

Emergency Survey Site Descriptions (Typescripts): Perthshire

This document is a scanned version of the typed site descriptions created during the World War 2 Emergency Survey by RCAHMS Secretary Angus Graham and Commissioner Vere Gordon Childe. The original typescripts are held in the RCAHMS Search Room, and were taken from handwritten manuscripts by Childe and Graham held in the collection (MS 36).

The list below has been prepared as an aid to finding the description of specific sites. It lists the PDF page number first, the name and classification of each site (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, photographs and sketched plans.

The index was created on 4 November 2015 by G F Geddes, RCAHMS.

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PERTHSHIRE.

MS plans

AUCHTERGAVEN.

STRATH HEAD.

STONE CIRCLES. Immediately behind the deserted farm of Strathhead near Tullybeagles Lodge are the remains of two stone circles. The first may have had a diameter of 23' but all the stones are prostrate and are partly embedded in turf. No. 1 is $6\frac{1}{3} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, No. 3 $5\frac{1}{3} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ and very thick with a round top. No. 4, $7\frac{1}{3} \times 4 \times 2$ with a flat base and pointed, top has fallen out of the stoney bed in which it probably stood. There is a large broken block close by. No. 5 measures $7' \times 4' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$, No. 6 is broken, No. 7, fallen to the S. from its flat base, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ long \times 3 wide but is embedded in turf. The whole area is grass grown but hummocky.

Immediately to SE. of the above and actually in the old farm yard are remains of another ring, probably of 12 stones and measuring internally 21' in diameter. The whole area is level and grassy and in general, save on the S. only, the tops of the stones - and not even the whole of these - protrude through the turf as if they had been levelled off. On the S. near the farm the ground falls or has been cut away, exposing the stones. As there is modern rubbish under their outer edges it looks as if these had fallen outwards. Stone A is $6\frac{1}{2}'$ wide along its S. edge and $1\frac{1}{2}'$ thick but its foot to the N. is embedded in turf. In the S. quadrant are several large blocks protruding through the turf of which B seems to be earthfast on edge.

PERTHSHIRE.

4th August 1942.

No map ref.

VGC
MS page 73
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

AUCHTERGAVEN.

LOAK

STANDING STONE. / A quarter of a mile SSW. of Loak a massive block
of schist standing $3\frac{3}{4}$ h. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ w. x $2\frac{2}{3}$ in a level field.

PERTSHIRE.

4th August 1942.

No map ref.

VGC
ms page 73.
ES1942

PERTHSHIRE.

AUCHTERGAVEN.

COURT HILL an earthen tumulus over 100' in diameter and 15' h. with trees growing on it E. of the Standing Stone ^X between it and the Perth-Dunkeld Road. Probably a Bronze Age barrow.

X: Probably but not certainly
that at Loak. No map ref.

PERTHSHIRE.

4th August 1942.

NGC
MS page 73
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

AUCHTERGAVEN.

STANDING STONE SW. of Pitsundrie on the same ridge as the farm stands
5 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ thick - axis of stone NE. - SW.

PERTSHIRE.

No map ref.

4th August 1942.

VGC
ms page 73
ES1942

PERTSHIRE.

AUCHTERGAVEN.

STANDING STONE W. of MEICKLE ORNIE on level ground right beside the road leading to the farm. Stands $7'$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$. It has been used as the straining post for a wire fence and staples have been driven into it.

PERTSHIRE.

4th August 1942.

No map ref.

VGC
MS page 73
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

AUCHTERGAVEN.

STANDING STONES: STAREDAM On crest of low ridge close to the cottages stand two stones on a line bearing 40° E. of true N. the overall distance between the outer extreme edges being 21'. The SE. stone is a prismatic block standing $4'$ x $4\frac{3}{4}'$ w. x $2\frac{1}{2}'$ thick its four faces being flat.

The NW. stone stands $4\frac{1}{2}'$ x $4'$ x $1'$ its faces being both convex.

On the NE. face a cross has been picked out the height of which is $11\frac{1}{2}''$ and its width along the arms $8\frac{1}{2}''$.



PERTSHIRE.

4th August 1942.

No map ref.

V6c
MS page 75
ES1942

PERTSHIRE.

ALYTH.

STANDING STONE. On the edge of a terrace at the top of a steep brae rising from the Isla plain, N. of the Alyth-Blairgowrie road ^X and SW. of the wood on ^X hill which rises above the terrace stands a thin conglomerate slab 4'6" h. x 4' w. x 9" th. facing SW.

Blanks in MS & no map refs.

PERTSHIRE.

14th August 1942.

V62
MS page 75
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

DUNKELD & DOWALLY.

STANDING STONE, S. of L. of FULNEY, in the grounds of Dunkeld House
on the low plain of the Tay stands a pointed stone 4'8" h. x 4'4" w.
x 9" thick at top and 1'4" at base facing E. and W.



PERTSHIRE.

15th August 1942.

No map w/

PERTSHIRE.

LOGIERAIT.

STANDING STONE. LOGIERAIT. Close to or on the boundary between
this^x and the foregoing below the farm of Cull an dun between the
Dunkeld-Pitlochry Road and the Railway stands a stone on the line
of a field boundary that has been used as a straining post in a
fence. On each face there are four grooves for cramps to accommodate
which the face has been trimmed leaving a ridge in the centre.
The stone is now 4'9" h. x 2' w. x 8" thick. It has been so much
trimmed that it did not seem worth photographing. It stands on
the edge of the terrace above the Haugh land.

x This seems to mean the boundary between Logierait and
Dunkeld Dowally parishes. The name to be attached to the stone
is presumably CULL AN DUIN, No way up.

PERTSHIRE.

15th August 1958.

MS plan
page 79

VGC
MS page 77
ES 1942


PERTHSHIRE.

ALYTH PARISH.

VITRIFIED FORT, BARRYHILL or BARRA HILL. Barra Hill is a broken ridge of conglomerate that falls away in a series of precipitous terraces on the SE. and N. and rises also precipitously about 150' above the neck that joins it to the main mass of the Mill of A^H on the W. The level crest of the highest ridge is surmounted by a stoney rampart, largely overgrown with grass and bracken though piles of broken and weathered stones are exposed on its flanks. The rampart enclosed an oblong area with nearly straight long sides, but more rounded ends, measuring overall 300' long from E. to W. x 125' w.. The interior was full of high bracken with nettles at the E. end the rampart rising fully 8' above the floor of this space. On the N. the rampart stands on or near the brink of the precipitous edge of the hill but on the E. and S. the summit is further defended by a ditch the bottom of which lies now 30' below the crest of the rampart. Beyond a berm 8' wide on the SW. and expanding to the E., is another rampart roughly parallel to the first and rising 3' to 6' above the berm. Beyond the rampart the hill falls steeply to the E. This rampart on the SW. consists mainly of earth and stones in which rabbits can burrow but may stand on natural ridge. It is eastward extension very high and broad is considered to be mainly natural by Christison. At the SE. corner the outer rampart is lower than elsewhere and the ditch is interrupted but there is no break in the inner rampart here or anywhere else.

On the W. the ditch seems to open out onto a terrace from which the summit rises, and the outer rampart too seems to disappear in high bracken. A low and inconspicuous bank that looks more like a continuation of the berm than of the other rampart seems to swing round N. along the precipitous W. edge of the terrace and to run on until it reaches the craggy base of a spur that projects from the NW. corner of the summit just below the base of the main rampart. On the top of this spur there is also a bank running WNW. till the spur itself falls away precipitously. On the terrace S. of and below this spur and within the W. outer rampart is a crater like depression 50' in diameter at the bottom of which we found a pool of water. It is correctly marked "Well" in the O. S. map and agrees with the well at Finavon. It is not impossible that/

VGC
his page 75
E81942

PERTSHIRE. 

? Logierait.
~~CLACH GLAS.~~

CLACH GLAS. Due W. of the foregoing, on the haughland just across
the railway stands another stone 5'6" h. x 3'3" w. x 1'0" thick.
On the E. face are 4. certain cup marks and doubtful indications of
three more.

X. I.e. the one located, insufficiently, as Logierait, or perhaps Cuir an Duin.

PERTSHIRE.

15th August 1942.

No map ref.

NN|985512

1. NE ("Clach Glas").

VGC
MS page 75.
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

Loquhart.
PITCASTLE.

RING FORT, PITCASTLE (between Ballinluig & Pitlochry). Immediately across the high road below the farm of Pitcastle on the edge of the declivity from the 500' contour to the river but with more gently sloping cultivated land above are the remains of a ring fort. The site is not naturally defensible on N. and E. It is now overgrown with trees that have disturbed its masonry. The stones of the ring wall are however visible and though no faces are exposed the bank rises abruptly about 2' from the bracken covered interior which has a diameter of about 75'. The outer edge is less clear though numerous big blocks can be seen but the width of the wall can be estimated at at least 8'. An interruption on the NW. may mark the site of an entrance but the disturbance by trees makes certainty impossible.



PERTSHIRE.

15th August 1942.

No map ref.

that the supposed rampart along the cliff edge immediately W. of this well is really composed of the debris from the excavation. It is on the other hand conceivable that these low banks on the W. terrace that seem to emerge from beneath the outer rampart and perhaps also that, on the NW. spur are traces of an earlier system of fortifications. There is said to be also a ditch outside the outer bank on the S. but this was completely obscured by high bracken in August 1942.

The stony scree exposed on the flanks of the main inner rampart consists of small fragments and boulders derived from the conglomerate which has in places been piled up to form shooting butts or shelters. Prolonged searching among this debris brought to light three or four small but quite indubitably vitrified blocks. Both Dr. Playfair and Sir George Mackenzie had reported vitrification at Barryhill but Dr. Christison was unable to discover any evidence in 1899. Though no large chunks such as are so conspicuous at Finavon are now exposed, the vitrification may be regarded as established.

James Playfair Description of Scotland, 1819, i, 485;

Mackenzie, Arch Scot., ^{IV}N., 184; Christison PSAS., xxxiv 93-6.

No map reference.

14th August 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

INDETERMINATE SITE, FONVUICK. This site is known locally as "The Fort" and is so marked on the O. S. map. Mitchell, too, alludes to it as "a stone fort in good state of preservation".¹ Nevertheless the only remains

1. Pitlochry District, p. 61.

now visible consist of an oval platform artificially levelled on an outcrop which forms the tip of a steep bluff rising high above the right bank of the Garry near the upper end of the Killiecrankie gorge. The site is about 400 yds. NE. of the farm of Fonvuick, and commands a view both up and down the valley from Blair Atholl nearly to Pitlochry. The levelled area measures 45 ft. from NE. to SW. by 38 ft. from NW. to SE. No masonry or tumbled stones can be seen anywhere about it. The easiest mode of access is by a footpath leading up from Killiecrankie Cottage.

KKK. NE.

19th October 1942.

MS plan


AG
MS page 81
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

"SCOOPED SITE" or HOMESTEAD, STRATHGARRY. This monument lies immediately above Strathgarry Farm, about 750 ft. above O. D. ^{and} rather over 350 ft. above the valley-bottom. It is some 150 yds. SE. of the right bank of the burn that runs down between Strathgarry Farm and Strathgarry House, and is on land which has been under cultivation in the past. The remains consist of a large hut-circle constructed on the nose of a steeply-descending bluff, from the slope of which its back portion is partially hollowed out. Thus in aspect as well as in situation it corresponds closely with the "scooped sites" that are well known in the Borders. ^{1.} Except in the SW. sector,

1. of. BSAS., LXIV, pp. 92 ff.)

where the lowest course of the outer face remains for a length of 4.7 ft., and the inner face can also be identified, the structure is largely grassed over, and on the N. and NW. even the foundations of the wall have disappeared. It is clear, however, that the wall has been faced with large blocks, 3 to 4 ft. in length (photo.), the core consisting of smaller and generally rounded stones. The length from WSW. to ENE. is 83 ft. over all, the wall being 9 ft. 6 in. thick where it appears on the WSW. and the spread of its ruin about 12 ft. at the opposite end. The breadth along the minor axis is 72 ft.; of this a distance of 32 ft. is occupied by the very slight rise of the mound that represents the back wall (about 5 ft.) together with the downward slope that has resulted from the process of "scooping." The bottom of this slope is 6 ft. 6 in. below the crest of the back-wall. The rest of the interior is flat, and the front-wall (NNW.) has disappeared although its former thickness seems from existing indications to have been about 10 ft. thick. The entrance is on the NE., and seems to have been about 5 ft. 6 in. wide. There are very faint traces of an annexe on the E. side  24 ft. wide and having its entrance on the S. A field dyke, of stones and turf, runs straight uphill from the SW. sector of the hut; its facing of large stones strongly resembles the facing of the hut-wall, and seems on a superficial view to be of continuous construction with it.

It is said that a similar site, but one that ^{is} ~~is~~ "more recognizable/

"recognizable as a steading" exists near the top of Craig Fovuick,
probably S. of the summit and E. of the ridge. Search should be made for
this in due course.

xxx. NE.
(Unnoted).

