
The Archaeological Sites
and Monuments of Scotland

23

Eday and Stronsay
Orkney Islands Area

The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, 23
EDAY AND STRONSAY
 (with adjacent small islands)
 Orkney Islands Area

An Archaeological Survey

by R G Lamb

This list of sites and monuments on the islands of Eday and Stronsay and adjacent small islands, the fourth list for Orkney in this series, has been prepared by Dr R G Lamb, the Archaeology Officer of the Orkney Heritage Society. The archaeological survey of Orkney has been made possible by a generous annual grant to the Orkney Heritage Society by Occidental of Britain Inc., and the project is also supported by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and the Orkney Islands Council.

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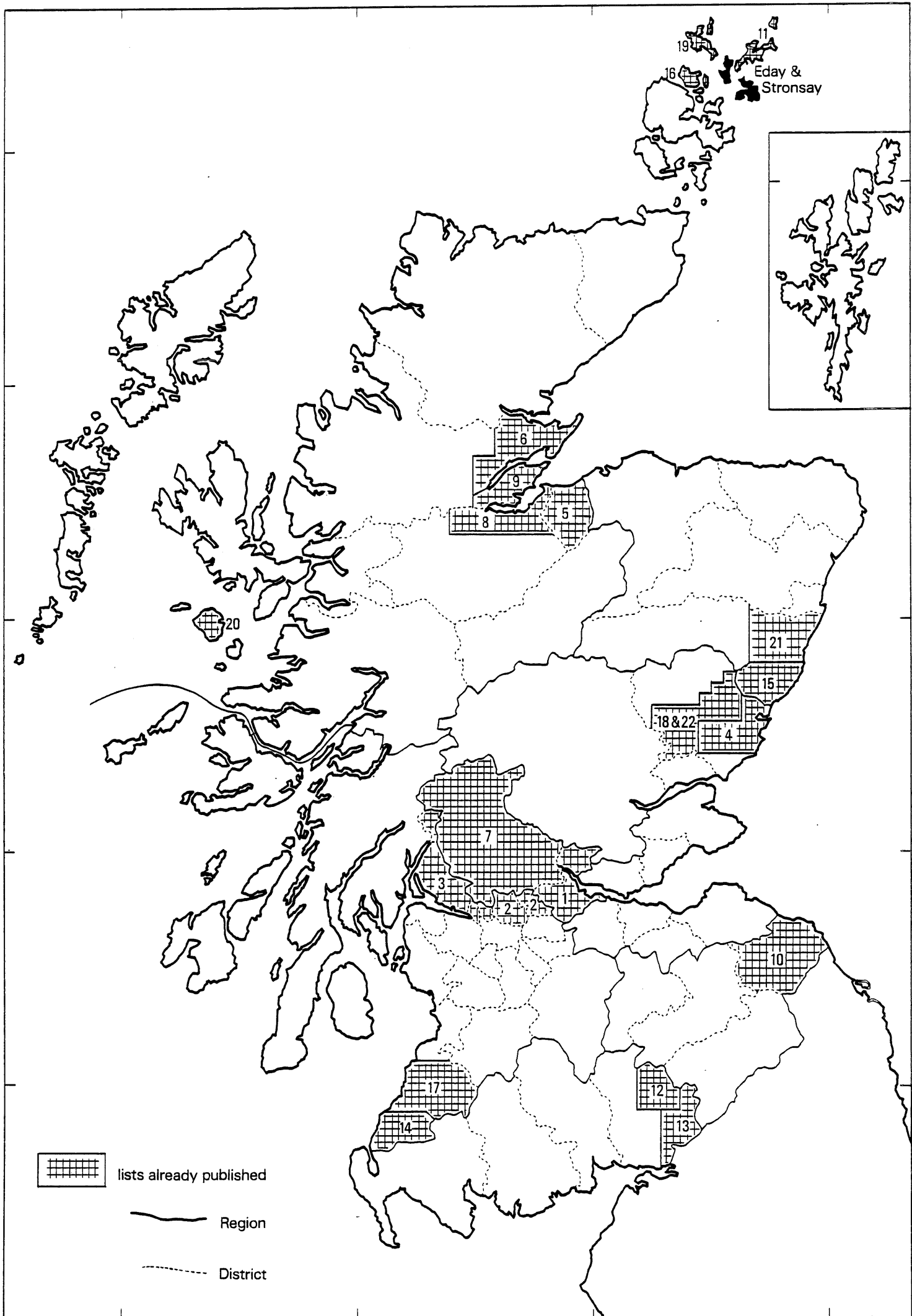
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NOTES An asterisk (*) indicates that the site has statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979. Each entry is prefaced by a serial number (which facilitates use of the end maps), name, National Grid Reference, 1:10,000 map number followed by the serial number of the NMRS Record Card; where appropriate, the date of visit and a select bibliography follows, and the final entry for each site gives the number of the record card of the Orkney Sites and Monuments Record, held at 48 Junction Road, Kirkwall, Orkney KW15 1AG.

Here may be found more complete details about each site; an optical coincidence system also permits retrieval under a wide variety of headings. A duplicate set of cards may be consulted in —

The National Monuments Record of Scotland
6—7 Coates Place
Edinburgh EH3 7AA

INTRODUCTION

Eday and Stronsay

Although traditionally sharing a Church of Scotland minister, the two islands have little in common. Eday consists largely of dark, peat-covered hills with small patches of settlement around the coastal fringes. In the late-medieval rentals its assessment at two urislands is tiny for so large an island (Papay and North Ronaldsay were each four urislands, and even Rousay with its high proportion of unproductive land was six and a half).

Eday, however, is rich in sites, especially chambered tombs, of the earlier prehistoric period, and on the Calf of Eday is found one of the most spectacular concentrations of such structures in Britain. On close examination, large tracts of what is now hill peat conceal extensive remnants of stone walls — 'sub-peat dykes' — some of which run for long distances and need, as a matter for future research, to be related to the treb dykes of other islands. The recent find of a cache of late Iron Age pottery deep in a peat bed (no. 62) provides further evidence of the late development of the peat; and Eday is thus an example of a landscape which was once agriculturally productive, but which has become degraded. In this it has more in common with large areas of Shetland, notably the West-side parishes and the uplands of Fetlar, than with most of Orkney.

In the visual quality of its upstanding prehistoric monuments, Eday bears comparison with Rousay, the difference being that there was no Walter Grant to undertake their restoration and display. A scheme is now under consideration by Orkney Islands Council for the designation of 'tourist interest zones', within which the elements that make up the prehistoric landscape will be shown to the public after suitable restoration and the provision of interpretative facilities. It is hoped that the pilot project will be the consolidation of the tomb of Maes Howe type on Vinquoy Hill (no. 10).

Stronsay has a gentle green landscape which, like the East Mainland, has much glacial drift. The soils have a tendency to heaviness, but they are rich, and Houseby, on the south-eastern coast, is reckoned by some to be the best farm in Orkney. Stronsay's rental value was about twelve urislands. In the nineteenth century it was heavily involved in the kelp-industry and early in the present century it supported a major seasonal herring-station at Whitehall.

Both Stronsay and Eday have off-lying 'pasture islets' that are difficult to reach, but from finely preserved portions of ancient landscape. Calf of Eday, Linga Holm and Auskerry have remarkable concentrations of antiquities. All these islets have been examined, the only one where no sites were observed being Little Green Holm.

Muckle Green Holm, lying between Gairsay and Sanday, is of particular interest. Here a settlement-mound (no. 88) is associated with a neat little field-system which has a medieval look. Muckle Green Holm falls into the same pattern as Linga Holm, Auskerry, and Eynhallow — a moderate density of prehistoric settlement — but the only medieval activity seems to be ecclesiastical, and this small but deliberate farming-unit in its secluded valley is almost certainly monastic. Guðmundsson's identification of Muckle Green Holm as *Hellisey* in *Orkneyinga Saga* (chapter xcvi) where Sweyn Asleifsson takes a boat 'which the monks owned' is thus relevant. The monks in the saga do not presuppose a full-scale monastery; their presence need imply no more than a grange in the ownership of some larger community, quite possibly that of Eynhallow.

More recent problems of geographical nomenclature surround several sites in Eday, notably the chambered tombs nos. 3–4, 7 and 9, where the building to which the prehistoric site was linked has itself changed its function, or its former use has been forgotten. The names given here follow those of Henshall 1963, but are in some cases given quotation marks to draw attention to the problem. It is also worth noting that in the original survey of Auskerry by the Ordnance Survey in 1879 the site names were taken down in Stronsay, and it is possible that the name 'Monkerhoose' had been misapplied to no. 188 rather than to nos. 185 and 189 (cf RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1001).

Several of the names given in the *Inventory* (RCAMS 1946) are also now unhelpful, and some are certainly quite misleading or wrong; the *Inventory* name has in some cases been kept merely to assist cross reference to that publication, and again quotation marks have been used. To make such cross-reference easier, a concordance between the article numbers and titles of the *Inventory* and the article numbers of the present list has been provided. Several of the notebooks of the investigators of the Commission who undertook the survey of Eday and Stronsay, notably J M Corrie, have been examined in the course of the preparation of the present list. In some cases these have provided information that supplements the published *Inventory*, but in others they show that the confusion about site names stems from the original description.

In his account of the antiquities of Stronsay in 1927, Marwick notes that the natural L-shaped boulder-spit on the S side of Lamb Head known as the Danes' Pier (no. 168) resembled features in Sanday and Papa Westray, to which similar traditions were attached. The Sanday site is the natural reef which almost encloses the bay of Pool, locally known as a 'Viking harbour'; there is a good beach and, given its association with both pagan graves and a spectacular early Norse settlement-site (RCAMS 1980, p. 22, nos. 130-1; p. 18, no. 84), its use by shipping in the Viking period can be assumed. Neither the Stronsay nor the Sanday 'piers' however show any definitely artificial construction. The Papay site is Weelies Taing (RCAMS 1983, p. 22, no. 53), a very similar natural boulder spit but this time with an extraordinary set of stone structures; these are extensive and deliberate and have cost a great deal of labour.

EDAY

CHAMBERED CAIRNS

- 1 Braeside (ORK 5)* HY 5633 3757 HY 53 NE 10
 More now survives of the cairn than of the cottage from which the name is taken. The stalled chamber, aligned N and S, has been exposed by an unrecorded excavation; in the body of the cairn to the N of the main chamber, at the end opposite from the passage, the slight remains of what may have been a second chamber can be detected.
October 1981
 RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 59-60, No. 218; Henshall 1963, 186; OR 753.
- 2 above Carrick House* HY 5636 3880 HY 53 NE 16
 On the steep hillside 450m NW of Carrick House there is a circular stony heap 8.5m across and up to 0.8m high. Excavation at the centre has revealed several large slabs, one of which stands erect and may be part of a chamber; however, it is not certain that any of these big stones is *in situ*. *September 1982*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 64, No. 242; OR 975.
- 3 'Eday Church' (ORK 15)* HY 5604 3344 HY 53 SE 5
 The name is, however, no longer a helpful indication of the position of this cairn. It is a short-horned cairn; three of the four horns are traceable, the SE being 1m high and 23m long. The stalled chamber is exposed in a deep excavation at the centre of the cairn. The chamber was at least 4.5m long. *October 1981*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 60-1, No. 223; Henshall 1963, 197-8; OR 756.
- 4 NW of Eday Church (ORK 47)* 'Sandyhill Smithy' HY 5612 3299 HY 53 SE 6
 The tripartite round cairn 'near Sandyhill Smithy' (a landmark now entirely forgotten) was excavated in 1937 by Calder. It now appears as a low, mutilated mound, from the hollowed centre of which protrude two upright slabs; other stones are probably not *in situ*. *October 1981*
 Calder 1938, 204-9, 214-16; PSAS, 73 (1938-9), 328; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 61-2, No. 224; Henshall 1963, 232-3; finds in NMAS EO 741-2; OR 757.
- 5 'Huntersquoy' (ORK 23)* HY 5626 3774 HY 53 NE 1
 This two-storeyed cairn was excavated by Calder in 1936; the lower chamber, of Bookan type, was (and presumably remains) intact, but very little survived of the upper structure, which had a separate entrance-passage. It is now an inconspicuous mound among quarries and debris-heaps; the entrance-passage to the lower chamber is open, but, in all but exceptional conditions, it is deeply flooded. *October 1981*
 Calder 1938, 193-204, 213-16; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 56-9, No. 217; Henshall 1963, 203-5; finds in NMAS, EO 735-40; OR 956.
- 6 Linkataing (ORK 35)* HY 5539 3937 HY 53 NE 7
 The cairn covering a stalled chamber in heather moorland on the W side of Linkataing Hill has been removed, but one pair of upright slabs remains visible and a second pair can be traced alongside. *October 1981*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 54, No. 215; Henshall 1963, 219; OR 750.
- 7 Mill Hill (ORK 55)* 'Withebeir' HY 5675 3537 HY 53 NE 12
 This mound stands dominantly on the hilltop; it is about 1.6m high and 19m across, and from Farrer's exploration of 1857 it is known to contain at least four compartments. Henshall suggested that the E side, which is rather flattened on plan, had been a horned forecourt; this is quite definite, the horns having apparently been curtailed by stone-quarrying in connection with the building of the hill dyke immediately to the E.
October 1981
 Farrer 1857, 179; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 60, No. 220; Henshall 1963, 246; OR 973.

- 8 on Resting Hill* HY 5611 3683 HY 53 NE 17
Occupying a small grassy patch amid rank heather on a hillside W of Mill Loch is a ruined mound some 8.5m across and 0.8m in maximum height. It has no discernible features, and there is no sign of the entrance-passage which, according to RCAMS, was sealed up before 1928. There is no extant description of what was inside; RCAMS interprets it as an earth-house, the Ordnance Survey, more plausibly, as a chambered tomb.
October 1981
RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 64-5, No. 243; OR 755.
- 9 near former United Presbyterian Church (ORK 16)*
'Eday Manse' HY 5602 3241 HY 53 SE 7
In 1831 a large cairn was used as a quarry for the building of the adjacent United Presbyterian Church (no. 50). The wreckage was investigated by Major Hebden, who found 'a long passage or room flagged over, and numerous passages branching out and leading to small semi-circular cells'; the famous spiral-marked stone (NMAS IA 2) is only half of the complete entity, as Hebden was not in time to save the other portion from being used as a lintel in the church (the ruin has been carefully examined, without success). The overgrown and spread out remains of the cairn give no clue to the original layout of the chambers; Henshall surmises a chamber of Maes Howe type, and it is tempting to think of Holm of Papa Westray (RCAMS 1983, p. 23, no. 57; ORK 22). The possibility that the remains were those of a settlement mound cannot, however, be entirely excluded. *October 1981*
PSAS, 4 (1860-2), 185-6; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 62, No. 225; Henshall 1963, 198; OR 758.
- 10 Vinguoy Hill (ORK 53)* HY 5601 3812 HY 53 NE 9
This tomb, at 72m OD, commands a fine view from a S shoulder of Vinguoy Hill. In 1857 Farrer and Hebden dug down through the centre of the prominent covering mound and so broke into the irregularly-shaped chamber of Maes Howe type, with four side-compartments. They subsequently cleared the entrance-passage, but this is now almost choked up. The increasing number of visitors, has given concern, by causing the enlargement of the hole in the roof; the resulting debris now fills the main chamber covering side-openings. This monument is in process of being gifted by Mrs Joy to Orkney Islands Council with a view to its repair and display to the public as a feature of the proposed 'Eday Tourist Interest Zone'. *May 1983*
Petrie 1863; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 54-5, No. 216; Henshall 1963, 244; Fraser 1982, iii, 159-61; OR 1029.

