

# THE CUP-AND-RING MARKS AND SIMILAR SCULPTURES OF SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND

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THE prehistoric cup-and-ring and similar rock carvings, or petroglyphs, which are found in Scotland are in some ways very similar to those which have been found in Ireland and in the Northern Counties of England and also in certain parts of Western Europe and in some other parts of the world. Practically none exist in the greater part of Southern England. No general account of them has been prepared for over eighty years. The writer, in collaboration with Mr. D. C. Bailey, has been studying those situated in South-Western Scotland, other than Argyll, and is hoping to continue this study at a later date to cover the rest of Southern Scotland so as to produce a general list of them. It is hoped that this general list may prove useful statistically and may help others interested in finding the sites and studying them.

This article is intended to be read in conjunction with a List and article under a similar title by the same author in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, (P.S.A.S.) vol. XCVIII (1964-6) and a further short list, which may appear in P.S.A.S. vol. XCIX or C.

In these lists some general information was given about the cup-and-ring and similar marks found in SW. Scotland (except Argyll)—exactly how to find the sites, the map reference of each, a general description of what was found, and any bibliography. But on visiting the sites of these marks and examining the marks themselves, much additional information was collected, and on classifying this some facts emerge which may be of interest and were only touched on in general terms in the notes published with the P.S.A.S. list. This additional information is tabulated below.

In the list which follows, to save space in the columns, abbreviations have been used. The columns where this has been done are marked “\*” at the top. All the columns are numbered.

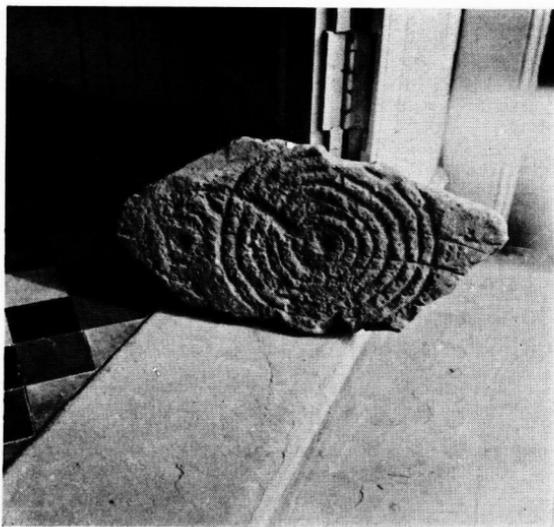


FIG. 1. Laggan farm, Kirkcudbrightshire (now in Kirkcudbright museum)—a cup-and-six rings with radial groove and a smaller cup-and-two rings, carved on a small loose slab.



FIG. 2. Greenland farm (2), Old Kilpatrick. Cups-and-rings with grooves from centres (see fig. 3, G). The foot-rule is included for scale. Carved on outcrop rock.

The meanings of the abbreviations used for each numbered column are given at the end of this note, just before the list itself. The list itself is alphabetical; and the numbers shown in its column 1 are those in the list in P.S.A.S. Vol. XCVIII. The items marked "Extra" in column 1 are those which it is expected will be listed in P.S.A.S. Vol. XCIX or C.

Virtually all sites have been visited personally by the writer except many of those in the parishes of Kirkcudbright, Rerwick and Borgue. Nearly half of all the sites are in these three Kirkcudbrightshire parishes, and the writer is greatly indebted to Mr. D. C. Bailey for covering much of these parishes for him. Mr. Bailey has visited virtually all the sites in these three parishes. Quite a number of joint visits have been made by the writer and Mr. Bailey to sites, in some cases accompanied by Mr. G. R. Collins of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, to whom the writer is also indebted. Much help has also been given by Mr. Alastair Maclaren of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, and by many others, to whom thanks are due.

The analysis in the list which follows brings out a number of new facts and probabilities, of which a few are given below. In it, to give uniformity, sites which are more than 25 yds. apart have generally been listed as separate sites, while those nearer each other than that have generally been listed as one site only, even although the carvings are on separate rocks.

In all, over 180 sites are listed, on which were over 3,000 carvings of different kinds. Of these sites, about 126 are virtually immovable—on rock outcrops or extremely big boulders (over about 10 tons). The remaining 57 or so are movable (for example boulders, slabs, standing stones, museum exhibits and the like), and in many cases it is known that they have been moved, in which case the list shows the original position (where known) as well as the present one.

*Distribution*—The number of sites listed in each county is as follows:—

KIRKCUDBRIGHT 95, WIGTOWN 29, DUNBARTON 25, AYR 14, RENFREW 10, ARRAN 3, BUTE 2, DUMFRIES 1 and LANARK 1.

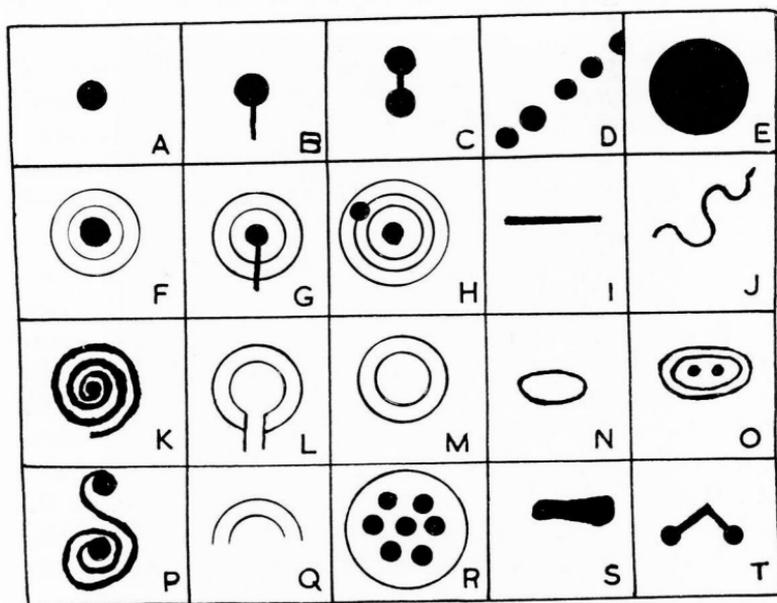


FIG. 3. The principal types of petroglyph found in the South West of Scotland (other than Argyll, which the writer has not yet analysed).

*In the first two lines of the diagram—the common types:*

- A. Cups, up to 6 in. diameter, but generally less—either singly or in irregular groups or in patterns (e.g. "grids", "chevrons", etc.).
- B. The same, with a gutter running from the cup, often downhill.
- C. "Dumb-bells"—two cups either run together or joined by a short groove.
- D. Cups (with or without rings)—3 to 20 in a line, straight or slightly curved—occasionally joined by grooves.
- E. Basins—over 6 in. diameter. (These were not looked for by the writer, and there are undoubtedly more than he has recorded.)
- F. Cups-and-rings (complete concentric circles—one to nine in number, and up to about 24 in. diameter). Sometimes these are incomplete, damaged or partly worn off.
- G. The same, with a gutter from the central cup or central ring, often running downhill. Sometimes the rings are left incomplete or "gapped", so that the gutters run through the gap, as in "L" below.
- H. Cups-and-rings with or without gutters, having an extra cup in one of the rings (which is called a "runner" by some writers).
- I. Grooves in straight lines, sometimes connecting other patterns.
- J. The same, but curved, or in irregular directions.

*In the second two lines of the diagram—the rarer types:*

- K. Spirals, sometimes with a central cup.
- L. Incomplete concentric circles with gutters running out from the central ring, often downhill.
- M. Complete circles, one or more concentric—with no central cup.
- N. The same, but ovals, not circles.
- O. Concentric ovals with one, two, or three, central cups.
- P. Two joined spirals, the one the reverse of the other, sometimes with a cup at each end.
- Q. Arches—concentric or parallel, one just below the other.
- R. Centre cup, with six other cups round it, enclosed in a circle sometimes.
- S. "Footprint".
- T. Two cups joined by a right-angle.

*Types of mark found*—practically all sites had at least one cup-mark. The only exceptions were a handful of sites having bosses, circles with no central cup, or ovals with no central cup. The other types of mark were found at the number of sites shown in the following list, often in combination with marks of some of the other types listed. Unexpectedly, it has been found that practically all the marks can be classified into one of about two dozen “stereotypes”. Further work is being done on this over an extended area at the moment. Meantime a general classification is as follows (the figures are approximate):—

	"IMMOVEABLE" ROCKS.	SITES WHICH INCLUDE:—	"MOVEABLE" ROCKS.
126		TOTAL (183)	57
119		CUPS (174)	55
99		CUPS-&-RINGS (127)	28
45		GROOVES (69)	24
18		"GUTTERS" (18)	NOT APPLICABLE.
21		CUPS (OR DUMB- BELLS) ONLY (38)	17
13		DUMB-BELLS (16)	3
6		SPIRALS (9)	3
9		ARCHES (5), CIRCLES (4), ELLIPSES (3) & BASINS (4)	7
18		CUPS (AND RINGS) IN STRAIGHT LINES (25)	7

The word “gutter” indicates a groove which runs downhill from the centre cup, or ring, at an “immoveable” site, such as an outcrop of rock.