19th October 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

FORT, DALSHIAN. The site of this fort was inaccessible at the date of visit, but it seems certain that, in addition to the private burying-ground, there is on the top of the knoll a named "FOWCHE" on the O. S. map a fort with an earthen rampart. ^{1.} It should be surveyed when the county Inventory is made.

1. Cf. Mitchell, Pitlochry District, etc., pp. 55 f. and Dixon, Pitlochry Past and Present, Pl. 71.



x1. NW. (Unnoted).

17th October 1942.

AG
ms page 83
ES 1942

ms Plan

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

CAIRN, MONZIE. This cairn stands in a conspicuous position on one end of a glacial hummock which rises from the arable lands of Monzie about 350 yds. WNW. of the farmhouse and 30 yds. E. of the left bank of the Fender Burn. The height above O. D. is about 1050 ft.. The hummock, which contains a rocky core, is about 150 ft. long by 60 ft. broad and lies with its major axis ENE. and WSW.; the cairn has been built on its ENE. end, and the plan and description that follow relate to the cairn alone.

The cairn is constructed of large quarry stones, such as might have been obtained very readily from the rocky sides of the Fender Burn near by; a quantity of this material appears at and near the summit, where a good deal of disturbance has taken place.

On plan the cairn is approximately circular, measuring about 84 ft. from ENE. to WSW. by 78 ft. from MNW. to SSE.; these measurements are, however, given with reserve, as the cairn is almost entirely covered with grass and it is consequently very hard to be certain where the slope of the cairn itself passes into that of the underlying natural mound - the only indication being that rabbit-holes do not occur above certain levels, presumably the levels at which the stonework of the cairn takes the place of the softer glacial deposits that lie below. In some places particularly large stones also appear at these same levels, again suggesting the foundations of a built structure.

The height of the cairn must likewise be given subject to a similar proviso; on the WSW. it rises about 8 ft. from the crest of the underlying natural mound, and on the other sides from 12 ft. to 15 ft. from the levels at which the large stones and rabbit-holes appear. The apparent summit of the cairn is rather to the S. of the centre as this appears on the plan. A small area N. and NE. of the summit is somewhat flattened, but no signs of a cist appear either here or where the surface has been disturbed.

xxi. SE. (Unnoted).

25th October 1942. ^x

X. Note by AG. "The foregoing account is by me, but see also another, by Professor Childs, dated 13 June 1944."

MS plan

PERTSHIRE.

VGC
MS page 85
ES 1942

BLAIR ATHOLL PARISH.

"FORT" TULACH HILL. E. of the broad rounded summit of Tulach Hill (1541') an isolated boss of limestone rock rises to within a couple of feet of the true summit from its gently sloping flank. It falls away quite precipitously on the N. about 25' to 35' to a shallow valley where a spring rises. The slope on the E. along the axis of the ridge is steep but not precipitous and gentler across the ridge to the S. The summit about 95' E. & W. by some 40' N. & S. seems to have been artificially levelled though it is a couple of feet lower at the W. end than on the E. where rock crops out 20' to 30' from the end. Save on the N. the slope of the flanks has been artificial accentuated by rough quarrying forming little cliffs 3' to 4' h. at the foot of a steep slope. At the bottom of the quarrying and 8' or 9' below the summit is a sort of level terrace 3' to 5' wide without any explicit counterscarp beyond it save at the E. end. Here the terrace appears definitely as a rock cut ditch the sole of which is quite 8' below the central eminence and 3' below the surface of the ridge outside. To the S. of both ends naturally sloping causeways, some 10' wide, lead up gently across the quarrying and ditch to the flat summit. The quarried face is particularly clear and square cut where the ditch abuts on the N. side of the E. causeway.

Unnoted. First reported by M. MacDonald,
of Atholl Arms Hotel.

14.vi.44.

No map rot.

Note by Professor Childe, dated 14/6/49, to the effect that he has visited this structure and that "it is certainly artificially defended".
He made a plan.

CAIRN, MONZIE. Some 300 yds. W(NW) of Monzie farm and so almost midway between Monzie and Little Lude but some 50 yds. E. of the Gorge of the Fender Burn and about 1075' above O. D. a conspicuous grass grown mound rises 10 or more ft. from a cultivated field. The mound is rather ovoid in plan with its broader and higher end to ENE. This end is certainly mainly artificial, the conical pile as far as can be seen through luxuriant grass being composed entirely of large angular slabs of schist. A particularly large slab exposed near the summit might be part of a ruined short cist. The lower and narrower portion to the W. seems to be composed largely of similar material but at least one exposure looks like rock outcrop. Though the monument is superficially reminiscent of a long cairn it is quite likely that it is really only a large round cairn, perhaps 80' across, built upon a natural platform of outcrop over which debris from the cairn has been spread. Only excavation could decide this point: no peristalith is visible.

Mitchell, Pitlochry District (1923).

p. 65.

13.vi.44. X

No map of.

X Cf. a longer account by A.G., dated 25 October 1942, with sketch plan.

MS plan

AG.
MS page 91.
ES-1942

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

CAIRN, "SITHEAN", STRATHGROY. This very large grass-covered cairn (Photo.) stands about a third of a mile NE. of the farm of Strathgroy. Its position, which is about 1000 ft. above O. D. on the crest of a steep hill-side, is a very conspicuous one, and the cairn can be seen from long distances, especially from the opposite side of Glen Garry. The surrounding ground seems to have been under the plough in the fairly recent past.

The cairn is approximately circular, measuring on plan 125 ft. from NE. to SW. by 123 ft. from NW. to SE. It seems to be constructed of smallish rounded stones, many of which appear here and there through the turf, but round the base a certain number of large blocks appear - in addition to exposures of natural rock - in a way that strongly suggests a regular peristalith. The height of the cairn estimated from the zone in which these large blocks occur varies from 18 ft. to 14 ft. at different parts of the circumference; on the E. and SE., however, the slope of the ground continues below the peristalith level. On the summit there is an area which is either flat or sloping at a much gentler gradient than the sides; but this area is difficult to define as the ground has been disturbed in its N. and NE. parts. Almost at the centre of cairn, on the level summit, two side-slabs of a cist show themselves above the turf. They are parallel, 3 ft. 9 in. apart, with their major axis aligned just N. of E. The N. stone, the E. end of which is within a foot of the centre of the cairn, is 4 ft. 8 in. long and 3 in. thick, and protrudes 3 in. from the ground; the other is 3 ft. long and 4 in. thick, and its highest part is 12 in. above the surface. Their disposition is shown on a large-scale plan.



A note by Professor Child dated 14/6/44 on "the Sithean up Glen Fender" i.e. presumably the above, states that it "is a cairn, probably round".

MS plans

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

FORTS, CAUSEWAY, ETC., ALDCLUNE. The monuments to be described under this heading comprise two forts, a stretch of causeway, and some indeterminate remains. The group is situated on a hummocky glacial ridge, running from NW. to SE., which forms a small closed contour at 500 ft. above O. D. on the NE. side of the Pitlochry-Blair Atholl road about half a mile NW. of Aldclune. The ridge is now covered with trees, and the land on either side of it is cultivated.

(1.) THE SOUTH-EASTERN FORT. (See sketch-plan on separate sheet, photo., and Dixon, Pitlochry Past and Present, Pl. 66.) The SE. member of the pair of forts occupies a spur of the main ridge, which narrows and descends to a lower level on the SE. side of the works. The ramparts are of earth mixed with stones of small or medium size, and no signs of coursed masonry are visible anywhere. On the flat neck of land that connects the site with the remainder of the ridge the defences are well preserved, but on the flanks and end of the spur, which are steeply sloping, ditches become terraces or fade out altogether while modest counterscarp banks replace regular ramparts.

Entry to the fort is obtained from the NW., along the flat neck just mentioned. The access-path, which is 5 ft. 6 in. in width, first passes, on a raised traverse, across an outer ditch 17 ft. wide from lip to crest and 3 ft. deep; this runs, on the SW., straight to the lip of the slope flanking the neck on that side, where it dies out, and on the NE. curves round the N. side of the fort, turns E. and SE., assumes the form of a terrace with a counterscarp bank on its outer side, and dies away on ^{the} NE. flank of the neck about opposite the centre of the fort and at a level 10 ft. below it. The access path then crosses an inner ditch 18 ft. wide from crest to crest and 2 ft. deep; this likewise dies out on the SW. slope of the neck about 47 ft. from the access-path, and in the opposite direction follows the same course as the outer ditch but almost completes the circuit of the whole fort, fading out on the SW. slope within/

within 25 ft. of its other end. Like the outer ditch it appears as a terrace with a counterscarp bank in the sectors where the slope is steep, at levels of 4 ft. or 5 ft. below the summit-level of the fort. Having passed the inner ditch, the access-path forks, giving on the right hand (the SW.) into what seems to be a short section of ditch, about 34 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, of slightly swelling shape and with a blind end, and on the left with a still shorter length of ditch which curves slightly inwards and fades out on the edge of the flattened interior of the fort on its N. side. As nothing is left at this point of the innermost rampart that once enclosed this flat area, it is impossible to be certain that this was the original entrance; but that it was so is probable, as there is no sign of any gap elsewhere in the low bank that separates the inner end of the access-path from the interior of the fort. The interior is oval in shape, measuring about 75 ft. from NE. to SW. by about 60 ft. from NW. to SE. The foundations of a light rampart remain on the edge of this area in the W. and SE. sectors, and still slighter traces on the S. Outside all the other defences, on the SE. side, a straight ditch 50 ft. long and 13 ft. wide extends from flank to flank of the spur, which is here narrowing sharply; the bottom of this ditch is 13 ft. below the summit level of the fort, and the SW. end splays slightly before it fades out.

(2) DETACHED WORK. SE. of the transverse ditch just mentioned, the spur tails off to a point. In the summit of the low triangular knoll that forms its end there is a hollow 23 ft. long, up to 1 ft. 6 in. deep, and 9 ft. wide in the centre narrowing to 7 ft. at the NW. end and terminating at the SE. end in a blunt point. This hollow has no connection with the defences of the fort, being separated from the transverse ditch by 6 ft. of solid earth; but it is evidently artificial and may be the remains of some kind of detached outwork.

(3) THE CAUSEWAY. On the NW. side of the SE. fort, beyond the flat neck, the ground rises steeply about 10 ft. to what looks from below like the top of a knoll but is really the lip of a large crater-like hollow. At the top of the rise, on the S. side of the crater, the surface seems to have been flattened and a lot of stones are to be seen, but/

but there are no definite traces of any structure. The stony appearance continues along the ridge that flanks the crater on its SW. side; and after about 100 ft. the remains of a made road begin to appear¹ which, in the

1. Dixon, op. cit. Pl. 67)²

vicinity of the NW. fort, assume the appearance of a narrow cambered causeway.

2. infra.

On either side of a section of this causeway 40 ft. in length, which extends between points distant respectively 58 ft. and 18 ft. from the edge of the flattened interior of the NW. fort, there is a system of mounds and ditches which might well be regarded as the flanks of some kind of road-block, connected with the defences of the NW. fort; but in view of the fact that certain similar remains in Roxburghshire are regarded simply as boundary marks, it will perhaps be safer to keep an open mind regarding those that are in question here. Flanking the W. side of the causeway there is a ditch about 28 ft. long and up to 8 ft. broad, from which two other ditches branch off westwards to enclose a mound which stands about 2 ft. above the ditch-bottoms; Both ditches and mound fade out on the steepening W. slope of the ridge about 20 ft. from the causeway. On the E. side of the causeway a similar arrangement exists, but here there are three branch-ditches and two mounds, the whole complex extending for nearly 40 ft. alongside the causeway and finishing 13 ft. further towards the S. than the one on the opposite side. The lie of the ground on this side gives room for these mounds and ditches to run about 40 ft. from the causeway before they die out on the E. slope of the ridge. It is noticeable that the E. mounds and ditches are shallower and less clearly defined than those on the W.

4. THE NORTH-WESTERN FORT. This fort lies on the top of a flattened knoll about 200 ft. from the NW. edge of the defences of the SE. fort (q.v.) and a few feet beyond the end of the causeway described in the preceding section. It is in very much worse preservation than the SE. fort, and in fact little remains on the top of the knoll except a few vague traces of rampart-foundations at some points round the edge of the flattened area. On the NW. side of the knoll, however, on the slope below the summit, there is a length of terrace-like ditch with a counterscarp bank.

