

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL

FIELD MONUMENTS



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE	H N D 3 4 S W 0 0 6 A
2 NGR	N D 3 0 4 9 4 3 4 6 C E
3 QUAL	
6 SITE NAME	S O U T H Y A R R O W S N
10 GENERIC TYPE	BURIAL CAIRN, LONG, HORNED, CHAMBERED (OCH)+BURIAL CIST.
14 PERIOD/DATE	NE+BA
15 DATING METHOD	TYP
18 SHAPE	TRAPEZOID
19 THREAT AND DATE	

4 DISTRICT	CAITHNESS	5 PARISH	WICK
7 AREA STATUS	8 SITE STATUS	9 REGIONAL STATUS	
11 CONCORDANCE	12 FORM	13 DIMENSIONS	
OSND 34 SW 6	SCHEDULED <i>Amended</i>	c.51m LONG.	
16 RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS	17 CONDITION	18 SHAPE	
SECONDARY BA BURIAL CIST IN NE BURIAL CAIRN.	INCOMPLETE	TRAPEZOID	
20 LAND USE	21 GEOLOGY	22 SOILS	23 VEGETATION
HEATH			
24 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE	25 RELIEF	26 ASPECT	27 ALTITUDE
	SPUR ON RIDGE SHOULDER	W=N=E	130=140m OD

28 EXCAVATION (EXCAVATOR: DATE: EXTENT: QUALITY)

1. ANDERSON J. & SHEARER: 1865 & 1866:

29 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)

- ORDNANCE SURVEY: 1976: 1:10,000 MAP.
- HENSHALL A.S.: 1963: CHAMBERED TOMBS OF SCOTLAND: EUP: VOL I: pp291-2 No 54 PLAN.
- CALLANDER J.G.: 1915-16: PROC SOC ANT SCOT.: VOL 50: p238, 210.
- HENSHALL A.S.: 1972: CHAMBERED TOMBS OF SCOTLAND: EUP: VOL II: p239. PLAN.
- ANDERSON J.: 1886: SCOTLAND IN PAGAN TIMES: THE BRONZE & STONE AGES: EDIN.: pp237-240.
- MERCER R.J.: 1984: FIELD SURVEY IN N. SCOTLAND: EUP: VOL 3: No 16.
- HMB(S.D.D.): 1985: LIST OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS. (over).

30 GROUND PLAN NO.	31 GROUND PHOTO NO.
	84171212
32 SLIDES NO.	33 HR. AP. NO.
	M2/784/1A
34 NMR. AP. NO.	35 OTHER AP. NO.: SOURCE
36 ARCHIVE AND LOCATION	
37 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	38 SAMPLES
39 PALYNOLOGY	40 NUMERICAL DATES: RANGE: LAB NO.
41 SMALL FINDS	42 MUSEUM/LOCATION
BEADS.	RMS.
43 OTHER	

44 NAME & ADDRESS OF OWNER	45 ATTITUDE OF OWNER
46 NAME & ADDRESS OF TENANT	47 ATTITUDE OF TENANT

48 ACCESS & RESTRICTIONS	49 NAME & ADDRESS OF FINDER/RECORDER: DATE	50 RECORDER: DATE	51 CHECK: DATE
		AM: 8.10.1985	GS: 29.10.1985

52 TEXT

"ND 3049 4346: Long Cairn." (1).

"An Orkney-Cromarty type long, horned cairn with a Camster-type chamber. It is 190'(58.34) long and varies from 25 to 45ft(7.74 to 13.83) in width. The site has been much robbed and is partly overgrown by peat and heather." (2).

"The chamber has been re-used and a cist, which contained an urn and 70 'tiny round lignite disc beads' of a single string jet necklace, inserted in the outer compartment. Ten beads are in the RMS (QUEENS ST) (EO 132); the remaining finds have been lost." (3).

"As described and planned by Miss Henshall." (OSFI:NKB:2.5.1967).

"The cairn has a distinct 'Head and Tail' profile, and in addition, the excavator noted a wall revetting the back of the round mound containing the chamber. These facts, together with the very short passage, indicate that the cairn originated as a round, chambered cairn, except that the axes of cairn and chamber do not coincide. The cairn is probably relatively late in date." (4).

"See attached photocopies for rest of text."

29.

