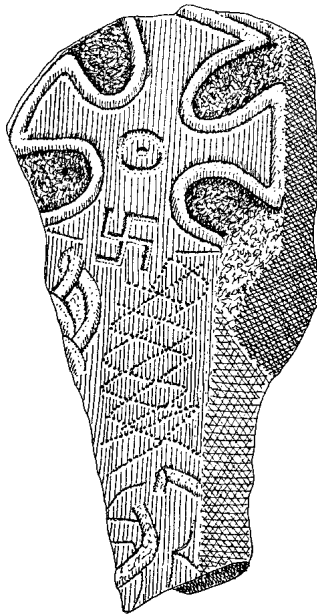


Transactions
of the
Dumfriesshire and Galloway
Natural History
and
Antiquarian Society
BARHOBBLE VOLUME



LXX 1995

Transactions
of the
Dumfriesshire and Galloway
Natural History
and
Antiquarian Society

FOUNDED 20th NOVEMBER, 1862

THIRD SERIES VOLUME LXX

Editors:

JAMES WILLIAMS, F.S.A.Scot.,
W. F. CORMACK, M.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

ISSN 0141-1292

1995

DUMFRIES

Published by the Council of the Society

OFFICE-BEARERS 1994-95
and
FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY

President

Dr.J.B.Wilson

Vice Presidents

Mrs.M.Williams, Miss M.Stewart, Mr.D.W.Ogilvie, Mrs. O. Stewart

Fellows of the Society

Dr.J.Harper, M.B.E.; Maj.Gen.J.Scott-Elliot, C.B.,C.B.E.,D.S.O.,J.P.; Mr.J.Robertson, O.B.E.,B.Sc.,J.P.,F.I.C.E.; Mr.J.Banks, B.Sc.; Mr.A.E.Truckell, M.B.E.,M.A.,F.M.A.; Mr.A.Robertson, M.A.; Mr.A.Anderson, B.Sc.; Mr.D.Adamson, M.A.; Mr.J.Chinnock and Mr.J.H.D.Gair, M.A. - as Past Presidents.
Prof.Anne S.Robertson, D.Litt.,F.R.S.E.,F.M.A.; Prof.Eric Birley, M.B.E.,F.B.A.; Mr.W.F.Cormack, M.B.E.,M.A.,LL.B.,W.S.; Mr.J.G.Scott, M.A.,F.M.A.; Mr.J.Williams and Mr.L.J.Masters, M.A. - appointed under Rule 10.

Hon. Secretary

Mrs.J.Muir, North Wing, Carzield House, Kirkmahoe, Dumfries DG1 1SY.
Tel.(01387) 710216. Assisted by Miss M.Stewart as Minute Secretary.
(for Hon. Secretary at date of publication see Editorial)

Hon. Membership Secretary

Mrs.M.Rochester, Hillcrest, Kirkton, Dumfries DG1 1SL. Tel.(01387) 710144

Hon. Treasurer

Mr.John Neilson, 2 Park Street, Dumfries DG2 7PH. Tel.(01387) 255678

Hon. Librarian

Mr.R.Coleman, 4 Lovers Walk, Dumfries DG1 1LP. Tel.(01387) 263164
Assisted by Mr.J.Williams, 43 New Abbey Road, Dumfries DG2 7LZ

Hon. Curator

Ms. E. Kennedy

Joint Hon. Editors

Mr.W.F.Cormack, 16 Dryfe Road, Lockerbie DG11 2AJ and Mr.J.Williams

Ordinary Members

Mrs.M.Rochester, Dr.D.Devereux, Mr.F.Stewart, Mr.P.Crichton, Mr.M.McLure, Mrs.M.Wise, Mrs.S.Fraser,
Dr.J.Johnson, Mr.M.White, Mrs.M.Griffin, Mrs.J.Taylor and Mrs.E.Toolis.

EDITORIAL

Contributions are invited on the Natural History, Geology, Antiquities and Archaeology, including Industrial Archaeology, of South West Scotland or the Solway Basin, and preference is always given to original work on local subjects. Intending contributors should, in the first instance, apply to the Editors for 'Instructions to Contributors', giving the nature and approximate size of their paper. Each contributor has seen a proof of his or her paper and neither the Editors nor the Society hold themselves responsible for the accuracy of scientific, historical or personal information in it.

A list of Members, as at 1st May 1993, appeared in volume 67 and a copy of the current Rules, dated 13th October 1995, appeared in volume 69.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr Mark White, Smithy Cottage, Milton, Crockettford, Dumfries DG2 8QT, Tel. 0155 669 0271, deals with all matters other than membership which are dealt with by the Hon. Membership Secretary, Mrs M. Rochester, Hillcrest, Kirkton, Dumfries DG1 1SL, Tel. 01387-710144.

Exchanges should be sent to the Hon. Assistant Librarian, Mr J. Williams, St Albans, 43 New Abbey Road, Dumfries DG2 7LZ. Volumes are deposited in the Library of Dumfries Museum at which location they may be freely consulted by members. However, as public opening hours may vary it is recommended that prior contact be made with Museum staff before visiting.

Enquiries regarding back numbers of Transactions - see rear cover - should be made to the Hon. Librarian, Mr R. Coleman, 4 Lover's Walk, Dumfries DG1 1LP. As many of the back numbers are out of stock, members can greatly assist the finances of the Society by arranging for any volumes which are not required, whether of their own or those of deceased members, to be handed in. It follows that volumes marked as out of print may nevertheless be available from time to time.

Payment of subscriptions should be made to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr John Neilson, 2 Park Street, Dumfries DG2 7PH, who will be pleased to arrange Bonds of Covenant, which can materially increase the income of the Society without, generally, any additional cost to the member. The attention of members and friends is drawn to the important Inheritance Tax and Capital Gains Tax concessions which are conferred on individuals by the Finance Acts, in as much as bequests or transfers of shares or cash to the Society are exempt from these taxes.

Limited grants may be available for excavations or other research. Applications should be made prior to 28th February in each year to the Hon. Secretary. Researchers are also reminded of the Mouswald Trust founded by our late President Dr R.C. Reid, which provides grants for work on certain periods. Enquiries and applications for grants should be made to Primrose and Gordon, Solicitors, Irish Street, Dumfries.

The Council is indebted to a donor for a substantial grant towards the publication costs of this volume which contains the full report on excavations at Barhobble, Mochrum together with two related shorter papers. Volume 71, which is more varied in content, is under active preparation and should be issued shortly after this one.

CONTENTS

The Present Botany of a Former Mediaeval Site - A Check-list of Plants at Barhobble, Mochrum by Olga Stewart and W. F. Cormack.....	1
Barhobble, Mochrum - Excavation of a Forgotten Church Site Site in Galloway by W. F. Cormack with contributions by Lin Barnetson, Jane Clark, Thea Gabra-Sanders, David Habeshaw, Nick Holmes, Fraser Hunter, Daphne Home Lorimer and Elizabeth Pirie.....	5
A Kaolinite/Lithomarge Source in Galloway and some mediaeval artifacts made from it by James Williams and W. F. Cormack	107
Obituary: Major-General James Scott-Elliot (W.F.C.)	115
Proceedings 1994-5	116

THE PRESENT BOTANY OF A FORMER MEDIAEVAL SITE

A CHECK-LIST OF PLANTS AT BARHOBBLE, MOCHRUM

by Olga Stewart and W.F.Cormack

This check-list of plants was prepared on 8th August 1993 as an accompaniment to the excavations being carried out on a mediaeval church site at Barhobble, Mochrum Parish, Wigtownshire (NGR NX 310 494)¹. Since it might have general interest as well as a possible historico-medical element it has been decided to publish it in full.

Check List of Plants

(by O.S.)

Location 1 = within the dig boundary, loc. 2 = field and wood outside the dig, loc. b = by the burn that passes the site on the east.

		Location	
		1	2
Ferns			
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern		+
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Golden Male Fern	+	
<i>D. dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern		+
<i>D. filix mas</i>	Male Fern	+	+
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	+	+
Other plants			
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	+	+
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	+	+
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent grass	+	+
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair grass	+	+
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail grass		+ b
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal grass	+	+
<i>Aphanes inexpectata</i>	Slender Parsley Piert	+	+
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water Cress		+ b
<i>Arrhenathrum elatius</i>	False Oat Grass	+	+
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water Starwort		+ b
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell, Bluebell	+	+
<i>Carex ovalis</i>	Oval Sedge		+
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Mouse-eared Chickweed	+	+
<i>C. glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear		+
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opp.-leaved Golden Saxifrage		+ b
<i>Ceratocarpus claviculata</i>	Climbing Corydalis	+	
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Pink Purslane	+	+
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	+	+
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's Tail grass	+	+
<i>Dactylus glomerata</i>	Cock'sfoot grass	+	+
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair grass		+
<i>D. flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair Grass	+	+
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	+	+
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike Rush		+ b
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb		+ b
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue grass	+	
<i>F. rubra</i>	Red Fescue	+	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	+	+
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash tree	+	+
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh Bedstraw	+	+ b

1: Cormack W F, (TDGNHAS Vol. 70)

<i>G. saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	+	+
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	+	+
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	+	
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	+	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		+
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog grass	+	+
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp Flowered Rush	+	+
<i>J. articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush		+
<i>J. bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	+	+
<i>J. effusus</i>	Soft Rush	+	+
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	+	+
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye grass	+	+
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle		+
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird'sfoot Trefoil		+
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Apple tree	+	
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Blinks	+	
<i>Myosotis laxa ssp caespitosa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	+ b	
<i>M. secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not	+	+ b
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Water Crowfoot	+	+
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel	+	
<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur	+	+
<i>Pilosella officinarum ssp microdenia</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	+	+
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain		+
<i>P. major</i>	Greater Plantain	+	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow grass		
<i>P. trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow grass	+	+
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper	+	+
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	+	+
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	+	+
<i>Primula japonica ?</i>	Japanese Cowslip (escape)		+
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self Heal	+	+
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Sloe	+	+
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	+	+
<i>R. flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort		+ b
<i>R. hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot		+
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	+	+
<i>R. acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	+	+
<i>R. obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock		+
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	+	+
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	+	+
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion		+
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	+	
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort	+	+
<i>S. graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	+	
<i>S. media</i>	Chickweed	+	+
<i>Taraxacum officinalis</i>	Dandelion		+
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	+	+
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	+	+
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brook Lime	+	+ b
<i>V. filiformis</i>	Slender Speedwell	+	
<i>V. officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	+	
<i>V. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	+	+
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	+	

Comments (by W.F.C.)

The site is on rough marginal land grazed by sheep and rabbits and, prior to fencing off for the dig, also by cattle. The soil is acid, having a pH of 4.7. Where the ground is not encumbered by ruins or rock, there are signs of ploughing in the past. There are also some bracken, some stunted hawthorn and, on the east edge of the site, several mature ash and sycamore trees. Part of the site extends into the policies of the House of Elrig which, as well as having many introduced trees and shrubs, seem also to have some of the mature trees mentioned which may be older than the formation of the policies about 1905. Indeed a wooded area appears on the 1860 O.S. map.

When she submitted the above list Mrs Stewart expressed surprise at the occurrence of Climbing *Corydalis* growing in the open (in ruined building H, near the south-west corner of the fenced-off area), as it is more often a plant of the woods. This might have been no more than a unexpected botanical find had it not been a mediaeval medicinal herb.

Also known as *Corydalis claviculata* - White Fumitory, this plant is referred to in a 13th century herbal compiled by Friar Bartholomew of Glanville who recorded that the roots, despite their 'horrible savour', could be made into a potion for dispelling melancholy.² It should not be confused with the more frequently occurring Red or Common Fumitory - *Fumaria officinalis* - which was apparently used for incense and for funereal purposes³, but which was not recorded at Barhobble.

The above plant list does of course contain several other medicinal plants, e.g. Woundwort and Self Heal, but these are quite common anywhere and could be expected to occur on or off any site. Because the White *Corydalis* is not common⁴ anywhere, and more so in the micro-environment where found, it is just possible that this is a survival from a mediaeval herb garden.

The authors of this note are much indebted to Mrs Phyllis Ferguson of Changue and to Mr and Mrs John Korner of House of Elrig for allowing access to their respective properties for the purpose of this survey.

2: *Field Guide to Wild Flowers of Great Britain*, 1981, Readers Digest p 36.

3: See Palaiseul J. 1976 *Grandmother's Secrets* Penguin p 236 and Hudson P. 1977 *Mastering Herbalism* Abacus p 236. I am indebted to Mrs. A.A.Taylor for these references.

4: Although the plant is called 'rare' in the publication in note 2, this may be the national position. To call the plant 'not common' may be a fair comment. It has been reported to the writer as occurring below a hedgerow near the site of Penninghame church (info. Mary Armstrong) and he has been shown by Jean Smith a patch growing under whins on a hillside at approximate NGR NX 412 619 near Barwhirran Croft in that Parish. Mrs Smith has also reported more near Mains of Penninghame. In Kirkcudbrightshire it has been described as 'fairly frequent in heathy wooded areas', i.e. 41 to 80 sites. See Stewart O. 1990 'Flowering Plants and Ferns of Kirkcudbrightshire' *TDGNHAS* vol 65 p 1.

BARHOBBLE, MOCHRUM

EXCAVATION OF A FORGOTTEN CHURCH SITE IN GALLOWAY

by

W.F. Cormack

16 Dryfe Road, Lockerbie

with contributions by

Lin Barnetson, Jane Clark, Thea Gabra-Sanders, David Habeshaw, Nick Holmes,
Fraser Hunter, Daphne Home Lorimer and Elizabeth Pirie

Summary:- Low key excavations, between 1984 and 1994, at a postulated source site for 10th/11th century cross fragments built into structures in the northern part of Mochrum Parish, disclosed substantial remains of a little 12th century stone-built church which had later been converted to a chapel with a floruit in the 13th century. The church had been built over an existing burial ground from which further cross fragments recovered had clearly originated. Earlier buildings (11th century ?) included a timber-built oratory and a substantial structure with stone side walls and postulated timber gables - possibly an earlier church. The structures and finds from the site pointed to strong Norse traditions in the mixed Celto-Norse population in Galloway at this period.

Contents	Page
History of Site and Parish	6
The Excavations	12
Graves, including schedule	34
Discussion - Chronology	43
General	48
Conclusion	58
Acknowledgements	59
Finds - Worked stone	61
Other stone, flint and miscellaneous	66
Coins (Nick Holmes and Eliz. Pirie) and non-ferrous metals	72
Iron	77
Pottery (Jane Clark)	84
Technical Reports	
Radio-carbon dating	93
Thermoluminescence determinations (Fraser Hunter)	94
Soil analyses (Scot. Agricultural Coll.)	95
Textile replacement (Thea Gabra-Sanders)	96
Faunal remains (Lin Barnetson et al.)	98
Plant identifications (David Habeshaw et al.)	99
Human bone (Daphne Home Lorimer)	101
Jet-like material (Fraser Hunter)	102
References	104

History of Site and Parish

The first mention of Barhobble (Nat. Grid Ref. NX 310 494) seems to have been in 1873 when the Rev. George Wilson of Glenluce concluded his address to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on *inter alia* the sculptured stone at Airylick (see below) by stating 'nearby is a site known as Barhabble or Kirkhabble'.¹ In the 1930s, Major W. S. Borthwick compiled manuscript notes on Mochrum Parish which he lodged in the Ewart Library, Dumfries.² In these he reported a tradition of burials on the site. Near by was a spring called the Priest's (or Priests') Well. Several old communication routes converge on the site.

The 150th anniversary in 1944 of the present Parish Church building at Kirk of Mochrum resulted in some information in the local press and the Kirk Session minutes. This is mostly based on Borthwick's work but contains the potentially useful information that the Priest's well had been in a stone-built vaulted structure which ran into the hillside and was situated within the present grounds of the House of Elrig.³ This was presumably destroyed when the gardens of the House of Elrig were laid out around 1905.

A few hundred yards to the south, at NX 311 488, on the present farm of Airyolland, is a feature known in 1848 as Clays of Changue but now as Clays of Airyolland. This is a low table-topped feature of rough ground containing not only ruins of a pre-modern farm and corn-drying kiln, but stone footings of over 20 small booths. The writer now has confirmation from several oral sources that this was formerly an important horse fair-ground.⁴ One informant stated that 'when the horse fair was on at the Clays, it was the capital of Wigtownshire'. This may be a relic of a mediaeval fair ground associated with Barhobble. Unfortunately the date of the fair is not known, since this might have established the dedication of the church at Barhobble.

Neither the site nor the name appear on the Ordnance Survey nor earlier maps, nor in any charter or estate record known to the writer, but the name is quite well known locally - always in the form Barhobble, which is accordingly used in this report. The name was originally applied to a larger area including ruins, mentioned below, lying further to the east, but is now confined to those on the lands of Changue. Indeed when the present House of Elrig was built it was known locally as 'Barhobble' until the name 'House of Elrig' was coined by the Maxwells.⁵

In 1951 Dr. Raleigh Radford commented that, although the mediaeval Mochrum Parish Church, situated at Kirk of Mochrum, appeared to have existed no earlier than the late 12th century, yet there were a number of 10th-11th century cross fragments concentrated three and a half miles away in the Elrig - Airylick area [viz. from Elrig Farm House (327 481), now in Whithorn Museum, in Airylick implement shed (313 494), in the north front of the House of Elrig (311 495) and in the steading of the May (302 515)]. He suggested that these

1 Wilson, G. 1872 'Notice of Sculptured Stones atAirrelich' (sic), *PSAS*, 10 pp 56-61.

2 Library Ref. GWC 12(9).

3 'Notes by Rev Jas. Thomson 1930, presented to the Kirk Session 1936'. Minute Books seen by courtesy of S McFadzean, Session Clerk.

4 Informants: the late Unity McNally b. in the Parish c 1910, the late Dr Margt McDowall b. on Changue c 1896 and Peter Skimming b. in Airyolland.

5 Information from Dr McDowall and her sisters.

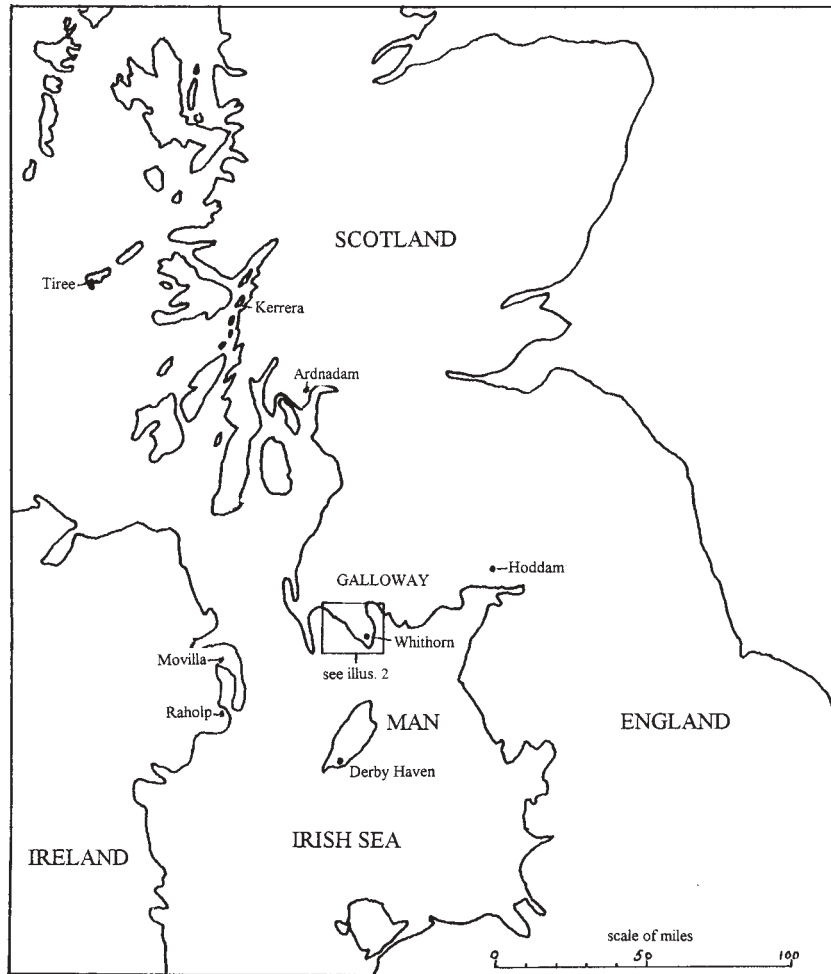


Fig. 1 - Location map, including some of the other sites mentioned in the discussion and footnotes.
For enlargement of inset square see Figure 2.

remains probably indicated a pre-Norman ecclesiastical site in that area which had been suppressed or fallen into lay hands, that Chapel Finnian (2 miles west) might have been at a landing place for pilgrims to the site and the chapel on Castle Loch, Mochrum (3 miles north) a hermitage or retreat from it.⁶ While there is no clear documentary evidence for such a site, there is however a very late reference to an unknown monastic site in Galloway which may refer to the site under discussion. In the Appendix to Spottiswoode's *History of the Church of Scotland*, under 'Benedictine' houses, is given 'Kilconquhar in Galloway, founded by Ethred (or rather Fergus), Lord of Galloway'.⁷ Modern historians such as Cowan

6 Radford, C.A.R. 1951b 'Castle Loch Island, Mochrum', *TDGNHAS*, vol 28 p 41.

7 Spottiswoode, J 1677 *History of the Church of Scotland*, App.20. Quoted in Cowan, J.B. and Easson, D.E 1976 *Med. Religious Houses in Scotland*, p 62.

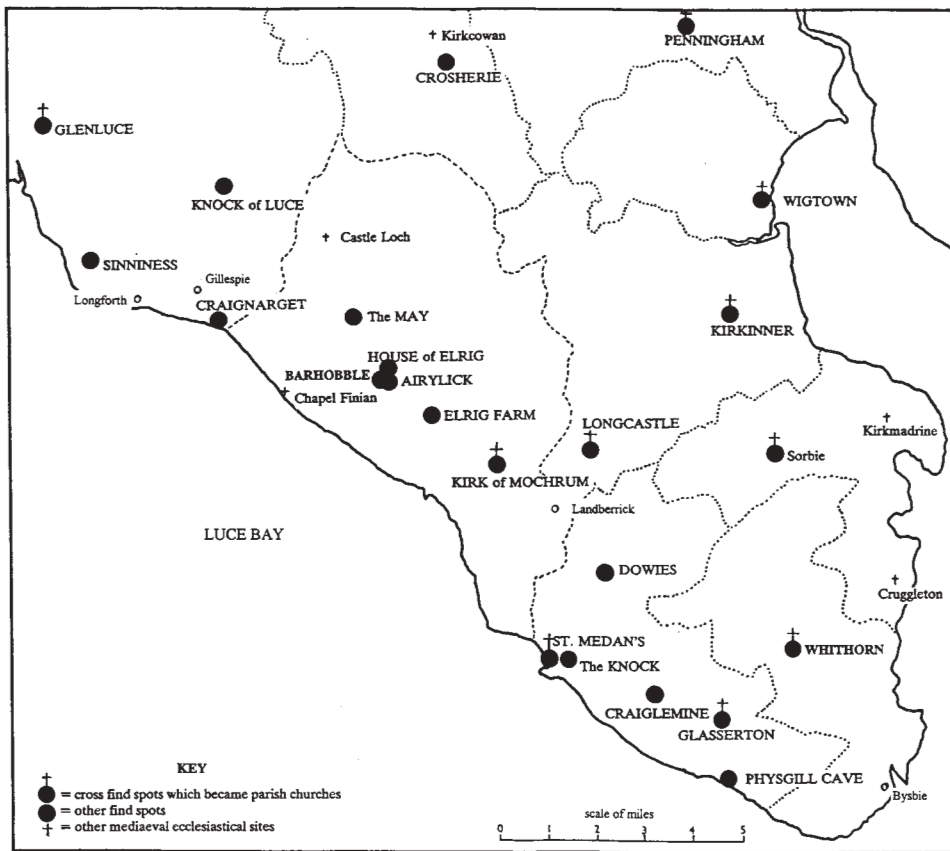


Fig. 2 - Distribution of crosses of 10th and 11th centuries in Machars of Galloway; also shown are some places mentioned in the discussion.

and Easson rightly point out that there is no such place as Kilconquhar in Galloway so conclude that the entry is erroneous. However in the 15th Century one half of the Barony of Mochrum, in which Barhobble lies, fell into the ownership of the Dunbars of Kilconquhar and Loch,⁸ so it is possible that the entry derives from a tradition or claim that this family held old or former monastic lands in Galloway. This might well explain an otherwise enigmatic entry.

The early centuries of the parish are likewise poorly documented. The Exchequer Rolls in 1329 record a payment of 66sh 8d to 'Brother Thomas of Mochrum'.⁹ A reference to the parish itself occurs in 1326 in a Confirmatory Charter by Robert Bruce of his brother Edward's grant to the Priory of Whithorn which includes 'a grant of six stones of wax annually from Craggleton and Mochrum'.¹⁰ Then in 1343 David II created an Earldom of Wigtown and

8 Reid, R.C 'The Owners of Mochrum Loch' in Radford, C.A.R 1951b n.6 *supra*.

9 *Rot. Sc. Reg. Scot.* 1329: 'et fratri Thome de Mouchrome, de dono regis 66s 8d'.

10 *RMS* (1912) App I No. 20. Edward's grant may supersede or confirm an earlier grant by 'John Ross', who died in 1318. Ross seems to have been Sir John Ross who became Earl of Buchan through his marriage to Margaret Comyn and thus owner also of Craggleton.

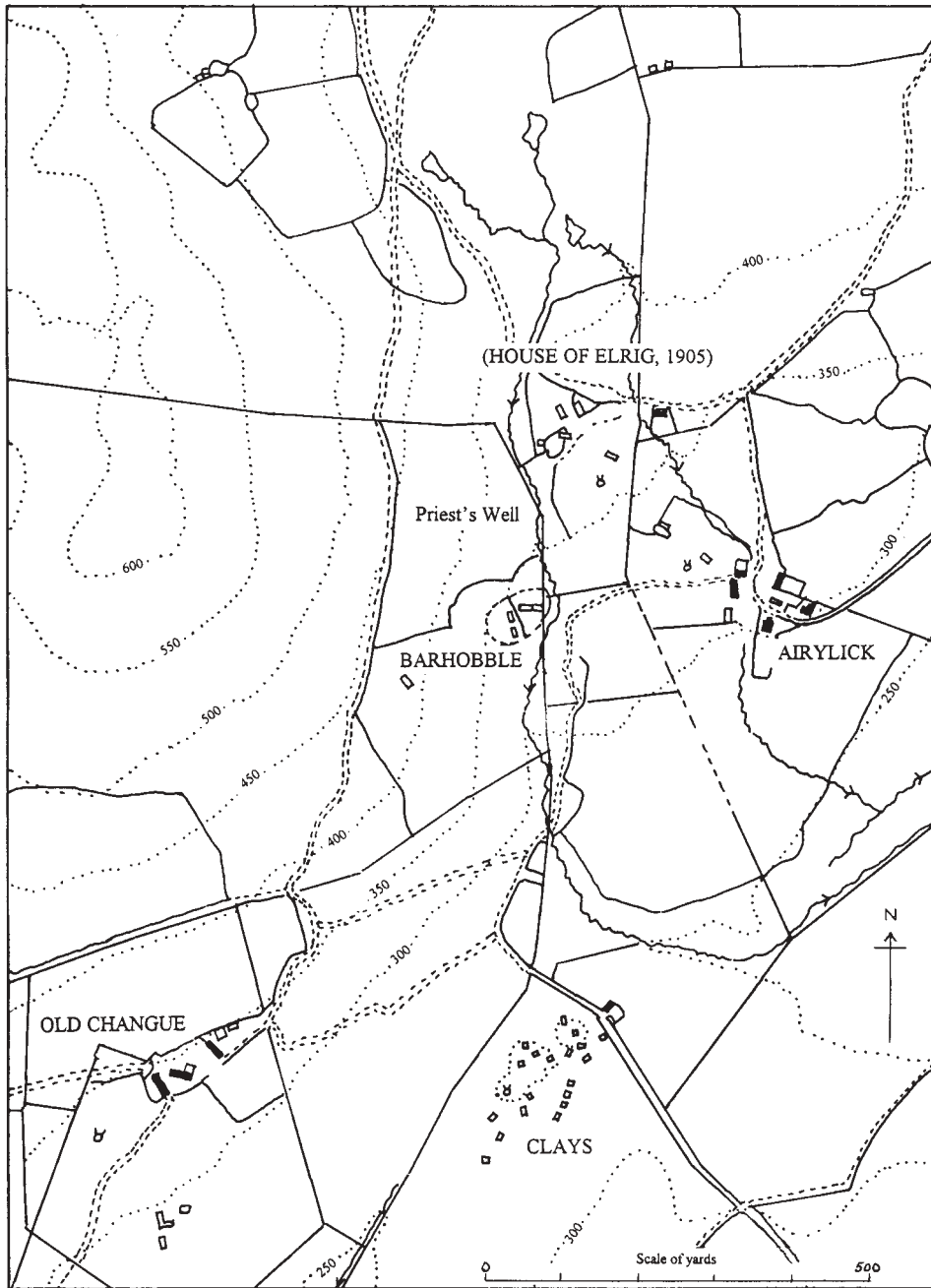


Fig. 3 - Barhobble and its surroundings c. 1860, based on the 1st Ed. O.S. map 1848 with additions. The contours are in feet above O.D.

transferred to the new Earl the Crown rights in the Shire. An immediate objection was apparently lodged by the owner of Mochrum (Earl of March or Buchan ?) claiming that Mochrum should have been excluded. The objection was sustained and other land (in Kirkcudbrightshire) was conveyed to Fleming in lieu of Mochrum.¹¹ This linking of Mochrum with Cruggleton, known demesne lands of the Lords of Galloway, together with the later influence of the owner with the Crown have been interpreted to the effect that Mochrum too may have been demesne lands of the Lords of Galloway.

The absence of the Parish in Bagimond's Roll in 1274 implies that the Parish Church was already by that date appropriated to the Priory of Whithorn, which held it at the Reformation in 1560.¹² That is to say the Priory would draw the teinds and other emoluments and arrange for a vicar or curate to provide services and pastoral care within the parish.

Soil and subsoil

The site is situated on marginal land about 350 feet above O.D. in a small south-facing amphitheatre. The acid (pH 4.7).¹³ topsoil is thin with the native Silurian rock coming to the surface in places. Below the topsoil two types of clay occur. Over most of the site is a very hard boulder clay with detached blocks of rock in it, also some granite erratics. However in pockets above the boulder clay is a soft orange sandy clay, sometimes in layers 0.3 metre thick, also with rounded boulders and stones. This would appear to be an ablation clay, or till, being fine silt accumulated under the melting ice.¹⁴ It should be remarked that a third kind of clay, a stone-free, fine-grained, grey clay was partly used for some of the building or for floors. The source of this is not known. The native rock is suitable for building - it however varies from a splintery mudstone, through easily split parallel-sided quarried slabs of coarser material, to harder and grittier lumps. The second of this material has been quarried in the neighbourhood, and indeed has given the name to Airylick (*Airidh nan leac*, shieling of the slabs).¹⁵

Surface appearance before excavation (Figs. 4,5)

The Changue/House of Elrig (formerly Changue/Airylick) march dyke runs north and south across the eastern portion of the site. Built east and west and seemingly divided into two rooms was a ruined building A, all within a ruined D shaped enclosure B1 and B2 of about 0.2 Hectare in extent. East of A was tumble probably representing another ruined building J, of which the east gable has been incorporated into the march dyke. To the north and northwest of building A are two tumbled walls C and D. A robbed wall seems to run south-east from the east end of wall D. Other enclosures utilising the march dyke are E and F adjoining J on the south and north respectively. The north portion of enclosure B exhibits evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. Outside the D shaped enclosure B to the west are an oval stone built structure G and a rectangular structure with rounded corners H. A ruined dry-stone wall passes south-east over the south end of the site overlying structure H, B1 and

11 Grant, F.J. (ed.) 1910 *Charter Chest of the Earldom of Wigton*, SRS Charter 226, 1343 (*recte* 1344 ?).

12 Cowan, I.B 1967 *The Parishes of Mediaeval Scotland*, SRS.

13 Determination by East of Scotland Agricultural College.

14 Institute of Geological Sciences, 1982, 'Summary of Quaternary History' in 1:50000 Geological Map of Scotland, Sheet 4W (Drift).

15 Maxwell, H.E. 1930 *The Place Names of Galloway*.

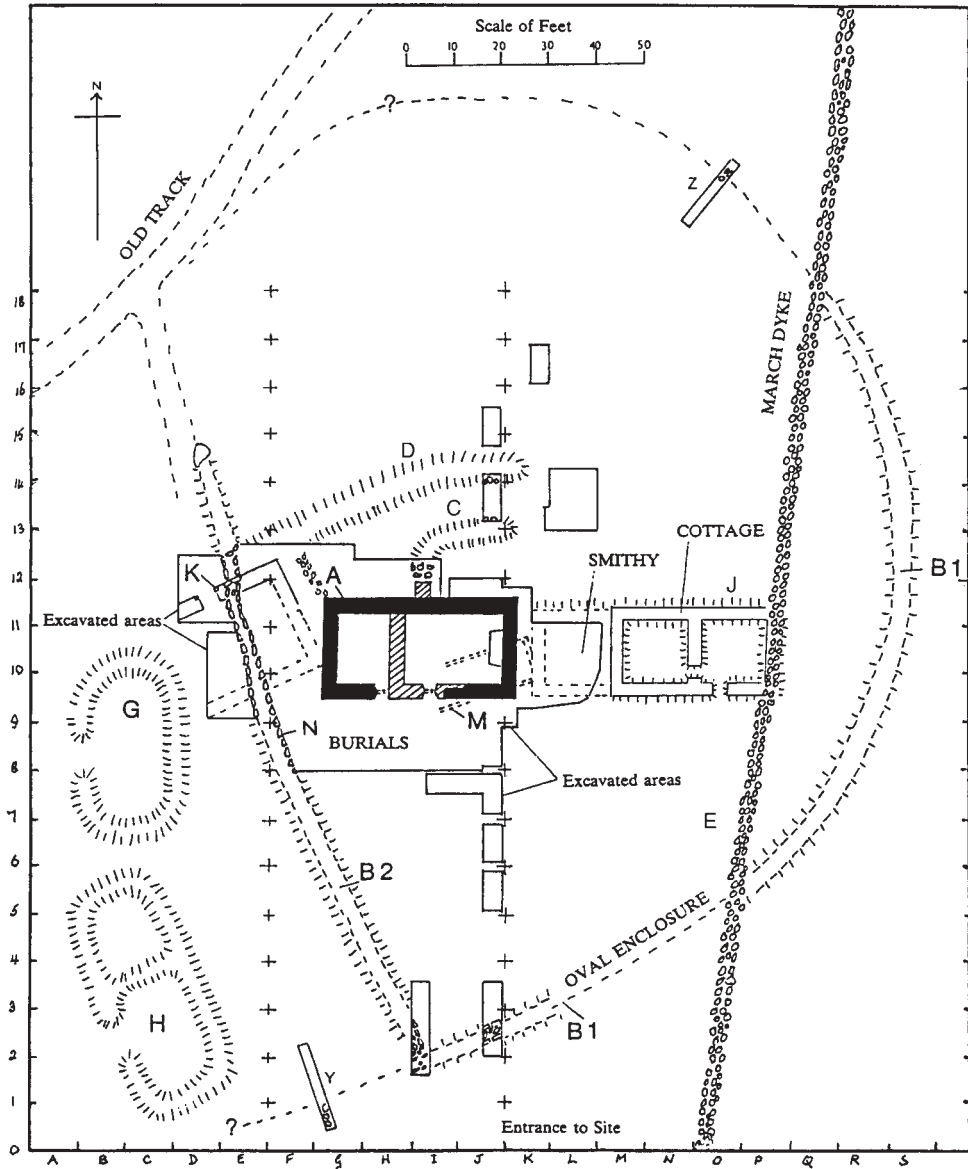


Fig. 4 - Site showing excavated areas and grid squares.



Fig. 5 - General view of site from South West. Note march dyke crossing the eastmost portion.

B2 and forming the south wall of enclosure E. An ancient track passes the site on the north west side and from it running south to the site, past a prominent stone, is another abandoned track.

A small stream issuing from the approximate location of the Priest's Well flows southwards past the enclosure on the east side.

The whole settlement appears to be contained within a ruined hill dyke enclosing an area of perhaps 8 hectares. This area is divided into 3 or 4 enclosures by cross dykes running E and W, one of which, as mentioned, crosses and overlies the south portion of the site.

Across the stream to the east the 1848 Ordnance Survey map shows that prior to the building of the House of Elrig the ruins of perhaps a dozen rectangular structures and two or three corn-drying kilns lay between Barhobble and Airylick.¹⁶

The Excavations

Short seasonal excavations were instituted in 1984 and carried out annually until 1994. The initial objects were to establish the date and nature of structure A, to locate graves and to examine enclosure wall B. The site was laid out in a grid of 10 foot squares based on magnetic north (NB small structures such as post holes are given by reference first to the square number viz. G10 followed by a further reference to the nearest foot, firstly eastwards from the N/S line, then northwards from the E/W line i.e. G10/56 is in square G10, 5 feet to the east of line G and 6 feet to the north of line 10).

Burials. Initial search for graves south of structure A was unproductive; however as structure A was reached an increasing number of white quartz pebbles appeared in the topsoil - the tally being as

¹⁶ For excavation of one of these kilns see Cormack, W.F. 1981 'A Corn-drying Kiln at Airylick, Port William, *TDGNHAS*, vol 56 pp 91-99.

follows J2 nil, J5 -4, J6 -7, J7-10, I7 -26 and J8 -38. In the west side of J7 a dark deposit about 15in (38cm) wide extending down to the subsoil resulted in this part of the square being developed westwards. This revealed a dark east/west slot c5'6" (1.68m) long with two thin vertical stone slabs placed parallel 3 to 4ins (7.6 to 10cm) apart.

Interpretation. The pebbles showed that as structure A was approached there was increasing probability that it overlay a burial ground. The features in J7 were strongly indicative of a grave and showed that 'head boxes' of thin slabs coupled with dark slots in the soil might be the only trace of graves in which the skeletal material had not survived.

In the event, these expectations were fulfilled in later years when building A was found to overly or adjoin over 130 burials - these will be described after building A.

Squares J13, J14, 15 and K16. The last two half squares yielded no structures - however J13 showed D and C to be tumbled drystone walls of rough construction and uncertain date - just south of structure D was a pit of not less than 2ft (0.61m) diam. and 2ft 8in (0.81m) depth below the ground surface.

Square L13. This was intended to confirm or otherwise that the large prone slab L14/81 and orthostats L13/21 and L12/54 (see fig. 6), which form a straight line at an angle of 340°(M), were part of a robbed wall. Between the first two stones mentioned were found the remains of a wall core, while forming a face at the same angle but about 2ft 3in (0.68m) to the southwest was some discontinuous and robbed paving. The foot of the two north-westerly stones was on an old surface some 5in (0.13m) above the subsoil and the southmost, and higher, of the two 'orthostats', stands some 2ft 6in (0.76m) above present ground level. The paving mentioned and the top of the packing of two post holes L13/18 and L13/51 seemed to be at the same level. These latter were for squared posts each 7 by 3½in (18 by 9cm) set parallel to the wall and about 18in (0.46m) from its north-eastern face. Two pits (which had a somewhat greasy fill with fragments of calcined bone) had their surfaces at the same level as also several paving stones and, possibly too, the upper surface of a firespot, about 2ft (0.61m) diam. near the centre of L13. 4 further post holes, in contrast, were for rounded posts or stakes 3 to 4in (8 to 10cm) diam. and, of these, one (L13/06) lay below the ruined wall, while L13/53 and /50 had the tops of their packing below the level mentioned. There were no diagnostic finds.

Interpretation. At least two periods are represented - a robbed wall, perhaps 2ft 3in (0.68m) wide, with some vertical orthostats on the outer face (cf first phase of building A *infra*) and paving against the inner, may well, with ruined structure D, have been part of a rectangular inner precinct wall to the site at one stage of its history. The pits, from their filling, would not appear to be graves. Possibly contemporary with this wall were the two post holes for squared posts, the firespot and the pits. These features may indicate a building of sorts outside the precinct. The rounded posts represent an earlier phase of occupation.

Enclosure wall B1. This was sampled in squares I2,3 and J2,3 and searched for in trial cuts Y and Z (see plan fig. 4). J2 and J3 revealed a substantial stone built unmortared wall with vertical sides 1ft 6ins (46cm) high approximately 4ft (1.22m) thick and standing 4 or 5 courses high. The building stones consist of split quarried stone laid horizontally. Soil had built up against the northern face, the topsoil having recent (18th/19th C.) ceramics and glass, but between this and the boulder clay subsoil was a layer of soil about 1ft (30cm) thick, sterile of recent finds. At the foot of this layer was found an iron knife (ref.84/1) - also a stone pounder. Below the layer were traces of rough paving extending 3ft 6in (1.07m) from the inner face of the wall. A second stone pounder lay on the wall itself. Parts of I2

and I3 opened, showed a suggestion only, that B2 had been butted against B1. A trial sondage at Z located the much disturbed, plough marked and fragmentary foundations of the enclosure wall at this point. A sondage at Y was also opened. The northern portion was stone free but at the southern end 2 large ploughmarked and 2 small stones were found grouped at a spot where traces of a robbed B1 might have been expected.

Interpretation. Although the evidence is not conclusive, it is suggested that originally B1 had been an oval enclosure reduced later in size by insertion of B2 as a cross wall. B2 will be discussed later.

Structure A - Church/Chapel (figs. 7 to 11). Prior to excavation this appeared as a rectangular tumble of stones divided into two compartments. Overlying the eastmost compartment was a ruined oval rough drystone structure with a possible entrance about the middle of the north side. Associated

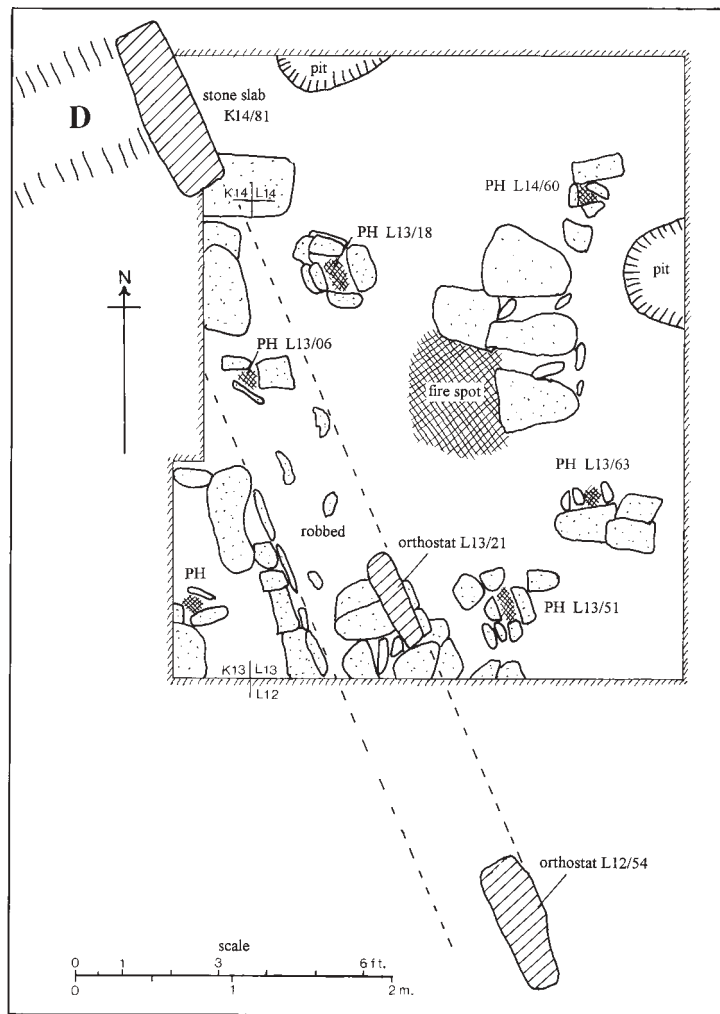


Fig. 6 - Plan of features in square L 13.

with this oval structure were recent glass and ceramics. Extending N W from the N W corner of structure A to structure D was a roughly built drystone wall of massive boulders which had similar associated finds (and was termed the 'cyclopaean wall' by the excavators).

