

## I.

SCOTTISH NEOLITHIC POTTERY. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER,  
P.S.A.ScOT., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

It has long been recognised that one of the outstanding features of the prehistoric collections in our National Museum of Antiquities is the fine series of native neolithic pottery recovered from graves. Most of it was found in chambered cairns in Orkney, Caithness, and Argyll, between 1864 and 1884, but a very important addition was made about twenty-five years ago when a number of cairns in Arran and Bute were excavated. Since then, although there has been a steady flow of various classes of relics belonging to the Stone, Bronze, and Early Iron Ages and to later times into the Museum, only three new records of neolithic pottery have been reported in the *Proceedings* of our Society. These consisted of the bare intimations of the donations of a few potsherds found at Easterton of Roseisle, Morayshire,<sup>1</sup> and at Bantaskine, Falkirk, Stirlingshire,<sup>2</sup> and a report on the excavation of a chambered cairn in Sutherland. This is a meagre record and is rather misleading, as quite a number of new discoveries have come under my notice during the last few years. Further, amongst the collections from the Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire, preserved in the National Museum, is an interesting group of shards, differing generally from the other recognised varieties of Scottish prehistoric pottery, whose significance, apparently, has been overlooked, and which seem to have a greater affinity to Neolithic than to Bronze Age or later types. I am now able to record examples from twelve new localities, situated as far apart as Aberdeenshire and Wigtownshire, and North Uist and East Lothian. Hitherto, all our neolithic ware, with the exception of that from three sites, came from graves. Now we are able to report probably six new domestic sites and six new sepulchral sites which have yielded this class of pottery. Unfortunately only one vessel which it has been found possible to reconstruct has appeared amongst the new finds, nearly all the other shards being mere fragments of small dimensions. Some of these, however, reveal types of vessels and schemes and methods of decoration new to Scottish archaeology.

It may be mentioned that in England archaeologists have undergone much the same experience as we have. Twenty years ago comparatively little neolithic pottery had been recorded, but since then, and in quite recent times, several very important discoveries of this class of ware have been reported.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. lvi, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1. p. 255.

In describing our neolithic pottery, I propose to submit a very brief resume of all the older published records, as well as an account of the new ones, and, after giving a detailed description of each piece, to consider the forms of the vessels and their ornamentation. It will be found that we have now a record of more than two hundred vessels from Scotland belonging to Neolithic times or to the overlap period between the Neolithic and Bronze Ages.

#### DISCOVERIES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Between 1864 and 1871, three chambered cairns were excavated in Argyll, and neolithic pottery was found in each of them. A complete vessel was recovered from a cairn at Largie, Poltalloch,<sup>1</sup> fragments of another from a cairn at Kilchoan,<sup>2</sup> and an almost complete vessel and parts of two more from a cairn at Achnacree, Benderloch.<sup>3</sup>

In 1865 and 1866, Dr Anderson examined a series of chambered cairns in Caithness, several of which yielded fragments of neolithic pottery, human and animal bones, as well as stone and flint implements.<sup>4</sup> In one of the long horned cairns at Yarhouse were found two fragments of hard, thin, black paste, and in the horned cairns at Ormiegill and Garrywhin fragments of round-bottomed urns of similar ware. A round cairn at Canister produced fragments of round-bottomed vessels of thin black ware, some of which had thickened rims and others everted lips. The pottery was mostly smooth and plain, but one of the larger vessels had been ornamented by oblique finger-tip and -nail markings, and one fragment had a perforation just under the rim. From Kenny's Cairn, Hill of Bruan, came fragments of, at least, nine urns, as well as human and animal bones, and implements of bone and flint.<sup>5</sup>

A. H. Rhind, some ten years earlier, excavated four round chambered cairns at Yarhouse, each of which yielded pottery as well as human remains. No description of the pottery seems to have been published, but we may take it that it was of the same character as that found in similar cairns just referred to.<sup>6</sup>

In 1861, a chambered cairn at Bookan, Orkney, produced a flint lance or spear-head and some fragments of clay urns.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 344.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vi. p. 355.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ix. p. 409.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vi. p. 442, and vol. vii. p. 481, and *Scotland in Pagan Times—The Bronze and Stone Ages*, pp. 230-259.

<sup>5</sup> *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. ix. p. 292, and *Scotland in Pagan Times—The Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 258.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 253.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 292.

A chambered cairn at Unstan, Orkney, opened in 1884, produced no less than parts of twenty-two vessels, human remains, and flint implements. Many of the urns have been restored to a considerable extent.<sup>1</sup>

Eighteen years later, Professor Thomas H. Bryce submitted to the Society his first report on his systematic examination of segmented chambered cairns in Arran and Bute, which he had carried out in the first years of this century, and also drew attention to an important group of neolithic pottery found in a chambered cairn at Beacharra, Kintyre.

The pottery and associated relics from the Arran cairns<sup>2</sup> consisted of part of an urn from Torlin; two complete vessels and a polished stone axe from Clachaig; the larger part of an urn, a leaf-shaped arrow-head, and a knife of flint from Slidderly Water; small shards, a stone hammer and three knives, and several worked flakes of flint from Tormore; a rim fragment of an urn, four leaf-shaped arrow-heads, and three large knives of flint from a denuded cairn near Whiting Bay; and a few shards of dark ware from Monamore Glen. Three fragments of thin reddish ware, like that of Bronze Age beaker pottery and ornamented in the same way, were also found on the Whiting Bay site.

The Bute cairns yielded the following relics<sup>3</sup>:—a complete vessel, the greater portion of another, a considerable part of a third, and a small piece of a fourth, found at Bicker's Houses; the greater part of an urn and two long rim fragments of another, at Glecknabae; and a few fragments of black ware, too small to determine its character, but from its provenance and colour probably neolithic, from Michael's Grave. In addition to the distinctly Stone Age pottery, the Glecknabae cairn produced shards from four different vessels of thin red pottery which, while showing a resemblance in form and decoration to the Bronze Age beaker, were of smaller dimensions.

Six almost complete vessels were recovered from the cairn at Beacharra, Kintyre,<sup>4</sup> and a few fragments of pottery, some of hard dark ware and others reddish in colour, came from a chambered cairn at Cragabus, Islay.<sup>5</sup> The last relics, like the shards from Monamore Glen, Arran, and Michael's Grave in Bute, were presumably neolithic, as the cairn was of the segmented chambered type.

In the burial chamber of a chambered cairn at Taversøe Tuick, Rousay, Orkney, numerous fragments of broken pottery were found, and it was considered that several vessels were represented. Some

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xix. p. 341.

\* *Ibid.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 18.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi. p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi. p. 74, and vol. xxxvii. p. 44.

\* *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi. p. 102.

secondary burials in cists were discovered in the mound. The account of the excavation,<sup>1</sup> however, is not clear, and the description of the pottery meagre. What is said to have been part of the base of a cinerary urn was found amongst other pottery in the passage leading into the burial chamber. Two illustrations of some of the shards from the passage show rim fragments of two vessels decorated with reversed hatched triangles under the brim, and what looks like part of a cylindrical, tall round-based vessel. While hatched triangles are met with on Bronze Age cinerary urns, the illustrations show triangles strongly suggestive of some of those which occur on the round-based neolithic urns found in the chambered cairn at Unstan. A chambered cairn at Achaidh, Creich, Sutherland, yielded a small fragment of pottery, "neolithic in character."<sup>2</sup>

All the pottery mentioned so far came from burial sites, but, in 1902, six small fragments from three vessels were discovered by Mr Ludovic M'L. Mann in one of three pit dwellings with piled floors, in the Mye Plantation, Wigtownshire, which I helped him to excavate.<sup>3</sup> The other relics found consisted of implements of stone, and scrapers and other objects of flint, and the piles on which the floor had rested showed evidence of having been pointed with stone axes. The pottery from Easterton of Roseisle and Falkirk is believed to have been domestic.

#### LATER DISCOVERIES.

Seven years ago Mrs Hugh W. Young presented to the Museum several rim and wall fragments of four vessels which had been discovered by her late husband, in October 1895, at Easterton of Roseisle, Burghead, Morayshire. In a report of the find, published at the time it took place,<sup>4</sup> it was stated that the pottery fragments recovered filled "a good-sized box," and that they were found in two pits dug in pure white sand and lined with rough stones. The pits were "rounded and egg-shaped" in the bottom, lay 1 foot 6 inches apart, and measured 5 feet in diameter at the top and nearly 5 feet in depth. They were "full of wood ashes, pieces of charcoal, and cinders of wood," and the stones were reddened by fire. A rubbing stone, a "pounding ball," an anvil-stone about 8 inches square and as much in height, a red flint spear- or arrow-head "coloured by the intense heat" and a worked flint, were also found. No burnt bones were recognised among the debris in the pits. After considering whether the pits

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xxxvii. pp. 76, 81.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xlv. p. 110, fig. 5.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 370.

<sup>4</sup> *Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*, new series, vol. ii. p. 39.

might have been (1) kilns for firing pottery, (2) cooking ovens, or (3) places for cremating dead bodies, the writer of the report decided that the third suggestion was the more probable, especially as at the bottom of the pits "lay large lumps of fatty matter, the adipocere of burnt flesh." The fragments of pottery presented to the Museum must have formed a very small proportion of the boxful which was recovered, and they do not include any examples of the thick coarse ware which was also mentioned in the report as having also been found. The surviving pieces consist of portions of four vessels of fine, thin, hard, dark brown paste with a glossy surface in parts. Fortunately, several of the fragments fitted together, and it has been found possible to restore about half the wall and rim of one of the vessels. This object has been a large, gracefully shaped flat bowl with an everted wall and rim and a round bottom (fig. 37). Three other bowls, which are each represented by a single shard, had also curved, everted brims and, in all likelihood, a rounded base. The four vessels have been particularly good examples of the prehistoric potter's craft, as the forms are pleasing, and the paste of good quality and well fired. Their discoverer considered that they were sepulchral vessels, but I think it is more probable that they were domestic dishes. Had the deposits in which they were found contained incinerated human remains, particles of burnt bone would have survived, and as this material is white or light grey in colour, it could not have escaped notice, especially as its absence is noted carefully in the report of the excavation. As for the suggestion regarding the discovery of fatty matter or adipocere, in the deposits, surely this would have disappeared during the process of cremation.

In the *Glasgow Herald* of 1st August 1919, Mr Mann announced that, a few days before, "traces of cultivated cereals found in close association with domestic pottery which belongs undoubtedly to the Stone Age" had been discovered in a gravel-pit at Townhead, Rothesay, in the island of Bute. The report also stated that details had been "noted as to the situation of hut foundations and hearths, and of the slight trench which perhaps marked a stockade surrounding and protecting the little settlement." Other relics found included an axe of felstone, measuring  $5\frac{3}{16}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches by  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch, four rubbing stones of saddle querns and a broken lower stone, one grain of wheat, a quantity of shells of hazel nuts, and charcoal. All the relics are preserved in the Museum at Rothesay.

The pottery consisted of a large number of fragments, generally of small size, and all hand-made. At least thirteen vessels could be recognised amongst the shards, nine being represented by rim fragments and four by wall fragments. As no complete vertical section of

a single vessel was found, and as the largest shard measured only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, there was no definite evidence that the vessels had been round based. But the curve of the wall of some indicated this form, and certain of the rims were of distinct types seen only in neolithic pottery in Scotland. There was also a small basal fragment of a flat-bottomed vessel.

In the Anthropological Museum, Marischal College, Aberdeen University, is a small round-bottomed urn of dark coloured ware from Craig, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, which is said to have been found in a short cist, about 1850. It was presented to the Museum only a few years ago, and the record of its being discovered in a short cist cannot be considered very satisfactory, as, so far as I can learn, no particulars regarding the dimensions of the grave have been handed down. The urn in shape and decoration is distinctly neolithic, and quite different from any of the illustrated examples found in Scottish short cists. It is quite possible, however, that the description of the grave may be correct, as we shall see later on that pottery which I have assigned to late neolithic times or to the overlap period between them and the Bronze Age, was found in a short grave at Old Kilpatrick.

In the Arbutnot Museum, Peterhead, amongst some fragments of beaker urns, is a small part of the rim of a vessel which has had a straight vertical brim projecting slightly outwards at the lip, the top of which is ornamented with shallow transverse grooves. The pottery is thin and hard, its colour being black on the outside and reddish yellow on the inside. This fragment was found at Knapperty Hillock, Auchmachar, Aberdeenshire, possibly in a long cairn on Knapperty Hill, the remains of which are still to be seen there.<sup>1</sup>

In 1904 I visited the farm of Ferniebrae, Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, where many flint and other stone implements had been found. On the inside of one of the window sills in the stable, mixed with a lot of flint implements, were fifteen pieces of prehistoric pottery which had been found in various graves on the farm. The shards consisted of fragments of cinerary urns, except one piece which was of different character from the rest. This fragment I secured and handed over to the Museum (fig. 43).<sup>2</sup> It is a rim fragment of a vessel of fairly hard dark ware, with a flat-topped rim and a wall decorated with finger-nail impressions, curving in distinctly towards the base. There can be little doubt that it is neolithic, but whether it came from a grave is not known.

<sup>1</sup> I am greatly indebted to Mr Alexander Keiller, one of our Fellows, for the information about the form of the cairn. Mr Keiller has most generously allowed me to draw on his Morven records of Aberdeenshire antiquities.

<sup>2</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. xli. p. 127.

Several fragments of prehistoric pottery were discovered by Mr James S. Richardson, while trenches were being dug at Bantaskine, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, in 1915.<sup>1</sup> The shards, which were presented to the Museum, were found in a dark layer in sand about 3 feet below the surface. At the time they were recovered they were believed to belong to the Early Iron Age. The pottery consisted of several rim fragments of what seems to have been a shallow vessel of particularly fine, thin, hard, dark brown, glossy ware, a rim fragment of another vessel of brown ware with an everted lip, and two wall or basal pieces of a vessel of soft, thick, red ware, which, from the curve of the shards, seems to have been round bottomed. As the form of the rim of the first vessel differs from that of any of the recognised types of Late-Celtic pottery found in the south of England, and shows a greater likeness to some of our Scottish Stone Age pottery, and as the fragments of the other two vessels resemble some found on other neolithic sites, it seems more likely that the pottery belongs to the earlier period. There were no indications of a grave at the spot where it was found, and we may consider it domestic ware.

On the south bank of the estuary of the Tyne, at Hedderwick, in East Lothian, is an area about 250 yards in length and 30 yards in breadth, from which the light soil has been blown away by the wind, exposing the underlying sand and bringing to light a considerable collection of prehistoric relics. The occurrence of antiquities on this site was discovered by Mr Richardson. At present, vegetation is again springing up over the area, and the blowing of the sand, with the consequent exposure of further relics, has been checked.

In addition to the pottery to be described, numerous fragments of beakers, two rim fragments of a cinerary urn, a good many leaf-shaped and barbed arrow-heads and other flint implements, and a number of stone axes have been found. A short cist containing the remains of a human skeleton, without any other relics, was also exposed. No relics other than the beaker and cinerary urn fragments were recovered which could be assigned definitely to the Bronze Age. The pottery under discussion consists of fragments of forty-seven different vessels, and as it differs so much from our Scottish Bronze Age and later pottery in form, quality of ware, and ornamentation, I believe that it belongs either to the late Stone Age or to the overlap period between it and the Bronze Age. The beaker fragments were found towards the western end of the site, while most of the earlier pieces came from the middle and eastern parts.

Among the extensive collections of prehistoric objects from the

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. 1. p. 255.

Glenluce Sands, in Wigtownshire, which are preserved in the National Museum, are a number of fragments of pottery which bear no resemblance in form and ornamentation to the types of Bronze Age and later prehistoric ware which we are accustomed to find in Scotland. The exact localities where these relics were found is not known, but, as some very characteristic shards were presented by one collector, it is quite probable that these came from a single site. As no pieces of typical Bronze Age pottery were included in the donation, this suggestion is worthy of consideration. The number of fragments in the Museum referred to in this paper amounts to twenty-one, each being representative of a different vessel. In addition, thanks to the courtesy of Mr Ludovic M'L. Mann, I have been enabled to refer to nine more in his collection, the most of which came from a small area which yielded flint implements, charcoal, and small pieces of burnt bone. Some of the pottery fragments bear a striking resemblance to pieces found at Hedderwick, and there is no doubt that they belong to the same period.

Near the northern end of Loch nan Geireann, or Geireann Mill Loch, in North Uist, is a small islet known as Eilean an Tighe, on which are several hut foundations of curvilinear and rectangular form. These are suggestive of different periods of occupation. On the sloping sandy margin of the islet, both above and below water-level, Mr Erskine Beveridge, LL.D., found two small stone axes, six scrapers and a knife of flint, and numerous shards of pottery. Mrs Beveridge, after her husband's death, presented these relics to the National Museum. Five years ago, I had the opportunity of visiting the site with Mr George Beveridge and his sister, Mrs Berowald Innes, when we secured some more fragments of pottery.

Owing to the peaty nature of the water in the loch, the stone and flint implements and many of the shards are stained dark brown or black.

I have some hesitation in assigning the pottery to such an early period as that with which we are dealing, as we know so little about the prehistoric pottery of the Hebrides. It has been found in considerable quantities in kitchen-middens, brochs, earth-houses, and duns dating to the early part of the Christian era, and it exhibits great variations in form, quality, and decoration. As many of the Eilean an Tighe shards show a greater resemblance in shape and ornamentation, though perhaps not in quality, to neolithic pottery than to any of the later pottery with which we are familiar, and as they were found in association with stone axes and flint implements, which are rare in North Uist, I have ventured to include them in this paper.



During the excavation of the Roman fort at Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, two graves of a period long anterior to the Roman occupation of the site were unearthed. One, discovered in 1924, was a Bronze Age short cist containing a food-vessel, but the other, which was discovered a year before, was of quite a different type. The grave was oval on plan and was formed of boulders and small slabs; it measured 4 feet 1 inch in length internally, 2 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 2 feet in depth. The mouth was covered by flags, the top of which lay practically on the Roman surface-level. Fragments of three different vessels, all of peculiar character, were found in the grave. One vessel bore a strong resemblance to some of the pottery found at Glenluce and Hedderwick, but, while another piece showed some resemblance to Bronze Age beaker ware, it was straighter in the wall and of a different quality of clay. The grave differs entirely from other known Scottish neolithic examples, which are in chambered cairns, but this may be explained by the change in the burial customs that took place at the beginning of the Bronze Age.

Fragments of four, if not five, vessels were found in a cairn at East Finnercy, Dunecht, Aberdeenshire. Two of the vessels, at least, had round bases, and two of the shards were provided with flat lugs.

In a ruined horned cairn at Lower Dounreay, Caithness, excavated by Mr Edwards last summer, two small pieces of glossy, hard, black ware, evidently part of a neolithic vessel, were found with a stone axe and shards of beaker pottery in the floor of the burial chamber.

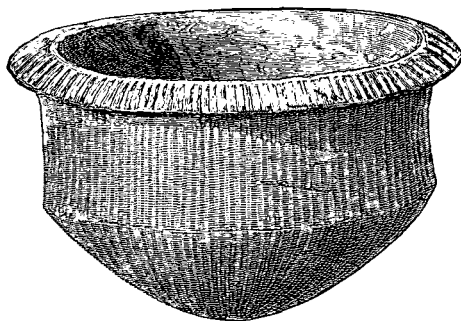


Fig. 1. Neolithic Urn from Largie.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE POTTERY.

### LARGIE, POLTALLOCH, ARGYLL—CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. Urn of dark ware,  $12\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter at the mouth<sup>1</sup> and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, with round base, vertical wall, and broad projecting rim recurved on the under side (figs. 1 and 39, No. 1). The top of the lip is decorated with shallow radiating grooves or flutings, and the wall by similar vertical markings.

*[In the British Museum.]*

<sup>1</sup> The diameters of the mouths of the vessels are measured externally, except where otherwise stated.

KILCHOAN, ARGYLL—CHAMBERED CAIRN.

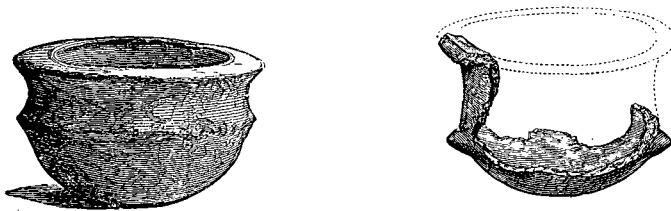
2. Fragments of an urn encircled with two mouldings and ornamented with deep vertical flutings.

*[Disappeared.]*

ACHNACREE, BENDERLOCH, ARGYLL—CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. Vessel of dark ware with a round bottom and vertical brim encircled with a broad hollow moulding (fig. 2). At the junction of the upright brim and lower rounded part is a slight bead or moulding. The urn measures 5f inches in diameter at the mouth and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, the lip being flat on the top and f inch broad. The vessel is devoid of ornamentation. Although the lip is broad, the wall and base are thin.

2. Fragment of a vessel (less than half) of dark ware, with a round



Figs. 2 and 3. Neolithic Urns from Achnacree.

base, an almost vertical wall, slightly concave on the outside, and a projecting lip sloping downwards towards the exterior (figs. 3 and 50, No. 1). Where the wall curves into the base are two flat projecting lugs or ledge handles, one on each side—probably there had been two others on the missing parts of the urn. The top of the lip is decorated with shallow radial flutings, which are repeated vertically on the wall, but do not extend to the rounded base. The vessel has measured about 6 inches in diameter at the mouth and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, the wall being barely  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick.

