

The Archaeological Sites
and Monuments of Scotland

West Rhins

Wigtown District

Dumfries and Galloway Region

The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, 24
WEST RHINS
Wigtown District
Dumfries & Galloway Region

The items included in this list of sites and monuments range in period from Mesolithic settlement sites to deserted farmsteads of comparatively recent date. The following categories have been omitted from the list: buildings eligible for listing by the Scottish Development Department as buildings of special architectural or historic interest under the Town and Country Planning Acts (Scotland); buildings in towns; roads, railways and canals; most structures of 19th century and later date.

This list has been prepared by Messrs P Corser, S P Halliday and I M Smith, and edited by Mr A MacLaren and Mr J B Stevenson.

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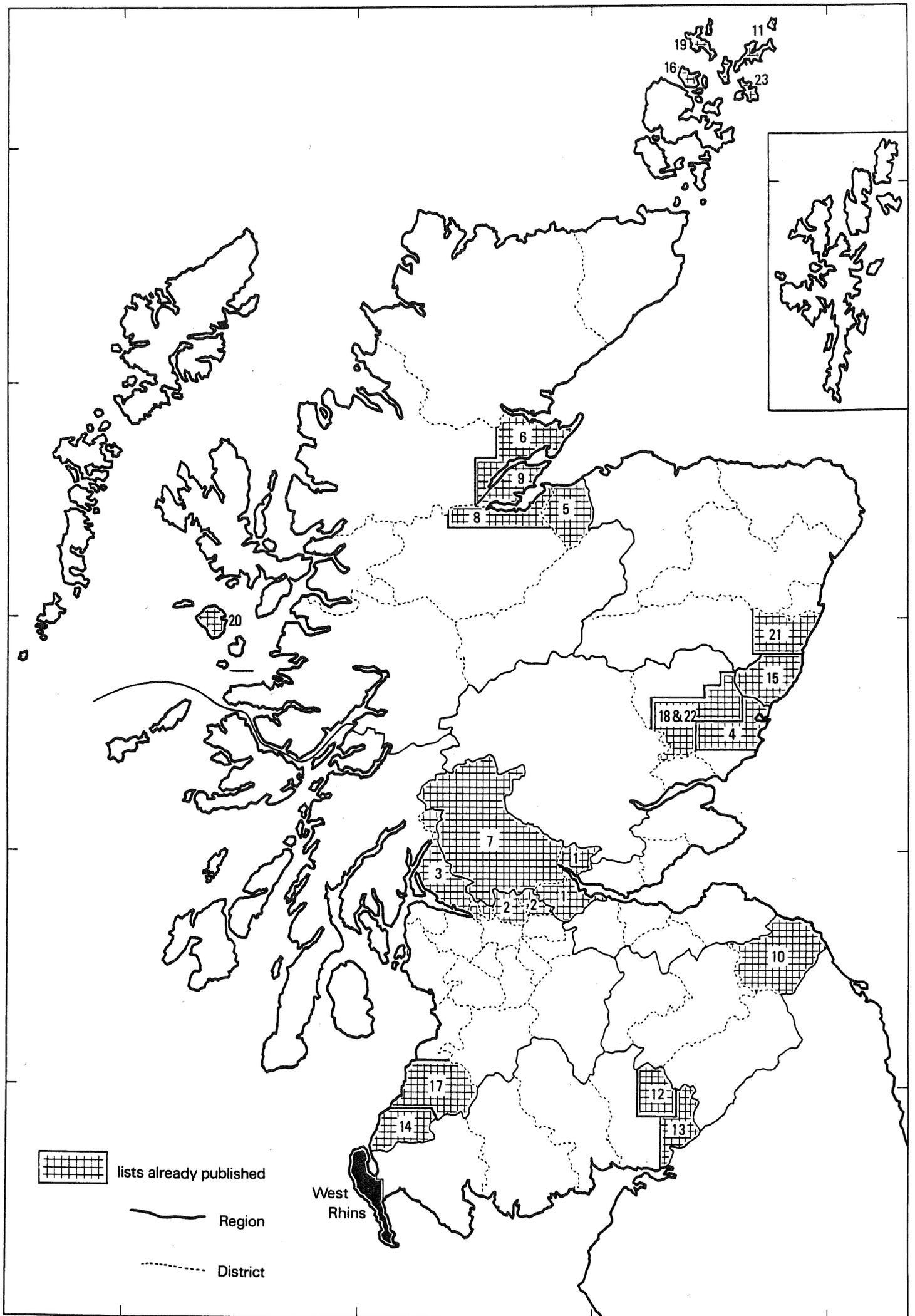
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The Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate
Scottish Development Department
3-11 Melville Street
Edinburgh EH3 7QD (031-226 2570)

The Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate is willing to advise on planning and other proposals which may have an effect on sites and monuments.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient Historical Monuments of Scotland
54 Melville Street
Edinburgh EH3 7HF (031-225 5994)

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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

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Dumfries & Galloway Region, 1985

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NOTES

Sites with this sign following the name -

† - are destroyed.

+ - are not visible, but may yield valuable information through archaeological excavation.

* - are given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1979.

Each entry is prefaced by a district serial number, name, National Grid Reference and 1:10000 or 1:10560 map number followed by the serial number of the Ordnance Survey Record Card (now housed at the National Monuments Record of Scotland). Additional material including information about any sites that may be discovered after the publication of the list, may be consulted in -

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

FLINT SCATTERS

(See also no. 183)

- 1 Balgowan+ NX 11 42 NX 14 SW 10
Over a hundred flints, including tools and waste material, have been found in a field at the head of the degraded cliff-line at New England Bay; the flints were found at two locations, NX 1193 4246 and NX 1183 4223. *July 1984*
Coles 1963, 68, 94, table 1.
- 2 Drummore 1+ NX 1372 3670 NX 13 NW 20
Numerous flints have been found in the gardens of houses on the N side of Harbour Terrace. *July 1984*
DES (1964), 53.
- 3 Drummore 2+ NX 1371 3668 NX 13 NW 62
Fourteen pieces of flint, including tools and waste material, have been found on the S side of Harbout Terrace.
- 4 Grennan+ NX 1277 3933 NX 13 NW 14
A number of patinated flints have been found on a gravel terrace 450m E of Grennan farmhouse. *July 1984*
DES (1969), 51.
- 5 Kirkbride+ NX 1243 4016 NX 14 SW 27
A hammer-stone has been found in a scatter of flints on the N side of a dry stream gully 730m E of Kirkbride farmhouse.
- 6 Kirkmabreck+ NX 105 476 NX 14 NW 3
Sixty-four pieces of flint, including tools and waste material, have been found at the top of the old cliff-line overlooking Dyemill.
Coles 1963, 68, 94, table 1.
- 7 Mull Glen, West Cairngaan+ NX 1365 3140 NX 13 SW 28
A number of flints have been collected on the W side of Mull Glen about 950m ESE of West Cairngaan farmhouse. *July 1984*
DES (1964), 53.
- 8 Myroch Hill+ NX 1200 4182 NX 14 SW 26
Seven flints have been found on the degraded cliff-line above Chipperdingan Well on the N side of Myroch Hill.
- 9 Portankill+ NX 1387 3249 NX 13 SW 31
A scatter of flints have been found in a patch of darker soil in a field on the N side of the Kirk Burn.
DES (1982), 9.
- 10 Terally+ NX 122 409 NX 14 SW 28
A concentration of flints, including tools and waste material, has been found in a discoloured patch of soil in the field between Terally Mote and the approach road to Killumpha. A scatter of flints has also been collected along the edge of the degraded cliff-line at a height of about 15m OD.
Coles 1963, 68, 71-2, 94, table 1.

BARROW AND CAIRNS

(See also nos. 40 and 238)

- 11 Ardwell East Lodge NX 1090 4602 NX 14 NW 5
 What may be a small cairn, measuring 5m in diameter by 0.3m in height, is situated immediately S of Ardwell East Lodge; a stone with MURDER cut into its upper face lies on top of the cairn. The cairn may have been one of those (variously put at 'several' or 'thirty to forty') noted 'below Ardwall House, in a small plantation on the roadside, close to the seashore at Killaser'; they were thought to mark the graves of men killed in a skirmish about 1660. *July 1984*
 M'Kerlie 1870, 75; M'Kerlie 1877, 154; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 360.
- 12 Balgown NX 0051 7018 NX 07 SW 14
 A possible cairn is situated 350m NE of Balgown farmhouse; it measures 11.7m in diameter by 0.8m in height and has a flat top. *September 1984*
- 13 Barnamon Hill+ NX 0776 4662 NX 04 NE 6
 Nothing is visible of what was probably a cairn which formerly stood on the crest of Barnamon Hill. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, p. 32.
- 14 Barnshangan Hill† NX 0838 4908 NX 04 NE 16
 Nothing remains of what was probably a large cairn situated on the summit of Barnshangan Hill. By 1850 only the N half of the cairn was visible, the rest having been removed by cultivation. 'Earthen pots or urns with human bones half burnt' ploughed up in the 'South East field' on the hill in the first half of the 19th century, were possibly found in the S half of the cairn. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, pp. 15, 63; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 27.
- 15 Cairn Ainet NX 1416 3472 NX 13 SW 6
 Nothing remains of a cairn which stood on the summit of a knoll 250m N of Maryport farmhouse. In the early 19th century a cist was found in the cairn. *July 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 86, pp. 59, 136.
- 16 Cairn Connell Hill NX 0214 6751 NX 06 NW 6
 This cairn, which is situated on the summit of Cairn Connell Hill, has been reduced to a stony swelling in the surface of the field; it measures about 21m in diameter by 0.5m in maximum height. *October 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 15, p. 43.
- 17 Cairn Hill, Awhirkt NX 082 470 NX 04 NE 11
 Before 1848 a cairn was removed from the summit of Cairn Hill. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, p. 32.
- 18 Cairn Hill, Glenstockadale NX 009 608 NX 06 SW 11
 A cairn was removed from Cairn Hill before 1847. *October 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 33, p. 19.
- 19 Cairn Hill, Little Larbrax NW 9835 5950 NW 95 NE 14
 What may be the remains of a cairn are situated on the crest of Cairn Hill 530m SSE of Little Larbrax farmhouse; it has been reduced to little more than a slight swelling in an old field-bank. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 33, pp. 28, 76.

- 20 Cairn Hill, North Cairn NW 9733 7014 NW 97 SE 9
This cairn is situated on the N end of Cairn Hill 370m WSW of North Cairn farmhouse; it is scarred with quarry pits, but still measures 28m in diameter by 1.4m in height. A possible enclosure, measuring 9.5m in diameter within a stony bank up to 3m in thickness by 0.4m in height, overlies the SE edge of the cairn. In the 19th century what was either a cist or an 'urn' was found in the cairn. *September 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 2, pp. 33, 63; RCAMS 1912, p. 33, no. 77; Mann 1923, 107.
- 21 Cairn Hill of Balgracie NW 9869 6132 NW 96 SE 3
What may be the remains of a cairn are situated on the crest of Cairn Hill of Balgracie 580m N of Balgracie farmhouse. It has been reduced to a slight swelling (10m by 2.5m) on the E side of a hedge which crosses the hill. *September 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 33, pp. 32, 87, 96; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 15.
- 22 Cairn Hill, South Cairnweil† NX 0860 4885 NX 04 NE 2
Nothing remains of this cairn, which stood on the crest of Cairn Hill 300m NE of South Cairnweil farmhouse. In the course of stone-robbing 'some copper rings' were found in the cairn. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, p. 21.
- 23 Cairn More NX 1033 3612 NX 13 NW 4
A heavily robbed cairn, measuring about 16m in diameter, is situated on the summit of Cairn Fell. *July 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 86, p. 14.
- 24 Clachan Hill† NX 0315 7003 NX 07 SW 7
Nothing remains of a cairn whose site is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map on the summit of Clachan Hill. *October 1984*
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 2nd ed. (1896), sheet v; Wilson 1885, 71.
- 25 Craigencroy, West Ringuinea* NX 0706 4711 NX 04 NE 4
This mutilated cairn is situated on the crest of Craigencroy 320m SSE of West Ringuinea farmhouse. It measures 14.5m in diameter by up to 1.7m in height, but its NE half has been completely removed. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, pp. 31, 90; RCAMS 1912, p. 153, no. 436.
- 26 Craigenlee Fell 1 NX 0215 5717 NX 05 NW 12
This cairn, which is situated on the summit of Craigenlee Fell, has been reduced to little more than a spread of stones 10.2m in diameter with three kerbstones still *in situ* on the NE. *October 1984*
- 27 Craigenlee Fell 2 NX 0249 5728 NX 05 NW 13
What is probably a robbed cairn is situated on a low rise 390m NW of Craigenlee farmhouse; it measures about 22m in diameter by up to 0.6m in height, and at least six kerbstones are visible around the perimeter. The W half of the cairn is scarred with quarry pits, and there are cultivation ridges running across the E half. *October 1984*
- 28 Craignally, Heighton† NX c.021 724 NX 07 SW 10
Before 1847 a cairn was removed from the field known as Craignally.
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 2, p. 26.
- 29 Eagle Cairn, Cardryne NX 1107 3246 NX 13 SW 3
This cairn, which is situated on the crest of a ridge 670m W of Cardryne farmhouse, has been reduced to a stony mound measuring 10.5m in diameter by 0.4m in height.
June 1984
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 87, p. 14.

- 30 Galla Hill NX 0920 5941 NX 05 NE 5
There is a mound, possibly a barrow, on the crest of Galla Hill; it measures 11.3m in diameter by 1m in height. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 36, p. 3; RCAMS 1912, p. 28, no. 50.
- 31 High Slock Fell NX 1013 3370 NX 13 SW 43
There is a small cairn on the summit of High Slock Fell 370m ENE of the fort no. 84; it measures about 5.5m in diameter by 0.4m in height, and is surmounted by the remains of a marker-cairn. *July 1984*
- 32 Jamieson's Point NX 0333 7102 NX 07 SW 4
A possible cairn, now reduced to a low mound of waterworn stones measuring 18m in diameter by 0.6m in height, is situated on the storm beach at Jamieson's point, 420m ENE of Clachan farmhouse. *October 1984*
Wilson 1885, 65; RCAMS 1912, p. 31, no. 72; Feachem 1977, 186.
- 33 Jenny's Cairn NX 058 479 NX 04 NE 31
A cairn is supposed to have stood on the summit of Jenny's Cairn, a low hill 600m WNW of Little Float farmhouse, but it was removed before 1847. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, pp. 24, 74.
- 34 Kildrochat Mains NX 0824 5617 NX 05 NE 3
A possible cairn is situated 35m SSE of the summit of Dounan Hill, a low ridge to the E of Kildrochat Mains steading. At the date of visit the field was in stubble and the cairn was visible as a concentration of stones in the ploughsoil, forming a low mound about 13m in diameter and 0.2m in height. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 37, p. 28.
- 35 Knockcairnachan+ NX 0859 4581 NX 04 NE 9
A spread of deeply embedded stones in a strip of uncultivated ground at the NE end of a ridge known as Knockcairnachan may be the last vestiges of a cairn which formerly measured 35m in diameter. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 61; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 27.
- 36 Little Airies† NW 9870 6770 NW 96 NE 6
Nothing remains of a cairn which stood at Little Airies (formerly Cairndonald) steading. *September 1984*
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 9; M'Kerlie 1877, 195.
- 37 Long Park Hill, Cairnhandy+ NX 0904 4505 NX 04 NE 10
Nothing is visible of a cairn which stood on the crest of Long Park Hill about 300m SW of Cairnhandy farmhouse; it measured about 40m in diameter but had been 'greatly demolished' by 1848. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 14; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 27.
- 38 Mains of Dhuloch NW c.99 66 NW 96 NE 23
In the 19th century a perforated axe-hammer was found in a cairn at Dhuloch.
Maxwell 1885, 52, no. 90.
- 39 Mull of Galloway NX 1568 3044 NX 13 SE 1
This cairn, which is surmounted by a flagstaff, is situated on a low knoll 40m N of the lighthouse on the tip of the Mull of Galloway. It is slightly oval, measuring 16.5m by 15m in diameter, and varies from 1.4m to 2.2m in height. *June 1984*
RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.