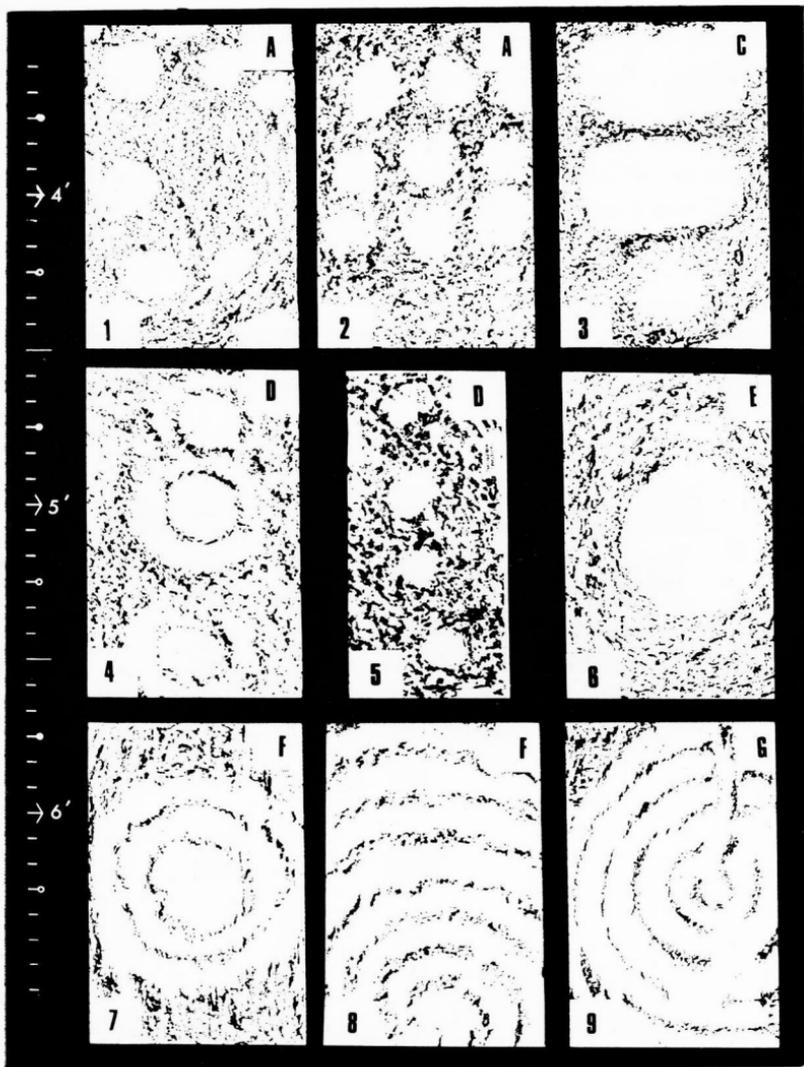


FIG. 4. SOME RUBBINGS, taken of some of the petroglyphs found Scotland:

1. Glenshimmeroch farm (t), Kirkcudbright—type "A"—irregular cups, no pattern.
2. Gourock Golf Course (t), Renfrewshire—type "A"—cups in pattern—a "grid".
3. Lindsaig farm, Cowal, Argyll—type "C"—"dumb-bells", made of 2 cups.
4. Point farm, Ardlamont, Argyll—type "D"—lines of cups-and-rings.
5. The Caiystane, Edinburgh—type "D"—lines of cups.
6. Killochraw farm, Kintyre, Argyll—type "E"—a "basin".
7. Glasserton Mains farm, Wigtown—type "F"—cups and complete rings.
8. Big Balcraig, Wigtown—type "F"—part of a big cup and complete ring.
9. Mossyard farm, Kirkcudbright—type "G"—cup-and-ring with gutter.

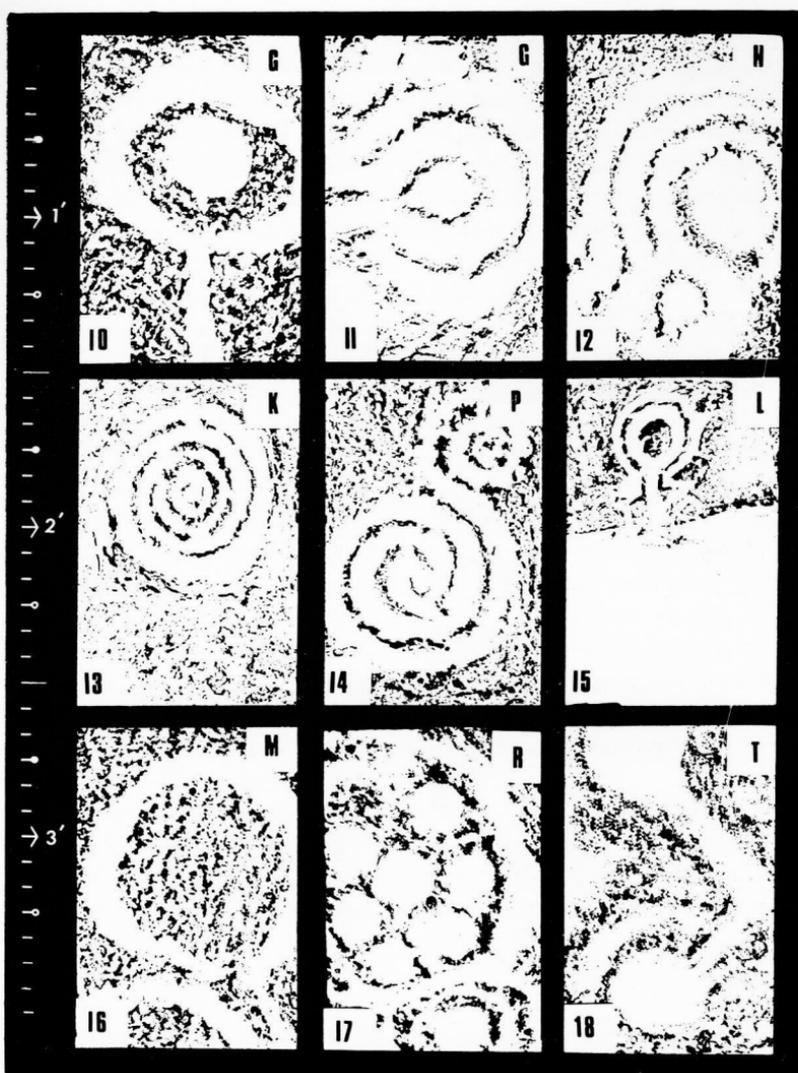


FIG. 5. SOME FURTHER RUBBINGS:

10. Craigton Wood, Johnstone, Renfrewshire—type "G", but gutter from ring only.
11. Broughton Mains, Wigtown—type "G", but two gutters.
12. Bonnington Mains, Midlothian—type "H"—as no. 7, but with "runner".
13. Knock farm, Wigtown—spiral, type "K".
14. Gallows Outon, Wigtown—two-ended spiral, type "P".
15. House of Elrig, Wigtown—groove from concentric rings, type "L" (no cup).
16. Duchrae farm, Kirkcudbright—type "M"—rings, with no cup.
17. Greenland farm, Dunbartonshire—type "R"—7-cup pattern in circle.
18. Blackshaw farm, Ayrshire—2 cups (or cups-and-rings) joined by right-angle groove—type "T".

Cup-and-ring marks were found with concentric circles up to nine in number round the central cup. The only site with nine was Greenland 1 in Dunbartonshire (immovable) and the only stone with eight was a cope-stone in the Newlaw rivulet bridge in Kirkcudbrightshire which is now lost. Sites with rings up to the following *maxima* were found in the following (approximate) numbers:—

"IMMOVEABLE" SITES	SITES WITH CUP AND CONCENTRIC RINGS IN NUMBER UP TO:-	"MOVEABLE" ROCKS
30	ONE RING (35 sites)	5
23	TWO RINGS (29 sites)	6
11	THREE RINGS (13 sites)	2
12	FOUR RINGS (19 sites)	7
11	FIVE RINGS (12 sites)	1
2	SIX RINGS (6 sites)	4
5	SEVEN RINGS (6 sites)	1
1 (9 rings)	EIGHT RINGS (1 site)	1 (8 rings)
	NINE RINGS (1 site)	
95	<u>TOTAL NOTED</u> (122)	27

The number of sites with seven rings and with four rings is larger than one would have expected. Spirals and ellipses are very rare in this area.

The greatest diameter of any mark was 25 inches in the case of cups-and-rings (at Balcraig, Wigtownshire) and there are comparatively few of these in the area over 18 inches. Spirals were found up to about 12 inches in diameter. Basins (large cups) were noted up to 7 inches; but of course things like fonts were not noted and it was difficult to decide where to draw the line. Generally speaking, nothing over 6 inches was considered to be a cup of the series which was being considered, but the two larger

ones noted were (a) on a standing stone at Whirlpool and (b) with many other cups on a hilltop on Totcraig. Both these sites are on the Mull of Galloway in Wigtownshire. Few cup-marks were over 2 inches deep, but some of the larger basins or cups were as much as 7 inches in depth. Few marks, other than cups or basins, were more than half an inch deep. Many are very worn by exposure to the weather, and it was noticeable that the clearest marks were (generally) those most recently uncovered.

