

Ten Tables of Grahams: The Official List



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Front cover: Binnein Shuas across na Lochan na h-Earba

Back cover: Loch Hourn on the way back from Meall nan Eun to Kinloch Hourn

Genesis

The set of hills now referred to as Grahams were identified and classified in the 1980s, with the first published list appearing in April 1992 as part of a much larger set, in *The Relative Hills of Britain* by Alan Dawson. At the time, most of these hills were little known and rarely climbed. Since then the list has been revised, refined, contracted and expanded, while the hills have gradually become a little better known. Almost all the summits have now been accurately surveyed using satellite technology that was not available in the twentieth century. This publication contains the final, definitive list of the 231 Grahams.

These hills occupy a specific niche in the Scottish landscape. They are not high or low, they are medium-sized, on average about halfway in height between sea level and the summit of Ben Nevis. They vary widely in appearance, accessibility and location, but all of them have two measurements in common. They are between 600 and 762 metres above sea level and their summits are at least 150 metres higher than the surrounding land.

The ten tables record the topographic measurements of the Grahams more accurately than any other list of hills, but they do not convey the nature of the hills or the experience of climbing them. There are two guidebooks available for walkers who like to be told which way to go, but more colourful and varied accounts of climbing the Grahams are on offer in the book *Tales from the Grahams*, by Alan Dawson and Ann Bowker, also published by Pedantic Press. The stories in this book illustrate the reality that many of the Grahams can be tough going at times, for there are few paths through terrain that is often arduous until higher ground is reached. This wild ruggedness means that it is still possible to find adventure and isolation on most of the Grahams, experiences that can be harder to find on more popular hills.

The Grahams are named in memory of Fiona Torbet (née Graham), who produced her own list of hills between 2000 and 2500 feet high, six months after *The Relative Hills of Britain* was published. In order to avoid the confusion likely to arise from two similar but significantly different lists of hills, the two compilers met in Glasgow late in 1992 to compare notes and discuss options. Agreement was soon reached to combine the two lists by using the relevant data from *The Relative Hills of Britain* and applying the name Grahams to this dataset. Torbet's initial list had included 244 hills, all in the Highlands, with a distance qualification used as well as relative height. In the revised version of the set of hills referred to as Grahams from early 1993 onwards, 34 were added to Torbet's list (22 in Southern Scotland and the Ochils plus twelve that had been overlooked), while 54 hills that had less than 150m drop were removed.

In July 1993, Fiona Torbet was unlawfully killed while on a hill walking holiday in the Western Highlands. In the aftermath of this terrible event, it seemed important to uphold the verbal agreement and retain the name Grahams for the hill list. More information about this is available in the *Tales from the Grahams* book.

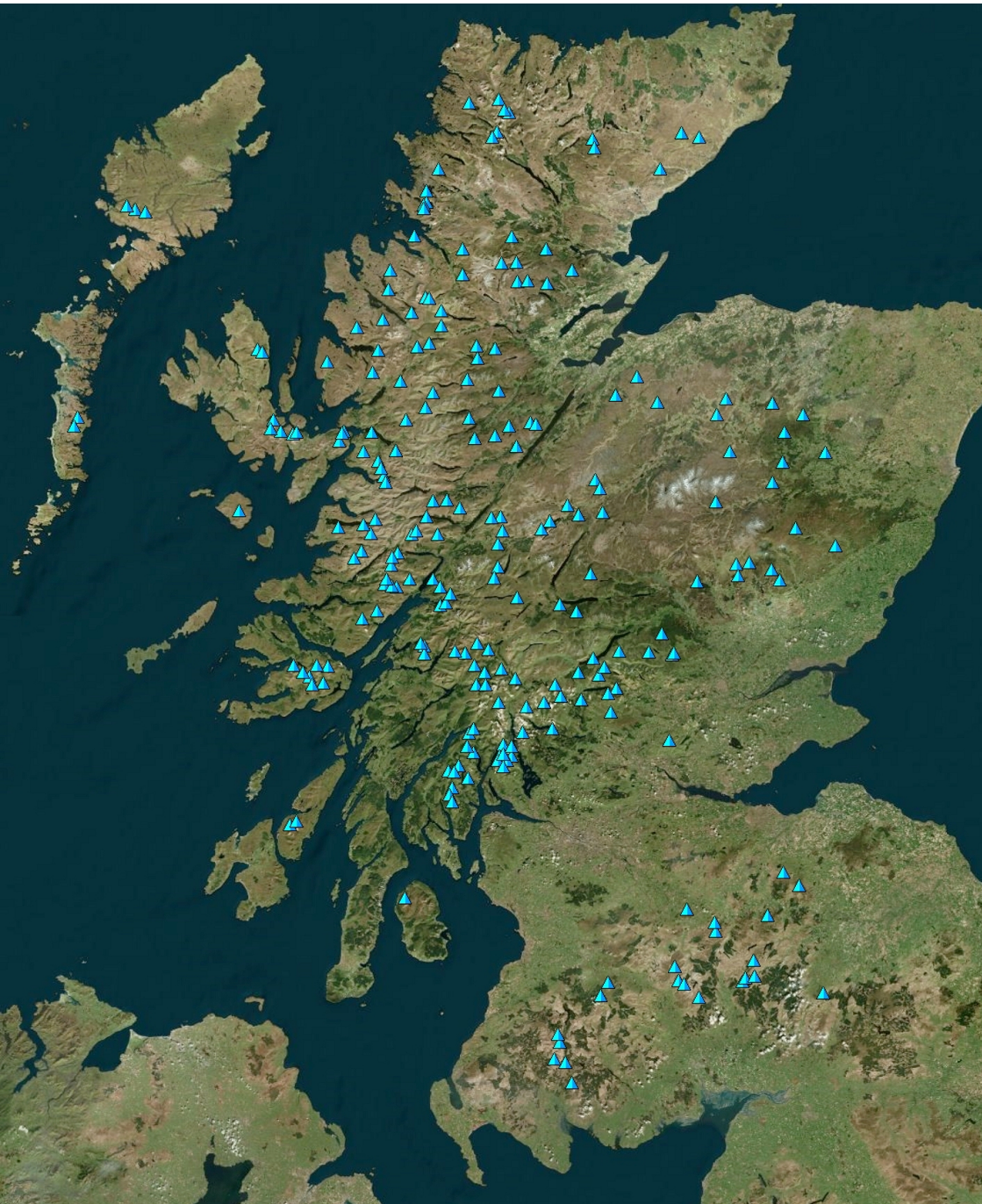
Revelation

From 1995 to 2014 there were 224 Grahams, so it was a stable hill list for almost twenty years. During 2014, a series of surveys showed that four hills thought to be Grahams no longer qualified and that four potential Grahams or twin peaks could be eliminated from the list, while there was one new inclusion. There was no doubt about these results, as I had obtained them using highly accurate surveying equipment and software, in conjunction with the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and the OS Net system of base stations maintained by Ordnance Survey. In 2015 I found the relative height of Stob na Boine Druim-fhinn to be only 149.5m, something impossible to determine from any map, then in 2016 three surveys of Cnoc Coinnich showed that it was too high to qualify, so the number of Grahams was reduced to 219.

These surveys revealed a surprising level of inaccuracy on OS maps. Five of the thirteen key summits surveyed were more than two metres higher or lower than the OS spot heights, while four heights differed by one metre. Only four of the thirteen summits had the correct height shown on OS maps, three of them with triangulation points on the top. It was clear from these results that spot heights on OS maps that had been derived from aerial surveys (taking photographs from planes) could not be relied on to produce an accurate list of hills. The heights of trig pillars were correct, but the pillars were not always on the highest point of a hill. More accurate surveys were evidently necessary to produce a definitive list of hills. The equipment required was available, but it required a substantial commitment to carry it up and down hundreds of hills and to determine the critical survey point in hundreds of boggy cols. Surveying a small number of marginal hills turned out to be the start of a major project.