BARROWS AND CAIRNS

- 11 Carrick Farm HY 5637 3759 HY 53 NE 27
A stony mound 9m in diameter and 1m high; this probably contained the cist recorded in 1879.
Name Book, Orkney, No. 4, p. 43; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 65, No. 244; OR 746.
- 12 above Carrick House HY 5635 3890 HY 53 NE 29
On the steep hillside 100m N of no. 2 there is a slight green mound 3.5m in diameter and 0.2m high. Its N arc is delineated by a kerb formed of small slabs set slantwise into the ground, positioned radially to the centre of the mound. *September 1982*
OR 976.
- 13 London* HY 5659 3440 HY 53 SE 3
Immediately E of the ruined croft, and prominently sited on the headland, there is a grassy mound 12.5m in diameter and 1.2m high. It is probably a burial-mound.
October 1981
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 60, No. 221; OR 740.

- 14 Mill Loch HY 5651 3702 HY 53 NE 28
& 5653 3696
Two probable burial-mounds lie not far within the grass field beside the road which leads from the Co-op to the W coast. The more westerly is 5m in diameter, 0.6m high, with a cist-like structure exposed in its centre; that to the E is oval, 4m N-S by 6m by 0.4m high; there is a large loose boulder on top. *October 1981*
OR 748.
- 15 near Stone of Setter* HY 5642 3720 HY 53 NE 11
At the edge of the field to the NW of the Stone of Setter (no. 19) is a ruined cairn about 8.5m by 5m and 0.3m high. *September 1982*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 60, No. 219; OR 1030.

STANDING STONES

- 16 near Braeside HY 56 37 HY 53 NE 5
In 1928 Corrie described three recumbent slabs, which he considered to be fallen standing stones, in the neighbourhood of the house of Braeside (HY 5610 3775, now obliterated). Corrie's report (omitted from the *Inventory*) of an erect earthfast slab near one of the stones, suggests that he had found some ancient structure. The area has been agriculturally improved and nothing now can be traced. *September 1982*
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 4, 30 August 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 53, No. 211; OR 971.
- 17 above Burn of Mussetter* HY 5566 3297 HY 53 SE 2
On the high saddle that separates the valley of Mussetter from the Skaill area there is a pointed stone, which is said to have been thrown down and re-erected some years before 1928. Now leaning to the NE, it is about 3.2m long and measures 0.7m by 0.1m at ground level. *September 1982*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 54, No. 213; OR 986.
- 18 Southside* HY 5651 2922 HY 52 NE 1
In a field immediately E of the road to Greentoft Bay there is a standing stone 1.6m high. It is said to have been thrown down and re-erected some years before 1928.
September 1982
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 54, No. 214; OR 998.
- 19 Stone of Setter* HY 5646 3717 HY 53 NE 6
With a height of 4.5m this stone is, the Stenness circle apart, the tallest monolith in Orkney, and with its distinctive profile caused by the deep weathering of the upper part along vertical lines of weakness, it is a famous landmark dominating the col between Calfsound and the Mill Loch valley. Although the deep furrows and undercut profile give it a precarious appearance, the stone does not seem to be in immediate danger of splitting.
September 1983
RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 53-4, No. 212; OR 972.

BURNT MOUNDS

- 20 Doomy* HY 5577 3481 HY 53 SE 9
What was probably a burnt mound was reported by RCAMS, and a small surviving fragment was observed by OS in 1970. It is now either washed away, or buried beneath newly-formed dunes. *September 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 228; OR 742.
- 21 Fersness HY 5290 3375 HY 53 SW 6
On gently rising ground at Fersness, what was probably once a single large burnt mound now survives as two mutilated fragments. *October 1981*
OR 738.

- 22 Fersness* HY 5297 3312 HY 53 SW 1
On the flat coastal plain 800m S of Fersness standing there is a burnt mound, described by RCAMS in 1928 as being roughly of horseshoe shape and measuring about 35ft. (10.67m) in diameter and 4ft 6in (1.37m) in greatest height. Since then, however, a drainage ditch cut through the N side of the mound, and spoil piled on top, have altered the shape; in the N side of the cutting there are several protruding slabs set on edge, all aligned N and S, and probably representing the house associated with the mound.
October 1981
RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 62-3, No. 227; OR 735.
- 23 Greentoft HY 5539 2878 HY 52 NE 2 & 7
The ploughed-down remains of this burnt mound, noted by the OS in 1970, probably represent the site described in the *Inventory* (No. 226), but wrongly located there. See nos. 24 and 231. *September 1982*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 62, No. 226; OR 1002.
- 24 Knoll of Merrigarth* HY 5529 2888 HY 52 NE 4
400m SW of Greentoft farm is the ploughed-down site of a burnt mound. *September 1982*
Name Book, Orkney, No. 4, p. 137; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 233; OR 1001.
- 25 Skaili* HY 5658 3293 HY 53 SE 10
In a low-lying peat-covered area, inland from the old churchyard at Skaili, is a prominent crescentic burnt mound 2m high. *October 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 230; OR 743.
- 26 Stenaquoy HY 5644 3081 HY 53 SE 11
On Stenaquoy, 200m E of the school, the site of a burnt mound is represented by a gentle rise in a sown-grass field. Corrie records that some years before 1928 it had been reduced in height as a measure of farm-improvement. *September 1982*
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 4, 5 September 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 231; OR 990.
- 27 War Ness HY 5533 2846 HY 52 NE 3
Immediately S of a stream's outflow into the sea, and mutilated by a track which passes across it, there is a shapeless mound 14m across and 1m in maximum height. In the stream bank is an exposure of burnt stones forming a deposit over 1m thick. *September 1982*
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 4, 3 September 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 232; OR 999.
- 28 Warrenhall HY c. 530 322 HY 53 SW 2
An otherwise unknown mound 'of typical burnt material' was removed many years before 1928 from a position some 200 yards from the shore and a little over 200 yards W of Warrenhall farmhouse.
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 4, 4 September 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 229; OR 754.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 29 Castle of Stackel Brae HY 5641 2884 HY 52 NE 6
A large but indeterminate coastal mound at Maltbarn is known by this name and in its eroded shoreline-section reveals structures that may be of medieval date. There is one massive clay-bonded wall of three constructional periods, having in its latest phase at least, a lime render on both faces. This resembles, on a smaller scale, the buildings currently under excavation at Tuquoy, Westray (RCAMS 1983, pp. 33-4, no. 124). Local tradition hints that this may have been the location of the main aristocratic residence in Eday before the building of Carrick House. A successor to the medieval dwelling, possibly of seventeenth-century date, is suggested by architectural fragments incorporated within the buildings at Maltbarn. The face of the banks was taken back some 2m by the gale of February 1984. The main block of stonework remains *in situ* but now overhangs a bare, vertical face. There are new exposures of midden deposits and stonework over a stretch of 20m to the E. *March 1984*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 64, No. 241; OR 741.

- 30 Doomy* HY 5565 3448 HY 53 SE 4
& 5569 3450
On the crest of a peat-covered headland RCAMS described a slab-setting which was interpreted as a chambered cairn and scheduled as such (HY 5565 3448). It is a confusion of erect slabs covering an approximately circular but ill-defined area and may also be interpreted as a Bronze Age house. At HY 5569 3450, on a summit below a collapsed cairn, is a round mound 7m in diameter and 0.4m high, with three erect slabs forming an L-shape on its SW side, and probably containing another house. Protruding from peat and running N from this mound for some 30m is a sub-peat dyke. *October 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 60, No. 222; Nayling 1983, 21-3; OR 745.
- 31 Fersness HY 5295 3412 HY 53 SW 9
Exposed in a wet shallow peat-cutting are two large slabs set on edge as well as the tops of four others, bordering a near-square hollow 1.6m across. They probably indicate the site of a prehistoric house. *October 1981*
OR 734.
- 32 Greentoft HY 5556 2905 HY 52 NE 8
In a field on the SE-facing slope immediately SW of the track to Greentoft farm, an area of disturbed ground some 50m across, when ploughed, produces many stones as if from buildings. *September 1982*
OR 1003.
- 33 Linkataing HY 5530 3936 HY 53 NE 8
A short walk downhill from the stalled tomb no. 6 there is what appears to be a large roundhouse, showing a stretch of interior wall-face and a possible radial division-slab. A saddle quern lies in the central hollow. *October 1981*
Henshall 1963, 219; Nayling 1983, 18-21; OR 751.
- 34 Sealskerry Bay HY 5305 3195 HY 53 SW 3
On the low but prominent point at the W side of the bay is an irregular knoll, being attacked by the sea; on its W side it exhibits much stonework and stone debris. A complete pot, apparently medieval, is recorded as having been found here, and there is a suggestion that this place was locally known as the 'castle'. *October 1981*
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 4, 4 September 1928; RCAMS, 1946, ii, p. 64, No. 240; pottery in NMAS, HD 765-6; OR 736.
- 35 Stenaquoy HY 5650 3122 HY 53 SE 14
In a boggy field 200m NE of the farm is an area of disturbed ground with grassed-over wall-footings and many projecting stones; this is probably the site of an old farmstead. *September 1982*
OR 991.
- 36 War Ness HY 5489 2828 HY 52 NW 3
The turf-covered line of an ancient dyke can be traced running for 60m NE from the coast; it touches the NW side of a mound some 30m across, which occupies a low ridge. Holes dug for fence-posts in the 1960s revealed numerous limpet shells. (See also no. 231). *September 1982*
OR 997.

TREB DYKES

- 37 Dyke-End HY 5494 2910 HY 52 NW 4
to 5503 2910
A bank, which is spread to a width of 10m and a maximum height of 0.7m, runs from the cliff-edge at 30m OD inland and uphill for some 90m. *September 1982*
OR 995.
- 38 Fersness HY 5291 3331 HY 53 SW 7
to 5302 3340
On level ground by the Fersness farm road there is a short length of broad bank 3.5m wide and 0.3m high. It has evidently supported a more recent 'feelie dyke' on the older steethe. *October 1981*
OR 749.

SUB-PEAT DYKES

(see also no. 20)

- 39 Linkataing HY 554 393 HY 53 NE 13
This dyke can be traced for some 350m in a wide loop embracing both the roundhouse no. 30 and the stalled cairn no. 6. It is built in the characteristic way with two parallel rows of slabs set on edge some 0.6m to 0.8m apart. Other dykes can be detected running from it into the hill peat. *October 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 234; Nayling 1983, 14-18; OR 752.
- 40 Mill Hill HY 5665 3516 HY 53 NE 31
to 5658 3493
On the lower S slopes of Mill Hill, above the loch of London, there is a prominent line of boulders running along the contour; at the N end it bifurcates, one branch running down into a shallow valley, the other uphill. *September 1982*
Nayling 1983, 23; OR 1025.
- 41 Noup Hill HY 5654 3958 HY 53 NE 32
Contouring the steep E side of Noup Hill at 45m OD, where the slope begins to lessen towards the summit, there is a sub-peat dyke traceable from HY 5657 3961 to HY 5647 3947; it is built of massive sandstone boulders, 0.4m high and set on edge into the hillside, their faces transverse to the slope. On the W side at HY 5654 3958 is a subrectangular enclosure of similar construction, 16m E-W by 32m. W of this is a quarry, and at its NE corner a hollow contains several edge-set slabs which may indicate a structure.
October 1981
OR 954.
- 42 Noup Hill HY 5613 3992 HY 53 NE 30
to 5643 3978
This dyke runs at right angles to the contours up the W side of Noup Hill from 30m to 50m OD. Transverse dykes can be detected here and there. At HY 5635 3982 is a length consisting of large upright boulders. Elsewhere it uses the distinctive construction with two parallel rows of orthostatic slabs. *September 1982*
Nayling 1983, 21; OR 1031.
- 43 around the former United Presbyterian Church HY c. 558 325 HY 53 SE 17
Hebden was aware of extensive remains of old walls under the peat on the NE-facing hillside between 40m and 55m OD. Over an area of at least 12ha many slabs set on edge can be found and some alignments traced, although intensive survey would be needed to reveal any pattern. The walls evidently were of the construction that used parallel upright slabs, some 0.6m to 0.8m apart, to form the foundation-courses. *September 1982*
PSAS, 4 (1860-2), 185-6; OR 992.

INDETERMINATE MOUNDS

- 44 Doomy HY 5566 3377 HY 53 SE 18
In 1970 the OS reported a mound, some 20m in diameter, locally thought to be ancient, on the hill slope S of London Airport. This appeared to be a sand dune with a covering of peat, as did several of the smaller mounds, many of which occur on this hillside, cut through by ditching in connection with the newly-created airstrip. As this heather land is earmarked for agricultural reclamation, two of these small mounds were dug into in 1982 and shown to be of natural origin. *September 1982*
OR 739.
- 45 Fersness HY 5303 3303 HY 53 SW 10
This oval mound, 14.5m N-S by 12m and 1.2m high, lying on the as yet unreclaimed peatland S of Fersness, is itself overlain by peat, but from its shape and prominence it is unlikely to be natural. *October 1981*
OR 733.