8. RCAHMS:1911:CAITHNESS INVENTORY:HMSO::pp173-174, No 544.
9. ANDERSON J.:1866:PROC SOC ANT SCOT.:VOL6:pp445-49.
10. ANDERSON J.: 1870:PROC SOC ANT SCOT.:VOL 7:pp497-98,485.
11. ANDERSON J.:1866:MEMOIRS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOC. OF LONDON:VOL2:pp238-41.

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



ARTEFACTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE											
H N D 3 4 S W 0 0 6 B											
2 NGR											
N D 3 0 4 9 4 3 4 6 C E											
3 QUAL											
6 SITE NAME											
S O U T H Y A R R O W S N											
7 GENERIC TYPE											
BEADS, LIGNITE.											
11 PERIOD/DATE						12 DATING METHOD					
BA						TYP + ASS					
15 EXCAVATOR AND DATE											
16 EXCAVATION RECORD NO.											

4 DISTRICT	5 PARISH
CAITHNESS	WICK

8 CONCORDANCE	9 MUSEUM/LOCATION OF FIND(S)	10 ACCESSION NO.
OSND 34 SW 6	RMS (QUEENS ST.)	EO 132.

13 FIND CIRCUMSTANCES	14 CONDITION
FROM SECONDARY BURIAL CIST IN N.E. BURIAL CAIRN.	

17 LAND USE	18 GEOLOGY
HEATH	

19 SOILS	20 VEGETATION

21 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE	22 RELIEF	23 ASPECT	24 ALTITUDE
	SPUR ON RIDGE SHOULDER	W=N=E	130=140m OD

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION/DIMENSIONS	
26 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)	
"SAME DETAILS AS 'A' CARD."	
27 GROUND PLAN NO.	28 GROUND PHOTO NO.
29 SLIDES NO.	30 HR. AP. NO.
31 NMR. AP. NO.	32 OTHER AP. NO.: SOURCE
33 ARCHIVE AND LOCATION	
34 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	35 SAMPLES
36 PALYNOLOGY	37 NUMERICAL DATES: RANGE: LAB NO.
38 OTHER	

39 NAME & ADDRESS OF OWNER	40 ATTITUDE OF OWNER

41 NAME & ADDRESS OF TENANT	42 ATTITUDE OF TENANT

43 ACCESS & RESTRICTIONS

44 NAME & ADDRESS OF FINDER/RECORDER: DATE	45 RECORDER: DATE	46 CHECK: DATE
	HAR: 11.10.1985	

47 TEXT
 "Found in a chamber of a long-horned cairn, might be assigned to the end of the Stone Age; but as it was discovered in a short cist, containing human remains and fragments of a string marked Urn, erected within the chamber, it without doubt belongs to the subsequent Bronze Age."(3)p210.
 "70 Discs, 6 beads in RMS (QUEENS ST.)." (3) p238.

On the floor of the first compartment, to the left of the entrance, a cist was placed, formed of slabs set on edge, between the front wall and the divisional stone on that side of the chamber, and covered in by two smaller slabs. It was about 4 feet 4 inches in length, 20 inches wide, and 9 inches deep to the level of the floor. At this level, in the dark earthy clay which filled the interior of the cist, there was a whitish layer of softened bones in a condition of extreme decay. In the east end of the cist were the fragments of an urn, ornamented with parallel bands of impressions of a twisted cord, showing the fibrous texture of the strands. A necklace of small beads of lignite (Fig. 240) had been deposited with the urn, and by washing the clay removed from the cist, seventy of these were recovered.



Fig. 240.—Beads of Lignite
(actual size).

The floor of the chamber itself, in all the compartments, consisted of a layer of compacted clay and ashes, fully 6 inches in thickness, intermixed with charcoal, and burnt bones, human and animal. On the surface of this compacted floor there was a loose layer, in which were greatly decayed fragments of human bones, unburnt; and in the corners of the compartments of the chamber were numbers of human teeth, of which the osseous parts had perished, and the enamel of the crowns only remained. Not a vestige of pottery, not a single chip of flint, no manufactured object whatever, occurred either in or on the floor—except the urn and the beads enclosed within the cist.

Finds

Artifacts. Lost, except some of 2 in N.M.A.

