

## Emergency Survey Site Descriptions (Typescripts): Argyllshire

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This document is a scan of the site descriptions created during the Emergency Survey by RCAHMS archaeologists A Graham and VG Childe. The original typescripts are held, as of 2014, in the RCAHMS Search Room.

The typescripts include descriptions of 16 sites written by VG Childe in 1934 (pp 27-42), all of which were revisited in 1942-3 (**in bold**).

The list below has been prepared as an aid to finding specific sites. It describes the typescript page number, the title of each entry as used in the original typescript, and the current unique RCAHMS identification number. By entering a search for this number in Canmore, the reader can access other information about each site, including contemporary notebooks and plans, and more recent descriptions.

The index was created on 2 December 2014 by GF Geddes, RCAHMS.

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*Photographed.*

ARGYLLSHIRE

*TOSTARIE. This stone stands* MULL

STANDING STONE, ~~MULL~~ *Below* and S. of Tostarie farmhouse  
~~stone~~ on a flat meadow terrace with wooded hill rising steeply to  
the road above and precipitous steps down to Loch Tuath on the south.  
Measures 6' high by 2' wide by 1' thick and faces south.

lxvii

27 July 1942.

*21802*

*A.G. 6/9/60.*



Photographed

ARGYLLSHIRE

KILLICHRONAN.

MULL

STANDING STONE, ~~MULL~~ A quarter of a mile N. of Killichronan, at the head of Loch na Keal. It stood on a level grassy meadow, N. of the wood near the 250' contour. The stone has fallen sideways to the W., the western end being already covered by turf, while a hollow, full of water when seen, marks what seems to be the socket of the stone under what is now its eastern end. It was 8' long (high) by 1' thick by 2' wide at its eastern end. Near the western end a large slice has been broken off from its under, originally western, edge, and it is on the shoulder thus formed that the stone has come to rest. It is almost due N. of the Gruline stone.

Marginal note  
that it is marked  
on 6-inch map

lxix (unnoted)

27 July 1942

A.G. 6/9/60.

22291

ARGYLLSHIRE

*Photographed.*

MULL

*GRULINE. This stone*

STANDING STONE, ~~with~~ in the grounds of Gruline House at the head of Loch na Keal, stands 7' high. Its smooth but convex face faces W. and is 2'6" wide. The back (E.) side is prismatic, 1'7" across each face. The stone stands in a perfectly level grassy meadow just E. of the Salen-Buessan road.

lxxxiii.

25 July 1942.

*22242*

*A.G. 6/9/60.*

*This structure*

DUN CHOINICHEAN. Occupies a pinnacle of rock about 375' O.D., overlooking the stream that flows out into Loch Tuath at Kilbrennan, but <sup>is</sup> itself overlooked on N. and W. and across the stream on the S. by higher ridges. The summit measures overall 55' long N. and S. by some 25' broad E. and W. The crag falls away sheer to the burn on the E. and S., but less far and less steeply on the W. to a marshy hollow and still less to the shoulder of the ridge on the N. On these sides a massive wall has been built up from near the base of the pinnacle. Though much of this wall has collapsed the masonry is still preserved 6' high on the SW. The narrow interior was overgrown with high bracken in July 1942 and no inner face was traceable. But in June 1934 it seemed that the wall was about 10 ft. 6 in. thick and the inner end of an entrance, 4 ft. wide, was noted. Access must have been obtained by a stairway in a cleft. The pinnacle rises from a dense hazel grove and to obtain a photograph it was necessary to climb to the 450 ft. contour on the WNW. and take a view over the tree tops.

lxviii

8 June 1934

27 July 1942

22057

*A.S. 6/9/60.*

ARGYLLSHIRE (1704).

marginal  
note "Sroine".

CAISTEAL NA SRIANGA ("Castle" Ruins of). S. of Glenaros House and one mile W. of Salen stands on one of several rock knobs rather on the N. side of the main crest of Braigh a' Choire Moir about 425 ft. O.D. A well-built wall, 10 ft. 6 in. thick encircling this summit encloses an irregular oval 88 ft. long by 55 ft. wide internally. The entrance is vague.

lxix

6 June 1942

A.S. 6/9/60.

22283

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

STANDING STONES, GLENGORM.

About a quarter of a mile due W. of Glengorm Castle, and just below the sharp bend in the road thence to Baliacrach, stand three stones on a flat-topped rocky ridge rising when visited from a barley field. They now form a triangle with base 22 ft. on the NE. The southeasterly stone A stands with its broad face along this axis and measures  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ' h. by  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ' l. by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ' thick.  $19\frac{1}{4}$ ' due north-west from its edge stands stone B, measuring  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ' by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' by 1'. Stone C,  $20^{\circ}$  N. of W., and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ' from A stands  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ' high by  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ' by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ '. The bases of all three stones have been packed round carefully with angular blocks and the area in which they stand is roughly protected on the W. and S. by a line, ~~by a line~~ or rather <sup>^</sup>wall-foundation, of similar stones. All this work looks from its patination more recent than the Standing Stones. The lodge-keeper at the Castle remembers one of the stones having been knocked over by cattle and re-erected. It is in fact not certain that any of the stones are in their original position. But the site is almost exactly due N. of the Dervaig alignments.

Marked on O. S. maps. Visited, planned and photographed,  
"Stone Circle," Argyll. xxxviii. July 29, 1942. (4a)

22078  
R.S. 6/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

"STONE CIRCLE," Half a mile E. of Dervaig. On the shoulder of a broad ridge that rises to a higher crag on the NW. about 400' O.D., and visible from the Tobermory-Dervaig road to the south, stood an alignment of at least 5 stones of which two only are still upright. The line runs about  $10^{\circ}$  W. of N. and so points to a gap in the hills and not to the high end of the ridge.

The southernmost stone is prostrate with its foot  $1'6''$  E. of the line. Measurements  $7.2/3'$  by over  $2.1/3'$  by over  $1.3/4'$  but partly embedded in turf. No. 2 begins  $23'$  N. of 1 and stands  $7.1/2'$  high by  $3.3/4'$  wide (along line) by  $2'$  thick. No. 3 has also fallen westward like No. 1 and its foot lies  $1'6''$  E. of line. Measurements  $7.3/4'$  by  $2.3/4'$  by  $1.3/4'$ ; 10 ft. from 2. No. 4, only 6 ft. from 3, measures  $7.3/4'$  high above turf by  $2.2/3'$  by  $1.3/4'$ . No. 5 lies prostrate  $7.1/2'$  N. of 4 along line but with its foot  $2.3/4'$  W. of line. It measures  $5'9''$  by  $2'3''$  by  $1'1''$ . All the stones stand on the edge of a perfectly flat grassy but rather swampy meadow.

Visited, photographed and planned July 28, 1942. (9)

Argyll lii.

A.S. 6/9/60.

22114

ARGYLLSHIRE. (17066)

"STONE CIRCLE", one mile NNE. of Dervaig. About  $3/4$  m. N. of the fore-  
:going<sup>\*</sup>, on rather higher ground but not visible from them, is another  
alignment of at least four stone, three still erect, on a level swamp  
immediately at the foot of the rocky knoll termed Maol Mor, that rises  
steeply above the 500' contour. These stones again stand on a line  
bearing  $10^{\circ}$  W. of N. The southernmost stands  $6.3/4'$  high by  $3.1/2'$  by  
 $2'$ . No. 2, beginning  $8.2/3'$  from 1 stands  $7'$  by  $3.3/4'$  by  $2'$ . No. 3,  
beginning just over  $5'$  from 2, stands  $7'$  by  $2'$  by  $2.1/2'$ . No. 4,  $8.1/4'$   
from 3, has fallen to the east but measures  $7.3/4'$  by  $3.1/4'$  by  $1.2/3'$ .  
In each case the width of the stone (the second measurement given) has  
been measured along the line and is parallel thereto.

Visited, photographed and planned. July 28th 1942 (10).

Argyll lii.

\* i.e. "Stone Circle" half a mile E. of Dervaig.

22115

A.S. 6/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE. (17066)

(Eilean na h'Ordaig)

DUN, AIRD KILFINICHEN. On a small rock peninsula that projects on the E. side of the Aird and must be entirely cut off at high tide are the ruins of an oval dun. It occupies a crag rising some 10' or 15' from the shore. While the neck connecting with the shore lies on the west, the slope of the crag is gentler to the N. and it is here that the entrance was probably situated, but only the eastern cheek is visible. The enclosure measures internally about 57' by 50'. A couple of courses on the inner face can be seen along the eastern side and shorter strips on the W. and NW. The foundation course of the outer face is visible on the W. and SE. On the SE. the wall seems to have been 11' thick. On the SSE. roughly opposite the entrance the wall appears particularly badly broken down, but nothing proves that this gap was an original cell or door. The interior is full of stones, thorn and ferns.

Outside the fort on the SE. is an outer rampart faced with stone externally running SW-NE. Its outer face is nowhere less than 16' from the outer face of the dun, and no inner face is exposed, the space between the walls being filled with fallen stones. The outwork serves to cut off the low-lying SE. end of the peninsula.

Not marked. Visited July 25th 1942.

(33)

Argyll. xciv.

21989  
A.G. 6/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE. (MULL)

DUN SCOBULL, L. SCRIDAIN, occupies an isolated crag near the 400' contour just above the road from Kilfinichen to Tavool and S. of Scobull farm. The crag rises some 20' above the spur connecting it with the main ridge of Gib Eheinn that rises steeply to 1000' behind it. On this N. side the summit is protected by a built wall some 11' thick. Through this on the NW. is an entrance 8' wide at its inner end. On the ~~NE~~ NE there is a cheek projecting 7" about 8' from the inner end of the passage. The SW. cheek of the passage is not so well defined. On the SE. the rock falls away precipitously and no walling survives. Even on the ~~SE~~ SE there is relatively little debris on the slope. The summit thus defined seems to be about 75' long from ~~SE~~ <sup>E. to W.</sup> but nowhere more than 50' wide. The greater part is overgrown with bracken higher than the wall, but on the SE. the rock crops out above the bracken.

Argyll. cvi.

AS. 6/9/60.

21990

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

AN SEAN CHAISTEAL, one third of a mile NE. of Ardnacross farm and near the point Rudh' an t-Sean Chaisteal, is a conspicuous mass of stones rising about 15' from flat marshy ground that has once been cultivated near the sharp edge of the 25'-beach platform. Only hints of a wall surrounding the mass are visible, but it seems to form a circle with an overall diameter of the order of 57.1/2'. The interior is hollow and filled with stones and nettles among which no inner face can be seen, but the internal diameter must be about 33' to 34'. One has the impression that this was surrounded with a ring wall some 11' thick. In this ring of debris dense clumps of nettles or ferns springing up between large blocks that could have served as lintels may mark the sites of ruined cells. The structure might therefore have quite well been a broch.

Revisited July 30th , 1942.

Liii SW. 2.

22259

R.G. 6/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

? CAIRN, RUDH' AN T-SEAN CHAISTEAL.

~~unnamed~~ <sup>6</sup> ~~CAIRN~~ On the point, Rudh' an t-Sean Chaisteal, about 50 yds. N. of the supposed broch, is a stony knoll some 62' in diameter that looks like a cairn but may be just field stones piled against a natural outcrop.

Visited 9/6/34 and 30/7/42.

Liii. SW. 3. (unnamed).

22332

A.G. 6/9/60.

Presumably CAIBEAL

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

~~CAIBEAL~~

CAITHEAL MHOMHAIR, one mile SE. of Lochbuy House, an old chapel standing in a Burial Ground, has been converted into a burial-vault for the lairds. The narrow window slits in the N. and S. walls near the E. end and the window in the W. end have been blocked up with masonry and the door in the N. wall near the W. end barred with an iron grill. It has been reroofed with slates, but the roof is no longer watertight, and a tablet "Consecrated 1500" inserted over the door. The freestone mouldings outside the side window slits are still visible outside the recent blocking, though much weathered. The window openings were 6" wide. (Photographed). Inside a broken stone front is visible. None of the slabs exposed in the churchyard bear early figural carvings.

Visited July 23rd 1942.

cviii-7.

22375  
as. 6/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

CILLE AN KILEIN, "Ruined Chapel," one mile NW. of Aros, stands in an old Burial Ground occupying a clearing in a larch plantation, sloping steeply to the S, and overgrown with bracken and long grass. About half-way down, and near the edge of a rock step, grassy banks define an oblong enclosure so 20' by 10' orient~~ed~~ed E. and W. in which are some grave slabs lying in confusion.

Visited July 26th, 1942.

No map ref.

22264

R.G. 6/9/60.



## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## MULL.

RUINED CHAPEL, NE. of Pennygown and two miles E. of Salen, roofless, but the walls stand about 8' high. The freestone frames of the windows in the N. and S. walls near the E. end <sup>and</sup> of the door near the W. end in the N. wall are in situ, but much weathered. Inside, just W. of the door, a pair of moulded freestones project 10" from N. and S. walls some 6' above the floor. About 2' away from the E. wall at its centre stands a carved slab. The obverse, turned to the wall, bears in the centre a Virgin <sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ Child in high relief with a vinescroll above it and a shrine below, the whole framed in a beaded moulding. The reverse bears a vinescroll pattern. In the E. wall, W. of the centre, is the recess for a stoop.

23. Visited July 26th 1942; photographs.

No map ref.

22462  
A.G. 6/9/60.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

STONE CIRCLE, SW. of Tobermory. The site thus marked is a flat plateau of rock thinly covered with peat, about 325' O. D. on the south side of Tobermory River. From this, about 30' from the northern edge of the plateau, rise two stones on a line bearing about  $20^{\circ}$  E. of N., while a third stone lies across the line between them. The distance between the extreme edges of the uprights is just 20'. The South stone (1) stands 8' high by  $3\frac{1}{3}'$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}'$ ; the north (3)  $5\frac{2}{3}'$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}'$  by  $1\frac{3}{4}'$ . Stone No. 2 lies prostrate only  $1\frac{1}{2}'$  from No. 3, and has fallen to the E. so that its base is 3' W. of the line joining 1 and 3 along their faces. It measures at least 8' long by 2' wide, but is so much overgrown with peat that it cannot be accurately measured. No other stones are visible.

Visited July 28th, 1942, plan & photo. (11b).

Argyll xxxviii.

22086

A.G. 6/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

DUN URGADEL. A circular enclosure on the precipitous NW $\frac{1}{2}$  end of a rock ridge on the N. side of the road from Tobermory to Glengorm, about half a mile W. of the former and NE. of Scriab Ruadh farm. The enceinte wall is very dilapidated. A little of the outer face, only one course surviving, can be recognized on the WNW and rather more on the SE. Only in the SE. quadrant are any segments of the inner wall visible, and here only short strips of one course. The entrance may have lain in this quarter, but neither cheek is clearly defined. At this side the wall is about 11' thick. From the arcs preserved the fort should have had an internal diameter of 38'.

Outside the ring work and 22' from its outer face on the SE. is the outer face of an outwork built in the same massive style as the ring, 58' long, across the neck of the ridge along a line bearing 30° E. of N. At its SW. end several massive facing-blocks, similar to those used in the ring wall, are exposed. To the NE. the outwork becomes a chaotic bank of stones. There may quite well have been a gap opposite to the supposed entrance to the ring, and NE. of this a particularly large block suitable for a jamb or face in the passage is actually exposed. The quantity of fallen masonry on the slopes of the ridge is not impressive and hardly encourages the idea that the ring was originally a broch.

Visited July 30th 1942; plan and photos.

Argyll. xxxviii.

(6)

22062

A.S.  
6/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

TOBAR MHOIRE. The remains of St. Mary's Chapel are situated in the cemetery above the town of Tobermory. Only the grass-grown stones of the wall foundations remain, and even their lines have been interrupted by graves. Other tombstones, some quite recent, project from the grass in the enclosure. A shallow stone basin (? font) is lying in long grass at the foot of the recent tombstone in the W. end.

Visited July 31st 1942; nothing to plan or photograph.

Argyll. xxxviii.

(5)

A.G. 6/9/60.

22318

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

STANDING STONE, SW. of Ardnacross, stands on a grassy terrace just above the 200' contour between Allt Ardnacross and the Tobermory-Salen road, with its broad sides facing NW. and SE. It stands  $8\frac{1}{2}'$  by  $3\frac{3}{4}'$  by  $1\frac{2}{3}'$  but is leaning over to SE. About 23' to the NW. are the stony ruins of a small rectangular building probably about 12' square, among bracken. They are shown in the foreground of the photograph.

Visited July 31st 1942.

(14).

*Liii. sw.*

*A.G.*  
*6/9/60.*

*22265*

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

DUN AISGAIN, above PORT BURG, L. TUATH. Dun Aisgain stands on a triangula  
pinnacle about 15' high on W. falling away steeply to valley and shore  
on E. and S. but level with the main ridge (250' contour) on the W.  
which is about 30 yds. distant. The fort is circular, 34' in diameter  
internally with walls standing  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick. Externally the outer face  
still stands 8' from the rock on the E.; internally the highest portion  
is  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ' on the N. but the base is not exposed as the interior is full of  
debris. The entrance is on the W. The outer lintel is missing but the  
second is 4' long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' h. and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ' thick, while the innermost is  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ' long.  
At the mouth the entrance passage is  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ' wide and its inner end  $3\frac{2}{3}$ '.

On the top of the crag 15' W. of doorway there are remains  
of an outwork that runs S. for 34' to the corner of the crag. Right  
opposite the gate there is a hollow cleft in which was presumably a stair  
or passage through the outwork. N. of this there is a dilapidated stone  
dyke running W. across the flat neck to the main cliff. On the nearby  
flat between dun and cliff S. of the dyke are some overgrown rectangular  
foundations. The collapse of the masonry is due to stones from the  
basal course having been pulled out by rabbiters.

Visited July 27th 1942.

21807

Argyll. lxvii.

A.S.  
6/9/60.

Probably  
1250', not 250'.  
MS not clear.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

STONE CIRCLE in flat meadow behind LOCHEVY HOUSE. It consists of 9 stones standing almost exactly on a true *circle* of diameter 42'. All the stones are flat slabs with their faces tangential to the *circle* save for No. 4, which is a round boulder about 2' x 2' x 2'. The tallest stone (No. 7) is on the W., 6' h. 3' broad but only 3/4' thick. At the top it slopes back from S. to N. No. 8, 4.1/3' x 3.1"2' x 1.1/3'; No. 9, on S., 5 1/2' high x 2.2/3' x 1'. No. 1 pointed (on SE.), 5' h. x 2' x 1'. No. 2 (E.), 4.3/4' x 3' x 1.1/2'. No. 3, 4.1/4' x 2.1/3' x 1'. No. 5, on N., 5' h. x 2' x 1'. No. 6, 3.1/2' x 3' x 3/4'. To the SSE. is an outlier only 2.1/2' h. with its axis (2' long) pointing towards circle; it is 1.1/4' wide. To WNW. stand two outliers, again with long axis pointed towards the circle but not on a line from the circle or even from outlier No. 10. The nearer (No. 12), distant about 130', is 3'0" wide, 1'6" to 1'0" thick and about 10' h. No. 11 is 6.3/4' h., 2'8" long and 2'8" to 2.1/4' thick.

The area within is more or less level and not noticeably stoney.

Argyll. cviii.

22385  
A.S. 6/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

[No title or indication of position.]

Near the road is a single standing stone in a marshy hollow in a flat swampy plain. Its outline is very ragged and it is leaning over to the N. It is about 4' broad E. to W. 1'0" thick and 6.1/4' high.

2. cviii, 1?

A.G. 6/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

AUCHNACRAIG. This stone stands on a

STANDING STONE ~~on~~ bare marshy hill one mile N. of Auchnacraig behind nameless cottages on Loch Bury River. It stands on a ridge of outcrop, but not quite on the highest ridge which lies further S. nearer the road. The stone rises  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' above the turf in a hollow on the E. end of the outcrop from which it has been quarried. Probing reached ? rock near base of stone about 1'0" below turf. A few feet to W. the rock rises above the turf cover. The stone measures 2'3" x 1'9" near its base and 2'2" x 1'0" near its apex, though at one side owing to a break it is only 4" thick.

No map reference.

as. 6/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE. (17066).

SEAN DUN, or DUN BREAC, HEAD of L. SCRIDAIN, occupies an isolated crag just above the 300' contour on a spur of Beinn Cobhar falling away steeply on W. to ~~Gleann Dulth~~<sup>a</sup> ~~Ardvergish~~, on the E. more gently to another stream. The deserted farm of ~~-----~~ lies to the S. beyond the main burn. The rocky summit was girt by a stone rampart following the contours of the cliff, but the rampart is now a naked raggle of naked blocks about 8' across with no face exposed. It enclosed a pear-shaped space 130' long from N. to S. and 75' wide at its widest. Near this S. end there is a gap in the W. rampart but no cheeks of a gate are exposed. This gap leads into a natural hollow full of high bracken, but the N. end is a platform 5' to 8' higher. Just before the rock ledge that leads to this and close to the E. rampart is a spring.

Photographed from a similar but rather higher crag immediately to the N.

x cv. i.

a.s.

6/9/60.

22254

? Abernquish?  
is illegible

marginal note by R.W.F.  
" 2 periods. cf. Dun  
Ruivrick, Knapdale "

ARGYLLSHIRE (17066)

DUN ARA, W. of GLENGORM CASTLE.