- 46 S of the former United Presbyterian Church HY c. 560 323 HY 53 SE 8
On a N-facing spur at 55m OD, above the ruined church no. 50, the OS recorded six mounds each some 5m in diameter. These hummocks are hard to distinguish and may result from peat-digging; they may equally conceal upstanding remnants of sub-peat dykes (no. 43) or be clearance cairns associated with these. *September 1982*
OR 994.
- 47 NE of the former United Presbyterian Church HY 5585 3251 HY 53 SE 16
On a N-facing spur, at 45m OD, is a tumbled heap of slabs some 10.5m across and 0.5m high; it is partly covered with peat and heather. Although its position is appropriate for a burial-mound, its association with field systems (no. 43) allows alternative interpretations as a clearance-cairn or the collapsed remains of a house. *September 1982*
OR 993.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

- 48 Hannah's Kirk HY 5569 2873 HY 52 NE 5
The site locally remembered as Hannah's Kirk is a spot on the shoreline, unmarked by any surface indications, in a home-pasture field SE of Greentoft. Several small exposures of well-laid stonework can be seen in the eroded face of the banks. *September 1982*
The site was badly damaged by the great gale of February 1984, including the loss of the stonework formerly visible in the banks. *March 1984*
Name Book, Orkney, No. 4, p. 138; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 64, No. 239; OR 1000.
- 49 St Mary's Church HY 5680 3287 HY 53 SE 1
Neale wrote enthusiastically of the ruinous parish church of Eday, a rare Orcadian example of 'First-Pointed' style, with a chancel vaulted in two bays and a bell-tower. There is now no trace of it, although some large freestone blocks (none visibly carrying mouldings) built into the dyke around the burial-ground, probably came from it. An incised cross-slab, apparently early in date, reported by RCAMS, has been mislaid. *May 1983*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 418; Neale 1848, 111; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 52-3, 64, Nos. 209, 238; OR 985.
- 50 Former United Presbyterian Church HY 5602 3243 HY 53 SE 13
Both in its inconvenient siting, on a hill spur reached by a waterlogged track, and in its design, this building, erected in 1831 for 300 sittings, closely resembles its Westray counterpart (RCAMS 1983, p. 38, no. 154). It was replaced in 1858 by what is now the Church of Scotland parish church, and soon fell into ruin. It measures overall 14.5m E-W by 8.4m, the S wall, which contained the windows, having wholly gone; the N wall and E end-wall with its lintelled doorway survive to a height of 3.4m. On the N side is an extension 4.1m N-S by 3.5m. The church stands in a stone-walled churchyard which on the W side adjoins a larger rectangular enclosure demarcated by a turf bank with external ditch. *September 1983*
MacKelvie 1873, 556; Name Book, Orkney, No. 4, pp. 107, 112; OR 764.

'CASTLE'

- 51 'The Castle', Westside HY 53 32 HY 53 SW 4
In discussing the almost certainly medieval site of Sealskerry Bay (no. 34), RCAMS rejected its identification with a locally-reported 'castle' in favour of a theory that the supposed castle had lain on rising ground behind Castlehill (HY 5358 3226). There is no sign, and no real likelihood, of a castle on these steep, uncultivated slopes, and it is more likely that the tradition did after all refer to no. 34. *October 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, 64, No. 240; OR 737.

NAUSTS

- 52 Doomy HY 5575 3486 HY 53 SE 15
Facing a low rocky shore immediately N of a sandy bay are two truncated nausts; the more complete of the two is 3m long, 2m wide, and its open end now hangs 1m above the shore. *October 1981*
OR 747.

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS

- 53 Eday Quarry HY 5361 3358 HY 53 SW 8
The Eday commercial freestone quarry, which was worked by mechanical methods until the 1930s, is a slot some 20m deep in the steep coastal slope adjoining the Westside road. *September 1983*
OR 1036.
- 54 below Noup Hill HY 5670 3961 HY 53 NE 33
On the flat backshore at the foot of the precipitous hillside just over 1km N of Carrick House is a two-storey building 5.35m N-S by 3.95m overall, with walls 0.65m thick, constructed of stones set in clay and rendered on both sides with a shelly lime plaster. The upper floor has been raised in height and has crow-stepped gables; there are fireplaces at both levels. A lean-to extension has been built on the W side. The building is variously stated to have been a fishing-lodge and a kelp store; it has probably served both purposes. *September 1982*
OR 955.
- 55 W of Ward Hill HY 5459 2970 HY 52 NW 5
On the edge of a sheer cliff is a quarry dug up to 5m into the sandstone; the footing of a small rectangular building is above its N margin. *September 1982*
OR 996.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 56 above Bay of London HY 5638 3405 HY 53 SE 12
Immediately above the shore on a sandy heath on the S side of the Bay of London is the site of an 'enclosure', said to resemble a large hut-circle, and described by RCAMS in 1928. In 1970 the OS found a depression, 30m E-W by 22m, with a semblance of a surrounding bank, which was considered to be of very doubtful antiquity. Only a possible fragment of what may have been the 'bank' (a sand-ridge) can now be seen, the area having been over-run by heavy machinery in connection with the mains power supply, which was brought ashore here in the 1970s. *October 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 64, No. 237; OR 744.
- 57 Fold of Setter* HY 5642 3750 HY 53 NE 14
300m N of the Stone of Setter (no. 19), the enclosure-wall of the Fold of Setter is traceable with some difficulty in rank grass and heather. The roughly circular area is some 85m across and the wall-footing was about 2m wide; no entrance can be identified, but there are considerable segments of the circuit where the wall cannot be seen. *September 1983*
Farrer 1857, 179; Petrie 1927, 28; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 235; OR 974.
- 58 Little Noup Head HY 5596 3995 HY 53 NE 35
In rough grass on the cliff top is a series of rectilinear enclosures, the smallest being 13m square. They are formed of banks, averaging 0.6m high and spread up to 2m in width with no sign of stonework. *September 1982*
OR 1032.
- 59 Red Head 'quarry' HY 56 40 HY 54 SE 1
In spite of a persistent tradition that Red Head is the origin of freestone used in St Magnus' Cathedral, no definite quarry-site can be identified. *September 1982*
Neale 1848, 111; OR 953

- 60 adjoining Stone of Setter* HY 5646 3718 HY 53 NE 15
5646 3719
Two of three recorded enclosures immediately NE of the standing stone no. 19 are traceable. The S one is 9m in diameter and partly overlain by a rick-stance; the N one is 7m NW-SE by 6m. They are visible as discontinuous circles of stones. *September 1982*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 63, No. 236; OR 1033.

ISOLATED AND UNPROVENANCED FINDS

- 61 Carrick House HY 53 NE 26
A cabinet in Carrick House holds finds from Eday and Calf of Eday: stone pounders, pottery, flints, and various crude stone implements. A flint axe from Eday described by Callander could not be traced. *September 1983*
Callander 1931, 84; OR 1034.
- 62 above North Park HY 5568 3883 HY 53 NE 34
Pottery was discovered in a peat bank in 1982 and the sherds passed, via Mrs Joy, to Tankerness House Museum. The spot was subsequently recorded and more sherds recovered. The pots lay at a depth of 1.0m within a valley-peat bed 1.4m thick, the section showing that they had been laid or thrown together onto the peat surface while it was forming. At least two vessels are represented; hard black ware, bucket-shaped with flat rims, and probably of later Iron Age date. *September 1982*
OR 1028.
- 63 Westside HY 5307 3316 HY 53 SW 5
A leaf-shaped arrowhead of brown flint was found by the late Mr Burgar, Shoehall, at a depth of about 0.76m in peat-cutting.
OR 1035.

CALF OF EDAY

CHAMBERED CAIRNS

- 64 'Calf of Eday, Long' (ORK 8)* HY 5786 3861 HY 53 NE 18
Situated on the SW slopes of the island, this cairn was excavated by Calder in 1936. Two chambers were revealed, the earlier being a small example of Bookan type with two compartments and an entrance-passage; the later chamber is stalled, with four compartments, and the enclosing cairn overlies one of the corners of the earlier tomb. Both chambers were subsequently covered by an oblong cairn. Separated from the original deposits in both chambers by layers of blown sand and peat was evidence of Iron Age occupation. All of this had been overlain by a dyke (no. 71). Although overgrown, the main elements of the structure are still apparent. *May 1983*
Calder 1937 and additional note, *PSAS*, 79 (1944-5), 167; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 65-7, No. 245(2); Henshall 1963, 188-91; Renfrew 1979, 195; OR 977.
- 65 'Calf of Eday, North-West' (ORK 9)* HY 5788 3858 HY 53 NE 2
In 1855 Farrer entered this Bookan-type chamber, which is below ground level, by digging through the low covering mound and removing one of the lintels. Today the chamber and passage stand open and are generally in good condition, though often partly flooded. *May 1983*
Farrer 1857, 156-7; G Petrie, Sketch-book 3, part of deposit SAS 487, in NMRS, pp. 5 recto; 6 recto; G Petrie, Large Notebook No. 7 in NMAS, p. 33; Petrie 1863, 36-7; 1927, 19-20; Calder and Macdonald 1936, 226-7; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 69, No. 246; Henshall 1963, 192; Fraser 1982, iii, 35-8; OR 1027.

- 66 'Calf of Eday South-East' (ORK 10)* HY 5792 3852 HY 53 NE 3
 This Orkney-Cromarty Bookan-type chamber is built into a steep hillside; excavated by Calder in 1936, it stands open, but remains in good condition. The lintels covering the chamber are at present-day ground level, and there are traces of a covering mound.
May 1983
 Farrer 1857, 157; Petrie 1927, 29; Calder 1938; *PSAS*, 73 (1938-9), 328; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 70, No. 247; Henshall 1963, 193; Fraser 1982, iii, 38-40; stone axe in NMAS, EO 743; OR 1005.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 67 Calf of Eday HY 5790 3864 HY 53 NE 19
 This complex lies 30m uphill from the chambered tomb no. 64 and was investigated by Calder in 1936 and 1938. There was previously little surface indication of the structures, and much apparently remains undiscovered beyond the limits of excavation. The main feature is a roundhouse, 7.6m in internal diameter with short radial piers; much pottery was discovered. To the E an unexcavated hollow may represent another house of similar size. Beyond, there are a partly excavated rectilinear structure, and an indeterminate area of paving. Both remain visible, but the roundhouse is overgrown and its features obscured.
May 1983
 Calder 1937; 1939; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 67-9, No. 245 (3-4); MacKie 1965, 113, 123; Hamilton 1968, 35-9; Renfrew 1979, 195-6; finds in Tankerness House and in NMAS, HD 668-708; OR 979.
- 68 Calf of Eday HY 5790 3856 HY 53 NE 22
 Immediately uphill from a sheep-shelter, RCAMS reported a twenty-foot (c. 6.1m) length of curved wall associated with a paved floor. The floor and all but a 1.5m length of the wall are now concealed, but at the W end the wall appears to return towards and under the sheep-shelter, incorporating an alcove or doorway 0.75m in width. *September 1982*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 71, No. 250; OR 980.
- 69 Calf of Eday HY 5747 3910 HY 53 NE 23
 A little way up the gentle slope from the NW saltworks (no. 77) Calder, in 1936, dug around the base of a single earthfast block still standing 0.7m high. He found paving and the beginning of a wall running to the N. Today there is a suggestion of a circular feature 7m in diameter with the stone at its centre, perhaps related to the excavation.
September 1982
 RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 251-2, No. 251; OR 981.
- 70 Calf of Eday HY 5810 3841 HY 53 NE 38
 The sheep-shelter on the edge of the low cliff immediately opposite the jetty at Furrowend is built on a broad, stony grass-grown mound, which has the appearance of being an ancient settlement-site. *September 1982*
 OR 984.

SUB-PEAT DYKES

- 71 Calf of Eday HY 5786 3861 HY 53 NE 18
 to 5791 3864
 Overrunning both the chambered tomb no. 64 and the roundhouse no. 67 was a length of massively-constructed dyke. Above the older structures it was of course removed during excavation, but between the two it remains as a peat-covered ridge some 2m wide.
May 1983
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 65, No. 245(1); OR 978.

- 72 Calf of Eday HY c. 580 387 HY 53 NE 37
 The mound no. 74 lies at the junction of several sub-peat dykes, which are visible as ridges with occasional exposed stones. One branch runs to the WNW of the mound for a distance of 20m, another uphill for 100m, and a third runs ESE for 5m, then SW, finally curving SSW for a distance of about 200m towards an enclosure (no. 73). A line of boulders about 1.7m long is visible in the third arm of bank at a point about 60m from the mound, where it broadens to form a further mound about 4m in diameter.
September 1982
 OR 1007.
- 73 Calf of Eday HY 5801 3858 HY 53 NE 36
 This enclosure is formed against a low E-facing cliff within a hollow that has been either created or accentuated by quarrying. It is defined by very big, widely-spaced boulders and measures overall 7m N-S by 4m. It may be associated with a sub-peat dyke (no. 72)
September 1982
 OR 1006.

INDETERMINATE MOUNDS

- 74 Calf of Eday HY 5806 3884 HY 53 NE 20
 This mound, measuring some 12m E-W by 8m and 0.4m high, has two slabs set on edge and a short stretch of laid walling exposed in its hollowed centre. Its character is indeterminate, but it seems to have a relationship to the sub-peat dykes no. 72, which run from it. *September 1982*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 71, No. 248; Fraser 1982, iii, 237; OR 1008.
- 75 Calf of Eday HY 5832 3892 HY 53 NE 25
 Set on a saddle S of the island's summit is an indeterminate mound some 10m in diameter and 0.4m high with some loose stones exposed in its disturbed centre. *September 1982*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 72, No. 253; OR 983.
- 76 Calf of Eday HY 58 39 HY 53 NE 39
 Corrie noted a small circular construction of stone measuring 15 by 12 feet (4.6m by 3.7m) a few yards from the cliff-edge on the opposite side of the island from the main concentration of prehistoric sites. This has not been re-located. *September 1982*
 RCAMS Notebook, No. 4, 29 August 1928; OR 987.

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENT

- 77 Saltworks HY 5744 3910 HY 53 NE 21
 & 5757 3874
 There is documentary evidence for a saltworks on the Calf in the seventeenth century and the masonry of these two buildings, which stand on the shoreline facing Carrick House, is consistent with that date. Each has an apsidal end, now largely washed away, standing into the sea, and is built around a massive central wall, 6m long and 2.3m thick. In each face there was probably a fireplace; the surviving one in the SE building has a segmental arch with lime-mortared voussoirs. In the N wall of this building is an elaborate system of openings, which appear to be air-intakes. The inland end of each building is dug back into the coastal slope, and behind and above it is a mound, probably the remains of the peat-stack. The two buildings are remarkably uniform in size, having had an estimated internal overall length of 13.4m, the compartment on the sea side of the central wall being 5.6m wide and the one on the inland side, 5.2m. *September 1983*
 Brand 1701, 36; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 71, No. 249; plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 941.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 78 The Graand HY 5751 3967 HY 53 NE 24
 On the flat, stabilised boulder-spit is the footing of a unicameral building about 8m SW-NE by 4.5m over walls 0.7m thick. There are other indeterminate walls nearby. The source and authenticity of the RCAMS report of a 'monastery' is not known. *September 1982*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 72, No. 252; OR 982.

