

A Landscape Given Meaning

**An archaeological perspective on landscape history
in Highland Scotland**

Vol. II

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Keys to fold-out plans

Plan 1:

- hut-circle
- field system
- △ Pitcarmick-type building
- ◆ rectangular building (cot/shieling)
- township
- occupied buildings
- === trackway
- head-dyke/farm boundary
- contour (each 10m apart)

Plans 2-4:

- = structural walling (Plan 2 only)
- less definite structural feature
- ⊙ cairn
- ✓ standing stone
- =-rig-and-furrow
- ⊙ field wall
- ∇∇ lynchet
- path
- === modern track
- modern fence (defining area of plantation)
- ⊙ natural outcrop
- ⊙ stone litter
- ∇ break in slope
- edge of (thick) heather
- ⊙ marsh
- + grid point (each 100m apart)

The number of each building refers to the classification employed by the Pitcarmick project.

Plan 5:

- early church
- *cill*- name
- ⊙ Adomnán dedication/place-name
- ★ Class I
- + Class II
- × Class III
- ⊙ Celtic' bell
- *pit*- name
- Pitcarmick-type building(s)
- ◆ circular homestead
- △ crannog
- ◇ fort
- approx. boundary of Atholl
- 400m OD contour

Appendix 1: Place-names on the 1:10,000 OS map, sheet NO 05 NE - with extra names taken from earlier maps (see Appendix 2). The earliest forms of the names are taken from Fergusson (1888-1901) and based on his compilation of the original sources.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Earliest form of name</u>	<u>Current physical state</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>
Croft of Cuiltaloniae	Croft	farm	(see Cuiltaloniae below)	
Clag(g)on/ Cragansualtach		deserted township	?clach + an ?cragan + suail + tac ?cragan + suail + ach	(place of) the stones tack of the small crag place of the small crag
Stylemouth/ Tommagarrow	Tomzecharrow	deserted township	tom + garradh	(place of the) knoll of the copse/garden
Balchrochan	Balcrochan	farm	?baile + croch + an ?baile + cròc + an	town of the hanging (i.e. overlooking place) town of the deer's antler
Cuiltaloniae	Kowildolony	farm	?call + lon ?cuil + lon ?cùl + lon	(place of the) hazel meadow (place of the) nook in the meadow (place at the) back of the meadow
Crofrannoch/ Craganrioch		deserted township	?croft + rann + och ?croft + raineach ?cragan + riabhach	croft of the place of the division bracken croft place of the small brindled crag
Stronamuck	Stron-muck	deserted township	sròn + muc	(place of the) point of the pig
Tomdow/ Dalvey		deserted township croft	tom + dubh ?dail + beithe	(place of the) black knoll field/haugh of the birches
Craignagref/ Clunacoil			?creag + greigh ?cluain + a + coill	(place of the) crag of the herd of horses (place of the) woody pasture
Pitcarmick	Pitcharmik	estate	pit + Cormac	Cormac's share. Cormac was an Irish saint, but the last abbot and first bishop of Dunkeld (c.1107) was also Cormac (Mackinlay 1914, 40).
Bainluig		?	baile + in + lag	town of the hollow
Mains		?	?	mains farm?
Scare		?	?	?
Erocochy/ Freochy		?	fraoch?	heather
Dalnabreck	Dalnabric	farm	dail + na + bhrìc	(place of the) dappled haugh

1861

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>W.</u>
Wester P.	Alexander Robertson	head	73	agricultural labourer	Moulin	2
	Mary	wife	72		Alyth	
	Marjory	daughter	39	agricultural labourer		
	1 house empty					
distillery	William Kennedy	head	30	agricultural labourer		1
1	Catherine Ferguson	head	40	pauper		1
1	*Alexander Fleming	head	67	retired farmer		5
	*Ann	wife	61			
	Alexander	son	21	linen manuf. (visitor)	Moulin	
1	William Ferguson	head	50	shoemaker and grocer		4
Wester P.	Jane Stewart	head	53	retired farmer's widow		2
	Peter	son	17			
Pitcarmick	Peter Forbes	head	58	carpenter and wright	Moulin	5
	Elizabeth (McDonald)	wife	58			
	Margaret McPhail	daughter	32	visitor		
	Elizabeth Spalding	grand-d	9	scholar	Moulin	
	William McPhail	grand-s	5	visitor	Edinburgh	
	Peter McPhail	grand-s	3	visitor	Moulin	
	Elizabeth McPhail	grand-d	1	visitor	Largo, Fife	
	Catharine McPhail	grand-d	2m	visitor		
	Sarah MacDonald	servant	20	general servant	Edinburgh	
1	William McIntosh	head	24	ploughman	Dull	4
	Donald Robertson	servant	24	shepherd	Moulin	
	John Cameron	servant	26	ploughman	Killin	

1871

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>W.</u>
Pitcarmick	Alexander Robertson	head	84	pauper (formerly ag. labourer)	Moulin	2
	Marjory	daughter	50	agricultural labourer		
	Betsy Stewart	grand-d	18	agricultural labourer		
1	Elsbeth Ferguson	head	56	agricultural labourer		1
1	Janet Stewart	head	36	agricultural labourer		1
	John McNab	son	10	scholar		
1	William Kennedy	head	37	agricultural labourer		1
1	*Alexander Stewart	head	36	shepherd	Fortingall	4
	*Janet	wife	36		Fortingall	
	Alexander	son	7	scholar	Fortingall	
	*Margaret	daughter	5	scholar	Fortingall	
	*Donald	son	3			
	*John	son	10m			
farmhouse	William Reid	head	35	farm overseer	Moulin	3
	Jane	wife	33		Moulin	
	Janet	daughter	4		Moulin	
	John	son	1		Moulin	
	Helen Stewart	servant	38	domestic servant		
bothy	Charles Robertson	servant	43	farm servant	Logierait	2
	William McDonald	servant	23	farm servant		
	John Cameron	servant	17	farm servant		

<u>Name</u>	<u>Earliest form of name</u>	<u>Current physical state</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>
Auldrioch/ Auilnarad		?	<i>allt + riabhach</i> <i>?abh + na + ?</i>	(place of the) dappled stream stream
Culnrod	Craiginia	?	<i>cul + ród</i> <i>cùil + ród</i> <i>?creag + in + lia</i>	(place at the) back of the road (place in the) bend of the road
Balmacreuchie	Balmacreuchie	estate	<i>baile + ?</i>	?
Balnabroich		farm	<i>baile + na + bruaich</i>	town on the bank
Blavalg	Blabolg	deserted township	<i>?blàr + balg</i>	(place of the) field of the bag
Tomnafaul/ Teindrom		deserted township	<i>tom + na + fàl</i> <i>tein + druim</i>	(place of the) knoll of the hedge/palisade (place of the) fire on the ridge
Strean	Stroneag	deserted township	<i>sròn + eag</i>	point + notch
Fallach		deserted township	<i>fàl + ach</i>	place of the hedge/palisade
Balnald	Balnauld	estate	<i>baile + allt</i>	town of the stream
Balnakilly	Balnakille	estate	<i>baile + cil</i>	town of the church
Tullochurran		farm	<i>?tulach + ur + an</i>	new (place of) the hillock

Topographic Features

srath (mor) na Muice Brice				(great) strath of the spotted wild sow (Fergusson 1888-9, 288)
Glenderby/ Glengaisnett	Glengenett		<i>glen + gèadh</i> <i>glen + dìon + aite</i>	goose stream (Watson 1926, 445-6) the sheltered glen (Fergusson 1899-1901, 226)
Ardle	<i>Ard-fhuil</i>			In local tradition, <i>Ard-fhuil</i> was the brother of Athole and Teth-fhuil (Strathummel) and fought the Danes (Fergusson 1888-9, 287-8)
allt cùl na coille			<i>allt + cùl + na + coille</i>	burn of the back of the wood
creag na h'Iolaire			<i>creag + na + Iolaire</i>	crag of the eagle
creag Shuilleir			<i>creag + soilleir</i>	bright crag
creag Mholach			<i>creag + molach</i>	rough crag
mòine à Chlachain			<i>mòine + clach + an</i>	place of the stony bog
tom Liath			<i>tom + liath</i>	grey/blue knoll
creag à Mhadaidh			<i>creag + m(h)adaidh</i>	crag of the dog/wolf/fox

Appendix 2: Chronological development of settlement in central Strathardle. This has been compiled from the cartographical evidence, in order that the names could be fairly precisely located; it should be compared against the graphical representation of a part of this data on Fig. 16.

<u>Pont 1596</u>	<u>Blaeu 1654</u>	<u>Roy 1747-55</u>	<u>Stobie 1783</u>	<u>OS 1st ed. 1863</u>	<u>OS 2nd ed. 1898</u>	<u>modern</u>
		Croft Clagon Tommagarrow unnamed	Croftcultlonny Claggan Tomgarrow Uppertown	C. of Cultalonie Cragansualtach Stylemouth Balcrochan unnamed	C. of Cultalonie Upper Balcrochan Balcrochan	C. of Cultalonie unnamed Balcrochan
Kowildolony	Cowilalonie	Cultilonie	Cragganrioch Stronamuck	Cultalonie	Cultalonie	Cultalonie
Stron-muck	Stronmuick	Stronamuickh	Tomdow	Crofrannoch Stronamuck	Stronamuck	
unnamed		Tomdow	Tomdow	Dalvey	Dalvey	Dalvey
Pitcharmick	Pitcharmik	Craignagref Wester Pitcharmaig	Clunacoil Wester Pitcharmick	Pitcharmick (distillery)	Pitcharmick (distillery)	
Myl of Pytcharmick		Easter Pitcharmaig	Easter Pitcharmick	Pitcharmick	Pitcharmick Lodge Pitcharmick	Pitcharmick
			Balinluig Mains Scare			
		Dalnabreck Auilnarad	Wester Dalnabrick Auldrioch Easter Dalnabrick	Dalnabrick	Dalnabrick	Dalnabreck
Wester Freochy	Ercochy	Craiginlia	Culnrod	Easter Dalnabrick	Easter Dalnabrick	Easter Dalnabreck
Easter Freochy		Wester Balmacrochy Easter Balmacrochy	Wester Balmacrochie Easter Balmacrochie	Woodhill House	Woodhill House	Woodhill
				Balmachreuchie	Balmachreuchie	Balmachreuchie
						Balmacreuchie

Appendix 3: This is a compilation of the landholding history of the three settlements of Stronamuck, Dalvey and Pittcarmick. This is by no means complete, but is intended to provide a context for the detailed information on the tenants contained in the testaments and the census returns; however, for Stronamuck, a more comprehensive account is given in Appendix 4.

1649 Rentall of the County of Perth (Gloag 1835)

James Robertson, of Stronymuick, and oyr lands	£110-00-00
Alexander Bruce, for his lands and Mylne of Pittcarmack	£66-13-04
John Bruce, for Wester Pittcarmack	£66-13-04
John Bruce, yreof, for Tomnamone	£16-13-04

1694 Hearth Tax (T.192.06)

Jon: Bruice and Duncane Stewart for Pittcarmick and Balintoune	Jon: Bruice, Janet Bruice, Jon: Stewart	4
Stronounick and Pittcarmick	Jon: and Donald Bruices	10
	Duncane Ro ^b sone, Donald Fleiming	3

1705 Valued Rent Book of the Shyre of Perth (E.106/26/1)

feu: feu duties for the superiority of Strathardle, held by Atholl, Ashintully and (Maxwell of) Tealing
Tomnamoan: Tomnamoan is included throughout these valuations, and although it is linked to Pittcarmick in 1705 and 1771 - and possibly in 1639 - for the latter two rolls t
he name could refer to a settlement on the Dirnanean estate

John Bruce, Easter Pittcarmick for a part of Tellen's feu	£25-13-04	John Bruce, at Wester Pittcarmock	£62-00-00
William Murray, for himself and Atholl's feu for a part of Stronamucks	£3-00-00	Donald Robertson, Cultalonie, with Atholl's feu for a part of Stronamucks rent	£100-00-00
John Bruce, Tomnamoon, with Ashintully's feu	£29-06-08	Alexander Easson, Wester Ballintoun	£20-00-00
John Bruce, at Pittcarmock miln with Telon's feu	£16-00-00	Stronamuck Robertson with Atholl's feu	£24-00-00
	£24-06-08		£58-00-00
	£84-00-00		

1771 Valuation Roll (E.106/26/2)

Easter Pitkermock	£26-13-04
Wester Pitkermock, with Tomnamoan	£86-06-08
Pitkermock, Miln	£84-00-00
Stronamuick	£58-00-00

1802 Valuation Roll (E.106/26/3)

Patrick Small Keir of Kindrogan	£26-13-04
Easter Pitkermock	£84-00-00
Miln of Pitkermock	£62-00-00
Wester Pitkermock	£24-06-08
Tomnamoan, with Ashintully's feu	£58-00-00
Stronamuick	

1835 Valuation Roll (Gloag 1835)

Kinmonth	£23-13-04
Easter Pitkermaig, with Tellin's feu	£03-00-00
Wester Pitkermaig	£62-00-00
Miln of Pitkermaig	£84-00-00
Tomnamoan, with Ashintully's feu	£14-00-08
Stronamuick	£58-00-00

1855-1900 Valuation Rolls

The valuation rolls tend only to refer to properties worth more than £4 - nonetheless, they reveal information that complements that contained in the census returns and were examined at five yearly intervals:

- 1855** - both the farms of Pitcarmick, tenanted by John McNab & sons and worth £210-0-0, and Dalvey, tenanted by Robert & John Murray and worth £51-0-0, were owned by Patrick Small Keir of Kindrogan.
- after the farms of Caltalonie and Balchrocan are listed various cottar houses, all worth under £4. These came to a total of £13-10-0 and all were owned by Patrick Small Keir.
- the grazings at Glenderby were owned by the Duke of Athole and run by Donald and John Stewart, residing at Glenderby. The shootings were rented separately.
- there are various houses and plots of land, of much smaller value, which were held by individuals.

- 1860** the farm of Pitcarmick had returned to the hands of the proprietor, Patrick Small Keir, junior. one of the houses at Croft of Cultoloney, although it remained in the hands of the same small tenant, had been converted to shootings.
- 1870** Dalvey described as consisting of the farm, tenanted by Donald Stewart, and a cottage worth under £4. for the first time, Cultalony was described as three penicles (there are three ruined clusters around the present farm) - one of which was occupied by Elspeth Murray (according to the census, formerly of Dalvey).
- 1875** Pitcarmick - the farm, occupied by Patrick Small Keir, and a house and garden, tenanted by William Reid. the farm at Dalvey, and similarly Balcrochan, also now occupied by PSK.
- 1880** another house and garden at Pitcarmick - owned by PSK and tenanted by William Low. These last two entries for Pitcarmick contrast with 1872-3 when several houses are mentioned.
- 1885** this is the first mention of these settlements as forming components of estates (c.f. Appendix 6). Dalvey consists of the farm and house and two other houses. Part of Pitcarmick's land at least had been given over to shootings.
- 1899** a shooting lodge and offices built at Pitcarmick. Owned by Francis Balfour of Kindrogan and, as rented to Ernest Alexander, they were worth £510-00-00.

Appendix 4: Included here is a note of all historical references to Stronamuck prior to 1900. This draws on the work of Fergusson 1888-1901, Gloag 1835, and Spalding 1914. References in the Register of the Great Seal (RGS) are referred to by the year of the volume, followed by the number of the entry. Further references are taken from the Register of Sasines for the County of Perthshire (RS.48/various volumes), the Valuation Rolls (E.106/26/1-3) and the Hearth Tax returns (T.192.06).

- 1510** a concession to the family of William Scott of Balweary of part of the barony of Douny, including Stronymuck alongside Cultalony, and Glengainot (RGS, 1424-1513; 3450).
confirmation of the above, as sold and alienated to John Fergusson of Dunfallanty (RGS, 1424-1513; 3457).
- 1512** confirmation to John Fergusson - and his heir apparent Robert Fergusson, his wife Jonete Wemys and their heirs - of the lands of Over Downy, Cultolony and Stronymuck. The rest of the barony went straight to Robert (RGS, 1424-1513; 3769).
- 1538** a grant to Thomas Scot of the Barony of Douny, including Stronymuck, in the absence of any heirs for Robert Fergusson (RGS, 1513-46; 1841).
- 1578** Stronamuck, alongside Cultelony and Glengainett, part of the barony of Downy, sold to the Earl of Atholl (Fergusson 1894-6, 256-7).
- 1602** Stronyemuck; a sasine of James Robertson, alias Neilson (RS.48/1/183-9), recording his acquisition of lands in Eister Cultelonie.
- 1629** Stronymuck again recorded as part of the barony of Douny, when Robert Fergusson of Derculich and Dunfallandy was served as heir to certain lands within it (Fergusson 1897-8, 330).
- 1649** Stronymuck; listed as part of the Rentall of the County of Perth, when held, alongside other lands, by John Robertson and valued at £110-00-00 (Gloag 1835).
- 1668** Stronna-muic, alongside Cultalony and Glengennet, part of the barony of Downy, when John Fergusson of Douny was served heir to his father (Fergusson 1897-8, 362).
- 1672** the Fergusson lands, including Stronamuck, of the barony of Downy acquired by the Earl of Atholl (Fergusson 1897-8, 363).
- 1694** In the hearth tax of this year, John and Donald Bruce, Duncane Roberston and Donald Fleiming are listed as the larger tenants of Strounouick and Pittcarmick combined (T.192.06).
- 1695** inventory of Christian Fleming (see Appendix 5).
- 1700** the laird, Duncan Robertson, of Stroneymuck was one of the heritors who presented a petition to the king asking for help in recovering from the losses inflicted by the Darien expedition and the generally oppressed state of the country (Fergusson 1898-9, 172-4).
- 1705** Stronamuick; listed in the Valued Rent Book of the Shyre of Perth. It was divided into three parts, one held by a William Murray (£16-00-00), another by Donald Robertson of Cultalonie (£20-00-00) and the final part by "Stronamuck Robertson", presumably the tacksman, for £58-00-00 (E.106/26/1). All were held in feu of the Duke of Atholl.

- 1729** a sasine of a charter granted by the Duke of Athole in his superiority to John Spalding in Westertoun of Ashentully " of the town and lands of Easter Stronamuck, both sunny and shadow halves ... " (RS.48/20/173)
- a sasine on Disposition granted to Lauchlan McIntosh of Ballechraggan (nr. Wester Bleaton, between Dalrulzion and Kirkmichael) by the Duke of Athole, "of the teinds great and small, parsonage and vicarage of the eight merkland of Stronamuck, comprehending the Eastertoun and Westertoun thereof ..." and confirming the disposition of half of these by Lauchlan McIntosh to John Spalding of the Westertoun of Ashentully and the agreement between them "whereby the said lands of Stronamuck are divided by them, so that each had a four merkland of the one of easter and the other of wester Stronamuck ..." (RS.48/20/176).
- The will and inventory of both Duncan Robertson and his son, David the younger, dated July 1729, survive (see Appendix 5).
- 1743** a sasine on Disposition by David Robertson, only son of the deceased David Robertson of Easter Bleaton, nearest and lawful heir male served and retoured in general to the deceased Duncan Robertson of Stronamuck his grand-uncle's grandson; in favour of John Spalding in Westertoun of Ashentully, and Duncan McIntosh, son of the Deceased Lauchlan McIntosh of Ballachraggan equally and proportionally, of all and whole the lands of Stronamuck ..." (RS.48/23/276).
- 1771** Stronamuck; included in the valuation roll for Perth, when held - along with Cultalonie, Easter and Wester Pitkermock and the mill of Pitkermock and a considerable number of other farms - by Paul Farquharson, at a rent of £58-00-00 (E.106/26/2).
- 1788** a deed of entail in which Donald Robertson of Stronamuck and his subtenants held "all and hail that merkland of the said Binzeanmore" (now Binzean, nr. the head of Glenshee) possessed by Donald Robertson "with houses, biggings, yards, crofts, woods, grazings, shealings, parts, pendicles and pertinents whatsoever lying within the parish of Kirkmichael and shire of Perth."
- 1802** Stronamuck held (alongside Cultalonie), at a similar value to that of 1771, by John Spalding of Dalvey (E.106/26/3).
- 1809** Allan Stewart of Innerhadden seized parts of the barony of Garth and Fortingall and part of the Barony of Downie and the third part of Strathardle, viz. Stronamuck (RS.48/1781-1820/6905).
- 1819** The son (another John) of the above John Spalding of Dalvey, seized "... the half of Stronamuck, comprising the sunny and shadow halves thereof, Easter and Wester ..." from Patrick Small Keir of Kinmonth, on the death of his father (RS.48/1781-1820/10274).
- 1843** Stronamuck; included in the valuation of Perth, when held - along with Cultalonie, Easter and Wester Pitkermock, the mill of Pitkermock and Tellins Feu - by the Earl of Kinmouth, at a rent of £58-00-00 (Gloag 1835).
- 1881** The liferent of Stronamuck, along with the lands listed in 1809, was reserved to Allan Duncan Stewart and his son of Innerhadden and Bunnarnoch (RS.48/1881/687 and 941).

Appendix 5: included here are (partial) transcriptions of all the inventories, surviving in the SRO, which refer to the occupants of Pitcarmick, Dalvey and Stronamuck in the period 1652-1900. The 'goods and gear' of each individual, rather than any monetary obligations they may have contracted during their lifetimes, form the focus of these transcriptions. A ? is noted where the meaning of the original document is unclear. Suggested explanations for the items described, where identifiable, are given in brackets.

Stronamuck

1652 John Robertson (CC.6/5/8).

Of Strongmuck, parish of Straithardill. The will was given up by Margaret Abercromby, his spouse (with whom he held his goods in common) and by ?Betsy, Janet and Duncan, his children, to whom his goods, gear, pounds of money and debts were to be left. The will was witnessed by ? and James Robertson of Culteloney.

- I - 5 stotts
- 14 queys
- 6 horses, young and old
- ?
- the sowing of 16 bolls ? oats
- the sowing of 3 bolls of bear
- plus a very extensive list of money owed by and owing to him

1697 Christian Fleming (CC.7/6/6).

The inventory was made by John Fleming, brother germain, and Christian's spouse, Donald ?Derdonald. Janet Fergusone in Dunkeld, acted as cautioner.

- I - woollen yarn
- 4 ?wethers
- ?
- one pair of shoes

1710 David Robertson (CC.7/7/27).

The younger, of Stronamuck. The inventory was witnessed by John McNab of Kirkmichael and Charles Farquharson in Dallnagairm. Gilbert Robertson of Downie and Donald Robertson, David's son, acted as cautioners.

I - this consists solely of monetary obligations.

1729 David Robertson, d. 1707 and his son Duncan, d. 1726 (CC.7/6/6).

This inventory was made by Marjory and Janet Robertson, daughters of David, and sisters germain to Duncan, and by Lauchlan McIntosh of Ballachraggan, spouse to Marjory, and John Spalding in wester town of Ashintully, spouse to Janet. Thomas McKenzie of Merklands and David Robertson of Easter Bleaton acted as executrix.

I - 200 merks resting to both, confirmed and contained in a bond, granted by John Bruce, the elder of Dalnabrick and John Bruce, fiar thereof and for which John Bruce of Wester Pitkermock and James Gray in Persie acted as cautioners

1899 Robert Campbell (SC.49/31/176).

Of Stroneamuck. Although the inventory is dated 1899, Robert actually died in June 1896. His executor and witness of the will was James Campbell, his son, who was shepherd at Lochlands, Blairgowrie. The inventory given here was "exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the Will of the deceased".

I - cash in house at his death = none
- furniture and effects = £10-0-0
- deposited in Bank of Scotland = £57-4-10

Dalvey

1775 Alexander Spalding (CC.7/6/6).

Of Dalvey, died 1771. The inventory was made by John Spalding, Alexander's brother germain, then of Dalvey. Charles Small of Dirnanean acted as cautioner.

I - given up by Alexander Rattray of Tullochurran, £32-8-0, of a bill dated February 1771 and payable in March of the said year.

1853 Thomas Robertson (SC.49/31/56).

Sometime residing at Dalvey. The inventory was made by Margaret Robertson, his executrix, and confirmed by a mutual disposition and settlement. It was witnessed by Margaret and Patrick Small Keir of Dirnanean.

I - cash in house at his death = £6-0-0
- household furniture, work tools and other effects = £13-8-0

1857 Betsy Robertson (SC.49/31/64).

Sometime in Dalvey. The inventory was made by her sister germain, Margaret Robertson, also of Dalvey. It was witnessed by Margaret and Alexander Robertson, writer in Blairgowrie.

I - cash in house at her death = £23-5-9
- 3 old chairs = £0-3-0
- an old bed and bedding = £0-15-0
- a table = £0-3-6
- a wheel = £0-1-6
- a press = £0-4-0
- a kettle pot and spoon = £0-2-6
- overall total = £24-15-9

1865 Margaret Robertson (SC.49/31/-).

Of Dalvey. The will and inventory was witnessed by Alexander Fleming, cottar at Pitcarmick and Archibald Campbell, gamekeeper at Kindrogan. Margaret had left £50-0-0 in keeping to each of her three trustees - Patrick Small Keir of Kindrogan, William Augustus Keir, his eldest son and the Rev. Alexander McKellan of Kirkmichael. An annuity, for living expenses only, was granted to her brother. After his death, the rest of her means were to be distributed to the poor associated with the established Church in Kirkmichael or were to be given to the Church itself.

I - cash in the house at her death	=	£32-4-3	- debt to James Small of Diminaen	=	£400-0-0
- household furniture, body clothes in the house at her death	=	£10-2-7	- principal sum in the hands of Patrick Keir of Kindrogan	=	£500-0-0

1874 Janet McLauchlan or McDonald (SC.49/31/98).

Lately residing at Dalvey. Patrick Small Keir and William Augustus Keir, as executors of her will, witnessed the inventory.

I - cash in house at her death	=	£3-1-0
- household furniture	=	£7-0-0
- ½ share due to her from her husband, John McDonald, farmer at Easter Tarvie and payable by his son	=	£170-6-9
- a debt owed by Patrick Small Keir	=	£15-0-0

1882 Alexander Fleming (SC.49/31/115).

Sometime residing in Pitcarmick and thereafter at Dalvey. This was a just disposition and settlement made in November 1865, naming as trustees William Shaw Soutar, writer in Blairgowrie, Patrick Keir, younger of Kindrogan, James McNab of Dunidea and John Fleming in Dundee, Alexander's eldest son. To these were assigned "all and sundry lands and heritable estate of whatever kind as also my whole moveable and personal estate"; this was to be invested in order that Alexander's debts and funeral charges were covered, as well as providing for an annuity of £20-0-0 off the interest for his spouse, Ann Campbell. The household furniture was to go to Ann for her lifetime and, on her death, was to be divided equally between her children - John, Robert, Alexander, Peter, William, Janet, Jean and Mary or to their issue - along with other funds and means, either in fact or as the proceeds from their sale. By 1872, John and Mary had died, both leaving issue who were made heirs until they reached the age of 18 when their portion was payable. Peter, now residing in Perth, was made a trustee in place of John. A further amendment was made in 1876, appointing Robert - a gardener at Sandhays, Waterloo - a trustee. By the time the inventory was drawn up on Alexander's death in September, 1878, another son, Alexander, still of Dalvey, had also been made a trustee; it was he who swore to the details.

I - cash in house at his death	=	£2-3-6	- household furniture	=	£5-0-0
- principal sum in deposit at Royal Bank	=	£10-0-0 plus interest to date £0-19-8	- estate in 1877	=	£1100-0-0 plus interest to date £154-0-0
- principal sum in deposit in Dundee	=	£18-3-2			

Pitcarmick

1775 William McDougall (CC.7/6/6).

A tailor in Pitcarnuck who died in 1760. The inventory was truly made and given up by his nieces.

I - 300 merks owed by Alexander Rattray in Tullochcurran

1870 Peter Forbes (CC.49/31/89).

A wright in Pitcarmig. The will names as his executors and administrators Patrick Small Keir and William Augustus Keir. Left to his wife, Elizabeth MacDonald, were his "whole household furniture and plenishing of every description", a cow for her "absolute use and disposal, and whatever residue there may be of my said means", the latter to be given to her at suitable intervals. On Elizabeth's death, the rest was to be paid to Margaret McPhail, Annie G?, Peter Forbes, Catharine Forbes, Christy Scott, Jeany Clark, his children and Betsy Spalding, his grandchild, equally or to their heirs and successors. The executors were to take the contents of his workshop for £15-0-0 or choose to sell them. The will was made in December 1868, witnessed by Duncan Macfarlane, gamekeeper at Kindrogan and Alexander Stewart, shepherd at Pitcarmick.

I - cash in house at his death	= £6-0-0
- the furnishings	= £21-0-0
- debts owed to the deceased by Patrick Small Keir	= £20-0-0
- deposit in the Bank of Scotland	= £16-0-0 plus the interest from June 1868 = £0-42-0
- deposit in the Bank of Scotland	= £28-0-0 plus the interest from July 1868 = £0-6-10

The Mill of Pitcarmick

1697 Donald Bruce (CC.7/7/21).

Of the Milntoune of Pitcarmick. His goods were valued by John Bruce of Dalnabreck.

I - 3 old cows	- 2 old horses
- 2 young ? of 2 years old	- 28 sheep young and old
- for sowing of 5 firlots of oats and only ? of bear	- 2 old pots
?presently growing in the ground	- another old pan
- ?	- an old ?
- 2 ? old ?	

1720 John Meall (CC.7/6/6).

Millner of the miln of Pitcairnck. The inventory was drawn up by his executrix and relict, Christian Stewart. It details an agreement made at an earlier date for all the goods; outside and inside plenishings, corn, cattle, and horses,?, sheep, etc., to be used by the survivor to offset the debts. John Bruce, himself described as miller of Pitcairnck, acted as cautioner.

- I - ?bee skep
- 5 swine young and old
- 6 ells of mixed cloth
- 12 ells of new tweeding
- plenishings, including the defunct's clothes, 2 axes and 2 picks, etc.

1765 John Bruce (CC.7/6/6).

The younger, of the milntoun of Pitcairnck. This inventory was made by Isobell Robertson, his relict among others. The money owed to Isobell included £67-4-0 as expenses for the defunct's funeral, £3-0-0 as rent for 6 months from Martinmas to Candlemas to John McDonald ..., £32-0-0 for wages to Duncan Forbes, one of the servants ..., £2-10-0 for wages to Hugh Lamon, also a servant ..., "a third of the inside plenishings, a horse, 2 ?skenes, 16 head of sheep and growth of 2 acres of land to be given to Isobell if her husband predeceased her ...", £30-0-0 for putting herself in mourning, £12-0-0 as the wages to Helen Robertson for a years service ..., £16-0-0 for 2 bolls seed corn furnished by her for sowing of the defunct's possession ... and £6-0-0 for the servants who tilled the ground ... the produce of which jeopardised her and her family's "claim alimint" for the first term after for the defunct's half of the miln of Pitcairnck. Several sums and rents and expenses (not itemised here) were owed to creditors and others.

- goods sold at a public roup:

- a black horse
- another black do.
- a grey do.
- 2 fatted stotts
- another cow and a stirk
- do.
- a quey
- a cow and a stirk
- another quey
- a quey
- 29 wedders
- 17 ewes and 14 lambs
- 15 year-old sheep
- 16 ewes and lambs
- a ?ringed (i.e. wheeled) cart
- another old cart
- a plough and plough gear
- 3 harrows
- an arm chair
- 5 chairs
- a clock
- a round table
- the blue bed in the west loft
- a chest of drawers
- 2 pair blankets
- 2 pairs do.
- a pair of sheets
- a pair of sheets
- a pair of do.
- 6 creels
- a pair sheets
- a new plate and ?churn
- a little tub
- a balden (?)
- a pot
- 2 pewter plates
- 5 horn plates
- 2 pair blankets
- a bed cover and 4 blankets
- an old cupboard
- a chest of drawers worn ?
- a press

- an arm chair
- a bedstead
- a big ?canvas
- an old bedstead
- another do.
- a creel and chest
- a box bed
- a resting seat
- an ambry (a press for everyday goods)
- a meal chest
- another do.
- a table
- a wool wheel
- a chest
- a plate
- a plate and old dish
- a little plate and cup
- 2 little plates
- a little cup
- a plate and bucket
- an old table cloth and half a dozen napkins
- do.
- half a dozen ?belts
- a chaff bed
- a bolster and pillow
- a feather bolster and chaff pillow
- 2 sacks
- a canvas
- another do.
- a bed covering
- a candlestick
- another do.
- a dozen old spoons
- a chack reel (for winding yarn)
- 2 swineboats (barrels for salting pork) an old meal sieve and balden
- 19 ells of green cloth
- 10 ells
- ?
- a copper kettle
- 3 barrels
- a washing stand
- another do.
- a ?, pipes and head
- 6 ells of green cloth
- a ? looking glass and wool wheel
- 2 little pots
- a little pan crook and tongs
- a feather bed
- 2 chaff beds and 4 laiks (linen cloths)
- half a dozen old spoons
- an old tea kettle and half a dozen teaspoons some china cups and saucers and 7 ? a ?brackpot (saltpot) milkpot
- a girdle
- 7 pairs of blankets
- a pair sheets
- 4 bolsters and 2 pillows
- 2 bed covers
- the barn and stable doors
- half a dozen ?stone plates

- plus the results of the sale of the bear and oats grown subsequent to the defunct's death and laboured by the relict on the fields named as ? and Dalnacroy.

1772 George Farquharson (CC.7/6/6).

Under-miller at the miln of Pitcarmick. The inventory was made by John Farquharson in Dykehead of Cochrage, to whom was owed £1-8-0 sterling for the funeral expenses.

- goods rrouped by Thomas Farquharson of Wester Cally:

- an adze
- an axe
- a cooper's adze
- a tenor saw
- a tenor saw
- a saw
- a half plane
- another do.
- a plane
- a pair small planes
- a pair planes and a gillam (a tool in which the iron extends the whole breadth of the wooden stock, used in sinking one part of the same piece lower than another).
- another do.
- 2 logging saws and a ?bow-saw with a ?
- a shoddy plane
- a plane
- a glue pot
- 2 planes
- 2 planes
- a bore all shafts and 4 bore all irons and 2 main drills
- a wimble
- another do.
- another do.
- another do.
- another do.

- another do.
- another do.
- another do.
- 2 marking gouges
- 2 mark irons
- 4 files
- a mortice iron
- 2 small irons ?and a saw
- a screwpin and box
- 2 centre bits
- 2 cauter irons
- 2 small planes
- a hammer
- a turning loom and 7 turning irons
- 4 moulds...including one more
- a lugg saw
- a barrel of a gun
- a table
- a rug saw (i.e. wide-toothed)
- an armed saw
- a grindstone
- a flaugter spade
- 2 forks
- a pair of horns
- a
- a scythe
- a peck
- a stone hammer

- a pot and bowls
- a meal peck measure
- a brander (gridiron)
- a parcel of old iron
- a meal chest
- 2 iron girdles
- a ?hair feather
- a flesh fork
- a pair blankets
- a canvas
- another do.
- a feather bolster and pillows
- a ladle 2 plates and a trencher
- a parcel of timber
- a bed
- a chest and single blanket
- a stool
- a wide sieve and weight
- some spokes
- a fishing rod and pirm (wheel)
- a riding saddle
- a door
- a chamber door
- a weighting box
- a womble
- a block timber for cart wheel

"the remains of the defunct's effects that were unsold nor got sold the foresaid day of rouping nor could admit of the expenses of another day's rouping as consisting of trifles But were valued by skilful persons at the rates underwritten":

- 2 sacks
- a plank
- old boards and the defunct's bed
- an old viola and bow

- the defunct's body clothes
- 2 plaintrees
- 2 miln pecks
- a meal pock (?bag)

- a parcel of rough timber
- a chest
- 2 plain trees in the wood towards the west (of the house)

- 2 peat creels
- a knife for stabbing swine
- an iron sweel (?a swivel)

- another meal pock
- a crook

- 7 or 8 books old and in disorder one big sermon book doubted to be his own found out after roup and all so torn that they could not be valued above one shilling

Easter Pitcarmick

1703 John Bruce (CC.7/7/21).

Of Easter Pitcarmick. The inventory was drawn up by James Bruce, brother germain, and Agnes Bruce, sister germain and her husband, John Robsone.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I - 1 cow and her calf - 1 quey - 1 stirk and a stott - 1 cow's hide - 2 head of sheep - 3 hogs and 5 lambs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an ?supper dish, 2 guns and a pistol and an dirk - ? - 4 bolles oats - 5 firlots of bear shilling (grain freed from its husks) - ? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grinding of 2 bolles of victuall and 6 bolles of victuall - sowing of 3 lippies of lint seed - ? |
|--|--|--|

1725 Thomas Bruce (CC.7/6/6).

Brother germain to the deceased John Bruce, portioner of Easter Pitcarmock. The inventory was made by Isobell and Jannet Bruce, his lawful daughters, and John Shaw in Dalnabrick, husband of Isobell. Much of this refers to moneys and debts that had become Thomas's responsibility following the death of his brother.

I - overall value = 1000 merks.

1769 John Bruce (CC.7/6/6).

At Milntoun of Pitcarmick, residing in the Mains of Easter Pitcarmick. His executrix was Paul Bruce in the Mains of Easter Pitcarmick. The funeral costs paid by Paul Bruce = £3-4-0 sterling and other charges = £1-7-6. The inventory made up by John Robertson of Balnakiely and Alexander Mackenzie of Dalnavert.

- a little stack or rick of bear
- a resting seat
- a chest
- a hall table
- an old chest
- an old chest without a lid
- an old press
- the timber of a bed being old and defective
- an old armed chair
- 2 little chairs
- a girdle
- a crook and tongs
- a salt bucket (a small wooden box, with a sloping lid and fastened by leather bands,
- kept by the fire to keep the salt dry)
 - a pot
 - 2 straw (bee)scapes
 - 3 spoons 2 bickers (bowls for containing liquor) and 2 plates
 - 2 old shoes
 - the lid of a pewter pint jug
 - an old baking basin
 - a snuff mill and pair of gloves
 - a crystal bottle
 - a timber trencher and cup
 - a milk say dish (for making cheese) and sowan dish
 - a drinking ?horn
- the bed clothes being only 2 blankets with an old sheet and 2 pillows
- the defunct's body habiliments
- 3 ells of tweeding with 3 ells and a half white cloth
- 7 quarters tartan
- 4 ells mixing very coarse
- 2 shearing hooks
- a prickler (?a wooden skewer for fastening clothes)
- the hair of a horse tail
- a mand (broad straw or willow basket) and balden and a sheep haich (?haik = a wool (woman's) gown; ?hack = a wooden rack or frame)

Wester Pitcarmick

1784 Grizell Doulich (CC.7/6/6).

Relict of Donald Bruce deceased, sometime in Wester Pitkarmock. She was the only lawful daughter and heir of Margaret Bruce in Stronamuck. The inventory was drawn up by Margaret Bruce in Dunkeld and her spouse, John McGillan.

- I - owed for a loan to Alexander Rattray, Tullochcurran = £420-0-0 and annual rent
- expenses for an Inhibition, in trust to John Spalding of Dalvey and David Ayson in Merkland at the instance of Alexander Rattray to pass (his part of Tullochcurran to them

1802 Robert Fleming (CC.7/7/116).

Of Pitkermuck. John Fleming in Ballinluig of Pitkermuck, acted as cautioner and surety for Jean Fleming, the daughter of the deceased.

- I - a £4-0-0 debt owed to him by Charles Young in Edinumockly and Donald Ferguson in Coull for their joint life, dated June 1793 and payable at Michaelmas 1794, with letters of herring thereon
- as the expense of said diligence
- £2-0-0 as the value of sundry effects at his death

Appendix 6: census returns (1841-91) for Stonamuck, Dalvey and Pitcarmick.

Birthplace: this is given only if the person was born outside Kirkmichael parish
 W: the number of rooms containing more than one window (1861-91)

Lang: for the 1891 census alone, the language(s) spoken by each person were noted
 G = Gaelic E = English

The underlined names highlight those individuals who remained resident in a particular settlement; those with a star before their names are individuals who moved between the settlements included in this survey.

Stronamuck

1841 Household	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Alexander Robertson	70	agricultural labourer
	Ann	22	
	Ann	4	
1	<u>Donald Robertson</u>	30	tailor
1	Henry Rattray	46	farmer
	Catherine	42	
	John	14	
	Henry	7	
	Mary	15	
	Margaret	10	
	Jean	4	
1	Margaret Campbells	40	spinster
1	Peter Rattray	70	farmer
	Susan	50	
	Margaret	40	
	John	30	
	?Nelly	25	
1	John Low	14	man servant
1	Alexander Petrie	50	wright
	Margaret	45	
	Elizabeth	20	
	Andrew	10	

1851

Household	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
1	Margaret Bruice	head	73	pauper	
	James Stewart	son	36	common labourer	
1	<u>Alexander Petrie</u>	head	63	co. ?	
	<u>Margaret Petrie</u>		58		
	James Rattray		53	assistant	
	Margaret Pennycuik		33		
1	<u>John Rattray</u>	head	44	ag. lab., formerly farmer	
	*Jane	wife	37		
	Margaret	daughter	6		
	Isabella	daughter	2		
	Jean	daughter	3m		
1	<u>Peter Rattray</u>	head	83	lately farmer	
	<u>Susan Rattray</u>	wife	60		Blairgowrie
	1 empty house				
1	Robert Campbell	head	35	mason	
	Ann	wife	37		
	John	son	4		
	James	son	9m		
	Isabella Pebbles		77	mother-in-law	Moulin

1861

Household	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	W.
1	<u>Robert Campbell</u>	head	45	mason		2
	<u>Ann</u>	wife	47			
	<u>John</u>	son	14	scholar		
	<u>James</u>	son	10	scholar		
	<u>Margaret</u>	daughter	8	scholar		
	<u>Margaret</u>	mother	64			
1	* <u>Robert Murray</u>	head	84	freeholder/retired		5
	* <u>Elsbeth</u>	daughter	34	farmer		
	<u>Jane Rattray</u>	grand-d	10	scholar		
1	<u>John Rattray</u>	head	54	agricultural labourer		2
	* <u>Jane</u>	wife	46			
	<u>Janet</u>	daughter	7			
1	<u>Margaret Bruce</u>	head	80	pauper		2
	<u>James Stewart</u>	son	42	agricultural labourer		
1	<u>Alexander McDougall</u>	head	54	hand loom weaver	Moulin	3
	<u>Ann</u>	daughter	24	agricultural labourer		

1881

Household	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	W.
1	<u>Robert Campbell</u>	head	65	mason		2
	<u>Ann</u>	wife	67			
	<u>Margaret</u>	daughter	28	agricultural labourer		
	<u>James Petrie</u>	grand-s	1			

1871

Household	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	W.
1	<u>Robert Campbell</u>	head	55	mason		2
	<u>Ann</u>	wife	57			
1	* <u>Elsbeth Murray</u>	head	45	agricultural labourer		
1	<u>John Rattray</u>	head	66	agricultural labourer		5
	* <u>Jane</u>	wife	56			2
	<u>Isabella Robertson</u>	grand-d	3			
1	<u>Catharine Fergusson</u>	lodger	59	pauper (formerly		1
				agricultural labourer		
				- lunatic from birth)		

1891

Household	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	W.	Lang.
1	<u>Robert Campbell</u>		75	mason		3	G&E
	<u>Ann</u>	wife	77				G&E
	<u>Margaret</u>	daughter	38				G&E
	<u>Robert</u>	grand-s	11	scholar	Kingoldrum		
	<u>John</u>	grand-s	10	scholar	Kingoldrum		
	<u>Andrew</u>	grand-s	8	scholar	Kingoldrum		
	<u>James Petrie</u>	grand-s	11	scholar	Kingoldrum		

Dalvey

1841

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
1	Duncan Robertson Margaret ?Helen	40 30 4	agricultural labourer
1	Margaret Bruce	60	spinster
1	James Bruce	35	agricultural labourer
1	Alexander Robertson Margaret ?(female)	32 30 17	agricultural labourer
1	Alexander McDonald Janet Ann John Alexander	35 35 4 2 8m	hand loom weaver
1	*Robert Murray Betsy ?Thomas Jean *Elsbeth	60 20 15 25 18	farmer

1851

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>W.</u>
1	*Thomas Robertson *Betty *Margaret	head sister wife	65 70 55	county joiner assistant assistant	Moulin	6
1	*Robert Murray John Margaret	head son daughter	73 32 34	farmer of 40 acres and 300 hill pasture agricultural labourer housekeeper		3
1	Alexander McDonald Ann Donald William	head daughter son son	44 14 6 3	hand loom weaver housekeeper scholar	Moulin	

1861

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>
1	Donald Stewart John McIntosh James Drummond Jane Crawford Anne Robertson	head ploughman farm servant domestic servant general servant	33 22 11 26 10	farmer of 56 acres; employs 7 labourers and 1 girl	
1	Margaret Robertson Alexander	fundholder pensioner (army)	66 76		

1871

1881

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>W.</u>
1	Donald Stewart	head	43	farmer of 140 acres, of which 60 arable; employs 2 labourers		5
	Ann	wife	39			
	John	son	8	scholar		
	Robert	son	7	scholar		
	James	son	5	scholar		
	Alexander	son	4			
	Margaret Reid	visitor	25	domestic servant	Ratray	
	Isabella Rattray	servant	22	farm servant		
	James McDonald	servant	27	farm servant		
	*Alexander Fleming	head	77	retired farmer		2
*Ann	wife	70				

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>W.</u>
1	*Alexander Stewart	head	45	shepherd	Fortingall	4
	*Janet	wife	45		Fortingall	
	*Margaret	daughter	15		Fortingall	
	*Donald	son	13	scholar		
	*John	son	10	scholar		
	Isabella	daughter	9	scholar		
	James	son	7	scholar		

1891

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>W.</u>	<u>Lang.</u>
1	Alexander Stewart	head	56	shepherd	Fortingall	6	G&E
	Janet	wife	56		Fortingall		G&E
	Alexander	son	27	gamekeeper	Fortingall		G&E
	Margaret	daughter	25	domestic servant			G&E
	Donald	son	23	mason's labourer			G&E
	John	son	20	rabbit trapper			G&E
	Alexander Robertson	grand-s	3				G&E
Cottage - empty							

Pitcarmick

1841

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Born within the parish?</u>
1	John Goodwille Mary	30 25	officer of excise	no no
	Betsy John Geddes	1 4m 15		no no
1	*Thomas Robertson *Betty *Margaret	45 55 40	wright	
1	Donald Ferguson Betty	78 58	tailor	
1	Margaret Lamond	61	spinster	
1	Margaret Lamond	22		
1	Margaret McLaren	40	female servant	
1	Jean Ferguson	65	spinster	
1	John McNab Elizabeth Andrew Jean Alexander Charles Elizabeth	60 50 30 20 20 15 7	farmer	
1	Thomas Ferguson Peter McIntosh Charles Robertson Margaret Robertso Margaret Lude	15 15 11 20 15	agric. labourer agric. labourer male servant female servant female servant	

1851

<u>Household</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>
1	John McNab	head	70	farmer of 100 acres and 100 hill; employs 3 labourers	
	Elizabeth Andrew Alexander Helen John Petrie Hendry Stewart Peter McNab Mary McDougall James Calder	wife son son daughter servant servant servant servant servant	62 32 30 24 27 30 23 17 12	agricultural labourer agricultural labourer domestic duties agricultural labourer cow feeder shepherd general servant herd boy	Logierait ? Forfarshire
1	Margaret McKenzie William Kennedy	head son	53 21	woolspinster scholar	
1	Isabella Ferguson Elizabeth Robert	head daughter son	67 36 29	woolspinster woolspinster agricultural labourer	Moulin
	1 house empty				
1	Jannet McDonald	head	18	dressmaker	Blair Atholl
1	Alexander Robertson Mary Marjory Catharine Mary Anne Grant Susan Fraser	head wife daughter daughter 2nd child 2nd child	62 64 29 24 4 10m	common labourer domestic servant pauper	Moulin Alyth
1	Donald McIntosh	head	82	formerly farmer	Moulin

1881

Household	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	W.
1 house	empty					
1	<u>Elsbeth Ferguson</u> head	head	69	pauper (formerly farm labourer)		1
1 house	empty					
1	<u>Janet Clark</u> head	head	28	outdoor farm worker		2
	<u>Jane McKenzie</u> daughter	daughter	6	scholar		
	<u>Isabella Clark</u> daughter	daughter	4			
1	* <u>Jane Rattray</u> head	head	66	pauper (formerly farm labourer)		2
1	<u>William Reid</u> head	head	44	farm grieve	Moulin	3
	<u>Jane</u> wife	wife	42		Moulin	
	<u>Janet</u> daughter	daughter	14		Moulin	
	<u>John</u> son	son	11	scholar	Moulin	
	<u>William</u> son	son	8	scholar		
	<u>Betsy Jane</u> daughter	daughter	5			
	<u>Adam A.</u> son	son	2			
bothy	<u>James Dewar</u> head	head	24	farm servant	Kincardine	2
	<u>Donald Cameron</u> servant	servant	19	farm servant	Fortingall	
	<u>Alexander Stewart</u> servant	servant	17	farm servant	Fortingall	

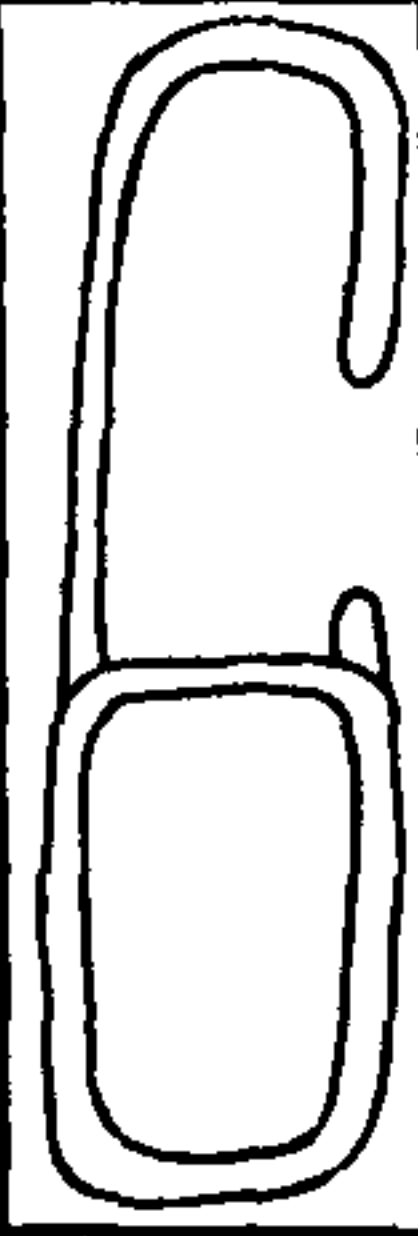
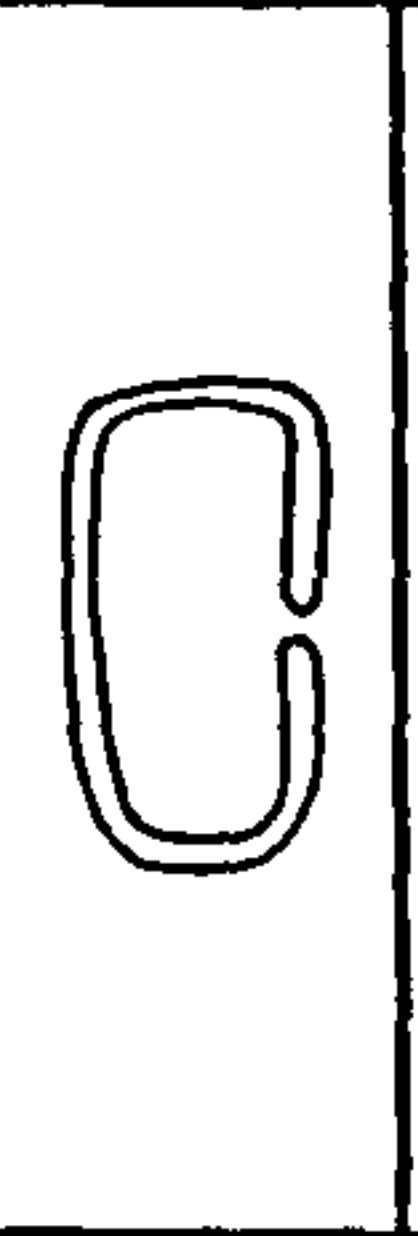
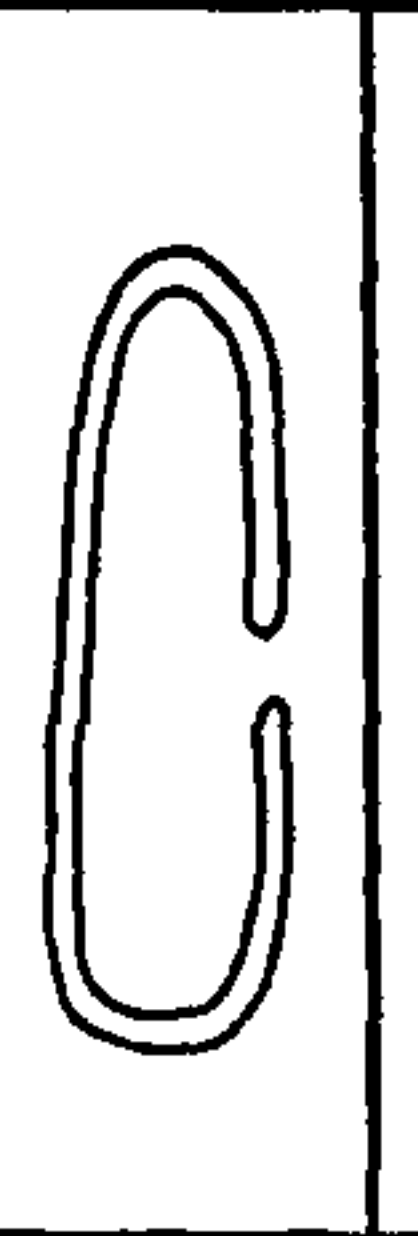



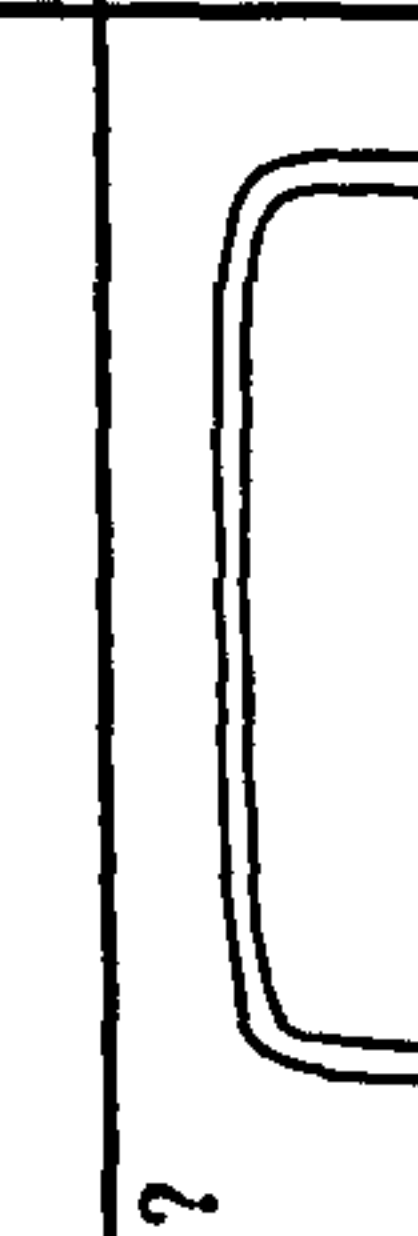
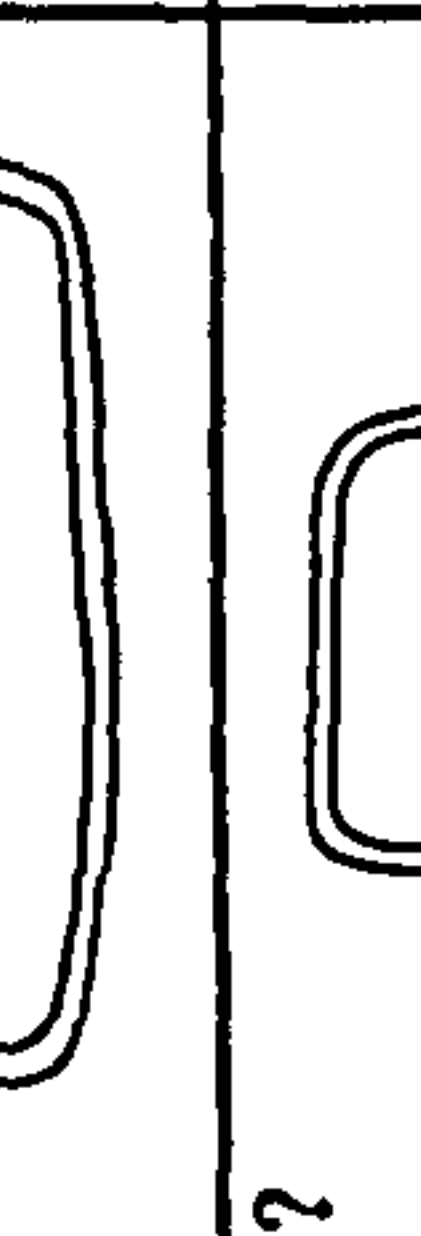
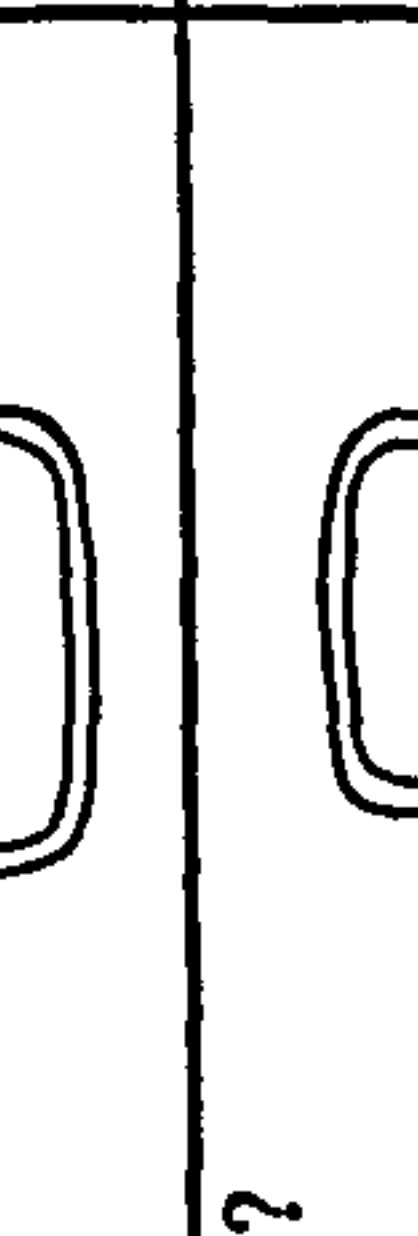
1891

Household	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	W.	Lang.
1	* <u>Elsbeth Murray</u>	head	68	agricultural labourer		3	G&E
Distillery House	* <u>Jane Rattray</u>	head	76	pauper		3	
	* <u>Margaret</u>	daughter	45	agricultural labourer			G&E
1	<u>William Reid</u>	head	53	farm manager	Moulin	3	G&E
	<u>Betsy Jane</u>	daughter	15	domestic servant			G&E
	<u>Adam Alexander</u>	son	12	scholar			
bothy	<u>William Reid</u>	servant	18	farm servant		2	
	<u>Alexander McIntyre</u>	servant	17	farm servant	Blair Athole		

Appendix 7: Pitcarmick North; rectangular buildings. This provides the detailed information for the discussion of the buildings at Pitcarmick North in 5.2.






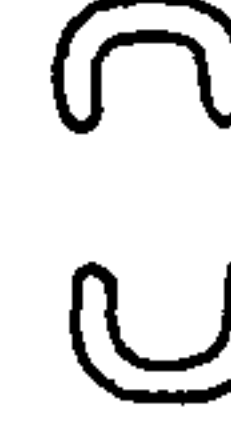
Any ? indicates a situation where the level of survival makes it difficult to give a valid measurement or to assess whether a particular feature may or may not be present.

Number	A unique number given to each building. This is an internal system and does not make reference to that used by the RCAHMS in their published works.
Form	A plan to provide a quick reference for each building. This should be beneficial in assessing the broad similarities and differences between all the buildings. These are taken from the survey carried out between 1994-6 as part of the Pitcarmick project and from redrawings of the remaining buildings in RCAHMS 1990.
Length/Width (maximum)	Measurements, taken both externally and internally, intended to facilitate comparison between buildings.
Wall height	The maximum wall height is included to give some idea of the level of survival of each building.
Wall thickness	The spread of the walls will have an impact, particularly, on the size of the floor areas. It will also give an indication of the level of survival of each building.
Floor area	This would seem to be the most accurate and useful guide to the size of each structure and will facilitate comparisons with other building types.
Method of construction	Very brief analysis of the possible construction of the main walls of each building.
Door position	Description of the location of the door with reference to the walls of the building.
Door width	Maximum width of the entrance.
Door orientation	Direction in which the door faces.
Annexe(s)	All small annexes and outshots attached to each building, with a brief description.
Enclosures/pens	All the pens and enclosures, too large to be roofed, but linked in to the building.
Associated (built) features	Non-structural features e.g. platforms, field walls, attached to the building.
Built features in immediate vicinity	Any archaeological features in close proximity to the building and therefore likely to impinge on activities going on around it.
Orientation	Orientation of the entire building.
Position in relation to slope	An indication of the relationship of the building to its surrounding topography, determining the levelness of its floor.
Immediate topography	Brief description of the immediate topography and outlook of each building.
Other comments	Elaboration of previous categories and any additional information on the structure and environs of each building.

No.	Form	Length (max.)		Width (max.)		Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door position	Door width	Door orient.
		Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.							
300		25.40m	23.00m	6.30m	4.50m	2.40m	0.30m	103.50m	Stone footings - turf above?	Off centre in long wall.	1.60m	S
302		17.00m	13.30m	5.00m	3.80m	3.80m	0.20m	50.54m	Turf built?	Centre of long wall.	0.70m	S
301			7.40m		3.80m	0.70m	0.40m	28.12m	Stone footings - turf above?	Off-centre in long wall.		S
333									Stone footings - turf above?	In centre of ESE wall.		ESE
334		9.00m	A= 2.65m B= 2.85m	A= 4.10m B= 3.34m	A= 1.80m B= 1.66m	1.10m	0.40m 0.25m	A= 4.77m B= 4.73m total= 9.50m	Stone footings - turf above?	A= centre of S wall. B= centre of N wall.	0.50m 0.60m	SW NE
335 ?		20.75m	18.75m	7.60m	5.95m	1.30m	0.20m	111.56m	Stone footings - turf above?	?	?	?
336 ?		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
337 ?		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
338 ?		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

No. Annexe(s)	Enclosures/pens	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location
300 ?	Remnants of two sides of a possible enclosure on W end of building.	?	301; 302; field wall.
302 ?	?	?	301; 302; field wall.
301 ?	?	?	301; 302; field wall.
333	Small outshot, more upstanding than the rest of the building; it is filled with jumbled stone. This may have created the impression that it was once completely enclosed.	?	334; 338; 342-3; 335-7; cairnfield.
334	Small, sub-circular outshot (int. area 4.62m) abutting N side of A and a similar one (int. area 3.12m) on the end of B, which has no clear relationship to it. The walls contain far less stone than those of the building.	?	333; 338; 342; cairnfield.
335 ?	?	?	336; 337; on the E edge of the cairnfield.
336 ?	?	?	335; 337; on the E edge of the cairnfield.
337 ?	?	?	335; 336; on the E edge of the cairnfield.
338 ?	?	?	333-4; 342.

	Orientation	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography	Other comments
300	E-W	Along contour.	Sits below the crest of the ridge, facing out over the basin to S.	See Barrett and Downes 1994.
302	E-W	Along contour.	Sits below the crest of the ridge, facing out over the basin to S.	See Barrett and Downes 1993.
301	E-W	Along contour.	Sits below the crest of the ridge, facing out over the basin to S.	See Barrett and Downes 1994.
333	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	On steep scarp slope, running down from ridge to NE. The other buildings sit above it.	Heather covered - so although the very thick walls are relatively upstanding, most of the details are obscured. The WNW end is not as rounded as it appears on the original RCAHMS plan. The ESE end is narrower than the rest of the building.
334	ESE-WNW	On level ground.	On flat ground along axis of ridge. Ground drops away to N towards building 333.	Heather covered, but walls still well-defined. Not a simple 3 compartment building as it may first appear. B appears to be an earlier building, overlain by A and its slighter annexe. The outshot to the E of B could conceivably be an even earlier building, most of its stone removed into the later buildings, but with one end retained as an outshot.
335	ENE-WSW	Down slope.	Amidst flat ground along axis of ridge - the E end of the building finishes right on the crest of the scarp, running down to the E.	Heather covered. Consists of very slight remains - essentially a vegetation change defining a hollowed interior. Both ends appear to be quite rounded. Seems to form a group with the two smaller, but similar, buildings to the S of it.
336	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	Amidst generally flat ground along the axis of the ridge.	Concealed by deep heather so only appears as an ill-defined hollow, probably of similar form to 335, although smaller.
337	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	Amidst generally flat ground along the axis of the ridge.	Concealed by deep heather so only appears as an ill-defined hollow, probably of similar form to 335, although smaller.
338	ESE-WNW	On level ground.	On flat ground on axis of ridge.	Obscured by deep heather so appears simply as an ill-defined shape.

No.	Form	Length (max.)		Width (max.)		Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door position	Door width	Door orient.
		Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.							
339		6.70m	4.70m	?	?	1.00m	0.40m	?	Stone footings - turf above?	In short E wall.	0.55m	SSE
340		8.80m	6.90m	4.75m	2.90m	1.20m	0.20m	20.01m	Stone footings - turf above?	Off-centre in long wall.	0.80m	SSE
341 ?		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
342 ?		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
343		5.60m	2.80m	4.50m	2.75m	1.30m	0.35m	7.70m	Stone footings - turf above?	In centre of E wall.	0.70m	E
344		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Stone footings - turf above?	?	?	?


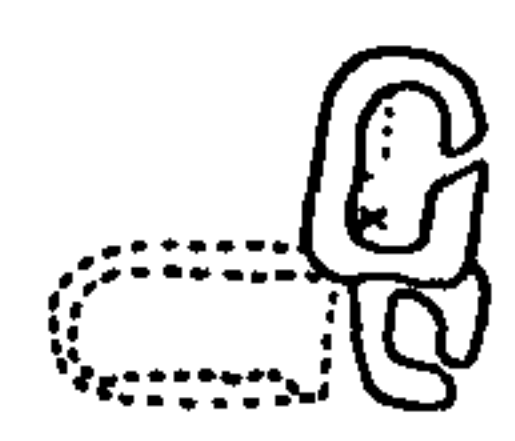



No. Annexe(s)	Enclosures/pens	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location
339 ?	?	?	340-1; field walls; cairnfield.
340 ?	?	Length of wall, forming an enclosure, extends from NW corner.	339; field walls; cairnfield.
341 ?	?	?	339-340; field walls; hut-circles 350; 351; cairnfield.
342 ?	?	?	333-4; 338; 335-7.
343 ?	?	?	335-7;
344 ?	?	?	Field wall; on E edge of the cairnfield.

	Orientation	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography	Other comments
339	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	On very gently sloping ground - just below axis of ridge.	Heather covered. The floor is relatively level, apart from a possible platform at the E end. May have rounded corners. A later enclosure wall (associated with 340) runs along the N of the building, thus obscuring its original wall. The wall is thicker at this point, suggesting that the stone from it was incorporated into the later wall. Another field wall runs into the SW corner of the building and again appears to be later than it. A path runs along the outside of the enclosure and across the building.
340	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	On very gently sloping ground to N of the axis of the ridge.	Heather covered. Level floor area. Sits on N edge of an enclosure, defined to E side of building, only by a change in slope.
341	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	On very gently sloping ground along the axis of the ridge.	Concealed in deep heather.
342	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	On very gently sloping ground along the axis of the ridge.	Concealed in deep heather.
343	ESE-WNW	Down slope.	On steep scarp slope, running down from ridge to NE.	Heather covered. A building with a very rounded feel. Terraced into a steep slope so only a small part of the floor is flat. The thickness of the walls may, at least in part, be due to slumping. There is little stone visible in the footings. Sits above an area of bog where peat-cutting has taken place.
344	SSE-NNW	On level ground.	Sits on W of a small rise, at base of ridge, with ground dropping gently away on three sides.	Overlap and badly disturbed by a later field wall and the path that runs along its E side. Building has rounded ends and an apparently hollowed floor.

