

# HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL

# FIELD MONUMENTS



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE H N G 2 5 S W 0 0 1 A									
2 NGR N G 2 3 1 1 5 0 4 2		3 QUAL CE							
6 SITE NAME D U N F I A D H A I R T *									
10 GENERIC TYPE BROCH									
14 PERIOD/DATE IA					15 DATING METHOD TYP				
18 SHAPE CIRCULAR									
19 THREAT AND DATE									

4 DISTRICT SKYE+LOCHALSH		5 PARISH 4 DUIRINISH	
7 AREA STATUS SCHEDULED		9 REGIONAL STATUS	
11 CONCORDANCE OS NG25SW1		13 DIMENSIONS 9.57m INT. DIAMETER	
12 FORM STANDING STRUCTURE		17 CONDITION INCOMPLETE	
16 RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS		17 CONDITION	

20 LAND USE HEATH		21 GEOLOGY	
22 SOILS		23 VEGETATION	
24 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE		25 RELIEF PENINSULA	
26 ASPECT 360°		27 ALTITUDE 8=31m OD	

28 EXCAVATION (EXCAVATOR: DATE: EXTENT: QUALITY) 1. DE LATOUR:1914: :	
29 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL) 1. ORDNANCE SURVEY:1904:6"MAP 2. FEACHEM,RW:1963:A GUIDE TO PREHISTORIC SCOTLAND:BATESFORD:pp171-72 3. MACLEOD,FT: 1915 :PROC.SOC.ANT.SCOT.:VOL.49:pp57-70(ILLUST) 4. CURLE,J: 1932 :PROC.SOC.ANT.SCOT.:VOL.66:p349,p289,395 5. RCHAMS:1928:SKYE INVENTORY:HMSO:pp157-8, No 508 6. HBM(SDD):1985:LIST OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS 7. ORDNANCE SURVEY:1968:1/10,000 MAP	
30 GROUND PLAN NO.	31 GROUND PHOTO NO.
32 SLIDES NO.	33 HR. AP. NO.
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
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 SM:26.5.1986		51 CHECK: DATE H.S.R 18.6.86	
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52 TEXT  
 "NG 2311 5042. Dun."(1) "Dun Fiadhairt, a broch, measures 31ft(9.7m) internally within a wall up to 12ft(3.7m) thick. The entrance in the W is checked for a door and fitted with two communicating cells. Another cell lies in the NW sector of the wall, and the stair-lobby in the N, while a gallery occupies the E and S sectors. Excavated in 1914. Finds included an amber necklace, various beads with one dating from probably 2nd c.AD, and a terra-cotta model of a bale of wool indicating trade links with Romanized Britain."(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) "Dun Fiadhairt, as described above. Largely cleared of debris; good condition."(OSFI:AC:14.4.1961)"NG 2315 5042. Broch Dun Fiadhairt."(7) "See continuation cards for text and illustrations"

6. " \* otherwise known as 'Dun An Iardhard'."

**Dun Fiadhairt, Broch (NG 230506),**  
 (4.02km) 2½ miles NW. of Dunvegan, Sheet 24  
 (A.850, hill road and moorland). *Skye.*  
 This broch, cleared of much of its  
 (9.57m) debris in 1914, measures 31 ft. within a  
 (3.67m) wall up to 12 ft. thick. The entrance, in  
 the W., is checked for a door and fitted  
 with two communicating cells. Another  
 cell lies in the NW. sector of the wall, and  
 the stair-lobby in the N., while a gallery  
 occupies the E. and S. sectors.

(2)

508. **Dun, Fiadhairt (Iardhard), Dunvegan.**---  
 On the peninsula of Fiadhairt, about 1½ miles  
 north-west of Dunvegan Castle, are the ruins of a  
 broch, excavated by Countess Latour. It occu-  
 pies the summit of a rocky knoll rising from some  
 12 to 25 feet above the surrounding ground,  
 and stands rather lower than the generality of  
 the rocky heights on the peninsula. It is about  
 50 feet above sea-level, some 50 yards north-  
 east of a small arm of Loch Dunvegan, called  
 Ob an Duin. (Fig. 229.)