3. Fragments of a vessel consisting of a considerable portion of the rim with a small part of the wall attached and two pieces of the round bottom (fig. 39, No. 2). The lip, which projects considerably with a gentle downward slope, measures  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch broad. The urn has been about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 8 inches in diameter at the mouth, and the wall is  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch to  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick. Both the top of the rim and the wall are decorated by shallow flutings. The pottery is dark, with traces of red in places.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.]*

## KENNY'S CAIRN, HILL OF BRUAN, CAITHNESS—CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. Nearly half of an urn of hard, thin, dark grey ware, with a broad hollow moulding below the lip, and a round base, with a slight moulding where the wall and basal part meet. The rim is thin and rounded on the top. The urn has been about 5½ inches in diameter at the mouth and about 4 inches in height, the wall being barely  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick.

2. Small rim fragment, 2 inches high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of hard, dark vesicular ware, with a flat rim,  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch broad, projecting very slightly, and encircled, f inch below the lip, by a pronounced moulding. The basal portion beneath the moulding curves inwards, evidently into what has been a rounded base; it is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick.

3. Two rim fragments of rather coarse dark ware,  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches high,  $3\frac{1}{16}$  inches long and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch high,  $2\frac{3}{16}$  inches long, showing a lip f inch broad, projecting obliquely upwards (fig. 38, Nos. 5 and 6). The wall is  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick, and shows a distinct inward curve towards the bottom.

4. Large rim and wall fragment of a vessel of hard, thin, dark grey ware, measuring  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches high, 4½ inches long. The wall, which is from  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch to f inch thick, is vertical and is encircled,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch below the rim, by a slight moulding (fig. 39, No. 3). The top of the lip is rounded and glossy; it projects outwards a little and measures f inch in breadth. The vessel seems to have been about 11 inches in diameter at the mouth. The whole of the surviving part of the wall is ornamented. Between the moulding and the lip are three transverse or oblique lines of ornamentation, formed by a pointed instrument which had been stabbed into the soft clay and then trailed back for about | inch, when it was again pressed forward. Below the moulding the decoration has been made by inserting the finger-nail into the soft clay from above and pressing it down until it bulged out (fig. 51, No. 3). There are two other wall fragments measuring  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{7}{16}$  inches and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches, which probably belonged to the same vessel.

5. Rim fragment of a vessel of hard, dark ware, measuring  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch high,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, and  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick, the wall upright and rim slightly rounded on the top (fig. 14, No. 5).

6. Rim fragment of a vessel of coarse, dark clay,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches high, 3 inches long, and  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick, with a vertical wall and the lip rounded on the top and slightly everted (fig. 14, No. 4).

7. Rim fragment of thin, dark pottery of good texture,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch high, 3 inches long, and from  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch to \ inch in thickness; it curves out distinctly at the brim, and seems to have formed part of a vessel about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth (fig. 38, No. 7).

8. Wall fragment of soft, buff-coloured pottery,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, the exterior ornamented by pinching the surface between the finger- and thumb-nails (fig. 51, No. 5);

9. Small wall fragment of coarse, dark ware, 2 inches by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

10. Part of base of a vessel of dark ware, measuring  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, which seems to have been bowl-shaped with a flat base that projects slightly round the edge.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.]*

#### UNSTAN, ORKNEY—CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. More than half of an urn with an everted wall, round base, and a flattened rim,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch broad, slightly bevelled towards the inside; the

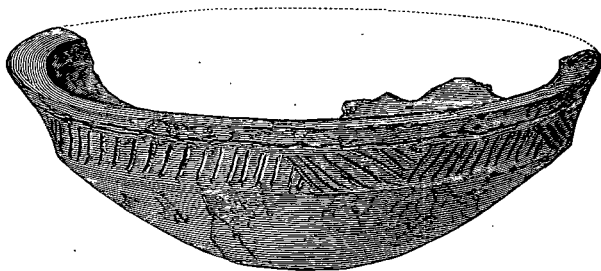


Fig. 4. Neolithic Urn from Unstan.

vessel measures 15f inches in diameter at the mouth and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and the wall is ornamented with groups of oblique lines slanting to right and left, with a transverse marginal line above, incised with a sharp-pointed tool (figs. 4 and 13, No. 1).

2. An urn, wanting only three rim portions, and differing in form from the previous one in having a vertical side. It measures  $14\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter at the mouth and 5f inches in height (figs. 5 and 13, No. 2). The wall is decorated with designs similar to those on the last, but a broader pointed implement has been used and the oblique lines are closer and deeper, their edges being sharp. The interior of the urn is black and glossy.

3. More than half of a vessel with a vertical wall, round base, and flat brim, f inch broad, measuring 13f inches in diameter at the mouth and 5 inches in height (figs. 6 and 13, No. 6). The wall is ornamented with reversed hatched triangles, the lines being formed by the stabbing and dragging motion of a sharp-pointed instrument.

4. More than half of a vessel of similar shape to the last, measuring  $11\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter at the mouth and 4f inches in height, the brim being f inch broad (figs. 7 and 13, No. 8). The ornamentation on the wall is of similar character to that on the last vessel, but there are two

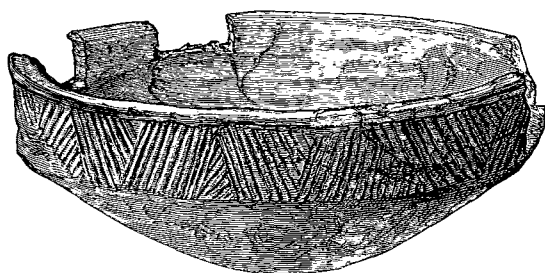
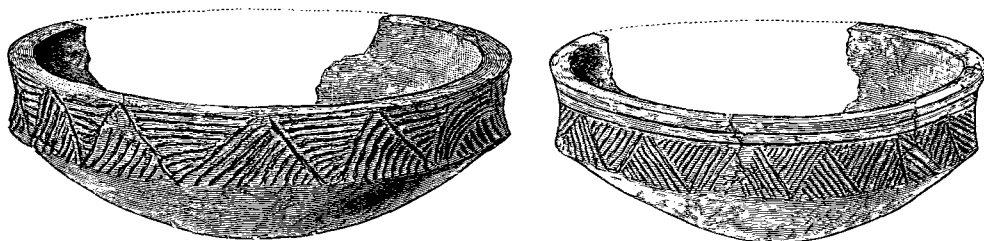


Fig. 5. Neolithic Urn from Unstan.

transverse marginal lines' above and a sharper tool has been used in forming them.

5. More than half of an urn similar in shape to the last two, but showing a more distinct moulding at the junction of the wall and the bottom (figs. 8 and 13, No. 3). The ornamentation differs from that on the last vessel, in that the triangles are much broader at the base, and



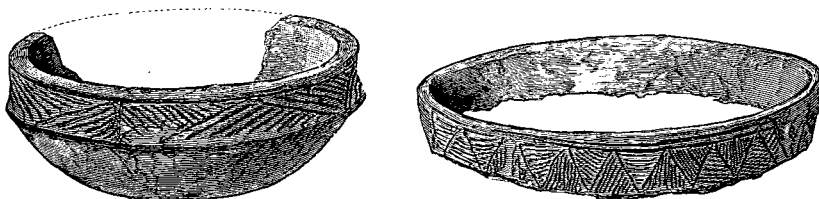
Figs. 6 and 7. Neolithic Urns from Unstan.

there is only one marginal line above. It measures  $9\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter at the mouth and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height.

6. More than half of the rim of an urn with an almost vertical side, the lip, which is  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick, being rounded on the top (fig. 9). The ornamentation on the wall consists of filled reversed triangles with two marginal lines above, formed by the steady pull of a pointed instrument sharper than those used in decorating the previous vessels. It has been  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth.

7. About two-thirds of the rim of a vessel (four pieces) which seems

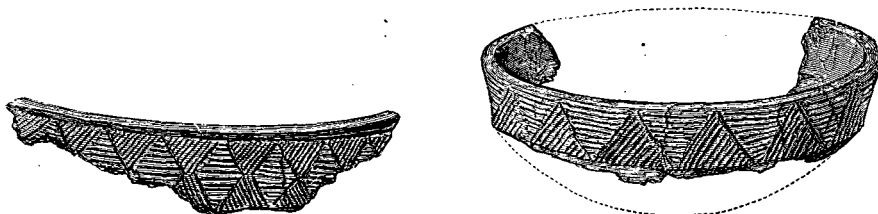
to have been about 15 inches in diameter at the mouth, the wall being everted, the rim flat and measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch broad (figs. 10 and 13, No. 5). The moulding at the junction of the wall and base is prominent, as there is a cavity on the under side. The wall is decorated with upright lozenges, with a single marginal line above, the lozenges and intervening



Figs. 8 and 9. Neolithic Urns from Unstan.

triangles being hatched. In making the designs the pointed instrument has been stabbed in and drawn back.

8. More than half of the rim of an urn (three pieces), measuring 10 inches in diameter at the mouth, with a nearly vertical wall and rounded lip,  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick (figs: 11 and 13, No. 4). The decoration consists of filled reverse triangles of stab and drag lines (fig. 56, No. 3). Immediately below the junction of the wall and rounded basal part is a perforation.



Figs. 10 and 11. Neolithic Urns from Unstan.

9. A fragment, possibly two, of an urn with an everted wall and round-edged lip, further everted (fig. 13, No. 7). The wall is decorated with three transverse rows of short stab and drag lines above similar lines slanting from left to right. It has been about 11 inches in diameter at the mouth. It is glossy black on the inside.

10. Two rim fragments of an urn with an upright wall and flat brim,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad. Reversed hatched triangles with two transverse marginal lines, all being of stab-and-drag formation, decorate the wall. The vessel has measured about 11 inches in diameter at the mouth.

11. Three rim fragments of a vessel of reddish ware with upright

wall (fig. 13, No. 9). The upper part is decorated by groups of horizontal and vertical stabbed lines (fig. 56, No. 2).

12, 13. Very small rim fragments of two vessels, of the same class as those described. One is flat on the brim, and the wall is upright, and the other has an everted wall and projecting rim. The ornamentation consists of oblique stab-and-drag lines, with two upper marginal lines in the one and of alternate filled triangles in the other.

14. A rim and wall fragment of a vessel of soft reddish clay, the lip bevelled towards the interior and the moulding at the junction of the wall and base flattened on the top (fig. 13, No. 10). It is unornamented.

15. A rim fragment of an urn of soft, buff-coloured ware, with a flat brim and a prominent moulding at the junction of the wall and base (fig. 13, No. 11). There are a few dragged nail-marks on the wall.

16. A flattened semi-globular urn of dark brown ware, with the wall curving in sharply at the mouth (figs. 12 and 49, No. 3). The vessel measures  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches in greatest diameter and 5 inches in height, the mouth being  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide internally. This vessel, like all the others which follow, is unornamented.

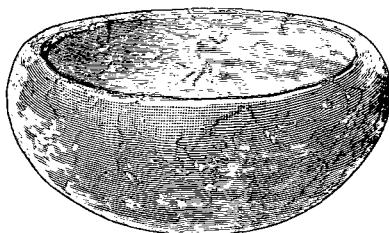


Fig. 12. Neolithic Urn from Unstan.

17. A rim fragment of a vessel with no part of the wall remaining, of coarse, dark clay (fig. 13, No. 12). The urn has been about 13 inches in diameter at the mouth, and the rim, which is  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch wide and projects  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch from the wall, is rounded on the top and concave below.

18. Nearly half of a cylindrical vessel, tall for its width, with a rounded lip and showing part of the rounded base (fig. 14, No. 1). The ware is of dirty brown colour, and not quite so hard as in the majority of the bowl-shaped vessels. The urn has measured about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth and about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, although the surviving part is only 6 inches high. At the thickest part the wall is  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch thick.

19. A large rim and wall portion of a somewhat similar vessel, with a rounded lip (fig. 14, No. 2). The mouth has been about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and the wall is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick.

20, 21. Rim and wall portions of one or two urns, about 6 inches in diameter at the mouth, the wall slightly convex, with the rims flat on the top, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. The ware is dark brown with a tinge of red (fig. 14, No. 3). None of the last three vessels has any part of the base surviving, but, as they resemble No. 18 so much in other ways, there seems little doubt that, like it, they had rounded bases.

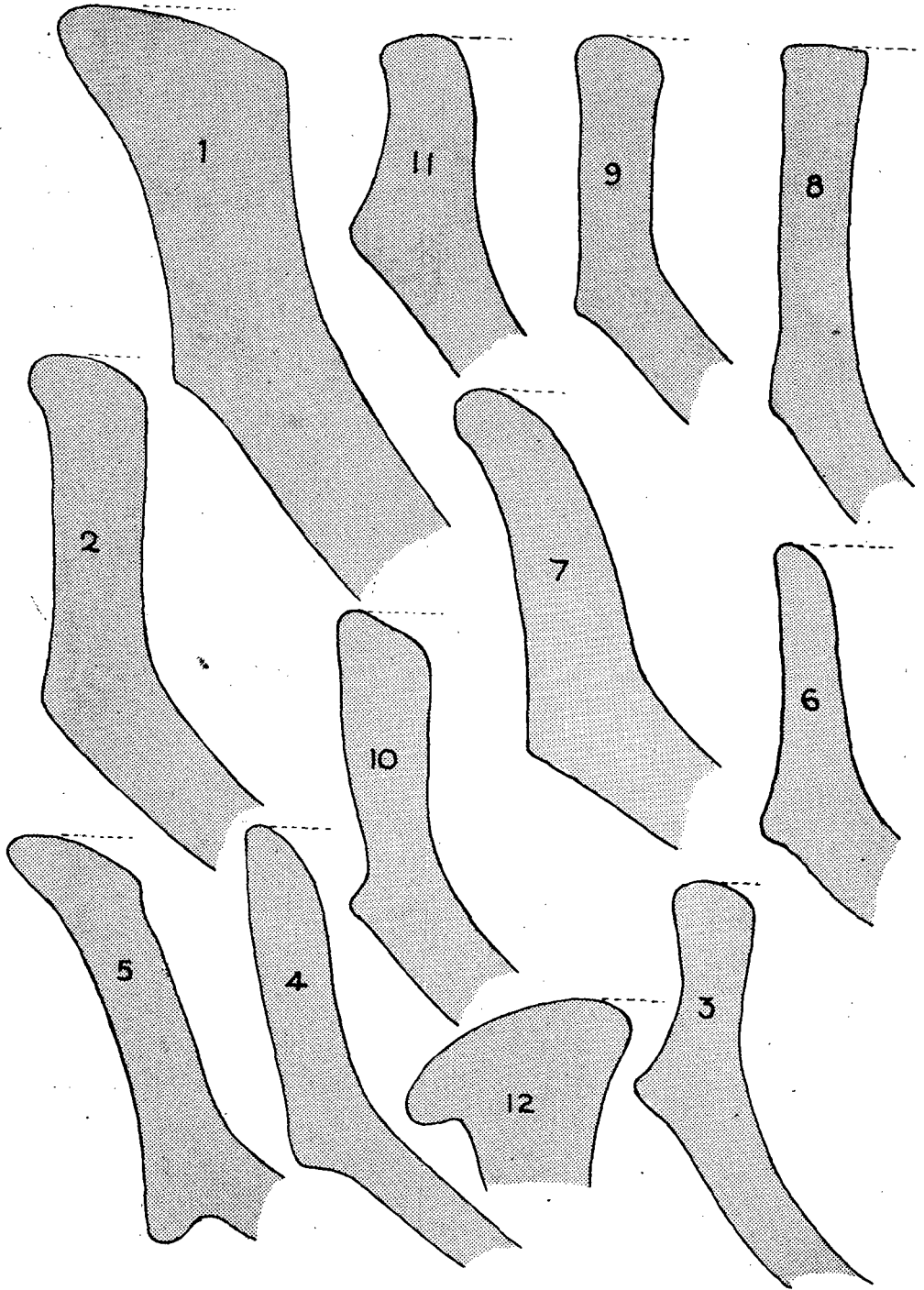


Fig. 13. Sections of Vessels from Unstan, Orkney. (1.)



22-25. Four other fragments remain: the first, a wall fragment of a cylindrical vessel of coarse, dark ware, with a wall  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick; the

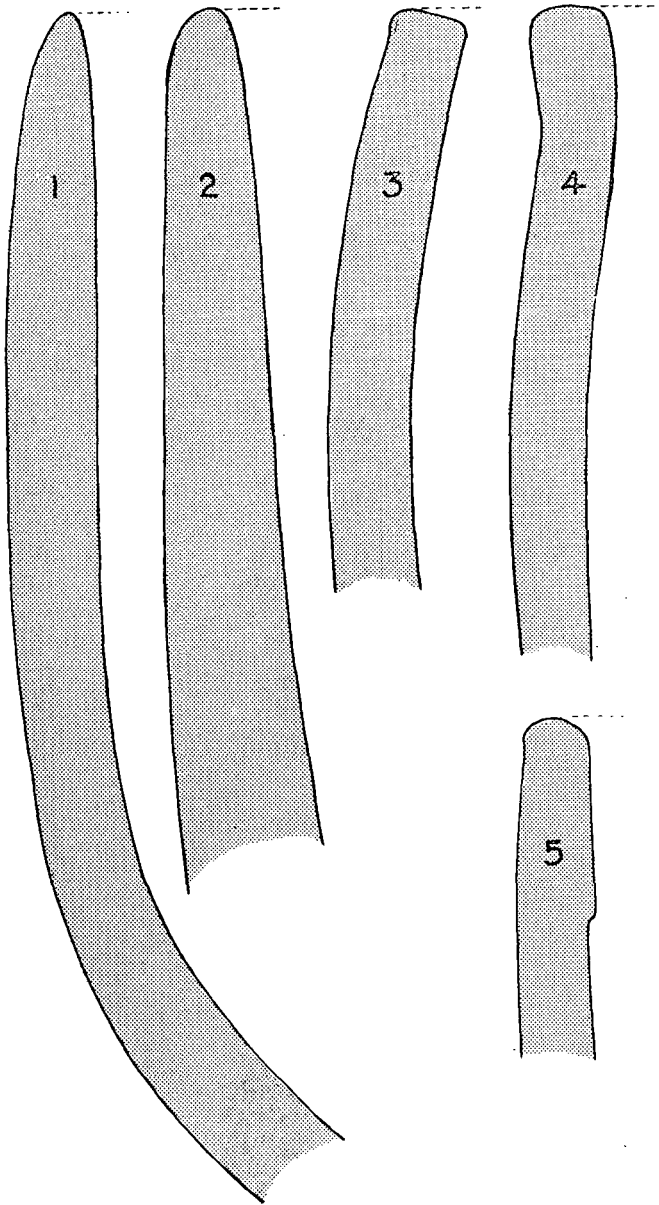


Fig. 14. Sections of Vessels from Unstan, Nos. 1 to 3; and Kenny's Cairn, Nos. 4 and 5. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ .)

second, a rounded basal fragment of a vessel of dark pottery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick; the third, a considerable part of the rounded base of a vessel of hard, thin, black, glossy ware, only  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick; and the fourth, a fragment of reddish pottery, about 1 inch square, with a perforation through it.

[In the National Museum of Antiquities.

TORLIN, ARRAN—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. Barely one-third of an unornamented urn of hard dark grey paste, with an upright wall, a thin rim very slightly everted, and a round base (figs. 15 and 50, No. 4). Two flat projecting lugs, about 1 inch below the brim, remain, and are so placed as to indicate that when complete the vessel had four of these projections at regular intervals. The diameter of the mouth has been 5 inches, and the wall is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. The base is incomplete, but the urn must have been about 5 inches in height.

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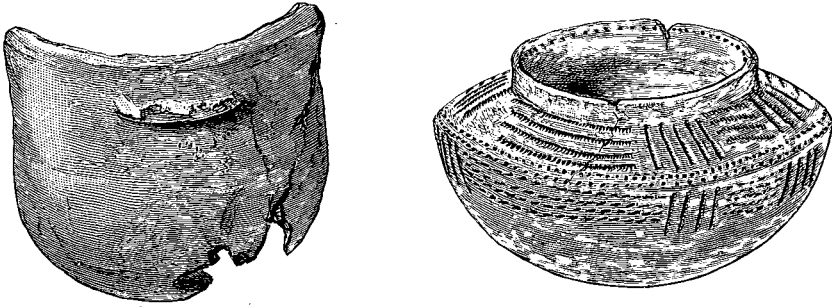
Fig. 15. Neolithic Urn from Torlin. (3.)

CLACHAIG (LIMEKILNS), ARRAN—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. About one-third of an unornamented urn of dark brown ware, showing a considerable part of the rim and an almost complete section of the wall and base (figs. 16 and 50, No. 2). The wall is vertical, the bottom rounded, and the rim, which was very slightly everted in parts, thin and rounded on the top. About 1 inch below the lip is a flat projecting lug, the survivor probably of four, placed equidistant round the wall. The vessel had measured about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter externally at the mouth, the wall being  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. A very good polished stone axe, 8 inches in length, was found in the same segment of the chamber.

2. A particularly fine little vessel of hard, thin, dark-coloured pottery with a reddish tinge, in perfect condition (fig. 17). It has a narrow mouth with short vertical brim, below which the wall swells out in a flattish convex curve to the shoulder, where it recurves sharply to form a round base. The upper part of the body of the urn is decorated with four groups of vertical lines, two containing four and two containing five lines, irregularly spaced, alternating with bands of four horizontal lines. Between these and the shoulder are two horizontal rows of

impressed dots. This design is repeated immediately below the shoulder, the only modification being that three of the vertical groups of lines have four members and one has five. On the inside of the short vertical rim is a horizontal row of impressed dots. The upper horizontal



Figs. 16 and 17. Neolithic Urns from Clachaig. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ .)

and the vertical lines have the appearance of having been rouletted, but they may have been made by a thin cord wound tightly round a core and impressed on the clay. The urn measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in external diameter at the mouth, and  $6\frac{3}{16}$  inches in diameter at the shoulder, the wall being only  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch thick.