DUN ARA occupies the top of a stack or pinnacle about 100' l. x 55' w. and rising sheer some 30' on the N. (seaward end) and about 18' at the S. end. There are traces of an enciente wall on the top of the cliff on the E., the SE. and W., but a good deal of it has fallen away. Access to the summit is obtained by a cleft, partly natural, at the SE. corner with steps leading up through it. At its mouth the cleft has been narrowed to 2½' by a masonry wall built out from its SW. side. There are traces of mortar between the stones of this pier (photo.) The passage proceeds thence 34' about 4' wide, ~~the~~ the rock faces on either side having been strengthened with masonry rising all the time but choked with nettles. It then opens out on to the rock summit. The principal building is <sup>a</sup> subrectangular hall oriented roughly E. and W., with overall dimensions 44' x 26'. Its walls are 4' thick and built of roughly squared blocks but nowhere more than 18" high. The interior is choked with nettles and bracken. 31' from the E. end there are symmetrically opposed doorways 4½' wide in the N. and ~~N.~~<sup>S.</sup> walls. The door on the S. would seem to lead onto or even outside the curtain wall on the top of the cliff! Immediately inside the doors the W. end of the hall has been cut off by a transverse wall not bonded into the side wall. To the N. of the hall there are uncertain traces of a similar building parallel to it at a low level. It is entirely full of nettles in which only hints of the N. wall along the cliff-edge; a W. wall, <sup>are</sup> a possible N. ward continuation of the main hall's cross-wall, and the very definite inner SE. corner are perceptible. It would seem possible that a passage between this building and the "hall" led to the latter from the entrance. In the SW. corner there was a small rectangular building measuring overall 24' x 16' with walls of inferior masonry. A thick growth of nettles occupies its interior. Another nettle-bed may mark another small building NE. of the last immediately commanding the entrance passage. Visited July 29th 1942. Photos. of interior and exterior of "hall" and of entrance stair.

marginal note "Mud?"

No map reference.

R.S. 6/9/60

22069



ARGYLLSHIRE. (MULL).

AN SEAN DUN, between MINGARY  
& GLENGORM.

AN SEAN DUN occupies the high NW. end of a ridge that slopes up rather gradually from the SE. It is a circular enclosure 32' in diameter girt with a wall  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick. The entrance lies to the SE. and is  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide at the mouth.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' in a cheek is visible in the NE. cheek of the passage, which is blocked by fallen lintels. The line of the SW. cheek can scarcely be seen through the debris and nettles, but a large hole visible in it suggests the entrance to a guard-cell. On the W. there is a gap in the inner wall  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide, doubtless the entrance to the stair room. On the S. side of the gap the curved face can be traced back from the entrance for 5' quite clearly, being well built. The return of the N. cheek of this door is not clear, but further N. the stair face is exposed  $2\frac{2}{3}$ ' from the inner wall's inner face, i.e. the inner wall is  $2\frac{2}{3}$ ' thick. In the S. quadrant <sup>there is</sup> a scarcement 15" wide, and in the NW. quadrant too but only 12" wide. The wall is preserved only one course high above the scarcement. Below it two courses are exposed in places, but the rest of the interior is choked with stones covered with nettles and bracken. Most of the outer face save for the foundation-course has collapsed outwards, but there is no doubt from the masonry and the plan that the building has been a broch. To the SW. of the entrance a dilapidated structure of rougher masonry has been built onto the broch.

Argyll. xxxviii.

July 29th 1942.

22079  
R.S. 6/9/60.

Argyllshire.

V G Childs  
MS. page 25 a  
Emergency Surveys  
1942

Mull.

FORT CAISTEAL NA SREAINGA (SALEN) above Glenaros Mo<sup>Ho</sup> on S. stands  
on one of several rocky knolls about 500' (marked "Castle-in ruins" on  
OS map. Not visible from sea at Salen B. Well built wall 10<sup>+</sup> 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ft.  
thick? internal 88 x 55 ft.

6 June 1934

Argyllshire.

VG Childie  
MS. page 25a  
Emergency Survey  
1942

Mull.

Loch  
Scridain  
N. side.

FORT DUN SCOBULL. On knoll rising from a shelf with fields  
on it about <sup>less than</sup> 300' precipices below and above. Precipitous on one  
side. <sup>stairs</sup> Regular oval summit girt with thick wall no trace of  
~~sleeves~~ or galleries and not much debris.

7 June 1934

21990

C

MS plan

Argyllshire.

V G Chiboe

MS page 25a

Emergency Surveys  
1942

Mull.

FORT DUN BHUIRCH on rocky ridge falling away sheer to shore  
 about 25'. Oval enceint girt with massive wall checks in doorway.  
 To right cell with corbelling in NE. corner and <sup>stairs</sup> sleeves going up  
 towards door - 5 steps intact. Massive outwork across slope on  
 E. probably fosse and counterscarp bank cutting off ridge below.  
~~on the flat land east of Port na Croise directly below Burch farm~~  
~~are two round cairns 25' - 30' in diam.~~

Argyllshire

MULL

V.G. Cuike  
MS page 25 b  
Emergency Survey  
1942

Cairns. On the flat land east of Port na Croise directly below  
Burgh farm are two round cairns 25' - 30' in diam.

7th June 1934

Argyllshire

V.G. Wilde  
MS page 25b  
Emergency Surveys  
1942

MS plan

Mull.

FORT. DUN NA MULROCHAIGH. Almost opposite <sup>Dun</sup> Bhuirg on rocky promontory 80' x 40' sheer cliffs to shore on each side and descending by ledges on landward side. Massive wall 12' wide along summit of neck. Door with checks 2' 8" inside 2' outside but evidence of rebuilding. Trace of cell on right. Half way down slope. <sup>W</sup>Wall 8' thick with gate 2' 8" wide. At foot probably ditch with outer wall. Subrectangular foundations in interior? secondary.

22003

Argyllshire.

V.G. Child  
MS page 256  
Emergency Survey  
1942

Mull.

FORT. DUN on slope of Maol Mor behind deserted inn. Only trace  
of stone enceint on one crest of ridge.

Argyll - xcv 2

22212.

Argyllshire

V. G. Childs  
MS. page 256  
Emergency Survey  
1942

Mull.

FORT. DUNBREAC above Ardvergin<sup>-ish</sup> on ridge on sleeve of Beinn  
nan Cobhar 300' up. oval enceint c80x 40 walls 8' thick doubtful  
hints of galleries. Interior broken by rocky outcrop. Wall  
follows contour.

Argyll xcv 1

22254



Argyishnie.

V.G. Childs  
MS. page 25c  
Emergency Surveys 1942

Mill.

On L. Tuath.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DUN CHOINICHEAN (Kilbrunan) in about 300' OD  
with farm at mouth of stream immediately below it. Summit of  
isolated rock W. stream to E. and marshy tributary to W. girt  
with wall  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick enclosing an area 34' x 16'. Entrance 4'  
wide inside, must have been approached by stair from outside.

lxviii 2

8 June 1934.

22057

Argyshire

VG Childer  
MS page 25c

Emergency Surveys 1942

Mull.

DUN NAN GALL. A certain broch on rocky promontory with ?  
on either side and low marsh behind. Walls still standing to S. and  
above, line of well marked scarcement, 10' 6" thick. Entrance  
3' 10" inside 3' 4" outside jambs project 6" and 4" respect  $3\frac{2}{3}$ ' ft. (3 ft. 8 in.)  
from outer edge, guard cell (choked) on right. In wall on left  
at centre (23' ~~chord~~ from left inner door jamb to nearest corner of)  
entrance-passage 3' 4" leads to cell 3' 1" wide with stair counter-  
clock wise on left.

lxviii 1

22058  
repeat?

Argylishire (MULL)

V. G. Childe  
MS page 250  
Emergency Survey  
1942

Gairn Dun Aisgain (Port Burg). Crowns summit of rock on a platform 200 with cliffs above and below but once cultivated. Wall at entrance 9' thick internal diam. 34 x 32. Entrance  $2\frac{3}{4}$  extern. and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  internal lintels still in situ. Traces of gallery in wall. On E cliff falls away sheer from lower base but on W part of rock top is defended by an outwork the outer face of which extends to 25' from lower wall. Entrance on NNW

lxvii 2

7th June 1934

21857

Argyshire (MULL)

V.G. Childe.  
MS page 25d  
Emergency Surveys  
1942

DUN, Cairn Moadaidh Mornish. An isolated rock of a ridge among  
fields once cultivated, bank & fosse at foot of rock on N - & E.  
Walls 12 - 13' thick internally circular 38' in diameter.

li 2

8th June 1934

21852

Argyllshire (MULL)

VG Childs  
MS page 25d  
Emergency Survey  
1942

Gairn Dun (Drumgigha). An isolated rock along edge of cliff (old croft at base) traces of wall only visible.

li 3

8th June 1934

?



Argyshire

(MULL)

V.G. Childe  
MS page 25d  
Emergency Survey  
1942

~~Cairn~~ Dun Bàn, Quinish Point.

Not visited.

xxxviii<sup>A</sup>. 1

8th June 1934

Argyllshire (MULL)

V.G. Childie  
MS page 25d  
Emergency Survey  
1942

BROCH,

~~Cairn~~ An Sean Dùn. One isolated rock northernmost outpost <sup>of</sup> a

ridge 200' OD commanding superb view to Ardnamurchan and Skye

Summit girt <sup>wik</sup> wall  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick internal diameter  $31\frac{1}{4}$ ' entrance inside  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' w

W. jambs etc. broken but trace of cell on left Middle left in wall entrance

to ? cell & stair Very probably a broch

xxxviii 3

8th June 1934

22079

Argyllshire (MULL)

V.G. Childe  
MS page 250  
Emergency Survey  
1942

MEDIEVAL  
KEEP, ~~Cairn~~ Dun Ara, Sorn Pt. A rect. medieval keep on isolated rock.

xxxviii 1

8th June 1934

22069

Argyllshire (MULL)

V.G. Childs  
MS page 25d  
Emergency Survey  
1942

BROCH

~~Cairn~~ An Sean Chaisteal. On edge of cliff of 25' platform cultivations behind very ruinous. Wall probably  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick internal diameter 33 - 34' overall about 57-8' - an outwork on NNW. Very probably a broch

CAIRN (POSSIBLE) At point of Rudh' an t Sean Chaisteal, a knoll about 62' in diam looks like a cairn (but might just possibly be a natural outcrop!)

liii SW.2

9th June 1934

22259

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

MULL.

DUN NAN GALL, BALLYGOWN, L. TUATH. Dun nan Gall stands on a low rocky promontory on the N. shore of L. Tuath that forms the SE. side of Ballygown Bay into which a stream flows on the N. The entrance from the neck of the promontory is on the E. The broch appears a conspicuous heap of naked stones, most of its outer wall having collapsed outward. Only on the S. and W. is a little of the outer face exposed, but nowhere to its base. The interior is filled with ~~the~~ debris, overgrown with thorns and bracken, nearly up to a scarcement (7" wide that can be seen in places nearly all round. Above this level the inner face survives for a couple of feet in places showing the face of a gallery,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ' back from inner face on E. and about 4' back on W. The wall at the scarcement is  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick on the E. and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ' on W. The entrance is 4' wide at its mouth but after  $3\frac{2}{3}$ ' expands, the check on the S. being 7" deep. Just within it a bar-hole is exposed. The lintels have collapsed and fill the passage, the N. side of which is much dilapidated. On the S. at door,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide below the scarcement and with lintel still intact, gives entry to the base of the stair. The stairway is 3' wide, three treads being exposed. On the W. above the scarcement there is a gap  $2\frac{1}{3}$ ' in the only surviving upper course. Below scarcement level no door is visible but there are hints of a cell below it. On the NE. there is perhaps another door  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide leading to the guard-cell. The latter is however quite blocked up with debris, and has been further damaged by a modern dyke built from and on the debris.

Perhaps 9"  
MS illegible

22058

Visited July 27th 1942.

Argyll. lxviii.

R.S. 6/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

~~1000~~

KILFINNAN PARISH.

ALIGNMENT, LOWER AUCHALICK. On level cultivated land N. of the Auchalick River stand three stones in a row with a total length of 12' on a line running WSW. - ENE. ( $238^{\circ}$  mag). The E. slab stands 2'2" high x 2'0" wide x 6" - 8"; the middle one 3'2" high x 3'5" x 6" -  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " and the W. 3'1" x 1'7" x  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $1'1\frac{1}{2}$ ". In the very centre of the middle slab and  $18\frac{1}{2}$ " from its upper edge is a cup-mark 3" in diameter.

$55^{\circ} 55' 20''$  N.  $5^{\circ} 20' 20''$  W. Not noted.

Argyll. clxxxix. 

39914  
September 18th 1942.

Al. 8/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

CAIRN, FEARNOCH. On the cultivable flat terrace of the 25' beach, N. of Kilfinnan <sup>River</sup> and about 700 yards from the present beach, is a grassy mound 4.6' in diameter and about 4' high. Rabbit-holes show that it is composed of sandy soil and pebbles. It seems to have been a little disturbed on the SE.

This figure  
is not in MS.

Argyll.  
clxxxii.

September 18th 1942.

A.S. 8/9/60.

39872

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

STANDING STONE, FEARNOCHE. Some 30 yds. E. of the cairn and near the edge of the beach platform stands a large slab, 8' high x 6' 3" wide near the middle x 1' 3" thick, facing E. and W. It is pointed on top and tapers again toward the base.

39879

not in MS.

Argyll. clxxxii.

September 18th 1942.

R.S. 8/6/60.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, CNOC MHIC EOGHAIN, BALLIMORE. About 110 yds. WSW. of Ballimore Ho., and S. of the small burn that flows out below it and some 30 yds. from the shore, rises a truncated conical mound 25' or 30' high. Its steep sides and summit are planted with trees and overgrown with shrubs. Its flat top is now an oval measuring 80' x 50' and holds a stone enclosure used as the burying-place of the Campbells. For the construction of this the summit must have been modified to an extent difficult to gauge. A road of access has certainly been cut in the side of the mound and may have reduced its major axis by as much as 10'. Judging by an exposure where a tree has been uprooted the mound is composed of earth not at all free from rounded boulders. On the E., S. and W. its base is encircled by a marshy ditch. ? Mote hill.

Argyll. clxxxi, SE.

September 16th 1942.

R.S. 8/9/60.

39967

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

CAIRNS AND CISTS, ASGOG BAY. On the haugh-land between Asgog and the shore east of <sup>the</sup> burn are two cairns, while two cists were exposed by ploughing close ~~to~~ by. One cist is still intact and covered over; the other, close to the burn, was examined by Mr. Turnbull; it contained cremated bones without grave-goods. Under a cairn immediately to the E. of it Mr. Turnbull found a cist containing a food-vessel urn now in Kelvingrove Museum. The other cairn has not been opened. There is a small hut-circle to <sup>the</sup> W. of the burn.  
(Information from Mr. Turnbull.)

Argyll. cxcii, SE.

September 1942.

no date in MS, but this is correct.

39826  
39837  
39840  
39841  
80815

A.G. 8/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

CAIRN, FORT LEATH. On the shore close to the isthmus leading to Eilean Aoidhe stood a cairn. It was recently opened and wrecked by a party from a ~~skiff~~ yacht.

Argyll. ccii, NE.

September 1942.

Correct, but  
not in 1942

R.G. 8/9/60.

39846

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

STANDING STONE, STILLAIG. On a flat terrace above the 50' contour and close to the track from Stillaig to Eilean Aoidhe, stands a slab 5'11" high x 2'8" wide x 1'0", facing W.

39845

Argyll. cxcii. SE.

September 17th 1942.

A.S.  
8/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

STANDING STONES, LOWER STILLAIG. Some 700 yds. NW. of the fore-  
:going<sup>\*</sup>, on the crest of a broad saddle between 80 and 90 above O.D.

*and* close to the footpath leading to Lower Stillaig, stand two  
stones on a line nearly N. and S. (183° mag.) and 23' apart.  
The N. one is a pointed block, now leaning to the N., 10'0" high  
x 2'3" x 1'6" at its base. The S. stone stands to-day only 2'1"  
high x 1'6" x 1'1" but looks as if it has been broken off.

*\* i.e., Standing Stone, Stillaig.*

39842

Argyll. ~~the~~ cxcii, SE.

September 17th 1942.

*R.S. 8/9/60.*

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

Ghabhar

FORT, LOWER STILLAIG. Between Rudha Stillaig and Port ~~Stillaig~~ the narrow flat foreshore is bordered on the E. by a precipitous cliff, rising some 50', from the top of which the moor slopes up more gently to ridges over 100' above OD. From the cliff project a series of small points separated by eroded chasms. One of these points has been fortified. Its summit is formed by a ridge of outcrop running N. and S. for about 50'. To the seaward side this ridge is separated from the cliff edge by 30' of peaty ground that slopes down to the precipice edge. E. of the outcrop the bracken-grown ground slopes down some 20' to a saddle before rising to the high ridges. At the N. end of the outcrop ridge three facing-blocks belonging to the foundation-course of a rampart are in position on the flank of the outcrop facing NE. Below these in thick bracken is a disorderly accumulation of blocks, none certain<sup>ly</sup> in situ, that form a low bank. This bank, at first resting against the base of the outcrop ridge, diverges from it as one goes S. till a hollow 12' across separates the stony bank from the ridge, but this bank does not continue right to the edge of the chasm that isolates the point, on the S. In the high bracken it was impossible to decide whether the stony bank represented debris from a rampart built on the crest of the outcrop-ridge or marked itself the line of the actual rampart. In the first case there should have been a promontory fort 30' x 50' defended on three sides by cliffs and on the landward side by the ridge crowned with a rampart. The alternative is a fort 40' long x 12' wide, defended on one side by the outcrop-ridge and on the other by a built rampart that has collapsed.

[No map ref.]

ARGYLL.

September 17th 1942.

A.S. 3/9/60

39828



## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## KILFINNAN PARISH.

VITRIFIED FORT, CAISTEAL AOIDHE, RUDHA FREASACH S. of ARDMARNOCK.

A small rock promontory projects ~~1/4~~ S. from Rudha Freasach <sup>S. of Ardmarnock,</sup> and connected with <sup>the</sup> mainland only by a narrow shingle strip. Where the rock rises again 10' or 15' high the neck is traversed by a vitrified rampart represented now by large lumps of vitrification 5 - 8 high but largely grass-grown; some quite unvitrified facing-blocks protrude through the turf below and outside the main vitrified mass but are not certainly in position as they may have slipped. On the inner (south) side a good strip of inner face is exposed beyond the vitrified core; it consists of rather small thin slabs laid in neat courses of which four were exposed. If the outer facing-stones be in situ the rampart will have been 15' thick. Beyond this outer defence the core of the peninsula is surrounded by an apparently continuous rampart of grass-grown vitrified stone, rising some 4' above the hollow grass-grown interior which measures internally some 35' N. and S. x 30' E. and W.

At the SE. corner a couple of courses of the inner face, built as in the outer rampart of thin flat slabs, are exposed for a length of 4', and 11' outside the foundation-course of the outer face, composed of more substantial quarry-squared blocks, is also visible. The vitrified core lies  $4\frac{1}{2}'$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}'$  in between the outer and inner faces.

As usual in vitrified ~~parts~~ <sup>parts</sup> no entrance to the inner fort is indicated by a visible gap. Passage on to the summit was probably obtained round the W. end of the outer rampart, between it and the sea. The head of the shingle isthmus is opposite this point. Along this isthmus, slabs have been laid to serve as stepping-stones but their age is naturally indeterminable.

ARGYLL. cxcii, SE.

September 16th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60.

39920



## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, AUCHALICK WOOD. On the very summit of the hill SW. of the N. lodge of Ard~~m~~arnock are remains of a fort, sadly damaged by the plantation and now by <sup>the</sup> dragging <sup>of</sup> the trees down from the summit. The defences are based on ridges of outcrop, but between these a stony grass-grown rampart is visible but no faces are exposed anywhere. The irregular area thus enclosed measures about 145' x 135'. The interior, cumbered with fallen trees, is interrupted by naked ridges of rock. The entrance was on the SW. up a natural cleft, now 12' wide over all.

Argyll. cxcii, NE.

39916  
September 16th 1942.

A.S. 8/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARDMARNOCK. Just SE. of Ardmarnock House, right on the W. edge of a rock ridge that runs NNE. - SSW. and at the N. end of the ridge with higher ridges immediately above it, stand the ruins of a megalithic chamber at the N. end of an even more dilapidated cairn. The cist has been opened and the site planted with trees which, when blown over, have torn up stones of the chamber and cairn. Of the chamber the two portal stones, a septal stone just behind them, and the head-stone and side-stones of a single segment are in position. A capstone has been tilled off the chamber and three other big slabs, either capstones or corbels, are lying beside it. The chamber has been cleared out down to virgin soil but the space between the portals is full of rubble and rubbish.

? tilted  
? pulled

In the following account the heights of all stones are given as from the floor of the cist, but the measurements have actually been obtained by adding the height of the septal stone, measured from the cist-floor, to the heights of the slabs above the upper edge of this stone. For convenience N. has been substituted for NNE. and the other points similar<sup>ly</sup> simplified, but the true axis of the chamber is NNE. to SSW.

The W. portal stone is standing almost vertical, 7'6" high by 2'11" long x 10" thick, and overlaps the corresponding side-slab of the cist. The E. portal is leaning to the W. and the distance between its N. edge and the end of the opposite portal is only 2'0" but the space between the inner extremities is nearly 4'0". The E. portal is 7'0" high, 3'6" long and 9" thick, and also overlaps the side-slab which abuts against its inner side. The cist measures internally only 4'9" in length but its sides are composed of very large thin slabs that extend to an uncertain distance S. of the headstone. That on the W. is over 5'7" long x 5'5" high; the opposite slab exceeds 6'4" in length and is fully 4'11" high. Near its N. end, where it is rather lower, two additional/



additional overlapping uprights have been inserted outside it, the northernmost overlapping the portal stone on its outer side. The headstone, fitting tightly between the side-slabs, is 2'8" wide 5'6" high and 7½" thick. Between the side-slabs, and 3" to 4" from their N. ends, has been fitted a septal stone 3'3" wide with a maximum height of 4'3". On the upper edge of this slab, 1' from each end, there has been hammered out a hollow in the form of an arc of a circle on a chord of 1'3" and of height (i.e. depth) 3". Just a foot below the edge of this carving but not directly below its centre a cup-mark has been pecked on either face of the stone. That on the inner face is only 1½" across, but here the skin of the stone has scaled off. That on the outer face is surrounded by a well defined ring with overall diameter of 3½", the cup being 1¼" across. The cups on either side seem to correspond in position with remarkable precision. ←

Leaning against the N. side of the W. portal stone is a huge slab of schist, 6'9" long x 7'3" wide, presumably a capstone; there is another large slab now horizontal beneath it. Projecting over the cist from the W. is another probable capstone 5'3" long x 4'7" wide. To the E. is lying loose a fourth slab 5'9" long x 3'5" wide. NW. of the W. portal stone but at a low level, two earthfast slabs on edge among loose cairn-stones look like part of a façade. The corresponding area to the NE. has been disturbed by the uprooting of a tree. Some 20' S. of the cist a single upright slab set transversely to the axis of the cist is observable. Bushes and trees have hopelessly disturbed the margins of the cairn, but it can safely be stated that on the cist's axis cairn material extends for a total distance of at least 70'. No estimate of the width of the cairn would be significant without excavation.

