

THE CUP-AND-RING MARKS AND SIMILAR EARLY SCULPTURES OF SCOTLAND

Part 2: THE REST OF SOUTHERN SCOTLAND,
EXCEPT KINTYRE

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IN my paper in volume 14 of these *Transactions* I gave some notes on the cup-and-ring and similar geometric carvings found in South-Western Scotland. These carvings are undoubtedly the earliest attempts in Britain at sculpture in stone: in some cases they probably date from about 2000 B.C. My survey of those found in the remainder of Southern Scotland, except only the Kintyre-Knapdale peninsula, has now been completed. The Kintyre peninsula has been left for later study as one of the main assemblages of these carvings is found there, and it will be the subject of a separate paper.

As with the earlier notes (Part I) what follows is intended to be read in conjunction with a list of the same sites in more general terms which will be published shortly in volume C of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (P.S.A.S.)*. In this *P.S.A.S.* List will be found exact details of how to get to each site, with its National Grid Reference and bibliography; and reprints will probably be available from the Society's Secretary, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

A personal visit has been made to nearly every site in the present List, and an attempt has been made to collate detailed information about each in a standard form. Much is tabulated at the end of this paper, in List 2. As in Part I, abbreviations have been used in List 2 to compress the data into a reasonable space. All the columns are numbered and the abbreviations used in each column are given at the end of this paper. The List is in alphabetical order for quick reference whereas the List in *P.S.A.S.* will be regional. As far as practicable the same abbreviations have been used as in List 1 but there are some changes.

Most of the facts and probabilities which List 1 showed on analysis have been confirmed in List 2, and a few new facts have come

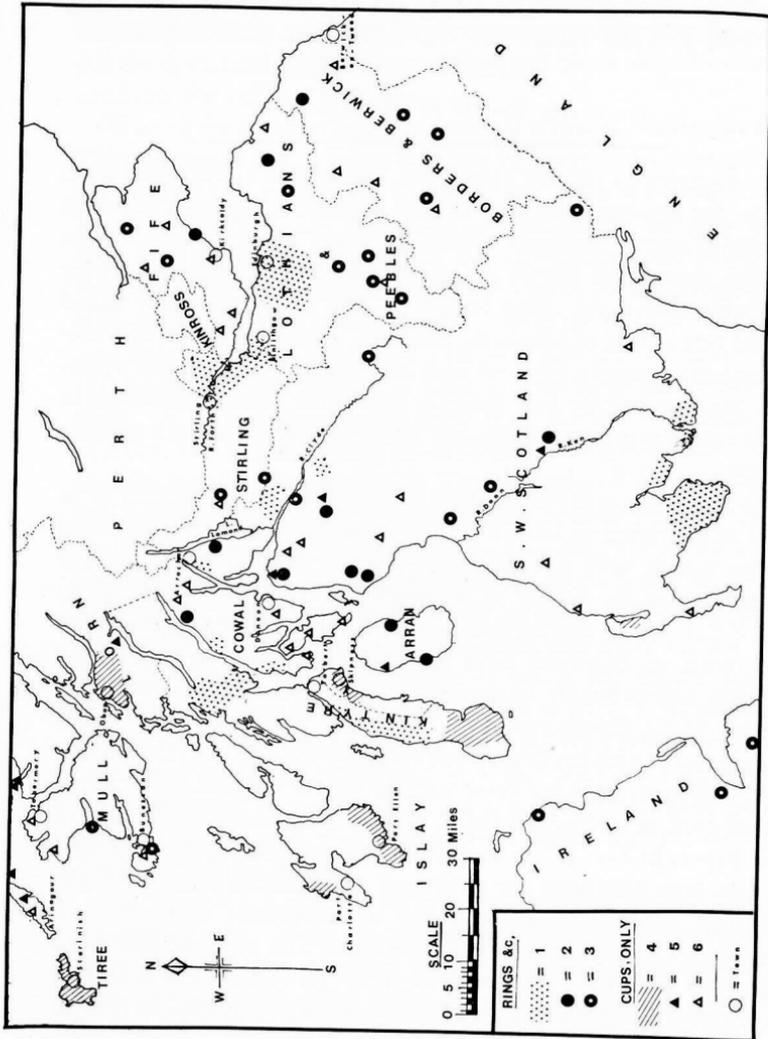


FIG. 1. The distribution of Southern Scotland's early rock carvings. (Areas having too many sites to show individually are hatched. "Immovable" sites are shown in solid black and "movable" finds have white centres. Note (a) that the sites with only cups and the like have the wider circulation and (b) the general coastal distribution of the "immoveable" sites.)

to light. It is hoped that all these may some day help to solve the problems of "Who carved these things?" "Exactly when?" and even, perhaps, the most difficult, "Why?"

In all over 200 sites have been visited and listed this time, and on these over 2,000 rock carvings exist. Of the sites in this List 2 nearly 60, including 2 cave sites, are probably outcrops of the "living rock", and about 20 more sites comprise such huge boulders that the sculptures are almost certainly still where they were carved. All these sites, including boulders of over about 100 cubic feet, have been classified as "immovable". Stones of less than 100 cubic feet have been classed as "movable", and these include a number of stones which may have been part of cists, chambered tombs and standing stones. All except the carvings on living rock and the huge "immovable" boulders may have been moved since they were carved: indeed, over 50 of them are now in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, where they form by far the best collection of such carvings in Scotland. For this reason, in working out some features relating to the distribution of the sites, such "movable" carvings have been excluded. Also, in working out many features, all the carvings in the List which seem of doubtful origin have been excluded.

Types of motif carved. As in List 1, nearly every site (all but five) in List 2 and every site in the Addendum to List 1 (at the end of List 2) has at least one cup-mark among its carvings. It seems increasingly clear that only about a dozen stereotyped motifs, with about a dozen standard variations on some of these, were used by these early sculptors in southern Scotland. A first attempt at classification was made in Part I. A more definite attempt has now been made and the result is published for the first time as Figure 2; and is used in List 2. Others have now attempted classification of a similar kind for the rock carvings occurring in other parts of western Europe. The Scottish motifs are in many cases identical with these but the frequency of each type, except cup-marks, is often very different. For example, the "maze", which is fairly common in north-west Spain, is found only on one site in southern Scotland, at Bonnington Mains near Edinburgh. Spirals too are much rarer here than, say, in Ireland. Even in

THE BASIC MOTIFS.

Cups, rings, and their combinations.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| A | | Cups, up to 6 in. diameter, usually about 2½ in. diameter, 1½ in. deep. |
| B | | Cups over 6 in. diameter, often basins or mortars. |
| C | | Cups-and-rings: complete single or concentric circles round a cup. |
| D | | Cups-and-rings: gapped single or concentric circles round a cup. |
| E | | Single or concentric gapped circles with no centre cup. |
| F | | Single or concentric complete circles with no centre cup. |
| G | | Single or concentric complete ellipses with no centre cup.* |
| H | | Single or concentric complete ellipses with centre cup. |

Spirals (in this area with no cups at their ends).

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| I | | Single spirals. |
| J | | Double or "looped" spirals. |
| K | | "S" shaped spirals. |
| L | | Irregular spiral-like grooves. |

OTHER MOTIFS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| M | | Straight groove, not part of another motif. |
| N | | Arc, or concentric arcs, not part of another motif and less than semi-circles. |
| P | | Irregular groove, some called "serpents" in earlier accounts. |
| Q | | Fish, incised by a flint or metal tool. |
| R | | Grids of crossed lines, incised by a flint or metal tool. |
| S | | Non-stereotyped triangle-like motifs, classed together for convenience. |
| Z | | Any other motif, found only once in the area, e.g. man, maze, cross. |

THE BASIC ADDITIONS TO MOTIFS A TO H ABOVE.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| a | | A radial groove from a centre cup, usually straight, often downhill. |
| b | | Several such radial grooves from a centre cup. |
| c | | A similar radial groove, from innermost ring only, in motifs C to H. |
| d | | Cup in ring (called a "runner") in motifs C, D, and H. |
| e | | Arc of a circle above or below, as part of motifs C to K. |
| f | | 2 or more radial grooves, nearly parallel, from or through gapped-circle ends in a key-pattern in motifs D and E. |
| g | | 3 or more cups or cups-and-rings, in line. |
| h | | 2 cups (or occasionally cups-and-rings) joined by a groove—a "dumb-bell". |
| i | | 2 cups adjoining or overlapping—a "dumb-bell". |
| j | | Cup very deeply cut, sometimes penetrating right through a slab. |
| k | | 9 cups arranged as a grid in 3 rows of 3. |
| m | | 6 cups arranged as a rosette round a seventh, central, cup. |
| z | | Any other addition to a motif found only once, e.g. cups as a chevron. |

OTHER SYMBOLS USED IN DISTRIBUTION MAP OR SITE LIST 2.

- | | |
|--|--|
| | Many cup-mark or "dumb-bell" sites, too many to indicate separately. |
| | Many sites including cups-and-rings, too many to indicate separately. |
| | Of doubtful origin, possibly more recent or even natural, and as a rule excluded from the figures given in the text. |

* If nearly circular, in some cases ellipses may have been classed as circles. Only shapes which are clearly ellipses are so classed in the List.

southern Scotland itself there are regional differences in the motifs and their frequency.

