

## Marginal Land Survey Typescripts: Perthshire Index

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PERTHSHIRE.

PARISH OF LOGIERAIT.

HOMESTEAD MOAT, CLOCHFOLDICH. This structure stands at a height of 320 ft. O.D. on the right bank of the Allt Mor 540 yds. SE. of Clochfoldich house between the road from Logierait to Aberfeldy and the River Tay. It is square on plan (Fig. ), measuring 125 ft. in either direction within a ditch that abuts to the E. on the steep slope leading to the burn. The lip of the sector of this that borders the interior to the N. is crowned by the slight remains of a low bank, but this does not appear elsewhere. Likewise, a low stony mound about 20 ft. in width borders the outer lip of the W. sector but does not appear on the N. lip. To the S., where the ditch lies along the descent to the River Tay, it is represented only by a scarp which falls to a terrace the outer edge of which carries on the line of the W. mound. It is possible that no defences were ever built along the lip of the descent to the burn. The entrance is probably represented by a gap in the NW. corner between the N. end of the W. mound and the W. end of the N. sector of the ditch. The interior is featureless.

PERTH.

DUN  
FORT AND MOTTE,

PARISH OF BLAIR-ATHOLL.

EARTHWORKS, ALDCLUNE.

These <sup>Structures</sup> earthworks are situated on a ridge which runs parallel to and 220 yards N. of the left bank of the River Garry at a point a little under half a mile NW. of Aldclune. The ridge, which at the date of visit, was covered with an open plantation of mixed trees, stands to a height of \_\_\_\_\_ feet above sea level and \_\_\_\_\_ feet above the river. The land to the N. rises only gradually, so that the crest of the ridge commands a clear view in all directions. The topography of the ridge requires to be described so that the siting of the two structures can be understood. The N. part is terminated by an almost conical mound about 60 feet in diameter at the top, from the S. of which the very narrow spine of the ridge runs S., rising slightly for about 100 feet. The spine then turns sharply to the E. and runs down gently for another 100 feet before turning N. again to die out eventually at the E. foot of the conical mound. As a result of this curious conformation a steep-sided oval depression is formed at the SE. foot of the mound. Immediately S. of this complex a narrow, flat area runs athwart the ridge, sloping down to the E., and thereafter comes the southernmost feature of the summit, a mound about 100 feet in diameter. Beyond this the ridge tails off and slopes away to the S. The W. flank of the ridge, which borders the N. mound, the central spine of the S. mound, is one continuous regular slope about 500 feet in length which falls at an angle of 45° to the crown below.

The N. structure is formed by the adaptation of the N. mound, the level top of which is almost circular on plan, measuring 60 feet from N. to S. While steep slopes fall 46 feet to the W., 30 feet to the N. and 22 feet to the E., a narrowing neck with steep flanks joins it to the spine, a slight scarp continuing/

continuing the line of the rim across the base of the neck. The neck soon narrows to a width of only 6 feet, and runs for 40 feet to the S. before attaining a width of 10 feet. The remains of outer defences lie on the slopes which flank this long thin neck, those on the W. slope consisting of two ditches which flank a low mound, all three elements running for a distance of 35 feet W. down the slope before fading out. On the E. slope a similar arrangement, with three ditches and two banks, runs down for 70 feet to the oval depression to which reference has been made. Two additional outer defences remain to be noted. A bank about 50 feet in length outside a terrace or quarry ditch about 70 feet in length, lies at the E. foot of the mound to block access thereto from the termination of the low level hooked spine described above. A similar bank, 85 feet in length, crosses the N. flank of the mound to impede access from that direction. Nothing is known about this earthwork, but its situation and design are unlike those of any known prehistoric structure. The characteristics observed, however, recall in some respects those of the ~~Twelfth-century~~ motte at Riddell, in Roxburghshire (Inv. 534), while the lack of any visible defence round the rim of the summit enhances the possibility that this structure too is a motte.

The S. structure occupies the S. mound. The central feature is an enclosure about 45 feet in diameter formed by a stony mound now about one foot in height, measured from the inner side, and 4 feet from the outside, which is spread to a thickness of about 30 feet. Stones and boulders protrude from the mound, and an angular robber trench mutilates its N. arc, and there is a strong possibility that the mound represents a ruined stone wall. The original width of the wall was probably not more than 15 feet, and the original enclosure might therefore have been as much as 50 feet in diameter. A ditch lies outside the/



the ruin of the wall, bordered on its outer side by a stoney rampart. In the E. and SW. arcs the ditch appears as a terrace and the banks a mere crest. While no entrance is visible in the ruin of the inner wall it is probable that it would have been in the NW. arc, conforming to those in the ditch and bank. Outside the bank a second ditch, with a slight bank on its outer lip, crosses the ridge from E. to W., stopping on the W. crest of the ridge to allow access to the entrances of the inner works. The only other defence is a ditch which crosses the diminishing S. tail of the ridge immediately S. of the main structure. The ruinous state of this structure tends to increase the difficulty of identification, in that it denies a proper understanding of the main, inner, wall. But there is nothing in the situation and character of the remains to suggest that they could not be those of a prehistoric structure such as a small fort or dun. None of a <sup>precisely</sup> similar nature occur in the vicinity, but examples can be sited from elsewhere.\*

If the identifications of the two structures are broadly correct, it may be assumed that the S. structure was ruinous and long abandoned when the N. structure was built.

\* E.g. Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire: but more likely to be a local-type dun 19. v.

PERTH.

PARISH OF ABERFELDY.

FORT, TOR HILL. This fort is situated on a low knoll which stands above the left bank of the Moness Burn in the southern outskirts of Aberfeldy at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the right bank of the River Tay. It stands at a height of 400 feet O. D. and 100 feet above the river. The structure, which is very denuded, was covered at the date of visit with conifers. Its position so near the town has doubtless led to the robbing of any stones that may originally have appeared in the ramparts while the appearance of the interior suggests that later buildings have at one time been placed within it. The fort is of irregular shape on plan, with a maximum length of 150 feet from N. to S. by 135 feet transversely, within a rampart most of which is represented by a mere scarp. In the S. arc, however, a low mound, spread to a width of 18 feet, still survives. The second rampart springs from the N. arc of the first and runs thence W., S. and E. to die out on the E. side of the knoll. There is no obvious point at which this rampart may have rejoined the NE. arc of the inner one, though it may well have done so. The E. arc of the outer rampart is also missing, but the rest of it remains in the form of a scarp round the other three sides of the fort. The eccentricity of the inner and median ramparts may be due to the configuration of the knoll, extra space being achieved on the summit by running the two together round the NE. corner. But the lack of remains in the E. must render full interpretation of the structure impossible. Otherwise the fort presents a generally similar appearance to that on Craig a' Ghuibhais.

PERTH.

PARISH OF FORTINGALL.

FORT, CRAIG a' GHIUBHAIS, BALNACRAIG. This fort is situated at a distance of 560 yards NNE. of Balnacraig farmhouse on the crest of the steep slope which here forms the N. side of the valley of the River Lyon. It stands at an elevation of 840 feet O. D. and at 500 feet above the river. The approaches to the fort from N. to W. lie over gently rising ground, while that from the SW. is but a little steeper. To the SE. and E. however the ground falls away at first in a precipitous rocky cliff which develops lower down into a less abrupt but still steep slope. The fort is D-shaped on plan, measuring 240 feet along the chord, which is the crest of the cliff, by 190 feet transversely. It is formed by three concentric ramparts, all very denuded and represented only by low scarps. The entrance is in the E. Almost the whole of the fort has been planted with conifers, and at the date of visit, though these had been felled the interior was choked with rhododendrons and no internal features were visible.

PERTH.

PARISH OF REDGORTON.

FORT, PITCAIRNFIELD. This fort is situated at a height of 130 feet O. D. on the crest of a descent of some 40 feet which forms the N. border of a promontory surrounded on the other sides by the River Almond. It stands at the edge of a cultivated field at a distance of 230 yards E. of Pitcairnfield House. Much of the fort has been destroyed by ploughing and it has been further disfigured by the planting of trees within it and by the construction of two large water tanks in the SW. sector. A path-way running along the brink of the descent has caused further mutilation, while what appears to be the termination of a substantial field boundary runs into the SE. part. The fort probably consisted of a D-shaped enclosure measuring about 190 feet from E. to W. by about 120 feet transversely. This is now surrounded by a ditch with no rampart on the inner lip, and it is possible that such a rampart did once exist but has been removed. The ditch measures up to 5 feet in depth and 20 feet in width. The whole of the NE. section now stands alone, but the W. part has a substantial stony bank along its outer lip. It is probable that this originally continued round to the NE., but that it has been obliterated in this sector. A second rampart lies outside the arc of the first, but after a stretch of only 40 feet it too has been destroyed. The N. arc of the ditch is breached by a stone-built causeway which appears to be of comparatively recent construction. The entrance was probably in the E., between the present termination of the ditch and the brink of the descent to the S. In addition to the tanks and the trees, the interior contains a sub-rectangular enclosure formed by a ruinous drystone dyke, but is otherwise featureless.

PERTH.

PARISH OF KILLIN.

FORT AND ENCLOSURE, INNIS BUIDHE.

These <sup>structures</sup> enclosures are situated on the island Innis Buidhe which lies in the River Dochart at a point distant three quarters of a mile from its mouth at the W. end of Loch Tay. The enclosure which occupies the NW. tip of the island, is triangular on plan and measures 140 feet in length by a maximum of 70 feet in breadth. It is bounded to NW. and SE. by the steep sides of the island which here fall about 30 feet to the level of the river, while to SW. it is defined by a ruinous rampart which stands to a maximum height of 2 feet and is spread up to 15 feet in width. Outside this the promontory is cut off by a ditch which runs from one side of the island to the other apparently without a break and measures about 20 feet in breadth and 3 feet in depth. The rampart is broken in the middle by a gap 10 feet in width but there is no corresponding causeway in the ditch. A drystone dyke runs along the bottom of the ditch. A rectangular enclosure consisting of a mortar-bound wall lies within the enclosure, and several tombstones lie both inside and outside it, but the interior is otherwise featureless.