Structure A had been originally built with split quarried or field-gathered stones bonded by clay. Several of the split stones had been set vertically with the flat side towards the face of the wall, cf. construction of Chapel Finian, and some were quite massive - one in the interior of the building on the north wall near the north west corner was 3ft 2in (0.96m) high by 2ft 2in (0.66m) wide. The dimensions of structure A, within walls about 3ft 1in (0.94m) thick, were west gable 15ft 3in (4.65m), north wall 35ft 8in (10.87m), east gable 14ft 8in (4.47m), south wall 35ft 6in (10.82m). While the west gable and north wall still stood some 3ft 6in (1.07m) high the south wall and east gable had been heavily robbed, in places to the foundation.

The doorway had been situated in the south wall 10ft 11ins (3.33m) from the south west corner. The upper portion of the massive outer doorstep had been split off. Separated from the outer doorstep by a slot for a timber doorframe had been the inner doorsteps of which only the westmost, 16in by 13in (40.6 by 33cm) survived. Much worn, the latter has a possible graffito (fig. 32) incised on it. One splayed ingoe survives on the inner west side but the east portion of the doorway had been destroyed when the division wall (see below) was built.

Built against the inside of the east gable were the lower courses of an altar - standing about 13in (0.33m) high 6ft 2in (1.88m) wide next the gable, 5ft 10in (1.78m) wide along the west face which was 2ft 8in (0.81m) from the gable. The altar was built of flat split slabs bonded by clay. Set into the clay core next the gable in the centre of the altar was a deposit of human bone. The 'alcoves' to the north and south of the robbed altar had been roughly packed with dry stones to form a bench-like structure along the gable, level with the surviving top of the altar. This packing, on removal, was found to contain recent glass and ceramics.

The division wall in structure A, situated about one third from the west gable, was butted against the north wall and built of flat, quarried, slabs, in contrast to the building style of the outer walls. This rebuilding continued east along the south wall for 10ft 6in (3.2m) on the inside and 11ft 3in (3.43m) on the outside and contained a doorway in the south wall to give access to the eastern compartment. Good details of this doorway survived (see figs. 8,9). The ingoes incorporated a double splay fitted against a slot for a 5in (12.7cm) square timber door-frame recessed into them and also sunk between outer and inner doorsteps. Built into the east side of this doorway was a small cross slab (No.2 fig. 29)

The foundations of structure A varied. Under much of the line of the walls large flat paving stones had been laid, on which the wall was built. Along the south side however, where the ground level fell away, and underlying graves existed, a trench seemed to have been dug into which flat stones were packed to give stability. West of the original doorway there were two levels of these stones separated by soil. Generally this foundation trench seems to have been about 4ft (1.22m) wide but west of the secondary doorway it seems to have been wider on the north side of the inside face of the wall.

Two large stones, built into the north and south walls opposite each other in the inside of the structure protruded into the interior (see plan fig. 7). They were positioned approximately one third of the internal length from the east gable of the structure.

The whole floor of structure A was covered by a very uneven, heavily robbed, deposit of rough paving set in sandy clay. West of the line between the two stones mentioned in the previous paragraph this level overlay, by about 3in (7.6cm), a hard baked clay floor. The division wall between the two compartments was built directly on this clay floor. To the west of the division wall the clay floor was somewhat uneven, but it was clear that the floor at the west gable had been some 6 to 9ins (15 to 23cm) higher than it had been at the east. Inside the original doorway was a very large round-topped boulder, with its top just below the floor level (fig. 7). The area between this boulder and the

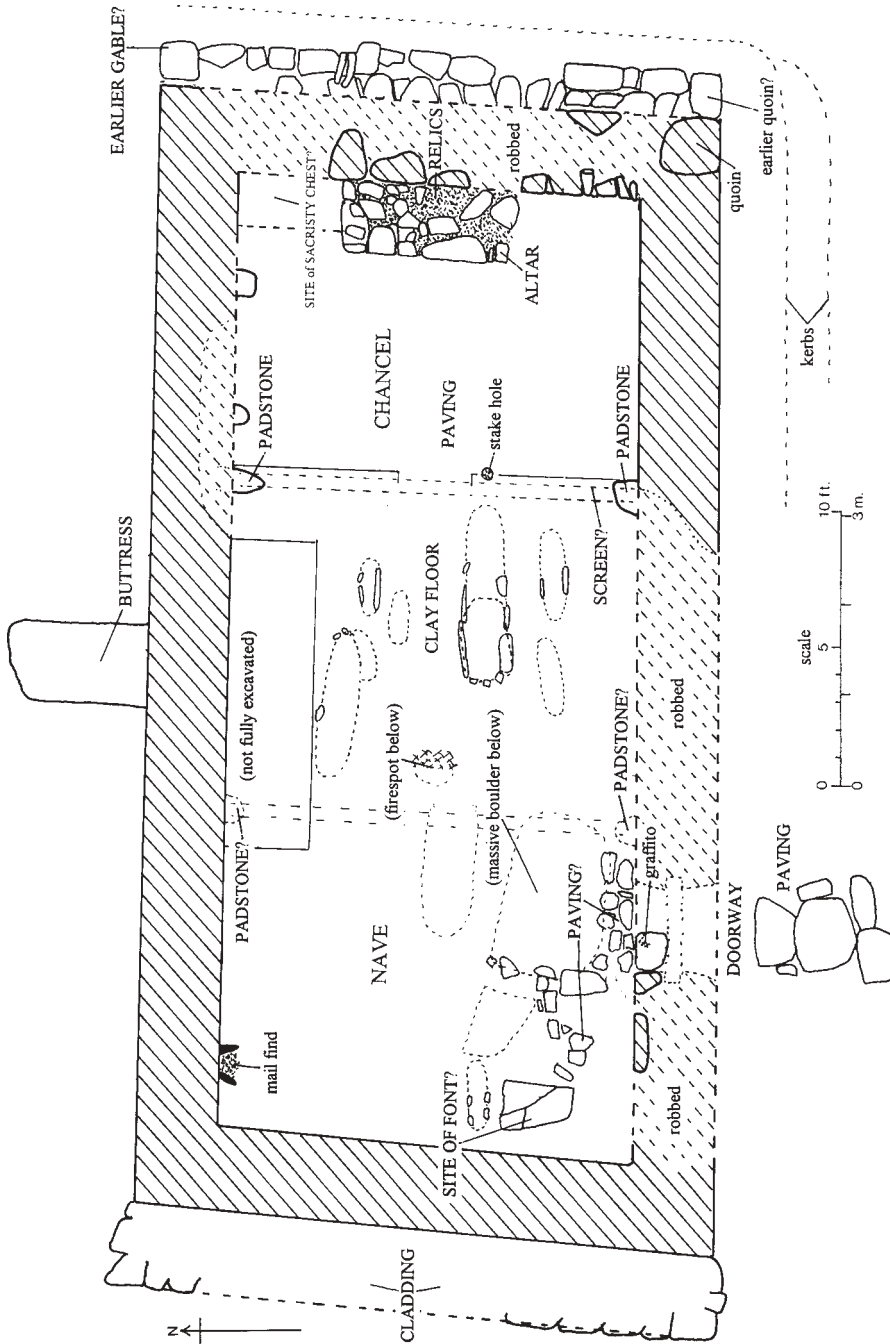


Fig. 7 - Plan of building A, church phase.

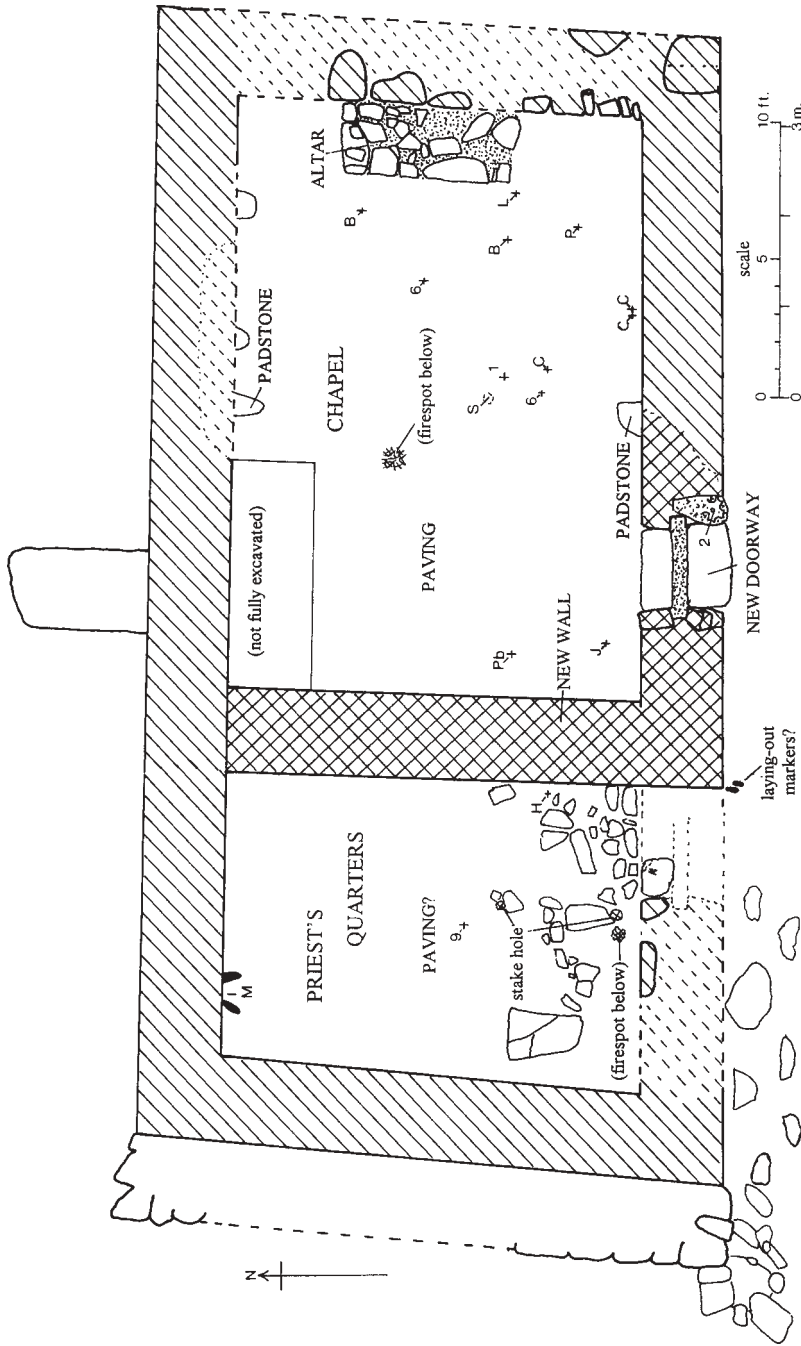


Fig. 8 - Plan of building A, chapel phase with selection of small finds (some may be church phase). Key: B, ?bell fragments; C, coins; H, haematite smoother; J, jasper; L, lithomarge disc; M, mail; P, padlock; Pb, padlock bolt; S, shells; 1, 6 and 9, cross fragments; 2, cross.

doorway and a strip along the south west corner showed paving without any sign of an underlying clay floor. In this paving were two stake holes (see plan, fig. 8). East of the line between the stones mentioned in the last paragraph there was no sign of an underlying clay floor, the flooring of this third of the structure consisting solely of the rough paving set in rather dirty sandy clay.

A flat-topped bank or buttress of stones bonded with clay, approx 3ft (0.91m) thick and 21in (0.53m) high, had been built against the outside of the west gable. Outside the north wall and commencing 18ft 4in (5.59m) from the west gable a buttress of stone also bonded with clay, 3ft (0.91m) in width and 2ft (0.61m) in surviving height, had been built - the low bank C had utilised this, being added, as an extension, to it. The east gable had apparently been built on a 'plinth' of flat slabs which extended some 18in (0.46m) to the east of the gable. Against the east gable, and built on the 'plinth', there were fragments of the outer face of a seemingly earlier gable. Much robbed, this structure was best preserved at the north end where it survived to four courses high, about 15in (0.38m), and with its eastern face 18in (0.46m) from the gable. Along the east gable there also had been an outer kerb of which the outer edge was some 3ft (0.91m) from the gable. Along the eastmost part of the south wall of structure A were the remains of an inner kerb, of which the outer edge was some 30in (0.76m) from the face of the wall. Also along this eastmost part of the south wall there was a second or outer kerb 5ft 6in (1.7m) from the south wall.

Parts of the eastern kerb and parts of both southern kerbs were removed by the excavators, but apart from the floors none of the other upstanding parts of structure A were removed.

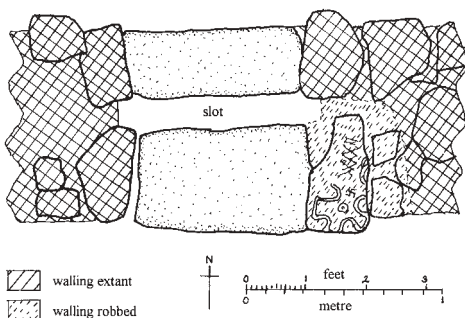


Fig. 9 - Building A detail; south doorway of chapel.

Various features appeared on or in the flooring of structure A. In the north east corner between the altar and the north wall was a sunken recess about 14in (0.35m) deep. This was partially stone lined on the N, E and altar sides. The lining on the N side seemed to have been incorporated in, and built along with, the foundations of the north wall. The recess had been filled with rounded stones, in the lower levels of which were an iron hook-like object and the leg of a lead-alloy jug or ewer. The paved floor had been relaid over the stones. A hole for a pointed stake 6in reducing to 2in (15 to 5cm) diam. and at least 6in (15cm) deep occurred in the floor 6ft (1.83m) north of the southmost protruding stone (see above).

There was a fire-spot, accompanied by pottery sherds in the upper levels of the floor approximately in the centre of the east compartment. It was not clear whether this fire-spot related to the construction, repair or robbing of the floor. A second fire-spot, accompanied by some calcined bone, was found just below the baked clay floor almost in the centre of structure A. There was a third fire-spot, with pottery (65), below the paving within and against the south wall just to the west of the westmost of the two doorways. In the south-west end of the structure against the gable, and level with the floor, was a large (28 by 26in (71 by 66cm)) flat slab, broken into 3 but seemingly *in situ*.

Near the north west corner of structure A and against the north wall a small V-shaped stone setting had been sunk into the clay floor. This contained a lump of decorated iron mail. When found, the mail had been covered with clay, but it was not clear whether this clay was the original floor or washed-out clay from the standing wall or the tumble. Several graves had been inserted through the baked clay floor; these will be described later.

Numerous finds occurred on or in the floor. Robbing of paving and general disturbance made

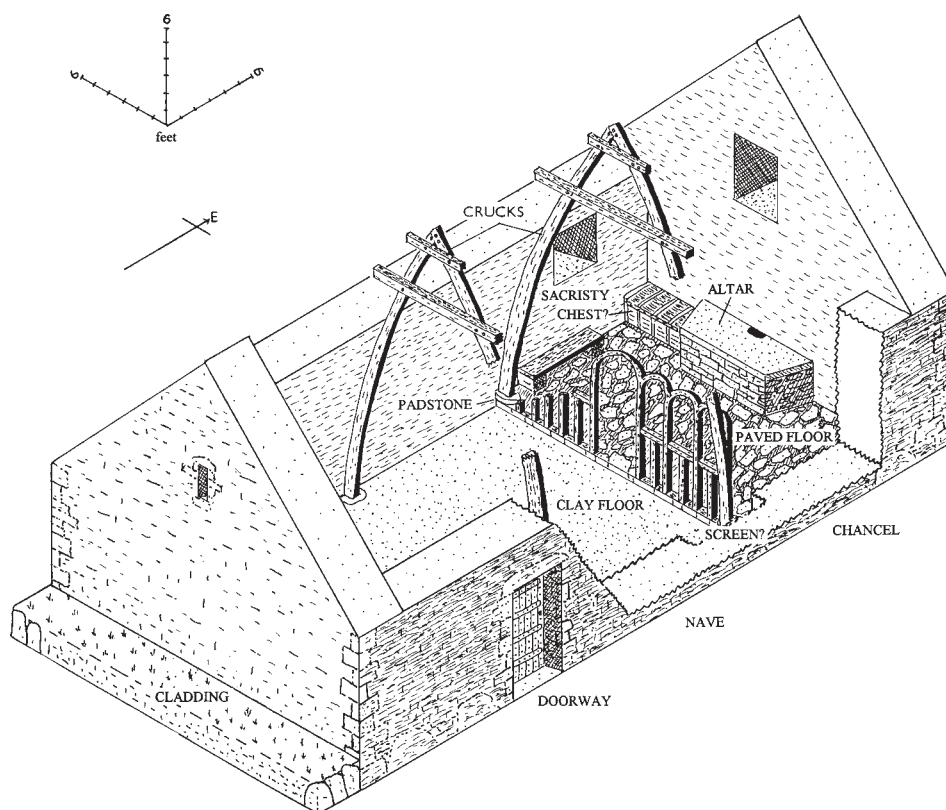


Fig. 10 - Isometric reconstruction of building A, church phase.

stratification difficult to discern so precise context is not attempted. To the west of the altar were found recent glass and ceramics, two wasted fragments of human bone, a handful of sea shells, and two fragments of iron coated in copper alloy. Off the SW corner was found a disc of kaolinite. Further from the altar were a fragment (No.1 fig. 30) of a cross of the 'Whithorn School' and at a lower level, separately, two fragments of another cross (Nos.6a & b fig. 30) and the body of a box-shaped iron padlock. A fragment of a further cross (No.9 fig. 30) was found on the clay floor in the western compartment where also was found on (?) secondary paving near the division wall a haematite burnisher. 3 coins were also found, one in a disturbed level in the centre of the east compartment, and two together in a void against the south wall. White pebbles also occurred. Under the baked clay floor were found a copper alloy bolt for a padlock and a lump of jasper.

Interpretation. The structure A is a small church probably divided into three bays separated by two wooden cruck arches of which the protruding stones mentioned represent the pad stones of the eastmost. A corresponding western pair of pad stones would underly or be destroyed when the division wall was built. The westmost two bays forming two thirds of the building had a clay floor, apart from some paving within and adjoining the entrance which had been in the south wall immediately to the west of the westmost cruck. The flat slab *in situ* against the west gable may have been the stance for a font.

It is suggested that certain features in the construction were due to the discovery of the very large boulder in the western portion. Having found it impossible to remove, the builders decided to raise the level of the floor in the west end by some 6 to 9in (15 to 23cm) so that the floor could be laid over

the boulder.¹⁷ At the same time it was resolved to raise the foundations and wall by a similar amount. This would explain the apparent double foundation levels in this area. Furthermore it might well be felt necessary to move the south west corner of the church some 1ft (0.30cm) to the south so that the south wall and entrance were clear of the large boulder. This would explain the seeming extra thickness of the foundations here too and also the inaccurate layout of the church which has the west gable somewhat longer than the east gable. The unevenness of the paved floor near the west gable would appear to have been caused by water seepage below it which caused voids and some subsidence.¹⁸

The eastmost third of the structure was the chancel, with a paved floor and an altar, containing corporeal relics, built against the east gable. The sunken recess may originally have held a sacristy chest, of which the lead-alloy leg is the only survival from the contents.¹⁹ The feature was abandoned, probably on account of rising damp, the recess then filled in and paved over. As well as having been demarcated from the nave by the paved floor and the eastmost cruck arch, the chancel probably had a wooden screen of which the only trace found was the single stake hole mentioned at what would have been the south side of a doorway or opening in the screen.

Absence of tiles or slates implies that the roof was of shingles or more probably thatch.

The enigmatic buttress-like structure built against the outside of the west gable is discussed under 'Chronological considerations', below. The fragments of an outer face of an earlier structure built on



Fig. 11 - View of chapel from N.E. after excavation and reinstatement of the paved floor on which have been marked the former line between the chancel and the nave.

Also marked is the position of the recess in the floor for the postulated sacristy chest.

In the left foreground are the robbed altar and inner face of the east gable.

17 That mediaeval church builders had no objection to the western end of a nave floor being higher than the eastern is clearly seen in that at Stobo. RCAHMS, 1967, *Inventory of Peeblesshire*, p 212 ff.

18 A day or two after heavy rain on Changue Fell not only does water travel downhill to the site in quantity above the clay subsoil, but bubbles up into the floor of the church.

19 For a sacristy chest, albeit in stone, cf St Michael's Chapel, Derby Haven in *Manx Archaeological Survey* 1909-35 and 1966, VI p 21. For a less convincing parallel, see Clouston, J.S., 1931 'Tammis Kirk in Rendall', *POAS*, vol X, p 10. The find of the ewer leg, below the packing, rules out the alternative, that the feature was a sump for an overlying piscina. I am indebted to Margaret Watters for the Tammis Kirk reference.

the 'plinth' extending eastwards from under the east face of the church gable were at first thought to be a buttress or cladding, similar to but narrower than, that built against the west gable. It is suggested however that the remains are more likely to be those of a collapsed east gable of which the plinth was its foundation. After the collapse the problem had been solved by rebuilding the east gable 18 in (0.46m) further west. That there has been an alteration from the original plan is perhaps supported by the fact that the eastmost bay of the church is the same amount short of the arithmetical one third of the total length. There was however no evidence that the altar had been moved westwards. Whatever the final dimensions of the church, it seems clear that it had been intended to make its overall outside length/width ratio 2:1.

The closure of the church is reflected in burning of the roof causing baking of the floor followed possibly by partial demolition of the south wall.

After a short period the eastmost two bays of the ruins of the church were refurbished as a chapel (fig. 8). The crosswall was inserted directly on the baked floor, and a new doorway inserted in the south wall to give access to the chapel. The whole of the paved floor was repaired and the clay floor of the former nave overlaid with paving. The status of the westmost bay of the former church during this chapel phase is not entirely clear. The cooking area and midden against the enclosure wall B2, noted below, implies that there was a habitation of sorts nearby and it is tempting to suggest that the chaplain or incumbent of the chapel lived in the redundant west bay of the church. However when the new cross wall, forming the west gable of the chapel was built, there was no provision for the east side of the doorway to the westmost bay - one might have expected a vertical slot for a door-stile, to match the surviving slot for the western door-stile. It is possible however that the two stake holes adjacent to the entrance are evidence of a timber-built vestibule from which access was obtained to the westmost bay through a doorway which took the place of an outer door in the wall. Furthermore it was not clear whether the clay floor of the westmost bay had been overlaid with paving throughout at this time, although it certainly had already been within the entrance. It seemed as if finally the floor had been largely robbed of paving then the west gable of the chapel toppled bodily into the westmost bay of the church.

Four features may reflect activity of the men working on the church or on the chapel. The fire-spot below the clay floor in the centre of the building probably dates to the actual building of the church. The second fire-spot below the paving in the centre of the chapel may have been caused by the workmen having their 'tea break' during the refurbishment of the eastmost two bays as a chapel. The pottery (fabric 2/02) renders this more likely than attribution to demolition workmen or squatters when the chapel era came to an end. The third fire-spot, with pottery fabric 2/05, below the paving and against the south wall could relate either to the building of the church or the refurbishment of the chaplain's quarters. Two slender stones set vertically outside the south wall, and in prolongation of the west face of the division wall, may well have held a marking line for the builders of the latter wall.

Of the finds on or in the floor of the chapel, the wasted human bones are probably part of the relics disturbed when the upper part of the altar was demolished. Into the same category may fall the two fragments of iron coated with copper alloy which may be part of the handle of a hand bell of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon type.²⁰ If so, they may be fragments of a bell associated with the person whose bones were deposited in the altar. The white quartz pebbles, the deposit of shells and perhaps the kaolinite disc may well be deposits or offerings placed on the floor before the altar either while or after the chapel was in use. The discovery of coins and padlock parts need cause no surprise when it is remembered how churches were not only used for settlement of debts but as a repository for safe custody of valuables.²¹

20 These finds were submitted to R B K Stevenson and Cormac Bourke who both reported that they were of the right shape for parts of a bell handle 'but of the wrong material'.

21 See Lucas, A. T. 1967 'The Plundering and Burning of Churches in Ireland 7th to 16th Century' in Rynne, E. (ed.) *North Munster Studies*, p 172.

The ruined oval rough drystone structure overlying the eastmost compartment and the 'cyclopean wall', referred to above, represent recent use of the ruined structure A.

The chronology of the phases of structure A will be considered later.

South of Church/Chapel. An area approx. 45ft (13.7m) from E to W by 15ft (4.6m) from N to S was excavated down to the subsoil. Below the topsoil a fan-shaped deposit of demolition rubble extended southwards from the church wall for about 20ft (6.1m). Much of the stone in this deposit had its surface stained with clay like the stones still incorporated in the walls of the church. Among the rubble, which also contained some recent ceramics, were found worked stones viz. fragments Nos.4, 10 and 18, incised boulder No. 11 and, face down, a stone, 12, of which the flat surface had been scored for the game of merrils. At the west of this excavation and seemingly fallen from enclosure wall B2 was the bracken-stained stone No.3, with roughly pecked simple interlace.

Below the topsoil and rubble levels and not clearly separated from the latter was a much disturbed level up to 1ft (0.30m) deep of dark soil and flat and dipping stones forming no coherent patterns apart from some extant well-made paving leading northwards to the entrance to the church, and adjoining wall B2 a spread of small splintered and blackened stones in a black soil with fragments of calcined bone. In the eastmost portion of this spread was a posthole (G8/17). Running westwards from the church door, on the top of the disturbed level, was a discontinuous scatter of flat stones, suggestive of rough secondary paving. On this were found a small iron bill hook (ref.27) and two fragments of a hand quern. At the east of the excavated area in square J8 was an oval setting of small stones 6ft (1.83m) by 2ft (0.61m) and running east/west within a border of larger stones.

This disturbed level produced several artifacts including iron nails, a spur rowel, an arrowhead, a fragment of heckle and a possible crampet from a scabbard. Other finds were a glass bead, and, below the spread of blackened stones, a silver coin of Eadberht, King of Northumbria 737 to 758. White quartz pebbles were numerous (100+), particularly in the eastern portion which also produced a copper alloy buckle (? recent).

Below the disturbed level were the lower portions of about 60 graves which will be described later, as will also bench-like foundations (structure N) underlying wall B2 and possible wall footings (feature P) slightly to the east of it. Extending southwards 1ft and 2ft (0.30 and 0.61m) from under the foundations of the church and above the graves were two carbonised timbers refs H9-82 and I9-43 respectively (fig. 12).

Interpretation. Notwithstanding the discovery of recent ceramics in the rubble, the date of the demolition of the church walls was not clearly established i.e. whether mediaeval or recent, (it was possibly both) but the level below the rubble was clearly the much dug-over upper levels of a shallow graveyard. Many of the flat and dipping stones mentioned must have been disturbed capstones or head boxes from graves - a few might have been rough paving leading to the church or chapel doorways. Many of the iron objects could have been disturbed from graves, in which they had been placed for their apotropaic value. The oval setting of stones in square J8 will be discussed under 'graves' below. The splintered and blackened stones would have come from the cooking place against wall B2 (see below).

North of Church/Chapel. A strip of ground up to 9ft (2.7m) wide was excavated down to the subsoil along the north wall on the outside. Below the topsoil was found tumble from the wall with much clay 'mortar' derived from the wall. Below this and slightly above the base level of the church wall was a layer of poor irregular paving and rough cobbling while below this layer was a thin band of purplish soil c 1in (2.5cm) thick level with the base of the wall. In places the church wall was built on the rock which here lies near the surface. At other spots, hollows, natural or artificial, had been packed with quarried stones, to make a level foundation. In spite of native rock near the surface a number, 16,

of rough cist graves had been inserted into this unpromising ground. The majority had a general east/west orientation, but two (C4 and C5) may have had a relationship to structure L. The latter of these was enclosed on the south by 3 flat slabs two of which had compass-incised circles on them (fig. 31). These will be discussed along with the other graves on the site.

Interpretation. The tumble in the upper levels seem to confirm that here, as elsewhere, the walls of the church/chapel had been deliberately pulled down. The cobbled level and the thin band of purplish soil seem to be the remains of the surface after levelling outside the walls at the time of their construction. This work entailed destroying the upper portions of some of the cists mentioned.

Structure M (fig. 12). On removal of the floors of the church/chapel a number of burials were discovered (see below). However under the SE quarter of the chapel slight traces of an earlier structure also occurred. To the west of the altar a slot about 6ins (15cm) wide ran at a bearing of about 70°. This was originally logged as a grave (IV). Another possible slot (marked XIIa) occurred SW of this, but not in prolongation of IV. Outside the E gable of the chapel, emerging from below the kerb and at right angles to the slots mentioned was a similar slot about 9ft (2.7m) long. At the SE end it turned through right angles under the kerb, to appear outside the south side of the church between graves S5 and S35. Overlying the whole eastern portion of the area within these slots was a thin burnt layer. Below the slot E of the church gable were two stake holes, about 3ins (7.5cm) in diameter. Extending southwards 1ft and 2ft (0.30 and 0.61m) from under the foundations of the church were the two carbonised timbers ref H9/82 and I9/43 respectively. A third carbonised timber (oak) appeared lying for c 1ft (0.30m) SE from the NE corner of the presumed timber structure under description. This timber was about 6ins (15cm) below the level of the chapel floor whereas the burned layer and the other two timbers mentioned were some 13ins (0.33m) below the floor level of the chapel. In the SE corner, level with the burned layer was found a whetstone. Several burials underlay the burned layer.

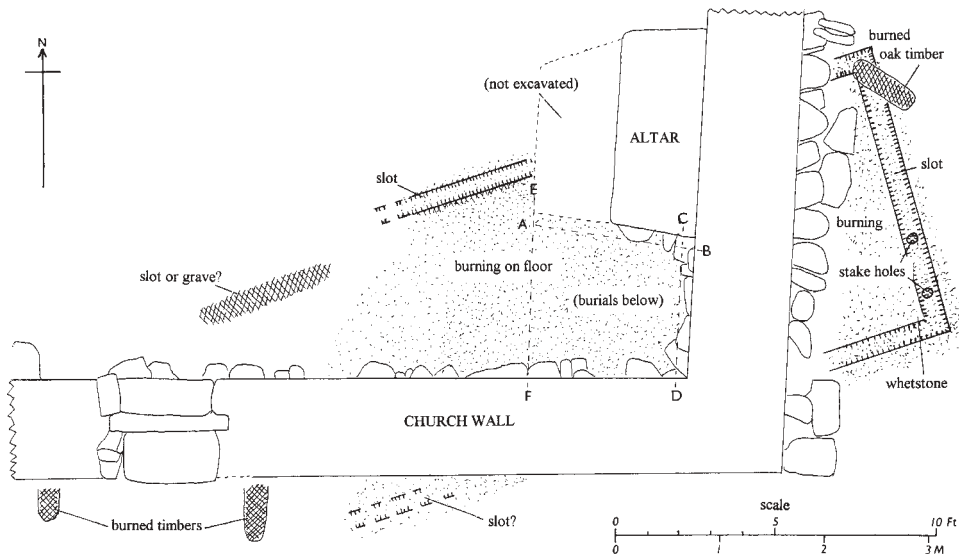


Fig. 12 - Plan of building M. For sections A-B, C-D and E-F see figs. 23 and 24.

Interpretation. The evidence, though slight, seems clear that below, and thus earlier than, the church had been a light timber-built structure, about 9ft (2.7m) wide and of unknown length, closely associated with the cluster of charcoal-, and similarly orientated, burials (see below) The slot would contain a sill beam perhaps 6ins (15cm) wide by 1 to 2ins (2.5 to 5cm) thick, on which was placed upright timber framing. Build-up of soil against the north east, or up-hill, corner would prevent an upright timber there from burning down to sill level. The occurrence of the two stake holes and the out-of-line slot XIIIa perhaps implies that this structure M, which presumably was an oratory or mortuary hut of some kind, had been rebuilt. It had seemingly been destroyed by fire, perhaps to clear the spot for building the church.

East of Church/Chapel. An area extending approximately 11ft (3.4m) east from the outer kerbing of structure A was excavated to the subsoil. On the surface were the remains of a building butted against the west gable of structure J. A few courses of the north, drystone, wall about 30in (0.76m) thick, were extant, as were some on the west, but only the foundations of the south wall and south west corner survived. The west side was overlain with demolition rubble, including clay 'mortar'. This produced fragments of sculptured stones (90/7, 90/8) and portions of a quern. In the SW corner had been a post hole against which was butted a large flat stone (90/24) possibly the south part of the church altar-top. The remainder of the floor consisted of rough paving stones, some large, and was associated with smithing debris, including a pony shoe, also recent ceramics and glass. From the foundations of the south wall came the two fragments of cross 89/5. Below this floor were 14 graves and small portions of others passing under the church kerbing or unexcavated ground. The south west corner of this area was noted for the number of white pebbles on what seemed to be an old ground surface.

Interpretation. The building added to structure J was clearly a recent smithy - possibly open-ended or open-fronted on the west and/or south with the S W corner of the roof held up by a post.

Structure J. Investigation was limited to tracing out the walls, reduced to one or two courses above the foundations. 33ft by 18ft 4in (10 by 5.58m) internally, it was divided into two rooms and had an outer doorway on the south wall of the eastmost room. The east gable had been incorporated into the march dyke between Changue and House of Elrig. Many recent artefacts - glass, pottery and part of a cast-iron black pot were found. This was clearly a recent cottage with which should be associated the smithy adjoining and probably the rough oval structure built over the ruins of the east end of the church also the 'cyclopaean wall' and the ruined wall C added to the buttress on the north wall of building A. Structure J may well overlie earlier structures.

Structures B2, K and L. Although, when work on the site commenced in 1984, a sondage was sunk west of enclosure wall B2 in squares D10 and E10, which produced highly suggestive and informative results, from 1986 when building A was identified as a church, activity was concentrated on elucidating its history together with that of its underlying structure and graves. Thus investigation of the area to the west of building A has generally been limited to the upper levels only. However enough was done to show the future potentiality of this part of the site.

Enclosure wall B2 had been rather roughly dry-built of split stone, approximately 4ft (2.17m) wide, and surviving to a height of 1ft 6in to 2ft (0.46 to 0.61m). In one place in Squ.D9 a horizontal void 3ft 6in (1.07m) long by 5in (12.7cm) square occurred in the lowest course on the west side. A midden had been deposited against the west side of the wall in squares E9 and E10, consisting of animal, bird and fish bones and remains of small firewood. The latter produced a calibrated radiocarbon date (GU 2358) of 1219 ad. Emerging from below the east side of the same length of wall at the foot was a low bench (structure N, see below). In one place in E11 part of the north wall of an earlier structure (K3) had been incorporated into B2. Part of B2 was removed for a length of 14ft (4.3m) to examine this earlier structure.

Over most of the exposed length of B2 it had been laid on flat stones, some of which were massive and may have been levered or dragged into position from other structures to form a base course for the wall, particularly about grid line 11, while elsewhere it appeared to have been built on existing paving of an earlier structures (K2 or K3) with a thin, 1/2in (1.2cm), dark soil between. A sherd of pottery (ref.86 fab 2/06) was found in this dark soil. A piece of burnt daub from this soil yielded a TL date (BAR A) of 880 AD +/- 125.

On the west side of B2 altogether 2ft 6in (0.76m) of soil and tumble had accumulated above the subsoil. Below a thin topsoil, containing an occasional recent ceramic, was soil, 1ft (0.30m) in depth to the wall foundations and gravelly in the upper levels, yielding a scatter of mediaeval pottery. With 1 possible exception this pottery only occurred above the paving mentioned.

Interpretation. The void mentioned seems to have been due to a timber having been incorporated in the wall which later rotted away. Clearly the midden had been formed against a wall which was standing in the first half of the 13th century. The midden extended to the foot of the wall so the wall is unlikely to be very much earlier. It is also clear that structure K3 and possibly also remains of K2 were robbed to build the wall B2.

Structure(s) K consisted of at least 3 superimposed structures, referred to as K3 with L (the latest) and K2 and K1 (the earlier).

K3 (figs. 13,14,15,17). 23ft (7.0m) of the drystone-built NW wall of this structure was traced oriented 60°(M). This had a thickness of 3ft to 3ft 6in (0.9 to 1.1m). At one point where it had been incorporated into wall B2 it survived on the north west face to four courses high and a height of 2ft 1in (0.6m) (fig. 15). This wall contained a doorway about 4ft 9in (1.4m) wide, between post holes some 6ins (15cm) square and 12in (31cm) deep, recessed into the NW face of the wall. The east-most post hole (ref. D11/45) yielded a calibrated C-14 date of 997 ad (GU 2360). Outside the doorway, and where it passed through the wall, was some massive paving. Further paving was fitted against parts of the north west face of the wall with a narrow (1 to 2in (2.5 to 5cm)) gap or slot between - a slot with traces of burned daub in it. The north east quoin of the building had been robbed but its position and size was clear from surviving paving slabs butted against its ghost position. At the quoin the wall turned south east (to 150°) and a foundation course, consisting of nicely laid 'headers and stretchers', survived on the outside for 10ft 7in (3.3m) after which it had been robbed. Built into the wall near the north east corner was a cubical stone with a worked or 'improved' cupped hollow (ref.64). Only one stone survived of the inner face of this wall, but this indicated a wall (or footing or foundation) width of 33in (0.8m). The inside of the wall at the north-east corner incorporated a post hole 10in by 6in by 12in deep (25 by 15 by 31cm deep) and on the same line 17ft (5.2m) to the SE the packing stones of a much damaged corresponding post hole survived. The SE wall was robbed but two large flat stones on the correct line lay under wall B2 with between them and B2 a round topped deposit about 3in (7.5cm) thick of thin rubble, consistent with the remains of the filling of a robbed wall

To the west of wall B2 the remains of the SE wall of structure K3 had been totally robbed - apart from a post hole (ref.E9/36) width 4 1/2in by 7in and 9in deep (11 by 18 by 22cm) on a line with the postulated inner face of this wall and opposite the doorway on the north west side. The top of the packing stones were level with the approximate floor level of this structure. Among the packing stones on the NW side of the hole was a lead weight or plumb-bob. A less certain pit-like feature (ref.E9/43) in line with the outer face of the wall may be a corresponding, but robbed, post hole.

The floor of K3 seems to have been of earth with some paving stones, generally on an axis of 60° (see plan). Although two stones forming a hearth-back were found near the north east corner with signs of burning to the west of them and, scattered on and around the hearth itself, a quantity of a grey fired fictile material with grass tempering and a single flat face, robbing of the floor made the floor

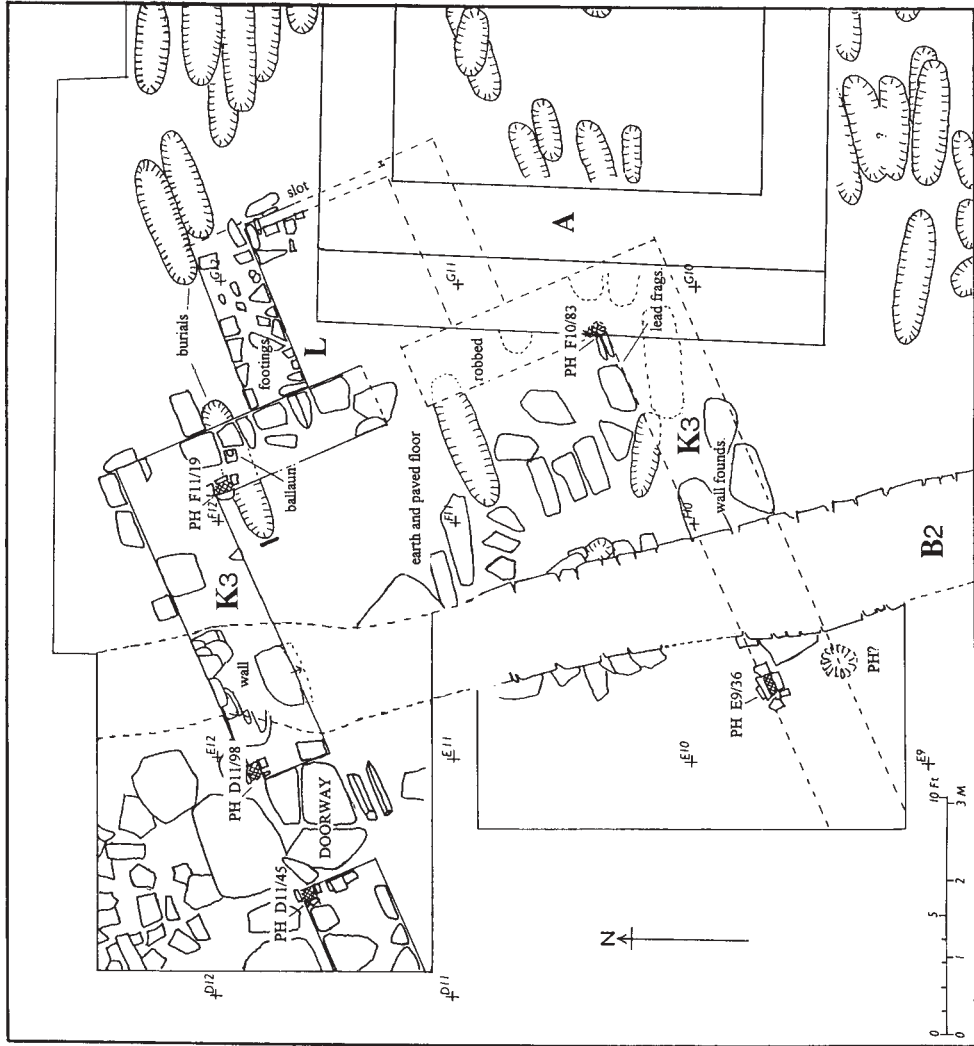


Fig. 13 - Plan of buildings K3 and L.



Fig. 14 - Entrance paving of building K3 from N.W. The ranging poles show feet.

level here and thus the association of this hearth with structure K3 uncertain. Indeed the discovery of a nearby vertical stone at the head of grave W8 which must have been covered when the floor was in use implies that the hearth-back, of which the top was no higher than the top of the stone, also would be below the floor of this structure and not associated with it. The only find from the floor was a stone spindle whorl (ref.36). Unstratified at the north end was a perforated disc (ref.38). At the south east corner were some pieces of lead strip (ref.8) and a circular blank of lead (ref.7)

Two of the flat paving stones in the entrance were lifted. They were found to have been bedded in 'occupation material' from which were removed a human tooth and some burnt daub, which yielded a TL determination (BAR B) of 880 AD +/- 90. The stones were then replaced.

L. Butted against the north east wall of K3 and extending N.E. for 7ft 6ins (2,29m) were stone footings of a wall 2ft 6ins (0.76m) thick. At the N.E. end of this wall, at right angles to it, was a slot 6ins (0.15m) wide and 6ins (0.15m) deep running under the wall of structure A. No floor or other parts of this building, L, were located.

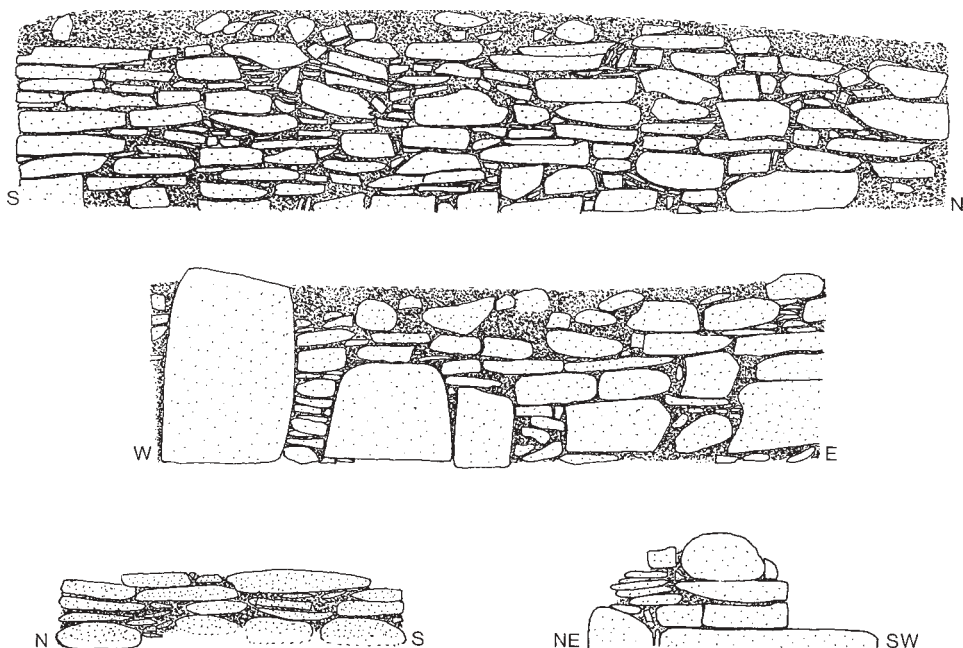


Fig. 15 - Selected elevations of buildings; top, E. face of division wall in structure A (start 13th C.); centre, part of inner face of N. wall of structure A (early 12th C.); bottom left, W. face of lower courses of altar (12/13th C.); bottom right, surviving portion of outer face N.W. wall of structure K3 (11th C.). Scale c.1:40

K2 (fig. 16A). Parallel to the north east 'gable' of K3, 7ft.(2.13m) westwards from its outer face, and below the paving of K3 was a line of kerb stones - they extended for a length of 19ft (5.79m), passing north west under the NW wall of K3 and disappeared into the unexcavated area to the North. Level with their top was an area of flat packed clay some 8in (20cm) thick. The south and south west edge of this clay layer is indicated on the plan, but the north western side was not found. Two post holes (E11/11 and E12/52), from the height of the packing, seem to be associated with K2. Some slight stake holes seem to run diagonally in squares D10 and E10 in the clay. There were no finds.