[In the National Museum of Antiquities.

#### SLIDDERY WATER, ARRAN—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

An urn, nearly complete as restored, of hard, dark-coloured ware and without ornamentation (figs. 18 and 50, No. 3). It has an upright wall, the brim is rounded on the top, and the base is round. Two of the original four projecting lugs survive, being placed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the rim. The urn is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and 5 inches in diameter externally at the mouth, and the wall is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

[In the National Museum of Antiquities.



Fig. 18. Neolithic Urn from Slidery. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ .)

#### TORMORE, ARRAN—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

Fragments of dark pottery, one of which was ornamented by straight lines and dots.

## GIANTS' GRAVES, WHITING BAY, ARRAN—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

This site yielded four small pieces of pottery, one of which, although it is only a rim fragment measuring 2f inches in length and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep, shows the undoubted characteristics of neolithic ware (fig. 39, No. 4). It had formed part of an urn of fine, hard, dark brown paste, probably about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in external diameter at the mouth. The wall is barely  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, and the flattish lip,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch broad, which projects boldly with a slight droop towards the outside, is glossy black on top and ornamented with faint radial flutings. The other three fragments are of thin, buff-coloured or reddish ware, very similar to that of the Bronze Age beaker urn. One piece is an upright rim fragment,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, decorated on the outside with a series of horizontal zigzags formed with a comb-like stamp. The other two pieces are wall fragments,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, the first decorated with scratched oblique parallel lines, and the second with vertical lines and a horizontal line of punctulations. Four leaf-shaped arrow-heads were found.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.]*

## MONAMORE GLEN, ARRAN—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

A few fragments of dark ware, unornamented and too small to indicate the form of the vessel.

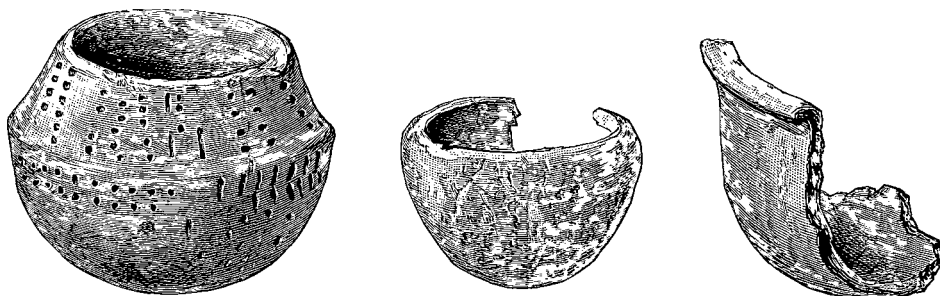
## BICKER'S HOUSES, BUTE—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. The most southerly segment contained an urn with a round base and the upper part converging from the shoulder to a narrow mouth (fig. 19). The paste is thin and hard, the upper part being of dark grey colour and the lower part black. The top portion is decorated with six groups of two, three, and four vertical lines of punctulations irregularly placed round the vessel. The rounded base bears groups of punctulations converging towards the base the outer members of one group being arched above; between these designs and the shoulder are two horizontal rows of short vertical incisions which encircle nearly half of the vessel, the remaining half showing two horizontal rows of punctulations. The urn measures 3f inches in height, 4 inches across the mouth externally, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the shoulder; the wall is  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick.

2. In the northern compartment there had been three vessels. The first is a small plain bowl of rough, hard, grey ware with round bottom and curving in to the smallest extent at the mouth (figs. 20 and 49, No. 5). It is rather more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the mouth externally,

and 3 inches in diameter a little lower down. This is the smallest neolithic vessel yet recorded from Scotland.

3. The second vessel, of which about one quarter survives, shows a complete section of a plain unornamented urn of hard paste, dark on the exterior and reddish inside (figs. 21 and 39, No. 5). It has an upright



Figs. 19-21. Neolithic Urns from Bicker's Houses. ( $\frac{3}{8}$ .)

wall,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, round base and a flat everted brim,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad. The urn has been  $4\frac{3}{16}$  inches high and  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter externally at the mouth.

4. Of the third vessel only a very small rim fragment survived. It was of coarse, dark paste with a thin upright lip; no part of the base was recovered. On the exterior, a short distance below the brim, were faint indications of a horizontal row of markings.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.]*

#### GLECKNABAE, BUTE—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1. From the first chamber came the greater part of an urn in fragments, and two long rim portions of another. The first of these vessels, which has been restored, is formed of hard, dark brown ware with a very glossy surface (figs. 22 and 39, No. 6). It has a vertical wall, round bottom, and a flat projecting rim, the top of which is from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch in breadth and decorated with radial flutings. The urn measures  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in height, of which 2 inches consist of the vertical wall, and the external diameter of the mouth is 5 inches.



Fig. 22. Neolithic Urn from Glecknabae. ( $\frac{3}{8}$ .)

2. The rim fragments of the second vessel show it to have been a wide-mouthed bowl of dirty buff-coloured ware,

with a projecting rim, slightly convex on the top, which is ornamented with radial flutings and measures from 1 inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in breadth; the wall is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick (figs. 23 and 39, No. 7). There are five other fragments of similar pottery, but rather thicker and of a reddish tint, which probably belonged to the same vessel. The external diameter

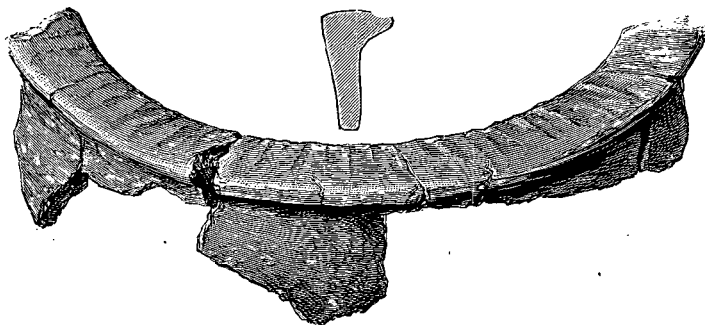


Fig. 23. Neolithic Urn from Glecknabae. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ .)

of the mouth had been about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. A thin wedge-shaped flake of flint, measuring 2 inches across its curved edge, which is secondarily worked, was found in this chamber.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.]*

#### MICHAEL'S GRAVE, BUTE—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

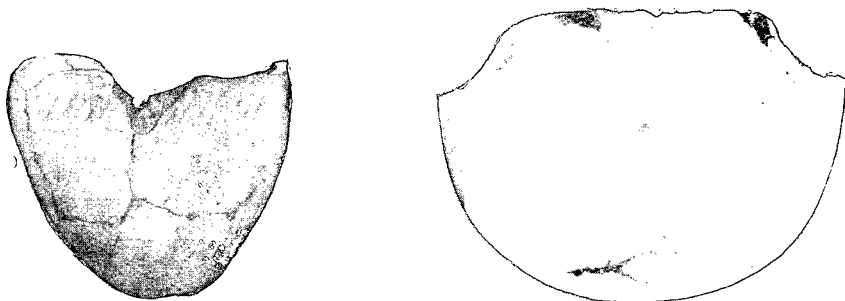
A few fragments of dark ware.

#### BEACHARRA, KINTYRE, ARGYLL—SEGMENTED CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1, 2. Of the two urns from the southern compartment one is a wide-mouthed, round-based pot of blackish ware, slightly imperfect at the brim, and ornamented by a horizontal band of oblique flutings slightly below the lip (fig. 24); it measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth. The other, which is dark in colour, has a round base, and the upper part converging to the mouth in a steep slope (fig. 25). Above the shoulder are three groups of vertical flutings separated by an equal number of groups of arched flutings; two of these groups consist of three concentric semi-ellipses, with the open side resting on the shoulder, and the third of two sub-groups having only two curved lines, the open side of one being downwards and the other upwards. Below the shoulder are vertical flutings. The

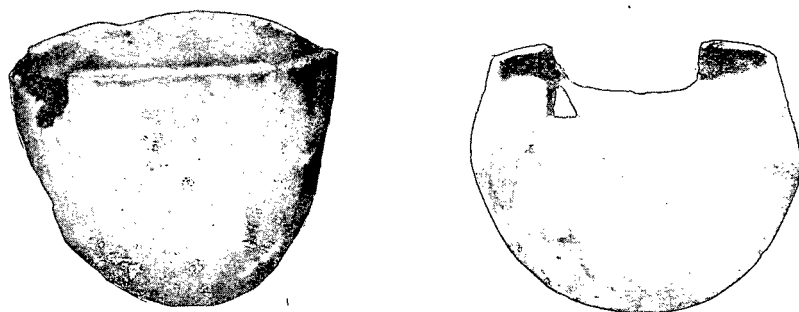
vessel is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, 4 inches across the mouth, and 6 inches across the shoulder; the wall is from  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

3, 4. The two urns from the central compartment are devoid of ornamentation. The first, which is rudely made, of black ware, has a round base and a wide mouth, with the brim slightly everted (fig. 26);



Figs. 24 and 25. Neolithic Urns from Beacharra.

it measures  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height and 5 inches across the mouth, the wall being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick at the lip. The second, of dark ware, slightly reddened on the surface, has an unevenly moulded shoulder from which the rounded base springs, and above which is an inwardly inclined neck



Figs. 26 and 27. Neolithic Urns from Beacharra.

ending in a thin regular lip (fig. 27); it is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the mouth, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the shoulder. The upper and lower parts are decorated with irregular horizontal flutings.

5, 6. The two urns from the northern compartment are notable specimens. The first vessel "is the largest of the series (fig. 28). It stands 7 inches high and tapers gradually to a rather conical bottom. It measures 10 inches across the mouth, and has a broad, slightly convex

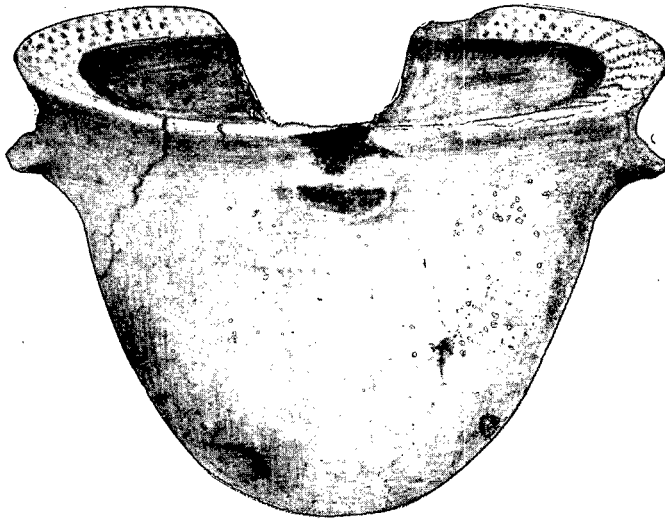


Fig. 28. Neolithic Urn from Beacharra.

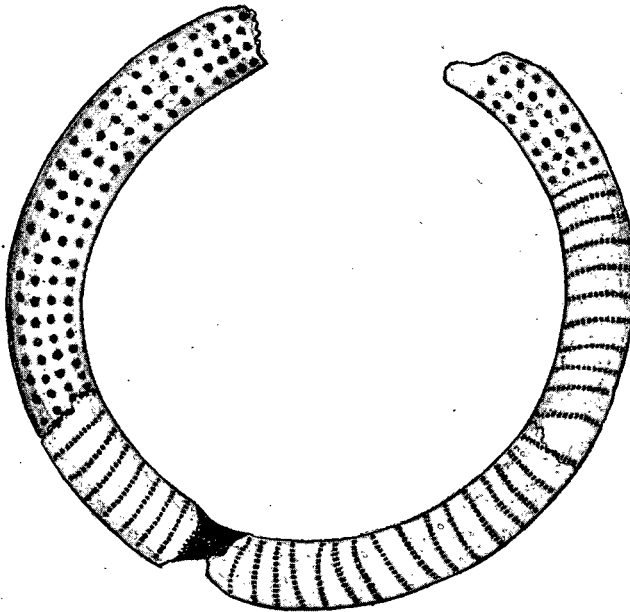
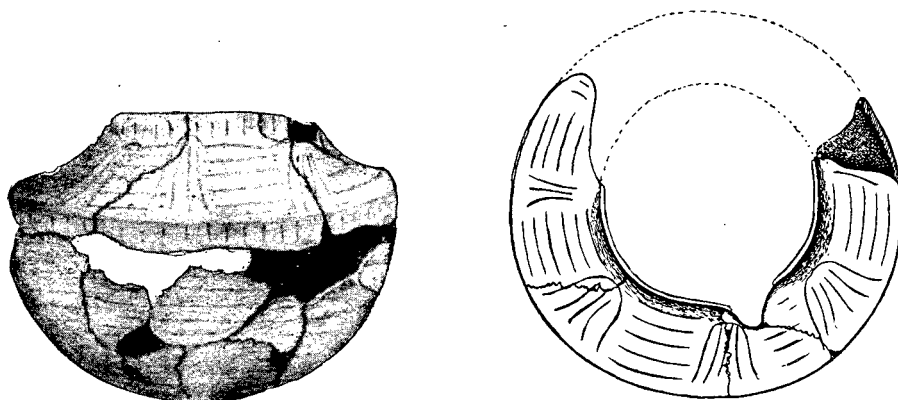


Fig. 29. Ornament on Rim of Urn (fig. 28).



lip,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, which overhangs on the outer side, but within is flush with the inner side of the vessel. The lip is the only ornamented portion of the urn. One half of its circumference has radial lines impressed with a comb-like instrument of thirteen teeth; the other half has been similarly impressed by an implement of four larger teeth, forming rows of dots also set radially" (fig. 29). A short distance below the lip are four lugs,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad and projecting 1 inch from the side of the vessel, placed equidistant round it. The second vessel is almost the counterpart of the urn from the southern compartment in the Olachaig cairn in Arran (fig. 17). Of dark ware, its short vertical lip joins at a sharp angle the slightly inclined upper part that ends in a shoulder



Figs. 30 and 31. Neolithic Urn from Beacharra and Ornament on its upper part.

from which, at an acute angle, the rounded bottom springs (fig. 30). The outside of the lip is ornamented with short vertical incised lines, the upper part of the body with groups of alternate vertical and horizontal lines, the outer of the series of lines in two of the groups being joined over the intervening lines so as to enclose them in an arch; below the shoulder are several horizontal rows of interrupted lines (fig. 31). All the decoration has been formed with a pointed instrument. The urn measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 3f inches across the mouth, and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter at the shoulder.

*[In the Campbeltown Museum.]*

#### Cragabus, Islay—Segmented Chambered Cairn.

A few fragments of dark, unornamented pottery and others of reddish colour ornamented by a single horizontal line.

TAVERSÖE TUICK, ORKNEY—CHAMBERED CAIRN.

1, 2. Rim fragments of two vessels ornamented with hatched reversed



Fig. 32. Urn fragments from Taversöe Tuick.



Fig. 33. Urn fragments from Taversöe Tuick.

triangles (figs. 32 and 33), presumably of wide-mouthed shallow dishes like the *Unstan* urns, Nos. 2 to 5.

3. Rim and wall fragment of what seems to have been an unornamented cylindrical urn with round base (fig. 33), apparently like the Unstan vessel, No. 18.

#### MYE PLANTATION, WIGTOWNSHIRE—PIT DWELLINGS.

1. Two wall fragments of a vessel, the wall encircled by at least one cordon and decorated by transverse lines formed by a toothed stamp. The diameter at the mouth had been about 8½ inches and the wall was about  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch thick.

2. A small wall fragment of a vessel (fig. 34) with a vertical raised moulding on the wall, decorated with incised crossed lines forming a lattice design.

3. Several rim fragments of a vessel (fig. 35) which had an internal diameter of about 8 inches at the mouth. The rim, which was bevelled downwards towards the interior and projected slightly outwards, measured 7 inch in breadth, the wall lower down being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. The top of the lip was decorated by radiating lines, and the wall by oblique lines

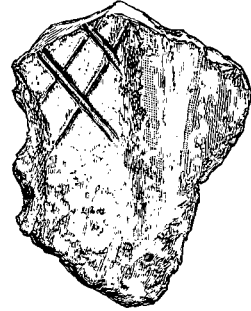
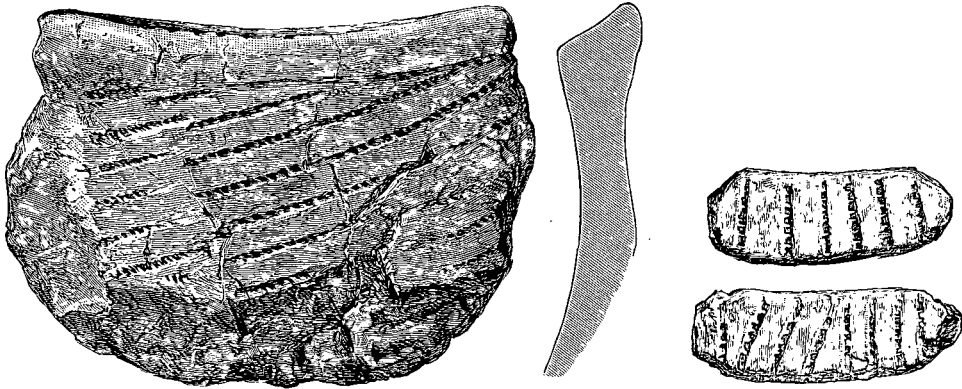


Fig. 34. Neolithic Pottery from Mye Plantation. (3.)



Figs. 35 and 36. Neolithic Pottery from the Mye Plantation and Ornament on the Rim. (3.)

slanting from right to left, all impressed with a toothed stamp (fig. 36). Some other smaller shards were found.

All the pottery was of coarse paste and dark in colour.

*[In Mr Mann's Collection.]*

EASTERTON OF ROSEISLE, MORAYSHIRE—DOMESTIC SITE ?

1. Large rim and wall fragment (figs. 37 and 38, No. 1), of dark brown ware of excellent quality, from a wide-mouthed shallow vessel with long everted lip and rounded lower part, there being a ledge at the junction of the rim and body. The everted part is decorated inside and outside with flutings; the wall  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick and diameter of mouth 14 inches.

2. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 38, No. 2),  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches high,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches

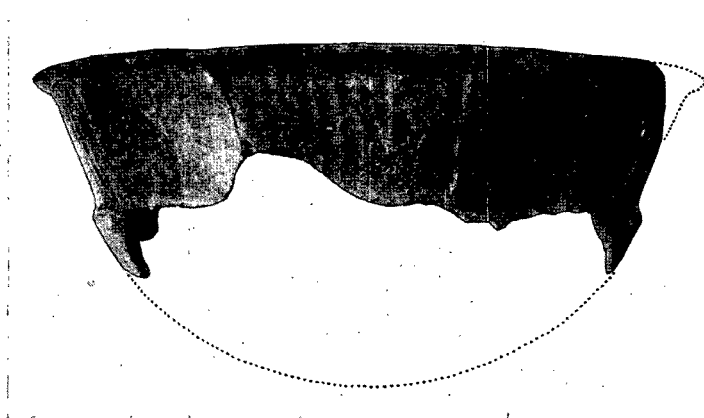


Fig. 37. Neolithic Bowl from Easterton of Roseisle. (4.)

long of fine, dark brown ware with everted lip hanging over in a semicircular curve, decorated on the interior and exterior with flutings. The base has probably been round; the wall  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick.

3. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 38, No. 3),  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches high,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches long, of fine, dark brown ware, with everted lip fluted on the exterior. The base has probably been round; the wall  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick.

4. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 38, No. 4),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches high,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, of fine, dark brown ware, with everted lip decorated on the outside with flutings. The base has probably been round, the wall  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.*

BANTASKINE, FALKIRK—DOMESTIC SITE?

1. Fragment of rim and wall (fig. 38, No. 8), 2 inches high, 7 inches long, of very fine, brown-black, glossy ware, from a wide-mouthed shallow vessel with everted rim. Diameter of mouth about 11 inches; thick-

ness of wall only  $\frac{7}{32}$  inch. There is also a wall fragment. The vessel bears no ornamentation.

2. Small rim fragment (fig. 38, No. 9), of fine, red-brown ware with everted rim, wall  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, showing no ornamentation.