The/

The shape of the flattened summit-area is a broad and rather irregular oval, measuring 67 ft. from N. to S. by 60 ft. from E. to W. It is impossible to say what kind of rampart originally encircled the summit, as nothing now remains except some large stones, which seem to be orthostats rather than laid ^{facing} ~~fencing~~-stones, along the SW. sector, and a few other stones which might possibly have been part of an inner face on the NE. and NW. sectors. These remains are, however, so fragmentary that they do not preclude the possibility of the rampart having been largely of earth and without proper masonry faces. There are no traces of any entrance but this was no doubt situated in the SSE. part of the circuit, where the causeway approaches along the crest of the ridge (v. supra.) The ditch encircles the NW. sector of the fort, from a point W. of the centre to one rather E. of N. of it. As has been said, it is terrace-like in appearance with a flat bottom about 6 ft. below the summit on the NW. and a counter-scarp bank on its outer side; it is about 100 ft. in total length, and fades out on a steep slope at either end.



xxx. NE. (Unnoted).

24th October 1942.

MS plan

PERTHSHIRE.

AG
MS page 99
ES 1942

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

MOOTE, STRUAN . This monument, a large grass-covered mound partially surrounded by a ditch, stands about 150 yds. W. of Struan Church, on the lip of a very steep, almost precipitous, bank which falls from the level of the cultivated fields to a narrow strip of haughland bordering the right bank of the River Garry. The N. slope of the mound is just as steep as the natural bank, and forms one profile with it. The top is flat, but tilted slightly from N. to S.; it is of an irregular quadrilateral shape as shown in the plan and measures about 62 ft. each way. The foundations of a rectilinear enclosure can be seen running close to the edges, and there are traces of narrow cultivation-rigs in the interior. Another presumably modern feature is the foundation of a wall running southward down the slope from near the centre of the S. side; and the masonry of rather massive stones that ~~is~~ appears in the uppermost 5 to 7 ft. of the slope on the W. and at the NW. corner may likewise have been intended to level up the summit for agricultural purposes. The sides slope steeply down on the E. 17 ft. and on the S. 12 ft. to a level field; on the W. after a preliminary 7 ft. at a gentle gradient the side of the mound, in a further horizontal distance of 10 ft., falls to a depth of 15 ft. from the lip of the summit, here reaching the bottom of the ditch, which encircles the SW. and W. sectors of the mound in the manner shown on the plan. The ditch is from 23 to 28 ft. wide from lip to lip, the W. lip being 7 ft. above the bottom and 8 ft. below the summit of the mound. At its N. or outer end the ditch widens to 45 ft. and runs out on the natural bank above the haugh; in the other direction it swings round the SW. corner of the mound and finishes in a rounded end between 40 and 56 ft. from the lip of the summit about the middle of the S. side. There is nothing to indicate that a corresponding ditch was ever dug on the E. and SE. sides of the mound. (Photo.)

xx. SE. ("Tom an Tigh Mhoir")

23rd October 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

HUT-CIRCLES, ETC., GLEN CLUNE. The land that forms the W. side of Glen Clune, between Strathgroy and Loch Moraig, at levels below the 1150 ft. contour, falls into three sections - firstly, arable lands which have been out of cultivation for perhaps a hundred years and are now improved pasture extending upwards from behind the existing farm of Strathgroy; secondly, similar lands extending downwards from around Loch Moraig; thirdly, an area of moorland dividing the other two, which has, however, evidently been under the plough in the more distant past. This moorland contains many traces of former habitation; time did not permit even a count to be made at the time of visit, but the following types were noted:- (i) large round or oval hut-circles, similar to the larger ones noted on the Kinnaird burn in Moulin Parish (q.v.), but none showing definite signs of "scooping" and no elaborate system of enclosures; (ii) a few small "long-houses" or rectangular huts; (iii) at least one large steading of fairly recent aspect; (iv) numerous small cairns, believed to be piles of stones collected from the fields; (v) a cisted cairn described separately under the title "Cairn, Loch Moraig". Some huts and small rectangular houses likewise appeared on the more recently deserted arable lands to the S. of the moorland area, but here, no doubt, many have been cleared away.



AG
MS page 101
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

STANDING STONE, PITAGOWAN. This stone stands on the S. side of the highway a mile E. of Calvine, between Pitagowan and Bonar; it is in an arable field lying on a river-terrace about 530 ft. above O. D. It measures 5 ft. 4 in. in height, 4 ft. 9 in. in breadth at the base narrowing to 4 ft. a few inches above the ground, and 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. in thickness. The major axis lies NNW. and SSE.



xx. SE. ("Clach na N'Iobairt".)

23rd October 1942.

AG
MS page 103
ES-1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

CUP-MARKED STONE, TOMBAY. This stone lies flat in the turf of a pasture-field which lies above the woods on the right bank of the burn that runs down on the W. side of Tombay. It is about a quarter of a mile due S. of Tombay, and 60 yds. from the nearest point on the edge of the wood. It is of an irregular hexagonal shape and measures 2 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. It bears thirty-five small cups, varying in diameter from three quarters of an inch to two inch; two of them (in the left-hand bottom corner of the photograph) are confluent. The surface of the stone has split away in a band about 6 in. wide running across the centre of the stone, and no doubt many other cups have thus been obliterated.

NN/c.895630

XXX. NE. (unnoted).

19th October 1942.


AG
MS page 103
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

STANDING STONES or STONE CIRCLE, STRATHGARRY. The stones mentioned by
1
Mitchell as being near the "scooped site" above Strathgarry (q.v.)

1. Pitlochry District, p.61.

were not visited owing to an  sight. They should be looked for
when the County Inventory is made.

xxx. NE. (unnoted).

19th October 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF ELAIR ATHOLL.

CAIRN, LOCH MORAIG. About a third of a mile SSW. of the S. end of Loch Moraig, in the area of moorland that is dealt with in the note on "Hut-circles, etc., Glen Clune" and on the E. side of the old road that runs up the W. side of the valley, there is a small cairn containing the remains of a cist. The cairn is founded on a low natural eminence and, as the interior has been dug out, it now has the form of a bird's nest with two slabs, evidently side-slabs of a cist, sticking up in the hollow. The cairn, which is covered with grass and heather, measures 36 ft. from NNE. to SSW. and 32 ft. transversely; it stands about a foot high at the SSW. end, but more at the other as the ground falls away in this direction. The hollow in the summit measures 8 ft. 6 in. along the major axis by 5 ft. along the minor. The slabs, which incline slightly outwards, are aligned along the major axis of the cairn, and are 2 ft. 8 in. apart at the present level of the ground between them. The NW. slab is 2 ft. 7 in. high, 2 ft. broad and 9 in. thick; the SE. one is 2 ft. 3 in. high 2 ft. 1 in. broad and 7 in. thick. In the N. corner of the hollow there can be seen the edge of a stone which is laid horizontally, and another small slab lies loose in the bottom of the hollow. (Photo.)

MS. SE. (unnoted).

22nd October 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

STANDING STONE, STRUAN CHURCHYARD Among the gravestones in the churchyard at St. Rowan's Church, Struan, there is a stone which differs from a gravestone in its dimensions and seems to be an ordinary standing-stone. It is 3 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. broad, and 1 ft. 5 in. thick, its major axis lying approximately E. by N. and W. by S. On both the E. and the W. side a cross has been incised. The one on the E. side is 1 ft. 8 in. high and 12 in. across the arms; the breadth of the incision being 1 in., with a slight swelling at the top, and its depth $\frac{1}{2}$ in. where the surface has not split off. It appears to have been made by pecking. The one on the W. side is 1 ft. 9 in. high and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the arms, details of the incision being the same as on the E. side. Some splitting seems to have taken place on both the N. and the S. face, with the result that the left-hand arm of either cross seems to have been slightly shortened. (Photos.)

xx. SE. (unnoted).

26th October 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

AG
MS page 105
ES 1942

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

SUPPOSED FORT, OLD BRIDGE OF TILT. Mitchell alludes¹ to a "large fort

1. Pitlochry District, etc., p. 67.

with earthen ramparts" standing on the height behind" the village of Old Bridge of Tilt; but no trace of this structure could be found nor could any information regarding it be obtained either from the Atholl Estates Office nor from Mrs. Gordon-Gordon of Lude. Possibly Mitchell was misled by a group of glacial ridges and mounds a short distance NW. of the village.



xxi. SE. (unnoted)

26th October 1942.

AG
MS page 107
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

STANDING STONE, BRIDGE OF TILT. This stone stands 30 yds. from the lip of the flat terrace that borders the left bank of the Tilt near its confluence with the Garry, at a point about halfway between the road and railway bridges. It is 3 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 1 in. broad at 8 in. from the top, and 10 in. thick. Its major axis lies N. by W. It stands in the centre of a small platform about 9 in. high. (Photo.)

xxi. SE. ("Clach na h'Iobairt".)

25th October 1942.

AG
MS page 107
E 1942

PARTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

CAIRN, BRIDGE OF TILT. About 75 yds. NE. of the standing stone described above, ^{*} there is a small cairn which has suffered both from disturbance and the addition of fresh material. It may originally have been round, with a diameter of about 40 ft., but its true plan is now lost and its top has also been interfered with. Its present height is about 4 ft. (Photo.)

* Article on Standing Stone, Bridge of Tilt.



xxi. SE. (unnoted).

25th October 1942.

AG
MS page 107
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

SUPPOSED CAIRN, LUDE. Rumours have been current about a long cairn in the vicinity of Lude, and Mitchell mentions a tree-covered mound W. of Lude avenue with the same implication. What seems to be the mound in question is, however, a combination of rocky outcrop and glacial debris, and is not an ancient monument.

xxi. SE. (unnoted)

25th October 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

AG
MS page 107
ES 1942

PARISH OF BLAIR ATHOLL.

SIMIDH

CAIRN, "CARN MHIC-SHUIDH, GLEN BRUAR. This cairn is not prehistoric but commemorates a clan-battle the date of which is not recorded but which may well have taken place in the 17th century. It was accordingly

1. (Atholl Chronicles, (privately printed), v, A pp. 1).

not visited. It should, however, be included in the Perthshire Inventory when this is made.

xii. SW.

25th October 1942.

NGC
MS page 109
ES 1942

MS plan

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLAIRGOWRIE.

This circle consists of

STONE CIRCLE, near MURTON of ARDLAIR there are three standing stones on each side of the Blairgowrie Essendy Road, forming a rough circle of diameter about 44'. Stone A standing across the fence from the road on the S. in concrete bed with iron braces measures 4 ft. 6 in. h. x 3'4" w. by 1'9" thick. B. to W. right on roadside is 5' x 4'4" x 2'3". C on the N. side of the road is 4'6" by 5' wide x 2' thick. D in a cornfield on the N. stands 5' x 4' x 3'. E. on the same side of the road seems to have been turned to clear the thoroughfare as does F on the S. E stands 4'5" x 4'5" x 2' and F 3'6" x 4'6" x 2'6".

No map ref.

6th August 1942.

VGC
ms page 11
E 81942

PERTHSHIRE.

MEIKLOUR.

WOPPING STANE. Just left of the ^{N.} entrance to Meikleour Park from
the village stands a square dressed sandstone block 8'8" l. by 1'8"
pillar
x 1'2" the summit being trimmed to form a gabled apex. The sides
and faces of the stone are embellished with deep rhomboidal broaching.
6'4" from the ground is a cylindrical hole 7" in diameter; just
below this an iron chain and collar are still attached to the stone.

No map ref.

13th August 1942.

V62
MS. page 111
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

MEIKLOUR.

CROSS STANE MEIKLEOUR in the road right opposite the park gates
is a cross on a three stepped pediment. The N. and S. faces
of the shaft are carved.

No date or map ref.

VGC
MS page 111
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

FOWLIS WESTER
MANKLOUR.

FOWLIS WESTER. STANDING STONES. Due W. of Fowlis Wester between the farms of Crofthead and Thorn stand two stones on a line bearing 65° E. of N. mag. with an interval of 10'8" between them. The W. stone stands 6'9" x 5'4" x 2" and the E. one 5'3" x 3'9" x 2'4": They stand on level ground now cultivated beside a ditch that carries a stream.

No map ref.

17th Aug.
1942.

PERTSHIRE.

VGC
MS page III
ES 1942

MEEKLOUR.

FOWLIS WESTER

STANDING STONE and TUMULUS:S. of FOWLIS WESTER, at the junction of the road from that village with the Perth-Crieff highway are remains of a large cairn some 130' across which looks as if it had been much disturbed. On its E. edge stands an earthfast stone 3'9" x 2'8" x 2'4" facing E. There are several other large stones on the perimeter of the cairn but these are not earthfast.

No map w/f

19th August 1942.

VGL
MS page III
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

MONZIEVAIRD & STROWAN.

~~X~~
STANDING STONE, MILL OF CALLANDER close to the farm of Stonefield one mile N. of Hush above the 750' contour on a low rounded knoll in cultivated land stands a very large stone facing NW. and SE. 7'6" h. x 4'4" wide along its flat NW. face but 5'0" wide overall and 2'3" thick. There are no other large stones in the vicinity.

X may be "Hill of Callander", not "Mill".

No map ref.

18th August 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

FOWLIS WESTER PARISH.