The surface of the island rises steadily to attain an elevation of 24 feet above the level of the outer lip of the ditch at a point 260 feet SW. of it, and then falls gently towards the SW. tip. The summit area is occupied by a fort which measures 230 feet in length by a maximum of 100 feet in width within the denuded remains of a stone wall or rampart. Where this runs athwart the island it appears as a low stony bank rising to only 2 feet or 3 feet above the level of the interior and to 5 feet 6 inches above the ground outside and spread to a maximum width of 25 feet. Although it is very much denuded, a short stretch of drystone masonry visible in the N. arc/

arc of the bank indicates that it had at least a built outer face. Both the NE. and SW. arcs of the rampart are pierced by an entrance, but as a modern track runs along the whole length of the island it is impossible to determine whether both are original features. The fort is planted with trees and choked with scrub and fallen timber but appears to be featureless.

NN/572324. lxxx. NW. (Unnoted). 9th May 1958.

PERTH.

PARISH OF FORTINGALL.

DUN, ROROMORE. This dun is situated upon cultivated ground which lies between the hills forming the S. side of Glen Lyon and the right bank of the River Lyon, at a height of 640 feet O. D. and of about 40 feet above the level of the river which is distant 400 yards to the N. It lies 140 yards SE. of the ruin of Milton Roro and 600 yards W. of Roromore farmhouse, immediately S. of the road between the two, while the burn named Allt a' Chobhair runs N. to the river 140 yards to the W. The ruin of the wall of the dun is represented by a grass-covered rubble mound showing considerable stretches of large boulders which form parts of a single low course of both faces, but much stone has been robbed from the structure to build dykes and walls in the vicinity and the fragmentary ruins of a rectangular secondary building occur within the dun itself. The interior measures 53 feet by 49 feet and the wall from 11 feet to 14 feet in thickness. The entrance is in the N., but no details of it can be seen.

PERTH.

PARISH OF LITTLE DUNKELD.

DUN, KINCRAIGIE. The remains of this dun are situated at a height of a little over 300 feet O. D. in level arable land on the brink of the descent of about 130 feet to the right bank of the River Tay, distant 250 yards to the NE. It appears on the 6 inch O. S. Map as a dotted ring 250 yards NNW. of Kincaigie farmhouse marked "Castle (site of)".

The remains consist principally of several large boulders of the lower course of the outer face of the wall which measure individually up to 6 feet in length and lie on the circumference of a circle about 88 feet in diameter. In some places they occur in continuous stretches, up to 20 feet in length, and in others singly; most of the missing ones were probably robbed for building purposes, but some may still remain in situ under the grass. Within this intermittent line of outer face there is an irregular mound of rubble which varies in width from 10 feet to 20 feet, but although several large boulders occur in it none can be assigned with certainty to the line of the inner face. The mound contracts in the NW., and it is probable that the entrance ~~are~~<sup>lies</sup> in that arc. The interior contains dumps of stones collected from the surrounding field, and several large deciduous trees.



PERTH.

PARISH OF BALLINLUIG.

DUN, QUEEN'S VIEW. This dun is situated on a comparatively level shelf on the S. slopes below Meall nan Eun at an elevation of 850 feet O. D. and of 400 feet above the left bank of the River Tummel distant 520 yards to the S. The dun is 360 yards due N. of the elevated rock known as Queen's view from the prospect visible to the W. from its summit and enjoys an enlarged version of the same view. It is however overlooked from the hillside immediately to the N., while to the E. the land slopes gently up towards a small level platform.

The remains lie in coarse grass in an unplanted strip among woods of conifers. They have been considerably robbed, probably during the construction of a drystone dyke which runs close up on the SE. and also, possibly, for the construction of a house, named Ballintuim on the 6 inch Map, which is situated 270 yards E. of the dun. Nevertheless several stretches of boulders forming the lowest course of the inner face of the wall and more than half of those forming that of the outer face can be seen among the debris, as well as those lining the S. side of the entrance, which is in the W. An upright slab, now leaning towards the N., which protrudes from the S. side of the entrance, formed one of the door jambs. The dun measures about 56 feet in diameter internally within a wall about 10 feet in thickness.

PERTH.

PARISH OF DULL.

DUNS, EASTER GARROW. These duns lie on open ground at the head of Glen Quaich 160 yards SE. of the right bank of the River Quaich at a height of 930 feet above sea level and at a distance of 100 yards SE. of Easter Garrow cottage. Dun A lies at a distance of 36 yards NE. of dun B. It is very ruinous, as much of the wall has been robbed of its facing-stones and part of it has been entirely removed, while ploughing in the field in which it lies has tended to encroach upon the ruin. The remains consist mostly of a grass-covered stony mound standing to a height of 3 feet and spread to a general width of about 15 feet, but in the NE. this is absent and only a low scarp remains to mark the course of a stretch of the wall 30 feet in length. It is probable that this gap indicates the place where the whole of the remains of the wall have been removed to admit the plough into the interior. Three stones which may have belonged to low courses of the outer and inner faces are shown on the plan, but their identification cannot be absolutely assured. The two in the SE. arc. though not opposite each other, would indicate a thickness of about 11 feet for the wall. The dun measures internally about 55 feet in diameter, and the entrance was probably in the missing NE. arc.

Dun B lies on a very slight rocky ridge, and has escaped the plough, but it too has been severely robbed of stone. It consists of a grass-covered stony mound standing to 4 feet in height and spread to between 10 feet and 16 feet in width. Several stones of a low course of the outer face are visible in the S. and four separate ones of the inner face in the NE, and no close estimate can be made of the probable original thickness of the wall. Appearances suggest however, that it was probably about 10 feet or 12 feet in thickness, and that the interior measured about 50 feet in diameter. The entrance, in the E. arc, is/

is represented only by an indentation in the line of the stony mound.

The situation of these duns, and their close juxtaposition, recalls some of the duns in Glen Lyon.

NN/825400. lx. SW. (Unnoted). 1st May 1958.

PERTH.

PARISH OF DULL.

DUN, CEANN na COILLE. This dun is situated on a small spur which protrudes from the N. flank of Cragan Dubh and which stood at a distance of            yards S. of the right bank of the River Tummel before the level of Loch Tummel was raised. The site, which slopes slightly down from S. to N., is approached over level ground from S. and W. To the E. there is a gradual fall to the burn, while the N. face of the spur drops steeply for a few feet before the gentle northern slope of the hillside is resumed. The dun is situated at a height of 650 feet O. D. 200 feet above the old river level, and at a distance of 800 yards E. of Foss Home Farm farmhouse. The wall is fairly well preserved, most of a low course of stones of the inner face and about half those of the outer face being visible either through the grass or among the tumble of stones and boulders forming the ruin of the wall and its core. The interior measures 55 feet in diameter. The entrance, which is in the E., is not well preserved, only two stones of the S. side being visible.

PERTH.

PARISH OF DULL.

DUN, TOM ORAIN. This dun stands on a small sandy spur which protrudes from the lowest part of the NE. flank of Meall Mor at a distance of 500 yards from the SW. shore of Loch Freuchie. It stands at an elevation of 930 feet O. D. and of 50 feet above the level of the loch. The approach to the crest of the spur from the hillside to the W. is level and open, while the ascent from the S. is moderate; but to N. and E. the flanks of the spur rise steeply for about 20 feet from the level of the ground below. The dun lies on the crest of the spur 30 yards W. of the nose. It is however ruinous, the remains consisting of a ragged stony mound, spread to a thickness of up to 25 feet, from which several earth-fast boulders protrude. Enough of these can be plotted however, to show that the dun originally measured about 63 feet by 52 feet internally within a stone-faced rubble-cored wall about 12 feet in thickness. The N. arc of the wall has fallen away down the steep flank of the spur which is strewn with debris. Although most of the facing-stones have been robbed, five contiguous large ones of the outer-face remain in situ in the S. arc. They lie E. of the entrance, which is marked by a depression running through the line of the wall into the interior. The latter contains numerous stones and boulders covered in turf and short heather which form no recognizable arrangements.

PERTH.

PARISH OF DULL.

DUN, BRAES OF FOSS. The scanty remains of this structure are situated at a height of about 1,100 feet O. D. on the highest part of a broad area of open pasture land close to the right bank of the Allt an t' Socaich, 300 yards E. of Braes of Foss house. Although very fragmentary as a result of the robbing of the stones and the ploughing of the interior, parts of the wall of the dun can be distinguished as a broad, uneven mound, while six large blocks forming part of the E. arc of the outer face and some smaller ones in the S. arc still remain in situ. The estimated external measurement of the original structure is about 75 feet from N. to S. by about 85 feet transversely.<sup>I.</sup>

I. P.S.A.S. xlix. (1914-15), 26.

PERTH.

PARISH OF DULL.

DUN, DRUMNAKYLE. The substantial remains of this structure are situated at a height of 750 feet O. D. on a rocky knoll named Caisteal Choise 350 yards SW. of Drumnakyle house. The site is bordered to the S. by the steep rocky gorge of a burn, but in other directions the approaches are open. The remains consist of a grass-covered stoney mound representing the ruin of the wall, and four large contiguous blocks in the E. arc are all that remain of the original outer face. The estimated external measurements of the dun are 84 feet from E. to W. by 60 feet transversely. The entrance was probably in the W. <sup>I.</sup>

I. P.S.A.S. xlix. (1914-15), 26.

NN/786574. xxxviii. NE. (Unnoted). 3rd May 1958.

PERTH.

PARISH OF FORTINGALL.

DUN, BALNACRAIG. This dun is situated at a height of 940 feet O. D. on a level track of land which lies between rising ground to the N. and a steep descent of 570 feet to the S. to the left bank of the River Lyon opposite Duneaves House. The wall of the dun is very well-preserved, all the facing stones of both faces being visible up to heights of from one to four courses. The interior measures 65 feet by 58 feet and the wall varies in thickness from 8 feet to 13 feet. The entrance, in the SW., can be distinguished in the debris, but while the line of the SE. side of it is visible the stones of the opposite side are obscured by debris.

Both in the interior and outside to the NE. there are several rectangular foundations which are presumably secondary to the dun. They consist of low grass-covered stony mounds about 3 feet in width, those in the interior butting on to the inner face of the wall. They appear to be small structures of the butt-and-ben type measuring some 25 feet by 12 feet overall, and may represent shielings, if not a permanent settlement.