- 79 Calf of Eday HY c. 581 395 HY 53 NE 40
The RCAMS copy of OS six-inch sheet lxxx, 1903, bears a note 'Erd House' pencilled against this area. A search has yielded no trace. *September 1982*
OR 989.
- 80 Calf of Eday HY c. 581 399 HY 53 NE 41
The RCAMS copy of OS six-inch sheet lxxx, 1903, bears a note 'Picts House' pencilled against this area. There is no other record, and a search has found no trace.
September 1982
OR 988.

FARAY

CHAMBERED CAIRN

- 81 'Fara' (ORK 17)* HY 5274 3797 HY 53 NW 1
By the shore at the N end of Faray is an Orkney-Cromarty horned cairn with a stalled chamber. Corrie in 1928 sketched it and spoke to one of the islanders who had dug into its centre many years before. Three of the four horns are still traceable, and the chamber, aligned ENE-WSW, was at least 4.5m long. A presumed entrance-passage had contained a kitchen-midden deposit with burnt material, animal bones, and pottery, suggesting a secondary use. *May 1981*
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 4, 31 August 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 72, No. 254; Henshall 1963, 198-9; Fraser 1982, iii, 55-7; OR 1009.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

- 82 Faray HY c. 529 369 HY 53 NW 2
RCAMS reported the discovery of a 'Pict's House' during quarrying on a rocky hillock 250 yards NE of the churchyard; a kitchen-midden deposit was observed during its removal. There is a slight bank forming a rectangular enclosure, open to the N, on top of a rocky ridge at HY 5295 3697, but it is unclear whether this has a connection with the old report. *May 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 72, No. 255; OR 730.

INDETERMINATE MOUND

- 83 Faray HY 5296 3639 HY 53 NW 6
On a grassy summit is a large shapeless mound, some 25m across and up to 1.5m high, which may conceal an ancient structure. *May 1981*
OR 925.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENT

- 84 Faray HY 5278 3679 HY 53 NW 3
The kirk in Faray stood in a small graveyard on the W shore; its site is marked only by a shapeless mound in the SE corner of the enclosure. *May 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 72, No. 256; OR 731.

NAUSTS

- 85 Faray HY 5316 3552 HY 53 NW 8
Near the S end of Faray are four pointed-ended nausts set in two pairs, the whole complex surrounded on the landward side by a shallow ditch with a low bank outside it. The largest naust survives to a length of 8m and is 2.3m wide; all are truncated by erosion, their openings hanging 1m above beach level. *May 1981*
OR 923.

HOLM OF FARAY

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

- 86 Holm of Faray HY 5272 3843 HY 53 NW 4
 This confusion of erect slabs at the SW corner of the islet probably represents two houses of Bronze Age type, of which the NNW one is quite distinct. It seems to be a big oval house with peripheral radial partitions, and separated by a narrow passage from its neighbour to the SSE. *May 1981*
 OR 732.

MUCKLE GREEN HOLM

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 87 Muckle Green Holm HY 5270 2666 HY 52 NW 1
 A mound, 14m in diameter and 0.8m high, stands above the rocky shoreline at the S end of the island. On its SW margin several erect revetment-slabs are exposed, and a confusion of erect slabs on the flat nettle-covered summit suggests the internal structures of a pre-historic house. Traces of old field-boundaries, probably associated with this settlement, extend across this tip of the island. *August 1983*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 4, p. 148; plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 927.
- 88 Muckle Green Holm HY 5265 2726 HY 52 NW 6
 Beneath the cruciform sheep-shelter on the hillside near the centre of the island is a rounded, nettle-grown mound some 1m high, 24m N-S by 27m E-W. It stands within and against the outer side of a rectilinear enclosure formed terrace-fashion on the hillside. Further rectangular enclosures, defined by low banks and containing improved ground, extend along the hillside to the SE. This probably represents a medieval farmstead, which may have been monastic; see Introduction. *August 1983*
 OR 928.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENT

- 89 Muckle Green Holm HY 52 NW 7
 The Statistical Account lists 'Meikle', along with Linga and Auskerry, as the 'pasture isles' of Eday and Stronsay, each of which contained an old chapel. This may be a memory of the monastic site tentatively identified as no. 88.
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 419; OR 933.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 90 Muckle Green Holm HY 5280 2756 HY 52 NW 8
 The grave of William Allen, drowned in 1861, lies on the hillside at the N end of the island, and is defined by head-, foot- and side-slabs. Flaking of the sandstone has removed the inscription. *August 1983*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 4, p. 147; OR 929.

STRONSAY

CHAMBERED CAIRNS

- 91 Lamb Ness HY 6890 2125 HY 62 SE 16
 On the lower slope of Lamb Ness are two denuded cairns up to 0.5m high. The W one is 14m across with some earthfast slabs on it, but the E, which is rather larger, has erect slabs arranged in such a way as to suggest a stalled chamber. A third mound, almost destroyed, may exist to the SW. *July 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 334, No. 984; Fraser 1982, iii, 205-7; OR 159.

- 92 NW of Lochend HY 6176 2487 HY 62 SW 8
 Within the curtilage of a long-abandoned croft is a mound 24m NW-SE by 10m and 1.8m high; it has protruding upright slabs which indicate that it contains a stalled chamber.
July 1979
 Fraser 1982, iii, 200-2; OR 126.
- 93 Stebb Hill HY 6626 2332 HY 62 SE 10
 This mound was very much disturbed by nineteenth-century quarrying, during which a 'beehive' chamber was uncovered. It is now a shapeless rise in a pasture field; neither its appearance nor the old description makes classification certain, but it is probably a ruined chambered cairn. *September 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p.332, No. 967; Fraser 1982, iii, 239; OR 413.

CAIRN

- 94 Cutters Tuo* HY 6725 2847 HY 62 NE 2
 Cutter's Tuo, on the low ness E of Whitehall village, is a fine specimen of a bell-cairn. It comprises a circular platform, 21m in diameter and 0.3m high, from which rises a central knoll 13m in diameter and 0.9m high. *June 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 330, No. 952; Fraser 1982, iii, 232-4; OR 121.

CISTS

- 95 Clestrain HY 6388 2779 HY 62 NW 4
 A cist containing a steatite urn (NMAS EK 38) was discovered c. 1908 beneath farm-buildings at Clestrain.
 Callander 1931, 102; PSAS, 66 (1931-2), 24; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 334, No. 981; OR 433.
- 96 Oram's Fancy* HY 6450 2718 HY 62 NW 1
 Beside the site of the vanished cottage of this name are three low mounds which may be remnants of a long cairn containing cists. Some of these were excavated by Petrie in 1869, and urn fragments (NMAS EK 2-3) were recovered. *July 1979*
 Petrie, Notebook No. 9 in NMAS, pp. 57-61; plans redrawn by Dryden 1879 after Petrie 1869, in NMRS; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 329-30, No. 951; OR 116.
- 97 near St Peter's Church HY c. 652 285 HY 62 NE 7
 A 'cist burial', devoid of relics, is said to have been discovered between Greenie Brae and St Peter's Church (no. 153).
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 987; OR 166.
- 98 Whitehall HY 6462 2819 HY 62 NW 5
 'Graves' containing various stone artefacts as well as human remains were found under the drying-green at Whitehall farm in 1864. NMAS catalogue (AC 127; AH 36) is the only source to mention a cist and 'barrow'. AC 127 is an ard point.
 Petrie, Notebook No. 8 in NMAS, p. 15; Petrie 1867, 136; Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 32; NMAS 1892, 40, AH 36; Callander 1931, 95; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 334, Nos 982-3; OR 434.

BURNT MOUNDS

- 99 Bleaching Knowe HY 6535 2804 HY 62 NE 3
 Between a farm-road and a cultivated field, and partly truncated by both, are remains of two burnt mounds 18m apart. The smaller has been overwhelmed by the road-construction; the larger is represented by a fragment standing 1.2m high. *July 1979*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 33; PSAS, 44 (1909-10), 103; Marwick 1927, 62;
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 962; OR 186.

- 100 near Dale HY 6496 2516 HY 62 NW 6
There is no trace of this mound, which the Name Book records as having been composed of burnt stones. *July 1979*
Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 65; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 986; OR 179.
- 101 Grobister HY 6562 2400 HY 62 SE 2
The 'north mound', counterpart to that at Saira (no. 112), is now ploughed out. *July 1979*
Marwick 1927, 82-3; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 330, No. 953; OR 432.
- 102 The Hillocks HY 6319 2992 HY 62 NW 15
In a corner of the grass airfield is a gently-contoured rise 25m across and 1m high. In pre-Loganair days this field was cultivated, allowing burnt stones to be seen; a second mound has been obliterated. *May 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 328, No. 948; OR 183.
- 103 Kirbister HY 6858 2354 HY 62 SE 3
This fine specimen lies on a boggy hillside. It is 29m N-S, along the contour, and 22m E-W, with a general height of 1.9m but rising steeply to a knob 2.5m high at the N end, where trampling by cattle has exposed burnt stones. *May 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 956; OR 158.
- 104 'Lodge Farm' HY 6459 2413 HY 62 SW 3
This site is marked only by a scatter of burnt stones. *September 1979*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 959; OR 411.
- 105 'near Mells Kirk' HY c. 656 219 HY 62 SE 4
A burnt mound was reported '150 yards E of Mells Kirk' (no. 149). This field was freshly ploughed in 1983 and no burnt material was apparent. *May 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 957; OR 165.
- 106 below Midgarth HY 6301 2832 HY 62 NW 2
A gently-contoured rise, some 20m in diameter and 1m high, lies in a sown-grass field; Corrie recorded an abundance of burnt stone. *May 1983*
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 6 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 955; OR 117.
- 107 The Navsy HY 6514 2373 HY 62 SE 5
This site is marked by a rise in the level of the shore banks, corresponding to an erosion-section 4m long showing a composition of black earth and burnt stones interspersed with limpet and whelk shells and animal bones. From this deposit, which is 0.8m thick, two sherds of pottery were recovered. (Tankerness House 1979. 212-13). *July 1979*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 958; OR 177.
- 108 Odness HY 6828 2523 HY 62 NE 8
This site was under crop when visited. (The identification with 'God Odina' is erroneous). *July 1979*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 990; OR 151.
- 109 Odness HY 6868 2544 HY 62 NE 24
In a pasture field there is a considerable oval mound some 2m high, showing exposures of black earth. *July 1979*
OR 409.
- 110 Rothiesholm Road HY 6269 2433 HY 62 SW 2
Where the road to Rothiesholm runs behind the sands, it bisects a burnt mound, a shapeless fragment of which survives on the NW side; some burnt stones are visible in the ditch on the SE side. The name 'Hurgis Howe' belongs to a field 300m away and is unlikely to refer to this site. *September 1979*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 330, No. 954; OR 410.

- 111 'Stursy' HY 62 NW 3
 Corrie reported 'a second knoll', 500 yards NW of no. 106. According to him it was called 'Stursy' and lay opposite the 'Pier o' Stursy'. Marwick gives 'Stursy' as a field-name 'on Midgarth', and likewise refers to the pier (no. 160). The OS location of 'Pier of Stursy' is HY 621 291, which is beyond the limits of Midgarth's land and fully 1100m NW of no. 106. If this is the correct location, the two fields above the pier, which are in rotational pasture, show no trace of a burnt mound; if the name did refer to a knoll, this could be a rocky outcrop at HY 6225 2915, the culmination of a NE-SW natural ridge.
May 1983
 Marwick 1927, 82; RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 6 June 1928 and 15 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 955; OR 118.
- 112 Suira HY 6581 2382 HY 62 SE 2
 The site of 'South Mound' (*suðr-haugr*) on Grobister is marked only by a scatter of burnt stones in the plough. 'North Mound' is presumably no. 101. *July 1979*
 Marwick 1927, 82-3; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 330, No. 953; OR 421.
- 113 The Waspy HY c. 652 238 HY 62 SE 5
 This vanished burnt mound is said to have been in the field above the Navsy (no. 107).
 Marwick 1927, 64; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 958; OR 178.
- 114 below Yearnasetter HY 6420 2692 HY 62 NW 30
 Between a ploughed field and the top of the banks is a grass-grown mound, 17m NW-SE by 11.5m and up to 1.2m high, with some exposures of burnt stones. In its hollowed centre, dug out for a silage pit, a slab-structure is partly exposed, but whether this is ancient or modern is uncertain. *May 1983*
 OR 1010.

FORT

- 115 'Middle Banks' HY 6895 2343 HY 62 SE 18
 The fort, on a narrow cliff-promontory with a seaward downslope of 7°, is formed by a stone-faced wall at least 2m thick, behind which are traces of buildings. The site has been disturbed by the construction of shooting-butts. *May 1983*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 992; plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 154.

BROCHS

- 116 Green Hill* HY 6322 3088 HY 63 SW 1
 In a corner of the airfield, and unaffected by it, there is a shapeless mound some 40m across; in old quarry-hollows are exposures of stone rubble and some earthfast slabs. A broch and attendant outbuildings may be indicated. *July 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 328, No. 948; OR 156.
- 117 Hillock of Baywest* HY 6190 2425 HY 62 SW 1
 This substantial broch mound, 22.5m in diameter and 3.2m high, rises from a broad platform covering a much larger area. The whole is surrounded by marshy land and may once have been an islet. *July 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 329, No. 949; OR 133.
- 118 Hunton HY 6534 2754 HY 62 NE 6
 A slight rise in an arable field is the only surface indication of the spot where Petrie explored a broch in 1863. *June 1979*
 Petrie, Notebook No. 7 in NMAS, pp. 57, 62; two plans, Dryden after Petrie, in NMRS; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 333-4, No. 980; OR 122.

