES (1963), 8, Mrs Margaret Kay).
7. Account of an old road from Loch Tay to Glen Lyon (DES (1967), 37, Dr E. A. Cormack).

PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING PLANS IN PRIVATE COLLECTIONS
1. Airthrey Castle, Stirlingshire by Robert Adam. (Mr A. Chinnery-Haldane).
11. Inverquharity Castle, Angus: plans by Wardrop and Reid for a proposed addition and a collection of sketches and plans of the earlier Kinnordy House, Angus. (The Rt. Hon. Lady Lyell).
13. Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire: plans by Wardrop and Reid for the restoration of the main tower. (The Earl of Moray and Mr Colin Mackenzie).
14. Kilmardon Castle, Fife: 1907 survey floor plans and a survey of Balgarvie Castle, Fife, now demolished. (Sir James Morrison Low, Bt.).
15. Arniston, Midlothian: two 18th century garden plans. (Arniston Trustees and the Scottish Record Office).

PURCHASES OF COPIES OF STUDENTS' MEASURED DRAWINGS

1. Drumpellier Dovecot, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire.
A Scottish Bibliography for 1968

This section has been compiled by R. B. K. Stevenson and Anne C. Grieve.

CBA  Council for British Archaeology
HAST  Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions
HNBC  History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
HMSO  H.M. Stationery Office
PSAS  Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
SAE   Studies in Ancient Europe: essays presented to Stuart Piggott, J. M. Coles and D. D. A. Simpson, (add.) Leicester Univ. Press. 1968. 75/-
SFBC  Society of Friends of Brechin Cathedral
TC & W Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society
TDGAS Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society
TELAS Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society
TGAS  Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society


GENERAL

Standing Comm. on Museums & Galleries Universities and Museums CBA 1968 20/-
Archaeological bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland, 1966

List of articles on Scottish history published in 1967. 47, 2

W. F. H. Nicolaisen Scot. Stud. XII, ii
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L. Laing Current Archaeology 5
Scotland (review of current progress in Scottish archaeology)

R. E. Binns Antiquity 41, 1967
Drift pumice in Northern Europe

G. Whittington & J. A. Soulsby Scot. Geog. Mag. 84, 2
Preliminary report on an investigation into PIT place-names

J. Stewart 5th VC
Place-names of Fetlar

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C. Matras  Points of contact between Shetland and Faroes  \textit{ibid}


S. J. Jones \textit{(ed.)}  Dundee and district  British Association 1968

H. Fairhurst  The archaeology of rural settlement in Scotland  \textit{TGAS} 15, 4

W. D. Lamont  Ancient and Medieval Sculptured stones of Islay  Oliver and Boyd 1968 30/-

H. B. Millar  Historical Cumbernauld  Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. 1968 3/6d

J. Urquhart \textit{(ed.)}  Dumfries and around; our story in pictures  Standard Press, Dumfries 4/-

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A. E. Truckell  Modernisation at the Dumfries Museum  \textit{Museums J.} 68, 1 (1968)

A. McCracken  Langholm Museum \{obituary\}  \textit{TGAS} 44 1967

A. R. Cross  Then and now—a seventy years' retrospect \{Presidential address\}  \textit{TGAS} 15, 3

PREHISTORIC

B. Green \& A. Sorrell  Prehistoric Britain  Lutterworth, 1968 16/-

Reid, R. W. K. \textit{et al}  Prehistoric settlement in Durness  \textit{PSAS} 1966-67

I. C. Walker  Easterton of Roseisle: a forgotten site in Moray  \textit{SAE}

P. R. Ritchie  The stone implement trade in third millennium Scotland  \textit{SAE}

F. E. S. Roe  Stone mace-heads and the latest neolithic cultures of the British Isles  \textit{SAE}

The battle-axes, mace-heads and axe-hammers from S.W. Scotland  \textit{TGAS} 44 1967

I. McInnes  Jet sliders in late neolithic Britain  \textit{SAE}

M. L. Ansell  A beaker from Stroangassel  \textit{TGAS} 44 1967

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PREHISTORIC (Contd.)

