

The Archaeological Sites
and Monuments of Scotland

25

North Kyle

Kyle and Carrick District

Strathclyde Region

The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, 25
NORTH KYLE
Kyle & Carrick District
Strathclyde 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.

The Commission is indebted to Mr G Thomas for his assistance during the preparation of this list.

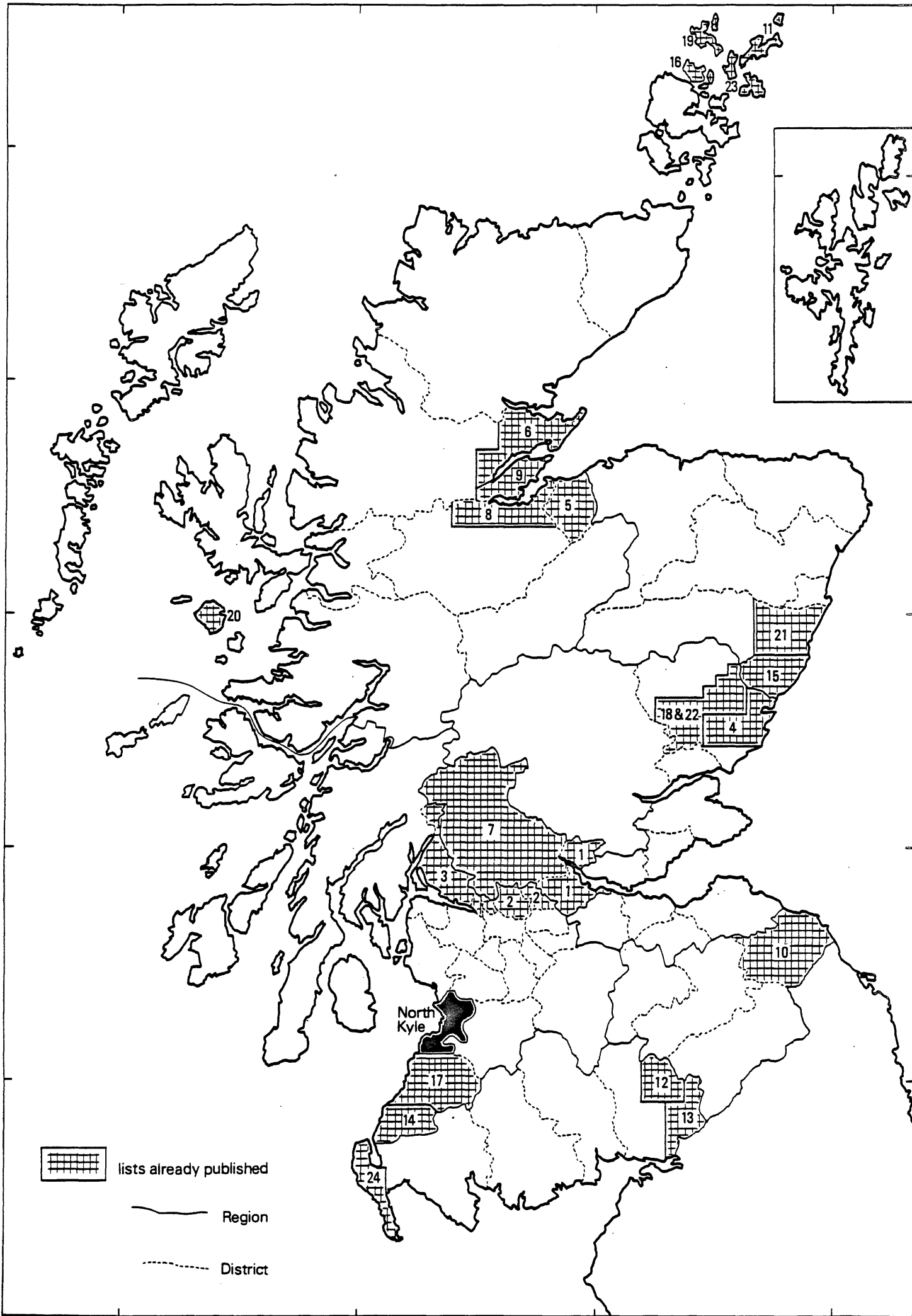
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Historic Buildings and Monuments
Scottish Development Department
3-11 Melville Street
Edinburgh EH3 7QD (031-226 2570)

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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

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- 25 North Kyle, Kyle & Carrick District,
Strathclyde Region, 1985

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CONTENTS

page	7	Flint Scatters
	8	Barrows and Cairns
	8	Burials and Cists
	10	Standing Stone
	10	Forts
	11	Broch
	11	Duns
	11	Settlement
	11	Crannogs
	12	Ring-ditch
	12	Miscellaneous Earthworks and Enclosures
	14	Ecclesiastical Monuments
	19	Medieval Earthworks
	20	Castles and Tower-houses
	24	Medieval Burghs
	25	Medieval and Later Settlement
	26	Miscellaneous
	27	Abbreviations and Bibliography
		Maps

NOTES

Sites with this sign following the name —

† - are destroyed

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

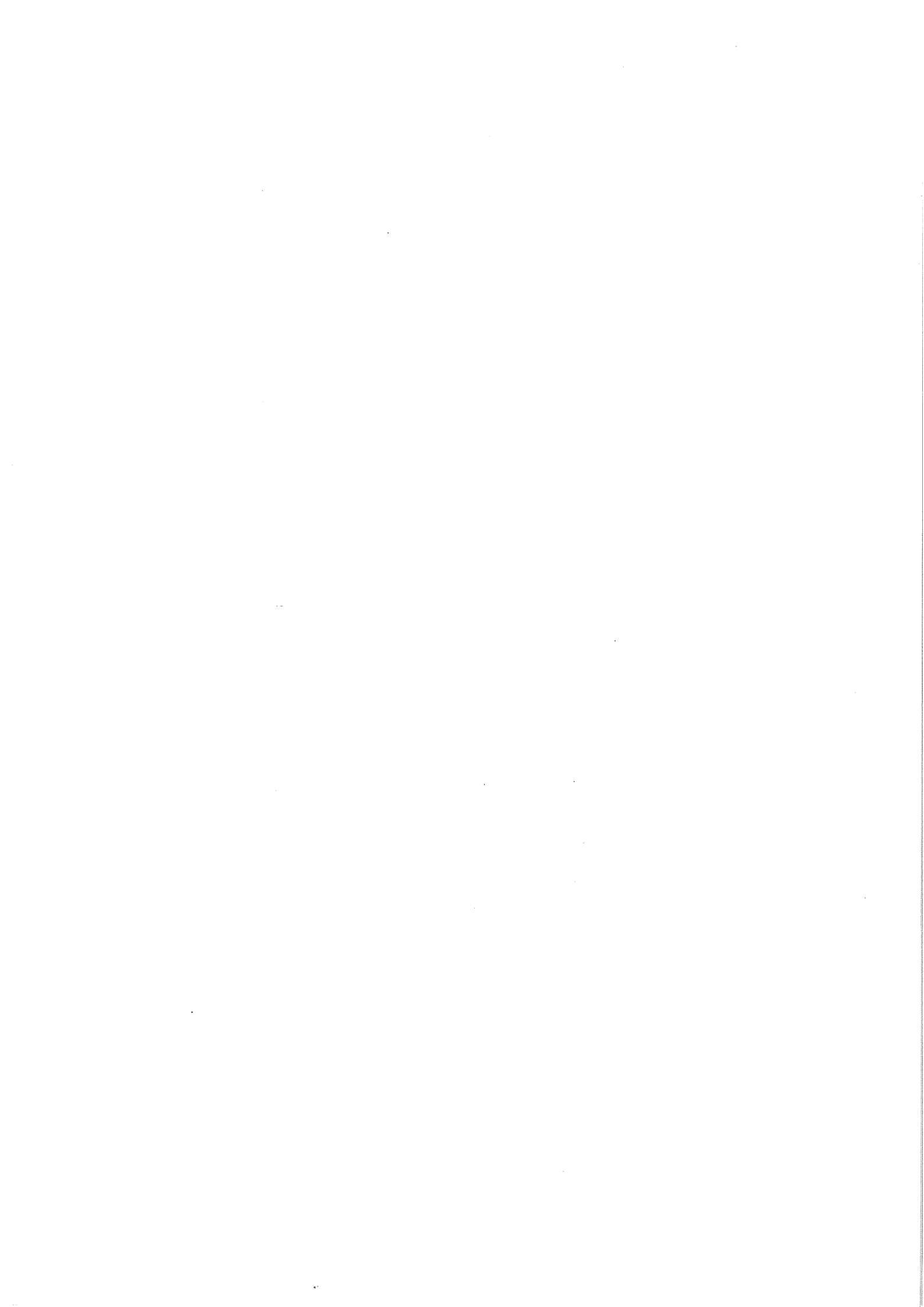
* - are given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1979.

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 NMRS Record Card. 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

Extensive scatters of flints have been found along the raised beaches and river terraces of Ayrshire. The majority are probably of Mesolithic date but they include implements of later periods.

- | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|----------|----|
| 1 | Doonfoot + | NS 320 187 | NS 31 NW | 23 |
| | Several hundred flints, including both tools and waste material, have been found in the field immediately NE of Longhill farm.
<i>DES (1974), 23.</i> | | | |
| 2 | Fisherton 1 + | NS 262 171 | NS 21 NE | 12 |
| | Flints have been discovered in the field to the N of the Ladywell Burn about 500m N of Fisherton.
<i>DES (1973), 15.</i> | | | |
| 3 | Fisherton 2 + | NS 258 166 | NS 21 NE | 16 |
| | Fourteen flints, including both flakes and cores, have been discovered about 400m W of Fisherton.
<i>DES (1973), 14.</i> | | | |
| 4 | Heathfield + | NS 359 242 | NS 32 SE | 1 |
| | Flints have been found on the disused aerodrome to the NE of Heathfield.
<i>DES (1976), 67.</i> | | | |
| 5 | Loans + | NS 346 313 | NS 33 SW | 12 |
| | Over forty flints, including blades, flakes and cores, have been found in a field on the W side of the A78 public road immediately S of Loans.
<i>DES (1974), 23.</i> | | | |
| 6 | Low Glenayes | NS 282 182 | NS 21 NE | 15 |
| | Eight pieces of flint, including two cores and a trimmed flake, have been found close to the edge of the coastal cliffs 350m NW of Low Glenayes steading.
<i>DES (1973), 14.</i> | | | |
| 7 | Monkton + | NS 355 278 | NS 32 NE | 27 |
| | Over 100 flints, including both tools and waste material, have been found in a field on the N side of Station Road, Monkton.
<i>DES (1974), 23.</i> | | | |
| 8 | Monktonhead Farm 1 + | NS 354 282 | NS 32 NE | 15 |
| | Flints have been found about 350m SW of Monktonhead Farm.
<i>DES (1976), 67.</i> | | | |
| 9 | Monktonhead Farm 2 + | NS 356 284 | NS 32 NE | 26 |
| | Flint flakes and blades have been found on the W side of the road at Monktonhead Farm.
<i>DES (1976), 67.</i> | | | |
| 10 | Monktonhill + | NS 349 288 | NS 32 NW | 3 |
| | Over fifty flints, including both blades and cores, have been found on the ridge close to High Monktonhill cottage.
<i>DES (1974), 23.</i> | | | |
| 11 | Shaw Monument + | NS 369 261 | NS 32 NE | 18 |
| | Flints have been found about 100m to the E of the Shaw Monument.
<i>DES (1976), 67.</i> | | | |
| 12 | Shields 1 + | NS 377 259 | NS 32 NE | 16 |
| | Flints have been found in the field to the E of Shields.
<i>DES (1976), 67.</i> | | | |

- 13 Shields 2 + NS 378 257 NS 32 NE 28
 Flint flakes have been found about 300m SE of Shields steading.
DES (1976), 67.

