

Glencoul, Assynt: late cemetery (NC 272304). What may be a graveyard of 17th century date or earlier at the long abandoned settlement of Glencoul, at the head of Loch Glencoul. Inside an irregular enclosure on a knoll are three feature types. Two cairns, the larger 3 by 2.5 metres, have semicircular "forecourt" 1 metre deep, 140 centimetres across the ends of the recess, and are 0.7 metre high. Three are crescentic stone mounds 1 metre across; a number of other cairns are 1 to 2 metres across, and 1 metre high. There is also a rectangular foundation.

Allt an Dubhaidh, Kylestrome, Eddrachilles: cairn? (NC 223351). A feature constructed of edge placed slabs and drystone walling, internally 2 by 1.7 metres, overall 4 by 3 metres. At one end is a small round cairn, marked out by earthfast stones, 1.2 metres in diameter, and at this end is a small extension, also formed of upright slabs, internally 110 by 74 centimetres, the whole structure 5 metres long and up to 1 metre high. Part of a survey of Kylestrome under permit from Lady Mary Grosvenor. Publication: this and above site in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* 1970, p50, part of a survey yielding 17 sites, mainly late settlements.

An Dunan, Kylestrome, Eddrachilles: mural passage exposed in dun (NC 217341). This was found in 1970 but not published until 1971. It is an example of treasure hunting, and I have included it here to emphasise the point. The site was classified as a dun, without any structures, but several years before my visit a holidaymaker had spent a fortnight exploring the remains by shifting rubble. This had led to the exposure of a passage within the wall on the northwest, where it is 4 metres thick. The passage is 0.8 metre wide, reached from the inside by a stepped opening 0.75 metre wide, by which there is a chamber within the wall 2 by 1.4 metres. The passage extends level for 2 metres followed by eight steps up to the present crown of the wall. The thickness between the interior and the passage is 1.6 metres. The exposed steps, passage and chamber suggest this site is a broch, not a dun. Published in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* 1971, p47.

Creag Clais nan Cruineachd, Clachtoll, Assynt: enclosure associated with "cave" (NC 065279). In 1971 I investigated several sites which, in information sent to me by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division three weeks beforehand, had not been adequately recorded. The first of these was a reference (OSA 16 1795 16) to a huge pile of stones, close by a cliff, on Clachtoll Farm, containing several passages. They had subsequently received information from J. Milne, Old Schoolhouse, Stoer that this was at Creag Glais nan Cruineachd, where there are caves & piles of fallen rock. When I visited the site on 24th June I found a circular enclosure in front of the rock pile, 6 metres diameter within a wall 2 metres thick, with a shielding wall across the entrance. An artificial passage had been created through this wall, covered by lintels, leading into a cave under the rock pile 4 by 3 metres. In the roof of this is a vent upwards through the rock pile, possibly indicating a hearth. In Sutherland numerous structures of this nature occur which might possibly be the work of herdsmen or shepherds with time on their hands. Another example was found in 1972 at Cnoc a Ghiubhais, Cape Wrath (NC 268701) which included a corbelled chamber. Published in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* 1971 p44.

An Dun Broch, Clashnessie Bay, Assynt: stack dun (NC 056316). The Ordnance Survey had a record of a dun at NC 055319 on the next headland 300 metres north of here, said to have been washed into the sea c. 1940. However they