No.	Form	Length (max.)		Width (max.)		Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door position	Door width	Door orient.
		Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.							
401		10.45m	9.00m	7.00m	5.20m	1.25m	0.20m	46.80m	Stone footings - turf above?	Centre of long wall.	1.50m	SE
402		11.00m	8.30m	7.35m	3.90m	1.95m	0.10m	32.37m	?	SE end of long wall.	0.50m	SE
403		9.55m	7.55m	6.05m	4.10m	1.15m	0.20m	30.96m	Stone footings - turf above?	?	?	?
404		8.75m	6.75m	6.15m	3.60m	1.55m	0.20m	24.30m	Stone footings - turf above?	NW end of long wall.	0.65m	W
405		8.55m	5.30m	5.10m	2.95m	2.60m	0.20m	15.64m	Stone footings - turf above?	Off-centre in long wall.	0.85m	SE
406		B= 8.45m	B= 6.50m	B= 6.50m	B= 3.00m	2.55m	0.20m	B= 19.50m	Stone footings - turf above?	W end of long wall.	0.70m	S
407												








No.	Annexe(s)	Enclosures/pens	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location
401	Narrow annexe (int. area 5.13m) around the E end.	?	Length of walling, consisting of large stones, attached to SE corner. Small, square platform to N of door, edged with stones - extends as a platform along N side.	412; cairnfield immediately to N.
402	?Annexe around W end - heavily ploughed so survives only as a hollow marked by a vegetation change.	Large, circular enclosure on the S side. Appears to incorporate cairns into its build.	Platform (1.9m wide) around NE end - extends as part of the enclosure wall.	412; cairnfield immediately to S and SE.
403	?	?Small enclosure on NW side. Its relationship to building obscured by later paths. Defined by stones and changes in vegetation - not hollowed.	Platform (1-1.55m wide) along S and E sides, made up of stones and natural outcrops.	411; enclosure on ridge to W; cairnfield immediately to E.
404	Small circular annexe (int. area 6.56m) attached to N end. Has a hollow floor and an entrance on the W side. Second circular annexe (int. area 11.25m) on NW corner indicated by a green hollow and a ?bank.	?	Length of walling attached to NW corner of second annexe. Small platform just to S of door.	405;
405	Annexe/platform (1.35m wide) around NE end. Annexe/platform along length of SE side - this might simply allow easier access up a shallow slope to the building or could be a working area.	Irregular enclosure attached to the building by a length of wall.	?	404;
406	A distinct hollow (internal area 5.49m) against N wall outlined on two sides by stones/changes in vegetation.	The U-shaped remains of the earlier building (A)? (see comments). An arc of walling, incorporating a large natural boulder, to S of building may also be an enclosure.	Small built-up platform against S wall.	407; on S edge of cairnfield.
407				406;

	Orientation	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography	Other comments
401	ENE-WSW	Along contour.	On crest of ridge - and on the same axis as 412. Good visibility to the N.	Footings consist of large, prominent stones. Level floor.
402	SE-NW	Down slope.	On gentle slope. Sits below 401 and 412.	Possible lynchetting running down from NE end. Hollowed floor, particularly at NE end - but generally fairly level. Heavily ploughed - perhaps responsible for the slumping of the wall into the interior on the S side.
403	E-W	Down slope.	Below ridge. Overlooks lower ground so have to walk up into the building. Visibility obscured to N and W.	Wall on NE side obscured by slumping - the result of ploughing associated with the main cairnfield? Runs downslope - but has a level floor.
404	SE-NW	On level ground.	In bottom of hollow to SW of bluff. Visibility obscured to N and W. Flat area to E.	Platform within N end of building demarcated by a change in level along N side of doorway. Doorway possibly paved. Inside of N wall neatly faced with small stones.
405	NE-SW	On level ground.	On flat ground to SW of bluff. Moderate visibility to N and W.	Probable entrance to annexe in SE corner. SW corner of wall has slumped to create a platform.
406	E-W	Down slope.	On crest of a low ridge so ground drops gently away on both sides of the building.	Structural sequence difficult to establish. Possibly two buildings, the one to the E overlying that to the W. A wall, faced with stones but now slumped, perhaps formed the W end of building A, although there is no clear junction between this wall and that of the supposed later structure B. A is similar to B in its dimensions and in having a possible annexe in the same position as that on the N wall of B. W end of B distinctly hollowed.
407				Concealed in deep heather.

No.	Form	Length (max.)		Width (max.)		Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door position	Door width	Door orient.
		Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.							
408		13.25m	A = 5.65m B = 4.30m	5.95m	A = 3.55m B = 2.95m	1.70m	0.20m	A = 20.06m B = 12.68m total = 32.74m	Stone footings - turf above?	Off-centre in long wall.	0.40m	E
409		5.65m	4.15m	4.25m	2.10m	1.30m	0.40m	8.72m	Stone footings - turf above?	Centre of long wall.	0.60m	E
410		6.10m	A = 2.50m B = 1.15m	3.65m	A = 1.65m B = 1.45m	1.35m	0.40m	A = 4.12m B = 1.67m total = 5.80m	Stone footings - turf above?	Centre of long wall.	0.35m	SE
411		12.5m	A = 2.15m B = 3.60m C = 3.35m	4.15m	A = 2.70m B = 2.00m C = 2.45m	1.25m	0.40m	A = 5.80m B = 7.20m C = 8.21m total = 21.21m	Stone footings - turf above?	A = N end of E wall. B = N end of E wall.	0.90m 0.65m	E E
412		27.15m	23.40m	8.00m	5.00m	2.45m	0.40m	117.00m	Stone footings - turf above?	?	?	?




No.	Annexe(s)	Enclosures/pens	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location
408	Two distinct hollows (int. areas 5.89m and 8.85m) along length of W side, outlined in the main by changes in vegetation.	?	?	409; 410; possible corral to SE.
409	Small, sub-circular outshot (int. area 2m), of lighter build than the main structure and abutting the S end. Entrance in SE corner, opening E.	Long sub-rectangular pen, running N-S from W side of outshot. Indicated by a very low turf bank.	?	408; 410.
410	Possible oval annexe (int. area 3.68m) on E end - hollowed and outlined by stones/natural outcrops. Entrance on E.	?	Flat platform (1.85 x 1.60m) created by a natural outcrop on NW side, built up to a level surface with smaller stones.	408; 409.
411	?	Round enclosure attached to E side of C - formed from natural outcrops.	Earthen platform (2.20m x 3.20m) on NE corner of main compartment.	403; enclosure on ridge to W.
412	?	Some of the enclosures (see plan) close to the building may have originated during its period of use (see comments)	?	401; 402; enclosures; field walls and cairnfield to N.

	Orientation	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography	Other comments
408	NE-SW	Down slope.	On slope running down to the hollow. In the most prominent position of this group of buildings. Very extensive views.	Stones built up as a platform around the NW end of the building - this might be part of a level base on which the structure was then constructed. A possible sub-division is suggested by a change in level that runs across the building from the N side of the doorway. The W half of the building has a level floor, the E half appears to be hollowed. Inside of the walls faced with stone. The gradiometer scan indicates higher readings in the centre of the larger, S half of the building and, again, close to the N side of the door.
409	E-W	On level ground.	On crest of ridge overlooking 408 - its view would be obscured if 408 was contemporary.	Large amount of stone visible in build - including upright stones facing the interior of the S wall. Possible paving around the entrance. Stones seem to lie perpendicular to line of the wall. Slumping of W wall on interior. The gradiometer scan indicates higher readings on the west side of a depression at the S end of the building.
410	NE-SW	On level ground.	In hollow behind large knoll, in an area of jumbled stones.	Possible division wall runs to NE of doorway - this smaller compartment filled with tumble.
411	N-S	On level ground.	Immediately below bluff. Faces out over whole of the basin, but outlook to S and SE blocked by gently rising ground.	Phasing of this structure difficult, as the relationship between the compartments is very hard to establish c.f. different builds and floor levels, no access apparent between them. B has a large amount of stone visible in its build and much tumble in the interior; both faces are lined with upright stones. There is potentially an earlier corner within the thickness of the current S wall, though this could simply be a platform built up against this wall. A, which abuts B, has less stone in its build and the walls have undergone considerable slumping. The gradiometer scan indicates higher readings in the SW corner. C also has considerable stone in its make-up: its interior may have been mounded up as it is much higher than the adjacent compartment.
412	NE-SW	Down slope.	Along crest of small ridge, running very gently down slope and with open views to the N and S.	This structure is not as simple as it may appear, nor is it very reminiscent of a Pitcarmick building. There does seem to be a long sub-rectangular building as the earliest phase - including an isolated piece of faced wall at the E end, walling at the W end, and other changes in vegetation. It has a possible division wall, suggested by a slight change in level, not delimiting a hollow area but rather an area of the building where the walls are very slumped. Overlying this are a series of enclosures - this perhaps explains the height of the walls in the E half of the building and the presence of an outer wall at the E end, which may continue into the enclosure to the S.

No.	Form	Length (max.)		Width (max.)		Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door position	Door width	Door orient.
		Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.							
501		10.95m	6.80m	6.65m	3.10m	2.35m	0.20m	21.08m	Turf - with a few stones.	Centre of long wall.	0.90m	NE
502		13.25m	8.05m	7.45m	3.20m	2.90m	0.10m	26.56m	Turf built?	?	?	?
503		10.90m	8.30m	?	?	2.10m	0.10m	?	Turf built?	?	?	?
504		7.60m	A= 3.25m B= 1.65m	?	?	1.50m	0.10m	?	Stone footings - turf above?	?	?	?
505		A= 8.55m	A= 6.05m	?	?	1.80m	0.10m	?	Stone footings - turf above?	?	?	?
506		8.35m	4.00m	5.85m	2.25m	2.30m	0.15m	9.00m	Turf built?	Off-centre in long wall.	0.55m	S
507		8.65m	5.20m	5.25m	2.05m	2.25m	0.10m	10.66m	Turf built?	Centre of long wall.	0.45m	S

No. Annexe(s)	Enclosures/pens	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location
501 Small sub-circular annexe (int. area 7.70m) on NW end. Entrance on the NE, against the angle of the main wall.	?	Platform filling in angle of annexe and SW wall of building.	Hut-circles 511; 512.
502 ?	?	?	Hut-circles 511; 512.
503 ?	?	?	Hut-circles 516; 517; field wall.
504 ?	?	?	504; 505; 507; hut-circle 517; field walls.
505 ?	?	?	504; 505; 507; hut-circle 517; field walls.
506 ?	?	?	504; 505; 507; hut-circle 517; field walls.
507 A hollow (internal area 5.85m) against N wall, outlined on two sides by a slight bank.	?	?	504; 505; 507; hut-circle 517; field walls.

	Orientation	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography	Other comments
501	SSE-NNW	Down slope.	On gentle slope overlooking Glen Derby. Underneath knoll on which the roundhouses sit. Extensive views to E, N and W.	Mainly turf built? Slight change in level of interior along SE side of doorway. Entrance looks out over the length of the glen linking Strathardle with Glenshee.
502	ENE-WSW	On level ground.	On level ground under the two knolls on which the roundhouses sit.	In area of intense ploughing which has caused considerable spreading of the walls. This could also have ensured the removal of any stone content from the walls. Eastern three-quarters of the building slightly hollowed.
503	ENE-WSW	Down slope.	On crest of ridge - running very gently downslope. Extensive views on all sides.	Field wall kinks slightly to take in the line of the long S wall of the building. Mainly turf built? - or much of the stone incorporated into the later field wall? Rig runs up to the NW corner of the building, but appears to respect it.
504	ENE-WSW	Down slope.	On crest of ridge - on very gently sloping ground. Extensive views all round. Sits above hut-circle 517.	Field wall kinks slightly to take in the line of the long N wall of the building. A slighter field wall runs along length of S wall. Possibly has two compartments, indicated only by a vegetation difference. Remains very slight. Part of the tight cluster of buildings in this area?
505	ENE-WSW	On level ground.	On crest of ridge. Extensive views all round. Sits above hut-circle 517.	Appears to be two buildings - the later one partially overlying the original building, which survives as a vegetation difference. The later building contains more stone. Field wall kinks slightly to take in the line of the long S wall of the building. Part of the tight cluster of buildings in this area?
506	ENE-WSW	On level ground.	On crest of ridge Extensive views all round. Sits above hut-circle 517.	Jug handle of late medieval date came from a rabbit hole in the SE corner of the building. Walls of the building very slumped, although the extant ploughing does not appear to run up to the building itself. Floor is quite hollowed. Part of the tight cluster of buildings in this area?
507	ENE-WSW	On level ground.	On crest of ridge - though ground begins to drop away on N side of building towards Glen Derby.	Very slight remains. E-W and N-S ploughing appears to run up to the building but not over it. However, the situation is not particularly clear and the building appears to be quite disturbed. Part of the tight cluster of buildings in this area?

No.	Form	Length (max.)		Width (max.)		Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door position	Door width	Door orient.
		Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.							
508		14.20m	A= 2.15m B= 1.25m C= 1.40m D= 3.00m E= 1.90m	4.45m	A= 1.75m B= 2.10m C= 2.25m D= 1.65m E= 1.90m	1.60m	0.30m	A= 3.76m B= 2.62m C= 3.15m D= 4.95m E= 3.61m total= 18.09m	Stone footings - turf above?	?	?	?
509		16.20m	A= 1.95m B= 6.60m C= 3.20m	6.25m	A= 1.10m B= 1.95m C= 2.35m	2.05m	0.40m	A= 2.14m B= 12.87m C= 7.52m total= 22.53m	Stone footings - turf above?	B= ?E end of S wall. C= ?W end of S wall.	?	S SW
510		11.60m	7.60m	8.75m	4.35m	2.85m	0.20m	31.54m	Stone footings - turf above?	Off-centre in long wall.	0.90m	S










No. Annexe(s)	Enclosures/pens	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location
508 ?	?	?	Hut-circles 518; 519; field walls.
509 ?	A possible enclosure defined by a definite wall on the N side, changes in slope on the S and E sides and by an interior hollow. Attached to the W wall of C.	Possible wall or platform outside the N wall of A/B - the remnants of an earlier structure?	510; cairnfield.
510 ?	?	Length of walling, indicated by a change in vegetation/slope and attached to the enclosure of 509, may run into the wall of this building.	510; cairnfield.

	Orientation	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography	Other comments
508	E-W	Down slope.	On gently sloping ground below the crest of the ridge on which the main group of buildings sit.	<p>A multi-compartment building; each one on a different level and possibly all linked by a path. Each compartment has a rounded form and a hollowed floor.</p> <p>Middle of the building disturbed by lines of earlier tracks.</p> <p>Wall faces survive in the most westerly compartment and around the eastern end.</p> <p>The building appears to be a coherent whole, but finds few parallels as much larger than the other multi-compartment buildings.</p> <p>A path runs around NW corner of the building, dividing it from the field wall.</p>
509	E-W	On level ground.	On flat ground, running up to the edge of a break in slope down which the enclosure runs.	<p>A multi-celled, possibly also multi-phased, structure made up of small compartments containing a large amount of stone in their build. The consequent tumble confuses both the relationships of the compartments to each other and the positioning of the doorways.</p> <p>Both interior and exterior walls are well-faced - this is especially true of B - and perhaps suggests that A is a later addition.</p> <p>B may have two interior division walls (see plan).</p> <p>A shieling hut - recalling 411 in particular?</p>
510	E-W	Down slope.	Runs down a fairly steep slope below 509, finishing just above the bog.	<p>Definite stone footings, though the walls do appear to be quite spread on the N and E sides. Possible division wall (indicated by a change in vegetation) runs just to E of doorway and appears to have distinct hollows on either side.</p> <p>An earlier building than 509 - perhaps more reminiscent of 501 and 502?</p>

Appendix 8: Pitcarmick North, hut-circles. This provides the detailed information for the discussion of the buildings at Pitcarmick North in 5.2.



Any ? indicates a situation where the level of survival makes it difficult to give a valid measurement or to assess whether a particular feature may or may not be present.

Number	A unique number given to each hut-circle. This is an internal system and does not make reference to that used by the RCAHMS in their published works.
Form	A plan to provide a quick reference for each building. This should be beneficial in assessing the broad similarities and differences between all the buildings. These are taken from the survey carried out between 1994-6 as part of the Pitcarmick project and from redrawings of the remaining buildings in RCAHMS 1990.
Internal diameter	Maximum internal diameter.
Wall height	The maximum wall height is included to give some idea of the level of survival of each hut-circle.
Wall thickness	The spread of the walls will have an impact, particularly, on the size of the floor areas. It will also give an indication of the level of survival of each building.
Floor area	This would seem to be the most accurate and useful guide to the size of the hut-circles and will facilitate comparisons with any of the rectangular buildings.
Method of construction	Very brief analysis of the possible construction of the main walls of each hut-circle.
Door width	Maximum width of the entrance.
Door orientation	Direction in which the door faces.
Elaboration of entrance	For example, entrance passages or porches.
Associated (built) features	Non-structural features e.g. platforms, field walls, attached to the building.
Built features in immediate vicinity	Any archaeological features in close proximity to a hut-circle and therefore likely to impinge on activities going on around it.
Position in relation to slope	An indication of the relationship of the hut-circle to its surrounding topography, so determining the levelness of its floor.
Immediate topography	Brief description of the immediate topography and outlook of each building.
Other comments	Elaboration of previous categories and any additional information on the structure and environs of each building.

No.	Form	Internal diameter	Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door width	Door orient.	Elaboration of entrance
305		7.50m			44.18m	Stone footings.	2.50m	SE	?
309		8.80m			60.82m	Embanked stone footings.	3.40m	SE	?
312		7 x 5m			35.00m	Stone footings.	2.00m	E	?
313		9.30m			67.93m	Stone footings.	?	E?	?
324		8.30m			54.11m	Stone footings.	3.10m	S	?
325									
326		6.60m			34.21m	Stone footings?	2.40m	SE	?
328		7.60m			45.36m	?	?	E	?
329		6.90m			37.39m	Stone footings.	?	E?	?







No.	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography
305 ?		309; clearance cairns; field walls.	Along contour	Heavily terraced into slope.
309 ?		305; clearance cairns; field walls.	Along contour.	Heavily terraced into slope.
312 ?		Lynchet; clearance cairns.	Down slope.	Sits on a crest of higher ground within the lower part of the cairnfield, looking down the basin.
313 ?		Field wall.	Along contour.	Ground drops away markedly to the S. Slightly terraced in to the slope.
324 ?		Burial cairns; 300; 301; 302.	Along contour.	Slightly terraced into the hill top.
325	The remains of 326 appear to form a yard for this building. A small cairn lies very close to the S wall of the enclosure; their relationship is	Clearance cairns.	On level ground.	On the S edge of the crest of the ridge. Looks S across the valley - and across the remains of 326.
326 325;		Clearance cairns.	On level ground.	Slightly terraced into top of ridge.
328 ?		?	On level ground.	On crest of ridge.
329 ?		?		Just below the crest of the ridge.

No.	Other comments
305	Tucked into the SW corner of a field - although this impression may have been exaggerated by the building of a later field wall. A smaller store associated with 309?
309	Position of entrance uncertain.
312	A two-compartment, sub-rectangular building, which may not even be a hut-circle. The western half of the building has massively constructed walls, very much wider than in any other hut-circle, Pitcamick-type building or cot. The eastern, narrower half of the building is of far slighter construction and is possibly added on. All the walls are faced on the inside.
313	Entrance presumably on the east. Only a low irregular stone bank survives as the wall. In an area uncleared of stone.
324	Slightly isolated from the other hut-circles on this part of the ridge. Alongside 305, this is the smallest hut-circle on the ridge so it could be a store or other subsidiary structure, although by association it is in one of the most important positions on the ridge.
325	Much the most elaborate double-walled hut-circle, with the outer wall fanning out to form an apparent enclosure with two entrances This enclosure cannot be entered from the house itself. A slight bank links the inner hut-circle with the outer enclosure wall, thus closing off the narrower spaces between the two walls. A large, flat clear area within the enclosure may be the platform for a timber building.
326	S side is built up over a rock outcrop to stop it from running downslope.
328	Concealed by deep heather so any features very difficult to identify.
329	Concealed by deep heather so any features very difficult to identify. The wall appears to consist only of a very slight stone bank.

No.	Form	Internal diameter	Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door width	Door orient.	Elaboration of entrance
350		9.90m			76.98m	Stone footings.	2.10m	SE	?
351		8.70m			59.45m	Stone footings.	?	SE	?



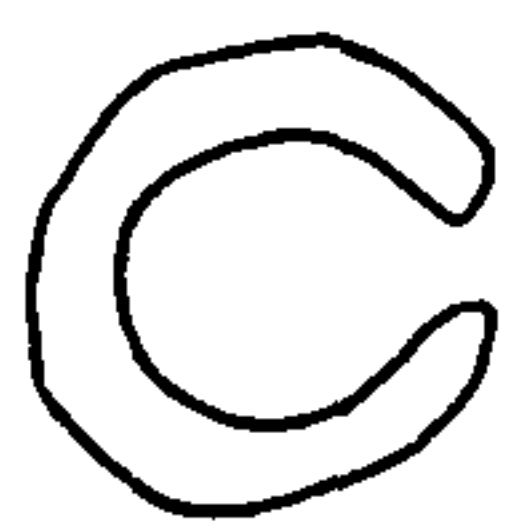
No.	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography
350?		?		Terraced into hill spur overlooking a flatter and more sheltered area.
351	Entrance truncated by 350. Short length of wall curving round SE.	?		Terraced into a spur of the ridge, overlooking a more sheltered area.

No.	Other comments
350	
351	Substantial rubble bank. The short length of wall is the remains of an earlier hut-circle, then re-used as a yard for the later building.

No.	Form	Internal diameter	Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door width	Door orient.	Elaboration of entrance
511		7.00m	4.55m	0.20m	38.48m	Stone footings.	1.10m	SE	Slightly splayed entrance terminals, especially on W side, giving a short entrance passage.
512		?	3.80m	0.20m	?	Stone footings.	3.85m	SW	?
513		6.10m	4.85m	0.10m	29.22m	Timber walling?	1.05m	SE	Splayed entrance terminal on W side, giving a short entrance passage.
514		7.50m	6.25m	0.30m	44.18m	Stone footings.	0.40m	SE	Both entrance terminals splayed, giving a short and very narrow entrance passage.
515		8.90m	5.10m	0.30m	62.21m	Stone footings.	1.50m	NNE	?
516		9.10m	5.05m	0.40m	65.04m	Stone footings.	1.20m	SE	?

No.	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography
511	Partly overlies the E side of 512.	501; 502; field wall.	On level ground.	On the crest of a knoll - faces S along the lowest part of the N ridge into the bog between the N and S ridges.
512	Underlies the W side of 511.	501; 502	On level ground.	On the crest of a knoll - although slightly lower than 511. Faces out over the lower ground between the two knolls at the W end of the ridge.
513 ?		502; clearance cairns.	Down slope.	Of bowl form, as heavily terraced into the lower slopes of a knoll. Faces out over the lower ground between the two knolls at the W end
514		513; clearance cairns.	On level ground.	On the crest of a knoll - looking out into the bog between the N and S ridges.
515 ?		514; clearance cairns.	On level ground.	On the crest of a knoll, looking up to the head of Glen Derby.
516 ?		503; field walls; clearance cairns.	On level ground.	On the crest of the ridge, facing out over the bog between the two ridges. Ground drops away immediately to the S.

No.	Other comments
511	<p>The slight field wall which defines the edge of the boggy patch in the lowest part of the N ridge runs almost up to this roundhouse before it peters out.</p> <p>This building has undergone considerable ploughing so the walls are quite slumped.</p> <p>In an area of rig and furrow.</p>
512	<p>A much destroyed roundhouse, so detail of features have been lost.</p> <p>Two short orthostats stand towards the back of the hut-circle - one appears to have incised letters on its east-facing side.</p> <p>In an area of rig and furrow.</p>
513	<p>No stone apparent in the build of this hut-circle, so the banks might provide support for a timber palisade.</p> <p>In an area of rig and furrow.</p>
514	<p>An orthostat towards the back of the hut-circle recalls those in 512, but here the stone is a part of the wall. It may simply be the one remnant of the wall face, although this does not negate possible later significance.</p> <p>Appears to be later than 515 - it does not directly overlie it, but nevertheless seems to sit 'above' it.</p>
515	<p>Of slighter construction than 514, perhaps because some of its stone has been incorporated into the later roundhouse.</p> <p>The large and regular cairn just to the SE of this hut-circle could be the remnants of an even earlier building.</p> <p>In an area of rig and furrow.</p>
516	<p>A field wall runs up to the W side of the entrance and could be contemporary.</p> <p>Overlain by the large later field wall, which kinks to run through the centre of the building.</p> <p>Stone facing, both internally and externally, which survives best around the entrance and on the downslope side.</p>

No.	Form	Internal diameter	Wall thick.	Wall height	Floor area	Method of construction	Door width	Door orient.	Elaboration of entrance
517		11.50m	4.00m	0.40m	103.87m	Stone footings.	1.40m	SE	?
518		2.40m	1.35m	0.10m	4.52m	Stone footings.	0.65m	S	Very slightly splayed terminals.
519		10.30m	3.35m	0.40m	83.32m	Stone footings.	2.85m	SE	?

No.	Associated (built) features	Built features in immediate location	Position in relation to slope	Immediate topography
517 ?		504-7; field walls; clearance cairns.	On level ground.	On the crest of the ridge, facing out over the bog between the two ridges. Ground drops away less quickly to the S than for 516.
518	Field wall runs against the S side of the building.	508; 519; field walls.	On level ground.	On the flat ground below the E end of the N ridge.
519	Field wall runs up to the back of the hut-circle.	508; 518; field wall.	On level ground.	On the flat ground below the E end of the N ridge, overlooking the basin.

No.	Other comments
517	<p>Overlain by the large later field wall, which kinks to run through the centre of the building. Stone facing, both internally and externally, which survives best around the entrance and on the downslope side. A field wall runs up to the back of the roundhouse and could be contemporary.</p>
518	<p>A tiny hut-circle of very slight construction. In an area of rig and furrow.</p>
519	<p>A neatly built hut-circle, now heather covered, but with walls faced both internally and externally. Appears to have a shallow depression running around the inside of its wall for the majority of its length. In an area of rig and furrow.</p>

Appendix 9: This is a short account of the relevant evidence for sites of the early medieval period in Atholl (represented graphically on plan 5). Within each category of evidence, individual sites are listed from north to south along the Vale of Atholl and Strathtay, before sites in each of the main valleys are examined from west to east. Where applicable, individual sites are given their NMRS number, followed by the grid reference. The abbacy and later bishopric of Dunkeld is assumed to sit at the head of the ecclesiastical structure in Atholl, which is represented by all the sites discussed below.

cill- names:

Kilmaveonaig An isolated church (NN 86 NE 11; NN 8795 6575) on the east side of the Tilt, opposite Blair Atholl and close to its confluence with the Garry. This is the centre of a medieval parish now absorbed into that of Blair Atholl. The name may come from Beoghna, second abbot of Bangor, d. 606 (Watson 1926, 310), although local tradition associates it with Adomnán (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, iv, 144) and Taylor sees this as a possible hypocoristic version of his name (1997, 68). A site known as *Cill Aindreas* is located near the river, 0.5 km to the south-west (NN 86 NE 7; NN 8765 6538). Cists were supposedly recovered here in the nineteenth century and it may also have been the site of a market (Blair Atholl OSA, 107), but none of this can now be verified in local tradition. This is equally applicable to the site of a supposed circular homestead (NN 86 NE 12; NN 875 657) and the natural mound thought to be the original home of the McIntoshes of Tiriny (NN 86 NE 13; NN 8770 6700), both of which lie on the east bank of the Tilt, just to the north-east of the church (Blair Atholl OSA, 107).

Kirkmichael

A parish church, the centre of the large parish which includes Strathardle and Glenshee (NO 06 SE 22; NO 0812 6010). The church is one of the two Michael dedications in the area whose source might be Scone, which is also dedicated to Michael. The 'church of Strathardle' was given by the king to Dunfermline abbey between 1183 and 1195 (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, ii, 242). There are no traces of the medieval foundations of this church, but traditionally it lies where the manse now is, on a hillock known as Tom-a-chlachan. Originally, this was supposedly the site of a stone circle.

Fortingall

A parish church and village sitting within a broad bend of the River Lyon (NN 74 NW 10; NN 7420 4700). This position is enhanced by the steep rise of the north side of Glenlyon immediately behind the village. The present name comes from *Forter Cill*, 'fort church' (Watson 1926, 69) - although the parish may have been known as *Cille Bhrain* after St Bran (?Brendan, d. circa 580; Fortingall NSA, 527). The church does not appear in Bagimond's Roll, perhaps because it had already been granted by Alexander II to Dunkeld before 1249 (Cowan 1967, 70). The church is dedicated to Ceoddi, an abbot of Iona, who died in 712, although he has probably been conflated with St. Catharine at a later date (Mackinlay 1914, 417). There is a well dedicated to St. Bride near the church (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, iv, 178) and, as at Logierait and Dull (see below), there are cropmark complexes, as well as upstanding monuments, incorporating prehistoric and potentially later elements on the level valley floor to the south of the village. The most important of these are the two sub-rectangular enclosures (NN 74 NW 39; NN 741 470), which would appear to enclose the church and recall monastic enclosures in both Scotland (e.g. Iona) and Ireland. Although later in date, the exceptionally well-preserved moated homestead, traditionally known as the 'praetorium' (NN 74 NW 1; NN 7340 4665), suggests high-status secular settlement was also focussed on this area. The place-name, Duneaves, 'house of the *nemed*', a sacred place or sanctuary, may reflect the perceived sacred importance of the Fortingall yew (Watson 1926, 247-8), something which almost certainly precedes the Christian conversion of the site.

Killin

A parish church, centre of an area which included the western part of Loch Tay and Glenlochay and Glendochart. It was granted by Robert I to Inchaffray in 1317-8 (Cowan 1967, 102). The church is dedicated to St. Fillan - either Faélan (the Dumb) of Strathfillan in Glendochart, a son of Kentigerna, d. 734 or the St. Fillan of Strathearn, who was born about two centuries earlier (Anderson, A. O., 1922, i, 231; Anderson, J., 1881, 189-90, n. 1)). Bearing in mind the proximity of Strathfillan and the latter's dependent relationship on Killin, it seems likely to be the former saint. The earliest church (NN 53 SE 14; NN 5711 3300) is traditionally situated next to the monolith known as Fingal's Stone and is noted as such on the OS 1st edition map. Fillan was believed to have instituted Killin's mill and market and was also responsible for the efficacy of the eight 'curing stones' at the mill (Mackinlay 1914, 168; NN 53 SE 6; NN 5708 3249).

Killichonan

Although it was probably the original focus of Rannoch parish, this is the most isolated of the *cill*- names as it lies on the north side of Loch Rannoch, c. 12 km

west of Inverhadden, the present centre. The church is apparently listed in Bagimond's Roll (Cowan 1967, 168) and the name seems to come from Conn(án) (Taylor 1996, 106). This Conn was possibly the Conan referred to as the patron of Lorne, who was a seventh century Irish missionary (Sprott Towil 1978, 54-5); he is also connected to a chapel near Dalmally (Mackinlay 1914, 499) and so has connections in the area. Killichonan is now a burial ground of the Robertson clan and there are no traces of a chapel on the site (information given to the NMRS; NN 55 NW 1; NN 5444 5811).

Killichangie
A mains farm on the first river terrace, east of the Tummel and c. 3 km to the north of Logierait. An "Episcopal church" was supposedly pulled down by the farmer in the early part of this century, the site of which can still be pointed out (NN 95 SE 10; NN 9606 5472). The name could come from Cóemhi (Taylor 1996, 106), who is recorded in the Martyrology of Gorman as "a man of Alba, from *Cell Cóemhi*" (Watson 1926, 314). *Kelchemi* was a dependent chapel of Logierait in the late twelfth century (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, ii, 336).

Kilmorich
A cluster of farms west of the Tay, c. 3 km south of Logierait; the largest and ?original farm is in a side valley above that of the Tay. Kilmorich is traditionally believed to have been a monastery under Dunkeld (NSA, 996). The name may come from Muireadhach (Taylor 1996, 106), an abbot of Iona who died in 1101 (Watson 1926, 293, 329). St. Muireadhach's chapel and well are noted near the Mains of Kilmorich on the OS 1st edition map.

Kilmichel of Tulliemet
A hamlet and estate, lying on the opposite side of the Tay/Tummel to Logierait and in the same side valley as Kilmorich and just to the north. The second of the two Michael dedications in this area, *Kelmichel of Tulimath* (1189-95) was a dependent chapel of Logierait (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, ii, 336). There are massive walls within the burial ground at Chapelton of Tulliemet which may be the remnants of a church, albeit a later one, on the same site as this earlier chapel (NN 95 SE 21; NN 9983 5287).

Killiechassie
On the north side of the Tay, a large house and estate (c. 2 km) to the east of Weem. *Kelkassin* (1189-95) is listed as being a dependent chapel of Logierait (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, ii, 336). Although he believed that the site was near Loch Rannoch, Mackinlay (1914, 195) associates an "old burying ground" at Killassie or Kilhassie with St. Asaph, a pupil of St. Kentigern. The name Chapelton is given to a cottage on the estate on the OS 1st edition map.

Adomnán (d. 704) dedications:

Kilmaveonaig

? - see above.

Dull

The centre of the abthanage of Dull and dominating the upper half of Strathtay. The present church stands on a rocky knoll, under the high north side of Strathtay and just above the valley floor; it faces Drummond Hill (and its fort) which divides the mouth of Glenlyon from upper Strathtay. Dull is reputedly the burial place of Adomnán himself, although it has also been linked to Ninian (*Fasti Ecclesiarum Scotticarum*, iv, 176). The fair of *Feil Eonan* was held on St. Adomnán's Day at Dull; there is also a *Tobar Eonan* and a natural fissure traditionally known as the footprint of Adomnán close to the present village (Anderson 1881, 179, n. 1).

Ardeonaig

The most important parish on the south side of Loch Tay. The village lies in the middle of a broad bay, at the base of a pass over to Glen Almond and Comrie. The name of the parish, in the form recorded in Bagimond's Roll, *Erdonry*, seems to mean 'Adomnán's height' (Taylor 1997, 68), although the name of the chapel (NN 63 NE 12; NN 6714 3554), just up the slope from Mains Castle (itself possibly of no great date (NN 63 NE 1)) and the modern settlement, is *Cill-mo-Charmaig*, which may include a form of Columba (Taylor 1996, 102). The chapel walls, one surviving almost to gable height, stand within a raised churchyard whose irregular shape retains a hint of circularity. The grave of a tenant of Milton of Lawers testifies to the once very close connections that existed between communities on either side of the loch.

Adomnán place-names:

- Fuaran Eódhrain** Near Grandtully in Strathtay (Watson 1926, 270; this cannot now be located). However, Taylor notes the presence of a group of cottages east of Grandtully known as Lageonan (1997, 68).
- Muileann Eódhain** A mill, 1 km east of *Cladh Bhranno* (NN 5693 4455), on the south side of the Lyon (Watson 1926, 270).
- Magh Eódhain** The plain of Adomnán, also near *Cladh Bhranno* (ibid.).
- Eilean Eonain** The island of Adomnán, situated in a curve of the Lyon just below Milton Eonan, and noted as *Eilean Iainain* on the OS 1st edition maps.
- The chapel at *Cladh Bhranno* supposedly replaced an earlier chapel dedicated to Adomnán situated closer to Bridge of Balgie (NN 54 NE 7; Campbell 1886, 8), and, therefore, nearer to the group of three Adomnán place-names.

Other early dedications:

- Struan** Fillan (see above under Killin). A medieval parish church (NN 86 NW 7; NN 8088 6535), standing in the triangle of ground at the confluence of the Garry and the Errochty and close to the motte of *Tom-an-tigh-mhoir* (NN 86 NW 1; NN 8073 6536), later the home of the Robertsons of Struan (Kerr 1993, 111). St. Fillan's Fair was held in a field known as *Croft an Taggart* (croft of the priest), immediately to the west of the church (ibid., 112). An image of the saint used to be taken to the *Tobar Faolan*, to the west of the church and close to the Garry (NN 86 NW 6; NN 8231 6542), and its feet dipped in the water (Kerr 1993, 112).
- Old Blair** Bridget, abbess of Kildare, d. circa 525. The church was apparently famous for the miracles that occurred at her altar (Mackinlay 1914, 128). It stands on a prominent and roughly circular mound near the confluence of the Garry and the Tilt, on the opposite side to Kilmaveonaig (NN 86 NE 1; NN 8674 6650). In spite of the fact this was a medieval parish, there is nothing else to suggest an early date for this church.
- Logierait** Ceoddi, abbot of Iona, d. 712 (or Jerome (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, iv, 147)). There are other minor place-names (e.g. St. Chad's well, NN 95 SE 13; NN 967 520) in the vicinity containing this name and he may also be associated with a chapel near Grandtully (Mackinlay 1914, 260; perhaps Killiechassie?, although there is Chapel of Ease near the castle). Logierait was the chief church in Atholl, marking the confluence of the Tummel and the Tay. Its teinds came from Rait, 'the caput of the earldom' and from the whole thanages of *Dulmorych* (?Dalmarnock, a farm on the east side of the Tay, c. 6 km to the south of Logierait) and of *Fandufuith* (Findowie) in Strathbraan (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, ii, 336). Logierait sits on a spur above the confluence of the Tummel and the Tay and is surrounded by cropmarks, potentially of varying dates, but clearly including a fort (see below), linear cropmarks and a possible souterrain (NN 95 SE 27, 29). Two cross-slabs have been found in the churchyard (see below). The royal castle of *Rath* lies 0.5 km to the west of the present church (NN 95 SE 2; NN 9740 5227); what could have been a processional way, known as the *Glac an Righ* (NN 95 SE 26; NN 9678 5220), led to the castle. The gallows site and the location of the court of regality were either within or just to the south-west of the castle; the castle is alternately known as *Cnoc-na-Croiche* (information in NMRS). The large "Celtic" cross erected to the memory of the 6th Duke of Atholl in 1864 is also now situated within it. The court of regality, as well as the prison, were later located on the site of the present hotel (NN 95 SE 8; NN 9695 5189).
- Cladh Bhranno** Brendan of Clonfert, d. 577 (Mackinlay 1914, 69). A burial ground (NN 54 NE 3; NN 5818 4676) on the south side of the river, near the homestead and motte on the farm of Kerrowmore in upper Glenlyon (NN 54 NE 1, 2). This is an important location, where routes from north and south meet at a crossing over the Lyon. There are no traces of the chapel of Branboth, *Branwo* in 1522, which was once associated with the burial ground (cf. Anderson 1881, 179, n.1), the name of which may incorporate the place-name element *both*. This site may be the Killinlynar ('the church of the Lyon'), dedicated to St Kinnera (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, iv, 181; Cowan 1967, 102), although this could be the later church of Innerwick, formerly known as Glenlyon, just across the river.

Invervar Finan, a sixth century Irish saint with Columban connections (Mackinlay 1914, 80-4). The recent burial ground of *Cladh Chrunna* (NN 64 NE 4; NN 6700 4838) is situated c. 500m to the east of the present settlement. Nearby is the saint's well and the field name, *Radhar a' Chluig*, the outfield of the bell (Watson 1939, 287). Invervar, c. 4.5 km to the east of Camusvrachan, in lower Glenlyon, lies close to the confluence of the Invervar burn and the Lyon.

Gallin Ciaran, abbot of Clonmacnois and pupil of Finan of Clonard, d. 547. This is traditionally a chapel site and burial ground, whose location is marked by a field name (Mackinlay 1914, 84-8). Gallin itself is a large farm, close to the sixteenth century castle of Meggernie and c. 4 km west of Innerwick.

Fearnan Ciaran (as above). The chapel and burial ground used to stand on Boreland farm; it was revealed in the different colour of the soil after ploughing (Christie 1892, 38). However, the site lies now under a modern housing estate at the north end of the village (Watson 1926, 278; Gillies 1938, 49, 405) and a font, which stands close to the road, provides the only physical confirmation of these traditions (NN 74 SW 6; NN 7221 4470). There is also a field known as *Dall Chiarain* (Watson 1926, 278) and a possible moot hill at Fearnan (NN 74 SW 21).

Kenmore Ceoddi, abbot of Iona, d. 712 (Taylor 1997, 61). This seems more likely than Aidan, first abbot of Lindisfarne, d. 651 (Mackinlay 1914, 240), although Priory island, just off Kenmore, is known as *Eilean-Aidan* (see below under crannogs). The original chapel (NN 74 NE 11; NN 788 468) is in a bend of the Tay at Inisaidan (near to present Taymouth castle and below the fort on Drummond Hill (NN 74 NE 30)). This site lies c. 2 km from the present site of the church within the created village at the head of Loch Tay. In Bagimond's Roll (1274), the name is noted as Inchcadin, from where the reference to Ceoddi may come (Watson 1926, 314). Inchadney was already the site of a fair of St. Peter by the time the church was moved (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, iv, 181). Here, there is a stone-lined well and the tenuous remains of an enclosure, which may be the remnants of the graveyard (Gillies 1938, 56-7). Markets were held here until 1575 and a cross is mentioned in 1526 (ibid.); it remained the glebe of the new church, well into the eighteenth century (Christie 1892, 16-7).

Aberfeldy ?Paldoc or ?Palladius. Both these traditions appear rather dubious (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, iv, 174; Mackay 1954, 12-3).

Weem Cuthbert, abbot of Lindisfarne, d. 687. The present village, c. 4 km to the east of Dull, lies in the heart of Strathtay (NN 84 NW 6; NN 8429 4978), its position dramatically enhanced by the sheer slopes of the Rock of Weem rising immediately behind it. Cuthbert supposedly lived in the cave above the village and created the well which is situated next to it (NN 84 NW 9; Mackinlay 1914, 257). The patronage was granted by the Atholl earls to the Menzies family around 1300 (Cowan 1967, 207); the church is now their burial vault (Dewar 1992).

Amulree Maolrubha, d. 722 (Mackinlay 1914, 177; Watson 1926, 289, 338). Amulree is described as an ancient chapel at a ford, but details of its early history are obscure. It did not become a parish until 1871 (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, iv, 175) and the present church (NN 83 NE 16; NN 8990 3658), on a prominent knoll at the mouth of Glenquaich, dates to the mid-eighteenth century. There is no trace or local knowledge of an earlier chapel site (NN 93 NW 5) and the present church probably replaced one at Shian in Glenquaich itself. However, Amulree does mark the junction of important routes through Strathbraan and Glenquaich.

Churches listed in Bagimond's Roll c. 1274-91 as part of the see of Dunkeld:

<i>Ecclesia de Kynlyn</i>	[Killin]	<i>Ecclesia de Scutinar</i>	[Struan]	xx s.
<i>Ecclesia de Erdonny</i>	[Ardeonaig]	<i>Ecclesia de Kylmeuenet</i>	[Kilmaveonaig]	j marc.
<i>Ecclesia de Dull</i>	[Dull]	<i>Ecclesia de Lod</i>	[Lude] ²	ix s. iiij d.
<i>Ecclesia de Weme</i>	[Weem]	<i>Ecclesia de Mulyn</i>	[Moulin] ³	
<i>Ecclesia de Logynrath</i>	[Logierait]	<i>Ecclesia de Kylmichael</i>	[Kirkmichael]	iiij libr. ij s. viij d.
<i>Ecclesia de Rathmeth</i>	[Rotmell] ¹	<i>Ecclesia de Loghantlot</i>	[Logie-Alloway] ⁴	ij marc. et dimid
<i>Ecclesia de Blar</i>	[Blair Atholl]	<i>Prebenda de Inchemegranoc</i>	[Laggan-Allachie] ⁵	j marc.

¹ On a high terrace above the Tay, between Dunkeld and Dowally. There is a dubious tradition of a castle or a fort on this site (NO 04 NW 1; NO 0023 4687) and the farm is now known as St. Colme's (noted as the site of the castle on the OS 1st edition map; cf. St. Colme's well, near the fort of King's Seat, c. 4 km to the south, although again there are few traditions to confirm the name). The fact that Dowally (1 km to the north) seems to have replaced Rotmell as the focus of the parish (on its separation from Caputh between 1484 and 1505/6 (Cowan 1967, 47; NO 04 NW 4; NO 0013 4801)) may be responsible for the obscurity of the original site. Scott, in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* (iv, 154), perhaps confuses this site with Kilmorich in associating it with Muireadhach - he believed that the dedication of the well close to the church was changed from Muireadhach to Anne around 1500 (NO 04 NW 6; NO 0017 4810). Scott also notes the presence of an ancient chapel and holy well at Dalcaon, between Ballinluig and Pitcastle (ibid.).

² Probably Kirkton of Lude, high up Glenfender, where there are still the ruins of a late medieval church and graveyard (NN 96 NW 1; NN 9030 6877). All trace of a dedication has been lost.

³ Close to Pitlochry - site of the 'Black castle' (NN 95 NW 1; NN 9470 5892), possibly once belonging to the Atholl earls. The church was granted by Malcolm of Atholl to Dunfermline abbey between 1187 and 1195 (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, ii, 337), along with three ploughgates of land, all of which had *pit-* names (now lost). The church was dedicated to St. Colmag or Colman, probably a sixth century Irish saint, and a fair of St. Machalmaig was held at the Knock of Moulin (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, iv, 168; Mackinlay 1914, 93). However, Taylor (1997, 48) suggests that the dedication of the fair - and the well of *Tobar Chalmaig* in Pitlochry - should perhaps be attributed to Columba. This church is believed to underlie the present building (NN 95 NW 17; NN 9441 5923). There are two medieval graveslabs in the churchyard.

⁴ Now Lagganallachie; a Chapel of Ease is noted on the OS 1st edition map on the site of this post-Reformation parish church; today the church is an unnamed ruin within the bounds of Little Dunkeld parish (NN 94 SE 3; NN 9910 4102). The ruins lie on the north side of Strathbraan, just below the road along this side of the valley and close to a burn contained in a narrow gully. The church is dubiously linked to an Irish bishop, Allocus (Mackinlay 1914, 138; but cf. Watson 1926, 478-9, 502) or, perhaps more likely, to St. Kellach, a bishop of Iona, d. 812 (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, iv, 158; Mackinlay 1914, 143-4). The site was annexed to the archdeaconry of Dunkeld by Bishop William Sinclair, between 1312 and 1337 (Cowan 1967, 126).

⁵ Inchmagranachan is a large farm, c. 3 km to the north of Dunkeld. It lies on the east side of the Tay and is, today, situated within the bounds of Little Dunkeld parish.

The returns for the second year in which this tithe was collected are slightly different:

Prebenda Decani cum ecclesiis de Inchevad et Cluny [Inchaidan and Cluny]

Inchcadin (see Kenmore above) and Clunie were supposedly endowed by Geoffrey, bishop of Dunkeld between 1236 and 1249 (Cowan 1967, 84-5). Blar is now described as *Blarbrid*, thus incorporating the name of its patron saint, and Struan as the church of St. Truban (untraced).

Other potentially early church-sites:

Old Faskally

The ruins of a post-Reformation chapel, situated on a large circular knoll near the mouth of the Pass of Killiecrankie (NN 96 SW 15; NN 9183 6312). Unfortunately, there are no traditions to confirm the interesting form of the site or the presence of medieval sculpture (see below).

Dunfallandy

Dunfolenthi is listed as a dependent chapel of Logierait (c. 4.5 km to the south) between 1189 and 1195 (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, ii, 336). There is now no trace of a chapel (Dixon 1925, 99), but it could conceivably underlie the present private burial ground of the Fergusson lairds on a spur above Dunfallandy House (NN 95 NW 6; NN 9462 5650).

- Carie** According to Stewart (1928, 53-4) but not confirmed by local tradition, the site of the cell of St. Maraonaig lay on the slopes above Carie, a large farm on the south side of Loch Rannoch (NN 65 NW 7; NN 61 57). On the edge of the loch, 0.9 km to the west of Carie is a farm named Kilronaig which would appear to suggest a slightly different location for the church. The saint is, in fact, probably St. Ronan (cf. Kilmaronag, near Loch Etive), an abbot of Kingarth in Bute, d. 737, whose origin is unknown (Mackinlay 1914, 151-3).
- Annat** On the north side of Loch Rannoch, c. 3 km west of Bunrannoch (NN 65 NW 4; NN 635 594). The *annat* name (Macdonald 1973, no. 16) and local tradition suggest a chapel site overlain by a now depopulated settlement (information contained in NMRS).
- Aldcharmaig** Just to the west of Tressait, on what is now the north side of Loch Tummel and more or less opposite Foss, is the farm name, Aldcharmaig (NN 797 596), which may incorporate the same form of Columba as *Cill-mo-Charmaig* at Ardeonaig (Taylor 1996, 102). Aldcharmaig lies in Dull parish. It maybe connected to the place-name Chapelton, on the other side of Tressait and close to Borenich (see below).
- Foss** The fair held on this site was associated with Patrick, d. 461 (Mackinlay 1914, 102-3), although the medieval church was supposedly dedicated to Chad or Coeddi (NN 75 NE 19; cf. Anderson 1881, 180, n. 1). This church was one of the two chapels of the abthanage of Dull (Skene 1890, 271). The present church, which lies close to the east end of Loch Tummel, probably dates to around the time that Foss was disjoined from Dull and erected into a separate parish in 1845 (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, iv, 180).
- Balnahannait** A farm (NN 64 NW 3; NN 6233 4716) on the first terrace above the Lyon and on the opposite side of the river to St. Adomnán's cross and Camusvrachan. The farm sits in a curve of the river, facing down Glenlyon and below a shallow valley leading into the Lawers range. To confirm the *annat* place-name (Macdonald 1973, no. 14; on Blaeu's map of 1654, it is *Bale na Heglis*) and local belief in a chapel, grave-slabs have been found (c. 1970) in the garden of the farm.
- Baile na h-Annaide** The *annat* place-name (Macdonald 1973, no. 15) supports the tradition of a church and burial ground on this site (Watson 1926, 251); it was perhaps abandoned in favour of *Cladh Phobuil*, 0.5 km to the north-east (Christie 1892, 43-4). Balnahanaid is now a ruined farm but, in the medieval period, it was the mill for the thanage of Crannich (ibid.). More importantly, it is also recorded that cists were found on the site in the nineteenth century (ibid.). Balnahanaid lies close to Loch Tay, below the modern farm of Cragganester (NN 63 NE 6; NN 6690 3800), almost opposite Ardeonaig on the south side of the loch.
- Borenich** On the basis of the *both* element in the place-name, this may be an early ecclesiastical site (Taylor 1996, 94-8). This is given further emphasis by the appellation *disart* in 1509, which could refer to an associated hermitage site (ibid., 105). A ruined settlement 0.3 km to the south-west of the present farm is called Chapelton on the OS 1st edition map. The farm of Borenich lies midway along the steep north side of Loch Tummel.
- Symbol stones:**
- Struan** A partially broken slab of grey-blue schist with a crisply incised double disc and Z-rod and part of another symbol on one face (Allen and Anderson 1903, 285-6; NN 86 NW 3). Now in the church.
- Dunkeld** A roughly rectangular slab of grey sandstone with the incised figure of a horseman, blowing a horn (or drinking from it) and holding a spear in his right hand. Found within the grounds of Dunkeld House (Allen and Anderson 1903, 285-6; NO 04 SW 1.02), but now within the cathedral (Ritchie 1994, 23).

Class II stones:

- Dunfallandy** An elaborately decorated slab of red sandstone (Allen and Anderson 1903, 286-9; NN 95 NW 29; NN 9462 5653). The full-length cross is decorated with interlace and bosses and is surrounded by mythical beasts and ?two angels. All the decoration on the other side is incorporated in a border made up of two animals and is divided into three discrete sections. The 'inauguration scene' is at the top, with a horseman below (these two scenes have symbols around them) and symbols at the bottom. According to Stuart (1856, 15), this stone stood amidst the ruins of a chapel near Killiecrankie. Allen turned this into a chapel on the west bank of the Garry, a mile to the south-west of Killiecrankie (Allen and Anderson 1903, 286), but the Statistical Account of 1845 and the OS 1st edition map (which calls it *Clach an t-Sagairt*) seem to confirm that Stuart did mean a chapel at Dunfallandy itself.
- Logierait** A partially broken slab of grey whinstone, standing within its original cross base in the churchyard (Allen and Anderson 1903, 291-2; NN 95 SE 4; NN 9679 5201). The cross has round angles and is filled with interlace - the surround is blank. On the other face is part of a horseman with a snake and, unusually, a straight rod. A cross-slab, of similar style, has been recently discovered in the churchyard (NN 95 SE 33). This differs in that the interlace - and two dragons - surround the plain cross and the snake has the more usual Z-rod. There is also an extra horse and a dog (Ritchie 1994, 23; Dewar 1989, 6).

Class III stones/Cross-slabs:

- Dunkeld** An unusual relief cross-slab, once appreciably taller, known as the Apostles Stone (RCAHMS 1994, 96). There is a possible cross on one side, which is surrounded by many figures, some on foot while others are mounted. The other side is similar, but lacks the cross (Allen and Anderson 1903, 317-9; NO 04 SW 1.10). The second cross-slab is a tall tapered stone, carved on both sides with a cross of ninth or tenth century form (NO 04 SE 1.03). There is also a fragment (now lost), carved only on one side, with a cross containing diagonal key-pattern and a rearing horse (NO 04 SE 1.04; *ibid.*, 319). In the churchyard, there is one other slab, with a relief cross on one face and with spiral terminations to the arms (Allen and Anderson 1903, 342; NO 04 SW 1.06).
- Struan** A pillar-stone, possibly a preaching stone, with a simple incised cross on two opposed faces (NN 86 NW 3; Allen and Anderson 1903, 343). There is no trace of the second pillar stone noted by Allen and Anderson.
- Kilmaveonaig** Several grave-slabs with simple incised crosses (NN 86 NE 11).
- Old Faskally** A slab with a simple incised cross. The original form of the stone has been obscured because of its re-use as a lintel. Another grave-slab with three small roughly incised crosses lies at the west end of the church (NN 96 SW 15).
- Chapel Stone** Cross-slab with matching relief crosses (with rounded arms) on each face (NN 95 NW 12; NN 9154 5924). It is also known locally as the "Priest's Stone". Allen records the faint traces of a warrior at the base of the west face (Allen and Anderson 1903, 343). The stone used to stand by the side of the road that ran, close to the water, along the east side of the Tummel (c. 3 km north-east of Pitlochry), although it has since been moved up the hill to stand alongside the new road. The adjacent enclosure seems to be associated with the ruined buildings of a township, but a rectangular foundation just below these, now destroyed, is traditionally the site of a chapel (NN 95 NW 13; NN 9155 5924). However, the only east-west building depicted in this location on the OS 1st edition map was occupied at that time.
- Killichangie** There are two cross-slabs leaning against a field wall, below the modern farm, on the sloping ground leading down to the floodplain of the Tummel (NN 95 SE 10; NN 9619 5482).

- Haugh of Tullimet Innerhadden**
A slab with a coarsely carved relief cross on both sides (NN 95 SE 6; NN 9882 5107). It stands close to the modern farm on the floodplain of the Tay. The top half of a relief cross, with rounded hollow angles, surviving as a ploughed-up fragment (NN 65 NE 13; NN 67 57; Allen and Anderson 1903, 342). This site, at the head of Loch Rannoch, is the later replacement of Killichonan. The place-name *Cill na Seonaid* is noted 0.5 km to the west of Inverhadden, but there are no other references to this site.
- Lassintullich**
A relief cross with rounded hollow angles, of probable ninth or tenth century date (NN 65 NE 10; 6955 5773). Associated with the site of a possible St. Blane's Chapel (the name is noted on the OS 1st edition map), which is now the burial ground of the Stewarts of Innerhadden, c. 2 km to the west. A well of St. Peter is also recorded on the OS 1st edition map.
- Tombreck**
A small, deeply incised cross with expanded terminals (NN 75 NE 2; NN 7744 5693). It stands on a slight mound, which appears to be natural, and is traditionally also the site of a chapel (information given to the NMRS). Tombreck lies c. 1.8 km south-west of Foss.
- Cladh Bhranno**
A dressed slab with a deeply incised cross of unusual design (comprising a long narrow stem with very broad arms), which probably overlies an earlier outline cross (NN 54 NE 3), although this is now very hard to distinguish. There is also a late medieval grave-slab, with a deeply incised sword, amongst the later gravestones.
- Camusvrachan**
Facing the road, is a roughly dressed slab with a simple cross on both sides (NN 65 NW 4; NN 6253 4768). It stands on a small knoll, thought by Watson (1926, 271) to be a moot hill, 0.5 km east of Camusvrachan and opposite Balnahannait. It is known as St. Adomnán's Cross and was supposedly erected on the spot where Adomnán stopped a plague (Gillies 1938, 58).
- Fortingall**
Two simple cross-incised slabs, plus five other fragments - including parts of at least three ring-headed crosses (NN 74 NW 10, 41) and a cup-marked stone (NN 74 NW 9). There is also a slab with a representation of an axe between two simple crosses. Three stones were recovered from the fabric of the church, one from the wall of an adjacent cottage, while the others came from the graveyard.
- Dull**
A yellow sandstone slab, with broken edges, found in the churchyard (Allen and Anderson 1903, 315). One side has a single panel containing the busts of two men, three armed warriors and two armed horsemen each with a dog wearing a collar (NN 84 NW 18.1). Another cross-shaft with interlace decoration, a carved beast and vine-scrolls remains as a lintel in one of the houses of the village (NN 84 NW 69). There are also four free-standing crosses - one has a raised boss, with an incised cross, in the centre of the head (NN 84 NW 10.1; Allen and Anderson 1903, 342; now in Weem church), while the others are quite plain. Another cross is now in Weem church, while the third was re-used as a market-cross and now stands in the centre of Dull village. The final one may also be in Weem church. There is also a cross of ninth-tenth century form (NN 84 NW 13) and four more cross-slabs (NN 84 NW 19, 66), all found around the churchyard or village and now gathered in the churchyard. A fragment of a carved stone (with interlace designs) was found in a cottage in adjacent Camserney (NN 84 NW 32).
- Weem**
A free-standing cross, similar in form (but much smaller in size) to those from Dull and perhaps originally from there, stands in the churchyard (NN 84 NW 6). There are also two large, weathered fragments of a relief cross with a small head and a long shaft (NN 84 NW 8), which stood originally by St. Cuthbert's cave and St. David's well on the hill above the church (Mackinlay 1914, 257; Wheatear 1981, 4).
- Tom-na-h'eaglais**
At the east end of the ruined church at Tullypowrie, located on the gentle south-facing slopes above the village of Strathay, there is a loose stone bearing a roughly incised cross on each side (NN 95 SW 15; NN 9128 5448). There is no historical notice to go alongside the physical remains.
- Duncroisk**
A very weathered rock face, bearing a group of figures, four of which include a cross within a circle (NN 53 NW 14; NN 5325 3641). The rock is situated halfway up Glenlochay, near the confluence of the Allt Dhùin Croisg and the river Lochay.
- Lagfern, Fearnan**
A weathered cross with expanded terminals carved on each side of a rough slab (NN 74 SW 9; NN 7017 4279)). It stands in a modern plantation close to the road along the north side of Loch Tay. Although now c. 2 km to the south-west of the present centre of Fearnan, a plaque attached to it suggests it acted as the settlement's market cross.

Newton of Ballinreigh

A natural outcrop in a prominent position, looking east along the length of Strathbraan and demarcating the head of the valley's fertile land (NN 93 NW 13.5; NN 9077 3757). The incised cross exploits natural east-west grooves in the rock and may have expanded terminals (Cowley 1997. It lies on Improved ground, c. 1.2 km south-west of the present Amulree church and close to Pitcarmick-type buildings (NN 93 NW 13.02, 13.06, 13.10).

'Celtic' Bells:

Struan

In use until 1828 as the church bell (Anderson 1881, 183; NN 86 NW 7). It had its own Dewar or hereditary keeper and there are numerous traditions associated with it (Kerr 1992, 112). The bell is now in Perth Museum (Bourke 1983, 467; Clouston 1992, 500).

Little Dunkeld

The only bronze bell of the five found in Atholl (Bourke 1983, 467; Clouston 1992, 492; NO 04 SW 30). It is now in the church of Little Dunkeld, but may have originated at Dunkeld, itself (ibid., 465-6). Clouston describes it as having very poor tone!

Cladh Bhranno

The bell used to stand in the burial ground, but is now in Innerwick church (Anderson 1881, 178-80; Bourke 1983, 467). It was apparently known as the Benruadh bell (info. in the church) or St. Adomnán's bell (Clouston 1992, 486).

Balnahannait Fortingall

The fragmentary remains of a bell (NN 64 NW 3), found in 1870 on the farm of Balnahannait, but now lost (Anderson 1881, 181-3; Bourke 1983, 467). When first noted in 1881, the bell was in the manse (NN 74 NW 10; Anderson 1881, 180-1; Bourke 1983, 467); it now sits in a niche behind the pulpit of the church. Residues on its surface suggest that it was once buried in soil (Clouston 1992, 483).

Pit- names:

The three *pit-* names at Moulin (see above), should be noted here. Blairfettie in Glen Errochty is also of significance, as Watson (1926, 408) believes that this name is derived from *Blār-pheitigh*, the 'place of petts'. If this is the case it lends added importance to Struan, at the mouth of Glen Errochty (see above).

Pitcarmick

Now a small estate on the west side of the Ardle. 'Cormac's share' (Watson 1926, 409) Cormac is both an Irish saint and the last abbot and first bishop of Dunkeld, c.1107 (Mackinlay 1914, 40).

Pitcainick

Near Enochdhu, in upper Strathardle. Appears only on the maps of Pont and Gordon.

Pitagowan

Originally a farm, now absorbed into the modern settlement of Bruar on the north side of the Tay, c. 1 km east of Struan. The lands of *Pittegowin* were part of the barony of Faskally, held by Duncan Robertson, in 1615 (*Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum* (hereafter referred to as *Retours*), Vol. II, 235, 291).

Pitaldonich

A farm, c. 2 km to the east of Struan, on the south side of the Garry, almost opposite Pitagowan. Like Pitagowan, *Pitmyldonach* was part of the barony of in 1615 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 235). Similarly in 1671, when it also belonged to the barony of Faskally, it was known as *Pittinloniche* (*Retours*, Vol. II, 822).

Pitnacree

A farm, c. 1 km to the north-east of Kilmaveonaig.

Pitfourie

A farm, c. 0.4 km to the north of Moulin. Possibly 'stead of the pasture' (Watson 1926, 377).

Pitlochry

Now a large modern settlement, supposedly originally called *Baile a' Chloichrigh*, 'town of the ?stony ground' (Watson 1926, 413). It is known as *Pitlochrie* in a retour of 1629 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 387).

- Pittarig**
A cottage, on the steep ground close to the road from Pitlochry (c. 1.6 km west of Moulin) to Kirkmichael and meaning 'stead of the pulling' (Watson 1926, 413). It occurs as Pettarick in a retour of 1611 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 221) and as Pettarochie in 1642 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 499). The name last appears on the OS first edition maps.
- Pitcastle**
Several settlements on a high terrace above the Tummel, c. 3.5 km to the south of Pitlochry - supposedly it was originally *Baile a' Chaisteil*, 'town of the castle' (Watson 1926, 407). The name may come from the adjacent circular homesteads (see below).
- Pitgur**
The next group of farms, c. 0.4km south of Pitcastle. This is probably the Pitzeir mentioned in a retour of 1635 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 439), in association with Pitcastle and Pitnaregarran.
- Pitnaregarran**
The sunny half of the lands of Pitnaregarran are mentioned in a retour of 1635 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 439), when it is also known as Bellizedoun. This has been identified with Balgowan, a farm immediately to the north-east of Pitcastle, also mentioned in the same retour.
- Pitilie**
A farm, c. 1.5 km to the south-east of Aberfeldy, on the line of Wade's road through Glen Cochill to Amulree and Crieff.
- Pitcairn**
Two farms, c. 1 km to the south-west of Grandtully castle. Pitcairne is mentioned in a retour of 1669 as lying in the barony of Dunkeld (*Retours*, Vol. II, 797).
- Pitcastle**
A group of settlements, c. 1 km above the more modern Strathtay. The name may come from the adjacent circular homesteads (see below).
- Pitnacree**
Another group of settlements, c. 1.5 km to the east of Pitcastle. This settlement is mentioned in numerous seventeenth century retours; in 1629 only *Eister Pitnacrie* is noted (*Retours*, Vol. II, 386). In 1632, *Wester Pitnacrie* and the "*Maynes of Pitnacrie*" with its mill are mentioned (*Retours*, Vol. II, 417).
- Pitleoch**
A farm at the mouth of the valley of the Ballinloan Burn, on the edge of Strathbraan. This is mentioned in a retour of 1689 as being part of the barony of Strathbraan, in the hands of John Stewart if Grandtully (*Retours*, Vol. II, 980).
- Pitkerril**
Two small farms, 0.5 km to the west of the Braes of Foss, at the west end of Loch Tummel. The name is noted on the OS 1st edition map only.
- Pitmackie**
A farm, lying at the head of the habitable of areas in Glen Quaich, close to the road from Kenmore to Amulree. This name occurs in retours of the first part of the seventeenth century (*Retours*, Vol. II, 397, 494, 806).
- Unlocated sites:
- Pitbrane**
This is located in Glen Derby, but cannot be tied in to particular settlement remains. It is mentioned in retours of 1629 and 1668 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 367, 980) and it is possible that it disappears soon afterwards. Its location is interesting because it occurs close to the rather isolated site of Pitcarmick.
- Petcurrane**
In a retour of 1608, Anna Stewart was made heir to John, Earl of Atholl, for lands in the barony of Rattray including "*Petcurrane alias Peitrane et Glengennet*" (*Retours*, Vol. II, 184-7). This suggests this site could be equivalent to Pitbrane; however, in an excambium noted in the Chartulary of Moray in 1232, there is a place called Petcarene, exchanged for lands in Kirkmichael (*Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, 88).
- Pituran**
Another reference to a possible *pit-* name in Strathardle is provided by the mention of this site in 1642 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 515); amidst a whole series of lands held by his father, John, Earl of Atholl, was made heir to Pituran. Since the grant also included the third part of Glengennet, it is possible that this settlement could also be Pitbrane. Pituran is again noted, as Pitarran, as part of the lands of Balmyle in the barony of Balmacreuchie in 1670, although Pitarran belonged to the barony of Downie.
- Petverren**
In 1641, William Spalding, heir to David Spalding of Ashintully, was confirmed in his inheritance of a third part of Strathardle (*Retours*, Vol. II, 498); this inheritance included the lands of Petverren. It is perhaps possible to make a connection between Petverren and Petcurrane.
- Pitnacree**
This name is mentioned in a retour of 1623, linked to the lands of the town of Alyth, suggesting it is not the same Pitnacree as that in Strathtay (*Retours*, Vol. II, 313). If situated close to Alyth, this may place it just outside the study area.

Pitnorsie In a retour of 1658, this settlement is noted as lying in the parish of Dull (*Retours*, Vol. II, 669). It was part of the lands of the parish church and belonged to the regality of St. Andrews. The sites associated with this settlement, all of which lie in the immediate vicinity of Dull itself, suggest that this is also the Pitvassie mentioned in a retour of 1609 (*Retours*, Vol. II, 197), when owned by Stewart of Grandtully and not Menzies of Carse, as in the first record.

Petten In 1622, a Petten is mentioned as situated in the barony of Cambusary, part of the lordship of Apnadull held by Duncan Menzies (*Retours*, Vol. II, 304). The name occurs again in 1656, as part of the same lordship, in association with lands which are part of Logierait parish (*Retours*, Vol. II, 643).

Pitcarmick-type buildings:

Loch Crannach On the shoulder of a ridge, amongst an extensive area of hut-circles and field systems, there is a Pitcarmick-type building (and other rectangular buildings), adjacent to a cluster of three hut-circles (NO 06 NW 2; NO 049 677).