BARROWS AND CAIRNS

- 14 Adamcroft NS c. 470 280 NS 42 NE 3
 In the 19th century there were several mounds 'of an oval form . . . , containing urns of baked clay . . . full of the remains of burned bones' on the farm of Adamcroft; one of the mounds measured about 11m by 5.5m, another 7.3m by 5.5m.
 Paterson 1863-6, i, 759.
- 15 Cairn Crescent Alloway † NS 3297 1862 NS 31 NW 6
 In 1963 this cairn, which measured 12m in diameter by 1m in height, was removed in the course of house construction at the N end of Cairn Crescent, Alloway. Subsequently a mechanical digger struck a small cist which appears to have lain beyond the edge of the cairn. In the 19th century 'a number of urns and other remains of mortality' were found in the cairn.
 Paterson 1863-6, i, 119; Smith 1895, 158; *DES (1963)*, 22.
- 16 Enterkine NS 4258 2385 NS 42 SW 6
 This probable barrow is situated on the crest of a rounded hill 540m ENE of Enterkine house. It measures 8m in diameter by 1.1m in height and stands within a ditch 1.4m in breadth by 0.2m in depth with what may be an external bank on the S. *March 1985*
- 17 King Coil's Grave, Coilsfield Mains NS 4469 2624 NS 42 NW 11
 This cairn, which is situated on the crest of a hill immediately W of Coilsfield Mains steading, has been reduced to an oval stony mound measuring 14m by 12m and 0.5m in height. In 1837 an urn containing a cremation was discovered at the centre of the mound beneath a circular slab 0.9m in diameter; the mouth of the urn was covered by a small slab and there were also several other deposits of cremated bone beneath small slabs in the clay around the urn. A number of other urns were found in the cairn but they were all broken. The surviving urn was taken to Eglinton Castle and may be the Cinerary Urn (RMS EA 19) 'from a tumulus near Eglinton Castle' which was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1846. *March 1985*
NSA, v (Ayrshire), 752; Wilson 1863, i, 481; Macdonald 1878, 52; *Archaeologia Scotica*, v, pt 3 (1890), donations, p. 57; *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland* (1892), 163; Smith 1895, 149; Morrison 1968, 107, no. 29.
- 18 Law NS c. 410 287 NS 42 NW 5
 About 1831 a Food Vessel (now lost) was discovered on the farm of Law, 'placed on a rock and covered with upwards of three feet of earth'. This may be the 'urn' found 'under a cairn of stones' on the farm, which is mentioned in the *New Statistical Account*.
NSA, v (Ayrshire), 754; Macdonald 1878, 48-9; Smith 1895, 150.
- 19 Parkmill NS 44 26 NS 42 NW 9
 Before 1842 'urns' were found under cairns near the deeply hollowed trackways which are situated 400m SW of Parkmill farmhouse (NS 442 269).
NSA, v (Ayrshire), 754.

BURIALS AND CISTS

- 20 Auchans NS c. 355 346 NS 33 SE 10
 An 'urn containing fragments of human bones' was discovered near to the House of Auchans before 1863.
 Paterson 1863-6, i, 436.
- 21 Barassie NS 33 33 NS 33 SW 5
 In 1839 an 'urn' containing a cremation was found on the line of the railway on Barassie farm.
NSA, v (Ayrshire), 677.

- 22 Barclaugh NS c. 392 217 NS 32 SE 2
 Before 1841 four 'stone coffins', probably cists, were found in a field on the farm of Barclaugh.
NSA, v (Ayrshire), 656; Smith 1895, 163.
- 23 Coilsfield NS 44 26 NS 42 NW 13
 Before 1785 a cist with a decorated cover:slab (now lost) was discovered at Coilsfield; what may have been a Food Vessel (now lost) containing a cremation was found in the cist.
 Wilson 1963, i, 481; Simpson 1866, 27-8; Simpson 1965, 38, no. 9; Morris and Bailey 1966, 158, no. 4.
- 24 Content NS 34 21 NS 32 SW 3
 In the early 19th century 'several earthen urns' were found when 'levelling a sand-bank' at Content; two Food Vessels survive (RMS EE 41 and 65). Content House was at NS 343 216 and Content Farm at NS 342 218.
NSA, v (Ayrshire), 119-20; Macdonald 1878, 50-1; Smith 1895, 156; Simpson 1965, 38, nos. 6 & 12.
- 25 Doonfoot, Dunure Road + NS 3233 1884 NS 31 NW 10
 In 1936 a small Bronze Age cemetery was discovered in the course of house construction along the NE side of Dunure Road, Doonfoot. The first burial to be discovered, a cist containing 'the skeleton of a child' and a 'small cup', was destroyed shortly after it was opened. A second cist (1.07m by 0.61m and 0.38m deep), with a pebble floor, contained a crouched inhumation accompanied by an undecorated Food Vessel (GAGM); a small cist which had been built against its S end contained a Cinerary Urn (now lost). About 0.46m below the slabs of the larger cist a broken Food Vessel (GAGM) and a polished flint knife (now lost) were discovered on a rectangular patch of paving measuring about 1.22m by 0.36m. Fragments of bone and a group of sherds probably representing at least four Food Vessels and a Cinerary Urn (GAGM) were also recovered from a cartload of sand on the building site.
 Simpson 1965, 38, no. 10; Davidson 1967; Scott 1967; Morrison 1968, 107, no. 34.
- 26 Fail NS c. 421 290 NS 42 NW 8
 Shortly before 1842 three cists were discovered 'about quarter of a mile northwards from Fail monastery (NS 4212 2863) . . . when levelling a piece of ground'. Two 'urns' containing cremations were found in one, a single 'urn' in the second and a deposit of cremated bone in the third (none of the urns survives, but see no. 29).
NSA, v (Ayrshire), 754-5; Macdonald 1878, 41.
- 27 Monktonhill NS c. 34 29 NS 32 NW 2
 In the late 18th century 'several urns containing human bones' may have been discovered in the vicinity of the modern farm of Monktonhill (NS 347 292). The burials appear to have been found near a large stone 'at low Monktonhill, . . . near the farmhouse, . . . upon a rising ground'; Monktonhill farm was formerly Laigh Monktonhill.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 402; Thomson 1828.
- 28 Sandy Knowes, Wallacetown NS c. 342 218 NS 32 SW 50
 In 1867 a Food Vessel (RMS EE 147) was found in a cist at Sandy Knowes, Wallacetown. The grid reference for the site of the discovery given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* falls in the area of Riverside Place, which occupies the old stone quarry at Content.
 OS 6-inch map, Ayrshire, 1st ed. (1860), sheet xxxiii; *PSAS*, lxxxv (1950-51), 184, no. 14.
- 29 Tarbolton NS c. 43 27 NS 42 NW 14
 Fragments of a Cinerary Urn found near Tarbolton were donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (RMS) in 1892 (EA 245). (See also no. 26).
PSAS, xxvi (1891-2), 58.

- 30 Whiteside + NS 3676 2776 NS 32 NE 2
 In 1943 a small Bronze Age cemetery was revealed by graders reducing the level of the ground 150m ESE of Whiteside steading; the site of the discovery is now occupied by a Ministry of Defence establishment. A group of seven urns, all of them probably inverted, was destroyed by the graders, and sherds of only two of them were recovered (RMS EQ 514-15). Two more inverted urns were discovered about 6m to the NW; one, a Cordoned Urn (RMS EQ 512) containing a cremation, was substantially intact, but the other had been reduced to little more than its rim (RMS EQ 513). The latter was buried in a pit about 0.9m in diameter immediately outside the perimeter of an enclosure occupying the ground to the W (no. 60). Another cremation was found under a flat stone about 30m to the NE. A farther 35m to the E there was a deposit of black earth containing small pieces of flint and burnt bone; it measured 1.8m in diameter by 0.15m in depth and was probably the fill of a shallow pit.
 Webster 1944; Morrison 1968, 107, no. 32.

STANDING STONE

- 31 Stonefield Park Road, Doonfoot NS 3227 1869 NS 31 NW 8
 This standing stone is situated in a housing estate at the N end of Stonefield Park Road. It is a large boulder measuring 1.7m by 0.9m at the base and 1.8m in height. *March 1985*
 Smith 1895, 179.

FORTS

- 32 Craigie NS 4280 3254 NS 43 SW 6
 This fort is situated on a low hill 220m NNE of Craigie parish church. The interior measures 70.5m by 62m and its rampart has been reduced to little more than a band of rubble spread to a thickness of 3.8m and standing to a maximum height of 0.8m externally. There is a well-defined entrance on the S. *March 1985*
- 33 Craigie Hill † NS 4224 3276 NS 43 SW 4
 The fort that was situated on Craigie Hill has been destroyed by quarrying; it measured about 84m by 71m within a single rampart. *March 1985*
 RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 34 Greenan Castle + NS 3122 1927 NS 31 NW 27
 This fort, which encloses the medieval earthworks and castle at Greenan (no. 111), has been revealed by cropmarks. It measures about 100m by 75m within four ditches, and there is an entrance causeway on the ESE. *March 1985*
- 35 Harpercroft * NS 3600 3252 NS 33 SE 6
 This unusual fort occupies the summit of a flat-topped hill due S of Harpercroft farm-steading (see also no. 37), and the defences comprise two widely spaced ramparts which are from 70m to 150m apart. The outer rampart encloses an oval area measuring 360m by 240m (6.4ha), while the inner enclosure is circular and measures 105m in diameter within a rampart 4.5m in thickness and up to 1m in height. *October 1985*
 Christison 1893, 390; Smith 1895, 121; Feachem 1977, 110.
- 36 Heads of Ayr + NS 2847 1873 NS 21 NE 3
 Cropmarks reveal two ditches, about 20m apart, cutting off the steep-sided promontory that forms the W end of the cliffs known as the Heads of Ayr. The interior measures 80m by up to 60m, and is bisected by a broad natural gully (identified by Smith as a defensive ditch); to the SE of the gully the ground has been cultivated and to the NW it is rocky and uneven. *March 1985*
 Smith 1895 175-6; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.

- 37 Wardlaw Hill * NS 3592 3276 NS 33 SE 5
 The remains of a roughly circular fort, measuring about 60m in internal diameter, are situated on the summit of Wardlaw Hill. The E half of the fort has been levelled by cultivation, but on the SW the defences comprise twin ramparts with a medial ditch, while on the NW only the inner rampart is visible. *October 1985*
 Christison 1893, 393; Smith 1895, 120-1; Feachem 1977, 110.

BROCH

- 38 Camp Castle, Craigie * NS 4279 3272 NS 43 SW 2
 This probable broch is situated on a rocky knoll 260m W of Meadowhead farmhouse; it is roughly circular, measuring 19.5m by 19.1m over a wall about 4.8m thick. Only five stones of the inner face are visible, but there are numerous outer facing-stones around the E and the SW. *March 1985*
 RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; *DES (1961)*, 25; Feachem 1977, 163.