*Type of rock*—the native rock in most of SW. Scotland is greywackie, schists or sandstone. But volcanic rock, quartz, granite and other rocks exist there too. It is not surprising that over 95% of the sites (about 130) where the type of rock could be noted were on greywackie or sandstone. Only 5% (about five sites) were whinstone and one was reported as “dolerite”. No carvings in the area were noted on any other kind of rock. The proportion on greywackie and sandstone types is probably slightly larger than a “chance” one, and may indicate a preference for carving on this type of rock. This is, of course the best for carving upon but, in the case of the softer stones, wears quickly on exposure to frost and rain. In no cases were green-stained rocks found to have been carved. Although copper has been found in the area green rocks or veins are not very commonly seen.

*Copper-workings.* One of the most generally-held theories as to why these marks were carved is the theory that they were carved by copper and gold prospectors in the early copper age as part of a mystic, or magical, procedure to induce rock to produce this previous new metal. Copper and gold have certainly been worked in the old days in SW. Scotland. Probably copper and gold exist (or were searched for) for a few miles around the places where they have been worked. To assist in further exploration of this theory, in column 22 all “immovable” sites of carvings within five or six miles of known copper or gold workings or deposits have been shown. In result this analysis shows that of about 126 “immovable” sites, about 88% (about 110) are within five or six miles of a place where copper or gold is known to have existed or to have been worked.

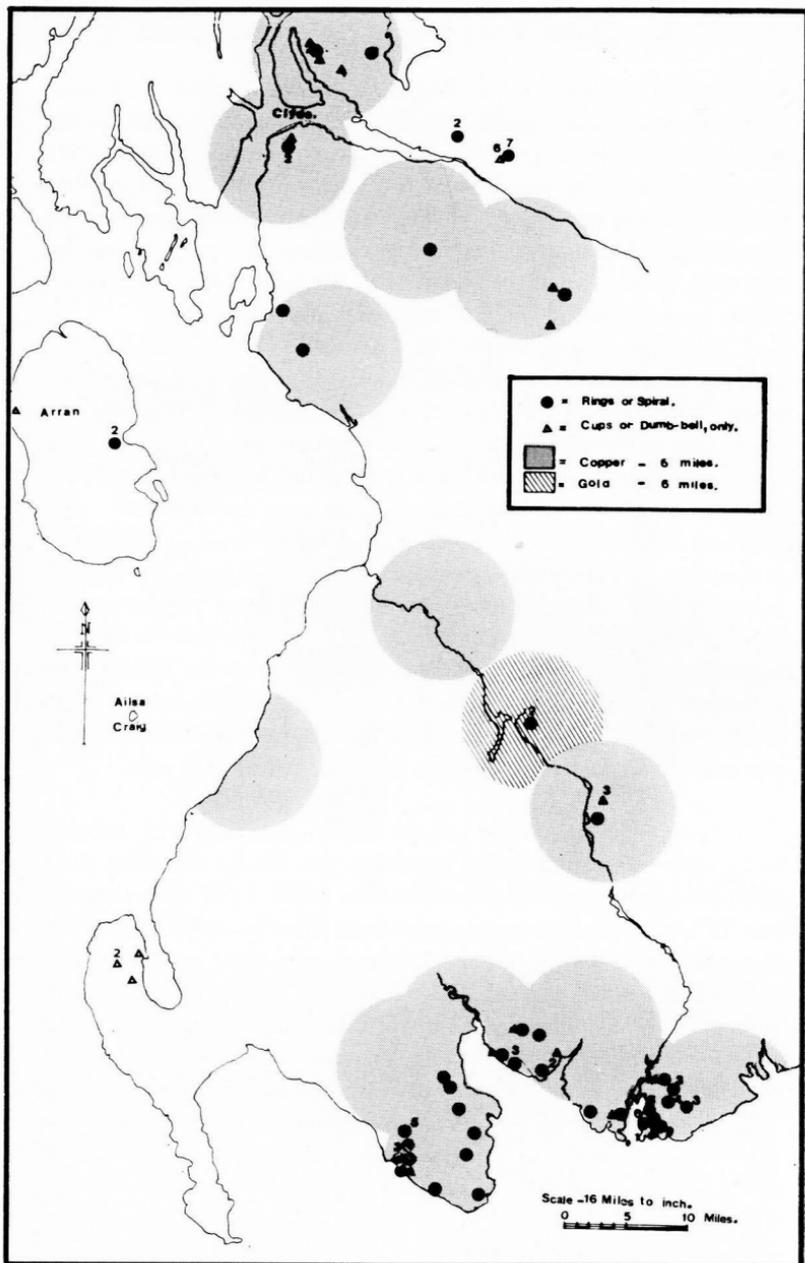


FIG. 6. Distribution of the "immovable" rock surfaces bearing cup-and-ring and similar marks in the area. Where the sites are too close together to show them separately, the number above the mark indicates the number of separate sites near that spot. The areas within six miles of known copper or gold deposits or workings is shown shaded. All such areas are shown, except that gold was also found on Ailsa Craig island.

This is a very much higher proportion than "chance". It would be no higher if one were to take double the radius from the copper and gold sites. It may be that the rock carvings in Arran and Old Kilpatrick parish on the north bank of the Clyde are due to a different cause from the others. The copper and gold sites have been plotted from the distribution map of these which appeared in a paper by Sir Lindsay Scott published in the Proceedings of the Pre-historic Society, vol. XVII (1951) p. 70, and from the information in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Scotland—Special Reports on Mineral Resources" vol. XVIII.

*How were the carvings made?* Four possible methods may be considered:—

1. Pocking (or pecking)—one can mark a softer stone quite easily by repeatedly chipping away at it with a pointed harder stone such as quartz or flint. Quite deep marks can be made, and often these show characteristic "pock-marks" until the mark becomes very weathered. In a great many cases this seems to have been the method used; and in many cases the pock marks can still be seen.
2. Abrading—again using a harder material, one can rub away at a softer stone and gradually mark it. It is very easy to make a cup in this way. The resulting cup has a characteristic "shallow V" or conical section. In many cases this seems to have been the method used, especially at sites which contain only cups. In the great majority (perhaps 98%) of cases in this area it is clear that one or both methods of pocking and abrading have been used. They can usually be clearly distinguished from any other method.
3. Scratching—any rock can be scratched by a slightly harder material without making a deep mark. Such scratches wear off quickly on most surfaces when exposed to the weather, and none have been observed or recorded in the list.
4. Incising—using a sharp, possibly metal, tool, one can cut a thin deep line on a softer material. The result is quite different from that produced by abrasive or pocking techniques. Only in about three cases in the area has this technique been noticed with reference to cups and rings and spirals. It is possibly a more recent technique than the others in the area, and probably there are other examples of it not listed—such as early Christian crosses which include concentric circles in their design.