Creag Dubh-Leitir This building lies on the southern flank of Creag Dubh-Leitir, looking south down the length of upper Strathardle (NO 06 SE 125; NO 0582 6411; RCAHMS 1990, 124). It has an associated enclosure and is surrounded by small cairns, a series of farmsteads and shieling huts.

Ashintully This building lies close to the edge of a broad terrace, overlooking the shallow upland valley which runs southwards past the castle of Ashintully (NO 16 SW 14; NO 1084 6249; RCAHMS 1990, 95; Jack 1995). The building is linked into an enclosure, a depression that may be an earlier building and two short lengths of bank. There are small cairns, a hut-circle and later settlements close by.

Pitcarmick North The remains of three Pitcarmick-type buildings (one separated from the other two by 150m) lie on a ridge in heather moorland, 1.9 km west of Cullalonic in Strathardle (NO 05 NE 84, 136; NO 0610 5810, 0598 5812; RCAHMS 1990, 156; Jack 1995). They sit within the extensive remains of field systems, hut-circles and later shielings.

Pitcarmick West A group of eight buildings are strung out across the south-facing slopes of the basin now filled by the Pitcarmick Loch (NO 05 NE 22; NO 05 56/06 5 RCAHMS 1990, 154-5; Jack 1995). The loch lies 2.5 km to the west of Strathardle at the end of the valley of the Pitcarmick Burn. The buildings are surrounded by field systems, hut-circles and later shielings.

Pitcarmick Burn A further complex of at least two, superimposed buildings are situated in the bottom of the same basin (NO 05 NE 73; NO 0627 5614; RCAHMS 1990, 155-6; Jack 1995) and are again associated with both earlier and later settlement.

Balnabroich There are two clusters of at least six buildings at the north-west and south-east ends of an extensive area of hut-circles, clearance cairns and burial cairns (NO 05 NE 45-50, 58; NO 099 575, 106 569; RCAHMS 1990, 98-9; Jack 1995). Balnabroich lies on the eastern side of Strathardle, opposite Pitcarmick and just above the present level of Improved ground.

Craigsheal Burn The remains of a Pitcarmick-type building overlying a hut-circle (NO 05 SE 16; NO 0721 5158; RCAHMS 1990, 244; Jack 1995). It lies on the south-west slopes of the Rie Meikle, high on the moorlands midway between Strathardle and Strathtay. There is a group of six buildings (probably later) associated with strip fields, 170m to the south-east.

Ranageig This Pitcarmick-type building (NO 14 NW 54; NO 1025 4947; RCAHMS 1990, 158-9; Jack 1995) lies 200m north-west of Ranageig and overlies the west side of a hut-circle. Ranageig is situated on the north side of the Benachally Burn, on the slopes above the area known as the Stormont. Both buildings are a small part of an extensive area of prehistoric and, more prominently, later settlement.

Craigend This site lies in rough pasture, about 100m north of the isolated cottage of Craigend (NO 04 NE 37; NO 0731 4847; RCAHMS 1990, 106; Jack 1995). It consists of the turf-covered remains of a building on a gentle south-facing slope running down into the Stormont. Another sub-rectangular building is situated 27m to the north-west. Both buildings form a small part of an extensive area of prehistoric and later settlement.

- Finegand** The wasted remains of a probable Pitcarmick-type building, lying in a slight hollow at the edge of a terrace (NO 16 NW 88; NO 1383 6606; RCAHMS 1990, 116; Jack 1995). This terrace is situated just above the valley floor in upper Glenshee. There are later buildings nearby.
- Lair** A large group of eight buildings stretched out across the south-facing slopes of the valley of the Allt Corra-lairige, in association primarily with later settlement (NO 16 SW 35, 51, 127, 135; NO 1381 6360/1375 6392; RCAHMS 1990, 149-50; Jack 1995). One building is in fact isolated from the others on the north side of the valley. This valley lies above the level of Improvement, to the west of the axis of central Glenshee.
- Dalnaglar** This building lies next to a hut-circle, at the southern tip of a forestry plantation and c. 0.6km south of Dalnaglar castle (NO 16 SE 31; NO 1508 6421; RCAHMS 1990, 109; Jack 1995). The site is in central Glenshee, close to the valley floor.
- Glenkilrie** There are two Pitcarmick-type buildings here, 160m apart but both in similar locations just above the floor of Glenshee (NO 16 SW 101-2; NO 1327 6120, 1318 6134; RCAHMS 1990, 131; Jack 1995). They are surrounded by a field-system, a hut-circle and later buildings.
- Whitehouse** A building, immediately to the south-west of a hut-circle, which appears to be of Pitcarmick-type (NO 15 NE 41; NO 1561 5994; RCAHMS 1990, 171; Jack 1995). The site lies in central Glenshee, just above the valley floor and on the opposite side to Glenkilrie.
- Knockali** A widely dispersed group of at least four Pitcarmick-type buildings, lying on the unimproved slopes at the head of the valley of the Drumturn Burn and to the east of Glenshee (NO 15 NE 25, 33, 39-40; NO 1531 5811/1551 5874; RCAHMS 1990, 148-9; Jack 1995). This is a major area of prehistoric settlement, but there are also shielings in the vicinity.
- Knockali, Burnt Cairns** A further Pitcarmick-type building and enclosure in very close association to another, smaller, round ended rectangular building (NO 15 NE 44; NO 1678 5841; RCAHMS 1990, 149; Jack 1995). These buildings are situated on a terrace on the west flank of Burnt Cairns, a low hill in the valley of the Drumturn Burn.
- Hill of Ashmore** A probable Pitcarmick-type building, reduced to its stone footings and with no other features apparent (NO 15 SW 36; NO 1493 5335; RCAHMS 1990, 143; Jack 1995). The building lies on the western slopes of the Hill of Ashmore, overlooking the lower reaches of the Blackwater.
- Tullymurdoch** This building (NO 25 SW 27; NO 2034 5334; RCAHMS 1990, 169; Jack 1995) lies at the south-eastern tip of a field-system containing both hut-circles and later buildings. The building lies close to the edge of a terrace in the valley of the Alyth Burn.
- Welton of Creuchies** At least three Pitcarmick-type buildings lying within improved pasture 1.4km south-west of the modern farm of the same name (NO 14 NE 75; NO 1981 4957; RCAHMS 1990, 170; Jack 1995). The site lies on the higher ground between Glenericht and the valley of the Alyth Burn to the east.
- Hill of Alyth** This building lies immediately to the south of a hut-circle group and 330m north of a steading. The denuded stone footings appear to be a Pitcarmick-type building with no associated features (NO 25 SW 20; NO 2285 5020; RCAHMS 1990, 143; Jack 1995).
- Marleehill** A partially eroded Pitcarmick-type building lying on a gentle south facing slope, c. 100m east of the abandoned farmstead of Marleehill (NO 14 NW 84; NO 1320 4689). There is another poorly preserved rectangular building, just to the east.
- Balholmish** A group of possible Pitcarmick-type buildings (NO 03 NW 34; NO 028 395; no further information) in close association with other rectangular buildings and cultivation remains. The site lies to the south of Strathbraan and west of Birnam Hill.
- Glen Cochill** The poorly preserved remains of four Pitcarmick-type buildings in undulating moorland near the head of Glencochill (NN 94 SW 1; NN 905 410; Cowley 1997). One building appears to be integral to a group of fields which overlies two hut-circles. The buildings lie within an extensive area of prehistoric settlement (including one burial cairn) and a group of shielings.
- Ballinloan Burn** On a broad terrace, to the south-west of a gorge cut by the Ballinloan Burn, are the remains of seven Pitcarmick-type buildings and two small enclosures surrounded by extensive agricultural remains (NN 94 SW 19.00; NN 936 431; Cowley 1997). The buildings nestle in smaller hollows along a ridge at the back of the terrace. This settlement group is situated, in unimproved pasture, c. 3 km north-west of Pitloch farm.

- Ballinloan Burn** On a low sinuous ridge in the bottom of the valley of the Ballinloan Burn (just to the south of the previous site) is a single Pitcarmick-type building, a hut, and patches of agricultural remains (NN 94 SW 21; NN 9398 4286). The building is linked into a small field.
- Ballinloan Burn** A single Pitcarmick building, a group of shieling huts, an enclosure and a fragmentary field system are situated on a rise between two tributaries of the Ballinloan Burn, just to the south of the previous sites (NN 94 SW 26; NN 9433 4259).
- Newton of Ballinreigh** A dispersed group of three possible Pitcarmick-type buildings in close association with later townships, agricultural remains and the cross-incised slab (described above). These buildings (NN 93 NW 13.02, 13.06, 13.10; NN 911 377, 9070 3747, 9056 3776; Cowley 1997) cover a series of terraces at the mouth of Glenfender, at its junction with Strathbraan, c. 1.2 km north-east of Amulree.

Circular homesteads:

Listed here are all the confirmed, possible and tenuous homestead sites in Atholl. Only those which appear to be quite definite sites are recorded on plan 5.

N.B. The possible homesteads at Dunacree, Dunskaig, and Duntuim, all in Strathtay (NN 84 NW 33, 34, 35), are indicated only by the dun- name, originally noted by Stewart as being an unusual place-name element in this area (Taylor 1990, 85).

Caisteal Dubh, Marble Lodge An oval homestead lying high up the side of Glentilt, on the edge of an area of extensive pasture (NN 97 SW 1; NN 904 714; Taylor 1990, 74). This is the most remote of the homesteads and sits amidst an area of shielings, c. 7.5 km north of Blair.

?Auchghobal This site, like that of Marble Lodge, lies on the upper slopes of Glentilt, c. 1.5 km to the south-west of the previous site (NN 893 707; Taylor 1990, 74). It is not noted in the NMRS and may be a kiln associated with one of the two deserted settlements in the area.

?Tulach Hill This site is described as a dun, lying c. 1.5 km west of Creag Odhar (NN 86 SE 29), just below the summit of Tulach Hill, so that again it has extensive views over Strathgarry. It is described as an oval enclosure, defined by a rock-cut ditch with two entrance causeways (NN 86 SE 30; NN 8616 6411). The lack of a bank or a wall suggests that it is of rather different form to either a dun or a homestead, but no further clarification is possible from the written descriptions.

?Creag Odhar A second possible dun, but neither the position nor the remains themselves (although now quite wasted) are strong enough to confirm this appellation (NN 86 SE 29; NN 8764 6384; Taylor 1990, 74). It is however larger than other circular homesteads. The site sits above steep slopes running down into Strathgarry, in a similar position but c. 1.4km west of the *Black Castle* (NN 86 SE 8).

Black Castle of Strathgarry Enough of the outer facing stones are visible to demonstrate that this is the grass covered remains of an oval homestead (NN 86 SE 8; NN 8897 6317; Taylor 1990, 74). It sits now within a forestry plantation on fairly steep slopes above the Garry and opposite Aldclune. The site is surrounded by later turf dykes.

Aldclune Two circular homesteads, each on a natural knoll linked by a glacial ridge, above the west bank of the Tay and c. 1.8 km south-east of Kilmaveonaig (NN 86 SE 2; NN 8945 6421, 8949 6417; Taylor 1990, 84). These have been totally excavated, producing a ninth-century brooch from the post-abandonment layers and four radiocarbon dates centred around the end of the first century B.C. and the initial centuries of the first century A.D. (Triscott 1980, 82-3; Wilson and Triscott 1996, 141).

Balrobbie/Tommacneill A severely denuded homestead, at the foot of a high crag, situated above the northern entrance to the pass of Killiecrankie (NN 96 SW 8; NN 9084 6256; Taylor 1990, 74).

- Black Spout** The southern half of a homestead on top of a steep bank overlooking the Edradour Burn (NN 95 NE 3; NN 9523 5768; Taylor 1990, 74). It lies on the east side of Strathgarry, close to Pitlochry.
- Lower Drumchorrie** The remnants of a homestead which has been affected by its use as a golf tee. Its shape (almost circular) and some of the inner and outer facing stones are recognisable (NN 95 NW 2; NN 9316 5947; Taylor 1990, 74; Watson 1912-3, 53-5). The site is adjacent to later settlement and lies on the slopes of Strathgarry, c. 1 km to the west of Moulin.
- ??Pitlochry** There is a tradition, founded on Pennant, of a homestead underlying one of the hotels (Castlebeigh) north of the original centre of Pitlochry (NN 95 NW 22; NN 9429 5847; Taylor 1990, 85). It stood on an eminence and would have been surrounded by good arable land.
- Pitcastle, Strathtummel** An overgrown homestead, but with some of the facing stones still visible (NN 95 NE 4; NN 9712 5536; Taylor 1990, 74, Watson 1912-3, 55). The site is very close to the modern farm of Pitcastle and lies on the sloping ground above the floodplain of the Garry.
- Kincraigie** A well-preserved homestead (the outer facing stones are largely intact), levelled into a gentle slope and surrounded by good arable land (NN 94 NE 4; NN 9865 4935; Taylor 1990, 78; Stewart 1969, 27). This homestead is isolated from the main grouping of circular homesteads in the area as it lies in lower Strathtay, c. 2.5 km south-east of Logierait.
- ??Allt Druidhe** Probably a misidentification based on the curve of a later, albeit substantial, wall (NN 65 NW 6; NN 6399 5741; Taylor 1990, 72). This site lies along the south shore of Loch Rannoch, c. 3 km west of Bunnannoch.
- Bunnannoch House I** A rather overgrown homestead, visible as a dished hollow surrounded by collapsed walling (NN 65 NE 7; NN 6659 5798; Taylor 1990, 72). Linked in to a possibly contemporary rectilinear enclosure. Both this and the homestead below are surrounded by the medieval village of Bunnannoch, three hut-circles and associated field systems (NN 65 NE 5). Two early first millennium A.D. bronze armlets are also recorded as coming from Bunnannoch (NN 65 NE 11). The homesteads were both known as *Caistealan Dubha* and lie at the head of Loch Rannoch, close to the end of a pass over from Glenlyon.
- Bunnannoch House II** An even more denuded homestead, overlain by a longhouse (NN 65 NE 7; NN 6645 5789; Taylor 1990, 72).
- Tullochroisk** The slight remains of a homestead on a wooded knoll above the east end of Dunalastair Water (between Lochs Rannoch and Tummel and again a reservoir), overlooking the good agricultural land at the mouth of Strathfionan (NN 75 NW 3; NN 7107 5781; Taylor 1990, 72). Much of the outer face survives, while a possibly contemporary wall curves away from the north side.
- Dunalastair** On the opposite (north) side of Dunalastair Water to the site described above. Below a steep escarpment and now reduced to low foundations, covered by trees (NN 75 NW 11; NN 7118 5992; Taylor 1990, 72). Appears to be circular in shape.
- Braes of Foss I** On the flat top of a grassy knoll, from which only a few stones protrude (NN 75 NE 1; NN 7534 5592; Taylor 1990, 73). The site is near the present farm and, although it is now in forestry, it apparently sat on the edge of arable land. It lies c. 3.5 km from Foss, within Strathfionan, the pass between Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch.
- Braes of Foss II** An oval, grass-covered enclosure, with some facing stones visible on one side (NN 75 NE 38; 7559 5633; Taylor 1990, 73). The site sits on the edge of a level platform, c. 0.5 km north east of NN 75 NE 1, and now within forestry. The interior contains the low foundations of a rectangular building and three clearance cairns overlie one wall.
- Caisteal Choise** Situated on a low knoll, c. 0.5 km south-west of Foss, this homestead has extensive views east along Loch Tummel (NN 75 NE 7; NN 7856 5738; Taylor 1990, 72). The site is now severely robbed, so that few features survive, but it appears to have been slightly oval in shape. It lies close to a steep ravine, at the mouth of the pass from Strathtummel to Glenlyon.
- Tom Donn nan Eun I** On a slight rise above a stream gully, c. 0.4km to the south-east of NN 75 NE 7. This site is heavily quarried and lies in modern forestry, but again seems to be oval in shape (NN 75 NE 9; NN 7876 5714; Taylor 1990, 73).

- Tom Donn nan Eun II** c. 0.6km east of NN 75 NE 7 and of the same unusual oval shape (NN 75 NE 10; NN 7901 5727; Taylor 1990, 73). On a low knoll above a stream gully; it is now in forestry and has been partially destroyed.
- Tom Chaiseil** This homesteads sits on the summit of the knoll of the same name, overlooking a wide area of pasture, c. 0.5 km west of Foss (NN 75 NE 11; NN 7856 5801; Taylor 1990, 72). As a consequence of modern forestry planting, the site has been heavily destroyed. There are also later, rectangular foundations nearby.
- Allt Kinardochy** On a low knoll, commanding extensive views over the west end of Loch Tummel and 0.35 km east of the Tombreck cross-slab (NN 75 NE 12; NN 7778 5697; Taylor 1990, 73). The site is severely robbed, probably because of the adjacent later settlement.
- ?Tombreck** Appears as a grass-covered mound, with courses of stone apparent in some places (NN 75 NE 37; NN 7690 5652; Taylor 1990, 73). It stands on a slight knoll in a bend of a stream, c. 0.3 km south-west of Tombreck farm.
- Tom an t'Sasunnaich** On the highest point of a low ridge of the same name, on the edge of Loch Tummel, c. 0.5 km north-west of Foss, is an oval homestead (NN 75 NE 18; NN 7855 5853; Taylor 1990, 72). This is one of the better preserved sites around Loch Tummel; the outer face survives intermittently and there is an entrance passage.
- ?Donanean** A sub-circular enclosure (NN 75 NE 29; NN 7882 5712; Taylor 1990, 73), which has been robbed and plough-damaged, yet the dimensions appear to be similar to other homesteads. If it is a homestead, it would be very close (0.1 km) to NN 75 NE 9.
- Ceann na Coille** A well preserved homestead (NN 85 NW 3; NN 8074 5859; Taylor 1990, 73) when recorded by the OS, although it is within a forestry plantation. It is circular and the inner face survives for most of its length. This homestead lies on the south side of Loch Tummel, c. 1.6 km east of Foss, just to the east of the main concentration of homesteads there.
- Grenich I** The rather confusing remains of a homestead, situated on a south-facing slope to the north of Loch Tummel (NN 86 SW 2; NN 8067 6054; Taylor 1990, 73; Watson 1914-5, 25-6), c. 1 km west of *Caisteal Baile an Tuim/nam Bodach*. The homestead lies close to a hut-circle, amidst a field system; although there are no relationships apparent, these remains are likely to be earlier or even contemporary with the homestead.
- Grenich II** The very slight remains of a homestead (NN 86 SW 11; NN 8037 6049; Taylor 1990, 73), c. 0.4km west of Grenich I. It is overlain by the rectangular foundations of a later building.
- Caisteal Baile an Tuim/nam Bodach** The turf-covered footings of a circular homestead, close to later settlement (NN 86 SW 1; NN 8172 6071; Taylor 1990, 73; Watson 1914-5, 23-5). The site is set back from Loch Tummel, on sloping ground to the north of the loch, c. 1 km to the east of Grenich I. It lies close to a route over to Struan in Strathgarry.
- Borenich I** A well-preserved homestead in a similar situation to Grenich but c. 2 km to the east (NN 86 SW 4; NN 8397 6065; Taylor 1990, 73; Watson 1912-3, 47-52; Watson 1914-5, 24). There is a hut-circle and later settlement adjacent to the homestead. These sites lie in an area of extensive pasture to the north of Loch Tummel.
- Borenich II** Another well-preserved homestead, excavated by Watson at the beginning of this century (NN 86 SW 6; NN 8450 6009; Taylor 1990, 73; Watson 1914-5, 28-31; see 6.2 for details). c. 1 km to the south-east of Borenich I.
- Borenich III** A nearly circular homestead (NN 86 SW 17; NN 8364 6050; Taylor 1990, 73), situated on a level platform, c. 0.4km south-west of Borenich I.
- Queen's View I** This homestead was excavated by Stewart (NN 86 SE 3; NN 8631 6010; Taylor 1990, 73; Watson 1914-5, 22; for details see 6.2). It lies on a saddle above the north shore of Loch Tummel, with extensive views west along the loch. The site is situated at the western end of the pass into Strathummel.
- Queen's View II** The very slight remains of a homestead, in a far less prominent position than Queen's View I, 100m to the east. The site is overlain by later settlement (NN 86 SE 4; NN 8658 6002; Taylor 1990, 74).

- Carrick** A nearly obliterated homestead on the summit of a low spur, overlooking later settlement (NN 86 SE 27; NN 8529 6338; Taylor 1990, 74). This site is at a higher altitude than many of the other circular homesteads and, although it lies at the very head of Glenfincastle, has extensive views over upper Strathgarry.
- Caisteal Achadh a'Chaisteal Milton Lodge** The slight remains of a homestead on a knoll at the head of Glenfincastle (NN 86 SE 7; NN 8652 6257; Taylor 1990, 74; Watson 1914-5, 22). A poorly preserved homestead, delimited by a few remaining outer facing stones around a level platform. (NN 86 SE 6; NN 8720 6165; Taylor 1990, 74; Watson 1914-5, 20-1). It lies on the south side of Glenfincastle, close to the remains of later settlement.
- Caisteal Dubh** This homestead is situated in a commanding position at the junction of Strathummel and Glenfincastle, although it is overlooked on the west side (NN 86 SE 5; NN 8802 6081; Taylor 1990, 74; Watson 1914-5, 21-2). It is of nearly circular form and the wall faces, both externally and internally, survive in places. Unusually, the floor is not very level.
- ??Ruith Chastle** Watson, and other sources, believed that there was a homestead here to confirm the place-name, but there is now no trace of any circular structure amidst a group of later rectangular buildings (NN 86 SE 10; NN 8855 6000; Taylor 1990, 73; Watson 1914-5, 27). The site lies very close to the present east end of Loch Tummel, within the pass leading to Strathgarry.
- ??Beinn a'Chaisteal** A homestead (NN 33 NW 2; Taylor 1990, 75; Watson 1912-3, 33-4), supposedly now completely eroded away. However, local opinion suggests that the name in fact derives from the appearance of the natural rock faces in this area.
- Caisteal an Dearg** The furthest west of the four homesteads at Cashlie, Glenlyon (NN 44 SE 2; NN 4756 4164; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 34-5). It lies on flat ground close to the north bank of the Lyon and has been extensively robbed. There are the foundations of two rectangular buildings in the interior. It, and all the forts at Cashlie, lie close to routeways, leading both north and south.
- Caisteal an Duibhe** One of the four homesteads at Cashlie (NN 44 SE 7; NN 4796 4165; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 35-6). The site lies on very gently sloping ground, quite close to the north bank of the Lyon. It is well-preserved, with both inner and outer faces and the entrance passage with door-check surviving. A massive natural boulder has been incorporated into the north wall of the homestead.
- Caisteal Cona Bhacain** One of the four homesteads at Cashlie (NN 44 SE 8; NN 4828 4168; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 36-7). It lies on an artificially levelled shelf above the north bank of the Lyon. A covered entrance passage apparently survived in Pennant's time. It is built from massive boulders and is oval in plan. The site is cut by a later wall.
- Caisteal Mhic Neill** One of the four homesteads at Cashlie; it lies in front of the farm, itself, and is again on the north bank of the Lyon (NN 44 SE 9; NN 4902 4178; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 37). The site is quite badly destroyed; there is a possible shieling hut in one corner.
- ??Dalchurlich** Although a few traces of a supposed homestead were noted in 1888, a little to the east of Dalchurlich farmhouse, the site cannot now be located (NN 44 SE 10; NN 4885 4143; Taylor 1990, 84; Watson 1912-3, 37). It would have formed a fifth member of the Cashlie group, just to the south of the Lyon.
- ??Gallin** There is a faint trace of a tradition of a 'fort' under the present factor's house (NN 54 NW 1; NN 5428 4562; Taylor 1990, 84-5; Watson 1912-3, 37-38), although no such knowledge is now present locally.
- ??Allt Bail' a'Mhuilinn** Noted on Stewart's distribution map and close to Milton Eonan (NN 54 SE 1; NN 5693 4455; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 38; see above), but is probably an enclosure associated with the ruins of a later township.
- Kerrowmore** This homestead (NN 54 NE 1; NN 5879 4692; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 39) stands near the south bank of the Lyon, opposite Innerwick, c. 0.75 km east of *Cladh Bhranno*, just to the north-west of a possible motte (NN 54 NE 2). Although it was nearly circular, any other features are impossible to ascertain with certainty as it was robbed to form an embankment for the river. Close to routeways over the hills, both north and south.
- ?Camusvrachan** The possible site of a homestead, now under the manse It was destroyed in living memory and a few stones, said to be from the site, can be pointed out in the garden (NN 64 NW 2; NN 6208 4788; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 39). At the entrance to a pass over to Loch Rannoch.

- Roromore**
A well preserved homestead on the edge of the haughland on the south side of the Lyon, c. 1 km south-east of Camusvrachan (NN 64 NW 1; NN 6273 4688; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 40). A ruined school stands in the centre. It lies at the mouth of well-defined pass into the Lawers range.
- Bon Dhu**
A heavily robbed homestead on the edge of a steep terrace above the north bank of the Lyon, c. 2 km to the east of Invervar (NN 64 NE 2; NN 6770 4788; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 39-40). The possible motte and later castle at Carnbane (NN 64 NE 1) lies 600m to the west.
- An Dùn Geal**
The best preserved of the homesteads (NN 74 NW 2; NN 7475 4759; Taylor 1990, 77; Watson 1912-3, 41-5), although it is now in forestry. It is situated on a ridge above Fortingall, very close to the fort, NN 74 NW 10. The walls, faced internally and externally, stand to four courses high. Internally there are the foundations of three or four circular or oval structures, with an additional three just outside the eastern wall. A substantial wall runs out from the homestead, demarcating the level area on which it stands. All the structures are secondary, although the relationship between the wall and the homestead is harder to determine.
- ??Achianich**
A levelled platform on a slight ridge above the south side of Loch Tay, c. 5 km south-west of Kenmore (NN 74 SW 10; NN 7314 4258). Several earthenfast boulders give the superficial appearance of a homestead but the site is not noted by any previous workers on homesteads.
- Litigan**
One of the two excavated homesteads (see 6.2. for details), this site lies above the junction of the Keltney burn and the river Lyon (NN 74 NE 6; NN 7666 4966; Taylor 1990, 77). The potentially fourteenth century castle of Garth (NN 75 SE 2) is c. 1 km to the north.
- ??Duncroisk**
Stewart notes the presence of a homestead at Duncroisk in Glenlochay (NN 53 NW 9; Taylor 1990, 85; Stewart 1969, 29), but there are no physical remains or local traditions, apart from the *dun-* place-name, to suggest this.
- ??Middle Lix**
A pear-shaped enclosure (NN 53 SE 23; NN 5524 3017; Taylor 1990, 78), tentatively thought to be a homestead by Fairhurst, but probably no earlier than the surrounding pre-Clearance settlement.
- ??Rhynachulig**
Pennant noted the presence of a 'round fort' five miles east of Killin, but there is no trace or local knowledge of such a site (NN 63 NW 5; NN 617 359; Taylor 1990, 77). Although Taylor notes a circular enclosure at NN 615 365, this may be a later feature since it is associated with the remains of a township. Confusion may have arisen with the remains of Edramucky castle (NN 63 NW 4).
- ??Carie or Tombreck**
Noted on a plan of 1769, associated with the name *An Caisteal* (NN 63 NW 6; NN 64 38; Taylor 1990, 78). Taylor equates this with a large enclosure on a grassy mound besides a track over to Glenlyon.
- Edramucky**
On a low knoll, a near-circular enclosure, now much damaged by forestry (NN 63 NW 16; NN 6239 3678; Taylor 1990, 78). Close to later settlement, above the present focus of Edramucky, and the routeway over to Glenlyon.
- ??Shenavail**
Noted by Stewart as a dun, but believed by the OS to be a natural, albeit circular, hollow (NN 85 SW 10; NN 8353 5038; Taylor 1990, 78). It is now under heavy forestry planting, so the validity of either hypothesis is hard to assess. If it is a homestead it lies c. 1 km north-east of Weem and would be on a route from Strathtay to Loch Tummel.
- ??Duntaylor**
Stewart suggested this was a homestead on the basis of its place-name, while Taylor noted a circular enclosure whose interior was completely obscured by later buildings (NN 84 NW 35; NN 849 484; Taylor 1990, 78). Neither seems a very secure reason for suggesting the existence of a homestead on this site. Duntaylor lies c. 1 km to the south-west of Aberfeldy, close to the other group of *dun-* names.
- ??Duntaggart**
A *dun-* name, immediately adjacent to Pitilie, a farm nearly 2 km to the east of Aberfeldy (see above). Taylor notes a circular enclosure on a knoll, alongside later buildings, but it is not recorded as a site by the NMRS (NN 874 486; Taylor 1990, 78).
- ??Tomtayewen**
Recorded by Stewart as a homestead, but now believed to be simply a curving stretch of modern walling (NN 85 SE 12; NN 8835 5021; Taylor 1990, 78). It is, however, surrounded by later settlement and at the north end of a pass from Glencochill, c. 1.2 km south-west of Grandtully castle.
- ??Dunvorist/Pitcairn**
Noted by Stewart as a homestead, but it appears simply to be a limekiln associated with a later settlement (NN 85 SE 17; NN 8904 5053; Taylor 1990, 78). It lies in Strathtay, c. 0.6km south-west of Grandtully.

- Pitcastle, Strathtay** Known as the *Black Castle of Pitcastle*, this homestead is now rather overgrown and overlain by a later kiln (NN 95 SW 9; NN 9062 5390; Taylor 1990, 78; Watson 1912-3, 47). Some of the outer facing stones are still visible, but the wall thickness cannot be ascertained. The site stands on an eminence above a south-east facing slope. There is later settlement close by.
- Middleton** Known as the *Black Castle of Tullypowrie*, a very dilapidated homestead obscured by later field clearance (NN 95 SW 10; NN 9078 5417; Taylor 1990, 78; Watson 1912-3, 47). It lies c. 0.5 km from the *Black Castle of Pitcastle* on a gentle south-east facing slope.
- Eastertyre** A homestead, circular in shape and with only the basal boulders surviving (NN 95 SE 12; NN 9510 5260; Taylor 1990, 78). It sits on a wooded spur above the haughland of the Tay, c. 2 km west of Logierait.
- Caisteal Dubh (Garrow I), Druid Circle (Garrow II)** These two homesteads (NN 84 SW 3; NN 8256 4010; NN 8254 4007; Taylor 1990, 79; Watson 1914-5, 17) are unique because they are so close together (c. 50m apart). Both are poorly preserved and lie on level, improved ground close to the modern farm of Garrow, near the head of Glenquaich.
- Caisteal Dubh nan Cro** At the east end of a low ridge and now so severely denuded that establishing shape and dimensions is difficult (NN 83 NE 5; NN 8660 3679; Taylor 1990, 78; Watson 1912-3, 55-6). Above the flat ground around the south-east end of Loch Freuchie in Glenquaich.
- Newton of Ballinloan** The slight remains of a probable homestead levelled into a south-facing hillside (NN 94 SE 14; NN 9777 4058). It lies at the junction of the valley of the Ballinloan Burn and Strathbraan. The site is partially overlain by a later building and is surrounded by a field system.
- Ballinloan Burn** A roughly circular homestead lying on the edge of a terrace to the east of the Ballinloan Burn (all the Pitcarmick-type buildings are on the west side). A drystone pen has been built into one corner of the homestead (NN 94 SW 28.03; NN 9419 4301; Cowley 1997).

Crannogs:

- Loch Rannoch, Eilean nam Faoileag** An artificial island (NN 55 NW 3; NN 5305 5770) near the west end of the loch, c. 1.5 km south-west of Killichonan. The island contains a tower that supposedly replaced an earlier prison of the Robertsons of Struan.
- ?Loch Rannoch, Eilean Beal na Gaoire** This is a possible crannog at the west end of the loch. Its existence cannot now be confirmed because the level of the loch has been raised. There is no local knowledge to confirm or deny this site, although there is a small island recorded on the OS map (NN 55 NW 4; NN 5090 5715).
- Loch Tummel, Port-an-eilein** A possibly artificial island, on which a chief of the *Clan Donnachaidh* is thought to have built a stronghold. It lies close to the north shore of Loch Tummel but, following the creation of the reservoir, is now submerged (NN 85 NW 1; NN 8119 5962). Previous accounts of stone steps and potentially artificial construction cannot, therefore, be proved.
- Loch Tummel** Another possible crannog, again submerged, but which was described as artificial at the beginning of this century (NN 85 NW 2; NN 8474 5972). It lies in the centre of a broad bay, some distance from the (present) north shore.
- Loch Tay, Eilean Sputachan** This crannog (NN 53 SE 2; NN 5824 3422; Dixon 1982, 29), measuring 45m in diameter, has become incorporated into a peninsula sticking out into Finlarig bay. It is mentioned in 1568 and could be one of the three settlements shown on a map of 1590.
- Loch Tay, Milton Boathouse** This site is just visible below the surface, near the north side of Loch Tay, c. 3 km north-east of Killin (NN 53 SE 20; NN 5996 3465; Dixon 1982, 29). On the east side of the peninsula on which stands *Cladh Dabhi*, the traditional burial place of the MacDiarmids.
- Loch Tay, Morenish** A very small and deep crannog (NN 53 SE 33; NN 595 346; Dixon 1982, 29), on the west side of the peninsula on which *Cladh Dabhi* stands (see above).

- Loch Tay, Firbush** A crannog constructed from timber and wood, one of the timbers yielding a date of 190 +/- 55 B.C. (NN 63 SW 5; NN 602 339; Dixon 1982, 29-31). The site lies close to Firbush point, near the south-east end of Loch Tay, below the fort of Bareyra (NN 63 SW 1).
- Loch Tay, Milton Morenish** An oval, totally submerged, crannog in the bay below Edramucky, 6.5 km north-east of Killin (NN 63 NW 17; NN 6137 3540; Dixon 1982, 29).
- Loch Tay, Eilean nam Breaban** An entirely artificial island (NN 63 NW 3; NN 6408 3620; Dixon 1982, 28-9), always above the surface and seemingly connected to the shore by a submerged causeway. The site is first noted in a charter of 1526. It lies close to the north shore, about halfway along the loch, c. 1.5 km south-west of Balnahanid (see above).
- Loch Tay, Tombreck** A massively built crannog of stone and timber, close to the north side of the loch, opposite Ardeonaig (NN 63 NE 17; NN 659 371; Dixon 1982, 27-8).
- Loch Tay, Craggan** An oval crannog, exposed at very low water, within the bay at Ardeonaig (NN 63 NE 18; NN 664 360; Dixon 1982, 33).
- Loch Tay, Dall Farm South** A crannog in the next bay to the east of Ardeonaig (NN 63 NE 19; NN 674 362; Dixon 1982, 35).
- Loch Tay, Dall Farm North** There is a second oval crannog in the same bay (NN 63 NE 26; NN 672 363; Dixon 1982, 34).
- Loch Tay, Old Manse** A roughly rectangular crannog in the next bay to the north-east of Dall Farm (NN 63 NE 20; NN c. 682 371; Dixon 1982, 36).
- Loch Tay, Fearnan Hotel** A large crannog, just off the jetties at Fearnan (NN 74 SW 3; NN 72074430; Dixon 1982, 27). Structural timberwork revealed a date of 525+/- 55 B.C.
- Loch Tay, Oakbank** This is the second of the crannogs in Fearnan Bay (NN 74 SW 16; NN 7230 4429; Dixon 1982, 25-7). On excavation it revealed dates centering on the middle of the first millennium B.C. and a wealth of finds.
- Loch Tay, Croftmartaig** The crannog is above water for at least a part of the year and was noted on a map of 1769 (NN 74 SE 5; NN 7506 4366; Dixon 1982, 36-7). It lies close to the south side of Loch Tay, near Acharn, c. 2.5 km south-west of Kenmore.
- Loch Tay, Mary's Distaff** This crannog is exposed at times of low water and is very large, being up to 30m in diameter (NN 74 SE 8; NN 7578 4496; Dixon 1982, 24-5). It lies close to the north bank of the loch, c. 1.5 km west of Kenmore.
- Loch Tay, Priory Island** The largest island in Loch Tay and partially of artificial construction (NN 74 NE 5; NN 7663 4537; Dixon 1982, 20-3; see *Eilean-Aidan* above). It is first mentioned in 1122-4 when Alexander I granted it to Scone abbey, while it later became a residence of the Campbell lairds of Glenorchy. The island lies just off Kenmore at the head of the loch.
- Loch Tay, Isle of Spar** This was a small crannog, depicted in Blaeu's Atlas, in the bay of Kenmore (NN 74 NE 21; NN 7730 4511; Dixon 1982, 37). It was re-built for a visit by Queen Victoria in 1842.
- ?Loch Tay, Kenmore pier** This lies just off Kenmore and may have been destroyed because it was a hazard to boats (NN 74 NE 22; NN 7720 4528).
- Loch Freuchie** An entirely artificial island, central to the south side of the loch and lying very close to the shore (NN 83 NE 6; NN 8619 3752). Stepping stones to the shore are apparently visible in dry weather (Enniskillen 1990, 53). The island was supposedly home to a dragon and possessed a rowan tree whose berries had magical properties (*ibid.*, 51-3).
- Loch Kennard** An island, possibly partially artificial, with the ruins of a post-medieval building on it (NN 94 NW 1; NN 9089 4605).

Forts:

An Dùn A small multivallate fort (now in forestry) on a hill above the west bank of Loch Faskally (NN 95 NW 32; NN 9208 5771).

Stac an Eich This fort stands on top of a cliff above Killichangie, c. 2.5 km north-west of Logierait. It exploits the rock face as natural defences on the east side, completing the circuit with a curving wall on the west side (NN 95 SE 11; NN 9579 5407).

- Logierait**
King's Seat, Dunkeld
 A multivallate fort (NN 95 SE 32; NN 972 520), appearing only as a cropmark close to the site of the later castle.
 A series of built terraces and annexes enclosing a small citadel, 0.06 ha in area (NO 04 SW 19; NO 0094 4399; RCAHMS 1994, 51). The site, although now planted with trees, crowns a very prominent knoll at the north end of the level ground on which Dunkeld sits. This knoll also marks the mouth of the gorge which encloses the Tay from Dowally south to this point. The fort is traditionally the seat of both the Iron Age Caledones and the Early Historic kingdom of Atholl.
- Tom Buidhe**
 Now partially covered by forestry, so that little of the walling remains in situ. Sits on a rocky crag midway between the south end of Loch Ericht and Loch Rannoch, above the river Ericht (NN 55 NW 10; NN 5175 5955). The ramparts appear to follow the topography of the hill, creating an outer level enclosure surrounding an inner raised area.
- Innes Bhuidhe**
 The remains of two forts occupy a long narrow island in the river Dochart, close to the Falls at Killin (NN 53 SE 11; NN 5732 3263). The north-east end of the island is surrounded by a single ditch with an internal rampart. The interior is much disturbed by the later Macnab burial ground and a modern path. The larger part of the island is occupied by a sub-rectangular fort surrounded by an earthen rampart. The form of the latter could suggest that it is later in date.
- Bareyra**
 An oval fort, surrounded by a single rampart (NN 63 SW 1; NN 688 333). It is situated on the top of an east-west ridge, with easy access, near the south-east end of Loch Tay.
- Caisteal Baraora**
 A roughly oval fort, situated 200m to the north-east of the previous site (NN 63 SW 4; NN 610 334). Surrounded by a single wall, now largely quarried away.
- Creag a'Ghiubhais, Balnacraig** A fort in a commanding position at the end of a steep spur overlooking the valley of the Lyon where it narrows between Fortingall and Keltneyburn (NN 74 NE 10; NN 7512 4776). The fort is bivallate but has been damaged by forestry ploughing.
- Caisteal mac Tuathal, Drummond Hill** This site occupies the summit of a knoll on the shoulder of Drummond Hill (NN 74 NE 30; NN 7790 4764), above Inchadney (see above). The fort forms an irregular square shape with heavier outworks on the more vulnerable west side. There is a traditional association with Tuathal, son of a ninth century abbot of Dunkeld. The fields below the north side of the fort are known as Auchinleys, 'field of the beacon' (Christie 1892, 15).
- Castle Dow**
 A dilapidated fort, defined by a single wall and an annexe, on the summit of Caisteal Dubh, a hill to the south of Strathtay, near Grandtully (NN 95 SW 14; NN 9294 5132).

Appendix 10: This list comprises known archaeological sites on the Oa (plus some additional sites identified during my own fieldwork, listed at the end of each site type); details of the settlements of the medieval and later periods are contained in Appendix 11, but shieling sites are included here. The first column refers to the numbering system employed to distinguish these sites on fig. 61, and in the text. The succeeding numbers and grid references are, in the main, taken from the NMRS records, while the RCAHMS reference (if applicable) refers to the number given to the site in the published inventory of Islay (RCAHMS 1984). The name of the site refers to a precise appellation, often recorded on the OS first edition maps or by historical tradition, for the individual site and does not include the names which, through their close physical proximity, are associated by the RCAHMS with each site. The description and notes are based on field observation, the NMRS records and historical notices.

Chambered Cairns

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	NR 34 NW 6	5	NR 3292 4518	<i>Carn Chonnachain</i>	A destroyed cairn, although three or more compartments and one tall stone marking the entrance to the cairn still stand. Some cairn material still surrounds the slabs of the compartments, but this has been affected both by the course of the adjacent road and later field clearance. The cairn stands on the west side of a knoll, in the lower part of the Cragabus valley.	This site was partially excavated in 1901 and disarticulated human bones recovered from the edges of the chambers. From the central compartment, came Beaker pottery, flint flakes and cores, animal bone (ox and pig or sheep), and burnt bone, not definitely human (RCAHMS 1984, 49). Locally this site was known as <i>Carn Chonnachain</i> (Thomas 1882, 257). Connachan was, in Irish mythology, the strongest of the Fenians and was buried in this cairn. On the OS 1st edition map, the cairn is interestingly noted as a burial ground.
2	NR 34 NW 4	6	NR 3105 4693		Three stones and a septal slab crowning a knoll, plus three larger blocks of stone, probably the collapsed remains of a forecourt, form the remains of a chambered cairn in the narrow valley above Frachdale. There are some indications of the surrounding cairn, but this may have been robbed to form the adjacent, much later, shieling hut.	

Standing Stones

3	NR 24 SE 2	101	NR 2975 4315		A small standing stone, formed of rough schist. It is sited on a gentle south-west facing slope above a burn and lies amidst an extensive area of undulating moorland.	In the OS Name Book (1878, 186), close to the stone are recorded the names <i>Cnoc a' Charraigh</i> and <i>Glac a' Charraigh</i> ('knoll' and 'hollow of the standing stone' respectively). The stone is now broken.
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No.	NMRS no.	RCAHMS no.	Grid ref.	Name	Description	Notes
4	NR 34 NW 7	84	NR 3283 4781	<i>Carragh Bhan</i>	A massive, square-shaped block of quartzite in a very prominent position on a north-west facing slope above the neck of the Oa. There is a scatter of earthfast stones around the main stone whose nature cannot be ascertained.	According to the Chronicle of Man, this stone marks the burial place of Godred Crovan, a king of the Isles who died in 1095 (Lamont 1966, 16). In local tradition, Godred gained control of Islay by ridding it of the attentions of a dragon (Macdonald, quoted in Newton 1996, 13).
5	NR 34 NW 11	93	NR 3264 4600		A small standing stone of rough schist with quartz veins visible at its apex. From its position on the gentle, lower slopes of the Druim na Croise, there are extensive views to the east.	
6	NR 34 NW 24	92	NR 3109 4721		A standing stone of rough schist at the south-east end of Cnoc Mór Ghrasdail. The stone is tucked under the slopes of a low ridge, so that, while from a distance it blends into the background and becomes invisible, it has extensive views to the north.	

Cairns

7	NR 34 NW 14	19	NR 3110 4765		The remains of a cairn, crowning the summit of Cnoc Mór Ghrasdail and with extensive panoramic views in all directions. A schistose slab lying in the centre of the cairn is a possible capstone for a cist. A kerb survives around the north side of the cairn.	This potentially Bronze Age burial cairn has become the setting for a modern marker cairn, thus continuing its possible original role.
8	?NR 34 NW 3		NR 3466 4428		A large cairn, apparently of saucer-like form and possibly incorporating a natural outcrop in its build. It lies within an improved field - its present size may be partly the result of later clearance - west of Carraig Fhada lighthouse.	The careful positioning of this cairn in the centre of a plateau, defining the mouth of Kilnaughton Bay, makes it a likely candidate for a burial monument.
9	NR 34 SW 12	34	NR 3265 4459		Now turf-covered and severely damaged by recent quarrying, this cairn sits on the crest of a ridge in the Cragabus valley.	A later field wall cuts across the cairn.
10	NR 34 SW 16	34	NR 3225 4476		This cairn, on the opposite side of the valley to the site described above, lies on a narrow terrace high up the side of the valley. The remnants of a possible kerb of boulders survives on the north-west side.	As with the cairn at Carraig Fhada and in despite of plough damage, later field clearance has probably greatly increased the size of this cairn.

Cup-and-ring marked rock

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
11	NR 34 NW 3	72	NR 3013 4724		This natural outcrop lies below the crest of a knoll on the southern slopes of the Sruthan Poll nan Gamhna. The boulder, although irregular in shape, seems to be aligned with the valley and all the fourteen simple cup-and-ring marks cluster at its more prominent (western) end.	It is significant that the boulder on which the only example of cup-and-ring markings on the Oa is found is distinguished by its dark grey colour and glacially smooth surface. The boulder also lies close to (and above) the later chapel and township of Tockmal.

Chapels

12	NR 24 NE 1	396	NR 2993 4735		A small chapel lying in a sub-rectangular enclosure. The site is situated on a level platform, by the side of a stream and below the possibly medieval settlement of Tockmal. The enclosure and chapel walls are built from roughly built courses of large stones. The chapel is round-angled, there is a door in the west end of the north wall and an aumbry close to the present ground-level in the south-east corner.	According to the OS 2nd edition map, there is a <i>Tobar an t-Sagairt</i> close to the south-east angle of the enclosure, but this cannot now be firmly identified. There is now no trace of a name or dedication for this site, although MacNeill (1900, 45) proposes that the name of the adjacent settlement of Tockmal may commemorate Maolrubha (an eighth century Irish saint).
13	NR 24 SE 1	332	NR 2799 4337	<i>Cill Eathain</i>	A small chapel on a terrace in the narrow valley of the Abhainn Ghil. The chapel is built of low, round-angled walls with no apparent entrance. There are traces of an angled wall, now obscured by stone clearance, running out from the north-west corner of the building. The enclosure is roughly circular and still retains a few massive facing stones.	This a Gaelic name, of a slightly different form to that of the nearby (?medieval) settlements of Killeyan, but both supposedly derived from St. John (Thomas 1882, 266; Watson 1926, 274). It lies below the nineteenth century farmstead of Leacann.
14	NR 34 NW 5	372	NR 3442 4552	Kilnaughton	This church stands just behind the shore at the south end of Kilnaughton Bay. This is probably a medieval foundation, although the fabric of the present building seems to be fifteenth century. It survives well as, after it fell into disuse, it was partially buried in sand until the end of the nineteenth century and there is still a considerable build-up of material around the chapel. The burial ground contains several medieval sculptured graveslabs and remains in use.	The church perhaps originated as a dependency of Kildalton, but in the seventeenth century, there are two mentions of it as a parish in its own right (RCAHMS 1984, 218). The name perhaps comes from a Scottish saint - Nechtan - who died in the seventh century (ibid.).

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
15	NR 34 SW 4	330	NR 3147 4428	<i>Cill Chomhan</i>	This is the most exposed of the four chapel sites (although it lies under a tall crag) as it is situated on a knoll, on a south-facing hillside, north-east of Stremnishmore. The chapel walls stand to nearly a metre high and, although heather grown, some of the facing stones and mortar bonding survives. There is a doorway in the centre of the north wall. The building stands within a well preserved sub-rectangular enclosure - this was later sub-divided by much slighter walls. A nineteenth century settlement nearby was known as the Manse.	Watson derives this name from the eighth century Irish saint, Comgán (1926, 281). There are strong local traditions to suggest that this was a monastery (IASG 1960, 8/23).

Parliamentary chapel

16	NR 34 SW 17		NR 3140 4365	Risabus	A roofless chapel, built to a standard design of Thomas Telford in 1828. It stands in the heart of the Oa, on the high moorlands at the head of the Cragabus valley. The height of the building ensures that is visible from quite a distance. Two contemporary cottages, one of which was the schoolhouse, stand adjacent to it, while the manse only 0.5km to the east, is nonetheless out of sight.	The chapel was erected as a Parliamentary kirk, just before the Oa was erected into a <i>quoad sacra</i> parish in 1849 (RCAHMS 1984, 218).
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Forts

17	NR 24 SE 3	401	NR 2849 4070	<i>Dùn Athad</i>	This is a striking natural promontory on the south coast of the Oa, accessible only across a narrow neck. Within the massive forework are three narrow terraces all displaying evidence of human activity. On the most landward of these terraces is a long, narrow, sub-rectangular building and a possible enclosure. This terrace is surrounded by rock-cut walls. The bulk of the interior consists of a high exposed plateau, with a possible well or cistern, and now covered in later rig. Below this terrace, right on the tip of the promontory, is a small level plateau.	The original foundation of this site is undated and the existing building(s) and defences are believed to date from an unrecorded fortification of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century (RCAHMS 1984, 265).
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<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
18	NR 24 SE 14	154	NR 2737 4477	Dùn Mór Ghil	A large, rocky headland on the east coast of the Oa, which displays evidence of slight defences around the summit. A concealed entrance passage exploits a natural fissure in the rock to create a more gently sloping method of scaling the steep sides of the Dun. Within the interior, there is no evidence of attempts to artificially enhance the level areas.	The RCAHMS surveyors found some traces of midden material below the cliffs on the landward side (1984, 93).
19	?NR 34 SW 11	137	NR 3133 4040		The elongated stack of Carraig Bun Aibhne lies in a naturally circular hollow created by the angle of the cliffs, c. 500m south-east of Stremnishmore. The stack possesses good natural defences, except on the north-east side, where a single wall of stone encloses the summit. Within the interior are grassy terraces, probably all natural in origin.	The interior has been cultivated in the recent past.

Duns

20	?NR 24 SE 15	222	NR 273 432		The level, roughly triangular summit of a stack enclosed by a single wall. Although steep sided, the stack can be easily climbed on the east side. There is now no entrance apparent, although there is a possible outwork at the base of a cleft on the north-east side. The stack is situated below the long slope down from the settlement of Lower Killeyan and is surrounded by other stacks.	A turf wall, surmounting the original one, may relate to the lazy-beds that cover the interior.
21	?NR 34 NW 17	188	NR 3201 4614		An isolated knoll, lying within rough pasture on the east side of Gleann Mór, is surmounted by the slight remains of a probable dun. It is now extensively robbed, although a few facing stones survive.	This is the only dun on the Oa to have been sited away from the coast; nonetheless it would have had extensive views across the neck of the Oa to the north.
22	NR 34 NW 21	197	NR 3127 4796	<i>Dun à Chail</i>	The substantial remains of a dun surmount a stack on the north-east side of Port Alsaig. It is isolated at very high tides and can only be approached by scrambling across a sloping rock face, cut into a series of crude steps, which gives access into the east side of the dun. The interior is a grassy bowl enclosed by outcrops of rock. To the north of this entrance, the wall of the dun defines a grassy area that slopes up to the summit of a rock outcrop.	According to the farmer (H. MacTaggart) at Kintra, the OS place-names for certain features in this area are misapplied, but the correct designations could not be ascertained. The interior contains traces of recent agriculture.

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
23	NR 34 SW 8	223	NR 3423 4347		A dun cresting the summit of a rocky crag, isolated from the higher cliffs of the east coast of the Oa by a steep, narrow cleft, which is nonetheless easy to climb. The interior is encircled by a single wall, faced externally, except on the precipitous north and west sides. Elsewhere the sides of the stack slope much more gently, in a series of terraces to the shore and there are outworks protecting the north-east and south sides. The stack lies behind a small sandy cove with a grassy area behind.	There is one rock shelter at the base of the crag on its south side, which is protected by a wall of probably quite recent date. From the steeply sloping interior, the whole of the long slope up to the later townships of Lurabus can be seen.
24	?NR 34 SW 13	199	NR 338 428		This possible dun, partially enclosed by a slight wall, lies on a rocky stack defining the end of a promontory on the south side of a rocky cove (Port Chubaird). The sheer west face of the stack is separated from the cliffs by a steep, narrow cleft. Access to the dun is gained by a fairly easy scramble around to the north side of the stack to where a small cleft rises to the summit. This enters the dun between the two bosses that dominate its interior. The interior (away from the two bosses which may have been artificially cut back) is fairly level and has extensive views seawards.	
25	NR 34 SW 14	231	NR 330 414		This dun surmounts part of the summit of an irregularly shaped stack, off the east coast of the Oa and east of Ineraval. The eastern side of the summit falls almost sheer to the sea. On each of the other sides the cliffs are almost as sheer, but on the north-west a "natural rock staircase" at the end of a narrow spine of rock gives uneven access to the stack (RCAHMS 1984, 121). A slight wall encloses the interior, which is dominated by a steep rocky boss.	

Enclosures

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
26	NR 24 SE 7		NR 2710 4201		These remains consist of a complex of, more or less substantial, earth and stone walls running along the cliff edge of a very gently sloping, grassy plateau. Towards the cliff edge, two rounded bosses reduce the size of the level area. The site lies under the rising ground of the Mull of Oa and is dominated by it.	Although described as indeterminate in the NMRS, probably because the landward side of this plateau is not enclosed artificially (except by a more recent field boundary), it is defined by a steep scarp slope and the steep, narrow ravine of a burn. This is certainly a possible candidate for a dun/enclosure site.
27	NR 24 NE 2	445	NR 2950 4790		This level, triangular plateau on the peninsula of Ard Fraoch is unenclosed, but the landward side is dominated by a bluff surmounted by a substantial earth and stone wall. This, combined with the steep grassy slopes flanking the plateau, creates a defensive enclosure. On the landward side, the bluff is fronted by a natural hollow which may have been artificially deepened.	Within the wall is a sub-rectangular building, believed by the Commission to be of relatively recent date (RCAHMS 1984, 331), although there is no particular reason why the wall and the building should not be contemporary. A level peninsula just to the north has the name Dun Mor but there are no traces of any occupation here.
28	NR 24 NE 3	452	NR 2860 4657		A large, circular earthwork situated on level ground, set back from the west coast of the Oa. The site lies amidst moorland in the shallow valley of the Sruthan Bun an Easa and has extensive views. The site consists of a narrow bank and broad, external ditch. There is a single entrance on the south-east side and the interior is level.	
29	NR 24 SE 13	451	NR 2787 4387		A rough circular enclosure, substantially built from 1-2 courses of stone. There is a possible entrance on the south-west side. It lies on gentle slopes above a ford across an unnamed burn.	The purpose of this enclosure is indeterminate, but its size (11m in external diameter) is not inconsistent with that of a hut-circle. Equally it could be a sheep-fold, with the adjacent stream acting as a sheep dip.
30	NR 24 SE 16	446	NR 283 411		A flat-topped stack, dominated by the narrow spine of rock extending from its south-west side. On all sides, bar the east, the stack falls sheer to the shore. On the east, after descending into the steep defile of the Bealach nan Crann, access to the summit can be gained - but only with considerable difficulty - up the still very steep slope of the stack. A very denuded bank encircles most of the landward side of the stack's irregularly shaped summit.	This site would seem to be indistinguishable, in form and location, from the duns described above. An oval enclosure lies in the eastern part of the summit, its apparent entrance opening onto that of the main enclosure, but also directly onto the edge of the stack. The relationship of the entrances suggests that the smaller enclosure may be later in date. A sheepfold lies on the shore at the foot of the stack.

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
31	NR 34 NW 22	454	NR 3134 4790	<i>Na Dùintean</i>	A high, steep sided stack, one of three of a similarly triangular shape, lying at the back of Port Alsaig. The small (c. 2m x 2m) level area on the summit is encircled by turf-covered walling. The basal course of the wall is apparent on the north and west sides over 2m below summit level. The summit is approached by a long, narrow - but fairly gentle - spur leading up from the south-west.	This dun sits just behind <i>Dun à Chail</i> (NR 34 NW 22) in the centre of Port Alsaig.
32	NR 34 NW 27	447	NR 344 450	<i>Caisteal Dhonnachaidh</i>	The east end of a promontory, 100m south of Kilnaughton, is enclosed by a slight wall of stone and turf. The spur slopes steeply to the foreshore on three sides and a rock-cut ditch on the west separates the enclosure from the mainland. The interior of the spur falls from west to east and the steep scarp at the top of the slope may have been enhanced in order to increase the size of the level area.	This site, although it is perhaps less dramatic, would seem to be indistinguishable from the duns described above. The depth of the ditch that separates the site from the mainland has probably been exacerbated by its later use as a hollowway.

Hut-circles

33	NR 24 NE 4	248	NR 2865 4574		A hut-circle sitting on a low knoll in heather moorland. It lies on the northern slope of the <i>Abhainn Alt Astail</i> and has extensive views up and down the valley. Erosion has exposed the small rubble stones of the wall core. The entrance is on the eastern side.	From the east arc of the circle, two parallel walls run eastwards for c. 6m to vanish on another field bank. These walls, as well as others in the vicinity, probably relate to much later agricultural activity in the area.
34	NR 34 NW 20	252	NR 3364 4696		A hut-circle situated on a low knoll in an undulating area of rough pasture, close to <i>Cornabus</i> cottage. There are a few large stones visible, but most of the earth and rubble wall is now turf-covered. The interior, now slightly raised above the surrounding surface, has a slightly dished appearance.	The east side of the hut-circle, although very denuded, is slightly reminiscent of the form of a double-walled hut-circle.

Small Finds (Prehistoric)

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
35	NR 34 NW 19		NR 34 47		A number of flints (awl, knife, round-ended scraper, edge scrapers and a hammer-stone) recovered from the slopes of a knoll flanking the valley which runs to Loch nan Gabhar.	
36	NR 34 SW 2		NR 31 42		A late Bronze Age socketed axe found (no date) near Loch Ard Achadh.	
37	NR 34 SW 9		NR 317 434		A late Bronze Age bronze sword found in 1885 while cutting a drain at Leannan Buidhe near Lower Coillabus farm. It was unfortunately destroyed in a fire at Kildalton House.	Mrs Ramsay at Kildalton apparently also had two husking mortars and a lower quern-stone from Lower Coillabus in her collection.

Small Finds (Early Medieval)

38	NR 34 NW 18		NR 327 491		In 1850, a large hoard of Anglo-Saxon pennies was found on the lands of Machrie farm. The hoard included ninety entire pennies, three fragments of Cufic dirhems, several other fragments and some lumps of silver.	The coins seem to have been deposited between 960 and 970. Most of the coins remained with the finders, but some found their way into the Scottish exchequer (RCAHMS 1984, 31-2).
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Inhumation burial

39	NR 34 NW 28	54	NR 3216 4852		In 1981, an inhumation burial in a grave-pit was exposed and then excavated by RCAHMS staff. The burial lay 2m below the top of a sand dune, 240m north of the farm of Kintra and close to a burn. Over the body was a layer of stones and the grave pit had then been backfilled with sand, on top of which was a capping layer of stones. White quartz pebbles were found alongside the body.	As there were no grave-goods, the only dating evidence comes from the sole radiocarbon date of 830 +/- 65 A.D. (RCAHMS 1984, 58).
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Shieling huts

Included here are the building remains that may be connected with shieling practices - areas of shieling activity are much more numerous and are described in 7.4. The name, 'Old Shieling', is included on the modern maps, but is not found on the earlier OS editions.

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
40	NR 24 NE 9		NR 2851 4551	Old Shieling	A small, narrow sub-rectangular hut, standing on the edge of a narrow ravine. It is sited on the shallow, north-facing slopes of the basin at the lower end of the Abhainn Alt Astail. The stone and earth walls are c. 0.8m high and the interior of the building appears to be slightly hollowed. There is slight evidence of an enclosure, just below the hut.	A two-compartment building of nineteenth century form lies just below the shieling hut. It may represent more permanent exploitation of the inherent fertility around the shieling - but could represent the very last phase of shieling activity.
41	NR 24 NE 10		NR 2924 4744	Old Shieling	A small, narrow sub-rectangular hut consisting of low stone and earth foundations. Although it runs down a very gentle slope, the building appears to be mounded up at its lower end. It lies close to the west end of the valley of the Sruthan Poll nan Gamhna.	There is one, very white, quartz boulder incorporated into the south-east corner of the building. The building, itself, sits just inside a massive, curving field dyke.
42	NR 24 NE		NR 318 474	<i>Airidh Aille</i>	The stone footings of a sub-rectangular building standing amidst the bright green of a level plateau. This plateau stands out amidst the generally rough pasture on the north side of the unnamed burn that runs from Frachdale to the sea at Alsaig.	This structure is larger than the buildings so far discussed and is more comparable in size to those found on township sites.
43	NR 24 SE 10		NR 2787 4144		The low footings of a tiny, sub-rectangular building. It runs down the gentle slopes at the head of steep cliffs, 0.5km south of Upper Killeyan. Four lazybeds run down the slope below the hut. These are surrounded by Improved ground and field boundaries.	The lazybeds appear to be contemporary with the hut, but could also represent nineteenth century expansion. The adjacent kiln and evidence of quarrying are probably to be associated with the township at Upper Killeyan.
44	NR 34 NW 6	(5)	NR 3292 4518		A long, narrow building which shares the same plateau as the chambered cairn (see above) may be a shieling hut. An enclosure surrounds most of the summit of the knoll, exploiting the chambered cairn as its south side. Rig covers the ground around the knoll, and the curving field boundaries that run up the sides of the shallow valley in which the site sits may also relate to shieling activities (or to later, more permanent, exploitation of this area).	This small building was noted by Henshall (1972, 433-4), but this information is not included in the NMRS description of the site.

<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
45	NR 34 NW 35		NR 3284 4537	Old Shieling	This site was, unfortunately, unvisited but is probably of similar form to the other sites to which this title refers.	The name Corrary Hill, incorporating the element, <i>àrigh</i> (shieling), occurs just to the west of the site.
46	NR 34 SW 31		NR 3061 4357	Old Shielings	There are five, possibly more, small sub-rectangular buildings just to the south of the road between Kilnaughton and the Mull of Oa. They are now almost completely obscured by heather, but seem to be of similar form to the buildings already described. There appear to be clearance cairns around the huts.	This is the most isolated (even from nineteenth century settlement) of the certain shieling sites.
47	NR 34 SW		NR 325 432		The footings of a nineteenth century building (unfortunately unvisited). However, its position in a shallow valley high on the slopes of Maoile Mhòr and near the head of a burn make it a likely shieling site.	This site is noted on the OS 1st edition map as situated by the track linking Coillabus and Ballychatrigan.

Newly identified sub-rectangular buildings

48	NR 24 SE 27		NR 280 436	Knocknahullie	Around the foundations of the later township are building stances, often slightly hollowed and of very small size, which could be the remains of earlier shieling huts.	This area of level ground, midway between Lower Killeyan and Giol, would seem to be a suitable location for shieling activity.
49	NR 34 SW		NR 308 445		This small, predominantly turf-built, hut stands on the very edge of a scarp slope above the building at Glengolach.	This whole area, on the gentle, lower slopes of the valley of the Glengolach burn, is covered in rig.
50	NR 34 SW		NR 320 412		A long sub-rectangular structure, whose foundations consist of large boulders (and one large upright stone). The building stands on a small knoll, near the cliff edge and just to the north-east of Port Asabuis. It is surrounded by rig-and-furrow.	In its present form, this building may represent nineteenth century expansion onto a former shieling site.

Enclosed promontories/stacks

It should be reinforced here that the majority of the duns/enclosures also display evidence of later re-use for agricultural purposes.

51	NR 24 SE		NR 282 414		A small triangular promontory, the landward side of which is defined by a turf and stone bank. The level interior contains what appears to be the very slight remains of two small turf-built huts, one almost circular in shape.	There are several breaks in the enclosing bank which may be of later date. Below the site, there are lazybeds on the foreshore of a small cove just to the west of Port nan Gallan. The promontory lies at the bottom of Upper Killeyan's fields.
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<u>No.</u>	<u>NMRS no.</u>	<u>RCAHMS no.</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notes</u>
52	NR 24 SE		NR 284 413		Another small triangular promontory, enclosed by a more substantial turf and stone bank than the previous example. Inside the bank are prominent high-backed rigs running parallel (N-S) to the broad axis of the promontory.	
53	NR 34 NW		NR 312 479		This enclosure sits on an irregularly shaped stack dominated by two bosses. Between the two bosses, there is a level and sheltered grassy area, which can be easily accessed by a path - possibly with roughly cut steps at the top - leading up the spine from the north-west. A bank, with external facing, encloses the interior.	This site lies in Port Alsaig, immediately to the south-east of <i>Dun à Chail</i> (NR 34 NW 21) and <i>Na Duintean</i> (NR 34 NW 22). It would seem to be indistinguishable, in form and location, from many of the duns described above.
54	NR 34 NW		NR 312 479		A naturally enclosed level area which creates a grassy platform, hemmed in on three sides by high rock outcrops. This area lies open to the north, dropping c. 0.8m to the sandy beach of a small cove to the north of Port Alsaig.	This site lies close to the site noted above and is of similar size and shape. Although there is no evidence of utilisation, its natural form would not require this. There is a rig on the foreshore nearby.
55	NR 34 SW		NR 334 437		An irregularly shaped spur, sloping down in a series of terraces from the landward side. It has precipitous sides, falling sheer to the sea. The lower two terraces, both oval in shape, are separated from the higher ones by a low turf and stone bank. There is an entrance on the west side.	This could be a dun, although - in comparison to the other sites on the Oa - it is easily accessible from the landward side. The site looks northwards over the mouth of the shallow valley of Gleann Port an Eas and lies very close to the track running between Kilnaughton and Stremnish.