DUNS

- 39 Craigmuir Mote NS 3376 1612 NS 31 NW 15
 This dun is situated on a low knoll 100m S of Craigmote House; on the E and S the ground falls away steeply to the haughland of the River Doon and the only easy line of approach is from the WNW. The interior of the dun measures 19m by 15.5m and its wall has been reduced to little more than a band of rubble up to 3.6m thick. *March 1985*
 Name Book, Ayr, No. 46, p. 88.
- 40 Kemp Law * NS 3558 3364 NS 33 SE 3
 This dun is situated on the steep-sided promontory that forms the ENE end of Kemp Law; the dun has been reduced to a massive mound of debris and it stands within a walled enclosure measuring about 25m by 13.5m internally. The mound of debris, which measures 17m by 10m and up to 2.3m in height, contains considerable quantities of vitrified stone. On the N, the outer face of the enclosure wall is preserved to a height of 1.2m in four courses. In 1963 a shale pin head was found on the site. *October 1985*
 Smith 1895, 119-20; Christison 1893, 390-1; *DES (1963)*, 23; Feachem 1977, 179.

SETTLEMENT

- 41 Nethermuir + NS 3500 2843 NS 32 NE 23
 Cropmarks reveal a homestead situated on the N side of the A79 about 340m WSW of Nethermuir cottage. The homestead measures about 40m in diameter within a ditch up to 3m in breadth; the wall trench of a timber house about 13m in diameter is visible at the centre of the interior. *March 1985*

CRANNOGS

- 42 Carcluie Loch NS 3487 1613 NS 31 NW 34
 An island in Carcluie Loch where 'pile-heads' were seen in the late 19th century is no longer visible. When Smith dug a few holes on the island he only encountered soft mud and an occasional stone. *March 1985*
 Smith 1895, 157-8.
- 43 Craigie Mains NS 408 316 NS 43 SW 18
 In the 19th century a possible crannog was noted in the boggy hollow 'just to the south-west' of Craigie Castle; it was described as 'a slight rise in the meadow . . . mostly composed of stones . . .', but the only rise in the bottom of the hollow is at NS 4079 3176, 70m NW of the castle. When the hollow was drained an oar was found. *October 1985*
 Smith 1895, 129.

- 44 Lochlea + NS 4575 3027 NS 43 SE 5
 Nothing is visible of a crannog situated 330m NE of Lochlea steading. The crannog was first discovered in the course of drainage operations and subsequently excavated by Munro in 1878-9. The excavations revealed that the upper part of the crannog consisted of a stratified deposit of clay, earth, stones and timber about 2.1m deep; this deposit, which included a series of superimposed hearths, rested on a timber platform 11.9m square. A solid timber foundation went down a further 3m below the platform. The central part of the crannog appears to have been cleared down to the platform, but substantial portions of the structure beneath, and the timber gangway that approached from the SSE, are probably still intact. The finds from the excavation include objects which range in date from the 2nd century AD to the medieval period. *March 1985*
 Munro 1880, 30-88; Munro 1882, 68-151; Robertson 1970, table iii; Laing 1975, 20, 25.

RING-DITCH

- 45 Glaisnock + NS 3760 2219 NS 32 SE 7
 Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch on the haughland of the River Ayr 110m ESE of Glaisnock cottage (Maiholm Holding No. 16); it measures 11m in diameter within a ditch up to 2m in breadth. *March 1985*

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 46 Bower Hill + NS 2905 1867 NS 21 NE 17
 Parchmarks in a pasture field on the summit of Bower Hill have revealed possible traces of ditches cutting off an area measuring about 300m by 150m. *October 1985*
- 47 Carbieston Mains NS 4209 1878 NS 41 NW 10
 Situated on a gentle E-facing slope 380m S of Carbieston Mains farmhouse there is a mound about 20m in diameter by 0.2m high surrounded by a ditch 7.5m broad and 0.2m deep. *March 1985*
- 48 Craigie Mains + NS c. 405 320 NS 43 SW 1
 A rectangular earthwork situated 'about a quarter of a mile' to the NW of Craigie Castle cannot now be located; it was levelled prior to cultivation in the middle of the 19th century.
 Smith 1895, 129.
- 49 Dunduff NS 2700 1635 NS 21 NE 6
 This earthwork is situated on a rocky knoll 170m W of Dunduff Castle (no. 106); the only visible defences are on the SW, where there are twin ramparts with a medial flat-bottomed ditch up to 9.2m broad. The interior measures about 43m by 28m. *March 1985*
 NSA, v (Ayrshire), 365; Smith 1895, 176-7.
- 50 Hallrig + NS 4237 2724 NS 42 NW 21
 Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure 150m S of Hallrig farmhouse; it measures 40m by at least 30m.
 RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 51 Ladykirk Burn + NS 3805 2606 NS 32 NE 21
 Cropmarks reveal a ditch describing the arc of a D-shaped enclosure, measuring about 100m by 50m, with the chord formed by the S bank of the Ladykirk Burn. The embankment carrying the A77 cuts across the centre of the enclosure. *March 1985*
- 52 Laigh Kyleston NS 2944 1850 NS 21 NE 2
 Little can be seen of a small enclosure which is situated on a steep-sided promontory 450m NW of Laigh Kyleston farmhouse; it is now obscured by a dense thicket of thorn bushes but a description of the site was prepared in 1953. At that date, the perimeter of the enclosure was visible as 'a ragged trench some 9 ft (2.74m) in width' broken by an entrance causeway on the E; the interior measured about 9m in diameter. *March 1985*
 Smith 1895, 175; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.

- 53 Laighpark NS 4004 1926 NS 41 NW 15
A roughly circular earthwork is situated 200m SSW of Laighpark. It measures 45m in diameter within a ditch up to 11m broad and 1.5m deep; a break in the ditch on the E probably marks the position of the original entrance. The date and purpose of the earthwork are unknown. *October 1985*
Smith 1895, 163-4; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, AYD/17/1.
- 54 Lindston NS 3722 1679 NS 31 NE 6
On the level summit of a broad ridge 150m N of Lindston there are the remains of a circular earthwork now severely reduced by bulldozing and ploughing. It is 36m in diameter within a ditch, formerly water-filled, 7.5m broad and up to 0.7m deep with traces of an external bank; the entrance was probably on the E where the ditch is crossed by a causeway. *October 1985*
Christison 1893, 398; Smith 1895, 173; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS AYD/23/1.
- 55 Loans NS 3522 3230 NS 33 SE 9
The remains of an earthwork, severely reduced by cultivation, are situated on the broad crest of a spur 800m NE of the village of Loans. Roughly rectangular on plan, it measures about 44m by 30m within a broad ditch. *April 1985*
RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; NMRS, AYD/18/1.
- 56 Nethermuir + NS 3503 2849 NS 32 NE 23
Cropmarks reveal what is probably a palisaded enclosure 40m NNE of the homestead no. 41; it is oval, measuring about 50m by 40m internally. *March 1985*
- 57 Newark Hill + NS 3126 1629 NS 31 NW 17
Nothing is visible of an earthwork noted on Newark Hill in the 19th century. A description of the work refers to 'breastworks . . . in parallel lines . . . , the space between varying from fifty to one hundred yards', but 1st edition OS 6-inch map only depicts a dotted circle 90m in diameter. *March 1985*
Name Book, Ayr, No. 46, p. 67; OS 6-inch map, Ayrshire, 1st ed. (1860), sheet xxxix; Christison 1893, 399.
- 58 Park Wood NS 4618 2820 NS 42 NE 1
Little is visible of this enclosure which is situated 430m ENE of Parkhill farmhouse; it measures about 21m in diameter within a wall 1.3m in thickness. The enclosure was probably associated with the farmstead of Westhill, which is depicted in this area on a map of 1828 (although subsequently rebuilt at NS 467 281). *March 1985*
Thomson 1828; OS 6-inch map, Ayrshire, 1st ed. (1860), sheet xxviii; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 59 Westhill NS 46 28 NS 42 NE 11
Nothing remains of a 'Roman Camp' situated 'in a wood about half a mile west' of the abandoned farm of Westhill (NS 467 281); there is no reason to identify it with the enclosure at NS 4618 2820 (see no. 58).
Thomson 1828; Name Book, Ayr, No. 62, p. 16.
- 60 Whiteside 1 + NS 3676 2776 NS 32 NE 29
In 1943 the cropmark of a circular enclosure was noted 150m ESE of Whiteside steading on ground now occupied by a Ministry of Defence establishment. The enclosure measured about 36m in internal diameter and the cropmark forming the perimeter was 4.5m broad. Investigation on the E side of the cropmark revealed a 'cairn-like structure . . . of stones packed tightly to a depth of 12 inches (0.3m)'. The relationship between the enclosure and the urn-burials found immediately to the E is not known (see no. 30).
Webster 1944.
- 61 Whiteside 2 + NS 3644 2788 NS 32 NE 22
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure formed by a narrow ditch or palisade trench in the field immediately W of Whiteside steading; the enclosure measures about 90m by 75m internally and there are well-defined entrances on the E and S. *March 1985*

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

(See also no. 107)

- 62 Alloway Kirk, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground * NS 3318 1807 NS 31 NW 2
 The roofless ruin of this medieval parish church stands on the S side of its walled burial-ground. It is gable-ended and rectangular on plan (13.95m by 7.7m within walls 0.9m thick); the structure has been modified on a number of occasions and a small aisle appears to have formerly projected from the E end of the N wall. The E gable (supporting a 17th-century belfry) is largely original and incorporates a double lancet window of 13th-century character, of which the head appears to be restored. The E portion of the interior has been divided from the remainder to form a mortuary enclosure; it is entered through a doorway in the S wall, and the lintel bears the incised date 1516, but in its present form the inscription is unlikely to be earlier in date than the 18th century. An arch-pointed doorway at the W end of the N wall is probably of medieval date; a medieval graveslab is in use as a lintel for a window in the S wall. A number of 18th-century gravestones are situated on the NE side of the church. (For an Early Medieval cross-slab, possibly originally situated in the burial-ground, see no. 66). The church, dedicated to St Mungo, appears to have been a pendicle of Ayr but about 1501 it became a prebend of the Chapel Royal of Stirling. In 1690 the parish was united with Ayr, but in 1860 it was re-erected as a separate parish. *July 1985*
 Grose 1789-91, ii, 199-201; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 38; Paterson 1863-6, i, 119; Millar 1885; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 503; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 393-4; Bryden 1915; Scott 1915-61, i, 1; Strawhorn 1959, 359; Cowan 1967, 5.
- 63 Auchendrane, Chapel NS c. 33 15 NS 31 NW 21
 There are no visible remains of the pre-Reformation chapel which is said to have stood on the lands of Auchendrane. *April 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 364; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 8.
- 64 Barnweill, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 4050 2990 NS 42 NW 1
 The remains of this church stand within a walled burial-ground 170m NNE of Kirkhill farmstead. It is gable-ended and rectangular on plan (13.7m by 5.7m within walls 0.75m thick, reduced to about 1.5m in height). Although the greater part of the existing building appears to be of 17th-century date, the W gable may be medieval. The gable rises from a chamfered base-plinth and has an offset at the height of the main wall-head. Opposed doorways are set towards the W end of the two long walls, and a high-level window is incorporated in the E gable. The church belonged to the Trinitarian house of Fail (no. 74). In 1653 the parish was united with Tarbolton and Craigie. *February 1985*
Stat. Acct., vi (1793), 112; Paterson 1863-6, i, 257, 264-5; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 492, 516, 526; Hewat 1908, 257; Scott 1915-61, iii, 75; Dillon 1957b, 119-22; Cowan 1967, 14.
- 65 Bower Hill, Chapel + NS 2907 1851 NS 21 NE 1
 On the S-facing slope of Bower Hill, 550m NNE of Largs farmhouse, there is a slight sub-rectangular platform (10.2m by 4.5m), aligned approximately NE-SW, with a surface scatter of stone. A chapel is said to have stood on this side of the hill, but it is difficult to identify the existing remains with such a structure. *September 1985*
 Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 46, p. 7.
- 66 Cambusdoon, Cross-slab NS 3317 1806 NS 31 NW 5
 The upper portion of a cross-slab, probably of Early Medieval date (8th to 12th century AD), found in a coppice 16m WNW of Alloway Kirk (no. 62), is now in the Loudoun Hall, Ayr. The slab is 0.93m long and 0.44m wide at the head (0.07m thick) tapering to 0.35m in width at the base (1.1m thick). It is finely dressed, with rounded edges, and bears a Maltese cross in a sunk circular panel; the reverse is crudely hammer-dressed and suggests that it may have been intended to re-use the slab in a building. *April 1985*
 Lacaille 1929, 348-50; Dillon 1954, 78.