- 119 Lamb Head HY 6904 2146 HY 62 SE 1
 This broch-mound lies on the promontory of Lamb Head immediately seaward of the narrow isthmus. Two side-chambers opening from the entrance-passage were explored by Thomas and Petrie and are accessible by holes in their roofs. *July 1979*
 Thomas 1852, 123; plans, one Dryden after Petrie 1869, another undated, in NMRS; sketch-plans by Petrie, in sketch-book No. 3 in NMRS, pp. 11 verso, 12 recto, and Notebook No. 9 in NMAS, pp. 54-5; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 328, No. 947; OR 419.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 120 Benni Cuml* HY 6715 2142 HY 62 SE 11
 An extensive settlement SW of Houseby is indicated by a mound, 70m measured along the shore by 18m wide and some 1.8m in height; but the settlement clearly extends beyond the mound's limits into the pasture field on the other side of the dyke, which is set well back from the shore. There is known to be a chamber within the mound. A curved wall 2.2m long and 1m high is exposed on the shoreline; it could be part of a broch or similar structure. *July 1979*
 Marwick 1927, 74; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 332, No. 968; OR 162.
- 121 Castle Bervy HY c. 649 286 HY 62 NW 7
 There is a persistent tradition of a very beautiful dowry-house about half-way between Whitehall farmhouse and St Peter's Church (no. 153). Corrie was told of the removal many years before 1928, of a building known as 'The Castle' from a field called The Barfi, which is centred at HY 650 284.
 Marwick 1927, 74; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 989; OR 180.
- 122 below Clestrain HY 6349 2732 HY 62 NW 26
 Between a cultivated field and the shore lies a settlement-mound extending NW-SE and varying between 7m and 4m in width. The deposit in the face of the banks is 1m thick and extends for 45m, comprising drystone masonry, tumbled stones, and occasional erect slabs. At the SE end is a former naust-site facing a cleared space in the foreshore rocks, and further to the SE there is a rectangular platform, 12m NW-SE by 10m, on which is the foundation of a building 9m NE-SW by 5m over walls 0.9m thick. *May 1983*
 OR 1012.
- 123 Doonatown HY 6255 2370 HY 62 SW 10
 On a knoll by the shore is the remnant of a building 11.5m by 4m over walls 0.7m thick. In the knoll is a midden containing shells, iron dross, boat-rivets, and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pottery. On the NE side are the remains of a stone-built naust and slipway. *May 1983*
 OR 1017.
- 124 God Odina HY 6840 2505 HY 62 NE 9
 This extremely puzzling name seems to refer to an extensive settlement-mound, at least 50m across, on the edge of a high cliff. In spite of the thick grass, drystone structures are intermittently visible in the cliff-face to a depth of 2m-3m below the clifftop. There has been confusion with 'Guiyidn', see no. 146. *July 1979*
 Marwick 1927, 64, 70; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 991; OR 152.
- 125 'Green Hill, North End' HY 6292 2968 HY 62 NW 16
 At the edge of the wetland behind the shingle ayre is a prominent settlement-mound 35m E-W by 33m and up to 1.7m high. A large earthfast erect slab on its highest point, and others around its periphery, suggest an agglomeration of prehistoric buildings; the mound has been disturbed by quarrying and there is no trace of burnt material. In the marsh to the S is an enigmatic rectangular earthwork. *May 1983*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 328, No. 948; OR 119.

- 126 'Greenie Brae' or 'Braes of Howar' HY c. 655 284 HY 62 NE 1
The exact location is in doubt, and it is unclear whether 'Greenie Brae' and 'Braes of Howar' refer to the same site, and whether either was a broch. Unfortunately both Cursiter and Marwick got their information second-hand. It seems certain, however, that W of Whitehall Village, on or near the site of demolished curing-sheds, there was one or perhaps two stony mounds, one of which contained a hearth, a clay-cemented slab-formed cistern, and much occupation-refuse.
Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 35; Cursiter 1923, 52; Marwick 1927, 64; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 329, No. 950; OR 185.
- 127 Huip HY 6365 3040 HY 63 SW 3
At Huip farm, an 'Erd House' is recorded, and the spot seems to be associated with an erosion-exposure of settlement-material, which when seen by OS in 1970 extended along a 100m front. Ten years later the grass on the banks has regrown and only a few glimpses of stonework are to be had. *September 1979*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 988; OR 427.
- 128 Lamh Head HY 6896 2154 HY 62 SE 24
On the narrowest part of the isthmus, 80m NW of the Lamb Head broch (no. 119), is a semicircular mound 22.5m N-S by 5m transversely with its straight side against the banks; its maximum height is 1.1m. A slot cut through for a fence reveals a dense shell-midden. About 5m from the mound is a concentric bank some 4m thick. *July 1979*
OR 420.
- 129 Lower Dishes HY 6547 2342 HY 62 SE 17
The derelict farmstead stands on a settlement-mound; erosion of its seaward side has exposed drystone masonry and middens over a distance of 26m. What is visible here suggests a medieval to post-medieval sequence rather than anything prehistoric, and *contra* Marwick, the name (*dysarhús*) is more likely to be derived from some other ancient mound on the farmland. *July 1979*
Marwick 1927, 75; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 985; OR 157.
- 130 NNE of Runthall HY 6240 2961 HY 62 NW 22
A deposit exposed by erosion may be the very fringe of a destroyed settlement-mound. On the surface there is a slight, irregular mound with a thick growth of nettles.
July 1979
OR 120.
- 131 Sands of Rothiesholm HY 6273 2428 HY 62 SW 4
In an erosion exposure in an elongated sand-dune at the Rothiesholm end of the beach there are traces of a settlement for a length of about 40m. There is a substantial clay-mortared wall surrounded by tumbled stones and midden deposits, with fish and animal bones and sea-shells. This may be the source of some sherds in Tankerness House Museum (nos. 132, 187-8). Above the midden is an alternating sequence of blown-sand and peat horizons, which should be of considerable scientific interest. *May 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 971; OR 412.

TREB DYKES

- 132 Burgh Head HY 6960 2300 HY 62 SE 31
Burgh Head is isolated by a broad, flat-bottomed ditch with a bank on either side, the outer embankment being the larger, up to 1m high and 4m broad. *June 1979*
OR 124.
- 133 Graverend HY 6853 2345 HY 62 SE 26
to 6871 2357
Although this embankment coincides with the line of a former hill-dyke, its size (4m wide and 1.5m high) suggests that it is an ancient treb. There is a ditch on its SE side. It runs downhill to the cliff edge at Geo of Graverend: *grafar-endi*, ditch's end. *July 1979*
Marwick 1927, 63, 77; OR 414.

- 134 North Strenzie HY 62 NE 19
 A document of 1738 provides evidence of the existence of a treb-dyke, referred to as a *treve*, a word evidently cognate with Sanday *treb*.
 Marwick 1927, 65; OR 415.

INDETERMINATE MOUNDS

- 135 Cleat HY 6880 2208 HY 62 SE 33
 An 'amorphous stony mound' was reported by OS. It is a shapeless lump apparently resulting from the junction of ancient field boundaries, traces of which occur on Burgh Head. *June 1979*
 OR 123.
- 136 Cobbie Roo's Lade HY 6056 2157 HY 62 SW 7
 This feature, traditionally said to be a load dropped by Cobbie Roo in building a bridge between Stronsay and Shapinsay, consists of a couple of piles of large loose stones on an ayre composed of the same material. *July 1979*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 126; Marwick 1927, 71, 75; OR 127.
- 137 Huip Ness HY 6470 3001 HY 63 SW 2
 On rough ground on Huip Ness is a stony mound, mutilated by old cultivation, 13.4m E-W by 11m by 0.5m high, with indications of a bank curving away from it on both E and W sides. *September 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 961; OR 430.
- 138 Huip Ness HY 6471 2981 HY 62 NW 17
 In 1970 OS recorded a mound 8.5m in diameter and 0.3m high, with three edge-slabs on its SW arc. Recent improvement of the land has left the mound detectable, but the edge-slabs have gone. *July 1979*
 OR 184.
- 139 John's Hilla HY 6347 2891 HY 62 NW 14
 This spot near Midgarth was remembered as an ancient burial-site. By 1928 the mound had been almost entirely cleared away, and no trace now remains. *July 1979*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 36; Marwick 1927, 78; RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 6 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 972; OR 182.
- 140 Lea Shun HY 6576 2152 HY 62 SE 28
 Corrie reported a low mound, some 25 feet (7.6m) in diameter, close to the NW margin of Lea Shun, but he was inclined to doubt its antiquity. The centre of a mound at this spot has been trampled by cattle to reveal a content of pure sand. *May 1983*
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 9 June 1928; OR 1018.
- 141 Ward of Houseby * HY 6702 2115 HY 62 SE 12
 This mound, some 2.5m in height, stands prominently on a headland and is known to contain passages. It is some 20m in diameter and could accommodate either a chambered cairn or a broch. There are slab-structures on the surface, suggesting secondary occupation, and a midden deposit visible in a small shore-line exposure appears to be stratigraphically later than the main mound. This midden has yielded some coarse pottery of Iron Age type (Tankerness House Museum, 1979, 208-11). *July 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 332, No. 969; Fraser 1982, iii, 240; OR 176.
- 142 Wart of Kirbister HY 6828 2385 HY 62 SE 8
 What Marwick described as a huge mound is now a ploughed-down rise with no trace of structures. About 1925 an underground chamber and some passages were discovered; pottery finds made at this time are in Tankerness House Museum (nos. 126, 238).
July 1979
 Marwick 1927, 64; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 331-2, No. 965; OR 423.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

- 143 Chapel of Houseby HY 6728 2176 HY 62 SE 14
 This building is now represented by a turf-covered mound; in 1970 what may have been the W wall was visible in a ditch, but it is now less definite. To the NE of the mound there is an L-shaped setting of erect flagstones, each arm being about 2m long.
July 1979
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 976; OR 160.
- 144 Chapel of Kildinguie HY 6536 2717 HY 62 NE 5
 A grass-grown ridge alongside the shore marks the site of a chapel, traditionally associated with the holy well (no. 172); the name, the second element of which is enigmatic, may contain the dedication. Structural and occupation traces were reported in 1883 and 1928, but nothing is now visible. *June 1979*
 Tudor 1883, 357; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 975; OR 130.
- 145 Cleat HY 6841 2231 HY 62 SE 7
 The farm steading of Cleat stands atop a substantial settlement-mound, in which much stone rubble has been found. Traditionally there was a chapel here. *July 1979*
 Marwick 1927, 70; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 964; OR 422.
- 146 Guiyidn HY c. 66 25 HY 62 NE 16
 A coastal site named as 'Guiyidn' was noted for its dulse, the partaking of which was supposed to complement the curative powers of the water of Kildinguie (no. 172). According to Barry it lay 2 miles (3.2km) along the sands SE of Kildinguie, and Neale lists it as a chapel site. The legend is still locally known, but the precise site to which it refers is obscure. 'God Odina' (no. 124) is 2 miles (3.2km) SE of Kildinguie but the height of the cliffs there would preclude the gathering of dulse. Tudor gives the name as 'Geo Odin', and the OS location of 'Odin Geo' is HY 6898 2343, beside a promontory fort (no. 115). The suggestion that the fort was a chapel site may owe something to the tradition, although it is likely that the erect slabs of the prehistoric structures, being mistaken for gravestones, generated the story. This, however, is 4 miles (6.4km) from Kildinguie, not approached across sand, and access to any dulse would be hazardous. The location therefore remains an unsolved problem.
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 417; Neale 1848, 117; Tudor 1883, 357; Marwick 1927, 76; OR 153.
- 147 Kirbuster HY 6828 2379 HY 62 SE 27
 Corrie in 1928 picked up a tradition which evidently locates a chapel near the farm buildings of Kirbuster. This, however, was not incorporated in the *Inventory* and has become confused with the fort, no. 115. He states, 'foundations have been struck at the site indicated'; perhaps this refers to the RCAMS copy of OS 6-inch map, 1903, sheet xcix, on which there is a tiny, unlabelled oval pencil-mark immediately E of the farm buildings, at position HY 6828 2379.
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 14 June 1928; OR 1026.
- 148 Lady Kirk HY 6411 2466 HY 62 SW 6
 There is no trace of the former parish church of Stronsay, within what is still the island's burial ground. *July 1979*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 418; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 978; OR 167.
- 149 Mells Kirk HY 6546 2204 HY 62 SE 32
 According to Marwick, an old chapel called Mells Kirk had existed either 'at the shore west of Holland' or 'at beach south-west of Holland'; Corrie in 1928 gathered a similar report. In the sandy banks beneath the disused telephone hut, a short length of masonry is exposed, which is probably associated either with the chapel or with a farmstead to which the chapel belonged. *May 1983*
 Marwick 1927, 61, 79; RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 7 June 1928; OR 1019.

- 150 Quoy Olie HY 6243 2428 HY 62 SW 5
 Quoy Olie, a recent enclosure beside the road to Rothiesholm, takes its name from a vanished church of St Olaf. *July 1979*
 Marwick 1927, 70; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 979; OR 418.
- 151 St Margaret's Chapel HY 6400 2756 HY 62 NW 13
 The field on Clestrain farm where this building stood preserves the name 'Margaret's Kirk', but all trace has vanished. *July 1979*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 418; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 973; OR 181.
- 152 St Nicholas' Church HY 6603 2220 HY 62 SE 15
 There is no trace of this church in the burial-ground beside Holland farm. *July 1979*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 418; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 977; OR 426.
- 153 St Peter's Church HY 6501 2872 HY 62 NE 4
 The walled graveyard E of Whitehall village, occupies a situation characteristic of the Orkney 'Peterkirks'. The church foundation was said to be traceable in 1879, but the graveyard is now hopelessly confused and overgrown. The walled enclosure occupies the E slope of an extensive settlement-mound, which rises rather higher to the W of it. This mound fills the space between the shore and a shallow loch and extends 25m W of the graveyard wall, reaching a height of 2.5m above loch level. On the seaward side the mound shows a series of rectilinear wall-footings, while on the lower slope above the loch, a curved wall-face and some erect slabs indicate prehistoric structures. *May 1983*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 418; Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 31; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 974; OR 128.

STACK SITES

- 154 The Brough of Burgh Head HY 6973 2284 HY 62 SE 21
 The Brough is a high, precipitous stack separated from the mainland cliff by a vertical chasm. Along the landward edge is a substantial wall incorporating a wide gateway lined with erect slabs. Other slab-structures can be seen on the summit. *May 1983*
 Telephoto pictures in NMRS; OR 125.
- 155 The Castle HY 6231 2121 HY 62 SW 11
 The Castle was a nearly insulated rock off the S end of Rothiesholm, pierced by three natural arches. It was blown up by a mine in 1940, and it is not known whether there were structures on it. *July 1979*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 143; OR 134.
- 156 The Mame HY 6862 2436 HY 62 SE 6
 The stack, some 17m in height, presents a precipitous face towards the land, from which it is separated by a narrow chasm, but slopes evenly down towards the sea, where a landing can be effected. The sea rushing up this slope has accentuated the sharpness of the prominent knoll, some 3m high, at the landward end. The knoll is 20m NW-SE by 12m and is composed of settlement-debris. Walling is exposed along the landward-facing edge, and a short length of masonry on the seaward side could well be the curved outer face of a broch, its site isolated by a rock fall. *May 1983*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 151; Marwick 1927, 79; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 331, No. 963; OR 131.
- 157 Tams Castle HY 6893 2341 HY 62 SE 20
 This is the larger of two stacks in a cliffbound bay. It is 17m high, precipitous to landward, but can be climbed from the sea. On the summit are two enclosures, the main one containing the debris of a small building. The structures are of good masonry, and probably represent a medieval hermitage. *May 1983*
 Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 154 (cancelled entry); Lamb 1980; OR 132.