MS plan

STONE CIRCLE, CAIRN, AND STANDING STONES, near FOWLIS WESTER.

The group of monuments covered by this description stands about three quarters of a mile NNW. of Fowlis Wester, on a broad ridge of moorland which descends in an ENE. direction towards the Buchanty-Fowlis Wester road from a high point indicated by a closed contour at 800°. The main group, which extends some 130 ft. from W. to E., consists of a stone circle, a denuded cairn believed to have been excavated by Mrs. H. Nugent Young, and two standing stones one of which is now prostrate while some 200 yards further E. and a little to the N. of the crest of the ridge there lies another large slab which no doubt was once erect. The general disposition of all but the last-named can be seen from the sketch-plan.

STONE CIRCLE. The stone circle may originally have been about 27 ft. in diameter, but the facts that none of the stones is upright, that the pair at the N. side are split fragments, probably displaced, and that the two shown in the NE. segment are probably not true components of the ring make accurate reconstruction of the plan impossible. The two largest slabs, which are on the W. side, measure 6'6" ^{and} 6' in length respectively; the other principal stones measure from 3 ft. to 5 ft. in length.

STANDING STONE. About 20 ft. from the E. side of the circle lies a slab which has evidently once been erect, and which seems to have fallen southwards from its original stance. It measures 7 ft. 6 in. in length, 5 ft. 8 in. in breadth, and 2 ft. in thickness.

CAIRN. The cairn lies some 46 ft. from the fallen stone and 60 ft. from the circle. It is now reduced to its peristalith, the interior of which is filled with a layer of large irregular blocks. The diameter over the peristalith is 17 ft.; Outside this some ^{stony} strong material seems to underlie the turf for a further radial distance of about 5 ft., and there are also some out-lying stones, probably displaced from the cairn. At least nine stones/

stones of the peristalith are in position and measure from 3 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. in length; on the SW. there is a gap and on the NW. some disturbance seems to have taken place.

STANDING STONE. Some 43 ft. NE. of the cairn is the upright standing stone. It measures 6 ft. in height, 5 ft. in breadth, and 2 ft. 8 in. in thickness. Its major axis is approximately NE. and SW.

STANDING STONE. The remaining stone, ^{now fallen} the position of which has been stated above, measures 7 ft. 6 in. in length, 4 ft. 8 in. in breadth, and more than 1 ft. 6 in. in thickness.

No map ref. or date.

AG
MS page 45
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

FOWLIS WESTER PARISH.

FORT, CULTOQUHEY. A wooded ridge lying within the policies of Cultoquhey, just S. of the Grief-Perth road at a point less than half a mile E. of Gilmerton, carries a promontory fort at its E. end. The best-preserved part of the remains is a double ditch and rampart which crosses the ridge transversely, cutting off ^{the} E. portion of the ridge. The inner ditch, which shows no traces of a rampart on its inner crest, is 48 ft. wide to the crest of the main rampart and about 8 ft. deep. The outer ditch is shallower and narrower, and the outer rampart is much wasted. There is no clear trace of any ditch outside the outer rampart. At its N. end the main rampart swings eastwards, but fades out on the N. side of the promontory. On the S. side of the promontory, near the E. end, traces of two ditches can be seen.

No map ref.
"Roman Outpost."

18th August 1942.

AG
MS page 115
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

FOWLIS WESTER PARISH.

MOUND, CULTOQUHEY. A short distance E. of the promontory fort described above (No. ^X), and likewise very close to the Crieff-Perth road, there stands a wooded mound which cannot be classified with any certainty. The N. side, which is the most convenient one for measurement, rises some 20 ft. in a horizontal distance of rather over 60 ft., the slope being interrupted by two terraces, 8 ft. and 6 ft. wide respectively, where the gradient is reduced to about half that of the steeper stretches. The summit is nearly flat, circular in shape and 15 ft. in diameter. The S. side descends steeply, but its profile has been obscured by fairly recent excavation or quarrying.. It is possible that the mound may be largely natural and that the features described above may be the work of a landscape gardener.

X This refers to article on "Fort, Cultoquhey", also visited on 18/8/42

18th August 1942.

V62
ms page 117
ES1942

PERTSHIRE.

COMRIE PARISH.

MS plan

DALGINROSS

STONE CIRCLE, in wood between Comrie Cemetery Dalginross and Muirend cottage consists of two stones standing on a line running SE. - NW. (bearing 123° mag.) with an interval of $11'3''$ between them the SE. stone standing $5'$ h. x $3'3''$ wide x $1'1''$ thick ^{and} the NW. ^{one} $5'3''$ x $2'3''$ x $1'8''$ thick at base and $2'$ thick at top. SW. and NE. of the axis between joining the stones and respectively $5'$ and $2'6''$ from it are two prostrate stones; the SW. ^{one} (pointed) is $4'1''$ long x $2'4''$ w. x $1'6''$ the other $3'8''$ l. x $4'4''$ wide at its presumed base x $1'8''$ high. There are traces of a circular enclosure around the monument which may very likely be modern.

"The Roundel" O. S. Perth, 97.

19th August 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

VGC
MS Payne 117
ES 1942

COMRIE PARISH.

STANDING STONE & CUP MARKED BLOCK. S. of DALGINROSS. Just E. of the Dalginross-Glen Artney & Ardoch road is a very large stone now leaning on its side to the E.; it is 7' high x 5'9" w. x 3'8" thick these measurements being taken along and across the presumed original vertical axis of the stone. On the N. face near the W. edge are more than 5 cup marks and 5 also on the S. face. Just E. of the stone is lying a prostrate block 4'9" x 3'6" x 1'2" on the exposed surface of which are carved 40 cup marks in poor preservation. The field concerned is the site of the Roman marching camp. A band of poor corn visible when the site was visited and running E. from the standing stone would appear to mark the N. rampart of the camp.

No map ref.

19th August 1942.

VGC
MS page 119
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

CAPUTH PARISH.

CAIRN MUIR, in a stone walled enclosure full of blackthorn, nettles and trees on ^{the} ridge of cultivated land east of Craigend just on the 300' contour a disorderly heap of stones, represents the site of a large cairn that might have had a diameter of 60' to 80'.

No map ref.

6th August 1942.

VGC
MS page 119
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

CAPUTH PARISH.

CAIRN, MAINS OF FORDIE. On the cultivated slope of the wood crowned hill above the road from the Mains to Lochholly this tumulus stands out as a conspicuous boss 10' to 15' h. and over 60' in diameter. It is covered with grass and a little whin and seems composed of earth and stones. Apparently intact.

No map.

6th August 1942.

V62
ms page 119
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

CAPUTH PARISH.

STANDING STONES, E. CULTS. On the very summit of the hill 670' O. D. just west of the farm stand 2 stones on a line running nearly E. and W. while a third stone has fallen probably to the S. some $36\frac{1}{2}'$ to the E. but not quite on the same line. The W. stone stands 9'6" high x 3'2" x 2'7" facing nearly N. The middle stone $37\frac{1}{2}'$ from it is 6'6" high x 3'9" x 1'10". The third stone is 6' long x 4'8" wide x 1'11" thick at its northern end and 4' wide at its southern end at which it seems to be tapered off to a thin edge.

On the exposed upper surface of this stone are some 145 cup marks the largest $4\frac{1}{2}"$ across; they extend nearly to the supposed base of the stone (which may however have been cut away) ; over the lower quarter of this surface the outer skin about $\frac{1}{6}"$ of an inch thick has peeled off but the pecked bottoms of cut marks are still clearly visible on the exposed core. Two cups near the centre of the stone are joined by a groove. The western edge is bordered by a neat line of small cups. There are also 6 cups on the E. side of this stone.

No map ref.

6 August 1942

PERTSHIRE.

CAPUTH PARISH.

STANDING STONES. W. of NEWTYLE. Close to the Caputh Dunkeld road in the wood at the foot of the precipitous hills (just beyond the dump from the slate quarry) stand 2 stones with their major axis more or less on a line running NNW. (S. stone bears 335° , N. 318° mag.) with an interval of 9' between their edges. The south stone is 5'2" H. h. x 4' w. x 1'9" thick the other 6'8" x 4'10" x 1'6" (it is leaning a little south).

No map ref.

6th August 1942.

VGC
MS page 121
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

CAPUTH PARISH.

KEMPS HOLD. Immediately behind and N. of Stenton cliffs rise nearly vertically to an isolated crag some 250' OD. Its summit over 300' long E. to W. and 60' to 90' wide is girt with a stony rampart which is fragmentary on the precipitous S. end but continuous on the N. side where the crag is less steep and not more than 50' above the neck connecting with the main ridge. At the E. end there is a ditch and a counterscarp bank outside the main rampart. The W. end, though very steep, is defended by three rock cut ditches with banks of broken stone outside them. A well marked hut circle can be seen near the middle of the fort just inside the N. rampart.

Non report.

6th August 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

STEEDS STALLS.

INDETERMINATE REMAINS and CRIP-MARK, STEEDS STALLS. The remains

known as Steeds Stalls lie some — yards of — near the crest of a slope which falls fairly steeply from S. to N., towards a small E.-running burn; ^{the} terrain as a whole likewise slopes more gently from W. to E. The site consists of a plot of ground measuring about 200 ft. from E. to W. by about 60' from N. to S., these dimensions covering the whole area excluded from the surrounding cultivation. The S. edge lies about 13 ft. higher than the N. edge. Within this space seven parallel troughs or wide trenches have been driven southwards into the face of the slope, these excavations being separated and bounded by eight ridges which appear to consist of upcast.

A general idea of the disposition of these troughs and ridges can be obtained from the sketch-plan (Fig.). The openings of the troughs, which lie at field-level along the N. edge of the site, are all comparatively narrow, but the troughs widen out as they penetrate more deeply into the slope and ^{the} breadth of the intervening ridges is correspondingly reduced. The easternmost trough, in fact, appeared almost to join its neighbour towards their inner ends, although the density of the vegetation made accurate observation impossible, while the inner portion of the westernmost one is wide, deep and bowl-shaped. The inner ends of the troughs may be as much as 8 ft. below the upper, or S., edge of the site. The ridges are rough and irregular, and differ considerably in their shapes and dimensions. In general, however, none of them is anywhere as high as the level of the field at the S. edge of the site, the ground dropping steeply from the S. margin along its whole length and the "necks" of the ridges, where they join the slope, being at least 4 ft. lower than its crest. About 20 ft. along from their "necks" the ridges widen out and increase in height, rising to within a foot or two of the level of the S. margin of the site; then, some 30 ft. further, they fall steeply away to the gentler slope of the cultivated ground to the N. The outermost ridges, which bound the excavations on E. and W., seem to rise and fall away in the same manner; this appearance is due, however, to contrast with the slope of the adjoining cultivated/

ms plans

Blanks in MS

cultivated surface, the "neck" of the easternmost ridge, for example, being 2 ft. higher than its top 50 ft. further to the N. In the case of the next ridge westwards no definite "neck" could be seen, the ridge appearing to rise as a relatively low island from a sea of rank vegetation. The second ridge from the E. is about 70 ft. in length and rises from a distinct "neck" to a summit which stands over 11 ft. above the N. edge of the site. The second ridge from the W. shows a similar profile.

Some largish rounded boulders can be seen here and there near the foot of the ridges, but the latter seem to consist substantially of earth and stones, as is natural. seeing that the troughs have been dug in a boulder-clay. The general appearance of the site suggested very strongly that the excavations had been made for some industrial or agricultural purpose; but the place can hardly have been a quarry, as the farmer of Blank. stated that no rock underlay the till at this point.

It is interesting to note that an air-photograph has lately shown a crop-mark, strongly resembling part of the plan of a Roman fort, in the field that contains Steels Stalls; and that the farmer reported the existence of a local tradition that a "Roman camp" had once stood here, at a point once marked by a couple of trees near the middle of the field. Faintly visible crop marks that may coincide with the boundaries indicated by the photograph can be seen on the ground to turn at a right angle just about the same point.

NOTE by AG 14/9/60

Another account, accompanied by a plan by Professor Child, does not seem to have been typed. The matter is, however, probably of little importance as the "Stalls" are quite certainly nothing but excavations for stone or clay — to be matched very easily on ~~some~~ numerous quarry sites which have been observed since this place was visited in 1942

KINLOCH PARISH.

BUZZART DYKES. This earthwork encloses an irregular oblong area just under a mile long on the S. and about 1470 yds. on the N. by about 650 yds. wide along its western margin and 470 yds. on the eastern. The enclosed area comprises three parallel ridges running nearly E. and W. separated by marshy hollows drained rather imperfectly by sluggish streams flowing to the E. The N. rampart follows one of these streams but the S. one runs along the southern edge of the gorge of Lornty Burn. The work is best preserved at its western end where it runs SSW. across the ridges and hollows. Here it consists of a conspicuous rampart about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' h. with a sharp ditch some 4' deep on its eastern i.e. inner side. The total width from the inner rim of the ditch to the base of the rampart on the W. is 33' and the height of the bank from bottom of ditch 10'.