- 67 Cloquhernan, Chapel NS 43 17 NS 41 NW 5
 A church or chapel is said to have stood near a well called the Chapel or Carnell Well, on Cloquhernan; neither the well, nor any remains of a building can be identified.
April 1985
NSA, v (Ayr), 655; Scott 1915-61, iii, 20.
- 68 Coylton, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 4214 1924 NS 41 NW 2
 The fragmentary remains of this church stand within a walled burial-ground in the village of Low Coylton. Whilst portions of the existing building are medieval, the structure has been subject to a number of alterations. The church was gable-ended and rectangular on plan (23.8m by 5.5m within walls up to 1m thick), with aisles on the N and S. In 1836, with the completion of the new parish church, the building was largely dismantled. All that remains is the W gable (supporting a 17th-century belfry), the N (Hamilton) aisle, the arched entrance to the S aisle (wrought with a chamfered arris), and a fragment of the E end of the N wall incorporating a richly moulded arched tomb-recess of late medieval date (now the N wall of a more recent burial-enclosure). A graveslab, bearing the date 1603, lies within the burial-enclosure. *April 1985*
Stat. Acct., i (1791), 102; NSA, v (Ayr), 655, 662-3; Paterson 1863-6, i, 216; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 527; Scott 1915-61, iii, 20; Hay 1957, 248; Cowan 1967, 36.
- 69 Craigie, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 4273 3231 NS 43 SW 25
 The medieval parish church of Craigie stood in the walled burial-ground now occupied by the present church (built in 1776). All that remains visible of the medieval building is a fragment of what was probably a S aisle (5.8m by 4.5m overall, with walls up to 0.75m high, 0.75m thick and rising from a chamfered ground-course) incorporated in a recent burial-enclosure. A number of 18th-century gravestones are situated on the S side of the church. About 1177 the church was granted to Paisley Abbey by Walter Hose.
April 1985
Stat. Acct., v (1793), 373; NSA, v (Ayr), 767-8; Paterson 1863-6, i, 255-8; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 512-13; Scott 1915-61, iii, 21; Cowan 1967, 37.
- 70 Crosby, Chapel and Burial-ground NS 3442 2948 NS 32 NW 1
 This late 17th-century chapel stands within its walled burial-ground on the edge of Fullerton Park 250m NNE of Frogmal House. It is rectangular on plan (10.5m by 4.95m within walls 0.8m thick) and gable-ended. The S wall survives to a height of about 2.25m externally, but the N wall has been almost totally removed. The blocked S door, the E window, and a window set towards the E end of the S wall (blocked externally), are each wrought with a chamfered arris. The E gable was originally provided with a belfry, and its coping incorporates two 17th-century graveslabs. At the E end of the chapel there is a graveslab bearing the date 16[1]9 and there are a number of 18th-century gravestones on the S. In 1229 Walter Stewart granted the chapel at Crosby (a pendicle to the church at Dundonald, no. 72) to the Gilbertine house of Dalmilling (no. 71). *April 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 666; Paterson 1863-6, i, 422, 434-5; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 505, 506, 507, 821; Hewat 1908, 43, 80-3.
- 71 Dalmilling, Priory NS c. 36 22 NS 32 SE 4
 There are no visible remains of the Gilbertine house of Dalmilling, founded by Walter Stewart about 1219-1228. The foundation charter records his intention to erect 'ecclesiastical and domestic buildings . . . for the religious'. In 1684, Spottiswood states that, 'the buildings, or rather ruins of this monastery subsisted (as I am informed) not long ago.' The priory probably never attained full conventual status; the Gilbertines subsequently resigned their claim and by 1238 the property had been transferred to Paisley Abbey. *September 1985*
Hope 1734, 476-8; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 489-90; Edwards 1908, 72-90; Hewat 1908, 43-4; Barrow 1957, 50-67; Cowan and Easson 1976, 105-6.

- 72 Dundonald, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 3662 3427 NS 33 SE 22
The medieval parish church of Dundonald was situated in the walled burial-ground at the S end of the village of Dundonald where the present church (built in 1803) now stands. Dedicated to St Giles, it is said to have been built in 1485 and to have been cruciform on plan. A number of 18th-century gravestones are situated on the S side of the church. The church bell, bearing the date 1495, is now in the RMS. About 1221 the church of Dundonald was granted by Walter Stewart to the Gilbertine house at Dalmilling (no. 71); it was subsequently regranted to Paisley Abbey. *April 1985*
Stat. Acct., vii (1793), 618; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 6; Paterson 1863-6, i, 424-5; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 509-10, 565; Alexander 1894; Scott 1915-61, iii, 34; Gillespie 1939, i, 30-1; Dillon 1954, 75; Cowan 1967, 51.
- 73 Dundonald, Chapel NS c. 363 345 NS 33 SE 29
The royal chapel of Dundonald, dedicated to St Ninian, is said to have stood in the vicinity of, or within, Dundonald Castle (no. 105).
Paterson 1863-6, i, 423; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 510; Dillon 1954, 68, 80; Scott 1915-61, viii, 217; Gillespie 1939, 56-9 and appendix 2.
- 74 Fail, Monastery NS 4212 2863 NS 42 NW 2
All that is now visible at the site of the Trinitarian house of Fail, which stood in the immediate vicinity of the cottage at Fail Mains, are the remains of a 16th-century tower-house. It was possibly the 'domus' of the commendator and comprises a fragment of wall (22m long and up to 1.3m high) revetting the break of slope at the foot of the garden 25m S of the cottage; at a depth of 0.3m below ground level a second wall (lime mortared and 0.9m thick) extends N for over 23m at right angles to the first. The tower is said to have been oblong on plan and to have comprised at least three principal storeys; about 1952 its remains were dismantled and some of the rubble used to form a grotto on the N side of the Roman Catholic church at Annbank (NS 4045 2453). In 1852, during road construction, the burial-ground was disturbed and a graveslab, probably of 14th-century date, was discovered and subsequently removed to Blairquhan House (NS 3652 0546), along with an armorial panel impaled with the arms of Cunningham and Hunter. About 1965, a number of 'decorated slabs' are said to have been found beneath the floor of the cottage and several skeletons were discovered on the E. The monastery was founded about 1252; it was partially destroyed by fire in 1349, but continued in use until 1561 when it was 'cast down' by the reformers. *October 1985*
Hope 1734, 428-9; *Stat. Acct.*, ix (1797), 457-8; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 748-51; Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 62, p. 21; Paterson 1863-6, i, 759-60; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 491-3, 513, 515-17; Hewat 1908, 150-1; Wilson 1949, 129-39; Dillon 1957a, 68-89; Dillon 1957b, 90-119; Cowan and Easson 1976, 109.
- 75 Fergus Loch + NS 3932 1823 NS 31 NE 1
A monastery is said to have stood on the island in Fergus Loch; the island is now densely wooded.
NSA, v (Ayr), 660; Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 4, p. 49.
- 76 Hallyards, Chapel † NS 3568 3360 NS 33 SE 4
Quarrying has removed all traces of the chapel which stood on a site subsequently occupied by Hallyards farmhouse (demolished about 1970), 780m WNW of Highlees farmstead. In 1875, excavation on the site of the chapel 'revealed walls about four feet and a half thick (1.37m), including a space of some twenty-four feet (7.32m) by twelve (3.66m). *April 1985*
Paterson 1863-6, i, 423-4; Kirkwood 1876, 138-9.
- 77 Hillhouse, Chapel NS 343 336 NS 33 SW 3
There are no visible remains of a chapel, said to have stood on Chapel Hill, which lies 140m SSW of Hillhouse. *April 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 677; Paterson 1863-6, i, 424.