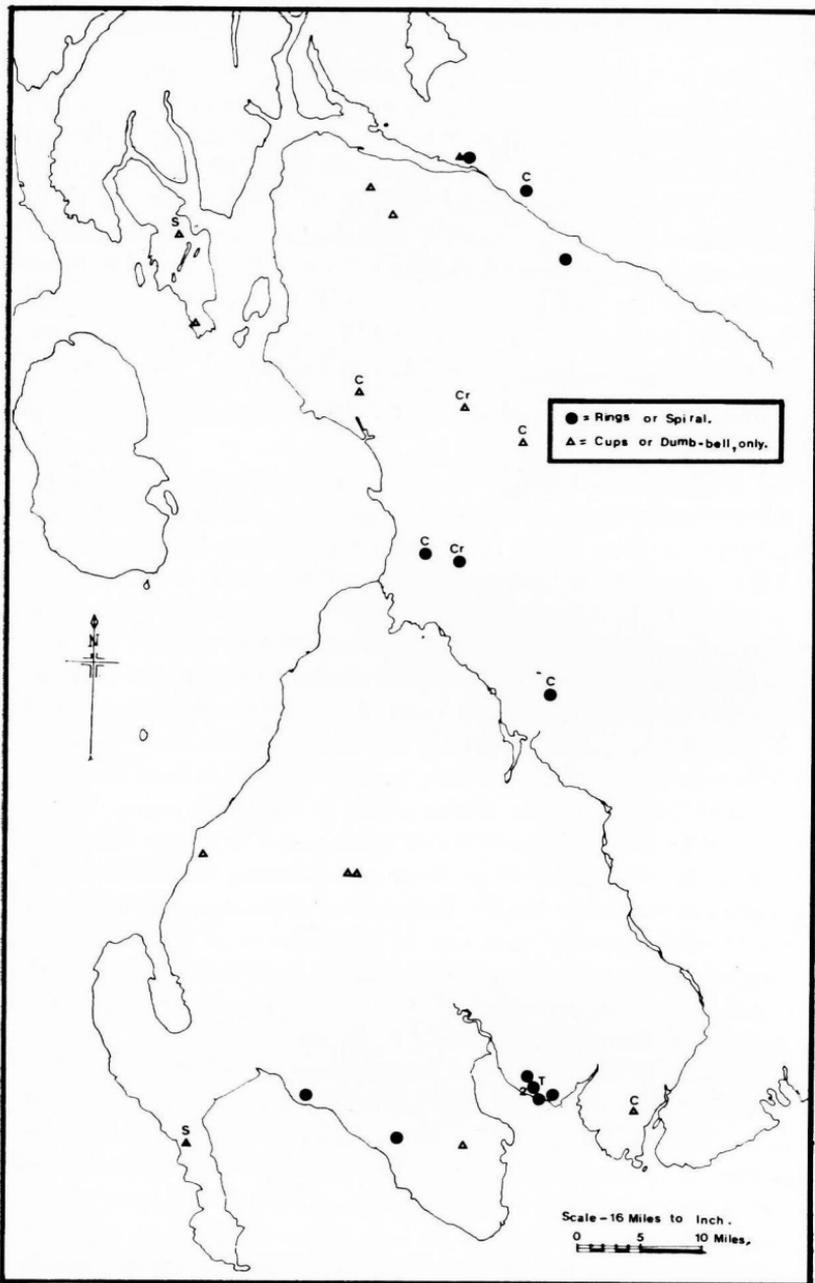


FIG. 7. Distribution of the places where, so far as now known, the "moveable" rocks bearing cup-and-ring and similar marks were originally found in the area. Where the sites are too close together to show them separately, the number above the mark indicates the number of separate rocks found near that spot. Stones forming parts of cists are marked "C". Those found in crannogs are marked "Cr". Those found in connection with chambered tombs are marked "T". Those which are standing stones are marked "S".

*Surfaces used for carvings.* In this area over 90% of the "immovable" carvings and virtually 100% of the "movable" ones were executed on what were almost certainly naturally smooth rock surfaces. Two examples—both of them cups-and-rings—were found on slabs which almost certainly had been in, or part of, a chambered tomb (Cairnholy, Kirkcudbrightshire). Such examples are also known in other areas in Scotland and Ireland. Two more—both cup-marks only—were on standing stones (Craig Biorach and Whirlpool); but in both cases these might have been executed long before (or—less likely—after) the stone was set up. Two more were found in crannogs (at Lochlee and Mid Buston, both in Ayrshire). Both of these were small portable cup-and-ring marked slabs. A small number—difficult to state accurately—were known or believed to have formed part of stone cists. Of about 102 "immovable" rocks actually examined, about ninety of them had carvings on practically flat smooth surfaces, about four on smooth convex ("hog-back") surfaces, and one on a slightly concave, but smooth, area. Only about seven were on really rough or stratified rock—and such examples tended to be cup-marks only. These last often included cups in straight lines parallel with the strata. All the forty-four "movable" rocks seen had their carvings on smooth (or nearly smooth) surfaces—all flat, or nearly so. No definite evidence of "smoothing" of these surfaces by man was noted—such as has been reported from New Grange in Ireland and elsewhere. But of course there scarcely was need for this in SW. Scotland, where it is not difficult to find a smooth rock surface nearly anywhere.

*Angle of surface to the horizontal.* This was shown in graph form for cup-and-ring sites in P.S.A.S. vol. XCVIII, but some further details may be appropriate here, relating both to these and to all "immovable" sites. In only one case in the area have rings, ovals or spirals been found on an immovable rock surface which is more than  $35^\circ$  to the horizontal (the sixth site at Torrs farm, Kirkcudbright). The average angle to the horizontal of the seventy-six such sites was under  $10^\circ$ . If sites which have cup-marks only on them are included, there is one such site (Glenshimmeroch 3, Kirkcudbrightshire) which is nearly vertical and has six cups on it; and there are one or two others which have cup-marks on quite

steep surfaces. But even including these sites with "cups only" the average angle to the horizontal is still under  $13^\circ$ . Details are as follows—(the column headed "Rings etc." includes all sites with any ring, spiral or oval; and the column "cups only" includes sites having only cups, dumb-bells and grooves or any of these)—

SITES WHICH INCLUDE:- RINGS OR SPIRAL.		CUPS OR "DUMB-BELLS" ONLY.	
76	[REDACTED]	- TOTAL MEASURED - (95)	[REDACTED] 19
24	[REDACTED]	$0^\circ$ (27)	3
25	[REDACTED]	$0^\circ$ to $10^\circ$ (32)	7
18	[REDACTED]	$10^\circ$ to $20^\circ$ (22)	4
5	[REDACTED]	$20^\circ$ to $30^\circ$ (6)	1
3	[REDACTED]	$30^\circ$ to $40^\circ$ (3)	NONE
1	[REDACTED]	OVER $40^\circ$ (5)	4

Thus, in all these sites where this could be checked or was reliably reported, over 28% were absolutely horizontal, and nearly three sites out of four were only ten degrees or less away from that. These figures, again are very different from mere "chance" or even "convenience", for it takes little or no extra effort to carve a ring on a rock sloping say  $45^\circ$  towards you than to carve it on a horizontal one.

*Direction of slope.* Where a slope existed its compass direction was checked, to see whether there was any strong preference about this. None was found; and for the sake of completeness the results are given in approximate figures:—nine sites sloped to the N, five to the NW., eleven to the W, seven to the SW., nine to the S, six to the SE., eight to the E, five to the NE, and ten in various different directions at different parts.



FIG. 8. Drumtroddan farm (1), Wigtownshire—cups-and-rings, now very worn, many with no radial grooves (see fig. 3, F). By kind permission of the Ministry of Works.



FIG. 9. Laigh Balernock (1), Dunbartonshire—cup-marks, many in lines (see fig. 3, D). This big boulder is situated near another which has cup-and-ring markings. Pairs of this kind have been noticed on a number of sites on the area.

*Situation of the sites.* A very strong preference for land which still to-day has rough (or better) pasture is indicated. Of about eighty-four sites for which this information could be noted, about sixty-nine were in quite good pasture, about fourteen were on rough moorland pasture, one was in a bog with a little grass, and none were in an area of solid heather or other vegetation which to-day excludes grass.

Thus over 80% were in good pasture, and 99% were in grass of some kind.

A strong preference was also shown for open sites with a good wide view; and, practically without exception, all the sites were in places where the sun shines all day from early until late. Of about 121 sites where this was noted about forty-seven had fine views over the sea, about forty-four had open views over land or loch, and only about three were in places with restricted views.

Thus, about 95% had wide, open views; and more than 55% of the sites could see the sea.

*What else has been found near sites?* So far as the writer can trace, in only three or four cases have artefacts or anything else been found or noted as having been found very near any "immovable" site—flints, including an arrowhead, at Blackshaw (Ayrshire), a quartz scraper at Cathcart Castle Golf Course (Renfrewshire), and a piece of pottery and gold ornament at the rather "doubtful" cup-mark at Whitefarland (Arran). This seems rather surprising. One might have expected more such "finds" if the areas beside the rock carvings had been used for long periods of inhabitation. Many "immovable" sites are, however, less than two miles from other ancient remains; and quite often they are much nearer these. Classifying these remains as megalithic, neolithic, early, middle and late bronze age, and early iron age, and aided considerably by the distribution maps in "SW. Scotland" by Mr. Jack Scott (Corrie Adams & Mackey, 1966), the following table has been prepared. In it the number of "immovable" sites within about two miles of each type of remains is shown in the first column. There is also shown in it the number of these sites which are within six miles of copper (or gold) workings, within about 500 yards of another rock carving and within 100 yards of a standing stone (or

stone circle):—

SITES WHICH INCLUDE:- RINGS OR SPIRAL.		CUPS OR "DUMB-BELLS" ONLY.
108	TOTAL MEASURED (126)	18
98	NEAR:- COPPER OR GOLD (110)	12
92	OTHER CARVINGS (106)	14
8	STANDING STONES (10)	2
-0-		
24	MEZO-LITHIC (25)	1
59	NEO-LITHIC (66)	7
10	EARLY BRONZE (13)	3
51	MIDDLE BRONZE (67)	6
2	LATE BRONZE (3)	1
9	IRON AGE (10)	1

The large number of sites which are near neolithic or *middle* bronze age remains is noticeable. It may be of interest to check how these figures compare with those in other areas.

*Distance from the sea.* A graph showing the distance of cup-and-ring marks from the sea was published in P.S.A.S. vol. XCVIII; but it may be of interest to have this information for *all* "immovable" sites now listed, and also to have the exact figures.