In listing the carvings, everything which seemed roughly circular has been called a ring, and only very obvious ellipses (quite rare) have been listed as such. While the List is basically of geometric carvings, carvings of other kinds have occasionally been found in close association—for example, the incised fish found beside three sites—and these have been noted in the List. In less than ten cases the design has not been one of the dozen or so usual motifs, and these cases and three unrelated triangular designs (“triangles”) are grouped together. Pictish, Celtic and later types of carving have not been studied or listed.

As was to be expected, much the commonest carving is the simple cup-mark. There are over 1,700 of these in the List, including nearly 50 cups of over 6 inches in diameter cut in the living rock at the sea's edge, mostly on the Isles of Argyll and almost certainly used as mortars for pounding bait (see Plate B2); and others which past writers have sometimes called “cups” but whose origins may be very diverse. There are well over 100 cups-and-rings, but of these less than ten are of the “gapped circle” variety which is common in other areas. There are, mostly around the Lothians, more than 50 sets of circles with no central cup, but nearly all these too are complete circles. The spiral is found in this area at two sites, within a dozen miles of each other in the Lothians and Peebles, where each spiral is of a different design.

One wonders why cup marks, occasionally within complete rings, have been arranged in straight lines in more than 50 cases, an arrangement that does not seem to have been noticed by earlier writers.

In the area covered by List 2 all the carvings of cups, rings and spirals were pocked or abraded except on Traprain Law, Harelawside and Inch Kenneth, where they were incised, perhaps by a metal tool; and these three cases may be of later date than most of the others. In this area cups have been found surrounded by pocked or abraded rings up to five in number. An incised cup-and-seven-rings was found among those on Traprain Law, and six concentric circles (no cup) on the now-missing cist-lid at Craigie Hall. Compared with the South-West there are very few cup-

and-ring-marked rocks in this area, and statistics based on it alone may be misleading. So, to give a better picture, the following table analyses on the left the maximum rings found at each site in List 1 and its Addendum, and in the table on the right both the sites and the motifs themselves in List 2 are analysed in a similar way. These tables are based on what was visible when the sites

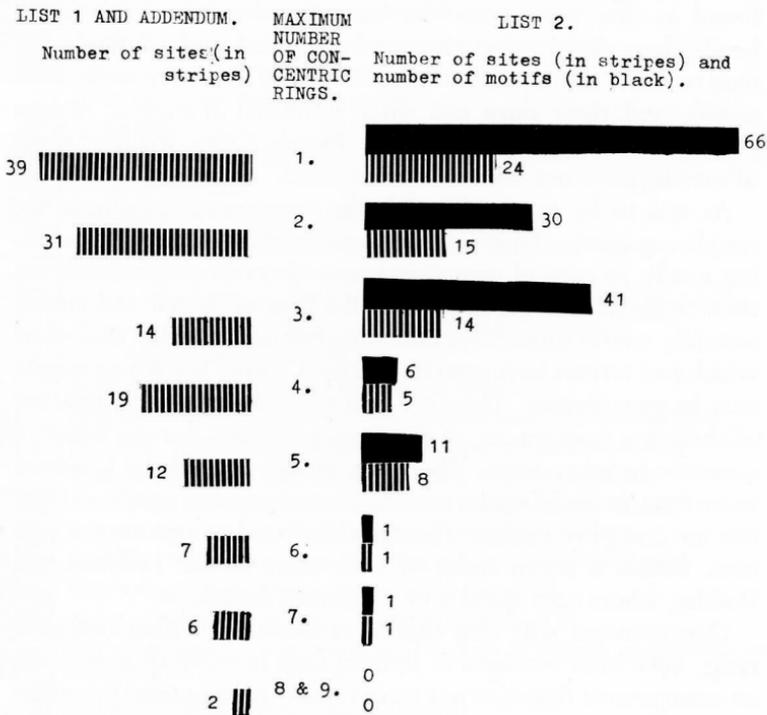


FIG. 2. A classification of the stereotypes used as motifs on Southern Scotland's early rock carvings.

(The letters in the margin are used in Figures 3 and 4, and in Column 6 of List 2.)

were visited, but where stones have since been lost it is based on the latest information available.

Greatest diameter. The ring at Ardalanish, Mull, is 24 inches in diameter. As it is a single big ring round a rather small cup, it is just possibly of a different series. The next biggest ring is at Castleton Farm near Stirling, where one of the cups-and-rings

recently found by the farmer's young daughter is 20 inches across (Plate 11).

Distribution. This can be seen from Figures 1, 3 and 4. By subdividing the area into eight regions some rather interesting facts came to light. Cup-marks have a much wider distribution than any other kind of carving, and this is true also in Ireland and other parts of Europe. Thus cups are found, and practically nothing else, in the Western Isles and those parts of Argyll known as Lorn and Skipness, and also in the rather isolated "Kingdom" of Fife. Anything more complex than mere cups is always within about 7 miles of the sea-coast in the area of List 2 except only the Corrie site, which is 6 miles from Loch Lomond. Loch Lomond is only 10 feet above sea-level at the present time, and when the sea was about 25 feet higher four thousand years ago, the Loch may well have been an arm of the sea. Sites near the western sea-board outnumber those near the eastern seaboard in southern Scotland by at least fifteen to one. Apart from over 50 sites in Kintyre-Knapdale, there are in Lists 1 and 2 about 115 "immovable" cup-and-ring sites within 7 miles of our west coast and only about 10 within that distance of our east coast. Other figures are similar. In the area of List 2 all the "immovable" carvings are between about 50 and 500 feet above sea-level except for the sea-level bait-grinding mortars and the like cut in the living rock in the Western Isles and the two possibly-later cave-sites at Michael Colliery in Fife and Kings Cave on Arran. Seven sites out of eight are within 3 miles of sea or estuary. Apart from Corrie the farthest inland in List 2 is the cup-marked stone at Kilchrennan, 8 miles inland.

Including all but the most doubtful cases, the number of sites in the different counties or regions covered by List 2 is as follows:

North Argyll	0	Mid-Lothian	11
Argyll's islands	61	West Lothian	5
(including many of possibly		Fife	8
later origin)		Kinross	0
Argyll's Lorn and Cowal	36	Peebles	6
Berwickshire	3	Roxburgh	4
Clackmannan	1	Selkirk	2
East Lothian	3	Stirling	15

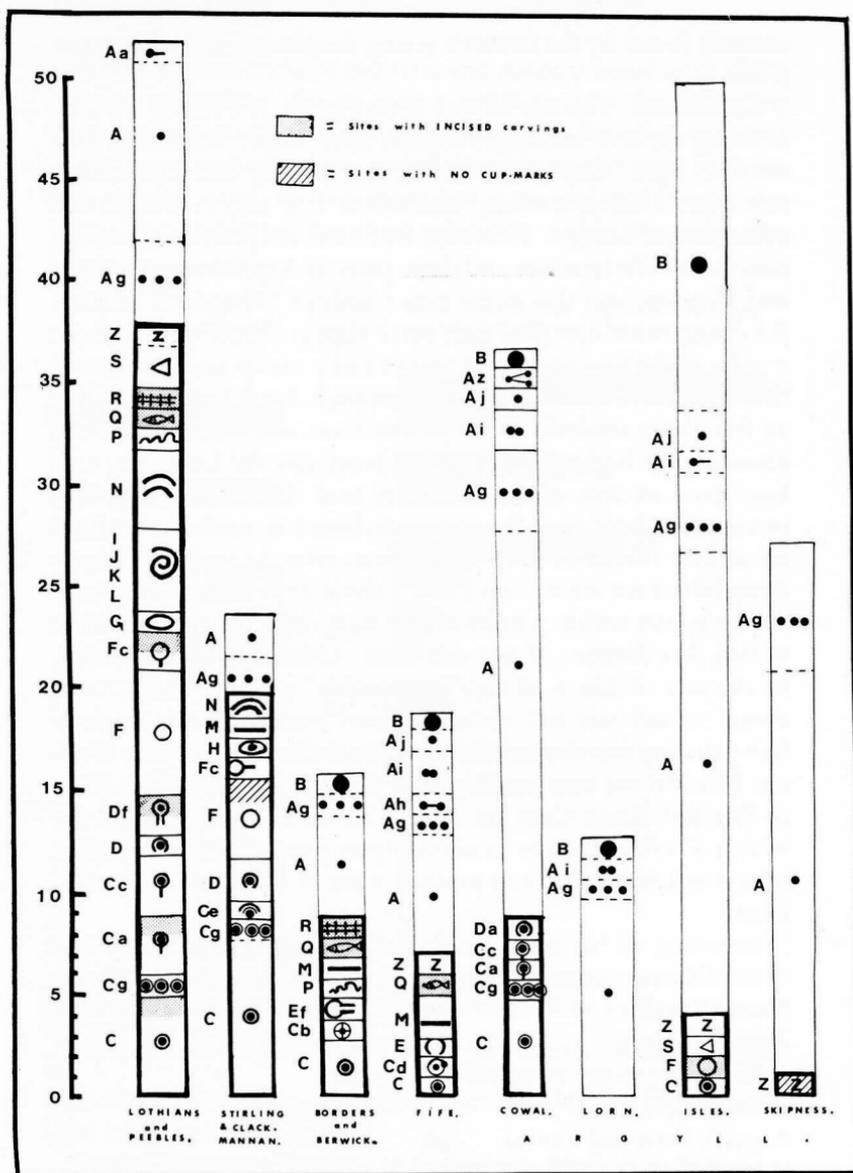


FIG. 3. Distribution analysis of the types of motifs found on Southern Scotland's early rock carvings.