- 78 Kingcase, Chapel and Hospital NS 3463 2478 NS 32 SW 2
The consolidated remains of a chapel, formerly associated with the medieval hospital of Kingcase, are situated 21m SW of the Bruce's Well and 55m WSW of the Episcopalian Church of St Ninian. The surviving fragment comprises a portion of the N, S and E walls, but excavation has revealed the outline of the building on the W. It was rectangular on plan, measuring 10.65m by 5m within walls 1.1m thick. A door jamb is preserved at the W end of the N wall, and a weathered sill is incorporated in the make-up of the restored N wall. Before 1834 'mounds over graves were visible', whilst prior to 1913, during the course of excavation, 'the remains of no less than twenty-four of the lipper folk' were exhumed. The hospital, dedicated to St Ninian and on record in 1451-2, is said to have been founded by Robert I (1306-29). *September 1985*
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 403; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 173; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 495-7; *The Antiquary*, xlix (1913), 166; Cowan and Easson 1976, 183.
- 79 Kirkbride, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 2625 1592 NS 21 NE 4
The remains of this medieval parish church stand within a walled burial-ground 192m WSW of Dunduff farmsteading. The church is rectangular on plan, measuring 14.05m by 5.8m within walls 0.9m thick and 0.9m in average height. Opposed doorways are set towards the W end of the two long walls; an aumbry is incorporated in the S wall. In 1927 part of a cross-inscribed stone (possibly a consecration cross), probably of 12th-century date, was discovered amongst the rubble. During the late 12th- or early 13th-century, the church was granted to the nunnery of North Berwick by Duncan of Carrick; by 1408-9 it was a pendicle of the church at Maybole. The parish was united with Maybole shortly after 1571. *March 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 364; Paterson 1863-6, ii, 367, 368, 369; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 8, 18; Scott 1915-61, iii, 51; Lacaille 1928, 102-3; Dillon 1954, 81; Cowan 1967, 118.
- 80 Ladykirk, Chapel and Burial-ground NS 3860 2669 NS 32 NE 9
The remains of a tower are incorporated in the N wall of the garden 260m SSE of Ladykirk House. It is oblong on plan (2.9m by 2m within walls 1.2m thick) and comprises two storeys (each barrel-vaulted) with a stair-tower extruded on the W; there are a number of blocked door- and window-openings. During the 19th century the tower was raised in height by the addition of a small turret surmounted by a low conical spire. The tower was evidently attached to a building on the S side, of which there are now no visible traces. It is known that a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by John Blair about 1446; the author of the *Statistical Account* records that, 'The building was square, and turrets placed upon each corner; the chapel placed in the middle'. However, it is difficult to identify the existing remains with a building of this description. 'Many human bones' have been found in the vicinity including, in 1894, two skeletons laid side by side. *April 1985*
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 402-3; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 173; Paterson 1863-6, i, 573-5; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 497-8; Hewat 1908, 6-7, 42-3; Scott 1915-61, iii, 21; Cowan 1967, 37.
- 81 Monkton, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 3580 2768 NS 32 NE 1
The roofless ruin of this medieval parish church stands within its walled burial-ground; it is rectangular on plan (13.8m by 5.6m within walls 1.1m thick) and gable-ended, and has been subject to a number of structural changes including the shortening of the building at its E end. The oldest identifiable work is of early 13th-century date as evidenced by the richly moulded S doorway; the N doorway has been rebuilt and is lintelled with a medieval graveslab. The gables have chamfered offsets. During the 17th century the interior was remodelled; lofts were provided at both ends and a belfry was added on the E gable. An aisle (now rebuilt as the Angus burial-aisle, measuring 4.45m by 4.15m internally) was subsequently added on the N. At the E end of the church there is a finely wrought graveslab bearing the date 1577 and a number of early 17th-century graveslabs are situated on the S. Between 1165 and 1172 the church, dedicated to St Cuthbert, was granted by Walter FitzAlan to the monastery at Paisley, and during the late 16th century the parish was united with Prestwick; the church was abandoned in 1837. *April 1985*
Stat. Acct., xii, (1794), 394, 395; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 169, 170, 172, 176; Paterson 1863-6, i, 574-568, 571-2; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 505-6, 508; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, ii, 285-8; Hewat 1908, 40-1; Scott 1915-61, iii, 55; Cowan 1967, 150.

- 82 Prestwick, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 3508 2647 NS 32 NE 4
The roofless ruin of this medieval parish church (dedicated to St Nicholas) stands within its walled burial-ground on a slight knoll close to the shore 250m NNE of Prestwick railway station. It is gable-ended and rectangular on plan, measuring 13.15m by 6.05m within walls 1m thick. The gables are buttressed; that on the W rises from a chamfered ground-course and that on the E (to which a belfry was added) has an offset at the height of the main wall-head, where there is a chamfered eaves-course. Opposed doorways, with arch-pointed heads, are situated towards the W end of the two long walls. Blocked openings include two windows at the E end of the two long walls and another in the E gable. Two moulded capitals incorporated in the blocking appear to be of 13th-century date and it is probable that the existing building was erected at this period. During the 18th century two windows were inserted in the S wall. Between 1165 and 1172 the church was granted by Walter FitzAlan to the monastery at Paisley, and during the late 16th century the parish was united with Monkton; the church continued in use until 1779. *April 1985*
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 397; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 169, 170, 172; Paterson 1863-6, i, 574-6, 567-73; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 505-6, 507; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, ii, 285-8; Hewat 1908, 6, 41; Scott 1915-61, iii, 55; Cowan 1967, 167.
- 83 Raithhill, Chapel NS 408 180 NS 41 NW 1
There are no visible remains of a building, said to have been a chapel, which were situated beside the Chapel Well 150m S of Raithhill farmstead. *September 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 655; Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 17, p. 43; Scott 1915-61, iii, 20.
- 84 Spittalhill, Hospital NS c. 403 334 NS 43 SW 12
There are no visible remains of a hospital, possibly dedicated to St Thomas of Aconia, which is said to have stood on Spittalhill farm. The hospital lands are on record in the late 13th century. *September 1985*
Dillon 1960, 38-42; Dillon 1966, 36.
- 85 St Bride's Chapel, Overton + NS 4243 1598 NS 41 NW 4
There are no visible remains of a chapel which is said to have stood beside St Bride's Well 850m SSE of Overton farmstead. *September 1985*
Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 17, p. 57; Scott 1915-61, iii, 20.
- 86 St Leonard's, Chapel NS c. 335 196 NS 31 NW 4
There are no visible remains of the chapel, formerly associated with the hospital of St Leonard (on record before 1420), which is said to have stood on rising ground close to a ford across the Slaphouse Burn 'about two hundred yards west of Slaphouse'.
April 1985
NSA, v (Ayr), 37; Paterson 1863-6, i, 118; Dillon 1960, 31-8; Cowan and Easson, 1976, 170.
- 87 St Quivox, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 3751 2406 NS 32 SE 5
This T-plan church stands within its walled burial-ground and occupies a prominent position in the village of St Quivox. It is rectangular on plan (18.85m by 5.9m within walls 1m thick) and gable-ended; although the visible fabric is largely of 17th-century date (with 18th- and 19th-century additions on the N), the building may embody its medieval predecessor. A weathered panel in the S wall bears the date 15[] 8. About 1767 the Oswald burial-aisle was added to an existing N aisle. There are a number of 17th- and 18th-century gravestones on the S and E sides of the church. About 1221 Walter Stewart granted the church to the Gilbertine House at Dalmlilling (no. 71) and at some time before 1238 it was regranted to Paisley Abbey. *October 1985*
Stat. Acct., vii (1793), 359; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 123; Paterson 1863-6, i, 659-60; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 514-15, 565, 826; Scott 1915-61, iii, 65; Strawhorn 1959, 267; Cowan 1967, 178.

- 88 Symington, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 3843 3141 NS 33 SE 21
This church stands within a walled burial-ground and although altered on a number of occasions, and heavily restored in 1919 and 1920, it retains much of its late 12th- or early 13th-century character. It is rectangular on plan and gable-ended (with an open trussed rafter roof), measuring 14.25m by 6.05m within walls 1.08m thick rising from a chamfered ground-course; a chamfered eaves-course returns across the E gable as an offset. Three semicircular-headed lights are disposed symmetrically in the gable and are framed internally by a strong, heavy hoodmould, with an unusually large billet ornament. The base-slab of an aumbry (originally framed by an edge-roll), which incorporates a piscina, is set within the sill of a window at the E end of the S wall. Entrance doorways are situated in the W and S walls. In the 17th century a belfry, possibly incorporating some medieval work, was erected on the E gable; the skewput at the SE angle bears the anthropomorphic representation of a head. In 1797 a galleried N aisle was added, and lofts (subsequently removed) were installed on the W and E. Jordan the parson of Symington is on record in 1165; the church was subsequently granted to the monastery at Fail (no. 74). *October 1985*
Stat. Acct., iii (1793), 402; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 569; Paterson 1863-6, i, 735-6; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 513-14; Scott 1915-61, iii, 72; Ritchie 1951, 38-40; Dillon 1954, 76; Dillon 1957b, 128-32; Cowan 1967, 194.
- 89 Tarbolton, Parish Church and Burial-ground NS 4303 2717 NS 42 NW 2
There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Tarbolton which stood within its walled burial-ground where the present church (built in 1821) now stands. A number of early 18th-century gravestones are situated on the S and E. The church is on record in 1335. *April 1985*
Stat. Acct., xix (1797), 456; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 749-50; Cooper 1880, 137-50; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 515-17, 565; Scott 1915-61, iii, 75; Hay 1957, 250; Cowan 1967, 195.
- 90 Wallace's Stone NS 3321 1657 NS 31 NW 16
An irregularly shaped boulder, bearing on one face a cross in false relief, is set within a walled enclosure on the S side of a track 180m NW of Blairstone Mains. The boulder (1.8m long, up to 1m broad and 0.6m thick) has been removed from its former position 30m to the SE (NS 3322 1654) and may originally have been standing. The cross, set slightly off centre, has arms of uniform length (0.16m) with expanded terminals (up to 0.26m broad) and a tapering shaft which drops from the centre of the head (0.87m long and up to 0.06m broad). The form of the cross suggests a 10th- to 12th-century date. *September 1985*
Paterson 1863-6, ii, 375-6; Smith 1895, 179; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 5; Bryden 1910; Lacaille 1929, 347-50.

MEDIEVAL EARTHWORKS

- 91 Alloway Mote * NS 3385 1798 NS 31 NW 3
The remains of a ringwork are situated on the edge of an escarpment overlooking the River Doon, 475m N of Doonholm. Now D-shaped on plan, it measures 10.3m across internally and is defended on three sides by a massive bank (up to 9m thick and standing to a height of 1.8m above the interior and 5m above the exterior) with traces of an external ditch (8m broad and 1.5m deep) on the SSE. On the WNW, where erosion may have removed the defences, it is defined by steep slopes falling to the River Doon. *April 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 39; Christison 1893, 385-6; Smith 1895, 157; Talbot 1974, 56; Stell 1985a, 15.
- 92 Barnweill NS 4068 3011 NS 43 SE 8
This earthwork is situated on the edge of an escarpment 300m WSW of Barnweill farmstead. It is sub-rectangular on plan (24.2m by 12m) and is enclosed on the WSW, SSE and ENE by a substantial rock-cut ditch up to 7m broad and 2m deep; the upcast has probably been used to raise the level of the interior, which bears some signs of disturbance. These remains are probably to be identified with the 'Old Castle of Barnwyll' depicted by Pont. About 40m to the SE, and occupying the summit of the hill, there are the remains of banks and other earthwork features, probably no more than the result of quarrying. *April 1985*
Pont 1654; Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 18, p. 41; Paterson 1863-6, i, 265; Smith 1895, 128-9; Stell 1985a, 15.

- 93 Helenton NS 3931 3111 NS 33 SE 7
 This motte is situated on the edge of an escarpment overlooking the Pow Burn, 300m NNW of Helenton. It stands to a height of 8.5m on the E and 4.2m on the W, and its roughly square summit is up to 13.8m across. A mill pond, now dry, has been formed at the base of the mound on the N and E; it served Helenton Mill, which formerly stood 80m to the S. In 1839 it was recorded that a ruin stood upon the summit of the motte.
April 1985
NSA, v (Ayr), 566-7; Name Book, Ayr, No. 61, p. 15; OS 6-inch map, Ayrshire, 1st ed. (1860), sheet xxii; Smith 1895, 127; Stell 1985a, 15.
- 94 Law Hill NS c. 382 316 NS 33 SE 8
 There are no visible remains of a round mound, probably a motte, which formerly stood on the NW side of Symington village. It is said to have been, 'partly natural and partly artificial' and when it was levelled during the early 19th century 'Those employed in doing so, found at no great depth from the surface, several arrow-heads, made of iron, most of them barbed and very crudely constructed. They also found combs made of horn, in a pretty good state of preservation.' In the 12th century Symington was probably the fief of Simon Lockhart. *April 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 566; Paterson 1863-6, i, 737; Smith 1895, 127; Dillon 1954, 72; Dillon 1957b, 128-32; Talbot 1974, 54; Barrow 1980, 67; Stell 1985a, 15.
- 95 Sundrum NS 4152 2144 NS 42 SW 13
 What may be a motte fashioned from a natural mound is situated on the edge of a steep river escarpment 470m ENE of Sundrum Castle. The mound stands to a height of 4m and its roughly circular level summit is 19m in diameter; there are traces of possible ditches at the base of the mound on the NW and SE. *October 1985*
- 96 Tarbolton NS 4323 2734 NS 42 NW 3
 This motte-and-bailey castle occupies a promontory on the N edge of the village of Tarbolton. The motte stands at the neck of the promontory; it is 3.2m high, its summit is 9m in diameter and around its base on the ESE there is a shallow ditch up to 3.8m broad. The promontory forms a bailey defined by artificial scarps and steep natural slopes which measures 38m from N to S by 28m transversely. Tarbolton was held of Walter FitzAlan (d.1177) by Gilbert son of Richer de Boyville. *October 1985*
Stat. Acct., xix (1797), 457; NSA, v (Ayr), 747-8; Smith 1895, 148-9; Barrow 1980, 176; Stell 1985a, 16.