It was very useful to get all this accurate data, but it was disappointing that three hills were too low to qualify by only 50-60cm. Ben Aslak was a notable loss – a rugged yet easily accessible hill that seemed to belong in the same category as the other Grahams on Skye. Several years passed before the next revelation, when I realised that the three 609m hills could be reinstated by changing the lower height limit to 600m. In hindsight it was an obvious adjustment, for it removed the awkward metric boundary of 609.6 metres. This small change of definition opened the door for nine new Grahams, adding substantial value to the list. With one exception, the additional hills in the Western and Southern Highlands offer a level of wildness that is rare below 600m on the mainland. The only problem with the revised boundary was that several hills close to 600m had to be surveyed, adding further delay in reaching a final list.

The change makes the Grahams a more fully metric list, one that fits in better with two much larger metric lists of British hills – the Marilyn's (150 metres drop) and the Simms (hills over 600m with 30m drop). The revised list is less compatible with hill lists maintained by the Scottish Mountaineering Club (SMC), but the Grahams have never been an SMC list. The SMC did appear to assume editorial control by making several unauthorised changes to the list of Grahams for its guidebook published in 2015, but compiling and maintaining an accurate hill list takes thousands of hours of diligent research and demanding fieldwork, and the SMC had not done that. Consequently, all the changes made to the list of Grahams published by the SMC in 2015 were wrong, both topographically and ethically. This publication sets the record straight. The SMC finally accepted the validity and accuracy of the official list of Grahams late in 2022.



Numbers

The Grahams fall neatly into ten topographic regions: Islands; Northern Highlands; Western Highlands North and Central; Western Highlands South; Monadhliath; Eastern Highlands; Central Highlands; Southern Highlands West; Southern Highlands East; and Southern Scotland. There are at least nineteen Grahams in each region apart from the Monadhliath, which has nine. Finer divisions are provided by smaller hill areas that also have boundaries defined by topographic features, notably rivers, glens, cols and coasts. Distribution of Grahams between hill areas is uneven, and some areas have no Grahams at all, because the hill areas cover all of the land and are designed to cover all classes of hill. The same areas are used in *The 1033 High Hills of Britain*, published by Pedantic Press in 2021. Information in the ten tables is set out in the following columns, with one extra column in the first table to show the name of each island.

Areaid

Each hill area has an identifier and a compound name derived from the name of the highest hill in the area and one other significant hill. For example, HE13 is the thirteenth area in the Eastern Highlands, and its name Tirran-wirren is derived from two prominent hills, Ben Tirran and Hill of Wirren. Only the area identifier is given in the tables. These hill areas will seem strange to walkers used to section numbers 1 to 17, but they are all based on natural boundaries and they are better for grouping hills together than sections that were devised to encompass Scottish hills over 3000 feet, not the entire landscape.

Number

This is the hill number used in the Database of British and Irish Hills and the Hill Bagging website. The numbers provide unique identification and have no intrinsic meaning.

Height

Heights are given to the nearest 0.1m, which is ten centimetres. This level of precision is justified because the summits have been surveyed using GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System), which is usually accurate to within 5cm if there is no large cairn on the top. The exception is Trollabhal on Rum, which proved elusive to survey owing to the Covid-19 pandemic, the western weather, problems with the ferries and finally avian flu.

Name

Names are taken from Ordnance Survey maps, but some hills have alternative names and some have both hill names and summit names. For example, Duchray Hill also has the name Mealna Letter on OS maps, while the highest point of Suilven has the name Caisteal Liath. Part of a list compiler's role is to make suitable choices from the options available. The hill names used in the tables are the official names of the Grahams, derived from OS maps, popular usage and editorial decision, e.g. Duchray Hill and Suilven, while Pap of Glencoe is the name of the Graham near Glencoe as that is how almost all walkers refer to it, not as Sgorr na Ciche. Accents are not included in hill names, as they are inconsistently applied and have no value for most hill walkers. Where two hills in the same region have the same name, the rounded height is appended to the name to distinguish between them, e.g. Leana Mhor 684 and Leana Mhor 677 in the Monadhliath region.

Drop

The drop figure refers to the height difference between the summit and the relevant col. This figure has a decimal point only if both summit and col have been surveyed using GNSS. All the critical cols have been surveyed for hills with a drop of from 145 to 154 metres, so there is very little chance of any further changes to the list.

Location

Each eight-figure grid reference identifies a square of ten metres by ten metres around the survey point. It is not unusual to see ten-figure grid references in use, which identify a single square metre of ground. Modern portable GPS devices make this feasible, but slight variations in grid references used by different types of equipment mean that an eight-figure grid reference is more widely applicable. Furthermore, in some cases a survey point may be a few metres away from a summit, for various reasons, such as the need to prevent a cairn or other object from interfering with satellite signals.

Map

The map numbers refer to Ordnance Survey Landranger maps at 1:50000 scale. Many walkers now use digital mapping and GPS for navigation, but paper maps at this scale are still useful for route planning, landscape overview and hill identification. Spot heights on maps are often wrong but not by much, and this does little to diminish the value of the maps when hill walking. Where a summit is close to the edge of a map, two maps will be useful. For example, in the Southern Highlands, the highest point of Cruach Neuran is at the bottom edge of map 56, so map 63 is also needed in order to plan a route or to combine the hill with nearby Cruach nan Capull.



Surveying the summit of Slat Bheinn at 9pm in May 2017

Islands

Arran, Jura, Mull, Rum, Skye, South Uist, Lewis-Harris

Grahams: 26
 Highest: Beinn Talaidh
 Lowest: Hecla
 Most prominent: Sgurr na Coinnich
 Least prominent: Beinn na Caillich 731

Island	AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
Arran	IA01	1476	721.4	Beinn Bharrain	387.2	NR 9019 4277	62, 69
Jura	IJ01	1450	757.2	Beinn Shiantaidh	303	NR 5135 7478	61
Jura	IJ01	1451	735.2	Beinn a' Chaolais	361.1	NR 4888 7345	60, 61
Mull	IM01	1303	761.6	Beinn Talaidh	430	NM 6254 3470	49
Mull	IM01	1304	741.6	Sgurr Dearg	249.6	NM 6654 3399	49
Mull	IM01	1305	718.1	Ben Buie	516	NM 6041 2707	49
Mull	IM01	1306	704.8	Corra-bheinn	316	NM 5732 3218	48
Mull	IM01	1308	702.9	Beinn Fhada	172.4	NM 5401 3490	47, 48
Mull	IM01	1309	698.7	Creach-Beinn	553	NM 6426 2762	49
Mull	IM01	1310	618.1	Cruach Choireadail	193.5	NM 5947 3048	48
Rum	IR01	1294	702	Trollabhal	190	NM 3773 9520	39
Skye	SK02	1264	737.2	Marsco	414	NG 5076 2518	32
Skye	SK02	1265	733.5	Beinn Dearg Mhor 733	318	NG 5202 2849	32
Skye	SK02	1266	701.6	Belig	246.5	NG 5439 2405	32
Skye	SK03	1279	739.1	Sgurr na Coinnich	712.5	NG 7624 2226	33
Skye	SK03	1281	731.4	Beinn na Caillich 731	153.4	NG 7704 2297	33
Skye	SK03	1280	732.1	Beinn na Caillich 732	694	NG 6013 2329	32
Skye	SK03	1282	709.3	Beinn Dearg Mhor 709	153.5	NG 5877 2285	32
Skye	SK03	1283	609.0	Ben Aslak	329.0	NG 7507 1912	33
Skye	SK04	1218	718.7	The Storr	671	NG 4953 5405	23
Skye	SK04	1219	668.3	Hartaval	180	NG 4801 5511	23
South Uist	IU01	1608	620.5	Beinn Mhor	620.5	NF 8085 3110	22
South Uist	IU01	1609	606.6	Hecla	309.0	NF 8255 3449	22
Lewis-Harris	LH01	1588	730.1	Uisgneabhal Mor	483	NB 1209 0858	13, 14
Lewis-Harris	LH01	1589	680.0	Tiorga Mor	590	NB 0555 1151	13, 14
Lewis-Harris	LH01	1590	662.2	Oireabhal	420	NB 0839 0998	13, 14