BURIALS AND CISTS

- 40 Craigoch+ NX 0239 5362 NX 05 SW 4
In 1818 a cist containing an inhumation with a 'cup' was found in a field known as Kilachie on the farm of Craigoch; the cist may have been in a cairn. *August 1984* NSA, iv, (Wigton), 142; Mitchell 1872, 571; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 2nd ed. (1895), sheet xxii.
- 41 Dunmurchie+ NX 0027 7299 NX 07 SW 1
Before 1848 human bones were discovered on Dunmurchie, a precipitous coastal stack 730m WNW of West Balscalloch farmhouse. A later account of the discovery claims that there was 'a kind of mound of black burnt earth' on the stack and that the bones were found in a large wooden coffin. No artificial features are now visible on the stack. *October 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 2, p. 21; Wilson 1885, 66-7.
- 42 Kilstay+ NX 1255 3819 NX 13 NW 61
Nothing is visible of a cist which was noted in 1848 on the N side of a stream 55m WSW of Kilstay Cottage. Other cists are recorded at NX 1259 3816 and 'graves' were found in the field to the N (NX 125 382). See also no. 168. *June 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 82, p. 63; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 2nd ed. (1896), sheet xxxiii.
- 43 Knockcoars, West Cairngaant+ NX 1332 3168 NX 13 SW 14
In 1882 an oval cist containing an inhumation and 'several urns' was discovered in a knoll 510m ESE of West Cairngaant farmhouse; only one of the urns, a Food Vessel (now lost), survived the discovery. *July 1984*
Maxwell 1885, 45; Wilson 1887, 190-1; Simpson 1965, 41, no. 67.
- 44 Little Glengyre+ NX 000 662 NX 06 NW 8
In 1923 a Collared Urn and an accessory vessel (GAGM) were found in a pit 'practically at the highest point' of Eldrig Hill 'about 1,660 feet (506m)' S of Little Glengyre steading; the summit of the hill is at NX 0006 6623, 680m SSW of the steading. Both vessels contained cremated bones, and a scraper and two chips of burnt flint were recovered from the fill of the pit. In 1907 a battleaxe (GAGM) was found about 9.5m ENE of the pit.
Mann 1923, 98-102; Morrison 1968, 109, no. 53; Longworth 1984, 297, no. 1800.
- 45 Logan NX c.09 42 NX 04 SE 13
A Food Vessel in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, was 'found at Logan'.
Young 1951, 40-2, no. 7; Simpson 1965, 42, no. 70.
- 46 Marslauch NX c.014 673 NX 06 NW 15
An inhumation was discovered near Marslauch 'some years' before 1847; it was thought to be the remains 'of a murdered person who was a pedlar' and may have been of a relatively recent date.
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 15, p. 42.
- 47 North Port O'Spittal 1† NX 0277 5240 NX 05 SW 11
In 1899 a cist was found in a sand-pit about 70m ESE of the standing stone no. 63. The cist, which was aligned E to W, measured about 1.15m by 0.75m and 0.75m deep, and it contained an inhumation with a broken 'urn'; fragments of the urn, three sherds of coarse pottery, nine teeth and five pieces of bone are preserved in Stranraer Museum (1954/3 and 4). *August 1984*
Coles 1900, 489.
- 48 North Port O'Spittal 2 NX 026 524 NX 05 SW 35
The Name Book records the discovery of 'urns containing human bones' in the same field as the standing stone no. 63; the field was known as the Burial Ground of the Four Kings, and a later source refers to 'graves' constructed of slabs. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 53, p. 82; *The Antiquary*, 35 (1899), 358; RCAMS 1912, p. 154, no. 438.

- 49 Pest Knowe, Auchneight+ NX 107 330 NX 13 SW 49
About 1784 a possible cist was found on the Pest Knowe.
NSA, iv (Wigton), 207; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 87, p. 15; Todd 1854, 46-7.
- 50 Portpatrick 1 NX c.00 54 NX 05 SW 18
A Food Vessel from south of Portpatrick is in the Hunterian Museum (A. 1929.1).
Simpson 1965, 41, no. 69.
- 51 Portpatrick 2 NX 05 SW 19
A cist discovered near Portpatrick before 1911 contained an inhumation with a Food Vessel and six fragments of stone bearing networks of incised lines (GAGM).
Palace of History 1911, 828, no. 14; Mann 1915, 138; Simpson 1965, 41, no. 68.
- 52 Several+ NX 1247 3637 NX 13 NW 8
In the 19th century several cists were found in a field 300m NNE of Several steading.
See also no. 182.
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 86, pp. 17, 22; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 2nd ed. (1896), sheet xxxiii.
- 53 Terally 1+ NX 1246 4050 NX 14 SW 4
Before 1896 cists were discovered in a field at the top of the degraded cliff-line 130m SSW of Terally farmhouse. Another cist may have been found about 50m to the N, immediately beyond the old stackyard. *July 1984*
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 2nd ed. (1896), sheet xxxiii.
- 54 Terally 2 NX 12 40 NX 14 SW 4
An 'urn' was found beneath a large flat stone in 'an excavation near the mill-ring'; the location of the mill-ring is not known.
M'Ilwraith 1877, 136.
- 55 Terally Mote+ NX 1224 4112 NX 14 SW 3
Fragments of a Food Vessel from Terally Mote, a large natural mound 530m NNW of Terally farmhouse, are in Dumfries Museum. *July 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 81, p. 42; RCAMS 1912, p. 60, footnote; Simpson 1965, 42, no. 76; Todd 1854, 8, 48.

STANDING STONES

- 56 Clanyard NX 10 37 NX 13 NW 38
The 'standing stones of Little Clanyard' were removed at the beginning of the 19th century; Little Clanyard cannot now be identified.
Todd 1854, 51; Murray 1981, 29.
- 57 Glen Cottage NW 9927 5533 NW 95 NE 21
This standing stone is situated 35m SSW of Glen Cottage; it is a rounded granite pillar, measuring 0.6m by 0.4m at the base and 1.25m in height. *August 1984*
- 58 High Curghie NX 12 36 NX 13 NW 37
The 'standing stones of High Curghie, which stood on the hill behind the barn where the present Stack-yard is', were removed at the beginning of the 19th century. The stack-yard was probably the enclosure on the W side of the public road immediately to the S of High Curghie steading.
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 31; Todd 1854, 51; Murray 1981, 29.
- 59 Knock and Maize NW 9983 5787 NW 95 NE 5
There is an upright stone on a low rise 260m ESE of Knock and Maize farmhouse; it measures 1.1m by 0.6m at the base and 1.4m in height. In the 19th century the stone was thought to be a cattle-rubbing post. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 34, p. 53; RCAMS 1912, p. 71, no. 182.

- 60 Logan NX 1022 4354 NX 14 SW 25
A possible standing stone is situated in a field on the SE side of the drive leading to Logan House, about 170m N of Logan Loch; it is an irregular boulder measuring 1m by 0.8m at the base and 1.5m in height. *July 1984*
- 61 Low Curghie NX 1273 3807 NX 13 NW 60
This standing stone is situated on gently sloping ground 460m NNW of Low Curghie farmhouse; it measures 0.75m by 0.55m at the base and 1.8m in height. A second stone, which stood about 45m to the W (NX 1268 3807), has been removed. *July 1984*
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 20.
- 62 Mull Glen, West Cairngaan NX 1339 3126 NX 13 SW 24
In the field on the W side of Mull Glen, about 850m SE of West Cairngaan farmhouse, there is a possible standing stone, now almost prone, measuring 0.55m by 0.3m and 1.6m in length. *July 1984*
RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; Murray 1981, 29.
- 63 North Port O'Spittal NX 0269 5242 NX 05 SW 2
This stone stands at the corner of a modern enclosure situated on a gravel terrace 220m SE of North Port O'Spittal. It measures 0.7m by 0.6m at the base and 1.4m in height. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 53, p. 82; RCAMS 1912, p. 154, no. 438.
- 64 South Cairnweil* NX 0863 4855 NX 04 NE 14
This standing stone, which is situated 260m ESE of South Cairnweil farmhouse, was removed before 1970 but was re-erected in 1973. Roughly triangular in section, it stands to a height of 2.2m and measures a maximum of 1.1m by 0.7m at the base. *August 1984*
RCAMS 1912, p. 154, no. 439.
- 65 Standing Stones of Balmennoch NX c.06 57 NX 05 NE 26
Between 1760 and 1770 a circle of six large stones was removed from the farm of Balmennoch.
Mitchell 1872, 572; Murray 1981, 29.
- 66 Terally NX 1228 4127 NX 14 SW 1
This standing stone is situated on the edge of the raised beach 140m N of Terally Bridge. It measures 1.05m by between 0.25m and 0.4m at the base, and its top has been broken off 1.1m above the ground. *July 1984*
Todd 1854, 8, 49; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 81, p. 42; RCAMS 1912, p. 60, no. 152; Livens 1957, 89, 94.
- 67 Whirlpool NX 0662 4898 NX 04 NE 20
This stone stands on sloping ground 260m SSE of Whirlpool farmhouse; it is an irregularly shaped slab measuring a maximum of 0.7m by 0.4m at the base and 1.3m in height, and what are probably the packing-stones of its socket are visible in a deep hollow which has been eroded on the uphill (SE) side of the stone. Two possible plough-scars near the foot of the SE corner of the stone suggests that it may be a cattle-rubbing post of relatively recent date. A 'nearly complete, circular mark' on the N face of the stone appears to be a natural feature. *August 1984*
Simpson 1866, 33; Morris 1966, 171, no. 166.

CUP-MARKED STONES

- 68 Auchneight Moor 1 NX 1038 3364 NX 13 SW 44
A large erratic boulder, bearing a single cupmark at the centre of its upper face, is situated to the NNW of the rock outcrop known as Slidery Stone about 730m WNW of Auchneight farmhouse; the cupmark measures 55mm in diameter by 28mm in depth. *July 1984*

- 69 Auchneight Moor 2 NX 1036 3364 NX 13 SW 45
A small boulder bearing a single cupmark is built into the stone dyke 25m W of the cupmarked boulder no. 68; the cupmark is on the SE end of the boulder and measures 50mm in diameter by 27mm in depth. *July 1984*
- 70 Auchneight Moor 3 NX 1004 3340 NX 13 SW 46
There are two possible cupmarks on the WSW face of a granite slab which has been built upright into a stone dyke 230m ESE of the fort no. 84; the upper cupmark measures 50mm in diameter by 20mm in depth, the lower 40mm by 15mm. *July 1984*
- 71 Barncorkrie NX 0967 3606 NX 03 NE 3
A granite boulder bearing a single cupmark is built into an old field-bank immediately beyond the modern field-dyke 360m NE of Barncorkrie farmhouse. The cupmark is on the S face of the boulder and measures 105mm in diameter by 35mm in depth. *July 1984*
- 72 Mull of Galloway NX 1544 3043 NX 13 SE 4
Situated immediately N of the road to the Mull of Galloway Lighthouse there is a large boulder incorporated into the foundations of an E-W stone wall. The gritstone boulder lies 3.9m W of the E end of the wall and bears, on its E face, five weathered cupmarks; two measure 60mm by 25mm, the remainder are 150mm by 20mm, 120mm by 50mm and 80mm by 20mm respectively. *July 1984*
- 73 Slockmill 1 NX 0953 3408 NX 03 SE 3
There are two probable cupmarks on a granite outcrop immediately SW of Slockmill farmyard. The first is near the SW end of the outcrop and measures 80mm in diameter by 34mm in depth; the second, 5.65m to the ENE, is 67mm in diameter by 19mm in depth. *July 1984*
- 74 Slockmill 2 NX 0905 3415 NX 03 SE 4
A granite boulder bearing a single cupmark lies amongst a group of field-cleared stones on the SW side of the Dam Burn about 460m W of Slockmill farmhouse and 200m NE of the Crammag Head Light. The cupmark is at the N end of the E face of the boulder and measures 85mm in diameter by 30mm in depth. *July 1984*

FORTS

- 75 Cairn Pat* NX 0442 5632 NX 05 NW 1
This large fort is situated on Cairn Pat, a conspicuous hill dominating the central portion of the Rhins peninsula. It measures 118m by 102m within two stone ramparts set between 5.5m and 9.5m apart; a third rampart provides additional protection on the gentle S approach to the fort, where there are also traces of a low bank immediately outside the defences. *October 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 37, p. 9; RCAMS 1912, p. 141, no. 413; NMRS, WGD/6/1; Feachem 1965, 169; Feachem 1977, 160.
- 76 Carrickcamrie, West Cairngaon* NX 1298 3109 NX 13 SW 12
This fort occupies a precipitous promontory 820m S of West Cairngaon farmhouse; the interior measures 42m by 18.5m and is defended on the N by a massive rampart (up to 6.3m thick by 1.7m high) with an external rock-cut ditch (up to 8.8m broad by 2m deep). There is an outer rampart (4.3m thick by 0.8m high) about 1m beyond the ditch, but nothing is visible of a second ditch noted in 1911 in the cultivated field to the N. The entrance is on the NNE, where the defences stop short of the cliff-edge on the E side of the promontory. *July 1984*
RCAMS 1912, pp. 56-7, no. 146; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.