CASTLES AND TOWER-HOUSES

(See also no. 74)

- 97 Auchans NS 3549 3460 NS 33 SE 1
 The remains of Auchans, a T-plan house of late 16th-century date converted to the L-plan during the early- to mid-17th century, stand about 1km W of Dundonald. The high gabled main block of the original house (14.8m by 4.65m within walls 0.9m thick) was of three principal storeys; the basement was vaulted and a stair-tower was extruded central to the S side. The terrace on the S side of the house was originally enclosed within a courtyard. A wing, three storeys and à garret in height (10.2m by 5.17m within walls 0.9m thick), was subsequently added at the W end of the N wall, and a stair-tower, with a Renaissance-style doorway, was provided in the re-entrant angle. The wing was further extended on the N by the addition of a block (9.35m by 5.35m within walls 0.8m thick) with towers at its NW and SW angles. The basement of the block was vaulted; the NW tower was corbelled square and the gables were crow-stepped. Ranges were subsequently added on the S and E sides of a courtyard on the E. In 1527 the estate of Achynche (Auchans) became the property of Wallace of Dundonald, and in 1640 it passed to Sir William Cochrane of Cowdon. In 1876, it is recorded that 'one of the side angles has the date of 1644 and another of 1667'; the initials WCD (William Cochrane of Dundonald) and ES (Eupheme Scott) also occurred in two places. The house stands in its policies amidst a series of stone-walled parks, probably those referred to by Abercrommie. *February 1985*
Stat. Acct., vii (1793), 619-20; NSA, v (Ayr), 679; Billings 1845-52, i, plate no. 18; Paterson 1863-6, i, 421, 432-3; Kirkwood 1876, 121-9; Miller 1885; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, ii, 174-9; Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 412; Hewat 1908, 154, 184; Gillespie 1939, i, 186; ii, frontispiece; Strawhorn 1959, 270-1; Tranter 1962-70, iii, 17-18.

- 98 Auchendrane Castle + NS 3348 1512 NS 31 NW 18
 There are no visible remains of the tower-house which stood at Auchendrane, probably on the site occupied by the present house (a listed building, built in 1856). Abercrommie describes it as, 'an high tower with laigh buildings surrounded with good orchards and gardens, parks and good cornfeilds, the owner hereof is Moore.' In 1837, the building was in ruins and by 1856 these had apparently been removed. *October 1985*
NSA, (Ayr), 363; Paterson 1863-6, ii, 392; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 10; Strawhorn 1959, 272.
- 99 Auchincruive + NS 3879 2345 NS 32 SE 8
 A tower-house, on record in 1532, is said to have stood on the site now occupied by the 18th-century mansion at Auchincruive (now the West of Scotland Agricultural College). In 1758 it was described as a 'Tower Fortalice Manor Place' and was the property of the Cathcarts. *September 1985*
 Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 411; Kirkwood 1954, 133-5.
- 100 Bridgend NS 3338 1768 NS 31 NW 13
 The remains of a tower-house, probably of late 16th-century date, are situated at the head of a small promontory overlooking the River Doon 230m E of Doonside. The surviving fragment comprises a barrel-vaulted cellar (4.75m by 5.6m within walls 0.8m thick) and a portion of the first-floor hall, the NNE wall of the latter incorporates a modified window opening, a fireplace and a press. On the SSW, the original extent of the block (about 15m overall) is represented by what may be a robber trench; stone footings along the edge of the escarpment on the E may indicate the position of an adjoining wing or a range. *April 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 365; Paterson 1863-6, ii, 393-4; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 19.
- 101 Coilsfield + NS 4445 2649 NS 42 NW 15
 There are no visible remains of Coilsfield Castle (on record in the late 17th century) which probably stood on the site subsequently occupied by Montgomerie House (built in 1798 and demolished in 1969), 900m SE of Tarbolton. *April 1985*
 Armstrong 1775; Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 62, p. 45; Paterson 1863-6, i, 764; Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 411; Davis 1984, 24.
- 102 Craigie Castle * NS 4084 3169 NS 43 SW 3
 The remains of Craigie Castle stand on a low ridge in open ground 180m ESE of Craigie Mains farmsteading. The earliest substantial portion of the castle consists of a hall-house of late 12th- or 13th-century date (7.17m wide by at least 14.5m long within walls 1.74m thick), which appears itself to incorporate the remains of an earlier building. On the NNE, a wall (0.77m thick and 3.9m high) may have formed part of an original courtyard. During the 15th century the hall-house was raised in height (immuring the parapet walk and its crenellations) to accommodate a new and more spacious first-floor hall and at least one other storey. The hall was divided into three bays by a ribbed vault springing from sculptured corbels; high-level windows were set in deeply splayed and stepped openings with chamfered rear-arches, and a fireplace was subsequently inserted at the WNW end of the SSW wall. Courtyards were extended on the SSW and NNE. The ridge is cut by two massive ditches (up to 14.5m broad and 1.5m deep) on the SSW and NNE sides of the castle respectively, their ends connecting with what were probably two lochans. At the WNW end of the SSW ditch there are the remains of what may be a drawbridge abutment. A third ditch (134m long, 13.5m broad and up to 1.8m deep) cuts the ridge 117m NE of the castle to form an outer bailey. An armorial plaque impaled with the arms of the Wallaces and Lindseys is set in the wall of the steading (NS 4062 3174). About 1155-60 Craigie may have been the fief of Walter Hosé. *February 1985*
NSA, v (Ayr), 765; Paterson 1863-6, i, 262-4; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 296-301; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 512; Smith 1895, 129-30; Dillon 1954, 72; Barrow 1973, 349-50; Cruden 1981, 94.

- 103 Crosbie House NS 3439 3008 NS 33 SW 7
 The remains of a late 15th- or early 16th-century tower-house are situated in the policies of Fullarton House (demolished in 1966), 90m SW of the stable-block. The tower was oblong on plan and measured 9.6m by 5.3m within walls 2m thick and now surviving to a height of 3m. A mural stair led directly to the first floor from the entrance at the W end of the SW wall, and a door opened directly to the vaulted basement, which may formerly have been divided by a cross-wall. The basement was lit by two splayed single-light windows and was furnished with an aumbry; a doorway was subsequently opened at the E end of the NE wall. With the completion of Fullarton House, sometime after 1745, the tower was partially dismantled and the remaining portion was converted for use as an ice-house. The remains of a rectangular dovecot (7.35m by 4.3m overall) probably of 17th-century date, are situated 64m to the SW (NS 3434 3004). From the 16th century Crosbie was the seat of the Fullartons. *April 1985*
 Paterson 1863-6, i, 471-2; Gillespie 1939, 141; Dillon 1954, 72; Strawhorn 1959, 293-4; Davis 1984, 16.
- 104 Drumsuie + NS 4429 1788 NS 41 NW 9
 A cottage, situated on the edge of a river terrace 200m SSW of Drongan School, now occupies the site of a tower-house of probable 16th-century date. Although the tower was demolished during the early 19th century, and the stone largely carried away, some rubble remains, together with several fragments of dressed stone, to indicate its approximate position. On the S side of the cottage a cobbled surface (recently flagged) may have formed part of its courtyard; a stone causeway (12.5m long and 2.9m broad) at the foot of the terrace on the N may also be associated. Drumsuie was formerly part of the barony of Sundrum; in 1567 it was the property of William Crawford. *April 1985*
 NSA, v (Ayr), 654; Retter 1978, 73.
- 105 Dundonald Castle * NS 3636 3451 NS 33 SE 2
 The remains of this royal castle, erected during the reign of Robert II (1371-1390), occupy a prominent position on the summit of a hill overlooking the village of Dundonald. The main block is roughly rectangular on plan (17.9m by 12.1m within walls up to 2.15m thick) and comprises three principal storeys with halls on the first and second floors. The second-floor hall is carried on a pointed barrel-vault and is divided into two principal bays by transverse and diagonal moulded ribs with depressed wall-ribs between; a third unvaulted bay on the S probably served as the screens. The principle facade on the W bears the royal arms and those of the Stewarts, and incorporates splayed semicircular angle-buttresses at the ground floor flanking a former entrance (subsequently infilled); these portions may be relics of an earlier building. An accommodation wing on the S and a courtyard on the E were both probably added in the 15th century. Terracing on and around the summit of the hill could be associated with an earlier castle, perhaps that of Walter the Stewart of Dundonald, Justiciar of Scotland in 1230. During the 17th century a number of moulded stones from the castle were re-used in Auchans House (no. 97). (For a chapel which may have stood in the vicinity of, or within, the castle see no. 73).
June 1985
 Stat. Acct., vii (1793), 615, 619; NSA, v (Ayr), 675-6; Paterson 1863-6, i, 418, 420, 430-1; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, i, 167-75; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 451, 463, 508, 790; Smith 1895, 122; Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 412; Hewat 1908, 153; Simpson 1949, 42-51; Dillon 1954, 68, 72; Simpson 1959, 11; Dillon 1966, 32-6; Barrow 1973, 347; Barrow 1980, 46, 58-9; Barrow and Royan 1985, 168, 183; Cruden 1981, 120-2; Ewart 1985.
- 106 Dunduff NS 2719 1637 NS 21 NE 5
 This stepped L-plan tower-house is prominently situated on a rocky knoll 710m ENE of Dunduff farmsteading. It was probably begun in the late 16th- or early 17th-century; the plan is advanced for its date but it may never have been completed. The tower measures 13.45m by 12.34m over walls up to 1.45m thick and comprises two principal storeys; the original design must have included at least one additional upper storey. The ground floor was subdivided into three barrel-vaulted rooms of roughly equal size which opened from a lobby entered from the stair-tower (of three storeys) in the re-entrant angle. On the first floor a corridor running the length of the main block provided separate access to a private chamber in the WSW wing. The hall was well appointed with large splayed window embrasures and a fireplace in the WSW wall; joist sockets in the WSW and ENE walls indicate the subsequent insertion of an intermediate floor. *July 1985*
 NSA, v (Ayr), 365; Paterson 1863-6, ii, 384; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 19.