Appendix 11: This presents the entirety of the settlement names on the Oa given on the OS maps from the 1st edition onwards, their form on their first occurrence (the dates for which can be found in Appendices 12 and 13) unless this is on the OS 1st edition map, the elements of the name and their possible derivations. The derivations are based on the OS Name Book (1878) and the work of Thomas (1882), MacNeill (1900), Watson (1926), Lamont (1966), Maceacharna (1976) and Fraser (1984-6). The final column consists of a brief description of the location and a characterisation of the settlement remains at each site. The latter have been roughly categorised: township (i.e. a cluster of buildings, either of pre-Improvement date and consisting of low rubble foundations, or a large complex of nineteenth century buildings), farmstead (i.e. what appears to be a single unit, generally of nineteenth century date), cottage (i.e. one or two small buildings, generally of nineteenth century date) or farm. Also included is any information that may have some bearing on the place-name. A ? (either on its own or before a name) indicates a settlement where the name is problematical - either because it may refer to a natural feature or if there is no name in the vicinity.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Form on first occurrence</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
Kilnaughton	Kilnawchtoune	G. <i>cill</i> + ? <i>Nechtan</i>	Nechtan's church	MacNeill 1900, 42	A recently occupied, but now abandoned, cottage lying under <i>Caisteal Donnachaidh</i> (NR 34 NW 27). It is situated at the south end of the long sandy Kilnaughton Bay. The cave behind the cottage appears to have also been used.
Lipachlairy		G. <i>lip</i> + <i>ach</i> + <i>làirig</i>	Lip of the sloping hill/moor		This site (a ?cottage) would lie under the cave-filled cliffs at the south end of Kilnaughton Bay, but the remains are buried in undergrowth.
Carmore		G. <i>càrn</i> + <i>mór</i>	Big hill		A now much disturbed farmstead on the slopes of the hill next to the track leading up from the south end of Kilnaughton Bay.
Carraig Fhada		G. <i>carrag</i> + <i>fhada</i>	Long sea-rock	Maceacharna 1976, 114	The site of the Port Ellen lighthouse (NR 34 SW 22) and associated domestic and farm buildings.
?					A farmstead (NR 34 SW 25), containing one very recently occupied dwelling and two more isolated cottages, on a sloping hillside above the sea. It lies adjacent to the track from Kilnaughton.
?Torr an Dobhrain		G. <i>tòrr</i> + <i>an</i> + <i>dobrán</i> G. <i>tòrr</i> + <i>an</i> + <i>dobrán</i>	Hill of the stream Hill of the otter		A small farmstead (NR 34 SW 24) on the crest of a sloping hillside above the sea. The main building may originally have been a longhouse and there are earlier foundations around the later buildings. The second explanation of the name is that favoured by the OS.
Lurabus	Learabalsay	N. <i>leiru</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i> G. <i>learga</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i>	Clayey/muddy farm Farm sloping to the sun and the sea	Thomas 1882, 255 Lamont 1966, 15	A large township (424; NR 34 SW 15) on a steep, but south facing, hillside above the sea. There are low foundations surrounding the much altered buildings of the nineteenth century, but little to suggest the antiquity of the site. The buildings lie just above the track from Kilnaughton and the area of the township is defined by entrance stones. All the surrounding ground is Improved.
Tornamoine		G. <i>tòrr</i> + <i>na</i> + <i>mònadh</i>	Hill of the peats	MacNeill 1900, 46	This appears to be a township, split into two clusters (NR 34 SW 18,19), one on either side of a large knoll around which the track from Kilnaughton to Stremnish curves. The more southerly of the clusters is just to the north of the sandy cove of Port an Eas and lies at the mouth of Gleann Port an Eas.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Form on first occurrence</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
Larachaluil		G. <i>lar</i> + <i>a</i> + ?			A farmstead (NR 34 SW 40) lying on a sloping hillside above the sea and surrounded by Improved ground. The buildings are regularly arranged around a courtyard and linked in to higher pasture by a loan.
Ineraval		G. <i>inbhir</i> + <i>à</i> + <i>baile</i>	Confluence of the town	MacNeill 1900, 46	A cottage tucked under crags near the head of a long slope down to the cliff edge. The single recent building is surrounded by Improved ground and the low foundations (one somewhat separated from the others) of earlier structures.
Ballychatrigan	Baliekatallyin	G. <i>baile</i> + ? <i>Chatrighan</i>	Chatrighan's town	Thomas 1882, 265 MacNeill 1900, 46	A recently ruined farm, at the bottom of the glen leading from Coillabus, known now as Ineraval. It lies at the junction of two burns (a more suitable location for the name Ineraval than the one noted above) and is surrounded by Improved ground. Ballychatrigan may incorporate a very old Gaelic tribal name.
Cnoc a'Mhacain		?G. <i>cnoc</i> + <i>ma</i> + <i>càin</i>	White hill		On level ground, under the slopes of Maol Beg and next to the track leading from Kilnaughton to Stremnish, are the remains of what appears to be an earlier township. The present large farm of Ballychatrigan lies just to the south-west.
Bularaide		G. <i>buaille</i> + <i>an</i> + <i>rathaid</i>	Cattle pen of the road		Around a steep knoll, just to the south of the track leading from Kilnaughton to Stremnish, are the low foundations of an early township. It is surrounded by Improved ground, probably relating to modern Ballychatrigan.
Coirealach		G. ? <i>coire</i> + <i>lach</i>	Boundary of the whirlpools	MacNeill 1900, 46	A small township, which appears to be of nineteenth century date, tucked into a marshy hollow surrounded by much higher ground. A holloway leads out of the settlement and round the slope of the hill.
?Torr a' Chreamha		G. <i>tòrr</i> + <i>na</i> + <i>chreamha</i>	Hill of wild garlic	Maceacharna 1976, 124	Lying just under the crest of a hill is a single cottage, just behind which passes the track from Kilnaughton to Stremnish. The extensive cultivation remains and large field walls surrounding the site may have obscured the other buildings noted as present on the OS 1st edition map.
Tighean Ura Strimnish		G. <i>tighean</i> + <i>ùr</i> + N. <i>strom</i> + <i>nes</i>	New houses of Stremnish		The remnants of a township, turned into two nineteenth ?cottages. The site lies under a steep bluff and behind the knoll on which <i>Cill Chomhan</i> is situated.
Stremnishmore	Scromonyns-mor	N. <i>strom</i> + <i>nes</i> + G. <i>mòr</i>	Big ness of the current		The still roofed, but now abandoned, farm (NR 34 SW 26) sits at the junction between undulating ground rising to the hills behind and gently sloping, Improved ground leading down to the cliff edge. The track from Kilnaughton ends here. The foundations of the earlier township lie above the present farm.
Stremnishbeg	Stromynsbeg	N. <i>strom</i> + <i>nes</i> + G. <i>beg</i>	Small ness of the current		The remains of this township (NR 34 SW 23) have been converted into a sheepfold. This site, in a shallow bowl on the lower slopes of Cnoc a' Chluainein, but is surrounded by probable turf-walled buildings.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Form on first occurrence</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
?Cnoc an Dearbhaidh		G. <i>cnoc</i> + <i>an</i> + ?			A cottage, with the low foundations of an earlier and larger structure adjacent. The site is tucked under crags at the head of a long, shallow slope down to the cliff edge and sits amidst Improved ground.
Upper Killeyan	Killaan	G. ? <i>cille</i> + <i>Sheathain</i> G. ? <i>cille</i> + <i>Aodhain</i> G. ? <i>cillin</i>	Chapel of St. John Chapel of little Hugh Little church	Thomas 1882, 266	A farm at the mouth of a narrow, yet shallow, valley. It sits at the head of a basin that opens out to the south-east above the cliffs at Port nan Gallan. The settlement is surrounded by Improved ground.
Fang-Dhu		N. <i>vangr</i> + G. <i>dubh</i>	Black field		A large farm (NR 24 SE 29) on the level ground at the head of a glen running down to the sea and on the edge of an extensive peat bog.
Tighean-na-Seasgann		G. <i>tighean</i> + <i>na</i> + <i>seasgann</i>	Houses of the marsh		The ruins of a township (NR 24 SE 28) extending over a wide area of Improved ground on the north side of the shallow valley of the Abhainn Ghil. There appear to be much earlier foundations alongside the ruins of nineteenth century buildings, although the latter have also been extensively robbed.
Knocknahullie		G. <i>cnoc</i> + <i>na</i> + ?			The very wasted remains of a farmstead (NR 24 SE 27) extending over the crest of the valley of the Abhainn Ghil. A holloway leads up the north side of the valley and into the settlement. Around the foundations of the later structures are building stances, often slightly hollowed and of very small size, which could be earlier shieling huts. The settlement is surrounded by Improved ground.
Leacann		G. <i>leacainn</i>	Hillside		A regularly laid out farmstead (NR 24 SE 18), surrounded by its enclosures. The buildings have been much modified over time. The site lies on the north-facing sides of the valley of the Abhainn Ghil, above <i>Cill Eathain</i> .
Lower Killeyan	Killaan	see above			A township where most of the buildings are still roofed and in use, as is a series of terraced kailyards enclosed by peat walls. The site lies near the head of a long, gentle slope down to the sea and amidst Improved ground.
Glendhu	Gil	G. <i>gleann</i> + <i>dhu</i>	Dark glen		The place-name must refer to the chapel of <i>Cill Eathain</i> , just to the north-east. A substantial farm (NR 24 SE 26) lying by a stream, at the point where the valley containing the stream begins to deepen into a narrow ravine. The modern buildings are surrounded by earlier foundations and enclosures.
Lower Giol		N. <i>gil</i>	Deep, narrow glen	Thomas 1882, 261	The name Glendhu is only found on the OS 1st edition map and it seems likely that Gill (now Giol) always referred to this site.
Gortimore		G. <i>gort</i> + <i>an</i> + <i>mór</i>	Large garden		The ruins of a small township (NR 24 SE 22) lying in a shallow bowl at the mouth of the narrow valleys of the Allt Ghil Iodrach and an unnamed burn.
					A cottage and enclosure (NR 24 SE 24) lying on the upper slopes of the basin that also contains Lower Giol.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Form on first occurrence</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
Glengolach		G. <i>gleann</i> + <i>gòlach</i>	Forked glen	MacNeill 1900, 46	The wasted remains of a single large building lying on very marshy ground at the confluence of two small unnamed burns and close to the track that leads down the valley. The site is situated on quite gentle slopes on the north side of the narrow valley that contains the Glengolach burn.
Tynacachla		G. <i>tigh</i> + <i>na</i> + <i>cachaileith</i>	House of the gate	Maceacharna, 1976, 124	A cottage and small enclosure tucked under a scarp and lying by a small burn. A marshy plateau in front of the settlement leads down to the steeper ravine at the bottom of the valley in which the Glengolach Burn runs. A hollowway, running roughly east-west, passes in front of the buildings.
Glenastle	Glennastol	G. <i>gleann</i> + N. <i>àss</i> G. <i>gleann</i> + G. <i>à</i> + N. <i>dair</i> G. <i>gleann</i> + <i>astail</i>	Glen ridge dale Glen river dale Glen of the dwelling	Maceacharna 1976, 118 Thomas 1882, 268	The very recently ruined cottage (and adjacent static caravan and sheepfold) known as Glenastle lies on Improved ground just to the south of the track down Glenastle. There are turf-covered foundations to the north of this track. Either of the suggested place-names would be suitable as Glenastle is a fairly steep sided glen with a large burn at the bottom.
Tighnapark		G. <i>tigh</i> + <i>na</i> + <i>parc</i>	House of the enclosure		The low foundations of a farmstead sitting under a small scarp and with level ground in front. The settlement lies on very marshy, even permanently flooded ground. The track heading down Glenastle divides it from its large enclosure.
Glenacrich		G. <i>gleann</i> + <i>na</i> + <i>crìche</i>	Glen of the marsh	MacNeill 1900, 46	The very overgrown remains of a cottage and enclosure lying on flat, but very marshy, ground. The track runs immediately in front of the settlement.
Tornabakin	Tornebelsay	G. <i>?tòrr</i> + <i>na</i> + N. <i>bakki</i> G. <i>?tòrr</i> + <i>na</i> + N. <i>bólstàðr</i>	Knoll of the (peat) banks Knoll of the farm	MacNeill 1900, 46	A farmstead (NR 24 SE 5) sitting under a steep bluff on a high south-facing saddle within Glenastle. The settlement is surrounded by peat bog and the track down Glenastle skirts the corner of an associated enclosure.
?					An unnamed mill (NR 24 NE 6), lying next to the Abhainn Alt Astail. It is situated at the head of the broad, shallow basin of Lower Glenastle. The mill building is well-preserved and must have been in use well into the nineteenth century. It is linked into the main trackway down Glenastle by an enclosed loan.
Tighnaleacan		G. <i>tigh</i> + <i>na</i> + <i>leacainn</i>	House of the hillside		A cottage and enclosure lying high on the north facing slopes of the shallow bowl of Lower Glenastle.
Lower Glenastle	Glennastol	see above			A large township (NR 24 SE 14) including substantial structures of later nineteenth century date. It sits below high cliffs on rough, but more gently sloping, Improved ground. The track down Glenastle ends here, but a smaller hollowway curves away from the settlement and up over the hill to the north.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Form on first occurrence</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
Kintra	Ciontragha	G. <i>ceann + tràgha</i>	Head of the strand	Thomas 1882, 266	A large farm and adjacent cottage, lying amidst Improved ground, at the south end of Tràigh Mòr.
?Alsaig		N. <i>hals + vik</i> G. <i>aiseag</i>	Bay of the slope Ferry	Maceacharna 1976, 113 Lamont 1966, 15	A single large building (NR 34 NW 8) situated on flat, marshy ground above a sandy cove. A hollowway links the site to Kintra. Lamont sees this place-name as a Norse corruption of the Gaelic word for ferry; this is a possibility as the adjacent cove would be a safe, if difficult, landing place.
Frachdale		N. ? <i>Frakka + dailr</i> G. ? <i>fraoch + N. dailr</i>	Frakki's dale Heather dale	Thomas 1882, 259 Maceacharna 1976, 80	A later cottage, amidst the ruins of an earlier township, and lying at the foot of Creag na Ceilge. Frachdale sits at the head of the shallow valley of the Abhainn Ghlas; ensuring that gently sloping ground opens out in front of the settlement. Frachdale marks the junction between the valley running down to Port Alsaig, the pass leading to the valley of the Sruthan Poll nan Gmhna, and another valley providing a possible route eastwards towards Kilnaughton.
Vikisaig	Ugagog	N. <i>vik</i> N. ? <i>Viga's + vik</i> N. ? <i>vik + G. aiseag</i>	Bay Viga's bay Ferry bay	MacNeill 1900, 46 Lamont 1966, 15	Although now buried under forestry, this was a small group of irregularly shaped buildings, already abandoned by the time of the OS 1st edition. This is an isolated place and a rather strange location for a bay place-name.
Grastle	Grastol	N. <i>gras + dailr</i>	Grass dale	Maceacharna 1976, 80	Three clusters of settlement on the south facing slope of the grassy (i.e. Improved) glen of the Sruthan Poll nan Gmhna. Each of these appear to be individual farmsteads, two (NR 34 NW 29) lying within one enclosure. The trackway from Frachdale finishes at the eastern boundary of this enclosure. The furthest buildings (NR 24 NE 7) to the west are those most recently occupied, probably as the shepherd's cottage recorded in the Name Book. A hollowway runs out from the settlement to the west. Although not very distinct, there do appear to be earlier platforms around the later buildings of each cluster.
Tockmal	Tocamol	N. <i>t-hauka + holmr</i>	Hawk holm	MacNeill 1900, 45	A township (427; NR 34 NW 26) of nineteenth century form and possibly with a small horizontal watermill by the unnamed burn above which the site lies. The township lies under a knoll, on the shoulder of which is the cup-marked rock (NR 34 NW 3). The chapel (NR 24 NE 1) is situated just to the north-west and lies within the Improved fields of the settlement. A hollowway runs east from the settlement along the higher slopes of the Sruthan Poll nan Gmhna.
Buaile na Laraich		G. <i>buaile + na + làrach</i>	Fold of the sites	MacNeill 1900, 46	A farmstead lying on the gentle, north-facing slopes of the basin that opens out at the bottom of the Sruthan Poll nan Gmhna. A hollowway leads up from the bottom of the valley and another enters the settlement from the east.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Form on first occurrence</u>	<u>Etymology</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
Cornabus	Cornabus	N. <i>korna</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i>	Corn farm	Thomas 1882, 256	A large farm, mill, and cottage central to the flat, fertile land on the neck of the Oa. This was, for a short time, the home of John Ramsay of Kildalton (Ramsay 1988, 15-16) and many of the improvements to the buildings and surrounding fields must date to the period of his tenure.
Cragabus	Cracobus	N. <i>kraka</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i> G. <i>creag</i> + N. <i>bólstaðr</i>	Poles (i.e. standing stones) farm Stone farm	Thomas 1882, 257	Lower and Middle Cragabus are small farms, surrounded by roofless structures representing the fairly recently occupied remains of a larger township. Upper Cragabus, probably the latest foundation, seems always to have been a farmstead. All lie in the deep, fertile valley that forms the centre of the Oa. Lower Cragabus lies just under a chambered cairn (NR 34 NW 6), perhaps the source of its name. This close association may also suggest that it is Lower Cragabus which is the earliest of the three settlements.
Coillabus		N. <i>Kolli's</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i> G. <i>cùil</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i>	Kolli's farm Back farm	Thomas 1882, 255 Lamont 1966, 15	A large abandoned township (NR 34 SW 21) tucked under the crest of a hill and lying amidst Improved fields. The site is situated on east-facing slopes on the high ground of the interior of the Oa. The farm of Lower Coillabus (unnamed on the OS 1st edition map) is sited on similar ground, just to the south-west of the township. A recent house has been built above the township, but modern Coillabus is situated on the other side (west) of the hill and closer to the road.
Risabus		N. <i>hrís</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i>	Brushwood farm	Thomas 1882, 256	A recent house, built next to the Parliamentary chapel (NR 34 SW 17) and the school (now also a dwelling) on high ground in the centre of the Oa.
Leanavore		G. <i>lèan</i> + à + <i>mór</i>	Great swampy plain		A single cottage situated on the edge of a large area of bog and below gently sloping ground. It lies adjacent to the road from Kilnaughton to the Mull of Oa.
Bracklintag		G. ? <i>bràc</i> + ?	?Curve of ?		A small farmstead (NR 32 SE 30) lying on quite boggy ground on the northern slopes of the Abhainn a' Mhuilinn. It lies close to the road from Kilnaughton to the Mull of Oa.
Glenavulin		G. <i>gleann</i> + à + <i>Mhuilinn</i>	Glen of the mill		The remains of a mill and a small number of adjacent buildings (NR 24 SE 19) in a narrow valley, where the Abhainn a' Mhuilinn runs under the road from Kilnaughton to the Mull of Oa.
Ardachie		G. <i>ard</i> + <i>achadh</i>	High meadow		A small farmstead situated on an exposed ridge above Loch Ard Achadh. It is surrounded by Improved ground.
Asabus		N. <i>àss</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i>	Ridge farm	MacNeill 1900, 46	A small farmstead situated on the Improved south-facing slopes of a ridge above Loch Kinnabus.
Kinnabus		N. <i>kinnar</i> + <i>bólstaðr</i>	Hillside (literally cheek i.e. smooth rock face) farm	Thomas 1882, 255	A large farm, in present form of Improvement date, lying on the north-facing shoulder of a ridge above Loch Kinnabus and amidst Improved fields.

Appendix 12: This table, drawn from the historical maps which include Islay, presents graphically the chronological development of the early modern settlement pattern of the Oa.

<u>Blaeu</u> 1654	<u>MacDougall</u> 1749	<u>Johnston</u> 18??	<u>OS 1st Edition 1880/2</u> (no. of settlements)	<u>OS 1st Edition 1880/2</u> (occupied settlements)	<u>OS 2nd Edition 1900</u>	<u>Modern</u>
Kalenan	Killnaghlon	Killnaghlon	Kilnaughton Lipachlairy Carmmore ? Carraig Fhada ?Tòrr an Dobhrain Lurabus Tomamoine Larachaluil Ineraval Ballychatrigan Cnoc a'Mhacain Bularaide Coirealach ?Torr a' Chreamha Tighean Ùra Strimnish	Kilnaughton Carmmore Carraig Fhada Lurabus Ballychatrigan Cnoc a'Mhacain	Kilnaughton Carraig Fhada Ballychatrigan Cnoc a'Mhacain	Carraig Fhada Ineraval Ballychatrigan
Lyrebols	Lurabus					
Balechatehinnish	Ballyhatricun	Ballychallrigin	Ballychatrigan Cnoc a'Mhacain Bularaide Coirealach ?Torr a' Chreamha Tighean Ùra Strimnish Strimnishmore Strimnishbeg ?Cnoc an Dearbhaidh	Ballychatrigan Cnoc a'Mhacain	Ballychatrigan Cnoc a'Mhacain	Ineraval Ballychatrigan
Stroemness M. Stroemness B.	Stramnish More Stramnish Beg Killeam	Stramnishmore Stramnishbeg Killeam	Strimnishmore Strimnishbeg ?Cnoc an Dearbhaidh Upper Killeyan Fangdhu Tighean-na-Seasgann Knocknahullie	Strimnishmore Strimnishbeg ?Cnoc an Dearbhaidh Upper Killeyan Tighean-na-Seasgann	Stremnishmore Upper Killeyan Tighean-na-Seasgann	Stremnishmore Upper Killeyan Fang-Dhu
Gill	Gille	Gillie	Lower Killeyan Glendhu Lower Giol Gortinmore	Leacann Lower Killeyan	Leacann Lower Killeyan	Lower Killeyan Giol

<u>Blaeu</u> <u>1654</u>	<u>MacDougall</u> <u>1749</u>	<u>Johnston</u> <u>18??</u>	<u>OS 1st Edition 1880/2</u> <u>(no. of settlements)</u>	<u>OS 1st Edition 1880/2</u> <u>(occupied settlements)</u>	<u>OS 2nd Edition 1900</u>	<u>Modern</u>
	Glenastell	Glenastills	Glogolach Tynacachla Glenastle Tighnapark Glenacrich Tomabakin ? Tighnaleacan Lower Glenastle	Glogolach Glenastle	Glogolach Glenastle	
	Glenastell Kantraw	Kintra	Kintra ?Alsaig Frachdale Vikisaig Grastle Tockmal Buaille na Laraich	Kintra Frachdale Grastle	Kintra Frachdale Grastle	Kintra
	Grastell Tokamale	Grastell Tokam	Cornabus Cragabus (U, M, L) Coillabus Risabus Leanavore Bracklintag Glenavulin Ardachie Asabus Kinnabus	Cornabus Cragabus (U, M, L) Coillabus Risabus Leanavore	Cornabus Cragabus (U, M, L) Coillabus Risabus	Cornabus Cragabus (U, M, L) Coillabus Risabus
	Cragabus (L?) Assibus Kinabus	Cragabus Assibus Kinabus		Cornabus Cragabus (U, M, L) Coillabus Risabus Glenavulin Asabus Kinnabus	Cornabus Cragabus (U, M, L) Coillabus Risabus Glenavulin Asabus Kinnabus	Cornabus Cragabus (U, M, L) Coillabus Risabus Glenavulin Asabus Kinnabus

Appendix 13: This lists all references to the Oa or its farms in charters, valuations and rentals from 1408 to 1798. All these documents have been drawn from published works; *The Book of Islay* (Smith 1894) for those prior to 1733 and *The Day Book of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield* (Ramsay 1991) for the rentals of 1733 and after.

Unless specified, all monetary values refer to the Scots system.

Underneath are listed the divisions of land most commonly used on Islay (Lamont 1957, 1958; Ramsay 1991):

- merkland
 - usually 480-560 acres, according to quality, and able to maintain 14 cows and 2 horses. 13s 4d Scots is the payment for a merkland (abbrev: mk).
- ceathramh, quarter
 - ¼ of a merkland, usually 120-140 acres (abbrev: qr).
- ochdamh, aughten pairt
 - 16s 8d land, the half of a quarterland (abbrev: pt).
- leorheis (various spellings)
 - 8 Horsegang or 10s land (abbrev: l).
- cowland
 - smaller than the above.
- kerrowrane, cota ban
 - 4s 2d
- shilling-land
 - equivalent to 1s Scots. Also referred to as a pennyland (abbrev: /-).

Other glosses: Mail, maillis is the rent collected by the Bailie court.

Tynd = teind.

Multour is the proportion of meal or grain payable to the proprietor or tenant of a mill.

j = (Roman numeral) i; the j is employed at the end of a group of numerals

li = Scots pound

s = shilling

d = penny

1408 Charter by Donald, Lord of the Isles, to Brian Vicar McKay of Certain Lands in Islay.

- in total, eleven and a half marks of land being given in return for four cows fit for killing each year. If these were not to be found, then two marks and 40 marks.
- the lands, "together with their fruits of sea and land": (Baile Vicar, Machaire Learga-riabhoighe), Ciontragha, Grastol, Tocamol, Ugasgog, the two Glennastol, Cracobus, Cornobus, and (Baile Neaughtoin).

1509 Firms of Islay, including the church lands thereof, payable to the Exchequer.

... Capella de Yland Inlagane, videlicet ... Kilnaughton xxv s.

... Et de xiiij li vj s viij d de la Oo in Iley. Et de xxxiiij s iiij d de antiquo de Scromonymor in Oo de Yley.

1542 Re-investment by James V of Hector McLane of Doward and his heirs in certain lands in Islay and Mull.

... the half of an eighth part of the lands of Owo.

1545 Charter by Mary in favour of James McConnyll of Dunivaig and his heirs of lands in Islay and elsewhere forming the barony of Bar in Kintyre.

"... two and ane half merklands of Stronenismoir."

1562 A letter of tack by Mary, Queen of Scots, to James MacDonald of Dunivaig and Glens of Certain Lands in Islay and Kintyre.

"... all and haill the lands underwritten, with their pertinentis, that is to say ... the tua mark land and ane half of Learabalsay, the thre mark land and xvj d lands of Killethane, the tua mark land and ane half of Gill and Glenawstill, the xvj s viij d land of Grunstill, the xvi s viij d land of Kentrahaie, the tua mark land and ane half of Balliekatalyin, the xvj s viij d land of Stromynsbeg, the xvj s viij d land of Tokomwll and Tornobelsay, the xvj s viij d land of Kagabolsay, ... the viij s iiij d land of Vegasgok, the viij s iiij d land of Glenawstill Wachtauche.

1614 Charter Under the Great Seal in Favour of Sir John Campbell of Calder and his heirs male of the lands and island of Islay ...

"... the two and a half merklands of Grawstill and Kintray, the 8s and 4d lands of Torwmyll, the 10s lands of Cornepollis, the two and a half merklands of Stromynismoir, the two and a half merklands of Ballequhatryne, ..., the 41s lands and 4d lands of Killaan, the 16s and 8d land of Stromynsbeg, the 16s and 8d lands of Cragapols, the 13s and 4d lands of Glennestell Ochterach, the 25s lands of Gill, the two and a half merklands of Lerepols, the 10s lands of Glennastill Itrach, ..., the 25s lands of Kilnawchtoune, Baleferssoune and Balevicar, ..."

Crown Rental of Islay extracted from the Charter under the Great Seal (given above).

Name	Money	Mairs	Wethers	Cheese	Oatmeal	Geese	Hens
Grawstill and Kintray	10s	4	4	30	30	4	4
Torwmyll	2s 6d	1	1	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	1	1
Cornepollis	2s 10d	1 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄	7 ³ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈
Scromynismoir	10s	4	4	30	30	4	4
Ballequhatrykyne	10s	4	4	30	30	4	4
Killaane							
Scromynisbeg	26s 8d	10 ³ / ₅	10 ³ / ₅	79 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	10 ³ / ₅	10 ³ / ₅
Gragapols							
Glennastill Ochterach							
Gill	7s 1d	2 ¹³ / ₁₆	2 ¹³ / ₁₆	19 ³ / ₈	19 ³ / ₈	2 ¹³ / ₁₆	2 ¹³ / ₁₆
Lerepollis	10s	4	4	30	30	4	4
Glennastill Etrach	2s 1d	1 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄	7 ³ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈

Kilnachtane Cornabollis Cornaschlavag	set to Malcolme McGeyll and payes lviij li iiij s.	wodderis sheip lambes buttir geis hens stirkis multour beir and meil j half half j quart j j quarter j boll	egis j duzen
Lerabollis	sett, 14s land to James Sudderland, 14s land to John Hunter, ane kerrowrane to Gellichreist McInleister, and payes of siluer maillis and tynd siluer jc xx li. A keroran to Hew Dow, 10s to James Sutherland and McCoquir. A keroran to McCleister. 6s to John Hunter, 4s to his sone, and 4s to Duncan Hunter.	wodderis sheip lambes buttir geis hens stirkis multour beir and meil iiij ij ij j gallon iiij iiij j ij bollis	egis iiij duzen
Ballechatrichin	a kerrowrane to Archibald Hunter, a kerrowrane to Gillicallum McCaldret, a kerrowrane to Donald McKisag, a kerrowrane to William Dollas, ane auchten pairt to Hew Dollace, and payes of siluer rent and teind siluer jc xiiij li xiiij s iiij d. lateris 292li 17s 4d.	wodderis sheip lambes buttir geis hens stirkis multour beir and meil v ij ij j gallon iiij iiij j ij bollis	egis iiij duzen
Stromneis moir	set to John McMa, to Finlay McCaldret, 6s land to Robert Hunter, 6s land to Finlay McCrwag, a kerrowrane to Donald McInleister, and payes of siluer maillis and tynd siluer jc xxxiiij li vj s viij d.	wodderis sheip lambes buttir geis hens stirkis multour beir and meil iiij ij ij j gallon iiij iiij j ij bollis	egis iiij duzen

Stromneis beg	set to Archibald McInlagan and payes of siluer maillis and tynd siluer liii li vj s viij d. lateris 186li 13s 4d.	<p>wodderis j</p> <p>sheip j</p> <p>lambes j</p> <p>buttir ij quartis</p> <p>geis ij</p> <p>hens ij</p> <p>stirkis j</p> <p>multour beir and meil xiiij peckis</p>	<p>egis ij dusen</p>
Killoane	set to Donald McMillane, a kerrowran to Ronald McEan, a kerrowran to Donald Hunter, thrie kerrowran to Duncane Og McMichael, a kerrowran to Gilnave McCavor, a kerrowran to Donald McCambrois, payes of siluer rent lxxxxiiij li xiiij s iiij d. ane lewirheis waist	<p>wodderis v</p> <p>sheip ij</p> <p>lambes ij</p> <p>buttir j gallon</p> <p>geis iiij</p> <p>hens iiij</p> <p>stirkis j</p> <p>multour beir and meil ij bollis</p>	<p>egis iiij dusen</p>
Geill	set, ane lewirheis to Donald McRznnan (?), ane lewirheis to Donald McClerich, 6s land to Alexander Campbell, 2s land to the widdow, and payes of siluer maillis and tynd siluer jc li. lateris 194li 13s 4d.	<p>wodderis ij</p> <p>sheip j and half</p> <p>lambes j and half</p> <p>buttir ij quartis</p> <p>geis ij</p> <p>hens ij</p> <p>stirkis ij quarters</p> <p>multour beir and meil vj firlots</p>	<p>egis ij dusen</p>
Glenastillis, Over and Nether	set the one half to the widdow McDowgall, the other half to Angus McDowgall, and payes of siluer maillis and tynd siluer lxvj li xiiij s iiij d.	<p>wodderis ij</p> <p>sheip j</p> <p>lambes j</p> <p>buttir ij quartis</p> <p>geis ij</p> <p>hens ij</p> <p>stirkis half</p> <p>multour beir and meil j boll</p>	<p>egis ij dusen</p>

Cragabollis, Over and Nether	set, ane auchten pairt to John Dow McCr wag, the other auchten pairt to Finlay McCowag, and payes of siluer maillis and tynd siluer lxxxiiij li.	wodderis sheip lambes buttir geis hens stirkis multour beir and meil	ij ij ij j gallon iiij iiij j ij boll	egis iiij dusen
Tecumell	set to Gillichreist McGowine and payes siluer maillis and tynd siluer xxxiiij li vj s viij d. lateris 184li 0s 0d.	wodderis sheip lambes buttir geis hens stirkis multour beir and meil	j half half j quart j j dusen quarter ij firlots	
Grawstill Keantra Wgistok	set to John Dollace and payes of siluer maillis and tynd siluer jc ij li vj s viij d.	wodderis sheip lambes buttir geis hens stirkis multour beir and meil	j j j ij quartis ij ij half ij bollis	egis ij dusen

1722 Rentall of the Parishes of the Island.

Key to the information given in the rental:

Extent: in marke lands and pound lands.

Names: names and extent by quarter lands, auchten pairts, leorheis, kerrowrans and cowlands.

Rent: in silver and teind silver.

Graseing: in souns, i.e one cow and her followers to two years old, and including two sheep and their followers. Horses soumed at the same rate, bar the sheep.

Sowing: the number of bolles, great or small, sown each year. More might be sown if the resources were there, as would peas, rye and potatoes.

<u>Extent</u>	<u>Names of touns</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Graseing</u> <u>Cows</u> <u>Horses</u>	<u>Sowing</u> <u>Com</u> <u>Barley</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0 16 8	Kilnachton, an aughten part, Wedders, 1; sheep, 1; lambs, 1; butter, 2 quarts, Gooss, 2; hens, 2; eggs, 2 dozen, Stots, half; multer, 1 boll,	58 4 0 4 6 8 1 2 0 12 0 0	36 12	36 4	Kilnachton and Cornabus, a compact and pretty little possession for holding.
1 13 4	Lerabolls, a quarter land, Wedders, 4; sheep, 2; lambs, 2; butter, 1 gallon, Gooss, 4; hens, 4; eggs, 4 dozen, Stots, 1; multer, 2 bolls,	120 0 0 10 13 4 2 4 0 24 0 0	60 20	50 10	
1 13 4	Stromnishmore, a quarter land, Wedders, 4; sheep, 2; lambs, 2; butter, 1 gallon, Gooss, 4; hens, 4; eggs, 4 dozen, Stots, 1; multer, 2 bolls,	133 6 8 10 13 4 2 4 0 24 0 0	60 20	50 10	
0 16 8	Stromnishbeg, ane aughten part, Wedders, 2; sheep, 1; lambs, 1; butter, 2 quarts, Gooss, 2; hens, 2; eggs, 2 dozen, Stots, half; multer, 13 pecks,	53 6 8 5 6 8 1 2 0 10 18 0	24 8	20 3	
1 13 4	Ballechattrakeins, a quarter land, Wedders, 4; sheep, 2; lambs, 2 1/2 butter, 1 gallon, Gooss, 5; hens, 5; eggs, 5 dozen, Stots, 5 quarters; multer, 2 bolls, 2 furlets	106 13 4 10 13 4 2 4 0 24 0 0			Ballechattrakeins amongs the foremost quarter lands in the whole island, if not the very best.
2 1 8	Killean, being five lorheis, Wedders, 1; sheep, 2 1/2; lambs, 2 1/2; butter, 5 gallons, Gooss, 5; hens, 5; eggs, 5 dozen, Stots, 5 quarters; multer, 2 bolls, 5 furlets Mylne of Killean pays of rent of multer meal, 4 bolls, of poultrie, 12	118 6 8 8 13 4 2 15 0 30 0 0 20 0 0 24 0 0 1 0 0	75 25	70 10	Killean is a very good possession, and the mylne there of the best pennieworth of a mylne in the island.

<u>Extent</u>	<u>Names of touns</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Grasing</u> Cows Horses	<u>Sowing</u> Com Barley	<u>Remarks</u>
0 8 4	Glenastill Nether, 3 keyland Wedders, 1 With the presents of 3 keylands	40 0 0 1 0 0 6 6 8	30 9	16 2	Glennastill Nether is a good little possession for stock and sowing.
1 13 4	Cragabols, a quarter land Wedders, 4; sheep, 2; lambs, 2; butter, 1 gallon, Gooss, 4; hens, 4; eggs, 4 dozen, Stots, 1; multer, 2 bolls	84 0 0 6 13 4 4 0 0 24 0 0	48 18	40 6	Cragabols a very good penni-worth of land, very good for sowing.
0 8 4	Tocumell, a leurheis Wedders, 1; sheep, half; lambs, half; butter, 1 quart, Gooss, 1; hens, 1; eggs, 1 dozen, Stots, 1 quarter; multer, 2 firlots	26 13 4 1 13 4 1 0 0 0 11 0 6 0 0	15 6	15 2	Tocumell a very good penniworth of land.
2 1 8	Kintra & Grastill, being 5 leurhis land Wedders, 1; sheep, 2; lambs, 2; butter, 1 gallon, Gooss, 4; hens, 4; eggs, 4 dozen, Stots, 1 quarter; multer, 2 bolls	120 6 8 3 13 4 4 0 0 27 0 0	60 18	45 8	Kintra and Grastill very good for sowing and stock, the best penniworth in the whole parish.

1733 Rent Roll of the Parish of Kildalton in Isla, Commencing at Whitsunday. All amounts are in Scotch money, apart from the gressum which is given in sterling. The sterling equivalents proposed by Daniel Campbell are included in the complete account of this rental (Ramsay 1991, 9ff).

<u>Extent</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Possessor's Names</u>	<u>Old Rent</u>	<u>Gressum</u>	<u>Stotts</u>	<u>New Rent</u>
20/-	Cornabus & Kilnachton	Malcolm McNeill 4 cowlands, Donald Carmichael 1 cowland, John Campbell, ½ cowland, Torquil McNeil, ½ cowland,	78 12 8	10 00 0	½	100 4 8
	Changehouse of Kilnachton	Neil Clark, with a bolls sowing and 2 cows grass				
	Changehouse of Lyrabolls	Lachlan Campbell, with 2 bolls sowing and 3 cows grass				

<u>Extent</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Possessor's Names</u>	<u>Old Rent</u>	<u>Gressum</u>	<u>Stotts</u>	<u>New Rent</u>
1 qr.	Lyrabolls	John, Archibald, Robert, and Cuthbert Campbell, John McKerral, Archibald McKerral Alexander Graham, and William Calder, each 4/-,	166 4 0	18 0 0	1	190 4 0
1 qr.	Balychatrican	Archibald and Alexander Graham 8/-, Alexander McNabb 4/-, Duncan McDugald 4/-, Donald Calder 4/-, Katherine Sutherland 4/-, Andrew McGibbon and Margaret McIlbryde 4/-, John McGilchrist 4/-,	158 4 0	20 0 0	1	206 4 0
1 qr.	Stromnishmore	Patrick McArthur 6/-, John McMath 6/-, James Calder 4/-, Malcolm McVorin 4/-, Malcolm Smith 4/-, Donald McAlister 4/-, Neil McMath 2/-, Malcolm McLintock 2/-,	179 10 8	20 0 0	1	215 10 8
1 mk.	Stromnishbeg	Duncan and Gilbert McArthur, 3 cowlands and 1 cowland to Alexander McDougald	72 12 10	10 0 0	½	96 12 10
5 l.	Killeen	Duncan More Campbell	160 8 4	24 0 0	¼	187 8 4
	Miln of Killeen	Duncan More Campbell	45 0 0	15 0 0		66 0 0
	Changehouse of Killeen	Duncan More Campbell				
3 l.	Gill	Duncan McIlbryde 4/-, Archibald Smith 4/-, Gilbert McIlroy 4/-, Edmund McCowig 4/-, Duncan McIntaggart, Hugh and Duncan Campbell 8/-,	132 13 0	18 0 0	¾	177 13 0

<u>Extent</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Possessor's Names</u>	<u>Old Rent</u>	<u>Gressum</u>	<u>Stotts</u>	<u>New Rent</u>
10/-	Nether Glenastell	John McCowig and John McNabb each a 1/2	52 11 0	7 0 0		82 11 0
1 mk.	Upper Glenastell	Donald McCowig 2 cowlands, and 2 to John McCowig and Mary Graham	42 10 2	9 0 0		72 10 2
1 qr.	Cragabolls	Angus, Henry, William, Donald and Duncan McCowig and Duncan Carmichael, each a horse-gang	124 17 4	18 0 0	1	151 17 4
18 pt.	Keantra	Donald McNeil of Knocknahall	136 10 8	25 0 0	1 1/4	166 10 8
3 l.	Grastell	Donald McNeil of Knocknahall				
1 l.	Tokomiln	Ferquhard Campbell	41 11 0	4 0 0	1/4	47 11 0

1741 Rent Roll of the Parish of Kildalton in Isla, Commencing at Whitsunday.

<u>Extent</u>	<u>Names of the lands</u>	<u>Tenants names</u>	<u>Rent (sterling)</u>
20/-	Cornubolls & Kinachton	Malcom McNeill 4 cowlands, Donald Carmichael, senior and junior, 1 cowland, Kathrin Carmichael 1 cowland,	8 19 0
	Changehouse of Kilnachton	John McKoulikan, with 1 horse and cows grass and 1 boll sowing	2 0 0
3 leuraice	Lyrabolls	John McCuaig 8/-, Neil Campbell 4/-, Robert Campbell 3/-, John Campbell, junior, 3/-, Archibald Campbell 4/-, Duncan Campbell 2/-, with 3/4 of 2 bolls sowing and 3 cows grass formerly belonging to the changehouse	13 19 0
1 leuraice	Kollibolls	Alexander Graham and John McDougall with the other fourth of the above sowing and grass	5 3 0
1 qr.	Balichristan	Duncan McDougall 4/-, William and Thomas Calder 4/-, Duncan and Hector McGibbon 4/-, John Calder 4/-, John McGilchrist 4/-,	19 11 0

Extent	Names of the lands	Tenants names	Rent (sterling)
3 qr. leuraice	Stromnishmore	Gilbert McArthur 8/-, Malcolm and John McVoren 6/-, John and Dougall McMath 6/-, Neil McMath 4/-,	12 13 0
1 leuraice	Assibolls	Patrick McCuaig, officer	5 5 0
1 mk.	Stromnishbeg	Patrick McArthur 10th, Duncan Campbell 1 cowland,	7 16 0
1 qr.	Killean	Alexander McNabb 4/-, Alexander Gilchrist 4/-, Finlay McNab 4/-, Neil McVoren 4/-, Archibald McTaggart 4/-, John McIlbride 4/-, Donald McGowan 8th, Duncan Campbell	13 12 0
1 leuraice	Kinnabolls, with Miln and Changehouse	Duncan Campbell	11 8 0
3 leuraice	Gill	Duncan McIlbride 4/-, Gilbert McIlroy 3/-, Edmund McCuaig 2/-, Duncan Carmichael 2/-, Duncan and Hugh Campbell 6/-, Duncan McTaggart 3/-, Hugh McCuaig 4/-,	15 0 0
10/-	Nether Glenastell	John McCuaig and John McNabb	6 4 0
1 mk.	Upper Glenastell	Donald and John McCuaigs	5 16 0
1 qr.	Cragebolls	Donald, Henry, and Duncan McCuaig, senior 18/-, Duncan Carmichael 6/-, William and Duncan McCuaig, junior, 8/-	13 4 0
18 pt.	Keantra		
3 leuraice	Grastell		
1 leuraice	Tokomiln		

1749-51 View of Contents of the Baroney and Estate of Islay, Parish of Kildalton

This material is probably that collected by Stephen MacDougall for his estate plans and then amalgamated into the smaller scale map of the whole of Islay (also see Appendix 11; fig. 64).

	<u>Arable</u>		<u>Green Pasture</u>		<u>Heathy Pasture</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>R. P.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>R. P.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>R. P.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>R. P.</u>
Kintra	88	1 34	237	2 29	158	2 10	484	1 39
Kilnaughton & Cornabus	212	1 37	81	1 37	200	0 0	493	3 34
Lyrabus & Coslybus	366	1 34	100	0 0	351	0 0	817	1 34
Cragabus	200	1 24	67	0 0	298	3 8	566	0 32
Balichatrigan	332	0 0	31	0 0	200	0 0	563	0 0
Stremnishmore	173	2 2	100	2 14	131	0 0	405	0 16
Assabus	80	2 0	45	1 32	150	0 0	275	3 32
Stremnishbeg	131	0 0	152	0 0	354	0 0	637	0 0
Kinabus	122	1 38	155	1 13	69	1 0	347	0 0
Kileyen (Upper)	125	2 24	168	2 16	158	2 36	452	3 36
Kileyen (Lower)	174	2 24	129	0 0	100	0 0	403	2 24
Gioll	340	0 0	201	3 1	241	3 1	783	0 1
Glenastle (Upper)	164	1 30	70	1 24	162	1 18	397	0 32
Glenastle (Lower)	146	3 27	88	0 24	258	1 38	493	2 9
Tokamall	66	3 38	58	0 0	257	3 25	382	3 23
Grassdale	150	2 36	195	3 35	479	3 21	826	2 12

1779 Rentall of Ilay To Commence at Marts. Rentroll of those parts of the Estate of Islay sett in Tack from and after Whitsunday 1779 exhibiting the present Rent and the New Rent payle at the aforesaid period of 1779.

<u>Names of Lands</u>	<u>Tenant's names</u>	<u>Present Rent</u> <u>Crop 1774</u>	<u>New Rent</u> <u>payle at Marts</u> <u>1779</u>
...			
Miln of Oa	Archibald Campbell	6 4 6	20 -- --

1780 Rental of the Lands in the Island of Ilay, 1780. From the depositions of Neil McGibbon and Archibald McQuilkan, and rental relative thereto, these lands are possessed by the tenants, and pay the yearly rents following, viz.

	<u>Sterling</u>
...,	
Hugh Cameron, Archibald Sinclair, Neil M'Gowan, and Donald M'Gown for Grastill	32 0 0
Dugald Campbell, Alexander M'Cowaig, John M'Intaggart, Alexander and Donald Campbells, Malcolm M'Cowaig, and John M'Nab for Gille	46 0 0
Thomas Calder, George and John McCore. Coillabus in Oa	12 0 0
...,	
Colin Campbell for Kennabus and Stromnishbeg	20 0 0
Neil, Duncan, William, Nicol and John Campbells, Andrew and Donald M'Nabs, and John Carmichael for Lurabus in Oa	34 0 0
...,	
Patrick, John, William Grahams, Hugh M'Arthur, Neil M'Gilchrist, Finlay M'Nab, John Carmichael, Duncan Callendary, Angus M'Bride and Andrew M'Gibbon for Ballichatrican	61 0 0
James Duncan and Donald Graham, John Graham, Senior, and John Graham, Junior, Donald and Duncan Carmichaels for Cragabus	38 10 0
...,	
William Graham for Kintraw	26 0 0
...,	
Lauchlin Hunter, Archibald and Gilbert Reids, John M'Intaggart and Dugald M'Gibbon for Lower Killean	22 0 0
...,	
Angus M'Cowaig for Assabus	15 10 0
...,	
Peter and Dugald M'Cowaigs for Upper Glenastile	16 16 0
Dugald, Donald, John and Finlay M'Cowaigs for Lower Glenastile	21 0 0
...,	
Angus M'Duffie for Kilnaughton	30 0 0
...,	
Duncan M'Arthur, Gilbert and Duncan M'Vorrán, John and Malcolm M'Math for Stromnishmore	33 0 0
...,	
Duncan M'Arthur, Archibald M'Millan, and William Gilchrist for Tockamill	13 0 0
...,	
Miln of Oa, meal and money	23 10 0
...,	
Upper Killean in Oa	20 0 0
...	

1798 Rental of Islay for the year from Whitsunday, 1798 to Whitsunday, 1799, payable at Marts, 1798 and Whits, 1799.

Farms	Tenants	Rent
Kilnaughton, Carrabus	John MacDuffie	90 -- --
Frachtill, upper Leorine		
Kenabus, Stremnishbeg	George Campbell	55 -- --
Milne of Oa		
Tockamill	Duncan McArthur Neil and Malcolm McMillan	16 -- --
Stremnishmore	Hugh McArthur and Others	40 -- --
Assabus	Angus, Peter, William McCuaig	20 -- --
Ballichatrigan	Peter Graham and others	80 -- --
Cragabus	Duncan McCuaig and others	50 -- --
Lyrabus and Oa	... Campbell and others	45 -- --
Geill	John Campbell and others	65 -- --
Grastil, exclusive of Frachtill	Alexander MacDougall and others	30 -- --
Upper Glenastil	Duncan MacCowaig and others	23 -- --
Lower Glenastil	Dugal McCuaig and Donald McNab	31 10 --
Coillibus	Finlay MacCowaig and others	20 -- --
Lower Killeen	John McIntaggart and others During pleasure	30 -- --
Kintra and Machary	Duncan Taylor	90 -- --

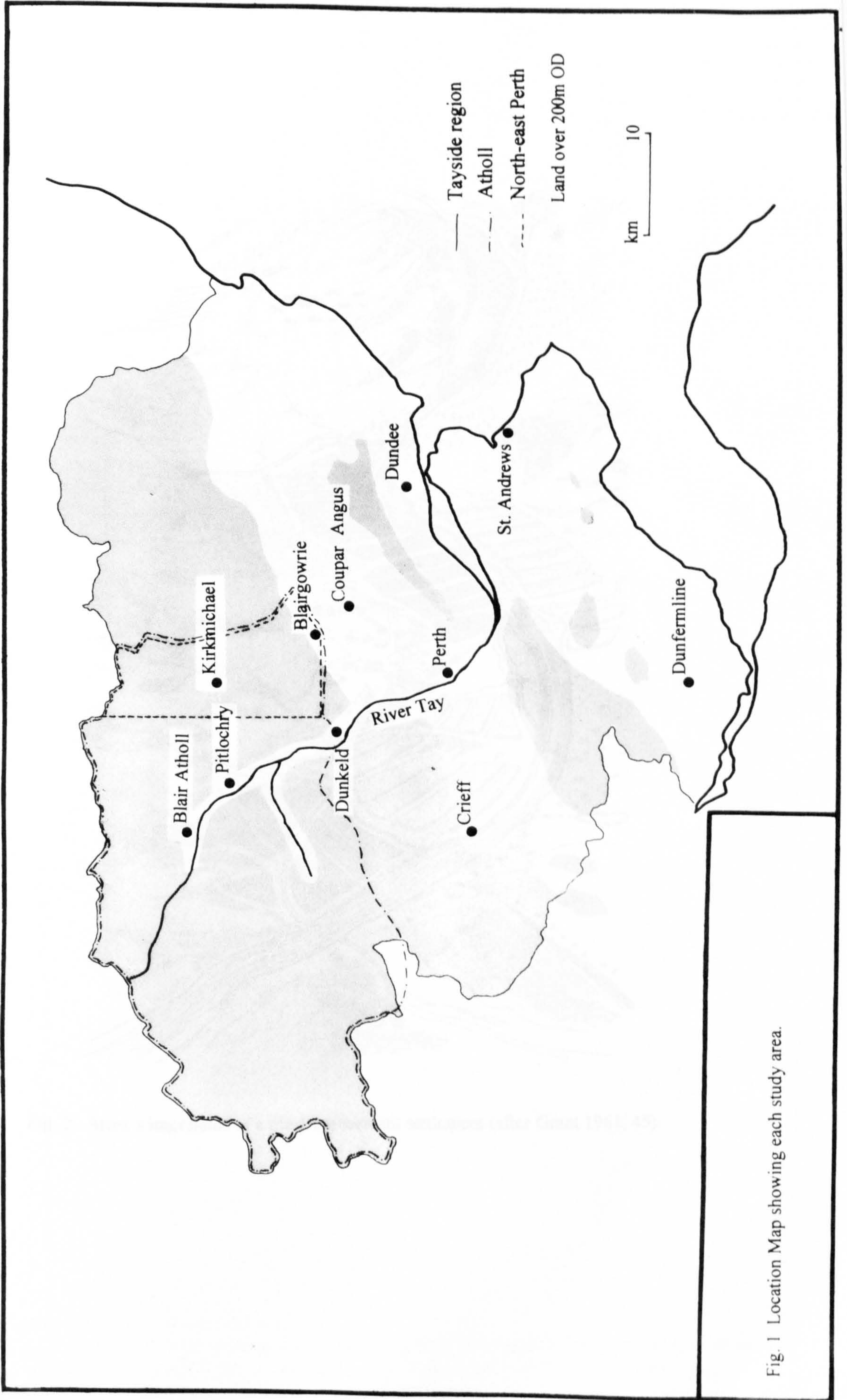


Fig. 1 Location Map showing each study area.



Fig. 2 Artist's impression of a pre-Improvement settlement (after Grant 1961, 45).

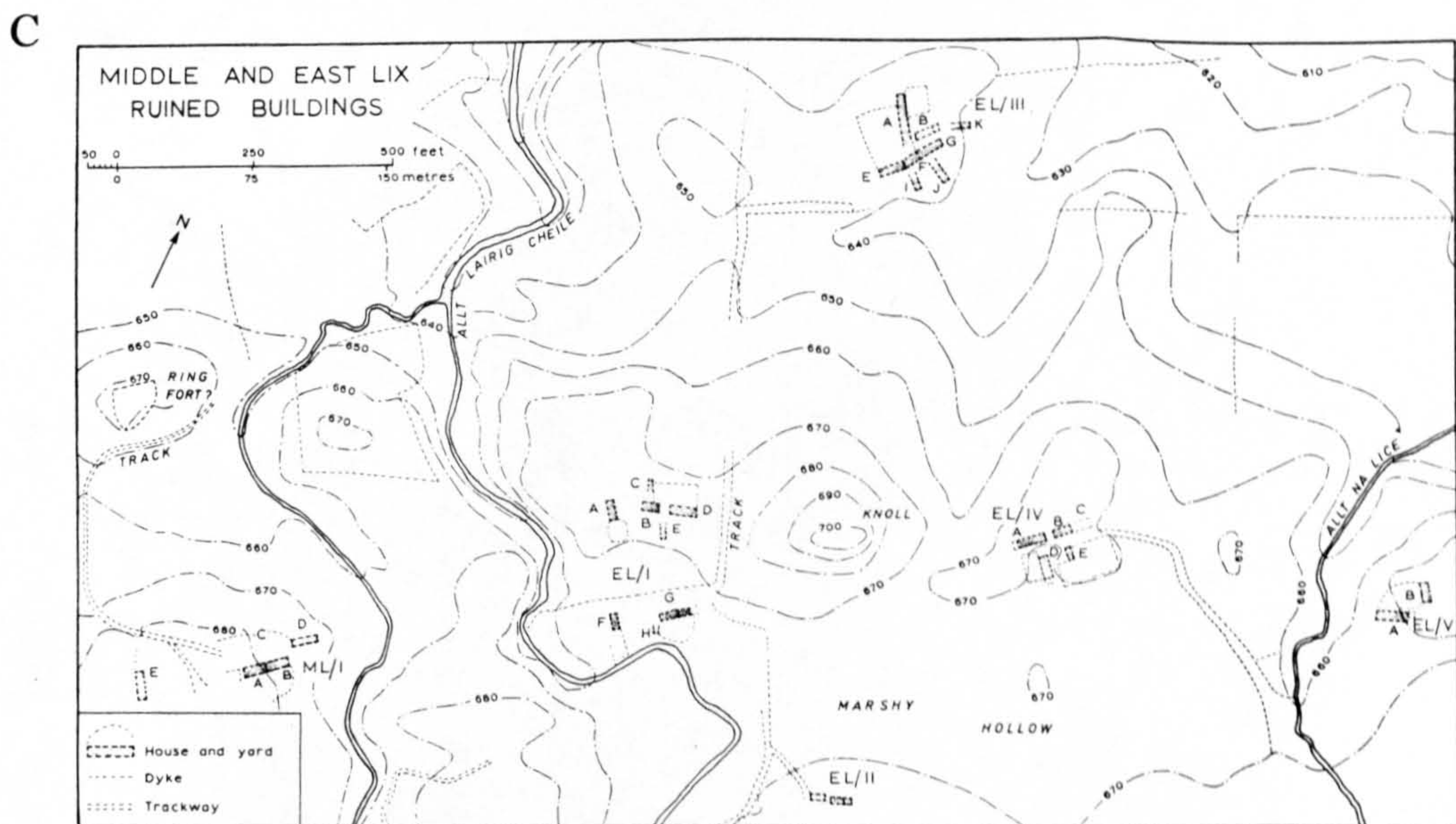
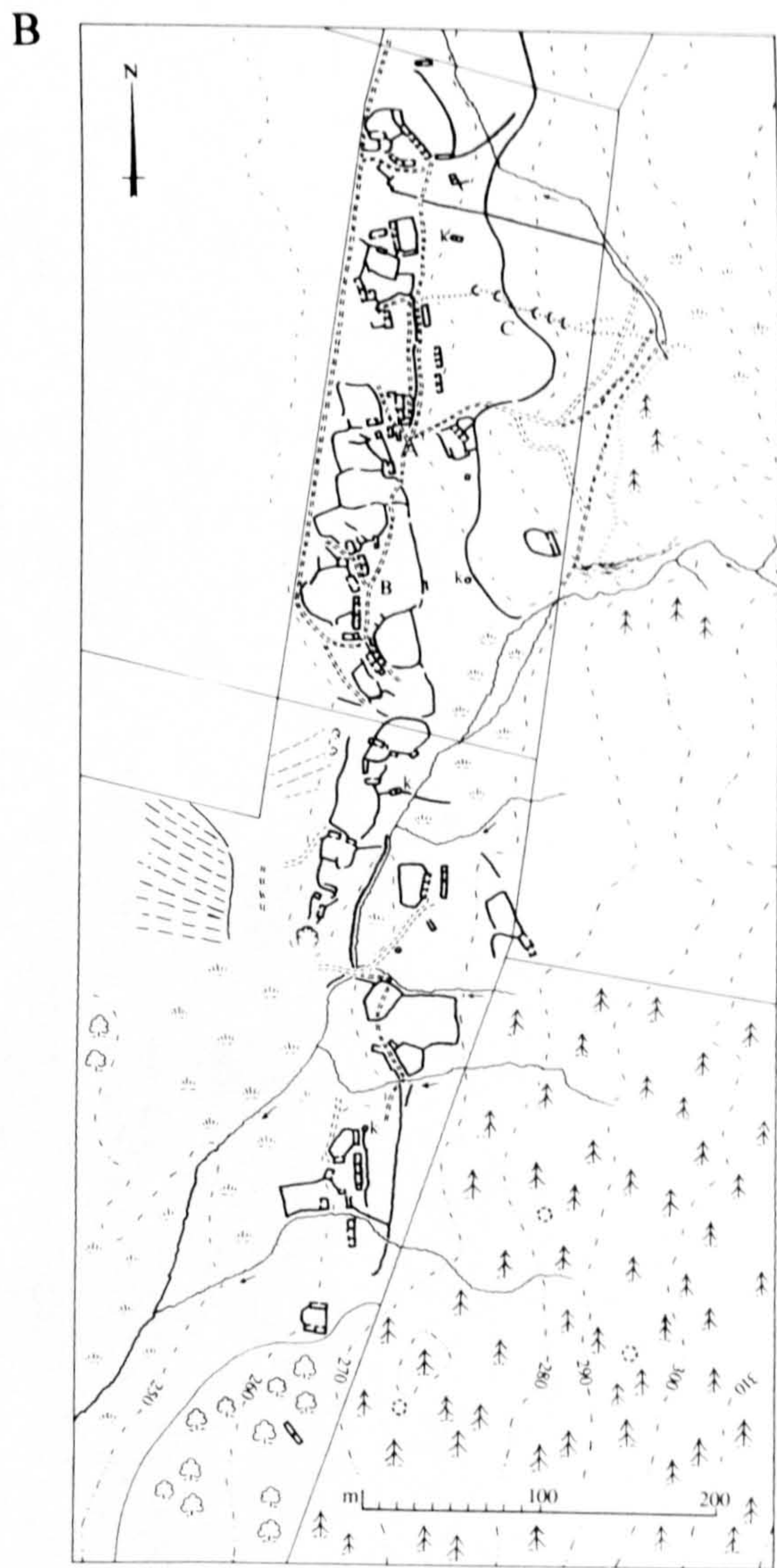
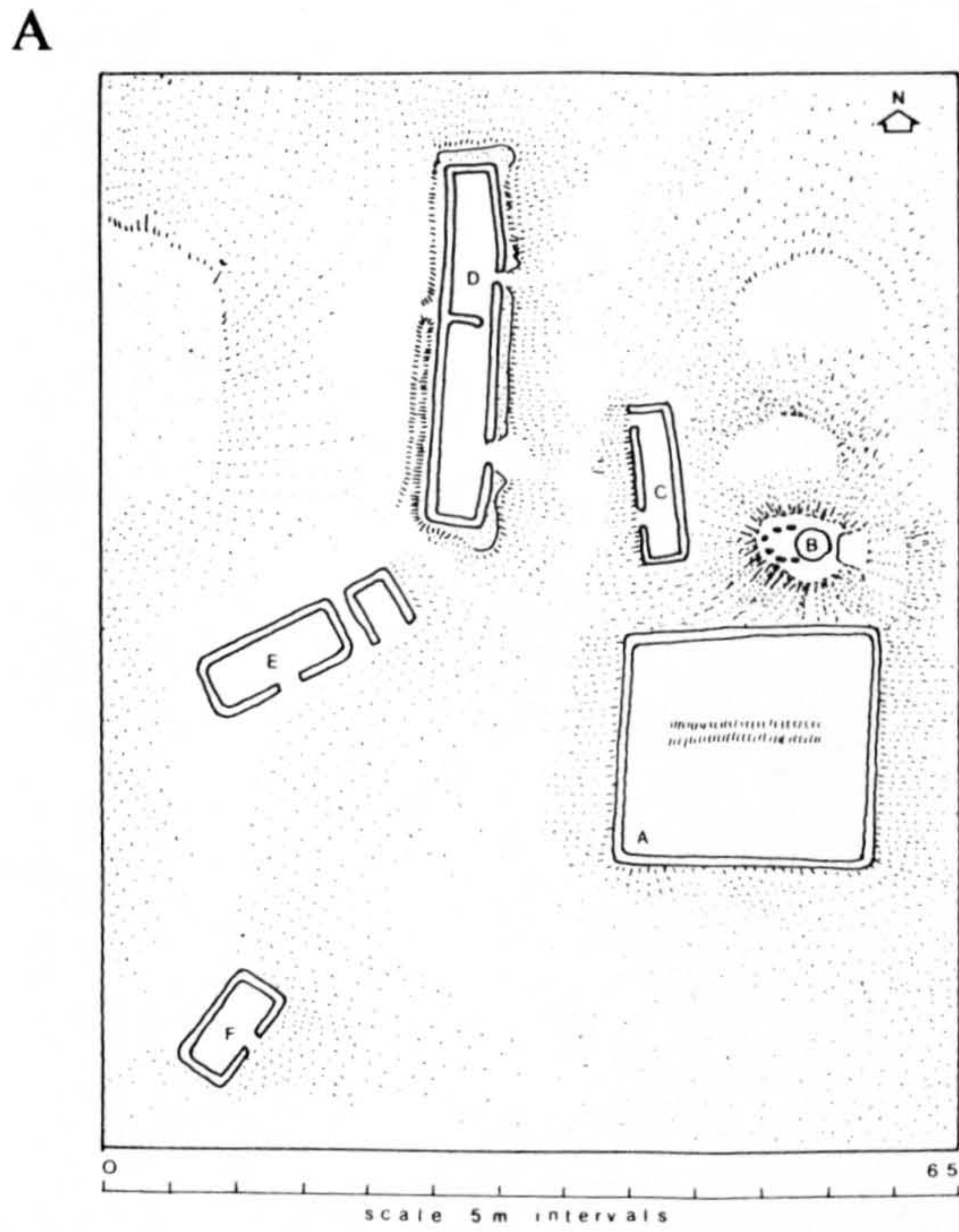


Fig. 3 Comparative plans of townships. Not to scale.

A Lianach, nr. Balquhider (after Stewart and Stewart 1988, 306). The hollowway runs between buildings C/D.

B Easter Bleaton (after RCAHMS 1990, 114). Routeways have been added to the original plan.

C Middle and East Lix, nr. Killin (after Fairhurst 1968-9, facing page 166).