(The symbols and letters used are as shown in Figure 2. The scale on the left indicates the number of sites where the motif has been found.)

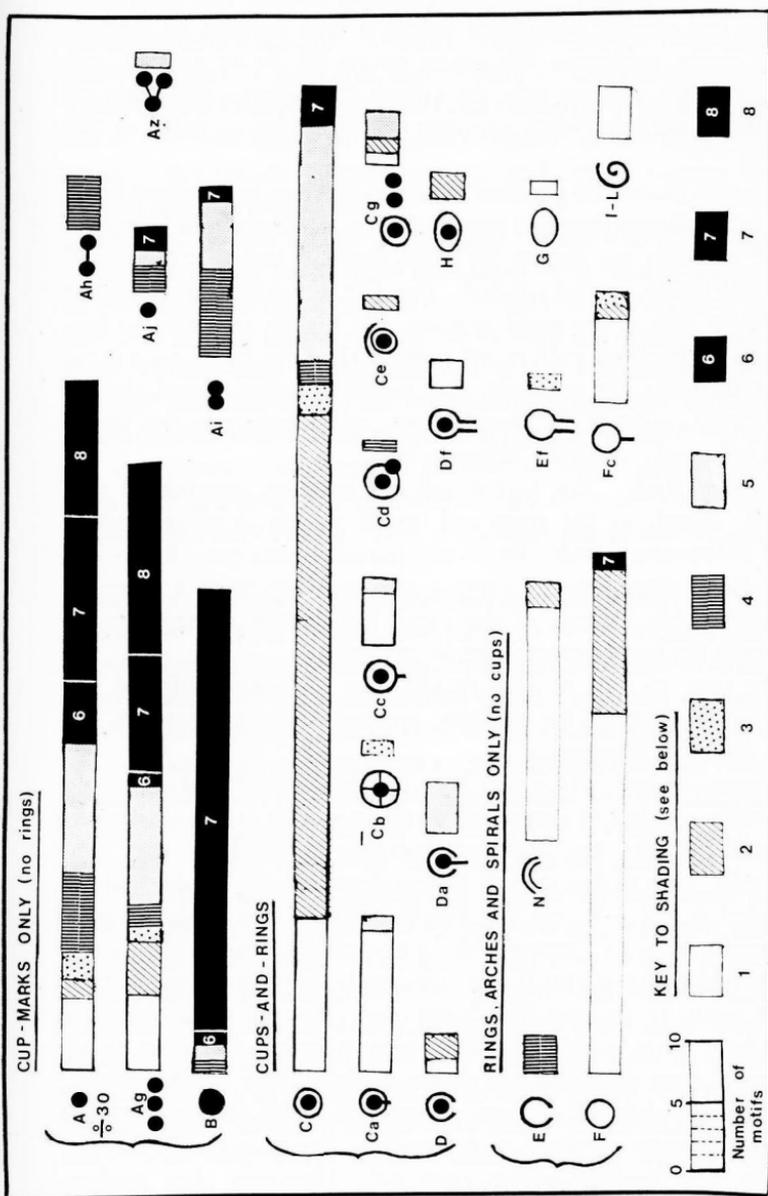


FIG. 4. Frequency analysis of the types of motifs found on Southern Scotland's early rock carvings.

(The number of times each motif occurs in each region varies surprisingly; note the concentration of cup-less motifs in the East and of living-rock mortars in the Isles. No carvings have been found in Kinross or North Argyll. The symbols and letters are as shown in Figure 2. *Key to shading*:—1. Lothians, etc. 2. Peebles, etc. 3. Stirling, etc. 4. Fife. 5. Cowal. 6. Lorn. 7. Argyll's Isles. 8. Skipness (all as in Fig. 3).

In addition, as the survey of the parish of Saddell and Skipness in Argyll had already been done before it was decided to exclude the Kintyre peninsula, this report covers all the 27 known sites in that parish. All are near the village of Skipness, and there are practically no other rock carvings within about 20 miles of this group.

Figure 1 shows the position of all the carvings in southern Scotland and indicates the eight regions of List 2. The sites of "immovable" carvings are shown by solid symbols and of "movable" rocks by white-centred symbols. Figure 3 shows the types of motif found on sites in the eight regions, and Figure 4 shows the frequency with which each motif occurs. One can see at once from these diagrams, for example, that motifs without cup-marks are practically confined to the east coast, and mortars in the living rock are nearly all in the Western Isles.

Type of Rock. This was noted but nothing unexpected was found. Nearly all the rings and spirals are cut in some kind of local sedimentary rock. From my personal attempts I know it is quite easy, given time, to carve a cup-and-ring with a piece of pointed quartz in rock of this kind; but I never managed to do this with the harder granite, schist or gneiss.

The type of rock in each region may itself have affected the distribution pattern; for example, we find only cup-marks in the hard schists of Skipness.

Copper-working. As it had been found that 88% of the "immovable" sites in List 1 were within about 6 miles of known copper or gold deposits, this juxtaposition was checked for the "immovable" sites in List 2, and a map showing the results will be included in *P.S.A.S.*, vol. C. This map shows that again in List 2 practically 85% of "immovable" cup-and-ring and spiral motifs are carved within about 6 miles of copper or gold deposits. This result seems to support the theory that some of these carvings may have been made by people who were searching for these minerals, even though some of the deposits were of ores which it is unlikely that the ancients understood. This theory supports a date for some carvings of perhaps the beginning of the early bronze age, perhaps about 1600 B.C. However, lest readers become carried away into thinking that this was the *only* reason

why cups-and-rings and spirals were carved (a) there are many examples in the Kintyre peninsula where there are absolutely no known copper or gold ores, and (b) Mrs. O'Kelly in her *Illustrated Guide to New Grange* (1967) specifically states (p. 13) that "no metal has at yet been found in a primary context in any Irish passage-grave"; yet spirals, concentric rings and cups-and-rings are all carved there in profusion.

Sites and surfaces used for the carvings. In the area of this survey no carvings have been found associated with human habitations or crannogs; but about ten were in or associated with stone burial cists and at least fourteen were on or very near standing stones. One cup-and-ring at Ardmarnoch is on a chambered tomb; and (see the Addendum) the two sites at Kilmichael in Bute are beside another chambered tomb, Glen Voidan. Some of the standing stone sites—for example, all four in Mull—seem possibly to be part of a primitive calendar alignment (pointing perhaps to midsummer sunset or the like), a necessity for primitive agriculture.

As expected, most of the surfaces used are smooth and in one plane, as these are best for carving, and there are plenty of such surfaces in most Scottish areas. In about a dozen cases cups have been carved on very stratified rock, and always parallel with the strata if the cups are in line. In some of these strata cases the cups may have been carved in an early attempt to split the rock, to find minerals or for building. It is very hard to assign a date to cup-marks alone.

Angle to horizontal. As was noted in Part I, nearly every "immovable" motif is carved on nearly horizontal rock. This feature, which seems to distinguish Scottish carvings from many of those abroad, is also found in the very similar carvings in Ireland and north-west Spain. The only three cases where cups-and-rings or spirals have been found on near-vertical rock in southern Scotland are at Hawthornden, Kings Cave and Easter Wemyss, all cavelike or cave sites, and each associated with an animistic carving such as an incised fish. This small group may therefore have a slightly different origin from many of the others, and the last two are both nearer sea-level than any other cups-and-rings.

There seems to have been no preference for the direction of the slight slope of any sloping carved surface, only a preference for

a near-horizontal one. A graph showing the angles will appear in *P.S.A.S.*, vol. C.

Situation of the sites. Apart from the three cave sites just mentioned, all the sites without exception in List 2 and the Addendum are in sunny open positions with wide views, and in three cases out of four this view includes sea or estuary, as was noticed with List 1. Every site is near some sort of grazing; but at the heights where carvings are found there is so much grazing available that this fact itself may have no significance.

What has been found near the sites? As with List 1, practically no artefacts, bones, ashes, pottery, human or animal remains have been recorded beside any "immovable" site listed. Such absence seems surprising, and just possibly no-one has ever searched many of the sites for such remains.

Who made these early carvings, and when? The existence of "immovable" cups-and-rings only near the coast, with a big percentage near the west coast, perhaps indicates a communication of ideas between Ireland, where there are many similar carvings, and Scotland, only 15 miles away. The carvings near the east coast may perhaps have been brought from the continent and this origin would account for their slightly different character: many are rings-without-cups, rare elsewhere. There is certainly no evidence from "immovable" sites of the cup-and-ring culture having penetrated inland across southern Scotland.

The absence of fortifications at all cup-and-ring "immovable" sites, the association of some with standing stones, cist burials and (occasionally) chambered tombs, their minimum positions of about 50 feet above the sea (except in the cave sites), and the proximity of many to copper or gold ores, are almost equally noticeable for the sites in Parts 1 and 2. None of these factors is inconsistent with a long period of use, from, say, about 2500 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian era.