(2.4km)

(3.67m - 7.74m) (5)

(15.36m)  
 (46m)

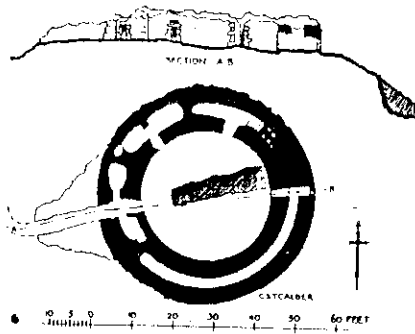


FIG. 225.—Dun, Fiadhairt, Dunvegan (No. 508)

The broch is circular, the internal diameter  
 measuring 31 feet 6 inches, and the wall varies  
 from 10 feet 6 inches to 12 feet in thickness.  
 The outer face of the wall is for the greater part  
 hidden by fallen stones, but, towards the east  
 where it has been uncovered, it shows a height  
 of 4 feet of masonry laid in irregular courses  
 with a slight inward batter; the inner face  
 shows an average height of about 6 feet, and a  
 portion of a scarcement some 6 inches in width  
 and about 6 feet 6 inches from the ground still  
 remains on the left side of the main entrance,  
 which is placed slightly south of west, and is  
 approached by a roadway which curves up the  
 rocky slope of the height, and is flanked on  
 either side by a roughly built wall of later  
 date for a distance of about 16 feet. The en-  
 trance is 3 feet wide at the outside and about  
 2 feet 8 inches on the inside. Some 3 feet  
 inwards is a door check on either side of the  
 passage, and at 1 foot 1 inch nearer the interior  
 on the north side is a doorway 3 feet 2 inches  
 high and 1 foot 8 inches wide, with outer lintel  
 in position, leading into an oval guard-chamber  
 about 7 feet in length and from 3 feet to 4 feet  
 in breadth (Fig. 227); on the south side, 1 foot  
 6 inches inwards from the check, is a doorway  
 1 foot 11 inches wide to another cell 6 feet  
 5 inches long and 4 feet broad with a recess  
 at the south end 2 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet  
 wide, and 1 foot 2 inches deep. The chambers  
 and entrance passage are roofless. The entrance  
 passages to these cells measure 14 inches in  
 length on the south and 2 feet 4 inches on the  
 north. In the interior some 13 feet 6 inches  
 northwards from the entrance a complete  
 doorway, 3 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 8 inches  
 wide, and 3 feet 10 inches long, leads into a

(9.72m)

(3.15m - 3.67m)

(1.21m)

(1.83m)

(1.52m)

(1.98m)

(4.99m)

(0.91m)

(0.81m)

(0.91m)

(0.554m)

(1.418m)

(0.503m)

(2.13m)

(0.91m - 1.21m)

(0.452m)

(0.579m)

(1.957m x 1.21m)

(0.762m x 0.61m x 0.452m)

(0.35m x (0.701m)

(4.222m)

(1.062m x 0.503m x 1.164m)

## (ii)

roofless oval chamber, 17 feet long and from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 2 inches wide, which is divided into two opposite the doorway by a buttress-like projection on the inner face 1 foot 7 inches broad and 9 inches deep; about 1 foot 9 inches from the floor in a corner of the southern end is a small recess 13 inches high and 10 inches broad on face, widening to 1 foot 10 inches inside and penetrating about 3 feet into the wall. About 14 feet from the entrance to this cell is another entrance 2 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet 6 inches long, from which the lintel stones have been removed, leading into a chamber which extends westwards towards the last cell for a distance of 8 feet 10 inches, the breadth being from 3 feet 3 inches to 2 feet 4 inches. The eastern end of this gallery on the right of its doorway contains the beginning of the staircase, of which six steps remain. Almost opposite the main entrance to the broch and 16 feet from the last doorway is an opening (Fig. 228) into a low and well preserved passage to the outside which is broken in the middle by the mouth of a gallery. The inside portion of this passage, on which three lintels remain, measures 4 feet 6 inches in height, 1 foot 7 inches in breadth, and 4 feet 8 inches in length, while the outer, with four lintel stones, measures 4 feet 5 inches in length, 2 feet 11 inches in height, and 1 foot 11 inches in breadth. The gallery to which this doorway gives access is 2 feet wide and extends for a distance of 50 feet around the southern arc of the broch to within 3 feet of the chamber to the south of the main entrance. Immediately to the south of its entrance seven lintels covering a length of 7 feet 6 inches remain in position and farther on there are other two.

Built across the interior of the broch from the north side of the entrance to the long gallery to within 4 feet of the main entrance is a roughly built wall about 5 feet 6 inches thick and of an average height of about 3 feet. It is of late construction, and it is not bonded into the wall of the broch.

A necklace composed of fifty-nine discoid amber beads, and a considerable quantity of shards of hand-made pottery, were discovered.

Skye xxi. 13 June 1921.

(5.3m)  
(0.986m - 1.26m)  
(0.477m x 2.281m)  
(0.588m)  
(0.325m x 0.254m)  
(0.91m)  
(4.38m)  
(0.762m x 1.062m)

(2.69m)  
(0.986m x 0.771m)

(4.99m)

(1.362m x 0.477m x 1.413m)

(1.337m x 0.889m x 0.579m)

(0.61m)  
(15.36m)  
(0.91m)  
(2.282m)

(1.21m)  
(1.672m)  
(0.91m)



I.