- 77 Caspin* NX 0052 7325 NX 07 SW 2
 This fort occupies a rocky coastal promontory 730m NNW of West Balscalloch farmhouse. Its wall, now reduced to a mound of rubble from 2.2m to 4.5m thick and up to 0.7m high, runs along the lip of a gully between 5m and 10m deep which isolates the top of the promontory on the landward side. The only point of access to the fort is by way of a narrow terrace which climbs obliquely through a cleft in the sheer N face of the gully; no details of the entrance through the wall are visible but there is a short length of outer face standing 0.7m high in three courses. The interior measures 69m by 43m.
October 1984
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 2, p. 22; Wilson 1885, 66; RCAMS 1912, pp. 32-3, no. 76; Feachem 1977, 160-1.
- 78 Clanghie Bay NX 0875 4156 NX 04 SE 19
 This fort occupies a precipitous promontory on the E side of Clanghie Bay, about 170m E of the fort on Clanghie Point (no. 79). Its wall has been reduced to a band of rubble (up to 3.5m thick and 0.4m high) running along the edge of a natural gully which protects the fort on the landward side; On the other side of the gully, at the foot of the coastal escarpment, there is an outwork comprising a low bank (up to 2.4m thick and 0.4m high) with an external ditch (3.4m broad and 0.4m deep). The interior measures 56m in length, tapering from 17m in breadth on the NE to a narrow finger of bare outcrop projecting 16m into the sea, but the habitable area of the interior is limited to the floor of a shallow gully 9m broad, which drops gently from the back of the wall. *July 1984*
- 79 Clanghie Point NX 0855 4158 NX 04 SE 20
 The remains of this fort are situated on Clanghie Point, a precipitous promontory 750m SSE of Mullhill farmhouse. Its wall has been reduced to a few facing-stones and a scatter of core material but enough survives to show that it was a rectangular block of masonry measuring 17m in length and 4.3m in thickness. The interior measures 67m by 25m, but only a level area 32m in length at the landward end, and two small terraces on the SE side, were probably habitable. *July 1984*
- 80 Core Hill, Kirkmaiden* NX 1243 3686 NX 13 NW 6
 This fort is situated on the summit of Core Hill, immediately S of Kirkmaiden churchyard. It measures 28.3m by 21m within the inner rampart, which varies from a low bank 3.4m thick and 0.5m high to a scarp up to 2.3m high externally. On the SSW and NE an external ditch is visible and, on the SSW, fragments of two outer ramparts with a medial ditch also survive. In the 19th century, when the interior was levelled for a bowling-green, a stone axe was discovered. *October 1984*
 Todd 1854, 48; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 82, p. 40; Maxwell 1885, 22, 49; RCAMS 1912, pp. 53-4, no. 141; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, WGD/8/1-2.
- 81 Dounan Nose, Dally* NW 9673 6874 NW 96 NE 1
 This fort is situated on Dounan Nose, a steep-sided promontory 360m WSW of Dally farmhouse. The interior measures 52m by up to 24m and is defended on the E by an earthen rampart 4.5m thick by 1m high with traces of an external ditch. The present entrance, a 3m wide gap midway along the rampart, is probably of relatively recent date. *August 1984*
 Wilson 1885, 68; RCAMS 1912, p. 32, no. 74.

- 82 Dove Cave Head NX 0598 4731 NX 04 NE 13
 This fort is situated on Dove Cave Head, a steep-sided promontory on the N side of Float Bay. The N approach to the promontory is blocked by two ramparts with external ditches, which cut off an area measuring 27.5m by 19m. The inner rampart is spread up to 4.5m in thickness but, although it is 0.6m high in two places, its average height is not more than 0.3m; its ditch has been reduced to little more than a shallow scoop. The outer rampart is better preserved, measuring up to 6m in thickness by 1.2m in height, and its ditch is 4.8m broad and 0.5m deep. The entrance is at the E end of the defences, where there is a well-defined gap in the inner rampart and probably a causeway across the inner ditch; the outer rampart and ditch stop short of the cliff-edge on this side. About 32m N of the outer ditch a section of ditch (15m long, 4.7m broad and 0.9m deep) with traces of an internal bank (3.5m thick by 0.3m high) cuts through the coastal escarpment on the W side of the promontory; to the E it has been obliterated by rig-cultivation.
August 1984
 RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, WGD/11/1-2.
- 83 Duniehinne* NX 0755 4257 NX 04 SE 3
 This fort is situated on Duniehinne, a rocky promontory 700m WNW of Mullhill farmhouse. A substantial wall, now reduced to a mound of rubble up to 4.5m thick and 1.5m high, runs along the lip of a precipitous cleft which cuts off the promontory on the landward side. The entrance was probably on the S side of the interior, where a gently sloping rock-face drops to a ledge 3.7m below the S end of the wall, providing access to a narrow neck at the S end of the cleft. The interior measures 77m by 29m, but only a strip 20m wide at the ENE end was probably habitable. *July 1984*
 Wilson 1885, 63; RCAMS 1912, p. 54, no. 142.
- 84 Dunman* NX 0978 3350 NX 03 SE 2
 This fort is situated on Dunman and measures about 100m by 78m internally. Its wall, now reduced to a band of rubble 3.5m thick and up to 1.1m high, follows the crest of a natural scarp over 7m high around the N, E and S sides of the summit; there are no visible defences on the W, where the ground falls steeply to the sea 150m below. There are entrances on the NNE and S, with a possible third on the N. *July 1984*
 Todd 1854, 12-13, 42; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 87, p.4; Wilson, Ms notes in SAS, NMAS; NMRS, SAS 455; Wilson 1885, 62; RCAMS 1912, pp. 55-6, no. 144; Feachem 1977, 161.
- 85 Dunorroch, West Cairngaan* NX 1306 3107 NX 13 SW 13
 This fort is situated on a precipitous promontory which juts out from the foot of the coastal cliffs 50m E of the fort no. 76. The fort measures about 45m in overall length, but there is little habitable ground on the promontory, which rises sharply to a point, with a sheer cliff on the W and a steep rocky slope on the E. On the N a wall up to 2.4m thick cuts across the neck of the promontory and extends along the E side; on the N 14m of the outer face are visible, standing up to 1.8m high in nine courses, while there are several other stretches on the E. There is also a fragment of wall cutting across the S end of the promontory, its face standing 1.3m high in seven courses. *July 1984*
 RCAMS 1912, p.56, no. 145.
- 86 Dunskirloch NW 9823 7273 NW 97 SE 1
 This fort is situated on Dunskirloch, a coastal promontory 200m NE of Corsewall Lighthouse. Its wall, now reduced to a spread of rubble and a few facing-stones, runs along the crest of an outcrop at the landward (SE) end of the promontory in front of which there is a deep natural fissure. The interior measures 71m by 41m, much of it being bare outcrop, and the entrance is on the ESE. On the E side of the interior there is a roughly circular mound, measuring 6.5m in diameter by 0.8m in height, with a shallow depression in its top. *October 1984*
 Wilson 1885, 67-8; RCAMS 1912, p. 32, no. 75.

- 87 Fort Point, Salt Pans Bay* NW 9639 6158 NW 96 SE 2
 This fort is situated on Fort Point, a low-lying rocky promontory on the NW side of Salt Pans Bay. It measures at least 30m by 22.9m within a heavily robbed wall, which varies from 1.9m to 3m in thickness. On the NNE and E there are slight traces of an outer wall with an entrance on the E; to the N of the entrance the wall has been reduced to a few facing-stones and a scatter of core material and to the S it is obscured by a rectangular building of later date (see no. 232). *September 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 33, p. 7; RCAMS 1912, p. 71, no. 180.
- 88 Juniper Face NW 9601 6500 NW 96 NE 27
 This fort is situated at Juniper Face, the name applied to the seaward end of a promontory 70m SSE of the fort on Mare Rock (no. 93). The top of the promontory, which is isolated by cliffs on all sides, measures 32m by up to 19.5m and is defended on the N and E by a wall reduced to little more than short lengths of outer face. Only an area 18m by 14m at the ENE end was probably habitable, and access was by way of a cleft in the 3.5m-high cliff-face on the NE. The narrow neck of the promontory is defended by a second wall about 2m thick. A hollowed pathway, which leads down the coastal escarpment to the E, may well have formed during the occupation of the fort. *September 1984*
- 89 Kemp's Walk* NW 9754 5983 NW 95 NE 1
 This fort, which measures 83m by 44.5m internally, is situated on a promontory on the degraded cliff-line about 500m WSW of Little Larbrax farmstead. The neck of the promontory was cut off by multiple earthworks comprising three ramparts and two ditches to the NW of the entrance and two ramparts with a medical ditch to the S; the E flank may have been protected by the continuation of the twin ramparts but all trace has been removed by a modern pathway which leads from the entrance to the tip of the promontory. There are no remains of ramparts above the steep slopes on the S and W. *February 1985*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 33, pp. 27, 83-4; RCAMS 1912, pp. 68-9, no. 174.
- 90 Kenmuir Graves, Island Buoy* NX 0661 4691 NX 04 NE 5
 This fort occupies a steep-sided promontory known as Island Buoy, about 630m WNW of Kenmuir farmhouse. Its defences, which cut off the E approach to the promontory, comprise five ramparts and ditches, probably representing at least three periods of construction. The fort measures 35m by 19.5m within the innermost of the defences, a ditch 5.5m broad and 0.9m deep with traces of an external rampart. An entrance causeway runs through the defences on the ENE. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, p. 27; RCAMS 1912, pp. 150-1, no. 430; NMRS, WGD/15/1.
- 91 Kirklauchline* NX 0356 5058 NX 05 SW 6
 A fort defended by three ramparts with external ditches is situated on a steep-sided promontory 450m S of Kirklauchline farmhouse. The defences block the level approach on the NE and continue down the steep slope that forms the SE side of the promontory to rest on the cliff-edge below; the interior measures 39m by 30m. Traces of the ramparts and ditches are visible running across the present gap in the defences on the NE, which is unlikely to be the original entrance to the fort. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 56, p. 20; Wilson 1885, 63; RCAMS 1912, p. 151, no. 431; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, WGD/16/1; Feachem 1977, 161.
- 92 Mare Rock 1 NW 9599 6510 NW 96 NE 26
 This fort is situated on Mare Rock, a precipitous promontory which rises from the foot of the coastal cliffs 1.2km WSW of High Auchneel farmhouse. The rocky interior measures 67m by 25m and is defended by a wall which runs the entire length of the SE side of the promontory. No trace of the inner face of the wall survives, but parts of the outer face, founded 2m to 3m below the top of the promontory, still stand between 0.6m and 0.8m high. A terrace drops obliquely down from the entrance midway along the SE side of the promontory. *September 1984*
 NMRS, SAS 453.

- 93 Mare Rock 2 NW 9607 6507 NW 96 NE 29
A probable fort occupies a diamond-shaped promontory on the coastal escarpment immediately ESE of Mare Rock. Its rampart has been reduced to little more than a scarp, which runs along the lip of the promontory on the N and SE, cutting off the landward approaches. On the NE, where the rampart rides over the neck of the promontory, it is spread to a thickness of 4.5m and stands to a height of 0.5m. The interior measures 66m by 29m and the entrance is probably on the E. *September 1984*
- 94 Portobello NW 9609 6641 NW 96 NE 9
This fort is situated on the promontory that forms the NW side of the sandy inlet known as Portobello. The interior measures 58m by 25m and is defended by cliffs and steep slopes on all sides except the NE, where there is an earthen rampart (up to 4m thick by 0.3m high) with an external ditch (3.5m broad by 0.5m deep). Immediately outside the ditch there are traces of a low bank with an external ditch, but this may be of later date. The entrance is on the ENE, where the defences stop short of the SE edge of the promontory. *September 1984*
RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, WGD/19/1-2.
- 95 The Dunnan, Portankill NX 1417 3229 NX 13 SW 8
This earthwork, probably a small fort, is situated on a steep-sided promontory about 150m SSE of the bay known as Portankill. The wedge-shaped interior measures 12.3m by a maximum of 10.3m and is defended on the S by a rampart (up to 4.8m thick by 1.1m high) with an external ditch (7m broad by 1.2m deep); about 6.5m outside it, there is a second ditch (7m broad by 0.5m deep) with an external rampart (4.8m thick by 0.4m high). *July 1984*
Trotter and Maxwell 1886, 77; RCAMS 1912, p. 53, no. 140; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 96 Tor of Craigoch* NX 0085 6464 NX 06 SW 1
A fort, measuring 50m by 38m internally, is situated on the Tor of Craigoch. Most of the defences are obscured by dense thickets of gorse, brambles and rhododendrons, but traces of two ramparts, now reduced to stony scarps no more than 0.6m high, are visible on the S and NE. Two additional ramparts have been noted on the SW. *October 1984*
RCAMS 1912, p. 70, no. 176; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.

BROCHS AND DUNS

(*See also no. 198*)

- 97 Crammag Head* NX 0890 3404 NX 03 SE 1
The remains of what is probably a dun or broch with outworks are situated on Crammag Head. The enclosure measures about 19.5m in diameter overall, but it is overlain by the Crammag Head Light, and little more than the basal course of the outer face around the W and a thin scatter of debris on the E are now visible. The outworks cut off the landward approach to the site and comprise an inner ditch (between 6.5m and 9m broad, and 1.1m and 2m deep) immediately to the E, and an outer rampart (up to 4.4m thick and 0.5m high) with traces of an external ditch (up to 5.5m broad and 0.3m deep) about 20m beyond. The entrance through the outer rampart was between its S terminal and the cliff-edge, but the inner ditch is broken by a central causeway which is faced with granite boulders on its S side. In the 19th century a piece of 'vitrified' stone (now lost) was recovered from the outer rampart. *July 1984*
Todd 1854, 13, 44-5; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 86; p. 35, M'Ilwraith 1877, 138; Wilson 1885, 62-73; NMRS, WGD/56/1-2 (SAS 454); RCAMS 1912, pp. 54-5, no. 143; Feachem 1977, 174.

- 98 Doon Castle, Ardwell Point* NX 0670 4468 NX 04 SE 1
 This broch is situated within an outwork on a rocky promontory on the S side of Ardwell Point. It measures 9m in diameter within its wall, which varies from 3.7m to 4.6m in thickness and stands to a maximum height of 1.8m; only a few outer facing -stones can be identified, but the entire circuit of the inner face is visible. There are checked entrances on the NNE and S, the latter providing access to the seaward end of the promontory, and there is a mural chamber on the E, with possibly a second on the W. At the date of visit the S entrance had been emptied of rubble, revealing its sides standing to a height of 1.1m in six courses. The outwork, a wall at least 2.6m thick, encloses the area between the broch and the N end of the promontory; portions of its outer face are visible, including a short run standing to a height of 1.3m in seven courses below the W side of the broch. The entrance was probably on the NNE, where a natural gully, which cuts through the rocky spine of the promontory, is crossed by a stone-faced causeway.
August 1984
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, pp. 29, 77; RCAMS 1912, p. 152, no. 433; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, WGD/1/1-5; Feachem 1977, 174.
- 99 Killantringan Bay NW 9836 5719 NW 95 NE 22
 This dun is situated on a rocky knoll at the foot of the coastal escarpment at Killantringan Bay; it is roughly oval and measures 26.5m by 11.5m within its wall, which has been reduced to little more than a stony scarp. Fragments of the outer face survive on the NW, SE and S, at the last standing to a height of 0.6m in three courses. The main entrance was probably on the W, but there may have been a second entrance on the SE.
August 1984