Since Part I, however, was written, more definite evidence is beginning to come to light through radio-carbon dating of materials in burial sites which contain rock carvings. In *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. XLVI (1968), p. 26, George Jobey illustrates a cup-marked stone found in association with a number of burials in cairns at Chatton Sandyford near Newcastle upon Tyne, and

states that material from the cairns gave a radio-carbon date of about 1670 B.C. However, dated material may or may not have been directly associated with the cup-marked stone. In Ireland and along Britain's west coast two main types of chambered tombs, the passage-graves and the type which was formerly called Clyde-Carlingford, are found in fairly large numbers. From the available evidence it seems likely that both types were roughly contemporaneous; and it is almost certain that by at least 2000 B.C. their builders made many crossings by boat between Scotland and Ireland and carried with them their culture and such things as stone axes and other goods. A boat from these far-off times found on the Clyde is preserved in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow University. In Ireland a radio-carbon date of about 2500 B.C. has just been established for material from the passage-grave at New Grange, whose walls are covered with geometric carvings. Other similar Irish tombs where rock carvings have been found have yielded a radio-carbon date of about 2100 B.C. (for the Tomb of the Hostages at Tara and the tomb at Townley Hall.)

Among the carvings at New Grange several slabs are carved on both sides. Once in position the outer or upper face of such a slab was covered by many feet of cairn and earth which had never been disturbed since the tomb's erection. One such slab, the third corbel supporting the fourth roof-slab of the main passage, was found during Professor and Mrs. M. J. O'Kelly's excavations and was moved to the National Museum of Ireland for all to see. On its upper surface, hidden by many feet of cairn when the tomb was being built 4,400 years ago, is a cup-and-four-rings (Plate 7). This motif occurs on other Irish passage-grave slabs (Plate 6) and on a slab of a chambered tomb at Ardmarnoch 5 (List 2). The New Grange example seems to suggest strongly that by at least 2500 B.C. men knew about and were carving the cup-and-ring motif in stone in Ireland. In Scotland radio-carbon dates of about 3160 B.C. and 2240 B.C. have been established for the Clyde-Carlingford type of chambered tomb at Monamore in Arran (*P.S.A.S.*, vol. XCVII, p. 15), and although no rock carvings were found there, a few cups-and-rings occur in Arran and on Scottish sites which are only about a score of miles from the Irish coast, where a few also occur.

The fine entrance slab at New Grange, pictured in Mrs. O'Kelly's book must, she points out, have been set up by man, filled in to ground level with earth, and then carved *only as far as ground level* (Plate 8). This dead-line seems to show that these carvings were being made either when New Grange was being built or later. Therefore:

(a) In Ireland men were carving cups-and-rings *before* completing New Grange in about 2500 B.C., and were still making geometric rock carvings when building it (Plates 7 and 8);

(b) At that time culture and material were being exchanged across the narrow 15 miles of sea between South-Western Scotland and Ireland; and the Irish types of stone axes, chambered tombs and rock carvings are similar to the Scottish and are found on their facing coasts;

(c) The only available radio-carbon date for Scottish chambered tombs is about the same as for the Irish ones, and stone axe material can be proved to have passed between Ireland and Scotland.

It seems therefore a strong probability, much more than a mere possibility, that the cup-and-ring carvers came to Scotland from Ireland, or *vice versa*, by at least 2000 B.C. This conclusion need not prevent writers from trying to prove that the carvers came also to the east coast of Scotland from the continent, but so far there seems no definite supporting evidence.

Other factors, such as a still earlier radio-carbon dating for the chambered tombs in Brittany, where rock carvings are also found, seem to support a route from south to north, from Ireland to Scotland, but at least two eminent Scottish archaeologists at the Neolithic Conference in Newcastle upon Tyne in January, 1969, were prepared to argue for a spread the other way for chambered-tomb culture. While what follows is not to be taken too seriously, Plates 9 and 10 might provide an argument in favour of near-by natural origins for cups-and-rings. These photographs are of naturally-occurring cups-and-rings caused by the erosion of layered sandstone at the edge of the sea at Goswick Sands just south of Berwick-upon-Tweed (National Grid Reference NU 037466). These natural marks show most of the Scottish motifs, and have been mistaken several times for man-made carvings, as in *The History of the Berwickshire Naturalists'*

Club, vol. 36 (1962-64), p. 58, but geologists confirm that they are due to water erosion. Man might well have derived his original designs for the cup-and-ring from these natural specimens and so have spread this new art through Scotland and farther afield. Certainly one of the biggest assemblages of these carvings is at Doddington in Northumberland, about 10 miles from these natural marks.

Why did men begin to carve on stone? The reason may never be capable of proof but it is interesting to speculate. Some theories were listed in Part I, and some of our Fellows and Members have written to me with, in some instances, well-argued cases in support of theories not mentioned in my List 1. These include a detailed list of phallic and sex symbols corresponding to my diagram of tentative stereotypes given in Part I. Another theory postulates a deep astronomical knowledge, for which these carvings formed a necessary code (now undecipherable) to give succeeding generations information enabling them to foretell future astronomical events such as sun and moon movements and even eclipses. A third theory, supported by an excellent rubbing of an interesting maze motif from north Cornwall, suggests that in some cases at least these carvings were simply early diagrams to show how best to plough the neighbouring fields. No doubt through the ages a geometric rock carving may have been made at times for a special purpose such as this, or the spiral carved as a trade sign at Cockles Smithy in East Lothian and erroneously listed in earlier writings as an Ancient Monument. But in general the facts still seem to point to one, or more probably two, main series of these early geometric carvings, all having a mystic or religious symbolism connected with the sun, and in some cases perhaps also connected with the finding of copper and gold; and there is nothing so far which points against this explanation that they are sun-discs.

The List which follows. In List 2 the columns have been numbered. The first column gives the number of the site in the List (arranged under counties) in *P.S.A.S.*, vol. C. The second column gives in capital letters all sites which have more complex motifs than just cups or "dumb-bells". Sites with only these last are in lower case. All sites listed in italics comprise or held "movable" rocks; and sites not in italics comprise "immovable" boulders

or outcrop. Columns 4 and 5 give roughly the distance from a near-by town and the compass bearing from it. Column 6 gives the type of motif found on the site and uses the same letters as in Figure 1. Incised carvings (rare in this area) are marked * in this column of the text. The number in this column shows the maximum number of concentric circles found on any motif on the site. Columns 7 and 8 give maximum dimensions for the motifs on each site, and Columns 14-16 give the dimensions of the outcrop or boulder itself. The approximate distance from, and height above, the sea are given in Columns 17 and 18. All information in Columns 4-20 has been personally checked or found by me except when given in italics, where it is as last recorded (in most such cases the rock in question is now lost).

To save space, abbreviations have been used in certain columns which have been marked * in the list.

Column 10—What are the carvings on?

- A = on a slab or boulder of up to about 100 cubic feet, i.e. fairly easily moved.
- B = on what is probably a huge boulder of over 100 cubic feet, which is almost certainly still where it was carved and therefore classed as "immovable".
- C = on a slab which was probably part of a stone cist, and fairly easily moved.
- F = on a rock outcrop, the "living rock", in an open situation.
- G = on the "living rock" in a cave, or cave-like recess.
- S = on a standing stone, whether still upright or fallen.
- T = on a slab which is probably part of a chambered tomb.

Column 11—Probable geological type of the rock bearing the carving.

Owing to my rather limited knowledge of geology a rough classification, which may have some errors, is all that has been possible. Where other writers have classified rock types their verdict has usually been adopted:

- A = probably granite (very hard).
- B = probably gneiss or hornblende (even harder).
- C = probably andesite (hard).
- D = probably dolerite (hard).

- E = probably slate (hard).
 G = sedimentary rock, such as greywackie, sandstone or gritstone.
 H = probably schist (hard).

Column 12—Type of surface carved on.

The abbreviations used here differ from those in List 1.

- A = the surface is roughly all in one plane, and fairly smooth.
 B = a rough surface, nearly in one plane and with little stratification.
 C = a rather stratified surface, mostly in one plane.
 D = a fairly smooth dome-shaped or convex surface.
 E = an irregular surface, not in one plane.
 F = a concave surface, fairly smooth.

Column 19—The view from, or very near, the site.

- S = a wide view which includes the sea, an estuary or a tidal river.
 V = a wide view but no sea nor estuary.
 O = little or no view.

Column 20—What else is the site near?

- A = within about 300 yards of a standing stone or stone circle.
 B = within about 300 yards of a chambered tomb.
 C = copper or gold worked or known to exist within 6 miles.
 S = another prehistoric rock carving is on another site within about a mile.
 X = site seems part of a possible calendar alignment.
 1 = megalithic site or materials found within about 2 miles.
 2 = neolithic site or materials found within about 2 miles.
 3 = early bronze age site or materials found within about 2 miles.
 4 = middle bronze age site or materials found within about 2 miles.
 5 = late bronze age site or materials found within about 2 miles.
 6 = iron age site or materials found within about 2 miles.

Items 1-6 have largely been taken from the distribution maps in Jack G. Scott's *South-West Scotland* (1966), or prepared and exhibited by him in the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum. Item A

is partly from unpublished lists kindly lent to me by Professor A. Thom. The distances in this column having been taken from small-scale maps are only approximate, and there are probably other early remains within 2 miles of some sites besides those listed here.