On the floor of the cist there were some indications of a slab paving that probably ran under the septal stone.

O.S. "Cairn" Argyll. cxcii. NE.

16th September 1942.

A.S. 8/9/60.

39909

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, ALLT MOR ~~or~~ AUCHNAHA BURN. On the N. side of the ravine by the burn the same ridge that carries the S. fort rises to a second but lower peak, also fortified. The ridge falls away in a cliff about 8' high to marshy moorland on E. and N., and steeply but less precipitously [? to] cultivable land on the E. that slopes down to the shore, and the approach on the N. is easy. The crest has been defended by a built stone rampart following its contours, but the work is much dilapidated and only on the E. can a few stones of the outer face be recognized. The inner face is nowhere exposed, and the very uneven interior is overgrown with high bracken. The entrance was probably on the N., but here a rough sheep-fold has been built out of the debris from the masonry. The area enclosed was probably of the order of 60' x 40'.

There seems to be some confusion in meaning here.

Argyll. clxxi.

September 15th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60.

40006

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, BARR IOLA, is a conspicuous rocky peak in the accidented moorland between L. Fyne and the valley of the Strone Burn, and rises to 531' OD. The summit has been defended by a built masonry rampart supplementing natural ridges of outcrop, but much of the masonry has slipped down the slopes which are littered with debris. Only where it fills clefts in the rock is the outer face preserved as the rock does not seem to have been levelled to provide a foundation. On the SE. three courses of massive quarry-dressed blocks are exposed across such a cleft, while there is a longer but less imposing exposure on the N. On the W. the highest ridge of outcrop provided a natural defence, and there is a parallel but lower ridge on the E. The interior between these ridges is hollow and grass-grown with patches of rushes in the NW, but the whole is probably full of debris. The inner face of the rampart is exposed on the S. and W. where the wall was 9'3" thick, and on the N. where the thickness was 10'0". The total area enclosed is about . The entrance lay to the SW. through a cleft that was strengthened by dilapidated masonry. One jamb formed of a large block on edge <sup>is</sup> exposed on the S. but the opposite face is very ruinous; the width of the passage may however have been 9'6".

Blank in MS.

~~with~~

September 15th 1942.

No map ref.

R.S. 8/9/60.

39978



## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, ALLT MOR. This fort is situated on the top of an oval boss of rock which lies, with its major axis NNE. and SSW., near the left bank of the Achnaha Burn about a quarter of a mile from the shore of Loch Fyne. The elevation of the summit is just 200 ft. above O.D. The E. side of the rock falls about 10 ft. to boggy moorland; the W. side is precipitous, with gentler slopes below descending towards the shore. Very little of the structure is left, and observation of internal details was made impossible by the heavy growth of bracken; but enough remains to show that a wall of large, or sometimes massive, stones ran along the W. side and round the N. and S. ends at least, although so little can be seen along the W. side that it is unsafe to express any opinion regarding this part of the circuit. The enclosed area measures about 140 ft. in length by about 72 ft. in breadth; the N. extremity of the summit area remaining unenclosed. The wall is best preserved at the two ends, particularly at the S. end, where some very large orthostats as well as coursed masonry foundations can be seen. (Photographs).

The entrance was situated at this end, the E. side being clearly defined. Traces of the W. side are so vague as to make the breadth uncertain, but if a single exposed stone is really in situ it would only have been 3'4". The thickness of the wall, measured at the entrance is 9 ft. 6 in.

About 80 ft. from the S. end of the fort the whole summit-area is traversed by a straight depression some 10 ft. broad, which looks like an artificial ditch but may well be a natural feature.

Argyll. clxci, SE.

40007  
September 15th 1942.

A.S. 8/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, BARR LAGAN. The upper waters of the Strone Burn are bordered, on the W., by a narrow strip of cultivated land which rises to a ridge of higher-lying and very broken ground terminating northwards in the peak of Barr Iola. About half a mile SSE. of this peak there is a rather lower but still conspicuous whaleback, forming by a rocky ridge lying on a N.-S. axis; the ends of this ridge slope steeply upwards to a more or less level summit, while the E. and W. sides are largely precipitous. The summit and N. end of this ridge have been fortified, but the existing remains are not sufficient to show whether or not the whole area was ever enclosed by a rampart or whether the precipitous sides were left without artificial protection - as they appear to-day except for a few isolated blocks. At the S. end a regular foundation of large stones, for the most part covered with turf, indicates the line of a rampart which curves round by the SW. and then fades out on the lip of the precipitous W. flank of the ridge. At the N. end the wall is better preserved. Here, to the W. of the entrance to be described shortly, the foundations are of large or even massive blocks and are at least 8 ft. thick; some footings below the apparent bottom of the outer face suggest an even greater thickness, but the masonry may have extended a short distance down the face of the rock at this point, with a pronounced batter. As at the S. end, this N. wall also fades out when it reaches the precipitous sides. The enclosed space measures about 360 ft. from N. to S., and the breadth of the summit between the precipice-lips is about 125 ft. Accurate measurement was made impossible at the date of visit by the heavy growth of bracken and rushes, which likewise obscured all internal details. The entrance is near the E. end of the N. wall, and is approached by a deeply-hollowed roadway which ascends the E. side of the ridge from the N. This hollow roadway seems to have been carried through the outcrop on which the N. rampart is built, to communicate with a quarry-like hollow which occupies the NE. corner of the enclosed area. Clear traces of cutting can be seen on the rock which forms the W. side of the gap, and on top of which/

which the most massive of the wall-foundations are piled; but it is impossible to say whether the whole of the entrance-gap, here 12 ft. wide, is artificial or not, as its central part, which lies 2 ft. to 3 ft. lower than the marks of the cutting, and likewise its E. side, are covered with turf and herbage.

Outside the N. rampart a kind of annexe to the summit area, roughly triangular in shape and lying at a rather <sup>lower</sup> ~~the~~ level, extends northwards with a gentle downward slope for about 150 ft. This area is likewise enclosed by the remains of a rampart of heavy stones, springing from the N. defences of the main portion of the fort.

Argyll. clxxi. SE.

September 15th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

CHAMBERED CAIRN, AUCHNAHA. Professor Childe placed it on record that his original survey of this cairn, on which his plan appearing in P.S.A.S., lxvi, p. 466 was based, was carried out under bad conditions and may consequently be inaccurate in some respects. The following measurements may therefore be used to check it. (N. B. The drawing is merely a diagram, not to scale.)

North-western stone of chamber is 6'3" high and about 12" thick.

Points T, O, M, N, P and V are on the outer margin of the cairn debris, which appears to curve round to Y.

G. is an arbitrary point chosen to represent what may have been the end of the cairn.

AB.	9'3".	F.M.	11'.
AC.	19'.	F.N.	17'.
AD.	7'.	E.O.	17'.
DE.	20'.	E.P.	22'.
AF.	100'.	D.Q.	3'3".
EG.	85'.	D.R.	4'6".
GH.	5'6".	R.S.	2'3".
HK.	1'9".	B.T.	22'.
GL.	2'0".	T.A.	22'9".
		B.U.	6'0".
		U.V.	22'9".
		A.V.	31'8".
		A.W.	11'4".
		A.X.	21'.
		A.Y.	20'3".
		A.Z.	28'6".
		W.Y.	28'3".
		X.Z.	41'.

400  
September 19th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

~~MURRAY~~ "CIST," KAMES. Near the E. (seaward) edge of the wide 100'-beach platform in Kames Village, and immediately S. of the burn, the O. S. map marks . All that remains thereof are two standing stones that might very well have formerly been the portal of a chamber just E. of the main road opposite the P. O. Both stones are hidden in a thick hedge and partially buried in a turf dyke, so that photography was impossible and measurements are somewhat approximate. The S. stone is an immense slab with an exposed height of 9'10", a width of 5'0" and a thickness of 1'3"; its major axis is nearly due E. and W. 3'4" from it to the N. is a small tapering pillar 5'0" high as exposed, 2'4" wide and 1'8" thick. There are some stones in the bank at the foot of the pillars that might be vestiges of a cairn. The rest of the cairn and any chamber in it would have been destroyed in building the road and the shops of the W. side thereof.

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ARGYLL.  
cxcii. NW.

September 17th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60.

~~39887~~  
37886

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

STANDING STONE. SW. of the foregoing stones<sup>\*</sup> just across the road and on the same general level in the grounds of the Drill Hall, stands a flat slab 4'8" high x 3'6" wide x 1'0" thick, facing W.

*\* i.e., apparently, the "Cist" near Kames post-office.*

ARGYLL.  
cxcliii. NW.

September 17th 1942.

39887

*R.S. 8/9/60.*

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, CAMP, ARDLAMONT. This is a truncated conical mound that rises to nearly 100' O.D. overlooking Blindman's Bay. The hill has been planted and the sides quarried for building dykes and cottages. The flat top is an irregular oval 100' E.-W. by 80' N. and S. ; it is traversed by a straight dyke near its W. end. The core of the hill is undoubtedly a natural crag, but the summit gives the impression of having been artificially levelled by addition at least as much as by subtraction. In fact on the SW. side, below an exposure of outcrop, several massive squared blocks of a stone wall protrude through the grass evidently in situ, and presumably represent the base of a retaining wall designed to level up the summit or a rampart round the edge.

ARGYLL.  
cxiii.

No map ref. in MS.

September 17th 1942.

A.S. 8/9/60.

39819



ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

CAIRN, KILDAVATG, is reported to stand on about the 100' contour behind the farm-house W. of Blindman's Bay, and is said to be intact.  
(Information from Mr. Turnbull, F. S. A. Scot. Unnoted.)

~~Attn.~~  
No map ref. in F.S.

September 17th 1942.

A.S. 8/9/60.

38922

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, CAISTEAL NA SITHÉ. On the NW. side of the tiny burn that flows into the Allt Osda below the old chapel of Kilbride, and about 900 yds. (N.) of Kilbride Church, above the ~~wood~~ wood on the E. of the road, rises a rocky ridge falling away in cliffs to the wood on the W. and N. and sloping up from the marshy headwaters of the burn on the S. and E. but joined by a low saddle to the main massifs on the NE. The enclosed summit is roughly D-shaped, protected along the W. for a distance of 260' by the precipice, on the top of which runs a turf dyke under which no older work is visible, but on the remaining sides by a crescentic rampart of stone. The greatest width of the enclosure from cliff to rampart-crest is about 185'. The interior is occupied by irregular bosses and ridges of rock with a deep and wide hollow, in which some birch trees shelter, on the SE. The rampart, both at its ends where it ~~enriches~~ <sup>reaches</sup> the cliff-edge and all round its perimeter, is set well below the summit on the slope so that, except across the SE. hollow, its internal elevation is small. No inner face could be seen in the high bracken, but along the S. three or four courses of the outer face are exposed in places, though in most cases very dilapidated. It is built of roughly split flat slabs, some apparently set as headers with wide gaps between them, in places strongly suggestive of beam holes.

Gaps, probably denoting entrances, occur on the S, and NE. The S. entrance, certainly original and leading into the depression already noted, may be 6' to 8' wide and the rampart on its E. side is perhaps 14' thick. The NE. gap, choked with bracken, seems to be only 5'6" wide. There is a big block on its S. side that looks like a jamb, but it may be a secondary breach. Outside the rampart is an irregular enclosure bounded by turf dykes that abut upon the rampart on the W.

Unnoted, discovered by Mr. Turnbull.

Argyll. cxci. 55° 52'19" N., 5° 15'23" W. September 17th 1942.

A.S. 8/9/60.

39818

1942

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILFINNAN PARISH.

FORT, KILBRIDE. This fort is situated about 2,000 yds. W. of Kilbride, occupying part of the summit of a small rocky whaleback which is divided from the adjoining hillside on the W. by a marshy hollow and a steep, narrow ravine. The fort borders <sup>directly</sup> ~~distinctly~~ on the lip of this ravine, the rocky E. side of which falls precipitously from the level of the enclosed area.

The wall no longer stands appreciably higher than the floor of the enclosed area at any part of its circuit, the debris on the N., E. and S. being in general disposed in a zone up to 12 ft. wide and descending about 4 ft. from the level of the interior to that of the surrounding ground. The manner in which outcrops have been used as foundations for the wall has no doubt helped to bring about this effect. The faces of the wall cannot be identified with certainty anywhere, although orthostats occur pretty frequently on or near what were probably their lines; subject to errors resulting from this fact, the approximate dimensions of the interior may be stated as 58 ft. from N. to S. by 51 ft. from E. to W. Some facing, and the outer corner, remain on the E. side of the entrance (photo.) which is at the N. end of the fort; the thickness of the wall here is at least 6 ft. and may be as much as 8 ft. 6 in. The breadth of the entrance cannot be determined.

The stones used in the wall are of large size, one of the largest measuring 5 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. Some traces of facing can be seen on the upper part of the precipitous side of the ravine at least 5 ft. below the level of the enclosed area; unless these have slipped, the foundations may have been set well down the face of the rock and the wall above them given a pronounced batter.

~~Argyll.~~

No map refs

September 17th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60.

39811

ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILMODAN PARISH.

STANDING STONE below AUCHNAGARRAN, GLENDARUEL. On cultivated land about 25' O.D., and on the crest of a low ridge projecting into the haughland, stands a stone 3'0" high x 3'3" wide x 2'0" thick with its flat face turned uphill towards the N.

~~1942~~  
NO map ref.

September 14th 1942.

R.G. 8/9/60

40544



ARGYLLSHIRE.

KILMODAN PARISH.

PARISH CHURCH, KILMODAN PARISH, GLENDARUEL. The O. S. map marks "sculptured stones" in this graveyard, but on the date of visit none could be seen. A certain number of recumbent slabs, apparently of mediaeval date, were noticed, but all were worn smooth. A well-preserved heraldic stone has been built into the wall of the church. It bears two shields; the dexter one charged; Quarterly, 1st & 4th, a galley; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight, ~~and~~ On the sinister one appear the initials S. D. C. for Sir Campbell of with the date 1610.

Blanks in MS.

~~Argyll.~~

No map refs

September 14th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60

39961

ARGYLLSHIRE.

DUNOON AND KILMUN PARISH.

FORT, STRONE POINT, KILMUN. This fort is now so greatly dilapidated that little can be seen of it beyond the flattening of the summit of the knoll that forms its site. The flattened area is apparently of rounded outline on its NE., E., and SE. sectors, where its edge is marked by a step descending about 12 in. to the natural hillside. This step evidently represents the last remains of a rampart, but no further features can be made out. The diameter of the enclosed area may have been about 110 ft.

~~Argyll.~~

No map ref.

September 14th 1942.

A.G. 8/9/60.

40772



ARGYLLSHIRE.

DUNOON AND KILMUN PARISH.

"ADAM'S GRAVE", ARDNADAM. Ref. Professor Bryce's account. Positive evidence is lacking as to whether a second chamber existed behind the stone that forms the back of the existing chamber; but it may be noted that the side-slab on the N. side of the chamber extends 2 ft. beyond the face of the end stone, and also that a large slab, apparently the capstone of a second chamber, is lying close by on top of the cairn.

~~Argyll~~

14th September 1942.

*No map reference.*

*R.S. 8/9/60.*

40774

ARGYLLSHIRE.

LOCHGOILHEAD PARISH.

"FORT", AUCHANDUNAN, GLEN FYNE. About half a mile from the mouth of the River Fyne, right on the left bank of the river, a mound of sand and gravel rises 15' to 20' above the level of the cultivated haugh-lands from which its base is separated by a marshy channel some 30' wide from its brim that forms a semicircle round the base of the mound. The mound is planted with trees and rises rather more steeply on the N., or up-stream, end than on the S. Its western side seems to have been eroded and falls very steeply to the river-bed, so that the summit is now a narrow ridge at most 5' to 6' wide. Along the top of this ridge for a distance of 95' the footings of a wall of large boulders can be distinctly traced. But this strip of walling is in line with a bank that borders the river channel on the haugh lands to the N. and S., though interrupted by the channel already mentioned which on the N. carries a small tributary burn. Hence the "fort" may be (a) a glacial mound isolated by an older water-course and traversed by a modern field-dyke, or (b) a fort on a natural mound the W. part of which has been washed away by the river, or (c) an artificial mound (i.e. a motte) traversed by a later field-dyke. Without excavation it is impossible to decide between these possibilities.

Argyll,

No map refs.

September 20th 1942.

23759  
R.S. 8/9/60.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

STRACHUR PARISH.

STANDING STONE and CIST, STRACHUR HOUSE. On the cultivated land between the House and the shore is a Standing Stone, 10'3" high x 1'10" x 1'9", leaning over N.-ward. Immediately S. of it, and separated by about one inch from its base, is a thin slab on edge running N. and S. 2'6" high above the turf and 4' long that looks like the sidestone of a cist. On its E. side is a hollow full of briars, but no other side-stone nor headstone for the cist is exposed.

~~ARGYLL.~~

*No map ref.*

September 19th 1942.

*23379*  
*A.S. 8/9/60.*

ARGYLLSHIRE.

STRACHUR PARISH.

Blank in  
MS.

FORT, INVERGLEN, STRACHUR. Just W. of \_\_\_\_\_ burn and S. of  
Inverglan Farm is an isolated hill, the summit of which rises just above  
the 50' contour. On the summit is a circular stone fort with an irregular  
annex on the W. The massive blocks of the foundation of the outer face  
are exposed on the N., but many have been displaced by the roots of trees  
growing on the hill. The interior being full of 8' bracken no measurements  
could be taken this year. Cf. P.S.A.S.,

Ref to P.S.A.S.  
is blank

23375.

~~ARGYLE.~~

19th September 1942.

No map. ref.

A.G. 8/9/60.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## STRACHUR PARISH.

Blanks in  
MS.

CHAPEL, ST. CATHERINE'S. The site of this chapel is about        yards of St. Catherine's Hotel, on a grassy platform at the edge of a sheer rocky cliff. The structure is reduced to its foundations, which were cleared of turf many years ago by a former Duke of Argyll. The total length is 45 ft. 8 in. and the breadth 19 ft., over walls 2 ft. 8 in. thick; there has been a cross-wall 2 ft. thick 22 ft. 5 in. from the outer face of the SW. end. A modern path winds up the cliff a little to the W. of the site, to make a way for which explosives have evidently been used; and on the E. side of this path a shoulder of rock projects from the cliff and bears six horizontal wedge-shaped holes, varying in size from 3 in. long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high by 3 in. deep to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. long by 3 in. high by 5 in. deep. Local tradition asserts that a bell was hung somewhere on the rock-face below the chapel, and these holes might well have been intended to receive one end of a bar from which a bell depended, the more so seeing that the projecting shoulder might originally have formed one side of a fissure or chimney the rest of which has been destroyed in the construction of the path.

Compass points  
marked for  
verification in  
MS.

ARGYLL. cxcii. SW.  $55^{\circ} 51' 50''$  N.  $5^{\circ} 16' 8''$ . 20th September 1942.

23600

A.S. 8/9/60.



## ARGYLLSHIRE.

S. KNAFDALÉ.

FORT, A' CHRANNAG, 1500 yds. E. of Ellary. On the highest peak of the A' Chrannag range that separates the valley of Abhainn Mhor from L. Caolisport ~~that~~ <sup>and</sup> rises in a series of cliffs about 200' above the marshy flats round L. Meadhonach. The summit is composed of several narrow ridges of outcrop running NNE. - SSW. The highest ridge is occupied by an oval citadel girt with a masonry rampart, the overall diameters being 74' along the main axis of the ridge x 54' across. The wall makes use of the contours and outcropping ridges. The footings of the outer face are exposed at several points but the inner face was nowhere visible. To the W. and S. the lower ridges are joined up by a stout outer rampart to form an outer bailey, the outer rampart being some 80' from the inner on the W. and 50' from it on the S. but at least 10' lower down. Between clefts of the rock the outer face of this rampart is preserved in places 4' - 5' high. No entrance can be recognized from superficial observation, but in any case access to the summit is only possible by scrambling up steep crags.

ARGYLL. clxxix. SE.

24th September 1942.

A.S. 13/9/60.

39053



## ARGYLLSHIRE,

S. KNAPDALE.

FORT, L. MEODHONACH. Due S. of the lochs about 700 yds. E. of Ellary, and overlooked by the last-mentioned fort,<sup>\*</sup> rises a much smaller ridge about 100' above the loch level (to 485 O.D.) This ridge also runs NNE.-SSW. Its summit is occupied by a very small dun, the rampart of which follows the contours of the cliff but encloses an irregular oval area 66' over all N. and S. by 54' E. and W. The northern end is occupied by a bare outcrop of rock over 6' higher than the S. part of the enclosure. The outer face of the rampart, cleverly using the outcrop, is generally traceable, but the inner face was nowhere visible. In some places the outer face still stands 3' high. The entrance was certainly on the SW. but no cheeks could be identified. A recent boundary-dyke of stone runs along the E. rampart of the fort which has naturally been despoiled for this recent work.