NOTES ON DUN AN IARDHARD, A BROCH NEAR DUNVEGAN  
EXCAVATED BY COUNTESS VINCENT BAILLET DE LATOUR.  
TIGHINISH LODGE, SKYE. BY FRED. T. MACLEOD, F.S.A. Scot.

In presenting these Notes of Countess Latour's work in connection with Dun an Iardhard, an interesting broch in the Island of Skye, I desire to say that my connection with the matter began only after the excavation work had been completed, and that my function accordingly is merely that of recorder. Some idea of the extent of the work can be formed from the fact that over one hundred full working days were occupied, involving the conveyance of men and necessary implements a distance of two miles across Loch Dunvegan. While the entire excavation was carried out and personally superintended by Countess Latour, she desires to place on record her appreciation of the work done on her behalf by her manager, Donald Ferguson, and his nephews, Angus and Neil Ferguson. She also desires to express her thanks to MacLeod of MacLeod, upon whose estate the broch is situated, for permission to work it out, and to Mr John Mackenzie, F.S.A. Scot., MacLeod's factor, who kindly surveyed the building and prepared the accompanying plan and sketch of the entrance.

(3)

(3.22km)

Iardhard, upon which the "Dun" is situated, while, strictly speaking, a peninsula, is practically an island about two miles to the north-west of Dunvegan Castle. The English equivalent of the word "Iardhard" is an exposed or windy headland. Differing from many of the "Duns" in Skye, which are placed on eminences a considerable height above sea level, this dun is built on a slight rise not more than 20 feet above the lowest level of the adjacent ground. This undoubted weakness of position is counteracted by the existence of several natural mounds which formed a protection from sudden invasion. In addition, there are distinct evidences of artificial outworks which are not uncommon features of the Broch type of structure.

(3.22km)

(6.21km)

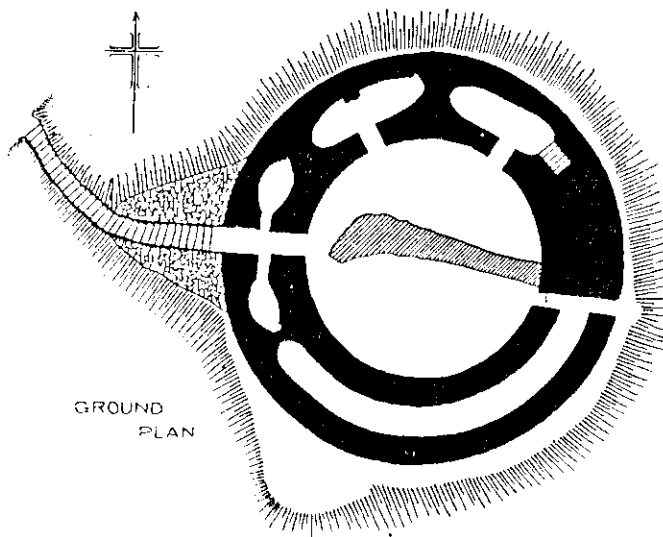
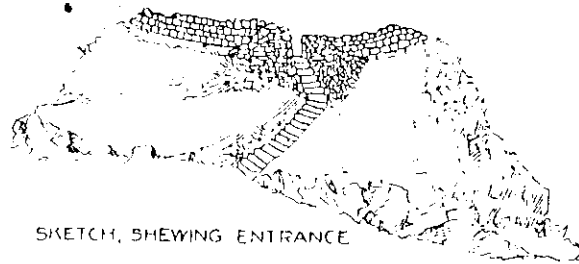
The removal of the fallen masonry with which the whole interior was filled, owing to the great size and weight of individual stones, was a slow and dangerous piece of work.

Fig. 1 is the ground plan, with (2) a sketch of the entrance. The scale of the plan is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch to a foot.

(3.16m) (0.3m)

The main entrance, which enters from the west, is flanked on both sides by projecting masonry of the nature of a bastion, extending downwards to a point about 4 feet below the level of the main entrance.

(1.21m)



0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

Fig. 1. Ground Plan, and (2) Sketch Showing Entrance of Dun Iardhard, a Broch near Dunvegan.

*Ancient and Historical Monuments - Orkney Hebrides, Shetland and the Small Isles.*



FIG. 227. Entrance to Guard chamber.



FIG. 228. Second Entrance to Broch.