The average distance of all the 123 "immovable" sites from the sea is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Only ten of these sites are farther from the present sea coast than five miles. These are the six sites in the Ken Valley, Kirkcudbrightshire (at Duchrae, Glenshimmeroch and Lamford), the two at Corswar, Ayrshire, and the Renfrewshire sites of Craigston Wood and Kirkton Mains. The following table shows distances from sites to the sea:—

SITES WHICH INCLUDE:- RINGS OR SPIRAL.		TOTAL MEASURED -	CUPS OR "DUMB-BELL" ONLY.
108	[REDACTED]	(125)	[REDACTED] 17
DISTANCE TO SEA -			
54	[REDACTED]	0 to 1 Mile (62)	[REDACTED] 8
25	[REDACTED]	1 to 2 Miles (27)	[REDACTED] 2
20	[REDACTED]	2 to 3 Miles (21)	[REDACTED] 1
2	[REDACTED]	3 to 4 Miles (2)	None.
3	[REDACTED]	4 to 5 Miles (4)	[REDACTED] 1
1	[REDACTED]	5 to 10 Miles (2)	[REDACTED] 1
3	[REDACTED]	Over 10 Miles (7)	[REDACTED] 4

Heights above sea-level. A graph of the heights of cup-and-ring-marks above sea-level was shown in P.S.A.S. vol. XCVIII, but the following further information relating to *all* the immovable sites now listed may be of interest:—

SITES WHICH INCLUDE:- RINGS OR SPIRAL.		HEIGHT ABOVE THE SEA (FT.)	CUPS, OR "DUMB-BELL" ONLY
0	[REDACTED]	0 to 49 FT. (1)	[REDACTED] 1
47	[REDACTED]	49 to 200 FT. (51)	[REDACTED] 4
31	[REDACTED]	200 to 400 FT. (36)	[REDACTED] 5
22	[REDACTED]	400 to 600 FT. (25)	[REDACTED] 3
3	[REDACTED]	600 to 800 FT. (4)	[REDACTED] 1
0	[REDACTED]	800 to 1000 FT. (2)	[REDACTED] 2
2	[REDACTED]	1000 to 1100 FT. (3)	[REDACTED] 1
NONE		OVER 1100 FT.	NONE
105		TOTAL MEASURED (122)	17

The only mark found nearer sea level than 50 feet is the rather doubtful single-cup mark at Whitefarland, Arran—it may be very much more recent than the others—perhaps connected with an early ordnance survey. In P.S.A.S. XXIX (1894-5) p. 68, in a footnote, the late Mr. F. R. Coles mentions “some (marks) discovered, since these notes were written, on rocks below high-water mark on the island of Little Ross” (in Kirkcudbrightshire). But a day spent on this small island in 1966, and careful enquiry from all likely sources, failed to produce any evidence of their existence, although the island contains thousands of examples of rocks covered by holes eroded by marine animals. About 3,500 years ago the sea-level in SW. Scotland is believed in general to have been about 25 feet higher than it is to-day. The fact that all rock-carving sites (except these two which are doubtful) are above this level may assist in ascribing a date to them. The only marks so far found, in the area, over 1,000 feet are at three of the farthest-inland sites in the Ken Valley. Over 85% of the sites are between 50 and 500 ft. above the sea.

*Dating of the carvings.* Most archaeologists who have studied the matter seem to favour a date including about 1200 to 1800 B.C. Cup-marks unaccompanied by rings tend to appear in the more remote areas. This might perhaps suggest that the people who first made these cup-marks were gradually pushed by newer, more progressive, immigrants to the less hospitable places, and perhaps came first. The general proximity to the SW. sea coast at its most accessible parts perhaps indicates an entry to Scotland by sea from Ireland. Similar marks are found there. But this may not have been the only point of entry. The complete absence of fortification near any site may indicate an occupation before man in Britain had need to defend himself against other men. Notice that these carvings are sometimes found in, near, or on, chamber tombs (two listed), stone circles and standing stones (ten listed), stone cists (four listed) and crannogs (two listed). All these things can be dated. This association perhaps indicates that the rock carvings were used and understood for a long period of time—perhaps from before 3000 B.C.—the only radio carbon date so far published for a chamber tomb in Scotland (P.S.A.S. XCVII,

1963-4 p. 15)—to perhaps 500 B.C., roughly the date of the crannogs. This long period of use is not inconsistent with the findings of other workers in other countries, for example that of Dr. E. Anati in Italy (described in his book "Camonica Valley", 1964).

*Purpose of the marks.* At least twenty-five theories have been advanced as to the purpose of these rock carvings. A surprisingly large number of these are still held by individual archaeologists today. Among those are the following:—

- (a) *Sun-symbol*:—In his book, cited above, Dr. Anati seems to prove fairly conclusively that, at least in Northern Italy, a cup with a ring round it, or a ring by itself, indicated the sun. Other writers have also taken this view.
- (b) *Sun-god symbol*.—In Italy Dr. Anati has found carvings of match-stick-like "men" in attitudes of prayer or adoration before the cup-and-ring—perhaps indicating worship of the sun as a god. He shows illustrations of these in his book cited above. Other writers have taken the same view, but usually without such concrete evidence.
- (c) *Religious or magical symbol*—nearly all writers seem to agree that the cup-and-ring and the spiral had a religious or magical significance. A significance of this kind would account for the finding of these symbols in places of the dead, such as chamber tombs and stone cists.
- (d) *Astronomical marks*—Some writers—including Professor A. Thom in his article on "Megalithic Astronomy" in "Vistas in Astronomy" VII (1965) p. 55—suggest that these marks were used, often in association with standing stones, for fixing calendar dates. Others, including the late Dr. L. M. Mann (e.g. in "Archaic Sculptures" p. 20), have suggested other astronomical possibilities, including the representation of constellations.
- (e) *Copper-workers' marks*—Some writers, including Professor Stuart Piggott (for example in his "Scotland before History" p. 61) consider these marks may "represent the magic of the earliest

coppersmiths". Others consider they may have been magical marks, made by those prospecting for, rather than manufacturing, copper.

(f) *Sex-symbols (or the mother-goddess)*—the late Abbé Breuil (for example in his Presidential Address, reported in the "Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of E. Anglia" 1934, VII, 291) and others held the view that many of these marks symbolised the mother-goddess (breasts, or eyes, etc.) phallic symbols, or other parts of the human body in stylised form.

(g) *Pilgrims' marks*—The Earl of Cawdor (1966) reports that when he was at Gompo Ne in Eastern Tibet he actually saw cup-marks being made by pilgrims—"they walked round and round—always in the same direction—twisting the pebbles in the cups, then licking their fingers and putting the dust in their mouths".

(h) *Blood sacrifice, oath marks, tattooists' patterns (or show cases), masons' marks, maps, primitive ideographs, victory, or ownership marks*—there are serious students of these carvings to-day who firmly hold at least one of these theories. At least ten other theories—more or less fanciful—have been put forward at different times in print. These include:—adder lairs, knife-sharpening holes, moulds for metals, sex-rites, masonic marks, grinding mills, anvil-stones, lamps, early writings, and the druids.

Time, and further study, may produce further evidence as to which of these is most probable. Any information about similar marks in any part of the world—or evidence in support of any theory explaining them (and especially concerning marks in Great Britain and Ireland) will be welcome—please do not hesitate to send it to the writer.

In the list which follows, to save space in the columns, abbreviations have been used, and the columns have been numbered at the top. The columns in which abbreviations have been used are marked "\*". The meanings of the abbreviations used for each of these numbered columns is shewn below. The list itself is alphabetical. The numbers shewn in its column 1 are those in the list in P.S.A.S. vol. CXVIII so as to give a quick cross-reference. Some recently discovered rock-carvings (which

may be listed later in P.S.A.S. are marked "Extra" in column 1 below.

All sites have been visited by the writer or Mr. Bailey in 1965-1967. The items in "inverted commas" have not been found in 1965-67, although reported by earlier writers. In most cases these may well now be covered over by soil, or worn off. Items considered "doubtful" are marked "?"

To help identify the sites, the approximate dimensions of each rock are given in feet, in columns 14 to 16. Some outcrops are *below* surrounding ground level. A minus sign in column 16 indicates how far a rock is below this level. Where a rock shelf is much higher above ground level at one end than the other, for example on a steep hillside, the height at each end is given.

*Columns 2 to 5—Site name and where it is.*

Sites listed in CAPITAL LETTERS have rock carvings which include either cups-and-rings or spirals, or both. Site names which are in *heavier print* comprise marks carved on virtually immovable rock such as outcrops or huge boulders. Sites listed in small letters have only cup-marks or "dumb-bells" (a double-cup) carved on them. The approximate distance (in miles) and compass direction from a well-known town are given in each case.

*Column 6—Type of mark.*

A = an arch (less than a semi-circle).

B = a boss (or raised centre).

C = a cup-mark (up to 6 in. diameter).

D = a "dumb-bell" or double cup.

E = grooves, downhill from centre.

G = grooves (not downhill, or on loose stones).

R = circular rings (complete or nearly so).

S = spirals, single or "S" shaped.

H = basins (over 6 in. diameter).

I = incised (all marks except those marked "I" are pocked or abraded).

L = 3 or more cups in line.

O = complete oval.

X = other marks than above.

? = doubtful.

*Column 10—What are the marks on?*

- A = on a boulder with nearly smooth top.
- B = on the same, but with rough top.
- C = on a cist slab.
- D = on a flat stone in a crannog.
- F = on outcrop with nearly smooth top.
- O = on same, with rough top.
- P = on a small (under 6 in.) pebble.
- S = on a standing stone.
- T = on a chambered tomb slab.

*Column 11—What kind of rock are the marks on?*

- D = dolerite.
- G = greywackie, schist, or sandstone.
- V = volcanic rock.