HUT-CIRCLES AND FIELD-SYSTEMS

- 100 Barncorkrie Moor NX 09 36 NX 03 NE 4
 A group of three hut-circles and an enclosure are situated within a field-system on the S flank of Barncorkrie Moor, 520m NNW of Barncorkrie farmhouse. The hut-circles are situated at NX 0923 3622, 0925 3623 and 0932 3623; they measure 5.9m, 7.6m and 7.5m in internal diameter respectively and the interiors of the two largest have been levelled into the slope. The enclosure (NX 0922 3625) is roughly rectangular and measures 10m by 7.5m internally. The field-system, which occupies an area of about 2.8ha around the hut-circles, comprises three boundaries up to 160m in length dropping down the slope, together with fragments of others running across the ground between them. The boundaries vary from earthen banks to lines of boulders set along low rickles of stone; their date is unknown. There are also four probable huts of more recent date on the hillside; they are situated at NX 0912 3612, 0919 3622, 0928 3614 and 0932 3623, the last overlying the eastermost of the hut-circles. *October 1984*
- 101 Cairnmon Fell 1 NX 04 48 NX 04 NW 1
 Two hut-circles and a field-system are situated on Cairnmon Fell. The N hut-circle (NX 0482 4883) is situated at the foot of a steep W facing slope 280m WSW of the summit of the Fell; it measures 7.5m in diameter within a wall spread 1.5m in thickness and 0.3m in height, and the interior has been levelled into the slope on the NE. The entrance, which is on the SW, opens on to an irregularly shaped enclosure measuring 26m by 18m; its bank is up to 1.7m thick and 0.6m high, and there is an entrance on the SSW. The other hut-circle is situated 200m to the SSW (NX 0474 4865) and measures 9m in internal diameter; there is a broad entrance on the E. Between the two hut-circles there is a scatter of about nine small cairns and a single stony bank. On the E, however, there are stony banks extending over about 6ha on the S slopes of the Fell, some of which form enclosures up to 1ha in extent. *October 1984*
 RCAMS 1912, pp. 153-4, no. 437.
- 102 Cairnmon Fell 2 NX 0514 4862 NX 04 NE 21
 This hut-circle is situated in a shallow gully 40m N of the W corner of the modern fields on the S flank of Cairnmon Fell; it measures 5.5m in diameter within a peat-covered wall up to 1.5m thick and 0.3m high. An area measuring about 60m by 30m around the hut-circle is possibly enclosed by a stony bank, which runs round the NW and the SW side of the gully, before disappearing beneath the modern field-dyke on the SE. *October 1984*

- 103 Larbrax Moor NW 9809 6138 NW 96 SE 20
This hut-circle is situated on the SE side of the approach road to Meikle Larbrax 490m NE of Larbrax Cottages. It measures 7.2m in diameter within a wall 0.3m high and spread to a thickness of 1.5m; the entrance is probably on the ESE. *September 1984*
- 104 Larbrax Moor 2 NW 9787 6149 NW 96 SE 21
This peat-covered hut-circle is situated on Larbrax Moor 240m WNW of the hut-circle no. 103. The interior, which measures 8.2m in diameter, has been dug into the slope on the WNW, and the wall is visible as a mound measuring 3m in thickness and 0.3m in height. The entrance is probably on the ESE. *September 1984*
- 105 Larbrax Moor 3 NW 97 60 NW 96 SE 22
The remains of two hut-circles are situated on Larbrax Moor 550m NW of Meikle Larbrax farmhouse. One (NW 9730 6098) measures 7.3m in maximum diameter within a wall about 1.5m thick and up to 0.4m high; the other (NW 9728 6096) has been reduced to a spread of stones 9m in diameter, with traces of a low bank surviving on the NE. About 90m to the SSW of the first hut-circle there is a spread of stones (9m in diameter) in the line of a modern fence which may be the remains of another hut or a cairn. *September 1984*
- 106 West Muntloch NX 1157 3417 NX 13 SW 48
What are probably the remains of a hut-circle attached to the E side of an enclosure are situated on a terrace on the W flank of Muntloch Fell 80m SE of West Muntloch farmhouse. The hut-circle is oval, measuring 9m by 7m within a stony bank 1.7m thick and 0.4m high; the E of the interior has been levelled in to the slope to a maximum depth of 0.4m, and the entrance probably lay on the NW. The enclosure, which is roughly oval, measures 19.5m by 9.5m within a bank up to 1.7m thick, and was entered from the S. *September 1984*

CRANNOGS

- 107 Awhirk NX c. 049 533 NX 05 SW 9
A possible crannog with a causeway noted in low-lying ground (formerly a moss) to the SW of Awhirk cannot now be located. The crannog, described as a 'circular stone platform', lay 'some distance' to the SW of a low rise (NX 0497 5340), where a lathe-turned bronze bowl was ploughed up. *August 1984*
Anderson 1938, 137-9.
- 108 Bramble Island, Lochnaw Loch NW 9950 6323 NW 96 SE 23
A possible crannog is situated in Lochnaw Loch 140m E of the Isle of Lochnaw. At the date of visit traces of a rectilinear structure were visible beneath the surface of the water on the WSW side of the crannog, which is known as Bramble Island. *September 1984*

RING-DITCHES

- 109 Ardwell Mill+ NX 0988 4832 NX 04 NE 28
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch, measuring about 3m in internal diameter, 350m SW of Ardwell Mill. *August 1984*
- 110 Ballochalee Bridge+ NX 0914 5071 NX 05 SE 23
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch on the E side of the public road (B7042) 50m SSE of Ballochalee Bridge; it measures about 5m in diameter within its ditch, which is 1m broad. *July 1984*

- 111 Kirkmabreck+ NX 1017 4778 NX 14 NW 8
to 1021 4773
Cropmarks reveal a line of at least eight ring-ditches running in a shallow arc from NW to SE immediately NE of the enclosure no. 141; each of them measures 4m in internal diameter. *July 1984*
- 112 Knockneen+ NW 9883 7048 NW 97 SE 18
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch, measuring 10m in internal diameter, on the crest of a low rise 300m WSW of Knockneen farmhouse. Lying concentrically within the enclosure, and about 1.5m from the tip of the narrow ditch, there is what may be a ring of pits. Immediately to the NE there are traces of one, or possibly two, further ring-ditches. *September 1984*
- 113 Little Float+ NX 0655 4755 NX 04 NE 26
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch on level ground 180m S of Little Float steading; it measures about 9m in diameter within a ditch 1.5m broad, and there is an entrance on the ESE. *August 1984*
- 114 Low Curghie+ NX 1299 3755 NX 12 NW 32
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch between Low Curghie steading and the public road (A 716); it measures about 5m in internal diameter. *July 1984*
- 115 West Galdenoch+ NX 0941 5591 NX 05 NE 12
A ring-ditch measuring 15m in internal diameter is revealed by cropmarks 220m WSW of West Galdenoch farmhouse. *August 1984*

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 116 Ardwell Mill+ NX 0982 4861 NX 04 NE 29
Cropmarks reveal what may be a palisaded enclosure situated on the crest of a low ridge 300m W of Ardwell Mill; the enclosure is oval, measuring about 40m by 30m internally. *August 1984*
- 117 Balgown NW 9999 6941 NW 96 NE 30
This enclosure is situated on a gentle rise 560m SSW of Balgown farmhouse; it measures 14.3m by 13m within a stony bank up to 4.7m thick and 0.9m high. The entrance is on the SE. *October 1984*
- 118 Ballochalee Bridge+ NX 0921 5060 NX 05 SE 22
What may be the NW and SE sides of a roughly square enclosure are revealed by cropmarks 170m SSE of Ballochalee Bridge; the enclosure measures about 24m across within a narrow ditch. *July 1984*
- 119 Barrack Knowe, High Clachanmore NX 0890 4643 NX 04 NE 8
This enclosure is situated on Barrack Knowe, a low knoll 100m SE of High Clachanmore farmhouse. Slightly oval on plan, it measures 33m by 30m within the remains of a wall which, on the E and S, has been reduced to a mound of rubble up to 7m thick and 0.5m high; elsewhere the wall is overlain by a modern field-dyke, and little more than a stony scarp (between 0.4m and 1m high externally) is visible. The NW half of the interior is covered with field-cleared stones. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, pp. 33, 90.
- 120 Cairngarroch+ NX 1437 3580 NX 13 NW 25
Cropmarks on a vertical air photograph reveal an enclosure 550m NE of Cairngarroch farmhouse; it is slightly oval and measures 31m by 29m within its ditch, which was visible as a parch-mark 2.4m broad on the date of visit. There is an entrance on the ENE. *July 1984*

- 121 Cardryne NX 1137 3173 NX 13 SW 47
About 800m SSW of Cardryne farmhouse there is a small earthwork occupying the S end of a low ridge which drops gently down between the coastal cliffs on the W and a shallow stream gully on the E. On the uphill (N) side a bank (up to 5m thick by 1.4m high) with an external ditch (6.5m broad by 1.4m deep) cuts across the crest of the ridge in a shallow arc; the bank may have extended down the E side but is obscured by a later field-dyke. The interior measures 34m in length, but its breadth is only 8m and may have been significantly reduced by erosion of the cliff on the W. *July 1984*
- 122 Challoch+ NX 0237 6397 NX 06 SW 6
A possible enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 300m N of Challoch; it is circular and measures about 20m in diameter within a ditch 1.5m in breadth.
- 123 Chapel Rossan+ NX 1047 4515 NX 14 SW 6
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure situated 420m WNW of Chapel Rossan; it measures about 30m by 25m within a ditch 2m broad, and there is an entrance on the W. *July 1984*
- 124 Culgrange 1+ NX 0845 5657 NX 05 NE 6
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure 320m SE of Culgrange farmhouse; it is oval, measuring 37m by 30m within a ditch 1.3m broad, and there is an entrance 5m wide on the ENE. *August 1984*
- 125 Culgrange 2+ NX 0851 5655 NX 05 NE 27
An oval enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 30m E of the enclosure no. 124; it measures 23.4m by 19m within its ditch, which was visible as a cropmark 1.1m broad at the date of the visit. *August 1984*
- 126 Culgrange 3+ NX 0780 5706 NX 05 NE 8
What may be the S end of a rectilinear enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 450m NW of Culgrange farmhouse; it measures 24m by at least 20m within a narrow ditch. *August 1984*
- 127 Doon Hill, Ardwell Point+ NX 067 447 NX 04 SE 9
An earthwork on Doon Hill was ploughed out in the early 19th century. *July 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 27.
- 128 Doon Hill, Kildonnan 1 NX 0593 5230 NX 05 SE 3
This earthwork, which is situated on the crest of Doon Hill 350m NNW of Kildonnan farmhouse, has been reduced to a rectangular mound bounded by traces of a ditch (up to 7m broad by 0.3m deep) on the E, S and W. The top of the mound measures 20m by 17.5m and stands between 0.5m and 1.5m above the level of the surrounding ground. The entrance is probably on the E. In its original form the earthwork probably measured 14m by 12m within a massive earthen rampart. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 56, p. 11; RCAMS 1912, pp. 149-50, no. 429.
- 129 Doon Hill, Kildonnan 2+ NX 0586 5227 NX 05 SE 2
Nothing is visible on Doon Hill of an earthwork which lay about 50m to the WSW of the earthwork no. 128. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 56, p. 11.
- 130 Dunskey+ NX 0060 5546 NX 05 NW 2
Cropmarks reveal the NE side of a possible rectangular enclosure immediately NE of Dunskey Home Farm; it measures 30m by at least 5m within its ditch.

- 131 Dunskey Golf Course NW 9944 5444 NW 95 SE 6
The approach to a coastal promontory, 45m NW of the Portpatrick Post Office Radio Station, has been cut off by an external ditch which extends to the edge of the cliffline and measures up to 5m wide and 1.3m deep; on the SE the ditch has an outer bank 3.5m thick and 0.6m high. A break in the line of the ditch on the NE may be an entrance or the result of later disturbance, possibly road construction. The roughly oval and uneven summit of the promontory measures 26m by 23m and stands to a height of 3.2m on the SE. *October 1984*
- 132 Fort Hill, Drumbreddan+ NX 0892 4413 NX 04 SE 4
A shallow depression (about 30m in maximum diameter) in the surface of the gently sloping NE end of Fort Hill may mark the site of an earthwork which was ploughed out in the early 19th century. *July 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 34.
- 133 Garrochtrie+ NX 1155 3834 NX 13 NW 31
Cropmarks on a vertical air photograph reveal what is probably a circular enclosure 360m SE of Garrochtrie farmhouse; it measures about 25m in diameter within its ditch and there is a possible entrance on the SSW. *July 1984*
- 134 Garthland+ NX 0792 5498 NX 05 SE 21
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure on a gentle W-facing slope 260m S of Garthland Mains Cottages. It is a circular, measuring 34m in diameter within its ditch which was visible as a parch-mark 1.2m broad on the date of visit. *August 1984*
- 135 Grennan Hill* NX 0760 4377 NX 04 SE 2
This earthwork is situated on a steep-sided promontory on the NW side of Drumbreddan Bay. To the ENE a natural depression on the crest of the promontory has been modified to form a ditch 6m broad and 1m deep, but there is no trace of either an internal or external bank. The interior measures 42m in length and varies from 5m in breadth on the ENE to 12m towards the WSW. *July 1984*
Wilson 1885, 63; RCAMS 1912, p. 151, no. 432.
- 136 High Auchneel NW 9609 6537 NW 96 NE 8
This small earthwork is situated on a promontory on the coastal escarpment 990m WSW of High Auchneel farmhouse. It comprises a ditch (4.3m broad by 0.5m deep) with a low internal bank (3m thick), which cut off an area on the top of the promontory measuring 23.5m by between 16m on the W and 9.6m on the E. The entrance was probably on the ESE. *September 1984*
RCAMS 1912, p. 71, no. 181.
- 137 Kemp's Graves, Aldouran Glen* NX 0078 6352 NX 06 SW 3
This earthwork is situated in a forestry clearing on the N side of Aldouran Glen; the ground falls away steeply on the W and S, and the NE approach is blocked by three substantial earthen ramparts, the largest 5.5m thick and 0.8m high. Between the ramparts there are ditches, the inner V-shaped, measuring 5.5m in breadth by 0.7m in depth, and the other shallow and flat-bottomed, varying from 8.3m to 15.5m in breadth. The entrance is on the NNE, where the defences stop short of the W side of the promontory. The interior is wedge-shaped, measuring 27m by a maximum of 23m. *October 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 16, p. 43; RCAMS 1912, pp. 69-70, no. 175; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 138 Kilbreen+ NX 0687 5439 NX 05 SE 11
Cropmarks on a vertical air photograph reveal an enclosure 140m S of Kilbreen steading; it is roughly circular and measures about 30m in diameter within its ditch.