In conclusion, most grateful acknowledgements must be made of the help and information so freely given by Alastair Maclaren of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments of Scotland, Douglas C. Bailey, Miss Elizabeth Shee, the members of the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, and many others without whose help this paper and List 2 could never have been written.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PREHISTORIC GEOMETRIC AND RELATED ROCK CARVINGS
FOUND IN SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTLAND, STIRLINGSHIRE AND PARTS OF ARGYLLSHIRE.

List number, in P.S.A.S., vol. C.	SITE NAME AND LOCATION		THE CARVINGS THEMSELVES													DIMENSIONS OF BOULDER or exposed outcrop, above ground		Other details		
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Site	Situated near.	Approximate distance from there (M.).	Rough compass direction from there.	Type of motifs on this site.*	Number of separate motifs on site.	Maximum diameter of any motif (in.).	Maximum depth of carving (in.).	On what are the carvings?*	Probable geological type of rock.*	Type of surface carved on.*	Angle of carved surface to horizon (approximate average, in degrees).	Length (ft.).	Breadth (ft.).	Height exposed above ground—maximum and minimum (ft.).	Distance of site from sea (M.).	Its height above sea-level (ft.).	View from, or very near, site.*	What else near site? (e.g. copper ores, prehistoric remains, etc.)*	Is further excavation suggested?
167.	THE ABBEY ..	Jedburgh	.. 0	—	ACI	6	5	‡	A	G	A	—	1½	‡	‡				S	
26.	Achanacrach ..	Oban ..	.. 1	NE	A	1	1½	‡	A	A	A		2	1	1				S	
33.	Achnacloch—see Kilmaronach																			
106.	Altagalvach 1 ..	Skipness	.. 2½	NE	AAG	7	3	‡	B	H	A	10 E	10	10	0-1	‡	520	S	CS	
107.	Altagalvach 2 ..	Skipness	.. 2½	NE	A	3+	3	‡	A	H	A	5 E	4	3	0-1	‡	520	S	CS	
108.	Altagalvach 3 ..	Skipness	.. 2½	N	AAG	3+	3	‡	B	H	A	5 S	12	5	0-2	1	620	S	CS	
109.	Altagalvach 4 ..	Skipness	.. 2½	N	AAG	9	3	‡	A	H	A	0	3	3	‡	1	620	S	CS	
70.	ARDALANISH	Tobermory	.. 24	SW	CI	1	24	‡	A	H	A	0	7	2½	0-‡	‡	40	S	ACX	
66.	Ardenraibe ..	Oban ..	.. 1	NW	A?	35+	1	‡	A	H	C	0	1	1	‡	‡	40	S	S1	
1.	ARDGOWAN	Inverary..	.. 2½	S	AC2	32+	11	2	F	H	C	5 W	13	7	2-0	‡	380	S	C2	Yes
110.	Ardbore 1 ..	Skipness	.. 4	NW	Ag	25+	2½	‡	A	H	A	10 E	5	5	2½	2½	450	V	CS	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.		
82.	Balpetrish 2 ..	..	Scarinish	.. 3	N	AB	33+	8	2	B	A	D	ALL	11	8	6	0	0	S	S	
83.	Baugh ..	..	Scarinish	.. 1	SW	AB	3	6	3	F	B	A	0	—	—	0	—	5	S	S	
149.	BLACKFORD HILL ..	Edinburgh	.. 2	S	AaCDa	3	4	1	A	G	A	1	‡	‡	‡	3	300	S	C	345		
10.	Blairbuie	Dunoon	.. 4	SW	Ag	12	3	1‡	B	H	A	0	9	6	2‡-0	2	500	S	C	7	
141.	Bogleys ..	..	Kirkcaldy	.. 2	NE	A	5	2	‡	S	G	B	90	3‡	1‡	6‡	1	250	V		
150.	Bonnington Mains 1 ..	Edinburgh	.. 8	W	Aag	24				S	A	35	A	11	8	6	5‡	450	S	AXS	Yes	
							15	14	1			..		4	2‡	0-1						
							{ AC4CcMZ															
							A	1	2	1				4	2‡							
151.	BONNINGTON MAINS 2	Edinburgh	.. 8	W		AB	5	6	2	F	G	A	15 SW	2	2‡		5‡	480	S	AXS	4	Yes
							A	4	2‡	‡				—	—							
							Az	8	2‡	‡				1	1							
							{ A	3	1‡	—				—	—							
186.	BONNYTON (UPPER)—see <i>Bonsyde</i>																					
186.	BONSYDE ..	..	Linlithgow	.. 1	N	CCa2	5	11	‡	A	G	A	2	1‡	‡	2‡				34	
133.	<i>Borrowstone Rig</i> —see <i>Burncastle</i>																					
152.	<i>Braid Hills 1</i> ..	..	Edinburgh	.. 2‡	S	A	3			A	A			1‡	1‡	4‡	620	V	CS	5	
153.	BRAID HILLS 2 ..	Edinburgh	.. 2‡	S	ACCcM	7	3‡	1	A	G	A	3	1‡	1	4‡	620	V	CS	5			
85.	Briminis Is.—see <i>Clachan Mor, Three</i>																					
175.	BRUCE'S CASTLE—see <i>Castleton 2</i>																					
133.	<i>Burncastle</i>	Lauder	.. 3	N	AB	8	6	2‡	S	G	A	90	3	1‡	12	20	1260	V	AC	47	
84.	Caesna—see <i>Caesna</i>																					
84.	Caesna ..	..	Scarinish	.. 4‡	W	A?														AXS	
187.	<i>Cairnpapple</i>	Linlithgow	.. 4	SW	A	3	2‡	‡	C	G	A	1	‡	‡	4				S	A	2456

Number.	Site.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
		Near to.	From it	Direction.	Type of motifs.*	Number of motifs.*	Max. diam.	Max. depth	On what?*	Rock type.*	Surface type.*	Surface angle—deg.	Length—ft.	Breadth—ft.	Height—ft.	From sea—M.	Above sea—ft.	Site view.*	Things near.*	Excavate?	
154.	<i>Caly Stone</i>	.. Edinburgh	.. 3½ S	AAG		50	3	1	S	G	A	90	5½	1½	9½	4	600		AC 5		
188.	<i>CARLOWRIE</i>	.. Edinburgh	.. 7 W	F 5		3	5		C	A									C 4		
37.	Carna Is.	.. Tobermory	.. 8 E	B		4	6½	3½	F	B	A	0	10	6	0-20	0	10	S	S 1		
11.	<i>CASTLE LACHLAN I</i>	Inverary ..	.. 9 SW	Cc 1 ?		1	18	2	A	H	C	0	2	3	½	1	900	S	C 7	
12.	<i>Castle Lachlan 2</i>	.. Inverary ..	.. 7 SW	A ?		2	2	1½	A	H	C	0	4	4	1½	½	70	S	C 7	
174.	CASTLETON 1	.. Stirling ..	.. 5 SE	C 5		4	13½	½	F	G	A	15 NE	10	6	0-12	2	100	S	CS 6	Yes
175.	CASTLETON 2	.. Stirling ..	.. 5 SE	B ? F 1		1	6	½	F	G	A	15 W	6	5	½	2	100	S	CS 6	Yes
176.	CASTLETON 3	.. Stirling ..	.. 5 SE	CD 5		7	20	½	F	G	A	20 W	23	18	0-25	2	100	S	CS 6	Yes
177.	CASTLETON 4	.. Stirling ..	.. 5 SE	CH 4		5	13½	½	F	A	A	10 S	—	—	0-30	2	100	S	CS 6	Yes
178.	CASTLETON 5	.. Stirling ..	.. 5 SE	C 4		5	9	½	F	G	A	10 SW	—	—	0-30	2	100	S	CS 6	Yes
179.	CASTLETON 6	.. Stirling ..	.. 5 SE	C 1		6	4	½	F	G	A	var.	—	—	var.	2	100	S	CS 6	Yes
161.	<i>CHAMBERS INSTITUTE—see Hallyne</i>																				
189.	<i>Churchyard—see Preceptory</i>																				
70a.	Cilchriod	.. Tobermory	.. 8 W	A		7+	2½		F	H	?		3½	2½	½	120	S	AX		Yes	
28.	<i>Clachadow</i>	.. Oban ..	.. 5½ E	A ?		1	4½	2½	A	A	A	25 N	5	5	2	4	270	V		
85.	Clachan Mor	.. Scarinish	.. 4½ W	B		1	6	3	F	B	A	0	—	—	—	0	3	S			
77.	<i>Clachan Seil—see Seil</i>																				
82.	<i>Clach na Choire—see Balphetrish 2</i>																				
114.	<i>Clonaig 1 and 2</i>	.. Skipness	.. 2 W	AAG		14+	2½	½	A	H	A		4	4	2½	½	120	V	CS		
116.	<i>Clonaig 3</i>	.. Skipness	.. 2 W	AAG		15+	2½	½	F	H	A	10 SW	7½	5	0-½	½	100	V	CS		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
27.	<i>Clenamacarie</i> ..	.. Oban ..	.. 4	E	A	2	2½	‡	A	C	A	5 NE	6	4	3	4	250	V	X	
142.	<i>Cluniefield</i> ..	.. Cupar ..	.. 8	W	A	8+	3	2½	A	H	E	0	3½	3½	3½	1	420	S	3	
86.	<i>Cnoc Phoinigr.</i> ..	.. Scarinish ..	.. 3½	W	A	3	3	2	F	B	A	0-5	20	20	10	1½	70	S		
98.	<i>Cnoc Linean</i> —see <i>Hynish 3</i>																			
52.	<i>Cnoc Mor Ghrasdail</i> —see <i>Kintra 1</i>																			
87.	<i>Cnoc na Cuilean'an</i> ..	.. Tiree ..	.. ?		AB?	46?														
154.	<i>Colinton</i> —see <i>Caty Stone</i>																			
39.	<i>Coll</i> —see <i>Aringour and Eillan Mor</i>																			
41.	<i>Coll</i> ..	.. Arinagour ..	.. 3½	W	A	I	4+	1½	S	A	90		4	3½	1½	I	60	S	A	
166.	<i>Colmslie</i> ..	.. Galashiels ..	.. 3	N	A	4+			A	G	A	5 SE	4			4	960	S	C	
51.	<i>Cooks Point</i> —see <i>Kidaltan Castle</i>																			
88.	<i>Cornaigmore</i> ..	.. Scarinish ..	.. 4	W	AZ?	3+			A											
180.	<i>Corrie 1</i> ..	.. Drymen ..	.. 4	NE	AAGCCg 1	15+	4	‡	A	G	A	10 SW	6½	4	0-2	14+	260	V	S	Yes
181.	<i>CORRIE 2</i> ..	.. Drymen ..	.. 4	NE	AAG	23	2	1	A	G	A	5 W	18	7½	2½	14+	300	V	S	Yes
190.	<i>CRAIGIE HILL</i> ..	.. Edinburgh ..	.. 5	W	CFG 7	10	I2		C	A			4	2½		1½	100		C 45	
183.	<i>CRAIGMADDIE MOOR</i> —see <i>North Blochairn 1</i>																			
116a.	<i>Creggan</i> ..	.. Skipness ..	.. 2	SE	Z?	2	—	—	F	H	A	20 S	—	—	0	0	20	S		
117.	<i>Crossaig (N)</i> ..	.. Skipness ..	.. 6	SW	AAg	6	4	1½	B	H	A	0	5	4	4	‡	150	S		
89.	<i>Cuigas</i> ..	.. Scarinish ..	.. 4	SW	BS	1+	12	3	F	B	A	0	2	2	‡	‡	20	S	AS	
118.	<i>Culindrach</i> ..	.. Skipness ..	.. 2	NE	AAg	6	3	‡	F	H	A	0	15	5	0-2	‡	150	S	CS	
136.	<i>Cuninghar</i> —see <i>Tillicoultry House</i>																			
133.	<i>Dabshoot Hill</i> —see <i>Burncastle</i>																			