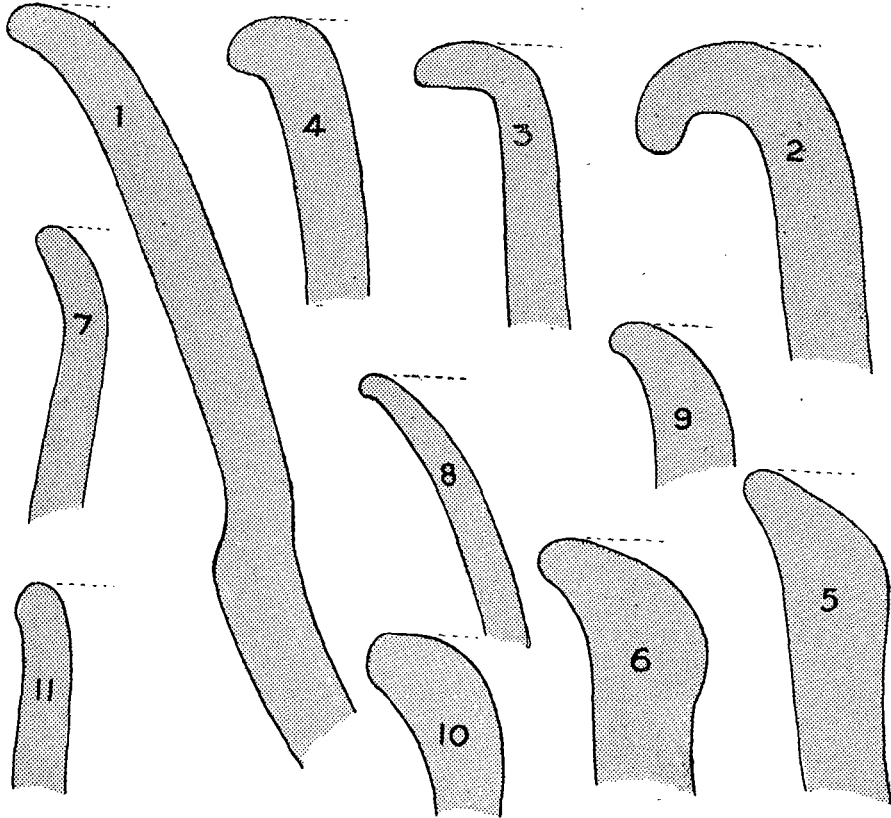


Fig. 38. Sections of Vessels from Easterton of Roseisle, Nos. 1 to 4; Kenny's Cairn, Nos. a to 7; Falkirk, Nos. 8 and 9; and Rothesay, Nos. 10 and 11. (†)

3. Two small fragments of soft, red ware with no crushed stones in it. The fragment comes from near the base of a distinctly round-based vessel. Thickness of wall  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch.

[In the National Museum of Antiquities.

#### ROTHESAY, BUTE—DOMESTIC SITE.

1. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 39, No. 9),  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, of soft, buff-coloured ware, the broad brim,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide, projecting in a downward curve  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch beyond the wall, which is  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick.

There is also another small piece of the same vessel. It has been unornamented.

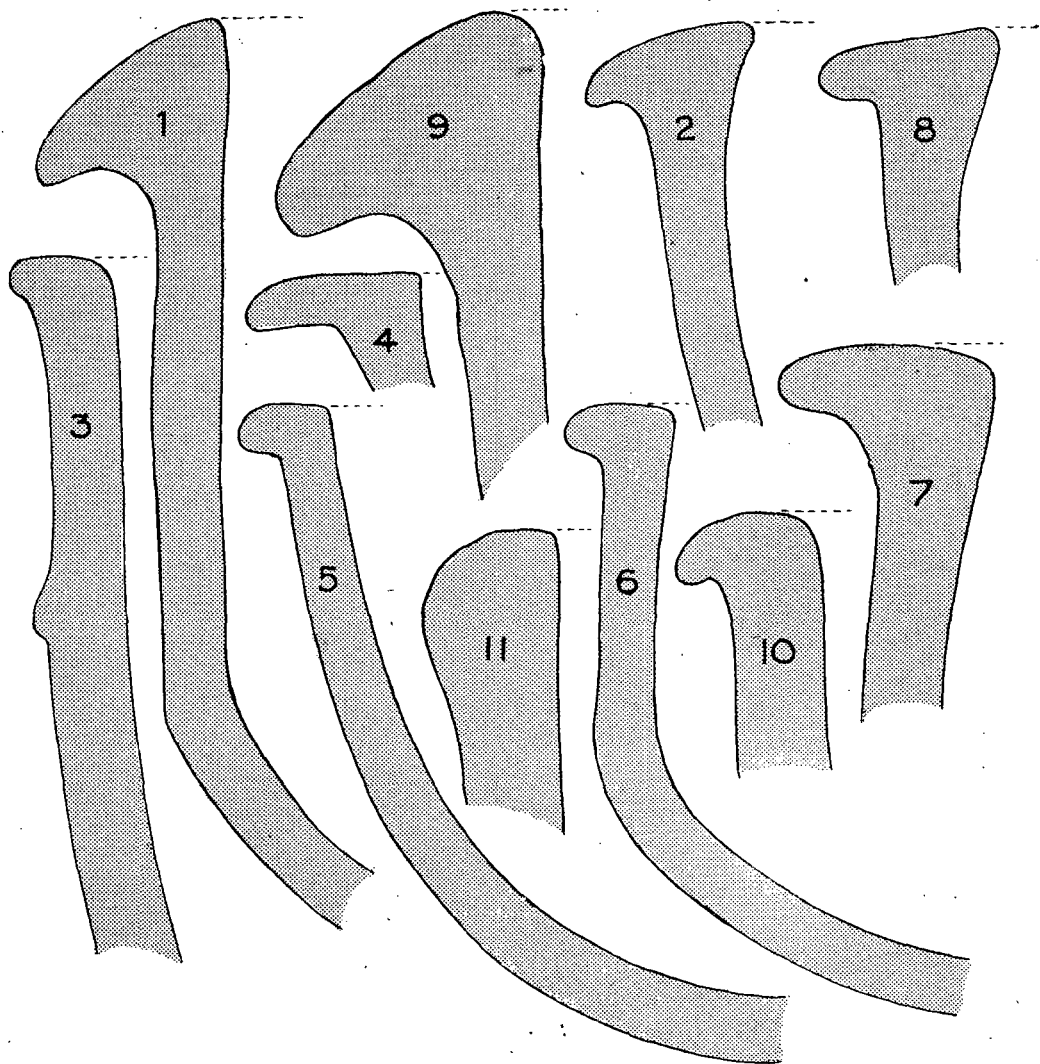


Fig. 39. Sections of Vessels from Largie, No. 1; Achnaree, No. 2; Kenny's Cairn, No. 3; Giants' Graves, No. 4; Bicker's Houses, No. 5; Glecknabae, Nos. 6 and 7; and Rothesay, Nos. 8 to 11. (†)

2. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 39, No. 10),  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, of soft, buff-coloured ware, with projecting rim,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch broad, rounded on the top, the wall being  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick. There is no ornamentation.

3. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 39, NO. 11),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, of soft, buff-coloured ware, with brim thickened outwards, the wall being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

4. Two rim and wall fragments (fig. 39, No. 8), 2 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and 1 inch by f inch, of hard, buff-coloured ware, dark and glossy on the exterior, with flattish rim,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch broad, projecting both outwards and inwards, the wall being  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. On the top of the rim are two rows of small punctulations.

5. Rim fragment,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch, of buff-coloured ware, with everted lip, and wall  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. On the top of the lip is a row of small punctulations, and on the outside of wall nearly vertical incised lines.

6. Rim fragment,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch, of soft, buff-coloured ware with thickened, everted brim, the wall being  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. It is unornamented.

7. Two fragments of upper part of wall,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 11 inch, and 1 inch by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, of hard, dark ware, glossy on the outside. The wall is slightly curved, varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in thickness. It is unornamented.

8. Wall fragment near rim,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of soft, buff-coloured ware, with everted rim, the wall being  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick.

9. Wall fragment, 2| inches by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, of soft, buff-coloured ware, the wall, which is curved, being  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick. The exterior is decorated with a pair of horizontal and a pair of oblique lines below, all incised. There are also several other short lines, two being crossed.

10. Wall fragment,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches by 2f inches, of soft, buff-coloured ware, the wall being curved and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick. It shows no ornamentation.

11. Similar wall fragment, measuring 4 inches by 2| inches and f inch thick.

12. Similar wall fragment, measuring 4f inches by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches and  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch thick, of soft, buff-coloured ware. The exterior bears a design of horizontal lines, f inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart, with oblique lines between, slanting downwards from left to right, all incised.

13. Basal portion of wall,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 1 inch, of friable, red ware, the wall being  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and ornamented by oblique incised lines. The base seems to have been flat.

[*In the Rothesay Museum.*]

#### CRAIG, AUCHINDOIR, ABERDEENSHIRE—SHORT? CIST.

More than two-thirds of an urn (figs. 40 and 49, No. 4) (reconstructed), of semi-globular shape, 3f inches in height,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter at the mouth, and  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches at the widest part, the wall being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

The ware is hard and of dark colour. The rim, which is bevelled downwards towards the inside, is decorated with a single row of punctulations.

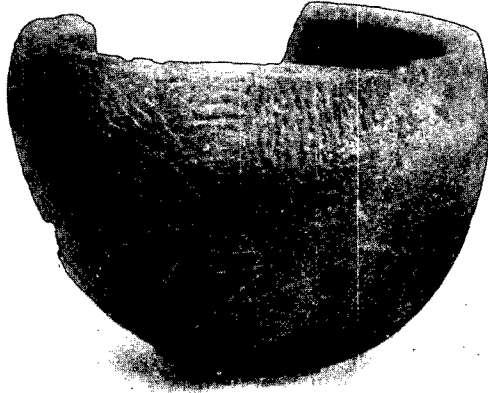


Fig. 40. Neolithic Urn from Craig, Aberdeenshire.<sup>1</sup>

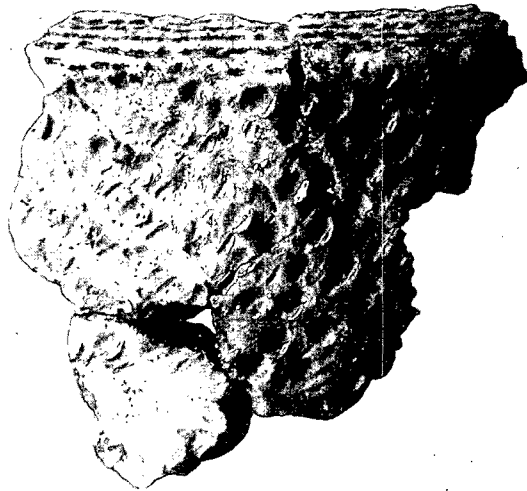


Fig. 41. Fragment of Urn from Old Kilpatrick. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

Encircling the upper part of the vessel is a band of ornamentation,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, consisting of groups of stab-and-drag oblique, horizontal,

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Professor R. W. Reid, Aberdeen University, for the photograph of this vessel.



and vertical lines, one group being distinctly curved. On the rounded lower part are a few oblique lines drawn haphazard.

*[In Museum at Marischal College, Aberdeen.]*

ROMAN FORT, OLD KILPATRICK, DUMBARTONSHIRE—GRAVE.

1. Four rim and wall fragments (figs. 41 and 42, No. 1) of hard, coarse dark brown pottery, the wall thickening outwards at the lip. The largest

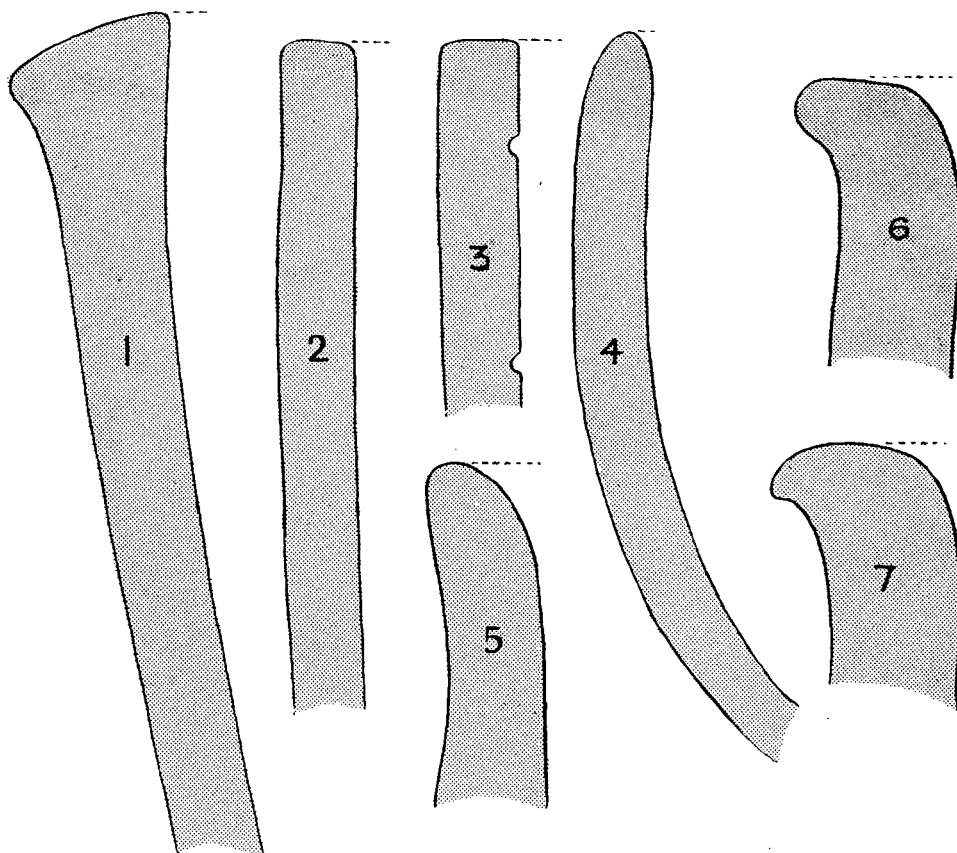


Fig. 42. Sections of Vessels from Old Kilpatrick, Nos. 1 to 3; and East Finnercy, Nos. 4 to 7. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ .)

piece, which measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch in thickness, and indicates a diameter of about 9 inches at the mouth, slopes slightly inwards towards the base. The wall is entirely covered with dragged

finger-nail markings. The top of the rim is curved slightly downwards towards the exterior, measures  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in thickness, and is decorated with four concentric lines of stab-and-drag design. No part of the base remains to indicate its shape.

2. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 42, No. 2), 3f inches high,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, of hard, dark brown ware, the wall and brim being of a regular thickness of f inch. The top of the rim is flat. The wall is decorated by ten incised parallel chevrons which are very flat and long. The mouth has been about 7f inches in diameter. It is impossible to determine the form of the base.

3. Two small rim fragments (fig. 42, No. 3) and one small wall fragment, possibly of two vessels, of hard, dark brown paste, covered in places on the exterior with a thick layer of indurated soot. Owing to the small size of the shards it is difficult to tell the shape of the vessel, but the wall seems to have been vertical and of a fairly regular thickness of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and the top of the lip is flat. Two transverse incised lines encircle the interior of one piece, the first f inch below the lip, and the second  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch lower, while an oblique line is seen on the outside of the second,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch below the lip. No basal part survives.

#### EAST FINNERCY, DUNECHT, ABERDEENSHIRE—CAIRN.

1. Two wall fragments (fig. 50, Nos. 6 and 7), perhaps from two vessels, the pieces  $5\frac{1}{16}$  inches high,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches long, and 3 inches high, 3 inches long, of fairly hard, dark brown ware with a tinge of red in places. The pottery seemed to have been round-bottomed, and each fragment had a flat projecting lug. The wall is curved downwards and is  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch and  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch thick. There is no ornamentation.

2. Rim and wall fragment of a hemispherical round-based bowl (fig. 42, No. 4), which had been about 8 inches in diameter at the mouth. The rim is rounded on the top and the surface is lumpy and not regularly rounded. Formed of a fairly hard paste of dark brown colour, the wall measures f inch in thickness; it is devoid of ornamentation.

3. Rim fragment of an urn (fig. 42, No. 5), curving out slightly at the mouth, the top of the lip being rounded, and measuring  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch in thickness. It is formed of a soft paste of light brown colour and it is not ornamented. There are also four wall fragments which seem to have belonged to the same vessel, and these show a convexity on the outside, suggestive that the urn had a rounded base.

4. Two rim fragments of possibly two urns (fig. 42, Nos. 6 and 7), showing a sharply everted rim, rounded on the top, the pieces being

$\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick. They are formed of hard, dark brown ware and show no ornamentation.

There are several other shards which probably belong to the vessels mentioned above.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.]*

#### KNAPPERTY HILLOCK, ABERDEENSHIRE—LONG CAIRN?

Small rim fragment of thin, hard ware, black on the exterior and yellow in the interior of the vessel, with vertical brim, the top projecting and decorated with radial flutings.

*[In Arbuthnott Museum,  
Peterhead.]*

#### FEBNIEBBAE, CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Rim and wall fragment (figs. 43 and 49, No. 6), 2f inches high,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, of hard, dark grey ware, partly red on inside, from a round-based bowl with brim slightly inverted on the inside, bevelled on the top and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. The wall, which is decorated with three horizontal rows of nail marks just under the brim, is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick.

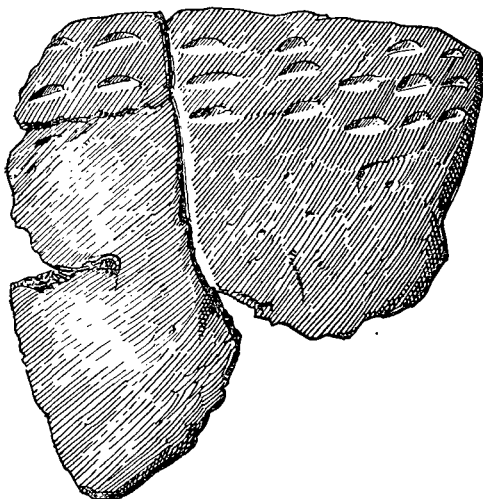


Fig. 43. Urn fragment from Ferniebrae. (1.)

Diameter of mouth, 7 inches.

*[In the National Museum of Antiquities.]*

#### GLENLUCE SANDS, WIGTOWNSHIRE—PROBABLY DOMESTIC SITES.

1. Two rim and wall fragments (fig. 44, No. 1),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and 3 inches high, and 2f inches long, of coarse, dark ware with red tint. The thickened lip, 1 inch broad, rounded on the top, bears three lines of vertical impressions of a circular stamp, and the wall two horizontal rows of similar impressions applied obliquely (fig. 55, Nos. 2 and 3). Diameter of mouth about 12 inches.

2. Rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 2) of coarse, red ware; the lip 1 inch broad, resembles the last, only it projects more outwards. The top of the rim and the wall are covered with closely set rows of small rounded impressions made by a blunt instrument pressed obliquely on the clay

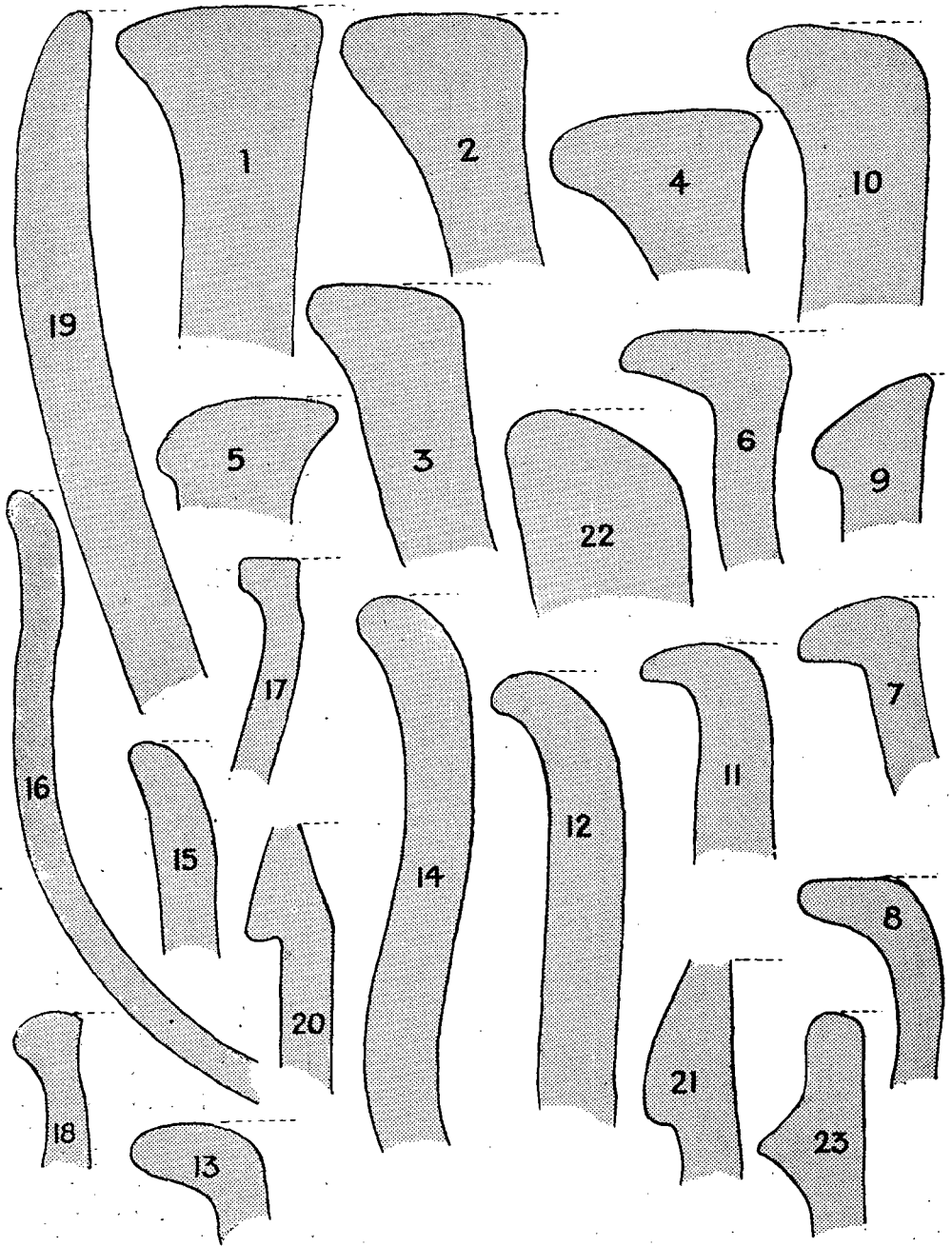


Fig. 44. Sections of Vessels from Glenluce Sands. (†.)