- 107 Dunure Castle NS 2522 1582 NS 21 NE 8
 This castle is situated on a rocky coastal promontory 240m SW of Dunure harbour. The earliest identifiable portion comprises a tower and courtyard of probable late 14th-century date; the tower was oblong on plan, measuring 11.3m by 6.1m within walls 1.5m thick. During the late medieval period, the remains of this earlier castle were incorporated in a building of three principal storeys; on the SSW, a wing of two principal storeys (11m by 8.5m within walls up to 1.2m thick), with a corbelled machicolation, was added, and during the 16th century this was extended by the addition of a kitchen wing (11.2m by 5.6m within walls 1.1m thick) provided with a corridor on its ENE side. The subsequent addition of these service ranges may obscure the original entrance/gatehouse arrangements which are known to have existed. A bailey on the precipitous seaward side of the promontory is partially defined by the remains of a wall 1.5m thick. A well-preserved 16th-century beehive dovecot stands on a knoll 33m ENE of the castle (NS 2526 1584). There are no visible remains of a chapel which is said to have stood in the vicinity of the entrance to the castle. The castle was the property of the Kennedys, Earls of Cassillis.
April 1985
 Grose 1789-91, ii, 196-7; NSA, v (Ayr), 365, 385; Paterson 1863-6, ii, 380-2; Chalmers 1887-1902, vi, 467, 493, 494; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 341-4.
- 108 Fergus Loch NS c. 39 18 NS 31 NE 8
 There are no visible remains of 'an old ruined castle . . . which probably was used as a shooting station by the Cassillis family' which is said, in 1837, to have stood near the margin of Fergus Loch. *September 1985*
 NSA, v (Ayr), 6.
- 109 Gadgirth Castle + NS 4086 2229 NS 42 SW 1
 There are no visible remains of Gadgirth Castle, possibly a tower-house, which probably occupied the site of Gadgirth House (built in 1808 and demolished in 1968). Gadgirth Castle is said to have succeeded the Old Ha' (no. 114) and is on record in the 16th century and was the family seat of Chalmers. *April 1985*
 NSA, v (Ayr), 656; Paterson 1863-6, i, 228-9; Strawhorn 1959, 294; Davis 1984, 17.
- 110 Glenayes + NS 2840 1770 NS 21 NE 7
 There are no visible remains of the house or tower of Glenayes, which stood 380m W of Genoch farm; it is listed by Abercrummie as one of the dwellings of the gentry. In the late 18th century a farmhouse (now demolished) was erected upon the site and in 1837 all that remained of the earlier building were a few ruinous walls. Glenayes had formerly been the property of the Montgomeries of Brigend and possibly also of the Kennedys.
September 1985
 NSA, v (Ayr), 365; Name Book, Ayrshire, No. 46, p. 28; Paterson 1863-6, ii, 433-4; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 19.
- 111 Greenan Castle * NS 3117 1932 NS 31 NW 1
 Greenan Castle is situated on a coastal promontory 180m of Greenan farmsteading and comprises a tower-house standing within the inner defences of an earlier earthwork castle (see also no. 34). A ditch (23m broad and 2m deep) cuts off an area at the head of the promontory measuring 28m by 16m, whilst on the S a bailey measuring 70m by 26m is protected by an outer ditch (13.7m broad and 3m deep). The tower is oblong on plan (10.05m by 8.4m overall), three storeys and a garret in height, and has a vaulted basement, crow-stepped gables and corbelled angle-rounds. The end-wall, on the NE, rises from a chamfered base-plinth; the entrance is at ground level and the lintel bears the date 1607 and the initials J K (John Kennedy of Baltersan). A mortared rubble wall (12.6m long, 1.3m thick and 3.1m high), which extends along the crest of the promontory on the SW side, may be part of an earlier building. In the 1190s Roger de Scalebroc held a castle at Greenan, and during the 16th century the estate belonged to the Davidsons; a tower is on record in 1576. *February 1985*
 Grose 1789-91, ii, 198; *Retours*, Ayr, No. 18; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 383-4; Macfarlane 1906-8, ii, 9; Bryden 1910; Dillon 1954, 72; Tranter 1970, v, 207; Barrow 1980, 46, 58-9; Stell 1985b, 22.

- 112 Hillhouse + NS 3435 3378 NS 33 SW 15
The present mansion at Hillhouse (a listed building largely of 19th-century date) probably occupies the site of its predecessor which was demolished about 1800. A lintel, bearing the date 1671 and the initials JMK and EW (John McKerrell and Elizabeth Wallace), is set above the gate to the walled garden 70m to the ESE. There may have been a tower at Hillhouse about 1570. *April 1985*
Paterson 1863-6, i, 480-5; Strawhorn 1959, 297.
- 113 Monkton House NS c. 35 27 NS 32 NE 14
There are no visible remains of the 'house at Monkton', probably a tower-house, which is said to have stood very near to the Pow Bridge; the site is now occupied by the main runway of Prestwick Airport. It is depicted on Pont's map as 'Muncktoun Castle' and was formerly the property of the Earls of Abercorn. *April 1985*
Pont 1654; Paterson 1863-6, ii, 576; Smith 1895, 126; Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 410; Hewat 1908, 112.
- 114 Old Ha', Gadgirth NS 4057 2190 NS 42 SW 3
The remains of the Old Ha', which is said to have preceded the tower at Gadgirth (no. 109), occupy the extremity of a rocky promontory projecting from the SE bank of the River Ayr, 500m WNW of Brae of Gadgirth farmsteading. The surviving portion comprises the NE angle, a fragment of lime-mortared masonry (up to 6.5m long overall and 3m high) built directly against the rock outcrop on the SW, and, on the precipitous NE side, the footings of a return wall (2.3m long and up to 1.5m high); the area enclosed measures 8.7m by 6m. The promontory (15m by 8m) is cut off by a natural gully 9m broad and over 1m deep. During the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214) Gadgirth is said to have been the property of Reginaldus de Camera. *April 1985*
Paterson 1863-6, i, 228.
- 115 Templehouse NS 41 25 NS 42 NW 24
There are no visible remains of the house or tower at Templehouse; in 1591 it was the residence of Marion Sawers. *April 1985*
Paterson 1863-6, i, 766.
- 116 Underwood + NS 3902 2926 NS 32 NE 17
There are no visible remains of 'an old baronial castle, with a moat' which is said to have occupied the site of the present house at Underwood. *April 1985*
Armstrong 1775; Paterson 1863-6, i, 299-300.

MEDIEVAL BURGHS

- 117 Ayr NS 33 21 NS 32 SW 104,
6, 7, 8, 11, 12,
23, 24 & 49
Ayr was erected a royal burgh about 1203-6. It developed around the harbour and along two main thoroughfares (Sandgate and High Street) with market centres at the Fish Cross (NS 3379 2204) and the Malt Cross (NS 3369 2210). The castle, probably incorporating a motte (NS 3345 2218), was built towards the end of the 12th century; the parish church (NS 3337 2201), dedicated to St John the Baptist, is on record in 1233. In about 1230 a Dominican friary (NS 3390 2181) was established, and about 1472 that of the Greyfriars (NS 3390 2192). During the mid-17th century, with the construction of the Cromwellian citadel (NS 3339 2213), a new parish church (the Auld Kirk of Ayr) was founded on the site of the Greyfriars. During the 17th century the burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr (no. 118) developed on the N side of the river; a bridge is known to have been in existence during the reign of Alexander II (1214-49) but the Auld Brig (NS 3385 2210) probably dates to the 15th century.
Dillon 1954, 69-70; Pryde 1957, 10-12, 23-4, 26, 40, 48-9; Dunlop 1953; Pryde 1965, 16, no. 1; 72, no. 364; SBS Ayr; Lindsay 1985.

- 118 Newton-upon-Ayr
 NS 33 22 NS 32 SW 105,
 9 & 25
 The 'Villa of Newton' is on record in the 13th century when it probably formed part of the Stewart lands. It was probably erected a burgh of barony between 1314 and 1371 but it only comes on record in 1446. The remains of Newton Castle (NS 3390 2230), a tower-house possibly of 15th-century date and the residence, in the early 16th century, of Wallace of Craigie, were largely removed during the late 18th century. In 1777 a church (NS 3382 2236) was built to serve the burgh, which was erected a parish in 1779). The market cross (NS 3379 2224) originally stood opposite the church.
Stat. Acct., ii (1792), 262-74, 579-83; *NSA*, v (Ayr), 86-105; Paterson 1863-6, i, 156-79; Pryde 1957, 20-1; Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 410; Dunlop 1953, 21, 50, 53, 119, 126, 154; Strawhorn 1959, 257, 266; Pryde 1965, 48, no. 135; 62, no. 252.

- 119 Prestwick
 NS 35 26 NS 32 NE 5,
 6 & 20
 Prestwick was a demesne burgh of Walter FitzAlan (d.1177). A mill is on record in 1368 and the market cross (NS 3622 2622) in 1473. See also no. 82.
NSA, v (Ayr), 174, 176; Paterson 1863-6, i, 574-6; Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 410; Hewat 1908; Pryde 1957, 9-10; Strawhorn 1959, 266; Pryde 1965, 38, no. 89; 63, no. 267; Barrow 1973, 347.

MEDIEVAL AND LATER SETTLEMENT

- 120 Aught Wood
 NS 3534 3284 NS 33 SE 23
 & 30
 The remains of this farmstead are situated in an area of rough pasture 300m SSW of a derelict transmitter station. It comprises up to three rectangular buildings, the two best preserved measuring 14m by 6.7m and 13m by 6.5m respectively over turf-covered stone wall-footings. Adjacent to the farmstead there are traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation and 140m to the N (NS 3533 3299) there is a roughly rectangular enclosure measuring 30m by 14m within a low bank. *October 1985*
- 121 Brae of Gadgirth
 NS 4094 2161 NS 42 SW 15
 Situated 210m SW of Brae of Gadgirth there are the remains of a single-compartment rectangular building measuring 11m by 4.8m within stone wall-footings. *October 1985*
 OS 6-inch map, Ayrshire, 1st ed. (1860), sheet xxxiv.
- 122 Fisherton
 NS 2596 1701 NS 21 NE 19
 Situated at the foot of a crag, and close to the high-water mark 470m NW of Fisherton, there are the remains of a rectangular building or enclosure measuring 5.4m by 3.3m within turf-covered stone wall-footings. *October 1985*
- 123 Meadowhead
 NS 4295 3275 NS 43 SW 25
 The remains of a farmstead are situated 110m W of Meadowhead. It comprises a rectangular building, possibly of three compartments, measuring up to 17.3m by 3.2m within turf-covered stone wall-footings; the remains of what may be a second building lie parallel to it immediately to the N. Adjacent to the farmstead there are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation. *October 1985*
- 124 Overton
 NS 4247 1605 NS 41 NW 14
 This farmstead is situated on an N-facing slope 800m SSE of Overton and 80m NE of St Bride's Well (no. 85). It comprises a rectangular building measuring up to 12m by 3.2m within turf-covered stone wall-footings, with the remains of what may be an enclosure or an earlier building on its NE side. Some 110m to the E (NS 4259 1607) a further building, measuring 9.4m by 3.2m within stone wall-footings, and a small D-shaped enclosure adjoin opposite sides of one of the field-banks which enclose the extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation around the farmstead. *October 1985*