\* ie. A'Chranag.

ARGYLL. ~~clxxx~~ clxxix .

24th September 1942.

R.H. 13/9/60.

39052

ARGYLLSHIRE.

S. KNAPDALE.

CLADH ~~2~~ MIIC a' BHILE, ELLARY. Near the S. end of the narrow valley that runs from Ellary Ho. to L. Caolisport, on the W. side of the burn at the very foot of the wooded slopes, is an old Burying-Ground.\* It has recently been used by the Fox-Tarratts. Three high crosses standing on recent inscribed pediments mark their graves. Two of these are obvious bad copies, but that on the right may be an old cross re-used. A number of small rough slabs, obviously earlier, are also scattered about in the enclosure. Some are simple even-armed incised crosses with ~~serifs;~~ <sup>serifs;</sup> in others the cross is outlined by incisions and there are incised circles between the arms; finally on one slab, 2' high, there is a marigold as well as a cross. Some miscellaneous relics have been collected in the enclosure, including a saddle-quern with rubber, a late beehive quern with a large cup-shaped hopper - broken in half - and the usual late querns.

P.S.A.S. xii.

24th September 1942.

\* (About 500 yds. S. of L. Meadhonach Fort and 700 yds. SW. of Ellary Ho.)

ARGYLL. clxxxix. SE.

A.S. 13/9/60.

39051

Pic Ag 32?

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

S. KNAFDALÉ.

DUN a' BHUILG FORT, KILMORY, occupies the crest of a rock ridge running SSW.-NNE., SSE. of Kilmory and just E. of the Kilmory-Ellary road at the 19th milestone. On the east the ridge falls away in precipice about 15' high but slopes steeply to the S. The rampart of the fort follows the brink of the cliff on the E. but makes a wide turn W. at both ends, so that the enclosure is roughly D-shaped 100' long overall and 75' wide. Below the summit at the S. end is an outer rampart that, starting on the cliff edge some 50' S. of the outer face of the main rampart, curves NW. but disappears after 30' in debris on the steep SW. flank of the main ridge. The footings of the outer face of the inner rampart can be traced all along the cliff edge on the E., and at several points on the W. arc, but nowhere is the masonry preserved to any appreciable height. A few stones of the inner face are exposed on the S., where the thickness of the rampart measures 12' at one point and 10'8" at another. A very much disturbed area on the SW. may mark the site of the entrance, but there is a rather less likely gap on the N. Of the outer rampart only the outer face is preserved; ~~it~~ *it* is built of the same massive quarry-dressed blocks as the inner ramparts.

ARGYLL.

22nd September 1942.

exc. NW. &amp; SW.

A.S. 13/9/60.

39057

ARGYLLSHIRE.

S. KNAPDALE.

STANDING STONE, AVINAGILLAN. This stone stands on cultivated land close to the E. side of the Tarbert-Kilberry road, between the second milestone from Tarbert and the bridge at Avinagillan, about 70 yds. from an inlet from W. Loch Tarbert. It measures 5 ft. 11 in. in height, 2 ft. 9 in. in breadth, expanding to 3 ft. 5 in. at the base, and 8 in. in thickness. Its major axis runs SSE. and NNW.

N. B. Fort Ardpatrick, Argyll, ~~ccxi~~ (ccxi. SE.) and Standing Stone Ardpatrick, Argyll (ccxii. NW.) were not visited.

21st September 1942.

A.G. 13/9/60.

39334.



## ARGYLLSHIRE.

S. KNAIPDALE.

FORT, BARR NA COUR, occupies the summit of rocky peak that is bordered with precipices save on the NE. On the summit is an irregular oval dun enclosed by a well-built wall, the greater part of which has slid down the hill or been removed save at the NE. end. Here both inner and outer faces are standing to show that the rampart was 11'0" thick. 3'9" from its inner end is a gap 2'4" wide that may have led to a guard cell. 8'6" from the outer corner of the passage seems to be the corresponding corner of the SE. side of the passage, but it has been disturbed or possibly contracted in antiquity.

20' outside the inner rampart at this end, but lower down the slope of the crag, is the inner face of an outer rampart 7'6" thick. The entrance through this rampart is about 10' wide and in line with that through the inner one. From this entrance the outer rampart curves back on either side toward the SW. as if to join onto the inner rampart, but actually it disappears when it reaches the precipitous flanks of the peak.

*The NW. side of an entrance passage is here preserved.*

ARGYLL. ccxii. NW.

38978  
21st September 1942.

A.S. 13/9/60.



ARGYLLSHIRE.

S. KNAPDALE.

CAIRN, KILMORY. On the summit of the ridge separating Kilmory Bay from Loch  
DUN FHUARLIT FORT.

Sween, overlooking the sea about 150 yds. to the W. from above the 100' contour and 500 yds. from the S. end of the little point, stands a cairn about 50' in diameter. An old field-dyke abuts upon it, at its foot are the foundations of a tiny rectangular building, and a surveyor's cairn has been piled on the older core. The monument has been despoiled for these recent constructions but does not seem to have been dug into at all deeply. No cist is exposed, but there are some traces of a peristalith and rather <sup>ones</sup> vague of an internal wall concentric therewith. The cairn is composed of water-rounded boulders presumably ~~from~~ fetched from the shore. ("Fort" on O. S. map.)

ARGYLL. cxc. NW.

22nd September ~~1941~~ 1942.

A.S. 13/9/60

38638

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## LOCH KNAPDALE.

DUN A' CHOLN DHULBH. On an isolated peak between the deserted farm of Craig and W. Loch Tarbert that rises very steeply on every side with rocky precipices on W., NW., N. and NE. On the N. there is level shoulder 50' long some about 10' below the summit, and separated therefrom by a rocky declivity but itself bordered by precipices from W. to N. The summit itself measures about 100' from NE. to SW. and 65' from NW. to SE. ~~and 65' from NW. to SE.~~ The E. and SE. half of the summit is occupied by a roughly circular tower-like dun measuring internally about 45' from E. to W. by 40' from N. to S., the walls of which between SW. and NW. are still standing in places 6' to 8' above the fallen debris and, being built with heavy batter, measure from 9'6" to 10'3" in thickness. On the NE. there is a well-marked entrance gap in the inner face. The E. cheek of the passage can be followed for 9'6" outwards to a cheek block, but its subsequent extension and the W. side of the passage are hidden by debris. But the segment of wall that begins E. of the passage is 14'6" thick. The inner face of this wall can be traced 11' SE. of the E. cheek of the entrance, but from this point in the SE. quadrant there is a section of chord 36' where no facing can be seen either internally or externally. Though there is here a grass-grown stony ridge along the brink of the declivity to SE., this may be composed of debris and the whole wall may have toppled outwards down the hill. In the outer wall on the W. there is an opening 2'4" wide spanned by a massive triangular lintel now nearly blocked up with debris. Over this one can crawl into a passage which seems to descend through the thickness of the wall. After 5'6" measured along the S. side the passage turns sharply to the right, i.e. S., and can be followed on the new line for a further 5'3", still descending, so that the roof at least was lower here than at the turn. The passage is here blocked by a collapse, but this has exposed in the interior the S. side of a passage showing that the tunnel here turned E. again and after 4' or 5' opened into the interior. For the first 5'3" the tunnel is simply lintelled over, but at the turn and in the S.-ward section the width has been reduced by corbelling.

The/



The rest of the summit outside the tower on S. and W., as well as the whole of the shoulder on the N., is defended by an outer rampart, following roughly the contours. Part of this has slipped down the cliffs, notably the section between the summit and the shoulder on the N., but, particularly where it crosses chasms in the rock, the outer face is well preserved in some places 4' or 6' high. The inner face is generally buried<sup>1</sup> but an exposure near the NW. corner shows the rampart to have been 7'6" wide

1. In the SW. corner between the tower and the outer rampart is a jagged outcrop the W. side of which appears to have been quarried as if to form a rough seat. 30 years ago three small rings of boulders, then taken for hut-circles, were observed abutting on the outer rampart, one of which was dug into when much iron slag was recovered. It is therefore possible that what is here called the "inner face" may belong in fact to the construction then explored and be later than the original rampart.

(at 4' above base of outer face). On the E. edge of shoulder the N. rampart, turning S., terminates in a big slab on edge, evidently the N. jamb of a gateway. The S. cheek of the gate is not exposed, nor is it clear whether the rampart continued on up the crag to the summit, but the jamb itself is only 30' in horizontal distance from the outer face of the tower on the summit. On the summit the S. rampart-face ends to the E. on the brink of a cliff below, and about 4' outside of, the outer face of the tower which itself disappears on the same cliff, but one stone of the tower's foundation certainly rests on stones of the outer rampart. The relation between the two ramparts is therefore uncertain.

But note: the face of the outer rampart is more roughly built than that of the tower. In the former the proportion of thin slabs split off is higher than in the tower wall, in which massive quarry-squared blocks are freely used in combination with neat pinning stones.

ARGYLL. cci. SE.

20th September 1942.

A.S. 13/9/60.

39349

ARGYLLSHIRE.

S. KNAPDALE.

FORT, DUNAN NA CLEITHE, ORMSARY, occupies a wooded ridge of rock about 35' high between the shore and the drive to Ormsary House. The NW. end of this ridge is cut off by a rampart faced externally with very large blocks and about 60' long, which seems to follow a natural ridge of outcrop. The triangular area ~~is~~ <sup>thus</sup> cut off is 5' or 6' below the crest of the rampart ridge and protected on N. and W. by sheer cliffs. Along the steeply-sloping S. edge, a rampart is suggested by a grassy bank some 60' long which probably turns to run across the apex of the triangle for some 17' to the brink of the N. precipice. About 40' E. of the main rampart the neck of the ridge is further defended by a curving outer rampart, also based in part on outcrop, the chord of which is 37'6".

From this rampart protrude two standing stones 2'0" apart and each 2' wide, the faces of which do not lie on the same line. The W.-most rises 3'3" high above the turf and is 1'0" thick; the other 3'0" high and 1'2" thick. Some 18'6" N. of this pair is a large block now recumbent, 2'0" long x 1'4" wide x 1'3" high.

ARGYLL. exc. NE.

21st September 1942.

39058

N. B. Forts Caisteal Torr and Ach na Duin (Argyll clxxx. SW.)  
 (Achahoish) (Baranlongart) Not visited.

A.S. 13/9/60.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## SOUTH KNAPDALE.

STANDING STONES, LOCH STORNOWAY. On the level and cultivated alluvial flats at the head of the Loch, on the E. side of the Amhuinn Learg an Uinnsinn, stand two stones on a line running almost exactly N. and S. ( $12^{\circ}$  mag.) with an interval of 8' between them, both facing W. The S. stone is 10'0" high x 2'6" x 1'5" and the other 7'9" by 3'8" (on W. face, 4'3" on E. face) wide x 13" thick. Due W. of these stones about  $\cdot\ast\cdot$  yards away stands a third, 7'2" high x 1'5" x 1'7" - 1'4".

$\cdot\ast\cdot$  Blank in MS.

ARGYLL ccxi. NW. & NE.

21st September 1942.

N. B. Dunan na Aste ? Long Cist and Fort Cnoc Breac not visited.

at. 13/9/60.

38987



## ARGYLLSHIRE.

## SOUTH KNAPDALE.

FORT DUN <sup>†</sup>, KEPPOCH, About 1000 yds. E. of Keppoch Point and the same distance SSE. of Kilberry Castle a low lump of rock rises from the marshy moorland. Its level [grass ground] summit seems to have been surrounded by a wall or dyke, but not enough masonry is exposed to determine its character and it seems to be rectilinear rather than following the contour of the hill. In the SW. corner stands a stone 3'8" high x 2'1" x 1'9", not unlike a gate-post, while to the NE. there are traces of the foundations of a small rectangular building.

<sup>†</sup> No name in MS.

No map ref. or date.

AS. 13/9/60.

39005

? grass-ground

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

SOUTH KNAPDALE.

*Rudha na lailich*

FORT, DUN CRAGACH, below BALURE. *(rising from the sea is a promontory),*  
 formed of a series of outcrop ridges running NE. that ~~all~~ <sup>in</sup> end precipices  
 some 20' to the sea on the SW. but slope more gently to the marshy fore-  
 :shore of Stotfield Bay, while to the E. a broad and rather swampy flat  
 separates the promontory from <sup>the</sup> main massive that rises steeply to the 100'-  
 contour between the fort and Balure. The summit of the promontory crag  
 is occupied by an almost circular dun measuring over all 59' from N. to  
 S. x 54' E. to W. The outer face can be traced nearly all round though  
 in a somewhat dilapidated state, and on the W. the footings are exposed  
 crossing a rock crevice some 6' to 8' below the summit. The interior is  
 hollow and full of grass-grown debris, from which a short section of the  
 inner face protrudes only on the SE. where the wall is 10' thick. The  
 entrance is marked by a gap full of fallen stones and bracken on the SE.  
 but seems to have been 4'6" wide. N. of this gap one face of a cell  
 or passage is exposed in the thickness of the wall 6' to 6'6" in from  
 the outer face. The inner side of the passage, like the inner face, is  
 here missing.

Outside the dun on the landward side is an outer rampart  
 running along the crest of a lower parallel ridge of rock. Starting on the  
 cliff face on the SW., the outer face of this work is 24' from the corres-  
 :ponding face of the dun on the S. and 32'6" from it on the SE. Then it  
 seems to turn inwards across the ridge till it is only 19' out opposite  
 the entrance after which point it fades out on a steep slope. On the  
 [? seaward side, the] face of the same rampart can be traced again on a low rock ridge 43' N.  
 of the dun wall, while loose stones in the turf indicate that the hollow  
 between this ridge and main summit was also defended on the N. by a return  
 of this wall.

At the foot of the ridges on this side close to the shore is  
 a rough enclosure, partly quarried out of the rock but bordered on the N. and  
 E. by huge undressed angular blocks. On the same level but further S.  
 is a small cairn of boulders piled round a large block that may be outcrop.

ARGYLL. cc. NW.

*no date.*

38968

*A.G. 13/9/60.*

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

N. KNAFDALE.

FORT, CASTLE SWEEN. DUN A' CHAISTEAL, is situated on the highest peak of a ridge, 1000 yds. S. of Castle Sween. The ridge running from NNE. to SSW. to about 400' O.D. rises in precipitous stages to the S.; on the E. it falls away in crags over 50' high to a wide marshy valley separating the ridge from the main range, while in the N. and S. the peak ends in minor cliffs but only slopes, albeit steeply, seawards to the W. The crest of the ridge itself within the fort is nowhere more than 24' wide, and rises as a cliff 4' to 6' high from the sloping W. flank. A rampart runs along the precipitous E. edge of the ridge closely following all its sinuosities, but at each end descends onto the sloping ground below the ridge curving out W. in a wide arc. The overall length enclosed is 125' along the ridge and 66' from E. to W. Only the footings of the outer face survive along the cliff edge, but on the low ground to the W. the face stands in places 5' high. It is composed of thin, roughly split slabs fitting rather loosely. No inner face is visible. The bracken-filled hollow between the base of the rock ridge and the W. arc of <sup>the</sup> rampart seems to be traversed by a cross-wall some 70' from the S. end. No sign of an entrance could be recognized.

ARGYLL. clxxxix. SE.

22nd September 1942.

A.S. 13/9/60

39054



ARGYLLSHIRE.

N. KNAPDALE.

DUN DONALD, CRINAN, is the name given to a grass-grown conical mound rising from a cultivated field immediately at the foot of the high range, the field itself sloping up to the base of the cliffs. Parallel to these the mound is about 100' across at its base while along the slope its width is only 66'. Its summit is 29' above the field on the lower side but only 12'6" above it at the foot of the range. There are large lumps of rock exposed round the base of the mound, and near the top there is a piece of naked rock protruding through the turf so large that it may well be a piece of living rock. The special nature of the mound must be regarded as doubtful.

*No date or map reference.*

*13/9/60.*

*39162.*

ARGYLL.

SOUTH KNAPDALE PARISH.

FORT, DUNMORE. Immediately N. of Dunmore House the ground rises sharply in an extremely steep-sided ridge, the summit of which forms a closed contour at 300 ft. above sea-level. Its axis runs from N. N. E. to S. S. W. Part of the summit of this ridge is occupied by a fort, the side walls of which line the lips of the summit-area and overlook slopes which are everywhere steep and seem to become almost precipitous at lower levels on the S. E. Beyond the N. E. end too a steep-sided hollow breaks through the spine of the ridge, and only at the S. W. end is the ground relatively level - though here it is greatly broken up by massive longitudinal outcrops. The fort is enclosed by a single wall and is sub-oval on plan, having a rounded end on the N. E. while at the S. W. end the wall cuts squarely across the ridge though with rounded corners (photo.). It measures internally 140 ft. in length by 61 ft. in breadth. The entrance is at the N. E. end, but as only one face of the entrance-passage is preserved - in the rushed masonry on the S. E. side of the gap - it is impossible to be certain of its breadth; the appearance of the gap, <sup>however,</sup> suggests that this must have been at least 6 ft. At the entrance the wall is about 10 ft. thick. Several sections of its outer face are well preserved, standing up to 5 ft. in height; and from these samples it is possible to see that the wall has been well built of medium-sized and small stones, pinnings being freely used. The contrast between this masonry and the rough massive work seen at Ardpatrik was very marked.

An interesting fact about this fort is that the wall appears to have become ruinous and been repaired in ancient times. Evidence of this is to be found, for example, towards the S. W. end of the N. W. side, where an outer wall 4 ft. 9 in. thick appears to have been backed, internally and at a higher level, by an inner wall 6 ft. 6 in. thick. The latter can be traced for a distance of 23 ft., and ends with a square return-face (photo.) Again <sup>at a point</sup> about the middle of the same N. W./



N. W. side, footings of an outer face can be seen 10 ft. beyond, and lower down the slope than, the outer face of a wall 6 ft. thick; this arrangement may well be part of the same work of reinforcement of which mention has just been made. Then at a point near the middle of the S. E. side the wall is seen to decrease in breadth from 8 ft. 9 in. to 5 ft. in a matter of 15 ft.; and on closer examination - so far as accumulated leaf-mould and dense bracken allowed of this - it appeared that the narrower wall was standing on the base of the thicker one, their outer faces being flush. Finally, at the S. angle there seem to be traces of two walls, one within the other, as if a broadly rounded secondary corner had been constructed within a nearly square primary one, corresponding with the existing squarish corner photographed at the W. angle. When the Inventory is made, the relations of these thicker and thinner walls should be studied with care and planned in detail, and for this it will be essential to carry out the survey at a season when the bracken is down. Bracken precluded examination of the interior of the Fort on the present visit.

ccxii. N. W.

38977

June 19th 1943.

A.G. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

SOUTH KNAPDALE PARISH.

CIST, LON, LIATH, ARDPATRICK. No trace could be found of the cist marked on the 6" O. S. map as existing on a mound about a mile N. of Ardpatrik House, and Mr. A. Stewart of Ardpatrik likewise knew nothing of it. The site may therefore be noted on the strength of the O. S. record, and need not be revisited.

ccxi. N. W. & N. E.

June 18th 1943.

*25.19/9/60.*

38999

ARGYLL.

SOUTH KNAPDALE PARISH.

STANDING STONE, ARDPATRICK. This stone stands in the low-lying agricultural ground at the head of Ardpatrik Bay, its position being 200 yds. N. E. of the cottages of Achadh-chaorunn. It is 6 ft. 10 in. high, 4 ft. 9 in. broad, and 8 in. thick, its major axis running almost exactly from S. E. to N. W. ( $319^{\circ}$  true). There are four shallow cups, the largest 2 in. in diameter, near the S. E. edge of the N. E. face, between 10 in. and 1 ft. 4 in. above the ground. (Photo.)

ccxii. N. W.

June 19th 1943.

*at. 19/9/60.*

38979

ARGYLL.

SOUTH KNAPDALE PARISH.

FORT, ARDPATRICK. At the head of the small inlet called ~~an~~ *Ceanu* an t-Sailein, which penetrates the rocky coast a mile N. of Ardpatrik point, there is a large swampy flat marked on the O. S. map as Lòn Liath. From this, about 200 yds. N. E. of the head of the inlet, there rises a rocky ridge, known as *Uad Cnoc* Breac, which runs in a N. N. E. direction for some 410 ft. and attains a maximum height of about 25 ft. above sea-level. Its S. W. end and S. E. side are abrupt, and its N. W. side steep; only its N. E. end descends gently to the level of the marsh. Its greatest breadth is about 110 ft. ~~at its widest point~~ *The* ~~The~~ whole summit-area of this ridge, which is much broken up with outcrops and subsidiary ridges of rock, is enclosed by the remains of a stone wall now in very bad preservation. It has been roughly built of very large blocks, apparently quarried from the kind of outcrops that abound on the *site*, outcrops and natural rocks being utilized when they occur conveniently on the line. Orthostats are common in the footings as well as laid blocks. The wall nowhere stands more than a course or two in height, and <sup>at</sup> the sole point where both faces were preserved in the same stretch it measured 7 ft. 6 in. in thickness. In some places it is probably thinner, but the large amount of debris lying on the slopes of the ridge suggests that it has been quite a considerable work. The position of the entrance is uncertain. There is a gap in the wall on the S. E. side to which a steep rocky pathway gives access; its breadth is about 6 ft. 6 in., but the stonework on either side is very ruinous and no positive signs of an entrance can be identified. The easiest natural line of approach is up the spine of the ridge at the N. E. end, but here the wall has practically disappeared and again no evidence is forthcoming. A heavy growth of bracken precluded examination of the interior.

ccxi. iv. W, & N. E.

June 18th 1943.

N. B. There are no traces of prehistoric structure now visible at the point about 500 yds. S.S.W. of Ardpatrik House where the 25-inch O. S. map marks a fort.

*38944*  
*38941*  
*A.G. 19/9/60. (1) 1943*



ARGYLL.