*Column 12—Type of surface bearing the marks.*

- A = roughly on one plane, and smooth.
- B = the same, but rough.
- C = the same, with vertical strata.
- D = domed or convex.
- E = concave.

*Column 19—Situation of the site.*

- B = in bog, no pasture near.
- M = near moorland (or rough) pasture.
- P = near quite good pasture.

*Column 20—View from the site or from near it.*

- O = little or no view.
- S = wide view, including the sea.
- V = wide view, but no sea.

*Column 21—What artefacts (known to the writer) have been found near site?*

- A = flint arrowhead.
- F = flint scraper.
- G = gold artefacts.
- Q = quartz scraper.
- O = nothing reported as found near by.

*Column 22—What else near?*

A = within 300 yd. of standing stone, or stone circle.

C = copper (or gold) worked within about six miles.

S = another similar rock-carved site within about a mile.

1. = meolithic sites or materials found within about two miles.

2. = neolithic sites or materials found within about two miles.

3. = early bronze age sites or materials found within about two miles.

4. = middle bronze age sites or materials found within about two miles.

5. = late bronze age sites or materials found within about two miles.

6. = iron age sites or materials found within about two miles.

(Items 1 to 6 have largely been taken from the distribution maps shown in Jack Scott's "SW. Scotland" (1966), and Item A from unpublished lists kindly lent the writer by Professor A. Thom).

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PREHISTORIC  
ROCK CARVING FOUND IN SOUTH-WEST  
SCOTLAND, OTHER THAN ARGYLL

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PREHISTORIC ROCK  
THAN ARGYLL, AND ANALYSED BELOW,

CARVINGS FOUND IN SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND, OTHER  
AND IN THE ACCOMPANYING PAPER.

List number, in P.S.A.S. XCVIII.	Site name and location				The marks			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
44.	AUCHENLARIE ... ..	Newton Stewart ...	12	SW	RCGHXA	16	15	
19.	AUCHNACRAIG, 1 ... ..	Clydebank	1	NW	RCDL	20+	5	
20.	AUCHNACRAIG, 2 ... ..	Clydebank	1	NW	C	9+	4½	
21.	Auchnacraig, 3 ... ..	Clydebank	1	NW	C	22+	4½	
22.	AUCHENTORLIE ... ..	Clydebank	4	NW	"RC"	"5+"		
29-33	AUCHENTORLIE—see "Greenland"							
23-25	AUCHENTORLIE—see "Bowling"							
142.	BALCRAIG, 1... ..	Whithorn ... ..	5	NW	RCE	2+	18	
143.	BALCRAIG, 2... ..	Whithorn ... ..	5	NW	RCEG	3+	25	
1.	Ballig ... ..	Ballantrae ... ..	1	N	CX	2	1½	
84.	BALMAE HOUSE, 1 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	"RC"	"3"	"24"	
85.	BALMAE HOUSE, 2 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	"RC"	"1"	"7"	
86.	Balmae House, 3 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	"C"	"1"	"2"	
87.	BALMAE, LITTLE, 1 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	RCXG	2	17	
88.	BALMAE, LITTLE, 2 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	RC	2		
89.	BALMAE, LITTLE, 3 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	"RCG"	"9"		
90.	BALMAE, LITTLE, 4 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	"RCG"	"1"		
91.	BALMAE, LITTLE, 5 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	"RC"	"2"		
92.	BALMAE, LITTLE, 6 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	RC	1		
93.	Balmae, Little, 7 ... ..	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	C	2+		
45.	BARDRISTANE ... ..	Newton Stewart ...	12	SE	RCG	10		
45.	BARDRISTON—see "Bardristane"							
46.	BARHOLM HILL ... ..	Newton Stewart ...	12	SE	RCG	1		
2.	BEOCH ... ..	Dalmellington ...	2	NE	"RBA"	"5"	"6"	
142-3	BIG BALCRAIG—see "Baleraig"							

themselves				Dimensions of rock exposed			Their site			Other details				
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
½	A	G	A	—	3½	3	½							
½	F	G	A	10 W	23	15	0-2	2½	350	P	S	0	CS 2	
½	F	G	A	25 W	30	12	0-2	2½	350	P	S	0	CS 2	
½	A	G	D		1	1	½							
	"A"				"2"	"2"								
¾	F	G	A	25 NW	20	14	0-¼	2¼	160	P	V	0	CAS 14	
¼	F	G	A	15 NW	20	16	0-1	2¼	160	P	V	0	CAS 14	
½	A	G	A		1	½	¼							
	"F"		"A"	"40 W"	"4"	"3"	"O"	1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	Yes
⅓	"F"		"A"		"2+"			1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	Yes
"1"	"O"							1	200	P	S	0	CS 24	
	F		A	10 W				1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	
	F		D					1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	
	"F"		"A"					1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	Yes
	"F"		"A"					1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	Yes
	"F"		"C"					1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	Yes
	F	G	A	10				1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	
	F	G	A					1	140	P	S	0	CS 24	
	A		A											
	A	G	A										A	
"1"	"C"	"D"	"A"		"2"	"½"	"½"							

No.	Site.	Near to—	From it —M.	Direction	Marks' type*	No. of marks.	Max. diam. —in.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
94.	BLACKHILL COTTAGE ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	S	RCH	5	"6"
47.	BLACKMYRES ...	Newton Stewart ...	6	SE	RCG	10+	8
3.	BLACKSHAW, 1 ...	West Kilbride ...	2	E	SRCXG	"360+"	11
Extra	BLACKSHAW, 2 ...	West Kilbride ...	2	E	RCG	1	9
144.	BLAIRBUY, 1 ...	Whithorn ...	5	W	RC	3	18
145.	BLAIRBUY, 2 ...	Whithorn ...	5	W	RC	3	10
Extra	BLAIRBUY, 3 ...	Whithorn ...	5	W	RC	1	7
134.	BLUEBELL WOOD—see "Craigston Wood"						
138.	BLUEBELL WOOD—see "Langside House" and "Kelvingrove Museum"						
95.	BOMBIE, 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	E	RCEG	1	14
96.	BOMBIE, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	E	RCG	13	12
137.	Boniton Moor Golf Course—see "Kirkton Mains"						
23.	BOWLING, 1 ...	Clydebank ...	2	W	RCG	25+	3½
24.	BOWLING, 2 ...	Clydebank ...	2	W	RCG	14	6
25.	BOWLING, 3 ...	Clydebank ...	2	W	RC	7	7
146.	BROUGHTON MAINS ...	Whithorn ...	4	N	RGEC	17+	9
48.	CAIRNHARROW ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	"RGC"	"11"	"15"
49.	CAIRNHOLY, 1 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	RGC	2	10
50.	CAIRNHOLY, 2 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	"RC"	"1"	"10½"
51.	CAIRNHOLY, 3 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	"RGC"	"1"	"14"
52.	CAIRNHOLY, 4 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	RC	12	10
53.	CAIRNHOLY, 5 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	RCG	3	14
54.	CAIRNHOLY, 6 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	RC	1	8
55.	Cairnholy, 7 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	"CL"	"14"	
56.	CAMBRET MOOR, 1 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	RCE	2	21
57.	Cambret Moor, 2 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	CL	12	½
57a.	Cambret Moor, 3 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	"X"	"17"	
57b.	Cambret Moor, 4 ...	Newton Stewart	9	SE	"CL"	"30"	
58.	CARDRONESS HOUSE —see "Auchenlarie, Laggan 2 and Upper Newton"						
26.	CARLEITH ...	Clydebank ...	2	W	"RC"	"1+"	
137.	Carlin Crags—see "Kirkton Mains"						
132a.	CARNWATH —see "Wester Yird"						
97.	CASTLE CREAMIE ...	Kirkcudbright ...	3	E	"RCD"	"4"	
135.	CATHCART CASTLE GOLF COURSE ...	Glasgow ...	5	SW	RC	4	13
159.	CLARKSBURN—see "Knock"						

Max. depth —in.	What on?*	Rock type*	Surface type*	Rock angle —deg.	Rock length —ft.	Breadth —ft.	Heights —ft.	From sea —M.	Above sea —ft.	Situation*	View*	Artefacts?*	Things near*	Excavate?
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
1	F	G	A	0	3	1½	½	1½	300	P	V	0	CS 24	
¼	A	G	A		1½	1½	¾							
2	F	G	A	0	14	8	0-¼	3½	550	M	S	FA	CS 46	
1¼	A	G	A		1¼	1	¾							
¼	F	G	A	10 SE	10	6	0-½	¾	210	P	S	0	CS 14	
¼	F	G	A	10 SW	8	6	0	¾	200	P	S	0	CS 14	
½	F	G	A	30 E	9	3	2½	1½	425	M	S		CS 14	
½	F	G	A	20 N	1	1	0	3	325	P	V	0	CS 24	
	F	G	A					3	325	P	V	0	CS 24	
1½	A	G	D		3	2	1½							
1¼	A	G	A		2	1	½							
½	A	G	A		2	1½	¾							
½	F	G	A	5 N	17	11	2	1¼	60	P	V	0	CS 3	
	"F"		"A"		"5"	"2"	"2"	3	800	M	S	0	CS 2	
½	AT	G	A		1½	1¼	½							
	AT	G	A		5	2	1							
	A	A	A		1	1	1							
¼	0	G	B	10 S	30	30	0-10	1	530	P	S	0	CS 12	Yes
¼	F	G	A	0	5	2	0	1	550	P	S	0	CS 12	Yes
¼	F	G	A	10E	2	1	-1	1¼	600	M	S	0	CS 12	
	F?							1	600	P	S	0	CS 12	
¼	A	G	A	20 SE	4	3½	½-1	3	750	M	S	0	CS 2	
3	A	G	D		10	8	4							
	"A"				"8"	"1"								
	"A"		"A"											
	"F"							1½	350	P	S	0	S 2	Yes
	"F"			"35 E"				2½	450				CS	
¼	F	G	A	15 SW	15	6	-½	5	280	P	V	Q	CS	