1. An urn, 'it shows a very distinct and elegant ornamentation, running round it in parallel bands, as if a string of two strands, slightly twisted, had been passed round it and impressed in the soft clay. . . . The clay is coarse and stony . . . plentifully sprinkled with small scales of mica.'¹ It was 'apparently 6 or 7 in. high. . . . It had an everted rim'.²


2. Seventy tiny, round lignite disc beads, ranging from flat specimens 0.02 in. thick to tubular specimens 0.12 in. thick, diameters 0.15 in. (ten in N.M.A., EO 137).

1 and 2 from the cist; there were no artifacts from the chamber itself. Not illustrated.

Skeletal. On the 'ash layer' of the middle compartment, greatly decayed unburnt broken bones representing parts of one or more skeletons; in the inner compartment unburnt fragments of at least one skeleton, partly in the clay-and-ash layer, 'as if they had been left on, and not buried in it'.¹ In the clay-and-ash layer, fragments of burnt and unburnt bone. Teeth were found in the corners of the chamber in and below the 'ash layer', and here and there above it 'as if the skulls had been laid in different spots till they had all decayed except the crowns of the teeth'.²

Animal remains. Lost. Species not specified. Some unburnt but broken bones left on the 'ash layer' with the human bones; in the 'ash layer' burnt and unburnt bones.

NEG/SLIDE No:	87046032	DATE:	29/4/87	NGR:	N 030494346	QUAL:	CE
DISTRICT:	CAITHNESS	CODE:	2	PARISH:	WICK	CODE:	09
SUBJECT KEYWORDS: LONG CAIRN S. YARROW NORTH							
DETAIL:							
LOCATION: SOUTH YARROWS							

SMR No:	H N 0345W006A
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD PHOTOGRAPH	
PHOTOGRAPHER:	R.B. GOURLAY
COPYRIGHT:	H.R.C.



Henshall, A.S.

54 SOUTH YARROWS,
NORTH [YARHOUSE]

(O.-C., Camster-type, long,
horned)

In the parish of

WICK

Location above the S end of the
LOCH OF YARHOUSE

5½ m. SW of

WICK

Map reference

ND/305434

Sheet XXIX; ND 34 SW

Inventory number 544

References

M.A.S.L. 11 (1865-66)

238-41¹; ANDERSON, J.

(1886) 237-40²;

R.C.A.M. Inv. 173-74;

P.S.A.S. VI (1864-66) 445-47;

ibid. VII (1866-68) 485,

497-98³

Plan after ANDERSON²;

(fig. 51)

Excavation ANDERSON and

SHEARER 1865³;

Visited 10.7.55

Description. The cairn lies on a rise in the moorland, at 400ft. OD, and has extensive views over the coastline. It has been built parallel to, and only 300yd. N of, a similar slightly larger cairn, South Yarrows South. At the time of excavation the cairn had already been much reduced and the chamber had lost its roof. Since then the site has been further robbed, and is now partly overgrown with peat and heather. The forecourt is filled with debris and the horns are obscured, but some walling remains visible at the cairn edge, in the passage and in the chamber, as well as six of the upright stones of the chamber.

The cairn is orientated E-W, with the wider and higher end to the E. The total length is 190ft., and the width across the body of the cairn at the E end is 45ft., and at the W end 25ft. At the E end the horns are 10 to 12ft. wide at the tips and project about 30ft. defining a forecourt about 48ft. across. At the W end the horns are shorter. The cairn is edged by two wall-faces built at a slight batter, 2ft. 6in. apart near the entrance at the E end and only 1ft. 6in. apart near the horn tips. The outer of these wall-faces was standing to a maximum of 5ft. high in the centre of the E end by the entrance. There seems to have been a wall-face round the chamber also, for '33ft. back from the chamber were the remains of a circular wall, also well seen in the Ormiegill cairn'.¹

The entrance is at the centre of the E end. There is a difference of 10° between the axes of the chamber and cairn. The passage was 9ft. long and 2ft. wide, the walls built of horizontally laid masonry. The inner section is 2ft. 10in. long and the S side remains with the return where the passage wall meets the inner wall defining the façade. The chamber was entered between a pair of small transverse portal stones about 2ft. high and set 1ft. 10in. apart.