FIG. 229. General View.  
DUN FADHAIRI (No. 508)

*To face p. 156.*

Measured horizontally, this structure is 16 feet from east to west, and 22 feet 6 inches at its widest part, tapering to a width of 3 feet 3 inches. A series of roughly formed steps leads from the main entrance, which is 2183 feet above the level of the ground to the south, passing downwards through the bastion-like structure, which ends at a level of 2088 feet, and thence to their termination at a point 1080 feet above the said level.

The outer circumference of the wall is about 174 feet; the inner circumference, 99 feet; the diameter of the outer circumference, 55 feet; and the diameter of the inner circumference, 31 feet. The highest part of the building, which is the top of the north wall, is 2863 feet from the level of the ground on the exterior and to the south; from the lowest of the series of steps to the top of the north wall, 1783 feet; from the entrance to the bastion to the same point, 775 feet; and from the level of the main entrance to the same point, 380 feet. The average thickness of the wall is about 12 feet.

In describing the architecture and general features of the building, I will start from the main entrance on the west and then to deal in their order with the north-west, north, north-east, east, south-east, south, and south-west sections respectively. In so proceeding, it must not be taken that I am following the order of the actual working. The general principle upon which Countess Latour proceeded was first to locate an exposed section of the inner face of the wall. Having obtained that, the work proceeded as far as possible in a particular direction along that face, unless and until some difficulty arose necessitating an alteration of direction. All debris was carefully removed until the full height of the wall was revealed. All entrances leading to chambers in the wall, and the chambers themselves, were dealt with as they were encountered. Roughly, a full day's work consisted in the clearing out of a section 2 or 3 yards long by about 1 yard wide, and examining that section for objects of interest before proceeding with further excavation. The result was tidy work from start to finish. The primary purpose was to disclose, and as far as possible preserve, what still remained *in situ* of the original construction; the second, to recover anything of archaeological interest associated with the building and its occupants. So rigidly was this order of precedence adhered to, that if a stone individually of interest formed a necessary support to the masonry of the wall it was left in position.

The main entrance through the wall is 12 feet in length, 3 feet 1 inch in width at its outer or western end, and 2 feet 9 inches in width at its inner or eastern end. Although the plan does not show it, there are the usual rebates on either side between the exterior and the two guard chambers. Halfway through this entrance on both sides there are two passage-ways leading to these guard chambers. The passage leading to the north guard chamber measures 3 feet by 1 foot 4 inches, the dimensions of the chamber itself being 7 feet by 4 feet 3 inches. The corresponding measurements applicable to the south guard chamber and its entrance are: length, 3 feet 9 inches, and width, 1 foot 6 inches, and 6 feet by 4 feet 3 inches. The north chamber is the better preserved of the two, the lintel above the entrance being still *in situ*. Portions also of the roof are still in position, showing the usual system of overlapping stones. There is, however, one feature present in the south chamber which is absent in the other, viz., a recess at the extreme south point, 2½ feet high, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 1½ feet deep (southwards).

To the left or north of the main entrance, measuring along the inner face of the wall, at a distance of 13 feet 9 inches, is the entrance to another chamber much greater in area than either of the two just mentioned. The entrance, which is roofed by a large slab, is about 3 feet high, 3 feet 9 inches long, and 2 feet wide. The chamber itself measures 17 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 6 inches. On the side opposite the entrance, and immediately facing it, the wall is buttressed, or projected, inwards, 2 feet 3 inches by 9 inches. There is also a recess 1 foot square by 2½ feet deep in the wall at the north-west corner of the chamber. This recess, at the time when the plan was prepared, was concealed from view. Fig. 3 shows the entrance to this chamber.

Returning to the inner face of the wall, at a distance of 14 feet 6 inches from the last-mentioned entrance, the wall is again pierced by a passage-way, unroofed, 3 feet 6 inches in length and 2 feet 6 inches in breadth. This passage leads to another chamber, 14 feet 3 inches by 4 feet. This chamber gives access to the staircase leading to the first gallery. Six steps of the stair remain in position. Fig. 4 shows the entrance to the chamber, and fig. 5 shows what remains of the staircase.

When working round this eastern section of the wall an unexpected halt was caused by the obstruction, practically at right angles, of another wall totally different in character from the main wall. So rugged was its formation that it was at first believed to be an immense mass of fallen stones, but after investigation it proved to be a wall varying from 3 to 5 feet in thickness and of varying heights, extending practically across the court to within a foot or two of the main entrance. The ill-formed character of this secondary wall, and its relation to the main wall, are shown in fig. 6.