SOUTH KNAPDALE PARISH.

FORT AND SETTLEMENT, ACH AN DUIN, BARANLONGART. For about a mile above Baranlongart House, Baranlongart Burn flows through a very deep and virtually precipitous ravine. At the point where the burn alters its direction from S. W. to W. and descends into this ravine, its right bank is flanked by a ridge running out from the higher ground to the N. E. and terminating at its S. W. end in a group of rocky knolls and bosses, the highest of which must be nearly 450 ft. above sea-level. It is this topmost knoll of the ridge that forms the site of the fort, while just below it, to the N. E., there are the remains of a domestic settlement of primitive aspect; this latter is no doubt to be connected with the rigs and other traces of cultivation which cover the gentler N. W. slope of the ridge as well as some level patches on the summit area. This ridge is the only one of the various underfeatures which rise above the adjoining swampy moorland on which any signs of bygone cultivation can be seen. The fort is so badly preserved that little can be said about its plan or construction. In a general way its wall followed the outline of the site, utilizing natural outcrops where these were conveniently placed; it was thus broadly pear-shaped, measuring about 76 ft. over all from E. N. E. to W. S. W. by about 66 ft. across the broader, or S. W., end. Its wall is now reduced to a low rickie of stone, and it is doubtful if it can ever have been very considerable as the volume of the rushed material is not at all large, the buildings of the settlement are too slight to have accounted for much robbed stone, and no modern buildings or stone dykes are visible from the fort anywhere. The only vestige of an outer face is on the S. W. side, where some orthostats occur in alinement among the ruins of the wall; some traces of what may have been an entrance appear in the same sector, and the wall here may have been about 9 ft. thick.

An outer rampart seems to have left the fort wall just N. of the supposed entrance, and swung round the W. side of the knoll on a descending/

N.P.



descending course until it died out on the very steep and broken N. W. slope. Probably little fortification was necessary here, and still less on the S., where the fall to the burn is abrupt and the ravine is of great depth.

39021                      70967

The settlement contains (a) an enclosure 35 ft. long over all by 20 ft. broad; at one end it is partly dug into the slope of the knoll on which the fort is built, and it contains in one corner a small round hut with an annexe: (b) five small huts, round or rectilinear with rounded corners: (c) parts of a wall constructed with orthostats, apparently enclosing some of the cultivated ground and the small huts, and having an entrance about 9 ft. broad. Although there is no reason to suppose that this settlement has any organic connection with the fort, it seems to be primitive enough to deserve planning and detailed description when the Inventory of this district is made.

clxxx. S. W.

June 7th 1943.

A.G. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

CAMPELTOWN PARISH.

FORT, "CULLAN DOON". The fort known as Cullan Doon occupies the summit of a ridge which overlooks from the N. the cultivatable lands on the upper Chiscan Water. The farm of Wigle is less than half a mile distant to the W. S. W. The ridge runs in general from S. E. to N. W.; its slopes are steep everywhere except at the N. W. end, where there is only a slight fall to a shallow marshy hollow, and along the N. E. side of the summit-area there is an abrupt rocky lip.

The structural remains are in extremely bad preservation, but are interesting as the outer defences at the N. W. end have evidently been quite elaborate. A plan of the site has been prepared by the late Mr. Cunningham and is now in the possession of the Kintyre Antiquarian Society; the following description has been prepared to accompany this plan, and to amplify it in some respects as not all the features of the monument seem to have been recognized. On the highest part of the site there has been an inner fortification, the wall of which is now represented only by a low stony mound, considerably disturbed by quarrying or excavation, and a quantity of debris particularly along the S. W. side. Five stones near the S. E. end of the S. W. side are the only visible remains of a built face. It is uncertain whether any wall existed along the precipitous edge of the site along the N. E. side. An entrance-gap appears in the wall-mound at the N. W. end (infra). The dimensions of this inner work may have been about 100 ft. from N. W. to S. E. by about 70 ft. from N. E. to S. W. Some slight rickles of small stones, which appear within the inner work, suggest the former existence here of at least two buildings or enclosures, perhaps of squarish shape and measuring about 20 ft. a side.

The defences at the N. W. end of the fort begin 22 ft. outside the entrance-gap in the inner wall; and there are some faint indications that the intervening space was occupied by out-turned ends of the inner wall, similar to those noted at Largiemore Dun (q.v.) Their axis lies to the west of that of the main part of the fort. The first of the outer works is a <sup>rock-cut ditch,</sup> ~~rock-cut ditch,~~ measuring up to 8 ft. in depth below the summit-area and crossed by an entrance-traverse 21 ft. long and 9 ft. broad, which is aligned on the gap in the inner wall.)

Run on

The/



Run on

The part of the ditch lying N. E. of the entrance-traverse runs out to the lip of the N. E. slope; the S. W. part stops just short of the S. W. slope of the ridge, its end being closed here by a narrower traverse which has been left unexcavated. (These features are shown accurately enough on Mr. Cunningham's plan). The outer side of the ditch bears a mound, and 20 ft. outside this mound (crest to crest) there is another very low and ill-defined mound which runs out on the N. E. to the lip of the slope and in the opposite direction swings round on to the S. W. side of the ridge to form the outer margin of a terrace which flanks the whole of the site (infra). Outside the last-mentioned mound there is a D.-shaped annexe measuring 31 ft. in greatest breadth. Its W. sector is bounded by a terrace which communicates with what seems to be a ditch cut through the spine of the ridge and 11 ft. broad on the axial line. However, whether this cutting is an original part of the defences or not cannot be determined by superficial inspection, as some later quarrying seems to have been done where it debouches on the N. E. slope.

The terrace of which mention has just been made, as flanking the S. W. side of the site, measures up to 16 ft. in breadth and runs at a maximum depth of about 15 ft. below the summit-area. On reaching the S. E. end of the site it debouches on what seems to be a natural rock-shelf 10 ft. below the S. E. tip of the summit-area and bordering the N. E. slope, which is here practically a cliff. There do not appear to be any remains of walling at this end of the summit-area, the tip of which is 76 ft. S. E. of the S. E. end of the inner fortification.

The foregoing description has been worded, for the sake of convenience, as if all the works were aligned on a single axis; this, however, as has been said, is not actually the case (see plan), as the axis of the N. W. defences lies some  $33^{\circ}$  W. of that of the rest of the fort. Total dimensions must consequently be given with this fact in mind. The length of the N. W. portion, from the outside of the D.-shaped annexe to the entrance-gap in the inner fortification, is 110 ft., and that of the remainder, to the S. E. edge of the rock-shelf mentioned above, is 182 ft. The total breadth at a point 60 ft. S. E. of the entrance-gap is 106 ft.

38319

A.G. 19/19/60 - (1) 1943

ARGYLL.

CAMPBELTOWN PARISH.

HORNED CAIRN, KILKEDDAN. This cairn is situated about a mile N. W. of Kilkeddán farm, on a ridge which runs longitudinally across the face of Maol a' Chuir and overlooks the lower part of Glen Lussa. The site is 500 ft. above sea-level. The structure, which includes a forecourt, a segmented axial cist, and at least three lateral cists, is greatly dilapidated; the east part standing no more than 5 ft. above the adjoining ground on the S., or 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor of the axial cist, while the W. end fades almost imperceptibly into the natural surface of the turf. The forecourt is encumbered with debris not shown on the plan, which includes some large slabs; and the local name of "Gort na N'Ulaidhe" is suggestive of bygone treasure-hunts which may have contributed to the ruin of the monument.

The major axis of the cairn runs from just N. of E. to just S. of W., and its length measured from a line joining the tips of the horns is 112 ft. Its breadth is harder to state exactly without excavation, the only definite transverse dimension being 29 ft. 6 in. between the stones at the tips of the horns. It is probable however that the original structure was about 34 ft. broad at the inner end of the axial cist (see plan), not more than 28 ft. broad half-way along its length, and about 23 ft. broad 10 ft. from the W. end, these estimates being based on the only remains of facings that could be found in the thick growth of bracken. The spread of the debris gives breadths of 42 ft., 34 ft. and 28 ft. at these respective points. The E. portion of the cairn appears to have possessed a W. face of its own, within the body of the structure, as the footings of this face can be seen on the axial line 12 ft. behind the inner end of the axial cist and curving thence to S. E. and E. to join up with an exposure of lateral footings S. of the end of the cist.

The forecourt is 29 ft. 6 in. in breadth, as has been said, and 12 ft. in depth. It is now defined by six stones, of which three (A, C and F on the plan) may have been somewhat displaced. Stone E, which is clearly a portal-stone forming half of the entrance to the cist, has been broken off short and is now only 1 ft. 4 in. high.)

Rumon

(N. B./



(N. B. The height, breadth and thickness of all the principal stones of the monument are given in a table overleaf). The other portal has disappeared. Only one stone (D) seems to ~~mark~~<sup>mark</sup> the outer edge of either of the horns.

The axial cist is 13 ft. long, 4 ft. wide at the entrance (i.e. behind the portal-stone, which projects 9 in.), 2 ft. 8 in. wide at the inner end, and 3 ft. 6 in. deep (max.) It is formed of four large side-slabs, the largest of which (H) is 8 ft. long. It has been subdivided 6 ft. from the entrance by a septal slab (N) which has now fallen out of position. Behind Stone K there is a hole, but this has clearly been made by vandals and is not a continuation of the cist.

The first transverse cist evidently entered from the S. side of the cairn at the mid-point, or 56 ft. W. of the line joining the horn-tips. Of this seven stones remain - U, which was probably a portal-stone though now leaning southwards; T, a small slab standing in the position of a portal-stone but not corresponding well with U; P, Q, R and S, side slabs of small dimensions, the two last having some stones behind them; and O, the end-slab. The cist is 12 ft. long to the outside of Stone T and 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. broad; its original depth must have been at least 3 ft. 8 in., the height of the two tallest stones (Q and S). Its major axis is very slightly E. of S. Some footings of the S. face of the cairn can be seen at the S. end of this cist.

At 82 ft. W. of the horn-tips we find the axis of what must have been a second transverse cist, though nothing now remains but a double row of upright slabs (see plan). And indeed, as the W. row extends, with Stone V, to within 6 ft. of the N. side of the cairn, it may be asked whether there were not really two cists here, set end to end and entered one from the N. and the other from the S. If Stone V be left out of account, the remaining five stones (W, X, Y, Z, AA) seem to demarcate a cist at least 13 ft. 7 in. in length and 2 ft. 8 in. to 3 ft. 2 in. in breadth. The two tallest stones (Z and AA) are both 2 ft. 9 in. in height. The axis of the cist is somewhat E. of S.

The/

The axis of the third transverse cist, which runs due N. and S., is met with only 10 ft. from the apparent W. end of the cairn. Four of its stones remain - BB (3 ft. 4 in. high) and CC (1 ft. 11 in. high) resembling portal-stones; a long side-slab (DD), earthed up behind; and a small end-slab. It is 7 ft. 7 in. long and 1 ft. 7 in. broad at the N. end; that it was probably no broader within is shown by the disposition of Stone DD and by the breadth of the end-slab (EE), which is only 1 ft. 6 in. Just N. of the apparent entrance (Stones BB and CC) there is a mound of earth containing some fairly large stones, which may well be no part of the original structure of the cairn but debris from the rifling of the cist. In this case Stones BB and CC may not be portal-stones at all, and the true length of the cist may consequently be somewhat greater than the dimension given above.

The accompanying plan was made with great care and should be accurate enough for reproduction. But a visit made at some season when the bracken was down might well result in the discovery of more external footings. (Photos.)

cclii. N. W. ("Cairn, Gort na N'Ulaidhe".)

June 13th 1943.

38778  
A.G. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

SOUTHEND PARISH.

INDETERMINATE REMAINS, THE BASTARD. This structure is situated E. S. E. of the summit of the Bastard, some 250 ft. above sea-level, its site being a small and inconspicuous shelf on the S. side of a very steep valley which breaks for a short distance into the line of formidable cliffs which bound this part of the coast. The shelf is flanked on the S. by a scree of enormous boulders; above it, a very steep slope is crowned by great tumbled rocks and a high abrupt crag; below it, the ground falls away to the valley and the shore at an almost precipitous gradient. So far as bracken permitted observations to be made, the shelf appeared to be rhomboidal in shape, measuring 62 ft. along the base of the slope which seemed to have been dug back to a certain extent; 62 ft. along the S. side, beside the scree; 34 ft. along the E. side, towards the sea; and 67 ft. along the N. side, towards the valley. This N. side is noticeable curved. The shelf slopes slightly towards the sea, and its interior is somewhat dished as the N., E. and S. sides carry low mounds representing the remains of the wall. In these there are both large and small stones, some of the former being laid and others orthostatic. There appeared to be practically no debris fallen from the wall, and as stone-robbing is unthinkable in such a place the inference is that the wall was never more than a few feet high.

Although the O. S. map marks this structure as a fort, the term seems wholly unsuitable. If the foregoing inference about the height of the walls is correct, the place can hardly have been "fortified" in any ordinary sense; and anyhow it must have been completely indefensible against even a desultory attack, as rocks could so easily have been rolled down into it from the crags immediately above. It is likewise equally difficult of access from the potentially cultivatable ground at the head of the valley, and from the shore below, which again would only be suitable for landings in small boats at high water and in calm weather, and consequently cannot be classed with either/



either of two types of so-called forts which are fairly common in this district - seaside strongholds, and "castles" in or close to areas of cultivable land. On the other hand, it commands an admirable view to seaward, and is in a position so difficult of access and so well disguised by nature that it might easily escape observation. These considerations suggest that the place may have been prepared for ~~some~~ special purpose, the function of the shelf with its enclosing walls being perhaps no more than to provide a site flat enough for occupation in a locality which was devoid of naturally level areas.

For example, the remains might well be those of a ~~castle~~ *cashel or hermitage*.

The peculiarities of this place would make a careful survey worth while, <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ this should only be attempted at a season when the bracken is down.

colxiii. S. W.

38722  
June 16th 1943.

A.G. 19/9/60.



ARGYLL.

SOUTHEND PARISH.

HORNED CAIRN, BLASTHILL. This cairn is not inside the military training-area, but the opportunity was taken of securing some notes on it on account of its intrinsic interest. It has been surveyed by the late Mr. J. McKenzie of the Kintyre Antiquarian Society, and his plan is preserved in the Campbeltown Museum. The diagram given below is not suitable for record purposes, and has been inserted only for readers' immediate convenience. The differences between this plan and Mr. McKenzie's are so great that a completely fresh survey, if possible with some excavation, is desirable for the purposes of any future Inventory. Mr. McKenzie's plan does not agree with some important points in the ~~written~~<sup>verbal</sup> description given herewith. Mr. McKenzie left no written description to accompany his plan.

The cairn occupies a small shelf projecting from the N. side of Hill 411, about half a mile N. E. of Blasthill and at an altitude of some 330 ft. above sea-level. Its major axis runs from E. N. E. to W. S. W. The cairn is greatly denuded, and the remains consist of little beyond the upright stones that define the forecourt, the horns and part of the N. side, together with a cist-like chamber on the axial line and another inserted transversely in the S. side. The total length, measured from a line joining the tips of the horns to the rather indefinite W. end - marked only by the fading of the cairn material into the adjoining flat ground - is 77 ft.; the breadth varies from 29 ft. 6 in. between the tips of the horns to 16 ft. 6 in. at the W. end. At the W. end of the axial cist the breadth is 27 ft. 6 in., and along the line of the lateral cist 22 ft. 6 in.

The forecourt, which is 13 ft. deep on the axial line to the back of the portal-stones, is defined by nine stones, including portals and horn-tips - five in the S. quadrant and four in the N. one. A gap in the N. quadrant suggests that there were originally five stones here also. All the stones in the forecourt are irregular lumps of quarried material, their tops more or less pointed.

The/

The N. portal measures <sup>14</sup> 3 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. by 1 ft. 4 in., the S. one 2 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. - the last dimension being taken above a ledge 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad which has been worked on the S. portal at ground-level as if to support a stone blocking the entrance to the chamber. The remaining stones in the forecourt vary in height from 1 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. 9 in. The N. side of the cairn is defined by the row of eight small conical blocks, which does not, however, reach as far as the W. end; these vary in height from 1 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 4 in., the tallest being nearest to the horn-tip and the others decreasing in order. On the S. side there are nine corresponding uprights, but they are all concentrated within 20 ft. of the tip of the S. horn. Otherwise the S. side is marked only by a slight rise in level, and by a few odd stones which appear here and there through the turf.

<sup>2</sup> The portal stones give entry to the axial chamber or cist, being set obliquely so that the entrance contracts from a width of 4 ft. on the line of the forecourt façade to 2 ft. 5 in. at the back of the portals, where the cist proper begins. Behind each portal there is an upright, and behind these uprights the sides of the cist have been made with large slabs; but these have now collapsed and the cist itself has been filled up. The S. side-slab, which is lying in the turf, is at least 5 ft. 8 in. long. The cist has been at least 9 ft. 8 in. long from behind the portals, and perhaps as much as 12 ft. 5 in. as a large stone which may have been the end-slab appears in the turf at this distance back.

The lateral cist appears to have been entered from the S. side of the cairn, the axis of the cairn cutting its two sides respectively at 42 ft. 9 in. and 45 ft. from the line between the horn-tips, at a point 2 ft. S. of its inner end. It now appears to be 7 ft. 6 in. long, but as its apparent S. end is 5 ft. within the S. boundary of the cairn its original length may have been more than 12 ft. Its S. end is filled up, but its N. or inner end seems to have been cleared out recently/-

recently to a depth of 1 ft. 4 in. The upper part of the end-slab can thus be seen. (Photos.)

~~1~~ 1. All measurements of stones are given in the order height, breadth, thickness.

~~2~~ 2. The axis of this cist cuts the line between the horn-tips about 9 in. N. of its mid-point.

cclxv. N. E. ("Stone Circle and Cist").

15th June 1943.

38677

A.G. 19/9/60

ARGYLL.

SOUTHEND PARISH.

FORT, CNOC BREAC, LEPHENSTRATH. The site visited proves not to be the right one. Major Parsons of Carskey states that the fort is in the wood at Lephenstrath, and is vitrified. This would be outside limits of training-area.

cclxv. N. W.

June 15th 1943.

*as. 19/9/60.*

*38306*



ARGYLL.

SOUTHEMND PARISH.

CHAPEL AND GRAVE, LAILT. These monuments were not visited, as a resident reported that there was nothing to be seen beyond an enclosure formed by a turf-dyke. Major Parsons subsequently stated that the so-called "Priest's Grave" exists.

cclxv. N. W.

June 15th 1943.

*Al. 19/9/60.*

38348

ARGYLL.

SOUTHEND PARISH.

FORT, THE DOUNE, ORMSARY. This fort occupies the summit of a low rocky ridge which rises above the cultivable fields of Ormsary farm about 600 yds. N. N. E. of the house. Its axis runs from S. S. E. to N. N. W., and its height above sea-level is rather more than 200 ft. Its sides, though low, are fairly steep; the N. E. one descending to the trough of a small burn.

The structure of the fort has so completely vanished that it is impossible to say more than that a masonry rampart has surrounded the summit-area, which measures 58 ft. in length by 39 ft. in breadth at a point 33 ft. from its N. W. end that some other building has probably existed upon it also. The interest of the place, however, resides in its outer defences, a combination of terraces and rock-cut ditches. The ridge has been cut through transversely at either end of the site, the ground between the ditches being thus left as an isolated knoll measuring rather more than 100 ft. in length overall. The S. E. ditch is 50 ft. wide from lip to lip, and its bottom, which is flattened, is 11 ft. below the inner lip but only 3 ft. at most below the outer one. The cutting is at least 36 ft. long, across the axis of the ridge, and it is possible that its S. W. end may have been somewhat expanded by quarrying. At its N. E. end the bottom of the ditch opens out on to a terrace, here 31 ft. broad, which sweeps round the knoll on the N. E. and N., decreases gradually in breadth to 15 ft., and ends 12 ft. short of the N. E. end of the ditch at the N. W. end. A few large stones appear in its face here and there, but tumbled ruins are conspicuous by their absence, as everywhere on this site. The N. W. ditch is much smaller than the S. E. one, measuring only 15 ft. from lip to lip; the cutting is 4 ft. 6 in. deep on the inner side and very abrupt, and the length transversely to the axis of the ridge is 27 ft. There is a slight natural fall from the edge of the summit-area to the inner lip of both ditches. On the S. W. side of the knoll/

knoll some slight traces of a terrace can be seen; they are fairly plain where the N. W. ditch debouches on the S. W. slope, but fade out towards the S. E.. It is unlikely that this terrace was ever as broad as the one on the opposite side.

A small piece of fused slag was picked up in a rabbit-scraper on the summit-area, but no signs of vitrification could be seen. The remains are so heavily grassed over, however, that this negative evidence may not be worth very much.

cclxv. N. W.

June 15th 1943.

*as. 19/9/60.*

*38357*

ARGYLL.

Kilcalmonell Parish.

CAIRN, CARN MOR, CORRIECHREYNE. This cairn stands in a conspicuous position on top of the steep slopes of the raised beaches which rise on the E. side of the high-road about a mile S. of Ronachan Bay and some 250 yds. N. W. of Corriechre~~ne~~<sup>ye</sup>. It forms a small closed contour at 100 ft. above sea-level. It consists of a huge conical pile of large stones, fading into a more gently sloping base of grass-grown debris; no structural features can be seen, and the numerous cavities that appear in summit and sides are probably all the result of treasure-hunting and antiquarian investigations. Subject to the impossibility of distinguishing true structure from fallen stones, the cairn may be described as generally oval in plan and measuring about 115 ft. along its major axis (just W. of N. to E. of S.) by about 70 feet transversely; but these dimensions may include a certain amount of talus, and the shape is complicated by old quarrying at the N. end. (Photo.)

ccxxiii. N. E.

38954  
June 8th 1943.

A.S. 19/9/60.