K1 (figs. 16A,16B). This gathers together under one head what may be several timber or wattle and daub structures underlying K3 and K2, but not fully excavated. In squares E9 and E10, where excavated down to the subsoil, there occurred about 9in (0.23m) of dirty 'occupation' material above the subsoil, with no definite surface between this and the robbed floor of K3. Three or four doubtful stake holes are marked. In square E10 east of wall B2 and in F10 this occupation material was bounded on the NE by a slot with 5 identifiable stake holes with which were associated burnt daub. A return angle may have occurred about grave W7 and been destroyed by it since a mass of burned daub occurred about the end of the full excavation on the F10 - G10 line. A firespot sunk into the subsoil (ref.D10/74) yielded a calibrated C-14 date of 981 (GU 2359) from twiggy material. It was not certain whether this firespot was below K2 or was in a pit sunk into its, robbed, floor. Further to the north of the excavated area several odd stake holes and two post holes in areas not completely excavated may also represent this pre-K2 occupation. Apart from a pot sherd which adjoined the firespot

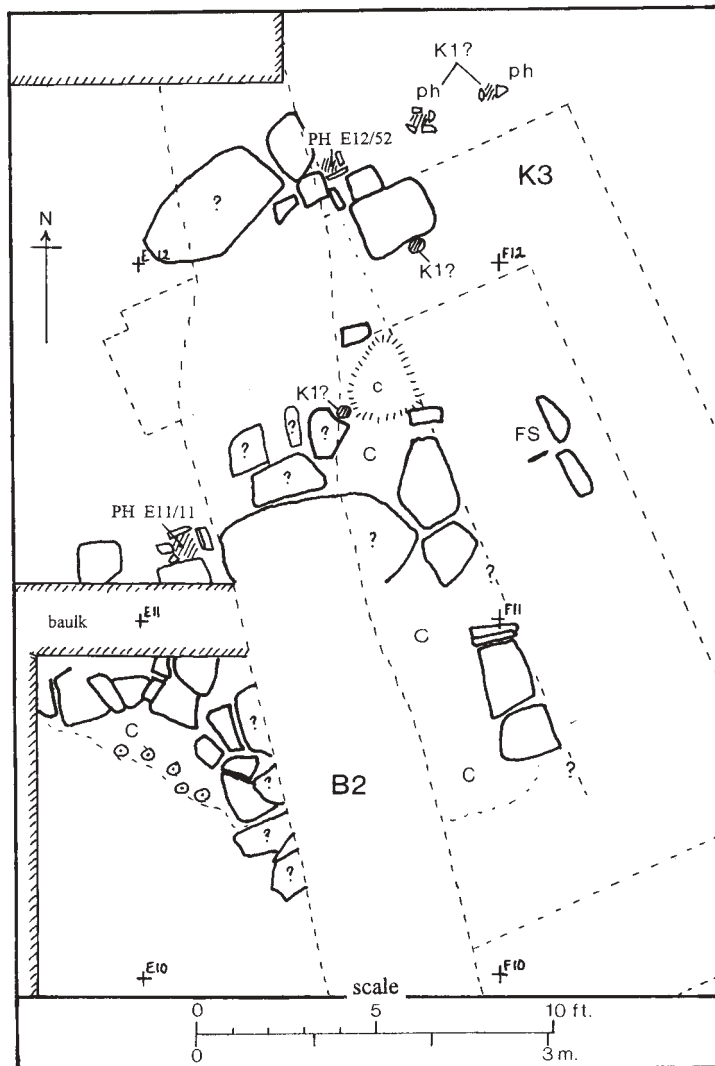


Fig. 16A - Plan of structure K2 below K3. Key: ph, post hole; C, clay; FS, hearth; stakeholes are shown as a small circle with centre dot.

but which could well have come from a higher level there were no finds. Two graves W1 and W7 had definitely been sunk into the deposit K1, but these and all other graves in the area had been overlain by K2 and K3.

Interpretation. Little can be said of K1 since an insufficient area was opened, and such as was opened was obstructed by overlying structures which were left intact. Such evidence indicates at least one wattle and daub structure, which suffered burning, while the depth of occupation material indi-

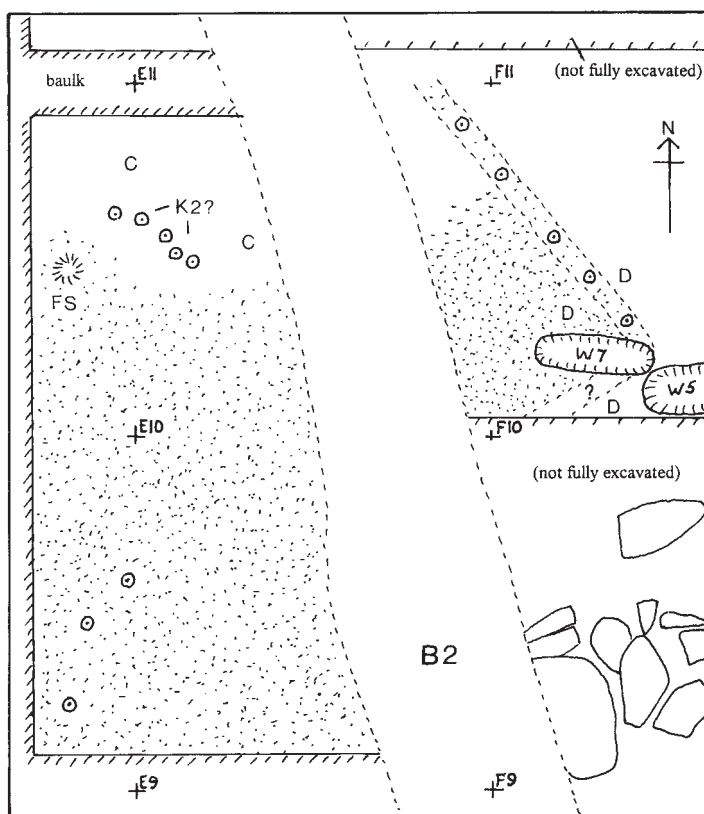


Fig. 16B - Plan of lowest levels below southmost part of K2.
Scale as 16A. Key: C, clay; D, burnt daub; FS, fire spot; occupation soil is shown stippled.

cates not only a fair period of occupation but perhaps implies secular rather than ecclesiastical use.

When remains of K2 first appeared the fact that the kerbing ran parallel to the wall of K3 raised the suspicion that it was part of K3 i.e. the latter had had an earth floor adjacent to the walls (perhaps under benches) while the central heavily used part of the floor was of clay, with a stone kerb. But the definite continuation of the kerbing northwards beyond the NW wall of K3 shows it originated as a separate structure.

Structure K3 was more definite. It clearly was a substantial structure with an unusually imposing, possibly double-leaved, doorway on the NW. The NW wall was wide enough to sustain a wall to eaves height, whereas the NE wall was thinner and had post holes incorporated into the corners. It is suggested therefore that this structure may have had stone side walls but a timber east gable on a stone footing. The length of the building is unknown, but if the imposing doorway was midway along the NW wall then the internal dimensions of the building might have been 33ft. long by 16ft wide (10 x 4.9m). A corresponding, but less pretentious doorway in the SE wall, may be evidenced by the post hole and pit in square D 9. Before considering the possible nature of K3 it is necessary to discuss the adjoining structure L.

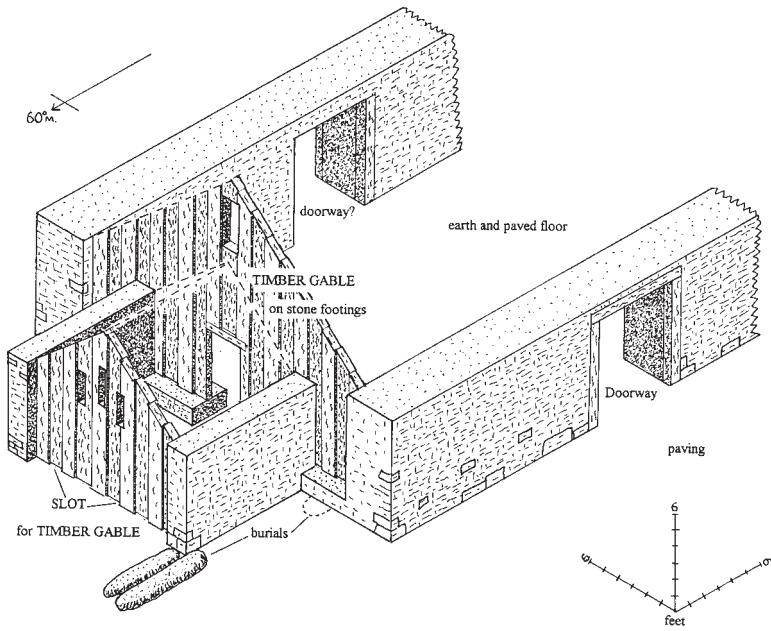


Fig. 17 - Tentative isometric reconstruction of buildings K3 and L.



Fig. 18 - General view of the site from the West at the end of the excavations.

Structure L clearly had on its NW side a side wall, or footing, of stone butted at one end against K3. At the other end this feature just seemed to peter out rather raggedly but when a narrow slot was discovered running S.E. at a right angle from its end it seemed clear that this little structure had had stone side walls with a timber gable. Its internal dimensions might have been about 6 or 7 feet square (1.8 or 2.1m).

It has been suggested to the writer that structures K3 and L together may have formed an earlier church of which K3 formed the nave and L a little chancel entered by an opening in the east wall of the nave. Certainly the doorway of K3 is large for any dwelling, the structure overlay some graves, and two graves (C4 and C5) possibly bear an interesting relationship to the structure, which also has a fairly close, but not identical, orientation to that of the 'oratory' and burials mentioned above. The lack of occupation material also might support this - however there is no conclusive evidence that it was a church. On the contrary, the somewhat wide doorway could indicate that the building was a store which required an entrance suitable for pack animals or bulky objects such as bales of wool, with the implication that this building in its final form was being used as part of a grange.

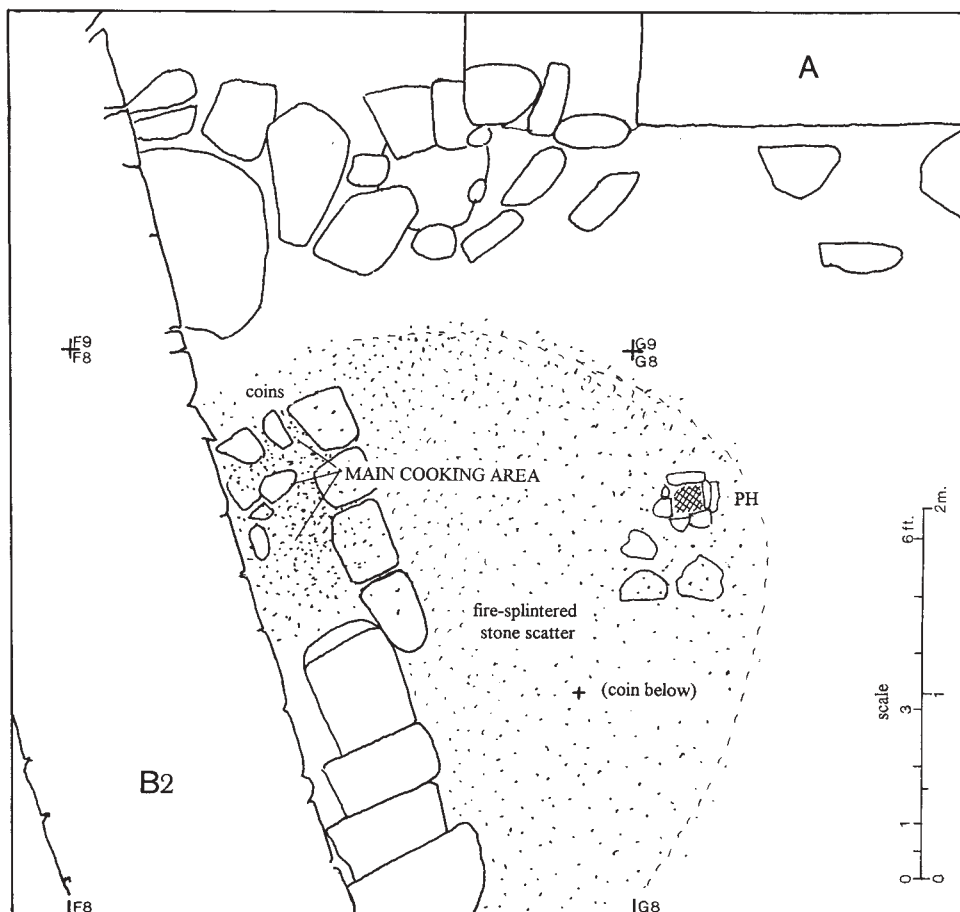


Fig. 19 - Cooking area N, plan.

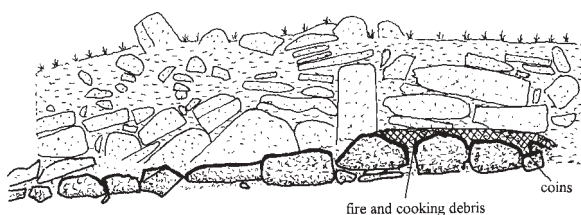


Fig. 20 - Cooking area N, elevation from E. Scale as fig 19.

Structure N (figs. 19,20). This was a low bench about 9in (23cm) high extending out 3ft (0.92m) from the wall B2 and at least 5ft (1.52m) long. It was bounded on the east side by a number of rounded boulders. This bench was covered at the north end with black and greasy soil containing burnt and splintered stones, fragments of calcined bone and two coins (Nos.

4 and 5). Adjoining the bench on the ground to the east, overlying graves and structure P was a similar deposit. A solitary post-hole G8/07 had the top of its packing stones above the deposit. Although B2 was built of horizontally laid material a solitary rectangular slab, 9½ in wide by 15in high (0.24 by 0.38m), was built vertically into its east face c 3ft 6in (1.07m) from the north end of the bench.

Interpretation. This structure was used, if not specially built, as a cooking spot, from which derived, not only the cooking debris to its east but the midden over the wall to the west. The cooking area is likely to have closely adjoined a dwelling, for which the only candidate is the redundant westmost bay of the church during the chapel phase. It is suggested therefore that the incumbent, or caretaker, of the chapel lived in this bay, cooked against the enclosure wall and threw his food refuse over the wall to the west. The post hole, which seems to be contemporary with the cooking spot may be the only surviving evidence of some kind of lean-to shelter over the cooking area. The vertical stone may have been functional, perhaps intended as a fire-back, but was somewhat to the south of the active cooking area for this.

Feature P (fig. 21). This was a somewhat amorphous stone setting in the soft ablation clay running slightly west of north for at least 8 feet (2.43m) both ends being destroyed by graves. The setting may have contained 3 vertical timbers each about 9in (0.23m) square 2 and 3 feet (0.61 and 0.9m) apart respectively, although the central one

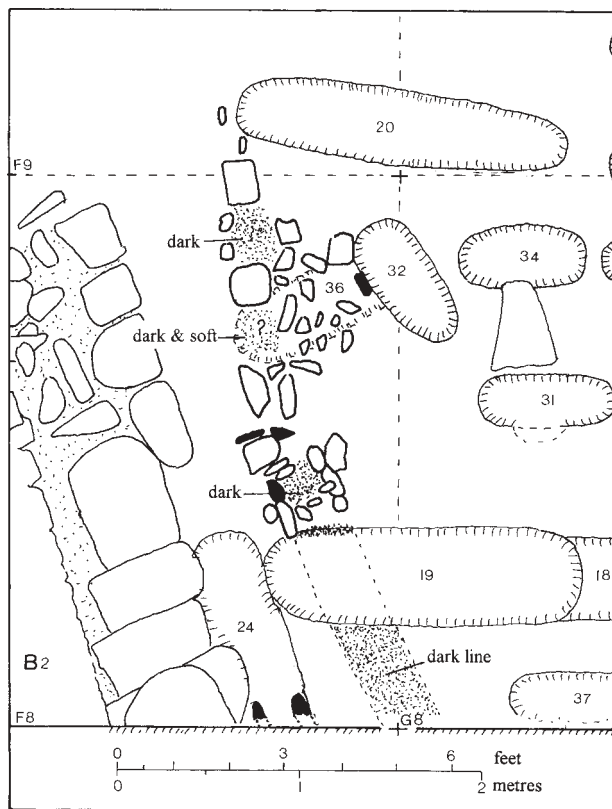


Fig. 21 - Feature P, plan. On the left is structure N with, bounding it on the S.W., wall B2. The prefix 'S' has been omitted from the grave numbers

had been disturbed by grave S 36 so was not so definite. About the F8/G8 boundary - a dark slot c.9in (0.23m) wide may have continued this structure southwards although on a slightly different line. There was no sign of a floor on either side of these structures, nor was there any find associated with them.

Interpretation. The setting did not seem natural, but insufficient was excavated at either end to determine its nature. It was obviously earlier than the graves and the overlying cooking debris.

Graves. As stated, below the floor of the church, were found a number of burials, with more around the church, but the precise limits of the burial area were not established, see plan (fig. 22). Apart from one or two scraps of soft mushy bone no skeletal remains or teeth survived. Where graves had been dug into the soft sandy ablation clay they appeared as darker outlines and fill in the clean orange natural, in particular under the east end and south of the south-west corner of the church. Elsewhere shallower graves were indistinguishable in the mixed layers below the topsoil except where inferred from surviving stone settings such as S4 and S21. Accordingly a number may have not been identified in this disturbed layer. However where the graves had been deeper they, or at least the lowest portion, had been dug into the hard boulder clay so showed up clearly both by colour and texture. Furthermore the rims of graves could often be distinguished by the dipping of small stones towards the grave axis caused by downward movement of the soil as the contents decayed. The western end of graves is referred to as the 'head' and the eastern as the 'foot' since this is usual in Christian burials although not exclusively so.

A few interments had taken place in the nave of the church while it was in use. The cuts were clearly seen in the baked clay floor in the case of XII and XIII. Not so definite, but probably also contemporary, were XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX.

Of particular interest was a group underlying the south east corner of the church, mostly on an alignment of 70° compared with that of the church (90°) and completely black with small chunky lumps of charcoal. At first these were thought to have been log burials, but the complete carbonisation of the wood, and the existence of charcoal from several species of wood in each grave (mostly alder, but also oak, ash and hazel) indicated that these were 'charcoal burials' in which the body had been surrounded with charcoal in the grave, or perhaps brought from a distance in a sack also containing charcoal for preservation purposes. The lowest part of these charcoal burials was some 9in (0.23m)

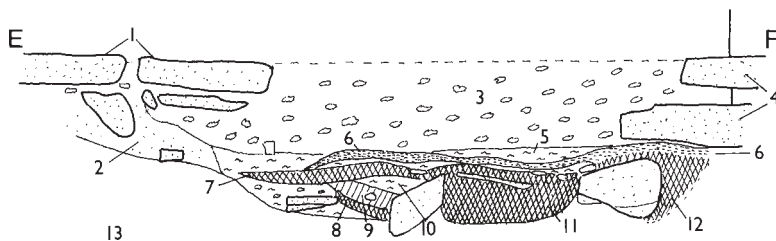


Fig. 23 - Section E-F through burials under S.E. quarter of chapel floor. Scale 1:25

- Key: 1, chapel paving; 2, sandy brown clay (natural ablation till);
 3, mixed sandy clay with stones (paving foundations); 4, foundations of S. wall;
 5, brown, burned soil (floor of structure M); 6, black with charcoal and cracked stones (floor of M);
 7, charcoal layer (spread of charcoal over graves); 8, black with charcoal and soft bone (grave III, bottom);
 9, mixed black and brown soil (fill of grave III); 10, brown (upper fill of grave III);
 11, as 8 (grave II); 12, as 8 (foot of grave I); 13, natural boulder clay.

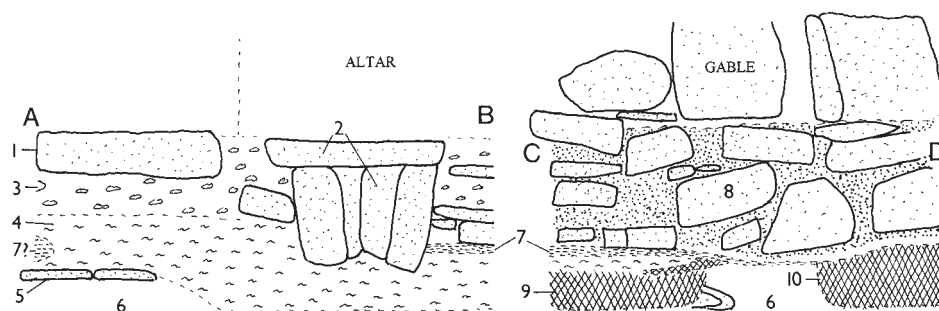


Fig. 24 - Sections A-B along S. side of altar and C-D along inner face of E. gable of building A. Scale 1:25

Key: 1, chancel/chapel paving; 2, altar foundations; 3, dirty sandy clay with stones (foundations of 1);

4, soft dark mixed soil (disturbed graves ?); 5, flat stones (floor of grave ?); 6, natural boulder clay;

7, black layer with charcoal (floor of structure M); 8, foundations of church gable;

9, black with charcoal and soft bone (grave VI); 10, as 9 (grave V).

below the burned floor of structure M mentioned above. More charcoal burials also appeared outside the south wall of the church below the foundations; see plan and schedule of burials. The position of the charcoal in the graves varied. Graves I, II, V, and VI exhibited a D shape in section, with the flat on top and with heavy charcoal deposit throughout. Whereas in III the charcoal yielded a U shaped section and thus appeared to have been placed mostly under the body. (fig. 23,24). Sections of the remainder (mostly under the church foundations) were not obtained. C-14 assays were obtained from charcoal from burials I and II together, and from III, VI and S22.

Many of the graves were lined partly in stone and/or were covered in part by a flat 'capstone'. Where two flat stones had been fitted vertically one on each side of the head these are referred to as head boxes (S1, S2, S10, S11, S13, S14 ?, S21, S22, C12a, E3 and W6). Occasionally there was a semicircular stone setting around the head (XII, S14). Side slabs varied from rough stone slabs defining the whole grave (C1, C2, and C3) to odd vertical slabs along part of one or both sides (XII, XIII, XVII, XX, XXIV, S9a, S14, S32 and W6). One saucer-shaped grave with sloping side slabs (S16) and one with slabs laid tent-fashion (S22) are specially described below. Graves with extant capstones over part of the grave were II, VII ?, XII, XIX, S2, S7, S10b ?, S14a, W1, W4, C5, and C6. Two adjoining graves had large stones placed over the feet, XII and XIII. One grave (I) had three small flat stones placed under the head as 'headrests' and one (S22) definitely, and another (S16) probably, had sloping footrests for the feet. E10a was unique for its small size and for being a neatly built stone-lined box with cover stone. Phosphate tests confirm that it had contained a burial. There was no evidence of wooden coffins ever having been used.

There was little evidence of marking of graves on the surface. However S4 had a neat grave-sized oval kerb of large stones laid out with the centre neatly fitted with small cobble-size stones. The actual grave below was however inferred only. S25a had a probable socket hole for a marker outside the head, while S13b seemed to have a socket hole in the head of the grave itself (see discussion *infra*). Another hole occurred near the head of S15a but somewhat off to the side. The many white pebbles occurring above the graves must originally have marked the position of graves or have been laid on the surface as offerings. The 10 or so cross fragments are likely to have also marked burials but none was found *in situ* - all had been removed, broken up, scattered and/or built into the fabric of the church.

The commonest grave good is the white quartz pebble of which the numbers in each grave varied from nil to 20+ (W1). Occasionally granite pebbles were included. Among pebbles at the foot of W1

was a porphyritic pebble of an 'East of Scotland' type. One pebble with a pecked hollow (a strike-a-light ?) appeared in the upper levels of child's grave XX. Also appearing in graves were small fragments of iron, some, such as those in VI, XI, S7 and the rivet with rove attached in S19 could well have got there accidentally in the fill, but others seem to have been deliberately placed there viz. iron shears in XII under a stone over the feet, fragment of a heckle under a capstone in the child's grave S14a, a knife lodged between C1 and C2, an iron fragment accompanying a piece of flint and a pebble at the head of S28 and, less certainly, an iron pin at the foot in S25 (from a shroud ?). A piece of exotic green porphyry had been placed in the head of the child's grave I and a fragment of Romano-British glass bangle in the foot of S28 which also had a much decayed piece of metalwork about half way along the grave on the north side. An attractive prehistoric triangular flint scraper had been seemingly placed in grave XXI.

Two graves perhaps merit a more detailed account. S22 (figs. 25,26,27) was an adult-size grave at an angle of 126° mag. which had encroached on and destroyed the western end of 3 earlier graves. The grave had been dug into the subsoil and a sloping footrest placed below the position of the feet; two flat stone slabs about 11 in (0.28m) long had been placed on each side of the head and three pairs of flat slabs leaning over the body on each side. They do not appear to have met completely above the body so two further slabs were placed over the south west side and one slab over the north east side to complete a tent-like structure. One slab, much taller than necessary, may have appeared above the ground since attempts had been made to break off the topmost portion. No sign of the body survived



Fig. 25 - Tent-grave S 22 from N. before full excavation. Ranging pole in feet, small scale in inches.

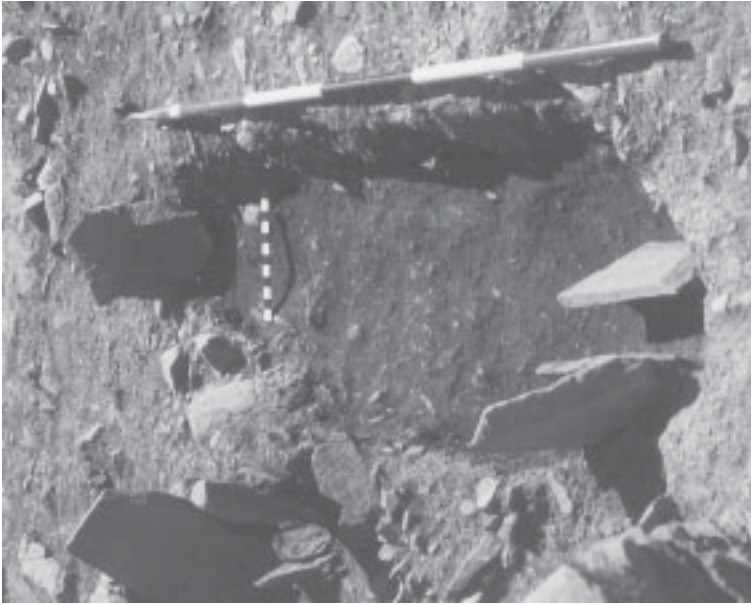


Fig. 27 - Tent-grave S 22 from N.W. after excavation. Note 'foot-rest' at far end and 'head box' at near end (crowded by a side slab remaining from an earlier grave cut by this one).



Fig. 26 - Tent-grave S 22 from N.W. with cover-stones partly removed.

but the grave had a quantity of charcoal chunks (sp.hazel, alder and birch), although there were insufficient of these to call it a 'charcoal burial'. A C-14 assay of this charcoal yielded a calibrated date of 1013 ad. Over the head of the grave was a deposit of charcoal and calcined bones with signs of burning, possibly evidence of some sort of funeral repast.

Grave S16 differed from all other graves in that it was a relatively short (c1.52m), but wide (0.66m), grave with sloping stone sides (fig. 28). A vertical slab at the east end may also have been originally sloping, but interfered with by the making of graves S9 and S9a. Grave S16 ran east and west and its western end had been destroyed by grave S22 and also partly destroyed by grave S16c. It had however in part encroached on S16a.

General comments on Graves The stone church (A) seems to have been built over the cemetery of a small community. The large proportion of children implies that for some of its history the community has been lay, as opposed to monastic. The variations in orientation also imply breaks in continuity. One of these changes is also reflected in the breaking up and re-use as building material of the grave markers of earlier generations. Such a break with the past is known to have occurred elsewhere as a result of the church reforms following the Norman conquest in England and the corresponding 'Margaretan' reforms in Scotland which reached Galloway in the 12th century. Contemporary burials in the church floor imply that the church was erected prior to the crystallization of the Parish system in Galloway, when each Parish Church acquired exclusive burial rights throughout its Parish. The paucity of burials which definitely or probably took place in the church floor perhaps indicates that the right of burial and hence the use of the church covered only a short period prior to the establishment of the Parish church at Kirk of Mochrum. Outstanding among these burials is XII, in the nave of the church, close to the entrance to the chancel, in a grave well-made with side slabs and cover stone, having the remarkable deposit of iron shears over the feet and surrounded by graves of infants, implying perhaps the burial of a female member of the family of the founder. These graves are oriented east/west following the alignment of the church, as might be expected.

The graves under the east end of the church with mostly a 70° orientation, and moreover several of these in charcoal, indicate a different funeral custom. Radio-carbon dates for these graves give unsatisfactorily wide calibrated spans of 1036 to 1256 and 1027 to 1192 (at 1 sigma). These spans should however be compared with that of 986 to 1037 (with a mid date of 1013) for grave S22, one of a dozen or so graves orientated roughly NW and SE. This seems to show that the charcoal burials under the east end may date to about 1100 or at least are later than the NW/SE batch which are a century earlier, assuming, that is, that they are roughly contemporary with S22. The complex of earlier graves underlying S22 shows however that the earliest graves on the site run roughly east and west, like the latest. If it is believed that graves are usually laid out parallel to a building or a boundary wall or focused on or around a shrine, then interest attaches to the orientations of buildings K3 and L (about 60°), ruined wall D (about 65°), and the robbed enclosure wall in square L13 (160°) among others. However the matter is inconclusive. Perhaps it would be safest to conclude that there had been three or four major changes during the period of use of the cemetery which are reflected in the orientation of the graves.

While the majority of the graves have no unusual features, the tent shaped S22, (which has parallels from the early Christian to post-mediaeval periods),²² brings to mind coped grave stones which are related in turn to hogback tombstones, which they preceded and also succeeded.²³ Saucer-shaped grave S16 too is unique among those at Barhobble and neither it nor S22 are paralleled at Whithorn. However S16 resembles graves of the pagan Norse period which would be expected to contain a

22 Thomas, C. pers comm and Nowakowski, J.A. and Thomas, C. 1992 *Grave News from Tintagel*, Truro, p 22.

23 Bailey, R. 1992 at Govan Conference (but not in printed volume). Both coped stones and hog-backs are of course intended to appear above the ground, while tent graves are hidden.



Fig. 28 - Grave S 16 from E. after excavation. Note grave S 22 cutting its head diagonally.

partially crouched burial accompanied by grave goods. It is not suggested that S16 had contained a pagan burial but that it was constructed in that, older, tradition.

Discussion of small objects placed in graves is perhaps more rewarding. It is tempting to suggest that the iron knife wedged in the side of grave C 2 was put there to avert evil by a horrified workman who had exposed skeletons when preparing the foundations of the church. The slipping of shears into grave XII would surely not be with the approval of the priest in charge, but these, and the heckle fragment in S14a, would be quite appropriate for a pagan Norse female burial of several generations earlier. The placing of a, no doubt highly valued, piece of antique Greek porphyry in the child's grave I is emotive, as also are the various objects placed in the tiny infant's grave XX. Grave 28 too has a remarkable group of pebble, flint and iron, metalwork and a piece of glass bangle many centuries old at the time of interment. This last mentioned object seems to fall into the category of 'Roman Relics' given to such glass fragments and to sherds of Samian ware which appear in Anglian and later contexts elsewhere.²⁴

24 Alcock, L. and Alcock, E.A. 1987 'Excavations at Dunollie Castle, Oban' *PSAS* vol 117 p 131, and further refs. therein.

Table 1 The Graves

Ref.	Length	Orientation	Comments
A Within Church			
I	0.92m	70°mag	headrests, exotic porphyry, charcoal burial
II	>1.5	70°	capstone, charcoal burial, decayed bone, 2 pebbles about middle, ¹⁴ C date
III	>0.6	70°	charcoal burial, decayed bone, ¹⁴ C date, passes under altar
IV ?	0.9	70°	a shallow groove or slot in subsoil
V	>0.8	70°	charcoal burial, pebble nr. head, decayed bone, passes under church walls
VI	>0.9	90°	charcoal burial, iron fragment, ¹⁴ C date, cuts II, passes under church gable
VII	>0.69	70°	? charcoal burial, ? capstones, passes under church founds
VIII	>0.91	70°	pebble 0.76m from head, foot destroyed [see text]
IX	1.68	70°	in disturbed ground, may cut earlier graves
X	>1.22	70°	cut by XI
XI	0.9	90°	nail, vert.stone at head, pebble 0.30m from head, cuts X and passes under altar
XII	1.68	90°	side slabs, stone over feet, capstone, iron shears
XIII	0.84	90°	side slabs, stone over feet, cuts ?slot [see IV]
XIIIa?	>0.61	70°	possibly a slot, cut by XIII
XIV	1.00	75°	
XV	>0.43	70°	pebble at foot, ?cuts XVI
XVI	>0.45	90°	
XVII	0.61	92°	side slabs
XVIII	0.53	92°	
XIX	>1.47	95°	capstone, cuts XIXa
XIXa	0.56	75°	
XX	0.50	85°	side slabs, 6 pebbles, quartz lumps, strike-a-light, foot cuts a pit ?
XXI	0.76	82°	flint scraper
XXII	>1.22	90°	pebble
XXIII	0.68	82°	side slab ?shared with XXIV
XXIV	>0.61	70°	side slab
XXV	0.91	95°	3 beach pebbles, cuts XXVa
XXVa	1.37	75°	
XXVI	>0.46	90°	cuts a pit ?
XXVII	0.76	90°	partly under church wall
B Outside North of Church			
Ref.	Length	Orientation	Comments
C 1	1.68	86°	shares side slab with C 2
C 2	1.83	86°	iron knife, frag. ?silver wire
C 3	1.37	86°	decayed bone
C 4	c1.52	70°	head under founds of structure L ?
C 5	1.68	70°	capstone over head, 3 side slabs, 2 with compass-drawn circles, white pebble 1.2m from head, grave seemingly inserted against structure L
C 6	0.83	90°	side and cover slabs, 1 pecked in rough circle
C 7	0.63	c87°	side and head slabs, 1 pecked, inserted into C 7b
C 7a	0.68	90°	white pebble
C 7b	1.60	90°	partly cuts C 7a
C 8	1.82	90°	
C 9	1.82	90°	
C 10	1.14	90°	

Ref.	Length	Orientation	Comments
C 11	0.91	90°	
C 12	1.52	90°	inserted into C 12a, side slabs, white pebble
C 12a	1.52	93°	head box, side slabs, half white pebble at head
C 13	0.94	90°	
C Outside east of Church			
E 1	0.75	83°	
E 2	1.52	120°	9 pebbles near SE end
E 3	0.5	90°	part head box, small cover stone at foot
E 4	>0.38	90°	
E 5a	c 1.52	150°	may be timber slot
E 5b	0.60	150°	dug into E 5a and 6
E 6	1.52	80°	pH west of head, for a grave marker or at corner of structure M ?
E 6a	1.22	88°	
E 7	0.99	27°	pit for marker at head
E 8	>0.15	90°?	passes under church kerb and founds
E 9	1.04	117°	
E 10	1.37	90°	phosphate determination
E 10a	0.33	90°	neat small cist with cover stone, inserted into E 10, phosphate determination
E 11	>1.22	90°	
E 11a	0.5	20°	inserted across E 11, partial side slabs
E 12	0.45	90°	
E 13	>0.23	90°?	emerges from below church kerb
E 14	>0.38	90°?	partly under unexcavated ground
E 15?	?	90°	A small vertical slab and dark strip along excavation edge indicate probable grave
E 16	1.39	50°	pebble half way along S side, vertical side stone
D Outside west of Church			
W 1	>0.46	133°	below structure K2, 20+ pebbles over foot, filled with burnt granite fragments
W 2	>0.50	90°	below church and K3, iron nail
W 3	>0.30	90°?	below church and K3
W 4	>0.50	70°	capstone over head, below church and K3
W 5	1.52	67°	below structure K3, iron nail about centre
W 6	1.75	64°	head against structure K2, head box, some side slabs, 2 iron frags in fill
W 7	>0.92	95°	below K1, cut by W 5 ?
W 8?	1.9	60°	thin vertical slab marks head, dipping stones the W side, and dark soil the foot. quartz lump about 0.3m from head. not excavated.
E Outside South of Church			
S 1	1.68	90°	head box, decayed bone, cuts S 1a, and in prolongation of it
S 1a	>0.61	90°	cut by S 1
S 2	1.68	95°	head box with capstones over, row of pebbles along centre, cut by S 3
S 3	1.83	95°	
S 4	1.68	90°	stone setting over, see text
S 5	0.68	70°	charcoal burial, cut by S 7
S 6	>0.61	68°	charcoal burial, partly under church founds
S 7	0.91	82°	massive capstone, iron frag., cuts S 5
S 8	>0.61	70°	charcoal burial

Ref.	Length	Orientation	Comments
S 9a	0.86	95°	side slab, hazel nuts
S 10	0.68	95°	head box, pebble
S 10a	1.52	62°	cut by S 10b
S 10b	>0.46	65°	capstone ?
S 11	1.14	124°	head box, pebble at feet
S 11a	0.76	75°	inserted into S 11b
S 11b	0.97	c67°	cuts S 11
S 12	1.52	95°	cut by S 12b
S 12a	0.63	65°	inserted into S 12 and S 12b
S 12b	1.75	90°	
S 13	1.52	95°	head box, cuts S 13a and 13b, cut by S 23
S 13a	0.83	97°	
S 13b	0.76	150°	?socket for marker at head, cuts S 13a
S 14	0.53	89°	head box, pebble, side slab
S 14a	c0.91	134°	capstone over head, frag.iron heckle at head
S 14c	0.38	127°	
S 15	1.83	67°	grey beach pebble near head
S 15a	1.68	95°	iron object near head, cut by S 15a and b, marker socket beside head
S 15b	c1.52	147°	white pebble, cuts S 15a and is cut by S 15
S 16	c1.52	90°	saucer shape with sloping side slabs, see text, cut by S 22 and ?cut by S 16c (fig. 28)
S 16a	c1.83	90°	cut by S 16 and S 16c
S 16b	1.52	90°?	charcoal burial?
S 16c	>1.22	108°	cut by S 22, cuts S16 and S16a
S 17	c1.52	90°	pebbles
S 18	>0.61	90°	
S 19	1.83	90°	iron rivet with rove at foot, cuts S 18
S 20	1.83	96°	sherd in fill, mesolithic tool beside head
S 21	>0.30	85°	head box
S 22	1.68	126°	head box in tent-shaped cist, see text, ¹⁴ C date, meal partaken over head? (figs. 25-27)
S 23	1.52	86°	cuts S 13
S 24	1.14	165°	
S 25	1.55	80°	iron pin at foot, decayed bone,
S 25a	1.37	145°	socket for marker off head, cuts S 25?
S 25b	0.89	80°	
S 27	1.22	90°	
S 28	1.68	92°	frag. glass bangle at foot, flint, pebble and iron frag. at head, corroded copper alloy metalwork about left hand, soft bone, cuts S 28a
S 28a	1.14	90°	soft bone
S 29	0.79	82°	blue glass bead in upper fill?
S 30	0.91	110°	
S 31	0.74	90°	iron nail or pin, stone (No.57) with groove
S 32	0.7	140°	partly stone lined, cuts S 36
S 33	1.40	90°	pebble at head
S 33a	1.52	73°	cuts S 33b, ?cuts S 33
S 33b	>1.22	90°	
S 34	0.68	90°	
S 35	0.46	90°	charcoal burial, partly under founds, capstone
S 36	1.14	60°	head cuts feature P, foot is cut by S 32
S 37	0.61	90°	
S 38	0.76	75°	side slabs, pebbles, below church entrance paving
S 39	>1.14	65°	foot cut by S 22, below paving as S 38
S 40	>0.61	90°	foot cut by S 39, cuts N side of S 41, below paving as S 38
S 41	c0.61	90°	foot cut by S 39, N side by S 40, below paving as S 38
S 42	>1.35	70°	charcoal burial, partly under church

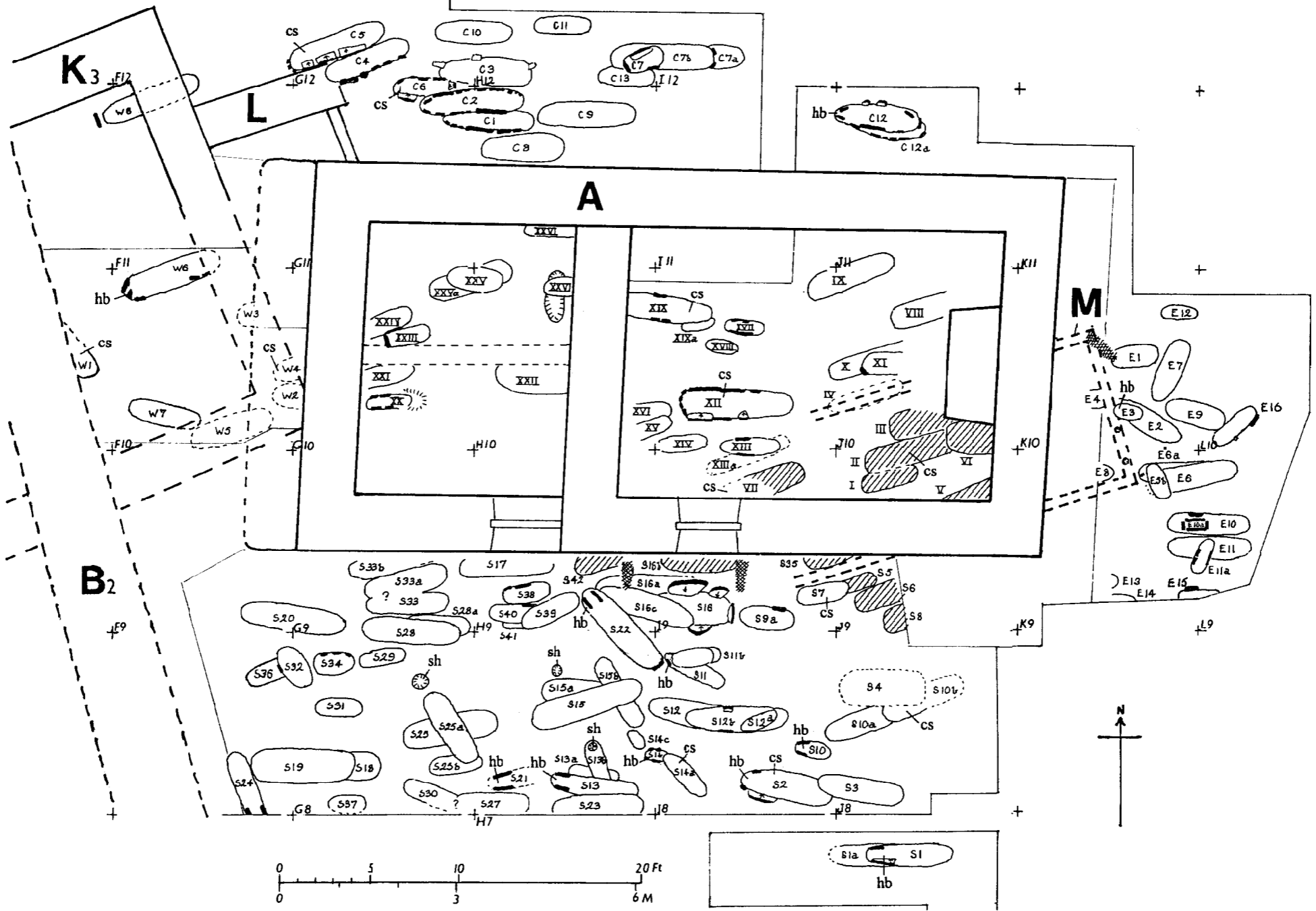


Fig. 22 - General plan of graves, with charcoal burials hatched. The overlying buildings are shown schematically only. Abbreviations; hb = 'head box', cs = cap stone, sh = socket hole.

Discussion

Chronological considerations.