†(Column 17) = 6 miles from Loch Lomond.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
119.	Garvain ..	.. Skipness	.. 3½ W	A	A	10	2 ½	F E A	5 NE	8	3	0-1	2	390	S	C				
144.	GLASSLIE ..	.. Falkland	.. 0	ACaIM		11	4½ 1½	A G A		1½	1	½	8	850		3				
155.	GLENCORSE—see "Parish Church"																				
28.	Glen Lonan—see <i>Clachadow</i>																				
120.	<i>Glenreadale 1</i> ..	.. Skipness	.. 2½ W	A	A	16	3 1½	A G A		4	2	1	2	320	V	CS				
121.	<i>Glenreadale 2</i> ..	.. Skipness	.. 4 NW	A	A	2	3 1½	A G A	5 S	3	2	0-1	2½	400	V	CS				
122.	<i>Glenreadale 3</i> ..	.. Skipness	.. 3 W	A	A	66+	3 1½	F H C	10 S	30	15	0-½	2	320	V	CS				
123.	<i>Glenreadale 4</i> ..	.. Skipness	.. 3 W	AAG		9+	2 ½	F H A	2 SW	5	2½	0-1	2	330	V	CS				
124.	<i>Glenreadale 5</i> ..	.. Skipness	.. 3 W	A	A	4	2½ ¾	F H C	0	5	3	0-1	2	300	V	CS				
125.	<i>Glenreadale 6</i> ..	.. Skipness	.. 3 W	A	A	9	2½ ¾	F H A	25 NE	3½	2½	1½	2	300	S	CS				
126.	<i>Glenreadale 7</i> ..	.. Skipness	.. 3 W	A	A	2	3½ ¾	A H A		3½	3	½	2	450	S	CS				
129.	<i>Glenskibble—see Moneybachach 1</i>																				
134.	<i>Goat Knowe</i> ..	.. Duns	.. 7 E	AAP*		2	27 ½	C G A		4	3	1½				C3				
127.	Gortineon ..	.. Skipness	.. 0	AAG		33	2½ ½	F H C	0	15	6	0-1	½	120	S	C3				
174.	<i>Gosham Park—see Castleton 1</i>																				
90.	Gott 1 ..	.. Scarinish	.. ½ N	AAGB		5	6	4	F B A	0			0	—	2	S	S			
91.	Gott 2 ..	.. Scarinish	.. 1 N	A		6			A	A			4	4	2	0	S	S		
186.	<i>The Grange—see Bonyde</i>																				
161.	HALLYNE ..	.. Peebles	.. 4 W	Df3		1	10 ¾	A G A		1½	1	¾	22	570	V					
135.	HARELAWSIDE ..	.. Duns	.. 8 N	ACcMQR*		4	3 ½	A G A		1½	1½	½	3	500		C4				
166.	<i>Hawknest—see Colmslie</i>																				
156.	HAWTHORN DEN ..	.. Edinburgh	.. 6½ S	FFcJKNQSZ+		24	12 ¾	G G A	75+				—	—	—	6½	350	0	5	
92.	Hearnish 1 ..	.. Scarinish	.. 1 S	A		2	4	1	F B A	0			—	—	—	0	—	1	S	S

Number.	Site.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.		
		Near to.	From it	Direction.	Type of motts.*	Number of motts.*	Max. diam. in.	Max. depth in.	On what?*	Rock type.*	Surface type.*	Surface angle—deg.	Length—ft.	Breadth—ft.	Height—ft.	From sea—M.	Above sea—ft.	Site view.*	Things near.*	Excavate?†		
93.	Heanish 2	.. .. Scarinish	.. 1 S	AAGB	6	8	6	F B A 0								0	0	S	S	6	
94.	Heanish 3 Scarinish	.. 1 S	B	2	9	6	F B A 0								0	—	6	S	S	6	
95.	Heanish 4	.. .. Scarinish	.. 1 S	AB	2	7	5	F B A 0								0	0	S	S	6	
133.	The Hood—see <i>Burncastle</i>																					
128.	Home Farm	.. .. Skipness	.. 1 NE	AAG	6	2½	1½	F H C 15 SW	2½	1½	0—½					½	130	S	CS	3	
96.	Hynish 1	.. .. Scarinish	.. 5 SW	AB	16	7½	2½	F B A 0								0	0	S	S	6	
97.	Hynish 2	.. .. Scarinish	.. 5 SW	AB	37	8½															
98.	Hynish 3	.. .. Scarinish	.. 5 SW	AB	86																
99.	Hynish 4	.. .. Scarinish	.. 5 SW	A	3																
43.	INCH KENNETH	.. Tobermory	.. 13 S	F 2*	1	6	½	A G A	3	2	1					½	50	S	C			
15.	Inverne	.. .. Tarbert	.. 5½ NE	A	40	3	1½	F G A 2 NW	20	10	0					½	140	S	C	27	
43.	ISLAND HOUSE—see <i>Inch Kenneth</i>																					
100.	Island House	.. .. Scarinish	.. 3 W	A	8																
44.	Islay—see <i>Ardaitalla, Ballinabry, Dunyveg, Kildalton, Kilchiaran, Kilchoman, Kintra, Smaull and Upper Kilteyan</i>																					
etc.	Jedburgh Abbey—see <i>The Abbey</i>																					
167.	Jedburgh Abbey—see <i>The Abbey</i>																					
168.	JEDBURGH (near)	.. Jedburgh	..		AgCb	1	14														Yes	
169.	KALEMOUTH	.. Roxburgh	.. 2 S	Df	1	7	1	A G D	½	½	½					30	250					
154.	Kelstone—see <i>Caly Stone</i>																					
66.	Kerrera—see <i>Ardenraive, Ferry Croft and Orasaig</i>																					
etc.																						
47.	KILBRIDE Port Ellen	.. 1 E	CZ	1	8	1	A	D												26	Yes