Hills on islands usually look higher than hills of similar height on the mainland, and they may take more effort to climb because their starting points are often near sea level. Some of the most recognisable Grahams are on islands. Skye has The Storr, Marsco and Beinn na Caillich by Broadford, on Jura there are the Paps, while Trollabhal is the rocky peak on the main ridge of Rum between Askival and Ainsval. Beinn Talaidh has the most distinctive shape of the Grahams on Mull, but both Ben Buie and Creach-Beinn are more prominent, each with over 500m drop. The Grahams on Skye are particularly useful for hill walkers when the weather is not suitable for the main Cuillin ridge.

On Harris the Grahams may appear as three hills of similar height, but all three have over 400m drop and Tiorga Mor is the ninth most prominent of all the Grahams. Almost all the island Grahams can offer rewarding walks, but Beinn Mhor on South Uist is unique, the only one that is the highest summit on an island. On a clear day it has unimpeded views in every direction and is one of the most highly prized summits.

Northern Highlands

North of Loch Broom, Loch Glascarnoch, Loch Garve and the River Conon to the Cromarty Firth

Grahams: 26
 Highest: Carn an Tionail
 Lowest: Stac Pollaidh
 Most prominent: Ben More Coigach
 Least prominent: Beinn Direach

Areaid	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HN01	1133	758.5	Carn an Tionail	209	NC 3923 3903	16
HN01	1134	730.4	Sabhal Beag	167.5	NC 3730 4291	9
HN01	1135	688.9	Beinn Direach	152.0	NC 4061 3806	16
HN03	1150	705.5	Morven	575.9	ND 0046 2853	17
HN03	1151	626.3	Scaraben	333.2	ND 0660 2684	17
HN04	1166	712.9	Creag Mhor	367	NC 6983 2401	16
HN04	1167	705.3	Ben Armine	243.0	NC 6948 2733	16
HN04	1168	628.3	Beinn Dhorain	416	NC 9254 1565	17
HN05	1193	750.5	Meallan a' Chuail	205	NC 3446 2924	15
HN05	1209	731.4	Suilven	496	NC 1532 1836	15
HN05	1194	721.0	Ben Stack	531.0	NC 2693 4229	9
HN05	1195	613.0	Meall an Fheur Loch	164.8	NC 3619 3106	16
HN06	1208	743.4	Ben More Coigach	656	NC 0939 0425	15
HN06	1210	703.9	Sgurr an Fhidhleir	160.3	NC 0944 0545	15
HN06	1211	617.9	Beinn an Eoin	354	NC 1049 0643	15
HN06	1212	612.4	Stac Pollaidh	439.8	NC 1071 1061	15
HN07	1075	728.8	Meall Doire Faid	174.9	NH 2208 7921	20
HN07	1076	701.3	Carn a' Choin Deirg	319	NH 3975 9235	20
HN07	1077	666.3	Beinn Bhreac	158.8	NH 2257 8865	20
HN07	1078	631.1	Meall a' Chaorainn	156	NH 3601 8273	20
HN08	1098	743.1	Beinn nan Eun	254.7	NH 4481 7598	20
HN08	1099	738.0	Meall Mor	263	NH 5152 7456	20
HN08	1100	711.2	Beinn Tharsuinn 711	177.3	NH 4125 8293	20
HN08	1101	697.3	Carn Loch nan Amhaichean	205.0	NH 4113 7576	20
HN08	1102	692.0	Beinn Tharsuinn 692	354	NH 6063 7928	21
HN08	1103	648.0	Carn Salachaidh	235	NH 5188 8744	20

This is the only region of the Highlands where the Grahams are better known than the higher hills and in some cases are more popular. Ben Stack, Suilven, Stac Pollaidh, Ben More Coigach and Morven are five of the most recognisable landmarks in the whole country. The Northern Highlands also have some of the more remote Grahams, such as Ben Armine, Beinn nan Eun and Meall a' Chaorainn, as well as some of the most accessible. Beinn Dhorain, Meall Doire Faid, Meall an Fheur Loch, Stac Pollaidh and Ben Stack are all within 2.5km of a public road. Distances can be misleading though. Beinn an Eoin is not remote but access to it is constrained by water and topography.

Some of the less well-known hills, such as Carn Salachaidh, Sabhal Beag and Meallan a' Chuail, can offer unexpected rewards, while two of those in the east, Meall Mor and Beinn Tharsuinn 692, are unlikely to feature amongst anyone's hill walking highlights.

Western Highlands: North and Central

South of a line from Loch Broom to the Cromarty Firth, north of Glen Shiel and Glen Moriston

Grahams: 30
 Highest: Groban
 Lowest: Creag Dhubh Mor
 Most prominent: Beinn Ghobhlach
 Least prominent: Glas-bheinn Mhor

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HW01	1035	634.9	Beinn Ghobhlach	400.7	NH 0555 9434	19
HW02	1032	721.8	Meall Mheinnidh	233	NG 9549 7484	19
HW02	1033	689.9	Beinn a' Mhuinidh	380	NH 0320 6604	19
HW02	1034	682.3	Beinn a' Chaisgein Beag	173.8	NG 9660 8214	19
HW03	1055	750.2	Groban	309.8	NH 0998 7088	19
HW03	1056	711.4	Beinn nan Ramh	387	NH 1396 6615	19
HW03	1057	705.0	Meall a' Chaorainn	189	NH 1360 6040	19
HW03	1059	668.4	Beinn Bheag	198.5	NH 0851 7140	19
HW04	975	725.4	Beinn a' Chearcaill	367	NG 9310 6376	19
HW04	976	671.7	An Ruadh-mheallan	202	NG 8361 6146	19, 24
HW05	992	735.1	Beinn na h-Eaglaise	305.4	NG 9087 5236	25
HW05	993	732.3	Sgurr a' Gharaidh	333	NG 8840 4437	24
HW05	994	677.8	Carn Breac	392.1	NH 0463 5310	25
HW05	996	626.8	Beinn na Feusaige	227.9	NH 0900 5424	25
HW06	995	625.8	Beinn a' Chlachain	375	NG 7241 4904	24
HW07	913	680.6	Meall na Faochaig	273	NH 2575 5250	25
HW07	916	611.0	Creag Dhubh Mhor	168	NG 9828 4047	25
HW08	912	693.8	Beinn na Muice	160.6	NH 2188 4023	25
HW08	914	673.4	Carn na Coinnich	265	NH 3245 5105	26
HW08	915	664.2	Beinn Mheadhoin	221.8	NH 2588 4776	25
HW09	944	706.2	An Cruachan	239.1	NH 0938 3587	25
HW09	945	679.2	Carn na Breabaig	179.4	NH 0666 3016	25
HW09	946	677.3	Carn Gorm	194	NH 3286 3551	26
HW10	859	611.9	Beinn a' Mheadhoin	243.0	NH 2186 2555	25
HW11	856	727.8	Carnan Cruithneachd	220	NG 9944 2582	25, 33
HW12	877	706.6	Carn a' Chaochain	271	NH 2351 1779	34
HW12	878	698.4	Meall Fuar-mhonaidh	233	NH 4570 2221	26
HW12	879	678.9	Meall a' Chrathaich	184	NH 3606 2208	26
HW12	880	678.2	Carn Mhic an Toisich	176	NH 3105 1858	34
HW12	881	650.6	Glas-bheinn Mhor	155	NH 4369 2315	26