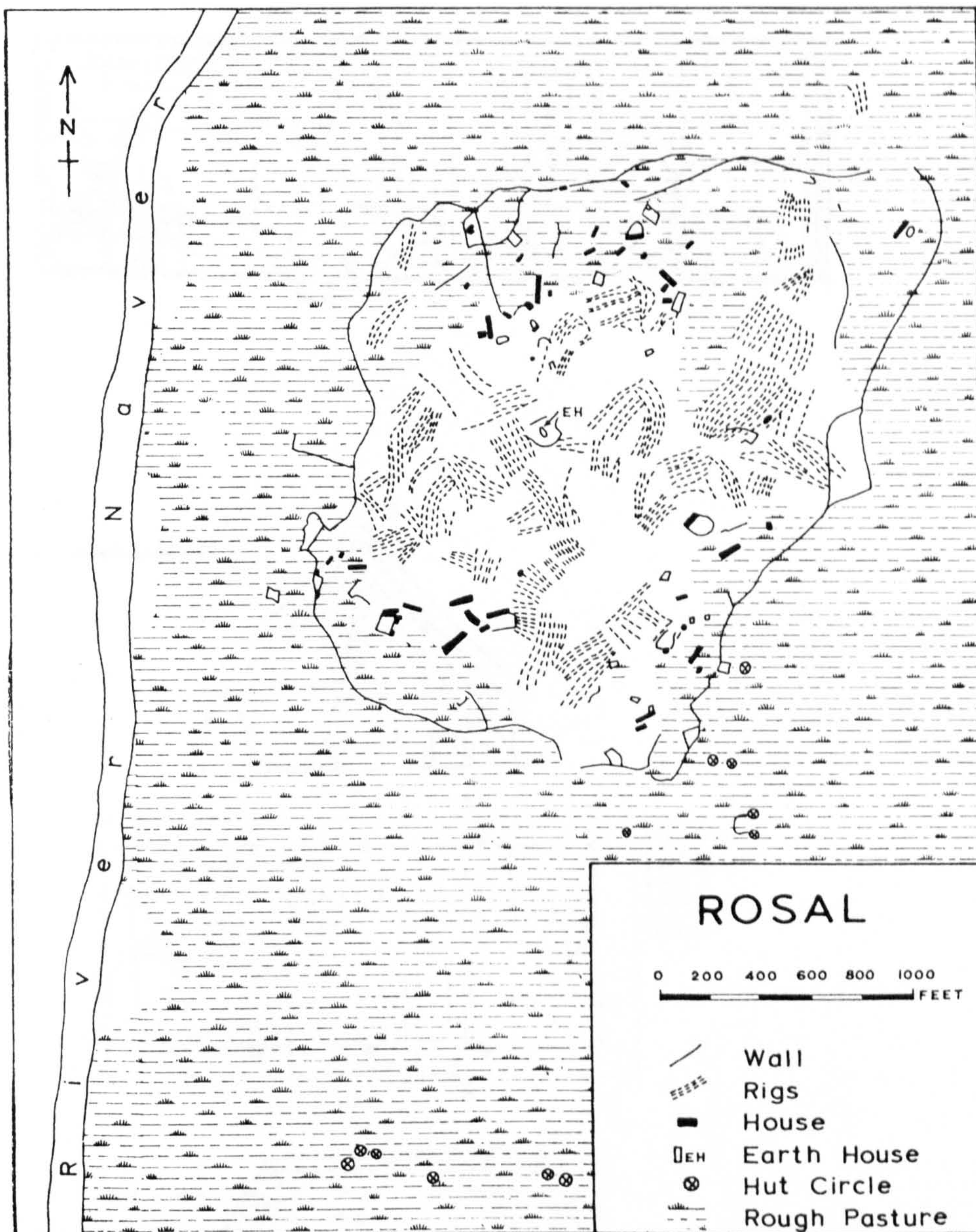
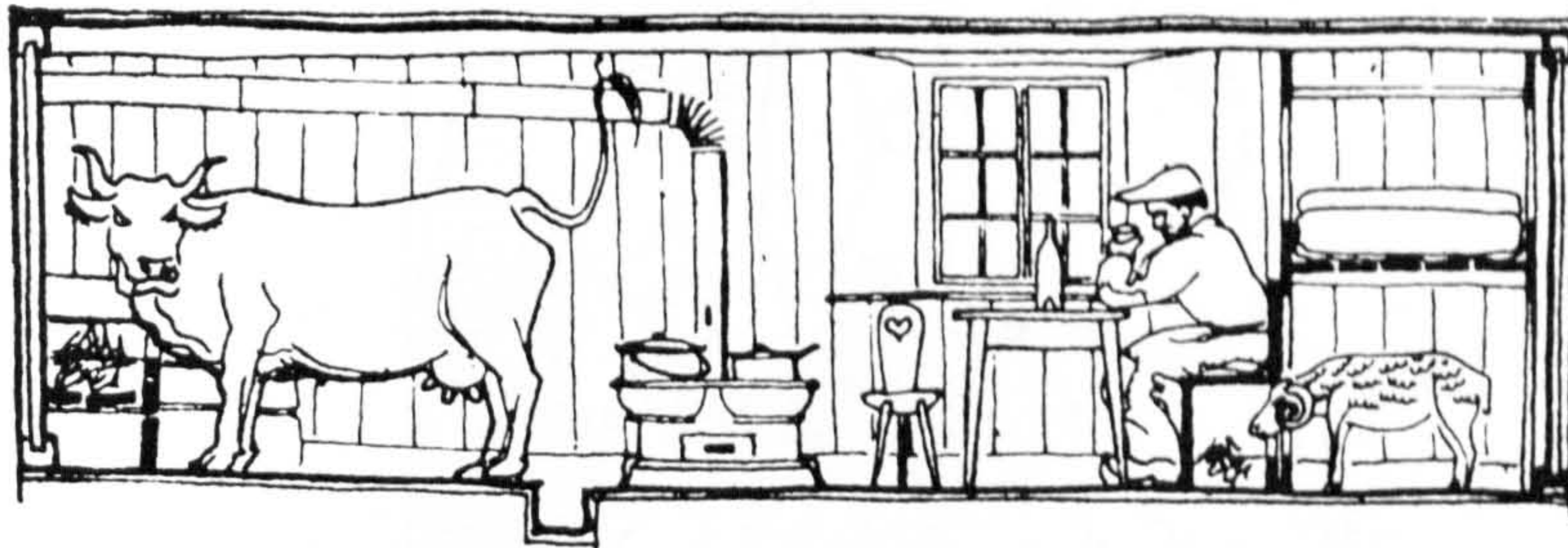
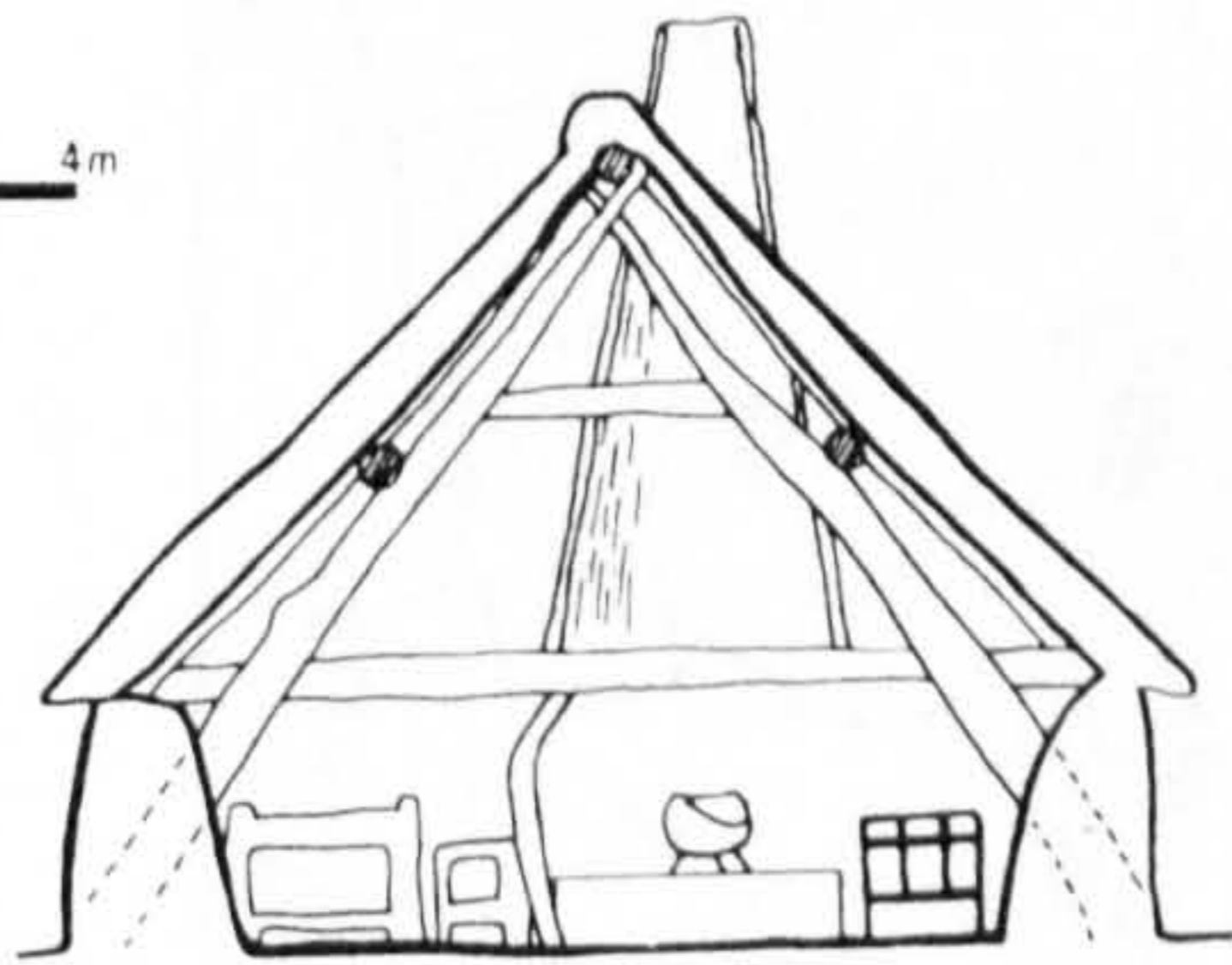


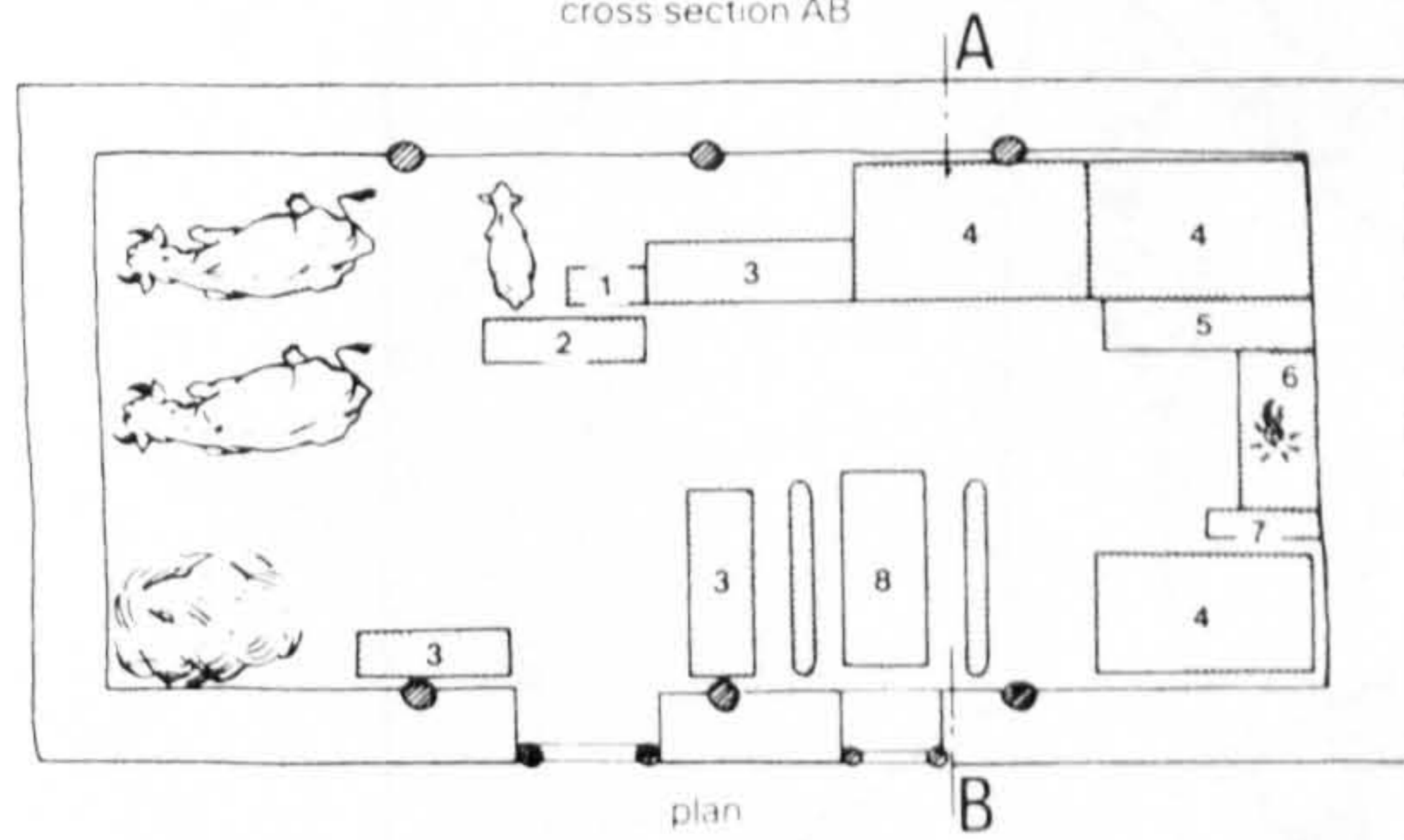
Fig. 4 Rosal, Strathnaver (after Fairhurst 1967-8, 138).



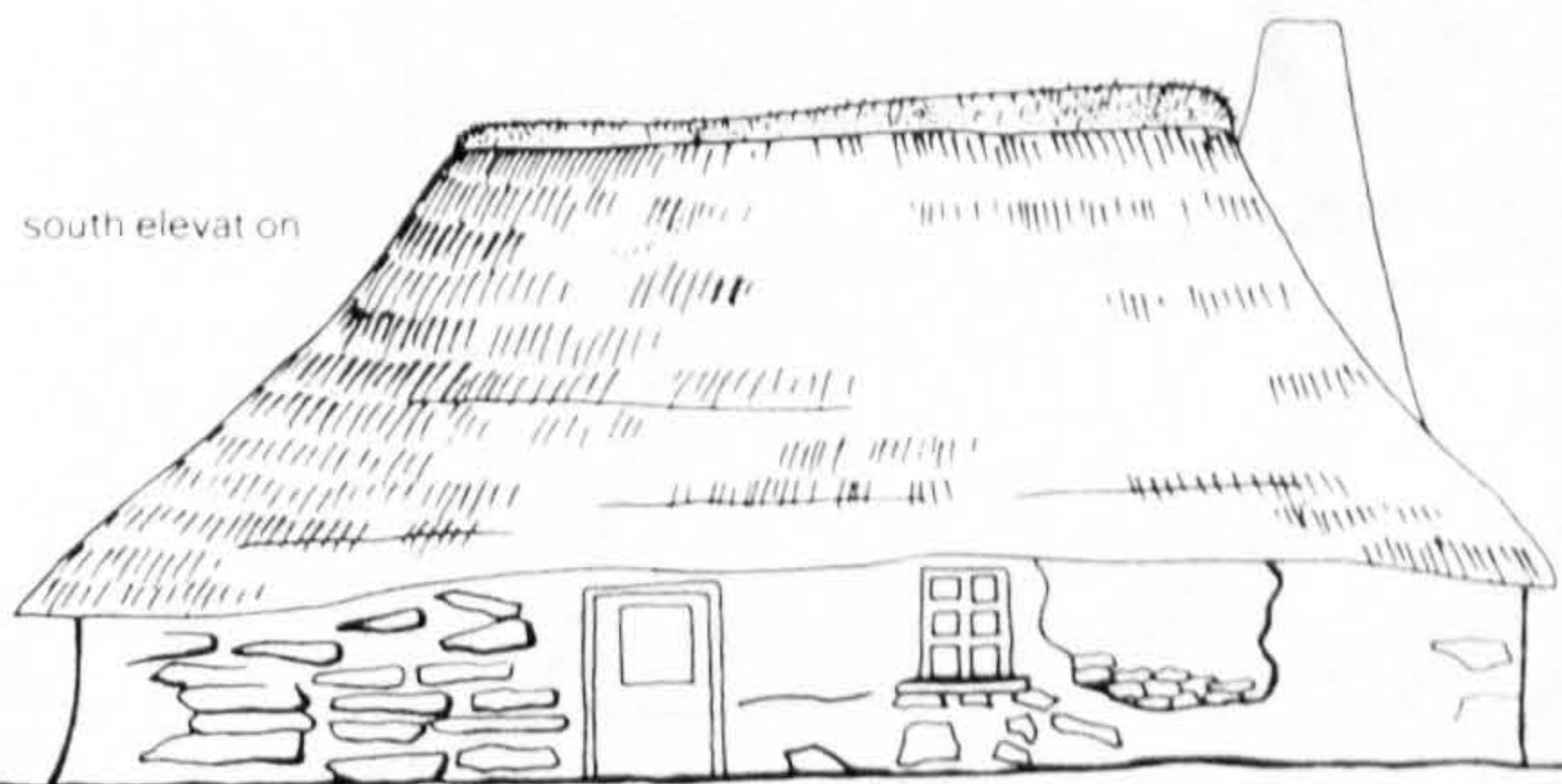
0 1 2 3 4m



cross section AB



- 1. clock
- 2. bench chest
- 3. cupboard
- 4. enclosed bed
- 5. chest
- 6. hearth
- 7. bench
- 8. table chest



south elevation

Fig. 5 Comparative plans of longhouses. Examples drawn from early twentieth century France (after Chapelot and Fossier 1985, 224, 234).



Fig. 6 Inverreddrie. 1:5000 (after RCAHMS 1990, 144).

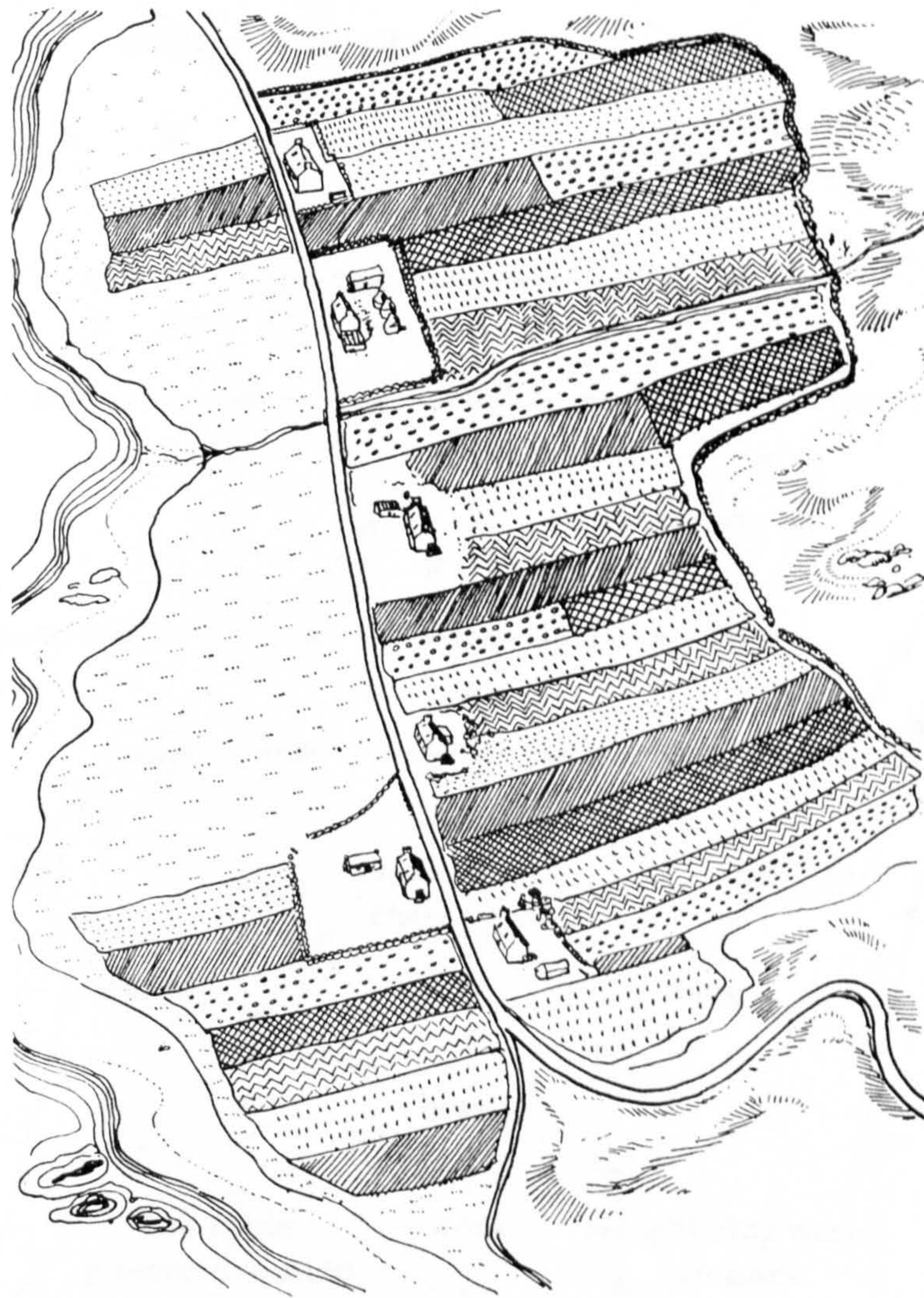


Fig. 7 Artist's impression of a modern crofter settlement (after Grant 1961, 63).

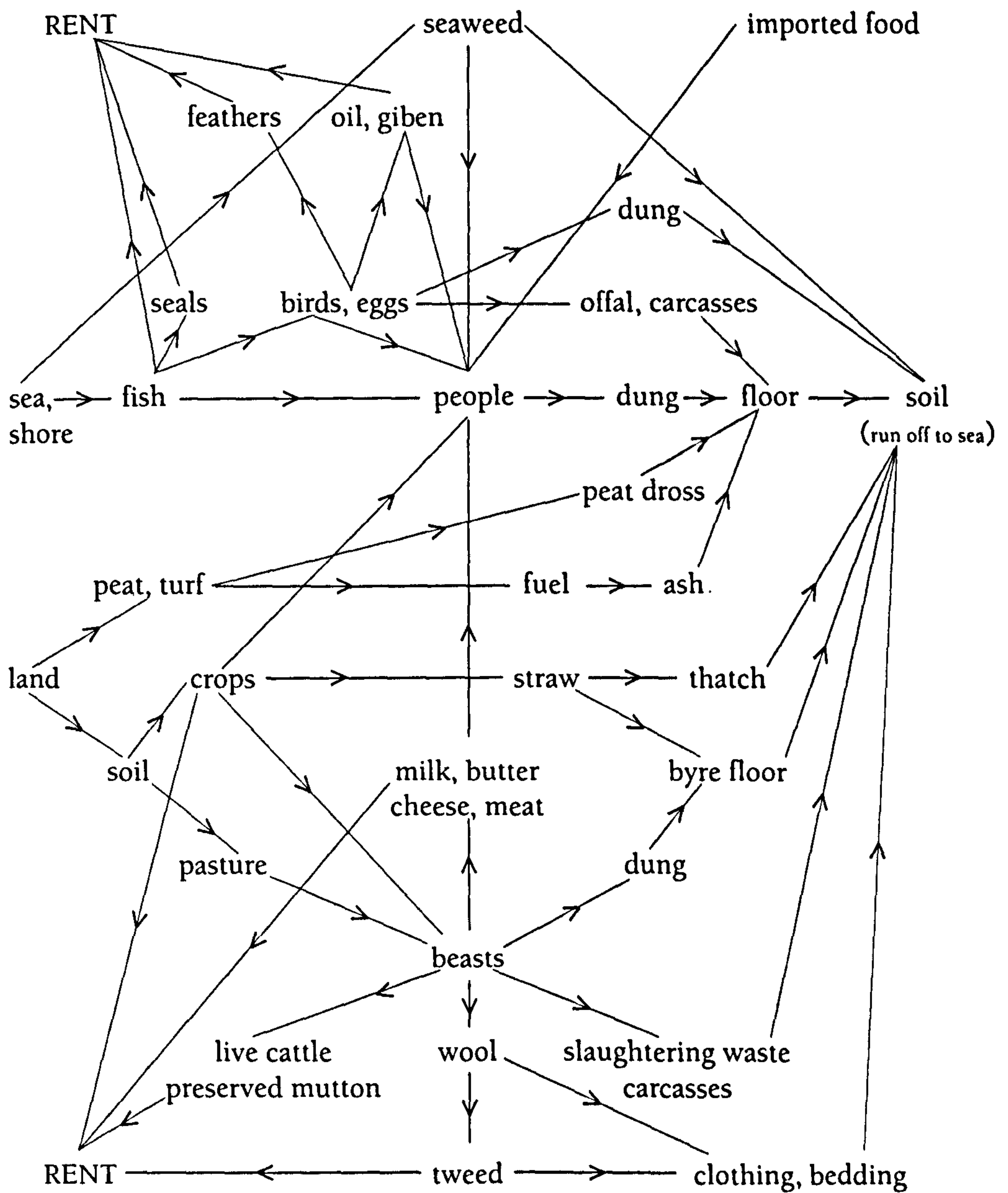


Fig. 8 Schematic diagram illustrating the inter-relationships between people and their environment (on St. Kilda). After Harmon 1997, 17.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
					rents due/ leases start (pasture)			fairs →	→	→	rents due/ leases start (arable)	→
diet (human)	meat/stored produce →	dairy produce →						meat/stored produce →	→	→	→	→
yeld/barren stock breeding/youngstock				'small flitting' →		'big flitting' →			→	→	→	→
Cattle			calving →		?weaning			?separation of calves mating				
Horses			foaling →				?weaning/?separation of foals	horse racing →	→	→		→
Sheep			lambing →		?weaning shearing			separation of lambs mating				
Goats								separation of kids				
Pigs			farrowing? →									
Poultry							laying →	→	→	?flit to shielings moulting (no further eggs?)		
Bees								new swarms →	→	→	?flit to shielings honey →	→
Wild animals								hunting →	→	→	→	→

Fig. 9 The seasonal round of work (animals). This is derived from nineteenth century sources and is primarily based on accounts of Perthshire.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	manuring → → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	→ → → →	manuring → → → →	→ → → →
	(cattle/sheep pastured on infield (plus additional manures))											
Oats/Rye	cross-ploughing											
	harrowing/weeding → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
Barley	sowing → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
Hay	ploughing → sowing →											
	harvesting → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
	harvesting (cultivated)											
Potatoes	ploughing x 2											
	sowing →											
Turnips	ploughing											
	ploughing sowing											
Kail	transplanting											
	sowing											
Legumes	harvesting → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
Flax	sowing											
	?cutting/drying → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
Fruit	pulling → retting → drying →											
	collecting → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
	preserving → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
Peat	cutting →											
	drying → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
Whins/rushes	harvesting → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											
Wild fruit/nuts	harvesting → → → → → → → → → → → → → →											

Fig. 10 The seasonal round of work (plants). This is derived from nineteenth century sources and is primarily based on accounts of Perthshire.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Hogmanay	Candlemas			Beltane			Lammas	Michaelmas	Halloween	Martinmas	
				Whitsun							
threshing →	→	→	→	→	→	→				threshing →	→
weaving →	→	→	→	→	→	→			dying/weaving →	→	→
craft activities →										craft activities →	
general repairs →	→	→	→	→	→	→				general repairs	
										'public works'	
social activities →	→	→	→	→	→	→				social activities →	→

Fig. 11 The seasonal round of work. This is derived from nineteenth century sources and is primarily based on accounts of Perthshire.

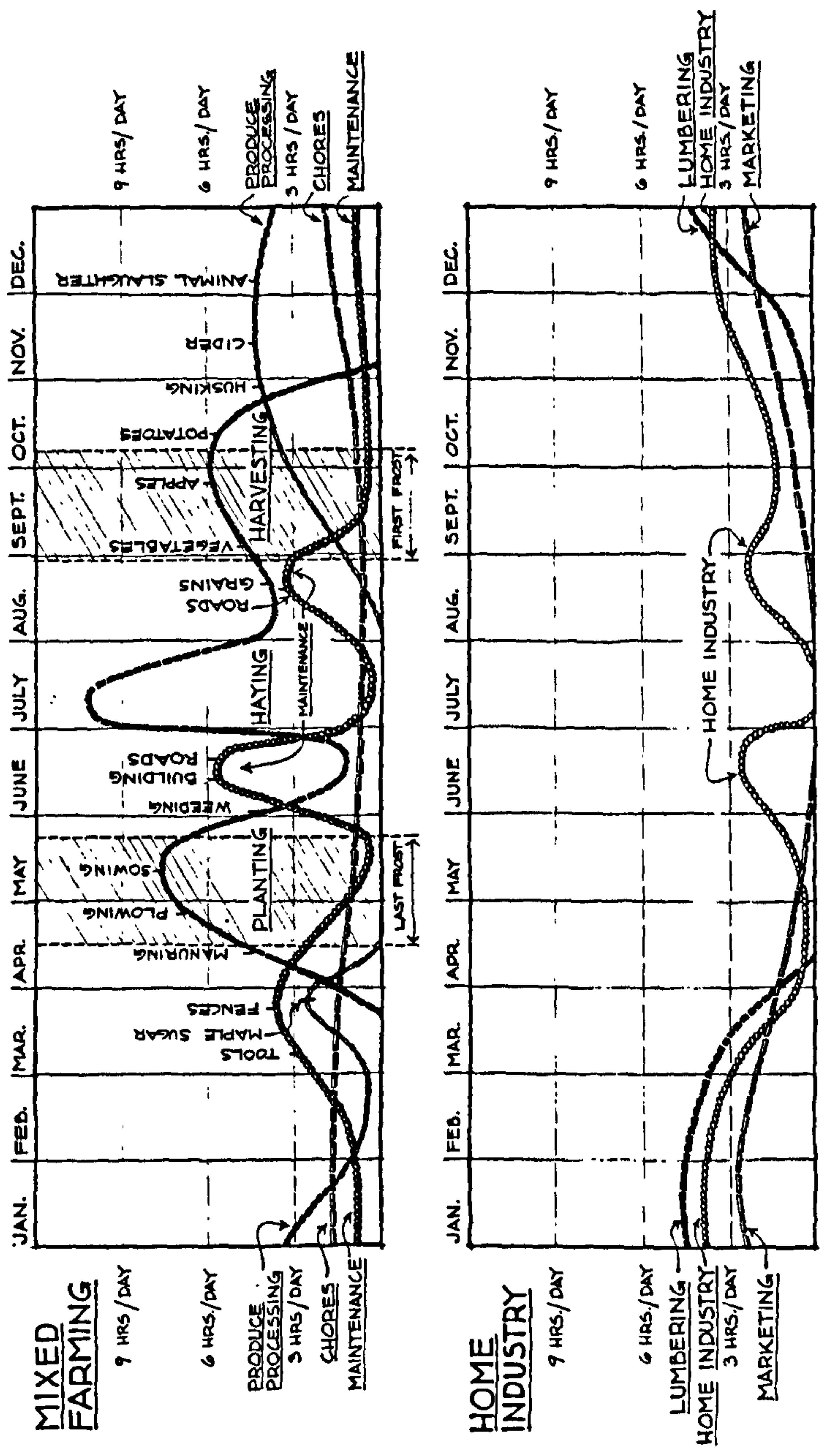
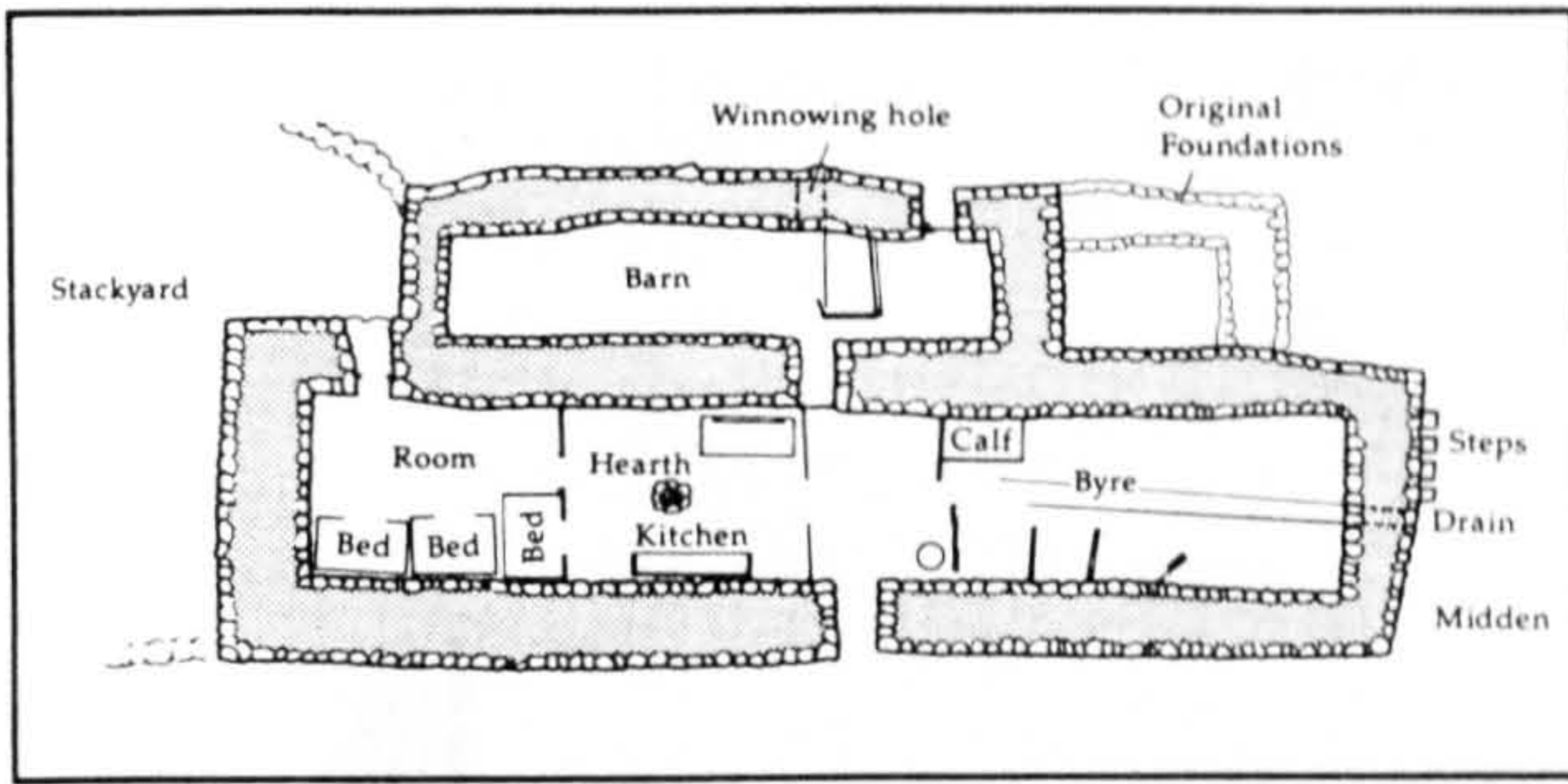
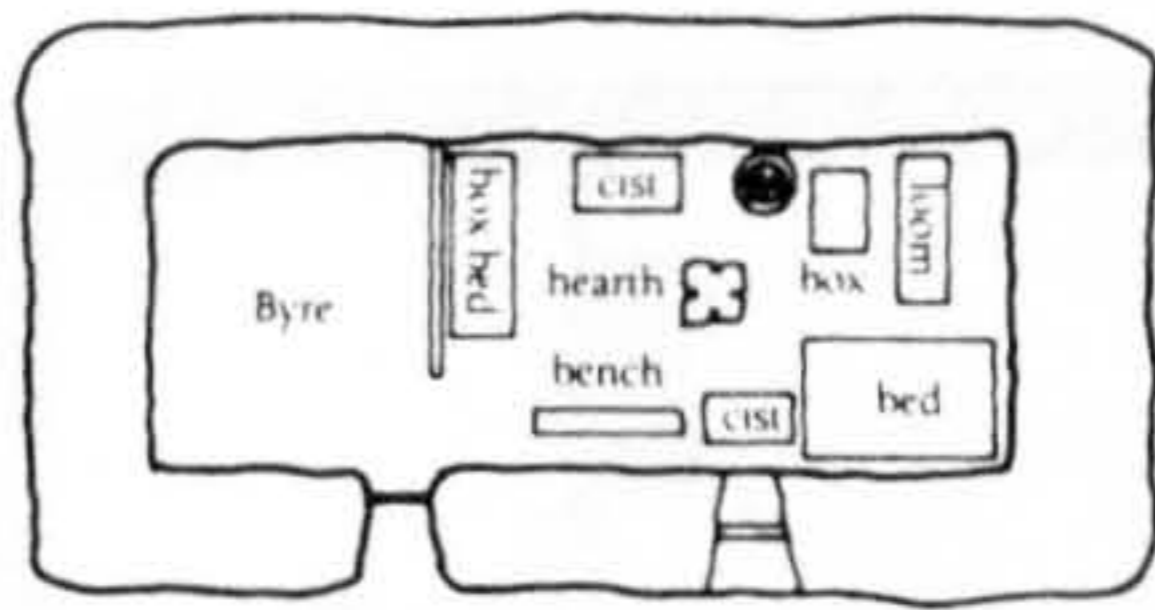


Fig. 12 The cycles of farm work in late nineteenth century Maine (after Hubka 1984, 145).

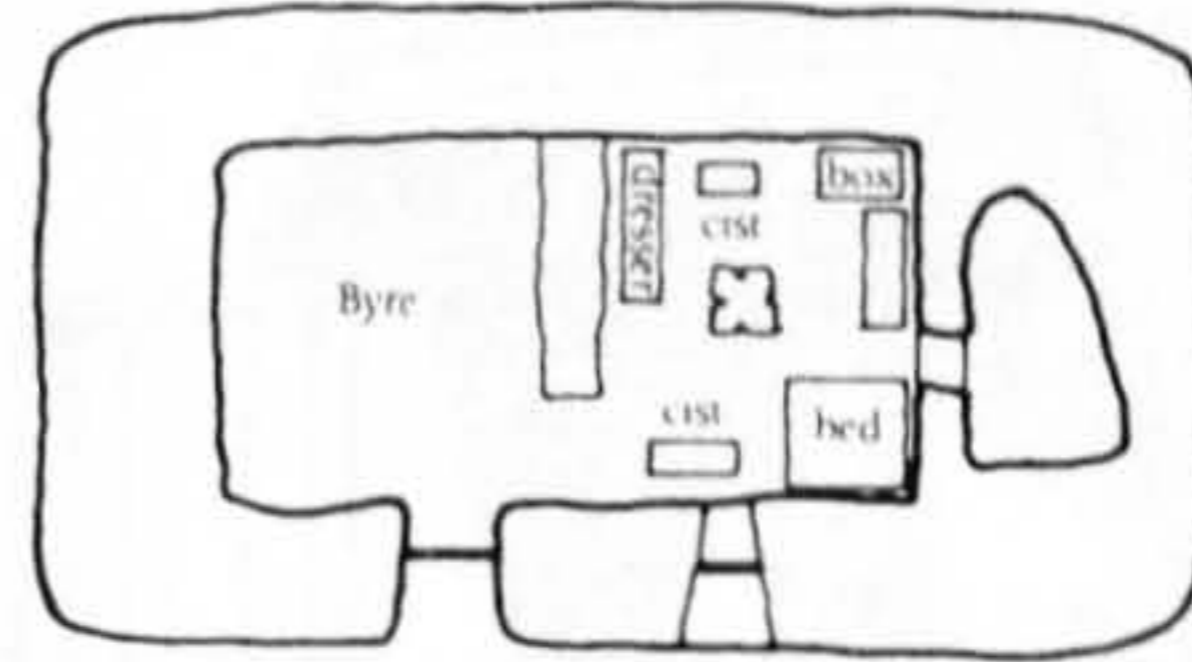
A



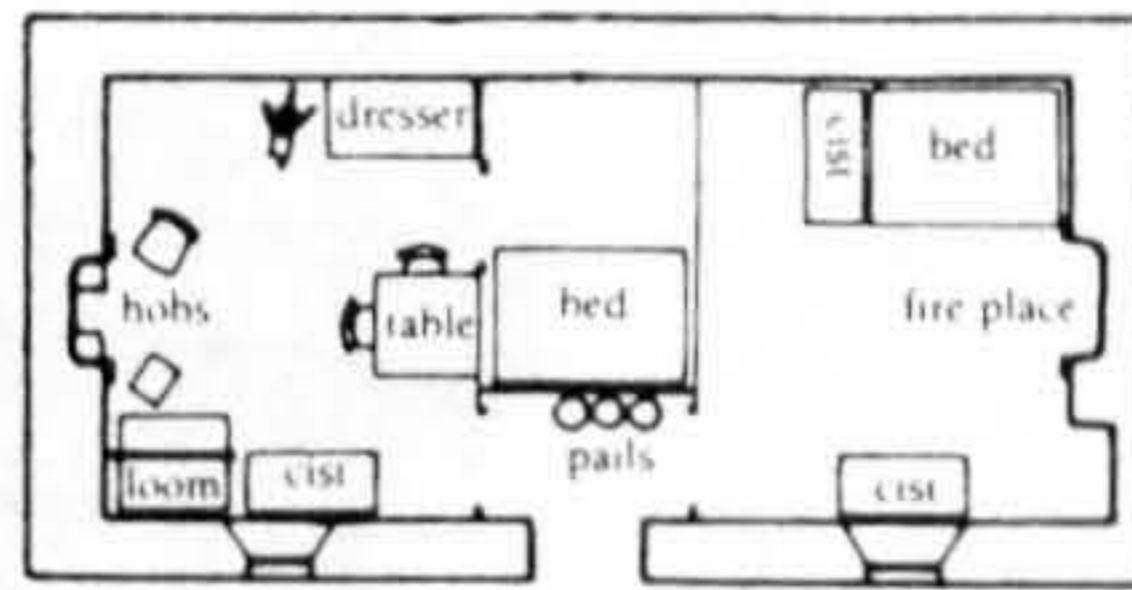
B



C



D



E

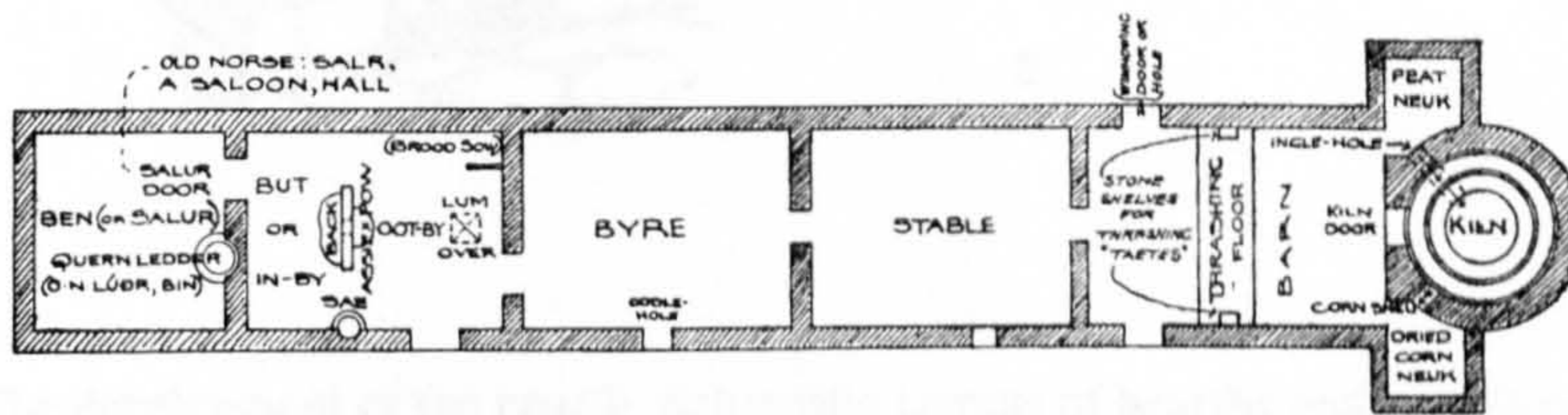


Fig. 13 Interior layouts of domestic dwellings. Not to scale.

A Blackhouse, Arnol, Lewis (after HMSO 1994, 65).

B Blackhouse, St Kilda (after Harmon 1997, 168).

C Blackhouse, with bed in wall, St Kilda (after Harmon 1997, 168).

D Early twentieth century house, St Kilda (after Harmon 1997, 168).

E Orkney farmhouse (after Firth 1922, 18).

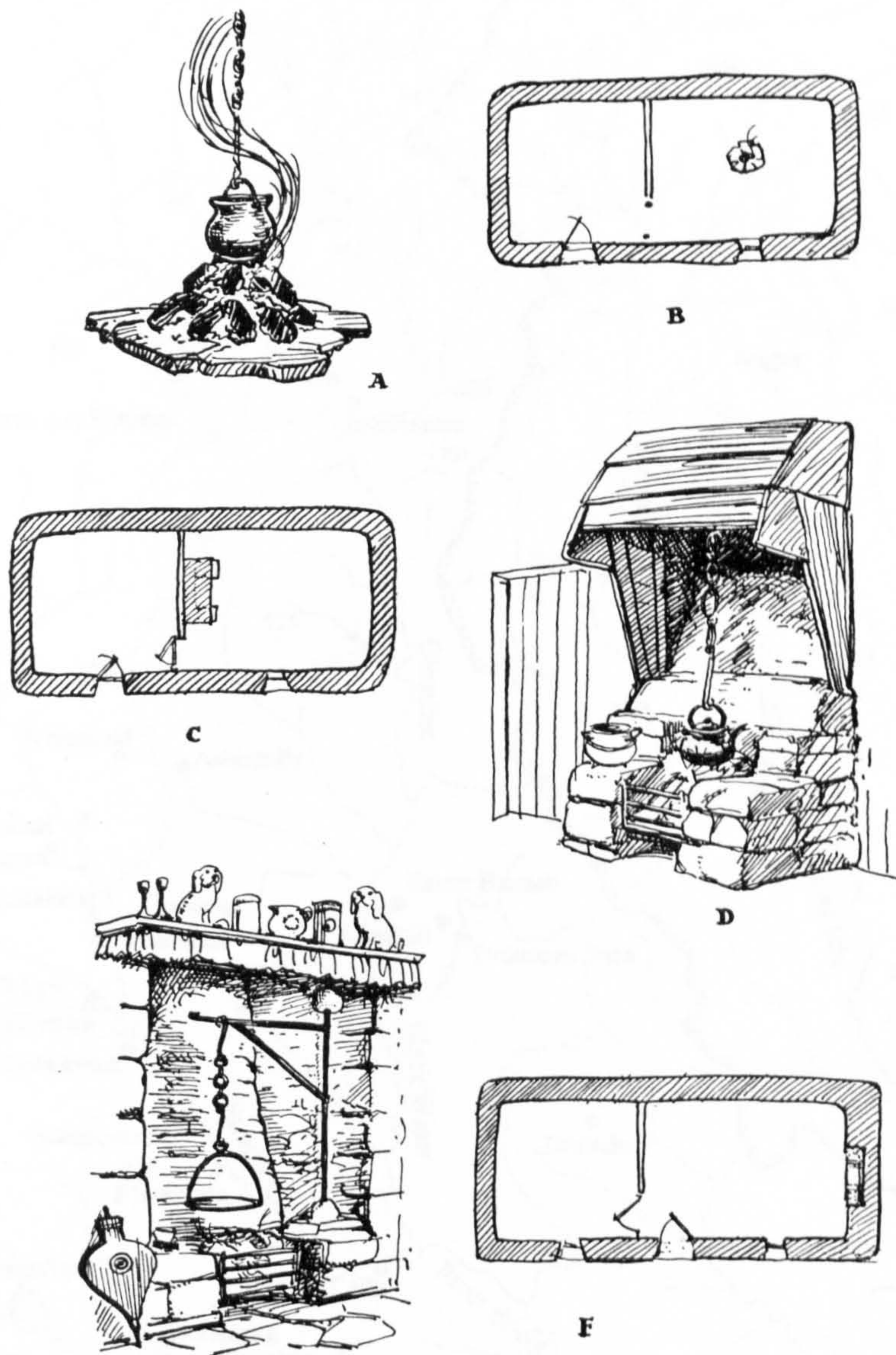
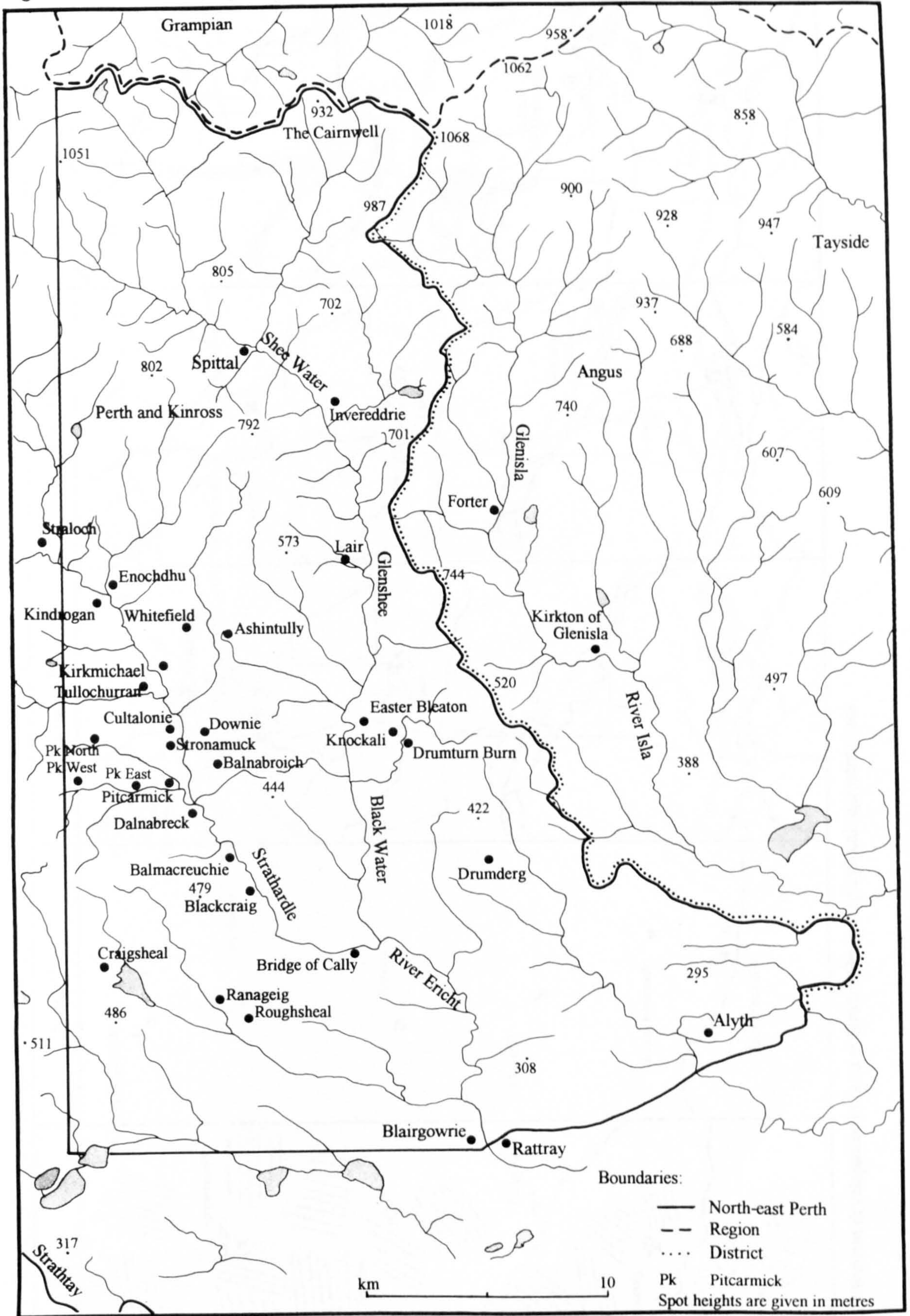


Fig. 14 The development of the hearth. Schematic layouts of hearths and fireplaces (after Grant 1961, 161).
 A and B: Hearth in middle of floor.
 C and D: Hearth built against middle partition.
 E and F: Fireplace reset into gable wall.

Fig. 15 North-east Perth, depicting the majority of the sites mentioned in the text (after RCAHMS 1990).



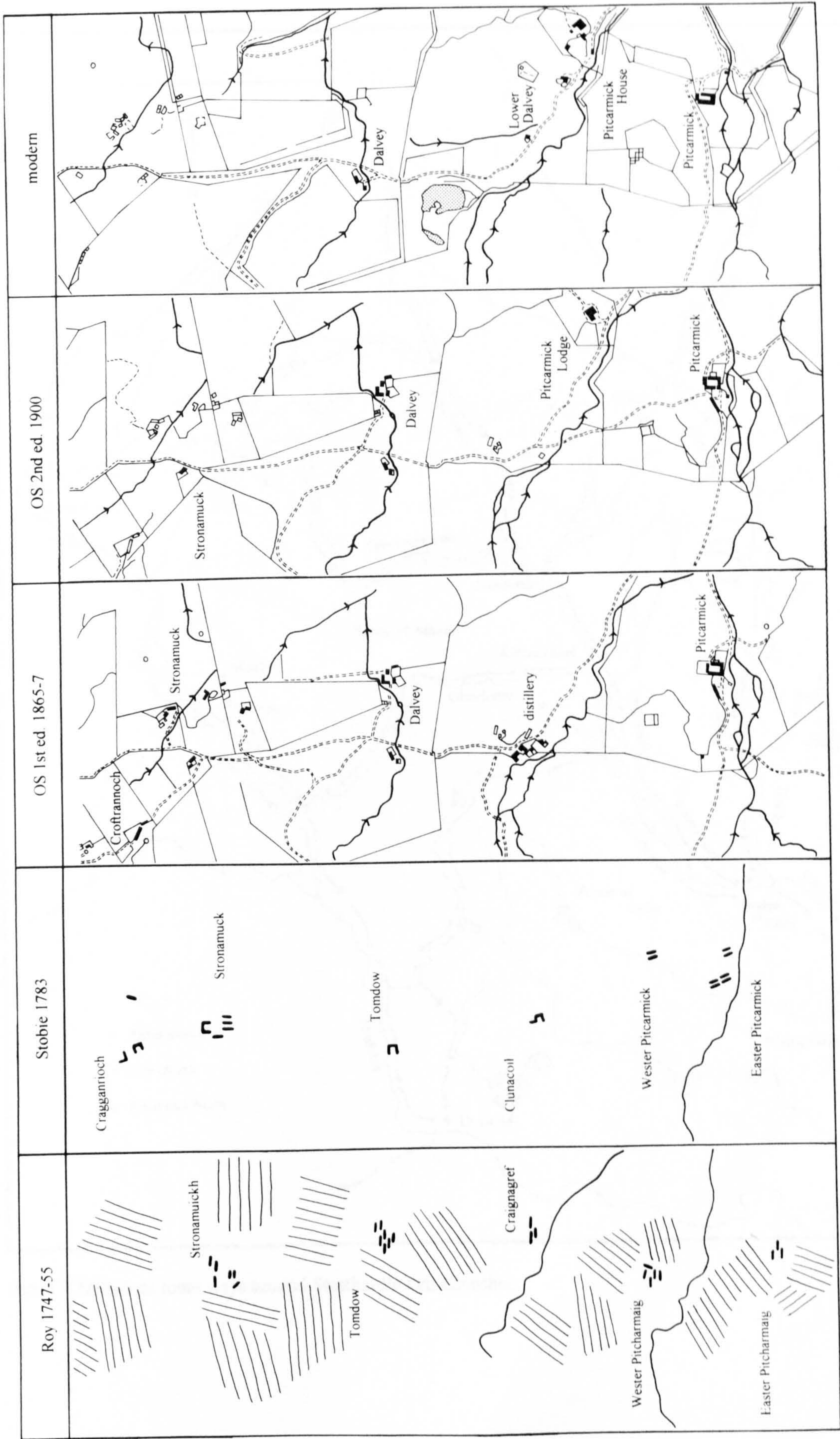


Fig. 16 Settlement development in central Strathardle: cartographical representations.



Fig. 17 Historical route ways around Strathardle and Glenshee.

Area of KIRKMICHAEL 67658 656 in Sheets 13, 14, 16, 23, 24, 32, 33, 41, 42.

3:28

3:30

3:31



Fig. 18 Ordnance Survey first edition (1865-7) map of central Strathardle.

Fig. 19 Census returns: total numbers of people

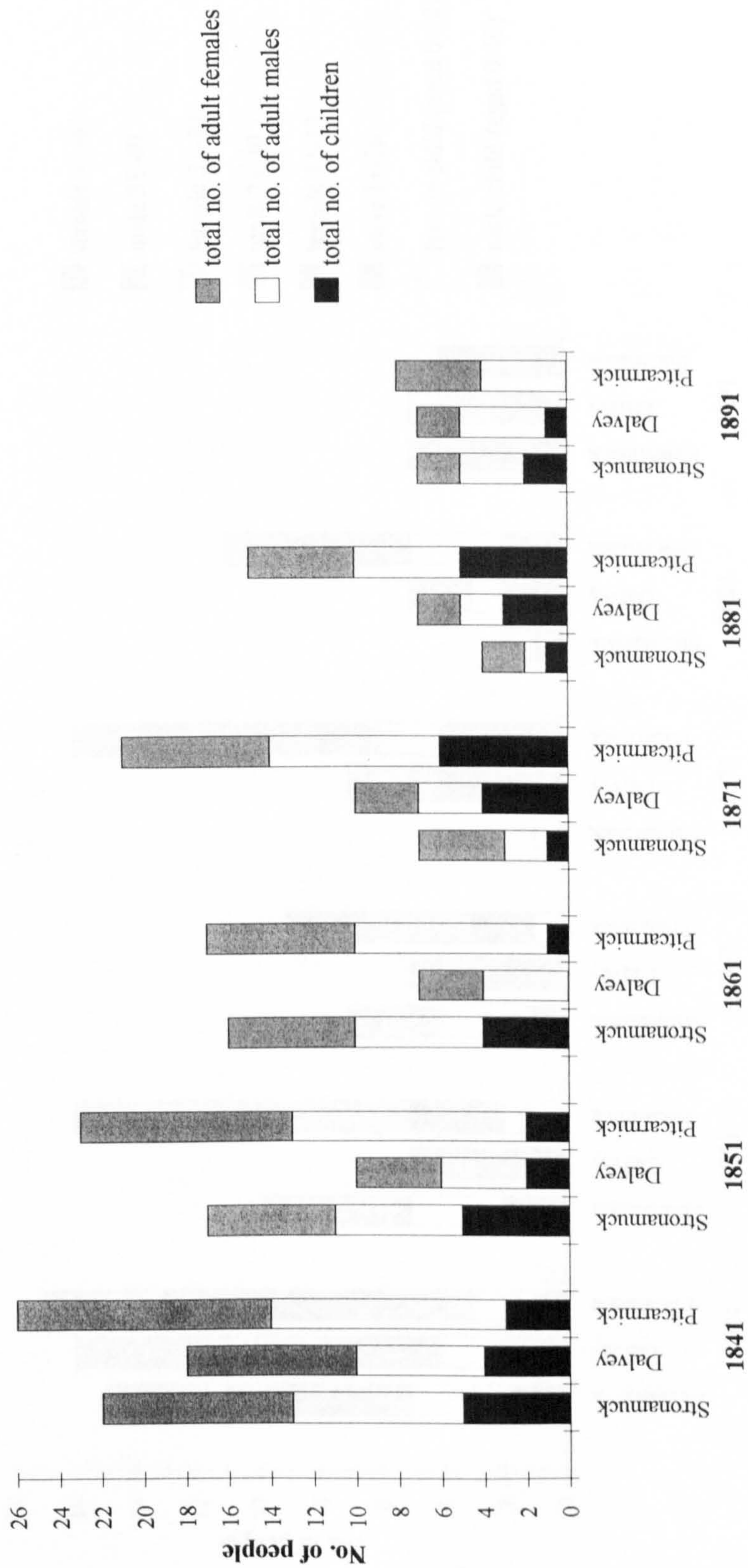


Fig. 21 Census returns: population profile (ii)

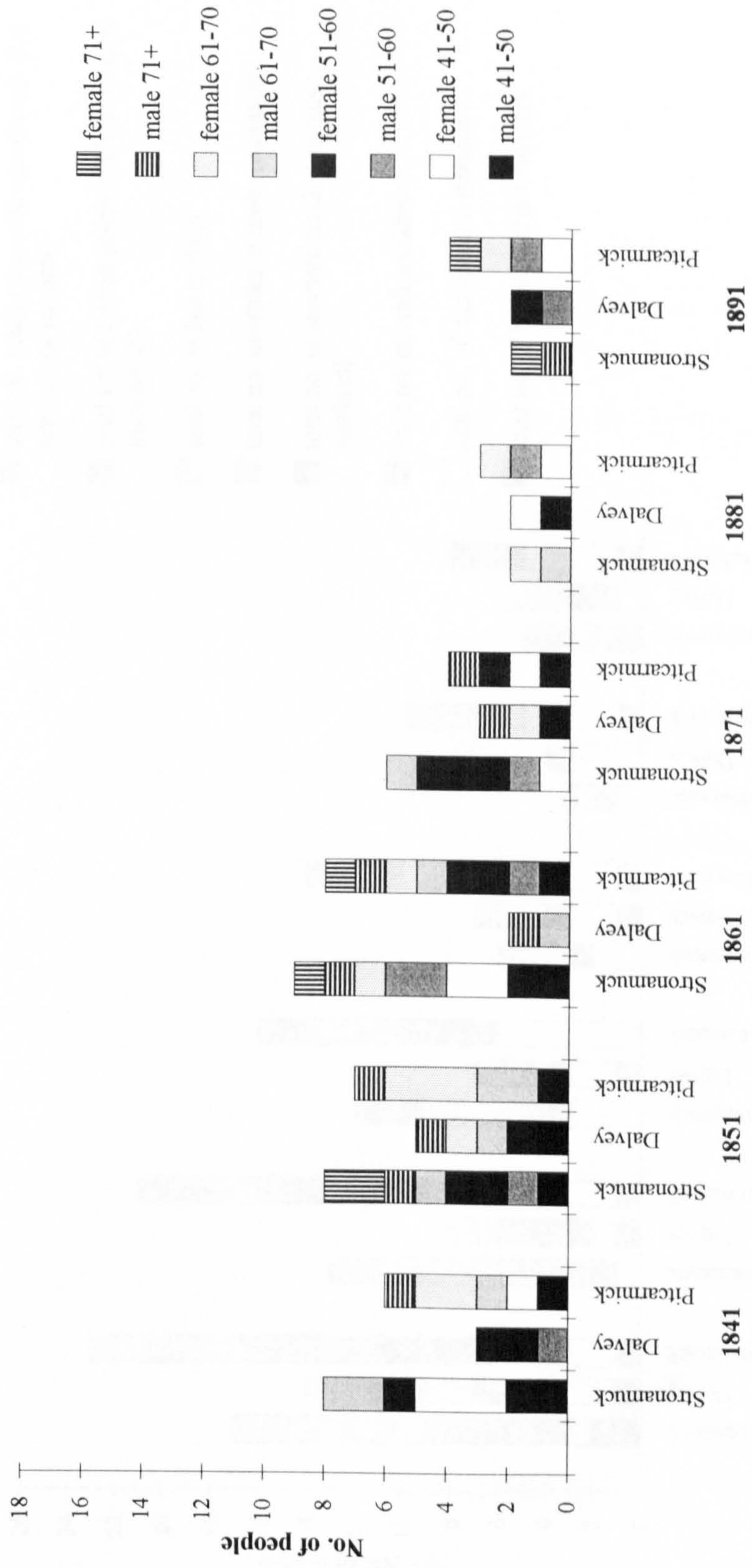


Fig. 23 Census returns: number of households

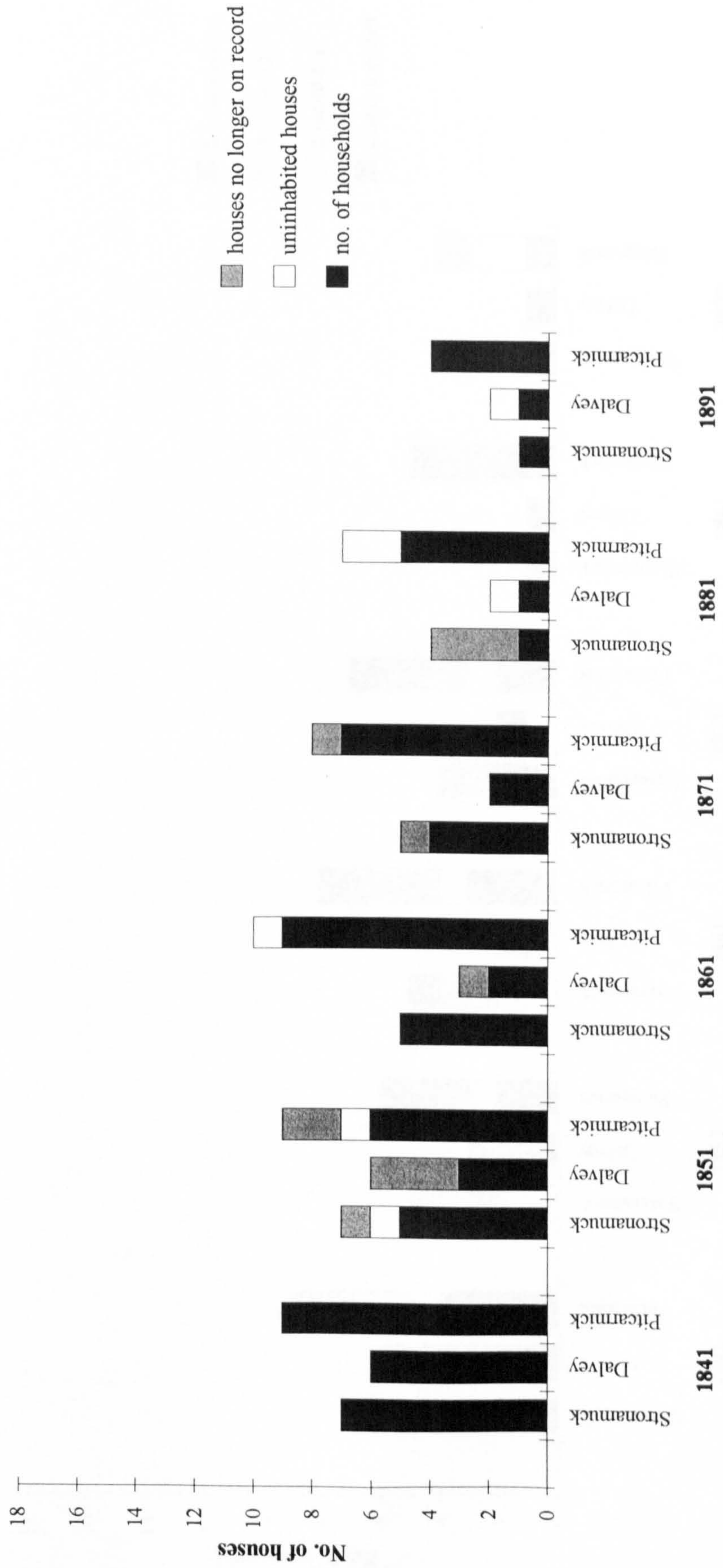


Fig. 24 Census returns: size of households

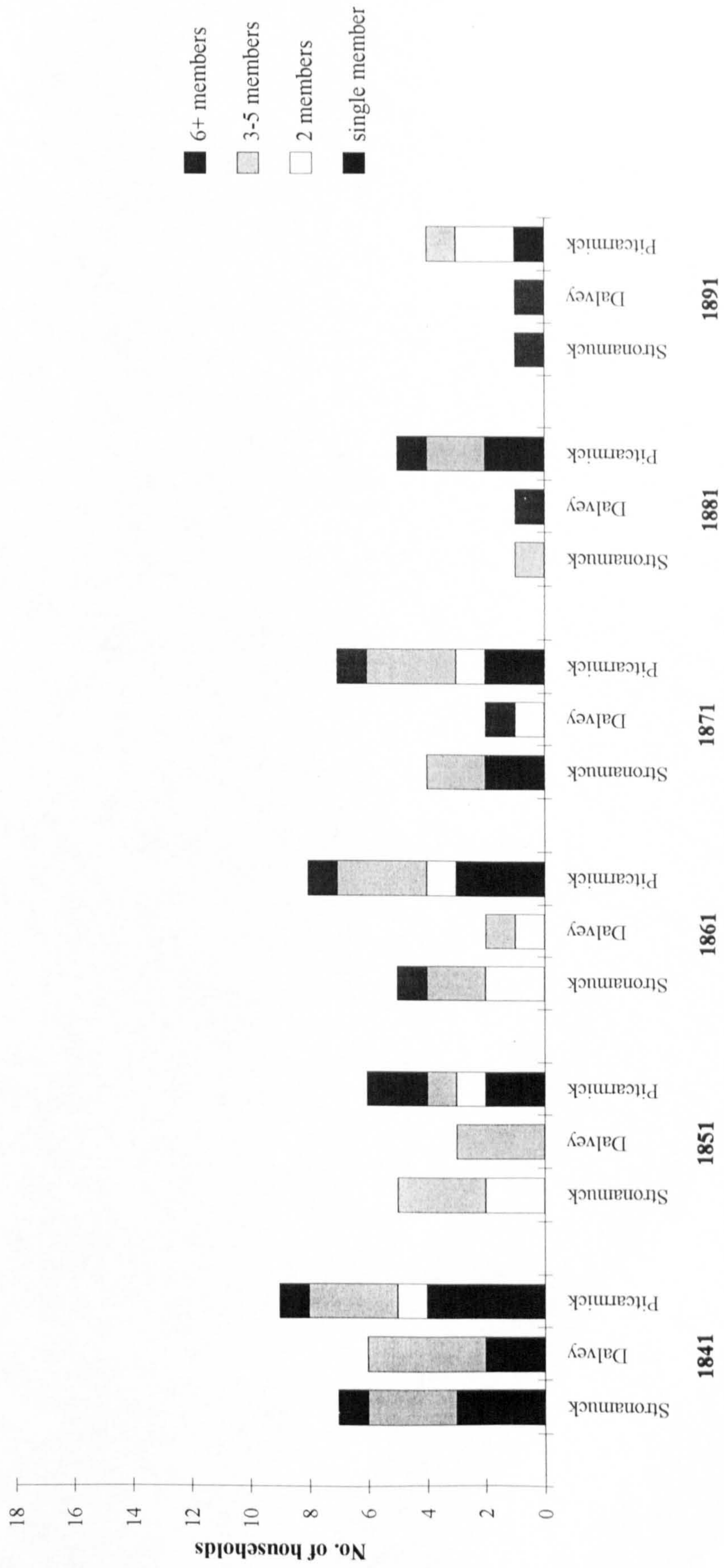


Fig. 25 Census returns: composition of households (i)