NAUSTS

- 158 Links Ness HY 6191 2941 HY 62 NW 19
At the NW edge of the sandy bay below Red Banks, evidently once a base for commercial fishing, is a jetty of massive unmortared boulders, 1.5m wide, built along the edge of a tongue of rock. *May 1983*
OR 1014.
- 159 Nousty Geo HY 6798 2196 HY 62 SE 30
Facing a cleared opening in the rocks are four contiguous stone-and-earth nausts set at an angle to the shoreline, each 2.5m wide and 3.5m long, but probably truncated by erosion. *July 1979*
OR 164.
- 160 Pier of Stursy HY 621 291 HY 62 NW 18
The existence of a 'pier of Stursy' was stated by Marwick, probably without personal experience of the site, while Corrie reported that no trace of it remained. There is no man-made construction at the location named on the OS map. See also no. 111.
May 1983
Marwick 1927, 82; RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 15 June 1928; OR 1013.
- 161 below Viewfield HY 6375 2721 HY 62 NW 29
In the steep banks are the indeterminate remains, very much overgrown, and filled-up with rubbish, of two or perhaps three nausts. One contains an iron winch and faces a flagstone slipway leading down to a cleared space among the foreshore rocks. *May 1983*
OR 1011.

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS

- 162 Grice Ness HY 670 281 HY 62 NE 22
Well-preserved kelp-drying stances and burning-pits are concentrated around the shoreline of the ness. At HY 6662 2814 is the footing, 0.4m high, of a building 13m by 4m with a cross-wall; this is possibly a kelper's cottage. *July 1979*
OR 416.
- 163 Latan HY 6312 2222 HY 62 SW 9
On the shoreline at Latan there are many conventional burning-pits and the remains of a free-standing kiln, external diameter 2.5m, internal diameter 1.2m, 0.9m in height, with an opening 0.2m square at the base on the S side. *July 1979*
OR 417.
- 164 Whitehall Harbour centred HY 660 290 HY 62 NE 20 & 21
Whitehall village owes its existence to commercial herring-fishing, and both it and the island of Papa Stronsay contain many relics. The harbour has two piers, one of which has a hand-operated crane (OR 429), while at the E end of Lower Whitehall there is a third pier and a slip for the repair of steam-drifters. On Papa Stronsay (OR 173) there are a stone pier, remnants of several iron piers, a few survivals of the curing-sheds, the concrete footings of wooden barracks for the fisher-girls, and a tramway. *July 1979*

WRECKS

- 165 Lea Shun HY c. 660 212 HY 62 SE 19
A dugout wooden canoe, which had twice been patched using square-sectioned iron nails, was found in the sand of Lea Shun by a workman. For many years it lay in Cursiter's garden in Kirkwall and, by then a poor, shrivelled object, was accidentally destroyed in the 1960s. No photographs can be traced in Kirkwall but two are in NMAS.
Cursiter 1887; Marwick 1927, 65; Kirkwall Old Museum Day-book, no. 58; OR 436.

- 166 Whitehall Bay HY 6485 2935 HY 62 NW 23
One of three concrete barges, which served as coal-hulks to the steam-drifters, lies intact near the W entrance to Whitehall Harbour. *June 1979*
OR 114.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 167 Clestrain Farm HY 63 27 HY 62 NW 31
Corrie reports the discovery of a cremation within an urn 18 inches (0.46m) high, during the breaking-out of heather ground NW of Clestrain farm. The urn was recovered complete, but subsequently fell to pieces.
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 7 June 1928; OR 1015.
- 168 The Danes' Pier HY 6876 2142 HY 62 SE 9
In spite of the persistent tradition of artificial construction, this remarkable, L-shaped boulder-spit off the S side of Lamb Ness is nowadays dismissed as a natural formation. While there is certainly no indication of built structure, and the natural origin must be accepted, the parallel with features in Sanday and Papa Westray requires that the matter be given further thought; see Introduction. *May 1983*
Petrie, Notebook No. 9, in NMAS, p. 42; plan by Dryden 1879 after Petrie 1872, in NMRS; Marwick 1927, 64-5; RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 8 and 14 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 332, No. 966; OR 163.
- 169 Geo Ginnes HY 6465 3017 HY 63 SW 17
Stumps of earthfast orthostats mark the course of a wall which, in a broad curve, cuts across the blunt promontory between Geo Ginnes and Bught Geo. *September 1979*
OR 428.
- 170 Holland Farm HY 62 SE 13
RCAMS reported a holed stone built into the lower courses of a drystone dyke S of Mells Kirk. The location is not known and much of the dyke is covered by blown sand.
July 1970
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 332, No. 970; OR 161.
- 171 Odness Farm HY 6842 2545 HY 62 NE 10
In the paddock behind the steading, the hilltop is contoured by a bank some 7m wide and over 1m high forming a half-circle, 65m in diameter. The size and construction are those of a treb-dyke but the siting is not. In southern Britain this site would be put down as a probable hillfort; here, it is difficult to parallel. A comparison with little-known medieval Icelandic *virker* (Bruun 1928, 104-13) is tempting. *May 1983*
Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, pp. 85-6; OR 408.
- 172 Well of Kildinguie HY 6537 2717 HY 62 NE 5
Below the chapel (no. 144) the Well of Kildinguie, the chalybeate waters of which were widely renowned for their curative properties, issued among the rocks of the foreshore. It was spoiled by quarrying some years before 1879, but the exact spot is strongly remembered, and a 1m square rock-face is favoured for the carving of graffiti of an amatory nature. *June 1979*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 417; Petrie, Notebook No. 7, p. 58, in NMAS; Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 47; Tudor 1883, 356-7; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 333, No. 975; OR 129.
- 173 S of Whitehall Village HY 66 28 HY 62 NE 23
Corrie reports the remains of a building on a skerry near the N shore of Mill Bay. Because of the 'Kirkabreak' name, which applies to the fields S of Whitehall, he was inclined to think that it was a chapel.
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 12 June 1928; OR 1016.

UNCERTAIN SITES

- 174 Cumley HY 67 26 HY 62 NE 25
 Marwick listed Cumley, near Hescum, as the location of a mound (*kuml*), but it is possible that he had no definite information beyond the name. There is no trace of any site. *July 1979*
 Marwick 1927, 64; RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 14 June 1928; OR 155.
- 175 Houseby HY 6686 2124 HY 62 SE 25
 On the SW side of the ness S of Houseby a length of drystone wall, deeply buried, protrudes from a recently-eroded sand-dune. *July 1979*
 OR 425.

ISOLATED AND UNPROVENANCED FINDS

- 176 Kirbister HY c. 68 23 HY 62 SE 29
 RCAMS reports that a perforated stone hammer, since lost, had been found in the field next to that in which the Wart of Kirbister (no. 142) is situated.
 RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 331-2, No. 965; OR 424.
- 177 Millfield Farm HY c. 65 24 HY 62 SE 22
 A tanged flint point found on Millfield Farm is in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.
 Livens 1956, 438-9; OR 437.
- 178 Oyce of Huip HY 6421 2953 HY 62 NW 27
 An intact, although sea-worn, ard point picked up in 1979 on the stony foreshore of the Oyce, is in Tankerness House Museum (1979, 191).
 OR 113.
- 179 near St Peter's Church HY c. 65 28 HY 62 NE 17
 A sinkstone of sandstone (NMA5 AX 48) was found on the beach at St Peter's.
 PSAS, 28 (1888-9), 16; NMA5 1892, 71; OR 435.

AUSKERRY

STANDING STONES

- 180* HY 6740 1657 HY 61 NE 14
 NW of the so-called 'loch' of Dinnapow, the feature marked 'stone' on the OS 1:10,000 sheet is the stump of a standing stone. It is aligned E-W and is 1.25m wide. The fallen part of the stone shows that it was originally over 3m in height. About the stone is a rectilinear enclosure, 20m square, the N side of which is formed by the shoreline, the remaining sides by the vestige of a ditch some 2m wide. *August 1983*
 OR 947.
- 181* HY 6770 1625 HY 61 NE 7
 On the eastern shoulder of the island is the stump and recumbent upper part of a standing stone aligned E-W; it was originally some 2.4m high, 1.7m wide and 0.1m thick.
August 1983
 OR 957.
- 182 HY 6763 1630 HY 61 NE 11
 80m NW of no. 181 is the stump and broken-off upper portion, almost grassed over, of another E-W aligned standing stone. *August 1983*
 OR 958.

183* HY 6708 1628 HY 61 NE 5
 On the summit of West Hill (18m OD), the highest point of Auskerry, is a slant-topped slab just over 1m high and averaging 0.5m wide, aligned E-W. Reported fallen in 1970, it has been re-erected in a concrete setting. *August 1983*
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 2, 12 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1002; OR 937.

184* HY 6724 1640 HY 61 NE 4
 This slab, on a NE-facing hillside, stands to an average height of 2.5m, above the irregular depression in which its stone-packed base is set. On the same E-W alignment and 2.4m E of it is a pair of parallel erect slabs, 0.8m apart, and protruding about 0.3m high. These appear to have been the packing of a second standing stone. *August 1983*
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 2, 12 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1002; OR 936.

BURNT MOUND

185 'Monkshouses' * HY 6729 1633 HY 61 NE 2
 On the edge of a bog at the foot of a sharp slope is a fine burnt mound of the classic crescentic form, measuring some 22m along its longer axis and 1.3m high. *August 1983*
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 12 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1001; plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 932.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

186 HY 6722 1688 HY 61 NE 21
 Amid rough grass at the N end of the island is a stony platform 9m E-W by 5m, with some erect earthfast slabs; these suggest a prehistoric house-site. *August 1983*
 OR 944.

187 HY 6740 1632 HY 61 NE 20
 Amid rough grass on a N-facing slope is a level rectangular platform, 4.5m N-S by 6m, with two erect earthfast slabs; these suggest a prehistoric house-site. *August 1983*
 OR 946.

188 HY 6752 1589 HY 61 NE 3
 Immediately behind the shoreline is a mutilated mound, some 10m across, its seaward side breached, exposing a stony interior with deposits of shell and animal-bone midden. There are vestiges of possible field-boundaries running from the mound but the 'breast wall' running along the shoreline towards no. 191 appears to be natural storm-beach. The application of the name 'Monkshouses' to this and to no. 191 is questionable. *August 1983*
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 12 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1001; OR 934.

189 'Monkshouses' HY 6741 1637 HY 61 NE 2
 On the uncertainty of the application of this name to this site and to no. 185, see Introduction. It is a conspicuous stony heap, some 22m in diameter and 2m high, with many large loose slabs and some erect earthfast ones. Nettle-grown, it looks more like a settlement-mound, possibly of Iron Age date, than a burial-cairn. This site is mentioned only in passing in the *Inventory*, but it had been accurately described by Corrie in 1928. *August 1983*
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 12 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1001; OR 931.

190 HY 6710 1690 HY 61 NE 15
 The old kelper's bothy now occupied by Mr S Brogan is built rather W of centre of a broad, low settlement-mound. When digging the four foundation-holes for his wind-generator pylon, Mr Brogan found about 1m of midden deposits and structural debris, near the bottom of which was pottery now in Tankerness House Museum. *August 1983*
 OR 959.

- 191 HY 6762 1598 HY 61 NE 3
 Hard against the storm-beach SW of the chapel no. 194 is a nettle-grown confusion of big, loose slabs from which occasional erect flagstones project. The whole covers an area 29m NE-SW by 16m, at the S end of which is a concave entrance-facade flanked by horn-walls. The erect slabs at the mound's centre suggest a main chamber, flanked by smaller ones, and on the NW fringe of the stony area is a suggestion of other little compartments and possibly another entrance. This may be a Pictish house; cf no. 213 on Linga Holm.
August 1983
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 12 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1001; plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 935.
- 192* HY 6771 1637 HY 61 NE 8
 On the gentle N-facing hillside of the E shoulder of the island is a pair of stone-built houses of Bronze Age type. The larger house was probably heel-shaped, measuring 5.5m NW-SE by 6.5m within walls something over 2m in thickness. To the SE, separated from this house by a narrow passage, was a smaller one 4.5m in diameter within somewhat narrower walls. Vestiges of ancient field-dykes can be found here and there on the surrounding hillside. *August 1983*
 Plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 940.
- 193 above Hunter's Geo HY 6736 1561 HY 61 NE 23
 In the grassy coastal slope above Hunter's Geo are a few, barely-protruding erect slabs, including two set at right angles, which probably belong to prehistoric structures buried under the stabilised storm-beach. *August 1983*
 OR 943.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENT

- 194 Auskerry Chapel * HY 6768 1602 HY 61 NE 1
 The chapel near the E shore of the island, although accurately oriented, is irregular on plan, averaging 4.7m by 3.6m within walls of variable thickness. The S and E walls, apparently unmortared, stand to a maximum height of 0.9m; the N and W walls are almost reduced to rubble, but the position of the doorway in the W wall can be seen. Earthfast erect slabs indicate structures, probably older, which seem partly to underlie the chapel and extend some 10m W from it, and a further vestige of a destroyed wall can be traced at a point 3m SE of the chapel's SE corner. *August 1983*
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 12 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 337, No. 1001; plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 930.

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENT

- 195 Auskerry Lighthouse HY 6724 1556 HY 61 NE 10
 The brick tower dates from 1867 and the light became automatic in 1961. The residential block, after a period of disuse, is being renovated as a summer residence. In the paddock to the NW, and on the grass sward to the SSE, are positions, dated by inscriptions in the concrete, for Hotchkiss guns; the air attack which led to their installation in 1943 is represented by a bomb crater to the E of the second one. *August 1983*
 Munro 1979, 275; OR 960.