VITRIFIED FORT, MACHANY. This fort <sup>1</sup> (Fig. ) is situated

1. Cf. P.S.A.S., lxxvii (1942-3), 38.

in a small plantation on the summit of a low, flat-topped ridge, a quarter of a mile N. of Machany. The ridge, which is aligned E. and W., attains a maximum height of just over 200 ft. O.D., and there is easy access to the site from all directions except from the N. where the northern flank of the ridge falls fairly steeply to the Machany Water. The defences consist of a single stone wall which encloses an oval-shaped area measuring 170 ft. from WNW. to ESE. by 115 ft. transversely. The wall is in a very wasted condition and is now reduced to a slight, grass-covered, stony mound, spread to an average thickness of 15 ft. and measuring only a few inches in height. On its outer edge eight facing stones can be seen, one of which is now recumbent, while most of the others have been dislodged from their original positions by stone-robbing. No trace is visible of any inner facing stones. Within the thickness of the wall, particularly on the NE. and SE., several lumps of vitrified stone are exposed amongst what remains of the original core. There are two gaps, situated at the SSE. and WSW. angles, and measuring 15 ft. and 10 ft. in width respectively, either of which may represent an original entrance. The interior is featureless and there is no visible trace of the "Chapel" recorded on the O.S. map.

NN 902158

cvii SE ("Chapel, site of").

16 May 1957.

MSS.	<i>A. Mach</i>
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

EARTHWORKS, HA' TOWER. The remains of two apparently separate earthworks (Fig. ), are situated one and a half miles E. of Dunning, and just over 500 yds. SE. of Garvock House, overlooking a bend in the Garrock Burn which flows past immediately to the N. and E. The steep-sided gorge formed by the burn, which is between 30 ft. and 40 ft. deep at this point, provides strong natural strength on the N. and E. but to the W. and S. the site faces only moderately-sloping ground. The principal feature is a rectangular drystone building, measuring 14 ft. by 19 ft. within walls which are 5 ft. thick, and having an entrance facing E. This building stands on a circular mound, about 50 ft. in diameter, which is protected on the W. and S. by three ramparts, each having an internal ditch. Only the inner rampart is now complete, the S. and SW. arcs of the outer two having been levelled by cultivation and forestry operations. The inner rampart stands 2 ft. 9 in. above the inner ditch and 3 ft. above the middle ditch, the middle rampart stands 3 ft. above the ditches on either side of it, and the outer rampart stands 4 ft. above the outer ditch and 1 ft. 9 in. above the level of the ground outside. All three ramparts were hidden, at the time of visit, under a heavy tangle of brushwood from <sup>the</sup>plantation in which the site stands and which was in process of being cut down. They appear, however, to be constructed of piled earth and small stones without any sign of revetment. The entrance seems to have been situated at the extreme SE. end of the ramparts on the edge of the ravine, where a narrow path, about 4 ft. wide, leads through towards the entrance into the central building. The amount of debris, however, obscured any detail.

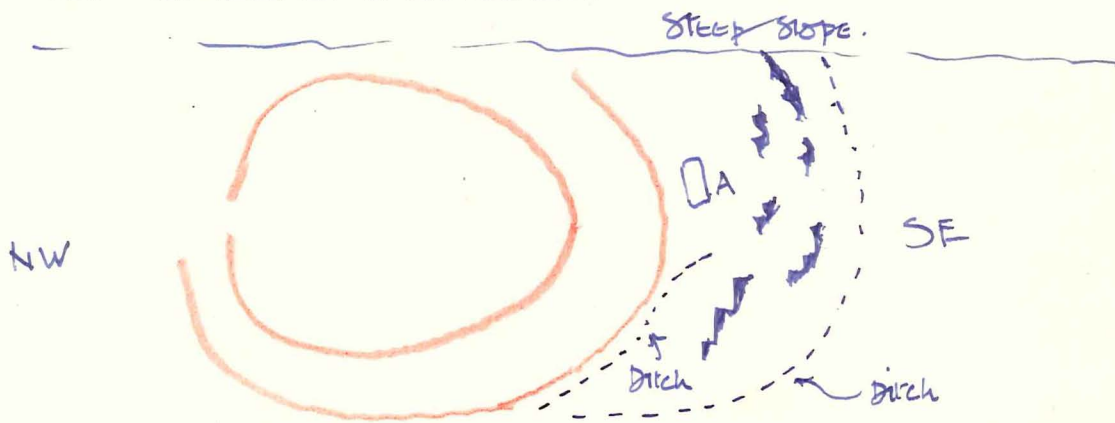
To the SE. of the tower and its immediate defences, there are faint traces of two concentric banks, each with an external ditch, which follow a gentle curve southwards for a distance of a little over 100 ft. as far as a fence running NE. and SW. South of the fence they are lost in a cultivated field. Both banks are very severely reduced and until the area is cleared of brushwood and other debris it is impossible to discover the relationship of these two banks to the defences surrounding the tower.



KIPPENROSS. These remains are situated at a height of a little over 200 ft. O.D. on a knoll on the right bank of Allan Water 120 yds. SE. of the lodge at the W. end of the drive to Kippenross House. The knoll, which is covered with a plantation of deciduous trees, slopes gently down to N., W. and S., but to the E. it is bordered by the steep eroded descent to the river 100 ft. below. The remains (Fig. ) consist of two systems of very shallow ditches, measuring about 3 ft. in width, which can be partially traced in the carpet of leaf mould and dead leaves that cover the knoll. The inner system is formed by two parallel ditches lying about 6 ft. apart and forming an angular arc round the highest part of the N., W. and S. of the summit of the knoll. If continued to meet the crest of the eroded face to the E. they would enclose an area measuring about 65 ft. in width by about 35 ft. in breadth. The outer system, similar in character and size, abuts on the W. arc of the outer ditch of the inner pair, apparently springing directly from it. The slight nature of the remains renders proper reading and interpretation impossible, and only examination could provide a complete and accurate plan.



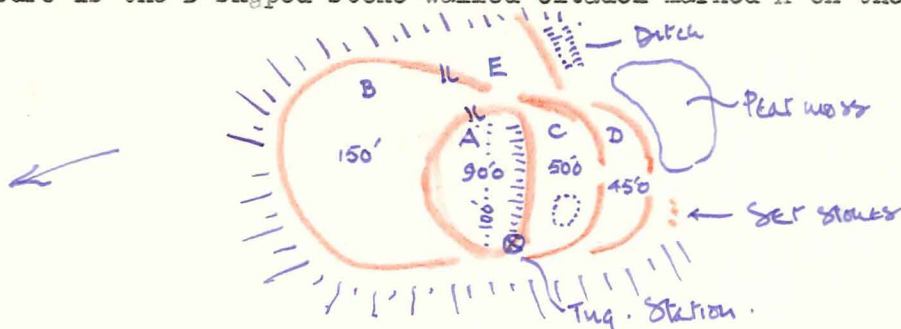
FORT, DUN MOR. A pear-shaped fort with <sup>the</sup> a narrow end towards the SE., measuring internally about 53 yds. from NW. to SE. by 40 yds. across the widest part. Two stone walls form the principal defences, but they are so thoroughly cast down (? by the Romans) that little can be said about them. Both were built of the stones that are strewn over the hillside thereabouts, and incorporate rock outcrops. Neither seem to be more than about 8 ft. in width (probably nearer 6 ft.), nor, to judge from the amount of debris, are they likely to have been more than about 5 ft. in height. The inner wall encloses the summit area of the hill, while the outer one, which was no doubt originally continuous but is now only traceable on the SE. and SW. sides, lies at a distance of some 25 ft. from the first. There is one certain entrance at the NW. end, approached by the hollow track, and another possible entrance on the NE. The interior is featureless.



Immediately outside the fort on the SE. there is a rocky spur which has been incorporated within a ditch as shown in the diagram. The ditch is frequently interrupted by narrow, unexcavated causeways and is presumably unfinished. Being only 5 ft. in width it is too narrow for defence and yet too large to be a marker-trench. A similar unfinished ditch also occurs at the base of the outer wall on the S, but is not necessarily coeval with the wall since it diverges from the latter at the E. end. In the absence of excavation it is uncertain whether these ditches represent an abortive early attempt to fortify the site, or an equally abortive attempt to strengthen the stone fort. A roughly rectangular scooped floor (A) situated outside the outer wall of the fort on the SE. is probably a structure of some kind: it measures 35 ft. by 25 ft. approximately. Otherwise there is no sign of dwellings.

M.S. KS  
 PLAN  
 MAP  
 M.R.  
 REPS.

FORT, CRAIG OBNEY. (Proceedings, xxxiv, 106). The principal structure is the D-shaped stone-walled citadel marked A on the



accompanying sketch, which measures 100 ft. by 90 ft. from centre to centre of the enclosing wall. The wall has been built of thin slabs of stone native to the hill, but has been so thoroughly cast down (? by the Romans) that its thickness is indeterminate in the absence of excavation. The debris is 20 ft. wide on the average, but is not more than 2 ft. in height: this might imply either a tall narrow wall, or a low thick one. The straight side of the ~~rectangle~~ citadel follows the crest of the slight ridge that forms the summit proper of the hill, but the plan is otherwise unrelated to the contours, as is the case with most of these D-shaped citadels. There is a suggestion of an entrance, about 3 ft. wide, at the point shown in the sketch, but the interior is featureless.

The outworks indicated in the sketch are only traceable by occasional outer facing stones and scraps of core and it is doubtful if they are contemporary with the citadel or represent an earlier defensive system. They are closely related to the contours, each wall following a natural crest-line, and it is possible that B and C ~~may~~ originally may have been one wall, with D an outer defence, or that B alone may have been the main enclosure, its SW. wall underlying that of A. In the latter case C and D would both be outworks.

Interesting features are :

- 1) The wall and ditch which prolong the line of natural defence offered by the peat moss on the S; the ditch is 12 ft. wide, 6 ft. deep below the wall, and 3 ft. deep below the exterior ground surface.
- 2) Three set stones which were probably laid to restrict access to the SW. entrance. There is another entrance on the N. side of the citadel as indicated, but there are no internal features apart from an/

Fort , Craig Obney (Contd.)

an oval hollow measuring 30 ft. by 20 ft. in C which may or may not be a dwelling site.