No.	Site.	Near to—	From it —M.	Direction	Marks* type*	No. of marks.	Max. diam. —in.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
74.	CLAUGHANDOLLY, 1 ...	Kirkeudbright ...	4	SW	RGCX "L"	8+	10
75.	CLAUGHANDOLLY, 2 ...	Kirkeudbright ...	4	SW	RGC	1	7½
76.	CLAUGHANDOLLY, 3 ...	Kirkeudbright ...	4	SW	"RC"	"2"	"10"
76a.	Cloughandolly, 4 ...	Kirkeudbright ...	4	SW	CDG	7	2
77.	CLAUGHANDOLLY, 5 ...	Kirkeudbright ...	4	SW	RC	4	5
147.	CLAUNCH, 1 ...	Whithorn ...	4	N	RC	12+	11
148.	CLAUNCH, 2 ...	Whithorn ...	4	N	RCL	6	12
135.	CLEUCH STONE—see "Cath Course"	cart Castle Golf					
35.	COCHNO STONE — see	"Whitehill, 1"					
4.	COILSFIELD ...	Ayr ...	5	NE	"SRGCXI"	"12+"	"18"
78.	Conchieton ...	Kirkeudbright ...	3	NW	"C"?	"2"	"11½"
164.	Corsewall ...	Stranraer ...	5	NW	"CX"	"1+"	
5.	Corswar, 1 ...	Girvan ...	10	SE	C	18+	3½
6.	Corswar, 2 ...	Girvan ...	10	SE	CH	21+	6½
7.	Cowgrove ...	Kilmarnock ...	5	E	"C"	"3"	
13.	Craig Biorach ...	Rothsay ...	1	W	C	2	2½
168a.	CRAIGNARGET ...	Whithorn ...	11	W	RCDX	38+	
134.	CRAIGSTON WOOD ...	Johnstone ...	1	S	RCE	8	8
98.	CULDOACH, 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	2	E	RCEG	43+	6
99.	Culdoach, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	2	E	C	8	4
8.	Dalgarven Mill ...	Kilwinning ...	2	N	"CG"	"5"	
135.	DEACONSBANK ...	Glasgow ...	5	SW	"RC"	"2"	
169.	DICK INSTITUTE ...	Kilmarnock ...	0		RC	6	7
170.	Dick Institute ...	Kilmarnock ...	0	(6 sm	all stones with 1	or 2 cups	each,
165.	Drumdown ...	Stranraer ...	6	NW	"C"	"12+"	"big"
40.	DRUMFAD ...	Helensburgh ...	1	N	"R" C	50+	1
149.	DRUMMORAL ...	Whithorn ...	2	SE	RC	5	6
150.	DRUMTRODDAN, 1 ...	Whithorn ...	6	NW	RC	1	18
151.	DRUMTRODDAN, 2 ...	Whithorn ...	6	NW	RCGE	"60+"	12
152.	DRUMTRODDAN, 3 ...	Whithorn ...	6	NW	RC	3	23
132a.	DUCHRAE ...	Carsphern ...	8	SE	R	4	10
27.	DUMBOWIE HILL ...	Dumbarton ...	2	E	"RCGX"	"30"	"3"
28.	Dumbuck Hill ...	Dumbarton ...	2	E	"CG"	"1"	
14.	Dunagoil ...	Rothsay ...	7	S	C	2	6

Max. depth —in.	What on?*	Rock type*	Surface type*	Rock angle —deg.	Rock length —ft.	Breadth —ft.	Heights —ft.	From sea —M.	Above sea —ft.	Situation*	View*	Artefacts?*	Things near*	Excavate?
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
⅛	F	G	A	15 NE	5	2½	0	1	60	P	S	0	CS	Yes
¼	F	G	D	5 W	1	1	¼	1	75	P	S	0	CS	Yes
⅜	F	G						1	70	P	S	0	CS	Yes
½	0	G	B	20 NW				1	100	P	S	0	CS	
¾	F	G	A	0				1	100	P	S	0	CS	Yes
¾	F	G	A	5 N	6	4	2	2	120	P	V	0	CS 3	
¾	F	G	A	0	50	15	2	2	130	M	V	0	CS 3	Yes
	C		A		"5"	"2½"	"¼"							
	"C"		"A"		"2"	"1"							A	
	"A"													
2	B	G	B		1½	1½	1½							
7	0	G	A	50 SW	12	7	0-10	12	500	P	0	0		
	"C"		A?		"2"	"2"								
¼	S	G	A		3½	¾	8						A	
	A		A		3½	1½								
½	F	G	A	35 W	35	12	0-5	6	300	P	V	0	C 4	
¾	F	G	A	25 var.	50	20	0-15	1	300	P	V	0	CS 1	Yes
3	F	G	A	10 SW	15	3	5	1	300	P	V	0	CS 1	Yes
	"C"	"G"	"A"		"4"	"3"	"½"							
	F	G	A	0	15	20	0-7	5	250	P	V	0	CS	
1½	A	G	A		1	¾	½							
some	are cr	essets	etc.)											
	"F"							2	250	P		0	S 234	
½	F	G	D	15 var.	48	48	5	1½	450	B	S	0		
¾	F	G	D	10 N	4	4	0	1	150	P	V	0	CS 14	
¾	F	G	A	5 N	4	2	½	1½	220	P	V	0	ACS 14	
¾	F	G	A	15 var.	20	15	0-4	1½	220	P	V	0	ACS 14	
¾	F	G	A	15 NW	12 1½	10 1½	0 0	1½	230	P	V	0	ACS 14	Yes
¾	F	G	A	0	7	4	½	15	750	P	V	0	CS	
	"P"	"G"	"A"		var	ious								
	"B"													
	A	G	A		6	6	¾						A	

No.	Site.	Near to—	From it —M.	Direction	Marks* type*	No. of marks.	Max. diam. —in.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
153.	ELRIG, HOUSE OF — see	"House of Elrig"					
154.	GALLOW'S OUTON ...	Whithorn ...	1	N	S	1	12
100.	GALTWAY, 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	E	"RCGL"	"7"	
101.	GALTWAY, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	E	"RCG"	"35+"	
102.	GALTWAY, 3 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	E	"RCGL"	"18"	"20"
114-5.	GALTWAY, 4 and 5 — see	"Low Banks"					
103.	GILLROANIE ...	Kirkcudbright ...	3	E	"RCO"	"2"	
155.	GLASSERTON MAINS ...	Whithorn ...	3	SW	RCDL	17	12
Extra	Glenshimeroch, 1 ...	Carsphairn ...	5	SE	C	75+	4½
Extra	Glenshimeroch, 2 {	(a) Carsphairn ...	5	SE	C	14	3
		(b) Carsphairn ...	5	SE	C	15	2
Extra	Glenshimeroch, 3 {	(a) Carsphairn ...	5	SE	C	60+	2
		(b) Carsphairn ...	5	SE	C	1	4
Extra	Gourock Golf Club, 1 ...	Gourock ...	1	SW	C	14	1½
Extra	GOUROCK GOLF CLUB, 2	Gourock ...	1	SW	RC	25+	6½
104.	GRANGE, 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	2	S	"RCGDL"	"22"	"deep"
105.	GRANGE, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	2	S	"ORCAGEL"	"17"	"deep"
106.	GRANGE, 3 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	2	S	"ORCGL"	"19"	"deep"
129/32.	GRANGE—see "Townhead"						
41.	Greenfield ...	Helensburgh ...	3	NW	CL	12	2½
29.	GREENLAND, 1 ...	Clydebank ...	5	NW	"SRCGLEDX"	"160+"	20
30.	GREENLAND, 2 ...	Clydebank ...	5	NW	RCGE	9+	12
31.	Greenland, 3 ...	Clydebank ...	5	NW	CD	30+	3
32.	GREENLAND, 4 ...	Clydebank ...	5	NW	"RCG"	"33"	
33.	Greenland, 5 ...	Clydebank ...	5	NW	"CL"	"3"	
18.	HALLOWS TOWER ...	Clarisle ...	14	N	SXI	2+	1
59.	HIGH AUCHENLARIE ...	Newton Stewart ...	12	SW	"RCG"	"6+"	"6"
107.	HIGH BANKS ...	Kirkcudbright ...	3	E	RCGL	"250+"	18
136.	High Mathernock ...	Greenock ...	5	SE	CD	6+	4
153.	HOUSE OF ELRIG ...	Whithorn ...	10	NW	RG	1	3
108.	HOWELL, 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RCE	3	10
109.	HOWELL, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RC	5	4
110.	HOWELL, 3 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	"RCDG"	"15"	
111.	HOWELL, 4 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RCEG	11	8
112.	HOWELL, 5 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	"RC"	"1"	"7"