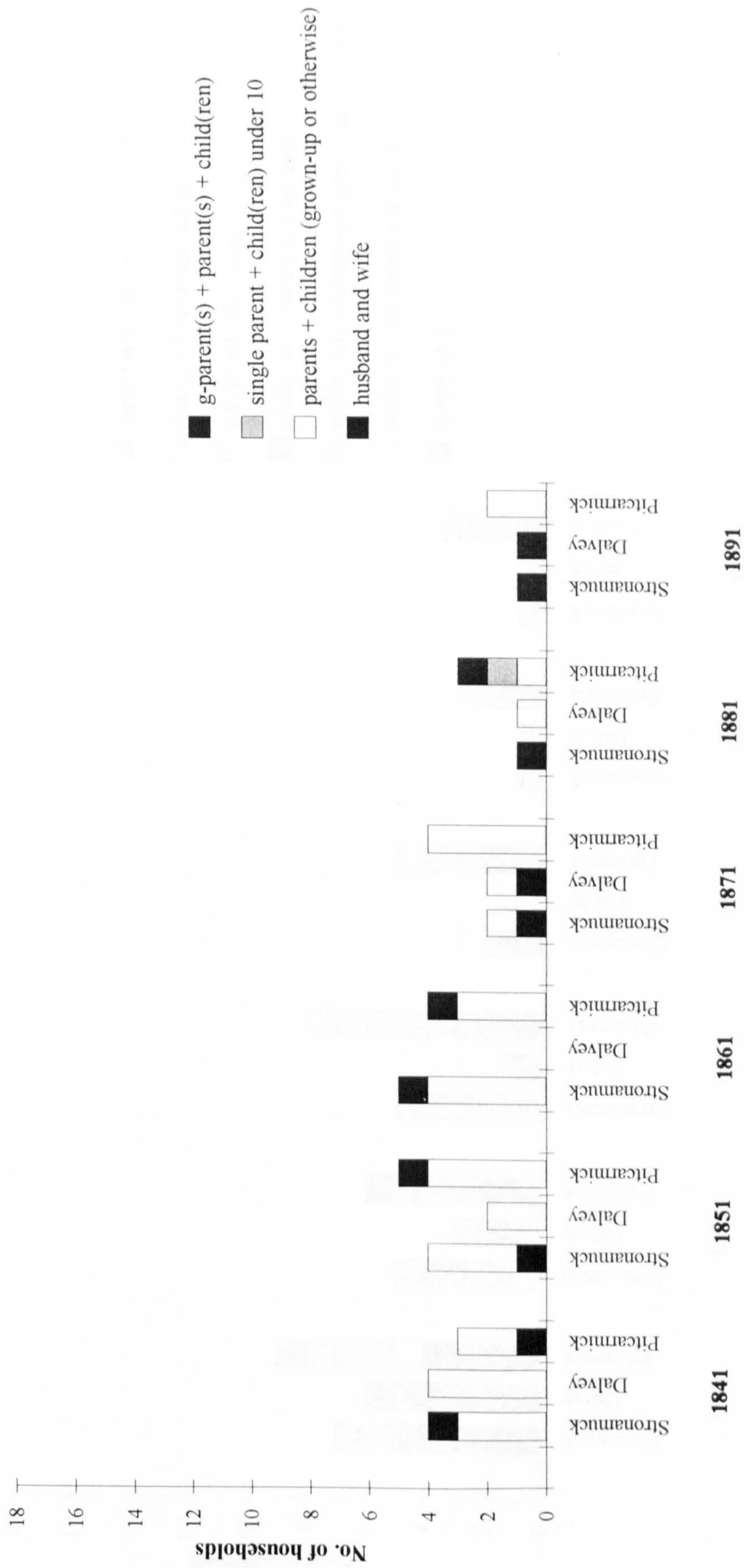
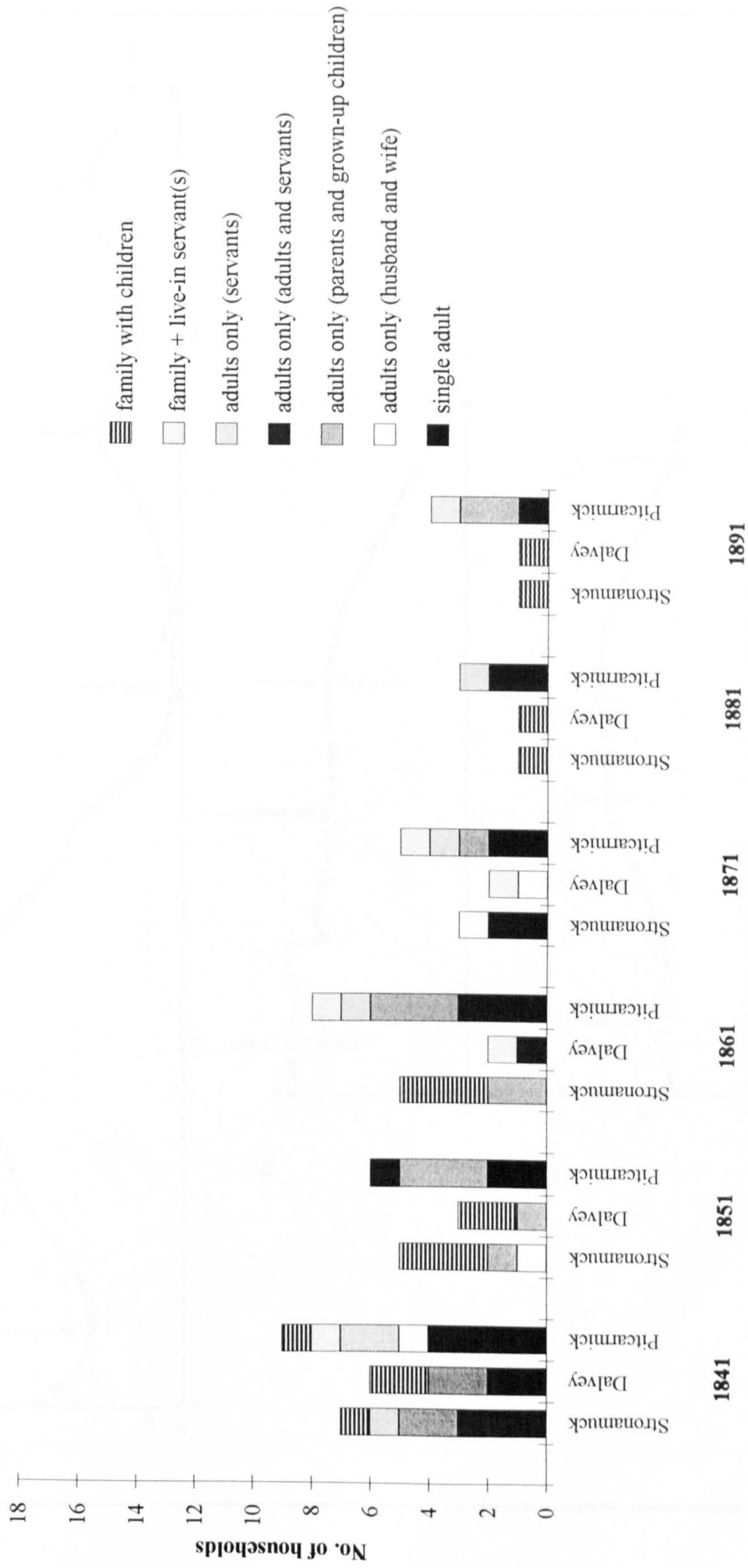


Fig. 26 Census returns: composition of households (ii)



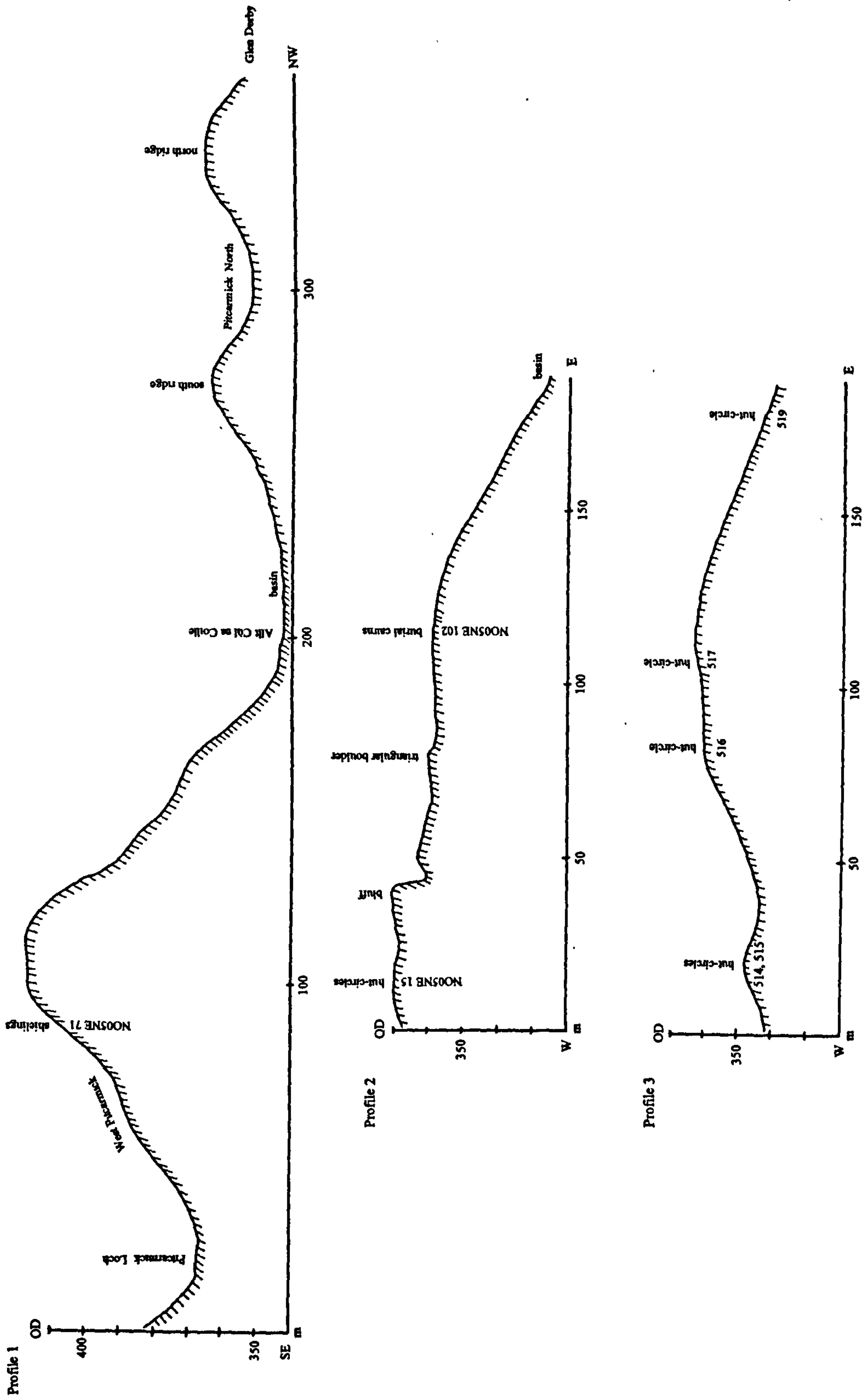


Fig. 27 The topography of Picarmnick
 Profile 1 NW-SE transect from Picarmnick Loch to Picarmnick North
 Profile 2 E-W transect along the south ridge, Picarmnick North
 Profile 3 E-W transect along the north ridge, Picarmnick North

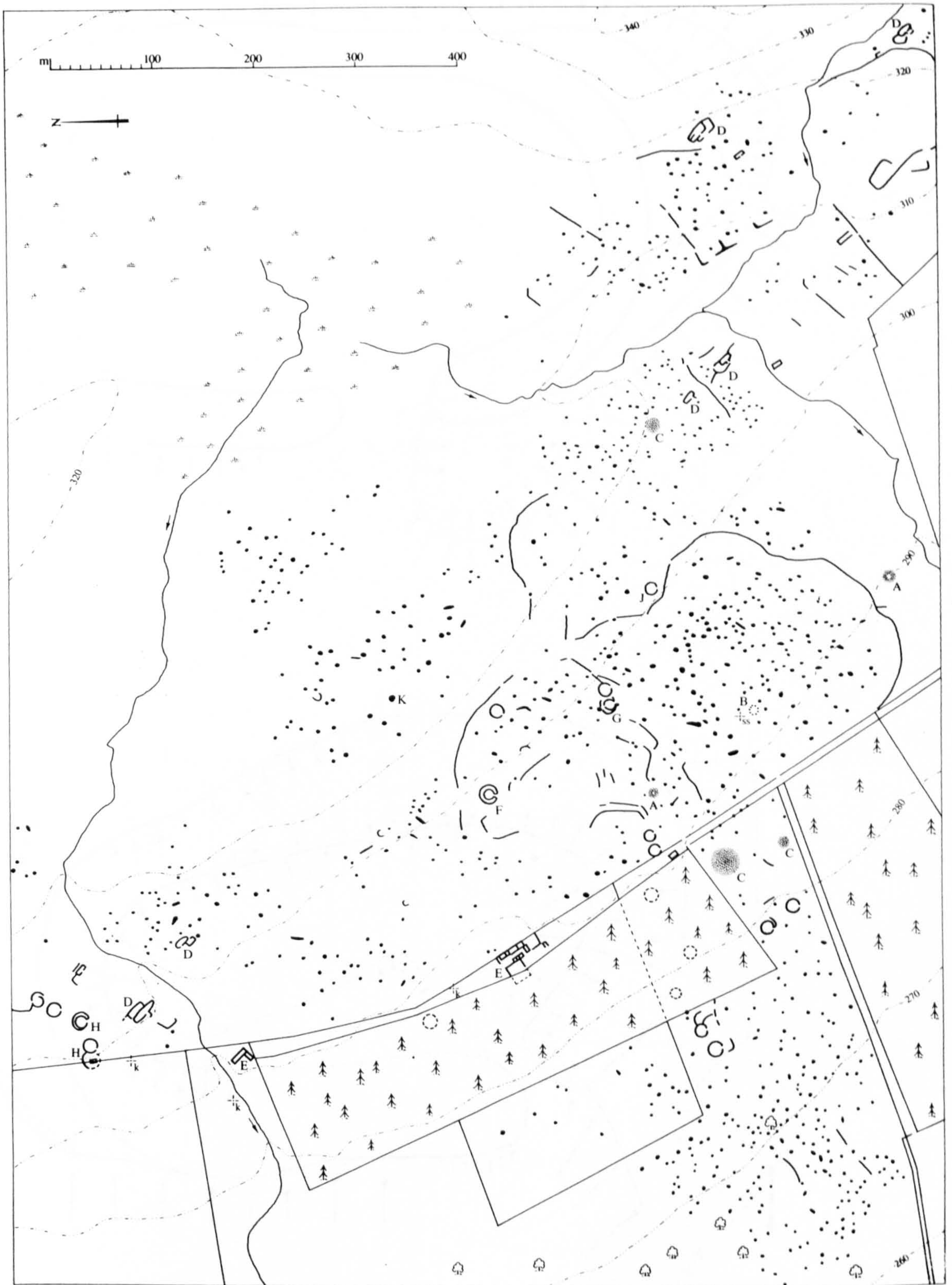
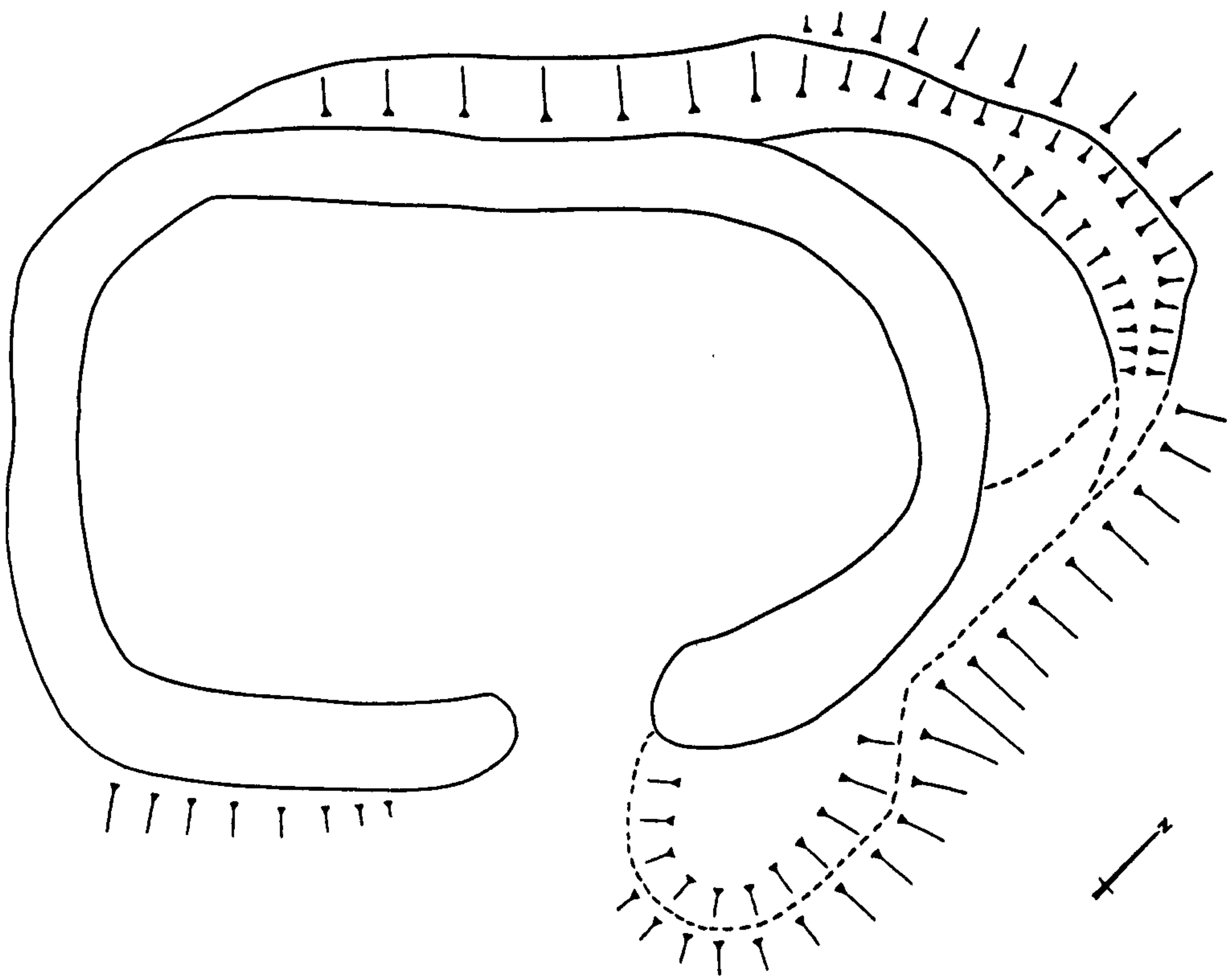


Fig. 28 Balnabroich, hut-circles, field systems and Pitcarmick-type buildings. 1:5000 (after RCAHMS 1990, 34).

401



402

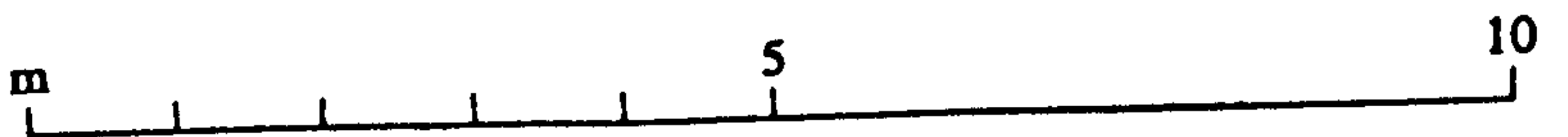
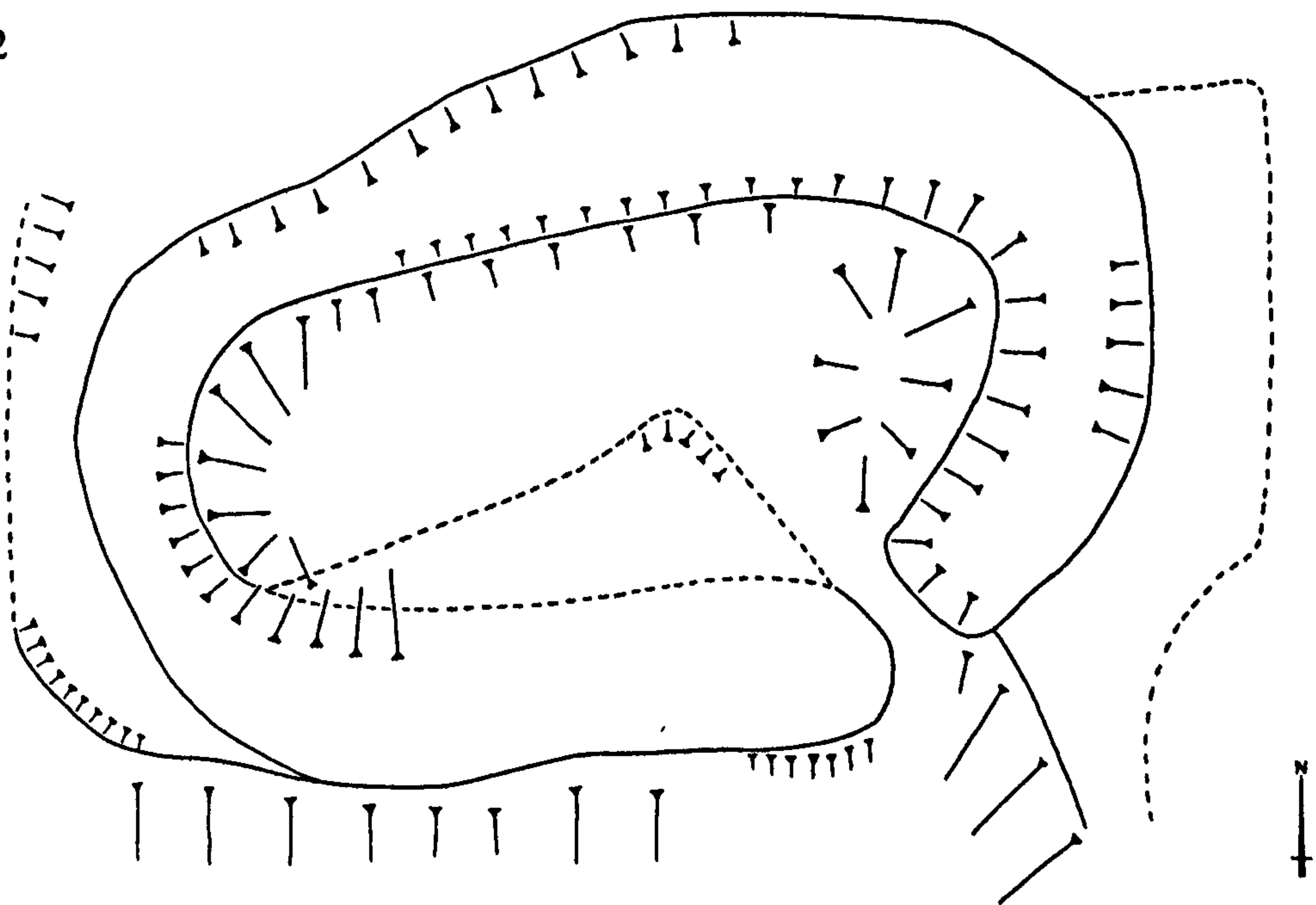
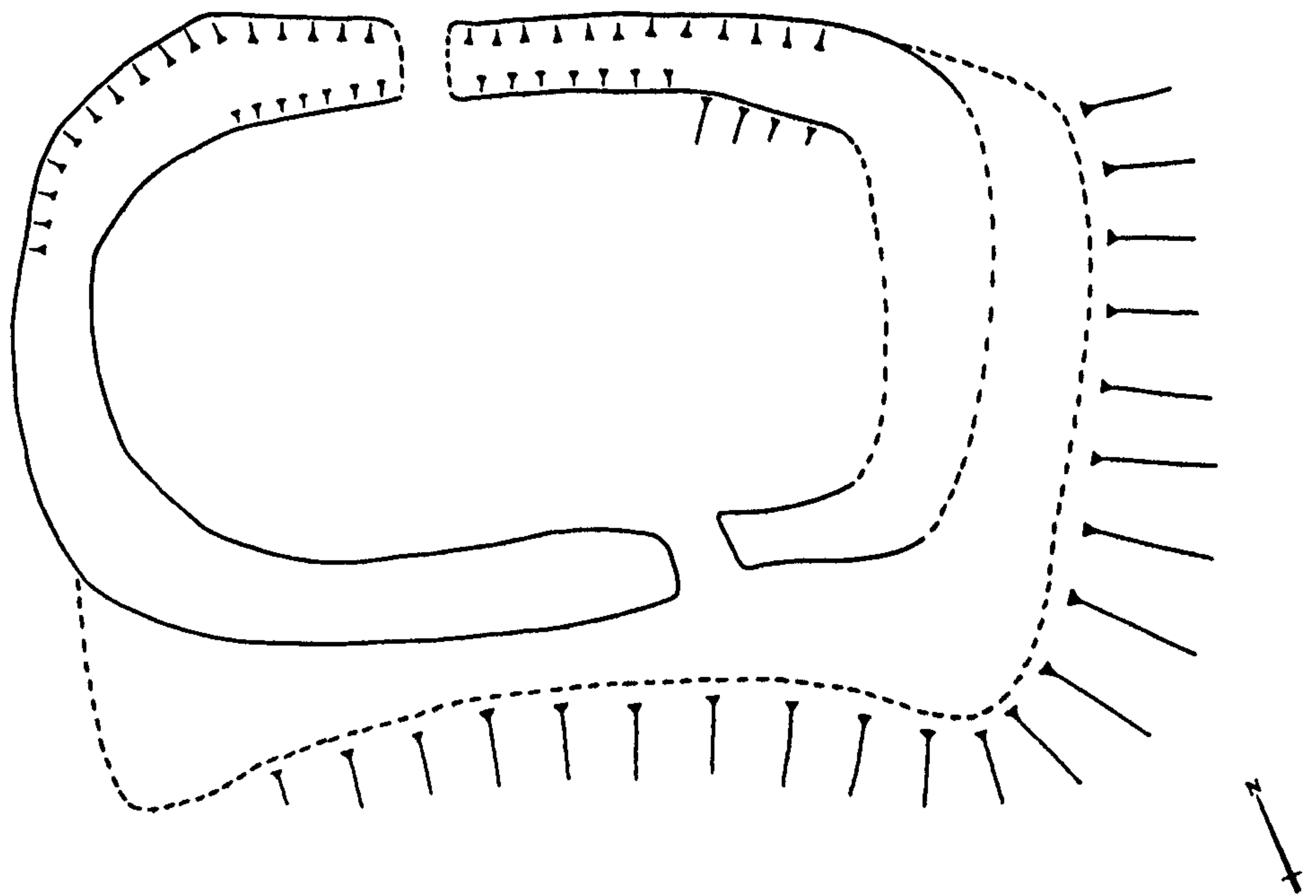


Fig. 29 Building plans 401 and 402 (cots), south ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

403



404

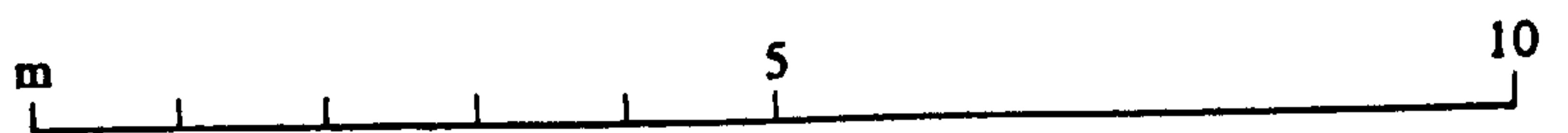
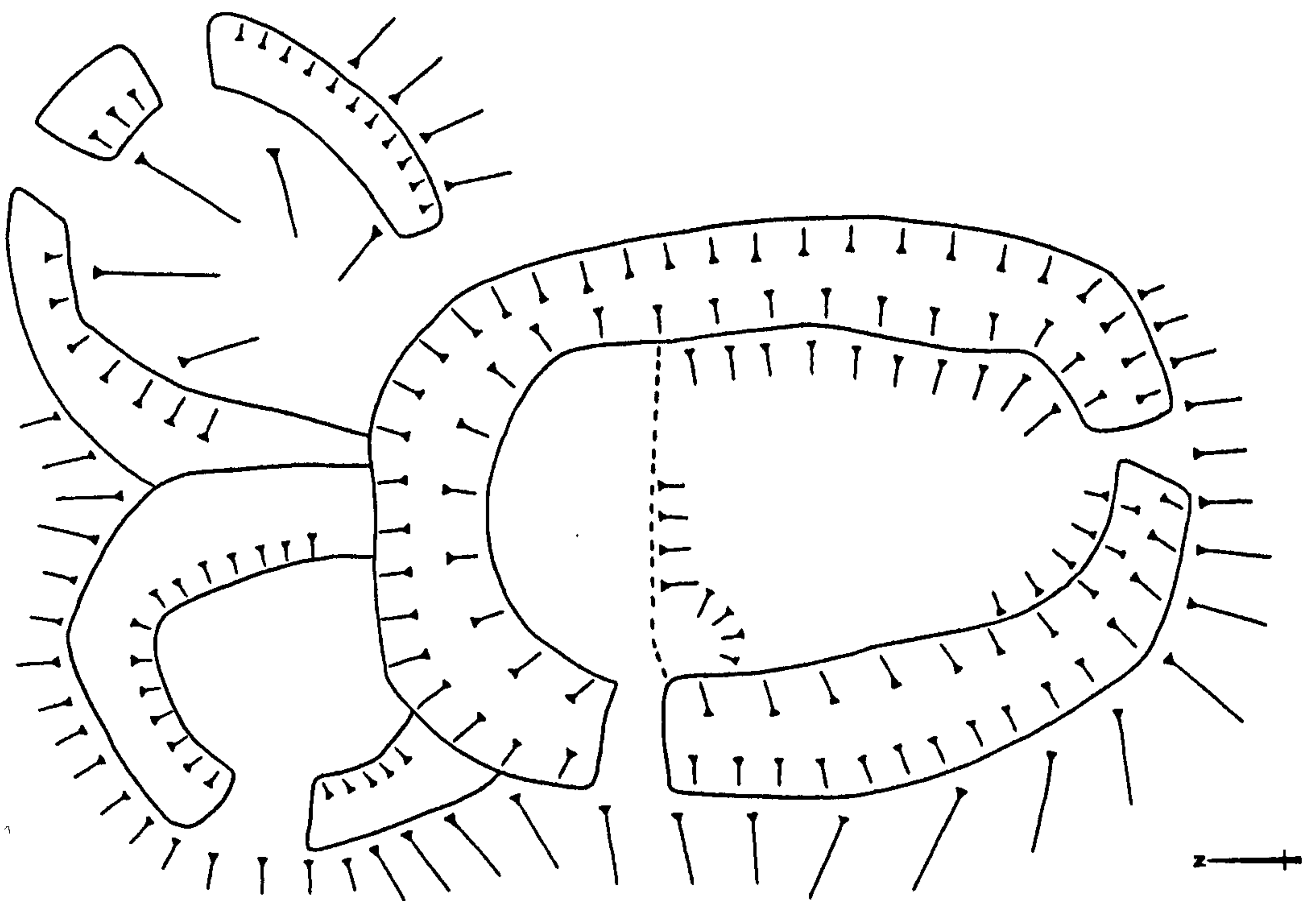
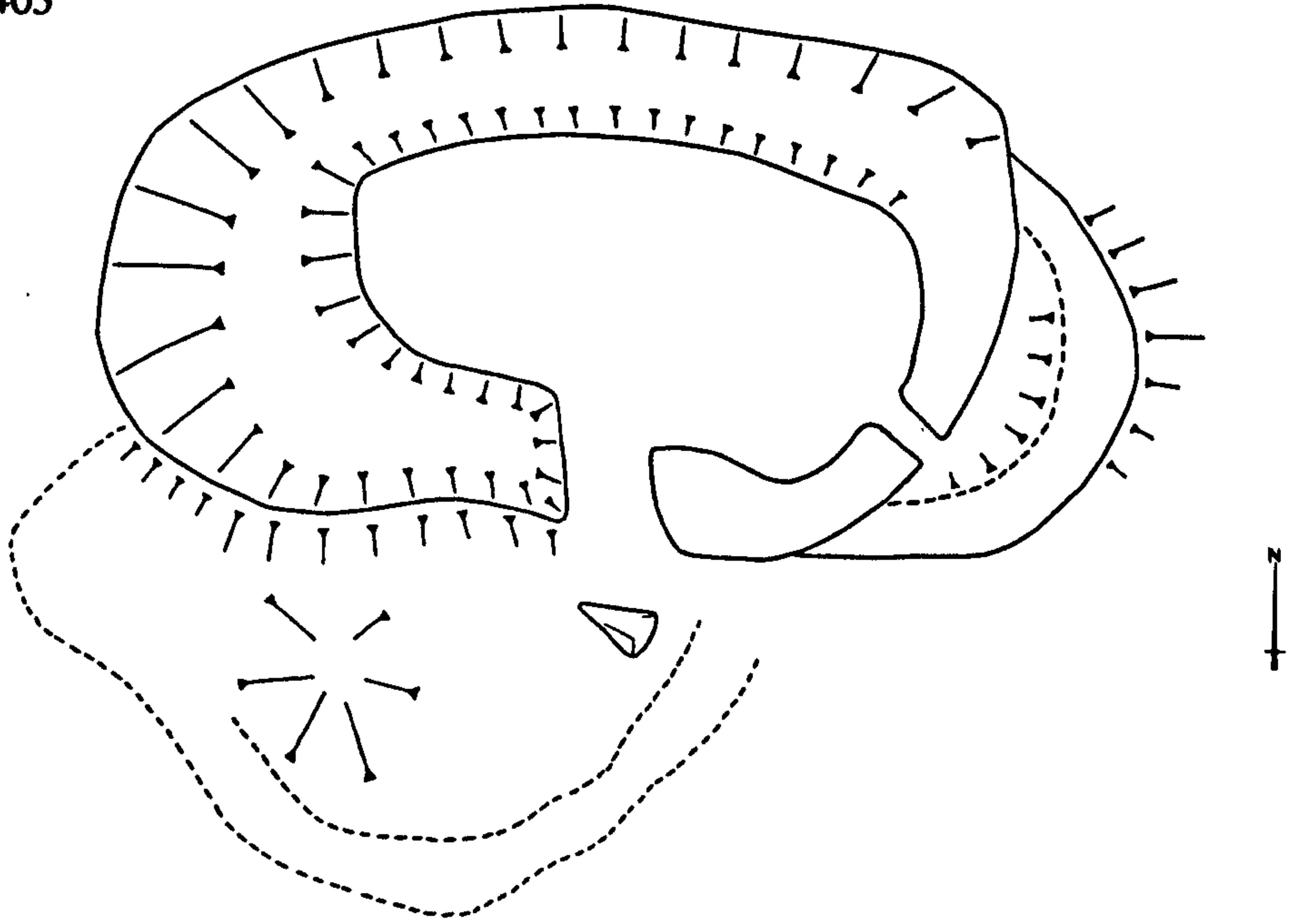


Fig. 30 Building plans 403 and 404 (cots), south ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

405



406

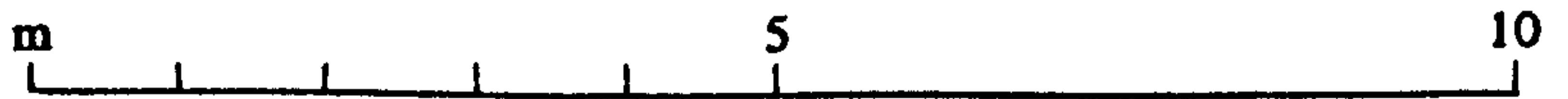


Fig. 31 Building plans 405 and 406 (cots), south ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

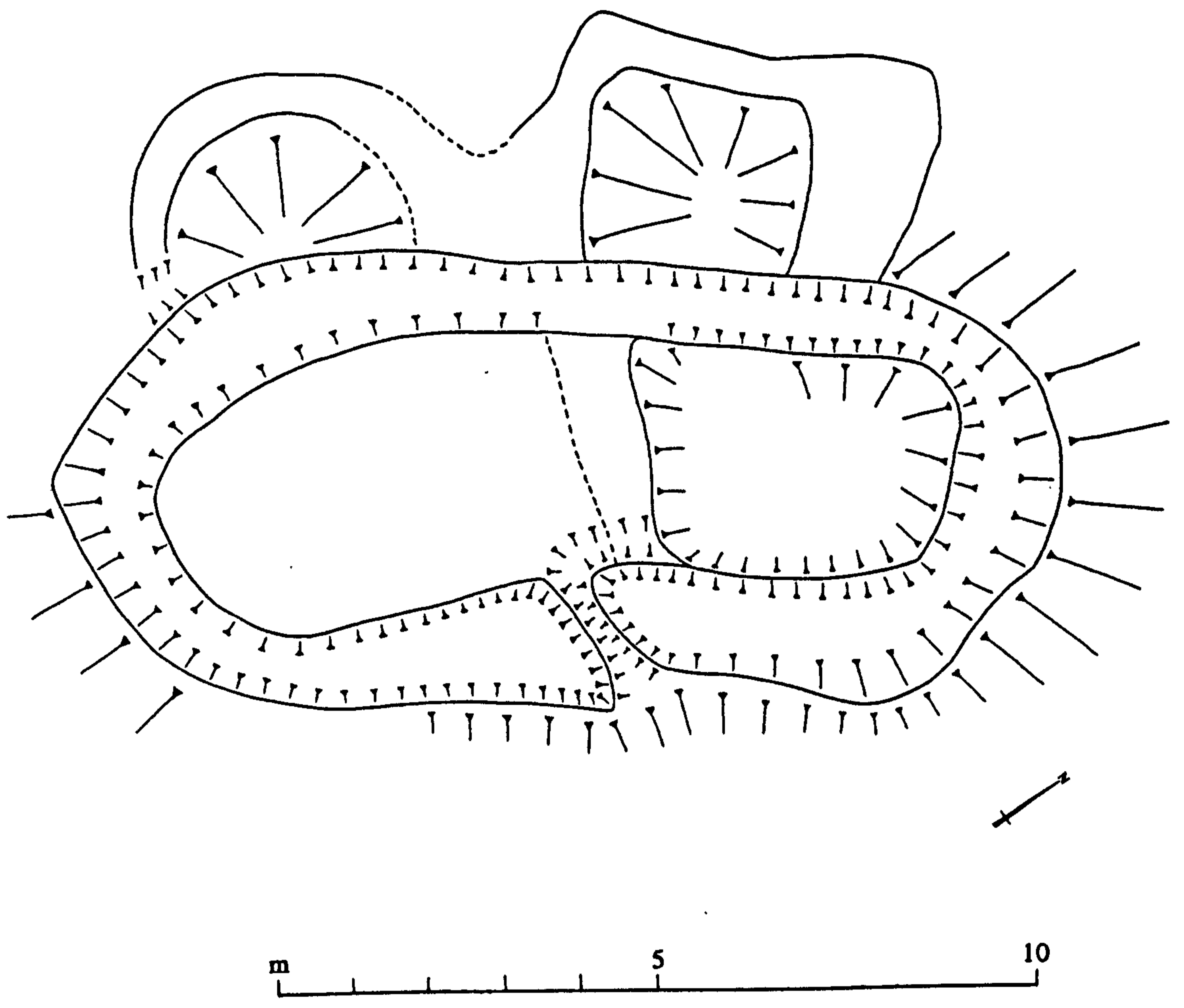


Fig. 32 Building plan 408 (cot), south ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

409

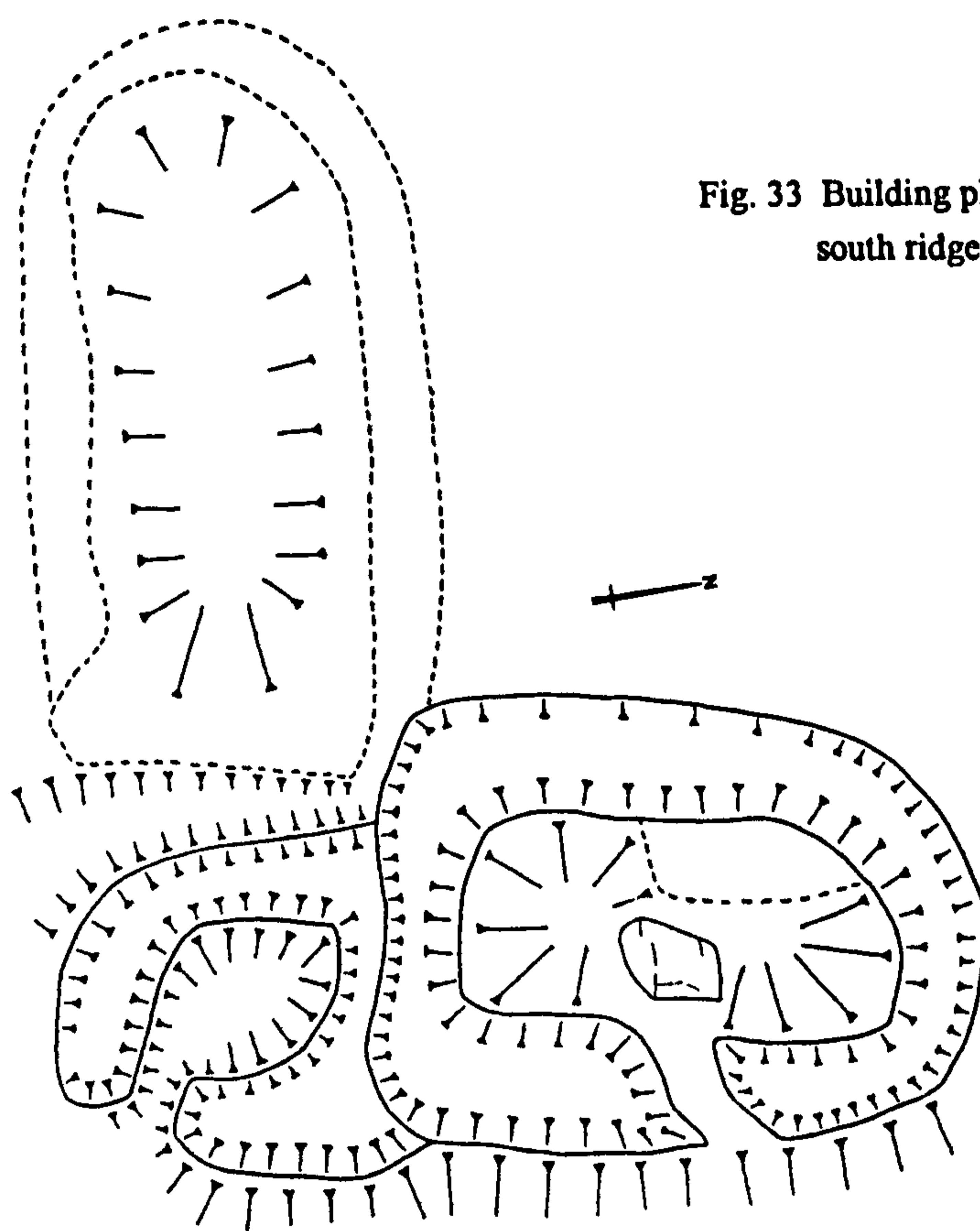
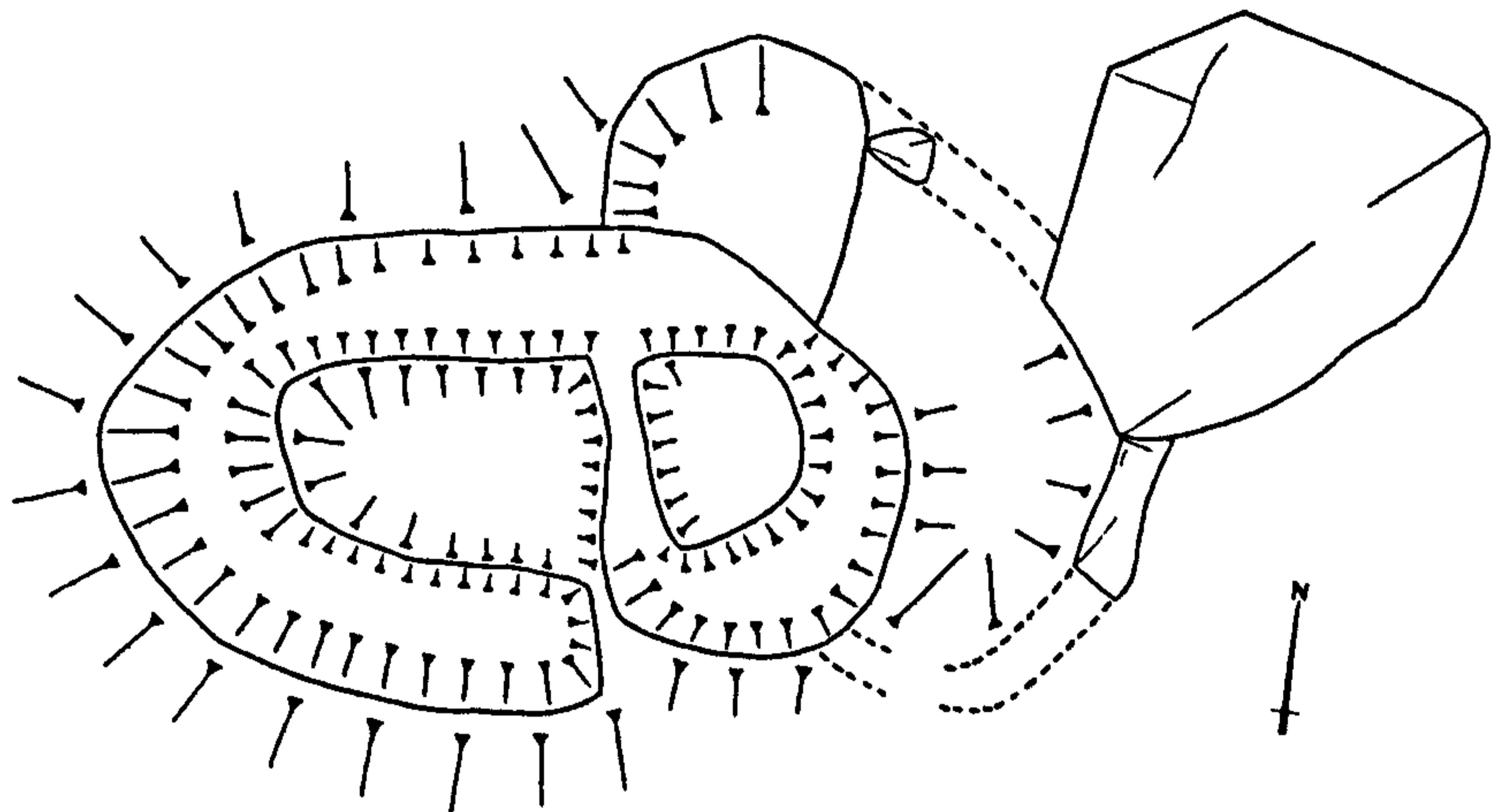


Fig. 33 Building plans 409-411 (shielings), south ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

410



411

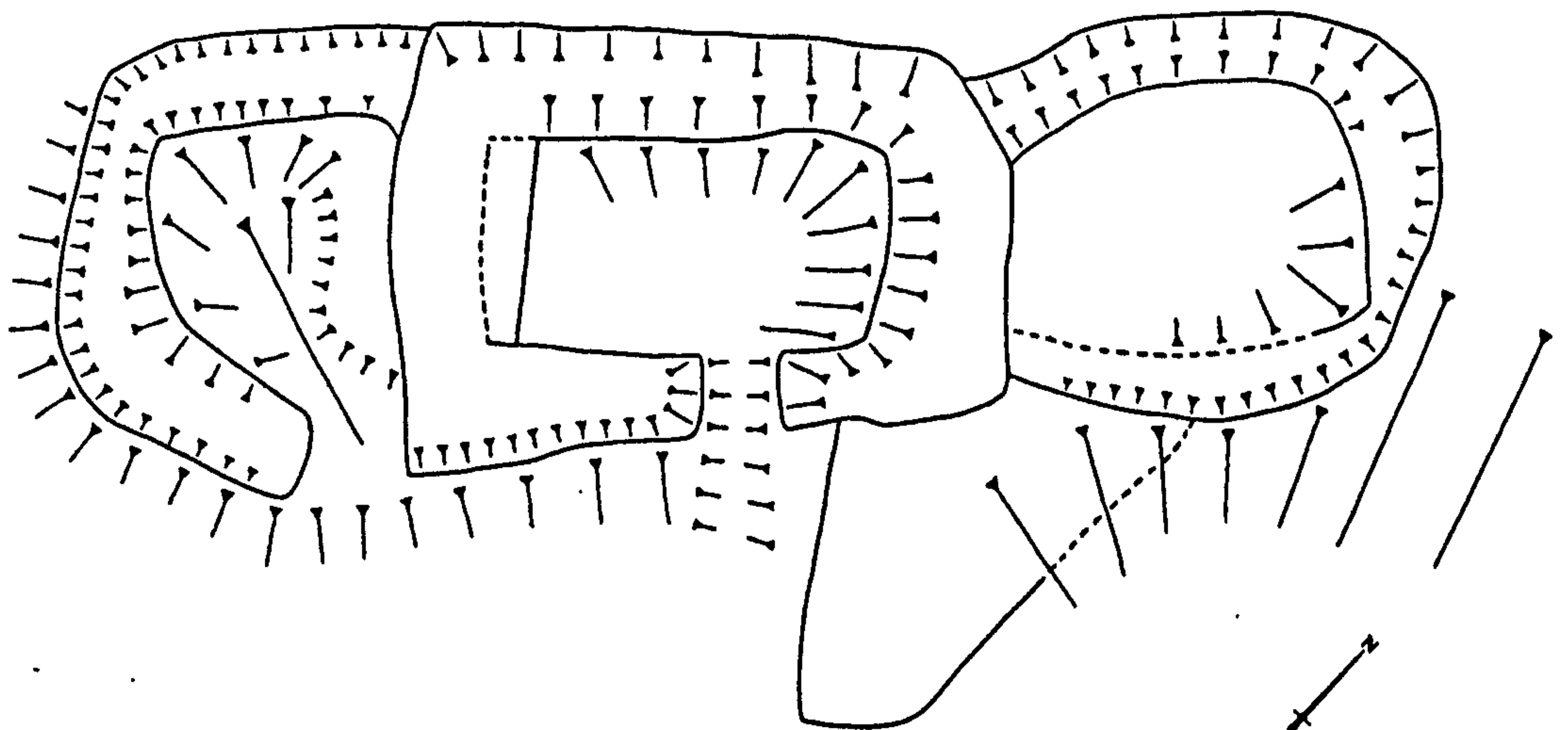
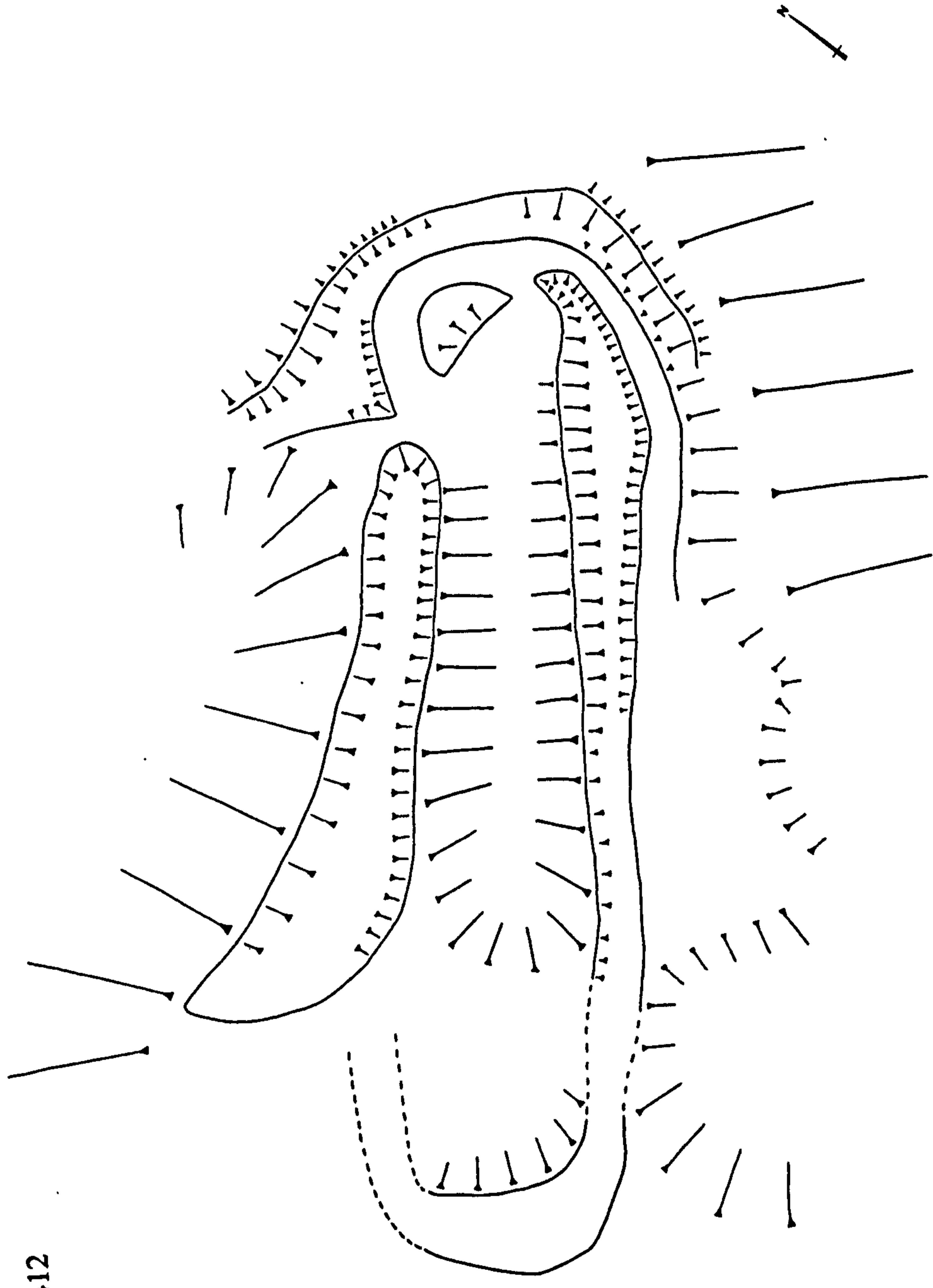


Fig. 34 Building plan 412 (Pitcarmick-type building), south ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:200.



412

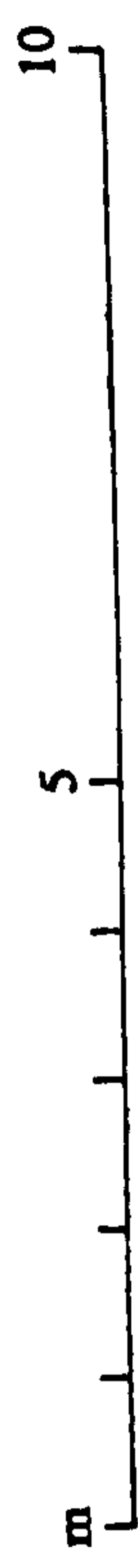
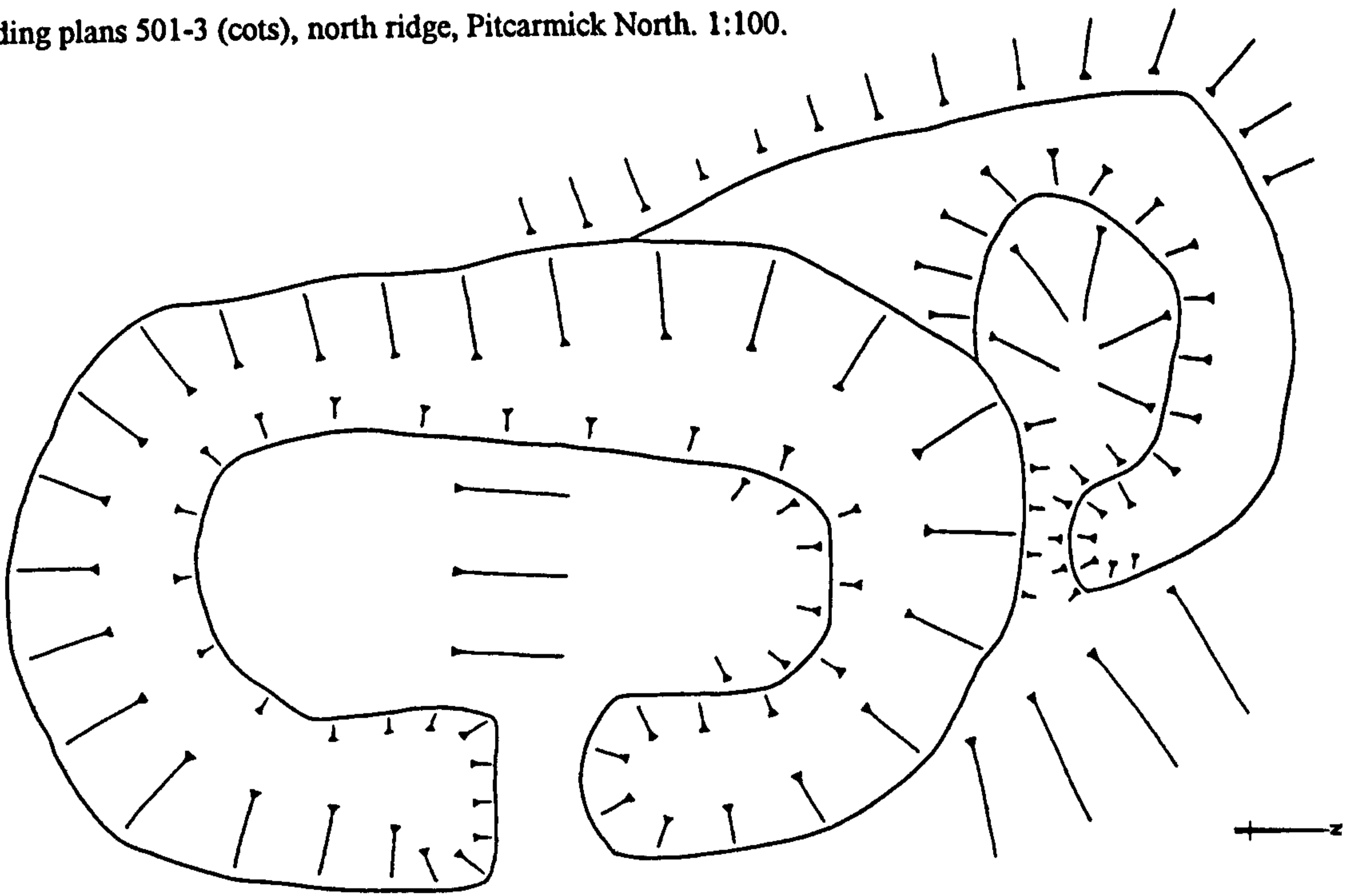
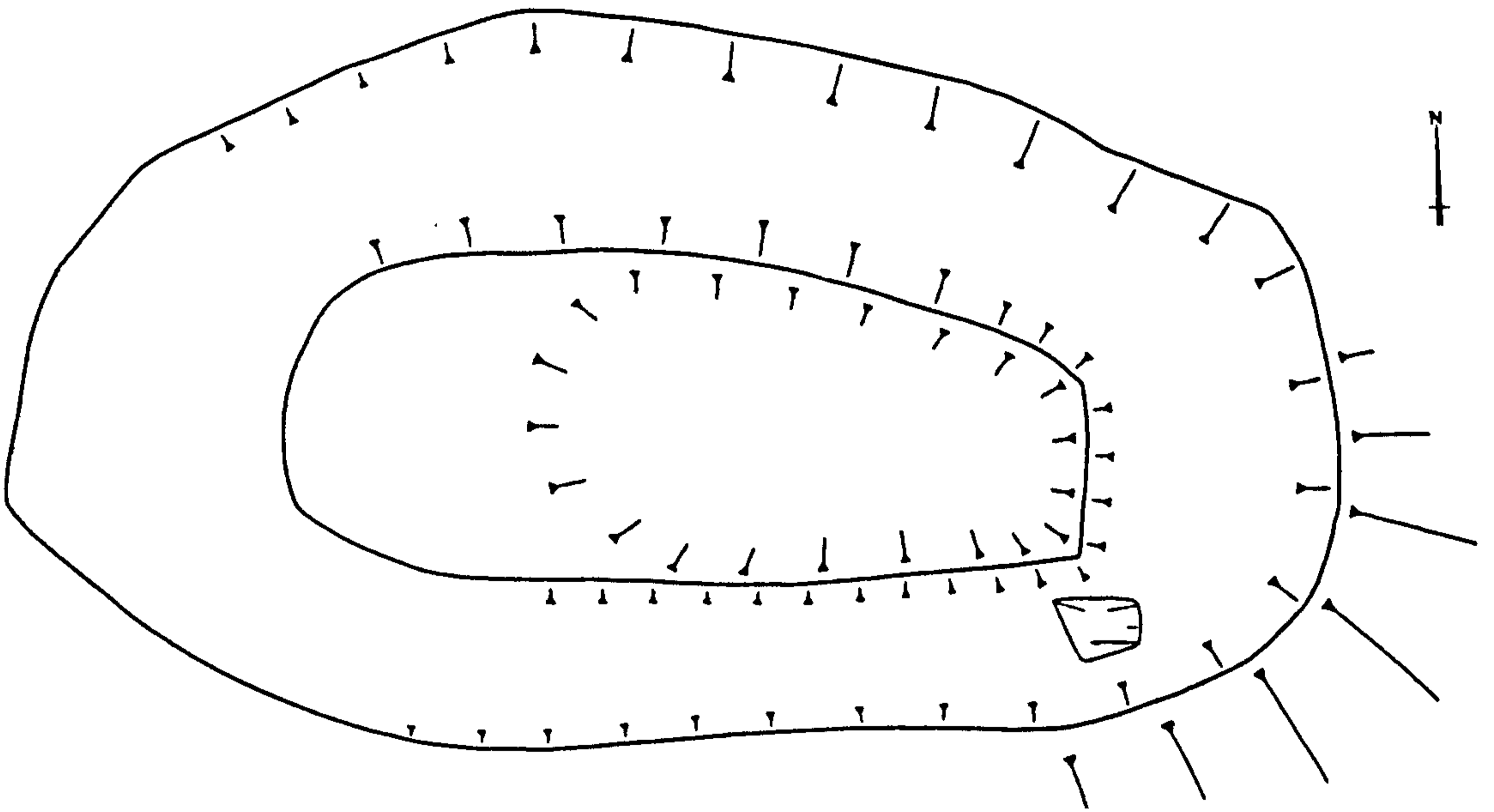


Fig. 35 Building plans 501-3 (cots), north ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

501



502



503

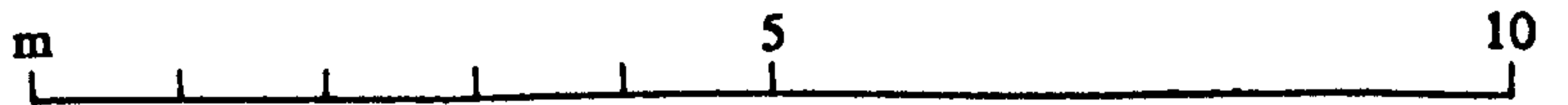
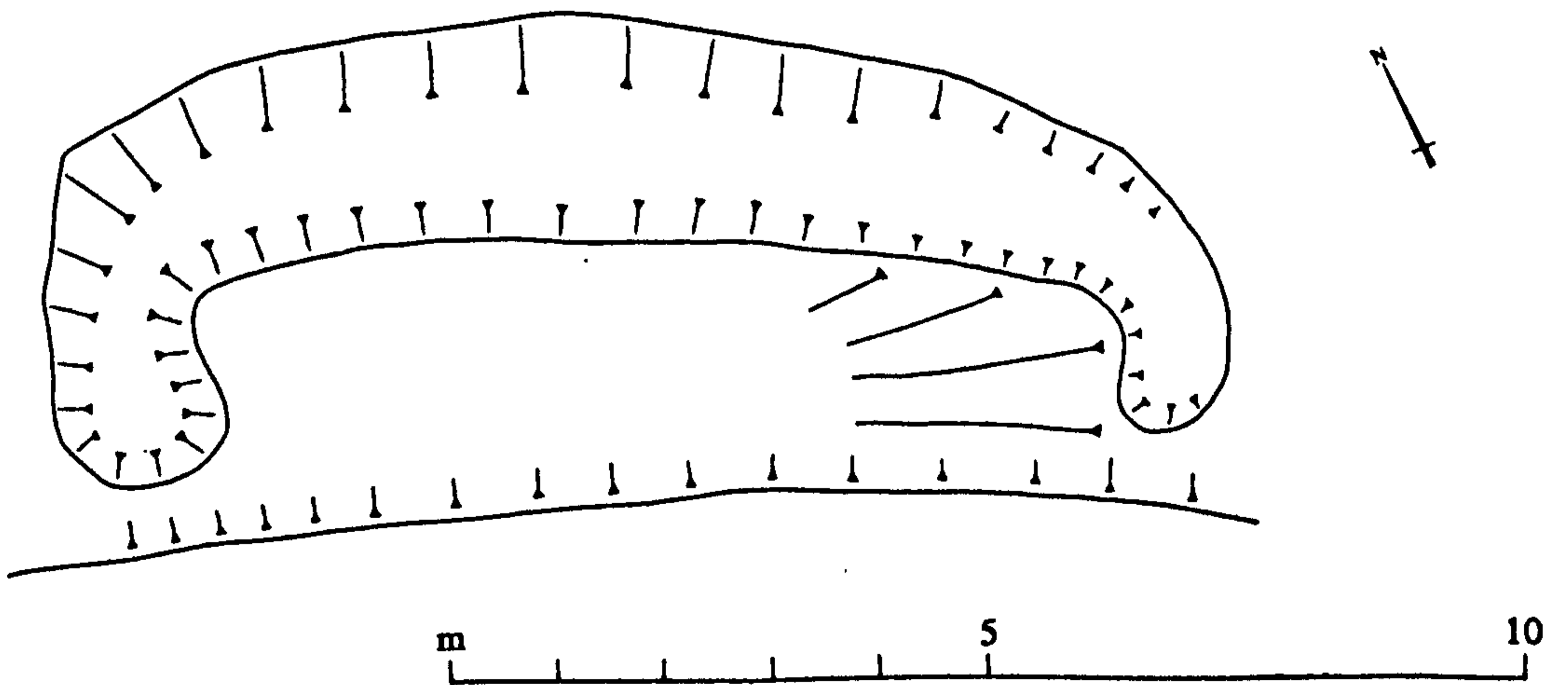
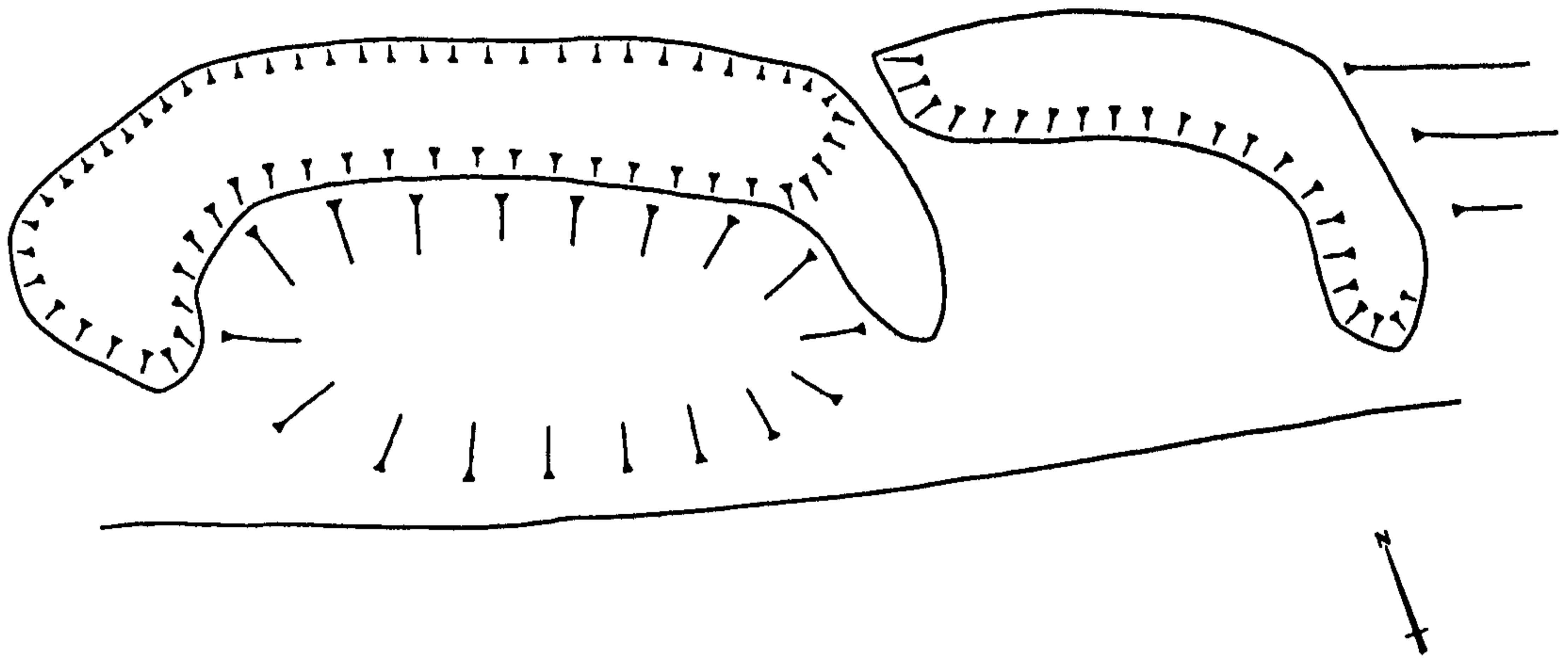
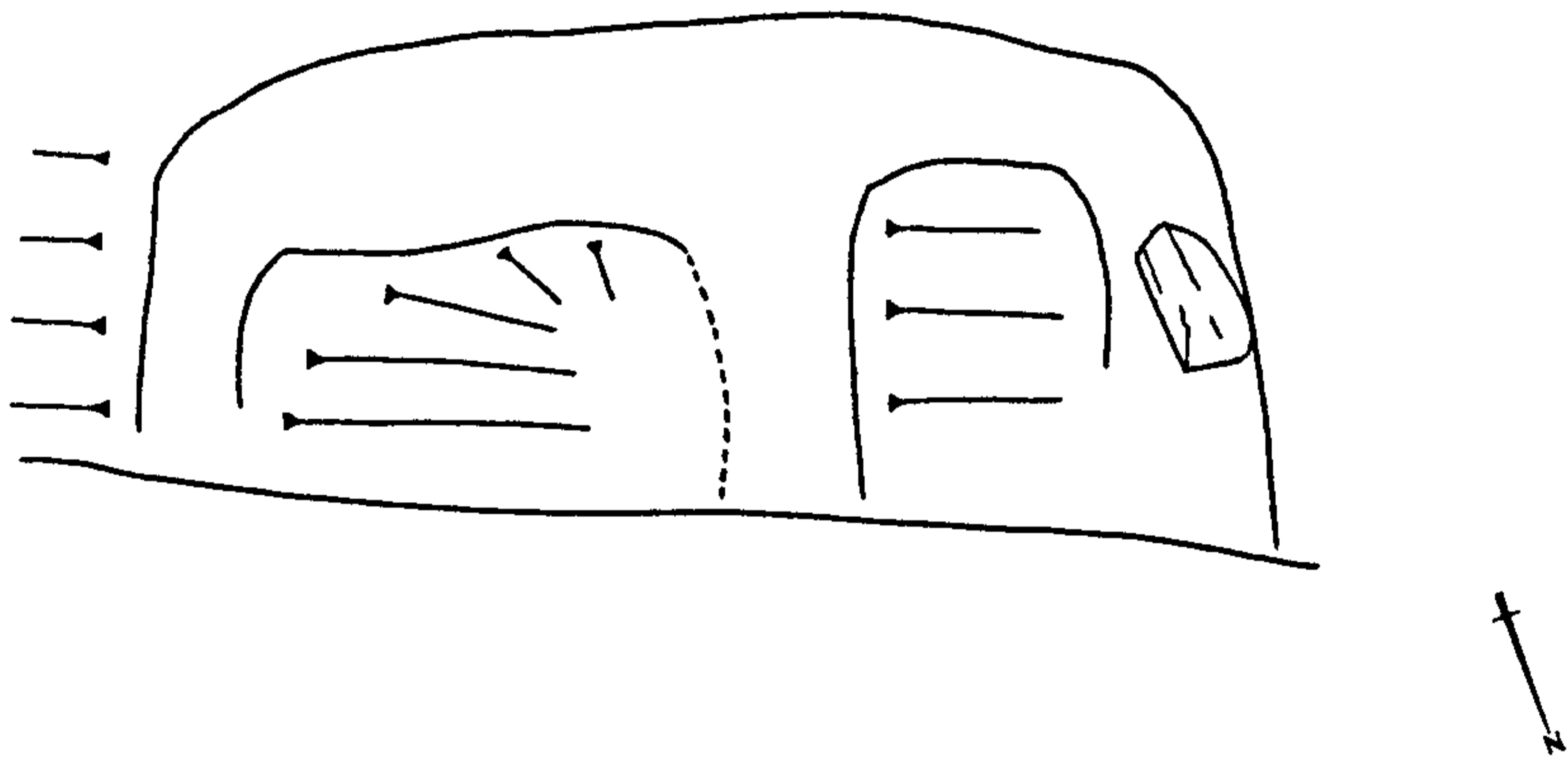