This region includes some of the most remote and highly prized Grahams, particularly An Cruachan and Beinn a' Chaisgein Beag. The hills offer tremendous variety, with some of the more unobtrusive hills providing superb viewpoints for the High Hills, notably Beinn a' Chearcaill, Beinn Bheag, Carn Breac and Creag Dhubh Mhor. Others are rugged and complex as well as offering fine views, such as Beinn na h-Eaglaise, Sgurr a' Gharaidh, Beinn na Muice and Carnan Cruithneachd. Beinn Ghobhlach near Ullapool is the most prominent visually as well as topographically, but Meall Fuar-mhonaidh is more popular, for it is often climbed by visitors as well as by regular hill walkers.

Western Highlands: South

West of the Great Glen and south of Glen Shiel and Glen Moriston

Grahams: 31
 Highest: Sgurr a' Chaorainn
 Lowest: Sithean Mor
 Most prominent: Beinn Mheadhoin
 Least prominent: Glas Bheinn

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HW13	722	759.8	Beinn a' Chapuill	259	NG 8351 1484	33
HW13	723	710.7	Druim Fada 711	485	NG 8946 0833	33
HW13	724	645.9	Biod an Fhithich	154.1	NG 9508 1473	33
HW13	725	642.2	Beinn Clachach	228.4	NG 8859 1091	33
HW13	726	602.6	Beinn a' Chuirn	261	NG 8700 2200	33
HW14	771	606.5	Burach	236	NH 3829 1415	34
HW15	755	700.6	Slat Bheinn	270.2	NG 9100 0274	33
HW15	756	666.7	Meall nan Eun	174	NG 9035 0523	33
HW17	768	747.4	Sgurr Choinnich	277.5	NN 1277 9496	34
HW17	769	731.5	Glas Bheinn 731	291.6	NN 1715 9189	34
HW17	770	656.5	Meall Blair	213	NN 0774 9504	33
HW18	788	717.8	An Stac	226	NM 8667 8890	40
HW18	789	710.0	Meith Bheinn	323	NM 8214 8725	40
HW18	792	633.3	Glas-charn	329.0	NM 8464 8374	40
HW18	793	601.5	Sithean Mor	325	NM 7294 8662	40
HW19	786	742.9	Druim Fada 743	516.4	NN 0870 8240	41
HW19	787	724.2	Mullach Coire nan Geur-oirean	188	NN 0491 8928	41
HW19	790	679.3	Meall Onfhaidh	297	NN 0104 8407	41
HW19	791	662.6	Aodann Chleireig	314.2	NM 9946 8255	40
HW21	1339	666.1	Beinn Gaire	319.9	NM 7811 7488	40
HW21	1340	664.5	Croit Bheinn	227.5	NM 8108 7732	40
HW22	1359	760.7	Sgurr a' Chaorainn	205	NM 8949 6620	40
HW22	1361	737.4	Beinn Bheag	202.0	NM 9145 6353	40
HW22	1362	734.6	Druim na Sgriodain	482	NM 9784 6561	40
HW22	1363	723.4	Meall nan Damh	344.4	NM 9194 7449	40
HW22	1364	720.4	Stob Mhic Bheathain	212.7	NM 9141 7138	40
HW22	1365	701.8	Sgurr nan Cnamh	159.5	NM 8867 6432	40
HW22	1366	650.5	Sgorr Mhic Eacharna	169.1	NM 9286 6304	40
HW22	1367	635.3	Glas Bheinn 635	151.4	NM 9395 7577	40
HW23	1375	739.5	Beinn Mheadhoin	568	NM 7991 5144	49
HW23	1376	653.1	Beinn na Cille	192.6	NM 8539 5422	49

This region includes a tremendous diversity of hills, including the notorious An Stac, above Loch Morar, and the less intriguing Burach, above Loch Ness. There are some easily-reached gems, such as Biod an Fhithich and Sithean Mor, and some excellent rugged hills that are not so easy to reach, such as Slat Bheinn, Croit Bheinn and Meith Bheinn. Several of the hills can be climbed in pairs, though the drop between them is far more than 150 metres in most cases. There is the rare chance of a triple, with Sgorr Mhic Eacharna, Beinn Bheag and Sgurr nam Cnamh offering a feasible walk, while both the Druim Fadas can offer fine long ridges with interesting walking. The height of Beinn Mheadhoin is estimated from the trig pillar, as the large cairn makes it unlikely that a GNSS survey could provide greater accuracy.

Monadhliath

East of the Great Glen, north of Glen Spean and west of the River Spey

Grahams: 9
 Highest: Creag Dhubh 753
 Lowest: Carn nan Tri-tighearnan
 Most prominent: Creag Dhubh 753
 Least prominent: Leana Mhor 677

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HM01	679	676.8	Leana Mhor 677	157.5	NN 3168 8791	34, 41
HM01	680	659.6	Creag Dhubh 660	333	NN 3227 8245	34, 41
HM01	681	622.2	Creag Ruadh	309	NN 5580 9139	35
HM02	678	683.9	Leana Mhor 684	174.3	NN 2847 8788	34, 41
HM03	643	752.9	Creag Dhubh 753	387	NN 6780 9723	35
HM03	645	743.5	Creag Liath	190.3	NH 6637 0077	35
HM04	646	617.2	Carn na h-Easgainn	172	NH 7439 3207	27
HM04	611	614.8	Carn nan Tri-tighearnan	333	NH 8231 3903	27
HM05	610	659.4	Carn Glas-choire	254	NH 8914 2916	35, 36

There are no Grahams within the interior of the Monadhliath as the ground is too high and too much of a plateau. The nine Grahams are scattered around the edges of the higher ground. The three hills in the north blend into the landscape so well that it takes a careful eye to notice them. The many hill tracks may not look good but are much easier to walk on than the arduous tussocks that cover much of the ground. The only one of the nine that is an obvious landmark is Creag Dhubh 753 above Newtonmore. This is the most prominent of the nine, though it is not as popular as one might expect for such an obvious landmark.



Surveying the summit of Creag Dhubh 660 near Roybridge, showing it to be as high as the top of the trig pillar. The map height of 658m is taken from the flush bracket on the pillar, which OS records as 658.67m.