The relative chronology of the major features of the site seems fairly clear. Recent occupation seems to be limited to a cottage with smithy and at least one outbuilding which latter overlies the robbed and ruined mediaeval chapel. The chapel in turn is the second phase of a slightly larger church (A) which, as well as having contemporary burials, overlies an earlier burial ground containing a timber-built structure (M). The church also overlies building L and one corner of structure K3 which itself overlies earlier indeterminate structures K2 and K1. Wall B2 appeared to be butted against wall B1 which must therefore be earlier, but while wall B2 clearly overlies building K3, part of which is incorporated in the wall, no stratigraphical relationship between wall B2 and the church was established.

Absolute dates at Barhobble depend on internal evidence of coins, radio-carbon and thermo-luminescence determinations, pottery and sculpture, and finally on comparison with other sites and from historical events.

At Barhobble, a firm date is that of the midden against wall B2 which has a calibrated radio-carbon 1 sigma span of 1158 to 1276 (GU-2358), with a centre date of 1219, which is corroborated by two coins (4 and 5) found in the cooking spot from which the midden derived - coins minted 1217 to 1242 and 1210 to 1217 respectively. If it is accepted that these show that the westmost bay of building A was being used as a dwelling for the incumbent of the chapel in the second quarter of the 13th century, it follows that the chapel phase took place in that century. The coins found in the floor of the chapel date to the 13th/14th century boundary and thus indicate use of perhaps a century for this phase.

The church phase of building A must predate that of the chapel, with perhaps an interval in between. On the other hand it must follow the charcoal burials and structure M underlying it, which seem to be contemporary. These burials have yielded the unsatisfactorily wide calibrated radio-carbon 1 sigma spans of 1036 to 1256 (GU-2728) and 1027 to 1192 (GU-2729). At Whithorn a comparable calibrated radio-carbon span of 1025 to 1245 (GU 2059) however came from deposits yielding artifacts in the older sector of the span.²⁵ These included a Hiberno-Norse penny of 1035 A.D. and an Anglo-Saxon penny of Cnut (1016-1025) On the evidence of the radio-carbon dates the charcoal burials at Barhobble are likely to be around the end of the 11th century. These constraints require the building and life of the church to fall into the 12th century.

Building K3 also preceded the stone-built church. A calibrated radio-carbon 1 sigma span of 901 to 1148 (GU 2360) from oak from a post-hole for a door-stile gives the date of the growth of the oak, not the building in which it was found. If an arbitrary 100 years are allowed for age-lapse this would bring the probable age of this structure also to the end of the 11th century.

A fire pit below the floor of K3, and possibly also of K2, yielded, from small twiggy material, a calibrated radio-carbon 1 sigma span of 891 to 1016. This provides a *terminus post quem* of the 11th century for building K3.

25 Hill, P. (1987) *Whithorn, Int. Rep. 2*, pp 13-28 and (1990) *Int. Rep. 3*, p 22.

TL (Thermo-luminescence) determination (277b) with a 1 sigma span of 880 to 1060 AD for a piece of burned daub, found below the entrance paving of building K3, seems to corroborate this, while TL determination (277a) with a 1 sigma span of 755 to 1005 for a piece of daub from a thin 'layer on the paving of K3', although apparently inconsistent, may be due to this piece being residual material from below paving disturbed when wall B2 was built

Grave S22, one of a small group with an orientation of c 130-150°, quite different from that of the church, (90°), and the timber oratory, (70°), yielded a calibrated radio-carbon 1 sigma span of 987 to 1148 with a mid point of about 1012 (GU-3176). This indicates that these graves are likely to be a century earlier than the charcoal burials which allows time for a break in tradition reflected in the change in orientation.

The Northumbrian coin, minted about 750 A.D., was found below material from the 13th century cooking spot in disturbed soil above graves. The coin thus at best only reflects Anglian activity on the site in the 8th century. However since the postulated oval enclosure wall B1 may be the earliest feature on the site it might, from the date of this activity, be argued that B1 is 8th century or earlier.

The foregoing tentative chronology is supported to some extent by the mediaeval pottery from the site - the great majority of sherds fall into the category of 'local oxidised wares'. In her notes Jane Clark comments, "They (local oxidised wares) can be paralleled by a similar range of fabrics from Whithorn, which formed a large group of common local wares stratigraphically dated to the late 12th through to the 14th century". This is the only category of pottery with which the church and chapel are associated. As mentioned, one sherd (fabric 2/06) of this group underlay wall B2. Thus B2, on this evidence, was erected not earlier than the 'late 12th century'.

There is a very limited group of coarse wares which she, with some reservations, thinks 'may represent earlier ceramic types'. These few sherds could all be associated with buildings K2 and K3, but not all certainly so. There was also a third small group of 'local reduced wares' which "can be paralleled by a large group of similar fabrics from Whithorn current during the 13th to mid 15th centuries, but especially common during the 14th". Sherds of this group were only found in the extreme S.W. corner of the excavated area and were not associated with any of the structures of which the chronology is discussed above.

So far as sculpture is concerned - one piece (no. 2) was definitely built into the side of the chapel doorway, all the rest were found broken and scattered around the church - many are stained with the yellowish clay used to bond the church and chapel walls. Thus they appear to predate the church - not that this is of much chronological help, since these 'Celtic-Norse' crosses and grave markers have a vague *floruit* of 10th and 11th centuries - based on style, since virtually none has been found anywhere *in situ* in a precise dating context. However Derek Craig sees the 'Whithorn School' of sculpture as being 10th century (including Barhobble No.1), but the remainder later.²⁶

26 Craig, D. 1991 'Pre-Norman Sculpture in Galloway' in *Galloway, Land and Lordship*, (edd) Oram, R. and Stell, G. Dr Craig would not like the term 'Celtic-Norse' any more than the older term 'Anglo-Norse' used by W.G. Collingwood. The author of this report uses 'Celtic-Norse' as a term to cover the people, of mixed race, who erected them. See general discussion below.

Nor can much be made of structural detail. The church is of simple unicameral design, in contrast with Cruggleton which, however, as the church in Western Galloway of the Lord of Galloway, should perhaps not be considered typical of small churches of the period.²⁷ Clay bonding had a long life, being used for the 'early' (perhaps Anglian) structure appearing from below the crypt at Whithorn²⁸ right through to a 17th century hall house, Balsarroch, in the north Rhins,²⁹ so cannot alone be used as a chronological factor. However Catherine Swift³⁰ had some useful comments on early churches in the west of Scotland when she contrasted 'larger' (i.e. over 16 squ.metres) churches having clay bonding, squared corners externally, door usually in south wall and burial rights, with smaller and earlier churches having dry-stone walls, rounded corners, western doorway and not necessarily with burial rights. She dates the former to the first half of the 12th century. She also noted that, in Man, clay-bonding might be a chronological feature.

Two structural features at Barhobble - the chapel doorway with recessed wooden frame in double splayed ingoes may be paralleled from the Manx 'Celts-Norse' period, also the altar tapering to the west³¹ - although this latter also is reported from Ireland.

For the features of structure K3 and L with postulated stone sides and timber gables one has again to look to the late Norse world. The elaborately carved timber gable was popular in Norway and in Norse overseas settlements, both in church and secular structures. This tradition of composite construction survived after its decorative purpose may have been abandoned. Furthermore a timber gable more easily allows for lighting by windows than does a solid wall and also permits of ready extension of a building.

The wide bench-like buttress against the west gable of structure A (the church/chapel) is difficult to parallel, although rough stone and earth banks are frequently built against all four outside walls of Keills in Man (see *op cit* in footnote 31). While it may simply be a precautionary attempt to buttress this gable after collapse of the eastern one, nevertheless the Barhobble structure is strikingly similar to the neat stone and turf cladding built against the *timber* gables of buildings, both ecclesiastic and domestic, in Iceland in mediaeval and later times.³² It may be that at Barhobble it may have been built against a stone structure as being a traditional practice carried over from timber structures. A difficulty is that so few

27 Radford, C.A.R. 1951c 'Cruggleton Church', *TDGNHAS*, vol 28, pp 92-95.

28 Radford, C.A.R. 1950 'Excavations at Whithorn, 1949', *TDGNHAS*, vol 27, pp 107-119. The structure is now considered to be possibly Anglian.

29 Smith, I. 1985 'Balsarroch House, Wigtownshire', *TDGNHAS*, vol 60, p 73

30 Swift, C. 1988 *Irish Influence on Ecclesiastical Settlement in Scotland*, Thesis, Durham. I am grateful to David Caldwell for this reference.

31 e.g. 'Cabbal Pherick'. *Manx Arch. Survey* 1909-35 and 1966, III, p.4. Ann Carter, Belfast, reminds me that this altar shape also occurs in Ireland e.g. at Raholp, Co. Down, which, furthermore, like structure A at Barhobble, is built with clay-bonded stone. See Bigger, J.F. 1916 'Some notes on the churches of St Tassach of Raholp and ...' *JRSAI*, 46, pp 121-35.

32 For a postulated timber chapel of the Norse period, with stone cladding, see Morris, C.D. with Emery, N. 1986 'Chapel and Enclosure on Brough of Deerness, Orkney' *PSAS* vol 116 p 350 ff and further references, also wider picture in Morris, C.D. 1989 'Church and Monastery in the Far North' Jarrow Lecture. Possible composite structures, nearer Galloway, with timber east gables, are building B at Cladh a' Bhearnaig, Kerrera, and St Patrick's Chapel, Ceann a' Mhara, Tiree. See RCAHMS *Inventory of Argyll* vols 2 pp 119-20 and 3 p 165 respectively. Nearer still, the chapel at Ardnadam, with post holes in the corners, has similarities to building K3 at Barhobble. See Rennie, E.B. 1984 'Excavations at Ardnadam, Cowal, Argyll 1964-82' *GAJ* vol 11 p 13. While the bow-sided structure at Braaid in Man clearly had timber gables with turf cladding - see Gelling, P.S. 1964 'Re-excavation of a Viking House at the Braaid' *Journal of the Manx Museum* VI p 80) the adjoining rectangular structure would also appear to have had at least one timber gable. *Manx Arch Survey* (note 31 *supra*). I am grateful to Graham Ritchie for reminding me of the interesting site on Kerrera.

contemporary ecclesiastical sites of this general period nearer at hand have been excavated in modern times. Thus the parallels noted do not have chronological significance in our present knowledge.

The vertically placed stones in the church walls are closely paralleled at nearby Chapel Finnian, which Dr Radford dated rather widely to the 10th and 11th centuries.³³ While discussing another mediaeval site close by, Charles Thomas however warns that this building style had, and still has, a long popularity.³⁴

A major historical event reflected at Barhobble was the influx of Celto-Norse immigrants who introduced the characteristic sculptured crosses and grave-markers into Galloway - crosses and grave-markers which occur at Barhobble. Dr. Raleigh Radford saw the movement start about 920 and postulated that at Barhobble they may have taken over and secularised an existing monastic site.³⁵ Peter Hill initially deduced, from Irish artifacts found at Whithorn, that such influx there was due to refugees from Ireland after the Battle of Clontarf in 1014. However, consideration of later work at Whithorn, in his view, showed that the 'Hiberno Norse influence commenced in the 10th and continued until the 12th or even into the 13th century there.³⁶ There may of course have been more than one influx of Celto-Norse during this long period and these alternating with infiltration. Furthermore, incomers may have come from more than one source.³⁷

The principal external historical event having a bearing on the chronology of Barhobble however must have been the formation of the Parish of Mochrum. Barhobble seems to have had, in building A, a small congregational church with burial rights but, as such, it could not have been built after nor, if built before, have survived, the creation of the mediaeval parish of Mochrum with its parish church at Kirk of Mochrum. The parishes are believed to have crystallized in the 12th century,³⁸ but the application of this to Galloway is far from clear. It will be remembered that in the Anglian Life of St. Ninian, the *Miracula*, there is no mention of parishes but in the mediaeval Life by Ailred, perhaps composed about 1166, Ninian is credited with 'dividing up the whole land into fixed parishes'.³⁹ This is of course not true of Ninian, but would be inserted by the author to add weight to the ecclesiastical policy at the time of writing, viz. the 12th century. Reading between the lines, one perhaps concludes that there was resistance in Galloway to the formation of parishes with the ensuing requirement to pay teind to a parish church. This might tend to support the late formation of Mochrum as a Parish.

Possibly the earliest reference to a parish in Whithorn Diocese is that of Eggerness, of which the appropriation of its church and teinds to the Canons of St. Mary's Isle by Roland was confirmed by William the Lion between 1189 and 96.⁴⁰ Eggerness must therefore have

33 Radford, C.A.R. 1951a 'Excavations at Chapel Finnian, Mochrum', *TDGNHAS*, vol 28, p 28.

34 Thomas, C. and Wailes, B. 1961 'A Mediaeval Hut and Midden at Craignarget', *TDGNHAS*, vol 38, p 83.

35 Radford, C.A.R. 1951b *op cit*, (n. 6), p 41.

36 Hill, P. (1990) *op cit* (n. 25) p 22. The Whithorn excavations, up to 1991 at least, did not uncover burials of this period.

37 The Gaelic word *airidh* (*recte airigh*) for a shieling seems to have been introduced into NW England and Galloway by a people of mixed Celto-Norse speech. The word was not used in Ireland with this meaning, therefore the incomers have most likely come, either through Man, or directly from the Hebrides, where the word was in common use.

38 Cowan, I. 1961 *SHR*, vol 40 part 129.

39 Ailred 'Life of St Ninian' in McQueen, J. and W. 1990 *St Nynia*, p 113.

40 Reid, R.C. 1960 'Galloway Charters', *SHS* 3rd ser., vol 51, p 159.

been a parish church during Roland's tenure of the Lordship (1185 to 1199), but not necessarily before. Some historians have equated the formation of the parish with the date of the earliest church remains surviving.⁴¹ The church at Cruggleton shows an early form of Romanesque in its construction and might, on that evidence, have been commissioned by Fergus, Lord of Galloway as early as 1130.⁴² The carved fragments at Kirk of Mochrum, built into the farm of Boghouse, also indicate a Romanesque church there. Raleigh Radford however contrasted it with Cruggleton in being late Romanesque, dating to the last quarter of the 12th century and establishing the date at which the parish church of Mochrum was erected.⁴³ Some additional weight given to this has been by the identification of the Motte of Druchtag at Kirk of Mochrum as one erected by a follower of Roland, who drove out the supporters of his late uncle Gilbert in 1185 and introduced feudal vassals of his own.⁴⁴ Thus the motte and the new kirk would be contemporary and late in the 12th century.

However it has been suggested to the writer that both of these structures at Kirk of Mochrum could equally well date to the middle of the century - as a result of Fergus' initial attempts to feudalise Galloway.⁴⁵ This difficulty in reconciling the existence and fitting of two congregational churches with burial rights in the one parish into a diminishing part of the 12th century could be resolved if the mediaeval Parish of Mochrum was an amalgam of three smaller proto-parishes. Certainly the southernmost portion of the parish, later to contain the messuage of the Barony of Myrton, seems tacked on as it were - presumably it had a now-lost ecclesiastical centre at Landberrick. The suggestion that this name could be an Anglicised version of *Llan Brioc* is reinforced by an 18th century reference to the 'Kirklands of Landberrick'⁴⁶ although neither church site, burial ground nor cross fragments are known. The existence of 10th/11th century cross slabs from Kirk of Mochrum and Barhobble shows that these were both burial grounds during the Celto-Norse period. There is no reason why each of these should not have had a proprietary church by the early 12th century but that their permanent amalgamation into one Parish and closure of Barhobble did not take place until after the turmoil of 1185 which brought Roland into the Lordship.

There were several major disturbances in Galloway which could account for damage to or destruction of the church at Barhobble including the baking of the clay floor of the church by conflagration, viz. conflict between Malcolm IV and Fergus in 1160, the rebellion of Uchtred and Gilbert against the Crown in 1174 and the struggle between Roland and the supporters of his late uncle Gilbert in 1185 and later damage to the chapel by conflict between the sons-in-law of Alan and the supporters of his natural son Thomas in 1234 and again between Bruce and the Balliol/English faction in Galloway in 1308.⁴⁷

41 Radford, C.A.R. 1963 'The Churches of Dumfriesshire and Galloway', *TDGNHAS*, vol 40, p 114.

42 Radford, C.A.R. 1951c *op cit* (n. 27), p 95.

43 Radford, C.A.R. 1963 *op cit*, (n. 41), p 114.

44 Reid, R.C. 1960 *op cit*, (n. 40) p xxiii. This view is based on the absence of a bailey there. G. Stell in *Exploring Scotland's Heritage - Dumfries and Galloway*, 1986, p 114 impliedly follows this dating.

45 Scott, J.G. pers comm. He points that Dr Reid was convinced that the Crown gained control of Dumfries and therefore direct access to Galloway, with consequent feudalisation, only in 1186 and that Radford may have been influenced by his views. Later research has shown that Dumfries must have been under royal control by at least the 1160s - see Scott, J.G. 1982 'An Early Sheriff of Dumfries', *TDGNHAS* vol 57 pp 90-91, also Oram, R. 1991 'Fergus, Galloway and the Scots, in *op cit* (n. 26 supra), p 126 ff.

46 Maxwell, H.E. 1930 *op cit*, (n. 15), and late 18th Estate Plan in Monreith House.

47 Summarised in Ewart, G. 1985 *Cruggleton Castle, Report of Excavations 1978-81* DGAS Monograph.

Although it is unwise for an excavator to link destruction on a site with a known historical event, yet it is perhaps his duty to try to do so. Thus it is tempting to link the final ending of the chapel to Bruce's forces in 1308, not just because the pottery and coins point roughly to that time, but it might explain the otherwise curious royal payment of 66/8d to 'Brother Thomas of Mochrum' in 1329, mentioned above. This was a large sum, amounting to 800 silver pennies. Two pence a day was the pay of a building worker at Lochmaben Castle in 1298,⁴⁸ so, if a similar sum was reckoned as the pay of a workman in Galloway, the gift would represent the pay of 10 men for 40 days. This is suggestive of a major building or rebuilding work. Not only would it be somewhat irregular for the curate or vicar of the Parish Church to be called 'brother', this being reserved for a friar or perhaps a member of a military order but also, since the church of Mochrum seems to have been appropriated at the time of the payment to the Priory of Whithorn, any large payment for its behoof would surely have been paid to the Priory. It is suggested therefore that this payment may represent a near death-bed restitution by Bruce to the chaplain of Mochrum Barony for war damage caused to the chapel at Barhobble by Bruce's forces twenty one years before. If so, in the event, the money may have been used, not to restore the chapel at Barhobble, but to build a new one on the island in Castle Loch, Mochrum, as perhaps being a more secure or convenient site.⁴⁹

General considerations

The earliest periods of the site were not clarified to any extent by the excavations. Some generalisations however may be permitted. In the first place no definite prehistoric activity seems to have taken place on the site itself. Virtually all the flint could be mediaeval in origin, a major exception being the very fine prehistoric scraper (ref.74) placed in or on a child's grave. This must have been picked up elsewhere and brought in as a curiosity or charm. Into the same category must fall the three mesolithic 'ground pebbles' or 'limpet scoops' (refs. 34, 35 and 71),⁵⁰ presumably found on one of the numerous mesolithic sites on the coast. The white-patinated mesolithic core (ref.66) would be brought in instead of a white pebble.

Period 1. The Anglian coin indicates activity of sorts on the site in the 8th century. Until the recent finds at Whithorn of a number of these 8th century coins, apart from one from Carlisle, there had been none found west of the Pennines, and few, if any, in present day Scotland. Indeed scholars postulated that Northumbrian coinage in general was not used for general currency but would only be found on royal or princely residences (e.g. Bamburgh,

48 Reid, R.C. 1954 'Edward I's Pele at Lochmaben', *TDGNHAS*, vol 31, p 61.

49 Radford, C.A.R. in 1951b (n. 6), p 47, considered that this chapel had been built in the 13th century on an early-Christian site, this latter being based on finds of the Roman and sub-Roman periods, but they could equally well indicate an unrelated and earlier secular crannog-type occupation. The mediaeval finds are mainly early 14th century on, apart from the 13th century portable altar, which might well have been brought from Barhobble.

50 Wickham-Jones, C. R. 1990 *Rhum - Mesolithic and Later Sites at Kinloch, Excavations 1984 - 86* pp 120-124.

Dunbar), on monastic sites (e.g. Coldingham, Hexham, Dacre, Whithorn, Paisley), or at important trading centres (e.g. York, Carlisle, Meols, Luce Sands, Aberlady, Whithorn).⁵¹ Barhobble does not fall readily into any of these classes. However the writer suggests a possible fourth category viz. military activity. Eadberht, who minted the Barhobble coin, is recorded as successfully attacking Kyle in 750.⁵² It is difficult to see how he could have attacked Kyle from Lothian since to do so would have involved his passing through Clydesdale held by the Britons of Strathclyde; but Clydesdale is not mentioned in connection with this campaign. It is suggested therefore that the attack in 750 probably was made from Dumfries and Galloway which had been firmly in Northumbrian hands for over a generation and that perhaps one of Eadbearht's bases was Whithorn, possibly reached by sea. Thus military activity might explain the surprising number of these sceattas found at Whithorn, and the find of one at Barhobble on the route north from there.

Ascribed to this period, or earlier, might be the enclosing 'cashel' wall B1, as also the 'ballaun' stone reused in structure K3.⁵⁴ Some of the burials, in particular S28 with the fragment of Romano-British glass bangle, may also belong to this time. The two stone slabs with compass-inscribed circles, used to line grave C5 may be reused paving slabs from of this period, since, although these circles, popular from post-Roman times to the 12th century, are not datable, at Whithorn examples were found in a definite Northumbrian context.⁵⁵ It is presumed that this period at Barhobble was an ecclesiastical one.

Period 2. This is the so-called Celto-Norse period and may extend from about 950 to 1125. It is represented archaeologically at Barhobble by graves of varying orientation, with which should be associated the sculptured stones, and probably structures K3, L and M. With regard to the stones, the latest study of pre-Norman Sculpture in SW Scotland has been by Derek Craig⁵⁶ who sees those of the 'Whithorn School', of which Barhobble No.1 is a fragment, as being 10th century. These are disc-headed crosses, mainly found at Whithorn, all following standard forms and using the same treatment of interlace ornament - that termed by Collingwood 'stopped plait'.⁵⁷ Dr Craig suggests that these cross slabs marked a period of dominance by Whithorn at this time over its outlying region. He further suggests that the slabs of this type found in the hinterland of Whithorn indicate the growth of licensed private chapel sites with burial rights. He points out however since the remainder of the sculpture from Barhobble is unrelated to the types found at Whithorn, it may have had some degree of independence. He is reluctant to attach any cultural label to the

51 Higham, N.J. 1993 *The Kingdom of Northumbria AD 350-1100*, p 166 ff. The examples of sites yielding Northumbrian coinage are by WFC.

52 Yorke, B. 1990 *Kings and Kingdoms of Early Anglo-Saxon England*, p 94.

53 Higham, N.J. 1993 *op cit.*, (n. 51), p 141.

54 Swift, C. 1988 *op cit.*, (n. 30), - "undressed stones with a large circular hollow - found on ecclesiastical sites in Ireland and W Britain - uncertain use."

55 Hill, P. (1990) *op cit.*, (n. 25) p 9.

56 Craig, D.J. 1992 *The Distribution of Pre-Norman Sculpture in South-West Scotland*. Thesis, Durham, vol I pp 224-229 and pp 273-279.

57 Collingwood, W.G. 1925 'The Early Crosses of Galloway', *TDGNHAS*, vol 10, p 218.

Wigtownshire material, but points out that the ‘stopped plait’ type of interlace used on the ‘Whithorn School’ is linked to that on sculpture in Cumbria, and sees the Kilmorie ‘hammer-headed’ cross (now in Kirkcolm church yard) as ‘Hiberno-Norse’ in view of its use, unique in the region, of figural ornament, plant scroll and a crucifixion.

In his view, summarised here, the sculpture in the area which is not of the Whithorn School, though occurring at Whithorn, may also have been produced elsewhere in the Whithorn peninsula - one of these outlying production centres is likely to have been Barhobble. He points out that, as well as two pieces of ‘narrow band plain interlace’ from Barhobble itself, other fragments with this device come from Airylick, Elrig farm, the May and Kirk of Mochrum. He also points out that Barhobble has produced a ‘hammer-headed’ cross with central roundel, as on another cross from Kirk of Mochrum, and that the swastika on Barhobble 2 along with one from Craignarget has links with the Rhins. He furthermore sees the fragment built into the north front of the House of Elrig as part of another hammer-headed cross.

Dr Craig has drawn attention to the difficulty of comparing the stylistic elements of Galloway crosses with those from outside the region since many stones are ‘very simple, very crudely carved, or follow eccentric local styles’. He concludes that in these circumstances it is not possible to attest the presence of an alien element in the population by the sculpture alone. He thus, with the exception of the Kilmorie stone, would eschew the term ‘Hiberno-Norse’ or any other ethnic term for the sculpture in Galloway during this period. In effect, he sees a marked contrast between the Galloway material and the pronounced pagan/Christian symbolism occurring together on sculpture in Man and in NW England, particularly from such spots as Gosforth in S Cumbria.⁵⁸

While the writer of this report agrees on the whole with Dr Craig’s cautious assessment of the sculpture from Wigtownshire in general and from Barhobble in particular, the writer draws attention, in the list of stones, to several aspects of the material which seem to him to confirm that the somewhat ambivalent religious background of the people of the Machars which appears in the graves is also reflected to some extent in the stones. Thus the hammer-headed cross only appears in parts of Britain with Celto-Norse settlers.⁵⁹ While a hammer-head might possibly have a Christian symbolism,⁶⁰ it would readily symbolise Thor’s hammer, Mjölñir, to a recent convert from Norse paganism. The labyrinthoid sculpture on the shaft of cross-slab 18 may seem obscure to us but it may well have symbolised Volundr (Weyland the Smith) to a pagan Norseman.⁶¹ With regard to the swastika - more widespread than the hammer-head - to a Christian it would represent an unusual cross of Byzantine origin or a space filler,⁶² but to the recent convert it might well represent pagan symbolism.⁶³

58 Craig, D.J. 1991 *op cit.* (n. 26), p 25 and 1992 *op cit.* (n. 56) p 00.

59 Bailey, R.N. 1980 *Viking-Age Sculpture*, p 182.

60 cf Tau-headed crosses. See Child, H. and Colles, D. 1971 *Christian Symbols, Ancient and Modern* p 16.

61 In Iceland a labyrinth is referred to as ‘Volund’s House’ - see *The Norsemen - Notes and Legends* Haguerber reprint 1994 p 177.

62 The Anglo-Saxon name was *fyllfot* = fill-foot (of a window or manuscript illustration).

63 Collingwood, W.G. 1925 *op cit.* (n. 57) p 230 much overstated the case for the swastika being a Norse symbol. While its use as a symbol for the sun or good luck, or as a charm against the evil eye, was widespread, it was also popular with the Norse as a symbol for Odin - Grimal, P. (ed) 1989 *Larousse World Mythology* p 370, or, when left-handed, a symbol for Thor - *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 15th Ed., vol 11, p 433.

The Kilmorie cross,⁶⁴ with on one side a crucifixion and, below, a smith with tools and birds, again suggestive of Volundr to a pagan; with, on the other side, a hammer-headed cross and below, drinking horns, these latter being the symbols in the pagan Norse calendar for Yule and in the Christian Norse calendar for Christmas,⁶⁵ only encapsulates on the one stone the separate pointers towards this ambivalence which appear scattered throughout the Wigtownshire material.

The Barhobble graves, as stated, reflect this seemingly mixed background. One grave, S16, noticed above, is quite unique at Barhobble as being of the oval type usual in pagan Norse contexts⁶⁶. The charcoal burials, conventionally considered 'high status' of the late Anglo-Saxon/Early Norman period in England,⁶⁷ have been reported from Ireland in a 'Hiberno-Norse context,⁶⁸ but also are well known in Iceland and even Greenland.⁶⁹ Even grave S13b, which had a 'stake hole' about the neck of the presumed body can perhaps be explained from the northern world. In Greenland and Iceland, when a burial had of necessity to be made in unconsecrated ground, a stake was inserted in the filling of the grave so that later a priest could, after withdrawing the stake, retrospectively as it were, carry out the full funeral rites including the sprinkling of holy water into the hole on to the body of the deceased.⁷⁰ The burial at Barhobble was not in unconsecrated ground, but the procedure might well also have been used when a priest could not attend at the time of any interment.

With regard to grave goods - the very existence of these in Christian burials exhibits, at the very least, a lax view towards orthodox Christian burial requirements at this time in Galloway. The piece of heckle in a child's grave and the shears in a 12th century adult grave have already been commented on. The exotic porphyry from grave I, the only one from a Christian grave known to the writer,⁷¹ is one of 11 porphyry finds from Scotland, every one of which is coastal in origin, and of which more than half are from Caithness or the Northern Isles. Finds from elsewhere⁷² reported since a provisional list was published by the writer in 1989⁷³ confirm the pattern summarised by Chris Lynn⁷⁴ as from "ecclesiastical sites; 11th-12th century (core period); Scandinavian trading routes/settlements."

64 Collingwood, W.G. 1925 *op cit*, (n 57) number 13, Bailey, R.N. 1980 *op cit*, (n. 59), p 183.

65 Simpson, H.F.M. 1891 'A Norwegian Staff Calendar', *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol XV, p 1.

66 e.g. Westness and Gurness, Orkney; Colonsay; Peel, Man. See Kaland, S.H.1993 in Batey, C. *et al* (edd), *The Viking Age in Caithness, Orkney and the N Atlantic*, p 312 and fig 17.5.

67 Rodwell, W. 1989 *Church Archaeology*, p 163, also see Carver, M.O.H. 1980 'Early Mediaeval Durham- the Archaeological Evidence' in *Trans Brit Arch Assoc Conference* (for 1977), pp 11-19. I am grateful to Peter Hill for reminding me of this burial custom.

68 Hurley, M. 1991 'Waterford in the late Viking-Age' in *The Illustrated Archaeology of Ireland*, Ryan, M. (ed) p 160.

69 Pers. comm. Vilhjálmur Vilhjálmsson, Reykjavik and Þórdur Tómasson, Skógar.

70 Norlund, P. 1936 *Viking Settlers in Greenland*, C U P, pp 44-45. I am indebted to James Williams for drawing my attention to this reference. The custom is referred to in *Eiriks Saga*, see *The Vinland Sagas* edd Magnusson, M. and Pálsson, H. 1965 Penguin p 90.

71 A find, from Hunda, Orkney, of this material in a steatite urn, may have accompanied a pagan Norse burial with cremated bones. N.M.A.S. *Catalogue of Accessions*, 1892, p 52.

72 Frag. from Bornholm, (*fra Bornholms Museum 1989-90* p 50); frag. from Skálavik, Sandøy, Faeroe, (*Mondul* No 3, 10 árg, 1984 p 7); also portable altar from Hvammur, Nordúrárdalur, frag. from Stóraborg, Eyjafjöll and 2 unprovenanced fragments all Iceland. A second find from Birsay and one from Westness Rousay, pers. comm. Colleen Batey, 2 fragments from Hedeby (start 9th C.) and 6 from Schleswig (11th C. and strays), (*Ausgrabungen in Schleswig – Das archäologische Fundmaterial I*, 1989, Neumünster). I am indebted to Fraser Hunter for this last reference.

73 Cormack, W.F. 1989 'Two Recent Finds of Exotic Porphyry in Galloway', *TDGNHAS*, vol 64, p 43.

74 Lynn, C. *in litt*.

The possible Norse relationships of structures K3 and L and certain features of the Period 3 church, have been mentioned above under Chronological considerations. An isometric suggested reconstruction of K3 and L is shown in figure 17.

Period 3 (phase 1). This commences at Barhobble with the erection of the stone-built church A, perhaps about 1125, at a time when, as suggested by Peter Hill, artifactual evidence from Whithorn continued to show strong Celto-Norse influence there.⁷⁵ Crucial events must have been the appearance of Fergus as the first known Lord of Galloway - the earliest record of him is 1135 but he may have been on the scene for a decade before - and the re-establishment of the bishopric of Whithorn in 1128. It is suggested that the church at Barhobble was built sometime about then, not as a parish church, but as a proprietary church perhaps of the Lord of Galloway himself. There are those rather vague indications mentioned that Mochrum may have been demesne lands of the Lords of Galloway and that Fergus or Uchtred may have been involved in an ecclesiastical foundation of sorts on land which later belonged to Dunbar of Kilconquhar and Loch. The attraction of that part of their land might well have been in horse breeding. The tradition of horse fairs on Airyolland has already been mentioned but other places in the north of the Parish connected etymologically with horses are Craigeach, Craignagapple and Craiglarie,⁷⁶ not to speak of Barhobble itself and Kirkhabble (see below).

When the Parish was formed, not only would the church at Barhobble be closed, but right of burial there would end. Burials directly associated with the church are few - perhaps indicating a short period of time. All in all, it is suggested that the church at Barhobble must have been closed, if not earlier destroyed, by 1185 at latest and no subsequent burials could have taken place there after that date. This would terminate this phase of Period 3.

Period 3 (phase 2) After a short period of disuse the ruinous church was reduced in size and refurbished as a chapel with the alterations detailed above. The west end appears to have been used as a dwelling with a cooking place outside against wall B2, possibly with a lean-to canopy over. Presumably this was for a chaplain or other incumbent of the chapel. His food was not frugal, comprising beef, veal, mutton, lamb, chicken, salmon, skate and various shell fish. This and the loss of two pennies at the cooking spot indicate that the occupation was highly unlikely to have been that of a squatter.

The evidence from the cooking area, pottery and coins is that the chapel was in use throughout the 13th century and that its closure was probably due to the Wars of Independence, as discussed above.

The deposit of decorated iron mail in the floor of the church/chapel could have been during either phase, the only known parallel being from Wyre in Orkney.⁷⁷ The Barhobble

75 See note 36, *supra*.

76 Craigeach = Hill of the Horse; Craignagapple = the Horses' Crag; Craiglarie = the Mare's Crag. Maxwell, H.E. 1930 op cit, (n. 15).

77 Cormack, W.F. 1989 *The Iron Mail from Wyre, Orkney*, note for private circulation. Copies in inter alia NMRS and Tankerness House Museum, Kirkwall.

example is insufficiently large for a mail shirt so is thought to be a coif or head piece. A trace of mineralised textile indicates that there may have been a linen cap inside the coif, while the whole may have been in a woven grass bag.

It has been suggested to the writer that the object may have been returned from abroad, possibly from one of the Crusades, in lieu of the body of the deceased owner, for symbolic burial in his home church but, if so, in that case it might well have been considered more appropriate to have buried it nearer the altar. At least one hermit is recorded as having kept a garment of mail to wear next his skin as a penance for any unworldly thoughts he may have had.⁷⁸ On a more mundane level it might be that before answering a knock on the door on a dark night the chaplain would take from its hiding place and put on his protective headgear just in case....

Period 4. (c.1750 to 1825 ?) There is a lack of later mediaeval and early post-mediaeval pottery on the site thus indicating a gap in occupation of over four centuries. To the east of the ruined chapel was erected structure J, the two-roomed cottage with a smithy in an annexe to the west. As stated, these produced factory-made ceramics, a piece of cast-iron pot and fragments of bottle glass. Also producing similar ceramics and glass was the roughly built structure over the chapel possibly a small byre with entrance from the north. Among smithy debris, clinker, furnace bottoms and hammer-scale was a shoe for a pony about 13 hands high, perhaps a 'Galloway nag' and as a reminder that blacksmiths had veterinary duties there was found in the turf over the ruined west gable of the church part of a stick of sulphur. The finds indicate a date from the second half of the 18th century. Since the march dyke between Changue and Mochrum estate utilises the lower courses of the west gable of the cottage the cottage must have been abandoned by the time the dyke was built. A Mochrum estate plan of 1796 seems to show the march dyke built by then,⁷⁹ but not clearly so. On the other hand the cottage is not shown on the first O.S. map, surveyed about 1848, so it was certainly abandoned and the wall built by then.

Among the paving on the smithy floor was a large stone slab with roughly trimmed edges (ref 24). This was found to fit exactly the southern portion of the altar, even having provision for access to the relics - it has therefore been replaced as part of the missing altar top.

Monastic or not

Several factors point to the site having been a monastic religious site for some of its existence; namely its location in rather marginal land in contrast to sites which later became parish churches which are generally on or adjoining good arable land;⁸⁰ the existence of a

78 Farmer, D.H. 1989 'Godric' in *Oxford Dictionary of Saints* and further references therein.

79 In Old Place of Mochrum. Seen by courtesy of Miss Flora Stuart.

80 The location of Barhobble is in many ways reminiscent of that at St Blane's at Kingarth on Bute - on marginal land and fairly close to the sea but out of sight from it.

number of fragmentary cross slabs in and around the site, with the probability that Barhobble was a centre for their production; the possibility that at Chapel Finnian was a landing place for pilgrims to Barhobble - this certainly seems to make more topographical sense than the usual suggestion that it was a landing place for pilgrims to Whithorn; the possibility that the chapel site on Castle Loch was originally a hermitage for Barhobble; and the rather vague reference to a monastic site at 'Kilconquhar' in Galloway which, as mentioned above, may be a garbled result of the later ownership of Barhobble by Dunbar of Kilconquhar in Fife.

On the other hand, there is no evidence of literacy which would be expected on a monastic site, while the occurrence of many infant burials, on the face of it, also militates against monasticism, but these burials are undated and may relate to a period of lay usurpation.⁸¹

The probability is that, as envisaged by Radford,⁸² the site originated as monastic, fell into lay hands, and developed into a proprietary church and burial ground.

Name and dedication

The original name of the settlement and dedication of the church have been lost. With regard to the former, the name Barhobble (Hill of the Chapel or Hill of Horses) must relate to a nearby topographical feature. However evidence from elsewhere in Galloway⁸³ shows that the element 'bar' (hill) may develop from 'bal' (a settlement), hence the term given to the general collection of ruined features may well have been originally Balhobble i.e. farm, or settlement, of the chapel. The form of the name noted by Wilson,⁸⁴ Kirkhabble, is however of interest. By analogy with Kirkhabble in Penninghame Parish the first element is not the Germanic word Kirk, a church, but a misunderstanding amongst monoglot English speakers of the Gaelic Kir from *ceathramh*, a quarter(land). Thus Kirkhabble would mean the chapel (or horse) quarterland - perhaps the older name for Change on which Barhobble now lies.

Chalmers however pointed out that Mochrum parish is unusual in having no obvious centre.⁸⁵ Mochrum village is 'Kirk of Mochrum', Elrig village is 'Lane of Mochrum', the residence of the Dunbars of Mochrum was at Drumwalt. It may therefore be that the ruins extending from Barhobble to Airylick, at a nodal point of old roads,⁸⁶ were the original Mochrum village, called presumably after the adjoining Fell.

81 The two finds of haematite burnishers from the church phase at Barhobble, although possibly used for parchment preparation, are omitted since these objects have a long history of use in leather working generally, e.g. at Skara Brae. Nearer Barhobble both in location and date is one from a crannog on Airyolland recorded in *PSAS* vol 65 p 99.

82 Radford, C.A.R. 1951b *op cit*, (n. 6), p 52.

83 e.g. Barncross, Tongland P. see Maxwell, H.E. 1930 *op cit*, (n. 15).

84 Wilson, G. 1872 *op cit*, (n. 1) . For Kirkhabble in Penninghame P. see Maxwell, H.E. 1930 *op cit*.

85 Chalmers, G. 1807-24 *Caledonia*, vol 3 p 431. He refers to an Upper and a Nether Muchrum giving the *Chartulary of Dryburgh* as his authority, hence these would appear to have been in Carrick where that monastery held lands.

86 Although Airylick, with House of Elrig and Barhobble, is now at the end of a *cul de sac*, in the 19th century it was seriously considered whether to erect a school for the N. of the Parish at Airylick. See Tew-Street, N. 'Education in the Parish' in *Mochrum - A Parish History*, Wigtown 1994.

With regard to dedication - Sir Herbert Maxwell considered, from a reference in the Life of St. Malachi, that Mochrum Parish had been dedicated to St. Michael,⁸⁷ but later research has shown that Sir Herbert had been pushing parochial pride too far, and that the St. Michael's Kirk referred to in the Life was that of Little Sorbie.⁸⁸ An interesting theory has been furthered by John McQueen that hereditary custodians of a religious site often had a surname consisting of mac + gil + saint's name (i.e. son of the follower of x). He points out that a common name in Mochrum was MacClelland (i.e. son of the servant of Fillan), and that the name Airyolland was suspiciously like 'Fillan's shieling'.⁸⁹

However a saint definitely associated with a spot in the parish must be the Finnbar (usually called by the hypocoristic form of his name - Finian or Finnian) whose name is remembered at the well known as Chipper Finnian and its adjoining, and later, Chapel Finnian.⁹⁰ Daphne Brooke is unhappy about the antiquity of this dedication since, in her view, if Early Christian, the Brittonic form of his name, Gunzeon or Gunnion, should have been used.⁹¹ Certainly the surname Gunnion was not uncommon in Mochrum and in adjoining parishes, as also an early record of the fuller form of the 'McQueen type' of the name viz. Macgillegunnin⁹² but their value as a pointer to a missing cult centre of St Finian (or Gunnion) in Mochrum is negated by the proximity of the undoubted cult centre of St Finian at Kirkgunzeon in the Stewartry. At that cult centre however both the British (Gunzeon) and the Gaelic (Finian) forms of the name exist and this in turn might be considered a counter argument to Mrs. Brooke's view as to the non-antiquity of the dedication of Chipper Finnian.⁹³

The saint or martyr whose relics lay in the altar at Barhobble is thus unknown; but there is perhaps a possibility that it was St Finian of Movilla.⁹⁴

Relationship with Whithorn.

The organisation of the church in Galloway prior to the reforms and formation of parishes in the 12th century is not easy to determine in the absence of historical records. It is

87 Reid, R.C. 1960 *op cit*, (n. 40), p 86, footnote 1.

88 *Dryburgh Liber* (1282) Bannatyne Club 1847. pp 53-55.

89 McQueen, J. 1973 'The Gaelic Speakers of Galloway' in *Scottish Studies*, vol 73, pt 1, p 18, following Watson, W.J. 1926 *History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*.

90 Radford, C.A.R. 1951a *op cit*, (n. 33), pp 28 ff.

91 Brooke, D. pers comm.

92 Black, G.F. 1946 *Surnames of Scotland*. Bran Macgillegunnin, son of MacGillegunni witnessed a deed by Christian, Bishop of Candida Casa temp. Malcolm IV - LSG p 20. Black also gives the name as Macgiluyn, Macgillewinnin, McKilguiny, Makilwynzane and their derivatives Gun(n)ion and Gunnyon. In Mochrum there is a Gunion Hill, probably a recent name formation, but in the Rhinns there is an interesting group in Kirkmaiden Parish - Killingean, Chipperdingan and Balloch a Gunnion.

93 Kirkgunzeon and Killimingan. The latter is for *Cille mo Fhinian* = chapel of my Finian. She feels that the Gaelic form is unlikely to have appeared before the 14th century.

94 Finian of Movilla is traditionally connected with Whithorn, which he left early in the 6th century for Ireland, where he established a monastery at Movilla in Co. Down. He died about 580. Radford, C.A.R. 1951a *op cit*, (n. 33) pp 39-40 and McQueen, J. and W. 1990 *op cit* (n. 39) p 41. Also see ó Riain, P. 1977 'St Finnbar: A Study in a Cult' in *Journal of the Cork Hist and Arch Soc*. Pt 2 Vol LXXXII No 236 pp 63-82 and ó Riain, P. 1981 'The Irish Element in Welsh Hagiographical Tradition' in *Irish Antiquity - Essays etc presented to Prof M J O'Kelly* ed. D. ó Corráin. I am indebted to Prof ó Riain for these latter and other references to Finian of Movilla and other saint(s) of that name.

however reasonable to assume that in that part of Scotland south of the Forth-Clyde isthmus which had been for some time previously under Northumbrian rule the organisation would approximate to the better documented pattern in England. Thus there was no clear-cut parochial system each with its church, parson and burial ground. Instead there were a number of monasteries of mixed clergy, some regular some secular, each monastery having a sphere of influence or *parochia* - the Latin word is used to avoid confusion with the word parish - the *parochia* being very much larger than the later parish. These pre-Benedictine reformed monasteries were later to be referred to as 'old minsters' or 'mother-churches'. Throughout the *parochia* were preaching stations - some with, others without, chapel and burial ground, where itinerant priests from the monastery would attend periodically to administer sacraments and provide pastoral care of a sort for the people. The extent of the *parochia* was usually co-terminous with a secular land-holding or a group of land-holdings.