WRECK

- 196 s.s. Hastings County HY 675 156 HY 61 NE 22
 Impressive remnants of the 4178-ton American-built steamer, wrecked in 1926, are scattered over the rocky foreshore below the lighthouse. They include the engine block and massive crankshaft. *August 1983*
The Orcadian and *The Orkney Herald* issues from 17 June to 14 July, 1926; OR 942.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 197* HY 6702 1672 HY 61 NE 9
Set transversely against the shore-slope at the NW end of the island is a rectangular structure aligned SW-NE and measuring internally 14m in length by 3.4m at its SW end, its floor sloping steeply down to the NE end, which is open and some 3.8m wide. Its NW and SW sides are crude rubble walls 1.5m to 1.8m thick, while the SE side is defined by a vestigial facing-wall built against the cliff. On the clifftop immediately above the open end, there begins a grass-covered dyke 0.4m high and spread to a width of 4m, which runs E by S for 14m and then turns a right angle to run N by E, being traceable in that direction for 39m. Immediately S of the bend in this dyke are traces of other low banks, very confused by the tussocky ground, and it is doubtful that these form a rectangular building as has been claimed. This complex seems to be a remnant of a prehistoric field-system incorporating arrangements for the penning of livestock. *August 1983*
Plan, 1983, in NMRS; OR 939.
- 198 HY 6720 1561 HY 61 NE 16
to 6724 1559
From the head of Bught Geo a bank, 3m wide and 0.4m high, runs SE towards the light-house, where it becomes obliterated at a point about 15m short of the residential buildings. *August 1983*
OR 952.
- 199 HY 6758 1636 HY 61 NE 12
On a hillside 100m from the shore is what may be the grave of a shipwrecked seaman; aligned E-W, it is defined by head- and foot-slabs with paving between. *August 1983*
OR 951.
- 200 above Geo Garson HY 6779 1640 HY 61 NE 19
to 6766 1611
From the E side of Geo Garson a depression 3m wide and 0.2m deep, its bottom flat and marshy, runs SSW for 320m before petering out. At the end near the geo a bank is detectable on its W side. W of the trench and apparently associated with it are vestiges of a field-system which probably goes with the homestead no. 192. The 'stone' marked at HY 6769 1616 on OS 1:10,000 sheet, is a massive rectangular block measuring 2.1m by 1.6m and 0.3m thick. *August 1983*
OR 945.

UNCERTAIN SITES

- 201 HY 6765 1644 HY 61 NE 18
Behind the stony ridge forming the backshore is a rectilinear platform 7m square with many protruding stones. This may be the remains of a small fold or enclosure, or possibly a prehistoric house. *August 1983*
OR 948.
- 202 HY 6782 1607 HY 61 NE 17
Amid rough grass is a circular platform, 7m in diameter, with several earthfast erect slabs. This is possibly the remains of a prehistoric house or, less likely, of a burial-mound. *August 1983*
OR 950.
- 203 HY 6752 1650 HY 61 NE 13
On the other side of the 'loch' of Dinnapow is the vestige of another enclosure similar in size and nature to that surrounding standing stone no. 180. It is delineated by a vague depression about 3m wide, on the outside of which at one point is a trace of a bank associated with two earthfast erect slabs. *August 1983*

- 204 HY 6703 1664 HY 61 NE 6
At the edge of the cliff at the NW of the island, at a point where the height of the cliff lessens, there is a prominent grass-covered mound measuring 16m NW-SE by 11m transversely and 1.4m in height. Although it stands close to the complex of prehistoric enclosures no. 197, it cannot positively be linked to this. *August 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 338, No. 1003; OR 938.

HOLM OF HUIP

CHAMBERED CAIRN

- 205 Holm of Huip (ORK 20) * HY 6282 3116 HY 63 SW 4
On the highest point of the islet is an irregular mound, 21m across and perhaps 2.5m high, strewn with many flat stones. Within it, at least five short stretches of wall-face can be discerned. The size of the cairn suggests that it is chambered, but there is no other indication that this is so. *May 1981*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 336, No. 995; Henshall 1963, 200; Fraser 1982, iii, 64-6; OR 1020.

INDETERMINATE MOUNDS

- 206 HY 627 308 HY 63 SW 12
Low down near the S end of the islet is a stony mound some 8m in diameter and 0.3m high. *May 1981*
OR 1024.
- 207 HY 6265 3095 HY 63 SW 19
Low down at the SW corner of the Holm is a circular turf-covered mound 8m in diameter and 0.4m high. *May 1981*
OR 1023.
- 208 HY 6267 3098 HY 63 SW 18
Beneath a circular sheep-pund is a shapeless spread of stones representing a former cairn. *May 1981*
OR 1022.

UNCERTAIN SITE

- 209 HY 6281 3117 HY 63 SW 16
Some 8.5m NW from cairn no. 205 is a slightly recessed area of smooth green turf, some 15m NE-SW by 5m. Within this is an area of irregular stones, some set on edge, which forms a boat-shaped feature measuring 8m by 3m. *May 1981*
OR 1021.

LINGA HOLM

CAIRNS

- 210* HY 6180 2716 HY 62 NW 10
Near the SE corner of the island is a turf-covered cairn 11.5m in diameter and 0.8m high; disturbance at its centre has revealed its stony make-up. *May 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 993; OR 967.
- 211 HY 6112 2778 HY 62 NW 11
At the extreme NW point of the island is a denuded cairn 10m in diameter and 0.4m high containing the remains of a short cist. *May 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 335-6, No. 993; OR 963.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 212 HY 6124 2774 HY 62 NW 21
On the N-facing slope above the extreme NW point of the island is the site of a Bronze Age house indicated by a group of earthfast slabs barely showing above the grass. The house seems to have been oval, lying E-W, and over 5m in length. *May 1983*
OR 964.
- 213 HY 6165 2714 HY 62 NW 20
On the flat backshore on the S coast of the island is a vast confusion of earthfast, erect and fallen slabs, some standing 0.5m high. The complex measures about 19m across and evidently consists of interconnecting chambers with an entrance-passage at the S end, which is slightly narrowed and faces the sea. This is probably a Pictish house closely resembling that on Auskerry (no. 191). *May 1983*
OR 968.
- 214 HY 6194 2824 HY 62 NW 25
On the W side of North Taing is a flat-topped circular platform 0.3m high, and 10m in diameter, with many earthfast slabs barely showing through the turf, indicating the site of a prehistoric house. *May 1983*
OR 969.
- 215* HY 6171 2746 HY 62 NW 8
On a low shoulder is a pair of houses of Bronze Age type. The E house is oval, measuring overall 6.5m E-W by 8.5m, while the W house, which adjoins it, is aligned at right angles to it, being 9.5m E-W by 7.5m. The slab-structure noted by RCAMS is part of the internal arrangements of this W house. Together the houses form a ruinous mound 0.3m high.
May 1983
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 6 June 1928; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 993;
OR 961.
- 216* HY 6145 2732 HY 62 NW 9
A circular heap 17m in diameter and up to 1.3m high occupies a shoulder of a SE-facing slope. The many earthfast erect slabs in its slightly hollowed centre show it to be a very large roundhouse, which probably resembles the one on Calf of Eday (no. 67). *May 1983*
RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 335, No. 993; OR 962.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENT

- 217 HY 62 NW 12
Tradition of an old chapel on Linga Holm was reported in 1795 and independently in 1879, but no site can now be identified with it. *May 1983*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 419; Name Book, Orkney, No. 24, p. 44; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 336, No. 994; OR 996.

UNCERTAIN SITES

- 218 HY c. 613 276 HY 62 NW 24
Search of the NW end of the island failed to locate an enigmatic subrectangular or oval structure, 11ft. 6in. (3.5m) NW-SE by 9ft. 9in. (2.9m) NE-SW with a small hollow in the centre, which Corrie described in 1928. At that time it barely showed above ground level.
May 1983
RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 1, 6 June 1928; OR 965.
- 219 HY 6200 2832 HY 62 NW 28
North Taing
At the extremity of North Taing is a shapeless, quarried, grassy knoll 7m across and 0.4m high with some protruding stones, which may be part of a prehistoric structure.
May 1983
OR 970.

LITTLE LINGA

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 220 HY 6079 3013 HY 63 SW 14
 On the S shore near the SE corner of Little Linga is a nettle-covered stony mound 8m in diameter, evidently concealing some structure. 20m W in the face of the banks are exposed an indeterminate setting of edge-slabs and a fragment of drystone masonry.
August 1983
 OR 1037
- 221 HY 6070 3016 HY 63 SW 15
 On the S shore near the SW corner of the islet is a nettle-grown stony mound 7m in diameter with several large protruding edge-slabs; it may represent the ruins of a pre-historic house. *August 1983*
 OR 1038.

UNCERTAIN SITE

- 222 HY 6070 3030 HY 63 SW 13
 From shore to shore E-W across the middle of Little Linga runs a depression, some 4m wide and of insignificant depth, which appears to be associated with very slight vestiges of old dykes. *August 1983*
 OR 1039.

PAPA STRONSAY

CHAMBERED CAIRN

- 223 Earl's Knowe (ORK 14) * HY 6682 2920 HY 62 NE 13
 'Earl's Knoll'
 This exceptionally long mound, 75m E-W by 12m at the W end and 20m at the E, where it attains a height of 2.2m, is known to have contained numerous burials, but it is not recorded how they were disposed. *July 1979*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 416-17; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 336, No. 998; Henshall 1963, 197; Fraser 1982, iii, 47-9; OR 170.

CAIRN

- 224 Doocot Knowe * HY 6652 2998 HY 62 NE 12
 This is a circular cairn, 21m in diameter and 2m high, with an exposed section of drystone retaining wall. *July 1979*
 RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 336, No. 997; OR 169.

BURNT MOUND

- 225 Easthouse Knowe HY 6675 2944 HY 62 NE 11
 At the margin of the shallow loch is a prominent grass-grown mound 17m across and 2m high. Burnt stone was visible in 1970. *July 1979*
 Marwick 1927, 62; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 336, No. 996; OR 168.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

- 226 'Papey in Litla' HY c. 66 29 HY 62 NE 26
 A farmstead (*baer; hus*) on 'Little Papay', which seems to have been an earldom possession (at any rate, it supplied the malt for the earl's Christmas ale), was the scene about 1046 of the killing of Rognvald Brusason by Thorfinn the Mighty. There are no identifiable remains, but it is probable that the present-day steading occupies the site.
July 1979
Orkneyinga Saga, ch. xxix; Marwick 1927, 65-6; Taylor 1938, 366; OR 175.

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

- 227 St Bride's Chapel HY 6664 2916 HY 62 NE 15
 The traditional site, occupied by a shed during the earlier part of this century, is immediately in front of the farmhouse. *July 1979*
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 418; RCAMS 1946, ii, p. 336, No. 1000; OR 171.
- 228 St Nicholas' Chapel HY 6695 2918 HY 62 NE 14
 Barry implies that this chapel was bicameral with a barrel-vaulted chancel; it was demolished c. 1782. The plan of a nave 5.5m by 5m, and a chancel 4m by 3m, can still be made out in the turf, and some stonework is exposed in the adjacent shore-section. The famous cross-slab inscribed D(OMI)NE D(E)I was lost before the end of last century.
July 1979
Stat. Acct., xv (1795), 418; Rhys 1892, 291; 1898, 372; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 24-5; RCAMS 1946, ii, pp. 336-7, No. 999; Radford 1962, 173-4; OR 174.

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS

- 229 Kelp Kilns HY 6622 2961 HY 62 NE 18
 This is a rare survival of an 'improved' kelp-burning kiln, a relic of an unsuccessful experiment at about the turn of the century. There are two drystone-built 'chimneys' 5m apart, one 2m and the other 1.4m high, the latter rising from a stone platform incorporating a fireplace-like opening. The 'chimneys' are connected by tunnels. It is not clear how this arrangement was intended to work. *July 1979*
 Thomson 1983, pl. opp. p. 97; OR 172.

ADDENDA

EDAY

SUB-PEAT DYKE

- 230 Mussetter HY 5534 3355 HY 53 SE 19
 When canalising the Burn of Mussetter, Mr A Stewart of Stenaquoy exposed in the E side of the cutting, the flush face of four courses of laid beach-stone masonry standing 0.4m high and extending 0.7m in the side of the ditch. The top of it is 0.7m below the surface and the peat has grown over it; there is no corresponding feature in the W face of the cutting. *May 1984*
 OR 1042.

INDETERMINATE MOUND

- 231 War Ness HY 52 NE 2
 In 1928 Corrie described a mound about 30 feet (9.1m) in diameter and situated some '50 yards or so from the precipitous rocky shoreline at the W side of the island'; wrongly he used the name Knowe of Merrigarth for the site (no. 24). His siting, however, is also inaccurate; it is possible that what he saw is here recorded as no. 27, or it may be another unlocated mound further N along the W coast of War Ness and thus possibly the scheduled, but unlocated, mound '200 yards NW' of the 'Knowe of Merrigarth'.
 RCAMS Notebook, Orkney, No. 4, 3 September 1928; OR 1004.

FARAY

MISCELLANEOUS

232 Faray

HY 5293 3600 HY 53 NW 7

On a grass slope above the W shore is an oval enclosure, internally 3.3m by 1.8m within grass-grown walls 0.4m thick and 0.3m high. *May 1981*
OR 924.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

The names and identification of several sites have changed since they were given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1979, which supersedes the earlier acts, and the following concordance gives the name and category under which they have been afforded protection, followed by the number of the article in the present list.

EDAY

Prehistoric, Ritual and Funerary

Bay of London, mound on N side of (no. 13)
 Burn of Mussetter, standing stone on E side of (no. 17)
 Carrick House, chambered cairn NW of (no. 2)
 Carrick, chambered cairn 450m SW of (no. 5)
 Carrick, chambered cairn 500m SSW of (no. 1)
 Chapel Hill, chambered cairn by ruined kirk (no. 9)
 Doomy, chambered cairn (no. 30)
 Eday Church, chambered cairn 260m NW of (no. 3)
 Mill Hill, chambered cairn, Millbounds (no. 7)
 Muckle Hill or Linkataing, chambered cairn, Cusbay (no. 6)
 Resting Hill, chambered cairn (no. 8)
 Sandhill, chambered cairn 300m W of (no. 4)
 Southside, standing stone 130m SW of (no. 18)
 Stone of Setter, standing stone, enclosures and cairn, Hill of Calfsound (nos. 15, 19 and 60)
 Vinquoy Hill, chambered cairn 400m SSE of Reidscastle (no. 10)

Prehistoric, Domestic and Defensive

Bay of Doomy, burnt mound 600m S of South Farahouse (no. 20)
 Dale, burnt mound 370m NW of Westside (no. 22)
 Fold of Setter, enclosure 500m SW of Carrick (no. 57)
 Knoll of Merrigarth, burnt mound and mound 300m SW of Greentoft, Southside (no. 24)
 Sandhill, burnt mound 200m SE of (no. 25)

CALF OF EDAY

Prehistoric, Ritual and Funerary

Calf of Eday, chambered cairns on W side of (nos. 64-6)

FARAY

Prehistoric, Domestic and Defensive

Quoy, broch 270m NW of (no. 81)

STRONSAY

Prehistoric, Ritual and Funerary

Benni Cuml, mound, Housebay (no. 120)
 Grice Ness, cairn 160m W of (no. 94)
 Oram's Fancy, two cairns 250m NW of Sandybank (no. 96)
 Ward of Housebay, chambered cairn SSW of Housebay (no. 141)

Prehistoric, Domestic and Defensive

Green Hill, broch WSW of Huip (no. 116)

Hillock of Baywest, broch 300m W of Loch of Rothiesholm, Bay of Holland (no. 117)

HOLM OF HUIP

Prehistoric, Ritual and Funerary

Holm of Huip, cairn (no. 205)

LINGA HOLM

Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary

Linga Holm, mound (no. 215)

Linga Holm, two cairns (nos. 210 and 216)

PAPA STRONSAY

Prehistoric, Ritual and Funerary

Earls Knoll, long cairn SSW of East House (no. 223)

Prehistoric, Domestic and Defensive

Doocot Knowe, broch Papa Stronsay (no. 224).