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
29.	Kilbride 1	.. Oban ..	.. 3 S	B	I	12	3½	A	A	2½	2½									
30.	Kilbride 2	.. Oban ..	.. 3 S	A	I	6	3	A	A	4	3									
31.	Kilbride 3	{ (a) .. (b) ..	.. 3 S	{ A? A?	2	1	1	A	A	2	2	1½				1	200	V	S	
48.	Kilchiaran 1	.. Pt. Charlotte	.. 3 W	ABAJ	18	6½	4	A	H	A	0	6	3	0-½	½	60	S	S	26		
49.	Kilchiaran 2	.. Pt. Charlotte	.. 3½ W	B?	I	7	4½	A	D	0	4½	3½	½	½	½	400	S	S	26		
50.	Kilchoman	.. Pt. Charlotte	.. 3½ NW	B	4	7	6	A	E	A	0	3	3	½	½	130	S	S	26		
32.	Kilchrenan	.. Oban ..	.. 12 SE	AAG	30+	2	½	B	G	A	5 NW	11	9	4	10	230	V			
51.	Kildalton Castle	.. Port Ellen	.. 4½ E	A	I+			F	H						0	5	S				
46a.	Kildalton Chapel	.. Port Ellen	.. 7 NE	A	I	6	5	A	H	A	2½	2½	½	½	½	60	0				
32.	Kilmaha—see Kilchrenan																				
33.	Kilmaraonaig	.. Oban ..	.. 5 NE	AAG	7	1½	½	A	A	D	20 SE	4½	3½	2	½	100	S	47		
182.	KINGS PARK	.. Stirling ..	.. 1 SW	ACeCg	3	9	½	F	D	A	2 E	2	1	0	1	200	V	C 45		
52.	Kintra 1	.. Port Ellen	.. 3½ NW	AAG	14	2½	½	A	E	A	20 S	4	3	1½	½	380	S	S			
53.	Kintra 2	.. Port Ellen	.. 4 NW	A	1	5	3	A	H	A	5 N	5	3½	1½	½	240	S	S			
54.	Kintra 3	.. Port Ellen	.. 4 NW	A	9	3	1	F	H	B	9	3	2	½	½	300	S	S			
55.	Kintra 4	.. Port Ellen	.. 4 NW	A	8	3½	1½	A	H	B	6½	4½	1½	½	½	240	S	S			
101.	Kirkapoll 1-3	.. Scarinish	.. 1½ N	A?	20?			F	B	A					½	20	S				
163.	CLAMANHA	.. Peebles ..	.. 8 NW	AFL 2 NP	13	6½	½	A	G	A	2½	1½	½	½	15	1050				
139.	LEASTON HOUSE	.. Haddington	.. 7 SE	F	5	15		A	G	A	2½	1½	½	½							
16.	Lindsaig 1	.. Tarbert	.. 9 NE	AAG	12	3	1	F	H	C	5 E	12	4	0-2	1½	400	S	CS 7			
17.	Lindsaig 2	.. Tarbert	.. 9 NE	AC 1	8	4	½	F	H	A	5 N	8	6	0-20	1½	400	S	CS 7			
18.	Lindsaig 3	.. Tarbert	.. 8½ NE	A	2	3	1	B	H	A	0	10	4	2	1	240	S	CS 7			

Number.	Site.	Near to.	From it	Direction.	Type of motifs.*	Number of motifs.*	Max. diam.	Max. depth	On what?*	Rock type.*	Surface type.*	Surface angle—deg.	Length—ft.	Breadth—ft.	Height—ft.	From sea—M.	Above sea—ft.	Site view.*	Things near.*	Excavate?
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
19.	Lindsaig 4	.. Tarbert	.. 9	NE	AAi	10	6	‡	F	H B	25 SW	9	7	0-3	1‡	400 S			CS 7	
20.	Lindsaig 5	.. Tarbert	.. 9	NE	A	3	3	‡	F	H B	10 S	5	4	‡-2	1‡	400 S			CS 7	
22.	Lindsaig 6	.. Tarbert	.. 8‡	NE	AAi	7	6	‡	A	H A	5 W	3	2‡	0-‡	1‡	400 V			CS 7	
182a.	Loch Ardinning	.. Glasgow	.. 8	N	A?	I+			F	G										
36.	Loch Gleann a Bhearraidh—see Oban Reservoir																			
145.	LOCHMALONEY	.. Cupar	.. 3‡	N	AAeC 1	29	4		A	D		7‡	5	3	2‡	240 S			34	
34.	Loch Nell	.. Oban	.. 2	SE	AB?	30+	12	6	B	H D	var.	10	6	6	2‡	150 V				
69.	Luing	.. Kilmartin	.. 4‡	NW	AAG	19	3	1‡	A	E A	90	1	‡	4‡	‡	280 S				
142.	Macduff's Cross—see Cluniefield																			
164.	Manor Kirk	.. Peebles	.. 2	SW	A?	14	4‡	1‡	S	G A	90	5‡	1‡	5‡	23	600 V				
146.	MICHAEL COLLIERY	.. Kirkcaldy	.. 4	NE	ACcd(Z*)	3	6‡	‡	G	G A	90				0	25 S				
104.	Millport Croft	.. Scarinish	.. 6	SW	B	2	8	6	F	B A	0				0	0 S				
129.	Monybachach 1	.. Skipness	.. 2	N	A	18+	3‡	1	A	H D	5 SW	7	4	0-1‡	2	480 S			CS 2	
130.	Monybachach 2	.. Skipness	.. 1	NE	A	12+	2‡	‡	B	H A	10 SW	7	5	0-‡	1	350 S			CS 3	
130a.	Monybachach 3	.. Skipness	.. 1	N	A	1	2‡	‡	A	H D	0	3	2	1‡	1	350 S			CS 3	
70.	Mull—see Ardalinish, Cillchròisd, Ensay and Tiraghoil etc.																			
190a.	National Museum of Antiquities.																			
117.	North Crossaig—see Crossaig																			
183.	North Blochairn 1	.. Glasgow	.. 7	N	D 1	1	5	‡	F	G A	0	30	27	0	7	560 V			S 245	Yes

190a. National Museum of Antiquities. A complete list of site-names is in *P.S.A.S.*, Vol. C. All in this area are included here alphabetically.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
184.	North Blochairn 2	.. Glasgow	.. 7	N	A	17	4—	1½	F	G	A	0	45	20	0-20	7	560	V	S 245	Yes
35.	Oban Esplanade	.. Oban	.. ½	N	A	22	3	½	B	G	D		6	5	9½	0	(15)	S	S 14	
36.	Oban Reservoir	{ (a) .. } { (b) .. }	.. 2	S	{ A A	12 1	3 2	½ 1	B A	D C	A A	0 45 N	7 4	6 4	2 2	1	390	V	S 1X	
91.	Old Manse, Tیره—see <i>Gott 2</i>																			
131.	Oragaig	.. .. Skipness	.. 3½	SW	AAG	21+	2½	1	F	G	A	5 W	5½	4	2½	½	200	S		
68.	Orasaig	.. .. Oban	.. 4½	SW	AAJB	2	9	1½	B	H	A	5 N	9	2½	3	½	25	S	X	
75.	Oronsay	.. .. Tobermory	.. 6	NE	AB	I+			F	B										1
155.	"Parish Church"	.. Glencorse	.. 0	AAGCag		26	6	1½	A	G	A		2½	2	1	7½	550	C	5	
157.	PARKBURN	.. .. Edinburgh	.. 4½	SE	AN 5	2	18	½	C	G	A		4	2	1	4	350			
23.	POINT	.. .. Tarbert	.. 8½	E	AAgCCg	20	4	1	B	G	A	35 S	9	6	3	½	70	S	C 1	Yes
24.	Pole farm	.. .. Inverary	.. 7	E	A	5	2	½	F	H	C	0	8	6	0-4	1	150	S		
189.	Preceptory Churchyard	Torphichen	.. 0		AN	6	2	1½	S	G	A	90	1	1	2½	5	?	V	3	
158.	Ratho Quarry	.. Edinburgh	.. 8½	W	A	2	1½	½	C	G	A	0	5	4½	½	5	240	V	C 4	
82.	Ringing Stone—see <i>Balpherish 2</i>																			
76.	Risga	.. .. Tobermory	.. 7½	NE	AB	60+	8	3	F	B	A	0				0	0+	S	S 1	
147.	St. Margaret's Stone	.. Dunfermline	.. 1	SE	AAi	80+	4	½	S	G	A	90	4½	1½	8½	1½	130	A	A 4	
159.	Saughtonhall	.. .. Edinburgh	.. 5	W	AAG	12	2½	1	A	G	A		1	1	½	2	150		6	
105.	Scarinish	.. .. Scarinish	..		AB	7	7	3	F	B	A	0				0	6	S		
77.	Seil	.. .. Oban	.. 8½	SW	AB	2	11	5½	F	E	A	0	4½	2½	0	½	250	S		
172.	Shaw's farm	.. .. Selkirk	.. 7	SW	AP	11+	6		C	A			3½	1½	½	33	1160	V	C	Yes
57.	Smaull	.. .. Pt. Charlotte	.. 6½	NW	A?	I			A							0				
242.	Smith's Institute	.. Stirling	.. 0																	