1. The height of "Buzzart Dyke" is given in O.S.A. ix, 62 as "still 6' to 8'.

On each ridge the bank is interrupted by gaps about 13' wide from crest to crest which give access to narrow causeways across the ditch. At the middle of the N. and the S. ridges the gaps are double, the N. most of the latter pair being used by a track marked on the 6" map. The work disappears for about 20' in the marshy bottom of the hollow dividing the northern from the middle ridge. On the S. the work breaks off abruptly on the steep edge of the wide ravine through which the Lornty Burn flows 15 ft. below giving the impression that its continuation has been eroded away. (While the slope immediately below is grass-grown, immediately to the E. the bank has been recently eroded and consists of loose clay). The work cannot be seen on the low-lying marshy land immediately S. of the stream but can be picked up after it has turned E. on the S. brink of the ravine. It looks as if the corner had been eroded when the burn cut down its channel. From this point rampart and ditch run eastward for almost a mile on the plateau edge S. of the ravine, but they are interrupted at several points by bends of the river and the accompanying terrace bank. On the edge of these sinuosities the rampart and ditch seem to be cut/

Ref. not fully
legible

cut away abruptly by the scarp and can be picked up again on the same line E. of the bend. Though the burn flows now 20' to 25' below the terrace followed by the earthwork it seems clear that these sections have been destroyed by erosion. Near its SE. corner after emerging from one of these eroded bays the scarp of which is still bare the work descends on to haugh land and then terminates a few feet W. of the burn just opposite the point where a mill lade takes off. Owing perhaps to this recent disturbance the continuation on the opposite bank is not obvious but about 10' above the burn a small fragment is preserved just below the road from Millhole. This fragment probably marks the SE. corner, and above it bank and ditch should be running N. They have however been quite ploughed out across the southern ridge and can be first recovered on the northern slope of the middle ridge where only the colour of the grass marks the line. Hence it can be traced running not quite straight up the north ridge. From the modern dyke on top of the latter to the northern boundary stream rampart and ditch are visible though much divided and filled up. The NE. corner is on marshy ground where the turn of the earthwork is not clearly defined. The line of the N. side is continued E. ward by a broken down stone dyke running on towards Middleton Farm. The northern bank follows the N. side of the stream in a marshy hollow westward, the stream at present in parts taking the place of the ditch on the inside of the rampart though at some points the earthwork ditch is distinct from and N. of the stream's channel. On marshy ground the rampart and ditch fade out completely for stretches, but sometimes discontinuous lumps of rampart can be recognized in the marsh. It is therefore possible that it has been submerged in places, though walking the line on the marshy ground no rampart can be felt underfoot. The NW. corner is thus obscured in a swampy patch.

HUT CIRCLES AND CAIRNS.

On the crest of the southern ridge ^{at} 300' O.D. just 14' within the western ditch and close to the gap is a well preserved hut circle 41' in diameter from crest to crest. Further E. are remains of irregular enclosures bounded by stone walls with rounded corners.

Outside/

Outside the dyke to the S. on the Muir of Gormack are two groups of 3 and 2 hut circles respectively the best preserved circle measuring internally 31' in diameter. Rather further W. and closer to the dyke on the valley edge are ruinous remains of a circle or enclosure or cairn. On the equally sloping ground S. and E. of the circles are distinct remains of irregular enclosures and extensive clusters of small cairns "Haer Cairn and Cairns Site of" on O. S. map. Similarly on the next ridge N. of the dyke on Cochrage Muir there are fields of small cairns on the level top of the ridge towards the E. and slightly higher up to the W. the very ruinous remains of hut circles with attached field plots among deep heather. There are other cairns W. of the Dykes on the S. most ridge. In no case can any determinate relation between the earthwork and the hut circles and cairns be recognized.

"Caledonian Camp" O. S. Perth. lii, NE.

5.viii.42.

OSA xix 368 fn Playfair. ix 258 ff(fn).

PERTHSHIRE.

VGC
ms page 131
ES 1942

? Kintoch pl.
~~Muir of Drumloch~~

CAIRNS. MUIR OF DRUMLOCHY. In the wood W. of Hillown of Maus
some faint remains of cairns can still be detected among the trees.

No map of.

12.viii.42.

PERTSHIRE.

VGC
ms page 133
ES 1942
Logierait parish

LOGIERAIT, "FORTS." opposite Grandtully on N. side of Tay. On either side of the burn that flows into the Tay from the N. just below Grandtully Bridge are ruinous remains of stone ring forts. The W. most between Pitcastle Lodge and Braes of Pitcastle lies just above the 650' contour at the top of a steep brae descending to the Tay on the S. and to the burn on the E. but with more gently sloping cultivated land behind and above it on which side the site is not naturally defensible. In a thin hazel coppice among nettles and bracken the stony debris of the walls can be easily seen and several stretches of the inner face in places two courses deep as well as a few stones of the basal course of the outer face are exposed. These show that the ring-work had an internal diameter of above 51' the wall being $9\frac{1}{4}$ ' thick on the SW, but perhaps 11' thick on the NE. (though here the outer face is not so certain). The entrance is not clear. A limekiln has been built into the wall on the SE. This "fort" is locally termed Black Castle.

On the E. side of the burn in a similar situation just below the 750' contour is a similar ring work in an even more ruinous condition. Though plenty of large walling blocks can be seen among the bracken no internal face is exposed but some short segments of the outer face have been uncovered at some points to a depth of 2 courses. From these it may be inferred that the ring possessed an overall diameter 68' which should correspond to an internal diameter of a little less than 50'.

Immediately below the ring fort are traces of a sloping cultivation terrace bounded below by a bank sustained by very large boulders. Below this is a similar terrace but the area below this again seems to be occupied by a scooped enclosure or "homestead". In view of the dense bracken covering the site the existence of this enclosure must be regarded as doubtful and its definition postponed to a more favourable season.

No map ref.

16th August 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

Logreint parish

VGC
MS page 133
E8194

TUMULUS CLOCHFOLDICH. In the wood immediately above Clochfoldich house and just below Fyndynate farm about the 600' contour a ^{circular} conical tumulus stands on a promontory that falls away steeply on 3 sides but rises by a much more gentle slope to Fyndynate to the WNW. On this side the base of the mound seems to be marked by a shallow ditch some 80' wide while elsewhere a berm, 15' wide on the ESE, intervenes between the base of the mound and the steep brae. On the former side the summit of the mound is 23' from the ditch and 7'6" above the sole while on the ESE, the horizontal distance to the mounds base is 35' and the elevation above the berm 12'. On this side above 7' below the summit a large stone carved with more than 37 cups is lying on the turf slope of the mound within a wooden fence. The little ravine on the E. of the mound has been enlarged by excavation and dammed up to provide water for a sawmill formerly attached to Clochfoldich Ho. but even this disturbance has not obscured the "berm" below the mound. There are trees growing on the mound but it seems otherwise intact.

Sic, but
7 about

No map ref.

16th August 1942.

VGC
ms page 135
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

LOGIERAIT.

ms plan

STONE CIRCLE. One mile N. of Ballinluig in the garden of a cottage immediately E. of the Dunkeld-Pitlochry road is a "circle" of 6 upright stones. No. 1 stands 4'3" x 3'6" x 10" on W. to 1'6" on E. rising straight to a point on its W. edge but sloping off on the E.. No. 2 on NE. a roughly rectangular square topped block measures 3'6" h. x 2'0" w. x 2'3" thick. On SE. No. 3 flat on inner face and curved on the back is 3' h. x 2'10" w. x 1'4" thick at centre. No. 4 on S. is a huge slab that is leaning inwards and is askew to the circumference of the circle. It was 5'6" h. x 7'3" w. (at little above its base) x 1'0" thick.. No. 5 (SW.) stands 2'4" x 3'4" x 1'6". No. 6 NW. is thin pointed slab 3'10" h. x 3'1" x 9". The shortest ^{and} diameter between NW. to SE. is 20' but NE. to SW. 23'6". The interior is not noticeably stony.

No map of.

16th August 1942.

AG
his page 137
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF LOGIERAIT.

CROSS-SLAB, DUNFALLANDY (THE "DUNFALLANDY STONE".) This stone, which has already been fully recorded, deserves special protection. It has lately been damaged by having initials scratched on the central panel of the cross.

xl. NW. ("Clach an t'Sagart".)

20th October 1942.

AG
ms page 137
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF LOGIERAIT.

THE "BLOODY STONE", DUNFALLANDY. This stone has no claim to be considered an ancient monument. It does not now in the least resemble the photograph reproduced by Mitchell, ¹ only half a "cup" appearing on
1. Pitlochry District, p. 57.
one edge and this, like the supposed marks of fire, being certainly due to natural causes.

x1.7 NW. (unnoted).

20th October 1942.

his plan

PARISH OF LOGIERAIT.

CAIRN, DUNFALLANDY. This cairn, which is planted with trees, stands conspicuously in the cultivated haugh immediately below Dunfallandy House. It is of particular interest owing to the fact that it appears to be partially encircled by a ditch and mound - a feature which will be discussed shortly.

The cairn itself is constructed of large rounded stones and earth, and measures 60 ft. on plan from ENE. to WSW. by 48 ft. from NNW. to SSE. At the W. end it rises 7 ft. in 21 ft. to a flattened circular top 18 ft. in diameter; on N. and S. the slope is even steeper and the height about the same, but at the E. end it is gentler (4 ft. 6 in. in 21 ft.) as the top slopes downwards towards the E. and the ground also rises slightly. The surface of the summit has been disturbed, but there are no signs of any cist. From the base of the E. sector of the cairn rough stony ground extends without any features to the edge of the ploughed land, which lies about a foot below the level of the uncultivated ground immediately surrounding the cairn; but from NNW. to SSE., and again on the SE., the cairn is enclosed at distances varying from 9 ft. to 22 ft. by what seems to be a low mound measuring from 8 ft. to 15 ft. in breadth and up to 1 ft. in height. ^{Out to NE.} ~~The NE.~~ the intervening space is slightly hollowed, to form a shallow ditch, but elsewhere it is flat. It is tempting to regard cairn, mound and ditch as an organic whole, but it must also be remembered that in this country cairns and natural mounds which are planted with trees are often enclosed with stone walls, and also that stones cleared from the fields and thrown upon the edges of such an uncultivated patch as this would help to produce the impression of an encircling mound. It is true, too, that in the only part of the mound where any facing can be seen, namely on the NW. side, this strongly resembles ordinary stone-dyke masonry; on the other hand, some of the trees, which must be at least 150 years old, are growing actually on top of the mound. It is probably impossible to come to a definite conclusion on the strength of superficial examination alone.

For photo., see Dixon, Pitlochry Past & Present, Pl. 49.

xl. NW. (Unnoted)

20th October 1942.

VGC
MS page 139
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

MONZIEVAIRD AND STROWAN.

FORT, CNOG DARROCH, between Monzie Church and Littleton, is a D-shaped hill with a D shaped summit the straighter edge of which runs SE. - NW. and falls away steeply to the Shaggie Burn while the convex side slopes more gently to grassy fields drained by a tributary rising below Littleton. A very narrow neck on the NW. connects the Cnoc with the main plateau on which Littleton stands but on the SE. the hill slopes not very steeply to the fields. A broad depression resembling externally a hollow way runs up this slope and along the crest of the hill to the neck. This is bordered on the E. by a bank at the foot of which can be seen on the hill top and across the neck a line of stones resembling the footings of a stone dyke and traceable as far as an existing stone dyke bounding fields on Littleton Farm. The summit of the hill has been defended by a rampart, that has been reduced to the appearance of a terrace interrupting the smooth slope and a ditch some way below it (also so silted as to look more like a terrace) with a faint counterscarp bank beyond it, on the gently sloping convex side. These defences have been cut through by the "hollow way" at the SE. end but can just be seen to the (NE) of this extending to the edge of the declivity descending to Shaggie Burn; for the rest this NE. side of the hill lacks artificial defences. At the NW. corner the ends of the rampart and ditch alike are obscured by the "hollow way." Before reaching this point however the primary ditch has been cut by a deep V shaped ditch with a high rampart immediately outside (i.e. NW.) of it. This work is itself interrupted by the "hollow way and dyke-bank but can be traced also to the NE. of the latter at least to the edge of the steep declivity to Shaggie Burn. The work thus seems to have cut off the Cnoc on the NW. but after running in a S. direction from the neck outside the original bank down the slope for some distance the ditch at least turns sharply to the W., cutting the old ditch of the fort, and then debouches onto the flat where it disappears (? ploughed out). It looks as if we have here (1) an old hill top fort defended/

? NW

X. Marginal note by Professor Childs: "But these footings are not everywhere [two words damaged by punching of sheet, a word illegible] to the hollow way."

defended by rampart and ditch following the contours of the hill (2) a boundary dyke with deep ditch on the inner side (perhaps separating arable from hill pasture) of the type familiar from the Picts Work in the Border Counties and (3) a more recent boundary dyke of stone or stone and turf. It is uncertain whether the "hollow way" be merely the ditch accompanying this dyke or a true trackway of earlier date but certainly later than the V shaped ditch. The presence of these secondary works makes it uncertain whether the original entrance to the fort was along the neck on the NW. or from the SE. or both.