Concordance between the article number and title in RCAMS 1946 and article number of the present List.

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218	Chambered Cairn (stalled), Braeside	1
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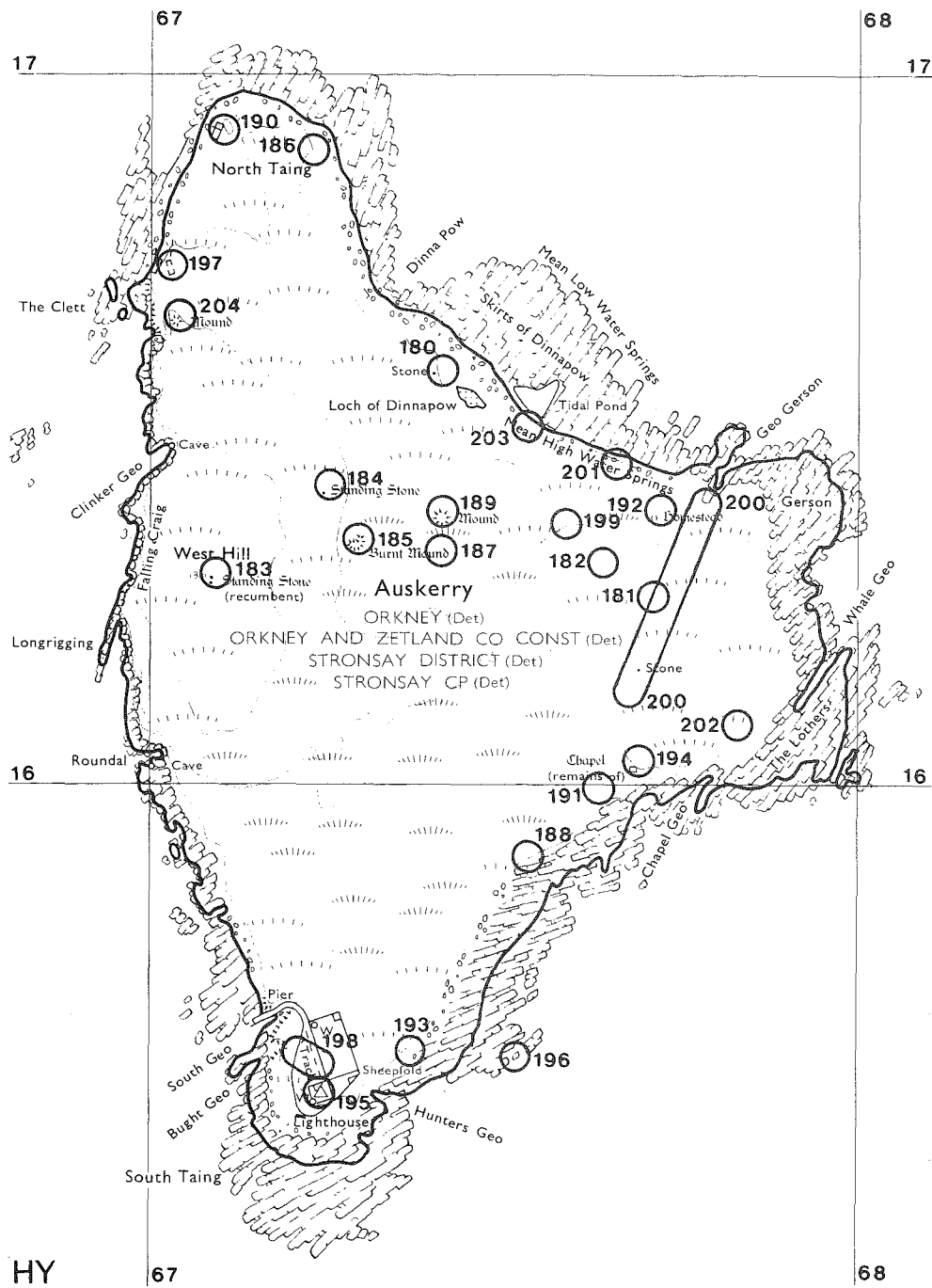
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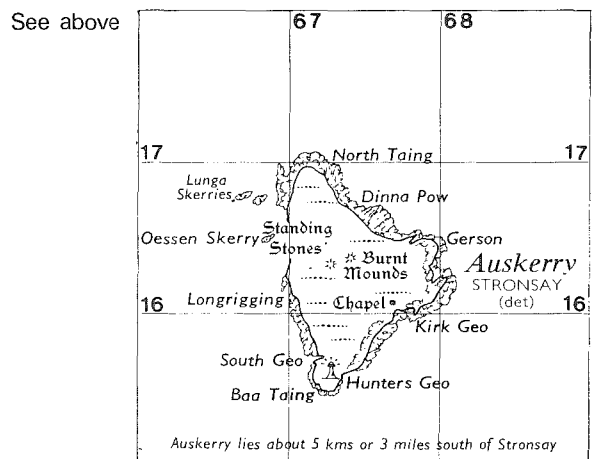
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- NMAS National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- NMRS National Monuments Record of Scotland, 6-7 Coates Place, Edinburgh.
- Orkneyinga Saga* *Orkneyinga Saga: Legenda de Sancto Magno; Magnúss Saga Skemmri: Magnúss Saga Lengri: Helga þáttrok Úlfs*, Guðmundsson, F (ed.), *Islenszk Fornrit*, vol. 34, Reykjavik, 1965.
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- PSAS* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

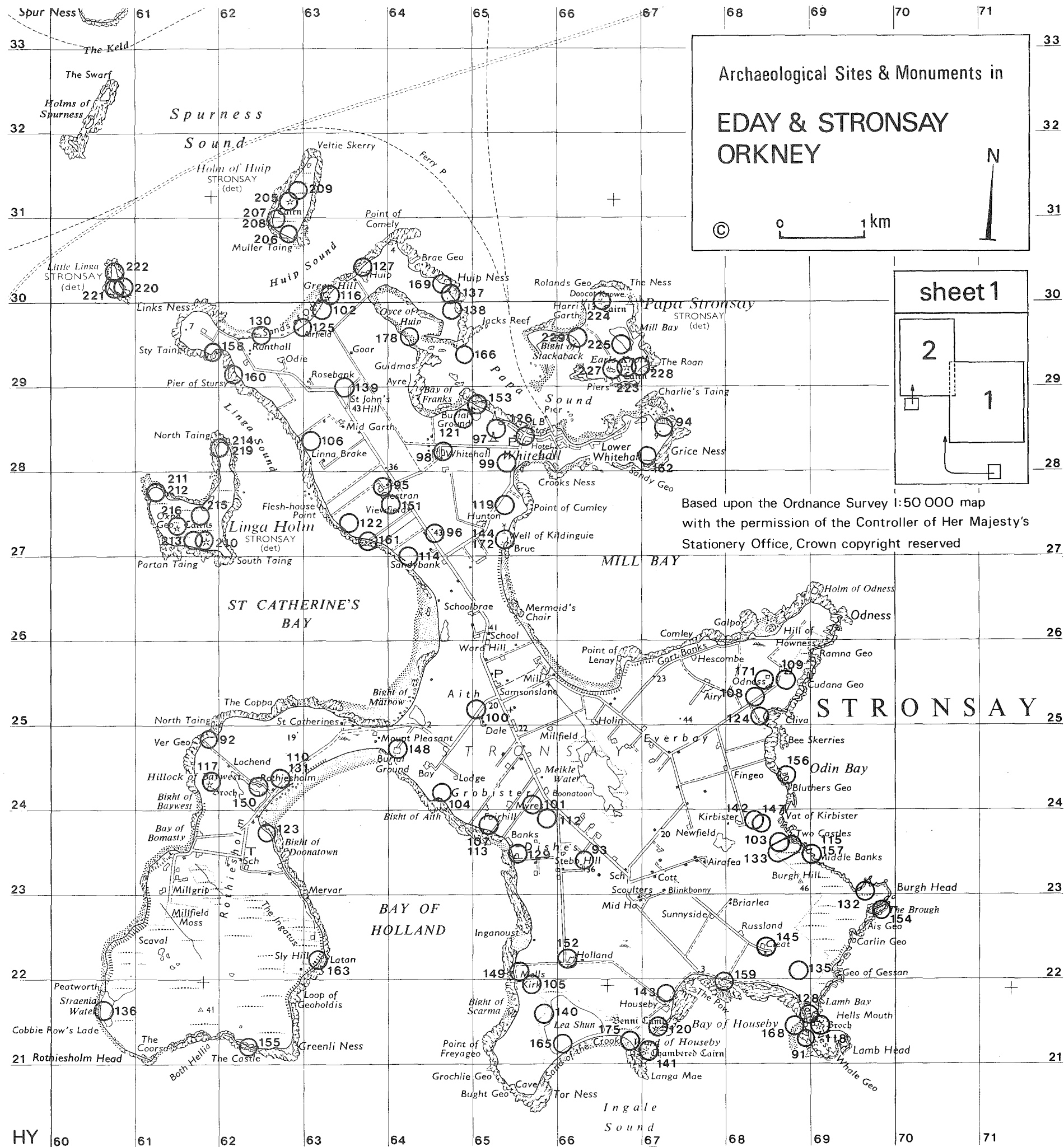
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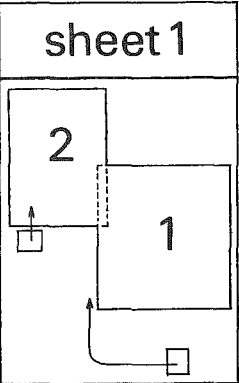
Auskerry lies about 5 kms or 3 miles south of Stronsay



Archaeological Sites & Monuments in
EDAY & STRONSAY
ORKNEY

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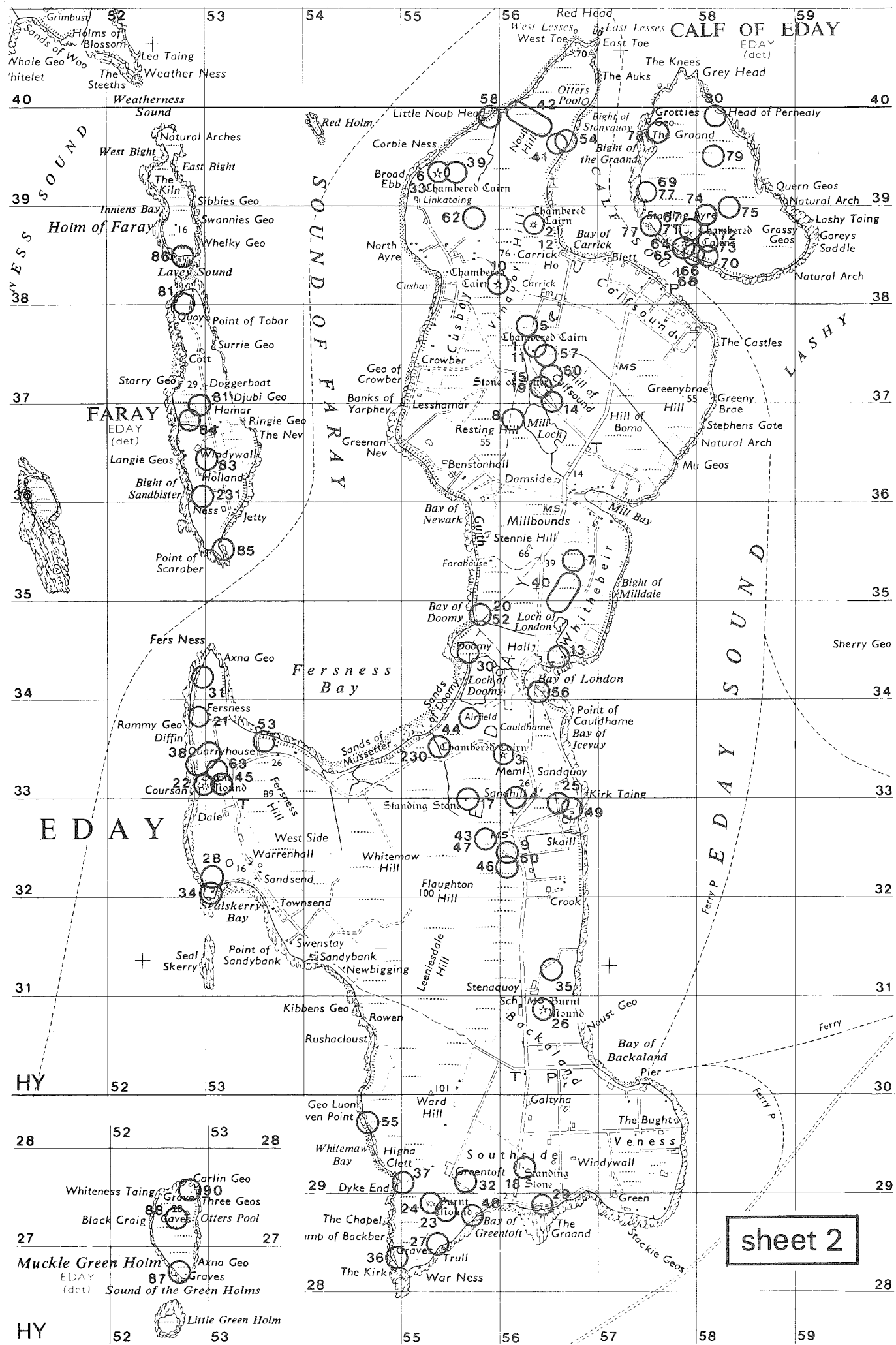
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