- 139 Kildrochet House+ NX 0820 5650 NX 05 NE 2
On the date of visit, parch-marks revealed a double-ditched earthwork on the S side of the Piltanton Burn about 200m NE of Kildrochet House. The ground falls away steeply on the N and W, and the parch-marks were only visible on the E and S; they were about 5m apart, the inner measuring 3.7m in breadth, the outer 1.8m in breadth. Both stopped short of the steep scarp on the N, possibly indicating the position of the entrance. The interior measures 74m by 58m. In the 19th century the remains of two ramparts were still visible on the S. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 37, p. 29.
- 140 Killumpha+ NX 1125 4074 NX 14 SW 7
The farmhouse at Killumpha, which incorporates a 17th-century tower-house, is supposed to occupy the site of a 'circular fort of earth or stone'; nothing is now visible of this enclosure. *July 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 81, p. 36.
- 141 Kirkmabreck+ NX 1017 4775 NX 14 NW 9
A circular enclosure is revealed by cropmarks in a level field 360m SE of Kirkmabreck farmhouse; it measures about 20m in diameter within a ditch 3m in breadth, and there is a 2m-wide entrance on the ENE. *July 1984*
- 142 Knockhornan+ NX 0172 5460 NX 05 SW 22
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure on the W side of the approach road to Lagganmore, about 460m N of the farmhouse. It measures about 60m by 48m within a ditch 2.5m broad, and there is an entrance 5m wide on the SE. On the E, where the cropmarks are well defined, there appear to be several narrow causeways across the ditch. *August 1984*
- 143 Lashendarroch Hill, Knock NW 9843 5809 NW 95 NE 2
This ploughed-down enclosure is situated on a gentle S-facing slope 600m WNW of Knock farmhouse; it measures 21.5m by 18.5m within its ditch, which is up to 5.4m broad but no more than 0.3m deep. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 34, pp. 10, 49; RCAMS 1912, p. 71, no. 179.
- 144 Little Float+ NX 0658 4740 NX 04 NE 27
An enclosure is revealed by cropmarks on the top of a broad steep-sided promontory 320m S of Little Float steading; it measures about 18m in diameter within a ditch 2m broad, and there is an entrance on the E. *August 1984*
- 145 Lochans+ NX 0700 5712 NX 05 NE 20
Cropmarks reveal a probable enclosure 40m SW of the A716 public road, about 220m SE of its junction with the A77. The enclosure is roughly circular, measuring about 30m in diameter within its ditch, and there is an entrance on the E. *August 1984*
- 146 Low Auchleach+ NX 1027 4724 NX 14 NW 7
Cropmarks reveal a possible enclosure in a hollow on the SW side of a channelled stream 150m N of Low Auchleach; on the date of visit it was visible as a cropmark about 2m broad enclosing an area measuring 30m in diameter. *July 1984*
- 147 Muldaddie NX 0914 3977 NX 03 NE 2
This earthwork cuts off a precipitous promontory on the coastal cliffs 510m SW of Muldaddie farmhouse; it comprises a bank (up to 4m thick by 0.5m high) with an external ditch (4m broad by 0.8m deep), and the triangular interior measures 26m by a maximum of 20m. The entrance is probably on the E, where the earthwork peters out 8m short of the cliff-edge on the S side of the promontory. *July 1984*

- 148 Mull Glen, West Tarbet* NX 1380 3106 NX 13 SW 15
 This earthwork is situated on a steep-sided promontory on the W side of the mouth of Mull Glen; kite-shaped on plan, the interior measures a maximum of 21m by 16.5m and is defended by an earthen rampart (4.3m thick by 0.6m high internally) on all sides except the S, where the ground drops away to the storm beach below. On the N there is an external ditch up to 3.8m broad and 0.5m deep. At the SE corner of the interior, which is heavily overgrown with gorse and brambles, there is what appears to be a square enclosure measuring 5m across within a bank 3m thick and 0.4m high. *July 1984*
 Wilson 1885, 62; RCAMS 1912, pp. 57-8, no. 147; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 149 Mull of Galloway 1* NX 1417 3101 NX 13 SW 16
 to 1426 3104
 The remains of an earthwork cut across the neck of the Mull of Galloway immediately S of the enclosed fields of Mull farm. To the W of the road, where it is overlain by a modern field-dyke, the earthwork has been reduced to a swelling 2.8m thick and 0.5m high; to the E it runs along the crest of a natural ridge up to 3.5m high, which may have been artificially scarped on the N. At one point some possible facing-stones are exposed, but the bank is no more than 2.3m thick and 0.5m high. *July 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 87, pp. 58, 164; NMRS, SAS 456, 457; Wilson 1885, 62; RCAMS 1912, pp. 58-9, no. 148; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, WGD/17/1.
- 150 Mull of Galloway 2* NX 1452 3085 NX 13 SW 17
 to 1418 3065
 A substantial earthwork cuts off an area of about 57ha at the E end of the Mull of Galloway; it measures 400m in length and is situated 330m SSE of the earthwork no. 149 at the narrow isthmus between the bays of East and West Tarbet. In most places it comprises three ditches with medial banks, the inner bank being the larger, measuring between 3.1m and 4m in thickness with an external height of up to 2.2m. There are at least two periods of construction, however, and the inner bank is also capped by a turf dyke of relatively recent date which blocks four original gaps through the earthwork. The date and purpose of the earthwork are unknown. *July 1984*
 NSA, iv (Wigton), 207-8; Todd 1854, 37-8; Wilson 1885, 62; NMRS, SAS 456 & 457; RCAMS 1912, pp. 58-9, no. 148; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS WGD/17/2.
- 151 North Cairn+ NW 9813 7005 NW 97 SE 10
 Cropmarks reveal an enclosure situated on low-lying ground 120m ESE of North Cairn farmhouse; it is oval, measuring about 45m by 39m within its ditch, and there is a probable entrance on the W. The SE side of the enclosure is cut by a channelled stream. *September 1984*
- 152 Portslogan+ NW 9837 5857 NW 95 NE 3
 This enclosure is situated on the S side of a track 380m WSW of Portslogan farmhouse; its perimeter is only visible on the W, where there are traces of a ditch (3m broad) with an external bank, but the enclosure was probably oval, measuring about 30m by 22m. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 34, pp. 13, 57; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 15; RCAMS 1912, p. 71, no. 178.
- 153 Rough Cairn Hill, Portslogan+ NW 9836 5902 NW 95 NE 4
 Nothing is visible of an oval enclosure (about 28m by 25m within its ditch) which was situated on the SE flank of Rough Cairn Hill 530m NW of Portslogan farmhouse. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 33, pp. 29, 86; RCAMS 1912, pp. 70-1, no. 177.

- 154 The Dounan+ NX 0190 5230 NX 05 SW 12
Nothing is visible of an earthwork which cut off the steep-sided promontory known as The Dounan. By 1955 the bank had been reduced to a slight swelling in the surface of the field, and its external ditch was visible only at S the end; the interior measured 33.5m by 27.5m. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 53, p. 71; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, WGD/12/1.
- 155 West Galdenoch+ NX 0934 5593 NX 05 NE 28
A possible enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 270m WSW of West Galdenoch farmhouse; it is circular, measuring 23m in internal diameter, and its perimeter is defined by two narrow marks, possibly palisade trenches, which vary from 2.5m apart on the N to 3.5m on the SSW. *August 1984*
- 156 West Myroch+ NX 1113 4121 NX 14 SW 15
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure 410m S of West Myroch farmhouse; it measures 22m in diameter within a ditch 6m in breadth. *September 1984*

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

(See also no. 181)

- 157 Cardryne, Chapel NX c. 117 324 NX 13 SW 29
A chapel dedicated to St Medran is said to have stood at Cardryne.
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 87, p. 20; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340.
- 158 Chapel Donnan, Chapel and Burial-ground+ NW 9983 6919 NW 96 NE 5
There are no visible remains of a chapel and burial-ground which stood 460m N of Drumdown farmhouse; the chapel is said to have been dedicated to St Donnan of Eigg. Two cross-slabs, one from the chapel and the second from its vicinity, bear incised Maltese crosses and are probably Early Medieval in date; both are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (1B 116-17). *September 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 2, p. 46; *PSAS*, xix (1884-5), 52; Black 1894, 38-9; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 498; RCAMS 1912, p. 34, nos. 79, 80.
- 159 Chapel Rossan, Chapel+ NX 1090 4505 NX 14 NW 4
There are no visible remains of a chapel dedicated to St Drostan; it was also known as 'chapel of the promontory'. *August 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 200; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 45; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340.
- 160 Chipperdingan, Chapel NX c. 11 41 NX 14 SW 14
A chapel dedicated to St Ninian is said to have stood on the NW side of Myroch Hill.
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 81, p. 21; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340.
- 161 Eldrickhill, Church and Burial-ground+ NX c. 061 544 NX 05 SE 1
A church dedicated to St Catherine is said to have stood in the vicinity of St Catherine's Well (NX 0612 5442) 80m NE of Eldrickhill farmhouse. During the first half of the 19th century, workmen, digging in a small enclosure nearby, unearthed features 'resembling old graves in which was found some pieces of decayed wood which was quite black as at some past time burned.' *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 54, p. 27; Conway 1882, 92; M'Kerlie 1916, 16.
- 162 Glaik, Cross-incised Stone NW 992 596 NW 95 NE 6
A cross-slab of late 11th- or early 12th-century date, and said to have been found 300m SW of Glaik farmhouse, is now in Stranraer Museum (1949.2). It is 0.82m long, up to 0.21m wide and 0.55m thick, and bears the outline of a Latin cross with wedge-shaped arms extending from a central incised boss. The shaft is slightly swollen and has a rounded base; a central incised line runs the length of the shaft, and a second line cuts off the base, which is punched with two dots. *August 1984*
Radford 1949, 193-6.

- 163 Kildonan, Church+ NX 1250 3620 NX 13 NW 7
 There are no visible remains of a church, dedicated to St Donnán, which is said to have stood on the N side of the Kildonan Glen; cist-graves have been found near by (nos. 52, 182). For an Early Christian stone which may have come from this site, see no. 179. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 86, pp. 17, 22; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 277; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340.
- 164 Kildonnan, Chapel NX c.05 51 NX 05 SE 12
 A chapel dedicated to St Donnán of Eigg is said to have stood at Kildonnan.
 M'Kerlie 1906, i, 326; MacQueen 1973, 19.
- 165 Killantringan, Chapel NW c.981 564 NW 95 NE 9
 A chapel dedicated to St Ninian is said to have stood at Killantringan. *August 1984*
 Scott 1915-61, ii, 350; M.Kerlie 1916, 21.
- 166 Killingeane, Chapel NX 108 438 NX 14 SW 21
 A chapel dedicated to St Finian, which may have served as a chapel of ease for the barony of Logan, is said to have stood at Killingeane. *August 1984*
 MacQueen 1973, 20, 31.
- 167 Kilmorie, Chapel+ and Cross-slab* NX 0339 6583 NX 06 NW 7
 There are no visible remains of the pre-Reformation chapel which stood at Kilmorie. During the early 18th-century an Early Medieval cross-slab, elaborately sculptured on both faces, was removed from the site of the chapel and now stands 100m E of Corsewall House (NX 0324 6902). On one face the slab (1.8m long, 0.56m wide, and 0.24m thick) bears an equal-armed cross set on a pedestal divided into three principal panels of ornament. The cross has rounded, hollowed angles, a central boss and is filled with foliaceous scrollwork; on the reverse a cross of similar form bears a crucifixion scene. *September 1984*
 NSA, iv (Wigton), 111; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 17, p. 11; Stuart 1867, 34, plate 50; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 482-3; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 93; RCAMS 1912, pp. 33-4, no. 78; M'Kerlie 1916, 34.
- 168 Kilstay, Church and Burial-ground+ NX 125 381 NX 13 NW 9
 A church, dedicated to St Skiach (? St Echoid), and a burial-ground, are said to have been situated in the Kirk Fey field about 150m SSW of Kilstay cottage. During the 19th century 'many bones' were ploughed up in the same field (see also no. 42). *June 1984*
 NSA, iv (Wigton), 199; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 82, pp. 63, 65; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 31; Mackinlay 1914, 503; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340.
- 169 Kirkcolm, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NX 0306 6885 NX 06 NW 2
 The old parish church of Kirkcolm stood on the N side of a low knoll within a walled burial-ground 170m SW of Corsewall House, but all that now remains of the building is a fragment of the S wall (up to 0.8m high) accompanied by a terrace (17.5m by 7.5m). The burial-ground is enclosed by traces of what may be an earlier perimeter comprising double banks and a medial ditch on the N and NE, which converge on the E to form a single bank 5.5m thick and 1.2m high. The church, dedicated to St Columba, is on record in the late 13th century and was taken down in 1821 when a new parish church was built at Kirkcolm (NX 0270 6869). *October 1984*
 NSA, iv (Wigton), 111, 120; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 17, p.9; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 443; RCAMS 1912, p. 34, no. 82; Scott 1915-61, ii, 338; M'Kerlie 1916, 31; Cowan 1967, 119.
- 170 Kirkholm Hill, Church+ NX 084 436 NX 04 SE 6
 There are no visible remains of the church which is said to have stood on Kirkholm Hill. *July 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 34.

- 171 Kirkleish, Chapel+ NX 1085 3540 NX 13 NW 5
There are no visible remains of a chapel which formerly stood on Inshanks Fell; it is said to have been dedicated to St Laisren. *June 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 199; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 86, p. 42; MacKinlay 1914, 115; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340; MacQueen 1973, 21, 31.
- 172 Kirkmabreck, Chapel NX c.09 48 NX 04 NE 17
A chapel dedicated to St Brioch is said to have stood at Kirkmabreck.
Scott 1915-61, ii, 353.
- 173 Kirkmadrine, Church, Burial-ground and Sculptured Stones* NX 0801 4839 NX 04 NE 1
This church, which served the medieval parish of Toskerton, stood within its walled burial-ground on a low rise 410m S of South Cairnweil farmsteading. The site is occupied by a burial-aisle of the MacTaggarts of Ardwell which incorporates some earlier masonry, most noticeably at the E end, and may preserve the ground-plan of the former church (the aisle measures 12.7m by 5.6m within walls 0.9m thick). Three Early Christian inscribed stones, and five cross-fragments which range in date from the 8th to the 12th century, found on, or near, the site, are displayed in the porch at the W end of the aisle. The parish of Toskerton was united with Stoneykirk parish in 1618. *August 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 164; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, p. 18; Stuart 1867, 35-6, plate lxxi; Mitchell 1872, 568-86; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 439-40; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 494-5, 501; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 328; RCAMS 1912, pp. 154-7, nos. 440-447; Maxwell 1917, 199-207; Collingwood 1938, 275-89; Simpson 1940, 72, 74, 75, 77-8; Cowan 1967, 199; Radford and Donaldson 1980.
- 174 Kirkmaiden, Parish Church* NX 1246 3692 NX 13 NW 16
This T-plan church, built in 1639 to replace the former parish church at St Catherine's Croft (no. 179), stands within its walled burial-ground overlooking Kirkmaiden. It comprises a rectangular nave (19.5m by 6.5m internally) with the burial-aisle of the McDoualls of Logan on the N. A bell, cast with the date 1534, and said to have come from Castle Clanyard (no. 196), together with a triangular plaque bearing the arms of the Adairs of Kinhilt and the date 1618, are to be found inside the church. *June 1984*
Stat. Acct., i (1791), 156; *NSA*, iv (Wigton), 205-6; M'Ilwraith 1877, 137; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 440-1; RCAMS 1912, pp. 59-60, no. 151; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340.
- 175 Larg Liddesdale, Cross-incised Stone NX c.045 617 NX 06 SW 4
A cross-incised stone, said to have been found about 400m NW of Larg Liddesdale farmhouse, is now in Stranraer Museum (1949-2). The stone, an irregularly shaped pillar (0.57m high, up to 0.2m wide and 0.13m thick) bears the outline of a cross with a slightly swollen shaft, rounded head, and wedge-shaped arms defined by lines radiating from a central hollowed boss. On both flanks of the stone there is a simple incised Latin cross. *August 1984*
Radford 1949, 193-6.
- 176 Leswalt, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NX 0157 6385 NX 06 SW 2
This church stands within its walled burial-ground in the village of Leswalt. It is rectangular on plan and has been modified by the addition of a burial-vault on the E and the Agnew Aisle on the N. The church measures 12.8m by 4.5m within walls 0.8m thick and 2.4m high, and has been shortened, with the insertion of the E gable, from about 18.2m. The S wall incorporates an arched doorway and three window-openings. The Agnew Aisle measures 4.5m by 4.4m within walls 0.8m thick and 2.4m high; the N gable bears an armorial panel with the date 1644. The church was annexed to Tongland Abbey between 1355 and 1359, and was abandoned in 1828 when the new parish church was built (NX 6389 0197); it was subsequently converted for secular use. *September 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 125; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 585-6; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 423; RCAMS 1912, pp. 62-3, no. 170; Cowan 1967, 131.
- 177 Maryport, Chapel NX 141 344 NX 13 SW 27
There are no visible remains at Maryport of a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is recorded as ruinous in 1684. *August 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 86, p. 55; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 275; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 96; Scott 1915-61, viii, 189.