On returning once more to the inner face of the main wall, further

{ 4.89m }  
{ 6.97m } (0.986m)

(7.74m)

(5.5m) (3.3m)

{ 53.4m }  
{ 30.3m } (5) (16.88m)

(9.57m)

(9.0m)

(5.5m)

(2.3m)

(7.1m)

(3.67m)

(1.8m - 2.7m) x (0.3m)

{ 3.67m x } 0.93m  
{ 0.838m }

(0.91m x (0.402m)

(2.13m x (1.22m)

(1.14m x 0.452m)

(1.83m) x (1.29m)

(0.762m x 0.452m x 0.452m)

(4.298m)

(0.91m x 1.34m x 0.61m)

(5.376m x 1.362m)

(0.686m x 0.229m x 0.3m<sup>2</sup>)

(0.762m)

(4.532m)

{ 1.062m x 0.762m }

{ 4.456m x 1.21m }

(0.91m - 1.52m)



Fig. 3. Entrance to Chamber with Buttress.



Fig. 4. Entrance to the Chamber leading to...



Fig. 5. Remains of the Statue.

(0.452m)

excavation disclosed yet another passage, 1 foot 6 inches wide. The course of this passage was followed, resulting in the discovery of a long chamber or gallery, 50 feet 9 inches long and about 4 feet 6 inches wide at the top. A few of the covering stones remain in position here and there, which proved sources of trouble and danger in clearing out the debris which filled the chamber or gallery.

(15.59m x 1.362m)



Fig. 7. Second Entrance on the East Side of the Dun, seen from the Interior.

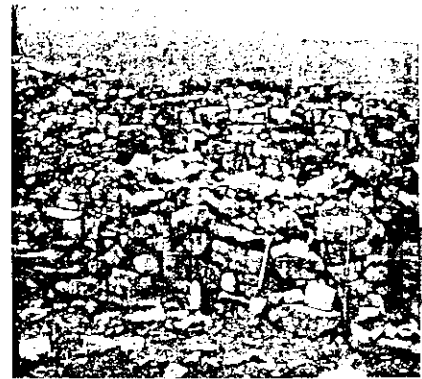


Fig. 6. View of Division Wall, with Main Wall beyond.

(0.762m)

A second entrance to the broch from the outside was not expected, but further work in the entrance to this chamber or gallery resulted in the discovery of a continuation across the gallery right through the thickness of the wall. At the point of exit the width is 2 feet 6 inches. Fig. 7 shows this second entrance as seen from the interior, with the lintel in position. Fig. 8 shows the situation as viewed from outside the "Dun." I was at first inclined to regard this passage as foreign to the original scheme of construction, but an examination of the structure and the presence of the lintel at the mouth of the exit, lead me to regard it as of the same period as the main entrance on the west. I understand that, while not usual, two entrances from the outside have been known to occur.



# HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



# ARTEFACTS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4 DISTRICT SKYE+LOCHALSH		5 PARISH DUIRINISH		1 SITE CODE H N G 2 5 S W 0 0 1 B	
8 CONCORDANCE OS NG25SW1		9 MUSEUM/LOCATION OF FIND(S) RMS(QUEEN STREET)		10 ACCESSION NO.	
13 FIND CIRCUMSTANCES EXCAVATION		14 CONDITION		7 GENERIC TYPE POTTERY, SHERDS+CLAY OBJECTS, TERRACOTTA+BEADS, GLASS+NECK- LACE, AMBER	
17 LAND USE		18 GEOLOGY		11 PERIOD/DATE IA(RO)	
19 SOILS		20 VEGETATION		12 DATING METHOD TYP	
21 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE		22 RELIEF		15 EXCAVATOR AND DATE BAILLET/DE/LATOIR: 1914	
23 ASPECT		24 ALTITUDE		16 EXCAVATION RECORD NO.	
25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION/ DIMENSIONS					
26 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)					
1. MACLEOD, FT: 1915 : PROC. SOC. ANT. SCOT. : VOL. 49: pp57-70					
2. CURLE, J: 1932 : PROC. SOC. ANT. SCOT. : VOL. 66: pp349,289,395					
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 H.S.R. 18.6.86	
				46 CHECK: DATE H.S.R. 18.6.86	
47 TEXT					

"See continuation cards for text and illustration."

15. " \* 'Countess Baillet De Latour' ."

TERRA-COTTA.