Nowapw

18th August 1942.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

STONE CIRCLE, CRAIGHULEN COTTAGE, PITLOCHRY. This circle stands in the garden of Craighulen Cottage, just SE. of the house. Six stones or fragments of stones still survive in situ and there seems to have been room for two more, now vanished. They are disposed as shown on the diagram given below, and a loose fragment, possibly broken from stone F, is also lying on the site. Owing to the gap on the NW. side of the monument it is impossible to say exactly where the major and minor axes lay; the longest dimensions between surviving stones are, however 23 ft. from A to D and 22 ft. 9 in. from A to E. From B to F is 20 ft. The line AE runs almost due E. and W. Details of the individual stones are as follows:-

- A. Height, 5 ft. 3 in.; breadth, 3 ft.; thickness, 2 ft. 8 in. The two last last dimensions are exaggerated as they include the breadth of cracks which have split the stone from top to bottom.
- B. Height, 4 ft. 6 in. - this is the presumed original height, as the stone is actually leaning inwards; breadth, 3 ft.; thickness, 1 ft. 7 in.
- C. This stone only just appears above the turf, though its upper surface does not appear to have been broken recently. Breadth 1 ft. 10 in.; thickness, 2 ft.
- D. Height, 3 ft. 5 in.; breadth, 3 ft. 5 in.; thickness, 1 ft. 6 in.
- E. Height 2 ft.; breadth 2 ft. 1 in.; thickness at base, 1 ft. 3 in. In its upper part the thickness of this stone has been reduced by splitting, which may also have reduced its height.
- F. Height, 1 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 1 ft. 6 in.; thickness, 1 ft. 1 in.

The unweathered condition of the top of this block shows that the upper part of the stone has been broken off recently.

(Photo. For another and probably better one see Dixon, Pitlochry Past & Present, Pl. 54.)

20th October 1942.

MS plan

PERTHSHIRE.

AG
MS page 143
ES 1942

PARISH OF MOULIN.

STONE SETTING, "OLACHAN AN DIRIDH." This monument stands at an elevation of about 1150 ft. above O. D., between Lochan na Moine Moire and the track leading from Port na Craig to Tullypowrie. The adjacent ground shows no signs of agricultural improvement. The monument consists of three stones set in the manner shown in the following diagram, that is to say, two, in echelon, 16 ft. apart, with their major axes NNE. and SSW., and another 14 ft. from both the others, with its major axis NE. and SW.

I
It is recorded that a fourth stone originally existed; nothing remains to

I. Mitchell, Pitlochry District, p. 59.

show how this stone was placed, and failing this information it is impossible to classify the monument as a circle or a double alignment. The details of the individual stones are as follows:-

- A. Height, 5 ft. 10 in.; breadth, 3 ft. 8 in.; thickness 1 ft. 8 in. in the lower part but less at the top, where the breadth has also been reduced by the formation of a kind of shoulder.
- B. Height, 3 ft.; breadth, 3 ft. 8 in. at base, but reduced to 2 ft. 10 in. a few inches above ground-level; thickness, up to 8 in.
- C. Height, 5 ft. 11 in.; breadth, 5 ft. 11 in.; thickness, 1 ft. 1 in.

See also Dixon, Pitlochry Past and Present, Pl. 50.

Pl. 50. (Photos.)

x1 NW.

20th October 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

STANDING STONE, URRARD. This stone stands on the reputed battlefield of Killiecrankie, 50 yds. NE. of the Killiecrankie-Blair Atholl road 500 yds. NW. of Aldgirmaig bridge. It is 5 ft. 7 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. broad, and 1 ft. 6 in. thick. Its major axis lies nearly due N. and S. (Photo. See also Dixon, Pitlochry Past and Present, Pl. 60).

xxx NE. (Claverhouse's Stone").

19th October 1942.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

MOUND, OLD FASKALLY. The ruins of a range of old cottages stands between the left bank of Allt Girmaig and the road that leads from Killiecrankie village to Old Faskally, about 200 yds. W. of the latter. Just in front of the buildings, and within an enclosure, there is a mound which does not resemble any of the types usually classed as ancient monuments. It is approximately oblong in shape, the long sides, which lie nearly NW. and SE., measuring 25 ft. 6 in. and the greatest breadth being 15 ft. 6 in. The NW. end is rectangular, and seems to incorporate at the W. corner either a natural outcrop or an exceptionally large boulder, although built stones are also visible. The SE. end is rounded. The sides rise very steeply to a "whaleback" top and the whole is grassed over.

xxx NE. (unnoted).

19th October 1942.

AG
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ES1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

STANDING STONE, BALNAKEILLY. This stone stands on the N. side of the road from Moulin to Kinnaird, a few yards W. of the entrance to the Balnakeilly policies. It measures 7 ft. 6 in. in height, 2 ft. 5 in. in breadth and 2 ft. in thickness. Its general form is that of an obelisk, and its broader side faces SSE. (Photo.)

xxxi. SW.

21st October 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

MOUNT, PITFOURIE. Just S. of the road that runs from Moulin to Drumchorrie, opposite the end of the Pitfourie farm-road, there is a hillock planted with trees. Although the main part of the hillock is certainly natural, it is possible that a cairn may have been constructed on the summit, as an exposed part of the interior seems to contain a greater quantity of stones, and stones of a more angular appearance, than might be expected in a natural deposit. More than this cannot be said on the strength of superficial examination alone.

xxxi SW. (unnoted)

21st October 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

FORT AND CASTLE, "CAISTEAL DUBH", MOULIN. This fort has been destroyed
and a house named An Laimhrig has been built on its site. The name

1. H. Mitchell, Pitlochry District, etc. p. 52.)

appears, however, to have been transferred on the O. S. map to a castle which stands about 200 yds. SE. of the village of moulin, near the farm of Balnadrum. This castle is very much dilapidated, the only parts now standing being fragments of the curtain-wall and of a round corner tower at the NW. corner and another fragment of the curtain-wall with the foundations of another similar tower at the SW. corner. These and the rest of the less definite remains should be planned in due course.

AG
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ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE

PARISH OF MOULIN.

EARTH-HOUSE, BALNADRUM, MOULIN. Nothing is now known locally about the earth-house once discovered near Balnadrum, but enquiries should be made on the occasion of any future visit in case it should be rediscovered. For details see Mitchell, Pitlochry District, etc., p. 52.

xxxi SW. (unnoted).

17th October 1942,

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

"DANE'S STONE", BALEDMUND. This stone stands beside the road from Moulin to Drumchorrie, about 400 yds. S. of Baledmund House. Its major axis lies almost due N. and S. It measures 7 ft. in height; its S. face is 3 ft. 1 in. in breadth at the base and 4 ft. where broadest, at 5 ft. 7 in. above the ground; its thickness at the base of the W. side is 2 ft. 9 in.

xxxi SW. ("Standing Stone".)

17th October 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

AG
MS page 149
ES 1942

FORT, FASKALLY. No trace could be found of the fortification of "Dunmore",
^I
recorded by Mitchell, either on the mound locally known as "The Fort",
which stands at the junction of the old and new avenues just N. of the N.
end of Loch Dunmore (O. S. "Dun an Dionaigh") or on any of the knolls

I. Pitlochry District, etc., p. 50)

flanking this loch on the W. and SW. The whole of Dunmore Hill could
not be searched.

~~xxxi~~
~~xxxi~~ SW. (unnoted).

18th October 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

^{CH}
FORT, DRUMCHORRIE. This fort is situated on the edge of a low bluff about 400 yds. W. of Drumchorrie Farm (Lower Drumchorrie) on land which was formerly cultivated but is now a golf-course. Its elevation is about 750 ft. above sea-level. The ground has been very much disturbed both inside the fort, the E. half of which is filled up by two driving-tees, and also outside, as the level seems to have been raised artificially on the N. side. In addition, the rampart has been greatly spread and two other smaller tees, with drystone masonry foundations, have been built partly upon its line. Subject to the uncertainty that must exist under such conditions, it may be said that the fort has been approximately circular as it now measures 92 ft. from N. to S. by 95 ft. from E. to W., from crest to crest. The rampart, which incorporates an outcropping rock on the W. side, has no true measurable height, though the lowest part of the unencumbered W. half of the interior lies about 4 ft. below the crest of the rampart in the NW. sector. On the S. the ground falls away fairly steeply, and it is impossible to differentiate between the natural slope and the grassed-over spread of the rampart. No coursed masonry remains above the surface anywhere; all that can be seen of the rampart is isolated stones protruding through the turf. The majority of these are large. The position of the entrance is uncertain, but there is a gap in the rampart on the N. side, 5 ft. 6 in. in breadth, which may or may not be original.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

MS plan

FORT, ALDOUR QUARRY. About 100 yds. above the upper side of Aldour Quarry, on the W. side of the Black Spouts burn, a drystone wall mounts the steep right bank and runs off towards the W. Just above this wall, between the lip of the ravine and a footpath which runs uphill parallel with the stream, there are the much dilapidated remains of a structure which has been identified with Pennant's "Black Castle of Edradour".

1. Mitchell, Pitlochry District, etc. p. 71.

2. Pennant, Tour in Scotland, p. — .

Mitchell records that the stones of the rampart were taken

3. loc. cit.

to build the wall of which mention has just been made, and this may well be true as little more than the foundations of the rampart remain, and these have been greatly disturbed and spread. In particular, a mass of ruins complicated by tree-roots occupies part of the interior in the NW. corner. The whole of the W. sector moreover has been destroyed in the construction of the footpath. Measurements can thus be approximate only, and the original shape of the building may well have differed from what can now be seen and planned. Subject to errors of this kind, the fort appears to have been oval in shape, lying with its major axis approximately NE. and SW. Its greatest length is about 73 ft. from crest to crest; the plan suggests that the original breadth may have been rather over 60 ft., and greater at the NE. than at the SW. end. The spread of the ruined rampart varies from about 9^{ft} to about 18 ft., the foundation being thinnest on the SE. side where it runs along the lip of the ravine. One stone of what may be the outer face is in place here, and a few more, probably rushed somewhat from their original position, can be seen in the S. sector. The rampart stands highest on the N. and NW., where the natural rise of the ground brings its crest about 4 ft. above the level of the interior; externally, however, it is only a few inches high here. A stony band crossing the footpath in this same region shows where the line of the rampart originally swung round towards the S.

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PARISH OF MOULIN

HUT-CIRCLES, ENCLOSURES, ETC., KINNAIRD BURN. The structures to which this note relates lie on both sides of the old road, attributed to General Wade, that runs northwards from Moulin towards Strathardle, the area visited extending along the road from its crossing of Allt na Cachaileith to a point about 500 yds. N. of the small artificial pond marked on the O. S. map as a "Mill Dam". This area is one in which dry knolls and ridges rise between numerous swamps and small waterways. The soil in the dry spots consisting in general of a thin layer of peat overlying a good sandy loam; signs of past agriculture are widespread, especially the gathering together into heaps of the loose stones that are extraordinarily numerous in the unimproved tracts. Hut-circles and enclosures of different types are extremely common in the area, and there is no reason to suppose that they do not extend well beyond the limits of the ground that was actually searched.^I The detailed notes that follow refer

1. Cf. Mitchell, Pitlochry District, etc., pp. 53f.

to a few examples selected to illustrate different types.

(i) A large "scooped hut-circle. The remains of this structure lie some 30 yds. W. of the old road at a point about 250 yds. N. of the bridge that carries it over Allt na Cachaileith. The site is on gently sloping ground, and consequently some "scooping" of the upper or NE. side of the interior has been necessary to provide a level floor. A similar technique has been noted in this same district at a site near Strathgany^{ym} (q.v.), and the resemblance to the "homesteads" of the Border districts is obvious. Although the surrounding ground shows no signs of improvement, as it bears heather on thin peat overlying a stony subsoil, agriculture must have been practised in the past as there is a large pile of gathered field-stones on the edge of the road at its nearest point to the hut-circle and a very low and indistinct platform, no doubt representing the remains of an old field division, may be seen running round the E. side of the hut, from a point on its S. sector, to disappear on the summit of a low knoll to the NE. of the site.