Eastern Highlands

East of the River Spey, River Truim, River Garry and River Tay, and north of the Firth of Tay

Grahams: 19
 Highest: Cook's Cairn
 Lowest: Corwharn
 Most prominent: Mount Blair
 Least prominent: Corwharn

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HE02	1494	722.1	Creagan a' Chaise	330	NJ 1042 2417	36
HE02	604	713.1	Cnap Chaochan Aitinn	157	NJ 1457 0996	36
HE02	1496	710.2	Carn a' Ghille Chearr	179	NJ 1396 2985	36
HE03	603	743.2	Geallaig Hill	312	NO 2979 9818	37, 44
HE03	606	668.2	Creag Bhalg	160.4	NO 0917 9123	43
HE04	1493	749.0	Mona Gowan	194	NJ 3360 0579	37
HE04	1513	619.1	Pressendye	253	NJ 4903 0897	37
HE05	1492	755.9	Cook's Cairn	212.9	NJ 3022 2783	37
HE05	1495	721.7	The Buck	257.2	NJ 4121 2339	37
HE05	1497	609.1	Ladylea Hill	200.7	NJ 3430 1680	37
HE07	403	658.8	Creag Ruadh	198	NN 6850 8818	42
HE09	448	640.4	Blath Bhalg	266.0	NO 0193 6112	43
HE11	497	744.4	Mount Blair	401	NO 1674 6297	43
HE11	498	740.3	Badandun Hill	155.4	NO 2074 6788	44
HE11	500	703.1	Duchray Hill	265	NO 1615 6725	43
HE11	502	670.4	Cat Law	296.5	NO 3188 6107	44
HE11	503	609.1	Corwharn	152.5	NO 2886 6510	44
HE13	499	705.4	Hunt Hill	181.0	NO 3800 8053	44
HE13	501	677.9	Hill of Wirren	311	NO 5228 7393	44

In the vast area of the Eastern Highlands there are more than 400 hills over 600m high (with 30m drop), including 184 of Graham height, yet only nineteen of them qualify as Grahams. That indicates the nature of the land. The high parts are very high, the low parts are very low, and most of the medium-sized hills are connected to each other or to higher ground, leaving few isolated enough to have over 150m drop. There are no Grahams in areas HE01, HE08, HE10 or HE12, where much of the land is too high, or in HE06 or HE15, where the land is not high enough. HE14 includes several medium-sized hills but none of them are prominent enough to qualify as Grahams. The nineteen Grahams are a widely-spaced set, with only three pairs that can be easily combined in one walk – Duchray Hill and Mount Blair, Cat Law and Corwharn, plus the Cromdale Hills of Creagan a' Chaise and Carn a' Ghille Chearr. Creag Ruadh is an oddity, near the A9 and closer in distance and character to the Grahams across the River Spey than to other hills in the Eastern Highlands.

Three of the Grahams are notable landmarks. Mount Blair is easily identified from far and wide thanks to its prominence and summit mast, The Buck rises well above the surrounding landscape on all sides, while Carn a' Ghille Chearr is a prominent landmark feature between Grantown-on-Spey and Ben Rinnes. Creag Bhalg near Braemar is the only Graham in the main part of the Cairngorms, tucked away between higher hills on all sides. Hunt Hill is even more hidden, a topographical oddity that looks no higher than nearby hills. It has deep glens on three sides but is connected to higher hills by a col to the south.

Central Highlands

East of Loch Linnhe, south of Glen Spean, west of Glen Garry, north of Glen Lochy and Loch Tay

Grahams: 24
 Highest: Binnein Shuas
 Lowest: Leagag
 Most prominent: Beinn na Gucaig
 Least prominent: Beinn Molurgainn

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HC01	332	741.9	Cnap Cruinn	247	NN 3028 7748	41
HC01	337	620.7	Creag Ghuanach	212.1	NN 2999 6900	41
HC02	338	621.8	Tom Meadhoin	156.2	NN 0873 6210	41
HC02	339	616.5	Beinn na Gucaig	453	NN 0629 6533	41
HC03	335	645.1	Beinn na Cloiche	195	NN 2846 6486	41
HC04	375	747.2	Binnein Shuas	391.4	NN 4629 8267	34, 42
HC04	377	667.1	Binnein Shios	283	NN 4925 8572	34, 42
HC04	378	657.9	Meall nan Eagan	166.2	NN 5967 8746	42
HC05	404	611.4	Creag a' Mhadaidh	154.8	NN 6346 6502	42
HC06	187	742.4	Pap of Glencoe	155.8	NN 1251 5942	41
HC06	188	740.0	Stob na Cruaiche	351	NN 3635 5710	41
HC08	219	676.0	Meall Mor	304.8	NN 1060 5596	41
HC08	220	661.8	Sgorr a' Choise	288.6	NN 0846 5514	41
HC09	216	723.8	Mam Hael	157	NN 0086 4089	50
HC09	217	716.5	Beinn Mheadhonach	255	NN 0198 3689	50
HC09	218	688.3	Beinn Molurgainn	150.3	NN 0195 4006	50
HC10	268	709.7	Beinn nan Lus	241	NN 1307 3757	50
HC11	269	700.3	Meall Garbh	258.7	NN 1679 3672	50
HC11	270	676.3	Beinn Suidhe	280	NN 2117 4005	50
HC11	271	664.4	Meall Tairbh	255	NN 2509 3758	50
HC11	272	651.4	Beinn Donachain	376	NN 1989 3165	50
HC12	137	745.9	Meall a' Mhuic	236.0	NN 5793 5080	42, 51
HC12	138	601.0	Leagag	218	NN 5188 5391	42, 51
HC14	274	635.8	Beinn na Sroine	222	NN 2339 2894	50

The Central Highlands are dominated by High Hills. Most of the Grahams are scattered around the fringes of higher ranges. There are none in the Schiehallion-farragon area (HC13) or in HC15 (Lawers-tarmachan). Only three of the 24 Grahams are obvious features of the landscape from the roadside – Binnein Shuas, Pap of Glencoe and Leagag, the lowest of all. The most topographically prominent, Beinn na Gucaig, is barely noticeable from the road alongside Loch Linnhe or from the High Hills further east. Most of the Grahams are reasonably close to a road but Beinn nan Lus is not, for it is one of the most awkward hills to reach on foot, though an electric bike along the tracks from Taynuilt can help a great deal.

The main attraction of the Grahams in this region is not their shape but the view from their summits. Tom Meadhoin, Cnap Cruinn, Beinn na Gucaig, Beinn na Cloiche, Stob na Cruaiche and others are superb viewpoints. Reaching the summits may not be easy, for the terrain is mixed and paths elusive, but the rewards from the top make the effort well worthwhile when the summits are below the clouds. If any hill has to be climbed in mist, Creag a' Mhadaidh has low rankings both topographically and subjectively.

Southern Highlands: West

South of the Pass of Brander and Glen Lochy, west of Strath Fillan, Glen Falloch and Loch Lomond

Grahams:	24
Highest:	Meall nan Gabhar
Lowest:	Sgorach Mor
Most prominent:	Beinn Mhor
Least prominent:	Beinn Eich

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HS03	84	744.0	Meall nan Gabhar	265	NN 2357 2402	50
HS03	87	656.9	Meall Odhar	184	NN 2979 2985	50
HS03	88	652.2	Fiarach	181	NN 3448 2615	50
HS03	89	636.8	Beinn Bhalgairean	210	NN 2026 2410	50
HS04	86	684.2	Beinn Damhain	220	NN 2821 1729	50, 56
HS05	1425	732.6	Stob an Eas	249	NN 1853 0739	56
HS05	1426	702.9	Beinn Lochain	375.4	NN 1601 0062	56
HS05	1427	664.6	Beinn Ruadh	502.1	NS 1556 8844	56
HS05	1433	611.2	Cruach nam Mult	282	NN 1681 0563	56
HS05	1435	606.6	Cruach nam Miseag	206	NS 1829 9812	56
HS06	1424	741.5	Beinn Mhor	700.2	NS 1078 9081	56
HS06	1429	644.5	Creag Tharsuinn	399	NS 0880 9132	56
HS06	1431	619.8	Beinn Bheag	302	NS 1257 9315	56
HS06	1432	612.0	Cruach nan Capull	488.3	NS 0958 7955	63
HS06	1434	607.3	Cruach Neuran	294.2	NS 0839 8204	56
HS06	1436	602.2	Sgorach Mor	429	NS 0968 8499	56
HS07	93	734.5	Doune Hill	695	NS 2905 9709	56
HS07	94	713.1	Beinn Chaorach	381	NS 2874 9237	56
HS07	95	708.8	Beinn a' Mhanaich	358.9	NS 2691 9460	56
HS07	96	701.5	Beinn Eich	157.3	NS 3020 9468	56
HS07	97	683.6	Cruach an t-Sidhein	169.3	NS 2751 9648	56
HS07	98	680.8	Beinn Bhreac	528	NN 3215 0007	56
HS07	99	656.9	Mid Hill	430	NS 3214 9626	56
HS07	100	633.1	Tullich Hill	274	NN 2935 0064	56