- 178 Portpatrick, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground* NW 9998 5421 NW 95 SE 1
 This church, now a roofless ruin, is cruciform on plan and incorporates a four-storeyed round tower on the W. It measures 17.3m from E to W by 5.8m transversely, and 14.6m from N to S by 5.8m transversely, within walls 0.9m thick; there is a blocked S door to the S aisle and the fabric of the building incorporates a number of moulded stones in re-use. The tower (2.8m in diameter within a wall 1.1m thick) appears to antedate the church and may originally have been free standing; it possibly served both as a navigational beacon and as a belfry. The church was built in 1629 (date on skewput), possibly on the site of a chapel dedicated to St Patrick, and was abandoned in 1842 on the completion of a new parish church (NW 0014 5442). Forty-two shale discs, probably prehistoric in date, were found in the burial-ground; some are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (FN 62-79, 81-96, 148-151) while others are in Stranraer Museum (1968 MW 13). *July 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton) 142; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, v, 191-3; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 95; RCAMS 1912, pp. 136-8, no. 411; Scott 1915-61, ii, 350; Hay 1957, 63; Dixon, Kenmuir and Kennet 1977, 35, 37.
- 179 St Catherine's Croft, Kirkmaiden,
 Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NX 1385 3243 NX 13 SW 7
 The former parish church of Kirkmaiden stood within its burial-ground 500m N of Mull farmhouse. It has been reduced to its wall-foundations and measures about 15.5m by 6m internally. Elsewhere within the burial-ground there are three other rectangular structures, of unknown date and purpose, the largest of which, situated on the S and measuring 15m in length overall, may be a building. The church comes on record in 1386 and was abandoned about 1639 when a new church was built at Kirkmaiden (no. 174). A cross-incised slab of Early Christian date, now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (1B 33), is said to have come either from this church, or from Kildonan church (no. 163). *July 1984*
Stat. Acct., i (1791), 155-6; *NSA*, iv (Wigton), 199, 204-5; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 87, p. 61; Todd 1854, 55; Mitchell 1872, 581-2; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 420, 440-1; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 499-500; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 277; RCAMS 1912, pp. 60-1, no. 153; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340; Cowan 1967, 122; Thomas 1971, 84.
- 180 Stoneykirk, Church and Burial-ground+ NX 0891 5322 NX 05 SE 32
 There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Stoneykirk which probably stood in the burial-ground on the site now occupied by the present church (built in 1827). The parish of Stoneykirk was united with the parishes of Clayshant and Toskerton in 1618. *October 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 164; Scott 1915-61, ii, p. 352; Cowan 1967, 189; Simmons 1977, 125.

LONG CIST CEMETERIES

(See also no. 42)

- 181 Low Curghie NX c.129 376 NX 13 NW 24
 Shortly before 1860 a grave was discovered 'nigh to Low Curghie'; it was covered by a stone slab bearing a badly weathered Latin inscription possibly dating to the 5th/6th century. The original description of the stone (which is now lost) records that the name Ventidius was legible along with one other word which is only given in translation as 'sub-deacon'. Although it has been assumed that this is a rendering of the Latin *diaconus* there is no evidence to support this. The use of the inscribed slab as a grave-cover suggests that it may not have been in its original position and that the grave may be of more recent date.
 Todd 1860, introduction; Reid 1958, 184-5; Thomas 1968, 103; Thomas 1981, 284, 285.
- 182 Several+ NX 1259 3621 NX 13 NW 17
 In 1960 excavation by Livens recovered an inhumation from one of two long cists revealed by ploughing in the field 260m NE of Several farmstead. See also no. 52.
August 1984
DES (1960), 41.

- 183 Terally+ NX 1227 4123 NX 14 SW 8
 In 1955 eleven long cists were found by workmen digging a trench along the edge of the raised beach to the N of Terally Bridge (NX 1228 4113). In 1956 excavation by Livens revealed a further two cists and showed that the cemetery was bounded on the N by a standing stone (no. 66) and on the S by a natural mound (NX 1223 4110) known as Terally Mote. The graves were probably all aligned E-W and contained extended inhumations. Numerous flint flakes, some worked, and all probably of Mesolithic date, were found during the excavation. *September 1984*
 Truckell 1955; *DES (1956)*, 31; Livens 1957; *PSAS*, xci (1957-8), 200, no. 2; Truckell 1963, 56; Coles 1963, 68, 71, 94-5.

MEDIEVAL EARTHWORKS

- 184 Ardwell* NX 1070 4550 NX 14 NW 1
 This motte is prominently situated on the edge of the degraded cliffline 450m E of Ardwell House. It stands to a height of 7m and its level summit is 21m in diameter. At the base of the motte on the N and S there is a ditch (10m broad and 2.7m deep), while 54m to the S a bank (10m long, 4.5m thick and 1m high) accompanied by an external ditch (5.6m broad and 1m deep) extends westwards from the edge of the cliffline. *October 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 21; RCAMS 1912, pp. 152-3, no. 435; Feachem 1955, 64; Stell 1972, 184.
- 185 Balgreggan* NX 0964 5048 NX 05 SE 6
 Prominently situated on the edge of the degraded cliffline 200m N of Sandhead, this motte stands to a height of up to 8.7m and its oval summit (damaged by the construction of an observation post during the Second World War) measures 20m by 17m. At the base of the motte on the S there is a ditch (up to 5m broad and 0.9m deep) and on the E a terrace; fragments of burnt wood and daub have been exposed by weathering of the W side of the summit; two sherds of pottery have also been found. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 57, p. 13; RCAMS 1912, pp. 152-3, no. 434.
- 186 Castle Ban* NW 9659 6781 NW 96 NE 3
 This motte has been fashioned from a promontory on the degraded cliffline 1km ENE of Mains of Airies farmhouse; it stands to a height of 11.5m on the W and 4.8m on the E, and its oval summit measures 23m by 20m. It is cut off from the cliffline by a ditch (12m broad, 3.3m deep and accompanied by the remains of a counterscarp bank) crossed on the N by a causeway (3.3m broad); a terrace continues the line of the ditch around the W side of the motte. *September 1984*
 Wilson 1885, 69-70, plate 17; RCAMS 1912, pp. 31-2, no. 73; Feachem 1955, 64.
- 187 Dunaldboys NX 0210 5179 NX 05 SW 13
 This motte is situated at the head of the sea cliffs 350m S of the house at Knockinaam. It has been fashioned from an irregularly shaped natural mound (about 8.5m high) into the E side of which a terrace (13m by 12.5m) has been cut and enclosed by a low bank. On the W the sides of the mound fall precipitously to the shore and on the SE it is enclosed by a ditch (7.5m broad and 1.5m deep), which is crossed by a causeway giving access to a bridging-point to the terrace. *October 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 53, p. 74.
- 188 High Drummore* NX 1297 3529 NX 13 NW 12
 This motte-and-bailey castle is situated at the tip of a promontory 60m N of High Drummore farmstead. The motte rises to a height of 2.5m and its oval summit, which has been dug into, measures 10m by 6.3m. The bailey lies on the E and measures 28m by 20m within a bank (up to 7.2m thick and 2.5m high on the S), which originally also enclosed the motte; the W section, however, has been removed by cultivation. The entrance was probably on the S. *June 1984*
 M'Ilwraith 1877, 137; RCAMS 1912, p. 59, no. 149; Feachem 1955, 64; Stell 1972, 184.

- 189 Lochnaw NW c.99 63 NW 96 SE 16
 There are no visible remains of a motte in the vicinity of Lochnaw Loch; it is said to have been robbed for road-metal. *September 1984*
 M'Kerlie 1906, i, 424.

CASTLES AND TOWER-HOUSES

- 190 Ardwell NX 10 45 NX 14 NW 16
 There are no visible remains of the 'house of Ardwell' which is said to have been in existence in the late 15th century. Although Ardwell is mentioned in 1684 as one of the principal houses of the district, the present house, a listed building (NX 1022 4550), appears to date to the 18th and 19th centuries. *August 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 71, p. 20; M'Ilwraith 1877, 134; Agnew 1893, i, 295, 304; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 96; iii, 129; McKerlie 1906, 357-8, 366.
- 191 Auchneight† NX 110 334 NX 13 SW 21
 There are no visible remains in the vicinity of Auchneight farmsteading of a 'large and strong building', possibly Auchneight Castle, said to have been used during the 17th century as a hunting-lodge by the M'Cullochs of Clanyard. *September 1984*
 Todd 1854, p. 54, no. 20; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 320.
- 192 Balgreggan NX c.09 50 NX 05 SE 30
 A castle of the M'Dowalls is said to have stood near the demolished house of Balgreggan (NX 0889 5002) and close to the motte (no. 185). *August 1984*
 M'Ilwraith 1877, 132; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 96; iii, 129; McKerlie 1906, i, 343.
- 193 Balsarroch NW 9935 6913 NW 96 NE 21
 The ruins of Balsarroch, a laird's house of the late 17th century, stand 484m SSE of Cairnbowie farmhouse. The dwelling forms the W range of a courtyard and comprises a two-storey building with crow-stepped gables (that on the N surviving) measuring 16.1m by 4.8m within clay-bonded walls 0.8m thick and up to 4.2m high. The N wall of the courtyard (17.2m long) incorporates an arched opening and on the E there are the remains of a second building. *August 1984*
Retours, Wigtown, No. 95; Thompson 1826; Register House Plan 4650; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 2, p. 48; Agnew 1893, ii, 202-3; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 415-17; *Country Life*, xxxvi, July 11th 1914, 70-1.
- 194 Balzieland Castle, Logan NX 0956 4263 NX 04 SE 12
 All that remains of Balzieland Castle, a 16th-century tower-house, is the S angle, which has been incorporated into the garden wall at Logan House. The surviving fragment (3.9m long, 1.2m thick and 9.7m high) incorporates the cut-back haunches of a ground-floor vault, window jambs on the first and second floors, and provision for an angle round. *July 1984*
 M'Kerlie 1906, i, 304-5; RCAMS 1912, pp. 52-3, no. 138.
- 195 Broadwall NX 130 333 NX 13 SW 37
 There are no visible remains of the castle which is traditionally said to have stood at Broadwall. *September 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, no. 87, p. 26.
- 196 Castle Clanyard NX 1085 3742 NX 13 NW 2
 The remains of a tower-house, probably dating to the late 16th century, stand in a field 70m ENE of Low Clanyard farmsteading, and comprise a substantial part of the W gable (6.5m high, 5.4m wide and 0.7m thick) and a fragment of its adjoining N wall. The gable incorporates three internally splayed windows and the cut-back haunches for a ground-floor vault. The tower was built for the Gordons of Clanyard and is recorded as ruinous in 1684. The fragment of a stone bearing a carved guilloche motif, now incorporated internally in the S corner of the meal-barn at Castle Clanyard (NX 1063 3707), has probably been derived from the tower. *June 1984*
 Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 98; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 316-19; RCAMS 1912, p.53, no. 139.

- 197 Corsewall Castle* NW 9913 7144 NW 97 SE 3
 This 15th-century tower-house stands within a rectilinear ditched enclosure (visible as a cropmark) 382m WNW of Damhouse farmsteading. The building (formerly of three principal storeys) now comprises a vaulted ground floor (7.8m by 3.5m within walls up to 2.6m thick) and part of the first floor. It rises from a chamfered base-plinth; the entrance is on the SW and access to the first floor is provided by a mural stair in the S angle.
July 1984
Stat. Acct., ii (1792), 50; *NSA*, iv (Wigton), 110-11; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 93; RCAMS 1912, pp. 30-1, no. 70.
- 198 Craigoch NX 0121 6682 NX 06 NW 5
 Situated on a rocky knoll 230m NE of High Milton farmhouse there are the remains of a substantial stone structure. It is roughly rectangular on plan and measures 14.5m by 17m over a mound of rubble up to 6m thick and 0.6m high; external facing stones are visible on the N and W. Although it is possible that these are the remains of a dun, it is more likely that they are the remains of a severely robbed tower-house, perhaps Craigoch Castle. *September 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 15, p. 44; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 9; Wilson 1885, 70-1; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 465; RCAMS 1912, p. 31, no. 71; Feachem 1977, 186.
- 199 Drummore+ NX 1351 3640 NX 13 NW 11
 The remains of a 16th-century tower-house comprising its ground and first floors, with three vaulted cellars on the ground floor, stood on the SE of Low Drummore farmhouse; they were pulled down about 1963. *August 1984*
 Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 440; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 98; iii, 129; RCAMS 1912, p. 52, no. 137.
- 200 Dunskey Castle* NX 0038 5339 NX 05 SW 3
 Dunskey Castle, an L-plan tower-house with a stair-tower in the re-entrant angle and a gallery-wing on the NE, stands on a sheer-sided coastal promontory, which is separated from the mainland by a substantial rock-cut ditch (15m wide and 2.5m deep). The tower-house has three principal storeys and measures 30m by 14.3m overall; traces of an adjoining range at the S angle probably included a bakehouse. The promontory (36.5m by 30m) is enclosed by a wall-face (up to 3.8m high), and on the SW there are the probable remains of a watch-tower. The tower-house dates to the 16th century and may occupy the site of an earlier castle which is on record in the 14th century.
September 1984
 Grose 1789-91, 191-2; *NSA*, iv (Wigton), 132, 142-3; M'Ilwraith 1875, 126-7; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 356-7; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 507-11; Agnew 1893, i, 219; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 95; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 376, 386; RCAMS 1912, pp. 138-41, no. 412; Reid 1938, 237-47; Dixon, Kenmuir and Kennett 1977, 35-6.
- 201 Galdenoch* NW 9735 6324 NW 96 SE 1
 This 16th-century L-plan tower-house, built for Gilbert Agnew of Lochnaw, stands adjacent to Meikle Galdenoch farmhouse. It comprises three principal storeys and a garret, and has a vaulted ground floor (6.95m by 4.4m within walls 1.15m thick) and an entrance in the re-entrant angle. Although access to each floor is provided by a turnpike-stair rising within the wing, a mural stair gives independent access to one of two second-floor chambers. The tower is completed by crow-stepped gables, a corbelled round and a caphouse. *June 1984*
 MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 506; Agnew 1893, ii, 167-8; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 94; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 482; RCAMS 1912, pp. 67-8, no. 173.
- 202 Garthland+ NX 0774 5543 NX 05 NE 4
 There are no visible remains of the tower-house which stood 44m NE of Garthland farmhouse. Three stones, each bearing a roll-moulding, which are incorporated in the external masonry at the SE angle of the farmsteading, are probably derived from the tower.
August 1984
NSA, iv (Wigton), 164; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 22; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 356; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 96.