ARGYLL.

KILCALMONELL PARISH.

FORT, DUN RONACHAIN. Dun Ronachain stands more than 250 ft. above sea-level, on the summit of a ridge which runs from N. E. to S. W. and directly overlooks Ronachain Bay. The summit is surrounded by steep slopes, which are largely precipitous on the S. E. The fort is now reduced to an oblong arrangement of mounds lying nearly due N. and S.; no remains of masonry appear, although the mound at the S. end seems to contain a good deal of random stone under its covering of turf. The walls seem to have been much quarried, or excavated by antiquaries, especially on the W. side and at the S. W. corner. In length the fort measures 68 ft. from crest to crest and its breadth, excluding the excavations, is 32 ft. With these included the breadth is 48 ft. The wall-mound stands, on the N., to a maximum height of about 5 ft. above the adjacent ground outside.

ccxxiii. N. E.


June 8th 1943.

38945

A.S. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

KILCALMONELL PARISH.

FORT, DUN LEUM NA MUIE. This fort is situated about 500 yds. N. N. E. of the farm-house of Leumnammie, on a rocky knoll rising some 130 ft. above sea-level. The knoll forms the N. E. end of a ridge which runs parallel with the shore of West Loch Tarbert, with a cultivable hollow and marshy streamlet on its inland side. The knoll is cut off from the main, and higher-lying, part of the ridge to the S. W, by a cliff-bound saddle; its S. W. end and S. E. side are abrupt or precipitous, its N. W. side steep, while its N. E. end slopes down at a gentler gradient. .i.  The fort comprises an inner work or citadel, on the summit of the knoll, a large D-shaped annexe on W., N. W. and N., and indeterminate remains of walling in the saddle on the S. W. Accurate survey was impossible on the date of visit owing to bracken; but it may be said that the plan of the citadel, which has been mainly determined by the outline of the summit-area, is broadly pear-shaped, with the narrower end, which contains the entrance, at the N. E. Its greatest internal length is about 76 ft. and its greatest breadth about 45 ft. The wall of the citadel has been reduced, at best, to a low mound which hardly rises above the level of the interior; external footings, however, can be seen in several places, and some well-preserved pieces of outer facing at points where irregularities in the lip of the summit have had to be levelled up with the masonry foundations. These samples show that the wall was well built of large stones with comparatively few pinnings. At the S. W. end, where a stretch runs straight along the lip of an abrupt rock-face, the wall is 7 ft. 6 in. thick; but it shows a ledge 2 ft. wide, resembling a scarcement, just above what is now ground-level on the inner side. On the W. side of the entrance it seems to be at least 9 ft. thick, the entrance-passage being 4 ft. 4 in. in breadth externally. The passage runs parallel with the edge of the cliff and quite close to it, the wall forming the E. side of the passage being a continuation of the E. side-wall of the fort, without any return or corner./

NP.

return or corner. In more than one place the masonry of the wall-faces has recently been pulled out, apparently by persons of antiquarian interests.

The annexe is bounded by a wall which runs steeply downhill westwards, in continuation of the line of the S. W. end of the citadel, swings N. E. along the foot of the N. W. slope, i. e. at a level of about 25 ft. below the summit-area, and then rises again to the spine of the ridge so as to enclose the citadel on the N. E. It probably reached the cliff-edge about 35 ft. outside the entrance of the citadel, but it is badly preserved in this section. At a point where both faces are visible, on the N. W. side, it is 8 ft. thick and seems to be of similar construction to the citadel foundations.

The saddle below the citadel on the S. W. side does not appear to have been actually enclosed in another annexe; but remains of massive stonework can be seen along its S. E. side, in continuation of the line of the cliff-face below the citadel, apparently intended to prevent or impede access in this quarter.

ccxii. N. W.

June 8th 1943.

,x, The foregoing compass-points are stated approximately for convenience; actually the major axis of the fort runs more nearly from N. N. E. to S. S. W.

38936  
C.G. 19/9/60.



ARGYLL.

KILCALMONELL PARISH.

ALIGNMENT, ESCART. This fine monument is unfortunately placed, partly in the garden and partly in the farm-yard, at Escart, the wall of the yard actually running between two of stones and making it impossible to obtain a comprehensive general view. The stones are arranged as shown in the accompanying sketch-plan, in a somewhat sinuous line running N. E. and S. W. The extreme length of the setting is 50 ft., and the dimensions of the several stones, in the order height, breadth, thickness, are as follows:- A, 8 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 4 in. by 10 in.; B, 10 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft.; C, 7 ft. 11 in. (leaning) by more than 2 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft.; D, 6 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.; E, 5 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 11 in. by 10 in. The breadth of Stone C cannot be given exactly as the butt of a tree has grown round part of the base. Stone A shows a jumper-hole near the base, as if it had been prepared for demolition; this fact suggests that other stones may have been removed from the setting, e.g. from between B and C, where the farm-yard wall cuts through the setting at right angles, or from N. E. of A., especially as a stone in the latter position would have obstructed the farm-yard altogether. (Photos.)

cci. N. E. ("Standing Stones".)

June 8th 1943.

39335  
A.G. 19/9/60.



ARGMILL.

KILCALMONELL PARISH.

CIST, CLADH MHCHEILL. Neither this cist nor the grave-yard could be found. They should be looked for with a six-inch map, and at a season when there is no bracken.

ccxii. N. E. or N. W.

June 8th 1943.

39348  
39352

R.L. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

KILCALMONELL PARISH.

FORT, ALLT AN SIONNACH. This fort occupies the summit of a small rocky knoll which rises almost from high-water mark between two small shingly bays just S. of the mouth of Allt<sup>an</sup>/Siønnach. Its major axis runs from N. to S. Its W. side is an abrupt rock-face about 8 ft. high; the E. side and the ends are less steep by nature but have been steepened by the downward extension of the wall-footings. The walls are now reduced to mounds of ruin, which rise 6 ft. from the external footings on the E. side and about 4 ft. 6 in. on the W.; no internal face is visible, as the interior is full of debris and grassed over, but on the E. side the wall may have been about 11 ft. thick to the line of the footings - this dimension no doubt providing for a heavy batter. Subject to the uncertainties following from the condition of the walls, the overall dimensions of the structure may be put at 68 ft. from N. to S. by 52 ft. from E. to W. The masonry is good and the visible stones large; one exceptionally large one, used to bridge a crack in the rock, has been photographed. About 10 ft. below the crest of the wall-mound on the E. side there is a D-shaped enclosure, the E. wall of the fort, which is nearly straight and has a neatly rounded S. E. corner, forming the straight back of the D and the curved side reaching a maximum distance of 27 ft. from the footings. The wall of the annexe is represented by a mound which nowhere exceeds 6 ft. in height externally and which contains some massive stones in its outer face.

ccxxiii. N. E.

June 8th 1943.

38964  
A.G. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

TUMULI, BEACHMEANACH. No trace could be found of the two tumuli, Cnocan a' Chrocadaire and Cnoc nan Fothannan, which are marked on the 6-inch O. S. map near Beachmeanach; nor did the farmer, who had been in the farm for thirty years, know anything about them. An endeavour should be made to identify their sites when a 6-inch map is available on the spot.

cexli  
~~cexli~~ N. W.

June 9th 1943.

*Al. 19/9/60.*

38573  
38574

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN & KILCHENZIE PARISH.

MOUND, LARGIEMORE. This mound stands about 300 yds. S. S. W. of Largiemore, at the foot of the slope in front of the house. It seems to be made of gravel, earth and stones of medium size; it is about 70 ft. long by about 48 ft. broad, and its summit, which is not flattened, rises about 7 ft. above the neck that connects it with the slope to N. N. E. Its apparent height on the other sides has been exaggerated by agricultural operations. Its major axis runs from just W. of N. to just E. of S. It may well be a natural feature.

ocli. S. W. ("Tumulus").

June 14th 1943.

A.G. 19/9/60.

38373



ARGYLL.

KILLEAN & KILCHENZIE PARISH.

FORT, LARGIEMORE. The following description has been made to be read with the plan prepared by Dr. Cunningham and Mr. D. Colville.

Largiemore Dun, or Ballergie Dun, crowns a rounded hill-top which rises to a height of about 520 ft. above sea-level some 600 yds. N. E. of Largiemore. The hill-top is cut off from the broken moorland to N., N. E. and E. by a wide marshy hollow, and is itself almost precipitous on its N. W. side. The remains consist of an inner enclosure of masonry and ruins which are free of any overlying turf, and which seem to have been superimposed upon an older complex of works now reduced to ill-defined wall-mounds and grass-covered terraces only to be traced with difficulty.

(1) The Inner Fort. The innermost work occupies the bulk of the flattish summit of the hill-top. It consists of an oval enclosure measuring (from plan) 152 ft. from N. to S. by 132 ft. from E. to W. over walls 12 to 14 ft. thick but nowhere standing higher than 2 ft. 6 in. The footings of the faces are massive quarried stones; the core is of smaller material, but at two or three points internal faces appear within the thickness of the wall - these do not seem to be the faces of mural passages, but are reminiscent of the internal faces in the chambered cairns in Rousay. The wall is in general very badly preserved, and much of the material must have been carried away; the principal accumulation of ruin is on the S., where the O. S. cairn stands. There is a gap in the N. E. sector of this wall 7 ft. 6 ins. wide; it shows no constructional evidence of being an entrance, but is opposite the entrances in the outer ramparts (infra). A certain entrance is to be found in the S. W. sector; this is 5 ft. 9 in. wide, and the masonry sides of the entrance-passage can be traced among the debris. Within the area of the inner fort the foundations of at least two large huts can be seen; one side of one of these, in the S. E. sector, is shown on the plan. The other internal features marked on the plan were not identified on the ground.

(2)/ -

(2) The Outer Works. (This account differs from what is shown on the plan in several respects: the plan appears to confuse two lines of rampart on the E. side, and ignores the outermost line except at the entrance.) The lip of the summit-area is bounded by the remains of a rampart so much destroyed that, except at the entrance on the N. E., it amounts to no more than a stony ledge. The entrance is interesting, as the ends of the rampart turn outwards for 20 ft. on either side of it. On the S. E. and E. this rampart seems to disappear under the ruins of the inner fort; while on the W. it runs into the remains of an oval enclosure measuring some 80 ft. by 70 ft., which in turn abuts on and seems to underrun the ruins of the inner fort on the latter's S. W. sector. (This oval enclosure is incorrectly shown on the plan as a mere projection, not as a closed work). From the precipice edge S. W. of the point of the oval enclosure and at a lower level, a second rampart curves right round the hill-top to join up with the upper one at the precipice-edge on the N. This second rampart is reduced to the proportions of a terrace and is very indefinite in some places on the S. E. and E. but elsewhere shows large massive stones in its outer face. There is an entrance 60 ft. from its S. W. end, and another on the N. E. in line with the out-turned entrance of the upper rampart and 40 ft. out from the line of its crest. Outside and below the second rampart traces of a third appear as a very ill-defined terrace with occasional large stones. This third rampart only embraces the N. and E. sectors of the hill-top, rising up to and coalescing with the second where it encounters a small shoulder on the E. side. The third rampart likewise has an entrance on the N. E., in line with the inner ones and 40 ft. out from the second. The entrances in both the second and third ramparts are simple. (Photo.)

ccli. S. W.

38389  
June 14th 1943.

u.g. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN & KILCHENZIE PARISH.

FORT, BLARY. This fort is situated on a hillock rising about 30 ft. above the cultivable flood-plain on the S. bank of Barr Water, half-way between Blary and Arnicle. It was visited under such bad conditions of weather that little could be done in the way of detailed examination, and these notes should accordingly be read in conjunction with the plan prepared by Mr. Duncan Colville and Dr. Cunningham. The structure is oval on plan, and measures about 75 ft. from E. to W. by about 60 ft. from N. to S. over a wall-mound which is much spread and far from definite. An opening appears in the mound on the E., and another on the W. The former may well be the entrance, and if so a hollow on its S. side should be investigated as perhaps being a guard-chamber; the latter may simply result from traffic passing over the ruin of the wall.

ccxli. S. E.

June 10th 1943.

*il. 19/9/60.*

*38864*



ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

FORT, ACHABRAD. This fort is situated some 450 to 500 ft. above sea-level, three quarters of a mile just N. of E. of Corputechan and just outside the fields surrounding the ruined houses of Achabrad. The site is a natural knoll which rises about 12 ft. above the marshy hollow that divides it from the hillside on the N. E.; its major axis runs from N. N. W. to S. S. E. The work comprises an inner and an outer rampart. The inner enclosure is circular, measuring 61 ft. in diameter over a wall which must have been at least 10 ft. thick at the entrance; the exact thickness is, however, uncertain, as the wall has been reduced to ground-level on the summit of the knoll and only the footings of the outer face can be seen lower down on the sides. The stones constituting the footings are massive, the entrance-passage, in particular, being lined with large slabs set on edge, one of which measures 4 ft. 7 in. in length. The entrance-passage, which is in the N. E. sector, is 5 ft. broad. The outer rampart encloses the knoll on N., W. and S., its ends resting on the marshy hollow on N. E. and S. E. Its crest is 32 ft. out from the face of the inner wall on the N. N. W. and 21 ft. on the W., while some of its outer footings can again be seen 32 ft. out on the S. E.; but the wall on the S. W. and S. of the knoll, which appears at a first glance to be a particularly well preserved section of it, is almost certainly of later construction - appearing, in fact, to be part of the enclosing-wall of a domestic site with the foundations of a small cottage. (Photos.)

ccxlv. N. W.

June 11th 1943.

A.S. 19/9/60.

38474

Verify  
map



ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

INDETERMINATE REMAINS, CNOC AN TOSH, ARRICLE.

The low flat-topped mound that stands close to Arricle farm-buildings on the N. E. is a natural feature, with some 60 ft. of a slight wall-mound crossing its S. W. end. Mr. Duncan Colville has also planned some hut-like foundations on its summit, but there seems to be no justification for the O. S. appellation of "fort".

ccxli. S. E.

June 10th 1943.

*A.G. 19/9/60.*

*38847*

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

"FORT", DUN DOMINULL, SEAFIELD COTTAGE. This structure crowns an isolated rocky stack which rises some 50 ft. from the flat ground between the beach and the face of the cliffs just N. of Seafield Cottage, <sup>Muas</sup>~~Maas~~dale. The summit of the stack is shaped like a distorted footprint, as is shown in the sketch plan, and its sides are scalable only in the indentation on the N. E. and immediately opposite on the S. W. The principal remains consist of some sections of a light rampart, consisting of a mound 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. thick and containing stones, which has no doubt once run all round the edge of the summit-area; some of its facing-stones can still be seen at the S. E. corner, and <sup>it</sup>may originally have been of some considerable size to judge by the quantity of tumbled stone still lying at the foot of the slope on the S. W. There is nothing to indicate the position of the entrance. The length of the "fort" from N. W. to S. E. is about 55 ft. over all, and the breadth of the broader, or N., portion from E. to W., about 26 ft. In addition to the rampart, the N. portion of the site carries the foundations of an irregularly oblong house, about 20 ft. long by 12 ft. to 15 ft. broad; these are represented by a fragmentary wall-mound 2 ft. to 3 ft. thick.

(Photo.)

cclxi. N. W.

June 10th 1943.

28567  
A.S. 19/9/60.

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

FORT, DUNAN MUASDALE, CLACHAIG GLEN. This fort occupies the summit of a low hillock which rises to 300 ft. above sea-level from the left bank of Clachaig Water three quarters of a mile nearly due E. of Muasdale village. The way of approach is by North Muasdale farm. On the N. N. W. the ground descends steeply to the lip of a precipice forming the left side of Clachaig Glen, but on the other side the hillock fades gently into the general slope of the valley. The wall has been reduced to its foundations and its thickness cannot be estimated. All that can now be seen of it is a nearly straight stretch of low stony mound, 40 ft. in length, in the S. W. sector, and some footings consisting of large masonry at various points round the exterior. The interior is flattened, and no inner facings appear. The shape is broadly oval, the dimensions being about 72 ft. from N. to S. by 66 ft. from E. to W. over all. The entrance may have been on the E.

ccxli. N. W.

June 10th 1943.

*A.S. 19/9/60.*

38575

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

FORT, DUN ACH' NA H'ATHA, SOUTH MUASDALE. This fort stands nearly 150 ft. above sea-level, on a small bluff projecting from the line of the cliff-top above the S. end of the beach that stretches for more than a mile S. S. W. from Muasdale. The cliffs, which are of clay, are nearly precipitous, but there is no natural defence on the land side, from N. E. to S. W. The fort was probably circular as it stood originally, but some part at least of the W. wall-mound has probably been carried away in landslips and its place has been taken by a slighter and no doubt secondary wall which bounds the lip of the cliff and runs on down the nose of the bluff. The actual dimensions are 81 ft. from N. E. to S. W., over a wall-mound which is at least 15 ft. thick in both sectors, by 74 ft. from S. E. to N. W.-this latter measurement having been taken over the wall-mound on the S. E. to the crest of the slighter wall on the N. W. The only remaining features of interest are the footings of the ~~external~~ <sup>external</sup> wall-face, which are very large unshaped blocks recalling those used at Dun Beachaire. Some are used as orthostats and others are laid flat. Two of the largest orthostats measured 2 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 1 in. and 1 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 4 in. respectively in height and breadth; while one of the layers was 11 in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. long and 2 ft. 6 in. thick. No traces of an entrance could be seen.

(Photos.)

N. B. The compass appeared to be subject to a local westward deflection here of about  $12^{\circ}$  in addition to the normal variation.

ccxli. S. W.

June 10th 1943.

A.G. 19/9/60.

38442



ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

"Tumulus," LARGIE CASTLE FOLICIES. The "tumulus" that is marked on the 6-inch O. S. map about 500 yds. E. N. E. of Tayinloan has been so much altered by the landscape gardener - who has flattened its summit and erected an enclosing wall and ornamental gateway - that it is now impossible to say whether any prehistoric monument ever existed here or not. The bluff on which the modern structure stands has every appearance of being a natural feature.

ccxxxv. S, W.

June 10th 1943.

*A.G. 19/9/60.*

*38516*

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

TUMULUS, TAYINLOAN. The claim of this mound, which stands on the right bank of Tayinloan Burn 100 yds. N. E. of the bridge that carries the high-road, to rank as an ancient monument seems to be rather slender, and at the date of visit the density of bracken and briars made proper examination impossible. The mound forms the tip of a small bluff and falls away steeply to the burn, its summit area measuring about 30 ft. from N. E. to S. W. by about 24 ft. transversely. Apart from some signs of scarping on the N. E. side, where it descends about 5 ft. to a hollow which divides it from the rest of the bluff, nothing could be seen suggesting human intervention. Further examination would be desirable, to be made when the bracken is down.

ccxxxv. S. W.

June 10th 1943.

*A.G. 19/9/60.*

*38513*

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

SITE OF "DUN AN FHAMHAIR", MUASDALE. Notwithstanding its names in both Gaelic and English, <sup>.x.</sup> and the apparent suitability of the site for prehistoric fortification, no trace of structure could be seen and a local resident believed that none existed. At the date of visit, however, the summit of the high rocky bluff was so densely covered with bushes, stunted trees and vegetation that no proper observations could be made; if these obstacles should have been removed by the time the Inventory is made the site should be examined carefully. The situation is on the N. outskirts of Muasdale village, at the foot of the road leading to South Crubasdale farm.

.x. <sup>e.</sup> "The Fort."

ccxli. N. W.

June 10th 1943.

*A.G. 19/9/60.*

*38569*

ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

"FORT," <sup>INE.</sup> RHUNAHAOR~~ITE~~. This monument consists of a large flat-topped mound which stands on the right bank of Rhunahaor<sup>ice</sup>~~ite~~ Burn in the angle between it and the high-road. It falls steeply some 25 to 30 feet to the burn on E., S. E. and S., and more gently about 12 ft. to the cultivated field on W., N. and N. E. The flattened summit-area measures 65 ft. from N. E. to S. W. by 35 ft. transversely; it is bounded on N. W. and W. by a turf step 12 in. high, and the only stones to be seen are a few unplaced ones which appear at points where the turf on the sides of the mound has been disturbed. On its W. and S. W. sector the mound is bordered by a terrace, 30 ft. broad at its upper end, where it merges into the field, but narrowing to 10 ft. where it fades out on the steep S. W. slope above the burn; where the mound descends to the terrace it has been artificially scarped. The terrace might be plausibly explained as the track of an old road, levelled by cultivation, but it might equally well be the remains of an outer fortification. The absence of masonry and the close proximity of the old castle of Largie, which stand some 300 yds. distant across the burn, suggest that this may be a mote rather than a fort.

ccxcv. N. E.

June 9th 1943.

A.G. 19/9/60.

38877



ARGYLL.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE PARISH.

FORT, KILLEAN. This fort has been set on the lip of the deep gorge of Killean Burn, about half a mile E. N. E. of the village. It is bordered by the precipice from N. to S. E., and on the other sides the slight eminence on which it stands fades gently away into the westward-sloping hillside. Its elevation above sea-level is just 300 ft. At the date of visit the bracken was too dense for detailed observation, let alone survey, but the fort appeared to be oval on plan and to measure 100 ft. in length by 65 ft. in breadth. Its major axis ran from just W. of N. to just E. of S. The wall-mound nowhere stood more than 3 ft. high; and at a point where it had been recently cleared of moss and vegetation it exhibited a rather poorly built masonry of large stones.

ccxxxv. S. E.

June 9th 1943.

A.G. 19/9/60.

3890\*

LISMORE.

NOTE: The core of the island is composed of a series of parallel limestone ridges running N. E.-S. W. and separated by valleys. From these the ridges rise generally in steps of naked rock of modest height but along the S. E., especially in the ridges near the shore, the steps are often telescoped into shore cliffs 20 ft. or more in height. The ridges are interrupted by frequent gaps that at the N. E. ends often consist of precipices 15 ft. to 20 ft. high.