The fact that walls B, C, D and E have almost entirely disappeared, though the external facings remain in places, suggest that they are contemporary with one another yet differ<sup>ent</sup> in date from A which exhibits plenty of stone but no facings. B,C,D and E might, therefore, have been robbed for the purpose of building A. But<sup>the</sup> possibility still remains that they all represent a single integrated system. In spite of differences in plan the combination of walls and ditches, and the flattening of the main wall, argue for an affinity between this fort and the one at Dun Mor above Fendoch.

02 38

lxxiii N.W.

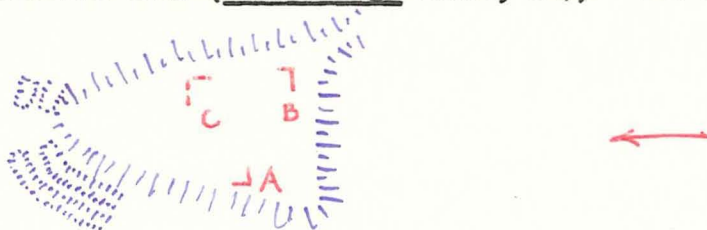
27 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



Perthshire.

FORT, DUNCANS CAMP (Proceedings xxxiv, 107) The site is ~~on~~



a rocky knoll, roughly triangular in shape with rounded corners and measuring 200 ft. in length from N. to S. by 90 ft. in maximum breadth. The S. and SW. slopes are very steep, and there is also a fairly steep slope on the E. An inclined spur provides access ~~on~~ at the SE. corner, but the easiest approach is from the N. where the knoll is only 15 ft. higher than ~~the~~ a gully that links it to the ridge.beyond. The only traces of artificial defences are at this N. end, where two ditches and a medial rampart, of a slight proportion, can be seen cutting across the level approach while apparently leaving an entrance gap in the centre. In the interior the only features of interest are two angles of dry walling, and the ruins, of a third situated as shown in the accompanying sketch. The walls are 3 ft. to 4 ft. in thickness and at A and B are 4 ft. in height: the last two appear to have been linked by a 3 ft. thick wall running round the margin of the knoll. I do not believe that these pieces of masonry are ancient, and it is possible that they are simply the remains of shooting butts since Rohallion Lodge was formerly a shooting lodge.

NO 046394

24 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS.	

Perthshire.

FORT, JACKSCHAIRS (Proceedings, xxxiv, 106). This is a curvilinear earthwork, in a better state of preservation than Christison allows but very difficult to plan owing to the fact that it is encumbered by trees. The defences are best preserved on the E., where four ramparts, separated by ditches, are visible. The ramparts are reduced to terraces, but these are well marked and are traceable at various points round the rest of the circuit.

07 16

cix N.E.

10 May 1956

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



PERTH

FORTEVIOT

CAIRN, JACKSCHAIRS WOOD. The remains of a round cairn, measuring about 45 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. 6 ins. in height, can be seen in Jacksstairs Wood, 200 yds, E. of Jacksstairs. The exact position of the cairn is marked on the O.S. map by the minor triangulation-point 339.

no/070170

Six N.E. (unnoted).

10 May 1956.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	

Perthshire.

CAMP CASTLE (SITE). No remains of this structure survive at the present time. The site is a cultivated field on the edge of a plateau overlooking the River Earn. The structure could have been either a tower or an earthwork of some kind, but not an Early Iron Age fort.

07 20

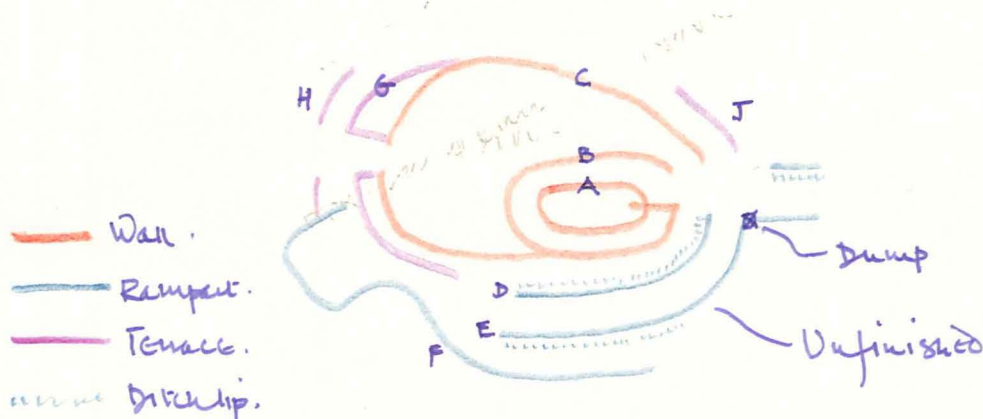
xcvii S.E.

15 June 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



FORT, FORGANDENNY (Proceedings xxxiv, 74). This superb fort is matched only by the White Caterthum, which it closely resembles, as a type-site for the Gallic wall forts of Angus, Perth and Aberdeen, and it is desirable that a proper plan should be made incorporating all the features shown in the accompanying sketch and some of which are not included in the plan in Proceedings.



Notable points about the fort are:

- a) The situation, which illustrates the Gallic fort builders preference for an isolated eminence affording commanding views in all directions.
- b) The presence on the same site of two timber-laced stone walls (A and B); a thinner wall (C) of uncertain width formed <sup>ing</sup> as it were an annexe to A and B; massive earthworks (D - F); and the terraced seatings of vanished ramparts (G, H and J).

There seems to be no doubt that the earthworks D - F are coeval with the stone walls, since the same type of earthwork ramparts occur in connection with the Gallic fort on Barry Hill, and the quasi-rectangular expansion on the W. side is repeated on the White Caterthum. Wall C and the terraces on the other hand could conceivably belong to an older system of defences, but this point can only be decided by the excavation. My impression is that, as I now believe was the case at the White Caterthum, all the visible remains are likely to belong to the same occupational period.

The interior of A has been lacerated by many trenches, but it would still be possible to test, by a relatively small amount of digging, whether the length of interior wall at the entrance is bonded into  
or/

or abuts on to the inner wall.

10 15

cix S.E.

9 October 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Ferthshire.

FORT, INCHTUTHIL. There is nothing to add to the account given in Proceedings, xxxv . The fort is clearly of Dark Age date since it incorporates Gourdie<sup>2</sup> stones from the Roman fortress in the ramparts. The ramparts are impressive by reason of their scale, comparatively good state of preservation, and the large area which they cover in relation to the modest size of the interior. I do not know of anything comparable.

11 39

lxiii S.W.

8 October 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

LINEAR EARTHWORK, BUZZART DYKES. (Proceedings, lxxvii, 30). A good factual account of this earthwork is given by Childe and Graham in Proceedings, but they say nothing about its purpose. It is clearly not defensive, since the N. side runs in the bottom of a gully and the ditch is inside the bank, and it can only be interpreted as a land boundary.

The scale of the work, as it survives at present on the W. side, is more substantial than that of the average mediaeval land boundary, but strongly recalls Wallaces Trench in Selkirkshire, with which its measurements should be compared.

The circle marked on the map on the crest of the ridge just within the W. side of the enclosure is surrounded by a ruined stone wall and looks like a genuine hut, but the other circles and cairns indicated on the map could not be inspected at the date of visit owing to the dense growth of heather and bracken.

12 47

lii S.W.

26 August, 1958

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



Perthshire.

MOTTE AND BAILEY, CAIRN BETH (Proceedings, xxxiv, 46). This earthwork has now been largely obliterated by cultivation. The bailey has measured about 100 yds. in length from E. to W. over a 20 ft. wide ditch, but the transverse dimension could not be obtained at the date of visit.

15 30

Lxxxvi N.W.

20 July 1956

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....



Perthshire.

MOUND, KINLOCH. A low mound of irregular shape which was formerly planted with trees. There is now no trace of the ditch marked on the O.S.map, and although the mound does not look natural its purpose is obscure. It is certainly not a fort of any kind, but might be a motte which has been wrecked by cultivation and subsequent planting and road widening.

15 44

lxiii N.W.

21 July 1956

MSS.....	Ky
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REFS.....	

FORT, LAW HILL. An important, though much wasted, multi-walled contour fort of Kaines Hill type. As it is not on the Ordnance Survey map, a plan should be made for record purposes as soon as possible, but good air-photographs are required to elucidate the situation at the northern end where there appear to be at least 6 lines of defence, i.e. triple walls and a series of 3 earthen ramparts outside them. The hut circles pencilled in on the 6-in. O.S. map are stone-walled and measure up to 40 ft. in diameter internally. They are so widely scattered, however, that it is doubtful if they have any connection with the fort (which itself shows no trace of dwellings). The excavation of one of these huts by Mrs. Stewart is referred to, under Arnbathie, in the Scottish Regional Groups' Annual Report for 1950.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

CAIRN, SHIEN HILL. A splendidly preserved round cairn measuring 120 yds. in circumference and 15 ft. in height. It is almost completely turf covered but occasional stones can be seen in places.

173266

lxxxvi S.E.

20 July 1956

MSS.	128
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

FORT, EVELICK (Proceedings, xxxiv, 56) A multivallate earthen ramparted fort like Dunglow, Fife. There are five ramparts and ditches on the weakest (N.) side but only one on the S. and E. Christison's plan is accurate so far as the W. and N. sides are concerned but the narrow ramparts shown on the other two sides are merely late turf dykes.

NO 199257

lxxxvi S.E.

20 July 1956

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	

DUN, MAC TUAL. (Proceedings, xxiv, 69) The plan in Proceedings



seems to be reasonably accurate, except that apart from an odd stone or two there is now no trace of the inner wall along the very steep, and in places precipitous, slopes on the S. and E. The wall has been 9 ft. in thickness and the inner face is visible at numerous points: the outer face on the other hand is only occasionally visible although at one point, on the NW. corner, it is still standing to a height of 5 ft. 6 in. This inner wall is stone-built throughout and judging by the amount of debris it can hardly have been less than 10 ft. in height in its original state. There are two possible entrances as shown on the sketch, but no signs of internal structures.