rock carvings from Perthshire and Aberdeen only

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
251.	Auchnacraig 4 ..	Clydebank	.. 1	NW	A	7+	4½	2	F	G	D	0	12	4	0-2	2½	350	S	CS 124	Yes
252.	AUCHNACRAIG 5 ..	Clydebank	.. ½	NW	AC 2	35+	7	½	F	G	A	0	18	12	0-1	2	340	S	CS 124	Yes
271.	BLAIRBUY 3 ..	Whithorn	.. 5	W	Caem 6	1	2½	½	F	G	A	25 N	4	2	0-4	1½	350	S	CS 14	Yes
272.	BLAIRBUY 4 ..	Whithorn	.. 5	W	AAIC 1	5	4	½	F	G	A	0	9	3	0	1	300	S	CS 14	Yes
273.	BLAIRBUY 5 ..	Tabulated Blairbuy 3 in Part 1, but listed as Blairbuy 5 in list in P.S.A.S. Vol. C.																		
262.	CAIRNHOLY 8 ..	Newton Stewart	9	SE	Cd 3	1	10	½												
246.	Dochnell ..	Girvan ..	.. 7	SE	B	3	8	2½	S	G	A	90	4½	2	6	1½	640	S	ASX	
253.	Douglas Muir 1 ..	Clydebank	.. 3½	NE	{ A } { B }	2	2½	1½	F	G	A	0	9	4½	0-3	3½	650	S		
254.	Douglas Muir 2 ..	Clydebank	.. 3½	NE	A	1	2½	1	F	G	A	30 E	3	1	1½	3½	650	S		
255.	Doune 1 ..	Arrochar	.. 3	SE	B	1	11	6	A	H	D	15 W	5½	3½	2½	3	270	V	CS	
256.	Doune 2 ..	Arrochar	.. 3½	SE	B	1	10	7	A	H	A	0	5	4	1	3½	310	V	CS	
248.	Dunagoil 2 ..	Rothsay	.. 7	S	A?	1	3½	½	S	H	A	90	3½	¾	3½	¼	50	S	S 1246	
257.	Edinbarnet ..	Clydebank	.. 2½	N	A	10+	3	1	F	G	A	20 SW	10	4	0	3	470	S	S 2346	
267.	Erskine ..	Clydebank	.. 3	W	A4jDM?	2	7		A	A			½	½		0	0	S	6	
270.	Harelaw ..	Paisley ..	.. 2	S	A	5	2	½	F	G	A	0	15	6	0-4	5	180	V		
258.	High Balernoek 1 ..	Helensburgh	.. 5	NW	A	20	2	½	A	G	A	2 SW	5	4	0-2	½	400	S	CS	Yes
259.	High Balernoek 2 ..	Helensburgh	.. 5	NW	A	4+	2+	½+	B	G	B	var.	6	5	0-2	½	450	S	CS	Yes
249.	Kilmichael 1 ..	Rothsay	.. 6½	NW	AAG	8	2½	½	A	H	A	10 NW	3½	2½	1½	½	230	S	BS 1245	
250.	Kilmichael 2 ..	Rothsay	.. 6½	NW	A?	5	2½	½	A	H	D	10 SW	5½	5½	1	½	310	S	BS 1245	
247.	KINGS CAVE (or COVE) ..	Brodick	.. 10	SW	CGZ	6+	8½	½	G	G	A	90				0	20	S	234	Yes
274.	Redbrae ..	Newton Stewart	6	S	AM*	11+	3	½	C	A	A		2½	2½	½	3	100			
260.	Whitehill 6 ..	Clydebank	.. 2	N	{ AM? } { A }	4	4	2½	A	G	A	var.	5	5	4	2½	450	S	S 2346	Yes
261.	Whitehill 7 ..	Clydebank	.. 2	N	A	1	3	1½	F	G	A	5 S	8	6	3½	2½	450	S	S 2346	Yes
			.. 3	N	A	3	4	4	F	G	A	30 SE	4	2½	2½	2½	450	S	S 2346	Yes

APPENDUM TO LIST 1



PLATE I. Hallyne, Peeblesshire (now in the Chambers Institute, Peebles). Part of a slab carved with the uncommon key pattern (Df) motif.

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PLATE 2. Crossaig, Skipness. "The Priest's Chair", comfortable, with typical cup-marks, and a wonderful view.

© R. W. B. MORRIS



PLATE 3. Ensay 2, Isle of Mull, with its finder, Dr. Macintyre. Some think these cups are natural.

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PLATE 4. Heanish 4, Tiree. A typical bait-crushing mortar in "living rock" at sea-level, clearly of different origin from cups-and-rings.

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PLATE 6. Loughcrew, Ireland. The slab in the entrance of Tomb X "Witch's Cave" showing cups-and-rings, both gapped and complete rings.

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PLATE 5. Falkland Palace, Fife. Cup-and-gapped-rings, with radial grooves from the cup (Da) to a groove. Other cups below.

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PLATE 7. Dating evidence. The upper surface of a roof-slab at New Grange tomb, near Dublin, covered since the tomb was built, so the cup-and-ring *must* have been carved *before* the tomb was completed. Radio-carbon date, c. 2500 B.C.

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PLATE 8. New Grange's spiral-carved entrance slab, partly excavated. The chocks, not shown, prove that man erected it. As the carvings all cease at ground-level they must have been executed *after* the stone had been placed in position.

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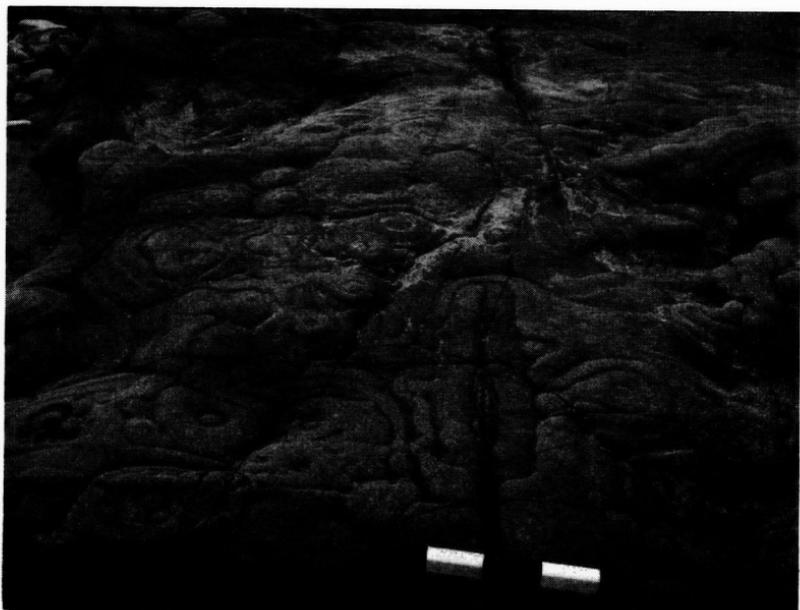


PLATE 9. Goswick Sands, by Berwick-upon-Tweed. (1) Natural cup-and-ring motifs on sandstone by the sea-edge.

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PLATE 10. Goswick Sands. (2) A sandstone outcrop near the preceding picture, showing natural cup-and-ring formations in embryo in the circular-layered rock.

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PLATE 11. Castleton 5, near Stirling, with its 6-year old finder, Carol Johnston.
Typical cups-and-complete-rings (C).

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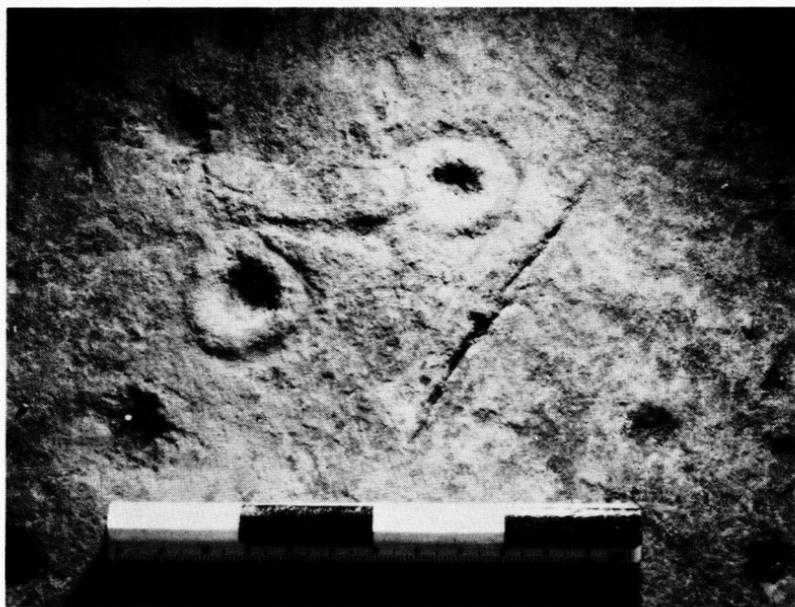


PLATE 12. Auchnacraig 5, near Clydebank, Dunbartonshire. Cups-and-rings (C),
discovered in 1968. The groove is probably natural.

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PLATE 13. Gourock Golf Course 1. A rather unusual juxta-position of types C and Ak, discovered by the author in 1967.

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PLATE 14. Gourock Golf Course 2. A grid pattern (Ak) and a rather unusual rectangular chevron.

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PLATE 15. Oban Reservoir. A typical cup-marked stone (A) with Mr. A. McGill, who found it in 1967.

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PLATE 16. Synton-Mossend (now in Whinfield Sawmill, Selkirk), A recently-discovered cup-within-a-saucer type of cup-and-ring, unusual but also found in Kintyre.

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PLATE 17. Seil Island, Argyll. A typical rock-fast basin (B), the subject of a local superstition that it must be filled with milk each spring.

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PLATE 18. Kilchiaran, Islay. Cups on a possible cist-cover, enlarged owing to a local fertility superstition that a stone must be turned in a cup three times with the sun.

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