There are relatively few hills over 3000 feet in the Southern Highlands but a huge number of lower ones, so there are two regions for hill listing convenience. The western half covers all of the mainland west of Loch Lomond and Strath Fillan, including the Cowal peninsula. Forestry is a significant feature on many of the hills, with dense plantations constraining access routes to several summits. Six of the 24 Grahams are under 620m, and two thirds are below the average Graham height of 685m, but several rise high above deep glens or lochs. Over half of the 24 summits have more than the average Graham prominence of 290m, with Beinn Mhor and Doune Hill ranked second and third for relative height. Many of the hills in Cowal are rugged and steep, with plenty of trees and tussocks to make them feel more challenging than their height suggests. Forest tracks do make access easier in places, but they usually leave a section of steep and often rough ground before gentler summit slopes can be reached. The hills in HS07, sometimes referred to as the Luss hills, are grassier and more open in character – benign in some parts but wilder in others. In the past they were often overlooked despite being near to Glasgow, but more paths have started to appear as more people have begun to enjoy walking in this area.

Southern Highlands: East

East of Loch Lomond and Glen Falloch, South of Glen Dochart, Loch Tay and the River Tay

Grahams:	20
Highest:	Shee of Ardtalnaig
Lowest:	Meall Reamhar
Most prominent:	Ben Cleuch
Least prominent:	Creag Gharbh

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
HS08	49	753.6	The Stob	228	NN 4913 2318	51
HS08	50	746.0	Meall Mor	264.4	NN 3837 1514	50, 56
HS09	52	686.4	Stob Breac	247.8	NN 4472 1661	57
HS09	54	659.8	Creag Mhor	292.9	NN 5103 1851	57
HS10	5	758.2	Shee of Ardtalnaig	225.6	NN 7295 3517	51, 52
HS10	6	729.3	Beinn na Gainimh	287	NN 8371 3446	52
HS10	7	719.2	Meall Buidhe	273	NN 5768 2759	51
HS10	8	712.3	Creag Ruadh	199.1	NN 6739 2925	51
HS10	9	690.3	Meall Dearg	172.1	NN 8866 4149	52
HS10	10	673.7	Creag Each	217	NN 6525 2637	51
HS10	11	637.4	Creag Gharbh	150.8	NN 6323 3272	51
HS10	12	623.7	Meall nan Caorach	323	NN 9286 3389	52
HS10	13	617.8	Meall Reamhar	154	NN 9220 3326	52
HS11	3937	708.3	Creag na h-Eararuidh	353	NN 6851 1900	57
HS11	1644	665.8	Uamh Bheag	325	NN 6911 1185	57
HS11	22	644.2	Sgiath a' Chaise	303	NN 5836 1694	57
HS11	23	640.3	Mor Bheinn	327	NN 7162 2117	51, 52, 57
HS12	51	729.5	Ben Venue	543	NN 4745 0633	57
HS12	55	632.5	Cruinn a' Bheinn	175	NN 3653 0514	56
SC02	1642	720.8	Ben Cleuch	596	NN 9027 0064	58

Most of the twenty Grahams in this region are rounded and blend in with the surrounding landscape rather than dominating it. Many of the hills are grassy and can provide good walking higher up, but those in the HS10 area are notably heathery. This can make the walking arduous in places, but there is compensation in the abundance of mountain hares as well as red and black grouse and other moorland birds.

The majority of these Grahams are usually climbed separately as they are not easily linked, apart from Meall nan Caorach and Meall Reamhar, between Crieff and Dunkeld, which are almost always climbed as a pair. North of Loch Earn, Creag Ruadh and Creag Each are reasonably easy to climb in one walk owing to the many tracks in the area. South of Loch Earn, it is possible to combine Mor Bheinn with Creag na h-Eararuidh, but the terrain in the deep glen between them is rough and boggy low down.

The Ochils are well separated from the Southern Highlands, but Ben Cleuch is included here as the Ochils are closer to the Highlands topographically than to Southern Scotland. Ben Cleuch is the second-most climbed Graham and Ben Venue is in the top ten, but none of the others make the top twenty in the league table of popularity, though they are not far from the towns and cities of the central belt.

Southern Scotland

Land south of the Firth of Clyde, Forth-Clyde Canal and Firth of Forth

Grahams: 22
 Highest: Culter Fell
 Lowest: Well Hill
 Most prominent: Cairnsmore of Fleet
 Least prominent: Craignaw

AreaId	Number	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
SS02	1740	732.5	Green Lowther	424	NS 9003 1203	71, 78
SS02	1678	711.6	Tinto	443	NS 9532 3437	72
SS02	1745	697.1	Queensberry	364	NX 9890 9974	78
SS02	1746	691.4	Ballencleuch Law	203.9	NS 9355 0496	78
SS02	1772	606.1	Well Hill	200.5	NS 9137 0646	71, 78
SS03	1743	700.9	Blackcraig Hill	236	NS 6476 0640	71, 77
SS03	1744	697.9	Windy Standard	212	NS 6200 0147	77
SS04	1697	716.7	Lamachan Hill	452	NX 4353 7699	77
SS04	1699	711.1	Cairnsmore of Fleet	521	NX 5011 6704	83
SS04	1702	692.9	Mullwharchar	188	NX 4541 8663	77
SS04	1707	656.1	Millfore	248	NX 4781 7546	77
SS04	1709	646.0	Craignaw	151.3	NX 4592 8333	77
SS07	1800	659.2	Windlestraw Law	459.7	NT 3712 4309	73
SS07	1802	651.8	Blackhope Scar	283	NT 3151 4833	73
SS08	1845	742.7	Dun Rig	242	NT 2531 3155	73
SS09	1843	748.4	Culter Fell	350	NT 0528 2908	72
SS09	1870	689.5	Gathersnow Hill	210.6	NT 0587 2569	72
SS10	1865	691.8	Ettrick Pen	356	NT 1999 0764	79
SS10	1875	678.3	Capel Fell	159.3	NT 1639 0690	79
SS10	1876	677.3	Andrewhinney Hill	194	NT 1975 1387	79
SS10	1894	636.2	Croft Head	194.0	NT 1530 0565	79
SS11	1906	618.6	Cauldcleuch Head	256	NT 4564 0068	79

The Grahams in Southern Scotland are by far the most popular group overall. Eleven of them are in the top twenty measured by popularity, with Tinto top of the chart. The main reason is demographic rather than topographic, because these hills are close enough to Glasgow, Edinburgh or Newcastle to be accessible in a day trip for city-based walkers. A secondary reason is historical, because these hills appeared in a hill list (Percy Donald's) long before a list of hills over 2000 feet in the whole of Scotland was published. Yet the popularity is relative, because only three of the Grahams have obvious and well-used paths to their summits: Tinto, Green Lowther and Cairnsmore of Fleet, although rougher or fainter paths have started to appear on the usual routes up some of the other hills.

Some of the toughest terrain in the whole of Scotland can be found in the Galloway hills (SS04), where it is advisable to make use of any approach paths rather than risk a shorter and more direct ascent over arduous, energy-sapping vegetation. The walking in this area can be far rougher than in Knoydart or anywhere in the Highlands, but with careful choice of route it is possible to reach the top of all the Grahams while avoiding most of the worst terrain.