I. C. Walker & A. S. Henshall
The Beaker period in Cumbria
PSAS 1966-67

T. H. McK. Clough
Scottish dagger graves
TC & W 68, 1968

A. S. Henshall
Bronze age relics at Kirkcaldy Museum
Kirkcaldy Mus. Leaflet, No. 3, 1968 3d

[W. Hood]
[...] (Pottery report by J. G. Scott)

J. N. G. Ritchie
Balanabraid Cairn, Kintyre, Argyll
TDGAS 44 1967

D. D. A. Simpson
Excavations at Kintraw, Argyll
PSAS 1966-67

I. H. Longworth
Further discoveries at Brackmont Mill and Tentsmuir, Fife
ibid

D. D. A. Simpson
Food vessels: associations and chronology
SAE

J. M. Davidson
A bronze age cemetery at Doonfoot, Ayr (Pottery report by J. G. Scott)
TGAS 15, 4

R. W. B. Morris
Cup-and-ring marks and similar sculptures of S.W. Scotland

A. MacLaren
Recent excavations in Peeblesshire
PSAS 1966-67

J. Scott-Elliot
Whitestanes Moor (Ring cairn sites 7 & 8)
TDGAS 44 1967

J. Scott-Elliot & I. Rae
The small cairn fields of Dumfriesshire
ibid

J. D. Cowen
A steatite vessel from Orkney [ceramic urn found c.1773 near Stromness]
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Colin Burgess
Bronze age metalwork in northern England, c.1000-700B.C.
Oriel Press, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 17/6d

J. R. C. Hamilton
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J. R. C. Hamilton
Iron Age forts and epic literature
Antiquity 42, 1968

G. N. Wright
Ancient strongholds of Glenelg
Country Life 28.12.67

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Massive armlets in the North British Iron Age
SAE

R. W. Feachem
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P. Friis & P. L. Jensen
En jernalderhustomt med Kaelder [Wooden hut with wood and stone lined souterrain]
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6th Limes Congress

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<td>K. A. Steer</td>
<td>The Antonine Wall: a reassessment [Resumé of paper in Arch. Ael. XLII]</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. R. Birley</td>
<td>Excavations at Carpow</td>
<td>ibid</td>
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<td>E. Birley</td>
<td>Hadrian's Wall and its neighbourhood</td>
<td>ibid</td>
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<td>F. H. Thompson</td>
<td>The zoomorphic pelta in Romano-British art</td>
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<td>R. W. Feachem</td>
<td>The Bridgeness distance slab</td>
<td>TGAS 15, 4</td>
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<td>J. K. Thomson</td>
<td>Excavations at the Roman temporary camp, Lochlands, Stirlingshire</td>
<td>PSAS 1966-67</td>
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<td>M. L. Ryder</td>
<td>Animal footprints on a Roman tile</td>
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<td>S. Piggott</td>
<td>An ancient Briton in North Africa</td>
<td>Antiquity 42 1968</td>
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<td>A. Boyle</td>
<td>Saint Ninian: some outstanding problems</td>
<td>Innes Rev. 19.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. N. G. Ritchie</td>
<td>Keil Cave, Argyll: a late Iron Age cave occupation in Kintyre</td>
<td>PSAS 1966-67</td>
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<td>E. Fowler</td>
<td>Hanging bowls</td>
<td>SAE</td>
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<td>R. B. K. Stevenson</td>
<td>The brooch from Westness, Orkney</td>
<td>5th VC</td>
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<td>D. B. Thoms</td>
<td>The Aldbar stone</td>
<td>Book of SFBC. 17</td>
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<td>C. Ralegh Radford</td>
<td>The early Christian monuments at Govan and Inchinnin</td>
<td>TGAS 15, 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Small</td>
<td>The historical geography of the Norse Viking settlement of the Scottish Highlands</td>
<td>Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift 22, 1 (1968)</td>
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<td>A. Thorsteinsson</td>
<td>The Viking burial place at Pierowall, Westray, Orkney</td>
<td>5th VC</td>
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P. Thorson  
Ancient Thurso, a religious and judicial centre  
5th VC