The annexe wall on the NE. seems to have been similar in construction <sup>to</sup> ~~but~~ the main wall, and the second line of defence on the W. has also been a stone wall but possibly not quite as thick. The outer defence ~~on~~ this side may have been a wall ~~or~~ an earthwork, or even a combination of the two. In front of it, at the S. end, a ditch some 15 ft. in width and 7 ft. deep below the crest of the outer defence (3 ft. deep below the exterior ground surface) has been dug across the easiest line of approach. Its outer lip is studded intermittently by boulders which seem to have been placed there as an additional obstacle. Further N. the function of the ditch is taken up by a water course strewn by nature with boulders.

The ditch-and-wall combination again suggests affinity with Craig Obney and Dun Mor but the fact that both the main and subsidiary walls are here in exactly the same condition of decay is a strong argument for regarding Craig Obney as a two-period work, i.e. an original Early Iron Age fort subsequently robbed for the purpose of making a dun.

Dun, Mac Tual (contd.)

For the measurements of Dun Mac Tual, see Hutcheson's description  
in Proceedings.

NN 778474

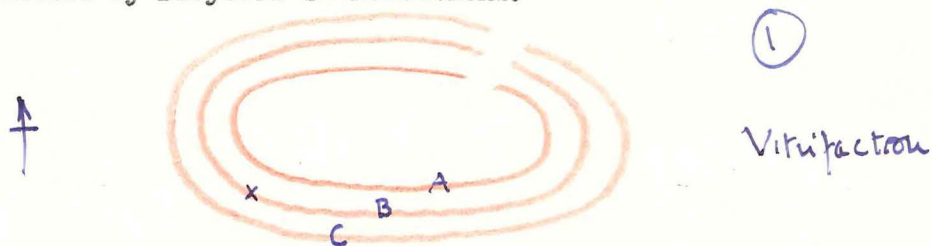
xlvi S.E.

28 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



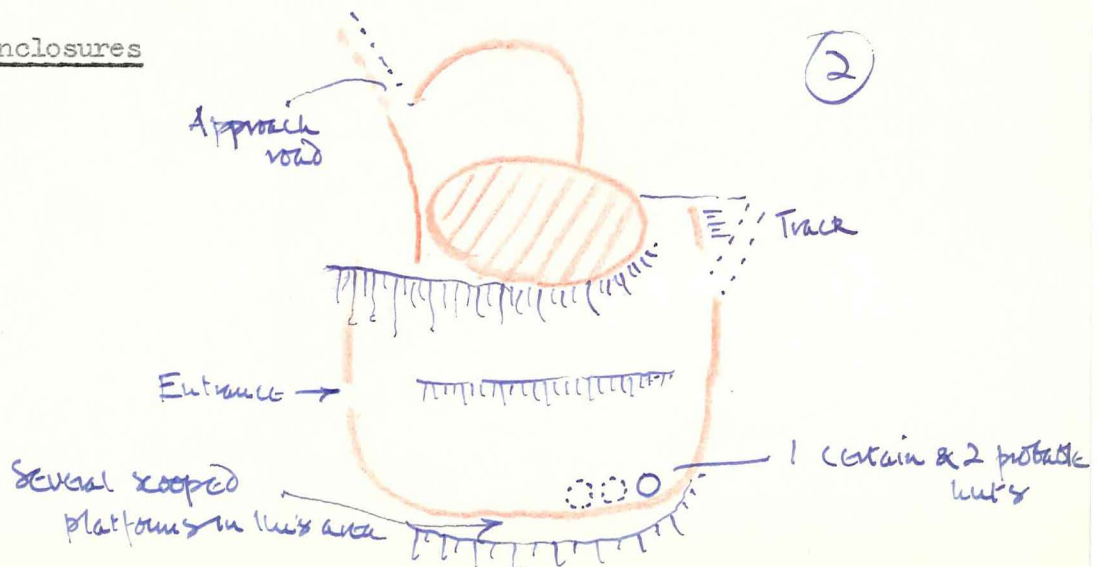
FORT, DUNSINANE HILL. The fort proper occupies the summit of the hill and is oval on plan, measuring internally about 180 ft. from E. to W. by 80 ft. transversely along the axes. The innermost defence (A in the sketch) has been a massive stone wall, originally perhaps not less than 20 ft. in thickness, but heavily robbed and mutilated by Playfair's excavations.



The outer defences (B and C) are concentric with A: B has been a stone wall somewhat narrower than A while C, which is now for the most part represented by a terrace only, may have been simply faced with stones or purely an earthwork. Both B and C were evidently rubble-cored, since both possess internal quarry-trenches. The entrance is on the NE. and leads directly through all three defences.

Wall A is clearly of Abernethy type, and the problem is to decide whether or not it is coeval with B and C. A ledge at the foot of A, on the NE. half of the circuit, may possibly be the remains of an early inner rampart contemporary with B and C, in which case A would represent a later refortification. But the point can only be settled by excavation. The only vitrification observed was a single loose piece on the line of B at the point marked X on the sketch, 8 ft. W. of the west end of a good stretch of the outer face. It is not certain, however, whether this piece is near its original position, or whether it has been dislodged from the inner wall.

Enclosures



The stone wall enclosing the plateau on the S. side of the fort can still be traced as shown in sketch 2, and is presumably contemporary with one or other of the occupations of the fort. Just inside the wall, near the SE. corner, there are the remains of one certain and two possible stone walled circular huts, and there are entrances both in the E. and W. sides. A second enclosure, not previously noted, covers the W. side and <sup>part of</sup> ~~on~~ the N. side of the fort. It has been bounded by a stone wall similar to that of the first enclosure, and the entrance on the NW. is bordered by a line of stones as in certain Dark Age forts (e.g. Buchtrig, Roxburghshire), but no internal dwellings are visible. Similar enclosures exist at Mancriffe Hill fort.

21 31

Lxxxvii N.W.

7 July 1956

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



EARTHWORK, RAIT (Proceedings xxxiv, 57) Traces could be seen of the three ramparts referred to by Christison, but the site was too overgrown to allow a thorough examination.

23 26

lxxxvii S.W.

19th July 1956

MSS	KS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS	

FORT, BARRA HILL, ALYTH. (Proceedings xxxiv, 93) The following additions should be made to Christison's plan:

(1) Rampart D, enclosing plateau C, is visible along the N. side of the plateau and probably once continued eastwards to cover the entire N. side of the fort. It is reasonable to identify it with (2) below.

(2) A slight rampart on the outer edge of terrace I.

(3) The gap, shown on the plan between I and K, is an entrance through which passes a track which mounts the scarp ~~of~~ the inner wall obliquely, entering the inner enclosure at the E apex. Although it has been in fairly recent use, this track is probably original. Playfair refers to an entrance at the E. end, but none is visible at the present time.

(4) The slight remains of a stout rampart (a continuation of L) can be seen along the inner margin of mound K. The so-called "little mound k" is merely a section of this rampart. At the outer foot of K is a slight ditch with upcast mound on the outer lip.

(5) <sup>A</sup> The vitrified stone was seen embedded in the corner of the main wall about one-third of the way from P to S, but no vitrification was observed amongst the great masses of stone that lie on the inner and outer slopes.

Conclusions: This is a typical Abernethy-type fort characterised by a timber-laced stone wall not less than 20 ft. thick, enclosing an oblong area. There seems to be nothing later than this wall on the site, but it is not clear whether there is anything earlier. The massive rampart L appears to be contemporary, and the slighter looping enclosure walls could equally well be so.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS	.....

EARTHWORK, BARRA HILL, ALYTH. The "fort" marked on the O.S. map at M.R. 265503 on Barra Hill has been almost completely destroyed by cultivation. The field was in crop at the time of visit and all that could be seen was a segment of a low bank. The structure is clearly not an Iron Age fort.

265503

liii N.E.

19 July 1956

MSS.	K.S.
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

FORT, DRON HILL. The remains of a contour fort are situated at a height of 684 ft. O.D. on the gently-rounded summit of Dron Hill, distant half a mile WSW. of Dron farmhouse. To the S. there is a long and steep descent, but in other directions the flanks of the hill are moderately inclined and afford relatively easy access.

Oval on plan (Fig. ), the fort measures about 320 ft. from WNW. to ESE. by 240 ft. transversely within triple stone-faced ramparts. Of these, the inner can be traced as a slight bank, which for a distance of 250 ft. on the N. has almost disappeared completely. On the W. side, however, a considerable number of both inner and outer facing-stones are visible, indicating that the rampart had an original thickness of about 10 ft. The two outer ramparts have been obliterated except on the NW., W. and SW. where they now take the form of slight terraces on the edges of which outer facing-stones can be seen intermittently. An original entrance is probably represented by a gap, about 12 ft. wide, on the W. side which interrupts all three ramparts. There is another break in the inner rampart on the E. which is now 25 ft. wide, in which a second original entrance may have been situated.

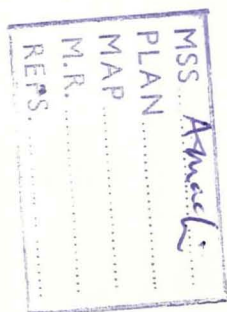
The wasted condition of the site is due to extensive cultivation as well as stone-robbing and tree planting and felling. Rig-and-furrow ploughing has obliterated any trace of internal features and further disturbance has been caused by the construction of two separate plantation banks which partly overlie the defences, and which may be associated with the trees which are reported to have been growing on the site in 1797.<sup>1</sup>

1. Stat. Acct., xix (1797), 560.

Christison, in his description of the fort,<sup>2</sup> was deceived by

2. P.S.A.S., xxxiv (1899-1900), 81-2, Fig. 38.

these plantation-banks into treating them as annexes to the fort and his plan, therefore, is very misleading.



Perthshire.

"EARTHWORK," INVERTROSSACHS. This is a purely fictitious monument. There is nothing whatsoever on the ground to correspond with the "ramparts" marked on the O.S. map, and the site is totally unsuitable for an earthwork of the shape and size indicated. It should be deleted from the records.

555055

cxxiii N.W.

10 June, 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



FORT, DUNMORE, CALLANDER. (Proceedings, xxxiv, 62). The plan and description given in Proceedings are correct as far as they go, but make no mention of vitrification. I found loose vitrified material lying in the well, and in a modern cairn built near to the well; also in situ in the second rampart from the interior on the W. side. In the last ~~phase~~<sup>case</sup> the vitrified material was buried in the core of the wall and had been exposed in a sheep-rub.