The chamber is divided into three compartments by upright transverse slabs. The outer pair are set 2ft. 4in. apart and their full height was 5ft. 6in., the largest stones in the chamber. These stones are 3ft. 4in. within the portal stones on the S side and 5ft. on the N side; the discrepancy is due to the S portal stone being set askew. The width of the outer compartment is stated to have been 5ft. 6in. 'As the side walls of the chamber showed no signs of convergence at the height of 5ft. it seems impossible that the divisional stones could have reached the roof; and the inference is that the arch of the roof, resting only on the side and end walls, must have spanned the whole chamber.'² A cist had been made on the floor on the S side between the portal and divisional stones, formed of slabs on edge, one between the outer ends of the upright stones, one against the divisional stone and another against the wall, while the portal stone served for the fourth side, and two more slabs covered it. The dimensions inside were 1ft. 8in. by 3 or 4ft. long by 9in. deep.³ In the central compartment the walls were curved in plan, the greatest width being 8ft. reducing to 7ft. at the W end. An upright slab was incorporated into each wall (the S one is still visible), the masonry being built round and above them. The inner compartment measured 5ft. long by 6ft. 8in. wide. The back wall was dry-built and semicircular in plan.

On the floor of the chamber was a layer of clay which 'contained a large percentage of charcoal and bone-ash',¹ and was fully 6in. deep. Above, there were indications of a rough paving of small irregularly laid slabs. The cist was filled with 'partially blackened clay, in which there was a whitish stratum as of bone-ash'.¹

Finds

Artifacts. Lost, except some of 2 in N.M.A.

1. An urn, 'it shows a very distinct and elegant ornamentation, running round it in parallel bands, as if a string of two strands, slightly twisted, had been passed round it and impressed in the soft clay. . . . The clay is coarse and stony . . . plentifully sprinkled with small scales of mica.'¹ It was 'apparently 6 or 7in. high. . . . It had an everted rim'.³

2. Seventy tiny, round lignite disc beads, ranging from flat specimens 0.02 in. thick to tubular specimens 0.12 in. thick, diameters 0.15 in. (ten in N.M.A., EO 132).

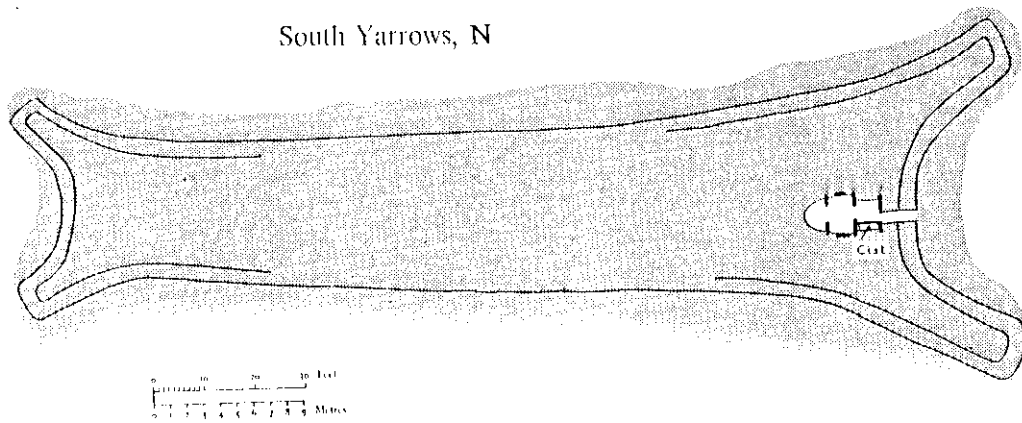
1 and 2 from the cist; there were no artifacts from the chamber itself. Not illustrated.

Skeletal. On the 'ash layer' of the middle compartment, greatly decayed unburnt broken bones representing parts of one or more skeletons; in the inner compartment unburnt fragments of at least one skeleton, partly in the clay-and-ash layer, 'as if they had been left on, and not buried in it'.¹ In the clay-and-ash layer, fragments of burnt and unburnt bone. Teeth were found in the corners of the chamber in and below the 'ash layer', and here and there above it 'as if the skulls had been laid in different spots till they had all decayed except the crowns of the teeth'.³

Animal remains. Lost. Species not specified. Some unburnt but broken bones left on the 'ash layer' with the human bones; in the 'ash layer' burnt and unburnt bones.

South Yarrows, N

(2)



Mercer, R.J.