DUN CHRUBAN occupies the N. E. end of a ridge ending in a cliff over 20 ft. high and equally precipitous along the S. E. side barely 1/10 m. S. of Dalmarrow steading. The extremity is cut off by a wall of Cyclopean masonry some (19) ft. thick, on the W. The outer face is exposed all round the N. and W. <sup>and</sup> on the N. W. stands 8 ft. from the low ledge on which it is founded. There is the mouth of an entrance to S. S. W., 2 ft. 9 in. wide, but then on the cliff edge the wall disappears. To the S. E. a few footings apparently of an outer face are visible again on the cliff edge, but on the E. the wall, if any, has fallen over the ~~sheer~~ cliff while at the N. corner it is only 3 ft. 8 in. thick. The inner face is preserved throughout the N. W. quadrant but not more than 3 ft. are exposed. It runs almost straight for 15 ft. from the N. corner towards the S. W. and then begins to curve gently S., but is soon covered in grass and debris and only reappears on the S. to break off on the cliff edge. The level oval thus enclosed measures 50 ft. from N. to S. by 40 ft. from the inner face on the W. to the cliff on the E. There are traces of an outwork to the N. W. running S. W. near the foot of the ridge but stopping short before its crest.

The monument is certainly not a broch.

LXXXIV. S. E.

7th July 1943.

U.S. 20/9/60.

22657

have pro-  
bably 9';  
MS not  
clear

LISMORE.

CAIRNS, AON GARBH. On the crest of <sup>the</sup> ridge between L. Fiart and the sea (L. Linnhe) and near its S. W. extremity are two round cairns. The S. W.-most is about 42 ft. in diameter and probably 4 to 5 ft. high and stands on the highest point of this part of Aon Garbh. The other to the N. E. and lower down - though still on the crest of the ridge - is 29 ft. across and not over 3 ft. high.

Lxxxvi. N. W.

9th July 1943.

R.H. 20/9/60.

23002

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

<sup>SLOCH</sup>  
AN DUN, STOCK A' BHRIGHIDE. Almost midway between Dalmarrow and  
Fiart Farm, the ridge overhanging the foreshore is interrupted at  
two waterworn gullies that have between them a low isolated plat-  
form about 60 ft. long along the axis of the ridge and 80 ft.  
wide across it. The S. E. side, like the N. E., is sheer cliff and  
the S. W. is precipitous, but the gentler slope on the N. E. is  
protected by a stony rampart slightly below the crest of the ridge.  
This appears as a stony bank but a few footings of the outer face  
are exposed <sup>in</sup> places. There is an entrance gap in the centre of the  
arc of walling. No inner face is exposed.

loc. vi. N. W.

7th July 1943.

A.G. 20/9/60.

22658



ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

AN DUN, L. FLART. The valley of the outflow stream near the N. E. end of the loch forms a precipitous ravine through the high ridge that bounds the loch on the S. E. The dun occupies the extremity thus formed, defended on the N. W., N. E. and S. E. by very steep and precipitous slopes. It appears as a saucer-topped circular mound about 72 ft. in diameter over all. The "rim" of the saucer is a grass-grown stony bank rising as much as 4 ft. above the level interior on the W. but elsewhere scarcely perceptible. All round the N. half of the circle sections of built outer face are exposed at intervals through the turf, on the steep slope at the W. extending more than 4 ft. below the turf surface in the centre. Here, about 7 ft. in from the outer face, the top of a gallery some 1 ft. 4 in. wide is exposed for a distance of 7 ft. and it continues, lintelled over both N. and S., though it is not accessible without excavation being choked with debris to within 18" of the solid lintels. There is a gap to the N. E. that probably marks the line of the entry, but only on its N. side is there even a possible exposure of part of the passage face. The slopes of the mound are littered with fallen stones now firmly embedded in turf, and the interior is probably filled with debris to a substantial depth. So the structure might very well prove to be a broch.

LXXCVI *in NW*. "Brough".

13th July 1943.

*A.S. 20/9/60.*

23020

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

STONE CIST, BARR MOR. Just S. W. of the summit and across the stone dyke, the remains of a cist lying E. and W. project from the limestone ridge. The S. side stone is 3 ft. long; 1 ft. 10 in. to the N. of it is <sup>its</sup> counterpart, only 2 ft. 4 in. long and now rising 1 ft. 6 in. from the apparent floor of the cist. Lying loosely against these uprights is a slab 2 ft. 4 in., long presumably the W. headstone. Some broken fragments near the E. end must represent the E. headstone and the continuation of the N. side-stone. S. of the S. stone is a slab 3 ft. 6 in. long on edge and partly embedded in turf that presumably served as cover-stone.

Lxxxvi. N. W. "Stone Cist".

9th July 1943.

*A. 20/9/60.*

23019

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

CAIRN, BARR MOR. Below the survey cairn on the summit of this hill are remains of a cairn some 30 ft. in diameter, delimited by a distinct kerb that seems prehistoric.

lxxxvi. N. W. unnoted.

9th July 1943.

*alt. 2069/60.*

23004

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

DUN MOR. W. N. W. of Ballygrundle a high ridge terminates in a sheer cliff of 20 ft., its S. E. flank being equally precipitous. It is cut off from the rest of the ridge by a natural fissure 30 to 15 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep on the crest of the ridge. The flat promontory thus isolated is about 100 ft. long N. E. - S. W. and 65 ft. wide. It has been defended, probably all round but certainly on the N. W. and S. W., by a stony rampart curved on the S. W. and interrupted by a gap in the middle of the N. W. side. A few footings of outer face are exposed on the N. W., ~~also~~ S. W., S. and N., but no inner face.

lxxii. S. W.

8th July 1943.

*A. G. 20/9/60.*

*23105*



ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

UAMHA,

DUN VARRACH CHRADEH. On the crest of the next ridge but one S. of Dun Mor is a pile of stones, the flat summit of which is 11 ft. in diameter. No trace of walling is exposed anywhere, and it is difficult to define precisely the boundaries of the artificial accumulation as the limestone outcrops are very deceptive. Still the diameter does not appear to exceed 46 ft. The sides of the ridge are only small cliffs 4 ft. or 5 ft. high at most, and its end is not precipitous. I do not believe this was intended as a defensive construction; it looks like a cairn.

Lxxii

~~Atth.~~ S. W. (Brough)

8th July 1943.

R.G. 20/9/60.

23015

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

SEAN DUN occupies this isolated N. E. end of the ridge fringing the coast just S. of the sheepfold and due E. of Ballygrundle. To the S. E. the ridge falls away in a sheer cliff to the foreshore platform, and to the N. E. to the gorge of a stream that rises from a spring. The dun appears as a saucer-topped mound about 80 ft. over all. On the S. W., W. and N. E. the foundation course of the outer face protrudes through the turf. The entrance lies to the S. W., and by removing a few stones the line of the passage and position of the jambs could be recovered. It is 3 ft. 6 in. wide at the mouth and 16 ft. 6 in. long. On the line of the passage the diameter of <sup>the</sup> enceinte from outer face to outer face is a little over 77 ft. On the flank of the ridge below the main wall to the W. the outer face of an outwork wall is exposed, but it cannot be traced across the ridge. The structure might quite well be a broch.

probably (xxii)

lxxxvi. S. E. (Brough)

8th July 1943.

A.G. 2019/60.

23512

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

DUN CUILLEIN lies immediately S. W. of Frackersaid farm, and on the summit of the ridge on the point of which the farm-buildings stand. Two grass-covered walls, about 45 ft. apart and respectively 47 ft. and 25 ft. long, transverse to the axis of the ridge, isolate a level grass-grown space protected on either side by the almost precipitous slope of the ridge. No artificial defences can be confidently recognized along these edges and <sup>the</sup> transverse banks themselves are low and grass grown. Some hints of a built inner wall-face were found under the turf in each of them but the outer face cannot be seen anywhere, and so the width of the walls cannot be estimated; beyond them the ridge slopes down to saddles.

The monument is obviously not a broch.

lxxii. S. W. "Brough."

9th July 1943.

*Alg. 20/9/60.*

*23/06*

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

NEWFIELD.

CILL AN T'SUIDHE, <sup>h</sup> This is a circular enclosure on the level arable land of Newfield farm, now crossed by a field boundary and [Blank in MS.] in diameter. It is bounded by a low grass-grown bank with a ditch outside it, and the whole area is covered with yellow iris but quite dry. No slabs or foundations are visible.

lxxii. S. E.

8th July 1943.

A.G. 20/9/60.

23107



ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

CARN MOR, CLACHAN. On the crest of the low ridge behind (W. N. W.  $\frac{2}{3}$  of) the Church (Cathedral), between two parcels of cultivated land, is an elongated pile of small stones, many rounded, about 33 ft. E. and W. by 26 ft. N. and S., rising 4 ft. or 5 ft. from a dense growth of nettles.

lxxii. N. E.

10th July 1943.

*At. 20/9/60.*

23085

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

CAIRN: CNOC ANIGILL. On the same ridge <sup>1</sup> but higher up and to N. E.,  
1/3rd mile N. of Clachan, is an immense conical cairn conspicuous  
all round. It is at least 125 ft. in diameter and 25 ft. to 30 ft.  
high, but its situation on the crest of the limestone ridge makes  
the precise definition of its boundary and base impossible.  
Though the mound is grass-grown, irregular fragments of limestone,  
some of quite large size, project through the turf everywhere  
without anywhere suggesting building. A depression runs up the  
S. W. side that suggests either a robbers' trench or the line of  
a collapsed passage and chamber.

*1. Id., as Cairn Mor, Clachan.*

Lxxii. N. E.

10th July 1943.

*A.G. 20/9/60.*

23086

ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

TIRIFOUR BROCH stands on the crest of ridge about 70 ft. wide, not immediately overhanging the shore but separated from the coastal cliff by a fairly gentle slope. The ridge is traversed by ~~the~~<sup>two</sup> masonry ramparts, N. E. and S. W. of the broch, which are grass-grown but showing the bases of the outer faces in places. The entrance to the S. W., 5½ ft. wide and rather to the N. side of the ridge, is not exactly opposite the entrance to the broch. The space thus enclosed is at most 120 ft. long overall by 70 ft. wide.

The broch stands midway between the two ramparts, The outer wall is visible nearly all round and stands 14 ft. or more high on the N. and S. but is much broken down on either side of the entrance. On the line of the entrance the wall is 14 ft. 9 in. thick, but is built with a marked batter so that just above scarcement level on the N. W. it is only 10 ft. wide. Internally the broch is about 40 ft. in diameter below the scarcement. The inner face is well preserved in N. W. and N. E. quadrants but is not visible on the S. The scarcement is about 1 ft. 3 in. wide and the wall above it is preserved 3 ft. to 4 ft. high to the N. E. It is 3 ft. thick on the N. W. Beyond it is a gallery with lintels in position 3 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide at its base and 1 ft. 8 in. below the lintels. The outer wall beyond the gallery is 5 ft. thick on the N. W. The outer wall of the gallery is preserved also in the S. E. and S. W. quadrant, in the latter standing free some 4 ft. high. The top edge of the inner wall of the gallery too is distinguishable to the S. E., and on the E. a section is still lintelled over though in a rather perilous condition.

The entrance passage is 4 ft. 9 in. wide at its inner end, expanding to fully 5 ft., 10 ft. 4 in. out where a check 6" deep projects from the S. wall. The corresponding check in the N. wall is not exposed, and the return of the S. wall is also hidden so that the exact width of the entrance at its outer end cannot be determined.

In/

In the N. E. quadrant, below scarcement level, the jambs of an entrance 3 ft. 4 in. wide can be seen. It presumably led into the cell from which the stair should start, but is completely blocked up and the first floor gallery is blocked about the same place. In the S. E. quadrant opposite the entrance, the N. side of a relieving slit can be seen in the inner wall above scarcement level; it is from this point that the collapse of the inner wall to the S. begins.

The court floor is grass-grown but very uneven, and clumps of nettles suggest a considerable depth of debris and space for a cistern.

It should be observed that some large blocks from the basal courses of the outer face are missing thus impairing the solidity of a structure that, even in its present condition, can be recognized as one of the finest extant specimens of its class.

lxxii. N. E.

12th July 1943.

*A.G. 20/9/60.*

*25082*



ARGYLL.

LISMORE.

BLACK CROSS OF LISMORE stands in Clachan burying-ground on the crest of a rocky ridge. It consists now of a shapeless slab of slaty stone 2 ft. ~~h. 1 1/2~~ from its socket by 1 ft. 5 in. wide by 2 in. thick, standing loosely in a socket stone. The latter consists of a squared block of good stone (not limestone) 2 ft. 2 in. square by 6 in. thick, through which has been cut a slot 1 ft. 6 in. long by 4 in. wide. ~~The~~ The edges of the cutting are rounded.)

*No map ref.*

10.vii.43.

*A.G.  
20/9/60.*

CUP-MARK, Clachan burial-ground. On a boss of the limestone ridge which rises in the churchyard has been recently exposed a perfectly circular cup 5 1/2 in. in diameter.

Unnoted; found by Rev. McCorquodale.

10.vii.43.

*No map ref.*

*A.G. 20/9/60*

CROSS SHAFT, CLACHAN. In the field across the road from the burying-ground stands the broken shaft of a granite cross now only 2 ft. 3 in. high but 9 in. thick. The shaft proper is 1 ft. 4 in. wide but the base is 1 ft. 10 in. The S. face has been dressed smooth and the back is rough.

lxxii. N. E. "Standing Stone."

10.vii.43.

*A.G.  
20/9/60.*

Note:- There are five or six 16th-century slabs with swords and interlacing ornament in the burying-ground and two in the church. In the latter are some architectural details of the cathedral and around it various foundations. These have not been dealt with.

THE CHAPEL SITE in front of Killanchrist above L. Bhaile a' Gobhainn was visited but no measurable remains were seen. That at Port Maluag was not examined as the Minister says there are no definable remains to see.

*A.G.  
20/9/60.*

ARGYLL.

MORVERN.

*River's*

CILL LENNTAIG. On flat ground S. of the Killundine, ~~the~~ <sup>River's</sup> mouth is a ruin completely overgrown with bracken, briars and foxgloves. This rank scrub undoubtedly covers some sort of structure with a hollow centre, but no walls are visible nor could be felt underfoot. Close to it is an enclosure now comprising the burial-place of the Cheape family.

liii. S. E.

6.vii.43.

*A.S. 21/9/60.*

22256

ARGYLL.

MORVERN.

HUT CIRCLES, KILLUNDINE. On the crest of a flat-topped ridge of moorland just above the 400 ft. contour and slightly E. of N. from the N. corner of the narrow wood surrounding Killundine *House* is a group of 3 hut-circles set close together. The outer walls of two are well defined by a kerb of stones on edge; the third is so buried in bracken and peat that its outlines are uncertain. The interiors of all three are full of loose stones imbedded in peat and *heather* ~~grass~~ that obscures the inner faces (if any) altogether. The S. most circle has an overall diameter of 23 ft. and is entered by a gap 3 ft. 6 in. wide on the S.. Its neighbour, less than 10 ft. away to the N. W., may be about 23 ft. across but is entered from the N., only one jamb of the entrance being exposed. The third circle lies to the N. E. of the first and rather further away from it.

liii. S. E. "Stone Circles".

6.vii.43.

*Al. 21/9/66*

*22257*

ARGYLL.

MORVERN.

CAISTEAL NAN CON occupies the S. extremity of a narrow promontory projecting into the Sound S. S. E. of Killundine Mo., the end of the promontory being a rocky boss with cliffs on all sides but sloping rather gently to the neck on the N. In the slope an entrance has been cut through the rock up to the summit. The whole boss gives the impression of having been defended by a rampart, but this is covered with high grass, bracken and nettles so that no masonry is exposed. The actual tower house occupies the S. E. corner of this supposed enceinte. It is 17 ft. wide and 56 ft. long internally. In the room at the ~~W. end~~<sup>S. end</sup> (17 ft. x 14 ft.) the fire places in the (S.) gable end of the ground floor and first storey are preserved and the end wall is standing to the gable. But the free-stone frame of chimneys mantles etc. have been removed. The next room has been subdivided by an inserted cross-wall 10 ft. from its N. end. A turret with a spiral stair opens off the S. W. corner. There are loop-holes in all walls. The structure was probably L-shaped, but the curtain wall on the shore side is buried in rank vegetation as is the foot of the L.

No map ref. or date.

A.S. 21/9/60.

22258



ARGYLL.

MORVERN.

Sic  
MS

CILL CHOLNIMCHILLE. The ruins of this chapel stand in the still used burial-ground attached to Lochaline church. The gable in the S. end is preserved and a complete window-frame in the E. wall, but for the rest that walls are reduced to stumps. These enclose a rectangular area  $16\frac{3}{4}$  ft. N. and S. x 15 ft. E. and W.. The door in the S. end 6 ft. 8 in. wide at the spring of the circle is well preserved outside, but it has been blocked up and the inner frame robbed. The freestone frame of the E. window, 2 ft. 7 in. wide, is also preserved. The ruin is now buried in debris and is entered by a stair down from the N. W. corner. It has been used for burials. The best slabs have been removed.

lxx. N. E.

6.vii.43.

A.S. 21/9/60.

22431

ARGYLL.

MORVERN.

CROSS, LOCHALINE. On the top of the ridge just E. of Cill  
Cholnumchille stands a sculptured <sup>cross</sup> ~~stone~~ 8 ft. 6 in. high from  
its pediment 1 ft. 9 in. wide across the arms. The shaft is  
9½" wide by 5½" thick.

lxx. N. E.

6.7.43.

A.G. 20/9/60.

22423

ARGYLL.

ARDGOUR.

VITRIFIED FORT, LOCH NAN GAHAR. Nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of Salachan **House** at the mouth of Glen Gour an isolated ridge of rock, running roughly W. N. W. to E. S. E., rises about 40 ft. from the flat marshy alluvial plain on the N. shore of the loch. The ridge is highest at the E. end, where it falls away in a series of steep precipices, while the slope on the W. is more gradual. On the S. the ridge is a sheer cliff, while on the N. the declivity is interrupted by ledges clothed with bracken. 86 ft. W. of the summit a rampart crosses the crest of the ridge, skirts along the N. brink of the declivity 4 ft. or 5 ft. below the crest of the rocky spine, and then crosses the ridge some 25 ft. E. of the summit. No bank is visible on the precipitous S. side. The area thus enclosed is nowhere over 45' wide and is very irregular, being broken by the narrow spine of naked rock that culminates in the summit, the most nearly level space lying between the latter and the E. rampart. The rampart is obscured with ~~moor~~<sup>heather</sup> and bracken, but loose stones show through at intervals all round and some of these show reddening as if exposed to heat. On the W. some long thin slabs belonging to an outer face are exposed. Where two courses are detectable there seems to be a considerable gap (? a beam hole) between them. The facing slabs are not vitrified nor burned. But on the bank rather N. of this exposure of face one lump of stones fused together and "vitrified" was observed. The bank only rises a couple of feet above the interior of the enclosure and no inner face is exposed anywhere. The entrance may have been up a cliff on the N. side and led to an apparent interruption of the bank of the summit. But the rampart is not clear S. of the spine of the ridge at either end, and an entry along the cliff edge immediately S. of the exposed section of face is quite conceivable.

Not noted on O. S. map. P.S.A.S., xliiii, 34.

16.vii.43.

23336  
A.S. 21/9/60.

ARGYLL.

Sic MS, but  
verify throughout

KILFINICHIN AND KILVIKION.

CROIS AN OLLATMH stands on a headland just W. of the Free Church on ~~Pennyghail~~. It consists of a slightly lopsided cross carved from a slab of slaty schist  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, the surfaces of which are flaking. It faces E. and W. and is now mounted on a pedestal 4 ft. 3 in. high into which the cross shaft extends to an undetermined depth. The free-standing part exposed is 4 ft. 2 in. high above the pedestal. The arms, 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in. below the top, are 9 in. wide, like the head, but the S. arm is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., the N. only 5 in. No carvings are visible on the flaking surfaces but modern names have been scratched on the E. face. The monument has been surrounded with an iron fence now broken down.

cvii. (i) N. W.

29.6.43.

A. 21/9/60

22218



ARGYLL.

KILFINICHIN AND KILVIKION.

DUN S. OF HEAD OF LOCH SCRIDAIN. S. of the two woods above the deserted "Imn" on the Salen-Fionphort road the ground rises to a ridge running N. and S. At the S. end of the first and E. most ridge, where it is 48 ft. wide, are traces of a very dilapidated wall curving round along the S. edge <sup>a</sup> short distance, 64 ft. to the N. are still vaguer traces of a wall across the ridge. The ramparts, if such they were, have been completely robbed leaving no scree along the sides of the ridge.

xcv. ("Seann Dùn".) (2)

30.vi.43.

A.G. 21/9/60.

22212

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHIN. AND KILVIKION.

KILFINICHIN. Immediately behind (N. of) the P. O. at Kilfinichin is a burying-ground still in use, and waist-high in grass when visited. In its N. W. corner can be felt rather than seen the foundations of a rectangular building oriented E. and W., 55 ft. by about 17 ft., with a gap in the S. wall near the W. end. No old or carved slabs were observed, though all that protruded above the grass were examined.

xciv.

30.vi.43.

*A.S. 21/9/60.*

21982

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEON.

STANDING STONE, AM FAN. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. north of Port Visken on a patch of level marshy ground rising above the burn and pass across to Saorphin on L. Assapal, stands a granite block 7 ft. 3 in. h. by 4 ft. 6 in. w. by 1 ft. thick facing N. and S. and leaning S. The flat plateau on which it stands is traversed by cultivation rigs and there are on it two or three small piles of gathered stones.

cxvii. (3) N. E.

27.vi.43.

*A.G. 21/9/60.*

21738

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEN.