The enclosure attached to the N. end of the fort appears to be contemporary, and the terrace outside and parallel to the fourth rampart may be either a filled ditch or the remains of a levelled fifth rampart. The entrance was probably round the ends of the ramparts on the N. There are no internal features apart from the well which at the present time is simply a circular muddy hollow in the ground.

601075

cxxxiii N.E.

10 June, 1957

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REPS.....	

Perthshire.

FORT, DUN MOR. This fort is situated on the top of a ridge which lies with its main axis from E. to W. It is protected by a marshy gully ~~some~~ 40 ft. below the crest of the ridge on the N. and by long steep slopes on the W. and S. Access is however easily obtainable from the E. by way of a gentle incline along the crest of the ridge.

The fort is approximately oval on plan and measures 350 ft. from E. to W. by 190 ft. transversely. It is defined <sup>ended</sup> ~~lined~~ by a single stone wall originally about 10 ft. thick but now heavily ruined. On the S. side the wall is based on a rock outcrop which has a vertical face, some 4 ft. to 6 ft. in height. The stones used for the footings of the outer face of the wall are very large, some being 7 ft. in length. Gaps in the centre of the wall at either end of the ridge probably represented ~~the~~ original entrances, but the interior, which is covered with bracken, shows no sign of dwellings.

608333

Lxxx N.E.

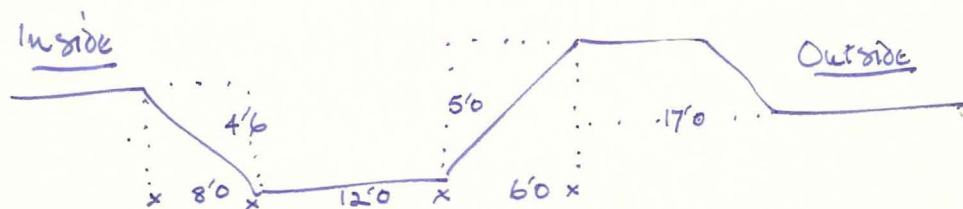
12 June 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



HOMESTEAD MOAT, FLANDERS HILL. A splendid example of a homestead moat, situated on flat ground which must once have been part of Flanders Moss and is now only a few feet above it. It is almost square on plan, measuring 76 ft. from N. to S. by 71 ft. from E. to W. within a ditch and external bank. All the material from the ditch seems to have gone into the external bank, there being no trace of any corresponding bank on the inner lip.

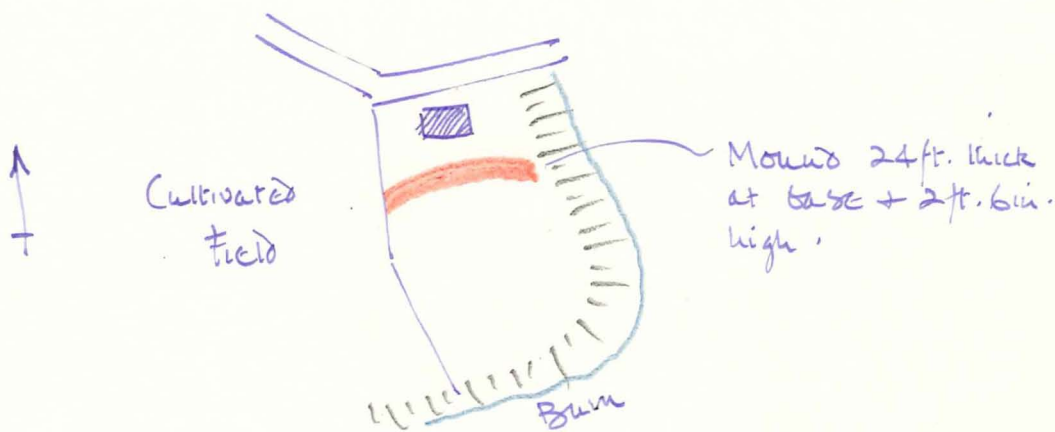
The section on the N. side is as follows:-



The ditch has always been wet. ~~And~~ the bank is low and spread on the N., E. and W. sides but is only 12 ft. in width on the S. and heaped up to a height of 3 ft. externally. In the absence of any sign of a causeway, access to the interior ~~was~~ presumably gained by means of a foot-bridge. The northern half of the interior is featureless, but the southern half has been slightly lowered giving the impression of a bank round the margin of the ditch on the S. side and at the SE. corner.

MSS	KS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REPS.	

EARTHWORK, KEIRHEAD. All that can be seen on the site of this so-called "Keir" is a broad low grass-covered mound extending from the bank of the burn westwards for 120 ft. on a slightly curving course. The burn at this point flows through a miniature ravine about 20 ft. deep and with a steep side to the W. The earthwork must presumably have continued to rejoin the burn further down the <sup>S</sup> margin of the little plateau on which it stands: the latter is only 2 ft. to 3 ft. higher than the neighbouring cultivated field where the mound meets the <sup>fence</sup> face, but increases in height southwards until it is 12 ft. above the field at the burn. The mound may conceivably have been a wall, although there is not the slightest trace of stone-work at the present time. The site is not strong enough for a promontory fort, and it is possible that we have here another structure similar to the "Keir" at Gargunnoch.



63 00

cxixi N.W.

13 June 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

"KEIR", MID BORLAND. This is a large natural mound of glacial sand and gravel some 12 ft. to 15 ft. in height. It has been quarried into for road material <sup>on</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>S.</sup> the ~~road~~side and there are several more small surface quarry pits on the top and in the sides of the mound. There are no definite signs of any artificial work, the irregular hollowed area, some 42 ft. by 24 ft., on the top of the mound being probably a quarry pit and not an enclosure. On the other hand the site resembles those of the other "Keirs" in the district.

64 00

cxxxix N.W.

13 June 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire

"KEIR", AUCHINSALT. The site is a levelled platform raised a few feet above the ~~levelled~~ field on the W., and bounded by a glen on the SE. and by natural gullies running into the glen on the other two sides. There has been a walled enclosure on the top measuring about 100 ft. by 50 ft., but the wall is now reduced to a rickle of stones. Close inspection of the site was disputed by a bull, but it is possible that there was originally a similar structure on the site to the "Keir" at Gargunnoch.

65 01

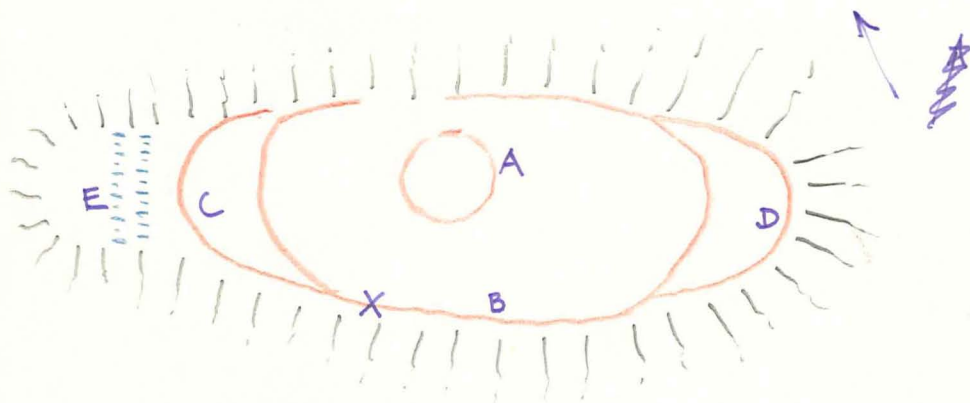
cxvxi N.W.

14 June 1957

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REPS.....	



FORT, CALLANDER. Although it is marked ~~as~~ "Roman Camp, site" on the O.S. map, this structure is a native fort measuring some 500 ft. in length from WNW. to ESE. by about 200 ft. in maximum width. It occupies a ridge which presents a steep slope about 60 ft. in height to the River Teith on the N., but which is easily accessible from the other directions.



On the highest point of the ridge there has been a roughly circular enclosure <sup>(A)</sup> measuring 40 ft. to 50 ft. in diameter. It was probably surrounded by a stone wall, but is in such a wrecked condition that apart from the internal dimensions already given nothing can usefully be said about it ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~fault~~ of excavation. Only a single stone is visible which might be in place in the supposed wall, and the interior of the site is choked with nettles.

It seems possible that the enclosure described above is a dun which has been inserted <sup>into</sup> ~~in~~ an Early Iron Age fort. The latter is represented by the rampart or wall marked B on the accompanying sketch, which, at the present time, is merely a low, turf-covered mound. At either end there are loop walls or ramparts (C and D), while a further, outermost defence on the W. is provided by a rock-out ditch <sup>(E)</sup> drawn across the narrow end of the ridge. A gap in B at the point marked X on the sketch may represent an original entrance, but there is no sign of internal buildings.

MSS	.....	K.S.
PLAN	.....	
MAP	.....	
M.R.	.....	
REFS.	.....	

Perthshire.

DUN, CROSSMOUNT. Is situated on a small knoll on the dissected plateau that overlooks the Tummel at this point. It is approximately circular in shape, and measures about 84 ft. in diameter over a wall 9 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness. The wall has been heavily robbed but the outer facings are traceable intermittently at turf level, and there is a row of inner facings on the W. side. The entrance was probably on the E, but no details are visible.

710579

xxxvii N.E.

22 May 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

PERTSHIRE

MOUND, BRIDGE OF TEITH. On the S. side of the secondary road from Doune to Callander (B 8032), a quarter of a mile W. of Bridge of Teith, there is a prominent grassy mound, bearing a few trees, which may be a Bronze Age burial cairn. The mound is nearly circular on plan, has a mean diameter of 90 ft., and stands to a maximum height of 12 ft. in the centre.

718012

cxxv S. W. (<sup>u</sup>Vnnoted).

11 June 1957.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	✓
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS.	



Perthshire.