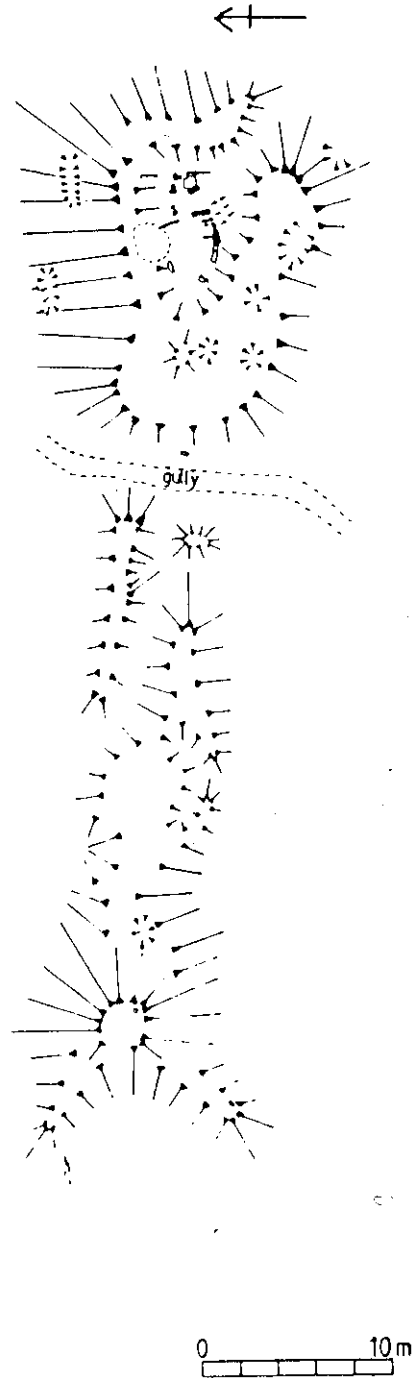
(6)

16. Long horned chambered cairn. 'South Yarrows, North'. Length: 58m. Width: 18m at E end, 10.80m at W end. Grass- and heather-covered long cairn divided 21m from the E end by a natural gully. Horns at W end clearly visible. Horns at E end indistinct. Large mound is situated outside chamber entrance at E end (probably Anderson's excavation dump). Two pairs of thin flat divisional slabs lie across the chamber, one other divisional stone remains on the S side at the W end of the chamber. The sides of the chamber are composed of coursed masonry and at least one facing-slab. Part of the chamber is blocked by modern infill. Orientation: E-W. Elevation: 130m OD. ND 304434. O.S. Card ND 34 SW 6.

Anderson, J. (1868) 'On the Chambered Cairns of Caithness, with results of recent explorations', PSAS, VI (1864-66), 447-9. Anderson, J. (1870) 'On the Horned Cairns of Caithness:...', PSAS, VII (1866-68) 497-8. Anderson, J. (1883) Scotland in Pagan Times - Bronze and Stone Ages, 234-40. Callander, J. (1916) 'Notice of a Jet Necklace.. discovered on Burgie Lodge Farm, Morayshire...with notes on Scottish Prehistoric Jet Ornaments', PSAS, L (1915-16) 238. Henshall, A.S. (1963) The Chambered Tombs of Scotland, vol. 1, 291-2, No. 5. Henshall, A.S. (1972) The Chambered Tombs of Scotland, vol. 2, 220-1, 239. RCAHMS (1911) Caithness, 173-4, No. 544. (Figs. 6, 87)

Mon 16
South Yarrows, North
Henshall CAT 54

(6)



South Yarrows, North (CAT 54, Mon. No. WAR 16, Fig. 6) appeared to the survey teams working on the site in 1983 to be quite different in form from its near neighbour the South cairn (CAT 55, Mon. No. WAR 27). Its closest formal relationships would appear to be with monuments like Tulach Buaile Assery (Mon. No. FOR 371) and Cnoc Freiceadain (Mon. No. FOR 90) and thus it appears to fall within Henshall's 2A/2B grouping. The monument is oriented E - W and is 55.3m in overall length. The central long cairn element is very badly ruined with a quite clear break between it and what appears to be a roughly heel-shaped terminal cairn with horns set to each side of the chamber entrance. At the western tail a small cairn would appear to be superimposed upon the long cairn with the horns protruding from beneath it. A mound of material within the forecourt area is presumably a dump of material left by Anderson and Shearer after they cleared the chamber out in 1865. Anderson's account of the excavation makes it quite clear that his whole attention was devoted to the forecourt area, the proximal horns and the chamber and there is no mention of any excavation having taken place elsewhere in the cairn. During the excavation of the proximal horns Anderson encountered the double wall face phenomenon for which these two South Yarrows cairns are particularly noted and he also records the existence of an arc of wall face 10m from the chamber which presumably was the west wall face of the proximal terminal cairn. It should be noted that Anderson, in a paper read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in June 1868 (Anderson 1868b), states that:

The horns in this cairn are shorter and had been somewhat spoiled at the tips, by removing the stones for building purposes. Enough remained of their foundations to determine their shape and dimensions. For the same reason, the middle portion of the cairn was destroyed, but fortunately the chamber and its contents had escaped.

This destruction of the long cairn element is a feature that has of course been noted on other monuments of this type and the writer has suggested that it may reflect prehistoric activity associated with the construction of secondary elements either on the monuments themselves or on others nearby.

The question must remain as to what extent Anderson's plan, which is the only other extant plan of this monument, can be accepted as a valid statement of its original form and design. It is naturally the field surveyor's nightmare to plan a well-known monument only to find that his work bears little relationship to previously published accounts. The reader will understand that in such circumstances very careful checking is undertaken.

(5)

Anderson, J.

The second cairn (Fig. 239), closely resembling the first in character, stood on the crest of the same hill about 300 yards distant. Its extreme length is 190 feet, its greatest breadth across the body of the cairn 45 feet, and its least breadth at the smaller end 25 feet. Like the previous example, it lies east and west, with the higher and wider end of the cairn facing the east. The horn-like projections in this example are shorter in proportion to the size of the cairn, and more dilapidated, but enough remained of their

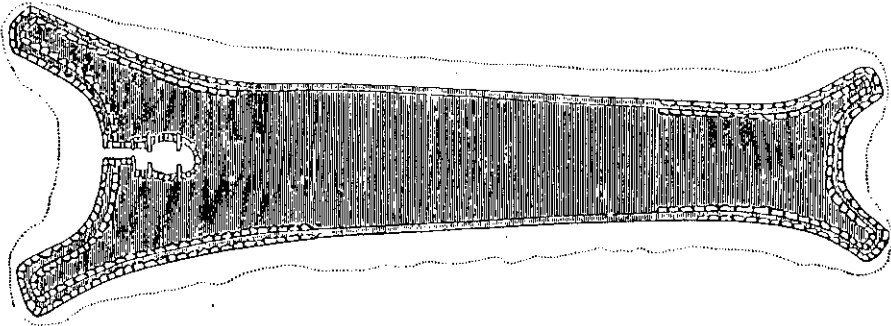


Fig. 239.—Ground-plan of Chambered Cairn at Yarrow, Caithness (190 feet in length).

None of its roofing stones remained. The chamber was tripartite, like that of the other cairn; but it was slightly larger, and it differed also in the form of the third compartment, which ended with a semicircle, and seemed to have been included under the same arched roof with the other two compartments. The divisional stones were lower than those in the first cairn—the first pair being

foundations to determine accurately their shape and dimensions. The middle part of the cairn had been greatly destroyed by the removal of the stones for building purposes, but fortunately the chamber and its contents had not been interfered with. The horns at the wide end of the cairn project about 30 feet, and are from 10 to 12 feet wide at the tips. The same double walling, faced only to the exterior, extends round the original outline of the cairn, and defines its external form. This double wall retained 5 feet of its height, in the centre of the semicircular sweep of the horns, at the wide end of the cairn. Here, as in the former case, was the entrance to the chamber. The passage leading into it was 9 feet long and 2 feet wide.

only 5½ feet in height, and the second pair 4 feet. As the side walls of the chamber showed no signs of convergence at the height of 5 feet, it seems impossible that the divisional stones could have reached to the roof; and the inference is that the arch of the roof, resting only on the side and end walls, must have spanned the whole chamber, which would thus be tripartite only in its lower portion. The first compartment, next the entrance, was nearly square—measuring 5½ feet from side wall to side wall, and 4 feet 10 inches from the end of the passage to the opening between the first divisional stones. The second compartment was 7 feet 9 inches wide at the inner side of the dividing stones, widening somewhat in the centre, and contracting to 7 feet at the next pair of dividing stones. The semicircular compartment at the back was 6 feet 8 inches in width at the front, and 5 feet in length from front to back.