- 203 Glen of the Hole+ NX 1067 3704 NX 13 NW 19
There are no visible remains of the castle or tower-house which is said to have stood about 120m SSE of High Clanyard farmhouse and to have been built for the Gordons of Clanyard. *June 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 82, p. 32; Todd 1854, 53.
- 204 Isle of Lochnaw NW 9932 6322 NW 96 SE 4
The remains of a tower-house, reduced to a fragment of its N wall, are situated on the Isle of Lochnaw, 420m NNE of Lochnaw Castle (a listed building of 16th-century and later date). The remaining wall (9.7m long, 2.55m thick and 2.9m high), severely robbed of its facing-stones, incorporates the haunches for a ground-floor vault, an aumbry and a window-embrasure. At the WSW angle there are traces of a return wall (1.6m long, 1.35m thick and 0.7m high). A castle is said to have been built at Lochnaw by the early 15th century. *September 1984*
Agnew 1893, i, 213-16; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 449-52, 455-6; Macfarlane 1906-8, iii, 129; RCAMS 1912, p. 67, no. 172.
- 205 Kildonan NX c.059 519 NX 05 SE 27
There are no visible remains of a castle which is said to have stood near Kildonan farmhouse. *August 1984*.
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 56, pp. 28, 34, 72.
- 206 Kilhilt+ NX 0593 5583 NX 05 NE 19
There are no visible remains of the tower-house that stood on a low terrace to the N of the Garthland Burn, 348m NE of Colfin farmsteading. An enclosing ditch, mentioned by M'Ilwraith, is probably a hollowed trackway. *August 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 142; M'Ilwraith 1877, 129; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 342.
- 207 Killaser Castle NX 0964 4509 NX 04 NE 7
The remains of this tower-house stand within the vestiges of a ditched enclosure in an area of low-lying ground 440m SE of Cairnhandy farmhouse. The rectangular tower (6.5m by 4.8m within a wall up to 2.1m thick) has been reduced to its lowest courses, but enough survives to indicate the presence of a vaulted ground floor, a mural passage and the possible provision for a stair or latrine at the NE angle. *June 1984*
MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, v, 308-9; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 358; RCAMS 1912, p. 149, no. 428.
- 208 Low Ardwell NX c.082 465 NX 04 NE 32
An 'old castle' is said to have stood near Low Ardwell.
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 70, p. 92.
- 209 Marslauch NX 014 671 NX 06 NW 9
There are no visible remains of a tower which is traditionally said to have stood in the field of Auchengower to the SW of Marslauch farmsteading. *September 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 15, p. 43.

MEDIEVAL BURGHS

- 210 Portpatrick NW 99 54 NW 95 SE 5
Portpatrick, once also known as Port Montgomery, was erected a burgh of barony in 1620.
Stat Acct., i, (1791), 37-46; NSA, iv (Wigton), 94-102; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 437-8; Pryde 1951, 108, 127; Pryde 1965, 67, no. 307; Dixon, Kenmuir and Kennett 1977, 5-7, 34-49; Graham 1979, 56-60.
- 211 Stewarton NX 06 NW 22
In 1623 the barony of Corsewall was confirmed on Alexander, Lord Stewart of Garlies, and by the same charter a burgh of barony was erected, to be called Stewarton. Although the precise location of this burgh is unknown, the village of Kirkcolm (NX 030 687) was 'sometimes called Stewarton'.
Groome 1901, 977; Pryde 1951, 109, 110-11; Pryde 1965, 67, no. 313.

- 212 Stranraer NX 06 60 NX 06 SE 44
 Stranraer was erected a burgh of barony in 1595 and became a royal burgh in 1617. The town developed around its 16th-century tower-house and a 15th-century chapel dedicated to St John, which was pulled down in the late 17th or 18th century. Pont 1654; *Stat. Acct.*, i (1791), 357-68; *NSA*, iv (Wigton), 94-102; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 511-13; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 92-3; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 487; RCAMS 1912, pp. 158-60, no. 461; M'Kerlie 1916, 38-9; Pryde 1951, 102-4; Pryde 1965, 32, no. 71; 62, no. 253; Stell 1982, 75, 76.

MEDIEVAL AND LATER SETTLEMENT

- 213 Auchneight NX 10 33 NX 13 SW 1
 There are two probable shieling-huts, situated 48m apart, one at each end of a broad S-facing terrace 620m WSW of Auchneight farmhouse; they are accompanied by fragmentary traces of stone walling. The E hut (NX 1040 3324) appears as a stony mound (10.7m by 10m and 0.9m high), with traces of what may have been a later structure on its NE side; the W hut (NX 1033 3325), which measures about 8.8m by 7.3m overall, has been reduced to a stony mound 0.6m high. *June 1984*
- 214 Airies NW 9666 6740 NW 96 NE 24
 Situated 900m WSW of Mains of Airies farmhouse there are the turf-covered remains of a farmstead comprising a three-compartment rectangular building and a small enclosure. The building measures 18.6m by 6.3m overall. *October 1984*
 OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 9.
- 215 Balloch, Barncorkrie NX 0977 3609 NX 03 NE 5
 The remains of a three-compartment rectangular building are situated on a ridge of rock outcrop 450m NE of Barncorkrie farmhouse; it measures 18.5m by 4m within a wall 0.7m thick and 0.3m high. *September 1984*
 OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 35.
- 216 Barncorkrie 1 NX 03 NE 6
 On the S slopes of Barncorkrie Moor, about 700m WNW of Barncorkrie farmhouse, there are the remains of a number of rectangular buildings, traces of field walls and an area of cultivation ridges.
- (1) NX 0891 3589. A rectangular building measuring 6.7m by 2.2m within walls reduced to their orthostat footings 0.3m high.
- (2) NX 0882 3612. A rectangular building measuring 9m by 2.7m within walls reduced to their boulder footings 0.2m high.
- (3) NX 0879 3603. A subrectangular building measuring 17.8m by 2.5m within walls reduced to their orthostat footings 0.3m high; it is overlain on the N by a dyke, also of orthostatic construction.
- (4) NX 0879 3595. A subrectangular building measuring 8.3m by 3m within walls reduced to their boulder footings 0.2m high. *October 1984*
- 217 Barncorkrie 2 NX 0934 3611 NX 03 NE 7
 The remains of a two-compartment rectangular building, measuring 6.7m by 3.9m within stone wall-footings spread up to 1.4m in thickness and 0.3m in height, are situated on a terrace 350m NNW of Barncorkrie farmhouse; a second building lies parallel to it on the N. *September 1984*

- 218 Barncorkrie 3 NX 0970 3608 NX 03 NE 8
The remains of a two-compartment rectangular building are situated on gently sloping ground 380m NE of Barncorkrie farmhouse; it measures 13.7m by 4.1m within stone walls 0.8m thick and up to 0.8m high. Two stone-walled enclosures (2.8m and 2m square) are situated to the NNE and SW of the building respectively. *September 1984*
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 35.
- 219 Cairn Fell 1 NX 0982 3605 NX 03 NE 9
The remains of a two-compartment rectangular building (10.8m by 3.8m within walls 0.7m thick and 0.6m high) are situated 430m NE of Barncorkrie farmhouse. Two terraces, the lower stone-revetted, the upper bearing traces of rig-cultivation, adjoin the building on the NE. *September 1984*
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 35.
- 220 Cairn Fell 2 NX 1015 3613 NX 13 NW 52
Situated on a low rise in a saddle 770m NE of Barncorkrie farmhouse there are the severely robbed remains of a rectangular building measuring 12.7m by 4.3m over all. *October 1984*
- 221 Cairn Fell 3 NX 1020 3581 NX 13 NW 53
The remains of a rectangular building, possibly of three compartments, are situated 700m ENE of Barncorkrie farmhouse; it measures 17.8m by 4m within walls reduced to their boulder footings. Traces of a structure measuring 3.8m by 3m overall lie 22m to the NNE. *October 1984*
- 222 Cairn Fell 4 NX 1040 3616 NX 13 NW 54
The latest remains of a rectangular building (8.2m by 3.1m within stone wall-footings spread up to 1.1m in thickness) are situated at the foot of crags 1km SSW of High Clanyard farmhouse. It is adjoined on the S by an enclosure (68m by 48m internally) defined on the W by the crags and elsewhere by traces of a stone wall. *October 1984*
- 223 Carlin House NX 0988 3819 NX 03 NE 1
A subrectangular structure, probably a building, is situated on a sheer-sided coastal promontory at the N end of Clanyard Bay. It measures 5.3m by 2.7m within a bank 0.4m high and 1.7m thick and has been excavated into the slope at the E end. *July 1984*
Name Book, Wigtown, No. 82, p. 9.
- 224 Drumwhisley NW 9666 6098 NW 96 SE 17
Situated immediately above high-water mark, 1.8km NW of Meikle Larbrax farmhouse, there are the remains of a probable farmstead, comprising a two-compartment rectangular building (12.6m by 4.4m within clay-bonded stone walls 0.5m thick and 1.3m high) and an enclosure (4.3m by 3.9m within walls 0.8m thick and 0.7m high). On the raised beach to the E and SE there are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation. *September 1984*
- 225 Grey Hill NX 0223 5868 NX 05 NW 14
Situated 0.9km SSW of Knockquassen farmhouse there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 9m by 5.9m over a turf bank up to 2.4m thick and 0.4m high. *October 1984*

- 226 House-on-the-Rock NX 0125 6676 NX 06 NW 4
 On a rocky knoll in low-lying ground 225m NE of High Milton farmhouse there are the remains of a building known as 'House-on-the-Rock'. It measures 8m by 3.8m internally and has an outshot on the WSW, but with the exception of the E gable, which stands to a height of 4m and incorporates a chimney flue, the clay-bonded stone walls have been reduced to their lowest courses. The original date and purpose of the building are unknown, although it was rebuilt in about 1847 and abandoned by 1896. Adjacent to it are the fragmentary remains of the Mills of Craigoch, said to have comprised a meal, a flax and a carding-mill, also abandoned by 1896. There was a mill at Craigoch by the middle of the 18th century. *September 1984*
 Roy 1747-55, sheet 2/2; Ainslie 1782; Thomson 1826; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 15, p. 49; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 9; Wilson 1885, 70; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 2nd ed. (1896), sheet xi; M'Kerlie 1906, i, 400; RCAMS 1912, p. 31, no. 71.
- 227 Killantringan Fell NW 9958 5713 NW 95 NE 20
 Situated 780m S of Knock and Maize farmhouse there are the remains of what is probably a turf-built hut with an annexe on its NE side. The hut measures 7.6m by 6m over an earthen bank 1.8m thick and 0.3m high; the annexe (12.2m by 2m) is defined by an arc of stony bank 1.3m thick and 0.4m high. A two-compartment rectangular building (11.3m by 5.4m within a stone wall spread to a thickness of 1.6m) lies 25m to the N (NW 9968 5716). *October 1984*
- 228 Kirkbride NX 1194 4047 NX 14 SW 2
 Situated in an area of unimproved ground 400m NE of Kirkbride farmhouse, there are the remains of a roughly oval enclosure measuring 27m by 25m within an earth-and-stone bank up to 8.5m thick and 1.5m high. The E side of the enclosure is overlain by a three-compartment rectangular building measuring 14m by 3.7m within stone walls 1.1m thick and 0.6m high; banks radiating from the NW and SW corners of the building divide the enclosure into three courts. Two further enclosures on the E measure 16.3m by 6.2m and 12m by 9.4m respectively within banks 1.2m thick and 0.3m high. Although the remains are said to be those of a church dedicated to St Bride, they appear to be of a secular character; they are depicted as 'Kilbryde' on Roy's map and as 'ruinous' on Ainslie's Map. *September 1984*
 Roy 1747-55, sheet 2/4; Ainslie 1782; NSA, iv (Wigton), 111; Name Book, Wigtown, No. 81, pp. 36, 39; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 31; Todd 1854, 54-5; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340; MacQueen 1973, 20, 31.
- 229 Knock and Maize NW 9983 5778 NW 95 NE 19
 This farmstead, which is depicted on Roy's map, is situated 230m SE of Knock and Maize farmhouse. The remains comprise a two-compartment rectangular structure (4.7m by 2.8m within walls 0.7m thick and 0.4m high) attached by a robbed wall-line (8.3m long) to a single-compartment rectangular structure 5.2m by 4m within walls 1.1m thick and 0.4m high. To the E there are traces of a rectangular building 9.4m by 4.7m overall. *October 1984*
 Roy 1747-55, sheet 1/1.
- 230 McCulloch's Hill NX 0839 4256 NX 04 SE 21
 The remains of this farmstead are situated 370m NNE of Mullhill farmhouse and comprise two rectangular buildings and an enclosure set at right angles to one another. The larger building measures 11.2m by 3.5m within walls 0.65m thick and 0.4m high; the smaller and less well-preserved building has two compartments and measures 8.2m by 2.4m within walls 0.6m thick and 0.2m high. The enclosure, set between the two buildings, measures 6.5m square within walls 0.55m thick and 0.2m high. This was probably the farmstead of 'Moor Park', depicted on the maps of Ainslie and Thompson but abandoned before 1850. *September 1984*
 Ainslie 1782; Thomson 1826; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 31.

- 231 Portencorkrie NX 0915 3528 NX 03 NE 10
The fragmentary remains of a rectangular building are terraced into the slope at the head of the degraded cliffline 30m SSW of Bay House; it measures 6.5m by 3.8m within walls 0.7m thick and 0.5m high on the E. *September 1984*
OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 35.
- 232 Salt Pans Bay NW 9642 6160 NW 96 SE 11
On the NW side of Salt Pans Bay, 1.9km SSW of Meikle Galdenoch farmhouse, there are the remains of two rectangular buildings, a kiln and at least one other related structure, together with a number of stone-walled enclosures and traces of cultivation ridges. The larger building, possibly of two compartments with an outshot at the ENE end, measures 13.3m by 4m within walls 0.7m thick and 0.3m high. The second building has an outshot at each end and measures 12.7m by 3.3m within walls 0.6m thick and up to 0.9m high. The associated structure, which has been severely robbed, measures 6.5m by 5.8m overall. These are probably the remains of the salt-pan and works erected by Alexander Osborne for Uchred Agnew of Galdenoch in about 1640 and which in 1791 are said to have comprised 'two dwelling houses and a salt pan'. *October 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 124; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 16; Donnachie 1971, 63-5.
- 233 West Tarbet NX 1411 3094 NX 13 SW 42
Situated above high-water mark 1km SSE of Mull farmsteading there are the remains of a three-compartment rectangular building measuring 13.7m by 5.3m within stone walls 1.2m thick and 0.5m high. *September 1984*
Todd 1854, 12.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 234 Black Loch NX c.001 635 NX 06 SW 16
During the dry summer of 1880 a timber causeway was discovered in the Black Loch; it was constructed of 'oak staves 6ft 7 ins in length (2m) and 8 ins (0.2m) in diameter, evenly laid on a bed of hazel branches'.
Agnew 1893, i, 216.
- 235 Cairnside+ NW 9793 7095 NW 97 SE 8
In 1884 the probable remains of a horizontal mill comprising a lade, a planked floor and a granite millstone were found during the digging of a drain 340m NNW of Cairnside farmsteading.
Wilson 1885, 72.
- 236 Culhorn NX 0784 5936 NX 05 NE 1
Situated in the trees 710m NW of Culhorn Mains, there is a mound (17.6m in diameter and 1.4m high) which stands within a circular ditched enclosure 27m in diameter; the ditch is 4.4m broad and 1m deep. Although it has previously been recorded as a probable motte, it is more likely to be a garden feature of the early 18th century and part of the landscaping improvements carried out by Marshal Stair in the vicinity of Culhorn House (NX 0790 5910). *October 1984*
NSA, iv (Wigton), 84, 90; Name Book, Wigtownshire, No. 35, p. 77; OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1849), sheet 16; Feachem 1955, 64.
- 237 High Ervie+ NW 9919 6772 NW 96 NE 4
Shortly before 1877 a pit was found in the yard at High Ervie steading. It was rock-cut and measured about 0.9m by 0.6m and 0.6m in depth; a rebate had been cut along the edges of the pit to receive an oak cover, above which there was a stone slab. The pit contained 'a few inches of moss and a thin layer of what looked like lime'.
September 1984
M'Kerlie 1877, 200, footnote; Wilson 1885, 71-2.