From the Broch of Dun an Iardhard, in the Isle of Skye [No. 92], comes a strange object, of terra-cotta (fig. 2), which may find a place here. It appears to represent a bale of goods securely corded. In Scotland it is unique, and I have not been able to find any other example elsewhere. The Countess Vincent Baillet de Latour, who carried out the excavation of the broch, states that it was found almost on the rock at the very lowest excavation level. Associated as it is with a primitive structure, and in the position in which it lay, it must be assigned to a comparatively early period, but it shows a skill in modelling which was beyond that of the native potters whose handicraft comes to light in the brochs. It was only in Italy or in the provincial world in the early centuries of our era that terra-cottas were being produced, and we are probably on safe ground in regarding it as Roman. Among the beads found was one of flat opaque yellow paste, a type which occurred at Traprain, and also in a necklace taken from a cist in Dalmeny Park in 1855, which includes among the beads strung upon it a piece of the hollow rim of a light grey-green Roman glass vessel. Such beads, though probably of native manufacture, have been found on native sites associated with Roman products. One can but speculate as to the origin of this curious find. The output of objects modelled in terra-cotta in the Roman provinces must have been large. Figures of the gods, children's toys, votive shrines and offerings came from Gaul and from the Rhine. Many seem to have been made in Cologne, and the *ex-votos* were of various forms. It seems not improbable that the terra-cotta from Dun an Iardhard was carried by some trader adventuring among

(2)  
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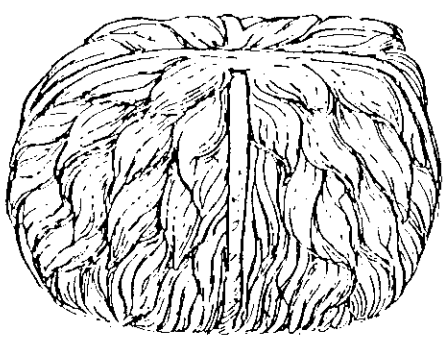


Fig. 2 a. Terra-cotta, Dun an Iardhard, Skye (side view). (1.)

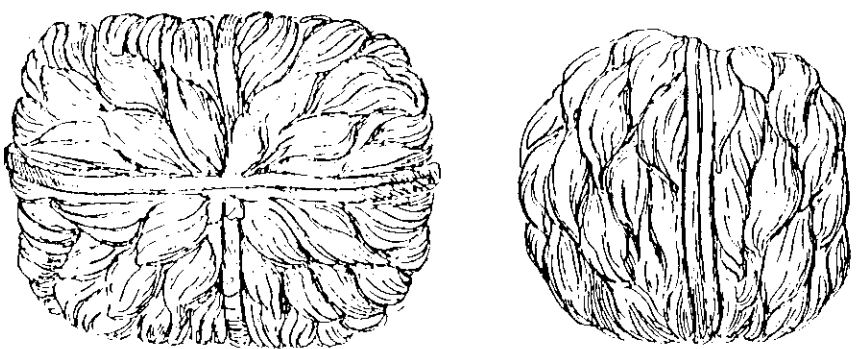


Fig. 2 b. Terra-cotta, Dun an Iardhard, Skye (top and end views). (1.)

the western isles, to be laid on the shrine of his protecting deity as an earnest of better things should the voyage bring fortune.

92. *Skye, Island of, Dun-an-Iardhard - Broch.*—This broch was excavated in 1914. It stands on a peninsula, practically an island, 2 miles (3.22km) north-west of Dunvegan Castle. Native pottery was plentiful, and there were also whetstones, rubbing stones, a quern stone, iron refuse, a necklace of fifty-nine amber beads, and several beads of glass and vitreous paste, including a yellow bead of a type which has been found at Traprain; there was also a portion of an armlet of steatite. At the lowest excavation level, almost on the rock, an object in terra-cotta was discovered, 2 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch high (fig. 1)—apparently (50.8 x 39.1 x 31.75) intended to represent a bale or package of skins or some such merchandise, bound longitudinally, and again transversely with a strong cord. The object is hollow. (*Proc.*, vol. xlix. p. 57.)

(2)

p395

Mr Ian Richmond reminds me that in the Roman import duties on skins a careful distinction is made between raw and worked skins, and that in the Diocletianic tariff, *sealskins* and *sea-cow* are very heavily taxed.<sup>1</sup> As an indication of such trade, the terra-cotta found in the broch of Dun an Iardhard, in the Isle of Skye, is of peculiar interest. It is clearly a model of a bale of goods securely corded ready for a voyage. Its contents must have been something not too small, yet not too heavy, seeing that a single cord fastened from end to end and again bound round it transversely, sufficed to hold it together—something, moreover, which did not require a separate covering. It seems probable that it represents a bale of skins.

(2)

p349

The building itself having been described, I next deal with the objects of interest that were recovered among the ashes and soil in the interior of the court, and in the various chambers and passages enumerated. The system followed in the search for relics was as follows. The soil and ashes were carefully lifted in a trowel, passed through the fingers, and



Fig. 8. The Outer View of the Second Entrance.

also examined by the eye. All objects, even the most doubtful in value, were laid aside for subsequent inspection, and the examined soil, etc., was passed into a box, which, when full, was emptied outside the "Dun."