Max. depth —in.	What on?*	Rock type*	Surface type*	Rock angle —deg.	Rock length —ft.	Breadth —ft.	Heights —ft.	From sea —M.	Above sea —ft.	Situation*	View*	Artefacts?*	Things near*	Excavate?
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
	F	G	A	0	15	2	0	1½	230	P	V	0	C 14	Yes
	"F"	"G"	"A"					1½	350	P	V	0	CS 24	Yes
	"F"	"G"	"A"					1½	350	P	V	0	CS 24	Yes
	"F"	"G"	"D"					1½	350	P	V	0	CS 24	
	"F"	"G"	"A"	"NE"				1½	350	P	V	0	CS 24	Yes
½	F	G	A	15 SE	40	15	0-5	½	310	P	S	0	CS	
1½	F	G	D	20 S	10	4	0-1	19½	1050	M	V	0	CS 4	
1	F	G	A	30 E	6	3	1-2	19½	900	M	V	0	CS 4	
½	F	G	A	55 E	3	3	2½							
½	F	G	A	0-85SW	15	6	0-4	19½	1000	M	V	0	CS 4	
2	F	G	A	0	6	4	0-1							
½	F	G	A	5 N	15	5	¼	1	420	M	S	0	CS	
½	F	G	A	0	33	28	0-2	1	430	M	S	0	CS	
	"F"	"V"	"A"	"var."				½	100	P	V	0	CS 2	Yes
	"F"	"V"	"A"	"E"				½	100	P	V	0	CS 2	Yes
	"F"	"V"	"A"	"NE"				½	100	P	V	0	CS 2	Yes
¾	F	G	A	10 S	10	4	2	¼	150	P	S	0	CS 6	
2½	F	G	A	10 S	54	22	0-4	2½	450	P	S	0	S 2	
1½	F	G	A	10 S	8	7	0-7	2½	450	P	S	0	S 2	
3	A	G	D		4	3	1½							
	"A"		"A"											
	"A"		"A"											
½	A	G	A		3	1½								
	"F"		"A"					¾	400	P	S	0	CS 12	Yes
2	F	G	C	15 S	100	30	0-6	1½	350	P	V	0	CS 24	
2	A	G	A		1¼	1¼	¾							
½	A	V?	A		1	1	¼							
½	F	G	A	5 W	9	8	4-0	1	200	P	S	0	CS 24	
½	F	G	A	15 NW	18	4	2	1	200	P	S	0	CS 24	
	"F"		"A"					1	200	P	S	0	CS 24	
½	F	G	A	15 N	4	4	0-1	1	200	P	S	0	CS 24	
	F?							1	200	P	S	0	CS 24	





No.	Site.	Near to—	From it —M.	Direction	Marks' type*	No. of marks.	Max. diam. —in.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
80.	SENWICK (CROFT), 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	5	SW	RC	23+	6
81.	SENWICK, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	5	SW	RC	1	7
82.	SENWICK, 3 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	5	SW	"RC"	"12"	
43.	SHANTRON ...	Helenburgh ...	5	NE	RCEA	4	10
43*	SHEGATRON—see "Shantron"						
43.	SHEMORE—see "Shantron"						
12.	SOUTHANNAN ...	West Kilbride ...	4	N	RC	100+	8
144.	STELLOCH (or "Stellock")	— see "Blairbuy"					
141.	Stepends ...	Greenock ...	5	SE	C?	9	3
178.	Stranraer Museum—see "Blairbuy" (photographs only)						
15.	STRONACH RIDGE, 1 ...	Brodick ...	1	W	RCEL"D"	20+	15
16.	STRONACH RIDGE, 2 ...	Brodick ...	1	W	"CG"	"5"	
83.	TONGUE CROFT ...	Kirkcudbright ...	5	SW	RCGX	5	12
123.	TORRS, 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	ACGD	10	2
124.	TORRS, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	"R" C	3	8½
125.	TORRS, 3 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RCG	4	10
126.	TORRS, 4 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RC	41+	
127.	TORRS, 5 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RC	1	
128.	TORRS, 6 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RCG	7	17
166.	Toteraig { (a) ...	Stranraer ...	4	NW	C	10	6
	{ (b) ...	Stranraer ...	4	NW	H	1	7½
129.	TOWNHEAD, 1 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RC	3	
130.	TOWNHEAD, 2 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RCD	2	
131.	TOWNHEAD, 3 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	RCG	6	
132.	Townhead, 4 ...	Kirkcudbright ...	4	SE	CG	1	
69.	TRUSTES HILL ...	Kirkcudbright ...	6	W	SRCGX I (Pits?)	12+	7½
70.	UPPER LAGGAN HILL — see "Lower Laggan Cottage"						
73.	UPPER NEWTON ...	Kirkcudbright ...	9	W	RCL	15	3
132a.	WESTER YIRD ...	Lanark ...	9	E	RCX	6+	
167.	Whirlpool ...	Stranraer ...	7	S	C?	1	8
17.	Whitefarland ...	Brodick ...	11	NW	C?	1	2
35.	WHITEHILL, 1 ...	Clydebank ...	2	NE	SRCEGLDX	110+	18
36.	WHITEHILL, 2 ...	Clydebank ...	2	NE	RC	2	8

Max. depth —in.	What on?*	Rock type*	Surface type*	Rock angle —deg.	Rock length —ft.	Breadth —ft.	Heights —ft.	From sea —M.	Above sea —ft.	Situation*	View*	Artefacts?*	Things near*	Excavate?
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
9½	F	G	A	0	40	5	0	1	170	P	S	0	CS	
9½	F	G	A	5 N	1½	1½	0	1	110	P	S	0	CS	
	"F"							1	"150"	P	S	0	CS	Yes
1½	F	G	D	0-20 var.	7	7	1½	4	150	P	V	0	C 1	
1½	0	G	A	0	30	10	0-1	1	430	P	S	0	C 246	
2½	A	G	A		3	2	?							
1½	F	G	A	30 SE	21	15	0	2½	400	M	S	0	S 235	
	"F"	"D"			"8"			2½	420	M	S	0	S 235	
1½	F	G	A	20 E	25	15	2½	1½	50	P	0	0	CS	
1	F	G	A	0	2½	1½		1½	100	P	S	0	CS 24	
1	F	G	A	0	Extensive			1½	100	P	S	0	CS 24	
1½	F	G	A	20 E	Extensive	same	rock	1½	100	P	S	0	CS 24	
1½	F	G	D	10 E	9	3		1½	60	P	S	0	CS 24	
	F						Low	1½	60	P	S	0	CS 24	
	F	"E"	"45"NE					1	370	M	S	0	CS 24	
5	F	G	A	20 var.				1½	410	M	S	0	S 234	
6½	0	G	B	0	10	4	0-2							
	F	G	A	0			Low	1½	320	P	V	0	CS 2	
	F	G	A	0			Low	1½	320	P	V	0	CS 2	
	F	G	A	0			Low	1½	320	P	V	0	CS 2	
	F	G	A	0			Low	1½	320	P	V	0	CS 2	
¼	A	G	A		10	6	½							
2½	A	G	A		2	1	½							
4½	C	G	A		4½	3								
2½	S	G	A		2	1	3½							
1½	F	G	A	15 W	1	1	0	1½	30	P	S	G	5	
1	F	G	A	20 E	50	30	-2	2½	450	P	S	0	S 2346	
1½	F	G	A	10 S	4	4	0-½	2½	450	P	S	0	S 2346	

No.	Site.	Near to—	From it —M.	Direction	Marks' type*	No. of marks.	Max. diam. —in.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
37.	WHITEHILL, 3... ..	Clydebank ...	2	NE	RCG	8	12
38.	WHITEHILL, 4 ... ..	Clydebank ...	2	NE	RC	46+	8
39.	WHITEHILL, 5 ... ..	Clydebank ...	2	NE	RC	28+	9
179.	WHITHORN MUSEUM —	see "Blackmyres"					
180.	WHITHORN MUSEUM ...	Whithorn ...	0	—	R	1	10

Max. depth —in.	What on?*	Rock type*	Surface type*	Rock angle —deg.	Rock length —ft.	Breadth —ft.	Heights —ft.	From sea —M.	Above sea —ft.	Situation*	View*	Artefacts?*	Things near*	Excavate?
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
$\frac{1}{2}$	F	G	A	0	15	12	0-15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	500	M	S	0	S 2346	
1	F	G	A	10 var.	60	45	0-6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	500	M	S	0	S 2346	
$\frac{1}{4}$	F	G	A	0	15	10	0-6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	550	M	S	0	S 2346	
$\frac{1}{4}$	A	G	A		2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$							