The gradual break-up of the *parochia* into individual parishes, each with its own church, has been well studied in the case of Christchurch, Hampshire which is better documented than most.⁹⁵ The initial steps towards break-up came from the desire of landowners to build and endow a church on their land and to provide a resident priest. Since this would result in a reduction in the emoluments flowing from that part of the *parochia* to the mother-church, such a step might be opposed. However pressure built up against the old minster, partly through the intervention of the Bishop, and the matter was usually solved by some agreed single payment or annual 'sweetener' from the breakaway church. Traces of the old system might however survive well into the late mediaeval period in the form of anomalous payments from a parish church to its former mother-church, the obligation on a parish church to purchase its chrism oil only from the mother-church, and the fact that the mother-church became patently oversized for a shrunken *parochia*. While, on the other hand, the rector of a parish church might have the right to join with other members of the convent in electing an abbot or other senior ecclesiastic for the former mother-church in the event of a vacancy.

That such a system also obtained in South Scotland is clear from the Parish of Stobo in Peeblesshire, to which anomalous payments were due from several small parishes round about.⁹⁶ The existence of a *parochia* based on Hoddam can perhaps also be deduced from the group of small parishes in mid-Annandale included with Hoddam in David's Inquest of c. 1122.⁹⁷ There is little doubt that Whithorn must have been such a mother-church for the district round about, although no documentary evidence for this has survived. However Derek Craig has shown that the 'Whithorn School' of sculpture is found, with one outlying exception, in a limited area of the Machars.⁹⁸ Included is one piece from Barhobble. It is here suggested therefore that in the 10th century Barhobble was part of a *parochia* of which Whithorn was the mother-church.

He points out that the remaining (and later) fragments from Barhobble seem to indicate some degree of independence. It is here suggested that this reflects the decay of the 'Old

95 Hase, P.H. 1988 'The Mother Churches of Hampshire' in *Minsters and Parish Churches*, ed Blair, J. p 35, and 'Introduction', by Blair, J. in op cit, p 1.

96 RCAHMS, 1967, *Inventory of Peeblesshire*, p 212.

97 *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, (Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1893), p 7.

98 Craig, D.J. 1992 *op cit*, (n. 56), vol I, pp 225-229, vol III, pp 11-12, 19-22, and 87-88.

Minster' parochia and probably the start of what has been termed a 'proto parish' or 'proprietary church' at Barhobble. Furthermore it is quite possible that the payment of six stones of wax annually to Whithorn from Cruggleton and Mochrum recorded at the start of the 14th century,⁹⁹ although arising in a deed consistent in its terms with a new gift, might in fact be a confirmation of a long standing 'anomalous payment' by two break-away establishments to their former mother-church.

The foregoing suggestion that Barhobble had moved out of the parochia of Whithorn to become a proto-parochial church site is not inconsistent with its having been originally a monastic site. However it is difficult to see it as independent of the major ecclesiastical centre, Whithorn, only 12 miles away, so it suggested that it might originally have been a dependent daughter house of Whithorn with resident ecclesiastics, but that during the long 'Celto-Norse' interlude - some 250 years - it gradually moved into secular ownership. It might be argued that, had this been the case, then, when fresh life was breathed into the Bishopric and Priory in the 12th century, Whithorn would have attempted to recover its lost land and rights. Attempts may well have been made to do so, but unsuccessfully, since perhaps it did not have the royal backing which enabled Glasgow to recover hers following David's *Inquest* in 1122.

Although first recorded later in the mediaeval period, a church across the water in Cumberland, situated, like Barhobble, in an area of summer shielings, merits comment. This was the small church at Wasdale Head which had an interesting relationship with St Bees Priory. Wasdale Head Church, exactly the same size as Barhobble, but without burial rights, provided pastoral care for the numerous tenants of the Abbey lands on the coast who migrated annually to the upland grazing pastures in the fells. It has been suggested that some provision of this nature may have existed since the Celto-Norse period in Cumberland.¹⁰⁰ Although this site differs from Barhobble in the matter of burial rights, it perhaps provides a context, both in relationship to shieling land and propinquity to its monastery, for the hint made in the discussion on structure K3 that Barhobble may have been part of a grange for Whithorn during the Celto-Norse period.

Relationship with the wider Celto-Norse world

Of particular interest at Barhobble have been the number of clues, each in itself of little weight, but, it is submitted, *in cumulo* providing clear evidence that the Norse element in this apparently mixed Celto-Norse culture has been quite strong.

Major Norse influence in Galloway has in recent years been decried by historians¹⁰¹ but more recently some rather slim historical clues have been resurrected by Daphne Brooke¹⁰²

99 see note 8, *supra*.

100 Collingwood, W.G. 1925 *Lake District History* p 51. His view, based on place-name evidence, is supported in general in Armstrong, A.M. and others 1950 *The Place-names of Cumberland* (Vols XX, XXI and XXII of The English Place-Name Society).

101 Cowan, E.J. 1991 'The Vikings in Galloway : a Review of the Evidence' in Oram and Stell (edd) *Galloway Land and Lordship* p 63.

102 Brooke, D 1994 *Wild Men and Holy Places* p 78.

which may reopen the debate and redress the balance. If, as seems possible, the See of Whithorn was merged with that of Man for part of the seemingly bishopless centuries at Whithorn, several pieces of the archaeological and place-name jig-saw might fall into place; Celto-Norse or Celto-Manx influences at Barhobble, the amount of 10th and 11th century ecclesiastical sculpture in Galloway implying a flourishing Church there,¹⁰³ two Machars place-names referring to a bishop, but not necessarily the Bishop of Whithorn¹⁰⁴, the significant but ignored place-name Longforth,¹⁰⁵ the important tradition attaching to the place-name Craignarget elsewhere,¹⁰⁶ and finally the somewhat unseemly battle in the Machars between two rival bishops in 1138 x 1140.¹⁰⁷ If there was a single ecclesiastical control over the two areas then this might well reflect some degree of civil control.

Conclusion

The limited excavations at Barhobble (about 12% of the area has been examined), have yielded several results which may be summarised in conclusion.

The rediscovery of a lost or missing ecclesiastical site of some importance was primarily due to Dr Raleigh Radford postulating such a site from the distribution of 10th/11th century cross fragments not on known church sites,¹⁰⁸ and to Major Borthwick who recorded in the 1930s oral traditions of a missing site at Barhobble.¹⁰⁹ Some other postulated sites in the district of potential archaeological interest which may await discovery are referred to below.

A surprising feature has been the richness of the site in finds, several of these with far-reaching parallels. Absent however have been several important diagnostic groups of finds appearing at Whithorn - in particular imported pottery of the Early-Christian period, also so-called Saxo-Norman pottery ('red gritty ware') and late mediaeval pottery, again including foreign ware. Bronze pins and evidence of industrial activity are lacking too.¹¹⁰

103 Brooke, D. 1994 *op cit* (n. 102 *supra*) p 68.

104 Bysbie Cottage (Whit. Par. fig. 2), formerly Biskoby 1305 and Gillespie (Luce Par. fig. 2) formerly Killespik (Pont). See Brooke, D. 1994 *op cit* n. 102 *supra* p 69 and Maxwell, H.E. 1930 *op cit* n. 15 *supra* p 45. Bysbie is of particular value as being a Norse word formation.

105 Fig. 2 See Maxwell, H.E. 1930 *op cit* n. 15 *supra* p 203, Watson, W.J. 1926 (note 89 *supra*) pp 493-4, Edwards, N. 1990 *The Archaeology of Early Mediaeval Ireland* p 172 etc. With a literal meaning, in Gaelic, of 'ship harbour' but, since the Vikings drew their ships ashore and formed a stockade with them, *long phort* took on a secondary meaning of 'stockade' or 'naval camp'. Finally the word was applied to any defensive enclosure whether coastal or not. It is the regular word used in Ireland for a Viking settlement.

106 *Creag an Airgid* i.e. Crag or rock of silver. See Maxwell, H.E. 1930 *op cit* n. 15 *supra* p 89. Although Sir Herbert rightly points out that in certain cases the words apply to disused lead and silver mines, there is no record of such mining at Craignarget in Luce Parish. On the other hand Pennant, T. in his *Voyage to the Hebrides* 1774 p 227 and 1790 p 261 relates a tradition that money renders were paid over to Kings of Man and the Isles, on a rock of this name in Islay. This Galloway Craignarget, a small farm, has of course produced two Celto-Norse crosses (one in the Nat. Mus. of Scotland and the other 'built into the dairy at Gillespie'). A third cross of this period has been found nearby at Sinniness - Collingwood *op cit* n. 57 *supra* p 230.

107 Gillaldin, Bishop of Whithorn, and Wimund, Bishop of Man. See Anderson, A.O. 1991 *Early Sources of Scottish History* p 97.

108 see note 6, *supra*.

109 see note 2, *supra*.

110 see note 25, *supra*.

The Norse element in this apparently mixed Celto-Norse culture has already been mentioned. There is also the suggestion that there had been some accommodation between strict Christianity and a recently pagan element in the population.

Building A was sufficiently intact and unaltered to enable a credible reconstruction to be attempted on paper (fig. 10), lacking only type and location of windows and nature of roofing. This was only possible because it failed to become a parish church and hence was never built over and ceased to be a focus for burials either of which might well have prevented archaeological research. The reconstruction of building K 3 (fig. 17) is less certain.

What may be a church contemporary with building A at Barhobble, in the Machars but which survived as a parish church until the Reformation, is Kirkmadrine in Sorbie Parish, mentioned above.¹¹¹ Unicameral, but with some recent burials, it is only a few feet longer than building A and, although the walls at present are pointed with lime mortar, their general state indicates that they may well be bonded with clay internally. No early sculpture is recorded from there (apart possibly from some compass-inscribed circles¹¹²), but the dedication is ancient. It, like Kirkmaiden in Glasserton, has a twin dedication in the Rhinns.

The suggestion has been made above that Barhobble may have been dedicated to St. Finian of Movilla, so the survival of corporeal relics from the altar has some potential for future work. In note 92 the writer hints that there may be a site with a parallel dedication to this saint to be found also across Luce Bay in the Rhinns.¹¹³

With regard to another cluster of crosses or fragments lacking, as it were, a burial ground as their origin, this writer agrees with Dr. Craig¹¹⁴ that such a site may exist at Craigmeline in Glasserton Parish. Craigmeline has produced three crosses, and one account links a discovery with a burial, accompanied by a sword, there.

At the Centenary Meeting of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society in 1960, Dr. Raleigh Radford appealed to the Members to direct their attention, not to the large monasteries which were reasonably well known, but to the origins of the parish churches and other little churches in the region, about which, in contrast, little was known.¹¹⁵ It is hoped that the results of the work at Barhobble which was initiated with this in view may stimulate further research, to which one or two pointers are mentioned, into this little known period in the history of the Church in South-west Scotland.

Acknowledgements

At the outset the writer would like to make clear the great debt he owes to his wife Sheila and J.G.Scott for encouraging him to undertake the project and sustaining him with help and advice throughout.

111 see note 40, *supra* and RCAHMS *Inv. of Wigtownshire*, p 142.

112 *D & E Scot.* 1993, p 26.

113 see note 92, *supra*.

114 Craig, D.J. 1992 *op cit.* (n. 56), vol I, pp 279-280 and vol III, pp 41-49.

115 Radford, C.A.R. 1963 *op cit.* (n. 41) pp 115,116.

The excavations were only possible through the ready co-operation and continuing kind interest of Mrs. Phyllis Ferguson, owner of Changue, also of Stewart McFadzean, farmer there, who also gave practical help. Thanks are also due to Mr. and Mrs. John Korner of House of Elrig who at personal inconvenience allowed temporary access through their property for several years until alternative arrangements could be made.

John McFadzean of Airylick not only had foreseen the potentialities of the site from his childhood but gave continuing help and encouragement throughout the work. There were many volunteer helpers over the years, but mention should be made in particular of the late Bert McHaffie, Drummore, Colin Kelly, Junior, of Elrig Village, and Dave and Michelle Crichton of Port William.

Many specialists helped with general discussion of aspects of the site and reports on finds. These included Peter Hill, Jean Comrie and Packard Harrington of the Whithorn Dig, which ran concurrently, Professors Charles Thomas and Rosemary Cramp and Dr. David Caldwell (general), Daphne Lorimer (human bones), Thea Gabra-Sanders (textile replacement), David Cormack (X-rays), Fraser Hunter (TL and general), Jane Clark (pottery), Elizabeth Pirie and Nick Holmes (coins), Derek Craig (cross fragments), David Habeshaw (charcoal species), Alec Livingstone (X-ray fluorescence), Lin Barnetson and E.J. Perkins (faunal remains) and Susan Mills who read and commented candidly on this final report. Finally the writer is much indebted to James Williams who gave the text a form acceptable to the printers. All defects and extravagances are of course the writer's own.

Destination of finds and archive

These have been lodged temporarily with Stranraer Museum pending a determination by the Treasure Trove Disposal Panel.

Finds

Worked Stone

- 1 Fragment of a cross shaft in local Silurian stone, of the Whithorn School, (fig. 30) maximum length 10in (25cm) and width 6in (15cm), thickness 3in (7.6cm). The back is undecorated. On the face is a Pattern A ring knot in stopped-plait, internal diam. 4in (10cm), each strap being 1in (2.5cm) wide with a central groove. cf cross shafts from *inter alia* Longcastle (Collingwood No.18) and Kirkiner (Collingwood, W.G. No.17). Discussed in Craig, D.J. 1992. Found among the paving on the chapel floor where it had suffered some wear.
- 2 Cross slab in local Silurian stone (fig. 29) maximum length 2ft (0.61m) and width 11in (0.28m). The back is undecorated. On the face, carved in shallow relief, is an expanded arm cross somewhat askew to the line of axis of the slab. The oval areas between the arms are pecked, leaving low bosses. In the centre of the cross head is a dot surrounded by a circle. The arms are plain apart from a swastika on the lower arm. Much of the left side of the shaft seems to have broken off leaving at the top a portion of incised interlace and at the foot a

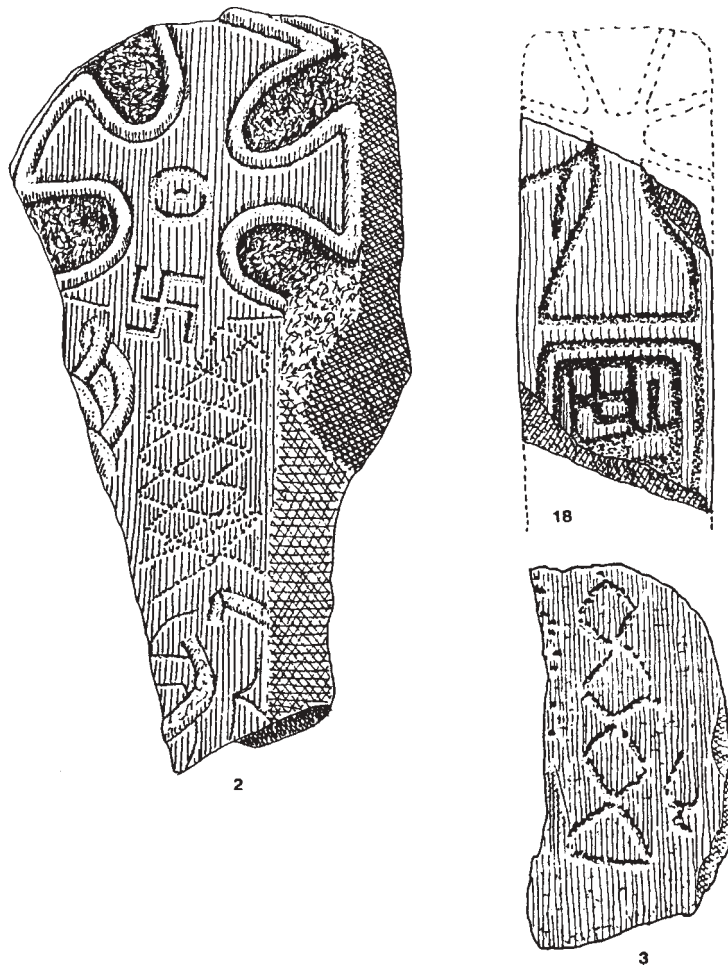


Fig. 29 - Worked stone; with suggested reconstruction of No. 18. All 1/6th scale.

knot or contorted animal, seemingly unfinished. The remainder of the shaft has an irregular pecked lattice. Found incorporated into phase 2 work on the E side of the new entrance to the chapel.

For the shape of cross head of Collingwood Nos.14 (back) and 9 Whithorn and Kirkmadrine, for the lattice of Collingwood No.11 from Whithorn and the gravemarker from Mochrum, No.22 in the Official *Guide to Whithorn*, and for the swastika motif of Collingwood Nos.45 and 46 from Craignarget and Aspatria, also Bailey pp 223-6. Discussed in Craig, D.J. 1992.

It is possible that the left portion of the shaft broke off while the twist and knot were being worked so the lattice was added on a new axis to save something from a spoiled job.

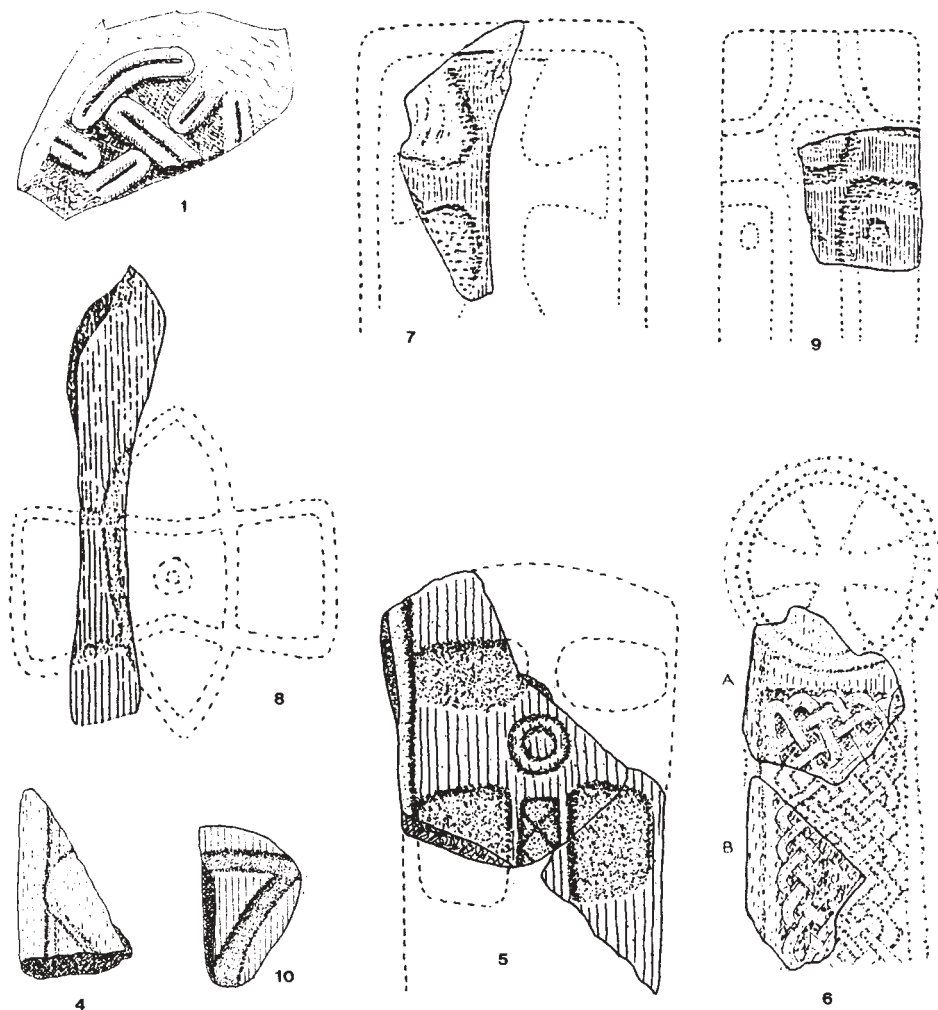


Fig. 30 - Worked-stone fragments, with suggested reconstructions.
No. 1 is a small part of a cross of the 'Whithorn School'. All 1/6th scale.

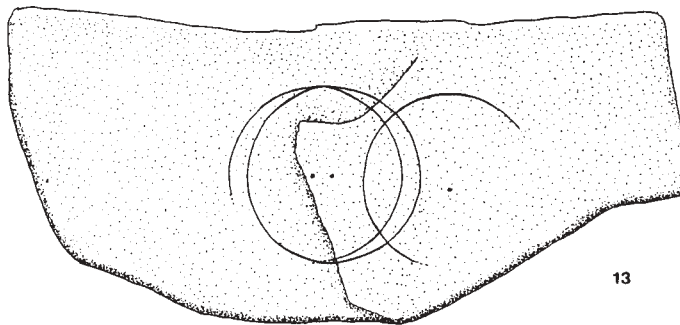
- 3 A rough fragment of local Silurian stone (fig. 29) max.length 11 in (30cm) and width $5\frac{1}{2}$ in (14cm), thickness 2.25in (5.7cm), stained dark (possibly by bracken roots). On the face is a roughly pecked length of simple double twist interlace with square end. To the right (on the illustration) another portion of similar interlace appears. A series of peck marks down the left and along the foot indicate intended cleavage lines. Found in upper tumble from enclosure wall in square F9. Such a simple motif is not datable but of the cross shaft from Whithorn (Collingwood No.9 side d) although that example is properly carved.
- 4 A fragment of local Silurian stone (fig. 30) length 6in (15.25cm), width $3\frac{1}{4}$ in (8.25cm), thickness $1\frac{1}{4}$ in (3cm), stained with yellowish clay. On the face, parallel to a margin, is a neatly pecked groove c.10mm wide, part of a frame ?. Worked over this is a similar groove forming a marginal return angle of probable interlace; found among debris from the robbed south wall of the church/chapel in upper levels and about 8ft (2.44m) from it. Parallels to the decoration might be on the rear of stones 23 and 25 from Whithorn or 24 from Kirkmaiden (Collingwood 1925). While most of the back has been flaked off a small portion seems to be original. If so, the stone would have been too thin for a slab, so may have been originally a grave marker or a decorative panel in the church perhaps connected with the altar or a shrine.
- 5 Two fragments (found 1989 and 1993) of a small hammer-headed cross (fig. 30) in somewhat gritty local Silurian stone, surviving height $12\frac{1}{2}$ in (32cm), width 9in (23cm) and thickness $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in (5.5 to 4.5cm). When complete the cross would have been $7\frac{1}{4}$ in (18.5cm) wide across the arms. In the centre is a small boss surrounded by two pecked circles. The cross arms are slightly expanded, as is the lower side of the hammer head which extends the full width of the cross arms. The area between these, and below the cross arms is lowered by pecking. The shaft, which is narrower than the cross arms has, within a frame, lightly pecked diagonal lines possibly intended to be double-twist interlace. A marginal pecked groove runs down the side of the stone. The face has two patches of wear damage. The back and surviving side is undecorated. The worked face exhibits high competency. Found re-used in the foundations of smithy annexe to west of recent building J to the east of the church.

Hammer-headed crosses are a feature of NW coastal England and Galloway (Bailey 1980, p.182) and are thought to be of the 10th to 11th C. A large highly decorated example from Wigtownshire is the Kilmorie stone (Collingwood No.13) now in Kirkcolm churchyard. There is also a good specimen at Kilmorie Knap in Argyll (*Argyll Inventory* Vol.7). Other small examples (in which the hammer is however not as wide as the cross arms) have been found at Whithorn (Hill 1987 p.19 fig.14), Mochrum (Whithorn, *Official Guide* 1984, No.22) and in Carrick at Shallochwreck (Foster, 1958-60 pp 9-11). Discussed in Craig, D.J. 1992. They seem to be markers for graves of the Celto-Norse landowners.

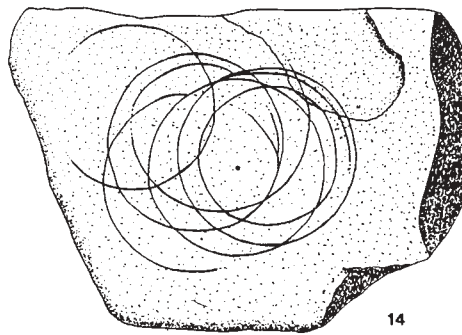
- 6 Two much-weathered fragments flaked from the face of a small disc-headed cross in local Silurian stone (fig. 30). Fragment A is 5in (12.5cm) high by 5in (12.5cm) wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in (1.5cm) thick and B is 6in (15cm) high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in (9cm) - found a few feet apart in the sandy clay floor of the church. Both fragments show a pecked margin and rather poorly worked plain plaiting. A also shows part of a disc with a probable diam. of c.7in (18cm). The plait on A is more loosely worked than that on B and its margin is slightly different yet the flakes are so similar that there is little doubt that they are from the same face of the one cross slab. Attempts to position them relative to each other are not entirely convincing but the reconstruction shown is that involving the least distortion.

There is no clear local parallel to this little monument although plain plait (albeit with a central groove) occurs at Whithorn (Collingwood 25) but one has to go much further afield to Whitford in Flint (Nash-Williams No.190) to find the same 'ribbon plait loosely and clumsily set out' below a small disc head, for a parallel. This little cross slab (No.6) would also have originally marked a grave of the 10th/11th C.

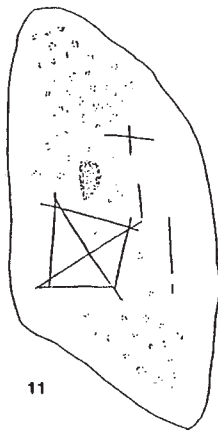
- 7 A fragment, 9in (23cm) long $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (6cm) wide and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in (5.6cm) thick, (fig. 30), of an expanded arm cross with pecked areas between the arms. Stained with clay. Found outside E end of church in rubble from E gable.
- 8 A long flake from a slab of local stone c 14in (35cm) long, width 3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in (7.6 to 3.8cm) thickness $3\frac{3}{4}$ in (9.5cm) (fig. 30). On the face is a curved pecked groove crossed by two diverging straight pecked grooves. On the end there may be a worked hollow. On the back are signs of a pecked groove. The reconstruction is based on a rough cross slab from Keeill at Greeba Mill, Isle of Man - see *Manx Archaeological Survey* (1909 - 35 and 66) part 2 p 21. Found as cross slab No.7.



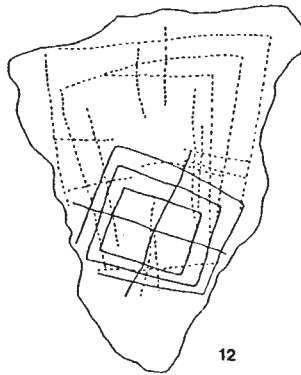
13



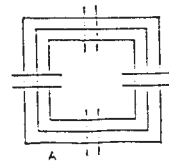
14



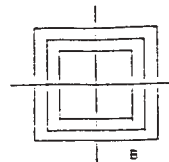
11



12



A



B

Fig. 31 - Worked stone; boulder (11) with incised marks, (slabs 13 and 14) from the south side of grave C 5, slab (12) marked for playing merrils or nine men's morris - to the right are shown the two versions represented. All objects shown 1/6th scale.

- 9 Fragment c 5in (12.7cm) high, 4in (10.2cm) wide and 1in (2.5cm) thick, being the right lower quarter of a small cross head (fig. 30), stained with clay. Found on the clay floor in the W end of the church, perhaps incorporated in the church fabric but originally a grave marker.
- 10 Fragment 3½ in (9cm) by 2½ in (6cm) by 0.7in (1.8cm) thick of local stone (fig. 31) with pecked grooves meeting at an angle, stained with clay. Found in upper levels of balk outside and between church and chapel doorways.
- 11 Rough boulder-like local stone with rounded edges 1ft 3in (38cm) long by c7in (18cm) wide by 3½ to 5in (9-13cm) thick (fig. 31). One surface lightly pecked over much of the face - on this a small incised cross, 2 short incised lines, and a deeply incised square c 2½ in (6.3cm) with diagonal cross lines. Found below balk to S of and between church and chapel doorways. Probably a grave marker, but the 'St. Andrew's Cross in square motif' has been considered to have been markings for a game (info Chas. Thomas).
- 12 Paving slab, 11¾ in (30cm) by 9½ in (24cm) wide by 1½ in to 2in (4 to 5cm) thick scratched on one surface for the game of nine men's morris or merrills (fig. 31). 'Board' A is the earlier and is partly worn off. B is much neater and of a different style - found face down in upper layers of balk between and to south of church and chapel doorways. May have been built into S wall of chapel.
- 13 Slab, 21in (0.53m) by 1½ in (38mm) thick, inscribed with 3 compass drawn circles 5¼ in (13.3cm) diam. (fig. 31). S. Side of grave C 5. See text for discussion.
- 14 Slab, 13in (0.33m) by 10in (0.25m) by 2¾ in (70mm) thick, inscribed with 8 compass drawn circles 5¼ in (13.3cm) diam (fig. 31). Found with 13.
- 15 Church doorstep (inner on W. side), 16 by 13in (40.6 by 33cm), with incised graffito (fig. 32). The doorstep has been replaced *in situ*.
- 16 Stone, flat, local, c 11cm by 9cm, with 3 pecked hollows. From SE quarter of chapel floor.

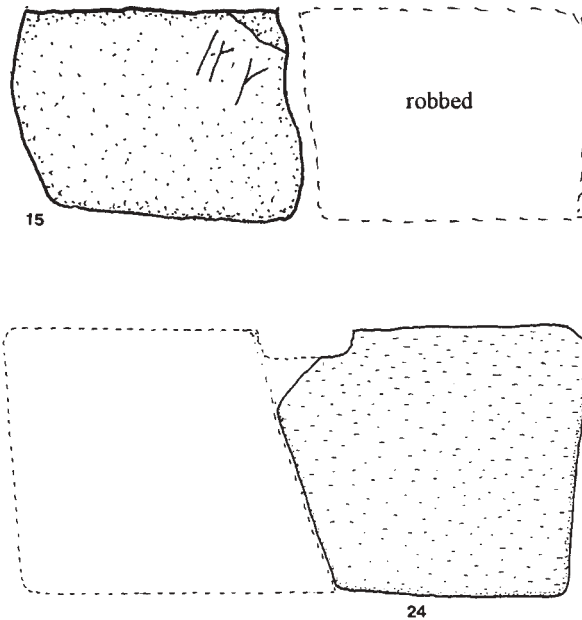


Fig. 32 - Stone; church doorstep with graffito (15) and S. part of altar top (24). Scales 15, 1:12, 24, c.1:25.

- 18 Fragment, 13in (0.33m) by 6½ in (0.16m) by 1⅛ in (28mm) thick, of local stone (fig. 29) with a pecked cross pattée having a widely splayed lower member. On the shaft is a pecked rectangle containing a possible labyrinth design. Found on fan of demolition debris from building A below turf in squ. 17. Was probably built into structure of church. Cf cross from Knock of Luce in Stranraer Museum RCAHMS *Wigtownshire Inv.* p 28 and fragment of foot of a shaft from Whithorn *PSAS* vol 64 p 295. A stone with a labyrinthoid motif from an ecclesiastical context has been found at Sulbrick, Man (see Megaw, B.R.S. 1939). I am indebted to Chris Lowe for this Manx parallel.
- 19 Fragment, flat, 5in (13cm) by 4in (10cm) by 1in (2.5cm) thick of local stone with 2 incised lines meeting in a right angle. From spill from 'wall' D in G12
- 20 Fragment, 6in (15cm) by 4½ in (11cm) by c2½ in (6cm) thick of gritty local stone, with one shallow and one deeper incised groove meeting at an angle. Found E of church below founds of smithy.
- 21 Slab, c10in (25cm) by 6½ in (16.5cm) by 1¾ in (4.5cm) thick of local stone with c15 peck marks. Signs of wear on back. At side near head of grave C 6
- 22 Stone, local, 8in (20cm) by 4½ in (11cm) by c2¼ in (6cm) thick. Peck and wear on face. A side slab in grave C 7.
- 23 Flat slab, irregular shape max 36in (0.91m) by 24 in (0.61m), with about 75 peck marks in a roughly circular area c15in (0.38m) diam. Found face up immediately to S of massive capstone over grave S 7. See Comments *infra*.
- 24 Flat slab of local stone with edges hammer-dressed, trapeze shaped with two parallel edges 32in apart and 3ft 8in and 2ft 4in long (0.81m, 1.12m and 0.71m) respectively and sides 32in and 33in (0.81m and 0.84m) (fig. 32). A rough circle has been chipped from one corner. Found on floor of smithy (Period 4). The slab fits the south top of the altar with the chipped-out part over the relic find spot. It has been replaced on the altar.
- 27 Ballaun?, 6in (15.2cm) cube of local stone with cup-shaped hollow c 3¾ in (9.5cm) diam, probably natural but 'improved' (fig. 34). Found built into foundations of building K3 at NE internal corner. See Discussion for comments.

Other stone

- 30 Exotic green porphyry. A fragment, irregular-trapeze in shape 70mm x 35mm and 23 to 25mm thick of a probable flooring 'tile'. One straight edge survives for 47mm. The surface has been polished flat but is now rather matt while the back exhibits the original saw cuts. The matrix is dark green and in it are large light-green phenocrysts. Soil conditions at Barhobble have caused a reddish encrustation. Found in grave I at head. Deposited 11th C.

A decade ago (Lynn 1984), Dr. Chris Lynn discussed in full these finds in North West Europe. Of these at least 13 examples (now doubled) came from Ireland, 6 (since increased to 11) from Scotland, 2 examples from Jarrow, some from Old Sarum, 2 possibles from York and a number from Denmark, Norway and Iceland (including a portable altar in wooden frame from the last-named) and one from the Faeroes.

This exotic green porphyry is believed to have originated in a quarry in Laconia in southern Greece (Pausanias pp 77, 78) - the material was widely used in the Roman and Greek world for flooring or wall-cladding of palaces, temples, baths and prestigious buildings. Although the supply of newly quarried and cut porphyry ceased with the closure of the quarry about 500 ad, the demand for it continued in the Christian world for shrines, altars and possibly for flooring which perforce had to be met by stripping classical material, by then known as *porfido verde antico*, from the existing structures and exporting it to north-west Europe. In addition it is thought that some fragments were brought back by pilgrims from Rome or other celebrated religious centres in Europe or the Holy Land. There is a feeling that the Vikings may have contributed to this movement which has a general 11th-12th century context. It is noteworthy that of the 11 Scottish finds, 7 are from Caithness or the Northern Isles.

The Barhobble example is the only one known to the writer directly associated with a grave and was presumably placed there because of its amuletic or hallowed associations. He has suggested elsewhere (Cormack 1989a) that the Barhobble piece may be a relic of a shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn built in the Anglian period.

- 31 Porphyritic pebble, 25-30mm diam., brown with white phenocrysts, 'possibly from East of Scotland' (A. Livingstone). Found among a group of quartz pebbles in grave W1. 10th C. ?
- 32 Porphyritic pebble, dark grey with white phenocrysts, possibly local. From the mediaeval ground surface outside the south east corner of the church.
- 33 Kaolinite disc, c 1½ in (37mm) diam., 1 in (25mm) thick, (iden. A.Livingstone RMS) creamy with purplish marbling, one smoothed face - on floor of chapel at SW corner of altar. Spindle whorls, discs or beads of this material, found from various sites in Wigtownshire, are now in Stranraer and Kelvingrove Museums or among the Whithorn finds. The source may be on Low Knockglass, near Stranraer (Williams, J. and Cormack, W.F. 1995). The discs may have been playing pieces, charm stones or decorative inserts on wooden or stone crosses.

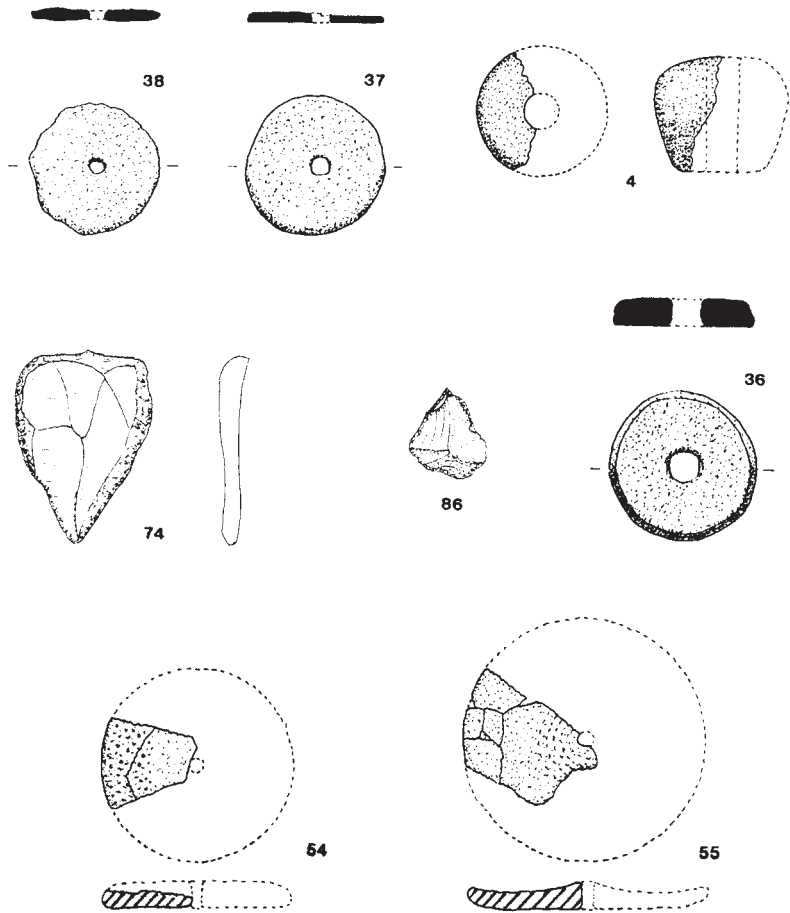


Fig. 33 - Stone; Spindle-whorls (36 in stone, 4 in fired clay), perforated stone discs (37 and 38), prehistoric scrapers (74 in flint from grave XXI, 86 in pitchstone), quern stone fragments (54 and 55).
Querns 1:16 remainder ½ scale.

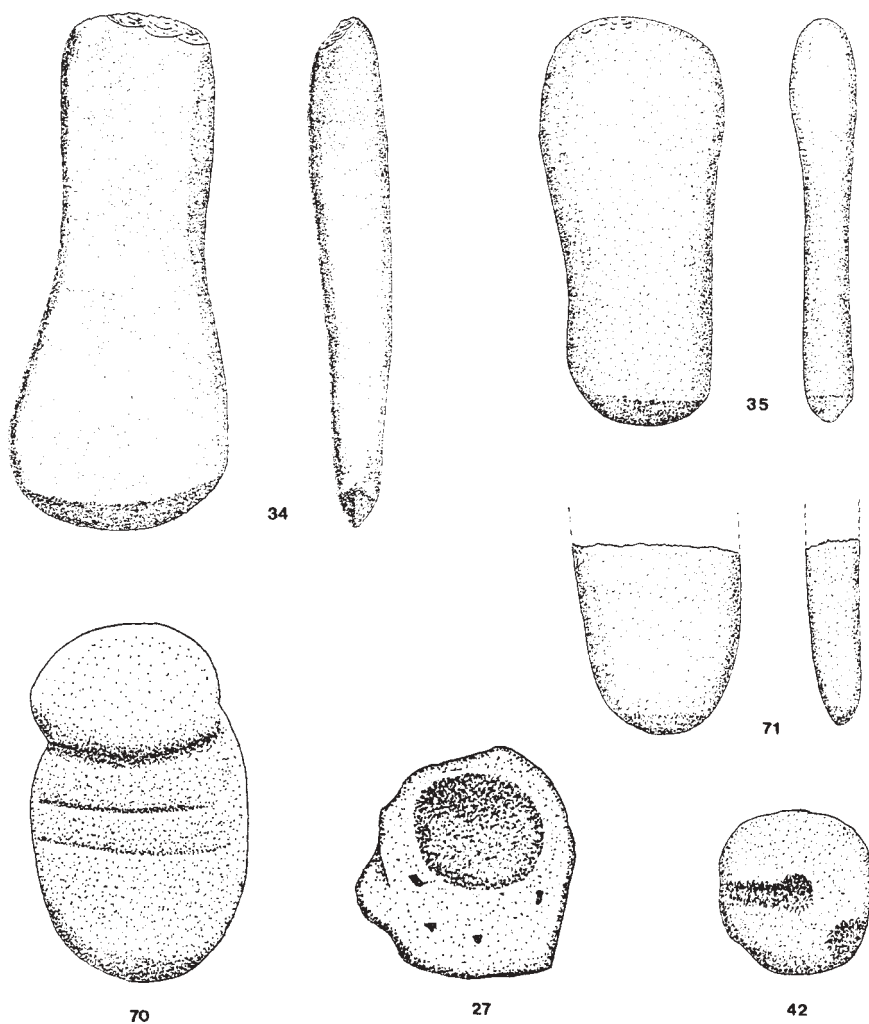


Fig. 34 - Stone; mesolithic 'ground pebbles' or 'limpet scoops' - purpose not known (34, 35 and 71), natural beach pebble of anthropomorphic shape (70), 'ballaun' (27), grooved quartz pebble - a strike-a-light (42). All shown $\frac{1}{2}$ scale except 27 which is $\frac{1}{6}$ th scale.

- 34 'Ground pebble' in local Silurian stone (fig. 34), 13cm long by 5.7cm max. width. All four long sides show possible secondary honing wear. The smaller end shows battering and the larger has been roughly ground to an angle. A mesolithic artifact (see Wickham-Jones, C.R. 1978). From clay floor of chapel against foundations of south wall in south east quadrant.
- 35 'Ground pebble', as 34 but 11.6cm long (fig. 34). Mesolithic. Found adjacent to head of grave S20. See 71.
- 36 Spindle whorl 33mm diam., central hole 9mm. (fig. 33). From F10 'layer 1a'.
- 37 Perforated disc 34mm diam., central hole 6mm. (fig. 33). G9/H9.
- 38 Perforated disc 32mm diam., central hole 3mm. (fig. 33). F11 among rough cobbling at N edge of square.

- 39 Disc, chipped, 40mm diam., c 2mm thick, outside church on S side.
- 40 Disc, chipped, 70mm diam., c 5mm thick, as No.24.
- 41 Quartz pebble with pecked hollow, a 'strike-a-light', c 25mm. Found in upper layers of grave XX.
- 42 Quartz pebble with pecked hollow and groove, a strike-a-light, 45mm. (fig. 34). Outside SW corner of church below secondary paving.
- 43 Quartz pebble with pecked groove, a strike-a light, 42mm. NW quarter of chapel in clay floor.
- 44 Haematite burnisher, a roughly cubical block about 4cm each side, of which one is ground or worn smooth. Possibly for working leather or parchment. From below paving in west portion of church against division wall. 13th C. ?
- 45 Haematite smoother, conical, approx. 12mm high with one smooth face. From chapel floor west of altar.
- 46 Haematite smoother, a piece with one smooth face. Found in upper level between buttress and north wall of church.
- 47 Pounder, granite 8.6cm long. Found below topsoil in square J3
- 48 Pounder, granite 12.7cm long. Found lying on enclosure wall B1 in square J2.
- 49 Pounder, granite, 40mm long. In clay floor, W end of church.
- 50 Granite pebble, red, c 55mm with smoothed flat. NW quarter of chapel in clay floor.
- 51 Granite, variegated, pebble c 45mm with smoothed flat. Squ. I8 black layer.
- 52 Smoother, grey quartz? 35mm high. On floor of W chamber of building J.
- 53 Quartz pebble, elongated with battered ends and stained pink, 60mm long (fig. 35). From chapel floor against north wall.
- 54 Quern fragments (of upper stone) in reddish coarse grained sandstone or millstone grit. Original diam. about 16in (40cm) and surviving thickness 1in (25cm) (fig. 33). From outside south-west corner of church in 'secondary paving'. c. 13th C.
- 55 Quern fragments (of a lower stone) in a dark red gritstone. Original diam. about 20in (51cm) (fig. 33). Found outside east gable of church, perhaps originally built into the fabric. 11th C. or earlier.
- 56 Jasper, unworked piece c 1 1/2 in (4cm) square by 1/2 in (1.2cm) thick - edges show some polish. From below paved floor of chapel in south west corner. 'Jasper was carried by countrymen to ensure fertility of their stock and crops'.
- 57 Stone, silurian, 75mm long by 40mm wide c 15mm thick with groove c 1.5mm wide. In fill of grave S31.
- 58 Whetstone? fragment, gritty silurian? stone 100mm long, 42mm diam. SE corner of G8 just below topsoil.
- 59 Whetstone, fragment, in silurian stone, surviving length 75mm, 23mm wide, c 9mm thick. Squ. J8/9 in grave S6 or S8.
- 60 Whetstone? in local stone, 47mm long. Squ. H8, adjoining NW corner of grave S21.
- 61 Whetstone, in local stone, surviving length 80mm, c 20mm squ. section, with 2 'pin-sharpening' grooves (fig. 35). Between paving stones outside church doorway.
- 62 'Pin sharpener', 3 1/2 in (9cm) long. In a coarse gritty stone - one wide groove (4-5mm wide) and two thinner (c 1.5mm) (fig. 35). Found on a field clearance heap 10ft (3m) to SE of church.
- 65 Slate pencil?, 22mm long 5mm diam. F9 on edge of black area.
- 66 Pebble, 45mm long, with shallow drilled hole 5mm diam. Outside N wall of church (1988).
- 67 Haematite?, low grade, 40mm by 45mm. From H8/I8.
- 68 Fragment, local stone, c 33m long, with perforation?. From top of occupation layer in squ. D9/E9.