The most interesting relic recovered is a necklace of fifty-nine amber beads (fig. 9). Forty-eight of these beads were found under a slab in the entrance to the chamber immediately to the east of the north guard chamber. The slab was hollowed out on its under side, thus preventing the weight of the stone from resting on the beads, a fact which, in addition to the number of the beads, leads, I think, clearly to the inference that this place was carefully selected as a safe hiding-place. The eleven additional beads which go to complete the necklace were found in clay overlying the subsoil beneath a small hearth in the same chamber. Each of the beads is in form a section of a cylinder, varying in depth from 2 mm. to 6 mm. They have been carefully graduated to cause the necklace to taper to either end, the largest beads at the centre having a diameter of 12 mm., and those at the extremities of 7 mm. Further, to keep the beads in close contact on the curve, some of them have been fashioned with their opposite planes slightly converging. The extreme length of the necklace, following

(1)

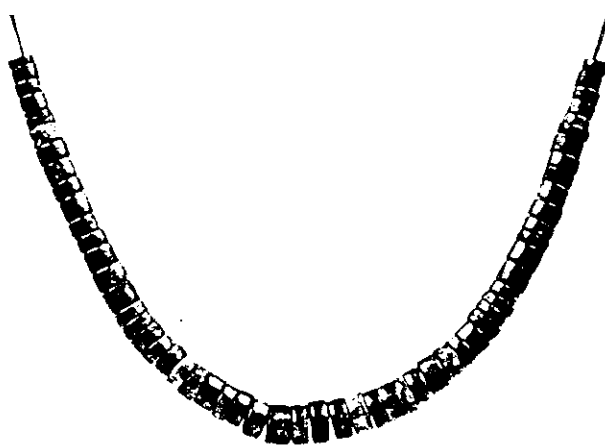


Fig. 9. Necklace of Amber Beads.

the curve when strung, is 10½ inches. Along with the amber beads were found one large translucent spheroid bead (fig. 10, No. 2) of green glass, and two opaque beads of a reddish-brown colour (fig. 10, Nos. 5 and 6), each in form a double truncated cone. Beads of the type of those forming the amber necklace have been found in Anglo-Saxon graves, and in similar graves beads of the type of the two opaque red beads are of frequent occurrence. Inside this chamber, in a corner, a fawn-coloured bead, with a spiral pattern (fig. 10, No. 1), was found.

In the centre of the court, among the ashes and clay, a flat, opaque yellow bead (fig. 10, No. 7) was unearthed; a similar bead was found at Traprain at the lowest level, from which the latest relics apparently

(260.35mm)

dated from the commencement of the second century of our era. At the base of the secondary wall a portion of yet another bead was

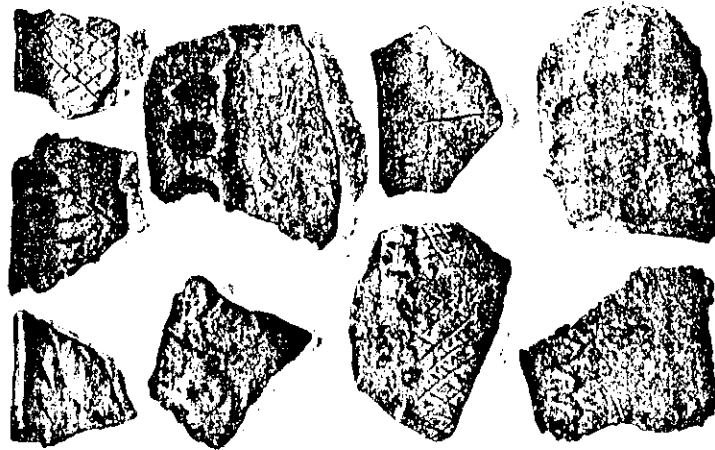


FIG. 13. Pottery from Dun an Iardhard.

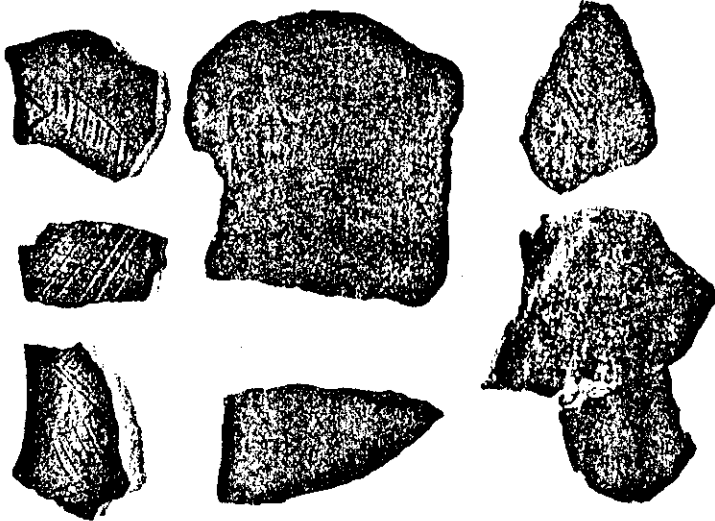


FIG. 14. Pottery from Dun an Iardhard.