- 125 Townhead, Barnweill NS 4077 2996 NS 42 NW 26
The remains of the 19th-century farmstead of Townhead comprise a single rectangular building, reduced to the lowest course of its stone walls, with traces of what is probably a second building to the NW. Earthworks in the immediate vicinity of the farmstead may indicate the sites of earlier buildings and enclosures. *October 1985*
OS 6-inch map, Ayrshire, 1st ed. (1860), sheet xxviii.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 126 Dunure NS 258 153 NS 21 NE 11
In 1973 'seventeen sherds of green glazed medieval pottery including rim, base and handle sherds' were found in plough-soil on the WNW side of Blacktop Hill, approximately 600m SW of Dunure old parish church (no. 79).
DES (1974), 15.
- 127 High Langside 1 NS 4209 3182 NS 43 SW 26
The turf-covered remains of a kiln are situated 70m NW of High Langside. The proximity of numerous small quarries and areas of outcropping rock suggest that it may be a lime-kiln. *October 1985*
- 128 High Langside 2 NS 4223 3193 NS 43 SW 27
The turf-covered remains of a kiln are situated 160m NNE of High Langside. The proximity of numerous small quarries and areas of outcropping rock suggest that it may be a lime-kiln. *October 1985*
- 129 High Monktonhill + NS 3509 2871 NS 32 NE 24
Air photographs reveal an L-shaped cropmark 150m SE of High Monktonhill cottage.
March 1985
- 130 Hillhouse NS 3410 3359 NS 33 SW 4
There is an artificial mound 250m SW of Hillhouse in the belt of trees on the ESE side of the drive. The mound stands up to 3m high and was probably once oval, but its WNW end has been destroyed by the construction of the drive and it now measures about 17m across. The date and purpose of the mound are unknown. *October 1985*
Smith 1895, 120.
- 131 Low Glenayes NS 272 171 NS 21 NE 13
In 1973 'fifty sherds of green and brown glazed medieval pottery including rim, base and handle sherds' were found in plough-soil on the SW side of Bower Hill, about 300m NW of Low Glenayes farmstead. *DES (1973), 15.*
- 132 Monkton, Windmill NS 3620 2805 NS 32 NE 3
The shell of an 18th-century vaulted windmill is situated 530m NE of Monkton old parish church (no. 81). The tower (3.35m in diameter at ground level within walls 0.9m thick), which rises from a base plinth and is slightly tapered, comprises a basement and two storeys; the slated conical roof is a more recent addition. Opposed doorways are set at ground level and there are two single-light windows on the first floor; a larger opening is of more recent date. On the S the basement opens into a barrel-vaulted chamber (up to 7.1m long by 3.35m wide). During the early 19th century the tower was converted for use as a dovecot. *April 1985*
Armstrong 1775; Donnachie and Stewart 1966, 279, 288, no. 9; Douglas, Oglethorpe and Hume 1984, 11, Appendix pp. 4, 6.
- 133 Parkthorn † NS c. 347 345 NS 33 SW 2
Quarrying has destroyed the 'foundations of a hill fort' described by Smith 'on the heights above Parkthorn'.
Smith 1895, 120.
- 134 Witch Knowe NS 3990 1987 NS 31 NE 3
On sloping ground 170m NE of Westpark there is a mound which stands to a height of 7m on the NNW and 3.2m on the SSE; its level top is 14.8m in diameter. It is unclear whether the mound is artificial or natural. *October 1985*
Smith 1895, 163.

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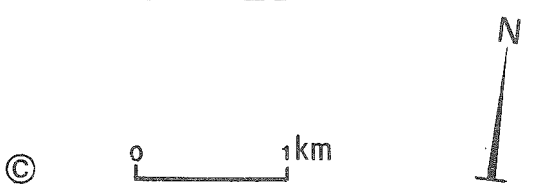
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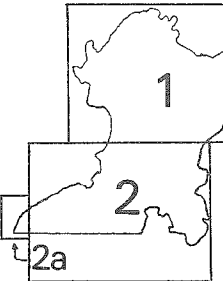
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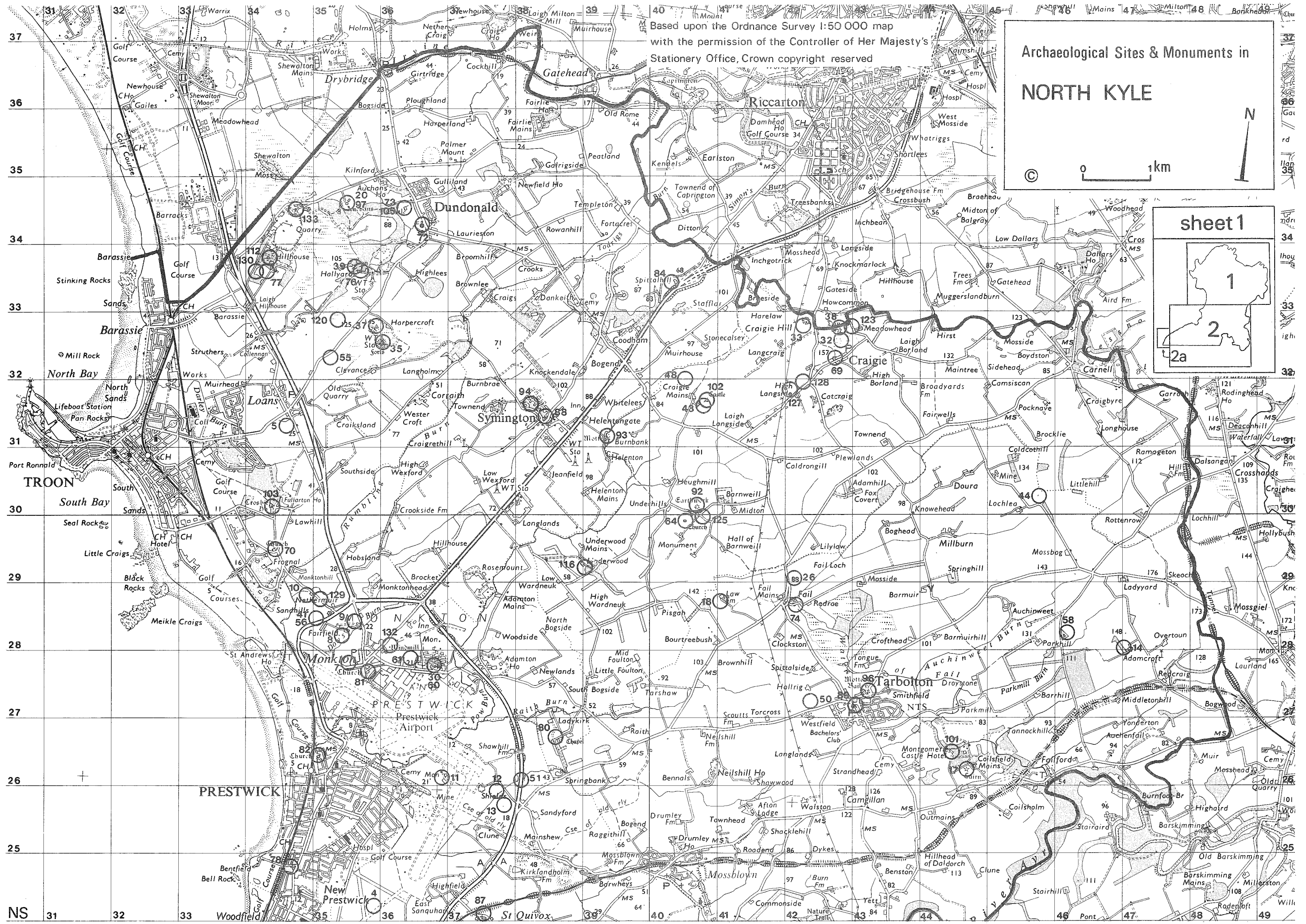


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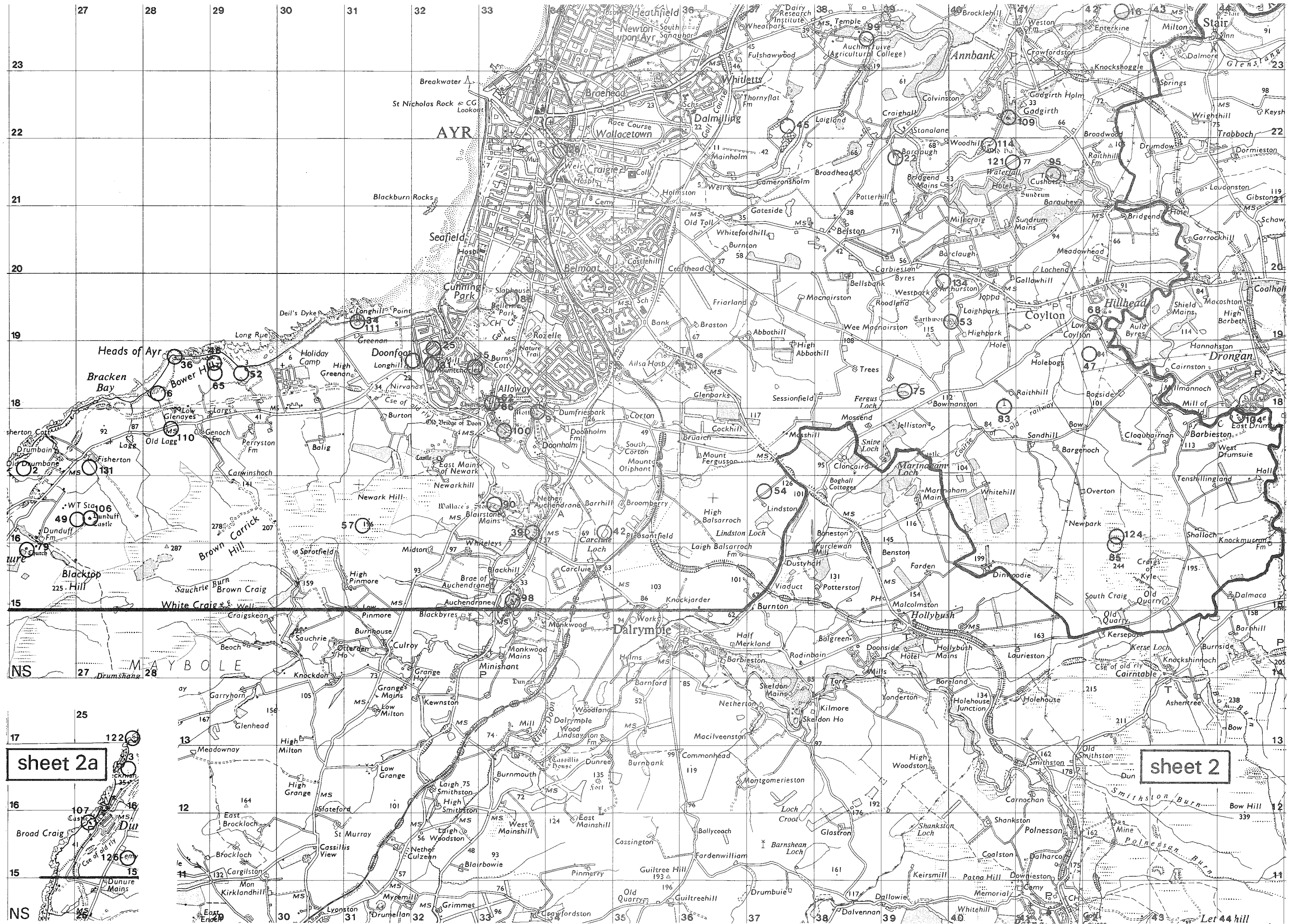
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