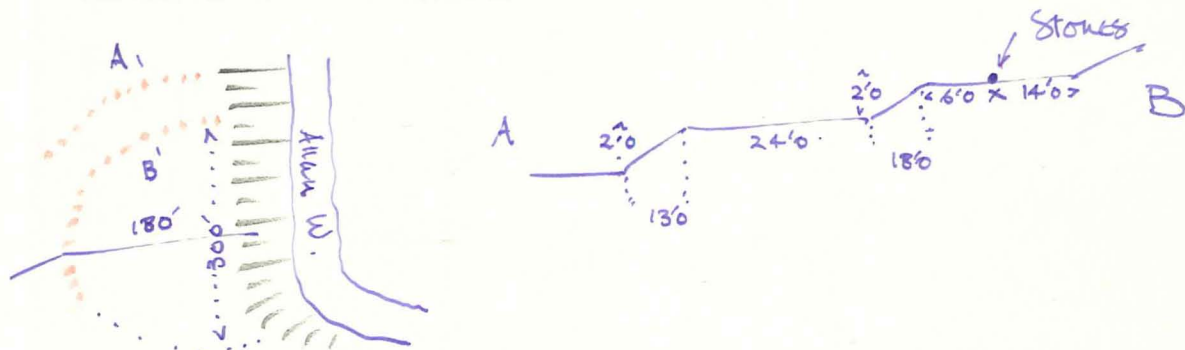
EARTHWORK, KNOCK HILL. A natural oval mound which rises from a height of some 15 ft. at the SE. end to about 30 ft. at the NW. end. No remains were visible at the date of visit owing to a dense growth of nettles.

ns 78 98

cxxxii N.E. ("Supposed Roman Camp") 14 June 1957

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REPS.....	

EARTHWORK, MILL OF KEIR BANK. A D-shaped earthwork, the chord of which is formed by the right bank of the Allan Water which at this point is 100 ft. in height. There have been two ramparts, which now appear merely as terraces in the northern half and have been entirely obliterated in the southern half by the construction of turf dykes and paths. The inner rampart<sup>s</sup> have probably been faced with stone since there are two set stones in line at a distance of 6 ft. from the front of the terrace on section line A-B :



The interior has measured about 300 ft. by 180 ft. and is slightly domed: it shows no sign of structures. The work is possibly an Early Iron Age fort.

781999

cxixii N.E. (unnoted)

14 June 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

SUPPOSED DUN, MILLTON. The "fort" marked on the Popular Edition of the 1 in. O.S. map at 790584 does not exist. It has been fabricated out of some late enclosure walls and piles of field gathered stones.

790584

xxxviii N.E.

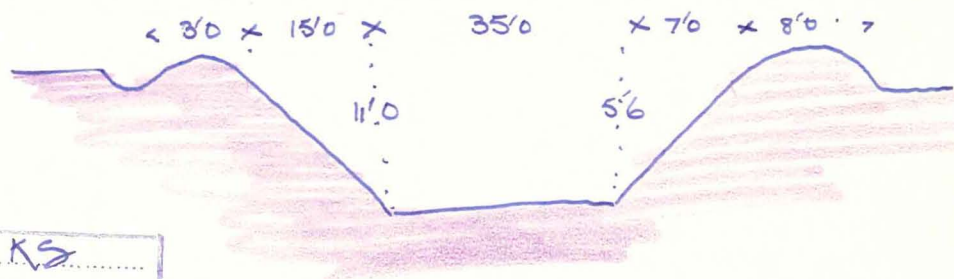
22 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	

HOMESTEAD MOAT, FORTINGALL. A description of this earthwork is given by Crawford in his Topography of Roman Scotland, p. 78, but the following points should be noted:-

- 1) Crawford's compass-points are not always reliable.
- 2) As the Commission's plan shows, the earthwork is not "a squarish structure" but is definitely oblong.
- 3) The inner bank is obviously secondary since it lies 5 ft. back from the margin of the ditch on the W. and N. sides. The so-called "ditch" behind it is merely the trench from which the upcast material used for the bank has been obtained. It is possible, in fact, that the ~~mound~~<sup>bank</sup> has been stone faced.
- 4) The causeway in the E. side looks secondary, and like the inner bank may be the result of a later adaptation of the site. The original causeway is in the N. side, and has dammed up the silt deposited by the burn that formerly flowed ~~in~~<sup>into</sup> the NW. corner of the ditch, with the result that the level of the ditch to the W. of the causeway is 5 ft. higher than it is to the E. of it.
- 5) The "round stone structure" in the SE. corner is simply a fragment of a turf-covered stone wall. It is not round, and, although its purpose is uncertain, it is clearly of no great antiquity.

A section across the S. side of the ditch is as follows:-



MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

"ROMAN CAMP", NETHERTON (SITE). I could see nothing here, either on the cultivated plateau or in the wood to the E., but it is not clear precisely where the site is supposed to be. The only hope of locating the work would be by means of crop-markings on air photographs.

74 02

cxxv S.W.

12 June 1957

MSS.....	KS.....
PLAN.....	.....
MAP.....	.....
M.R.....	.....
REPS.....	.....

Perthshire.

DUN, GRENICH. This structure has been another dun, but it is so obscured by dumped stones that no details can be given without excavation.

80 60

xxix S.E.

22 May 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



Perthshire.

DUN, CEANN NA COILLE. Another undoubted dun on the lip of a flat shelf overlooking a gentle descent to the Tummel. It resembles Borenich Dun in being comparatively well-preserved, the wall ~~of~~ debris forming a prominent feature of the landscape. Circular on plan it measures 55 ft. in diameter within a wall 9 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness. Both faces are intermittently visible, the inner one standing to a height of 4 ft. in four courses at one point on the SE. arc. The entrance was possibly in the north-eastern arc, but no details are discernible.

806585

22 May 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
M. P.	.....
M. R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

DUN, BALINTUIM. This dun is situated on flat ground with a steep scarp immediately beyond it on the S. The wall has been reduced to a low grassy mound in which only a few of the larger facing stones (mostly external) now appear. It is circular on plan with an overall diameter of about 85 ft. There are no definite indications of the entrance or of the thickness of the wall, but the latter was probably in the region of 8 ft. to 10 ft.

81 60

xxix S.E.

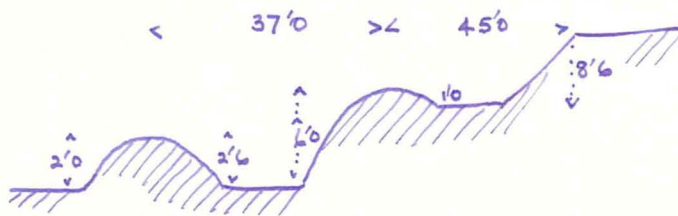
22 May 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

Perthshire.

FORT, GRINNAN HILL OF KEIR. (Proceedings, xxxiv, 54). The plan and description given in Proceedings are adequate except that the outer pair of ramparts appear as banks, and not as terraces, and there are now no definite indications of an outer ditch. The inner rampart has totally disappeared, except at the point marked on the plan. The outer pair show no trace of stone and seem to have been constructed simply of upcast from the ditch. There are no internal features.

The section at A-B is as follows.



833094

cxvii S.W.

12 June, 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

Perthshire.

DUN, CRAIG BORENICH. This dun, which is situated at spot level 1025 beside an old track, is marked on the 1 in. O.S. map only. The position recalls that of the Queen's View dun, being a level terrace on the margin of a long slope, with no natural defences but an excellent outlook to the S. Roughly circular on plan, it measures about 50 ft. in diameter within a wall 9 ft. in thickness. To judge by the amount of debris the wall has been a fairly high one. The entrance was probably in the NW. arc, but no details can be discerned.

839606

xxx S.W.

22 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
REFS.	.....

Perthshire.

FORT, ORCHILL. (Proceedings, xxxiv, 118). The site of this fort has been thickly planted with conifers and no details were, therefore, visible at the date of visit.

86 12

cxvii N.E.

10 May 1956

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

DUN, QUEEN'S VIEW. This dun lies in a forestry plantation but is not itself planted. It occupies a non-defensive position on the edge of a natural terrace with a fine view of Loch Tummel. Roughly circular on plan it measures about 60 ft. in diameter within a wall about 10 ft. in thickness. The wall has large stone facings, up to 4 ft. in length, and a core of smaller stones. It has been much disturbed and a modern dyke (now ruinous) stands on top of it in places, but the foundations are no doubt intact. The position of the entrance is uncertain. There is a good deal of loose stone in the interior, but no definite sign of dwellings.

(Note The dun lies 75 yds. W. of the dyke marked on the 6 in. map and is crossed by an electric power line)

863601

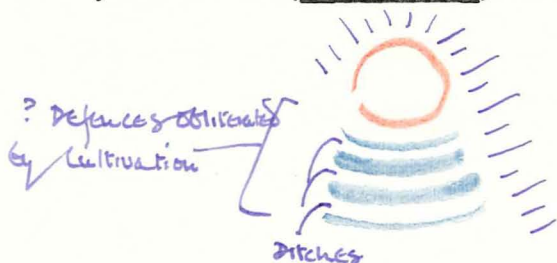
xxx S.W.

21 May 1957

MSS.	NS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS.	

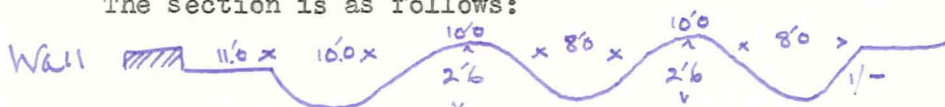


THE DUN, TYNDUN. (Proceedings, xxxiv, <sup>70</sup>~~17~~). A roughly circular



enclosure bounded by a stone wall, with triple ditches enclosing two ramparts on the S. side where the approach is level.

The section is as follows:



The inner wall has been wrecked, and at the present time is merely a jumble of large stones up to 4 ft. in length, the debris being spread over a width of some 15 ft. to 20 ft. There is a suggestion of an outer face at one or two points but no definite inner face, so that the thickness of the wall is uncertain. It is probable, however, that it was in the region of 10 ft., rather than the 14 ft. to 15 ft. given in Proceedings.

The interior measures about 100 ft. in diameter and there is a possible entrance, about 3 ft. wide on the SW. No internal structures were noted, but at the date of visit the site was encumbered by fallen trees so that detailed inspection was impossible.

The only resemblance between this fort and the ones at Craig Obney and Dun Mor is the employment of earthwork defences in association with stone walls, and this is hardly a reliable diagnostic feature.

864475

xlix S.W.