(fig. 54, No. 10). The wall,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, slants inwards towards the bottom.

3. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 44, No. 3), 2f inches high,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, of coarse, black ware, red on the outside. The lip thickens outwards on the top, the wall being f inch thick and the rim £ inch broad. The flattish top of the lip and the wall are covered with impressions made with two hollow reeds held closely together and pressed in obliquely. The wall has a distinct inward slant. Diameter of mouth about  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

4. Small rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 4) of coarse, dark ware, red on exterior, the thickened rim,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch broad, projecting outwards and also slightly inwards. On the top of the rim are three lines of crescentic impressions, made by the end of a reed with a wiry pith pressed in obliquely (fig. 55, No. 1), while a single row of similar marks appears on the inside, just under the lip.

5. Rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 5),  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, of coarse, dark ware with a red tinge in places, with a thickened rim projecting both outwards and inwards. On its rounded top, 1 inch wide, are four double rows of small impressions made with some pointed instrument pressed in obliquely. Diameter of mouth about 9 inches.

6. Rim and wall fragment of vessel with projecting lip and incurved wall (fig. 44, No. 6).

7. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 44, No. 7),  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch high,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, of fine, yellow-brown ware, with a sharply projecting rim, f inch wide, rounded on the top, the wall being  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick. It is unornamented. Diameter of mouth about 12 inches.

8. Small rim and wall fragment (fig. 44, No. 8) of fine, hard, glossy, dark brown ware, with a flat projecting brim,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, the wall being  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. There is no ornamentation.

9, 9a. Two small rim fragments (fig. 44, No. 9), perhaps from different vessels, of coarse, dark ware. In each the rim, f inch and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch wide, slightly rounded on the top, curves downwards and projects about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the wall, which measures f inch and  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch in thickness in the respective shards. Both show maggot designs on the top of the rim and one on the wall (fig. 54, No. 3).

10. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 44, No. 10),  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of coarse, red ware, with an everted rim, 1 inch broad, rounded on the top, the wall being  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch thick. It bears no ornamentation.

11, 12. Rim and wall fragments (fig. 44, Nos. 11 and 12) of two vessels, 2 inches high,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and 3 inches high, 2| inches long, of fine, yellow paste, each with an everted lip. The walls are  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch and  $\frac{13}{32}$  inch thick, respectively. There is no ornamentation.

13. Small rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 13) of good, reddish ware, with sharply everted rim, decorated on the top with radial flutings.

14. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 44, No. 14) of a vessel with everted lip and the wall turning in towards the base.

15. Small rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 15) of reddish ware, with everted rim.

16. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 44, No. 16) of a particularly fine vessel of good quality of dark ware, with everted lip and rounded base, decorated with two horizontal narrow reeded bands, nearly half down the wall.

17. Small rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 17) of hard, black ware, with everted flat-topped lip,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch broad, the wall, which recurves outwards under the brim, being  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch thick. It shows no ornamentation.

18. Small rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 18) of dark brown ware, with thickened everted brim, fluted on the top.

19. Large rim and wall fragment (fig. 44, No. 19),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of a bowl-shaped vessel which has curved in distinctly towards the base and, to a small extent, at the mouth, the diameter of which has been about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The wall is  $f$  inch thick. The ware is hard and of dark brown colour. On the exterior of the rim, on the inturned curved part, are four rows of impressions made by a hollow reed, while below is a hanging triangle design, filled in closely with maggot impressions, set obliquely, all about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch in length (fig. 54, No. 1).

20, 21. Rim fragments (fig. 44, Nos. 20 and 21) of two vessels with bevelled overhanging rims, the one of hard, smooth, dark ware, and the other red in colour. The bevelled rim of the first bears vertical flutings.

22. Small rim fragment (fig. 44, No. 22) of coarse, dark ware, the thickened rim,  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch thick, being curved on the inside and decorated with short oblique incised lines. On the outer edge are horizontal cord impressions.

23-27. Five small ornamented wall fragments. No. 23 bears a band of short, curved, impressed, interrupted lines (fig. 54, No. 9); 24, short incised lines set at different angles (fig. 53, No. 15); 25, double reed impressions made obliquely (fig. 55, No. 8); 26, a peculiar double stamped design (fig. 54, No. 6); and 27, which seems to have formed part of the wall of a vessel just where it curves into a rounded base, shows the clay pinched between the forefinger and thumb (fig. 51, No. 4).

28. Small rim and wall fragment (figs. 44, No. 23, and 50, No. 5) of a vessel of hard, yellowish-brown ware with a dark core. There is a flat projecting lug,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the lip. The wall is  $f$  inch thick, and the rim is flat on the top and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide. There is no ornamentation.

29. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 45, No. 1) of weathered, grey ware, the projecting rim rounded on the top, and decorated with oblique, incised lines, the upper part of the wall almost vertical, and showing a ledge on the exterior  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch below the projecting rim.

30. Rim and wall fragment of a somewhat similar vessel (fig. 45, No. 2) of plain, buff, glossy ware, the ledge on the outside of the wall being more prominent than in the previous vessel.

[In the National Museum of Antiquities, except Nos. 13 to 16, 18, 20, 21, 29, and 30, which belong to Mr Mann.]

#### HEDDERWICK, EAST LOTHIAN—DOMESTIC SITE.

1. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 46, No. 1),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches long, of hard, chocolate-coloured ware, with flat thickened rim,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch broad, and a hollow moulding below, the wall,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick, showing a pronounced curve inwards towards the base. The top of the rim bears three rows of a stamped design; the hollow neck and the incurving wall show rows of designs made by two hollow reeds impressed obliquely, while a row of similar impressions, formed less obliquely, occurs at the junction of the neck and lower part of the wall (fig. 55, No. 5).

2. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 2), 2 inches high, 1 inch long, of hard black ware, red on exterior, with thickened rim,  $\frac{13}{16}$  inch broad, rounded on the top, and hollow moulding below. The top of the rim bears an impressed herring-bone design, too much weathered to say how it was made.

3. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 3),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch long, of hard, coarse, dark ware, with a thickened rim,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, and a hollow moulding below. The top of the rim is rounded and bears four rows of cord impressions.

4. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 4) of hard, coarse, black ware, brown on the exterior, with a thickened rim,  $\frac{13}{16}$  inch broad, and a hollow moulding below. The top of the rim is rounded and is decorated with short incised lines made with a pointed implement.

5. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 5),  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch high,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch long, of hard, black ware, reddish on the outside, with a thickened rim,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, and a hollow moulding below. The flat top and oblique edge of the rim, as well as the hollow moulding, bear transverse and vertical nail-marks (fig. 51, No. 2).

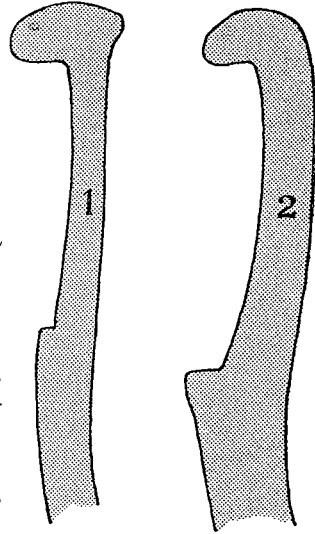


Fig. 45. Sections of Vessels from Glenluce. (†.)

6. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 6),  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch high,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches broad, of hard, coarse, dark ware, with flat projecting rim,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch broad. The

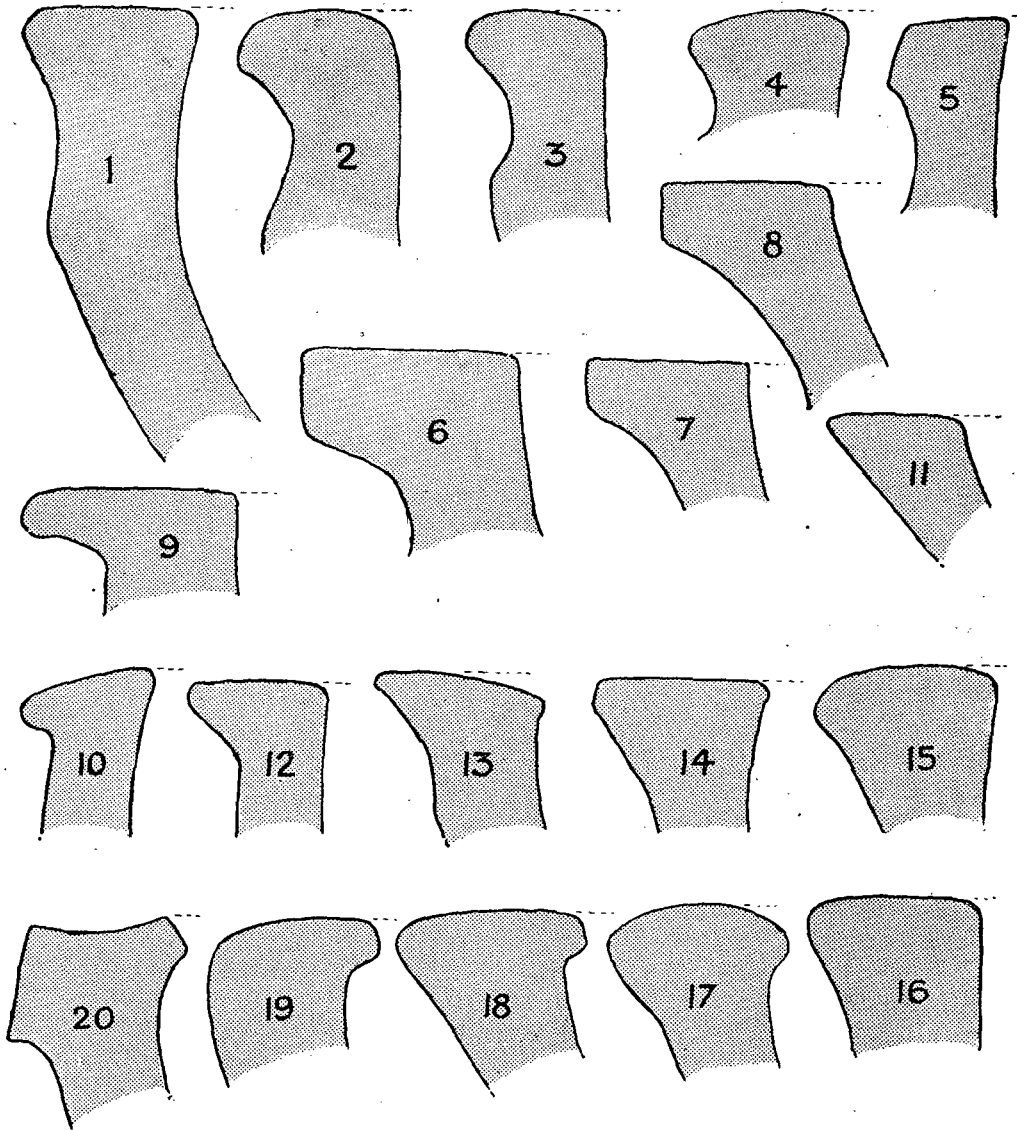


Fig. 46. Sections of Vessels from Hedderwick. (†.)

vertical edge of the brim and the wall show stamped designs made with some indeterminate instrument.



7. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 7), of hard, dark ware, with flat projecting rim,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch broad, decorated on the top with three lines of cord impressions (fig. 52, No. 3), which are repeated on the vertical edge of the rim and below it.

8. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 46, No. 8),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high, 2 inches long, of hard, red ware, with a flat projecting rim,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch broad, and incurving wall. The top of the rim and the vertical edge are decorated with lines of cord impressions, while there are short similar markings set obliquely (fig. 52, No. 4).

9. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 9), of black ware, red on exterior, with thin, flat, projecting rim,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch broad. It is unornamented.

10. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 46, No. 10),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches long, of hard, coarse, dark ware. The rim, f inch broad, projects outwards with a downward bevel. There is no ornamentation.

11. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 11), of dark ware, buff-coloured on exterior, with thickened rim, f inch broad, slightly rounded on top, and the small remaining piece of the wall showing a distinct inward curve, the latter showing vertical cord impressions.

12. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 12), of hard, red ware with black core, the rim,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch broad, being flat on the top and projecting outwards. It is unornamented.

13. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 46, No. 13),  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch high,  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inch long, of hard, dark brown ware, with a flat lip,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch broad, projecting outwards and also inwards to a slight extent. The top of the rim bears three incised lines made by a pointed instrument, and, between them, horseshoe-shaped impressions made by a flat rounded tool sunk in obliquely. On the wall,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, are horizontal rows of oblique impressions made by a double reed (fig. 55, No. 6).

14. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 14), of hard, black ware, with thickened rim,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch broad, its flat top bearing four lines of cord impressions and the edge one similar line (fig. 52, No. 1). Under the rim are horizontal lines of impressions made by a coarse cord.

15. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 15), of friable, red ware with thickened rim, f inch broad. No ornamentation can be detected.

16. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 16), of hard, yellow ware with a black core, the thickened rim being  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch broad. On top of the rim, which is flat, are three lines of cord impressions (fig. 52, No. 2). The wall also seems to have had stamped impressions on it.

17. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 17), 4 inches long, of dark brown, coarse ware, red on the exterior, with a thickened rim, f inch thick, which shows a slight projection inwards. On the top of the rim are four lines

of deep, whipped cord impressions (fig. 52, No. 6). Under the rim are maggot impressions.

18. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 18), 1 inch broad, of hard, black ware, reddish on the outside, with a thickened rim projecting slightly on the inside. The rounded top of the rim is decorated with curved maggot patterns, and under the rim by W-shaped impressions (fig. 54, No. 11).

19. Small rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 19), of dark, coarse ware, coloured red on the inside of the vessel. The rim,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, projects in an irregular roll inwardly, and its top, as well as the small remaining piece of the wall, is impressed with two reeds held closely together (fig. 54, No. 5).

20. Rim fragment (fig. 46, No. 20),  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, of hard, coarse, dark ware, red on the outside, with a lip,  $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{8}$  inch broad, which projects both outwards and inwards. The top, which is slightly concave, the straight outer edge, and the oblique inner edge are decorated with rows of double reed designs impressed obliquely.

21. Small rim fragment (fig. 47, No. 21), of grey-brown ware, the flat rim,  $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{8}$  inch broad, decorated with four lines of cord impressions (fig. 52, No. 5), the exterior edge showing small crescentic marks, perhaps made by the finger-nail.

22. Small rim fragment (fig. 47, No. 22), of very hard, red ware, with slightly thickened flat rim,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch broad, decorated with two deep lines of stab-and-drag formation. The wall, which curves inwards, shows two similar transverse lines of ornament and on the outer edge of the rim are short oblique lines, perhaps made by the finger-nail.

23. Small rim fragment of brown and red ware (fig. 47, No. 23), which is flat on the top and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, the same thickness as the wall. On the top of the lip are two rows of double reed marks, and on the inner edge of the lip one row of similar designs. On the outer edge of the lip is another row of these markings with two horizontal stab-and-drag lines, and then a single row of double reed markings below (fig. 51, No. 6).

24. Large rim and wall fragment (fig. 47, No. 24),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and  $f$  inch thick, of hard ware, chocolate-coloured on the outside and red in the inside. The vessel was bowl-shaped, almost certainly with a rounded base, the external diameter of the mouth being 10 inches. The rim contracts to a narrow rounded edge by a curve on the inside. The exterior of the wall bears semicircular lines, lightly incised and placed irregularly, the convexity being upwards (fig. 52, No. 7), and the interior of the rim, to a depth of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch, shows eight horizontal lines of short oblique incised dashes (fig. 54, No. 8).

25, 26, 27. Small rim fragments of three vessels (fig. 47, Nos. 25 to 27) of hard, dirty brown ware, the rims being rounded on the top and everted in different curves. The thickness of the walls varies from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

28. Small rim fragment (fig. 47, No. 28) of a thin-walled vessel with vertical brim, the ware being dirty brown in colour. The wall is  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick, pinched in on the inside to form a narrow rim, rounded on

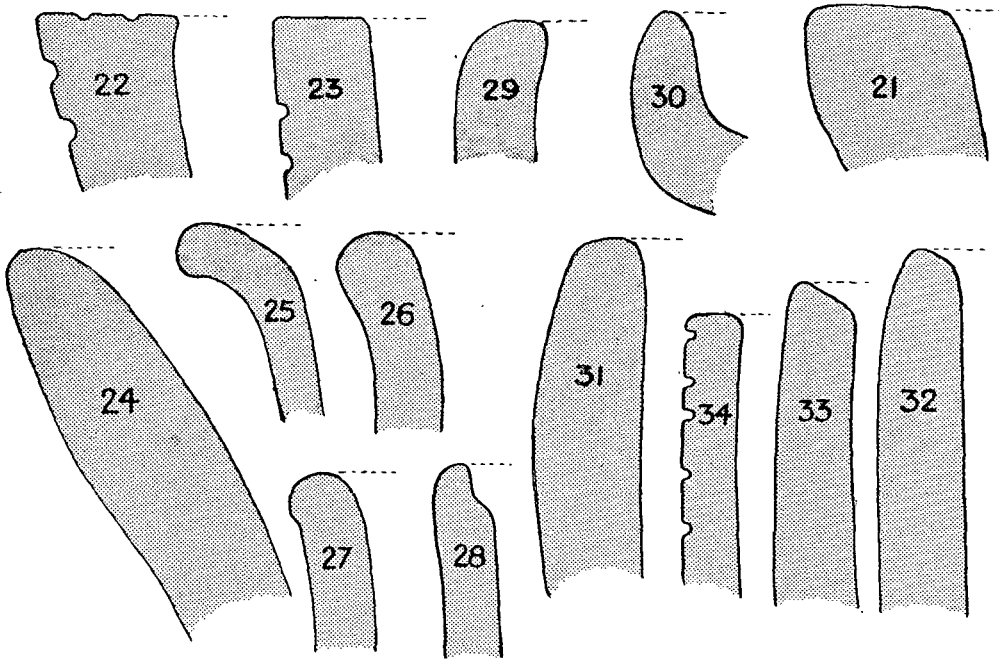


Fig. 47. Sections of Vessels from Hedderwick. (†.)

the top. There are two very faint hollow mouldings on the outside, just under the rim.

29. Small rim fragment (fig. 47, No. 29) of dark buff-coloured ware with rounded brim slightly curved inwards, and wall also apparently curving inwards towards the bottom. It bears no ornamentation.

30. Small rim and wall fragment (fig. 47, No. 30) of a very shallow bowl, the wall curving right round into the base. The depth of the vessel seems to have been less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The ware is of dirty buff colour, and the wall is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick where it curves into the base. It is unornamented.

31. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 47, No. 31),  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches high,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch

long, of dark ware, red on exterior. The rim, f inch thick, is slightly rounded on the top, and the wall thickens to  $\frac{9}{18}$  inch before contracting again. The inside is vertical and the exterior convex. On the outside edge of the rim are short oblique incised lines and below, to a depth of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, are similar lines slanting downwards from left to right; below these seems to have been a similar transverse line (fig. 53, No. 7).

32. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 47, No. 32),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of hard, red ware, with rim rounded on the top. The wall seems vertical, and is  $\frac{7}{18}$  inch thick. It is devoid of ornamentation.

33. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 47, No. 33),  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches high,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, of hard, red-brown ware. The rim, f inch broad, is bevelled inwards and on the top bears a row of reed impressions. The wall,  $\frac{7}{18}$  inch thick, is vertical and unornamented.

34. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 47, No. 34),  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch high,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, of thin, hard ware, red on the exterior and grey on the interior. The top of the rim is flat and of the same thickness,  $\frac{5}{18}$  inch, as the wall, which is upright. On the outside are five horizontal lines, and below these, oblique lines, all incised with a pointed implement.

35, 36. Two lugs or ledge handles of coarse, grey ware, reddish on the outside, from different vessels, each showing a deep thumb-like impression on the upper (?) side.

37-46. Ten wall fragments of different vessels all ornamented: 37 and 38 bear curved maggot designs (fig. 54, Nos. 2 and 4); 39 and 40, nail-marks (fig. 51, No. 1); 41, stabbed patterns (fig. 56, No. 4); 42 and 43, curved incised lines (fig. 52, No. 10); 44 and 45, double reed impressions (fig. 55, Nos. 4 and 7); and 46, small horseshoe-shaped impressions, the lines being interrupted (fig. 54, No. 7).

47. Wall fragment,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches high, 2f inches long, of thin, chocolate-coloured ware with smooth glossy exterior. The vessel seems to have had a slightly everted rim more than  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch in height, and an incurving base, there being a slight moulding at junction of rim and base. The wall is  $\frac{5}{18}$  inch thick.

#### EILEAN AN TIGHE, NORTH UIST<sup>1</sup>—DOMESTIC SITE.

1. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 1),  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches high,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches long, with a broad, flat, projecting brim, 1 inch broad, and two hollow mouldings below. The wall is f inch thick, and the external diameter of the mouth has been about 11 inches. There is no ornamentation.

2. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 2),  $1\frac{7}{18}$  inch high,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch

<sup>1</sup> All the shards are of black, dark brown or dark grey ware, except those which are mentioned as being of lighter colour. The paste is hard and the crushed stones contained in it are generally of very small size.