The summit ridge of Sithean Mor, with the 599m trig point and the 601.5m summit



Looking back toward Well Hill over the Dalveen Pass



The rocky summit knob of Sgorach Mor

Highest Grams

Order	AreaId	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
1	IM01	761.6	Beinn Talaidh	430	NM 6254 3470	49
2	HW22	760.7	Sgurr a' Chaorainn	205	NM 8949 6620	40
3	HW13	759.8	Beinn a' Chapuill	259	NG 8351 1484	33
4	HN01	758.5	Carn an Tionail	209	NC 3923 3903	16
5	HS10	758.2	Shee of Ardtalnaig	225.6	NN 7295 3517	51, 52
6	IJ01	757.2	Beinn Shiantaidh	303	NR 5135 7478	61
7	HE05	755.9	Cook's Cairn	212.9	NJ 3022 2783	37
8	HS08	753.6	The Stob	228	NN 4913 2318	51
9	HM03	752.9	Creag Dhubh	387	NN 6780 9723	35
10	HN05	750.5	Meallan a' Chuail	205	NC 3446 2924	15
11	HW03	750.2	Groban	309.8	NH 0998 7088	19
12	HE04	749.0	Mona Gowan	194	NJ 3360 0579	37
13	SS09	748.4	Culter Fell	350	NT 0528 2908	72
14	HW17	747.4	Sgurr Choinnich	277.5	NN 1277 9496	34
15	HC04	747.2	Binnein Shuas	391.4	NN 4629 8267	34, 42
16	HS08	746.0	Meall Mor	264.4	NN 3837 1514	50, 56
17	HC12	745.9	Meall a' Mhuic	236.0	NN 5793 5080	42, 51
18	HE11	744.4	Mount Blair	401	NO 1674 6297	43
19	HS03	744.0	Meall nan Gabhar	265	NN 2357 2402	50
20	HM03	743.5	Creag Liath	190.3	NH 6637 0077	35

A little too high: Beinn na h-Uamha (762.4), Little Wyvis (763.0), Cnoc Coinnich (763.5), Ben Loyal (764.2), Spidean Coinich (764.7), Meall an Fhudair (764.9).

Lowest Grams

213	HN05	613.0	Meall an Fheur Loch	164.8	NC 3619 3106	16
214	HN06	612.4	Stac Pollaidh	439.8	NC 1071 1061	15
215	HS06	612.0	Cruach nan Capull	488.3	NS 0958 7955	63
216	HW10	611.9	Beinn a' Mheadhoin	243.0	NH 2186 2555	25
217	HC05	611.4	Creag a' Mhadaidh	154.8	NN 6346 6502	42
218	HS05	611.2	Cruach nam Mult	282	NN 1681 0563	56
219	HW07	611.0	Creag Dhubh Mhor	168	NG 9828 4047	25
220	HE05	609.1	Ladylea Hill	200.7	NJ 3430 1680	37
221	HE11	609.1	Corwharn	152.5	NO 2886 6510	44
222	SK03	609.0	Ben Aslak	329.0	NG 7507 1912	33
223	HS06	607.3	Cruach Neuran	294.2	NS 0839 8204	56
224	IU01	606.6	Hecla	309.0	NF 8255 3449	22
225	HS05	606.6	Cruach nam Miseag	206	NS 1829 9812	56
226	HW14	606.5	Burach	236	NH 3829 1415	34
227	SS02	606.1	Well Hill	200.5	NS 9137 0646	71, 78
228	HW13	602.6	Beinn a' Chuirn	261	NG 8700 2200	33
229	HS06	602.2	Scorach Mor	429	NS 0968 8499	56
230	HW18	601.5	Sithean Mor	325	NM 7294 8662	40
231	HC12	601.0	Leagag	218	NN 5188 5391	42, 51

A little too low: Greatmoor Hill (599.3), The Coyles of Muick (599.2), Meallan Odhar Doire nan Gillean (598.8), Colt Hill (598.6). Heights of Greatmoor Hill and Colt Hill are estimated from their trig points.

Most prominent Grahams

Areald	Height	Name	Drop	Location	Map
SK03	739.1	Sgurr na Coinnich	712.5	NG 7624 2226	33
HS06	741.5	Beinn Mhor	700.2	NS 1078 9081	56
HS07	734.5	Doune Hill	695	NS 2905 9709	56
SK03	732.1	Beinn na Caillich 732	694	NG 6013 2329	32
SK04	718.7	The Storr	671	NG 4953 5405	23
HN06	743.4	Ben More Coigach	656	NC 0939 0425	15
IU01	620.5	Beinn Mhor	620.5	NF 8085 3110	22
SC02	720.8	Ben Cleuch	596	NN 9027 0064	58
LH01	680.0	Tiorga Mor	590	NB 0555 1151	13, 14
HN03	705.5	Morven	575.9	ND 0046 2853	17
HW23	739.5	Beinn Mheadhoin	568	NM 7991 5144	49
IM01	698.7	Creach-Beinn	553	NM 6426 2762	49

Least prominent Grahams

HW12	650.6	Glas-bheinn Mhor	155	NH 4369 2315	26
HC05	611.4	Creag a' Mhadaidh	154.8	NN 6346 6502	42
HW13	645.9	Biod an Fhithich	154.1	NG 9508 1473	33
HS10	617.8	Meall Reamhar	154	NN 9220 3326	52
SK03	709.3	Beinn Dearg Mhor 709	153.5	NG 5877 2285	32
SK03	731.4	Beinn na Caillich 731	153.4	NG 7704 2297	33
HE11	609.1	Corwharn	152.5	NO 2886 6510	44
HN01	688.9	Beinn Direach	152.0	NC 4061 3806	16
HW22	635.3	Glas Bheinn 635	151.4	NM 9395 7577	40
SS04	646.0	Craignaw	151.3	NX 4592 8333	77
HS10	637.4	Creag Gharbh	150.8	NN 6323 3272	51
HC09	688.3	Beinn Molurgainn	150.3	NN 0195 4006	50

Not prominent enough: Stob na Boine Druim-fhinn (149.5m drop), Meall an t-Suidhe (149.0), Meall Cala (149m), Creag an t-Sithein (148.3), Blacklorg Hill (148.1), Meall a' Bhainne (148.0), Meall Ban (147.9), Beinn Eilde (147.3). Thanks to G&J Surveys for the data from Meall Cala, Creag an t-Sithein, Beinn na h-Uamha and Little Wyvis. The col height of Stob na Boine Druim-fhinn is averaged from two surveys.

Most popular Grahams

1: Tinto, 2: Ben Cleuch, 3: Stac Pollaidh, 4: Pap of Glencoe, 5: Suilven, 6: Ben Venue, 7: The Storr, 8: Culter Fell, 9: Cairnsmore of Fleet, 10: Green Lowther, 11: Ben More Coigach, 12 Mount Blair.

This assessment is drawn from the logs of hill walkers on the three main websites for recording ascents: Hill Bagging, UKHillwalking and WalkHighlands. All three sites include hills throughout Britain, but WalkHighlands has more emphasis on Scotland, while most users of the Hill Bagging site live south of the border, so hills in Southern Scotland are relatively popular on that site. Both Hill Bagging and WalkHighlands give Tinto and Ben Cleuch as the most two popular Grahams, while UKHillwalking has Stac Pollaidh and Suilven first and second. Beyond these twelve, several of the hills in Southern Scotland receive similar numbers of logged ascents, while some of the Luss hills are becoming busier and are among the twenty most popular Grahams.