The/

The walls of the hut are greatly reduced, and it is difficult to distinguish between the actual wall-footings and the spread of debris. The total thickness varies from 12 to 14 ft. of which the wall itself may originally have occupied about 5 or 6 ft.. Over the spread, the hut measures about 64 by 62 ft. The material of the wall appeared to be earth and rubble, though a large boulder has been set in the SW. side of the entrance. On the SW., or lower, side the mound representing wall and spread rises about 3 ft. above the ground outside but inside is almost level with the interior; similarly, the crest of the wall on the NE. side measures about 9 in. in height externally while standing about 3 ft. 6 in. above the level of the floor. This drop is interrupted, however, by a platform of natural earth about 1 ft. high which has been left unexcavated along the NE. sector of the interior; this platform is up to 7 ft. 6 in. in width, but narrows and dies away at the N. end of the hut as shown in the sketch-plan. The entrance, which is on the SE., is 5 ft. 6 in. wide internally but splays out externally to at least 16 ft.; outside it there are faint traces of a bow-shaped platform extending from wall to wall in the manner shown on the sketch-plan at a height of a few inches only. This resembles the other indistinct platform that has been identified above as an old field-division, and may have served as the foundation of some kind of barrier outside the widely-splayed entrance.

Part of a large pebble, split by heating, was found inside the hut, in a rabbit-hole opening from under the unexcavated platform.

(ii) MISCELLANEOUS HUT-FOUNDATIONS. On the E. side of the old road, opposite the hut-circle ^{just} first described, the piles of gathered stones are very numerous and the vegetation shows more signs of agricultural improvement but there are no obvious field-divisions. The piles of stones seem to be distributed/

distributed over a tongue of dryish ground which stretches away SE. from the knoll on which the hut-circle is situated. There is also on this area a rectangular house measuring 15 ft. by 10 ft. internally and having its door in the centre of one long side. The foundation-stones are larger than those used in the hut-wall, and there is an orthostat at one corner.

I. Cf. note on ["]Supposed Hut-Circle, Mains of Orchill.["] Further N., both N. and S. of the "Mill-Dam" marked on the O.S. map and on both sides of the road, there are several large hut-circles generally comparable with the one already described in detail, but as they are situated on the summits of knolls they show no signs of "scooping" and do not contain internal platforms. One of them, which was about 30 ft. in internal diameter, had a wall about 8 ft. thick, the inner face being defined by a number of orthostats; it also contained a radial subdivision of stones, with a returned end, as shown in the diagrammatic sketch opposite A field-boundary started from a point on the outside of the wall, and made a wide sweep thence to the top of an adjoining knoll. This hut was very poorly preserved, and no entrance could be identified.

(iii) A SYSTEM OF HUTS AND ENCLOSURES. This complex of structures was selected for detailed description as it was the largest and most complicated example of its type that was encountered - representing apparently an ancient farmstead with its enclosures and a walled-off field. It lies immediately E. of the old road, about 150 yds. N. of the "Mill-Dam", and occupies the spine of a flattish ridge descending SE. to a marshy hollow, which in turn communicates with other swampy areas lying further S. and SW. It consists of one large hut-circle and two smaller ones, measuring respectively about 52 ft. in diameter, 30 by 33 ft., and 45 by 40 ft., over walls about/

about 8 ft. thick. The large hut has two entrances, one 2 ft. wide opening outside the settlement and another about 5 ft. wide opening towards the interior. The wall of the hut thickens to 15 ft. on the NE. side of this entrance, while on the SW. side, in the S. quadrant of the circuit, the wall develops an extension at the root of which there is a small hollow. On the W. side of this extension lies the smallest of the three huts, and to the S. of this and separated from it by a space 10 ft. wide there is one of intermediate size; this latter is "scooped" internally on its uphill side, the NW. On the E. and NE. of the buildings so far described there is a rectilinear enclosure measuring about 55 by 30 ft. and having walls about 8 ft. thick; it is of somewhat irregular shape, as shown on the sketch-plan, as its W. corner is omitted and its interior is consequently not divided off from the ground immediately in front of the SE. entrance of the largest hut. There is a gap 15 ft. wide between the returned end of the SE. wall of this enclosure and the "scooped" hut, and another between the end of its NW. side and the adjoining part of the wall of the largest hut, namely, the thickened part on the NE. side of the entrance; there is also a gap 6 ft. wide in its SE. side. Beyond the NE. corner of this enclosure, and separated from it by a gap, a wall begins which runs E. and then, beyond the point marked "A", swings round to the S., enclosing a knoll and finally disappearing at the head of the marshy hollow of which mention has already been made. This wall is of some interest, seeing that it is carried as far as the marsh but no further, and that no other field-division exists on the S. side of the site where it is flanked by an extension of the same wet ground. It is possible that before the cutting of a certain large ditch, which deflects water from the marshy ground to the "Mill-Dam", the bottom of the hollow would have contained a stream following a well-defined course, but it is quite/

quite unlikely that this stream could ever have been big enough to form a real obstacle to human beings, wild animals, or stock. Consequently the wall can hardly have been intended as an obstacle, but only as an extension, on the drier ground, of the landmarks provided in the hollow by the waterway and the edge of the moss. This suggests that the inhabitants of the site had some kind of rights in the small area of ground immediately surrounding their establishment, and were concerned to prevent encroachment on these by their neighbours. For this purpose even quite a low and flimsy wall would be amply sufficient.

xxxi SW. (unnoted).

21st October 1942.

PERTHSHIRE,

PARISH OF MOULIN.

HUT CIRCLES, ETC., GATEHOUSE. Barely half a mile above Gatehouse, in the vicinity of B. M. 1076.3, the Pitlochry-Blairgowrie road passes on the SE. side of a colony of hut-circles and other foundations of buildings of primitive aspect which yet differ in certain respects from those noted on the W side of the Kinnaird Burn. ^I They resemble these latter in that

- I. See notes on "Hut-circles and Enclosures, Kinnaird Burn."

they occupy knolls and ridges with natural drainage, and that small piles of stones are found in association with them, but the types of structure represented are not the same. For example, in a certain enclosure, one of the sides of which runs straight for a considerable length, there is a "long" house measuring about 30 ft. by 12 ft. internally and having a long hollow, which may be another similar house standing at a lower level, running from one end in line with its major axis. In another place, again, there were several very small huts - one being as little as 15 ft. in diameter over walls 5 ft. thick - of round or oval plan and mound-like profile; these strongly recalled a type of hut that is very common in Kintyre and has been regarded there as representing the aridh or shieling of comparatively recent times. One site that resembled those on the Kinnaird Burn was found, a large round hut measuring 36 ft. in diameter over all, showing a few stones resembling facing-stones of a wall set on edge at a point where the surface of the underlying knoll had been made up, and having a wide entrance, a small D-shaped enclosure on one side, and in the interior some traces of what may have been two small ^{huts} ~~lints~~; but the greater majority of the structures in this area seemed to be of "rounded-rectangular" plan. The adjoining ground, wherever it was naturally drained, showed definite signs of having been under cultivation.

SUPPOSED HUT-CIRCLE, MAINS OF ORCHILL. The site recorded
by Mitchell as that of a hut-circle is actually an abandoned

I. Pitlochry District, p. —

farm-steading, the trees mentioned by him being overgrown bushes of the garden hedge. It is thus not an ancient monument in any sense. But it is interesting to notice in such a recent construction the use of at least one large orthostat in the foundations of one of the outhouses.

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xxx. NE. (unnoted)

22nd October 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

CAIRN, OLD FASKALLY. This large cairn stands in the pasture field that lies SW. of Old Faskally House, between it and the SE. end of the village of Killiecrankie (or Aldgirnaig). Accurate dimensions could not be taken on account of the large amount of disturbance and stone-robbery that has taken place on all sides except the E.; approximately, however, it measures 70 ft. from NW. to SE. by 48 ft. from NE. to SW., and its height is from 12 to 15 ft. The top is flattened and turf-covered, as are also the intact parts of the sides. A great bay has been torn in the SW. side and here, as well as round the circumference near the base, it can be seen that the interior is constructed of a rubble of good-sized stones, many having diameters of up to 2 ft. No signs of any cist appeared, nor of a peristalith; but most of the zone in which a peristalith would be looked for has been torn away. (Photos.)

xxx NE. (unnoted).

22nd October 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF MOULIN.

POSSIBLE MOTE, OLD FASKALLY. Mitchell states that the old

I
I. Pitlochry District, p. 61.

church at Faskally is built on a mound that is partly artificial, and of prehistoric date, but there is nothing to show that he is right in respect of the latter point. It is true that the top of the mound is flat, and that its profile on the N. and NW. is more abrupt than that of the neighbouring glacial hummocks; but on the other hand it is very large, the flattened area on which the church stands measuring well over 60 ft. in diameter and the height being 15 ft. at lowest, i.e. on the NW. side. It is possible that the mound is a mote, perhaps founded on a glacial hummock; but it will probably be safer to regard it as a natural knoll modified artificially to serve as the site of the church. The remains of the wall that are to be seen round the top are no doubt to be connected with the church. (For photo. see Dixon, Pitlochry Past and Present, Pl. 47). The church should be properly measured and planned when the county Inventory is made. The lintel of the door has cut on its outer edge a cross, now lying horizontally, which measures 1 ft. 6 in. long and rather more than 6 in. across the arms (one being chipped off at the end.) The cross is incised, probably with a pecking instrument, and shaft and arms are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. (Photo.)

xxx NE. (unnoted).

24th October 1942.

VGC
MS page 163
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF MUTHILL.

vic. MS

"STANDING STONE". CRAIGNEICH. A block of \triangle section
6'3" x 4'3" on NW. face x 2'3" thick to aris - on a valley
just over the 500' contour now planted with corn. At base
there is an excrescence 1'2" thick from S. face. Close
to Muthill road.

"Roman Stone" O. S. Perthshire.

→ cvi NE.

19th August 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF MUTHILL.

AODANN MHOR

STANDING STONES AND CAIRNS. / On Aodann Mhor S. of the same road on the broad moss covered slopes of Dunruchan Hill are four or five standing stones. The first is 1400' due S. of the Craigneich stone, the next 800 yds. nearly S. on the top of a ridge over the 700' contour. It is leaning slightly to the S. but was 10'3" h. x 4'9" x 2'6" tapering to a point. About 310 yds. SSW. of the foregoing and rather lower down below 700' contour another stone originally 9'4" h. x 4'3" x 2'6" but leaning to the W. stands near the centre of a cairn 24' to 30' in diameter. There are several small cairns and one about 25' in diameter between these stones. About 130 yds. SW. of the last is a fourth stone standing 6'6" x 3'8" x 3'3". Both of these stand on level marshy ground. Some 570 yds. NE. from the second stone and above 600 yds. SE. from the Craigneich Stone is a fifth standing on a low ridge about 670' O. D. It is 11'3" x 4'4" x 1'6" and faces almost W. There are numerous small cairns on the ridge all about it.

11/3/42
was probably
3"

* i.e. the road alluded to in the article on "Standing Stone, Craigneich" as the "Muthill Road".

Perthshire. cvi NE. & SE. "Roman" Stones." 19th Aug. 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

VGC
MS page 163
ES 1942

PARISH OF MUTHILL.

[? MACHANY]

VITRIFIED FORT. [Just E. of the road from Muthil Station to Auchterarder the cultivated land that slopes gently N. to Machany Burn is interrupted by a very low ridge on which has been planted a small coppice wood. Within the boundary of the wood the effaced and grass-grown remains of a stony rampart can just be discerned enclosing an oblong space some 180' E. and W. by 130' N. and S. The outer margin of the rampart on the SE. is marked by a discontinuous row of slabs on edge some of which are tilted out of line. But in the core behind the line of slabs large lumps of vitrified stone are exposed particularly at the SE. and NE. corners. The O.S. map marks a "chapel" here; ~~but~~ nothing of this remains, but it ~~is~~ presumably occupied part of the site of a much older vitrified fort. The existence of the latter is undoubted, and the plan seems characteristic although the location is most unusual.

No map ref.

19th August 1942.

MS plan

PERTHSHIRE.

VGC
MS page 165
ES 1942

PARISH OF MUTHILL.

LONG CAIRN,

ROTTENREOCH is a long stony mound on gently sloping pasture land running rough SW. - NE. some 190' long over all and 43' wide at the NE. end and 37' at the SW. Several large trees are still growing on it and there are the stumps of others some of which had been blown down before they were cut up. Some 14' from the NE. end are remains of a cist lying rather askew to the present major axis of the cairn and represented by two transverse slabs together with two side slabs only the upper edges of which now emerge above the grass. If the transverse slabs do mark its ends, it would be 12' long and perhaps 2'3" wide. But the side slabs though on opposite sides of the supposed cist are not opposite one another. Near the centre of the cairn some 126' from the SW. end but NW. of the main axis are remains of at least two earth fast slabs some — apart that look like the headstone and side of a cist lying transversely to the main axis of the cairn. Between them among the upturned roots of a fallen tree to the NE. is a large slab well over 2'6" broad that may well be the capstone of such a cist torn up with the roots of the tree when it fell. Finally 13' from the W. end and 15' SE. of the NW. margin of the cairn an earthfast slab projects 2' above the turf slope with its edges parallel to the cairn's axis and it too might be part of a transverse cist. The mound seems to represent the ruins of a long cairn of the type already known at Kindrochat and Glen Almond. As there no peristalith survives and as the ground above the mound has been ploughed it is doubtful how far its edges coincide with the original margins of the cairn.