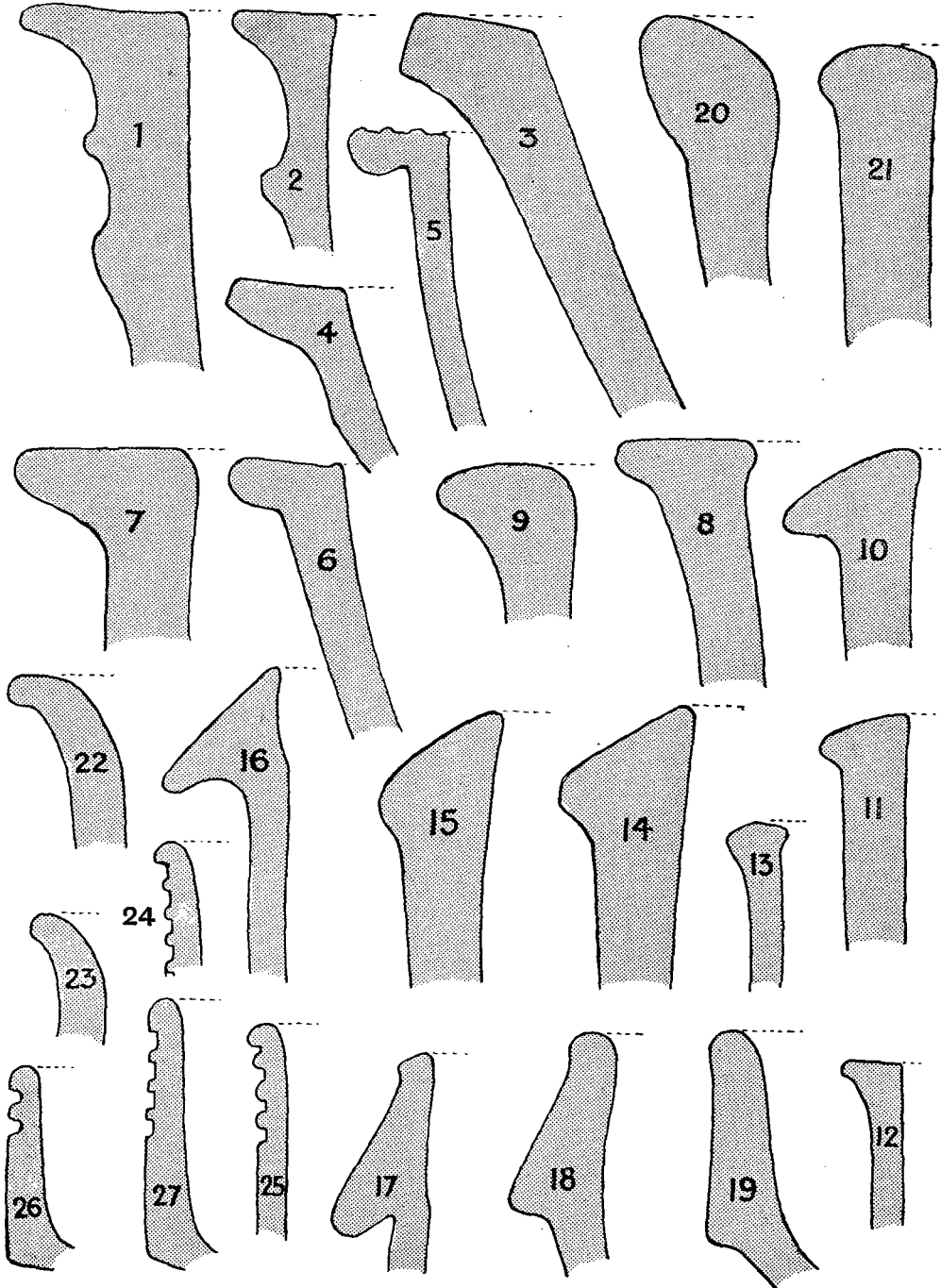


Fig. 48. Sections of Vessels from Eilean an Tighe. (4.)

broad, of a vessel somewhat similar to the last, but with only one hollow moulding under the lip. The wall is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, and the top of the rim, which is decorated with radial incised lines, is  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch broad.

3. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 3), 2f inches high,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, with an everted rim and in-sloping wall,  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick. The top of the rim and its oblique outer edge are ornamented by oblique incised lines meeting at the arris to form chevrons. On the outside of the wall are almost vertical incised lines curving to the right at the top (fig. 53, No. 3). There is a perforation under the lip. The ware is of yellow colour. Diameter of mouth about 13 inches.

4. Small rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 4) with projecting rim, f inch broad, and incurving wall,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. The top of the rim is ornamented by four lines of decoration, very much worn, but perhaps made by cord impressions; the under side of the rim and the wall show vertical incised chevrons with the angle to the left.

5. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 5),  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of particularly fine ware, with projecting rim,  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch broad, and distinctly incurving wall,  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch thick. The flat top of the rim is decorated by three incised lines with short oblique markings in the hollows; the edge bears short oblique lines, and the wall upright chevrons with the angle to the right, all incised (fig. 53, No. 1). Diameter of mouth about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

6. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 6),  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches high,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches long, with flattish projecting rim, f inch broad, and wall, f inch thick, curving inwards. On the top of the rim are oblique incised lines.

7. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 7),  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch high,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches long, with projecting rim,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch broad, and wall, f inch thick. The top of the rim and the wall bear short oblique incised lines formed by a broad-pointed instrument.

8. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 8),  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch high,  $2\frac{3}{16}$  inches long, with a flat rim, f inch broad, projecting outwards and to a very slight extent inwards. The wall, f inch thick, bears oblique incised lines.

9. Rim fragment with thickened lip (fig. 48, No. 9), f inch broad, rounded on the top. The wall is f inch thick, and there is no ornamentation.

10. Small rim fragment (fig. 48, No. 10) with the rim, f inch broad, projecting outwards with a downward bevel, the wall f inch thick. On the top of the rim are oblique incised lines.

11. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 11), 1| inch high, 2| inches long, with a very slightly projecting rim, | inch wide, the wall being  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. On the outside and inside of the wall are oblique incised lines. The ware is yellowish in colour.

12. Small rim fragment with flat rim (fig. 48, No. 12),  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch broad, and wall  $\frac{7}{32}$  inch thick. On the top of the rim are oblique lines and on the wall horizontal rows of oblique lines, forming upright zigzags (fig. 53, No. 2).

13. Small rim fragment with oblique projecting rim (fig. 48, No. 13),  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch broad, the wall being only  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch thick. The top of the rim is decorated with incised radial lines.

14. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 14),  $2\frac{7}{16}$  inches high,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, the thickened rim being sharply bevelled downwards on the outside. The wall is  $f$  inch thick. The bevelled rim and the wall bear obliquely incised lines and under the rim is a similar horizontal line.

15. Small rim fragment of similar shape (fig. 48, No. 15), devoid of ornamentation.

16. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 16),  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with bevelled overhanging rim,  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch broad, and wall  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick, showing an inward curve. No ornamentation has survived, owing to weathering.

17. Fragment with bevelled overhanging brim (fig. 48, No. 17),  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide. On the top of the rim, which is only  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch thick, are oblique lines, and on the bevelled part groups of reversed oblique lines, all incised (fig. 53, No. 8).

18. Small rim fragment with overhanging brim (fig. 48, No. 18), 1 inch wide, and wall  $\frac{9}{32}$  inch thick. The brim bears oblique lines and the wall similar lines reversed, all incised. The ware is light yellow with a pinkish tinge. Mouth, 11 inches in diameter.

19. Small rim fragment of a somewhat similar shape (fig. 48, No. 19), the wall  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Diameter of mouth about 7 inches. On the overhanging brim are horizontal and vertical incised lines made with a thick-pointed tool (fig. 53, No. 9). The ware is grey on the inside and glossy black on the exterior.

20. Rim and wall fragment (fig. 48, No. 20),  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches high,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches long, with the rim thickened and projecting slightly, the wall being  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick. The ware is yellowish.

21. Rim fragment, the top of the rim being slightly rounded and very little everted (fig. 48, No. 21). The rim is  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch thick and wall  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The pottery is yellowish.

22, 23. Small rim fragments of two vessels with thin everted lips (fig. 48, Nos. 22 and 23), the walls being  $f$  inch thick. The top of the rim of the first bears radial lines and the wall of both oblique lines, all incised.

24, 25. Rim fragments of two vessels with thin upright brims (fig. 48, Nos. 24 and 25) and walls measuring  $\frac{7}{32}$  inch and  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in thickness

respectively. The wall of both shows four horizontal lines under the rim, and the second closely set vertical lines below, all incised (fig. 53, No. 14). The latter is light yellow in colour.

26. Rim and wall fragment of what seems to have been a shallow flat-bottomed vessel (fig. 48, No. 26), with upright wall, 1 inch high and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Under the rim are two horizontal lines, and closely set vertical lines below, all incised (fig. 53, No. 13).

27. Rim and wall fragment of a somewhat similar shape to the last (fig. 48, No. 27), only the wall slants inwards towards the base. The wall,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, bears four horizontal lines under the lip, and closely set vertical lines below, all incised.

28-40. Thirteen ornamented wall fragments of different vessels. Each of Nos. 28 (fig. 53, No. 10), 30 (fig. 53, No. 5), and 36 to 38, shows a slight horizontal moulding, and 29 (fig. 53, No. 6) a prominent one. Nos. 28, 29, 36, and 37 (fig. 53, No. 4) are decorated with oblique incised lines set at varying angles, while, in addition, No. 29 shows a row of oval impressions on the outside of the moulding. No. 30 bears rows of markings of horseshoe shape, impressed obliquely above the moulding, and reversed oblique lines below. Nos. 31 and 32 are decorated with horizontal lines of *stab-and-drag* and stabbed formation (fig. 56, No. 1). No's. 33 to 35 bear curved incised lines (fig. 52, Nos. 8 and 9), while Nos. 38 and 39 (fig. 53, No. 11) have vertical incised lines, the former showing a circular punctulation at the upper end of some of the lines (fig. 53, No. 12). No. 40 is a very small piece of hard, dark, glossy ware, and bears two oval impressions.

In correlating and comparing our neolithic pottery we are greatly handicapped by the small number of complete vessels that have survived, or which we have been able to reconstruct, and also because most of the fragments are so very small that usually it is quite impossible to say what was the angle or curve of the wall, far less the form of the base. In a number an attempt has been made to ascertain the diameter of the mouth from the arc of the surviving rim fragments, but these are generally so short, and at times so abraded, that such measurements must be considered approximate only.

#### SHAPES OF THE VESSELS AND TEXTURE OF WARE.

Some of the forms of our neolithic pottery are clear and distinct and there is no difficulty in assigning them to a class, but with others it is not easy to draw the line of demarcation between them, as one form gradually merges into another. I have divided the ware into twelve categories that the distribution of types may be more easily grasped.



1. *Vessels with Vertical or almost Vertical Walls.*

This class includes the remains of three (perhaps four) vessels from Unstan, Orkney (fig. 14, Nos. 1 to 3), one fairly large wall piece and a small rim fragment from **Kenny's Cairn, Caithness** (fig. 14, Nos. 4 and 5), a considerable wall piece and two rim fragments from Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire (fig. 42, Nos. 2 and 3), and five small rim fragments from Hedderwick, East Lothian (fig. 47, Nos. 28 and 31 to 34). The largest fragment from Unstan consists of nearly half of a vessel of cylindrical form and rounded base of brown ware, the diameter of the mouth being  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the height 7 inches at least, the wall being  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch thick at most; the other three pieces are of very similar vessels, only there has been a slight convexity in the wall of one, the diameter of the mouths varying from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. One is flat on the top of the rim and two are rounded. All are unornamented. One of the pieces from Kenny's Cairn is a wall fragment of thin black ware with lumpy irregular surface, and showing a sooty incrustation in places. It measures 3f inches in height and shows the vessel to have had a vertical wall rounded at the top of the rim, which is very slightly everted. The other small piece is rounded on the top of the rim, and, like the last, has traces of soot. The shards from the grave at Old Kilpatrick consist of a wall piece of hard, dark brown ware and a smaller piece of hard black ware, both being flat on the top of the lip (fig. 42, Nos. 2 and 3), while the five from Hedderwick are small rim fragments, the first four being of hard red ware and the last dirty brown. Four are rounded on the top, one being constricted on the inside, and the other is bevelled inwards. The pieces from Old Kilpatrick and from Hedderwick have a strong resemblance to very hard beaker ware. The last two shards are ornamented on the exterior of the wall, as is one fragment (fig. 53, No. 7) from Hedderwick. Another shard from the last site bears ornamentation on the top of the rim.

2. *Vessels with Slightly Inverted Rims.*

This class, which consists of seven vessels, is widely distributed; no two pieces were found in the same locality. One each has been found in Orkney, at Craig, at Ferniebrae, and at East Finnercy, in Aberdeenshire, in East Lothian, in Bute, and in Wigtownshire. They vary considerably in size. The Unstan, Orkney, example (figs. 12 and 49, No. 3) has been restored; it is of hard brown ware, and measures  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the mouth,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches at the widest part, and 5 inches in height. The one from East Finnercy (fig. 42, No. 4) is of dark brown

ware, and has measured 8 inches across the mouth. That from Ferniebrae (figs. 43 and 49, No. 6) is of hard grey ware, red in parts in the interior; it has measured 7 inches in diameter at the mouth. The Craig, Aberdeenshire, urn (figs. 40 and 49, No. 4) has been restored; the ware is hard and dark, and it measures  $4\frac{3}{16}$  inches across the mouth,  $5\frac{1}{16}$  inches at

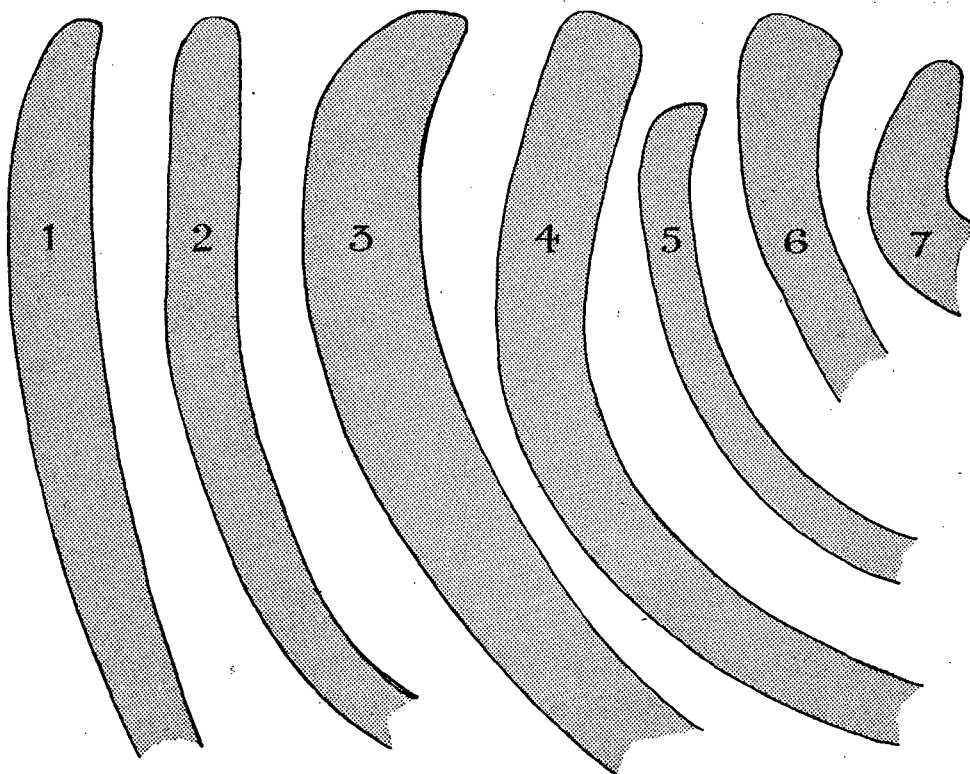


Fig. 49. Sections of Vessels from Glenluce, No. 1; East Finneray, No. 2; Unstan, No. 3; Craig, No. 4; Bicker's Houses, No. 5; Ferniebrae, No. 6; and Hedderwick, No. 7. (4.)

the widest part, and 3½ inches in height. The Glenluce piece (figs. 49, No. 1, and 54, No. 1), of hard, dark brown ware, had a diameter at the mouth of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The **example** from Bicker's Houses, Bute (figs. 20 and 49, No. 5), is nearly **complete**; it is of hard grey ware, and measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the mouth, 3f inches at the widest part, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. The Hedderwick piece (fig. 49, No. 7) represents a wide-mouthed, very shallow vessel of bluff-coloured ware. The vessels from Craig, Ferniebrae, and Glenluce are ornamented, the others are plain.

### 3. *Vessels with Small Horizontal Lugs or Ledge Handles.*

There are seven (perhaps eight) examples in this class from three localities in Arran, one in Kintyre, Argyll, one in Benderloch, Argyll, one in Aberdeenshire (perhaps two vessels), and one in Wigtownshire. The lugs, except in the vessel from Achnacree, Benderloch, which are low down at the junction of the vertical wall and round base, and in the two fragments from East Finnercy, Aberdeenshire, where their position is indeterminate, are placed about one inch, or less, under the rim. The Achnacree vessel (figs. 3 and 50, No. 1), with its projecting rim, would have been placed in Class 11 but for the lugs. It is of fine, thin, dark ware. The two pieces from East Finnercy (fig. 50, Nos. 6 and 7), of thick and hard, dark brown paste, seem to have curved in slightly at the mouth, and certainly have had a round base. Two of the three from Arran (figs. 16 and 50, No. 2; 18 and 50, No. 3; and 15 and 50, No. 4) have also the same tendency to come in at the mouth. They are made of dark grey or brown ware. The remaining vessel, from Beacharra (fig. 28), has a rim which would bring it into Class 9, and, like that from Achnacree, is ornamented on the top of the lip, all the others being undecorated. The Arran and Achnacree examples are well proportioned, measuring from 5 inches to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the mouth and from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, but the Beacharra vessel, which is wide at the top and shows a pronounced taper towards the round base, is 10 inches across the mouth and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height.

### 4. *Vessels with a Narrow Mouth Swelling Out in a Concave or Convex Curve to the Shoulder, below which there is a Round Lower Part.*

Five complete vessels of this distinct type have been found, all in segmented chambered cairns in the Firth of Clyde area. One from Clachaig, Arran (fig. 17), is a particularly beautiful little vessel of fine, thin, brown ware, the upper part, between the narrow mouth and the shoulder, being slightly convex. The vessel from Bicker's Houses, Bute (fig. 19), and the three from the inner, middle, and outer compartments of the cairn at Beacharra, Kintyre (figs. 25, 27, and 30), are concave on the upper part, and are formed of rather coarser ware of dark colour. The whole of these urns are ornamented. In height they vary from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 4 inches, and in diameter at the shoulder from  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches to 6 inches.

### • 5. *Vessels with a Hollow Moulding under the Rim.*

This group consists of eight vessels, two from Eilean an Tighe, North Uist, one from Kenny's Cairn, Caithness, one from Achnacree, Argyll,

and four from Hedderwick, East Lothian. The two pieces from Eilean an Tighe (fig. 48, Nos. 1 and 2) are of hard, dark ware, as is the Achnacree vessel (fig. 2). The four from Hedderwick are of coarse

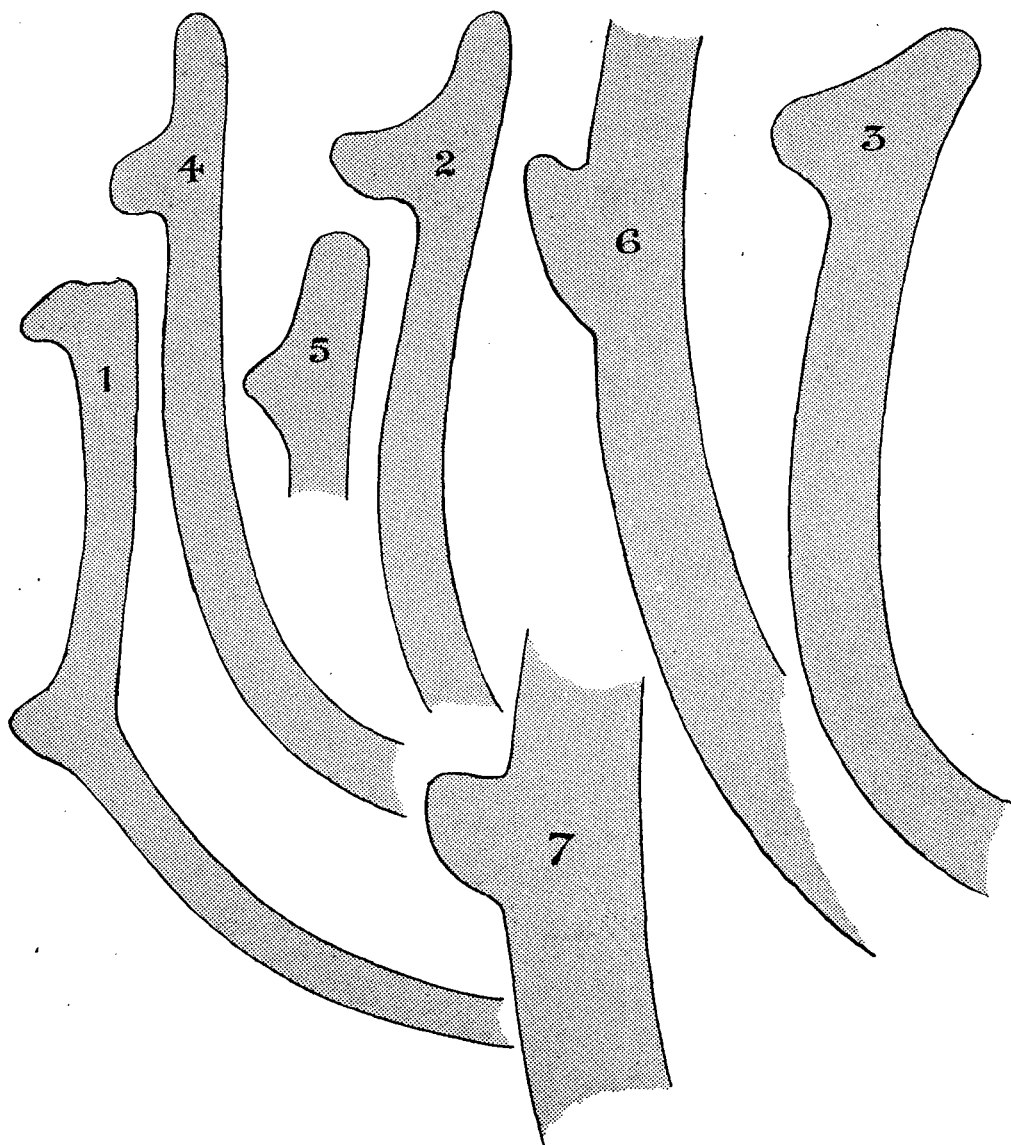


Fig. 50. Sections through the Lugs of Vessels from Achnacree, No. 1; Glachaig, No. 2; Sliddery Water, No. 3; Torlin, No. 4; Glenluce, No. 5; and East Finnercy, Nos. 6 and 7. (f.)

black-coloured paste, coloured brown on the exterior. The fragments from Hedderwick (fig. 46, Nos. 2 to 5) and the smaller piece from Eilean an Tighe are ornamented, the others being plain. As for the size of the vessels, those from Achnacree and Kenny's Cairn have been small, measuring 5½ inches and 5f inches in breadth and 3¼ inches and 4 inches in height, while the others have been much larger, possibly as much as 10 inches or 11 inches across the mouth. The Achnacree vessel has been restored, and enough of the Kenny's Cairn example survives to indicate its form and size, but the remaining pieces consist only of rim fragments too small to give any idea of the shape of the wall.