Grahamists

By 2022 over 200 people had climbed all the Grahams over 2000 feet. They are still classed as Grahamists, though most of them have not climbed all those over 600m. The people listed below are known to have climbed all 231 Grahams by the end of 2022.

Name	Final hill	Region	Date
Ann Bowker	Trollabhal	Islands	May 1999
Bert Barnett	Hartaval	Islands	Apr 2000
Ken Whyte	Sgorach Mor	Southern Highlands: West	Nov 2000
Rob Woodall	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	May 2002
Brian Ewing	Sgorach Mor	Southern Highlands: West	Nov 2004
Alan Holmes	Cruach nam Miseag	Southern Highlands: West	Jan 2005
George Morl	Cruach nam Miseag	Southern Highlands: West	Jan 2005
Eddie Dealtry	Burach	Western Highlands: South	Mar 2005
Colin Crawford	Slat Bheinn	Western Highlands: South	Aug 2006
Eric Young	Burach	Western Highlands: South	May 2008
Alan Dawson	Mona Gowan	Eastern Highlands	Nov 2008
Graham Illing	Hecla	Islands	May 2009
Gerry Knight	Sgurr nan Cnamh	Western Highlands: South	May 2009
Stewart Logan	Beinn Gaire	Western Highlands: South	Jun 2009
Neil Sandilands	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	Aug 2011
Iain Brown	Meall Mor	Central Highlands	Aug 2012
Michael Earnshaw	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	Nov 2012
Alan Whatley	Cruach nam Miseag	Southern Highlands: West	Apr 2013
Roger Squires	Beinn a' Chaolais	Islands	Sep 2013
Margaret Squires	Stac Pollaidh	Northern Highlands	Oct 2013
Alan Moore	Hartaval	Islands	May 2014
Liz Hastie	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	Sep 2014
Peter Hastie	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	Sep 2014
Iain Thow	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	Oct 2014
Martyn Dougherty	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	Jul 2015
Anne Bunn	Slat Bheinn	Western Highlands: South	Oct 2015
Richard Tibbetts	Sithean Mor	Western Highlands: South	Nov 2015
Martin Richardson	Carn na Breabaig	Western Highlands: North and Central	Mar 2016
Tony Smith	Ben Stack	Northern Highlands	May 2016
Jim Fothergill	Ben Stack	Northern Highlands	May 2016
Richard McLellan	Stac Pollaidh	Northern Highlands	May 2016
Jenny Hatfield	Cruinn a' Bheinn	Southern Highlands: East	Sep 2016
Rick Salter	Cruinn a' Bheinn	Southern Highlands: East	Sep 2016
Gavin Theobald	Cruach Neuran	Southern Highlands: West	Oct 2016
Robert Phillips	Sithean Mor	Western Highlands: South	Dec 2017
Andy Sutton	Scaraben	Northern Highlands	Jul 2018
Campbell Singer	An Stac	Western Highlands: South	May 2019
Norman Wares	Beinn a' Chuirn	Western Highlands: South	Jun 2019
Iain Walton	Sgorach Mor	Southern Highlands: West	Jul 2019
Tom Mundell	Hecla	Islands	Jul 2019
Peter Ellis	Tinto	Southern Scotland	Mar 2020
Simon Winton	Burach	Western Highlands: South	May 2021
Nigel Morters	Sithean Mor	Western Highlands: South	May 2021
Alastair Govan	Beinn Damhain	Southern Highlands: West	Aug 2021
Gill Stephens	Meall Doire Faid	Northern Highlands	Nov 2022

Ken Butcher, Bill Carr, Bill Forbes, James Gordon, Don Smithies, Ursula Stubbings and others have also climbed all the Grahams, but the name and date of their final hill are not known.

People who had climbed at least 99% of Grahams by 2022 include: John Barnard, Rowland Bowker, Alistair Deering, Jonathan DeFerranti, Bill Fairmaner, Andrew Finnimore, Alex Kelso, Roderick Manson, Chris Peart, David Raffe, Allison Robertson, Peter Simpson, John Starbuck.

More entertaining material about the Grahams and other stuff can be found in the book:

Tales from the Grahams: 231 medium-sized hills of Scotland

by Alan Dawson and Ann Bowker

with contributions from Bert Barnett, Hamish Brown, Anne Bunn, Colin Crawford,
Paul Richardson, Alan Rowan, Barry Smith, Fiona Torbet and Eric Young

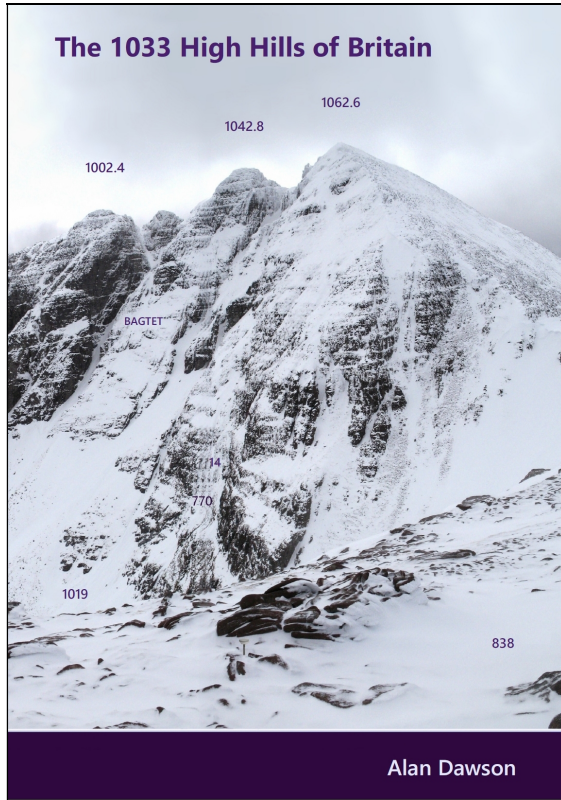
376 fun-filled pages, with 180 colour photographs and more than ten tables

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Also published by Pedantic Press:



'A fantastic book! The stories, articles and photos complement the factual data perfectly'

'a very interesting read and a source of inspiration'

'beautifully crafted, a mine of information'

'a creative and imaginative solution to the defining of our big hills'

'an entertaining read and a welcome deviation from the standard hill walking fare'

'I really like the story telling in it rather than simply descriptions'

'an astonishing amount of physical and mental work'

'a high quality production in every respect'

'lots of gorgeous photography'

'a marvellous work, thorough, comprehensive, wonderfully presented'

'entertainingly written, captures some of the spirit of hill walking'

'combines humour and depth to create something utterly unique within the genre'

'I particularly enjoyed the themes and biographical passages which worked as a nice contrast to the surveying and statistical aspects'

'witty, erudite and more than a bit leftfield'

'It's fab!'

The Grahams

**Scottish hills between 600 and 762 metres high
with at least 150 metres drop on all sides**

Thirty years after the term Grahams was first applied to a set of hills, the definitive list of them is finally published. All the key summits have been meticulously surveyed using ridiculously accurate satellite technology, as well as all the critical cols, all the possible high points, the near misses and potential twin peaks. The ten tables of Grahams have been triple checked with digital lie detectors, turbo encapulators, ultra inspectometers, neutrino inverters and analogue eyes. There will be no more changes to the list of Grahams. This is it, the final official list, the definitive edition. Probably.

The story of how this pedantically precise topographic tabulation was achieved is related in *Tales from the Grahams: 231 medium-sized hills of Scotland*, by Alan Dawson and Ann Bowker. Not the full story, as that would be tedious, but the bits worth writing about, including those that could be remembered several years later with minimal embellishment. The ten tables contain the essential summary, the key outcomes, the fine details, the ultimate results. Data heaven for topography enthusiasts of all ages.