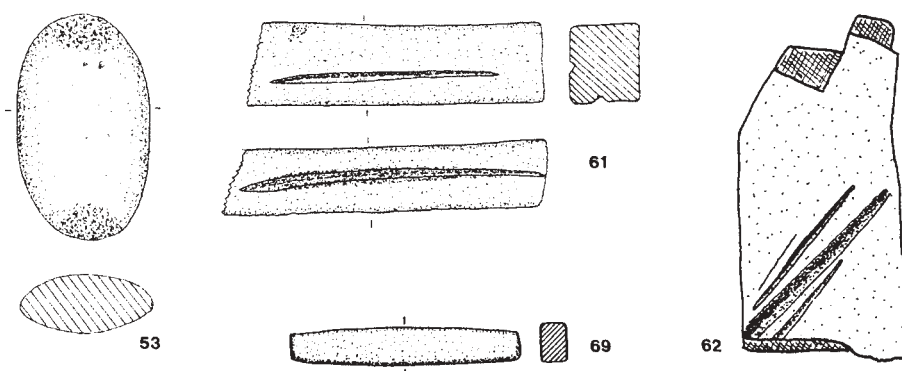


Fig. 35 - Stone; pebble with battered ends (53), whetstones and pin-sharpener. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 69 Whetstone, in green and purple Permo-Triassic stone (iden. A. Livingstone, RMS), 60mm long, 10mm wide, 7mm thick (fig. 35). From floor in SE corner of structure M, squ K9.
- 70 Pebble, natural water-worn stone (fig. 34). An anthropomorphic curiosity. Found with quartz pebbles on OGS outside SE corner of church.
- 71 Ground pebble ?, fragment, in local stone with ?fossil, surviving length 50mm. (fig. 34). From OGS corner N wall of church and W side of buttress.

Comments (W.F.C.) Excluded from the list of stones, supra, are several with simple peck marks or indefinite grooving. White quartz pebbles, possibly totalling 500 in number, have only been recorded when found in a possible relationship to a structure such as a grave or where, as nos. 41-43, they seem to have been used as strike-a-lights.

It should be noted that the doorstep (15), the south part of the altar-top (23) and pecked stone (24) have been replaced on the site - the last being utilised as a paving outside the chapel doorway.

A total of 90 pieces of flint, chert and pitchstone were logged, but not listed here are small flakes and pebbles not found in a relevant context, unless they show working or other points of interest.

Much of the flint must have been used, or intended for use, on the site during the Celto-Norse or medieval period; for example pieces 29, 30, 32 and 33 seem to have been struck on the site from the same core - ?87. Some cores and flakes may have been debitage from a mesolithic site. The 'ground pebbles' (34, 37 and ?71) also of mesolithic date - and the first recorded from the region notwithstanding the many sites in Galloway of that early period - seem to have been brought on to the site as curiosities or charms of a sort. With regard to flint work generally and indeed to odd nails and suchlike, it should be stressed that the roofing of buildings with turf, as may have been the practice at Barhobble, may well introduce non-contemporary artifacts into the site, if not on to floors, following on the collapse or demolition of such roofs.

Flint - (selection) - and **pitchstone** (No 86)

- 1 Flake, dark brown, battered on edges (strike-a-light ?), Squ.I3
- 2 Flake, burned, 19mm long, from J13 E below rough paving.
- 3 Flake, primary, yellow-grey, 16mm long. Surface find.
- 4 Flake, primary, grey-brown, steeply retouched as scraper, 18mm by 14mm wide. From F10, among large paving slabs.
- 8 Flake, brown-grey, 19mm long. From chapel floor beside altar.
- 9 Flake, opaque buff, 23mm long. From fill of church wall at SE corner.
- 10 Flake, opaque buff, patinated, 12mm long. From squ.L14 near vertical stone of robbed wall. Mesolithic ?.
- 11 Flake, primary, reddish, 25mm long. From chapel floor, before altar.
- 13 Flake, primary, dark grey-brown, 17mm long. From paving in F9.
- 14 Flake, primary, from large core, opaque creamy, 43mm long. From spoil heap. Mesolithic ?.
- 15 Core?, dark grey, c20mm high. From paving beside wall in F9.
- 18 Flake, primary, opaque grey, retouched as scraper or borer, 23mm long. Found squ. I8.
- 19 Blade, fluted, opaque cream or patina, 12mm long, 5mm wide. From squ.I8. Mesolithic.
- 21 Flake, yellowish-creamy chert, utilised, 40mm long by 30mm wide. From squ.F9 on paving beside wall.
- 24 Flake, primary, grey, 45mm long. Outside N wall of church, W of buttress, above subsoil.
- 25 Flake, grey, 28mm long. Outside N wall of church.
- 26 Flake, grey-white opaque, 17mm wide. Surface find.
- 27 Flake, blue-grey chert, 17mm long, 15mm wide. Outside N wall of church, between cists and buttress.
- 29 Flake, yellowish-creamy chert, 16mm long. Outside N wall of church.
- 30 Flake, yellowish-creamy, 10mm long. Outside N wall of church.
- 31 Flake, primary, grey-brown, 20mm long. Outside N wall of church.
- 32 Flake, yellowish-creamy chert, 15mm long. Outside N wall of church.
- 33 Flake, yellowish-creamy chert, 20mm long. Outside N wall of church.
- 34 Flake, primary, red, retouched steeply as end scraper, 30mm long. Squ.G11 against church wall above 'clay layer'.
- 35 Blade, fluted, opaque creamy or patinated, 20mm long. Outside N wall of church. Mesolithic ?.
- 37 Flake, broken, patinated, 8mm long. Microlith? Outside N wall of church between cists and buttress above subsoil. Mesolithic ?.
- 41 Core, brown, c 35mm long. Floor of chapel S of altar.
- 42 Blade, fluted, burnt, 20mm long. From black layer below chapel floor, SW of altar.
- 43 Flake, burnt, 20mm long. From grave II.
- 44 Flake, burnt, 10mm long. From grave II.
- 45 Flake, burnt?, 10mm long. From grave V.
- 46 Flake, primary, grey-brown, some utilisation apparent, 45mm long. From upper burnt layer, below chapel floor, S of altar.
- 47 Blade, microlithic, burnt, 10mm long. From grave VI.
- 47a Flake, burnt, 9mm long. From grave VI alongside altar.
- 48 Fragment, burnt, 14mm long. From graves below floor - SE quarter of chapel.
- 49 Scraper, reddish with light patination, thermal damage, length 21mm. From black patch squ.G8.
- 50 Blade, honey colour, patinated and reused, 22mm long. From black layer below chapel floor. Mesolithic? then reused.
- 51 Flake, primary, grey-brown, 31mm long. From foot of fill above paving in D12(S).
- 51a Blade, truncated, burnt, 11mm long. Found with 51.
- 52 Flake, primary, milky white, some utilisation apparent, 32mm long. From 'clay floor' in SE quarter of chapel.
- 54 Flake, burnt, 27mm long. In chapel floor.
- 55 Scraper, fluted back, grey, patinated and reused, 20mm long. From spoil heap.
- 56 Scraper, grey-honey, patinated, 25mm wide, surviving length 17mm. G8 'below topsoil'.
- 57 Flake, burnt, 19mm long. Upper burnt layer S of altar.
- 60 Core, grey, completely worked out, 30mm long. From ?.
- 61 Core?, grey, 20mm. From grave XIX.
- 62 Blade, honey coloured with reddish tinge, 25mm long. From clay floor, NW quarter of chapel.
- 63 Lump, grey, 37mm long. From soil above grave XI.
- 64 Core?, grey, 35mm long. From balk S side of church between doorways - level with entrance paving.
- 65 Flake, grey, 30mm long, possibly from core 64. Found with 64.
- 66 Core? with blade scars, patinated, 60mm high. From topsoil outside SE corner of church. Mesolithic.

- 69 Flake, grey, c30mm long. From church floor below SW corner of chapel.
 70 Flake, grey, 18mm long. From area graves S6 and S8.
 71 Flake, burnt, 18mm long. found with 70.
 72 Core, opaque grey flint or chert, single platform c30mm high. From squ.J9. Mesolithic or neolithic.
 74 Scraper, triangular, grey opaque flint with fossils, retouched all 3 sides, 50mm long by 35mm wide, (Fig. 33). From filling of grave XXI. Neolithic or Bronze Age.
 80 Flake, primary, grey-brown, c23mm long. From edge of post hole in squ.H9.
 81 Flake, honey coloured, fluted back, 15mm long. From bottom of 'cooking debris' squ.F8/9.
 82 Scraper, side, on primary flake, grey patinated, 45mm long. From floor of W chamber of building J. Mesolithic.
 84 Flake, grey-honey colour, 11mm long. From black layer adjoining chapel wall squ.J8.
 85 Flake, primary, honey coloured, 23mm long. From fill of grave S28 near head.
 86 Scraper, black pitchstone with vesicular inclusions and matt surface, 24mm long, (fig. 33). In SE quarter of chapel floor.
 87 Core, opaque yellowish white, 40mm high. Spoil heap (from level of graves outside NW corner of church).
 89 Flake, burnt, grey, c 22mm long. Grave W2, upper fill.
 90 Core, cherty flint, c 18mm long. Filling of robbed S wall of building K.

Glass

- 1 Bangle fragment. 28mm long, inside diam. c.50mm, body of light blue-green translucent glass with 'cobalt' blue glass applied band, also yellow enamel with blue trails, (fig. 36). A Romano-British glass bangle of Kilbride Jones Type 1. Made about 100 a.d. possibly at Traprain, E.Loathian. Found in the foot of grave S28.
- 2 Bead in blue glass, 11mm diam. with 4mm hole, (fig. 36). Found in disturbed layer above head of grave S29 in square G8.
- 3 Fragment, flat, green, c 1mm thick. From balk between church and chapel doors. Medieval ?
- 4 Fragment, pale green with ridge, 14mm long. G12 on stony floor. Recent ?

Miscellaneous

- 1 Sulphur, length 20mm diam 20mm, part of a stick. From turf on ruined west gable of church. Probably veterinary and recent.
- 2 Ochre, red with smoothed flat, 27mm long. From upper midden E9.
- 3 Clay ball, baked, 20mm diam, with 4mm blind hole. From E9 beside post hole.
- 4 Spindle-whorl frag., pear-shaped, fired clay, c 35mm diam, 29mm high, centre hole 9-10mm diam (fig. 33). Spoil heap.
- 5 Waste disc of ?cannel coal, c 40mm diam (fig. 36); found in trench Z 'below topsoil'.
- 6 Finger ring of jet-like material (?cannel coal or oil shale), 24mm outside 18mm inside diam; (fig. 36), spoil heap. See technical report, *infra*, by Fraser Hunter on this and previous find. These rings are common in Ireland where they are Early Christian or early Mediaeval in date (see Ivens, RJ 1987 pp 107-9 and 114). They have also been reported from inter alia Whithorn, Coppergate, York (Hall, R. 1984 pp 76,87 and Pl 81) and Brough of Birsay (middle Norse Period there, Curle, 1982 p 118)..

Coins (1 to 9 reported by Nick Holmes, 10 by Elizabeth Pirie)

- 1 Uncertain copper, 16th - 17th century: possibly a James VI hardhead (I R crowned) 1.24gm; highly corroded, 16mm diam. Found just below topsoil in squ. J11.
- 2 AR sixpence of William III (1695-1701) 1.93gm; slightly bent, extremely worn, From a molehill in squ. K9.
- 3 AR penny. JOHN (?), fragment of a short cross penny of London, possibly class 5 (1205-10), obv. : hE[NRICVS] RE[X]; R of class 5 ?, rev. : []ON.LV[?] 0.70 gm; all of coin within inner circles missing; c 60% of outer ring survives. Found on molehill on enclosure wall in squ. R16.

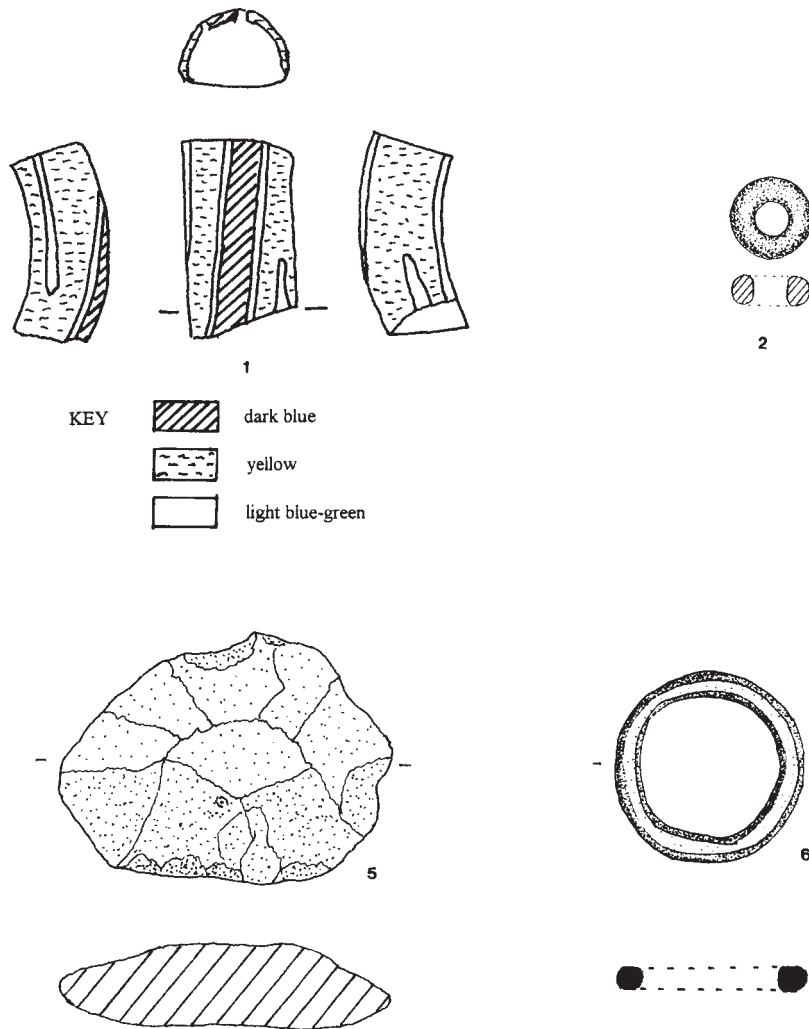


Fig. 36 - Glass bangle fragment (1) and bead (2), lignite finger ring (6) and waste (5) from bangle making.
All shown natural size.

- 4 AR Penny. HENRY III short cross penny of Nichole at Canterbury, class 7b (1217-42), obv. : [hE]NRICV[SREX], rev. NICHOLEONCAN, 0.81gm; die axis 3.5; chipped at 7.5 - 9.0 (obv); corroded; fairly worn. From 'cooking area' in squ. F8.
- 5 AR Penny. HENRY III short cross penny of Henri at Canterbury, class 6c3 ? (1210-17) , obv. : hENR[ICVSR]EX; 3 curls on either side of head, but face round as class 6b1, rev. : +hENRI.ON.CA[NTER], 0.92gm; die axis 11.0 corroded; moderate wear. Found with coin 4.
- 6 AR Penny. EDWARD I-II penny of London, class 10cf/3b1 (1307-9), rev. CIVI/[TAS]/ION/DON, 1.33gm; die axis 11.0; highly corroded; probably moderate wear. From upper levels of chapel floor.

- 7 AR Penny. ? EDWARD I-II, fragments of penny of uncertain mint and type, highly corroded. From upper levels of chapel floor against south wall.
- 8 AR Penny. Single long cross penny, otherwise unidentifiable, 1.26gm; highly corroded. Found with No.7.
- 9 AR fragments; totally unidentifiable. From between graves II and III.
- 10 AR 'Sceat' of Eadberht, King of Northumbria c 737-758, wt.13.1 grains. The obverse has the King's name, the reverse a fantastic animal facing right, triquetra under body and small cross in front of foreleg (fig 37). Found below 'middens material' to SW of church. Miss Pirie comments that apart from one from Carlisle and a number from Whithorn, these coins are generally found east of the Pennines. The Barhobble example is a die duplicate of one found at Epworth, Lincs. in 1983 and now in Oxford. See Metcalf, D M 1994, p 586 and pl 28 no. 462.

Comments on the coins (W.F.C.)

All the mediaeval coins found have been heavily corroded, presumably due to the acidity in the soil. No.10 is the only evidence of Anglian activity on the site and was not associated with any structure. All the remaining identifiable coins are associated with period 3b - that of the chapel and cooking spot to the west of it. Recent coins 1 and 2, though unstratified, must relate to period 4 - the cottage and smithy phase of the site.

Silver ?

- 1 Wire, 9mm long and 1mm thick. X-ray spectrographic analysis indicates that the surface is of manganese which commonly replaces buried silver. From the fill of grave C 2.

Copper and copper alloy

- 1 Bell, crotal shape, 22mm diam (fig. 37). From a disturbed layer outside and adjacent to west gable of the church. cf similar bell from Peel, Man accompanying a burial of the pagan Norse/Christian interface there (pers. comm. David Freke).
- 2 Padlock bolt, length 64mm with traces of the spring steel barbs (fig. 37). From nave of church below baked clay floor.
- 3 Buckle, c 50mm wide by 30mm, decorated with rosettes, catch with 4 points. Found squ. I8 in brown layer below topsoil. Recent ?

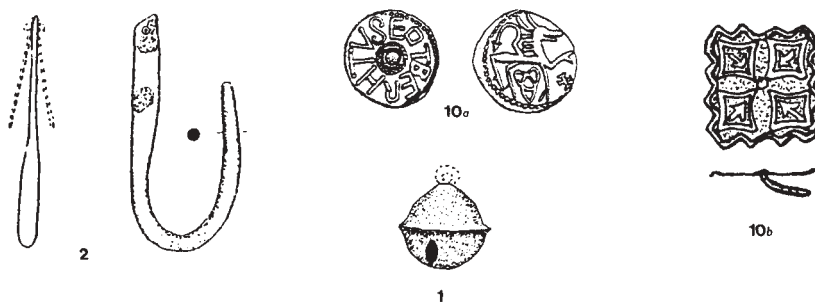


Fig. 37 - Non-ferrous metals. Silver sceat of Eadberht c 750 ad (10a), copper alloy padlock bolt (2), crotal bell (1) and belt decoration (10b). Coin and decoration shown natural size, others 1/2 scale.

- 4 Button 19mm diam., silvered or tinned. Molehill. Recent
- 5 Button 32mm, silvered or tinned. K10 - topsoil. Recent
- 6 Fragment of ?ferrule, c 10mm diam. D9 midden.
- 7 Button 14mm diam., silvered or tinned. Smithy floor. Recent.
- 8 Button 28mm diam., silvered or tinned. Outside S side of smithy. Recent
- 9 Fragmentary and much corroded gilded mount or strap end, with dot and circle decoration. Grave S28 abt left waist ?.
- 10 Belt mount. Thin folded sheet, ?stamped, c 18mm squ, decorated with 4 concave-sided squares etc., single rivet (fig. 37). Unstratified. cf no. 1063 (dated 1230-60) in Egan, G. et al 1991

Lead and lead alloy

- 1 Weight ? 50gm. A plumb-bob or a 2-ounce or 2-unit weight of 25 gms each? (fig. 38). Found adjoining post hole E9/36 and probably contemporary with it. 11th century ?
- 2 Weight ? 76gm. heavy 3-unit, in form of a truncated cone, has been stabbed repeatedly with a pointed object (fig. 38). From foot of black layer to south of post hole in G8.
- 3 Weight. 11.3gm. light $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit ?, conical (fig. 38). Found 15in (38cm) below floor level against foundation of altar on south side.
- 4 Weight ? 3.3gm. heavy $\frac{1}{8}$ unit (should be 3.125), conical (fig. 38); from edge of 'midden' area to south west of church, or perhaps a gaming piece.

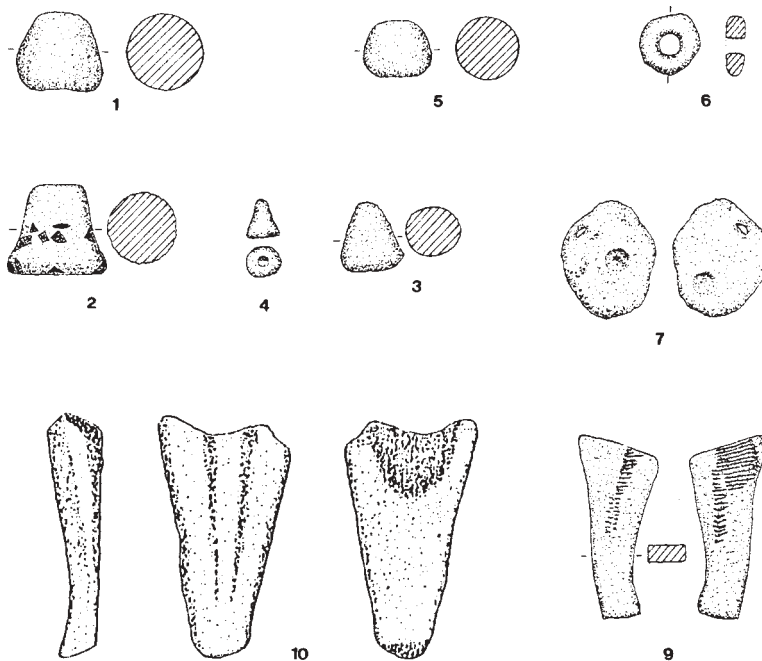


Fig. 38 - Non-ferrous metals. Lead ?weights (1 to 5), lead ring (6), lead ?seal (7), lead offcut with plier marks (9) and lead/copper/tin leg of ewer (10). Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 5 Weight, 25gm., 1-unit ?, flattened globular, 16mm diam (fig. 38). Below topsoil of squ. J15.
- 6 Annular ring. diam 15mm. (fig. 38). Found on a molehill in squ.N16.
- 7 Seal ? A disc 25mm diam 3mm thick, perforation near the edge and possible 6mm circular stamp each side (fig. 38). In squ. F10 against inside corner of building K3.
- 8 Strips (2). 10cm and 6.5cm long respectively, 2.3cm wide and 3 to 5mm thick (fig. 39). Found along with 7 above.
- 9 Fragment, 48mm long, 6mm thick, with marks of pliers or jaws of vice (fig 38). Found level with and adjoining paving outside church doorway.
- 10 Leg of vessel. 6.4cm long, wt.73gm (fig. 38), from the 'sacristy recess' in the NE corner of the church. A 'no standard' analysis by X-ray spectrograph (A. Livingstone, RMS) of the object below the surface corrosion gives composition tin 8%, copper 34½%, lead 57½%, which puts it into the category of a heavily leaded bronze. Probably from a ewer or other church vessel.
- 11 Strip 42mm long, 23mm wide. E8 east side, above W end of S25 in fill.
- 12 Circle, flat 18 to 20mm diam. SE corner of squ.E9 below paving.
- 13 Runnel ?, 55mm long - in upper wall, SW corner of church.
- 14 Splash. From molehill to W of shelter.
- 15 Splash. F8/G8 among large slabs.
- 16 Splash. D9 - south end below 'paving'.
- 17 Strip, 43mm long, c 15mm wide (fig. 39). Squ J13 below rough paving between pit and wall to N.
- 18 Splash ?, K16E topsoil.
- 19 Splash, F10 above rough cobbling.
- 20 Splash, F11 in paving SW corner.
- 21 Sheet, folded, 50mm by 30mm (fig. 39). Unstratified.
- 22 Sheet, thin, with folded edges, c 21mm by 18mm, in 2 pieces. Unstratified.
- 23 Strip with folded corner, 13mm long. Unstratified.
- 24 Patch for pottery vessel, oval, c 35mm long In topsoil.
- 25 Splash 14mm long. Unstratified.

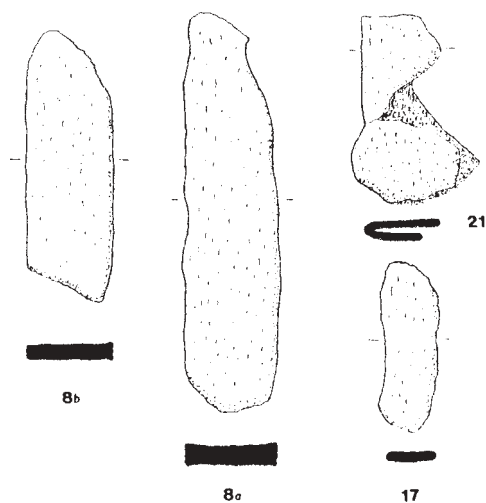


Fig. 39 - Non-ferrous metals. Lead bars. All ½ scale.

Comments on lead and lead alloy (W.F.C.)

While many of the fragments seem to be splashes or offcuts from lead working on the site and extending from period 2 to period 3b, several pieces in the form of truncated cones (1, 2 and 3) seem to have a significant weight relationship based on a unit or 'ounce' of 25 grammes and all are or could be of period 2. Unstratified and found away from the others was one (5), flattened globular in shape, but which weighed exactly 1 unit. No. 4 is possibly from a later context but is also conical and might be a (heavy) one-eighth unit.

These relationships are shown on table 2. A 25 gm. weight unit has been postulated for 'Viking Age' finds from Gigha and a 24 gm. unit for Viking period silver arm-rings. See Graham Campbell, 1976, 114-35 and Warner, 1976, 136-143, also RCAHMS Argyll vol 1, 97.

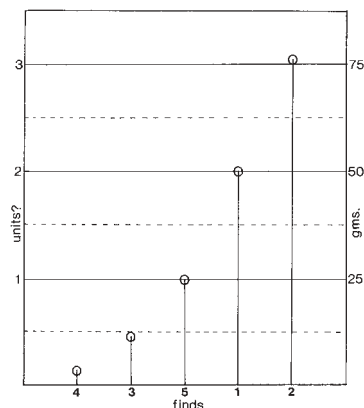


Table 2 - Probable correlation of lead weights.

Iron - a selection - (* = X-rayed)

Comments (W.F.C.). Excluded from this list are 30 nail or nail heads which had no relevant context whether level, structure or burials. All nails, however, are included which might have had an association with buildings or their furnishings or graves, although no coffined burials were identified. Also omitted are 30 unidentified objects or iron concretions. The nails, which are square or rectangular in section, fall generally into two types - small headed with points, which would have been driven into wood and perhaps clenched over, and those with larger square heads which have been used with similar roves against which the cut-off surplus shank would be expanded thus making a much more secure fastening. This latter was perhaps a boat building tradition which was adopted into general joinery practice (see Morris et al 1986).

It should be remembered that iron was considered an apotropaic substance, ie it was used to ward off evil, which could explain why the odd nail or broken fragment might be put in or laid on a grave.

Of particular interest are the mail (31), which also has textile impression, the spur rowell (146), the object identified as a scabbard 'crampet' or strike-a-light (96), the small bill-hook or sickle (27), several knives (1 with textile impressions) or fragments, heckle fragments (10a, 155, 156), padlock (95) and shears (111).

- 1 Knife,* with whittle tang, length 127mm, triangular blade, little sharpening wear (fig. 43), unstratified above subsoil in build-up of soil to N. of enclosure wall B1. in squ. J3. 12th or 13th C.?
- 2 Key,* 60mm long, with solid pin and 2 similar teeth (fig. 40), from midden against enclosure wall, squ. E10. This type of key can be used from either side of a lock, such as on a door, but the small size of this example makes it probably from a chest or wall cupboard (see Monk 1974). 13th C.
- 3 Nail?,* bent, less head, 43mm long, E9 midden.
- 4 Nails?,* less heads, fragments 35 and 40mm long, G9/H9 'in robbed wall'.
- 5 Nail?,* 23mm long, with grooving round the end, vice marks? (fig. 40), G10/H10 'in lowest rubble'.
- 6 Plate,* perforated 37mm long, could be part of a barrel hoop (fig. 40). D9/E9 'occupation layer'.
- 7 Nail?, and 2 fragments from midden squ. E10
- 8 Link of chain?,* 54mm long (fig. 40). I8.
- 9 Staple,* 40mm long (fig 40). G10/H10 'in lowest rubble'.

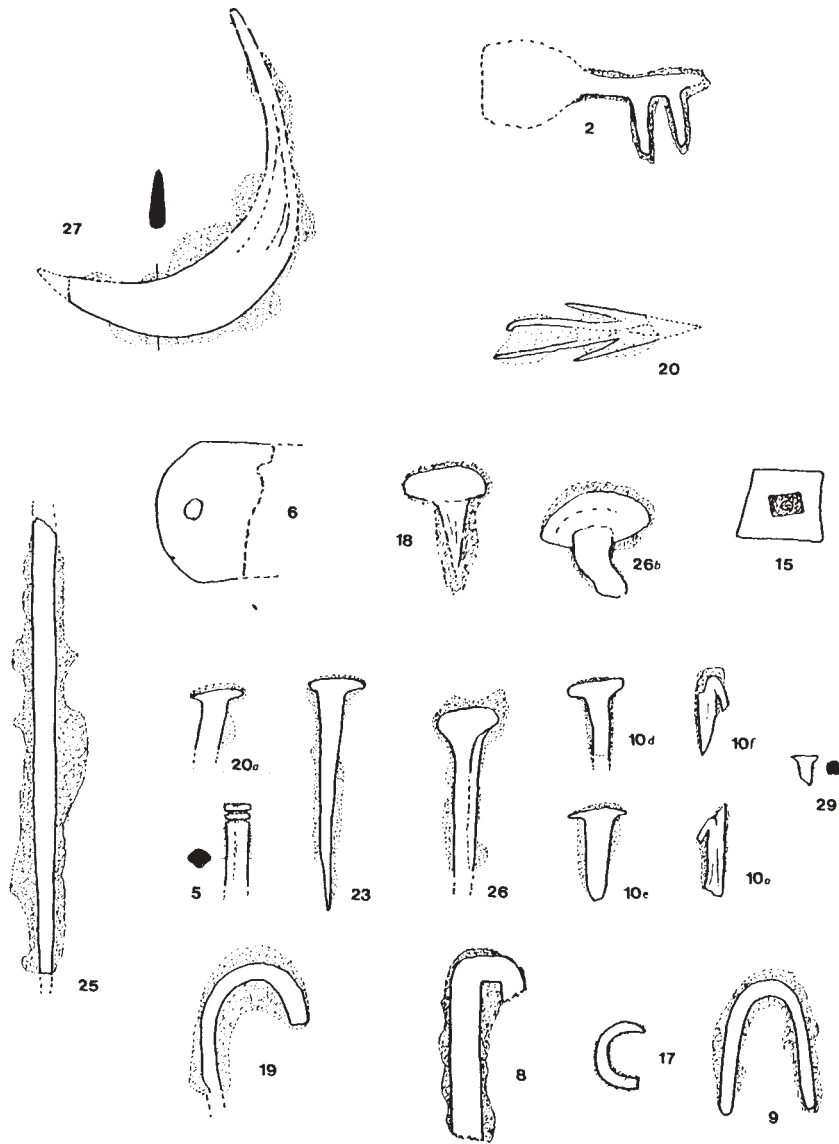


Fig. 40 - Ironwork. Small sickle (27), key (2), barbed and socketed arrowhead (20), selection nails etc. All drawn from X-radiographs and shown $\frac{1}{2}$ scale.

- 10 Fragments (6)* incl. 2 nails c 23mm long with heads, 2 clenched-over spikes c 20mm long, from chapel floor at south west of altar. 10a (fig. 42) is a single tooth from a heckle with thin iron sheeting over wooden base. cf Ottaway, P 1992 p 538.
- 11 Nail?, 32mm long, found on church floor 1986.
- 12 Fragments (2), on floor of chapel before altar.
- 13 Fragments (4), from midden squ. E9/E10, 1986.
- 14 Fragments (2),* 32 and 18mm long, channel shaped iron, coated with copper alloy (fig. 44). May be pieces of handle of a 'Celtic' handbell. From floor of chapel, one at each corner of altar.
- 15 Rove,* diamond-shaped, 29mm by 27mm, used for nail of rectangular section (fig. 40). Midden 1985.
- 16 Fragment,* 44mm long, F10 'level 1a'.
- 17 Ring,* fragment, 22mm diam. (fig. 40). L13 S end above subsoil.

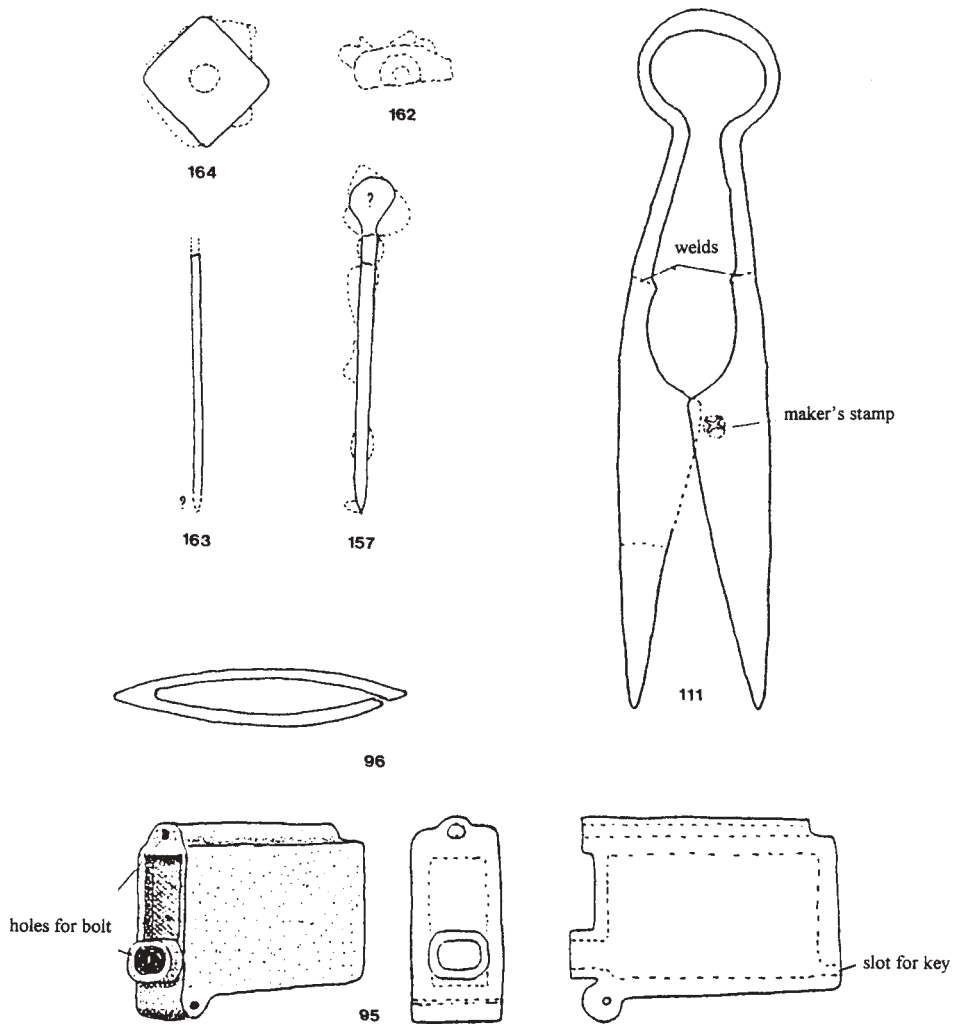


Fig. 41 - Ironwork; including pins (163 and 157), shears (111) from grave XII, '? crampet' (96) from a scabbard and a box-padlock (95). All drawn from radiographs and shown $\frac{1}{2}$ scale.

- 18 Nail,* with head or rove, 34mm long (fig. 40) L13 eastmost pit upper level.
 19 Hook?, 46mm long (fig. 40), from clay floor west end of church.
 20 Arrowhead,* socketed and barbed (fig. 40), original length c.55mm. From an indefinite level when cleaning below topsoil outside south side of church, in square I8. (Cf. arrowheads from Urquhart Castle (Samson 1982 No.13 etc., 'early there) and *London Mus. Cat.* p.69 No.15 'mid 13th C.'). Anti-personnel arrowheads tended to be barbless, so this is probably from a hunting arrow.
 20a Nail,* fragmentary, 19mm long (fig. 40)
 21 Nail,* less head, 33mm long, square I8.
 22 Nail?,* bent 31mm long, chapel floor.
 23 Nail,* with head 63mm long (fig. 40). G8 bottom of posthole.
 24 Nail with head or tooth from heckle, 70mm long (fig. 42), F11.
 25 Nail or spike,* 120mm long (fig. 40), E11 from ?slot to east of paving 87.
 26 Nail,* with head, 50mm long, from chapel floor.
 26a Iron and wood concretion, outside church door below secondary paving.
 27 Billhook,* tanged, 60 by 85mm, (fig. 40) from secondary paving outside former church door. The section shows that it has been sharpened only on the inside of the curve and in this respect it seems to differ from the examples found at Urquhart Castle (see Samson 1982). It would be a suit able tool for cutting reeds for thatch or heather for bedding.
 29 Rivet,* flat-headed, 18mm long, (fig. 40), from chapel floor 1986.
 30 Flat object, folded, 43mm long
 31 Mail,* a rust-corroded mass about 17.8cm by 3.8cm..of links of iron mail each about 7mm outside diam. but also exhibiting 'brass' rings presumably for decoration. There seem also to be some rings of a 'white-brass' alloy (RMS in litt). The outside also shows textile replacement (see report *infra*) and possible traces of a woven grass or straw container. Found laid on two flattish stones in a small V-shaped stone setting against the N wall near the NW corner inside the church (fig. 7). Any cover was missing and the mail was surrounded by clay. The deposit would seem to have been made during the lifetime of the church or chapel. From the size and weight of the find it does not appear to have been a complete mail shirt but perhaps a coif covering the head and shoulders. A somewhat similar find, perhaps a complete shirt or byrnie, was made in the Chapel on Wyre, Orkney in the 1930s (see Cormack, 1989b).
 32 Knife,* with whittle tang and angled back, 146mm long, (figs. 43,46), found in squ. E11, in an ?11th C. level. A slag line appearing in the X-radiograph and shown on the illustration may be the weld line between an iron blade and a steel cutting edge. Some textile replacement on blade (see report *infra*). A 10th or 11th century date would be quite appropriate.
 33 Nail head or rove,* 25 to 30mm diam., found in upper levels of grave S4.
 37 Knife?,* part of blade, 37mm long, (fig. 43), found to W of 'cyclopean wall' below paving level.
 38 Nail,* without head ?,55mm long, found outside N wall of church in ? pit E of balk.
 39 Nail,* with bent over head, 35mm long, outside N wall of church in 'cobbled' area.

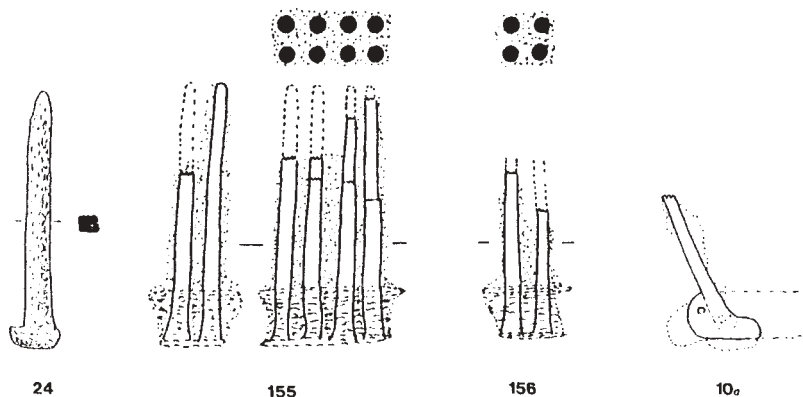


Fig. 42 - Ironwork; possible heckle tooth (24) and heckle fragments. 155 is from a child's grave.
 All drawn from radiographs and shown $\frac{1}{2}$ scale.

- 41 Nail point,* 30mm long, G12 purple layer.
- 42 Knife,* with whittle tang and angled back, 11.2cm long, may originally have been longer and reground after breakage of the point, (fig. 43). Found inserted into the south side of grave C 2, probably for apotropaic purposes.
- 47 Nail, 25mm long, found as 43.
- 52 Knife blade,* 60mm long, (fig. 43)
- 53 Plate,* 45 by 20mm with 2 small hinges and pin, (fig. 44), outside N wall of church, between cists and buttress above subsoil.
- 54 Blade, SE quarter of chapel, in hard clay layer near centre line.
- 56 Knife,* point of blade, surviving length 30mm, below paving S side altar.
- 58 Nail, SE corner of chapel below paving.
- 59 Nail, with large head, F8, midden.
- 61 Nail,* less head, 55mm long, SE quarter of church in clay floor.
- 62 Nail, one of two adjoining, found as 61.
- 63 Nail, (repaired), found with 62.
- 64 Nail?, below floor in SE corner of church, west of black layer.
- 66 Nail head,* rectangular 22 by 25mm, SE alcove beside altar, in clay layer.
- 67 Object,* 15mm long, S side of altar below paving.
- 68 Fragments, floor of church below 'paving'. squ. H9/H10 alongside stake.
- 69 Fragment,* 33mm long, balk F9/F10 above paving.
- 70 Object, in grave VI near head.
- 72 Object,* 30mm long, SE alcove beside altar against foundations in clay layer.
- 75 Knife,* end of blade, surviving length 70mm, angled back (fig. 43), F8 in midden.
- 78 Nail, S side of altar below paving in SE corner.

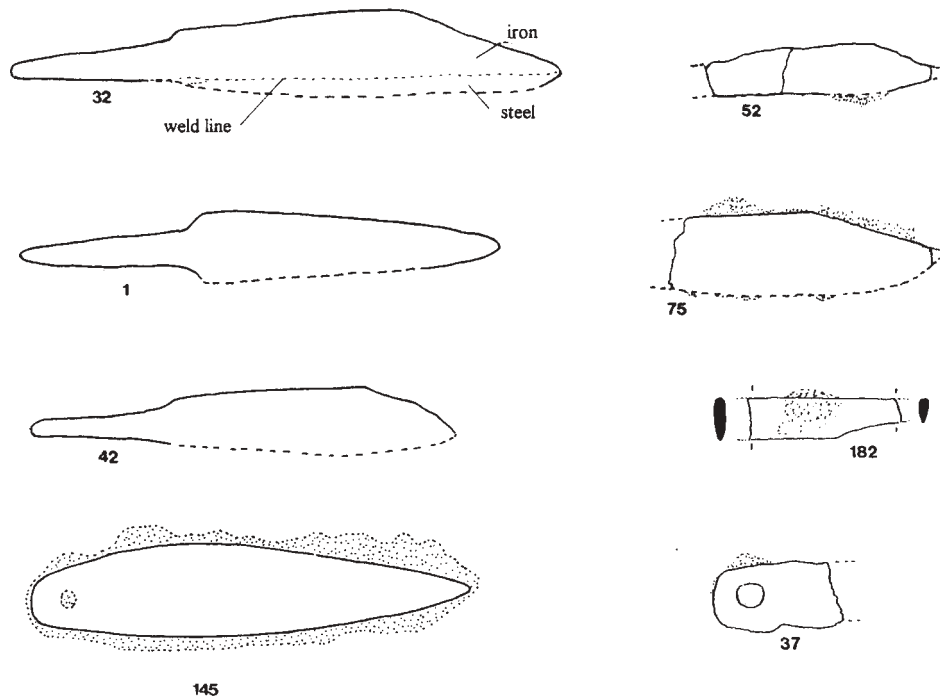


Fig. 43 - Ironwork; knife blades. 37 and 145 may be from folding knives, 32 shows contact with a textile (see fig. 46). All drawn from radiographs and shown 1/2 scale.