STANDING STONE, TIRGHOLL. On the crest of a gently rolling ridge of cultivated land on the N. side of the Bunessan-Fionphort road stands a granite slab 8 ft. 3 in.<sup>h.</sup> by 2 ft. 1 in.<sup>w.</sup> by 1 ft. 8 in. thick facing N. and S.

cv. S. E. (2)

28.vi.43.

A.S. 21/9/60.

21761



ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEON.

STANDING STONE, FIONEHORT. In the garden of the Manse on a low arable ridge N. of the N. W. corner of Loch Poit na h-I stands a pillar 7 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. w. by 1 ft. 3 in. thick facing E. and W.

cv. S. W. (1)

28.vi.43.

*A.S. 21/9/60.*

*21765*

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEON.

STANDING STONE. Between L. Poit na h-I and L. an <sup>e</sup>Draghain on the crest of a ridge of cultivated land, and close to the farm-road leading (once) to Toba Breaca, stands a granite slab 7 ft. ~~h. 1000~~ but of very irregular form. Near its base it is 1 ft. 6 in. wide on S. and 1 ft. 2 in. on N. by 1 ft. 9 in. thick on both sides. But 2 ft. 3 in. below its apex the S. face is 2 ft. wide and the N. probably 1 ft. 9 in. (but the N. W. corner shows a fresh break) and probably 9 in. thick on the W. and 6 in. on the E. Above this it tapers to an almost pointed summit.

cxvii. (i) N. W.

28.vi.43.

Al. 20/9/60.

21773

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.

DUN NA MUIRGAIDH occupies a rock stack projecting N. into L. ~~Stack~~ <sup>Scridain,</sup>  
some 115 ft. long by 65 ft. wide near its base <sup>and</sup> rising sheer some 20 ft.  
above the shore. The S. end of the stack is defended by a massive  
rampart of drystone masonry some 17 ft. thick that curves round  
northwards on E. and W. and then fades out on the cliff edges. It is  
pierced near its S. W. corner by a narrow entrance-passage 3 ft. 6 in.  
wide at its mouth but about 4 ft. 3 in. wide at its inner end. It is  
choked with debris and nettles and the W. side is dilapidated. On the  
E. side, 6 ft. 3 in. in, is an opening 4 ft. wide leading to a cell or  
stair that can be traced for some 5 ft. before it is completely blocked  
with debris.

About 22 ft. S. of the main wall and 12 ft. below its crest  
the neck of the promontory was traversed by an outer rampart of  
Cyclopean masonry. This, standing 3 courses and 4 ft. high, is preserved  
for some 25 ft. on the W. side of the neck, but its eastern portion has  
been robbed to build a rough sheep-fold at the foot of the rock stack.

Some 20 ft. S. of the foregoing wall another grass-grown  
rampart 8 ft. wide and faced, probably on both sides, with large blocks  
probably ran from shore to shore across the low marshy isthmus. It  
is now interrupted by gaps on either side of a modern stone dyke that  
runs S. S. E. from the main rampart along the isthmus and up to the  
main road. Which, if either, of these gaps is original cannot be  
determined without excavation.

Within the enceinte on the stack are the grass-grown founda-  
:tions of two subrectangular buildings with rounded corners. The  
southernmost, orient~~ed~~ <sup>ed</sup> E. and W., measures overall 31 ft. by 18 ft.  
It is entered by a gap 3 ft. 6 in. wide in the S. wall near the E. end.  
The other building, measuring some 24 ft. N. and S. by 18 ft. E. and W.,  
is entered from the E., the gap being 2 ft. 4 in. wide.

No signs of mortar <sup>are</sup> visible anywhere in the interstices of ~~the~~  
exposed masonry.

cvi. S. W. (3)

25.vi.43.

22003  
A.L. 21/9/60.

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.

KILPATRICK. No sign of the kiln is visible. The burying-ground is still in use. In it are two family tombs enclosed in masonry that may mask the site of a kiln. The oldest dated stone observed is from 1776. No early slabs are visible.

cvi. *AD*

28.vi.43.

*Ad. 21/9/60.*

*22002*



ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEON.

DUN BHUIRG occupies the crest of a ridge running E. and W. that rises sheer over 50 ft. from L. ~~Scridain~~ <sup>Scridain</sup> on the S. and some 15 ft. above a narrow belt of arable meadow land at the foot of Bearraich on the N. The oval dūn on the summit measures internally about 28 ft. E. and W. by not more than 20 ft. N. and S., and is girt with a massive rampart  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick on W., 10 ft. 8" on the N. and 10 ft. on the E. Most of the masonry on the E. has fallen over the cliff. The entrance on the E. is 3 ft. at the outer end and between the checks situated 3 ft. in. Thereafter it expands to 4 ft. 4 in. owing to the curvature of the S. side of the passage and then contracts to 3 ft. 6 in. at its inner end. In the N. E. corner, 7 ft. 4 in. from the entrance, a doorway 2 ft. 6 in. wide leads to a cell the concave S. and E. walls of which show a tendency to corbel inwards. The present floor of the cell is some 8 in. lower than the turf level of the main court. From the S. corner of the cell a stair mounts clockwise, 6 treads survive with a total rise of 2 ft. 9 in., the width of the stair being little over 2 ft. S. of the topmost tread foundations of a gallery chamber (or stair) still less than 3 ft. wide can be traced to within 4 ft. of the passage when the spaces seem to be blocked by a transverse wall.

About  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. E. of the entrance, and 6 ft. below it, are fragments of a massive outwork which, after an interruption opposite the entrance, runs on the S. to the cliff edge, <sup>and</sup> on the N. to the edge of a smaller precipice that bounds the summit.

32 ft. further out and 12 ft. lower down are grass-grown remains of an outer rampart, faced probably with large boulders, that runs round the base of the ridge from the sea cliff on the S. E. to the base of its precipitous spine on the N. W. This rampart does not seem to be interrupted by any gap on the E. opposite the inner entrance, but there is now a wide and ragged gap on the N. right opposite the dūn.

In the centre of the dūn is a monument to Daisy Cheape drowned in 1896.

cvi. (1)

26.vi.43.

21997

A.G. 21/9/60.

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEON.

CAIRNS, PORT NA CROISE, BURGH. On the flat grassy point (at the apex of which a concrete pier has been built) immediately E. of Port na Croise Bay are two cairns of rounded boulders. That to the E., some 40 ft. in diameter, still stands about 6 ft. high. The other, further W., is 35 ft. in diameter and superficially denuded. The first at least looks quite intact and its neighbour has probably never been fully excavated.

cvi. (Unnoted).

26.vi.43.

*A.S. 21/9/60.*

*21998*

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.

KILVIKEAN. The N. and S. walls are standing 6 ft. to 8 ft. high but the end walls have been broken down almost to their foundations. The church was 43 ft. long inside, with door on N. near W. end and windows on both sides near E. end. The freestone frames of <sup>the</sup> door have been robbed, <sup>has</sup> as that of an ambry on the S. side of the chancel.

The burying-ground, still in use, is overgrown with high grass. A couple of 18th cent. grave-slabs with arms in low relief and almost illegible inscriptions are exposed but no early slabs were recognizable.

cxviii. N. W.

23.vi.43.

*A.G. 21/9/60.*

*21972*

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.

STANDING STONE, SCOOR. Not found.

cxviii.

23.vi.43.

*A.G. 21/9/60.*

*21975*



ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.

STONE CIRCLE, SUIE, is a low flat grassy mound some 60 ft. in diameter occupying a shoulder of Cnoc an Suidhe <sup>between</sup> ~~at~~ 100 ft. and 150 ft. O.D. S. S. W. of the deserted farm of Suie. The mound seems to consist of black earth mixed with boulders, and has been burrowed into by rabbits. It rises 2 ft. above the surrounding ground on the N. E. and 2 ft. 6 in. on S. W. where the ground slopes down. On the periphery to S. S. W. is a standing stone <sup>(C)</sup> broken off short not 2 ft. 4 in. h. by 3 ft. 3 in. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. thick, and to N. N. E. another <sup>(B)</sup> 2 ft. 4 in. high by 2 ft. wide radially, and close to it, 6 ft. outside the edge of the mound, a <sup>(A)</sup> 3rd, 5 ft. 6 in. h. by 2 ft. x 1 ft. In the S. E. quadrant on the periphery a collection of slabs apparently mark the ruins of a sort of chamber. Of these III on the slope rises 3 ft. 8 in. along its outer edge but only 2 ft. on its inner edge, the mound being 1 ft. higher here; it is 2 ft. 6 in. long and F G, nearly parallel to III, is 1 ft. thick, 3 ft. 1 in. long and rises 1 ft. 4 in. above the surface of the mound. Between the foregoing, the slab D E, 4 ft. 6 in. long, merely protrudes above the turf and seems to be leaning E-wards steeply. Between B and I is a slab 4 ft. 6 in. long along the edge that seems almost prostrate. Slab KL is standing on the bare slope of the mound 6 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 in. wide by 6 in. It is loose, and its upper end is resting against a horizontal slab MN, 7 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. by 5½ in., one end of which is supported by H <sup>and</sup> I, the other by a pile of three thick slabs that look like a recent insertion.

2 H 1

2 H 6

cxviii. (2)

23.vi.43.

21762

This description seems to refer to a lettered plan, but no plan is included.

A.G. 21/9/60.

→ Plan on page 147 of MS.

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.

STANDING STONE, TAOSLIN.

*This is*

a granite block standing 6 ft. 9 in. h.  
by 2 ft. 3 in. wide by 1 ft. 3 in. thick facing E. and W. on  
cultivable meadow-land sloping down to the main Bunessan road on  
the N. Some large boulders are piled around its foot.

exvii. N. E.

25.vi.43.

pencil note CV. 3.

A.G. 20/9/60.

21749

ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.

STANDING STONE, ARDALANISH BAY, stands on level meadow-land N. of the sand-dunes that fringe the east of the bay, 6 ft. high by 3 ft. wide by 1 ft. 3 in.

cxvii. (K).

25. 6.43.

A.G. 21/9/60.

21737

ARGYLL.KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEAN.ARDALANISH BAY.

SCULPTURED SLAB, ~~STONE~~ 39 ft. E. S. E. (bearing  $120^{\circ}$  mag.) of the foregoing\* lies embedded in the turf a slab of micaceous schist 7 ft. 9 in. long and 2 ft. wide near its broader N. end. 7 in. below this end is a circle 2 ft. in overall diameter formed of a flat-bottomed groove nearly 2 in. wide. A similar groove tangential to the circle crosses the slab 2 ft. 7 in. from its apex, 1 ft. 1 in and 1 ft.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. above this tangent and so close to the centre of the circle are two small artificial depressions about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across. No trace of a cross is visible on this face and no markings on the tapering lower part of the slab. It is all that could be seen of the Old Burying Ground marked here.

\*. 10. Standing Stone, Ardalanish Bay.

21741

cxvii. S. E.

25.vi.43.

(Note: Dun Fhinn and Dun can Fheurain are natural rock-masses on which no artificial works were seen.)

A.G. 21/9/60.



ARGYLL.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVIKEON.

DUN NAN CEARD. stands on a narrow crag more than 100' above the sea with precipices on both sides, that project S. W. ward from the mass of high ground culminating in Cnoc Mor but so that it is visible on the W. side of these hills from L. Assapol Valley. At the foot of the cliff on the NW. is a narrow sandy cove easily reached from the dūn down a steep cleft. The dūn is an irregular oval masonry structure (its walls being more or less adjusted to the contours of the cliff) with an overall length of about 59' and a maximum width of 45 to 47. The outer face of the main enceinte is well preserved in the NE. segment and on the S. the rest has mainly toppled down the cliffs on either side. At the NE. end the NW. side of the entrance passage is clearly preserved. The cheek runs straight for 4'8" and then is recessed to form a check some 6" deep. Thereafter the passage curves gently to SE. the total length being about 13'. There is a barhole exposed just within the check. The SE. side of the passage is buried in debris but the outer portion was 4'4" wide. In the N. corner of the wall a gallery or the top of a cell is exposed; though its wall faces are not clear, they seem to run respectively 5' and 6' from the outer face. The interior of the dūn is full of debris and no inner faces are clear save just inside the entrance passage mouth. SE. of the entrance the outer face breaks off on the edge of the precipice after 5'. After an interval its foundations, where they fill up a cleft in the rock, can be picked up and followed for some 15' again and then after another disturbed section it can be followed from the S. corner to the cheek of a second entry in the SW. end. 4'6" to 5'6" in from this face in the S. corner is exposed the edge of another gallery apparently about a foot wide some of its roofing lintels being still in place: it certainly does not open/

open into the entrance passage. The check of the latter is 2'4" in from the outer face and thence, after a bar hole, the SE. face of the passage can be traced without interruption running straight for 7' till it is choked with debris before joining the inner face of the court. Some of the NW. face of the passage is also preserved but it is broken down over the outermost 5' so that the bar hole, check, and return to outer face are missing. The inner part of the passage is 4' wide and still roofed by 4 lintels more or less in position. Only a small strip of the foundation of the outer face is preserved on the W. where it fills a cleft in the rock. Outside rather below the main wall at the NE. end of the dun is an outer rampart, 1'9" thick, consisting of cyclopean blocks. Its SE. end is broken off raggedly almost opposite the entrance. On the W. it curves in towards the dun and at and below the N. corner it forms a sort of rivetment to the foundations of the main rampart E.

Excavation would certainly reveal the greater part of the interior walls standing at least 3' to 4' high and the entrances to the cells or galleries. Without this estimates of the interior dimensions can only be guesses but the total length cannot have exceeded 35' and the width can hardly be over 24'!

21974

ARGYLL cxviii, N.W.

24.vi.45.

Plan, Photos.

Note:- The slopes to the N. and W. of the dun have been cultivated; rigs running up and down the slope are visible and interrupted by a sort of long lynchet



ARGYLL.

KILNINIAN & KILMORE.

DUB MHADAIDH. (? BROCH) LANGAMULL. immediately to the W. of the farm road to Langamull and just  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. due N. of the school on the Dervaig-Calgary Rd. an isolated flat topped boss of rock rises above the 200' contour. It is surrounded by cliffs 6' to 10' high on all sides save the SSE. where <sup>a</sup> narrow ridge slopes up more gently, the cliffs being lowest to the N. The summit is about 85' N. and S. byz. 65' E. and W. At the S. end are the foundations of a wall 13' to 14' thick enclosing a circular space 40' in diameter internally. Footings of the outer face can be traced at intervals all the way round though many have slipped down the cliff especially on the E. A good segment of the inner face is preserved in the N. W. quadrant and a few stones are visible on the SW. and SE. but on the E. (where the top probably slopes down to the cliff) no inner face is exposed. To the SSE. the corner and part of the E. face of an entrance passage is visible but the W. side is more ruinous. In the WSW. one corner of an opening in the inner wall is exposed and it seems to give access to a cell or passage in the thickness of the wall. Though no treads can be seen under the turf and loose stones, there are indications that a stairway started to mount clockwise from this cell.

The summit extends some 17' beyond the base of the wall on the N. before falling away in a low cliff. Then some 48' from the wall base there is an outer rampart some 2'3" high. This crosses the low saddle of the ridge and curves round to the S. joining the cliffs and steep slopes on the E. and W.

I feel confident that this ruin represents a brock though the absence of exposed stair treads and the poor condition of the entrance precludes certainty.

ARGYLL.

KILNINIANN & KILMORE.

DUN between Ardow and Druinghigha, Mornish, immediately above the last burn to flow into Allt Toor a'Bhacain from the SE. and W. of the disused drove road from Calgary to Dervaig a low boss of rock separated from the main ridge rises above 150' contour. Its summit has been encircled with a stout wall debris from which cumbers the S. and W. slopes but no faces are standing. The ruin is overgrown with heather and small scrub but its top seems to measure above 55' N. and S. by 27' E. and W. Near the S.W. corner are suggestions of an entrance across which a long block that may be a lintel is exposed. On the E. the summit is bounded by small cliffs below which are a grove of hazels and beyond them the burn.

li.

l.vii.43.

22105

Note: This appears to be the monument marked "Dun Anladh (site of): A.G.



ARGYLL.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

DUN a CAILLIGHE PENMORE. The high ridge W. of Penmore Mo terminates to the N. in several isolated flat topped bluffs each surrounded by low cliffs. On the Second highest of these there are remains of a wall 8' thick running 68' N. and S. along the top of the precipitous Wedge and extending 28' ESE. along the S. end of the bluff. 11' from the N. end of the wall is a gap 4' wide access to which is given by a rough stair cut in the rock. The total width of the bluff is 55' from cliff to cliff but its surface slopes to the E. and about 30' from E. of the wall this slope is interrupted by a low rock step or ledge. There are now no signs of walling on the E. side and very little at the N. end. At the foot of the bluff are remains of old crofts and field dykes.

li. (Unnoted, but may correspond with "Dun nan Crall.")

l.vii.43.

22113

ARGYLL.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

STANDING STONE. CILLCHRIOSD, MORNISH. On level cultivated land barely 1/5 m. E. of the steading a stone 8'6" high by 4'3" wide x 2'2" thick faces E. and W.

li.

2.vii.43.

21851

ARGYLL.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

DUN MOR MINGARY ARD, QUINISH. Nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a mile S. of the tip of Quinish Pt. and immediately N. of the mouth of the small burn that flows NW. from Mingary steadings a flat topped crag rises to the 50' contour from the level arable land that extends from the shore E. to the cliffs of Mingary Ard. The boss of rock some 200' long by 115' wide is surrounded by almost continuous cliffs 12' high at the SE. end and higher on the NW. where they rise directly from the strand. Along the top of this cliff on the S. are much dilapidated foundations of a wall which bends round along the E. side. Just N. of the SE. corner is a gap in this wall at the top of a steep slope that gives access to the summit. To the E. lies another narrow fragment of the same mass of hard rock separated from the main boss by a natural gully and apparently undefended. But 55' ESE. of the entrance is a bank running N. and S. for some 75' that might be an artificial outwork covering the entrance. Almost in the centre of the dun is a pile of stones some 8' in diameter that might surround the mouth of a well.

xxxviii<sup>A</sup>. ("Dun Ban" is noted in this position. A. G.)

l.vii.43.

22080

ARGYLL.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

STANDING STONE, MINGARY. On a tract of flat arable land close to the farm road from Quinish Ho. to Mingary above the Ach nan Corragh and just west of a small burn stands a prismatic block 8½' high with its corry convex face 2'6" wide to the NW. the other sides being 1'6" and 1'8" wide. Some 13' NE. is a pros-  
:trate slab 11½' long lying WSW. and ESE. that seems to have  
falled SE. At its W. end NNE. of the upright it is 3'6" wide  
and 1' thick.

xxxviii<sup>A</sup>. ("Stone Circle, remains of")

l.vii.43.

22081



ARGYLL.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

ALIGNMENT ESE. of Dervaig. About 100 yds. S. of the main road to Tobermory on the straight but less W. of deepest hairpin bend an upright stone, A, 2'6" wide x 1'8" thick stands 5'6" in an old stone dyke. A line bearing  $8^{\circ}$  S. (mag.) and running through the W. face of this upright, 5'7" from its southern corner cuts the same face of a second stone, B, 4'6" high by 1'8" wide and 2'3" thick and finally 13'6" from the corner of A the line cuts the E. face of a third block. C now only 3'8" high x 2'9" wide by 2' thick. C has certainly been split to provide material for the dyke and part of B has been broken off to the same end. The two stones lie well W. of the dyke that runs SE. ( $40^{\circ}$  E. of S.) and NW. The stones stand on fairly level shoulder covered in bracken with cultivated land to the E.. W. of the stones the land rises to a low ridge to the E. beyond a shallow depression to a much higher ridge.

lii. ("Stone circle, remains of").

3.vii.43.

22117

ARGYLL.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

CARRACHAN,  
STONE CIRCLE/"CURRACHAI" S. of Loch Frisa. On a dead flat very swampy plateau just above the 500' contour,  $\frac{1}{3}$  mile S. of the S. shore of L. Frisa and  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. WSW. of Ledmore N. of, but (owing to the slope of the land) invisible from the old road that runs from Achnacraig to Tenga Lodge stand four stones, exactly on the perimeter of a circle of diameter 118'. All the stones are deeply embedded in very wet peat and the measurements are given from the surface of this deep deposit. The southernmost B is only 2'3" high x 1'3" wide (along the circumference of the circle) x 1'2" thick, D to NNW. stands 3'3" x 1'10" x 1'0" and C just S. of E. is 5' high 2'2" wide and 1'4" thick. No other stones protrude above the slimy surface of the swamp. To the S. of the circle is a very low rocky ridge only 1' or 2' high and beyond it the ground slopes to the marshy valley of the Aros R.

Lviii. ("Carrachan. Standing Stones".)

3.vii.43.

22266

ARGYLL.

OLD COTTAGE near Langamull Farm.  
Northwestern MULL.

320170

The cottage, built of mortared stone, situated west of the modern farm is sheltered by a steep hill from the prevailing westerly winds. The walls, of mortared stone, are 2'8" thick. The cottage was 22'4" long by 12' wide. It was entered by a door 5'8" x 2'6" near the N.(E) end of the S(E) long side and lighted by a small window in the same side. The walls were 6'3" high all round there being no gable. On the top of the stone work was laid a single course of sods on which the lower ends of the rafters rested. These were fastened together <sup>near</sup> the upper ends by wooden pegs. The V formed by their projections beyond this point supports the rooftree. Three horizontal beams merely resting in notches in the rafters completed the frame for the sides. That for the ends was constructed in the same manner; for the gable and rooftree are only about 9' long. The central rafters rest on the middle of the end walls and the ends of the rooftree having precisely the same pitch as the side rafters shown in the elevation, but there are only two horizontals at each end. This frame supports a loose layer of whithies (not interlaced) upon which sods rest. The cottage was still inhabited less than twenty years ago. The sods are still in place at the (N) E. end but have fallen away from the (S)W. end from which the photograph was taken.

2/7/43.