On the floor of the first compartment, to the left of the entrance, a cist was placed, formed of slabs set on edge, between the front wall and the divisional stone on that side of the chamber, and covered in by two smaller slabs. It was about 4 feet 4 inches in length, 30 inches wide, and 9 inches deep to the level of the floor. At this level, in the dark earthy clay which filled the interior of the cist, there was a whitish layer of softened bones in a condition of extreme decay. In the east end of the cist were the fragments of an urn, ornamented with parallel bands of impressions of a twisted cord, showing the fibrous texture of the strands. A necklace of small beads of lignite (Fig. 240) had been deposited with the urn, and by washing the clay removed from the cist, seventy of these were recovered.



Fig. 240.—Beads of Lignite (actual size).

The floor of the chamber itself, in all the compartments, consisted of a layer of compacted clay and ashes, fully 6 inches in thickness, intermixed with charcoal, and burnt bones, human and animal. On the surface of this compacted floor there was a loose layer, in which were greatly decayed fragments of human bones, unburnt; and in the corners of the compartments of the chamber were numbers of human teeth, of which only remained. Not a vestige of pottery, not a single chip of flint, no manufactured object whatever, occurred either in or on the floor—except the urn and the beads enclosed within the cist.

544. The second and smaller cairn (fig. 47), which stood on the crest of the hill, closely resembled the other. In length it

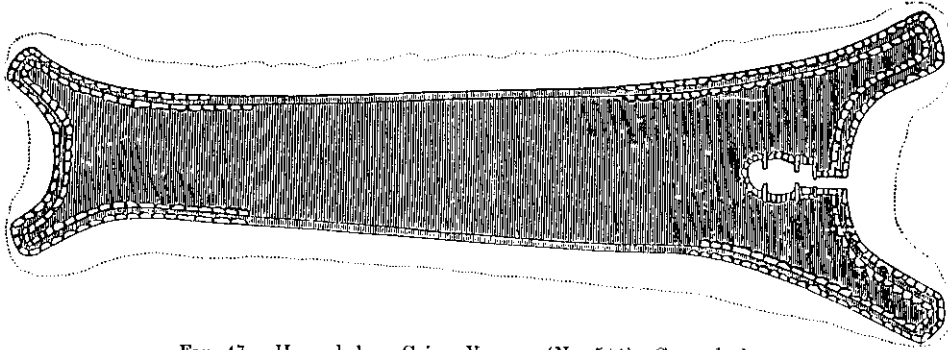


FIG. 47.—Horned, long Cairn, Yarrow (No. 514); Ground-plan.

measured 190', and across the body of the cairn 45' at greatest breadth, and 25' at the least breadth at the smaller end. Its main axis was E and W., with the higher and wider end facing E. The horns at the wide end of the cairn projected about 30' and were from 10' to 12' wide at the tips. A double wall, faced only to the exterior, extended round the original outline of the cairn and defined its external form. This double wall retained 5' of its height in the centre of the frontal semicircle at the wide end of the cairn. At this end, as in the previous example, was the entrance to the chamber—the passage leading into it being 9' long by 2' wide. None of the roofing stones remained. The chamber, as in the other cairn, was tripartite, but slightly larger, and it differed also in the form of the third compartment, which ended with a semicircle, and seemed to have been included under the same arched roof with the other two compartments. The divisional stones were lower than those in the other cairn, the first pair being only 5½' in height, and the second pair 4'. The first compartment measured 5' 6" in width by 4' 10" in length; the second was 7' 9" in width at the inner side of the dividing stones, widening somewhat in the centre, and contracting to 7' at the next pair of dividing stones; and the semicircular compartment at the back was 6' 8" in width at the front by 5' in length from front to back. On the floor of the first compartment was a cist formed of slabs set on edge and covered by two smaller slabs. It measured about 4' 4" in length, 1' 8" in width, and 9" in depth to the level of the floor. In the dark earthy clay which filled the interior was a whitish layer of softened bones in a condition of extreme decay. In the E. end of the cist were fragments of an urn ornamented with parallel bands of impressions of a twisted cord, and a necklace of small discoidal beads of lignite. Human bones, burnt, when found embedded in the floor, and unburnt, when on its surface, also the unburnt bones of animals, were found in all the compartments of the chamber.

The cairn is now demolished beyond recognition, the only portion recognisable being the short horns at the W. end.