A. Small  
A Viking longhouse in Unst, Shetland  
5th VC

A. Binns  
The navigation of Viking ships round the British Isles in Old English and Old Norse sources  
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A. Liestol  
The Maeshowe runes: some new interpretations  
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R. H. M. Dolley & W. F. Cormack  
A Hiberno-Norse penny of Dublin found in Wigtownshire  
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Historical survey of the Scottish History Society  

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Looking ahead in Scottish history  

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Large-scale manuscript plans in Scotland  
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Scottish Record Office 1968

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Summary list of material in S.R.O. relating to the history of Highlands and islands of Scotland

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R. S. Barclay, ed. The Court book of Orkney and Shetland 1614-15

E. W. Balfour-Meville, ed. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, A.D. 1690

J. Munro & I. C. Taylor Glenfinnan and the '45

F. F. Roberts Account of losses of the Burgh of Dunbar 1651

I. H. Stewart The Scottish coinage: rev. ed. with Supplement

R. P. Mack Stephen and the anarchy, 1135-54 (Scottish border coins)

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J. K. R. Murray The Stirling bawbees of Mary, Queen of Scots [Additional hist. refs.]

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J. G. Dunbar Medieval [pottery] aquamanile from Skipness Castle, Argyll

A. E. Truckell & J. Williams Medieval pottery in Dumfriesshire and Galloway

D. M. Hunter Kinneil Church [and 11th cent. stone crucifix]

Excavation at Southdean old Kirk 2 pp.

P. H. R. Mackay Torphichen Preceptory

D. McRoberts The Scottish Church and nationalism in the 15th century

D. McKay The duties of the medieval parish clerk
### MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

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J. Fleming
Robert Adam's castle style. 2 pts. [Seton, Inveraray and Culzean]
Country Life 23 and 30.5.68

H. E. Stutchbury
The architecture of Colin Campbell
Manchester U.P. 1967 70/-

A. Rowan
Penicuik House, Midlothian
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Regency Coade: Coade record books 1813-21 [Dalmeny House]

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Provisional lists of buildings of architectural or historic interest: Aberdeenshire, Fife, Peebleshire, Perthshire, Ross and Cromarty 1968

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Scot. Art Rev. XI, 4

F. Worsdall
David Hamilton
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The origin of Mons Meg [1449, arrived Scotland 1457]
J. Arms & Armour Soc. V, 12

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A new carriage for Mons Meg [1835]
ibid

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Guns and Ammo, June 1968, Los Angeles, Calif

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Two famous Robertson harps [The Lude harp and the Lamont harp]

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De Doedelzak in de Wereld [bagpipes exhib. cat.]
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Bergkristallanhänger der Merowing-erzeit [and Scottish late medieval charmstones]
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Silver for Huguenot and Catholic: some 17th century Scottish Altar vessels
Country Life 25.4.68

F. C. Eeles & R. W. M. Clouston
The church and altar bells of the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright
PSAS 1966-67

A. E. Truckell
A late medieval mortar in Dumfries Museum
TDGAS 44/1967

R. Oddy
Scottish glass houses [manufacture of glass 17th-20th cents.] (Typescript)
The Glass Circle 50a Fulham Rd., London, SW3, June, 1966
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<td>Wages and conditions in the Border woollen industry about 1890</td>
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<td>A. Fenton</td>
<td>Alternating stone and turf — an obsolete building practice</td>
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<td>M. A. Scott</td>
<td>Island saga; the story of North Ronaldsay</td>
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<td>Morvern transformed: a Highland parish in the 19th century</td>
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