Fig. 36 Building plans 504-6 (cots), north ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

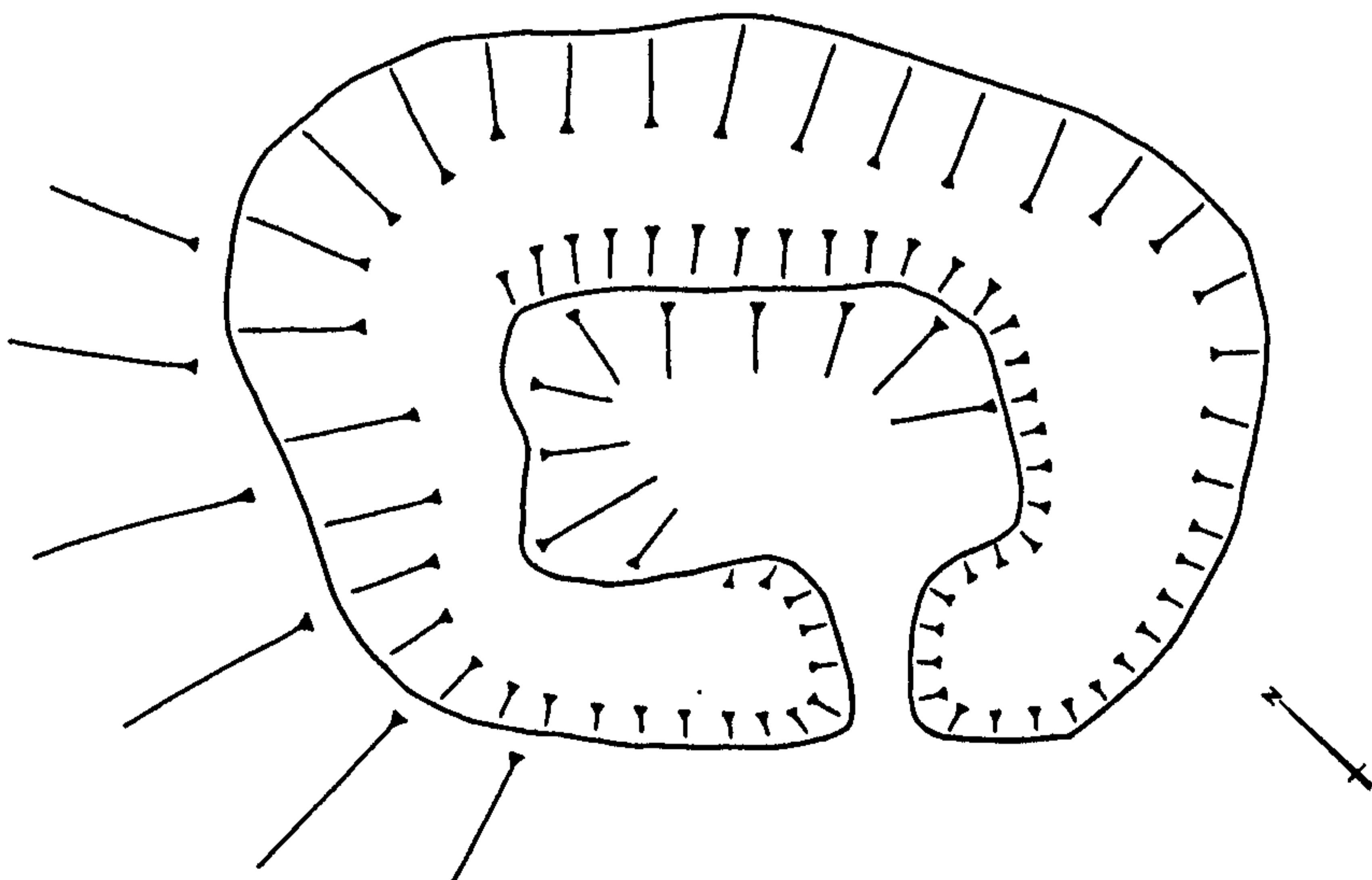
505



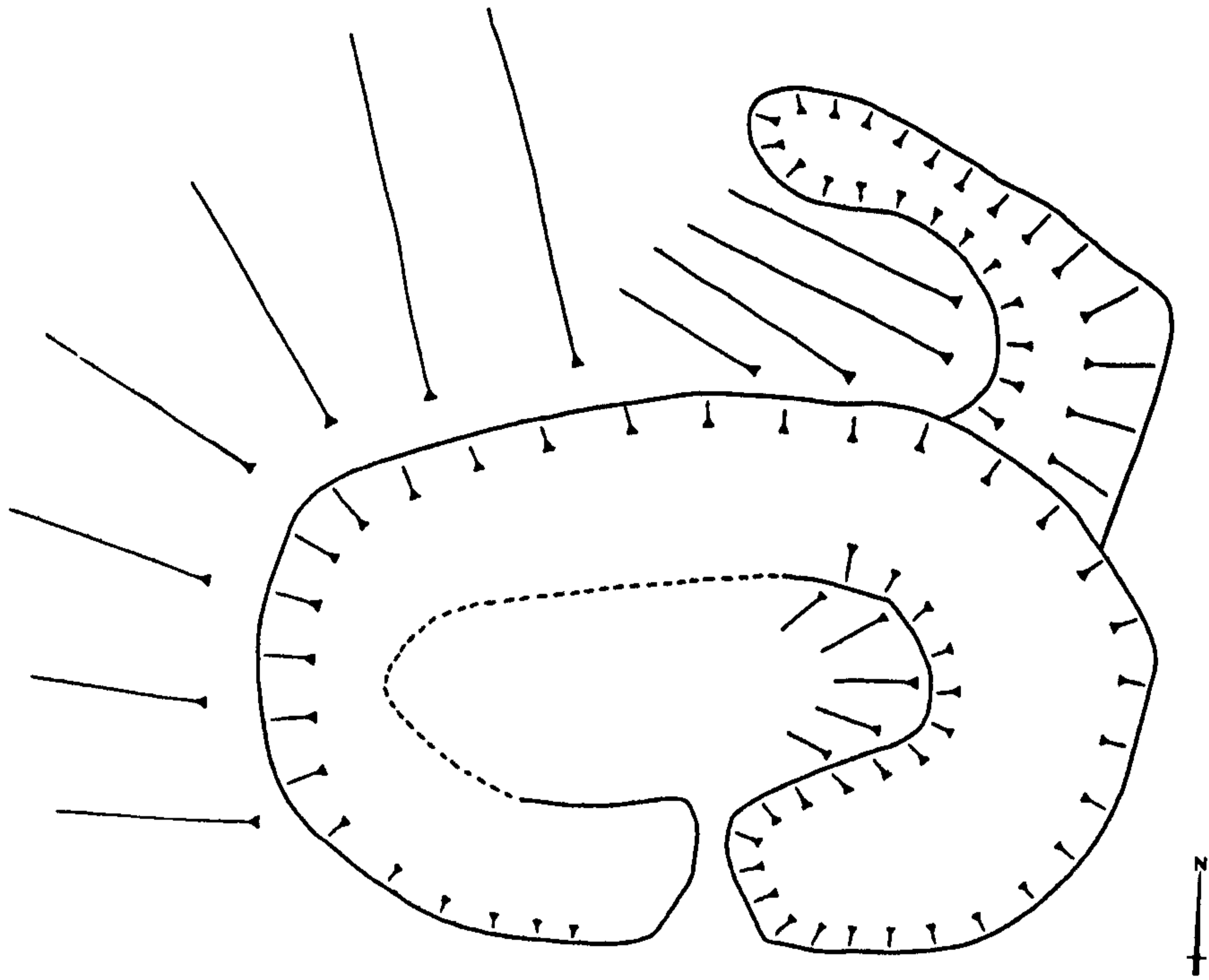
504



506



507



510

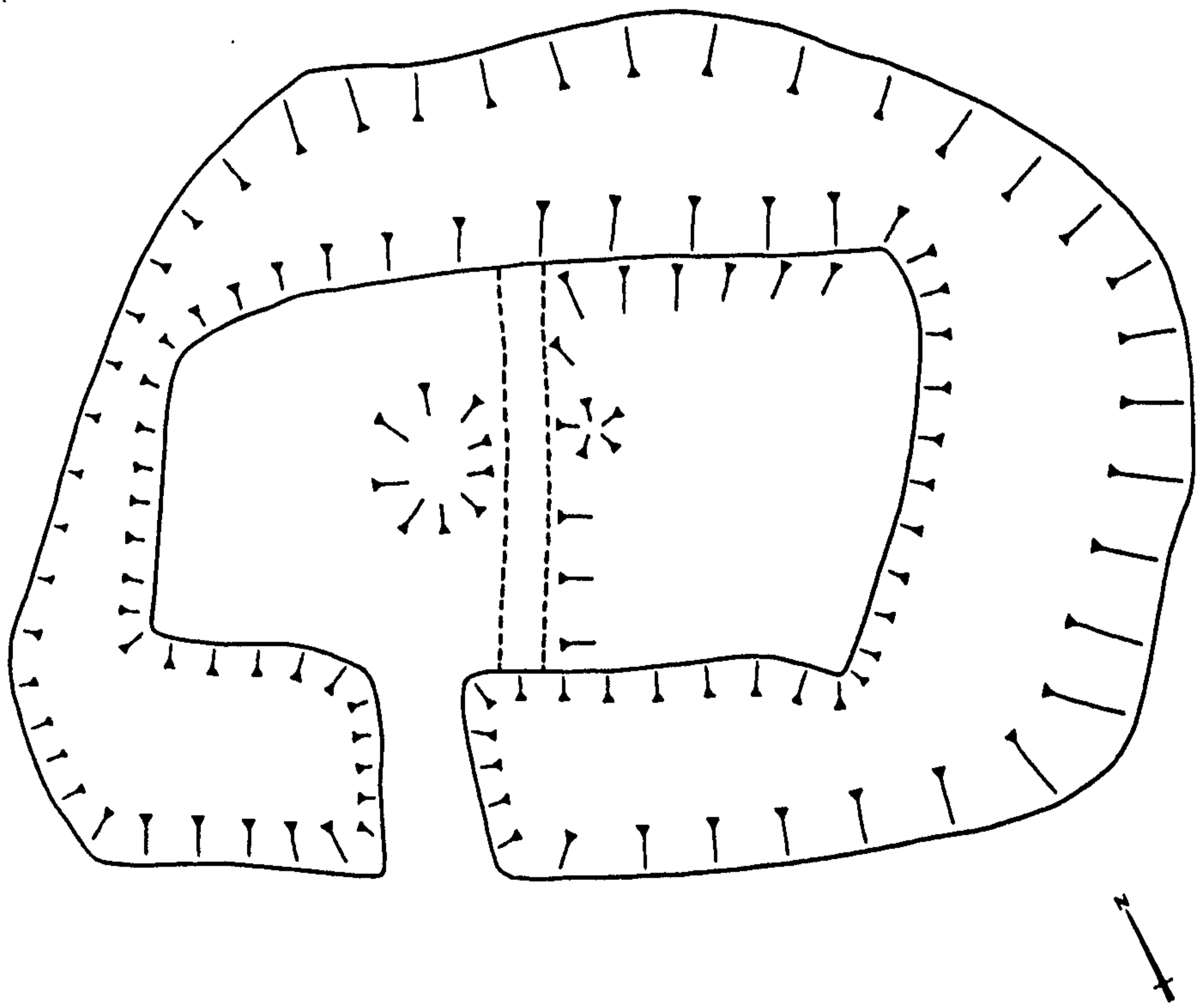
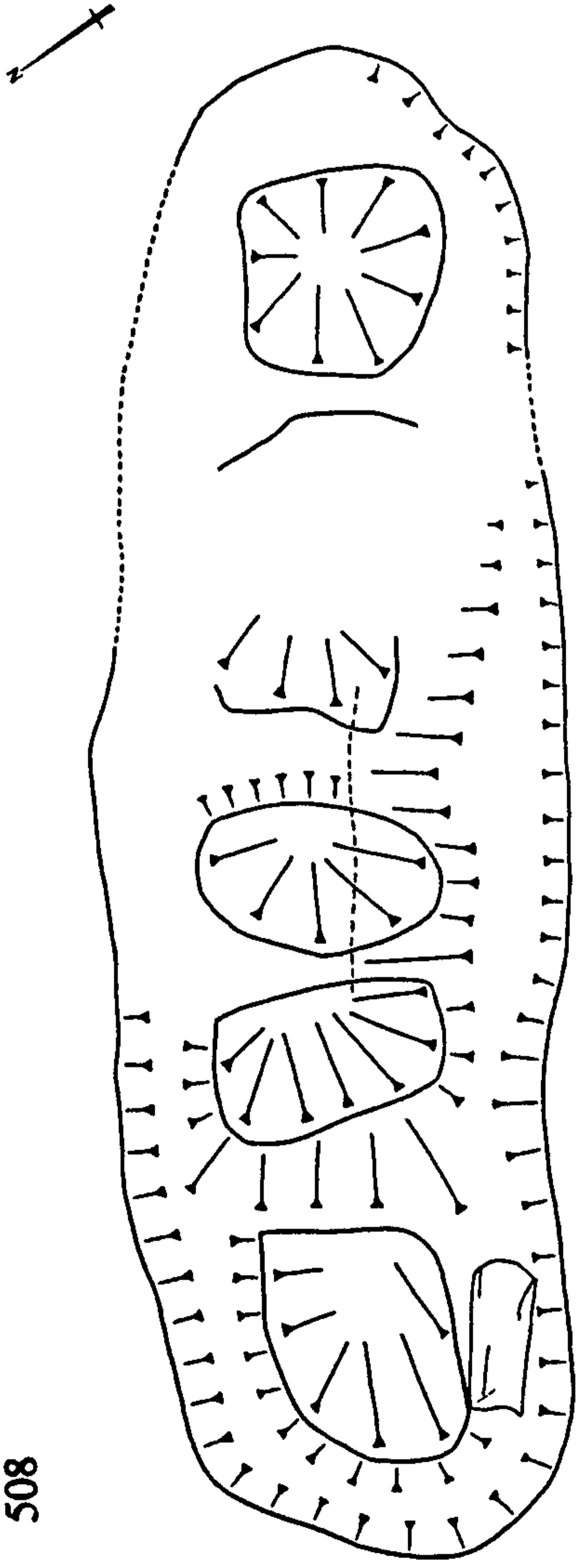


Fig. 37 Building plans 507 and 510 (cots), north ridge, Pitcarmick North. 1:100.

508



509

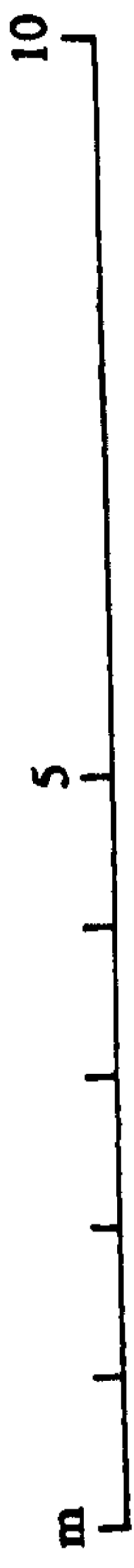
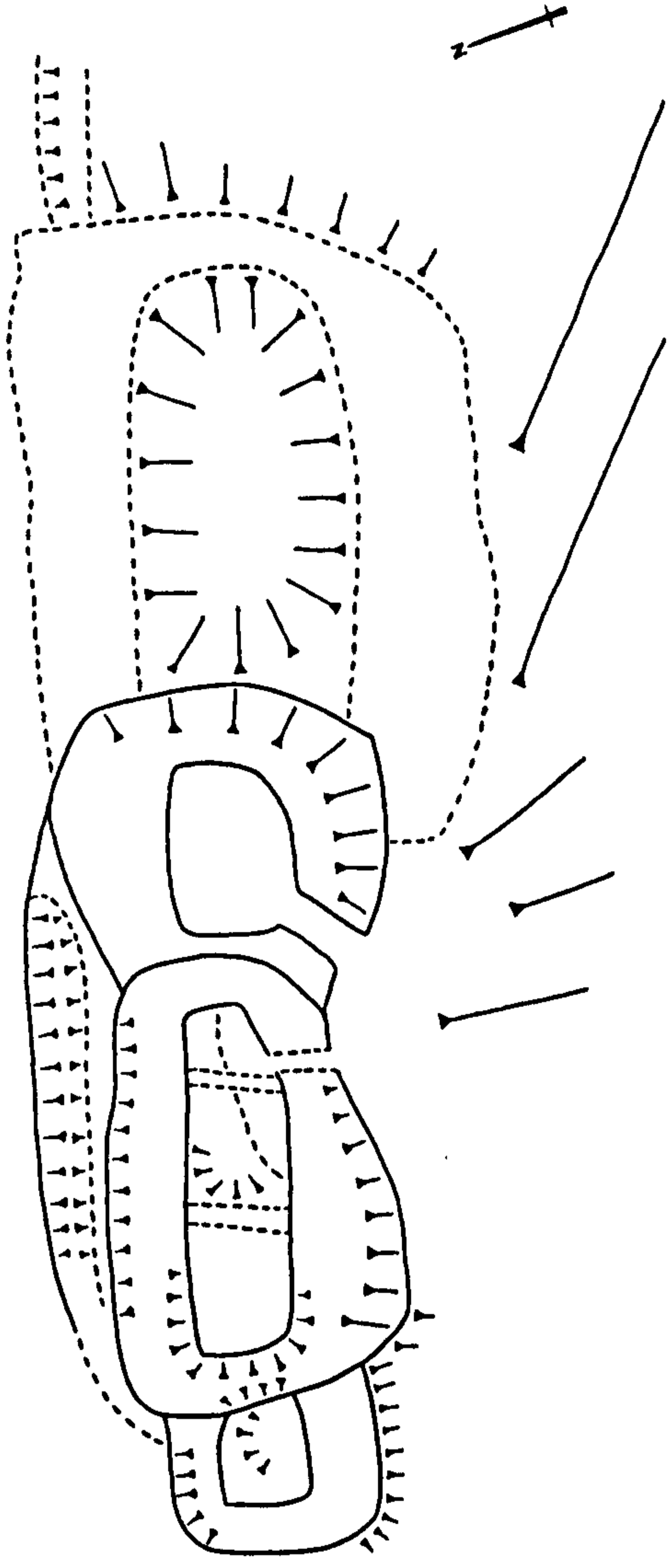


Fig. 38 Building plans 508 (miscellaneous structure, 1:100) and 509 (shieling, 1:200), north ridge, Pitcarmick North.

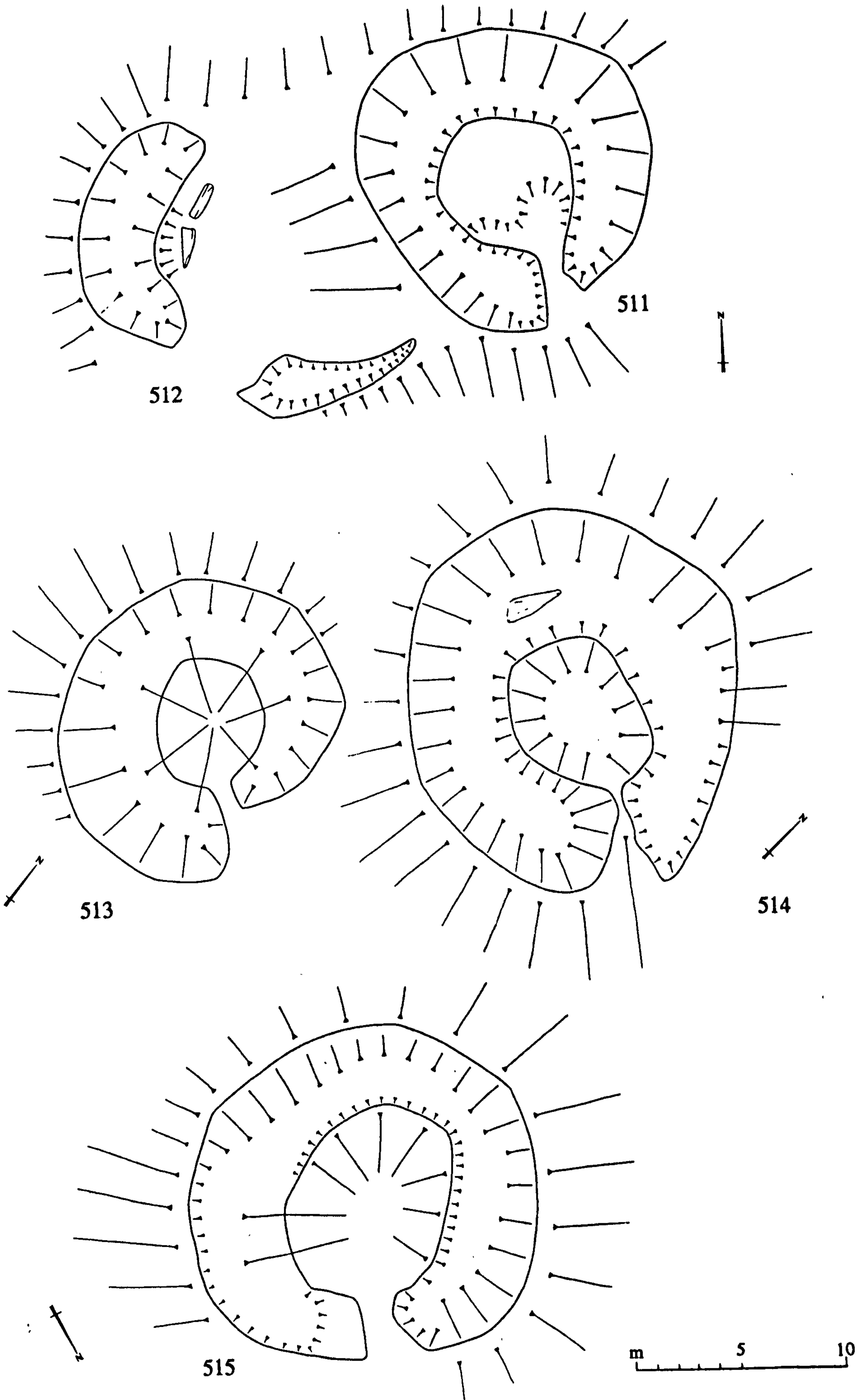
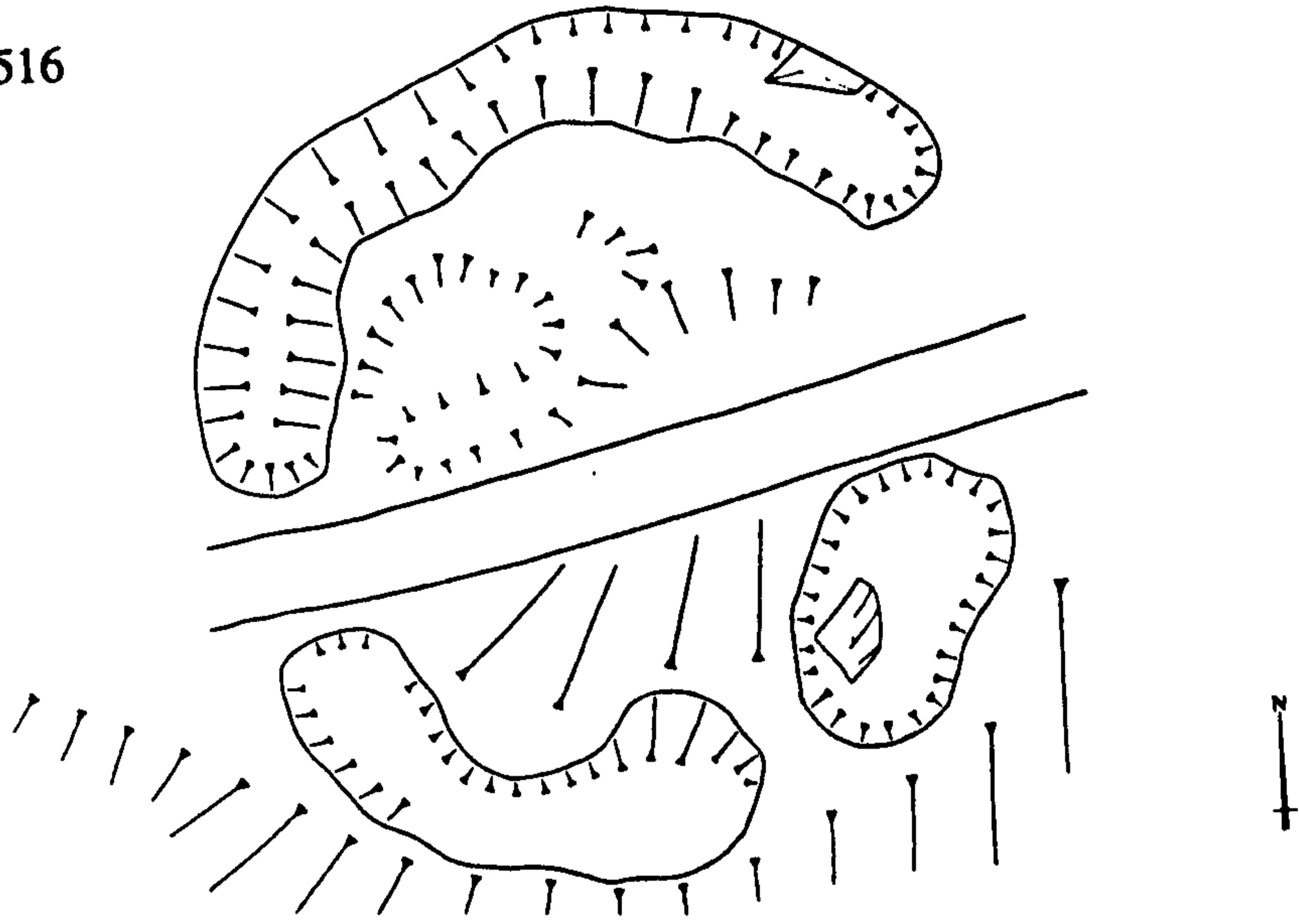
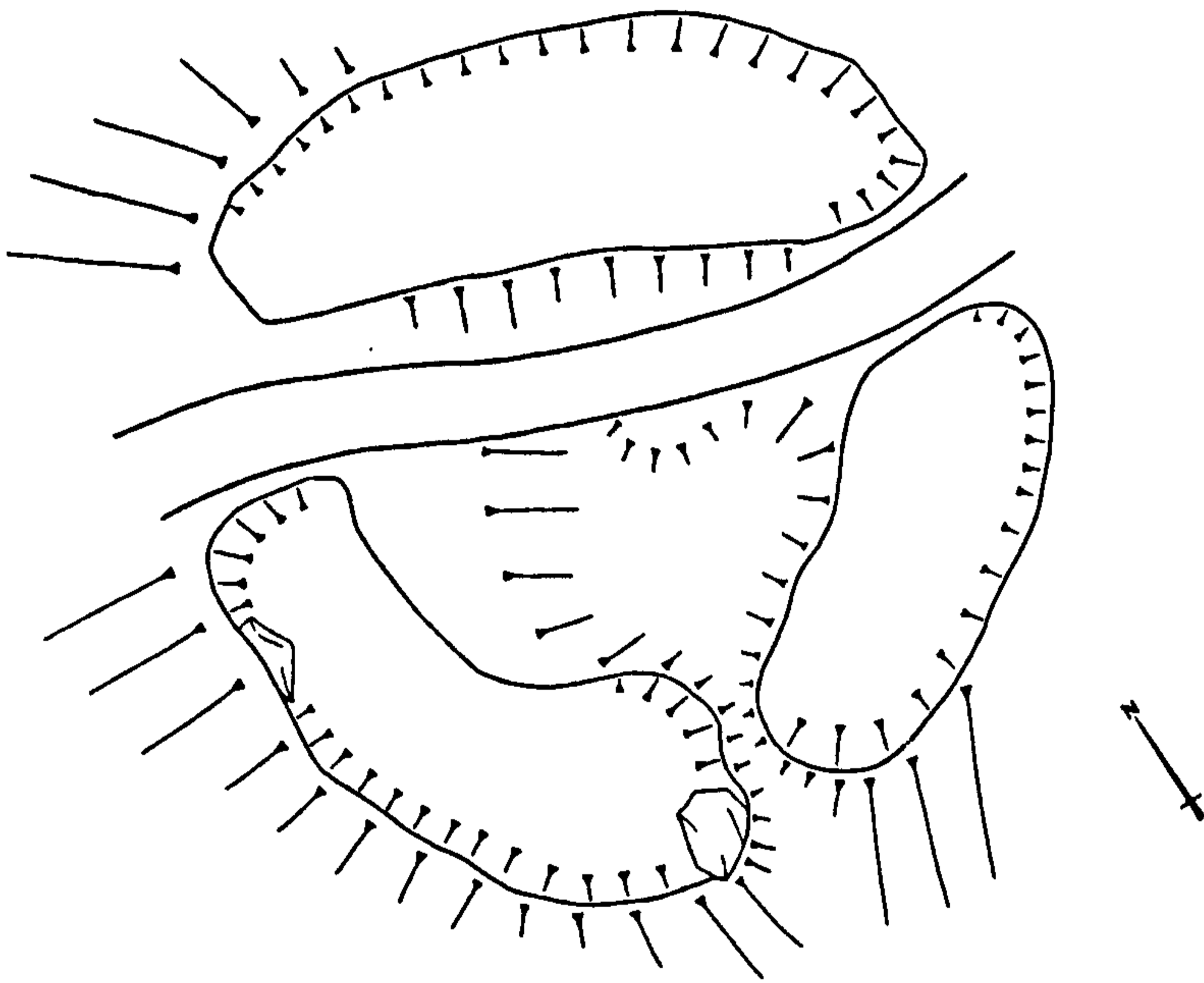


Fig. 39 Building plans 511-5 (hut-circles), north ridge, Pitcarmick North

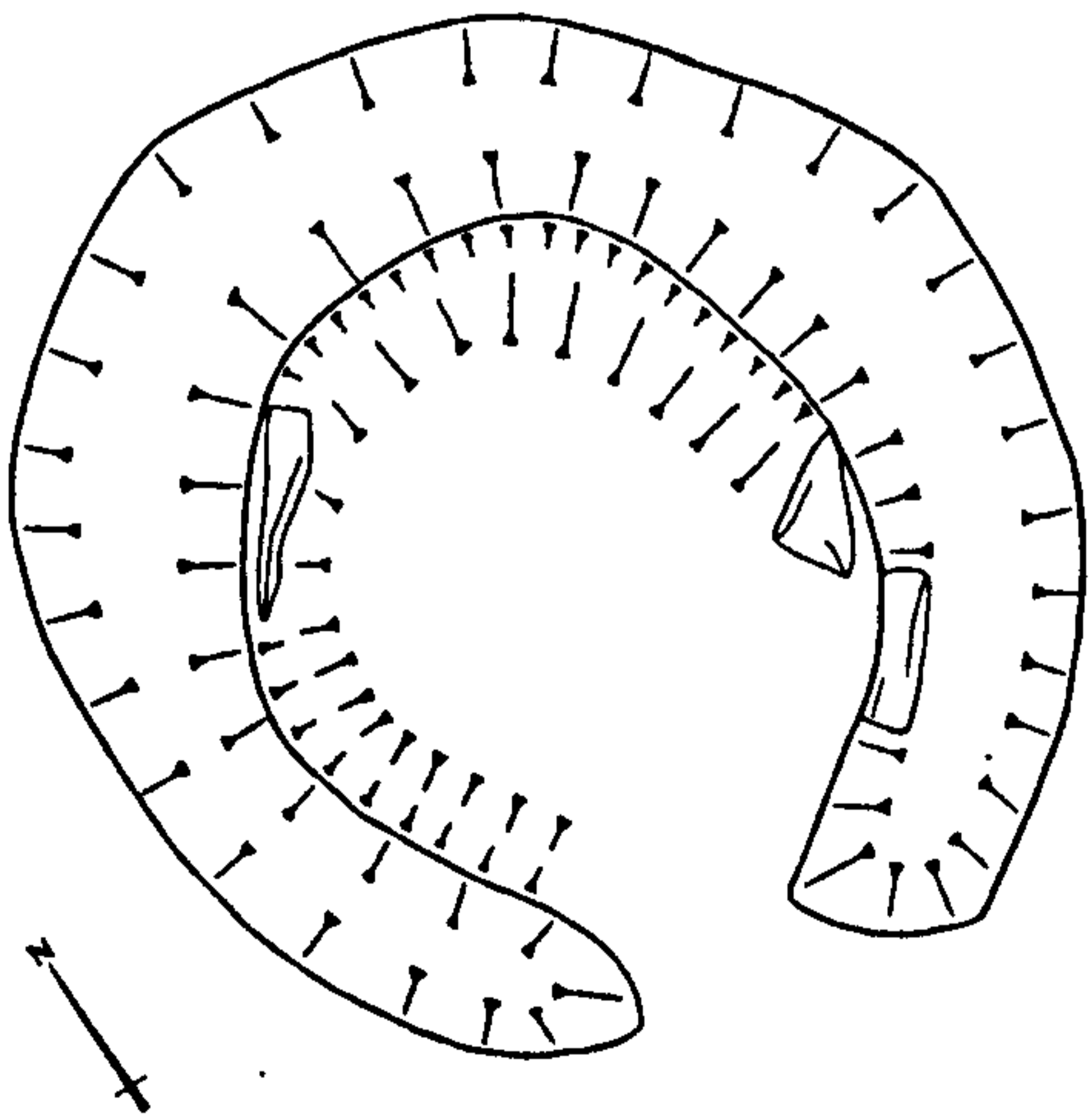
516



517



519



518

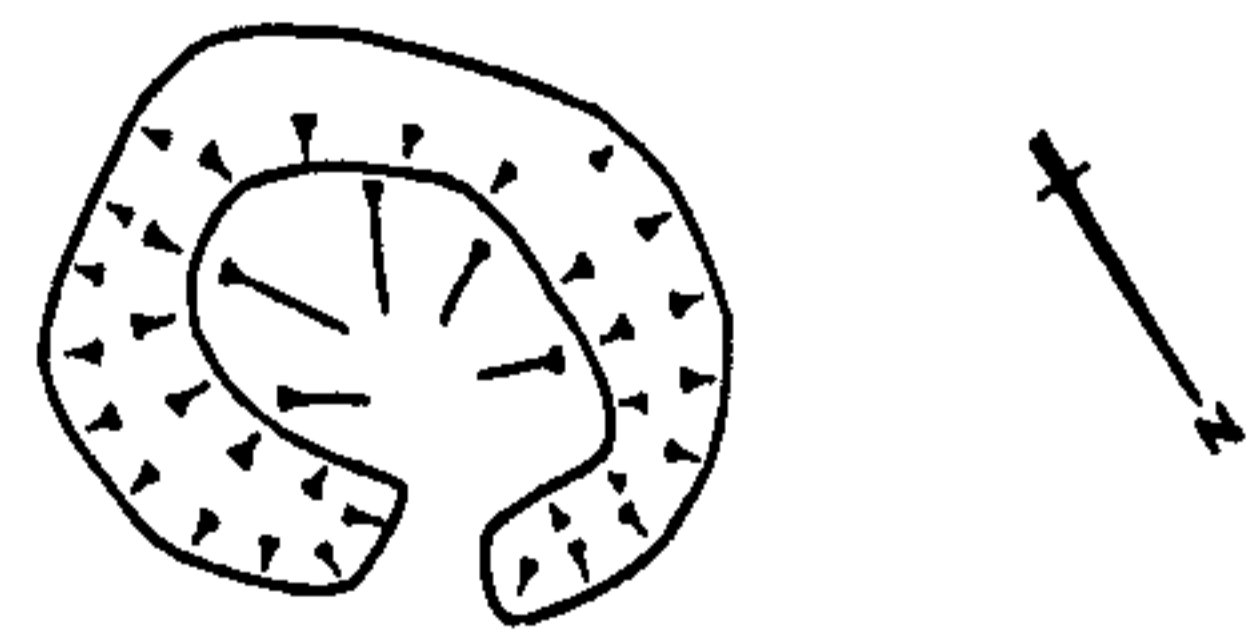


Fig. 40 Building plans 516-9 (hut-circles), north ridge, Pitcarmick North

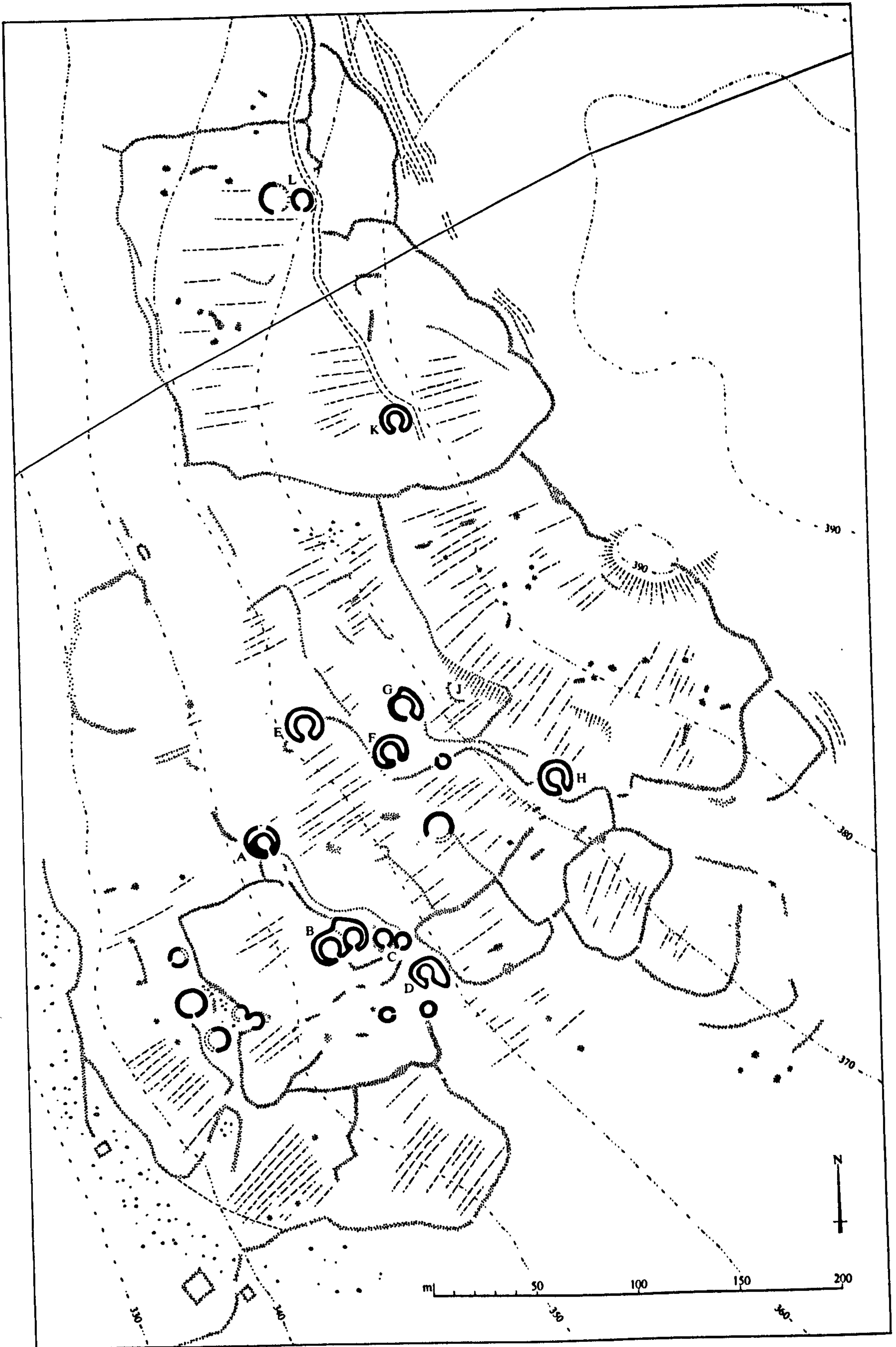


Fig. 41 Drumturn Burn, hut-circles and field systems. 1:2500 (after RCAHMS 1990, 48).

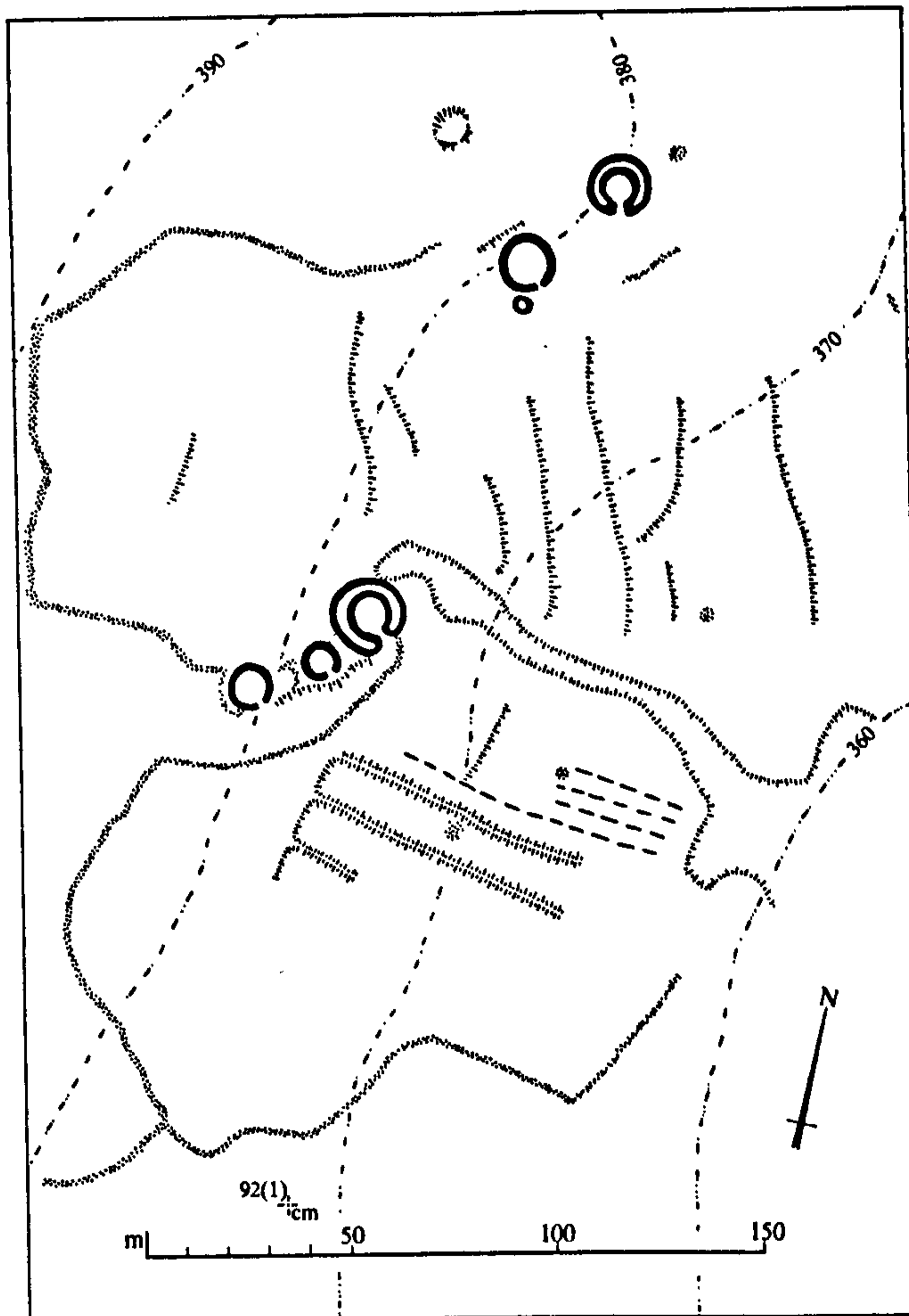


Fig. 42 Drumerg, hut-circles and strip fields. 1:2500 (after RCAHMS 1990, 44).

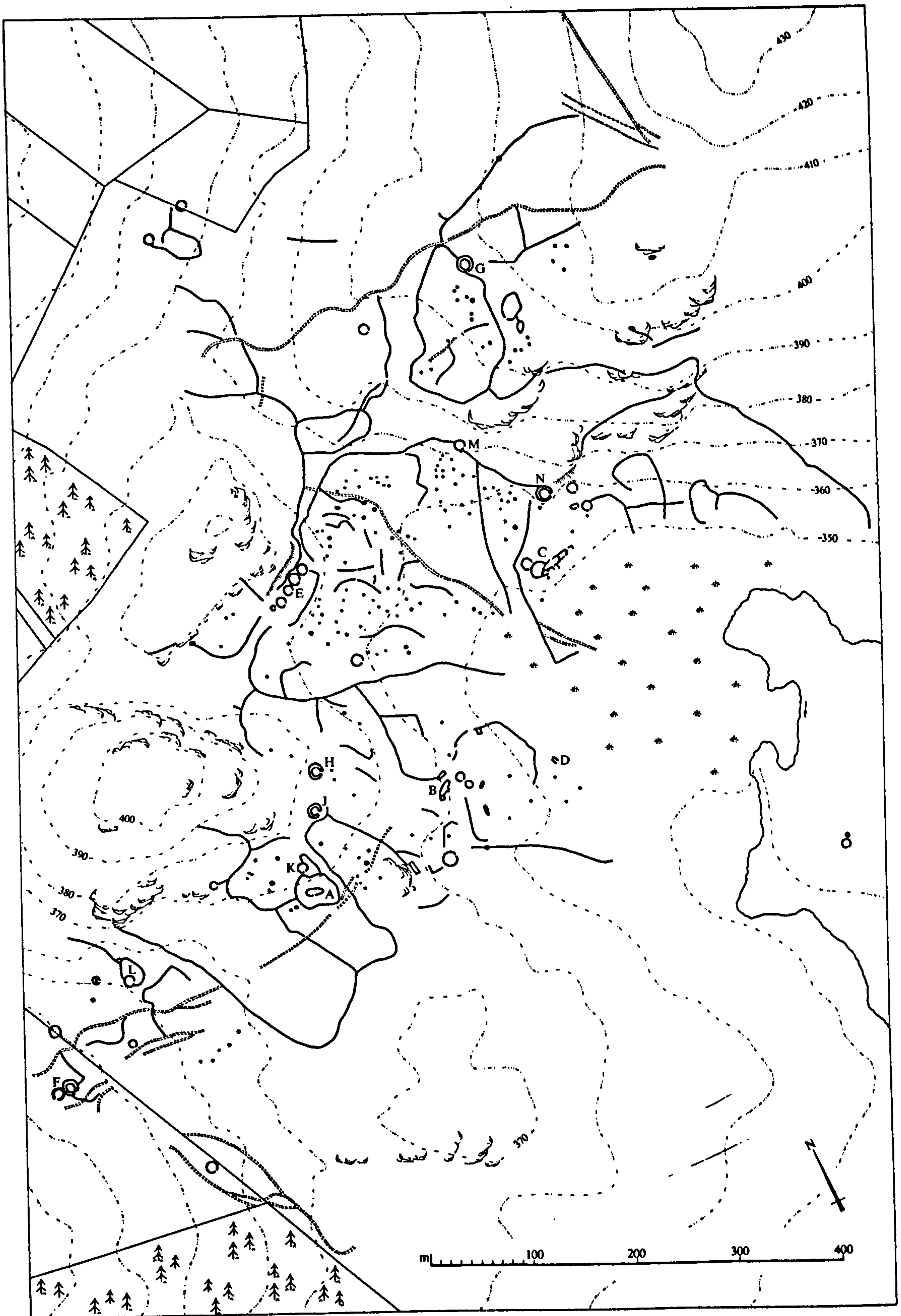


Fig. 43 Knockali, hut-circles, field systems and Pitcarnick-type buildings. 1:5000 (after RCAHMS 1990, 46).

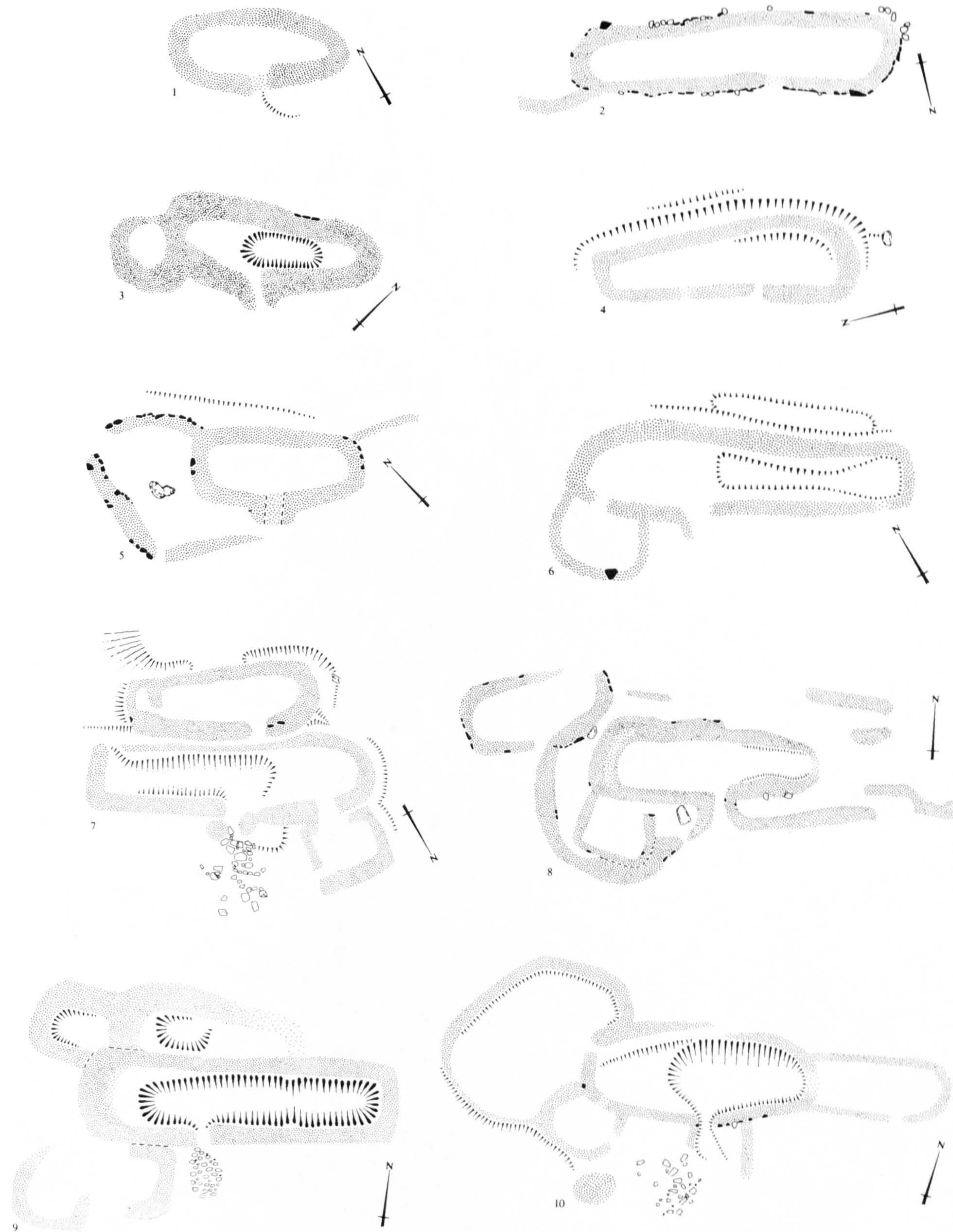


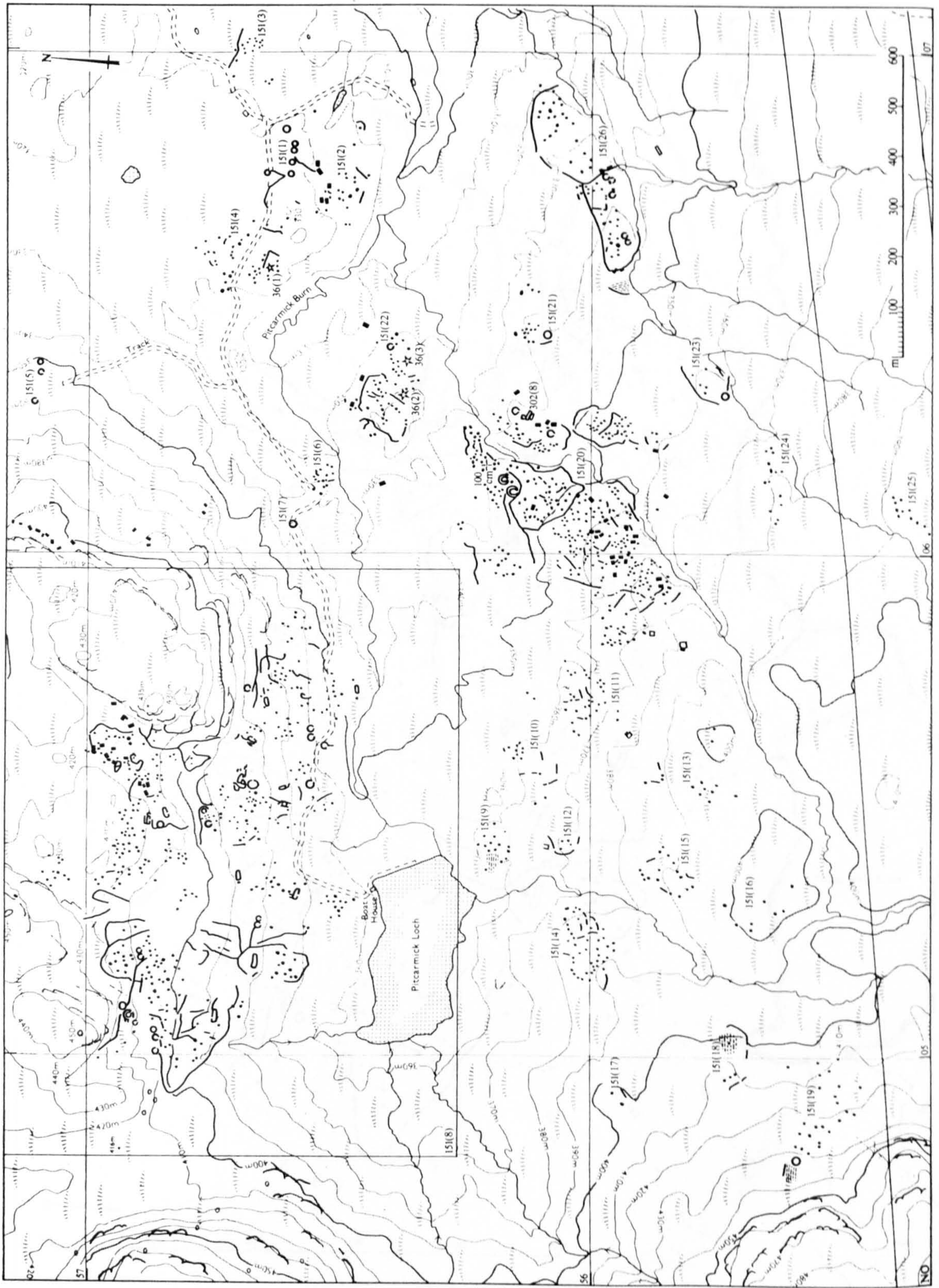
Fig. 44 Comparative plans of Pitcarmick-type buildings in North-east Perth

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Balnabroich (NO 05 NE 46) | (after RCAHMS 1990, 13). |
| 2 Pitcarmick West (NO 05 NE 22.1) | |
| 3 Knockali (NO 15 NE 40) | |
| 4 Knockali (NO 44 NE 44) | |
| 5 Balnabroich (NO 05 NE 47) | |
| 6 Dalnaglar (NO 16 SE 31) | |
| 7 Pitcarmick West (NO 05 NE 73) | |
| 8 Pitcarmick West (NO 05 NE 22.7) | |
| 9 Welton of Creuchies (NO 14 NE 75) | |
| 10 Knockali (NO 15 NE 33) | |



Fig. 45 Plan of excavated ?Pitcarmick-type building, Carn Dubh (after Rideout 1995, 150).

Fig. 46 Pitcarmick West, 1:10000 (after RCAHMS 1990, 70).



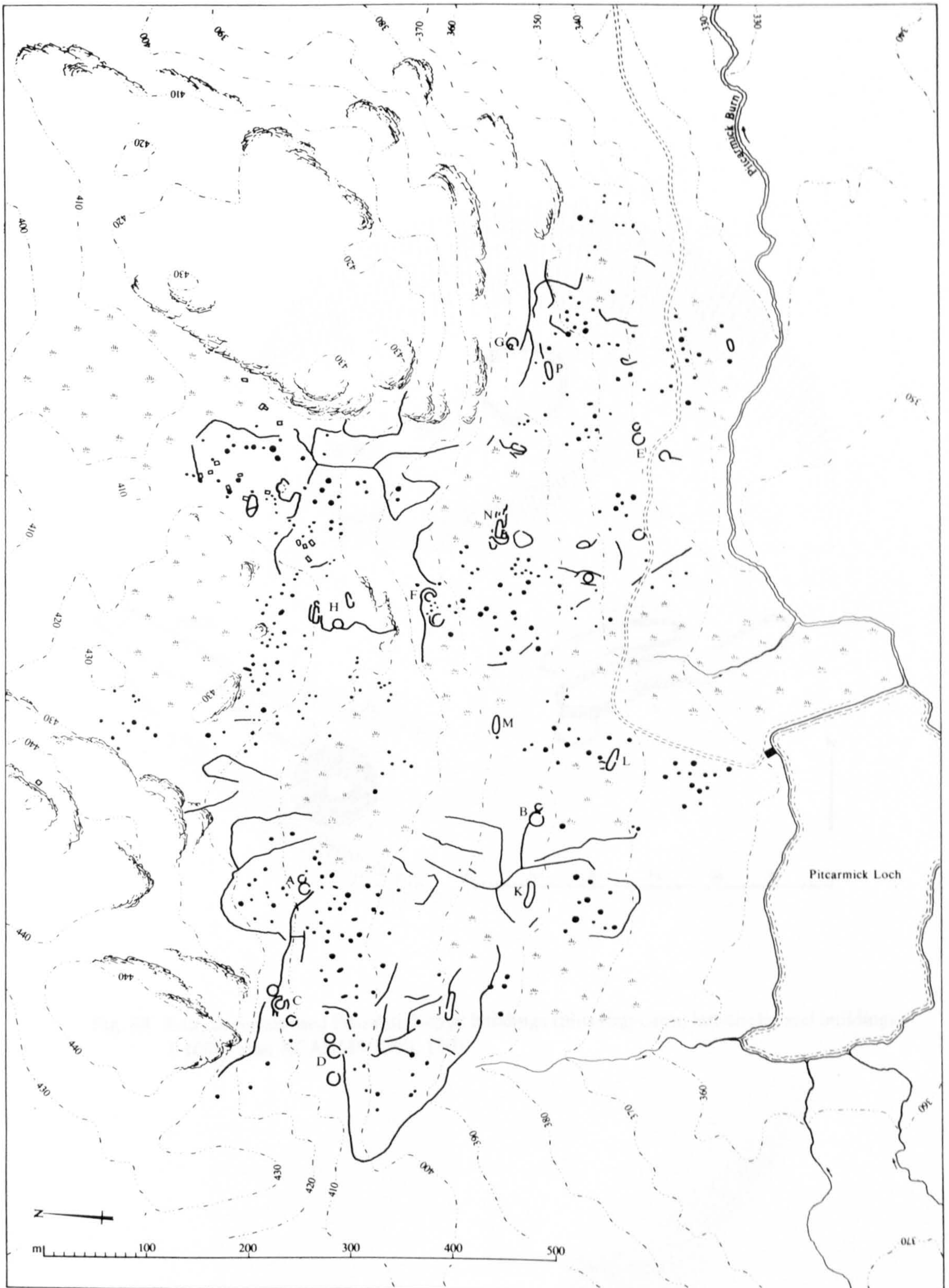


Fig. 47 Pitcarmick West, hut-circles, field systems, Pitcarmick-type buildings and shieling huts. 1:5000 (after RCAHMS 1990, 72).

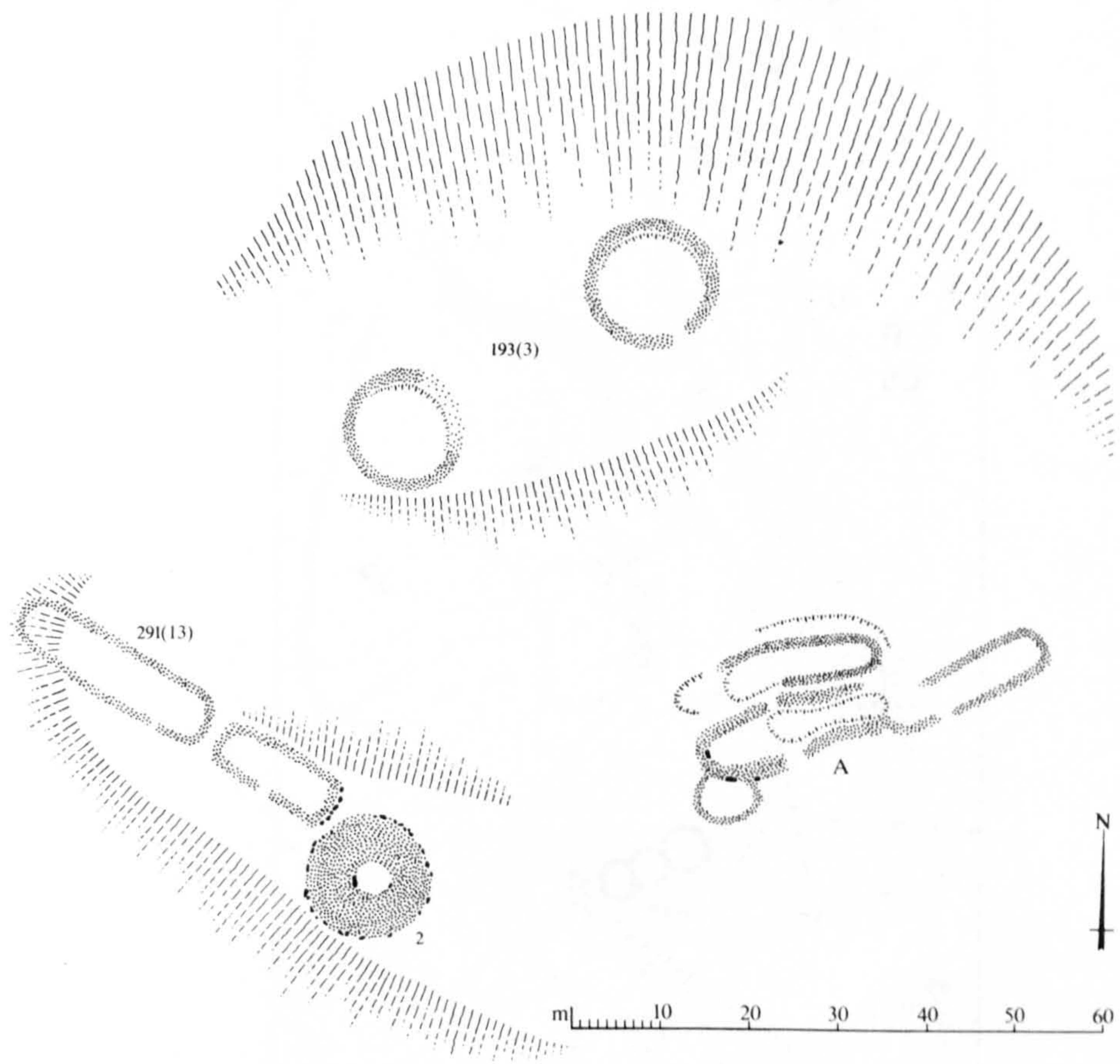


Fig. 48 Lair, superimposed Pitcarmick-type buildings (plus ring-cairn, hut-circles and buildings). 1:1000 (after RCAHMS 1990, 150).