It may be significant that beyond the N. corner of the mound the field seems particularly stony as this is the direction where a horn might have been expected.

No map ref. or date.

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Woblan

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF RATTRAY.

STANDING STONES. ^{EAST} E. PARKNEUK. On Hatton Moss due N. of the deserted farm of Poltara and 30 yds. N. of the moor road from Bridge of Cally to Alyth on a small knoll ^{on} and which are still remains of a little coppice are several groups of large stones now mostly prostrate. The most northerly consists of three upright stones and one fallen. The N. stone stands 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' h. x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' x 2' the E. ^{one} 4'3" h. x 3' x 2'4" the S. ^{one} 3'4" h. x 4'3" x 2' and the prostrate E. stone is 4'8" long x 3'4" wide at its western end.

About 25 yds. to the SW. is a group of three large blocks, (one only being earthfast and standing 2'6" h. x 4'9" x 1'6" $\frac{1}{2}$). These stand or lie on the S. edge of a rather ill-defined circular depression perhaps 30' across on the N. of which is a lump that may conceal another stone. 30' further S. are four stones one erect 2'3" h. x 5'0" w. x 1'6" ^{and} the other three lying about in an irregular line. Finally some 40' to W. are three stones all lying scattered more or less in line.

[? EAST PARKNEUK]

PARISH OF RATTRAY.

HUT CIRCLES. W. of the Standing Stones and S. of the road just on the W. side of the summit's 900' contour are two hut circles on the top of a small knoll with cultivated land a little further W. There are traces of an enclosure wall outside the circles on the N. and E. sides of the knoll. The W. circle is well preserved its walls being defined by a double ring of slabs on edge and a gap some 5' wide marking the entrance, The overall diameter is 46' and the internal diameter 28' the walls being 9' thick. The circle on the E. is less complete many of the wall slabs having tilted inwards, but its diameter would seem to be about 20'6" and its entrance also to lie on the SE.

Half a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further ^{S.} towards Drummie Hill there is a round level patch where the map marks "Circle site of", but no stones survive.

* Presumably those described under the name "East Parkneuk"

MS plan

PERTHSHIRE.

VGC
MS page 169
ES 1942

PARISH OF RATTRAY.

STANDING STONES, Sawmill of Craighall. On the top of a low knoll at the bottom of the valley, just north of the burn flowing through it and E. of the road, are four large blocks of schist lying more or less on a circle of 20' diameter. All are rather amorphous; the S. most (now split) has been a triangular block with base 4'2" and sides 5'3" and 4'9" and 3'1" thick at base. It lies with the apex pointing S. The eastern block is 6'4" wide x 3'6" thick at its western end but its back is irregular. The N. stone is rather small and the W. ^{one} a quite shapeless block of the order of 5' cube. Due W. of it in the corn is a knob of rock that may be an outlier or an outcrop; the interior is stony.

Perthshire. lii SE.

7th August 1942.

PERTHSHIRE.

VGC
MS page 169
ES 1942

PARISH OF RATTRAY.

STANDING STONE, GLENBALLACH COTTAGE. NNE. of the foregoing.
on the steep brae above it just below the 700' contour stands a
single block of schist about 9' high of irregular outline but
6' wide on the SE. side and 7' on the NW. At the base of the
SE. side are 8 or 9 cup marks $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across or less and a small one
about 4' up. The stone's edges and faces are all rounded but
it tapers to a natural apex.

X Presumably "Standing Stones, Sawmill of Craighall"

V6c
his page 169
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF RATTRAY.

STONES. ^A MILL OF DRIMMIE. Just at the entrance to the latest plantation NE. of the summit are 7 large blocks of schist all apparently fallen and most deeply embedded in turf, which look as if they once formed a circle of anything from 20' to 30' in diameter. The largest exposed stone on the W. measuring 5'9" x 3'11" x 1'9" has fallen inwards, so probably has a large pillar deeply embedded in turf on SW. Of the S. stone only a stump now projects from turf. The next stone on SE. may have been broken. On the E. there is a big block most of which is covered with turf. The stone on the N. is small with a length of only 4'10" while only the edge of the NW. stone is visible.

No map ref.

7th August 1942.

VGC
ms page 170A
ES 1942

PERTSHIRE.

PARISH OF RATRAY.

[?OLD RATRAY]

STANDING STONE. / Three quarters of a mile E. of Old Ratray
about 100 yds. N. of the Blairgowrie-Alyth road ^{and} on the summit
of a low stony knoll stands a stone 5'3" h. x 3'4" w. x 2'3" th.
facing N. and S.

Pertshire. 111 SE.

11th August 1942.

VGC
MS page 170A.
ES 1942

PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF RATTRAY.

STONES. BROADMOSS. On the broad top of the ridge running NE. from Hatton ^{Farm} ~~fallen~~ NE. of the wood and rather on the S. slope about 875' O.D. are two prostrate stones lying side by side both having perhaps fallen to SE. The westernmost is 10'9" l. x 3'9" w. x over 2' thick a large slice having been recently split off the NE. side. The other is 8'4" x 4'9" z 2'4".

Perthshire. lii SE.

11th August 1942.

PERTSHIRE.

VGC
ms page 170A
ES 1942

PARISH OF RATRAY.

"STONE CIRCLES" BROADMOSS. About 250' SW. of the foregoing is a triangular patch that has been left uncultivated in the same field as the two stones. The long axis of the triangle that runs E. and W. is 127' while its base to the E. is 23'. Near the apex are five or six large blocks one near the apex measuring $6\frac{1}{2}'$ in length another 70' further E. being over $6\frac{1}{2}'$ long but having been deliberately split up. At the basal end are four quite small earth fast stones the two middle ones lying E. of the line joining the two outermost that might be the cord of a circle on which the others had stood. In the uncultivated area there are a few large boulders lying about probably "field stanes" but the space is in no sense a cairn, and there is no stone dyke near the spot. Otherwise the space suggests a long cairn. But in default of cairn material the map is probably right in showing two adjacent circles though the stones have been so much displaced that a reconstruction is now impossible.

x.l.e. Stones, Broadmoss.

No map of or date.

MS-plan

PERTHSHIRE.

WEEMS PARISH.

FORT, TORR HILL, ABERFELDY. This fort stands on a wooded bluff beside the Aberfeldy-Amulree road, just outside the confines of Aberfeldy. The site consists of a flat area on the summit of the bluff from the edges of which the ground drops steeply on all sides, particularly towards the N.; on the S., however, it rises again within a short distance, in accordance with the general lie of the hillside.

The flattened summit of the bluff is almost D-shaped, the E. side being practically straight (actually slightly concave) but the N. end thinner than the S. end. The greatest length from N. to S. is 180 ft. and the greatest breadth from E. to W. 130 ft. Along the S. edge can be seen the remains of an inner rampart 23 ft. wide and about 2 ft. high which, however, fades out towards the SW. and SE. corners. It is thus uncertain to what extent the rest of the peripheral parts of the flat area were within or beneath the original inner rampart; but traces of this rampart are no doubt to be seen in the large blocks of stone that occur plentifully round the edge of the summit, some just showing through the turf and others fully exposed, while a layer of small packed stones can also be seen below the turf at a point just S. of the centre of the E. side where a track has been cut through the crest. With these exceptions stones are conspicuous by their absence, the work as a whole appearing as predominantly earthen.

N.P. The outer defences were described by Hutcheson. ^{1 2/3} as trenches

4.1. As quoted by Christison in P.S.A.S., xxxiv (1899-1900) p. 51.

but to-day they appear as terraces; two of these can be clearly seen on the W. and one each on the N. and the S., while on the E. they are harder to define as the slopes tend to fade into one another.

Homey up of date

MS plan

PERTHSHIRE.

VGC
MS page 173
ES 1942

WEEMS PARISH.

STONE CIRCLE. ^{Two} 2 miles NE. of ABERFELDY. On a level grassy field beside the farm road to Tamlayewen stand 4 stones on a low cairn a little under 30' in diameter and 2' high. The area of the cairn in which the stones stand is fenced in but over grown with briars and brambles. From this growth a pair of stones emerge like pillars on the E. while another smaller protrudes on the W. near the road. Between the ~~two~~ pillars is a large stone 2'4" wide by 2'5" thick which does not rise above the brambles. The N. pillar stands 7' high and is 4'6" thick, the S. one 5' h. x 4' w. x 8" thick at the E. end and 1'4" at the W. The SW. stone 14' E. of the last is a prismatic block 4' h. x 3'3" x 2'4" while the NW. stone is a triangular block 4'6" h. ^{with} faces 2'4", 2' and 1'3". On the E. the boundary of the cairn merges into an old stone and turf dyke. The cairn however is not defined by any peristalith. While the whole space between the uprights is stone there are no indications of large blocks that might have formed the sides of a chamber to which the pillars on the E. might have been portals. Moreover though a drain now runs between the cairn and the road on the W. there are no indications that the cairn was ever prolonged in this direction.

sic, but
? stone

No map ref.

16th August 1958.

PERTSHIRE.

WEEMS PARISH.

[?TAM LAYEWEN]

STANDING STONE. A couple of hundred yards E. of the
foregoing^{*} close to the railway and between that and the
same farm road is a standing stone in a cornfield facing
W. It is 4'10" h. 3'10" w. along its flattish W. face and
2'2" thick at the centre the E. face being convex. The
stone is flat topped.

* Presumably "Stone Circle 2 miles NE. of Aberfeldy".


No map ref.

16th August 1958.

PERTSHIRE.

MEIGLE PARISH.

AG
MS page 45
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MOUND, BELLIDUFF, MEIGLE. This mound is situated on the W. side of the road from Alyth Junction to Meigle, about 500 yds. S. S. E. of the centre of the village. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford described it in a note dated Oct. 14th, 1939, as "a well-preserved round barrow about 9 ft. high"; but since that date it has been severely damaged by conversion into a defensible post - a large pit having been dug in the summit and provided with a parapet, and a trench having been cut round part of the base. Its dimensions appear to have been about 46 ft. from N. E. to S. W. by 53 ft. from N. W. to S. E; its height on the S. side is about 7 f  but less on the W. and more on the E. owing to the fall of the ground. In the pit a layer of medium-sized stones about 2 ft. 6 in. thick appears to overlie a core of pure clay, while similar stones appear in the trench round the perimeter; it is possible therefore that the mound was a natural one in the first instance, and that its height was raised artificially by the piling of stones on top of it.

lxiv. B. E.

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PERTSHIRE.

MEIGLE PARISH.

MACHETH'S STONE, BELMONT. This great stone stands about a mile S. W. of Meigle, just inside the policies of Belmont Castle, on what is probably a natural swell of the ground rather than a low artificial mound. Its height is 12 ft. 3 in., and its maximum breadth and thickness are respectively 5 ft. 10 in. and 3 ft. 8 in.; but its breadth is reduced by shoulder, above which it tapers to a blunt point *while* *which* its thickness likewise tapers off to about 9 in. at the apex. Its major axis runs approximately from N. E. to S. W. (true bearing 55°).

It is heavily marked with cups. On the S. E. face there are at least forty-two, the best example being $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter by 1 in. deep. There were probably more originally, but the surface has split off through weathering. All but one of these cups fall within a band crossing the stone between 3 ft. 10 in. and 5 ft. above the ground, i.e. at a convenient height for working. On the N. W. face there are at least seventeen cups, more evenly distributed below a height of 5 ft. 4 in. above the ground. On the S. W. face there is at least one cup, and on the N. E. face three not quite certain ones. Many of these cups are shallow and indistinct. The S. arris shows some unweathered marks of battering near the base. (Photos.)


lxiv. N. E.

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MEIGLE PARISH.

"DUFF'S KNOWE", BELMONT.  This low spreading mound lies within the policies of Belmont Castle about 40 yds. E. of the crossroads about a mile S. W. of Meigle. It has been planted with large trees, now cut down, and part of the S. E. sector has been cut by a plantation fence; it is thus not in good preservation, and at the date of visit was also much obscured by a heavy growth of grass. As far as could be judged, however, it was about 40 ft. in diameter ~~x~~ and 2 ft. high. A few medium-sized stones appeared along the line of the fence.

lxiv. N. E.

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MEIGLE PARISH.

THE LAW, BANKHEAD. This monument is marked about 600 yds. S. S. W. of Bankhead, in a plantation; but nothing could be seen on the spot except a very low, flattened underfeature which would be considered natural were it not for the O. S. record. It is possible that a low artificial mound, similar to "Duff's Knowe", may have existed here formerly; and it is noticeable that no conifers have been planted on the area in question, as if something had been visible at the time when the plantation was made.

lxiv. N. E. & S. E.

July 12th 1943.