- 79 Nail?, S of altar below floor near E gable.
 80 Object,* cranked, 60mm long, 20mm throw, plus further 25mm long, (fig. 44), SE quarter of church on clay floor beneath paving stone.
 81 Nail, in midden F8.
 82 Nail, SE quarter of chapel, in lower foundations of gable.
 83 Fragment, found as 82.
 84 Nail, S side of altar, below edge of 'tipping cover slab'.
 87 Fragments, on top of grave VI beside altar.
 88 Nail?, S of altar, in SE corner below paving.
 89 Nail, in chapel floor, SE quarter, adjoining stone 6a.
 90 Nail, with traces of wood, SE quarter of chapel, below floor W of black layer.
 93 Nail or pin,* 50mm long, against upper foundations of altar.
 94 Object,* SE quarter of chapel below flat (ie. upper) foundations of altar.
 95 Padlock,* box type, 5cm by 7cm by 2.4cm thick, (fig. 41). It has been brass or copper plated. Found as 80. This type is less common than the 'barrel' type. A smaller example in a late 13th C. context has been found at Achadun Castle, Lismore (info D.Caldwell).
 96 Object,* a strike-a-light or crampet from scabbard (fig. 41), length 7.6cm, black layer below flat stone in squ. I8. This type of object has usually been described as a strike-a-light since most examples are found in iron e.g. at Urquhart Castle, Lochmaben Castle and possibly Threave. However a small specimen c 5cm long, from

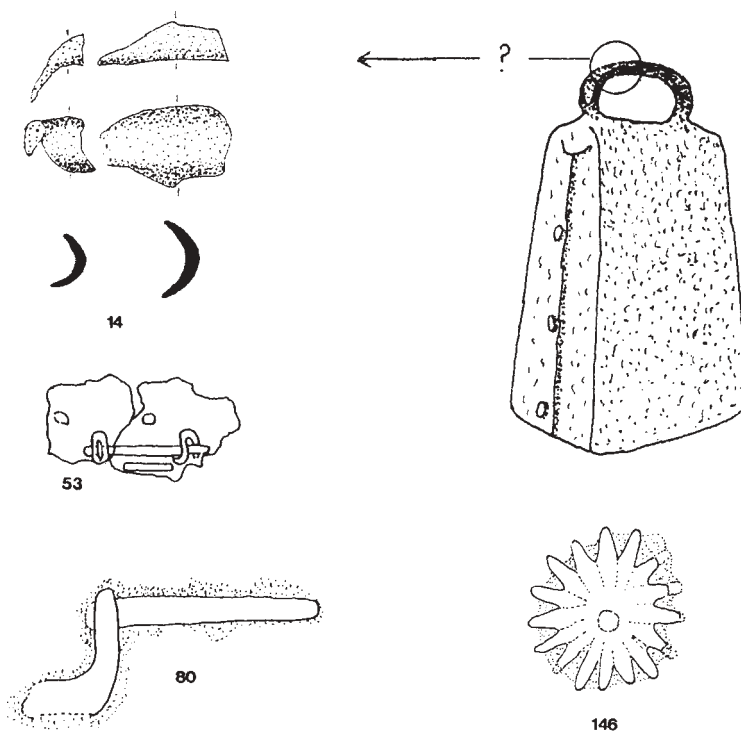


Fig. 44 - Ironwork; small plate with hinge (53), spur rowell (146) and cranked object (80); the two channel-shaped objects (14), heavily coated with copper alloy, may be part of the handle of an iron hand-bell. A complete bell, from Hume, Berwickshire, illustrated, is about 30 cm high, the other objects are drawn from radiographs and shown 1/2 scale.

- Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, is in copper alloy which would clearly exclude use as a strike-a-light unless, as has been postulated from finds at Novgorod, simulated strike-a-lights might be made in a non-ferrous metal for amuletic purposes (Nosov, E.N. 1992, 52). A crampet is fastened to the upper part of a scabbard to provide a guide for the blade and stop for the hilt of a sword.
- 98 Nail, with wood concretion, NE quarter of chapel, in 'alcove' between altar and N wall.
- 101 Object,* 25mm long, in floor, NE quarter of chapel.
- 105 Nail, head?, W end of church, in baked clay floor.
- 106 Nail, as 105.
- 108 Object,* folded?, 30mm long, NE quarter of chapel in upper levels of floor.
- 109 Object, as 108.
- 110 Nail, NE quarter of chapel in middle levels of floor.
- 111 Shears,* 185mm long (fig. 41), type 2 in *London Museum Mediaeval Cat.* An X-ray shows clearly the welds between the spring steel of the handle and the blades. It also seems to disclose a cutler's mark (St. Andrew's Cross in circle) on one of the blades. Found laid over feet of burial in Grave XII. Iron shears occur in women's graves of the pagan Viking period with other grave goods (e.g. Westness, Orkney; Colonsay; Peel Castle, I.O.M.) but they seem to be rare in mediaeval burials - they occur carved on cross slabs of the mediaeval period.
- 112 Staple,* c.65mm long, square in section, in chapel floor.
- 115 Staple?, floor of 'sacristy' recess in chapel floor.
- 116 Staple?, N/S balk in chapel floor.
- 124 Nail, point?, SW quarter of chapel in upper floor.
- 127 Fragments, W end of church below large broken square flagstone.
- 128 Object, NW corner of chapel in clay floor near cross-wall.
- 130 Object,* 47mm long, squ.F8 near 'bench' at low level.
- 132 Pin?,* 50mm long F9 near paving N of burned area.
- 134 Nail or spike, 9.5cm long, found as 133.
- 137 Nail, NE quarter of chapel in 'alcove' N of altar.
- 138 Nail,* plated?, surviving length 23mm, N/S balk in chapel floor.
- 145 Knife or razor blade?,* 11.8cm long, hole at one end (fig. 43), squ. G9 in secondary paving.
- 146 Spur rowell,* diam 43mm, 16 points, may have been plated, (fig. 44). This 'wheel' or 'star' type superseded the 'pricker' type of spur about 1300.
- 150 Horse shoe, 6.5cm across inside, without calk, 'for a pony 13 hands high' (James Milhench, Blacksmith, Myrton). From west end of structure J. Recent.
- 152 Spoon bit, fragment, H9 below paving.
- 153 Pin?, squ.H8.
- 154 Rivet with rove. In fill of grave S19 at foot.
- 155 Heckle,* part, with 2 rows each of 4 teeth 70mm long overall and concreted wooden base 15mm thick, found below flat stone over head of burial S14a. (fig. 42). This type was in use until recently for combing flax and 'hard' wool, they are also found, with other grave goods, in female graves of the pagan Norse period. see 10a, 24 and the following.
- 156 Heckle,* part, with 2 rows each of 2 teeth, surviving length 45mm with traces of wooden base similar to 155 (fig. 42). Found outside S side of church near W end in disturbed ground.
- 157 Pin,* 72mm long, with detached head c. 11mm diam (fig. 41), from E end of grave S25.
- 162 Object,* 25mm long (fig. 41), from fill of grave S28 near W end.
- 163 Pin?,* 80mm long (fig. 41), from fill of grave S31.
- 164 Object,* 25mm square (fig. 41), from grave level outside chapel doorway.
- 172 Knife point?, 40mm long, from H8.
- 174 Concretion, ?40mm long, from upper levels of grave XXVI.
- 176 Staple?, 40mm long, 30mm wide. From fill of grave S7.
- 177 Nail?, 75mm long, attached to stone, from grave XIX.
- 178 Nail, 54mm long, large head. Outside church door, below secondary paving.
- 180 Object, iron. c 45mm long, with thin flat copper alloy disc about 20mm from one end. Grave XXV on flat stone in centre.
- 181 Staple?, fragment, 35mm long. Grave C3, E end.
- 182 Knife blade, part, 42mm long (fig. 43). From D9/E9.
- 183 Nail ?, 47mm long, large head, stone attached. Upper levels grave W2.

Medieval Pottery by Jane Clark

1 Method

The medieval pottery from the 1984 to 1993 excavations at Barhobble has been studied as a single collection. The complete assemblage was sorted into fabric type, examined under binocular microscope (x 20), and worked for joins. The identification of fabric type was made according to characteristics of texture, hardness, inclusion content and sortedness, colour and surface treatment. A catalogue was compiled, using the individual sherd as the basic quantitative value. The catalogue was placed on a database, allowing easy cross-reference of sherd number, excavation year, sherd form and site context.

Where appropriate, comparisons were made with the larger medieval assemblage from recent excavations at Whithorn (directed by P. Hill), which this author has also studied.

2 Fabric and Form

The Barhobble fabrics indicate a common use of the local Solway carse-clays, resulting in sandy, iron-rich pastes. Firing was generally done under oxidising conditions, giving surface colours of pale buff through to pale reddish-orange, with some core reduction of pale to mid grey. Typical inclusions are of quartz, feldspar and iron oxide minerals with an occasional organic component. Without further petrological study, it is impossible to quantify the extent to which visible inclusions are deliberate tempering materials, or are natural components in the clays used.

The general post-depositional condition of the assemblage shows considerable abrasion and breakage of the soft ceramic paste, resulting in small sherd size and loss of the original surface. In many cases, traces of cracked and laminating glaze, visible under the microscope, survive only in surface depressions, although the presence of a thin, even, layer of surface reduction may indicate areas of lost glaze.

Although there are several groups of sherds which each probably represent a single vessel, few sherds join, and no complete profiles could be reconstructed. The rim profiles (sherds 08, 28, 31, 57, 63,

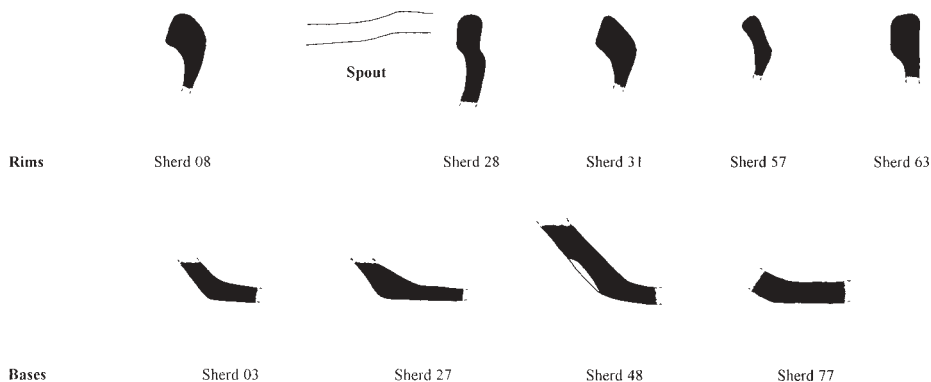


Fig. 45 - Pottery. Scale 1/2.

57 and 63), illustrated in Fig. 45, represent vessels of closed form, including one jug. The bases (sherds 03, 27, 48 and 77) are flat and well angled, with finger impressions on one sherd (48). Fuming on many sherds indicates cooking vessels. Many sherds are glazed, although the glaze is badly weathered. Two sherds are decorated: one, possibly early, sherd (87) with a raised cordon, and one (80) with rouletted decoration.

The fabrics have been divided into four main groups, each subdivided where appropriate.

Fabric 1 Coarse fabrics.

Fabric 1 comprises a small group of coarse wares that are distinct from the common local fabrics (fabrics 2 and 3), and may represent earlier ceramic types. Tight stratigraphical control or good independent dating would be needed to confirm this because of a lack of known parallels. Fabric 1 also includes a group of sherds (fabric 1/01) that are lining material, with a single face rather than vessel forms. Fabrics 1/02 and 1/03 are vessel body sherds: 1/02 in a soft, quartz-gritted fabric and 1/03 in an organic-tempered fabric.

Fabric 1 types were compared with samples of daub and coarse 'fictile' material from Barhobble, both of which are single-faced lining materials, but of quite different fabrics: the daub has a predominant organic content, while the 'fictile' material is considerably coarser, with a much higher content of homogeneous, small, quartz grains, essentially sand grains held in clay matrix. Fabric 1/01 is similar to the daub sample, but with coarser quartz inclusions [the coarse fictile material is probably daub from a building phase different from that employing the daub with the predominant organic content - WFC].

Fabric 2 Local oxidised wares.

The bulk of the Barhobble assemblage falls into this group, illustrating a range of sandy, buff-coloured fabrics that have been recognised in eleven subgroups (2/01 to 2/11). The small size of the sample does not allow any typological or chronological sequence for these fabrics, which range from fairly coarse to fine and well sorted. They can be paralleled by a similar range of fabrics from Whithorn, which formed a large group of common, local wares, stratigraphically dated to the late 12th through to the 14th century.

Fabric 3 Local reduced wares.

Reduced fabrics often in pastes similar to the local oxidised fabrics, were common during the medieval period and in particular during the 14th and 15th centuries, until the introduction of later post-medieval reduced fabrics. Fabric 3 can be paralleled by a large group of similar fabrics from Whithorn, current during the 13th to mid-15th centuries, but especially common during the 14th. Fabric 3 has been divided into five subgroups (3/01 to 3/05).

Fabric 4 White gritty ware.

White gritty wares are well recognised in early medieval (late 12/13th century) contexts from the Scottish east coast, with a kiln site at Colstoun, East Lothian (Thoms, 1976), and from the Borders, with a possible production site in Tweeddale (Haggarty, 1985; Crowdy, 1986). The identification of any source site for Barhobble white gritty ware requires further petrological analysis.

The presence of white gritty ware at the nearby site of Cruggleton (Haggarty, 1985; Cormack, pers.comm.) where the assemblage as a whole is biased towards non-local fabrics, suggests that white gritty wares were coming into the site with a range of other imports (Haggarty, pers. comm.). At Whithorn white gritty ware is present in good early contexts, suggesting an early 13th century date for its introduction, continuing through to the mid-14th century, but probably not beyond. There is one single sherd of fabric 4/01 from Barhobble.

3. Regional Context

It is difficult to recognise and define the local Barhobble fabrics within a wider regional context because of the lack of comparative stratified assemblages and of known kiln sites, both in the Galloway region in general, and in the Machers area in particular. There has been little regionally based discussion of the medieval ceramic tradition in S.W. Scotland. The identification of local fabrics from historically dated medieval and late medieval sites, such as Glenluce Abbey (Cruden 1951), Kirkcudbright Castle (Dunning et al., 1958) and Threave Castle (Haggarty, 1981) provides some chronological and spatial framework for the Barhobble assemblage, as does Truckell and Williams' review of the medieval Galloway pottery in Dumfries Museum (Truckell and Williams, 1967), despite their questionable dating for much of the material (Haggarty, 1981).

Fabrics 2 and 3 can be closely paralleled by the local Whithorn fabrics, stratigraphically dated to the late 12th century through to the 14th. Finer chronological dating is not possible as much of the Whithorn material came from redeposited contexts. However, the Barhobble assemblage is notable for the absence of red gritty ware, a distinctive and homogeneous group in terms of fabric (well-sorted, frequent quartz grains) and form (globular cooking pots) which represents the earliest medieval fabric type found at Whithorn, stratigraphically consistent with a date of the mid-to-late 12th century. Nor are any of the common late medieval (15th century onwards) fabrics, found at Whithorn, present among the Barhobble assemblage.

The only non-local fabric among the Barhobble assemblage appears to be the single sherd of white gritty ware (fabric 4/01). There are none of the European imports which are found at Whithorn, such as the green-glazed Saintonge wares of the mid-13th to 14th century date, or the Low Countries red earthenwares, of the 14th century date.

4 Fabric Descriptions

Fabric:	1/01
Sherd count:	11 body
Fabric:	moderately hard; oxidised (buff orange) external surface with reduced (mid-grey) core and uneven internal surface; inclusions of frequent small rounded quartz, frequent iron oxide minerals and frequent, organic (now voided); uneven fracture.
Surface:	roughly even surface on one face only; no surface deposits.
Form:	not vessel form; probable floor/wall lining (max. 15mm thick), possibly associated with hearth area, although the sherds show no burning/fuming.
Fabric:	1/02
Sherd count:	2 body.
Fabric:	moderately soft; oxidised (buff) surfaces and core with some reduced (pale grey) core; inclusions of frequent, homogeneous, small rounded quartz; abraded slightly laminated fracture.
Surface:	abraded surface; no surface deposits.
Form:	vessel form.

- Fabric: 1/03
- Sherd Count: 1 body.
- Fabric: hard; oxidised (buff) surfaces and reduced (pale grey) core; inclusions of occasional mineral grains, and frequent organic (now voided); coarse fracture.
- Surface: uneven surface; one sherd (sherd 87) with raised cordon.
- Form: vessel form.
- Fabric: 2/01
- Sherd count: 33 body (many small sherds); 1 rim; 1 spout; 1 base.
- Fabric: moderately hard; oxidised (buff orange) surfaces and core with some reduced (mid-grey) core; inclusions of occasional to frequent, well-sorted quartz, feldspar and iron oxide minerals; abraded and slightly laminated fracture.
- Surface: abraded green glaze; one sherd (sherd 80) with rouletted decoration; some external surface fuming.
- Form: thin-walled forms, including cooking vessels and one jug spout (sherd 28); flat bases.
- Fabric: 2/02
- Sherd count: 10 body.
- Fabric: soft fabric: oxidised (buff-orange) surfaces with reduced (mid-grey) core; inclusions of frequent, mixed size, quartz, feldspar and iron oxide minerals; uneven fracture.
- Surface: pronounced rilling; some surface voiding where quartz grains have fallen out due to softness of fabric; abraded and discoloured green/brown glaze..
- Fabric: 2/03
- Sherd count: 2 body; 1 rim.
- Fabric: moderately hard; oxidised (pale buff orange) surfaces and core; inclusions of frequent, mixed-size angular (less than 2mm diam) quartz, feldspar and occasional iron oxide minerals; rough fracture.
- Surface: pronounced rilling, external fuming.
- Form: cooking form, with closed everted rim.
- Fabric: 2/04
- Sherd count: 5 body.
- Fabric: moderately hard; oxidised (mid buff orange) surfaces with reduced (mid grey) core; inclusions of frequent mixed-size quartz, feldspar, frequent iron oxide minerals, with a possible small organic component; slightly laminated fracture.
- Surface: uneven and abraded surfaces and breaks; abraded white surface deposit (possible slip); very occasional splashes of abraded orange, brown and green glaze.
- Fabric: 2/05
- Sherd count: 2 body.
- Fabric: moderately hard; oxidised (pale buff orange) internal surface with reduced (mid grey) external surface and core; inclusions of occasional mixed small rounded quartz, feldspar and iron oxide minerals; laminated fracture, which possibly caused by surface burning.
- Surface: uneven surfaces; heavy fuming on external surface.
- Form: cooking form, probably representing a single vessel.

- Fabric: 2/06
- Sherd count: 5 body; 1 base.
 Fabric: moderately hard; oxidised (pale buff orange) with some reduced (mid grey) core; inclusions of frequent homogeneous, small rounded quartz grains, feldspar and frequent iron oxide minerals; coarse, abraded fracture.
 Surface: some fuming on external surfaces.
 Form: flat based cooking form.
- Fabric: 2/07
- Sherd count: 4 body, 1 base.
 Fabric: moderately hard; oxidised (pale buff-orange) with some reduced (pale grey) core; inclusions of frequent small rounded quartz, feldspar, distinctive red iron oxide minerals; slightly laminated fracture.
 Surface: smooth, even surface; traces of green glaze; one sherd with external surface fuming.
 Form: flat based, cooking form.
- Fabric: 2/08
- Sherd count: 5 body; 2 rim.
 Fabric: soft fabric; oxidised (pale orange) with some reduced (pale grey) core; inclusions of mixed-size quartz, feldspar and occasional iron oxide minerals; very abraded fracture.
 Surface: very abraded surfaces; one rim sherd (sherd 08) with white deposits on external surface; traces of red/pale green glaze over areas of surface reduction.
 Form: thin, even walled; closed form with everted rim.
- Fabric: 2/09
- Sherd count: 2 body.
 Fabric: soft fabric; oxidised (buff orange) surfaces and core; inclusions of mixed-size, angular quartz (less than 1mm diam.), feldspar, iron oxide minerals; even fracture.
 Surface: smooth surface; no surface deposits.
 Form: thin even walled form; probable single vessel represented.
- Fabric: 2/10
- Sherd count: 1 body.
 Fabric: moderately hard; oxidised (pale, slightly reddish, orange) surfaces and core; inclusions of occasional, well sorted quartz, feldspar, iron oxide minerals; slightly laminated fracture.
 Surface: no surface deposits.
- Fabric: 2/11
- Sherd count: 4 body.
 Fabric: very soft fabric; oxidised (pale buff orange) with some reduced (pale grey) core; inclusions of very small quartz, feldspar, iron oxide minerals; slightly laminated fracture.
 Surface: very abraded surfaces (especially external) and breaks.
 Form: thin walled form; probable single vessel represented.
- Fabric: 3/01
- Sherd count: 3 body.
 Fabric: hard; reduced (mid grey) surfaces and core; inclusions of frequent, well-sorted quartz, feldspar; slightly laminated fracture.
 Surface: abraded, cracked and discoloured green/brown glaze.
 Form: even walled form.

- Fabric: 3/02
- Sherd count: 1 body; 1 base.
 Fabric: moderately soft; reduced (mid grey) surfaces and core; inclusions of occasional mixed-size (less than 1mm) quartz and iron oxide minerals; abraded fracture.
 Surface: uneven abraded surface; abraded green/brown glaze.
 Form: even walled form; finger indentation at base.
- Fabric: 3/03
- Sherd count: 1 body.
 Fabric: hard; reduced (pale grey) surfaces and core, with some external surface oxidisation (buff orange); inclusions of mixed-size quartz, feldspar and frequent red iron oxide minerals; abraded fracture.
 Surface: uneven surface; abraded green glaze.
 Form: heavy walled form; finger indentation.
- Fabric: 3/04
- Sherd count: 1 body.
 Fabric: hard; reduced (pale grey) surfaces and core with some external surface oxidation (buff orange); inclusions of frequent, well-mixed angular (less than 1mm. diam.) quartz, feldspar and iron oxide minerals; abraded fracture.
 Surface: abraded green glaze.
- Fabric: 3/05
- Sherd count: 1 body.
 Fabric: hard; reduced (pale grey surface and core, with some external surface oxidation (buff orange); inclusions of homogeneous, small rounded quartz, and distinctive red iron oxide mineral, with some possible organic component; smooth fracture.
 Surface: abraded green glaze.
 Form: even walled form.
- Fabric: 4/01
- Sherd count: 1 body.
 Fabric: hard; oxidised (white) surfaces and core; inclusions of frequent, mixed-size (less than 1 mm. diam.) angular quartz, feldspar and occasional iron oxide minerals; gritty fracture.
 Surface: no surface deposits.

Catalogue - Table 3

(The sherd number is prefixed with the year of discovery)

sherd	form	fabric	context
84-01	body	2/06	D10 occ. floor - ? midden
84-02	body	1/02	F10
84-03	base	2/06	D10 occ. floor
85-04	body	2/01	D11 - midden
85-05	body	2/02	D11 in rough cobbling below topsoil
85-06	body	2/01	D9 below topsoil
85-07	body	2/01	D11 gravel layer below topsoil
85-08	rim	2/08	D11 SW corner below topsoil
85-09	body	2/01	D9/E9 gravel layer below topsoil
85-10	body	2/01	as 85-09
85-11	body	2/03	I7 in 'grave earth'
85-12	body	2/04	D9 in gravel layer SW corner of excav.
85-13	body	2/01	E9 upper midden
85-14	body	2/10	lower midden
85-15	body	2/01	D9/E9 ?lower midden
85-16	body	2/01	D12(S) in gravel layer
85-17	body	2/06	on paving below wall B 2
85-18	body	2/08	D12(S) in spill from wall B 2
85-19	body	2/06	D12(S) gravel layer below topsoil
85-20	body	3/01	D9/E9 occ. layer below midden
85-21	body	3/01	as 85-20 (joins)
85-22	body	2/01	as 85-20
85-23	body	2/08	as 85-20
85-24	body	3/04	E9 base of occ. layer
86-25	body	1/01	E11/F11 in fill of wall B 2
86-25a	body	1/01	E11 in rough cobbling
86-26	body	2/01	E9/E10 lower midden
86-27	base	2/01	W end of chapel below paving on church floor
86-28	spout	2/01	baulk E9/E10 in brown layer above subsoil
86-29	body	2/01	as 86-28
86-30	body	2/08	E9/E10 baulk above 86-28 and 86-29, below dirty gravel layer
86-31	rim	2/03	W end of chapel, in phase 2 paving
86-32	body	2/07	W end of chapel, above phase 2 paving
87-33	body	1/01	8 single-faced sherds on spoil heap from firespot beside K 2
87-35	body	1/01	F10 as 87-33
87-36	body	1/02	I8 in brown 'grave earth'
87-37	body	2/09	I8 among flat slabs in disturbed 'grave earth'
87-39	body	2/04	I9 on paving slabs outside chapel door
87-40	body	2/01	on replacement paving outside church door - phase 2?
87-41	body	2/03	as 87-40
87-42	body	2/01	on paving outside SW corner of church - phase 2?
87-43	body	3/05	E9 dropped from baulk on S side
88-44	body	4/01	E9 or E10 from midden on paving stone
88-45	body	2/01	J8 in upper levels of grave
88-46	body	2/01	E10 N baulk in gravel layer
88-47	body	2/01	N baulk of E10
88-48	base	3/02	as 88-47 but 9 inch below surface
88-49	body	2/01	as 88-47
88-50	body	3/01	E9 fallen from S baulk
88-51	body	3/02	as 88-50?
88-52	body	2/01	I11 in rough cobbling to E of structure C
88-52a	body	2/01	I11 in upper part of structure C
89-54	body	2/06	F10 in dark soil against wall

89-55	body	2/01	as 89-54
89-56	body	2/01	F10 baulk in black/brown layer above paving
89-56a	body	2/01	W end of church on paved floor - ?church phase
89-57	rim	2/08	F8/G8 to E of cooking bench, 13th C
89-58	body	2/01	as 89-57
89-59	body	2/08	F8 on cooking bench, date as 89-57
89-60	body	2/01	F8/G8 near foot of midden
89-61	body	2/01	F8/G8 below large slabs
89-62	body	2/01	below chancel paving
90-63	rim	2/01	S face of D9, layer?
90-64	body	3/03	W face of D9 or 10, layer?
90-65a	body	2/05	from firespot 3 in W part of church against S wall
90-65b	body	2/05	as 90-65a
90-66	body	2/01	G9 black patch S of church wall
90-67	body	2/04	in church/chapel floor, level?
90-68	body	2/01	in chapel floor, SW quarter
90-68a	body	2/02	on floor in W end of church
90-68b	body	2/02	in chapel floor, SW quarter
90-69	body	2/09	W end of church in foundations of 'font'
90-70	body	2/01	in chapel floor, NW quarter
90-71	body	2/01	as 90-70
90-72	body	2/07	in chapel floor, phase ?
90-73	body	2/02	5 sherds a-e found together at firespot 2 in chapel floor
91-74	body	2/07	H8/9 adjoining and level with church entrance paving outside
91-75	body	2/02	H9 as 91-74 but E of paving
91-76	body	2/04	H8 S side in upper tumble
91-77	base	2/07	as 91-75 but 2in lower level
91-78	body	2/07	E9 S baulk, level?
91-79	body	2/01	H8 in middle layer of tumble
91-80	body	2/01	on I8 line just below tumble
91-81	body	2/04	between paving stones outside church door
91-82	body	2/01	as 91-81 but alongside paving
91-83	body	2/02	in fill of grave S20
91-84	body	2/08	I8 between flat stones 37 and 47
92-85	body	2/11	4 sherds a-d found together W of grave XXV on/in clay floor of church - phase 1
92-86	body	2/06	E12 below wall B2 in thin dark level on foundation slabs
93-87	body	1/03	F12 N of and level with founds of structure L

Stratification of Pottery
(W F C)

Table 4A Pottery sherds in or about church/chapel

	Fabric 2/01	2/02	2/03	2/04	2/05	2/07	2/09	2/11
End of chapel phase						1		
Access to chapel	2		1	1				
In chapel floor	3	1	1			1		
Below chapel paving		5*						
On clay floor of church	4	1						
In clay floor of church				1				4*
Below 'foundation of font'							2*	
Access to church	1	1		1		2		
Below paving against s. wall inside church					2*			

* probably a single vessel

Table 4B Pottery sherds from deposits alongside and below wall B2

	Fabric 1/02	2/01	2/02	2/04	2/06	2/08	2/10	3/01	3/04
Gravel layer below topsoil		5	1	1	1	2			
Midden		2				1			
Foot of midden		3			1		1		
Cooking place		1				2			
On paving* below wall		1			2	1			
Below paving level	1				1			1	1

* may be foundations of B2 or floor of K-3

Comments (W.F.C.)

A few generalisations arising from the above tables may be permitted. The first table shows that there can be little doubt that the greater part of the pottery is contemporary with the chapel phase of building A. The 5 sherds of fabric 2/02 found 'below the chapel floor' are from the same context as a small cooking fire which has been interpreted as reflecting the activities of the workmen laying paving over the former clay floor of the nave of the church. The 2 sherds of fabric 2/05, also probably from a single vessel, likewise were associated with a small cooking fire-spot which similarly can be interpreted as due to workmen laying or repairing paving during the refurbishment of that part of the building as a dwelling for a cleric serving the chapel. The sherds on or about the paved access to the church could have got there late in the life of the church or even after its closure. This leaves only sherds of fabric 2/09 and 2/11 to have a possible association with the church - and the former only if the large slab below which they were found indeed underlay a font as postulated; otherwise they also could have arrived there during refurbishment of the floor.

The second table confirms the scarcity of pottery prior to the midden/cooking phase, established by coins and radio-carbon dating to the first half of the 13th century. The position of two sherds of fabric 3 in this table imply that it is earlier than the bulk of fabric 2. Since this is at variance with clear

evidence from Whithorn (see Jane Clark's comments above), it must be assumed that the context of these two sherds is unreliable.

Both tables confirm that fabric 2/02 - a fine thin-walled red ware - is much the commonest pottery on the site and had a main floruit in the 13th century there.

Radio-carbon dating

Table 5

Ref.	Context	Species	Uncal. dates	Calibrated dates
GU-2358	Midden E9/10	Corylus Quercus Betula Sorbus	1130 ± 70 ad	1219 AD 1σ 1158 to 1276 AD 2σ 1030 to 1280 AD
GU-2360	Posthole D11/45 (structure K3)	Quercus	920 ± 80 ad	997 AD 1σ 901 to 1148 AD 2σ 780 to 1190 AD
GU-2359	Fire pit D10/84	Corylus	870 ± 60 ad	981 AD 1σ 891 to 1016 AD 2σ 779 to 1147 AD
GU-2727	Grave VI	Alnus glutinosa	150 ± 50 bc	n/a
GU-2728	Graves I & II	Alnus glutinosa	1080 ± 70 ad	1163, 1174, 1188 AD 1σ 1036 to 1256 AD 2σ 1000 to 1280 AD
GU-2729	Grave III	Alnus glutinosa	1040 ± 50 ad	1078, 1085, 1127 AD 1σ 1027 to 1192 AD 2σ 1000 to 1230 AD
GU-3176	Grave S22	Alnus glut. Corylus av.	950 ± 50 ad	1004, 1008, 1019 AD 1σ 987 to 1148 AD 2σ 902 to 1160 AD

Comments

The calibrations are by Packard Harrington, courtesy of the Whithorn Trust and based on the Washington 1987 Program (10 year atmospheric record).

GU-2358 was from small carbon fragments from a midden containing food refuse, pottery sherds (mainly fabric 1) etc deposited against the west side of enclosure wall B2, and probably coming from a cooking place against the east side of the wall. These imply domestic occupation nearby the latter, probably within the redundant west end of the church during the chapel phase. The date which is corroborated by two coins (4 & 5) in the cooking place, fixes the use of the chapel and a *post quem non* for enclosure wall B2.

GU-2360 was from fragments of oak charcoal in a post hole associated with the doorway of structure K3. If the sample was from a constructional timber of this building then there may be a time or age lapse between the date of the growth of the timber and its incorporation into the structure. Furthermore the sample might be from the earlier occupation level below structure K3. Either alternative implies that at best this date provides an *ante quem non* for structure K3.

GU-2359 was from twig-like charcoal in a small pit sunk into the clay floor (of K2 ?) underlying structure K3. It therefore provides a date for this level as well as a corroborative date *ante quem non* for structure K2.

GU-2727 was from a 'charcoal' burial in grave VI. The charcoal was from alder and oak but only the former, which, from the result, must have been 'bog' alder, was sent for assay.

GU-2728 was from two adjoining 'charcoal' burials containing alder and ash charcoal but only the former was sent for assay. Owing to several fluctuations in the C-12/C-14 ratio about this time the calibrated result yields large time spans. The best one can say is that result agrees in general with those for the 'Hiberno-Norse' phase at Whithorn and is not inconsistent with a postulated date for these Barhobble graves of about 1100.

GU-2729 was from a 'charcoal' burial containing carbon from alder, oak, ash and hazel. Only the alder charcoal was sent for assay. The same comments apply as for GU-2728.

GU-3176 was from hazel and alder in a tent grave containing hazel, alder and birch charcoal. The date is consistent with its being earlier in the 'Celto-Norse' phase.

Thermo-luminescence Determinations (by Fraser Hunter)

Table 6

Ref.	Context	Material	Dates
OxTL 277a (BAR A)	From thin dark layer on paving of structure K3 or K2	Burnt daub	880 AD 1 σ 755 to 1005 AD 2 σ 630 to 1130 AD
OxTL 277b (BAR B)	From below entrance paving of structure K3	Burnt daub	970 AD 1 σ 880 to 1060 AD 2 σ 790 to 1150 AD

Comments

These dates provide good evidence that the building phases predating the standing church, structure A, were most likely destroyed in the period 750 - 1060 AD (67% confidence). It is possible to develop the argument a little further, although here we leave the realms of scientific dating and enter those of archaeological inference. The samples came from two distinct contexts. There seems little doubt that BAR B is from a secure context predating the construction of the stone building (K3) whose levelled walls lie to the west of structure A. Stratigraphically, the layer containing BAR A postdates BAR B, and BAR A should represent the destruction of this building. There is always the possibility of residuality, but the balance of evidence in this instance suggests that the material from inside the walls of the levelled building is most likely to be associated with the destruction of the building. That being so, we can use the stratigraphic evidence to constrain the possible dates. Working at the 2 σ (95% probability level, the two dates should lie between 790 (the oldest age for BAR B) and 1130 (the youngest age for BAR A), with BAR B the earlier and BAR A the later. In round numbers, we can be almost certain that two successive buildings to the west of structure A were destroyed between the 9th and the 11th century.

Soil Analyses
(Scottish Agricultural College)

Table 7

Lab Ref	Context	pH	Phosphorous	Soil
94000717	Old ground surface N of church wall over graves C1 C2 etc	4.7	29 (high)	Humose*
94000718	Fill of Grave E10	4.7	34 (high)	Mineral*
94000719	Lower fill grave E10a	4.7	40 (high)	Mineral*

*N.B. Humose soil = 15-20% organic matter, mineral soil = less than 15%

Comments (W.F.C.)

Grave E10a was a tiny cist grave of a neonate inserted in a full size grave E10. No skeletal remains survive. Overlying the graves was the floor of a recent smithy.

There is a high phosphate content over the site (see ref 717), due to occupation generally, also disturbed graves. This may be accentuated by the smithing activities over the two graves under discussion. However it seems certain from the readings that the cist E10a was constructed for and was used for an infant's burial. It is clear that E10 also had contained a burial but the reading, owing to the factors mentioned, is insufficiently distinctive to make it clear whether the skeletal remains had been removed or had already dissolved when the cist was added.

The high acidity (pH 4.7) combined with the seeping of ground water explains the complete absence of skeletal remains on the site.

Reports on 'replaced textiles' by Thea Gabra-Sanders

A. On iron mail ref. 88/31 (abridged - full report in archive)

A rough V-shaped stone setting sunk into the floor near the NW corner of structure A (the church/chapel) contained a deposit of iron mail. The deposit was a rust-corroded mass, about 176 mm. diameter by 380 mm. thick, of links of iron mail with textile impressions on the outside.

The infusion with metal salts released from the iron with the textile had progressed so far that the textile fibres are completely replaced. The way in which textile fibres are preserved in archaeological contexts by contact with metal has been discussed by Janaway (1983, pp 48-53).

Description: The material was comprised of various fragments of mail surrounded by clay, some with 'replaced textiles'. Some fragments have been washed.

The identification of the fibres relied on the availability of a scanning electron microscope (NMS). The fibres showed the cross-striations regarded as being characteristic of flax (Ryder and Gabra-Sanders, 1987)

One basic weave is represented, tabby (also known as plain weave), It is woven from Z-spun yarn in system 1 and 2 with a thread-count of 12-16 x 10-15 per 10 mm.

It is sometimes possible to date fabric closely e.g. patterned silks or other rich material which respond to changes in fashion. Where, however, the fabric is a simple linen one in a basic weave particularly, as in this case, where there are no selvages or starting edges, it is very difficult to distinguish cloth of one period from another or to say anything about the place of manufacture. However it may be worth considering the following points. Another iron mail from Viera Chapel, Wyre, Orkney in the NMS (ref HX852, also see Cormack, 1989b), has textile impressions. They show a tabby weave, and are woven from S- and Z-spun yarn, with a thread-count of 14-20 x 15 per 10 mm. The fibres have not yet been identified.

Textiles of flax fibre have been identified in Anglo-Saxon and Viking graves of Great Britain and in Anglo-Scandinavian levels of 16-22 Coppergate, York. They are almost without exception worked from Z-spun yarn and the majority are in tabby weave. They have varying thread-counts, most in the region of 14 to 24 per 10 mm. (Walton, P. 1989)

It should be borne in mind that textiles were worn as a protection against chafing under armour; on the other hand the mail itself might have been wrapped in a cloth or bag.

Catalogue (abridged). The systems are designed 1 and 2 as the warp and weft cannot be identified. The direction of the spin of the yarn is indicated by Z for clockwise (if a yarn is held vertically the twisted fibres slope in the same direction as the centre portion of the letter Z) and S for anticlockwise (if a yarn is held vertically, the twisted fibres slope in the same direction as the centre portion of the letter S). The number of threads per 10 mm. has been recorded. In general, a higher thread-count can be taken to indicate a finer fabric.

The mail under discussion, when found, consisted of a heavily oxidised lump partly concreted onto a stone on which it had been laid. Drying, both before discovery and after removal, resulted in the lump fragmenting into about 20 pieces (info. from excavators). Two of these fragments showed clear textile replacement in three places viz.:

Frag. 'M' (washed). Textile 5 x 8 mm. Tabby weave - syst.1: ?spun yarn, about 15 threads per 10 mm. Syst. 2: ? spun yarn about 15 threads per 10 mm. The back is covered with 'replaced' ?basket or wood.

Frag. 'O' (washed). Textile 1, 5 x 5 mm. Tabby weave - syst. 1 and 2: Z-spun yarn, 14 threads per 10 mm. Textile 2, - Tabby weave - syst. 1: Z-spun yarn, 13 threads per 10 mm. Syst. 2: Z-spun yarn, 10 threads per 10 mm.

4 further good impressions and 2 faint or possible impressions appeared in concretion on the stone viz.:

- 1) textile - tabby weave - syst 1. Z-spun yarn, 16 threads per 10 mm.
syst.2. ?-spun yarn, 15 threads per 10 mm.
- 2) textile - tabby weave - syst.1. ?-spun yarn, 15 threads per 10 mm.
syst.2. ?-spun yarn, ? threads per 10 mm.
- 3) textile - tabby weave - syst.1. Z-spun yarn, 16 threads per 10 mm.
syst.2. Z-spun yarn, 15 threads per 10 mm.
- 4) textile - tabby weave - very faint impression
- 5) textile - odd fibre only - very faint impression
- 6) textile - tabby weave - syst.1 ?-spun yarn, 15 threads per 10 mm.
syst.2 ?-spun yarn, 15 threads per 10 mm.

Possible textile traces appeared on 3 more fragments. As well as the possible basket or wood noted on the back of fragment 'M', possible wood, grass or basket replacement was found on 6 further fragments.

B. On iron knife ref. 88/32.

A 146 mm. long iron knife with whittle tang and angled back (fig. 43) was found in square F12 in a probable 11th century or earlier level.

Description: on the tang end of a very corroded knife an area of about 5 by 5 mm. of textile was found. (fig. 46)

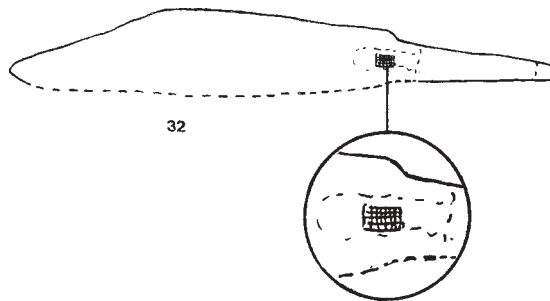


Fig. 46 - Replaced textile on knife 32. The knife is shown 1/2 size, the detail full size.

Microscopic examination by scanning electron microscopy for fibre identification was not possible.

It is very difficult to say, from this very small area of 'replaced textile', whether, after having lost its handle, the knife was reused by wrapping a strip of textile round the blade or if the textile was part of a cloth which took the place of a sheath.

Catalogue: the systems are designated 1 and 2 as the warp and weft cannot be identified.

An area of about 5 x 5 mm. of 'replaced textile'. The weave is tabby (plain). System 1, 10 threads per 10 mm., direction of spin of the yarn ? System 2, 10 threads per 10 mm., direction of spin of the yarn ?

Faunal Remains from 13th century midden

A. Report by Lin Barnetson (abridged - full report in archive)

1. Domestic animals positively identified are cattle, sheep and domestic fowl. There is only one fish bone in the assembly, not identified as to species (but see report B below).
2. Virtually all epiphyseal ends are fused but there are a few bones of very young animals present (i.e. epiphyses unfused).
3. One intact sheep mandible still retains deciduous dentition indicating an age of between 18 and 30 months. A fragmentary mandible has all three molars in wear, with heavy wear on the first molar indicating an age greater than 3-4 years.
4. Butchering marks, mostly in the form of fine, knife-like cuts are present on several sheep bones including ribs and mandible.
5. Some of the fragments have been scorched, burned or calcined and many have been gnawed by carnivores (dogs).
6. The slight burnishing and grooving on a cattle distal metatarsal is indicative of some arthropathic condition, perhaps still in the early stages of development. The 'frilling' on sheep tooth roots is a condition commonly noted on old animals though there is some doubt as to primary cause.
7. The absence of a 5th column on bovine lower third molars is a congenital abnormality and appears in modern livestock. Examples have been reported from many archaeological contexts - Iron Age to medieval.

B. Report, *in litt.*, by E.J. Perkins

Fish species present, skate sp. and possibly salmon.

C. Marine shells, identified by W.F.C.

Limpet, winkle, whelk.

Plant Identifications

N.B. The tables, including chronology, are framed by WFC

Charcoal

Table 8A Identifications by Camilla Dickson

species

Sample	Context	Date	1	2	3	4	5
E9/E10	Midden	1st 1/2 13th C	+	+	+	+?	-
D11/45	PH struc. K 3	11th C	+	-	-	-	-
D10/84	Fire pit	end 10th C	+	-	+	-	+

Key to species (both tables): 1, oak; 2, birch; 3, hazel; 4, rowan; 5, gean or bird-cherry; 6, alder; 7, elder; 8, ash.

Table 8B Identifications by David Habeshaw

species

Sample	Context	Date	1	6	2	3	7	8
1,2	Floor of struc. M ¹	end 11th C	+	+	-	-	-	-
9	Slot do.	“	-	+ ²	-	-	-	-
26	NE corner post of do.	“	+	-	-	-	-	-
27	Floor of struc. M	“	-	+	-	-	-	-
28	do. do.	“	+	+	-	+	-	-
3,4	Charcoal burial I ³	end 11th C	-	+	-	-	-	+
5,6	do. do. II	“	+	+	-	-	-	-
7,8	do. do. III ⁴	“	+	+	-	+	-	+
10	do. do. V	“	+	+	-	+	-	-
11,12,13	do. do. VI	“	+	+ ⁵	-	-	-	-
21	do. do. S [?]	“	+	+	-	-	-	-
22	do. do. S6,8	“	-	+	-	+	-	-
23	do. do. S5 [?]	“	-	+ ⁶	-	-	-	-
24	do. do. S5,6	“	+	+	-	+	-	-
25	do. do. or M	?	+	+	-	+	-	-
33	Grave S22, meal over ⁷	10th/11th C	-	+	+	+	-	-
34	do. , upper fill	“	-	+ ⁸	-	-	-	-
35	do. , lower fill	“	-	+ ⁹	-	+ ⁷	-	-
14	Church A, in clay floor	12th C	+	+	+	-	-	-
15	do. on do.	“	-	+ ¹⁰	-	-	?+ ¹¹	-
16	do. on do.	“	+	+ ¹²	-	-	-	-
17	Chapel, in floor	12th/13th C	+ ¹²	+ ¹³	-	-	-	-
18	Church A, clay floor	12th C	+	+	+ ¹⁴	-	-	-
20	do. , NE alcove	“	-	+ ¹⁵	-	-	-	-
32	do. , W end, fire spot	“	-	+ ¹⁶	-	-	-	-
29	K3, below floor	10/11th C	-	+ ¹⁷	-	-	-	-
30,31	OGS NW of Church A	pre 12th C	-	+ ¹⁸	-	-	-	-

Notes (DH) 1-alder small; some oak rotted prior to burning; some large (structural) with beetle holes for internal timber. 2-small wood. 3-twig wood. 4-branch alder; hazel nuts with no rodent marks, and small wood. 5-'bog alder' with C-14 date of about 150 bc (WFC). 6-twig and trunk wood. 7-all branch wood or shells. 8-trunk and branch wood. 9-trunk and branch wood, some rotten before carbonisation. 10-three year twig also branch and trunk wood. 11-twig wood with prominent pith. 12-rotted before carbonisation. 13-fourteen year old branch wood. 14-twig wood. 15-twig and trunk wood. 16-trunk, branch and twig wood. 17-branch wood 18-imperfectly carbonised after decomposition.