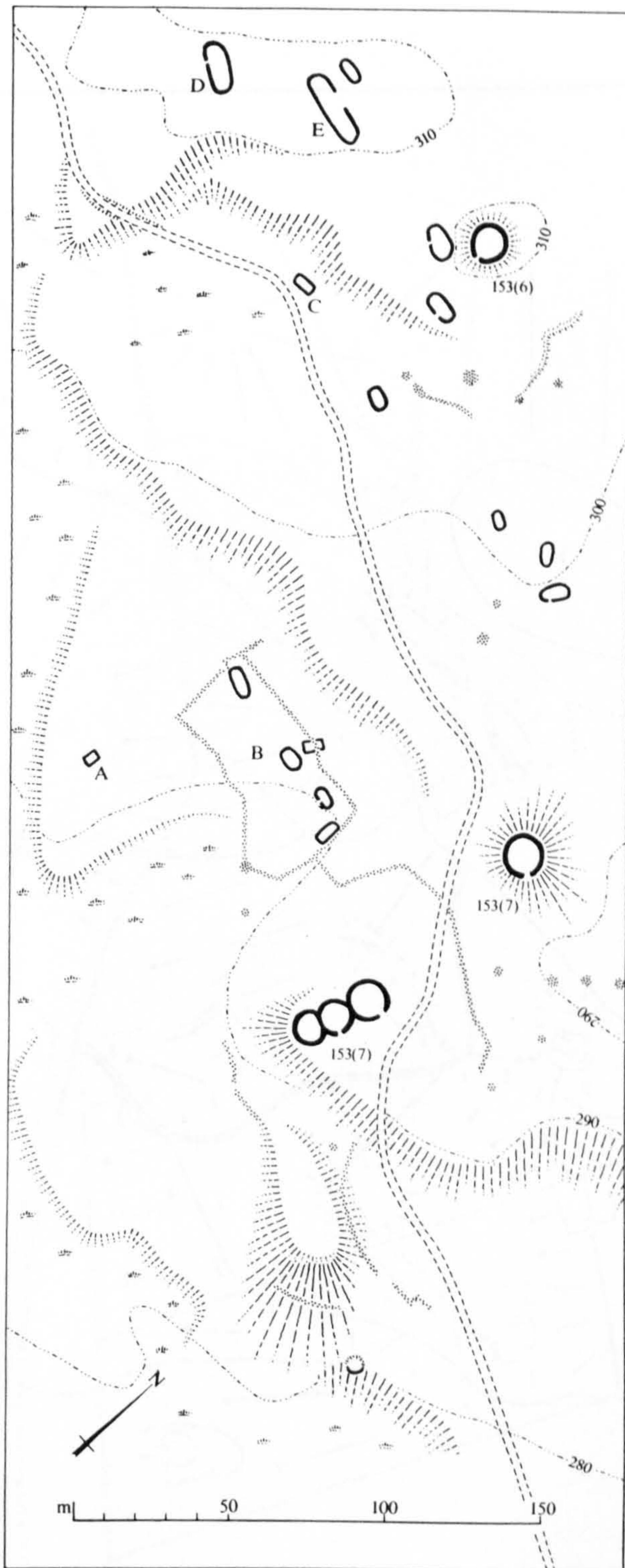
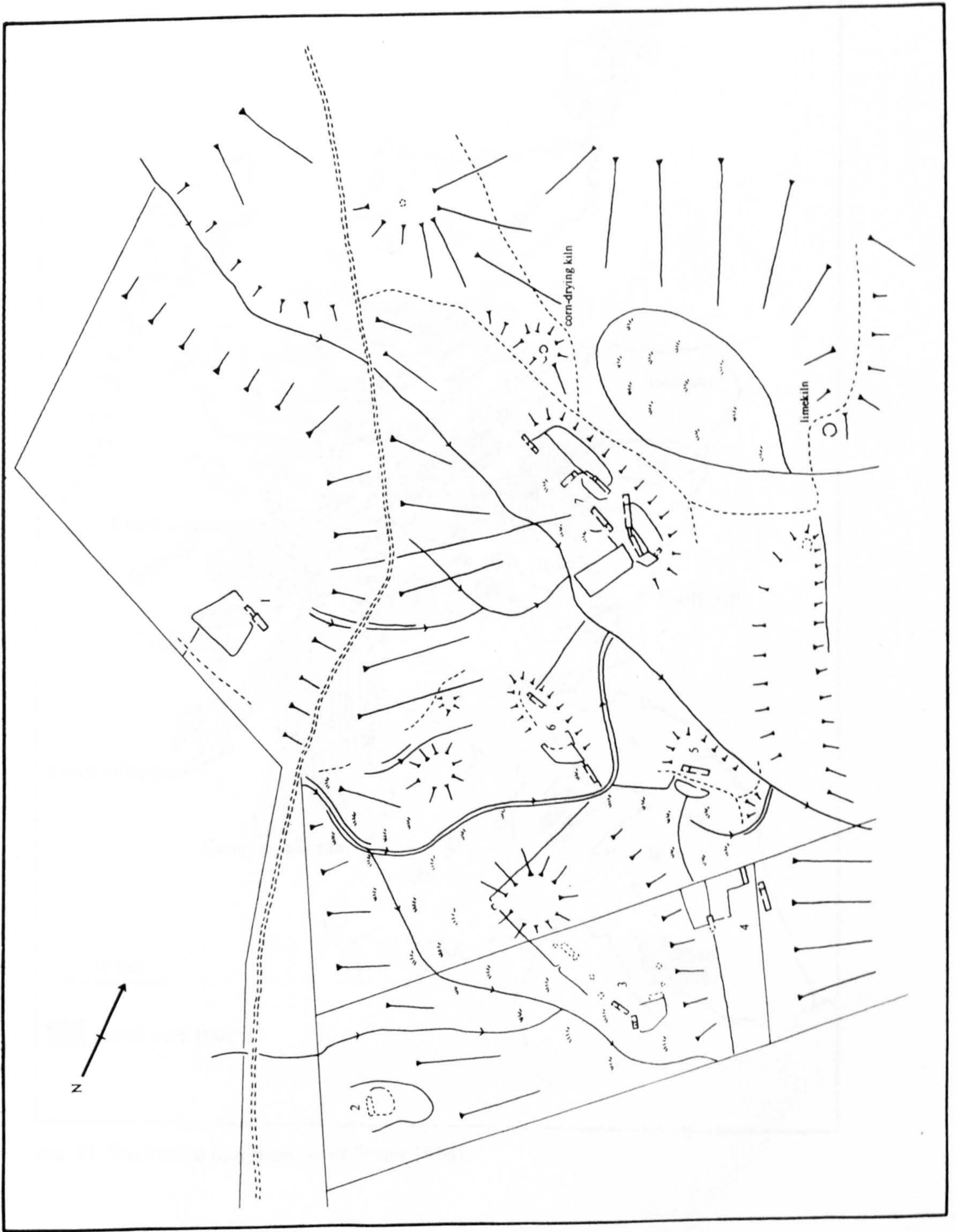


Fig. 49 Pitcarmick East (after RCAHMS 1990, 157).

Fig. 50 Stronamuck, sketch plan of settlement (not to scale).



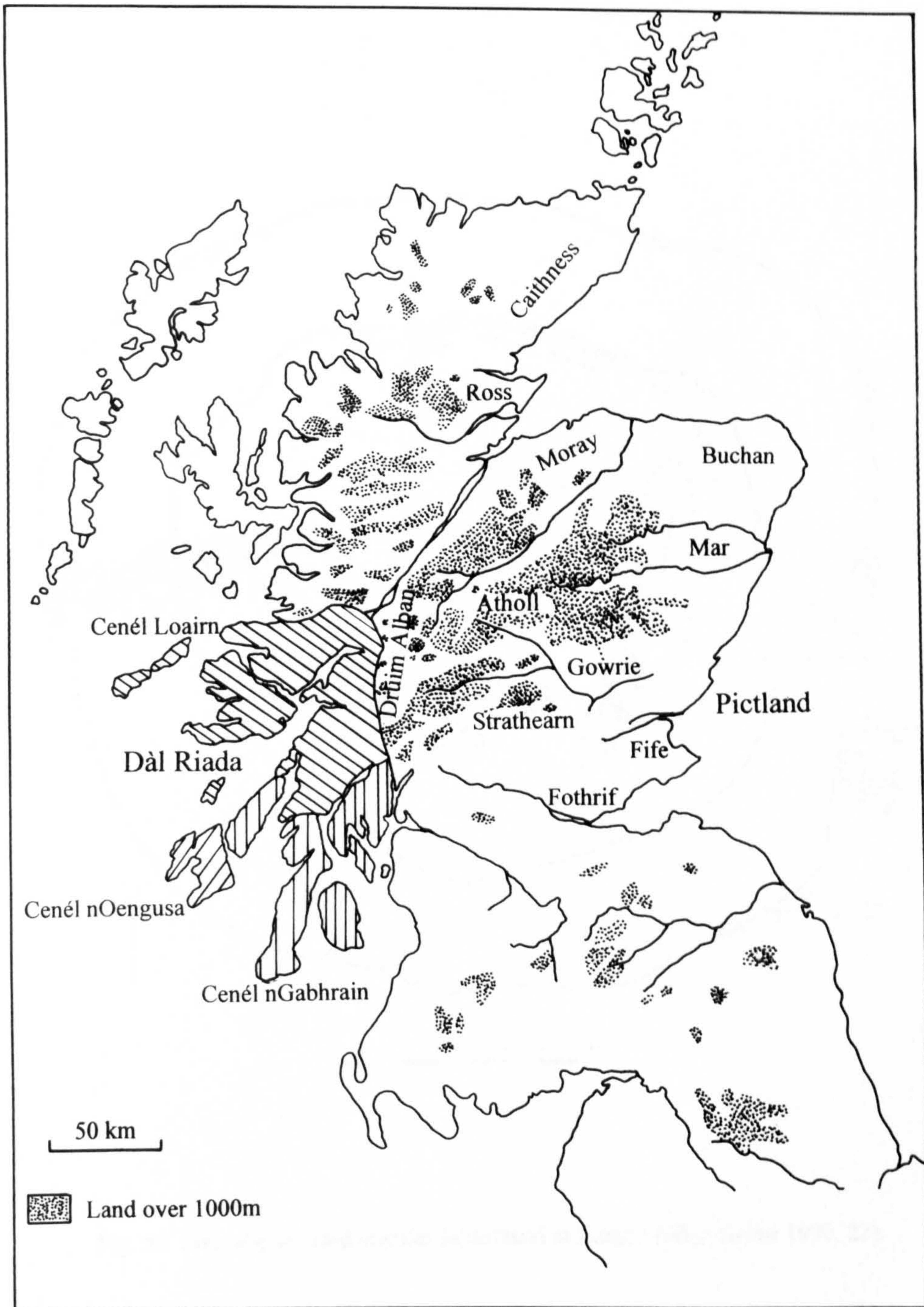


Fig. 51 The Pictish kingdoms (after Foster 1996).

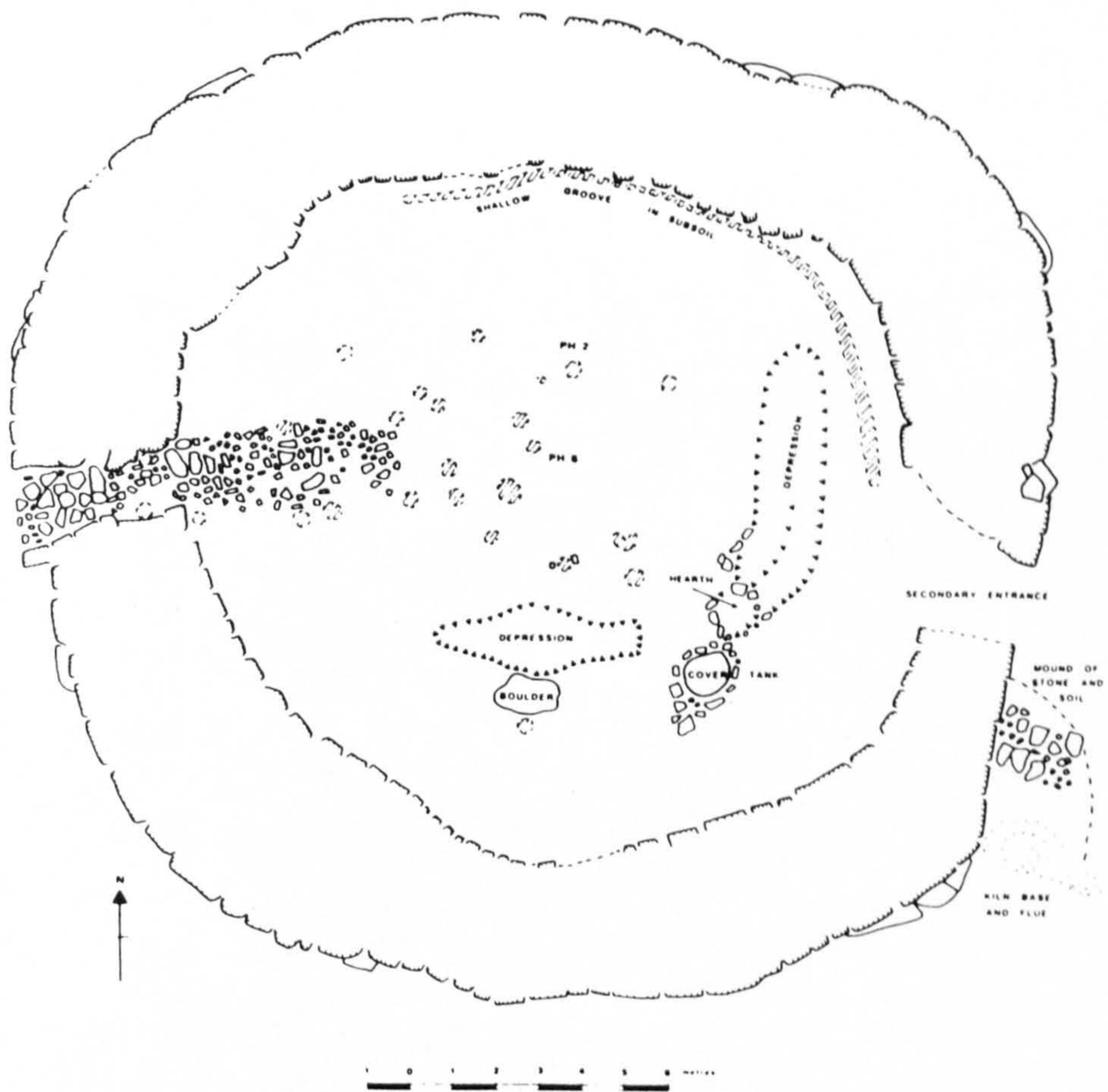


Fig. 52 Plan of excavated circular homestead at Litigan (after Taylor 1990, 22).

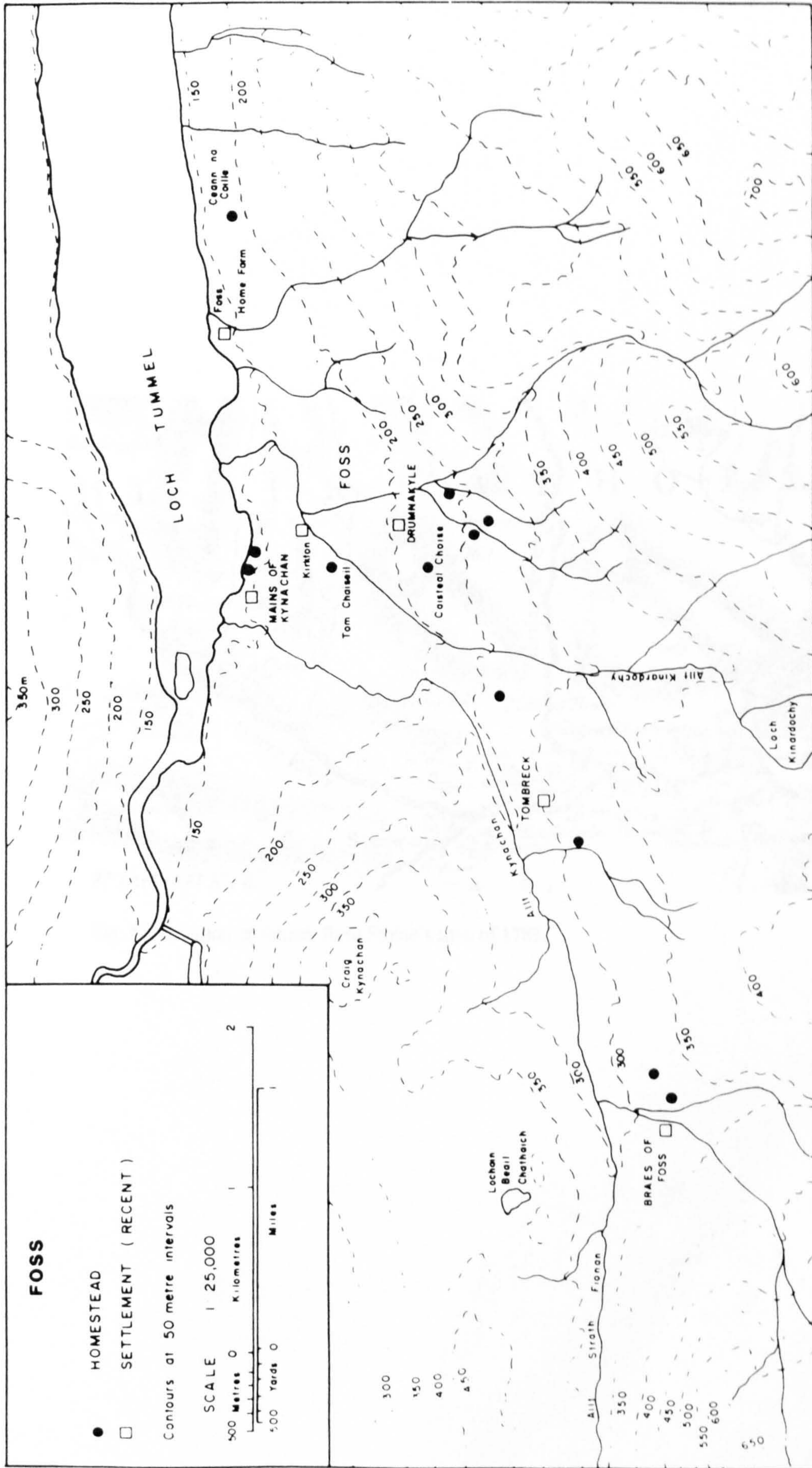


Fig. 53 Circular homesteads around the west end of Loch Tummel (after Taylor 1990, 49).

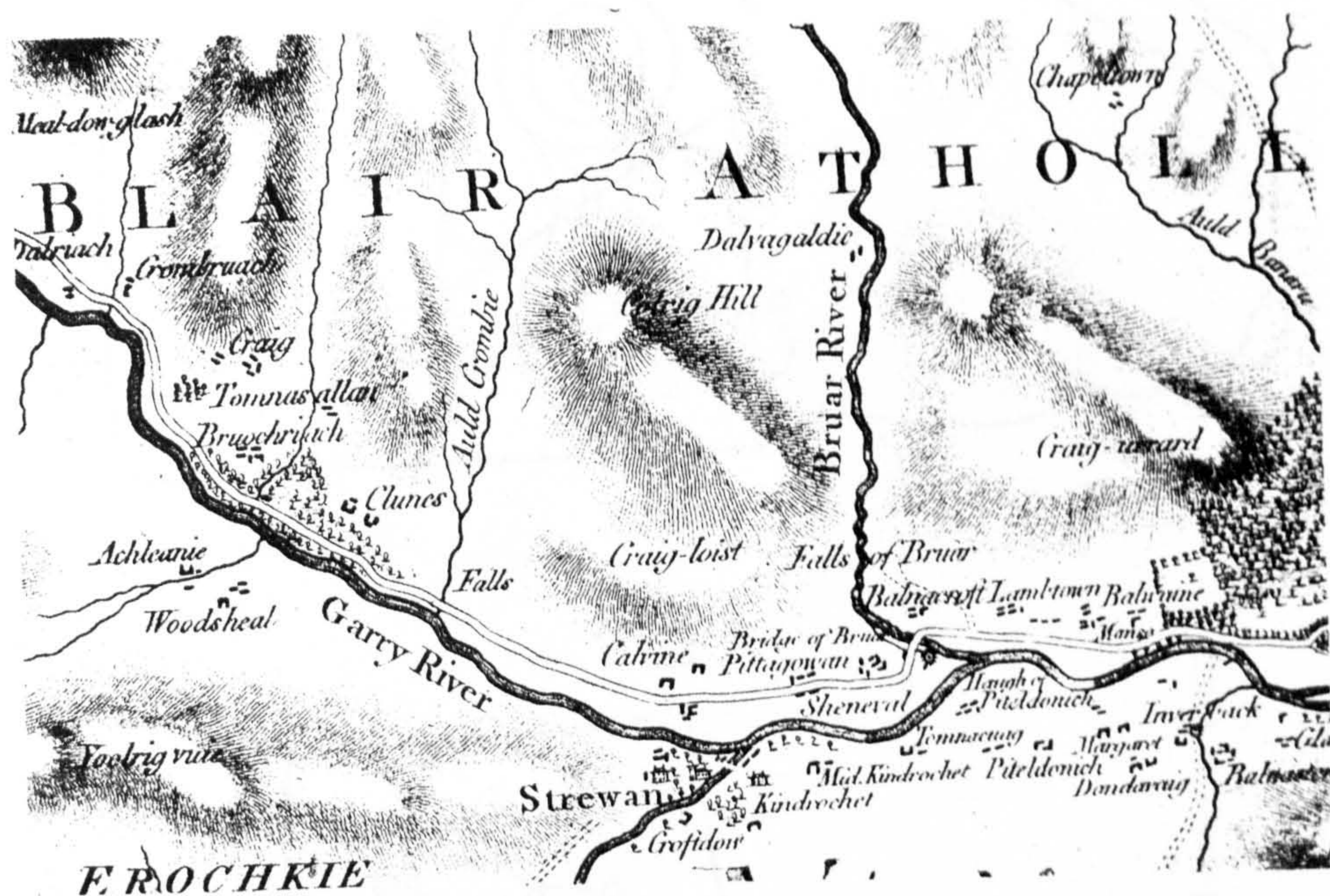


Fig. 54 Location of Struan, from Stobie's map of 1783.

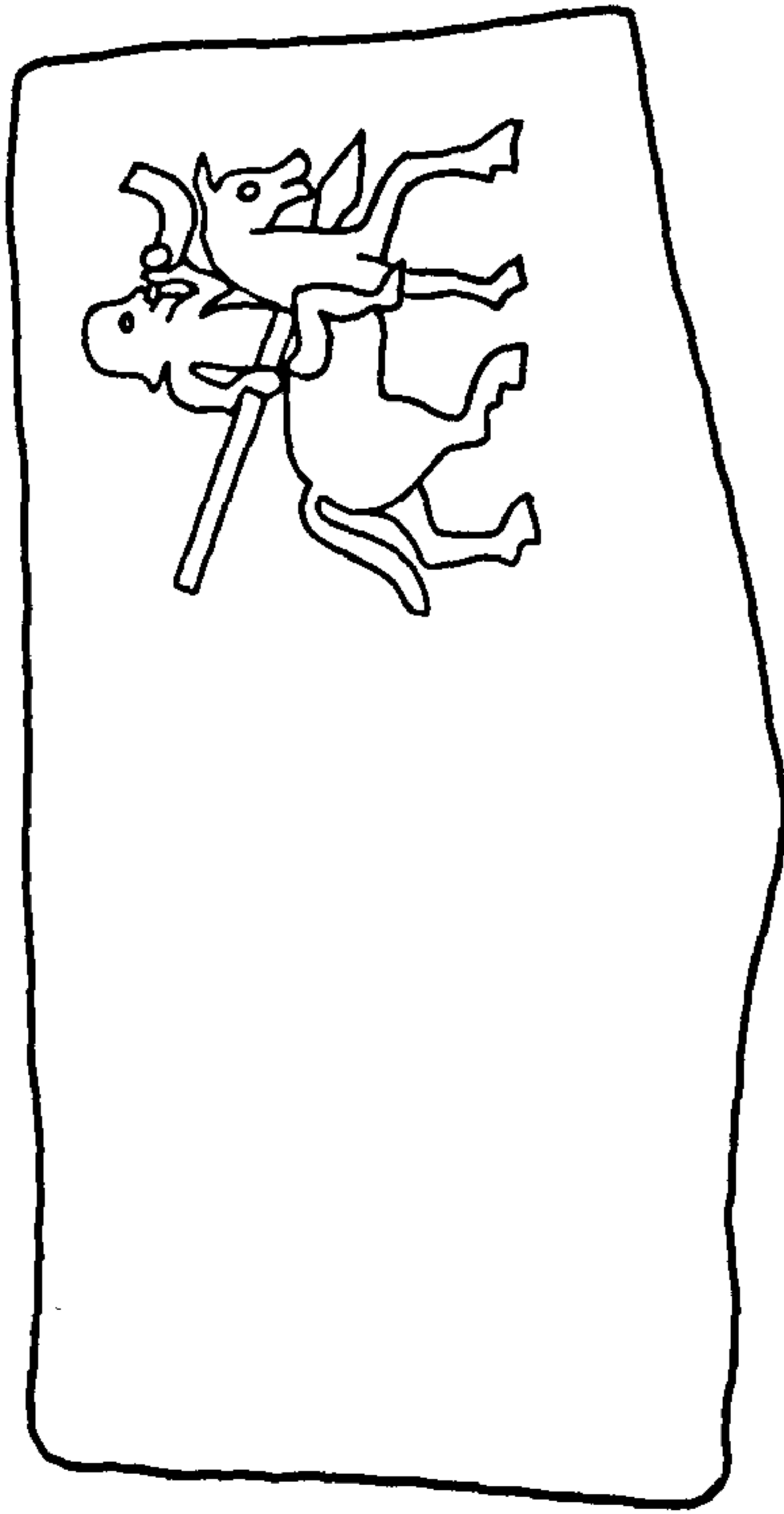
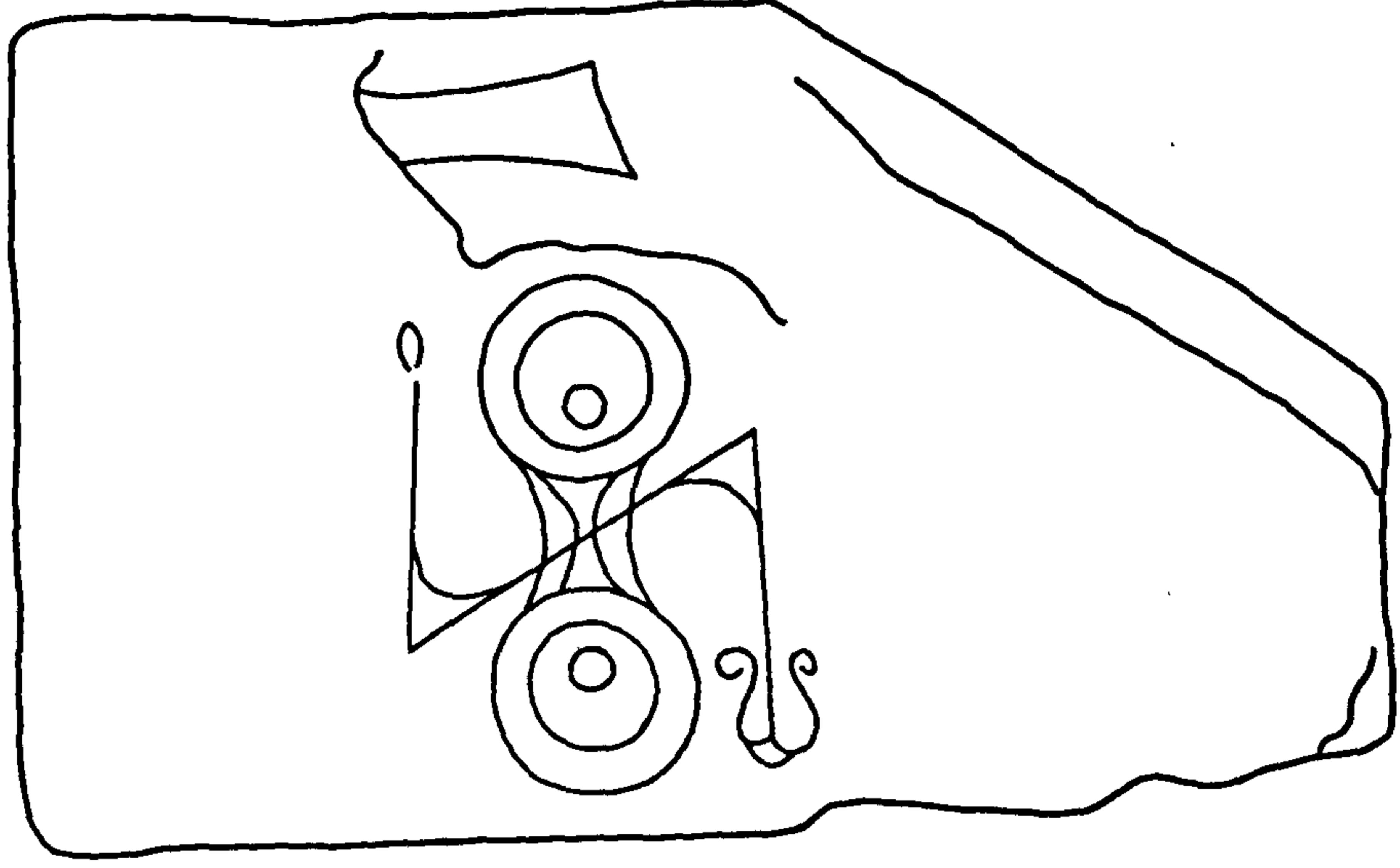


Fig. 55 Class I stones: Dunkeld and Struan (after Allen and Anderson 1903).



Fig. 56 Class II stone, Logierait (after Allen and Anderson 1903).

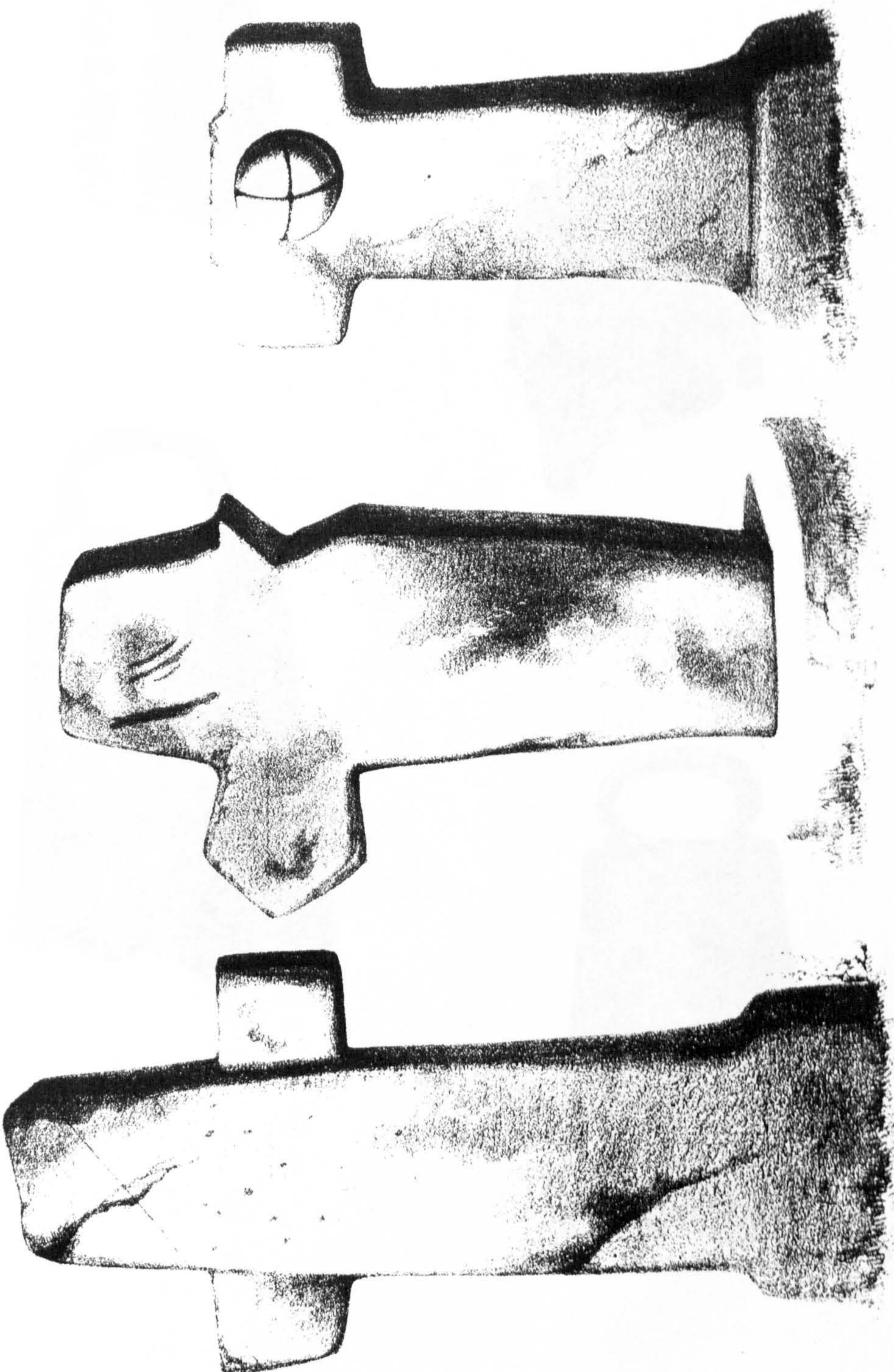
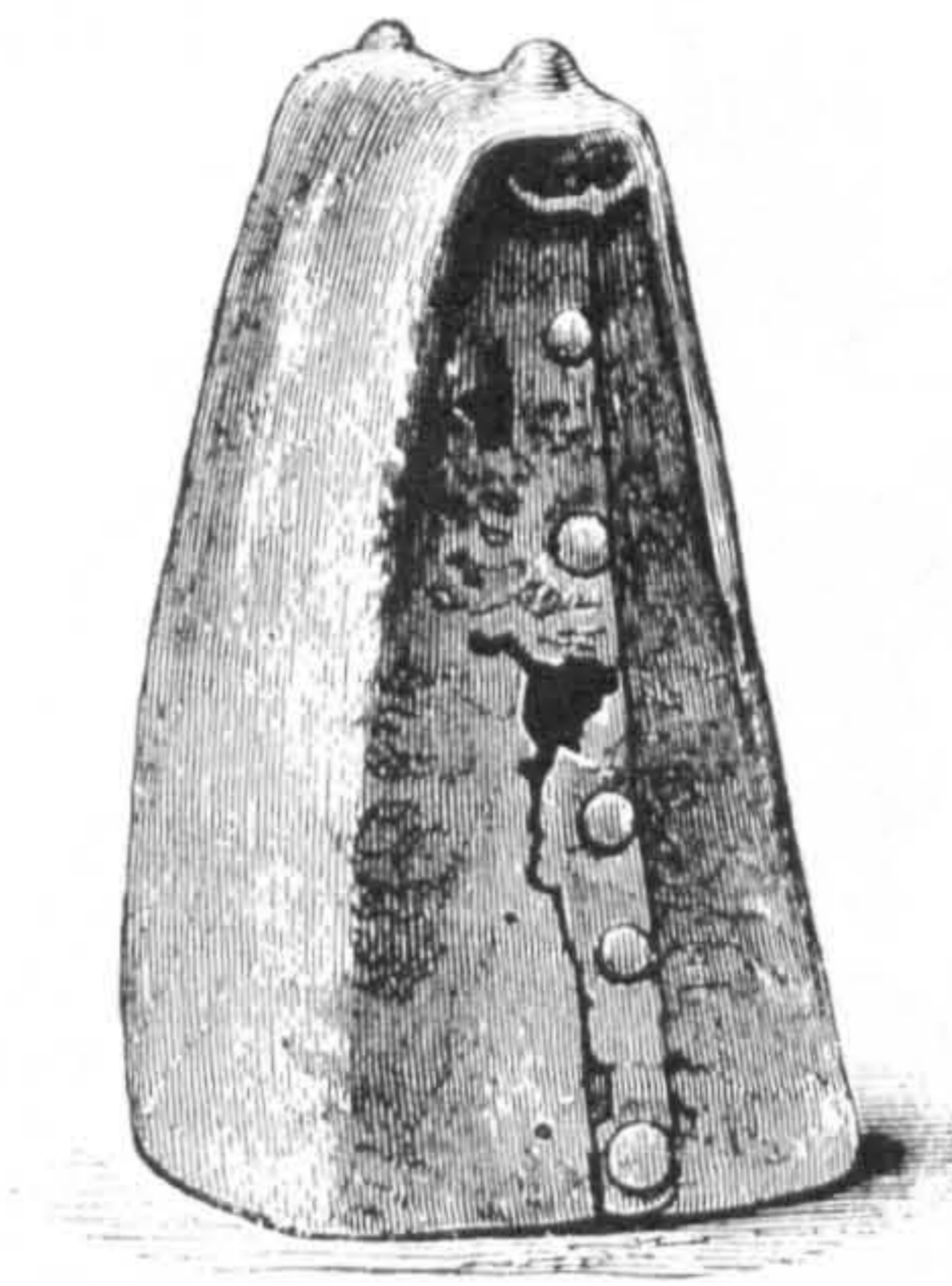


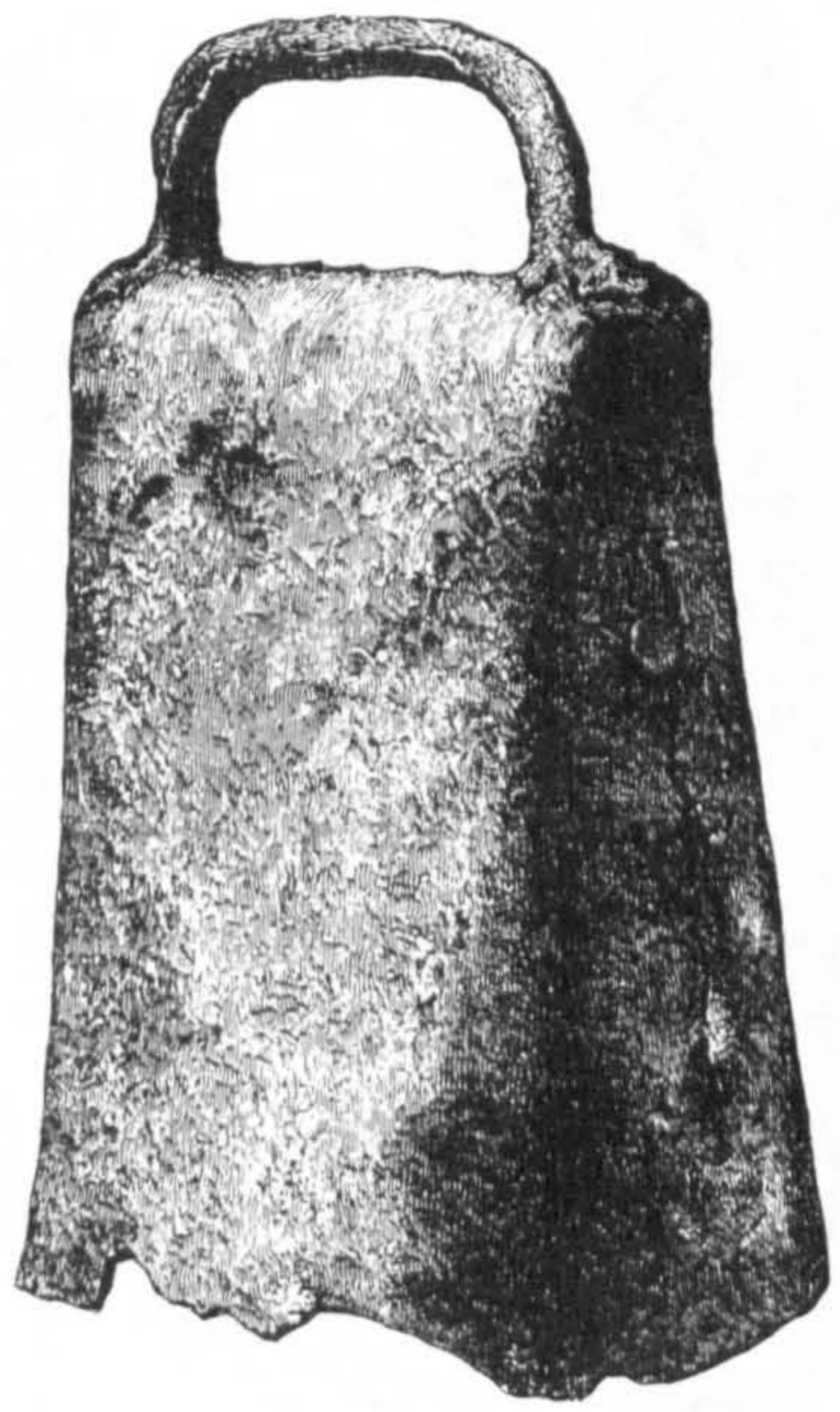
Fig. 57 Crosses, Dull (after Stuart 1856).



A



B



C



D

Fig. 58 'Celtic bells (after Anderson 1881). Not to scale.

- A Cladh Bhranno
- B Balnahannait
- C Fortingall
- D Struan

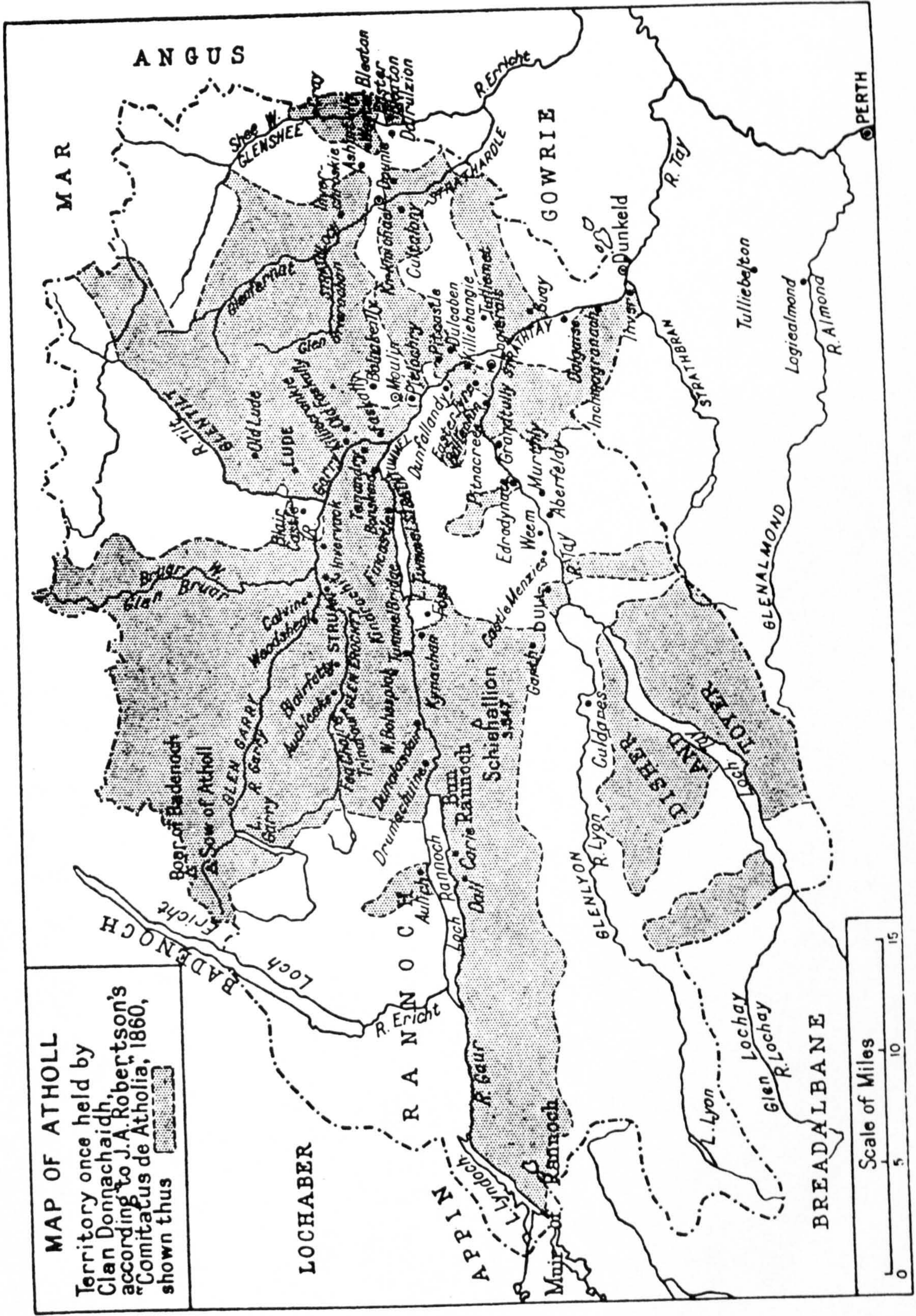


Fig. 59 Nineteenth century Atholl (after Moncreiffe 1954, 3).

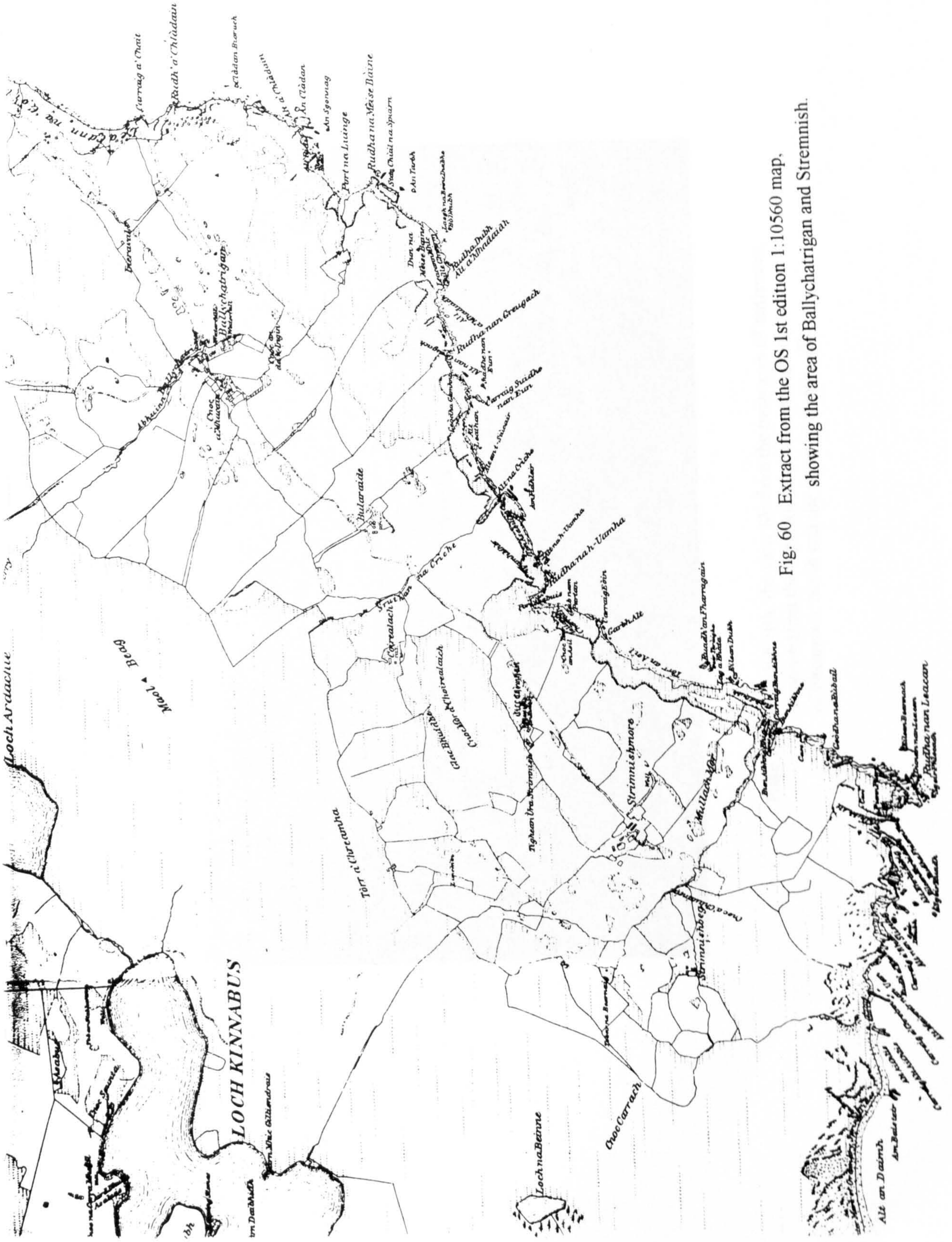


Fig. 60 Extract from the OS 1st edition 1:10560 map,

showing the area of Ballychatrigan and Stremnish.



Plate 1 Pitcarmick North, the view SE from the main area of settlement, demonstrating the separation between the hillside of Pitcarmick North and the green of Strathardle.



Plate 2 Pitcarmick North, general view of the basin, looking SE.



Plate 3 Pitcarmick North, looking W from the basin to the bluff
at the head of the south ridge.



Plate 4 Pitcarmick North, view E along south ridge. The entrance stones are in the immediate foreground, with hut-circle 325 showing as ripples in the heather behind. Neither the burial cairns nor the Pitcarmick-type building stand out beyond 325.



Plate 5 Piccarmick North, kerbing around the entrance of hut-circle 516.



Plate 6 Pitcarmick North, triangular boulder from E.
The shieling hut [411] is in the foreground and the bluff rises behind the triangular stone.



Plate 7 Pitcarmick North, area to the west of the triangular boulder.
The lines of small upright stones are distinguished by a change in vegetation.



Plate 8 Pitcarmick North, view W along Pitcarmick-type building 412.
The triangular stone and the rise of the bluff frame this view.



Plate 9 Picarmick North, cot 404 from S.



Plate 10 Pitcarmick North, shieling 411 from N.



Plate 11 Stronamuck, general view of township from E side of Strathardle

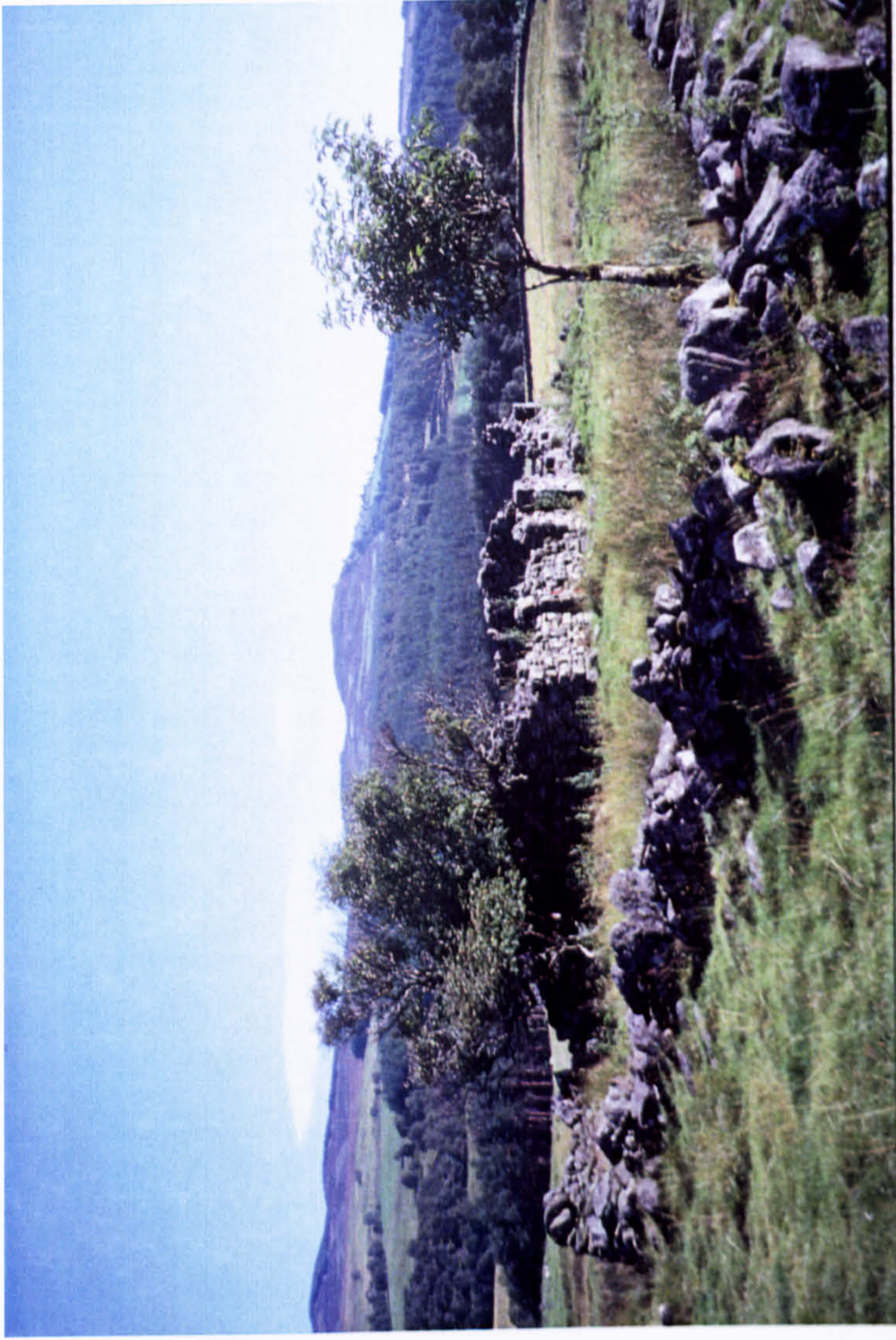


Plate 12 Stronamuck, looking east over Group 1.



Plate 13 Stronamuck, low drystone, turf-covered footings of Group 6.



Plate 14 Stronamuck, massive boulder construction in Group 7.



Plate 15 Strathtummel, looking N to Pitlochry and the
Pass of Killiecrankie, from Pitcastle.



Plate 16 Glenlyon, near Camusvrachan.



Plate 17 Queen's View I, from E.



Plate 18 Queen's View I, entrance passage with interior beyond, from W.



Plate 19 Cashlie III, showing position on floor of upper Glenlyon.



Plate 20 Struan, pillar stone.



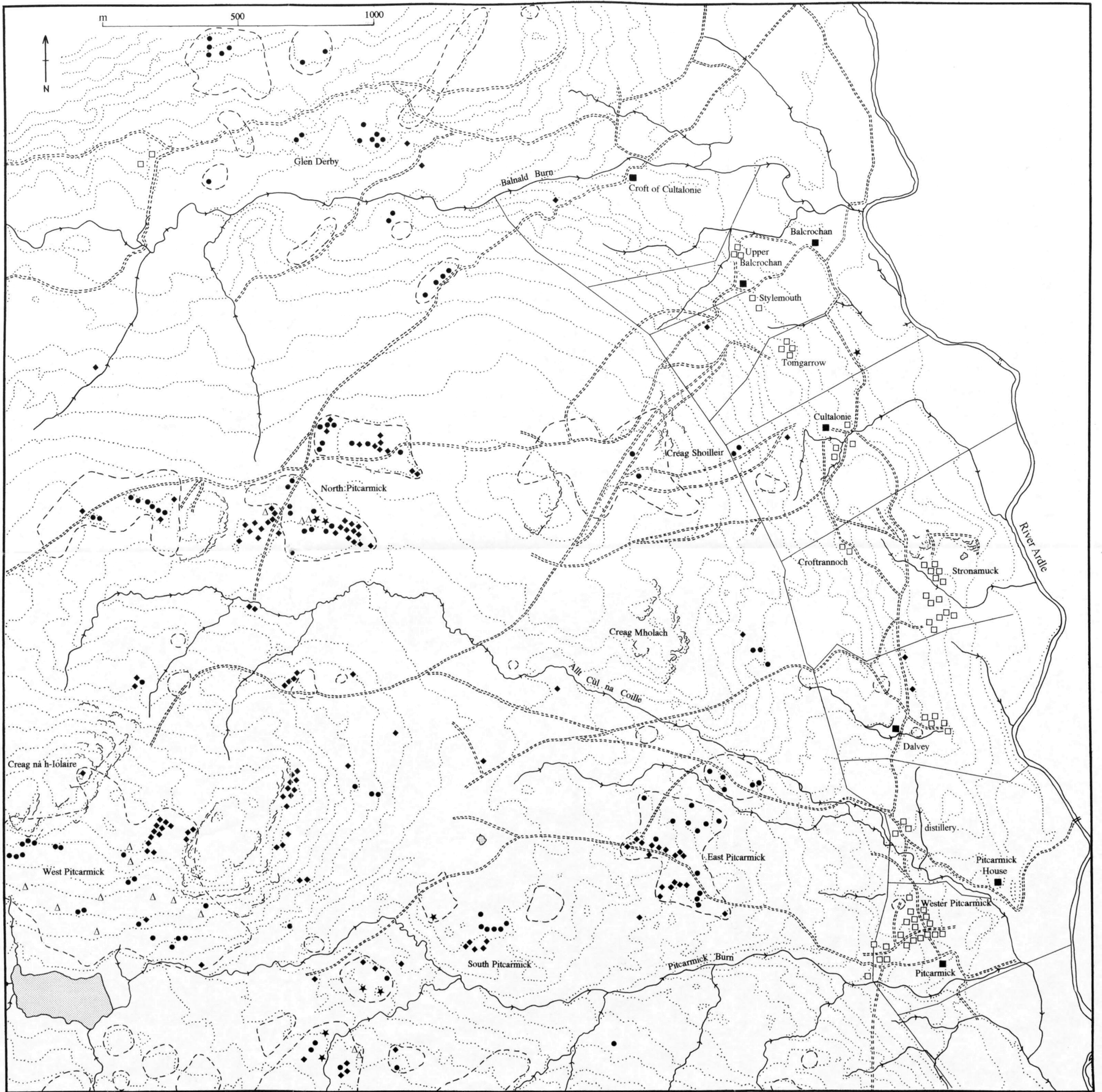
Plate 21 Struan, motte.



Plate 22 Newton of Ballinreigh, cross-incised boulder at the head of Strathbraan.

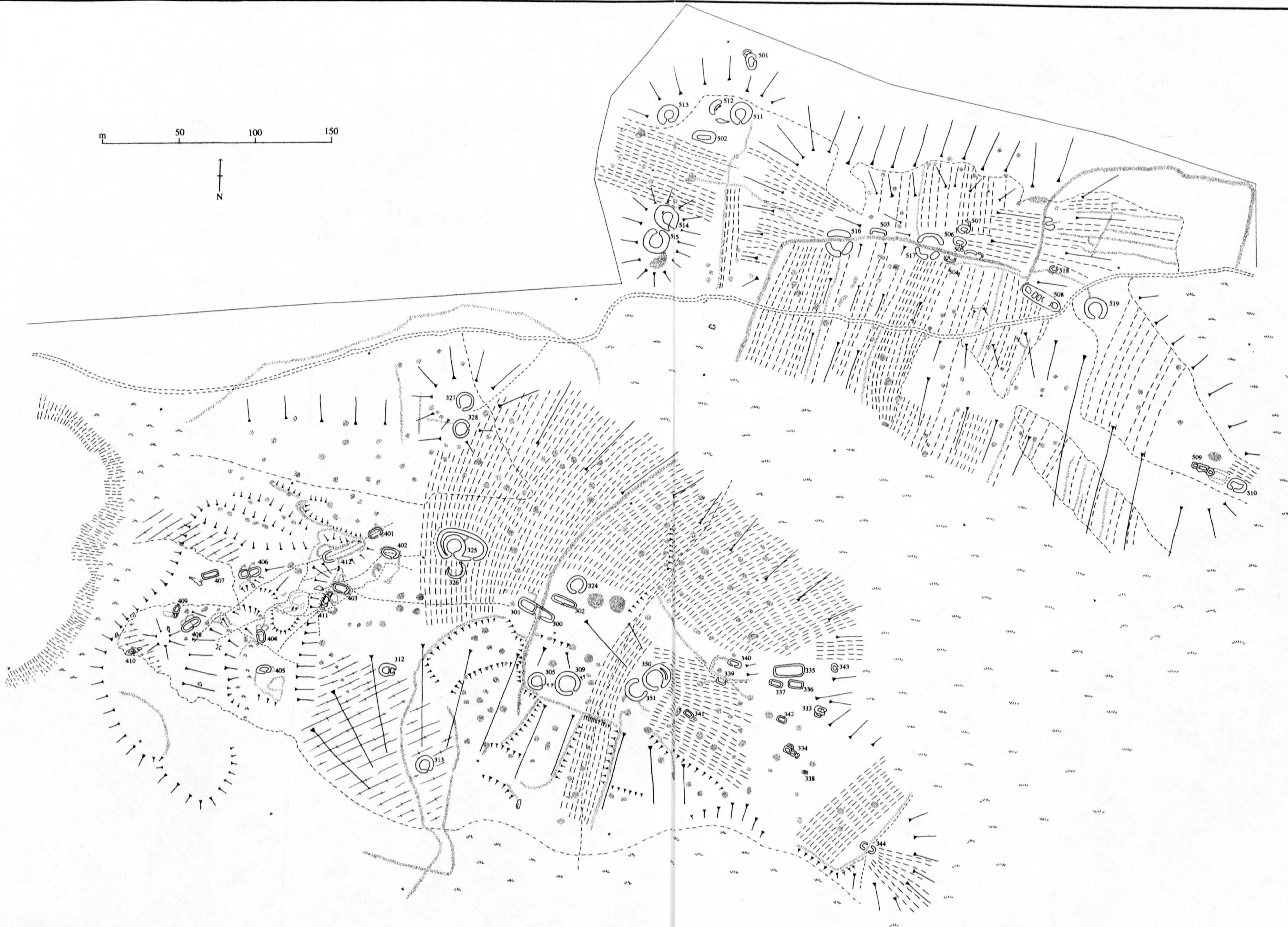


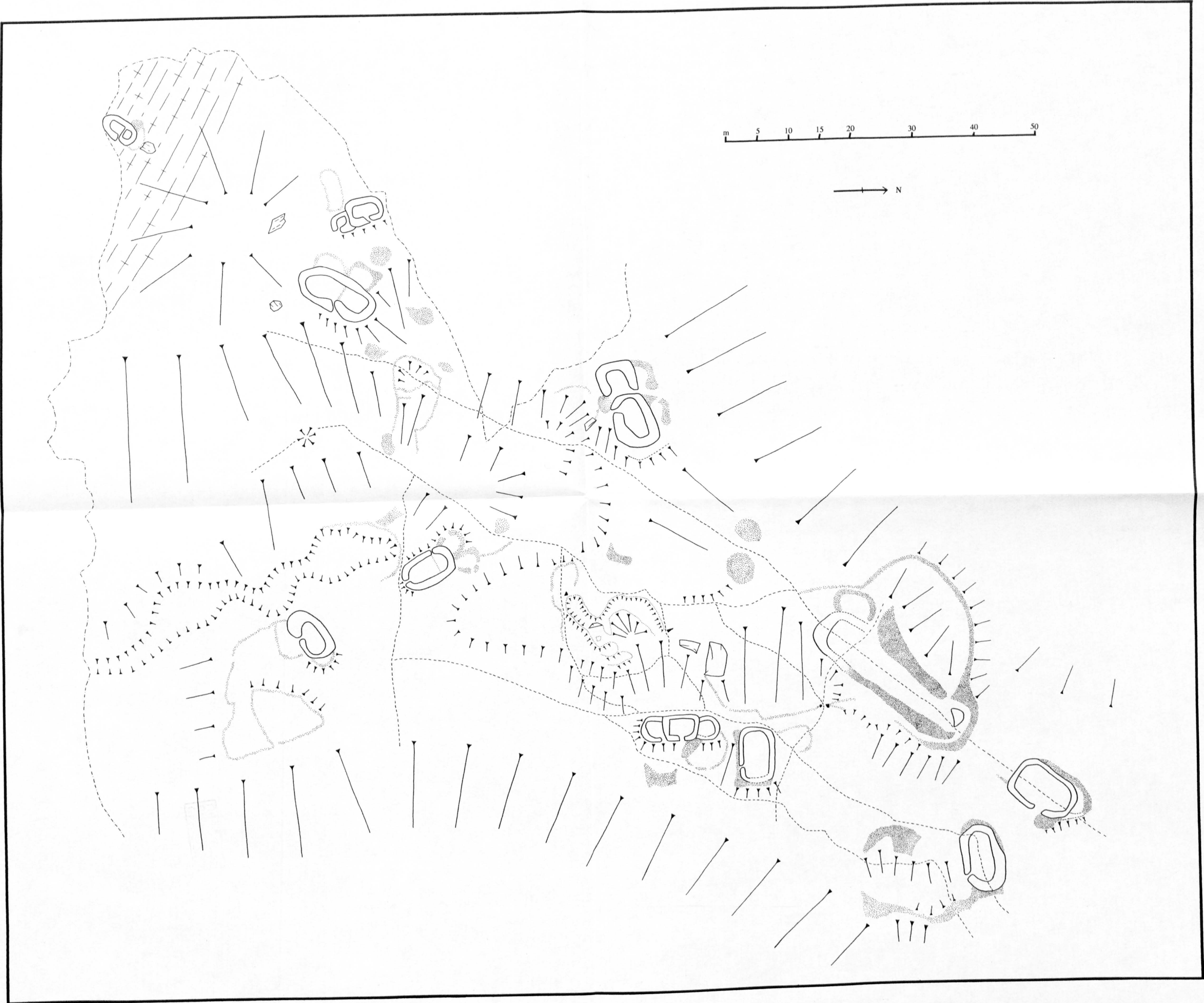
Plate 23 Glenlyon, Adomnán's cross and Balnahannait behind.

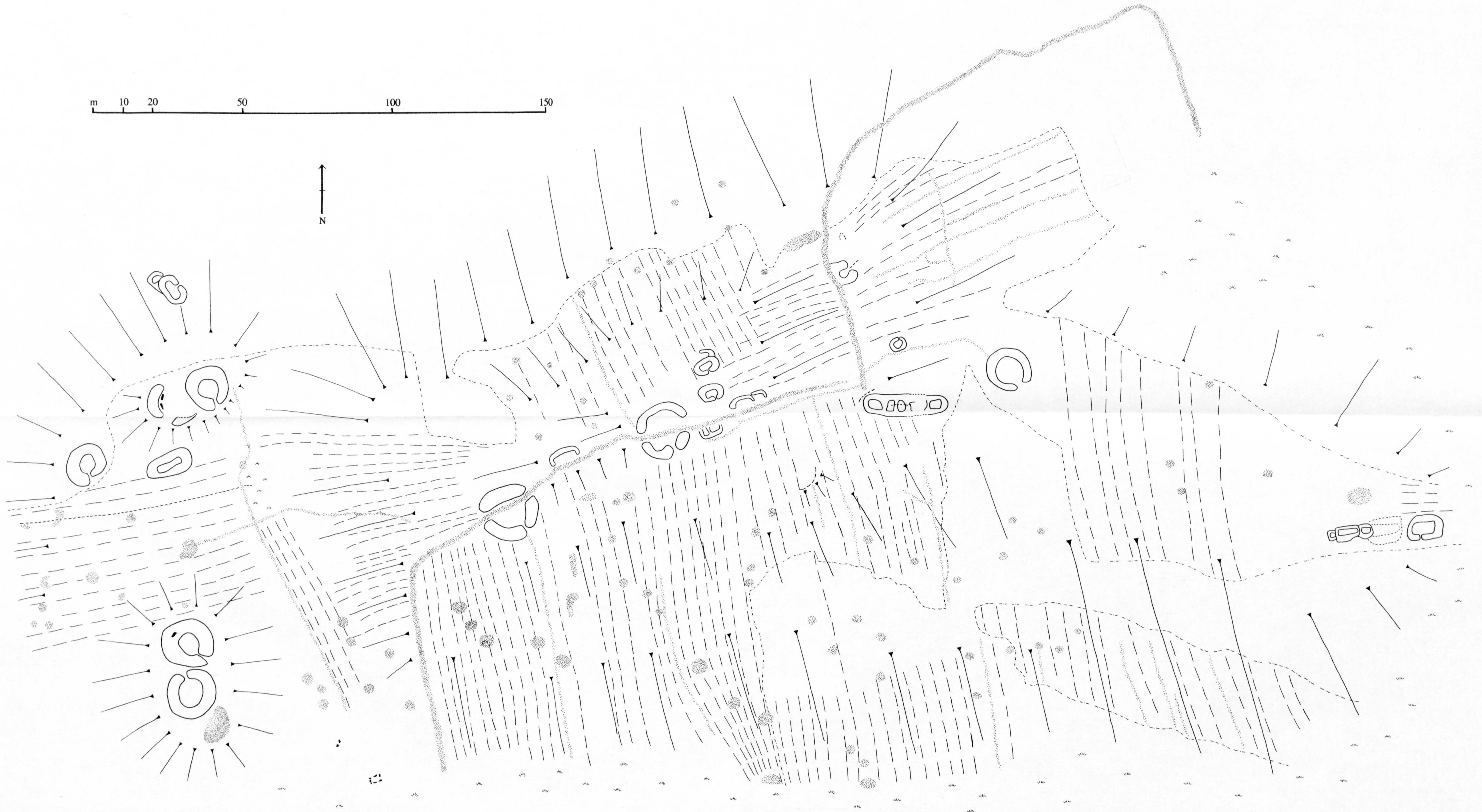
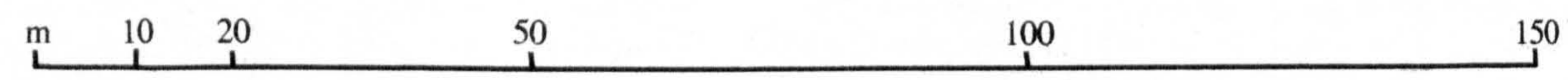


m 50 100 150

N







km 10 20



Mar

Lochaber

Breadalbane

Loch Fritchie

Loch Rannoch

Loch Tay

Strathgarry

Glenrochty

Strathtummel

Blair Atholl

Struan

Foss

Dull

Strathtay

Fearnan

Innerwick

Glenlyon

Fortingall

Glenlochay

Killin

Glenquich

Amulree

Glenochill

Moulin

Pitlochry

Logierait

Dowally

Dunkeld

Strathbraan

Gowrie

Scone

Lude

Kilmaveonaig

Glenhit

Glenfender

Glenfincastle

Glenishee

Strathardle

Kirkmichael

Angus