27 May 1957

MSS.	<i>K2</i>
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

DUN, MILTON LODGE. Situated on a hill slope not far from the floor of the valley with no defensive advantages. It has been a roughly circular enclosure, similar to the duns in Glen Lyon, and has measured about 50 ft. internally. The enclosing wall is nowhere precisely measurable but was probably about 10 ft. in thickness. The dun is in a dilapidated condition, having been plundered for stone and then used as a dumping ground for stones gathered from adjacent fields, and only a few facings are now visible. The position of the entrance is doubtful but it was possibly on the W. The interior has been terraced into the hill slope to obtain a level floor, but there is no sign of dwellings.

87 62

xxx S.E.

21 May 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
KEPS.	.....

Perthshire.

DUN, BLACK CASTLE. Similar to the dun at Milton Lodge except that it stands in a good defensive position on the crest of the ridge. It measures internally 60 ft. by 50 ft. but the wall, which has been built of large stones measuring up to 4 ft. in length and occasionally set on edge, is only 8 ft. in thickness. A gap in the SE. side of the wall probably denotes the position of the original entrance. Traces of another wall which extends outwards from the S. side of the entrance for a distance of 11 yds. may have been some kind of forework or have flanked an approach road. The SE. half of the interior has been planted by the Forestry Commission and the other half is in rough pasture. There are no indications of internal buildings.

880608

xxx S.E.

21 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

FORT, GILMERTON. The earthworks shown on the O.S. map are simply the W. end of a quasi-ridge fort lying with its main axis E. and W. At the W. end the defences comprise triple ramparts and ditches of massive proportions - the innermost ditch being exceptionally wide for an Iron Age fort. Some slight remains of the E. defences, in the form of terraces, are also visible. The fort is comparable to the one at MR 92 10, and it is no doubt of Iron Age date.

89 23

xcv N.E.

26 April 1956

MSS	K.S.
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

"FORT", GLENEAGLES GOLF COURSE. (Crawford, TRS, 40). This structure has now been totally obliterated.

90 11

cxvii N.E.

27 April 1956

MSS	K8
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS	.....

EARTHWORK, INCHBRAKIE CASTLE (SITE). There is nothing to add to Christison's description in Proceedings xxxiv, 48. The earthwork is obviously of medieval date, although the shape and small size of the ditch are unusual.

90 21

xcv S.E.

7 May 1956

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....



Perthshire.

DUN, PITCASTLE 2. The "fort" marked on the 1 in. O.S. map at 906539 is another dun of Tummel type. It lies to the S. of the track which leads up to the Brae of Pitcastle in a circle of trees which should appear on the 6 in. map. Roughly circular on plan the dun has measured about 70 ft. in diameter over a wall 8 ft. 6 in. in thickness. The wall is heavily ruined and only a few facings can be seen at <sup>the</sup> present time. The entrance is probably in the SW. side.

90 53

xxxix S.E. (unnoted)

29 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS	

Perthshire.

DUN, "CAISTEAL DUBH", GLEN TILT. The position of this dun is wrongly marked on the 6" O.S. map. It actually lies opposite a point midway between the burn named Alt Craomidh and the bridge at Marble Lodge, and is presumably the "Caisteal Dubh" of the 6" map. It occupies the crest of a ridge which looks directly up the valley of the Tilt and is bounded by a peat-hag to the SW., gullies to SE. and NW., and a steep slope to the NE. Roughly oval on plan, it measures about 70 ft. by 60 ft. internally, the wall being about 9 ft. in thickness. The wall is in a very ruinous condition having collapsed or been thrown down the slope on the NW. side, while elsewhere only the outer face, one course in height, and a rickle of stones representing the core, now appear. The stones are of average size, the largest being some 5 ft. in length. The entrance has been at the NE. apex but simply appears at the present time as a gap in the wall. The interior is featureless.

905715

xxi N.E.

23 May 1957

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REPS.....	

Perthshire.

DUN, PITCASTLE 3. This would appear to be of the same type as the Dun, Pitcastle No. 2, and about the same size. But it has been submerged in a dump of field-gathered stones, and no facings are now visible.

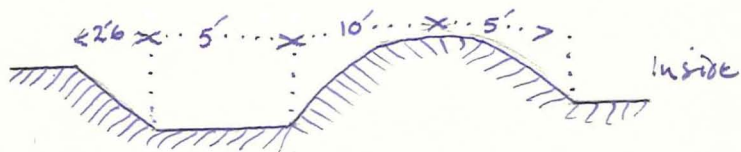
907541

xxxix S.E. (unnoted)

29 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS	.....

EARTHWORK, FENDOCH. (Crawford, TRS, 47). The remains consist of three sides of a trapezoidal earthwork measuring 200 ft. from E. to W. by 75 ft. transversely within a single bank and external ditch. The fourth (S.) side has been washed away by surface water draining from the steep scarp on the opposite side of the road, but the original width of the enclosure was probably not much more than at present. It certainly did not extend across the modern road for the steep scarp begins at the roadside. The section of the ditch and bank is as follows:



The bank is apparently formed of ditch upcast: it stands 4 ft. above the bottom of the ditch on the N. side and a maximum of 5 ft. 6 in. above the ditch on the W. side. There is no sign of a gate but against the inner face of the bank, above the centre of the N. side, there are two or three short lengths of bank which may be the remains of a building or of subsidiary enclosures.

The sharp profile of the ditch and bank preclude a Roman date, and the structure cannot in fact be regarded as a defensive work of any kind since it is immediately overlooked by higher ground on the S. The ditch is too narrow for a homestead moat, and the work is presumably a late medieval farm or simply a stock enclosure.

Crawford is wrong in stating that there is a gap in the N. side, and in regarding the work as being "possibly Roman".

MSS.	K.S.
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

SUPPOSED FORT, KILLIECRANKIE. The <sup>Site</sup> ~~summit~~ is at the extreme eastern end of a natural plateau jutting out into the Pass of Killiecrankie. Here there is a level space, roughly triangular in shape and measuring 20 yds. in length by 12 yds. in width at the base. It shows no sign whatever of having been fortified, so that unless convincing authority can be ~~sited~~ <sup>sited</sup> for the supposed "fort" the latter should be deleted from the map. The situation of this little promontory, at the highest point reached <sup>by</sup> ~~from~~ the footpath through the Pass, would make it a popular vantage-point, and might well give rise to the idea that it had been adapted for defence.

915621

xxx N.E.

23 May 1957

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

FORT, LOANINGHEAD. This is the same type of fort as the one at Gilmerton (89 23), but is in a better state of preservation despite the fact that it is covered with conifers. Triple ramparts of massive proportions and showing no trace of stone have completely enclosed the southern end of a ridge. The entrance is from the S.

92 10

cxviii S.W.

29 April 1956

MSS	.....	KS
PLAN	.....	
MAP	.....	
M.R.	.....	
REPS	.....	



FORT, CASTLE DUBH. (Proceedings, xxxiv, 71). Hutcheson's plan



and description seem to be accurate except for the following points:

(1) He has over estimated the thickness of the walls, since the main wall is not more than about 10 ft. in thickness and the annexe wall measures 8 ft. 6 in. precisely.

(2) The main wall has disappeared on the W. where it rode along the brink of the crags.

(3) There is a possible entrance into the annexe as shown in the sketch. The other entrance, leading into the fort proper, is at present simply a gap in the wall, 9 ft. in width, and <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ probably narrower in its original state.

Both the walls are simply heaps of stone but traces of outer facing can be seen in either case at a number of points. There are no internal features. The annexe now contains a large sheep-fold which must have obliterated the circular structure referred to by Hutcheson. Outside the annexe there is an additional line of defence formed partly by a ditch and partly by a wall. The ditch is now largely filled in, and the wall does not appear to have every been as substantial as the other two on this side, but this feature is of interest since it recalls the combination of walls and earthworks on other Perthshire forts such as Craig Obney and Dun Mor

NN <sup>2</sup> 939513

1 N.W.

29 May 1957

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	

Perthshire.

DUN, PITLOCHRIE GOLF COURSE. This structure has been another dun of the locally familiar pattern. It was possibly circular on plan, about 70 ft. in internal diameter, and bounded by a wall some 10 ft. in thickness, but it has been wrecked by the construction of the golf course - the interior now forming a tee.

932595

23 May 1957

MSS	.....	KS
PLAN	.....	
MAP	.....	
M.R.	.....	
REPS.	.....	

FORT, OGLE HILL. An oval fort occupying the summit of the spur and measuring 100 ft. by 66 ft. within a triple line of defences. The innermost defence has probably been a wall, while the other two, each of which has a ditch outside it, appear to be earthen ramparts. There are no internal features.

969115

cxviii N.E.

29 April 1956

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS	.....

FORT, BEN EFFRAY. A roughly triangular fort with the apex to the N., measuring 50 yds. in length internally by 40 yds. along the base. It occupies a knoll at the extreme northern tip of the spur, and is protected by a steep cliff on the W, by a sharp slope to the N and E., and by a natural scarp about 8 ft. to 10 ft. in height on the S. No defences can now be seen on either the N. or W., but on the other two sides they comprise double stone walls, each wall being about 11 ft. in thickness, together with an outer rampart which seems to have been built of material derived from an external ditch. The entrance on the SE. corner is well-defined, being 10 ft. wide and bordered throughout by stones on each side. There are no internal features.

97 11

cxviii N.E.

27 April 1956

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

Perthshire.

DUN, PITCASTLE, 1. A circular dun, measuring about 70 ft. in diameter internally. The wall is heavily ruined and nowhere precisely measurable, but would seem to have been about 9 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness. The position of the entrance is uncertain, and there are no internal features. The maximum height of the wall is 4 ft. but generally it is not more than 2 ft. The site, which has been thinly planted with trees, is typical of the Perthshire dun, being on the edge of a natural flat shelf overlooking a river valley.

971553

24 May 1957

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....

FORT, ROSSIE LAW. A large fort bounded by a single wall which follows the shoulder of the hill and is only interrupted by an entrance on the SE. and a rock outcrop on the SW. The wall had double facings of boulders and a solid core of small stones derived from an internal quarry terrace. It is heavily ruined at the present time, and exhibits facings only at the entrance where it is about 14 ft. in thickness.

There are no definite signs of any internal structures, although a number of slight, irregularly-shaped scoops on the slopes that flank the flat summit on the N. and W. may be hut sites. They are, however, nothing like as distinct as the Eildon huts, and may simply be surface quarry pits.

NN 997124

cxviii N.E.

12 May 1956

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REPS.	.....