Comments (WFC)

Not expressed in the tables is the frequency of species but, as can be seen, much the commonest is alder followed at some length by oak and then hazel.

From table B it might be deduced from samples 1,2,9 and 26 to 29 that the walls and roof of structure M had incorporated oak and alder - note traces of 'indoor' beetle activity and rot in 1 - while 14,15,17,18 and 20 show that structure A had been roofed by, or contained fittings of, the same two species.

Note also that mixed species is a characteristic of the charcoal burials including 'bog alder' in burial VI. Although alder has always been a favoured species for making charcoal (eg for gunpowder), its frequency at Barhobble would have been due to its ready availability in the immediate neighbourhood.

Miscellaneous Plants (D.H.)

In hollow in back of ewer leg (ref. lead etc. finds no. 10)

seed *Chenopodium album* (Fat Hen)

seed *Chrysanthemum segetum* (Corn Marigold)

cereal straw, possibly barley

Comment (WFC)

It seems that the ewer had, at some time in its history, been packed in straw from a grain crop.

Report on Human Bone
by Daphne Home Lorimer

A. From the altar in building A

The bone fragments sent for examination appeared to be human and came from an altar set against the east gable of the church/chapel at Barhobble, Mochrum. The altar was built of stone slabs set in clay mortar and the fragments, built into it, appeared to have been subjected to pressure as reconstruction of some of the skull fragments showed the bone to have been considerably flattened.

The bones were in poor condition and much abraded and, unfortunately did not include salient sex or age indicators - although the presence of marked grooves for the middle meningeal artery and the diameter of the femur indicated an adult. There was no evidence of disease.

The 19 *skull* fragments were all those of the right parietal bone. Six reconstructed fragments showed part of the anterior branch of the middle meningeal artery running across the internal surface. The lower edge formed part of the inferior parietal border and was bevelled for attachment to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

One fragment of skull bone showed part of the serrated parietal border which forms one half of the anterior part of the sagittal suture. It joined with three other fragments and all exhibited grooves for the middle meningeal artery on the interior surface.

One fragment had a possible parietal foramen (which occurs on one or both sides of the posterior part of the sagittal suture and is not always present).

Right femur. There were two large fragments of the shaft of the right femur: one was 127mms long and the other 37mms long. They were definitely part of the same bone and could be joined.

Possible *right tibia.* There was one other large fragment of long bone which, if human, was much more like the lower the lower end of the posterior part of the shaft of the right tibia than part of the femur. It was, however, very abraded.

There were 28 other very worn small fragments of long bone.

B From the floor of building A to the W of the altar

(*in litt.*) I think specimen B is a fragment of human tibia but I would not like to commit myself about the other

C From a disturbed level above grave C3 and adjoining C2

(*in litt.*) I am fairly confident that the largest piece is a fragment of the mid-shaft of a radius, possibly the left. ?sex, ?age.

The second large fragment could be part of the shaft of a humerus or possibly a small femur.

The others are too small to say anything other than they are probably parts of leg bones and might even be animal. They all look calcined.

Report
on the analysis of a finger-ring and disc of jet-like material
from Barhobble, Wigtownshire
by Fraser Hunter

Summary. A finger-ring and a broken waste disc from excavations at Barhobble were analysed to throw light on their raw material. Both are most probably of oil shale or canneloid shale.

Introduction. It has been increasingly realised that a whole range of black lithic materials, primarily jet, lignite, cannel coal and oil shale, are often hard to distinguish visually, yet their discrimination is important, as some are of very restricted occurrence (jet is limited in Britain primarily to the Whitby area), while others such as cannel coal, are much more readily available. Important conclusions can be drawn from the use of the more exotic materials, and it is therefore important to ensure accurate identifications. Major steps forward have been made in recent years in identifying these materials scientifically (Pollard *et al* 1981; Hunter *et al* 1993; Allason-Jones and Jones 1994).

Method and results. The finger-ring and disc from Barhobble were analysed non-destructively using standard X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and X-ray techniques (see Hunter *et al* 1993 for methodology). Both are relatively inorganic, as seen by a low Compton : Rayleigh scatter peak ratio and high X-ray densities. Iron was the dominant element in the XRF spectra, with a suite of other elements present at trace levels. From this, both appear to be similar materials.

Their relatively inorganic nature demonstrates that they cannot be jet or lignite, and suggests they fall within the spectrum of oil shales and the more inorganic cannel coals. Inspection of their physical appearance (Davis 1993) reveals few clues for the finger-ring, but the laminar structure of the disc in some areas around its flaked edge is consistent with identification as an oil shale or canneloid shale rather than a pure cannel coal.

Discussion. Discussion of these results throws up the conundrum that no such raw materials are recorded locally in the geological literature. The Ordovician and Silurian Shales do not apparently contain appropriate organic material and there are no known Coal Measure deposits any nearer than Thornhill (Greig 1971, fig 15; Barnes 1989). This might suggest the material was imported. However it is possible that small deposits have been overlooked and there is a need for fieldwork to assess the likely occurrence of suitable raw materials. This is particularly acute because of the evidence of working sites for cannel coal and shale-type materials in Wigtownshire in the Iron Age and Early Historic periods: there are extensive (undated) quantities of working debris from Portpatrick (Duns 1894, 127-9; Callander 1916, 237), and partly finished pieces from Dowalton Loch crannog and the Whithorn phase 1 excavations, while the Barhobble waster disc is another example. There is also a range of stray finds of working debris from Louden, Penninghame (NMS FN 53; Catalogue 1892, 219), Luce Sands and some poorly contexted examples from somewhere in Wigtownshire (NMS FN 108-9, 115-6). However it should also be noted that the working evidence is much less extensive than in Ayrshire, where there was ready access to Coal Measure deposits, suggesting some constraints in Wigtownshire on the availability of raw materials. We must either assume the raw materials were imported or that there are small unrecognised sources available. It is hoped that the continuation of the current programme of analysis may throw some light on this.

The Barhobble artifacts are interesting additions to the corpus of material from Wigtownshire. As the use of such black lithic material in the Medieval period is restricted to specialised jet artifacts such as pendant crosses, rosary beads, dice and similar items, the artefacts under study should predate c. 1100. Both have parallels of Late Iron Age/Early Historic date.

The broken disc is particularly interesting. It is a broken core removed from the centre of a bangle and is of a type well-known locally from Portpatrick (see references above). Unfortunately there is no precise dating evidence for the Portpatrick material. The removal of a central disc is a relatively unusual process, as in many areas it seems the cores were removed by making a small perforation and gradually enlarging it. A wider study of the Scottish evidence is in progress and this may establish whether this is a regional tradition of manufacture or whether it represents a different chronological period. Its patchy distribution (apart from Wigtownshire, the only Scottish examples known to the writer are from Carn Liath in Sutherland and a variant technique from St Blane's, Bute) perhaps suggests regional variation is the best answer.

References
for Finds Lists and Technical Reports

- Allason-Jones, L et al. 1994 'Jet and other materials in Roman artefact studies' *Archaeologia Aeliana* (5th ser.) 22, 265-272
- Bailey, R. 1980 *Viking Age Sculpture*
- Barnes, R.P. 1989 *Geology of the Whithorn District* London, HMSO
- Callander, J.G. 1916 'Notice of a jet necklace ... with notes on Scottish prehistoric jet ornaments' *PSAS* 50, 201-240
- Catalogue 1892, *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*, Edinburgh
- Collingwood, W.G. 1925 'The Early Crosses of Galloway' *TDGNHAS* X, 205
- Cormack, W.F. 1989a 'Two recent finds of Exotic Porphyry in Galloway' *TDGNHAS* 64, 43
- Cormack, W.F. 1989b 'The Iron Mail from Wyre, Orkney', privately circulated ms, copies in NMRS and Tankerness House Museum, Kirkwall
- Cowgill, J. et al. 1987 *Knives and Scabbards...* Museum of London
- Craig, D.J. 1992 'The Distribution of Pre-Norman Sculpture in South-West Scotland' unpub. thesis, Durham
- Crowdy, A. 1986 'The Pottery'. In Dixon, 1986 38-55
- Cruden, S. 1951 'Glenluce Abbey: Finds recovered during Excavations. Part I' *TDGNHAS* XXIX, 1950-51, 177-194
- Curle, C.L. 1992 *Pictish and Norse Finds from the Brough of Birsay 1934-74* Soc. of Ant. of Scot. Monograph 1
- Davis, M 1993 'The identification of various jet and jet-like materials used in the Early Bronze Age in Scotland', *The Conservator* 17, 11-18
- Dixon, P. 1986 *Excavations in the Fishing Town of Eyemouth 1982-84*. Border Burghs Archaeology Project Mono. Ser. No. 1
- Dunning, G.C., Hodges, H.M.W. and Jope, E.M. 1958 'Kirkcudbright Castle, its Pottery and Ironwork.' *PSAS* 91, 117-38
- Duns, J. 1984 'Antiquarian notes', *PSAS* 28, 126-135
- Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 1991 *Dress Accessories c 1150-c 1450*. London Museum
- Ewart, G. 1985 *Cruggleton Castle. Report of Excavations 1978-1981*. DGNHAS Monograph 1
- Foster, J. 158-60 'The Ballantrae Cross' *Ayrshire Collections* 6, 9-11
- Gabra-Sanders, T. - see Ryder, M.L.
- Gillespie, R. 1984 *The Radio-Carbon User's Handbook*. Oxford
- Good, G.L. and Tabraham, C.J. 1981 'Excavations at Threave Castle, Galloway, 1974-78.' *Medieval Archaeology* 25, 90-140
- Graham-Campbell, J.A. 1976 'The Viking-age silver and gold hoards of Scandinavian character from Scotland' *PSAS* 107, 114
- Greig, D.C. 1971 *British Regional Geology: The South of Scotland*, Edinburgh, HMSO
- Haggarty, G.R. 1981 'Pottery: Coarsewares' in Good and Tabraham, 1981, 129-31
- Haggarty, G.R. 1985 'The Pottery' in Ewart, 1985, 56-63
- Hall, R. 1984 *The Viking Dig*. York

- Hill, P. 1987 *Whithorn Interim Report 2*
- Hunter, F.J. *et al.* 1993 'The scientific identification of archaeological jet-like artefacts' *Archaeometry* 35,68-89
- Ivens, R.J. 1987 'Early Christian Monastic Enclosure at Tullylish, Co. Down' *UJA* 50, 107-9 and 114
- Janaway, R.C. 1983 'Textile Fibre Characteristics Preserved by Metal Corrosion: The Potential of SEM Studies' *The Conservator* 7
- Kermode, P.M.C. and Bruce, J.R. 1909 etc. (rep. 1968) *Manx Archaeological Survey*, Glasgow
- Kilbride-Jones, H.E. 1938 'Glass Armlets in Britain' *PSAS* 72, 366-95
- Levi, P. 1971 (ed), *Pausanias' Guide to Greece Vol. 2* p 77 and nn. 203, 204. Penguin Classics
London Museum Mediaeval Catalogue 1940
- Lynn, C.J. 1984 'Some Fragments of Exotic Porphyry found in Ireland' *JIA* II, 19-32
- Megaw, B.R.S. 1939 'Seven Crosses and an unusual carved slab ..' *Jour. Manx Mus.* IV 61, 163-4
- Metcalf, D.M. 1994 *Thrymsas and Sceattas in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford*. Vol 3
- Monk, E. 1985 *Keys, their History and Collection*. Shire Publication
- Morris, C.D. with Emery, N. 1986 'Chapel and Enclosure on Brough of Deerness, Orkney' *PSAS* 116
- Nash-Williams, V.E. 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* Cardiff
- Nosov, E.N. 1992 'Ryurik Gorodishche..' in *The Archaeology of Novgorod, Russia* Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph 13
- Ottaway, P. 1992 'Anglo-Scandinavian Ironwork from Coppergate' *The Archaeology of York* 17 - The Small Finds
- Pausanias, see Levi, P.
- Pollard, A.M. *et al.* 1981 'The analytical investigation of Early Bronze Age jet and jet-like artefacts', *Archaeometry* 23, 139-167
- Piggot, S. 1953 'Three metal-work Hoards of the Roman Period from Southern Scotland' *PSAS* 88, 1-50
- Radford, C.A.R. *et al.* 1984 *Whithorn and Kirkmadrine* HMSO
- RCAHMS 1912 *Inventory of Wigtownshire*
- RCAHMS 1971 *Inventory of Argyll 1*
- RCAHMS 1992 *Inventory of Argyll 7*
- Ryder, M.L. and Gabra-Sanders, T. 1987 'A Microscopic Study of Remains of Textiles made from Plant Fibres', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, vol 6 no 1, p 99
- Samson, R. 1982 'Finds from Urquhart Castle in the National Museum' *PSAS* 112, 465
- Schofield, J. 1976 'Excavations south of Edinburgh High Street, 1973-4' *PSAS* 107, 155—241
- Thoms, L.M. 1976 'Coarse Pottery' in Schofield 1976, 190-2066
- Truckell, A.E. and Williams, J. 1967 'Medieval Pottery in Dumfriesshire and Galloway'. *TDGNHAS* XLIV, 133-174
- Walton, P. 1989 'Textiles, Cordage and Raw Fibre from 16-22 Coppergate' *The Archaeology of York* vol. 17 fasc. 5, p 354
- Warner, R. 1976 'Scottish Silver arm-rings: an analysis of weights' *PSAS* 107, 137
- Wickham-Jones, C.R. 1990 '*Rhum, Mesolithic and Later Sites at Kinloch, Excavations 1984-6*' Soc. Ant. Scot. monograph 7
- Williams, J. and Cormack, W.F. 1995 'A Kaolinite/Lithomarge Source in Galloway and some Mediaeval Artifacts made from it' *TDGNHAS* 70

Abbreviations

CUP	Cambridge University Press
<i>D & E Scot.</i>	<i>Discovery and Excavation in Scotland</i>
GAJ	<i>Glasgow Archaeological Journal</i>
JRSAI	<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i>
POAS	<i>Proceedings of The Orkney Archaeological Society</i>
PSAS	<i>Proceedings of The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i>
NMAS	National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
RMS	Royal Museums of Scotland
RMS	<i>Register of the Great Seal of Scotland</i> , ed J. M. Thomson and others. Edinburgh 1882-1914
SHR	<i>Scottish Historical Review</i>
SHS	<i>Scottish History Society</i>
SRS	<i>Scottish Record Society</i>
TDGNHAS	<i>Transactions of The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society</i> - 3rd series
UJA	<i>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</i>

A KAOLINITE/LITHOMARGE SOURCE IN GALLOWAY AND SOME MEDIAEVAL ARTIFACTS MADE FROM IT

by
James Williams and W.F.Cormack

Summary

Several artifacts found in western Galloway and dating roughly from the 11th to the 13th centuries AD, are made from a decorative soft stone - kaolinite or lithomarge. A source of this material exists at Low Knockglass near Stranraer in an Upper Carboniferous exposure. Although an artifact of closely similar material was found during field walking at Hoddom in Dumfriesshire, it is possible that this latter material emanates from an unknown site near that find spot.

The finds

In 1986, during the excavation of an early church site at Barhobble in Mochrum Parish in Wigtownshire, there was found, lying on the church floor before the altar, a stone disc, B1 in the catalogue, below. Its context was 12th or 13th Century. It was cream-coloured with mauve or pale purplish marling. Chopped roughly circular, it had one smoothed face. It was identified as a 'gaming piece' by the Royal Museum of Scotland and the constituent material 'kaolinite' by Dr. Alec. Livingstone of the Geology Department of the Museum. This was the only piece of that material found at Barhobble.

In 1994, after the field had been ploughed in which the former Anglian and Mediaeval church at Hoddom in Annandale lay, surface searches were made by W.F.C. (see plan in Lowe, 1991). About 40 metres east of the old burial ground a second stone disc, H1 in the catalogue was found on the surface with, not too far off, a flake (H2) of similar material - some additional flakes were found in 1995 after another ploughing - items H3 to 5 in the catalogue.

When these objects were shown to J.W. he recollected that in 1968 he had examined and noted some objects apparently of this material in the Mann collection in Glasgow Museums and Art Galleries at Kelvingrove wrongly described (by Mann) as of phyllite and also emanating from western Galloway - items K1 to K10 in the catalogue below.

Enquiries from Peter Hill and the Whithorn Trust disclosed that two items of this material, both fragments of spindle whorls, one with a context of 11th to 13th centuries, had been found during the excavations there - items W1 and W2 in this catalogue.

J.W. also recollected that he had seen in Stranraer Museum one item of this material in the Anderson collection there. This object could not be traced but the staff kindly looked out possible objects, of which two spindle whorls - items S2 and S3 in this catalogue - seemed to be of this same material.

Among the finds from the Chapel/Manor House on the island on Castle Loch, Mochrum, excavated by the 4th Marquess of Bute in 1912, are a fragmentary spindle whorl and a bead



Fig. 1: objects of lithomarge; top left, disc from Hoddom; top right, disc from Barhobble; centre, flake from Hoddom; below, whorls or beads from Whithorn. The scale is in centimetres.

seemingly of the material under discussion; both dull pinkish colour, the whorl with cream spots. Although this site has an early occupation (Roman bead and pottery), this occupation is not necessarily continuous (*pace* Radford, 1951), the definite occupation thereafter being 13th century onwards.

The report of the foregoing excavation mentions a bead of similar material from Glenluce in the former National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. This has not been seen but is included under E1 in the catalogue below. Enquiries about this bead have resulted in a note from Fraser Hunter detailing 7 whorls and 1 counter of this material in the collections of the National Museums of which he describes the colour as ‘all pale pink with mottling’.

In a note, Mr A. E. Truckell (1956) reported that a large spindle whorl in Dumfries Museum, ‘in a curiously streaked and mottled stone’, found in 1955 at Rainton, Gatehouse had been submitted to the Geological Survey in Edinburgh and found to be of Antrim bauxite. He mentioned that a bead, possibly from Dumfriesshire, also in the Museum, was of the same material. He also reported an axe from Glenluce Sands of the same material in Stranraer Museum. His spindle whorl and bead seem to be the objects described by Robert Stevenson

(1956) as a bead from Rainton and a globular bead from Castle O'er area and listed by him in his paper with the other imported lithomarge objects. Of the objects referred to by Truckell the spindle whorl has been seen but since its material clearly differs from that of either the Wigtownshire specimens or the Hoddom stone neither it nor the other objects, which have not been traced, have been included below.

Among the finds from Castle Haven in Borgue Parish, now held at Roberton, are fragments of 'a polished disc, not quite $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, the diameter about 3 inches' (Barbour 1907, p 78 and fig. 7). Although the colours of this object are not dissimilar it varies in shape, fracture and texture from the objects under discussion so is likewise excluded from the Catalogue.

Enquiry at Kirkcudbright museum did not disclose any objects likely to be of local kaolinite in that collection.

The Material

Kaolinite is a soft rock, 2 to 2½ on Mohs' Hardness Scale (diamond is 10, flint is 7 and talc or steatite is 1), so can readily be cut with a saw or knife or turned on a lathe using a steel or flint tool. The material is somewhat brittle thus the majority of finds are damaged or fragmentary. When attractively coloured it is known as lithomarge.

Several publications (Pringle 1948, Fuller 1958 and Greig 1971) indicated possibly significant kaolinite exposures at Low Knockglass [NGR NX 0482 5870] 1½ km south west of Stranraer and at Meikle Mark [NGR 037 601]. The latter exposure (possibly destroyed by road works) was not followed up nor was one recorded in 1843 'from a quarry 1½ miles from Tongueland on the Castle Douglas road' in Kirkcudbrightshire (ref. in Waterston, 1959). The Low Knockglass exposure, perhaps 15m long and 1m in depth, overlying speckled sandstone (Wilson, 1922) and, in the exposure seen, overlain by boulder clay (WFC), occurs in the foot of a bank being eroded by the Knockglass burn and is readily accessible so, with the interested co-operation of James McMiken, owner of Low Knockglass, several detached blocks - of about 10 cm cube - and smaller specimens were removed for study.

The colours of the Knockglass material have a surprising diversity - they might be subjectively described as follows

1. White/cream - somewhat scarce ?
2. Cream merging into reddish
3. Cream with mauve marling
4. As 3 but with cream coloured pipes c.3mm diam.
5. Pinkish mauve with small cream spots
6. Mauve with small cream spots
7. Mauve - flocculent
8. Mauve with dark grey patches and occasional cream spots
9. Grey/Mauve with occasional cream spots.

All the material is brittle but numbers 5 and 9 are particularly so.

The archaeological specimens from Wigtownshire all fall into one or other of the foregoing categories. The Hoddom disc, however, is basically cream coloured but with vivid red markings. It has moreover a slightly gritty feel in contrast to the rather soapy feel of the Knockglass material. The flakes, however, from Hoddom have more muted colours and more nearly resemble the Knockglass material in that respect.

Five specimens of material from Low Knockglass were submitted to the Royal Museum of Scotland for X-ray fluorescence examination by Dr. Alec Livingstone. This technique gives a qualitative analysis in graphic form of elements heavier than sodium which form the surface of the specimen. It does not give an accurate quantitative analysis although it presents a general picture of the relative proportions of each element; nor does it show which element is combined with which nor important lighter elements such as the gases forming water in combination in a rock.

The main constituents appearing in all in the specimens were aluminium, silicon and, to a lesser extent, iron. With one exception, all the specimens showed that strontium was an important constituent in the rock. One specimen (D), a reddish laminated fragment, had no strontium but a somewhat greater amount of potassium than the other specimens.

Elements forming a subsidiary part in the specimens were phosphorous, calcium and titanium. It was found that the colour changes on a specimen were not necessarily reflected in its composition.

When the Hoddom disc and flake, the Barhobble disc and the two Whithorn whorls were submitted for analysis they were found to be all similar to the Knockglass material - although strontium was somewhat lower in the Barhobble disc than in the others.

A control sample of white kaolinite powder held by the Royal Museum from Kelhead, c 3¹/₂ Km south west of Hoddom, gave, as its principal constituent, silicon followed by aluminium, followed by a trace of potassium but no iron or strontium.

Discussion.

There are two approaches to a discussion of the foregoing data - one a geological and mineralogical one - the other an archaeological one. This order is followed but the authors hope that they will be forgiven if the former is given less space than the subject deserves.

Clay has, as its main chemical constituent, a combination of aluminium and silicon. If these elements exist in approximately equal proportions the clay would be termed a kaolinite but if there is a preponderance of aluminium, particularly from a commercial viewpoint, it would be called a bauxite. The enrichment of the aluminium constituent can be due to a heavy and prolonged growth of tropical vegetation over the clay possibly in lagoons. This has been explained as the origin of the Ayrshire Bauxitic Clay (Wilson, 1922) and other bauxites.

The formation of these kaolinite or bauxite deposits may be such as to concentrate other minerals, particularly if there is regular flooding then evaporation of ponds or lagoons over a long time. This would introduce the iron constituent and the other lesser elements, which

is important, from the archaeologist's viewpoint, for their giving rise to the colours of the rock. It would also seem to have resulted in the appearance of the strontium-rich kaolinite at Low Knockglass although it is not recorded in the extensive bauxitic clays of the same period in Ayrshire. Dr. Archibald (pers. comm.), a geologist with a particular interest in the geology of the Stranraer area, explains that the strontium would have been transported by river in clay formed from the breakdown of strontium-enriched feldspar liberated by weathering of continental rocks such as granites, gneisses, sandstones etc. during the Carboniferous period. Presumably this transportation with consequent localisation of deposits would account for strontium-enriched kaolinite in the Stranraer area but not in the bauxitic clays in Ayrshire of the same geological period.

Dr Livingstone, whose principal interest lies in the mineralogy of the deposit, endeavoured to identify the strontium mineral involved, since the two probabilities, Goyazite and/or Svanbergite, both strontium phosphates, are very rare indeed. However the extreme fineness of the material unfortunately prevented a definite conclusion.

In a short seminal paper the late Robert Stevenson (1976) discussed the composition of several artifacts housed within the then-named National Museum of Antiquities. These objects, fashioned in marbled or mottled stone, possessed a range of colours from light or dark red, purple, brown, pink, cream and grey. They seemed to him to differ, in feel, from artifacts made from Antrim bauxite, so 6 artifacts were analysed by XRF and X-ray diffraction. All were made of kaolinite of which 4 contained appreciable quantities of strontium (perhaps in the form of Goyazite). On application of XRF to Antrim bauxite specimens in the Museum, no strontium was detected. Unaware of any strontium-rich kaolinite in Scotland and, since most of the artifacts tested had Roman or Romano-British contexts, he deduced that the material had been imported from the Continent where lithomarge deposits are widespread throughout the north coast of the Mediterranean.

Although only 3 of the Wigtownshire-found artifacts have been tested by XRF, the writers are reasonably certain, from their appearance, fracture and feel, that all these objects have been made by material from Low Knockglass (or nearby). From the limited chronological information available it seems that the floruit of this source was perhaps 11th to 13th centuries A.D.

It is suggested, however, that the material for the Hoddom disc came from another source - the clue being the colour difference. The similarity in appearance between the Hoddom disc and the Colonsay bead (NMA, 1931) is striking although, in the latter, strontium could not be detected using this particular X-ray technique. It is not likely to have been imported since the flakes from Hoddom show that the material was being worked on the site. It is suggested that this source is in the neighbourhood of Hoddom in the same geological level as the Wigtownshire sites. The chronology of the Hoddom disc must be more indefinite since that site has a long history of occupation.

In conclusion it should be stressed that over one third of the objects now catalogued have come from ecclesiastical sites and this must be significant. It is surely too simplistic just to record them as beads, whorls and gaming discs. Probably Stevenson (1976) was nearer the truth when he concluded that these 'variegated stones were thought to have apotropaic properties which stimulated trade in them'. We think that we might legitimately add that

their occurrence so frequently in ecclesiastical contexts indicates that they may have been considered charm stones or have had a talismanic value or even as votive offerings to be placed in a church or on a grave. Scholars have pointed out (e.g. Bailey, 1996) that stone crosses such as the Kilmorie cross slab (Collingwood, 1925, no. 13)), sometimes have a circular socket in the centre of the arms which probably held a semi-precious decorative stone. This would also apply as much to timber crosses, although virtually all are now lost. It is therefore quite possible that the discs in decorative stone, such as the ones from Hoddom and Barhobble which are about the right size, had fulfilled this purpose. Once having done so they would become highly desirable objects in themselves.

Acknowledgements

The authors are much indebted to Mr and Mrs James McMiken and their son Bill of Low Knockglass, to Trevor Cowie, Fraser Hunter and Alec Livingstone of the Royal Museums of Scotland, to Sandy Archibald of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, to John Pickin of Stranraer Museum, to Siobhan Ratchford of Dumfries Museum, to Peter Hill and Christine Wilson of the Whithorn Trust, to Colleen Batey of Glasgow Museums and Art Gallery, to Andrew and Elizabeth Brown of Robertson, Borgue and to Miss Flora Stuart, Old Place of Mochrum for interest, facilities, access to collections, discussion and help in many ways. The authors are of course alone responsible for conclusions and presentation.

References

- Bailey, R 1996 *Ambiguous Birds and Beasts: Three Sculptural Puzzles in South-West Scotland* Fourth Whithorn Lecture, Friends of Whithorn Trust
- Barbour, J 1907 'Notice of a Stone Fort near Kirkandrews' *PSAS* (1906-7) vol 41
- Collingwood, WG 'The Early Crosses of Galloway' *TDGNHAS* 10, 206
- Cormack, WF 1995 'Barhobble, Mochrum - Excavation of a Forgotten Church Site in Galloway' *TDGNHAS* 70
- Greig, DC 1971 'The South of Scotland' *British Regional Geology* 3rd Edition
- Fuller, JGCM 1958 'The Petrology of the Carboniferous Rocks near Stranraer, Wigtownshire' *Proc. Geol. Ass.* vol. 69 pt.3, 166
- Lowe, CE 1991 'New light on the Anglian Minster at Hoddom' *TDGNHAS* 66, 11
- NMAS 1931 'Accessions' no. 36 *PSAS* 66, 20, fig.8
- Pringle, J 1948 'The South of Scotland' *British Regional Geology* 2nd Edition, Revised
- Radford, CAR 1951 'Castle Loch Island, Mochrum' *TDGNHAS* 28, 41
- Stevenson, RBK 1976 'Beads of Reddish Marbled Stone (Lithomarge)' *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* 4
- Truckell, AE 1956 'Archaeological Finds, 1955' *TDGNHAS* 33, 202
- Waterston, CD 1959 'Robert James Hay Cunningham (1815-1842)' *Transactions of the Edinburgh Geological Society* vol 17, 260-272
- Wilson, GV 1922 'The Ayrshire Bauxitic Clay' *Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Scotland*

Provisional Catalogue
of objects of Kaolinite/Lithomarge
found in Dumfries and Galloway

Barhobble, Mochrum (for Stranraer Museum?)

B1 Disc 37mm diam by 25mm thick deposited 12/13th C., (Cormack 1995), fig. 1

Whithorn, 1980s excavations (Stranraer Museum)

W1 Whorl (+86/59/2) SG 29.9 30mm diam, 22mm high, carinated profile, fig. 1

W2 Whorl (87/4570) SE 28.4 'from Fey Field, 11th to 13th C.', 35mm diam, 18mm high, curling-stone profile, fig. 1

Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow. Notes by James Williams, Oct 1968

K1 Bead, (case 19) 'found when trenching in a field opposite the vaults at Whithorn Abbey (sic) in Feby 1910', 20mm diam by 11mm thick

K2 Bead frag., c 20mm diam

K3 Bead, 21mm diam by 11mm thick

K4 Whorl frag., c 34mm diam by 14 mm thick

K5 Whorl frag, imperforate and unfinished, c 31mm diam by 18 mm thick [?broken disc - WFC]

K6 Whorl frag, half worked, c 23mm diam by 15mm thick, from High Torrs

K7a & b Fragments, unworked, from High Torrs

K8 Fragment, unworked, c 20 mm cube ?, from Clayshant.

K9 Bead, half of an unpolished [?whorl - WFC], 31mm diam by c 8mm thick, found 330 yds SE of Mid Torrs

K10 Whorl, half of an unfinished [?disc - WFC], 38mm diam by 8mm thick, 'from Luce 1919'

Hoddon, surface finds (for Dumfries Museum?)

H1 Disc, 40mm diam by 18mm thick, found 21/4/1994 c 40 yds E of burial ground wall, fig. 1

H2 Flake, 30mm long, found 1994 100 yds E of burial ground wall, fig. 1

H3-6 Flakes, found 1995 all E of burial ground wall

Stranraer Museum

S1 Object from Anderson Coll. (571.26-1945 437A) not located 1995

S2 Whorl, 1988.316 (1964.39), from 'Stair Estates, Wigtownshire'

S3 Whorl, 1987.894 (1964.36), 'Stair Coll.'

Old Place of Mochrum - Bute Collection

M1 Whorl frag., c 27mm diam, from 1912 excavations chapel/manor, Castle Loch. Mochrum (Radford CAR, 1956)

M2 Bead frag, c 24mm diam, found as M1, bead no. 8 in *op cit*

National Museums of Scotland

(Nos. 2 to 9 from notes by Fraser Hunter - the references to 'Glenluce' are probably to the sand dunes known as Torrs Warren rather than to the Abbey)

E1 Bead, NMA FN 178, 'from Glenluce'

E2 Whorl, broken, 24mm diam by 14mm thick, 7mm perf. (cylindrical), 'Glenluce'.

E3 Whorl, irregular, 26-28mm diam by 13mm thick, 9mm perf. (hourglass), 'Glenluce'

E4 Whorl, 28mm diam by 9mm thick, 8.5mm perf., 'Glenluce'

E5 Whorl, irregular, 23-25mm diam by 5-10mm thick, 7mm perf., 'Glenluce'

E6 Whorl, fragment, 28mm diam by 8mm surviving thickness, 7mm perf, decorated with radial lines on one surface, 'Glenluce'

E7 Whorl, fragment, 36mm diam by 11.5mm thick. 8mm perf. 'Glenluce'

E8 Whorl, fragment, 31mm diam by 9mm thick, 5mm perf., 'from Luce Sands. Sir F.T.Barre (?) 1903'

E9 Counter, 22mm diam by 5.5mm thick, with small incised cross graffito. Found as E8.

OBITUARY

Major-General James Scott-Elliott
C.B.,C.B.E.,D.S.O. and bar

By the death of General Scott-Elliott, in September 1996 at the age of 93, not only did the Country lose a distinguished soldier of the second World War, but this Society lost one of its more influential members. This is not the place to recite his military career, for which reference should be made to the *Daily Telegraph* of the 21st of that month, except to say that, as might be expected of an ex commander of the 51st (Highland) Division and former colonel of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers, he took a keen interest in the welfare of all old soldiers whom he met in Dumfries and Galloway of whatever rank, regiment or war.

On retiral he came to reside at Glencaple and, following in the footsteps of his late uncle Professor George Scott-Elliott, joined our Society in 1957. After serving on the Council for several years he became President from 1962 to 1965. He appeared on the scene just when we were coming to terms with the loss of Dr.R.C.Reid whose influence and contacts had sustained the Society for many years.

The General had a keen enquiring mind and was not satisfied until he found out for himself what an enigmatic feature in a field might be. Thus he became involved in a large patch of blackened and splintered stone at Townfoot, Glencaple which he later knew to have been a 'burnt mound' cooking (or bathing) site dating, in that case, to the bronze age. His earlier excavation at Whitestanes Moor on an unusual ring burial cairn was also successful pioneering work. His publications in the *Transactions* are listed below.

In his later years he took up dowsing, first as an aid to archaeology, then as a fascinating subject in itself. He was President of the British Society of Dowsers from 1966 to 1975 and in 1977 wrote *Dowsing: One Man's Way*.

However the principal legacy he left this Society was to maintain the status of our *Transactions* in the archaeological world by using his influence as President, from 1965 to 1967, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (primed perhaps by Alfred Truckell) to cajole or persuade a series of valuable articles out of a number of budding young professional archaeologists. These started off, in No. 42 our first new format volume, with papers on Food Vessels in SW Scotland by Derek Simpson and Bronze-Age Metalwork by John Coles, followed by Battle Axes, Neolithic Axes, Beaker Pottery, Cinerary Urns and others all well illustrated and definitive and invariably referred to today in articles and reports in archaeological journals.

W.F.C.

Articles in *Transactions*

A Grain-Drying Kiln, Rue Farm, Dumfriesshire, vol. 39, p 80

McCulloch's Castle, Arbigland, vol. 41, p 118

Excavations at Camp Hill, Trohoughton, Dumfries (with D.A.Simpson), vol. 41, p 125

Whitestanes Moor Cremation Cemetery - Sites 1 and 80 (with Dr. I. Rae), vol. 42, p 51

McNaughton's Fort, Kirkcudbrightshire (with D.D.A.Simpson and J.M.Coles), vol. 43, p 73

The Small Cairn Fields of Dumfriesshire (with Dr. I. Rae), vol. 44, p 99

Whitestanes Moor - Sites 7 and 8, vol. 44, p 117

An Early Bronze-Age Fire Pit at Townfoot Farm by Glencaple, vol. 49, p 20p

PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings 1994-5

14th October 1994

Annual General Meeting

Speakers: Mr. John Gair and Mrs. Elizabeth Gair - 'Some Aspects of Trinidad and Tobago'.

28th October

Speaker: Mr. John Barber - 'Crannogs; Problems in Chronology'.

11th November

Speaker: Mr. Chris Rowley - 'Bird Conservation in Dumfries and Galloway'.

25th November

Speaker: Mr. Innes Macleod - 'The Aran Islands; Warriors and Saints'.

9th December

Speaker: Dr. John Smyth - 'Galloway and the Earth; a View of the Environment'.

13th January 1995

Speaker: Mr. William Parr - 'The Use of Dogs in Mountain Rescue'.

27th January

Speaker: Mr. Peter Hill - 'Whithorn Transformed'.

10th February

Speakers: Elaine Kennedy - 'Dumfries Museum - Recent Acquisitions'

Mr. A. Anderson - 'The Book received from Piltsing, with particular reference to old photographs'.

Marion Stewart - 'Documents from the Archives'.

Mrs. W. Prentice - 'A Film of Turtles Hatching'

24th February

Speaker: Prof. A. Fenton - 'Farmers' Diaries and Local History'.

10th March

Special General Meeting

Speaker: Mr. E. C. Ruddock - 'Bridges and Bridge Builders of 1790 to 1840'.

25th March

Speaker: Prof. E. Cowan - 'The Galloway Migrations'.

This meeting was held in Kirkcudbright.

Publications funded by the Ann Hill Research Bequest

The History and Archaeology of Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish

- No. 1 Ann Hill and her Family. A Memorial, by D.Adamson.
- No. 2* Kirkpatrick-Fleming Poorhouse, by D.Adamson.
- No. 3* Kirkpatrick-Fleming Miscellany
 Mossknow Game Register 1875.
 Diary of J.Gordon Graham 1854.
 edited by D.Adamson and I.S.MacDonald.
- No. 4* Middlebie Presbytery Records, by D.Adamson.
- No. 5* Kirkpatrick-Fleming Miscellany
 How Sir Patrick Maxwell worsted the Devil.
 Fergus Graham of Mossknow and the Murder at Kirkpatrick.
 both by W.F.Cormack.
- (No. 6) Kirkpatrick Fleming Dumfriesshire – An Anatomy of a Parish in South-West Scotland
 by Roger Mercer and others (in preparation).

Nos. 1 to 5 are crown quarto in size with a 2 colour titled card cover.

Publications marked * are reprinted from the *Transactions*.

The Records of Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish

- No. 1 Old Parish Registers of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, 1748-1854. Indexed and in 5 parts.
- No. 2 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Census 1851.
- No. 3 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Census 1861.
- No. 4 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Census 1871.
- No. 5 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Census 1841.
- No. 6 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Census 1881.
- No. 7 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Census 1891.

The Record series is duplicated in A4 size with a titled card cover.

For prices of both series and current availability of Records apply to
Mr R.H.McEwan, 13 Douglas Terrace, Lockerbie DG11 2DZ.

Publications of the Society

Transactions and Journal of Proceedings: 1st Series - (a) 1862-3*, (b) 1863-4*, (c) 1864-5*, (d) 1865-6*, (e) 1866-7*, (f) 1867-8*. **New or 2nd Series** - (1) 1876-8*, (2) 1878-80*, (3) 1880-3*, (4) 1883-6*, (5) 1886-7*, (6) 1887-90*, (7) 1890-1*, (8) 1891-92*, (9) 1892-3*, (10) 1893-4*, (11) 1894-5*, (12) 1895-6*, (13) 1896-7*, (14) 1897-8*, (15) 1898-9*, (16) 1899-1900*, (17) 1900-5 (in 4 parts)*, (18) 1905-6*, (19) 1906-7, (20) 1907-8*, (21) 1908-9, (22) 1909-10, (23) 1910-1*, (24) 1911-2*. **3rd Series** - (i) 1912-3*, (ii) 1913-4*, (iii) 1914-5*, (iv) 1915-16*, (v) 1916-8*, (vi) 1918-9*, (vii) 1919-20*, (viii) 1920-1*, (ix) 1921-2*, (x) 1922-3*, (xi) 1923-4*, (xii) 1924-5*, (xiii) 1925-6*, (xiv) 1926-28*, (xv) 1928-9*, (xvi) 1929-30*, (xvii) 1930-1, (xviii) 1931-3*, (xix) 1933-5*, (xx) 1935-6*, (xxi) 1936-8*, (xxii) 1938-40*, (xxiii) 1940-4*, (xxiv) 1945-6*, (xxv) 1946-7*, (xxvi) 1947-8*, (xxvii) 1948-9* (Whithorn Vol. I), (xxviii) 1949-50*, (xxix) 1950-1* (with Index of Vols. i to xxvii), (xxx) 1951-2*, (xxxi) 1952-3* (Hoddum Vol. I), (xxxii) 1953-4, (xxxiii) 1954-5, (xxxiv) 1955-6* (Whithorn Vol. II), (xxxv) 1956-7*, (xxxvi) 1957-8, (xxxvii) 1958-9, (xxxviii) 1959-60, (xxxix) 1960-1* (with Index of Vols. xxvii to xxxviii), (xl) 1961-2 (Centenary Vol.)*, (xli) 1962-3, (xlii) 1965 (new format), (xliii) 1966, (xliv) 1967, (xlv) 1968, (xlvi) 1969, (xlvii) 1970, (xlviii) 1971, (xlix) 1972 (with Index of Vols. xxxix to xlvi), (l) 1973, (li) 1975, (lii) 1976-7, (liii) 1977-8, (liv) 1979 (Wanlockhead Vol.), (lv) 1980, (lvi) 1981, (lvii) 1982, (lviii) 1983, (lix) 1984 (with Index to Vols. xlix to lviii), (lx) 1985, (lxi) 1986, (lxii) 1987, (lxiii) 1988, (lxiv) 1989, (lxv) 1990 (Flora of Kirkcudbright Vol.), (lxvi) 1991 (Hoddum Vol. II), (lxvii) 1992, (lxviii) 1993, (lxvix) 1994 (Birrens Centenary Vol. with Index of Vols, lix to lxviii) (lxx) 1995 (Barhobble Vol.).

Prices: Single Volumes (to Members) - Current Vol. £6, previous Vols. £4. All plus post. & packing.
Single Volumes (to non-Members) - £6 for one; £5 for 2nd; £4 for 3+, all plus post. & packing.
Runs of Volumes - on application to the Hon. Librarian.

A List of the Flowering Plants of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, by James McAndrew, 1882.*
Birrens and its Antiquities, by Dr J.Macdonald and James Barbour, 1897.*
Communion Tokens, with a Catalogue of those of Dumfriesshire, by Rev. H.A.Whitelaw, 1911.*
History of Dumfries Post Office, by J.M.Corrie, 1912.*
History of the Society, by H.S.Gladstone, 1913.*
The Ruthwell Cross, by W.G.Collingwood, 1917.*
Records of the Western Marches, Vol. I, "Edgar's History of Dumfries, 1746", with illustrations and ten pedigree charts, edited by R.C.Reid, 1916*.
Records of the Western Marches, Vol II, "The Bell Family in Dumfriesshire", by James Steuart, W.S., 1932.*
Records of the Western Marches, Vol III, "The Upper Nithsdale Coalworks from Pictish Times to 1925", by J.C.McConnel, 1962, £2.00 plus postage.
Notes on the Birds of Dumfriesshire, by H.S.Gladstone, 1923*
A Bibliography of the Parish of Annan, by Frank Millar, F.S.A.Scot, 1925*
Thomas Watling, Limner of Dumfries, by H.S.Gladstone, 1938*
Index to Transaction, Series 1 and 2, £2.00 plus postage and packing.
The Marine Fauna and Flora of the Solway Firth Area, by Dr E.J.Perkins, 1972, 112pp. £2.00 plus postage and packing. **Corrigenda**. Free on receipt of s.a.e.
Birrens (*Blatobulgium*), by Prof. A.S.Robertson, 1975.*
Cruggleton Castle. Report of Excavations 1978-1981 by Gordon Ewart, 1985, 72pp 33 figs. £3.50 plus £2 post and packing to members. £4.50 to non-Members plus post and packing.
Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfriesshire – an anatomy of a parish in south west Scotland, by Roger Mercer and others. Details and prices on application.

* Indicates out of print, but see Editorial.

Reprints "The Early Crosses of Galloway" by W.G.Collingwood from Vol. x (1922-3), 37pp text, 49 crosses illustrated and discussed, £1.00 plus post to Members.
"Flowering Plants etc. of Kirkcudbrightshire" by Olga Stewart, from vol. lxx (1990), 68pp, Price on application to Hon. Librarian.

Publications in print may be obtained from the Hon. Librarian, Mr R.Coleman, 4 Lover's Walk, Dumfries DG1 1LP