- 238 Laggan Hill, South Cairn NW 9635 6926 NW 96 NE 28
 There is a grass-covered mound measuring 11m in diameter by 1.6m in height on the summit of Laggan Hill. In the 19th century this mound was described as the ruins of a corn kiln, but it is prominently sited, and the kiln may well have utilised an earlier burial-mound. *September 1984*
 Name Book, Wigtown, No. 2, p. 35.
- 239 Logan NX 0965 4263 NX 04 SE 8
 Situated 180m S of Logan House there is an egg-shaped mound, composed of earth and stone, measuring 12.5m by 9m at the base, rising to a height of 2.2m; it is known as the 'Tree Fern Mound' and is a garden feature. *August 1984*
 RCAMS 1912, p. 61, no. 155; Reid 1924, 179.
- 240 Logan Windmill NX 1151 4379 NX 14 SW 5
 This vaulted windmill, which stands on a low rise on the degraded cliffline 150m NNW of Logan Mills farmhouse has been reduced to a shell. Built shortly before 1684, it comprises a basement and two storeys to which a crenellated parapet has subsequently been added. The tower measures 7.9m in height and 2.8m in diameter within a wall 1.1m in thickness. Doorways are set at ground level, and on the N the basement opens into a barrel-vaulted chamber measuring 9.2m in length by 3.4m in breadth. *July 1984*
 Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 97; Donnachie 1971, 40-1, 42, 213-14; Douglas, Oglethorpe and Hume 1984, 17, Appendix, pp. 21, 22.
- 241 Low Culgroat, Windmill NX 0945 5219 NX 05 SE 26
 A round tower, possibly the base of a turret-post mill or a wind-driven scutch mill, stands on a low knoll 242m NE of Low Culgroat farmhouse. It is 3.3m high and measures 2.4m in diameter within a wall 0.55m thick; a doorway is located on the N side.
August 1984
 Donnachie and Stewart 1964, 287; Donnachie 1971, 214; Hume 1976, i, 270; Douglas, Oglethorpe and Hume 1984, 3, 35, Appendix, p. 24.
- 242 Ouchtriemakain Cave NW 9928 5517 NW 95 NE 8
 This cave is situated towards the foot of the cliffs 180m S of Glen Cottage. Its enlarged interior (6m by 3.9m and 3m in height) bears no traces of the structures described in Macfarlane. *August 1984*
 NSA, iv (Wigton), 133; Macfarlane 1906-8, iii, 195; RCAMS 1912, pp. 141-2, no. 415; Leitch 1930, 256-60.
- 243 St Medan's Cave* NX 1437 3159 NX 13 SW 10
 This cave is situated at the foot of the degraded cliffline 560m SE of Mull farmhouse. A clay-bonded wall (4.3m long, 5m high and 0.9m thick) built across the mouth of the cave incorporates a doorway giving access to the interior (3.4m in length and up to 2.8m in width). A building, formed at the front of the cave by the addition of an external, lime-mortared wall, measures 4.6m from E to W by 4.3m transversely. The wall incorporates an internally splayed window and a doorway; the remains of another wall, 2.3m in length; is visible 1.4m E of the doorway. The chamber may have had a loft and probably had a lean-to, slated roof. Coins, metalwork, animal and human bone, and the statuette of draped, female figure were found during excavation. *July 1984*
 Stat. Acct., i (1791), 157; NSA, iv (Wigton), 208; M'Ilwraith 1877, 140; NMRS, SAS 457; Muir 1885, 247; Trotter and Maxwell 1886; Trotter and Maxwell 1889; Chalmers 1887-1902, v, 440; RCAMS 1912, pp. 49-52, no. 135; MacKinlay 1914, 132; Scott 1915-61, ii, 340.

- 244 Stoneykirk NX c.09 53 NX 05 SE 17
In 1901 a Beaker (now in the collection of Mr G Appleby) was discovered in a sand-dune near Stoneykirk (probably on the fringe of Luce Sands to the SE of the village); it contained a necklace of 187 jet or lignite beads with a triangular toggle (GAGM LA 5719 c). It was probably buried beneath an old land surface on which numerous bits of coarse black pottery, patches of reddened and blackened sand, 'fire-chipped' stones, and burnt bones had previously been found. Later in the same year a broken stone axe was discovered at the same spot, and a fragment of decorated pottery 'two or three yards (1.8m to 2.7m) to the east'. There is no evidence to suggest that the Beaker was part of a sepulchral deposit, and the material recovered from the old ground surface may have been the result of domestic activity.
Mann 1902; Morrison 1968, 109-10, no. 54; Ritchie 1970, 146, no. 37; Clarke 1970, ii, 522, no. 1803; Ritchie and Shepherd 1973, 33.
- 245 Stranraer+ NX 6027 6040 NX 06 SE 10
A large midden of oyster shells was revealed by cable-laying operations immediately E of the junction of Edinburgh Road and Dalrymple Street. A large flint nodule and a small solid wheel of wood were found on the surface of the midden.
DES (1960), 41.

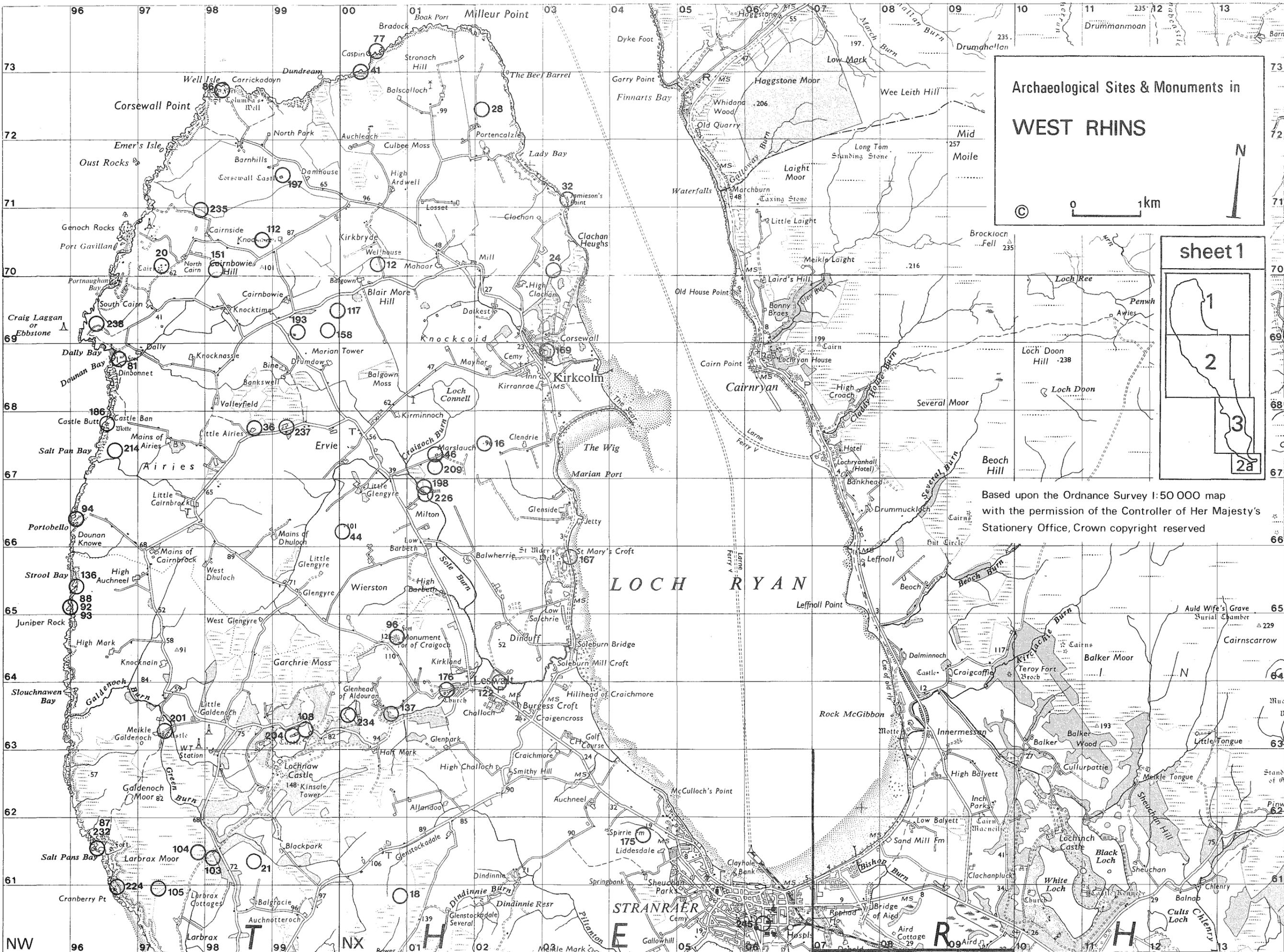
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- Name Book (County) Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.
- NMAS National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- NMRS National Monuments Record of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh.
- NSA *The New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1845.
- OS Ordnance Survey.
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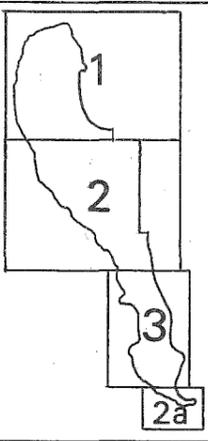
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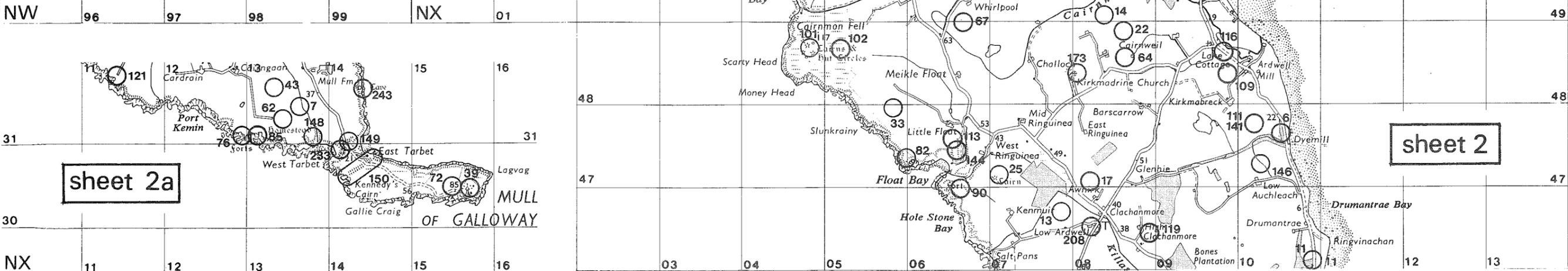
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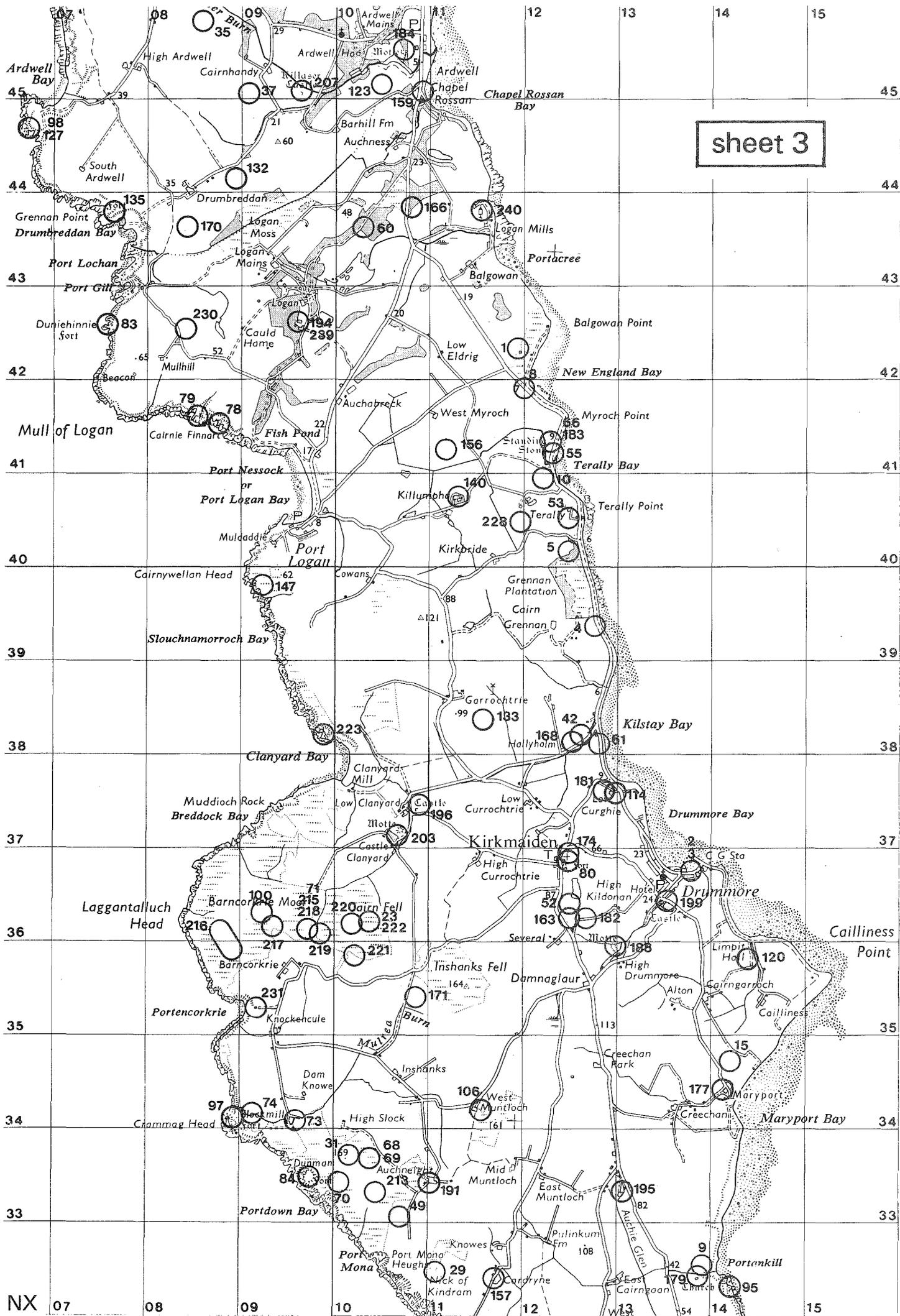
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sheet 2

MULL OF GALLOWAY



sheet 3



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