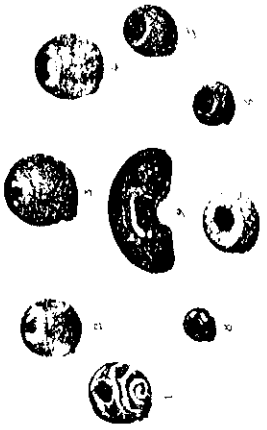


FIG. 10. Beads of various kinds from Dun an Iardhard.

discovered, of black glass, with streaks of blue and yellow which seem to have been twisted round it (fig. 10, No. 9). In addition, two more spheroidal beads of green translucent glass were recovered (fig. 10,



FIG. 11. Object from Dun an Iardhard.

Nos. 3 and 4, one at the floor level within the court, and the other at a high level in the main entrance passage.

I have considerable difficulty in discussing an object to which I cannot even give a name, but fig. 11, so far as form and design are

concerned, is a small bead, fig. 10, No. 8, as was not found in Dun an Iardhard, but was accidentally included among the notes.



## NOTES ON DUN AN IARDHARD, A BROCH NEAR DUNVEGAN. 67

concerned, explains itself. It represents a hollow, buff-coloured piece of earthenware, about 2 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, crossed longitudinally and again transversely at the centre by a narrow band which conceivably represents a cord fastening a bale. The top, ends, and sides are fashioned with a series of pointed ovate impressions grooved on their surface. The material from which the object has been formed is of fine texture: on the surface in the interstices there is a trace of what may have been a white pigment or lacquer. It is light in weight and fragile. In composition, workmanship, and elaborateness of ornamentation it differs from all the other fragments of earthenware found in the broch.

The objects in stone include a portion of an armlet (fig. 12) made of polished steatite, of the unusual breadth of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches: a per-



Fig. 12. Portion of an Armlet of Steatite.

forated guern stone; three rubbing stones: a whetstone; two oval-shaped pebbles of quartzite with smooth surfaces and longitudinal grooves on each side, one of which, also abraded at both ends, shows on one surface a number of particles of iron oxide, in streaks, following the directions of the longitudinal grooves; three small flint scrapers and another piece of worked flint; three complete and one incomplete perforated sandstone whorls, one of them decorated with radial lines on one surface and a concentric incised circle on the other; also an oval pebble of quartzite measuring superficially  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, abraded at both ends, and which has been used as a hammer-stone.

A large quantity of iron refuse or "clinker" was found, and some fragments of bolts.

The pottery recovered from Dun an Iardhard (figs. 13 and 14) is of special interest. It is for the most part formed from carefully washed or refined clay, devoid of stones or foreign matter: much of it ornamented either with incised diaper or chevron devices, with raised wavy lines, or circular impressions produced on an applied fillet. The class of pottery resembles that found in the broch of Ayre, in Orkney, illustrated in the last volume of the *Proceedings*, also pottery found in kitchen middens, duns, and other sites in the Western Isles.<sup>1</sup>

Many of the pieces were found at the foot of the staircase.

A collection of bones found has been kindly examined by Dr James Ritchie, D.Sc., whose Report is annexed.

The relics have been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities by the Countess Latour.

NOTES ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS. By JAMES RITCHIE, M.A., D.Sc.,  
Royal Scottish Museum.

The very small collection of bones from this excavation represented only a few food animals. None of the bones examined showed direct traces of man's handiwork, though a few had suffered damage from fire. The animals, remains of which have been identified, were:—

1. OX. A single first incisor from a lower jaw.
2. GOAT, *Capra hircus*, Linnaeus. The skull of a young specimen with horn cores, and upper jaws; and several limb bones.
3. TURBARY SHEEP, *Ovis aries*, var. *palustris*, Rütimeyer. A few slender limb bones indicate this variety.
4. A Gadoid Fish, the LING, *Molva molva*, Linnaeus. An earbone (otolith), fragment of dentary and one or two other skull bones.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Beveridge's *Coll and Trec*, p. 174 et seq.