6. *Wide Shallow Vessels with Everted Rims, Rounded on the Edge, and Smaller and Relatively Deeper Vessels with Similar Rims.*<sup>1</sup>

This is a numerous variety consisting of twenty-four examples, and it is widely distributed. It has been found in eight localities—one each in North Uist, Caithness, Morayshire, Aberdeenshire, Stirlingshire, East Lothian, Bute, and Wigtonshire. It is to be regretted that not even a single complete vessel has survived, and that of all the fragments it would be possible to reconstruct only two with any approximation to accuracy. These are the fine large bowl from Easterton of Roseisle (figs. 37 and 38, No. 1), which, when complete, would have been about 14¼ inches in diameter across the mouth, and the small vessel from Glenluce (fig. 44, No. 16). The fragments of the other three vessels found at Roseisle (fig. 38, Nos. 2 to 4) indicate that they had also been wide-mouthed vessels with round bases. One of the vessels from Bantaskine, Falkirk (fig. 38, No. 8), has been about 11 inches in diameter at the mouth, and, judging from its quickly everted lip, seems to have also been a shallow vessel. The thick-walled shard from Glenluce (fig. 44, No. 10) may have been about 11 inches in diameter, but it has been deeper than the previous examples. The two pieces from Eilean an Tighe (fig. 48, Nos. 22 and 23) have come from smaller vessels, possibly with a diameter of about 5 or 6 inches. One of the pieces is ornamented on the rim and wall. The first-mentioned fragment from Glenluce has also come from a fairly small vessel, very deep in proportion to the diameter of the mouth. This vessel bears two narrow transverse bands of ornament.

The quality of practically the whole of the ware of this group is very good, being hard and thin, and containing only small grit. The thick fragment from Glenluce is the only one which has an admixture of large crushed stone fragments. Three pieces from Kenny's Cairn

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps it might have been better to have divided this class into two—the wide shallow vessels and the smaller and relatively deeper examples—but so many of the shards are so small that such a division is almost impossible.

(fig. 38, Nos. 5 to 7) are also coarse. In colour the pottery is most frequently brown, shading into black, but two pieces from Glenluce (fig. 44, Nos. 11 and 12) are light yellow, and the thick piece from the same locality, already referred to, is brown on the outside and red on the inside. Some of the pottery is quite glossy, as if it had been burnished; the four pieces from Easterton of Roseisle, two of the Falkirk shards, and the fine Glenluce piece are of this nature, while the three shards from Hedderwick are glossy in places. The Falkirk vessel (fig. 38, No. 8) and the one from Glenluce (fig. 44, No. 16) are notable for the thinness and fine quality of the ware. With the exception of the cases referred to this type is unornamented.

It is to be noted that the large piece from Easterton of Roseisle (fig. 37) and one of the Unstan vessels (fig. 13, No. 10) show a pronounced ledge or keel in the wall. Possibly others may have had the same peculiarity, but this cannot be ascertained, as the fragments are usually too small to exhibit such a feature. It is to be noted, however, that vessels with a ledge on the wall are not confined to these two localities, as two were discovered on Glenluce Sands (fig. 45), but their brim and wall were not of the curved, everted type. It is clear, however, that some of the vessels with everted lips (fig. 44, Nos. 14 and 16) had no break in the regularity of curve of the wall.

#### 7. *Vessels with Everted Rims, having Angular Edges.*

This is a small group; it consists of only four examples, three from Hedderwick (fig. 46, Nos. 6 to 8) and one from Eilean an Tighe (fig. 48, No. 3). The Hedderwick pieces are of coarse dark paste, reddened on the inside, containing fairly large pieces of crushed stone, but the Eilean an Tighe piece is of yellow colour, and contains only small grit. All are flat on the top of the rim and straight on the outer edge, both of which, as well as the wall, bear ornamentation. As in every case the wall extends downwards with a pronounced inward slope, it is probable that the base had been round. The mouths of the vessels had been wide, three vessels from Hedderwick having been probably more than 12 inches in diameter.

#### 8. *Wide, Carinated, Shallow Bowls with Everted or Vertical Rims.*

This very pronounced variety might be called the Unstan type, as so many pieces have been found there. So far it has been found only at Unstan in Orkney, Kenny's Cairn, Caithness, and Eilean an Tighe in North Uist. Parts of fourteen such vessels were found at Unstan (figs. 4 to 11), five being restored so as to show the greater part of the vessels; a

small fragment of one vessel came from Eilean an Tighe, North Uist (fig. 48, No. 19), and one from Kenny's Cairn, Caithness. The Unstan vessels vary from 15 inches to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth, the largest being  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, while the North Uist and Caithness examples have been much smaller. All have a moulding or keel at the junction of the brim and the rapidly incurving base, the part above this moulding, with one exception, being ornamented. Many of the Orkney vessels are of hard ware—black, brown, and red in places, and often quite glossy in parts of the surface; but one piece, which is of softer ware, is buff-coloured. The North Uist piece is yellow with a pink tinge.

9. *Vessels with a Thickened Rim Swelling Outwards and Slightly Convex or Flat on the Top.*

There are nine vessels in this group from four localities—North Uist, one piece; Dumbartonshire, one piece; Bast Lothian, four pieces (fig. 46, Nos. 11, and 14 to 16); and Wigtownshire, three pieces. The first-mentioned shard (fig. 48, No. 9) is of hard, dark ware containing small grit, and has been about 8 inches in diameter at mouth; the other pieces are all red or brown on the exterior, generally with a dark core, and are of coarse paste containing large pieces of crushed stone. The three Glenluce fragments (fig. 44, Nos. 1 to 3) and the one from old Kilpatrick (figs. 41 and 42, No. 1) show that the wall has had a distinct inward slope towards the base. They seem to have been from about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 11 inches in diameter at the mouth. The top of the rims and the wall of all except the Eilean an Tighe specimen are ornamented. The Eilean an Tighe shard (fig. 48, No. 9) is plain.

10. *Vessels with a Rim Thickened both Outwards and Inwards and Slightly Rounded on the Top.*

This is not a very homogeneous class, and only five examples appear in it—one from Unstan, Orkney (fig. 13, No. 12), one from Glenluce (fig. 44, No. 5), and three from Hedderwick (fig. 46, Nos. 17 to 19). With the exception of the first the ware is coarse and gritty, and the tops of the rims are ornamented. The piece from Glenluce has been at least 10 inches in diameter at the mouth; that from Unstan 13 inches.

11. *Vessels with Vertical or Incurved Wall and Thickened or Projecting Brim, Rounded and Inclined Downwards on the Top.*

Eleven examples are grouped under this class from seven localities—North Uist, Argyll (2 places), Bute (2 places), East Lothian (fig. 46, No. 10),

and Wigtownshire. The last two of the four fragments from Eilean an Tighe, North Uist (fig. 48, Nos. 10, 11, 14, and 15), and one from Glenluce (fig. 44, No. 9) show a slight outer projection of the rim by thickening, but in the others this projection gradually increases, till in the Rothesay piece (fig. 39, No. 9) the rim projects  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch beyond the wall. The North Uist, Achnacree, and Largie pieces are of hard, dark coloured ware with small grit mixed with it, but the fragments from Glecknabae and Rothesay, both in Bute, are of buff-coloured paste, rather softer in texture. Only the Largie vessel (figs. 1 and 39, No. 1) is complete with its rounded base, but although the fragments from the other localities are generally small, the piece from Achnacree (fig. 39, No. 2) indicates that the wall had curved in towards the bottom. One of the Eilean an Tighe fragments is ornamented on the wall, and the Largie example, as well as one of the two Glenluce pieces (fig. 44, No. 9), on both the top of the rim and the wall. The shard from Glecknabae (figs. 3 and 39, No. 7) is decorated on the top of the rim only.

#### 12. *Vessels with Vertical or Incurved Walls with Flat Projecting Rims.*

This class numbers nine specimens from five localities—five from Eilean an Tighe, North Uist, one from Glenluce, Wigtownshire, and one each from three localities in Bute. Like the other shards from Eilean an Tighe these five pieces are of hard paste containing small grit, and, like the majority of them, of black ware. One specimen (fig. 48, No. 5) is of an excellent quality of thin ware, and has measured  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth; the others (fig. 48, Nos. 4, and 6 to 8) are 6 inches, 8 inches, 9 inches, and 10 inches across the mouth, respectively. Three of them show the wall curving distinctly inwards towards the base. The Glecknabae example (fig. 22), of dark brown glossy ware, is complete, and is 5 inches in diameter at the mouth and  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches high, while the one from Bicker's Houses (fig. 21), which shows more than a complete half-section, is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the mouth and  $4\frac{3}{16}$  inches high. The Rothesay shard (fig. 39, No. 8) is of soft ware.

#### ORNAMENTATION.

*Shallow Grooves or Flutings.*—This ripple-like style of ornamentation has been formed either by drawing the finger-tip or a rounded implement, perhaps of wood or bone, along the surface of the clay. In some cases the implement may just have been impressed. When applied to the rim the flutes always cross it radially, and when seen on the wall they are always vertical, except on one vessel, where they are oblique. The distribution of these fluted designs extends from Morayshire and



Aberdeenshire to Wigtownshire, Argyll, and the Clyde area, though it has been found more frequently in the south-west. Flutings are seen on vessels from nine localities. The urn from Largie (fig. 1) and two from Achnacree, both in Argyll, have flutes on both brim and wall, but two from Glecknabae, Bute (figs. 22 and 23), one from Giant's Grave, Arran, one from Knapperty Hillock, Aberdeenshire, and two of the three from Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire, show them only on the top of the rim. All these have projecting lips. The third Glenluce example shows them on the overhanging rim. Two of the Beacharra, Kintyre, vessels are fluted—one, a bowl-shaped vessel with very slightly everted brim, showing a band of oblique flutes below the lip, and the other, a narrow-mouthed vessel, bearing flutings on both the upper and lower parts; it also bears curved designs. The piece from Kilchoan, Argyll, had large, deep, vertical flutings on the wall, two rows of rough impressions, and two mouldings. Of the four vessels from Easterton of Roseisle, Morayshire, three bore fluting on the outside of the everted rim, but the fourth showed them on the inside as well (fig. 37).

All these vessels, except the one from Kilchoan, are thin in the wall, and the ware in every case is of good quality. Frequently the surface is glossy.

*Finger-tip and Finger-nail Markings.*—These marks are made sometimes by the mere insertion of the finger-nail, at other times by dragging the clay slightly after the nail has been inserted, and, again, by pinching the clay between the forefinger and thumb. Of the vessels showing simple nail insertions, one from Ferniebrae, Aberdeenshire (fig. 43), bears three horizontal rows just below the rim, the nail having been inserted from above; one from Kenny's Cairn, Caithness, has rows of oblique marks under the brim (fig. 51, No. 3); one small piece from Hedderwick (fig. 51, No. 1) shows a few vertical and oblique nail marks round the widest part, and another rim fragment from the same locality (fig. 51, No. 2) bears them on the top and outer edge of the brim, and on the hollow moulding below. One of the vessels from Unstan, Orkney, has two rows of dragged nail marks on the concave upper part of the vessel, and one from Kenny's Cairn has the whole of the lower part of the wall covered with such designs, the upper part being decorated with horizontal stab-and-drag lines. One of the vessels from Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire (fig. 41), shows the same combination of designs, the wall being covered with oblique dragged finger-nail marks and the top of the rim stab-and-drag lines. Two small wall pieces of vessels from Kenny's Cairn (fig. 51, No. 5) and Glenluce Sands (fig. 51, No. 4) seem to indicate that the whole of the wall of the vessels had been covered with vertical pinched markings.

The remaining record of nail marks is on a vessel from Canister, Caithness, but their exact character is not stated.

*Twisted Cord Impressions.*—Ornamentation formed by the impressions of a simple twisted cord, which is so often seen on Bronze Age pottery,

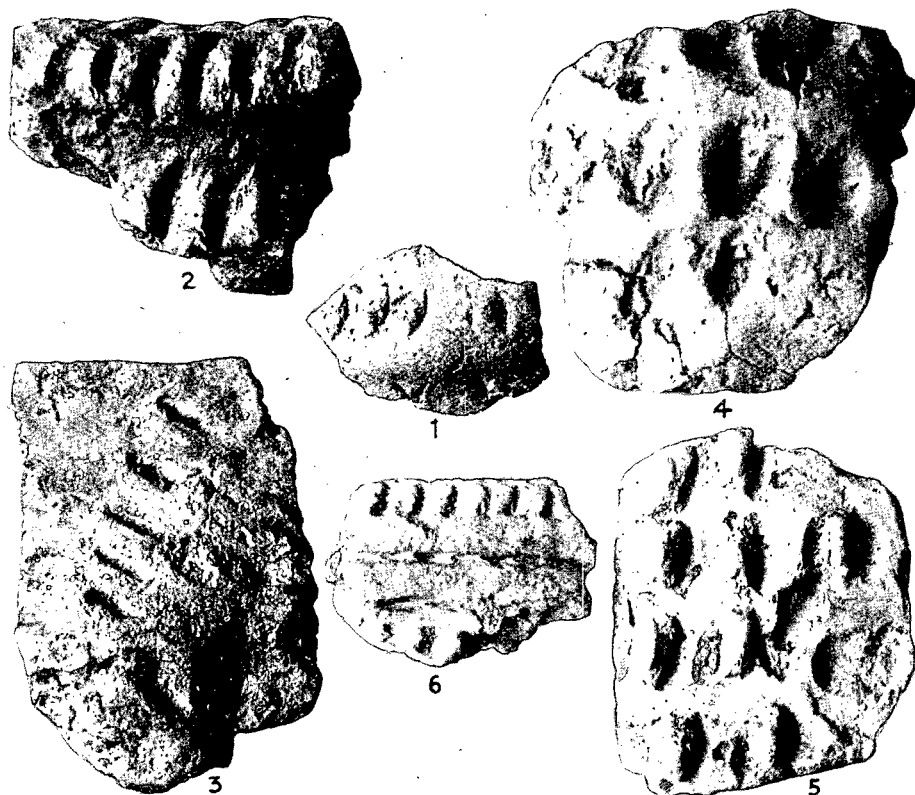


Fig. 51. Ornament on Pottery from Hedderwick, Nos. 1, 2, and 6; Kenny's Cairn, Nos. 3 and 5; and Glenluce, No. 4. (f.)

occurs only on shards from one site—Hedderwick, East Lothian. Here it is seen on fragments of five different vessels (fig. 52, Nos. 1 to 5). It occurs, as concentric lines, on the top of the lips of the whole five, on one of which the encircling lines are crossed radially by short impressions, also made by a cord.

*Whipped Cord Impressions and "Maggot" Patterns.*—These designs



Fig. 52. Ornament on Pottery from Hedderwick, Nos. 1 to 7 and 10, and Eilean an Tighe, Nos. 8 and 9. (†.)

are made by impressing a cord tightly whipped round a core, which may consist of a piece of cord or of some harder material. When the impressions are short they are known as "maggot" patterns.

Long whipped impressions appear twice—on the top of a thickened rim from Hedderwick (fig. 52, No. 6), where there are four concentric lines round the mouth of the vessel, and on the fine little vessel from Clachaig (fig. 17). In the latter case a very fine cord has been used. The other designs on this urn consist of small punctulations.

Maggot patterns occur on the top of one rim fragment and on small wall fragments of other two vessels from Hedderwick (fig. 54, Nos. 2 and 4). They are also seen on fragments of three vessels from Glenluce Sands (fig. 54, Nos. 1 and 3)—on the top of the two rim fragments and on the wall of one of them, as well as on the wall of the third. On four of these the impressions are more or less curved and not closely spaced, but on the fifth piece, from Glenluce (fig. 54, No. 1), the impressions are short and straight, and are arranged in regular lines so as to form a hanging triangular design that has extended at least 3f inches from the lip of the vessel, which has been round based.

*Incised Straight Lines.*—As no form of ornamentation is more easily made than by drawing a straight line with a pointed instrument, we might expect combinations of these lines to appear more frequently than they do. If we leave out the group from Eilean an Tighe (fig. 53, Nos. 1 to 11, 13, and 14), where nineteen fragments show this style of decoration, they do not occur more frequently than fluted designs. The patterns on the Eilean an Tighe pottery take the form of reversed filled triangles, chevrons, and horizontal, vertical, and oblique groups of lines. Frequently they have been formed by a broad-pointed tool, which has made wide incisions with sharp edges. Similar broad lines are seen on some of the Unstan vessels, of which five show straight-line ornamentation in the form of reversed triangles or reversed oblique lines.

Where incised patterns appear on pottery from other localities the engraving tool used to produce them has been thinner and has had a sharper point. Designs formed by such an implement appear on four pieces from Rothesay, two from Hedderwick (fig. 53, No. 7) and Old Kilpatrick, and one from Beacharra and Cragabus. The lines on these vessels are of varying lengths, but short lines or dashes are seen set vertically on a vessel from Bicker's Houses (fig. 19), horizontally on one from Clachaig (fig. 17), crossed on one from Mye Plantation (fig. 34), and at various angles on one from Glenluce (fig. 53, No. 15), and on another from Hedderwick.

*Curved Designs.*—Very seldom indeed do curved lines appear in



Fig. 53. Ornament on Pottery from Eilean an Tighe, Nos. 1 to 11, 13, and 14; Hedderwick, No. 7; and Glenluce, No. 15. ( $\frac{7}{16}$ .)

the decoration of Scottish Bronze Age pottery, but a few examples are to be seen on that under review. One of the **Beacharra** vessels (fig. 25) shows fluted arched designs associated with straight flutings, and another from the same cairn (fig. 31) incised arches. Similarly formed curves occur on three fragments from Bilean an Tighe (fig. 52, Nos. 8 and 9), and on two from Hedderwick (fig. 52, Nos. 7 and 10). On the last vessel, which has a thick everted brim, and which seems to have had a round base, the curves are small, closely set, and irregularly placed on the exterior of the wall, while on the inside are horizontal rows of very short oblique dashes (fig. 54, No. 8) suggestive of a cord pattern.

*Stamped Designs.*—Ornamentation formed by the impression of various kinds of instruments, applied either perpendicularly or obliquely to the surface of the vessel, is not uncommon.

Simple dots or small punctulations appear with whipped cord impressions on a vessel from Clachaig (fig. 17), with short dashes on one from Bicker's Houses (fig. 19), and on two from Eilean an Tighe. On one of the latter the punctures are placed at the ends of straight incised lines (fig. 53, No. 12).

In none of the pottery described has impressions of the toothed or comb-like stamp, so often seen on Bronze Age beakers, been met with, but the largest vessel from Beacharra bears impressions of two toothed stamps, one with four teeth and one with thirteen smaller teeth, on the top of the rim (fig. 29). These markings, however, are of quite a different character from those made by the familiar Bronze Age toothed stamp.

Very striking patterns have been formed on a number of shards from Hedderwick and Glenluce by the perpendicular or oblique impression of a hollow tube, which leaves a small protuberance at the bottom of the cavity thus formed. It has generally been considered that the appliance used was a straw or reed. The tubular objects used vary from  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch to  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter. Generally the instrument has been applied almost perpendicularly to the top of the rim of the vessel (fig. 54, No. 5), and obliquely to the wall (fig. 55, Nos. 3 to 8). At times only one tube is used, but more often two held closely together have been utilised. Designs formed in this fashion are found only on pottery from Glenluce and Hedderwick. From the former locality there are two pieces bearing double tube impressions and from the second locality five with double impressions.

Another instrument, not tubular, has been used on one piece from Hedderwick (fig. 55, No. 2).

Illustrations of four other kinds of impressions on fragments from Glenluce are seen in fig. 54, Nos. 6 and 9, and from Hedderwick in fig. 54, Nos. 7 and 11.

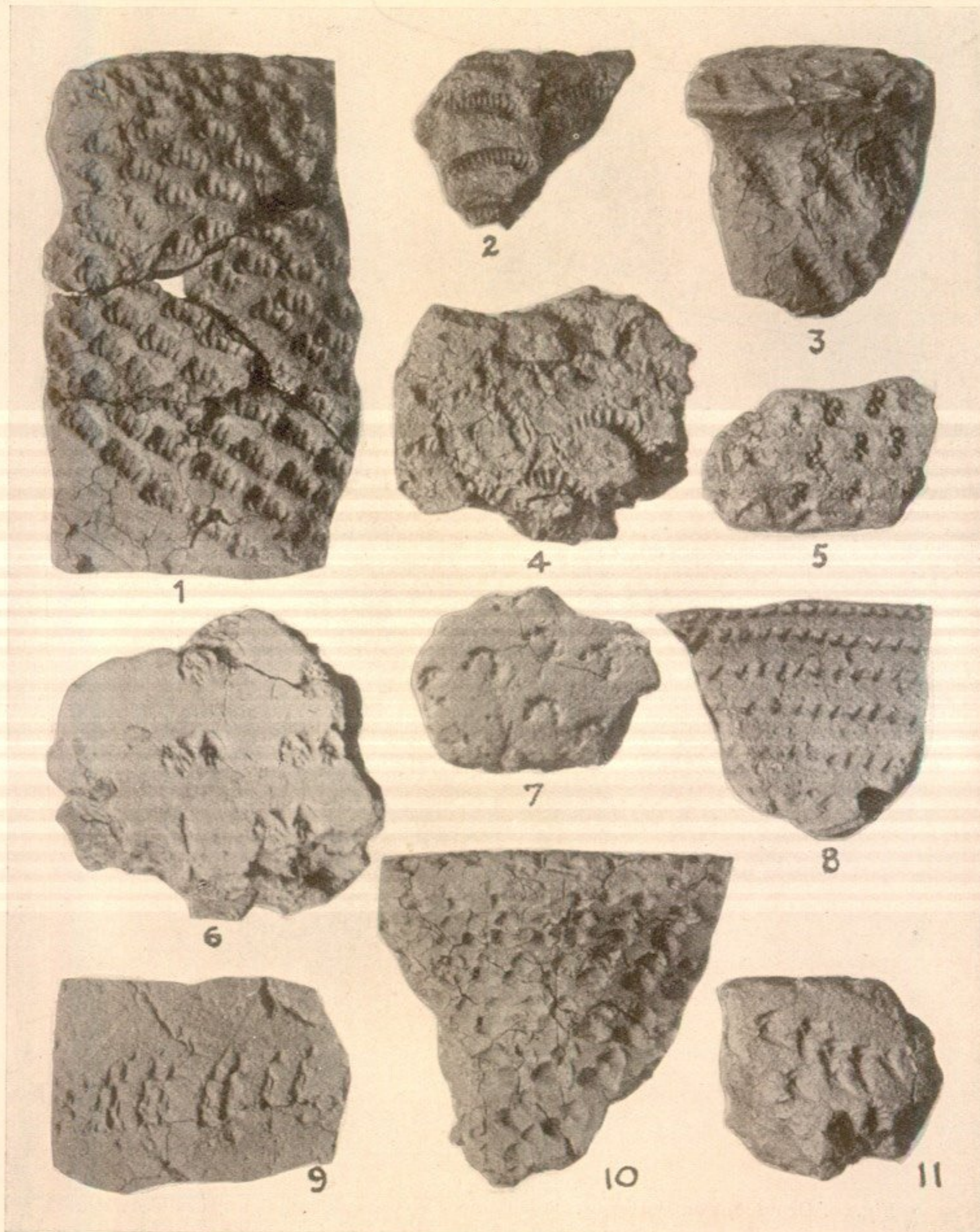


Fig. 54. Ornament on Pottery from Glenluce Sands, Nos. 1, 3, 6, 9, and 10, and Hedderwick, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 11. ( $\frac{1}{16}$ .)

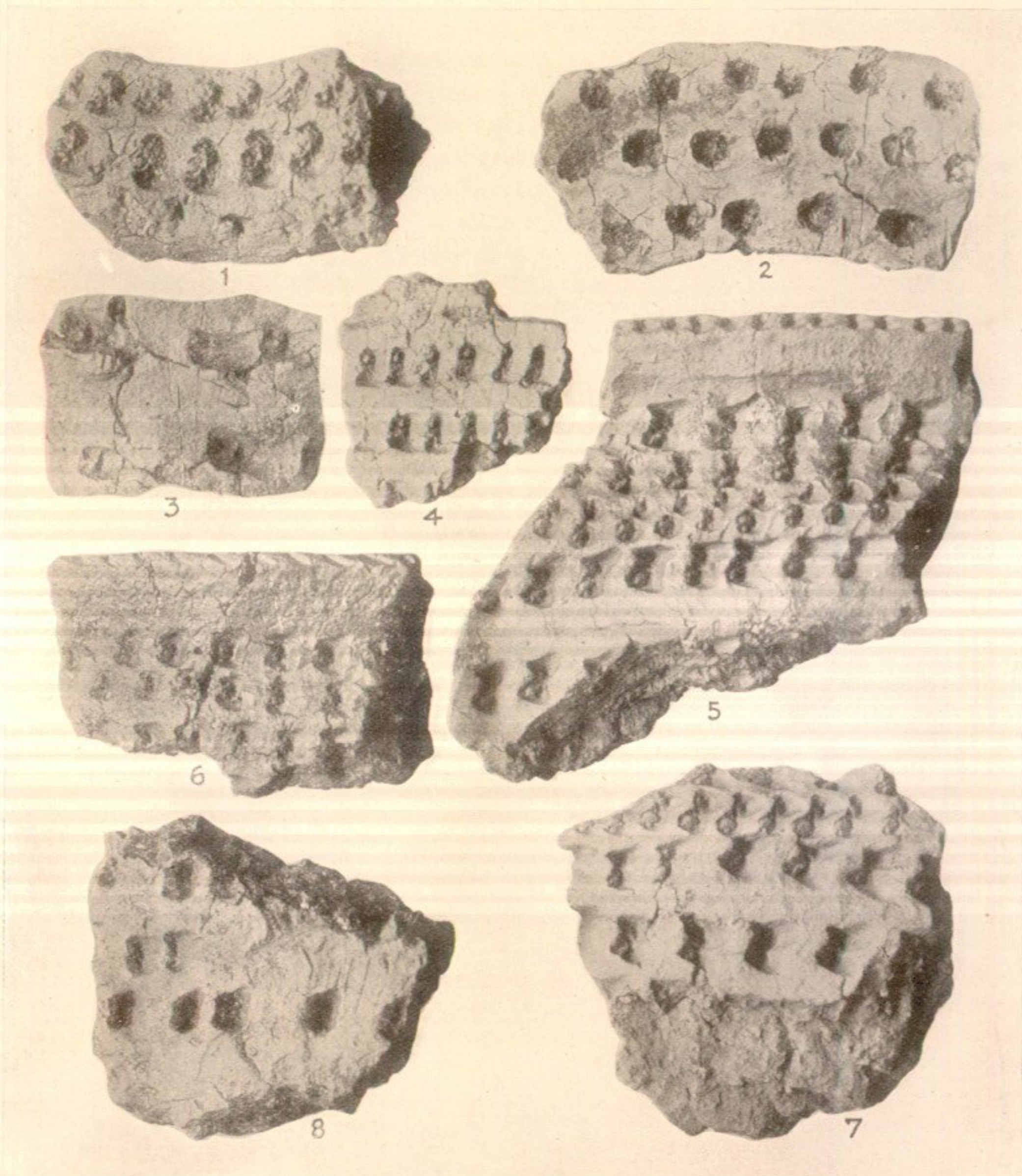


Fig. 55. Ornament on Pottery from Glenluce, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8, and Hedderwick, Nos. 4 to 7.<sup>1</sup> (†.)

<sup>1</sup> Several of the pieces had to be slightly tilted so that the bottoms of the impressions might be seen.



Sub-oval kidney-shaped imprints, as if formed by a reed with a wiry pith inserted at a slight angle, occur on one fragment from Glenluce (fig. 55, No. 1), and on another from Hedderwick.

*Stab-and-drag Designs or Stabbed Patterns.*—Stab-and-drag designs

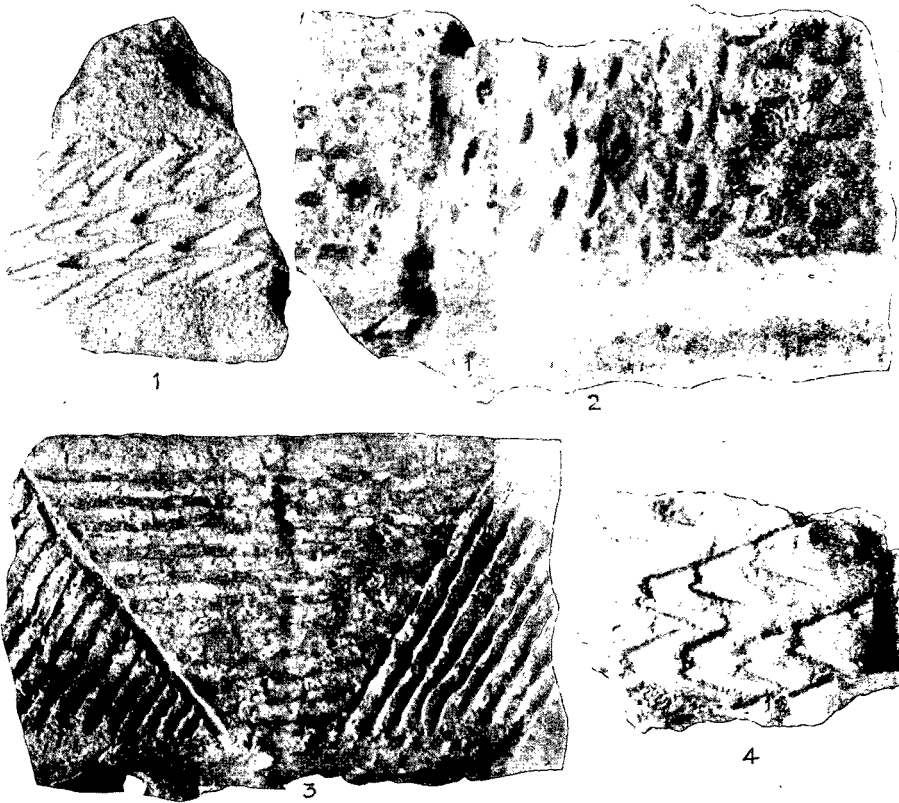


Fig. 56. Ornament on Pottery from Eilean an Tighe, No. 1; Unstan, Nos. 2 and 3; and Hedderwick, No. 4. (4.)

consist of straight lines formed by pressing forward a sharp-pointed tool into the clay at a very acute angle and drawing it back so as to form a line about one-quarter inch in length, and repeating the process. In the stabbed patterns the tool is pressed in at an acute angle and then lifted out before inserting it again.

Stab-and-drag ornament is characteristic of the Unstan pottery (figs. 6, 11, and 56, No. 3), as it appears on seven vessels in the form of filled

reversed triangles and lozenges. It is also seen on the upper part of the wall of a vessel from Kenny's Cairn, and on one piece from Old Kilpatrick on the top of the rim; in both there are also dragged nail marks on the wall. It seems to occur on two vessels from Taversöe Tuick, and it is seen on one of the shards from Hedderwick (fig. 51, No. 6), on one from Eilean an Tighe, and on the urn from Craig (fig. 40), which has panels of oblique, vertical, and horizontal parallel lines, some of them being curved. Stabbed designs occur on one of the *Unstan* vessels (fig. 56, No. 2), on one of the Hedderwick shards (fig. 56, No. 4), and on another from Eilean an Tighe (fig. 56, No. 1). In the last two the marks are placed obliquely.

So great are the differences in the pottery we have been discussing, in the forms of the vessels, in the quality of the ware, and in the

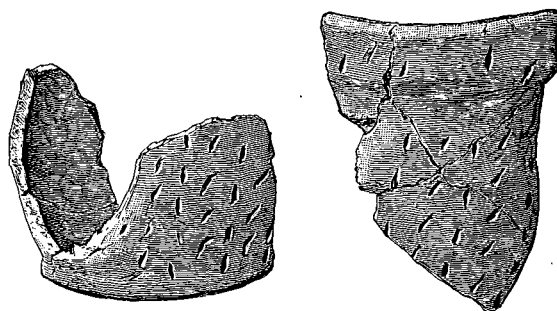


Fig. 57. Beaker-like Vessel from Glecknabae.

ornamentation it bears, that it would seem that its manufacture must have extended over a considerable period of time. If this is admitted, it follows that certain forms must be much earlier than others. But, regarding the chronological sequence of the ware, practically no information has been forthcoming. Although many pieces were found in chambered cairns, the relative dates of these monuments and the pottery contained in them are yet to be discovered. As for the remaining fragments, most of them were only surface finds, none having been recorded from stratified deposits.

In discussing the fragments of the small beaker-like vessel (fig. 57) from the cairn at Glecknabae, Bute, Professor Bryce came to the conclusion that these pieces "represented a terminal phase in the stone culture of Scotland," and that they provided "a link between the Stone Age and Bronze Age of Scotland, or, perhaps better, between the chamber culture and the short cist culture."<sup>1</sup> The Hedderwick and Old Kilpatrick discoveries seem to confirm this opinion. Both sites

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 79.

yielded shards of vessels with thickened brims, convex on the top (Type 11, figs. 41 and 42, No. 1; fig. 44, Nos. 1 and 2; and fig. 46, Nos. 15 and 16), and others which to a certain extent resembled Bronze Age beaker ware. At Hedderwick fragments of true beakers were also found, though not in direct association. The shard of beaker-like ware which was found in the same grave at Old Kilpatrick as the fragment illustrated in figs. 41 and 42, No. 1, had a vertical wall, and seemed to have formed part of a cylindrical urn. A shard of a similar vessel was discovered in a kitchen-midden at Archerfield, East Lothian,<sup>1</sup> along with beaker ware.

Another discovery which seems to link up our Scottish beakers with earlier types of vessels is one made in a hut-circle (No. 2) at Muirkirk, Ayrshire.<sup>2</sup> Fragments of beakers were found with a vessel which is of beaker form, though the ware is thicker and coarser and its ornament different (fig. 58). There were also several wall fragments of what seems to have been a cylindrical, straight-walled vessel, probably with a round base, with a thickish wall decorated with single-tube impressions (fig. 59) like some of those noted on pottery from Glenluce and Hedderwick. In an adjoining hut-circle (No. 3) fragments of two pottery vessels were found; one seemed to have been a beaker, and it was decorated with impressions of a toothed stamp, but the other was ornamented with pinched finger-nail markings, suggestive of pottery of the Overlap Period.<sup>3</sup>

Although future research may show that I am wrong in assigning all the different types which I have been discussing to the Neolithic or Overlap Periods, I think there is a strong case for placing the rather coarse, thick-lipped ware, decorated with stab-and-drag designs, dragged finger-nail markings, and tubular stamp impressions, in a time rather earlier than the time of the Scottish short cist beaker.



Fig. 58. Beaker-like Vessel from Hut-circle at Muirkirk.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xlii, p. 312, fig. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. lxi, p. 272, fig. 5.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. lxi, p. 274.

Two other discoveries of pottery in chambered cairns have to be noted. When excavating the floor of the chamber in Langass Barp, and the denuded cairn at Geirisclett, both in North Uist, Mr Erskine Beveridge found in the debris of the floor of the former, which had been thrown out some time previously, a barbed arrow-head of flint,

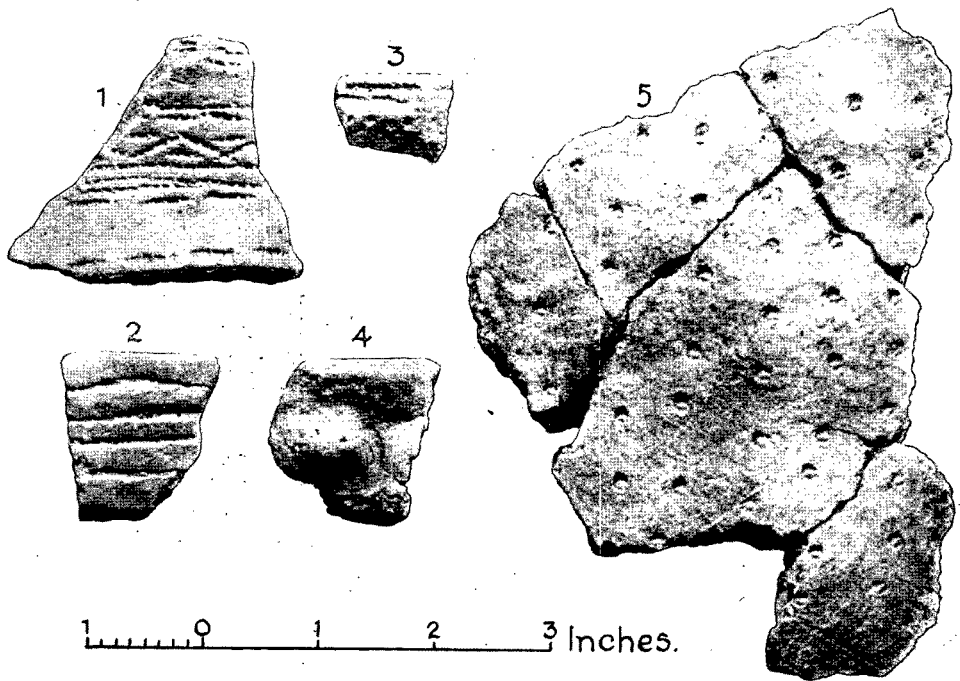


Fig. 59. Pottery from Hut-circle at Muirkirk.

a scraper, and five flakes of flint, wood ashes, burnt bones, a thin disc of mica,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, with two perforations near the edge, and three small shards of pottery decorated with incised chevrons. The pottery is grey in colour and resembles beaker ware.<sup>1</sup> In the latter cairn he found a flint scraper and several fragments of grey pottery. One of the pieces was a rim fragment of a fairly large plain vessel with a broad based moulding of triangular section just under the rim; the others were small fragments of one or more vessels showing incised

<sup>1</sup> Beveridge, *North Uist*, p. 247.

chevrons, transverse cord impressions and punctulations, which also resembled beaker pottery.<sup>1</sup>

As it is quite likely that Bronze Age interments, may have at times

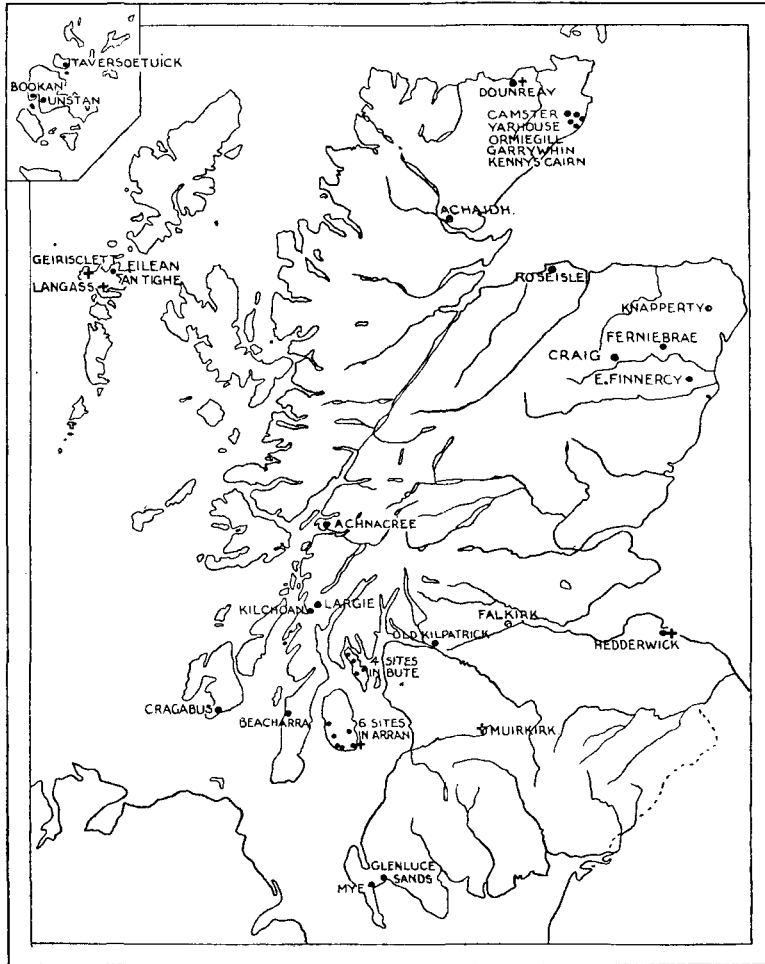


Fig. 60. Map of Scotland showing distribution of Neolithic and Overlap Pottery.

taken place in neolithic cairns—in fact we know that a short cist containing discoid jet beads, which we usually assign to the Bronze Age, was found in one of the horned chambered cairns at **Yarhouse**—we cannot dismiss these North Uist occurrences by treating them as

<sup>1</sup> Beveridge, *North Uist*, p. 255.

later deposits, especially as the ruined segmented chambered cairn at Whiting Bay, Arran, produced a fragment of beaker pottery, and the floor of a chambered cairn at **Dounreay**, Caithness, excavated by Mr Edwards, and described by him in this volume, yielded fragments of a beaker with two small pieces of neolithic pottery.

In **the** map showing the distribution of our neolithic and other pottery (fig. 60), sites yielding neolithic and overlap ware are marked with a round dot, and those yielding beaker pottery with a cross.