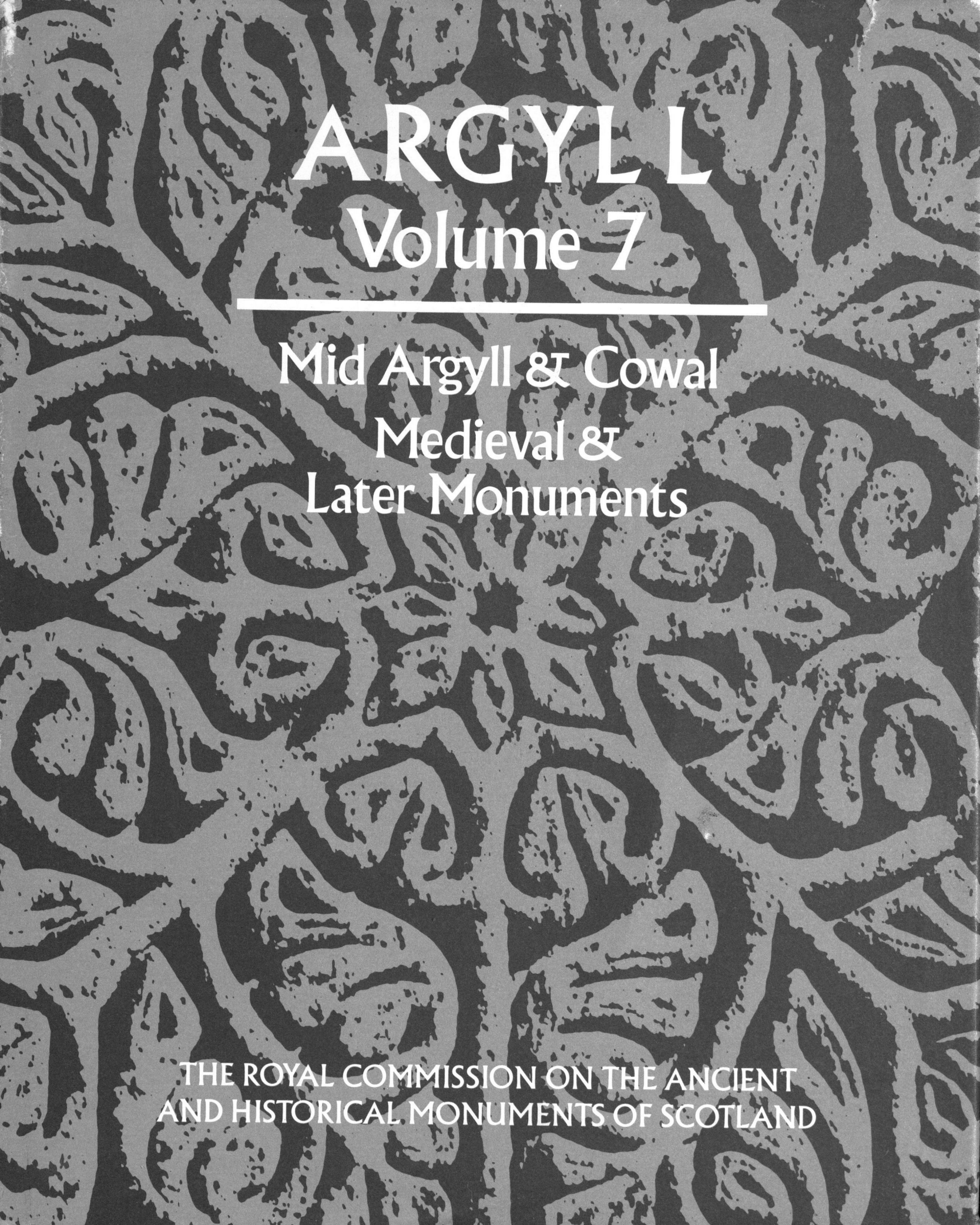


ARGYLL
Volume 7

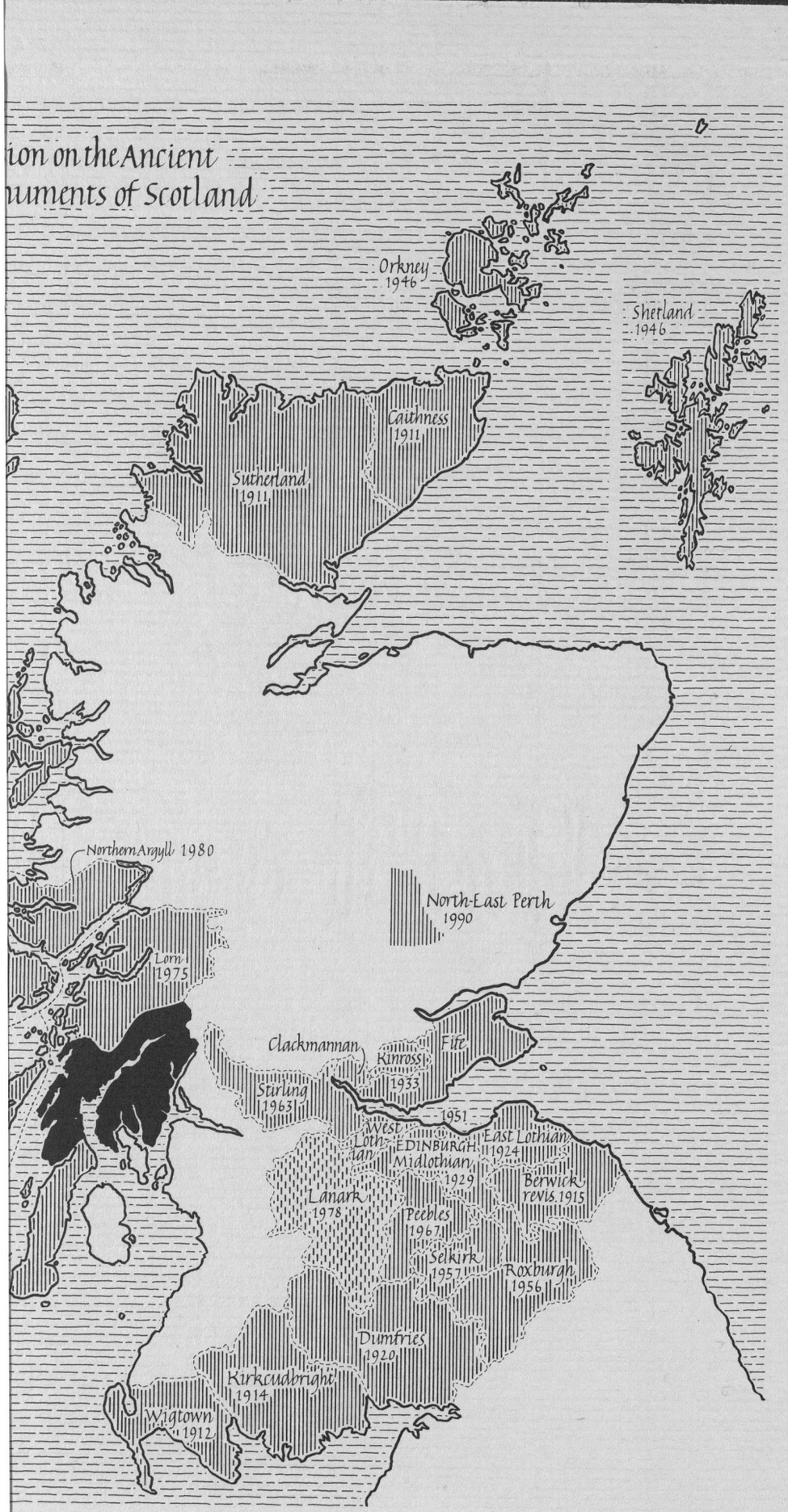
Mid Argyll & Cowal
Medieval & Later Monuments

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

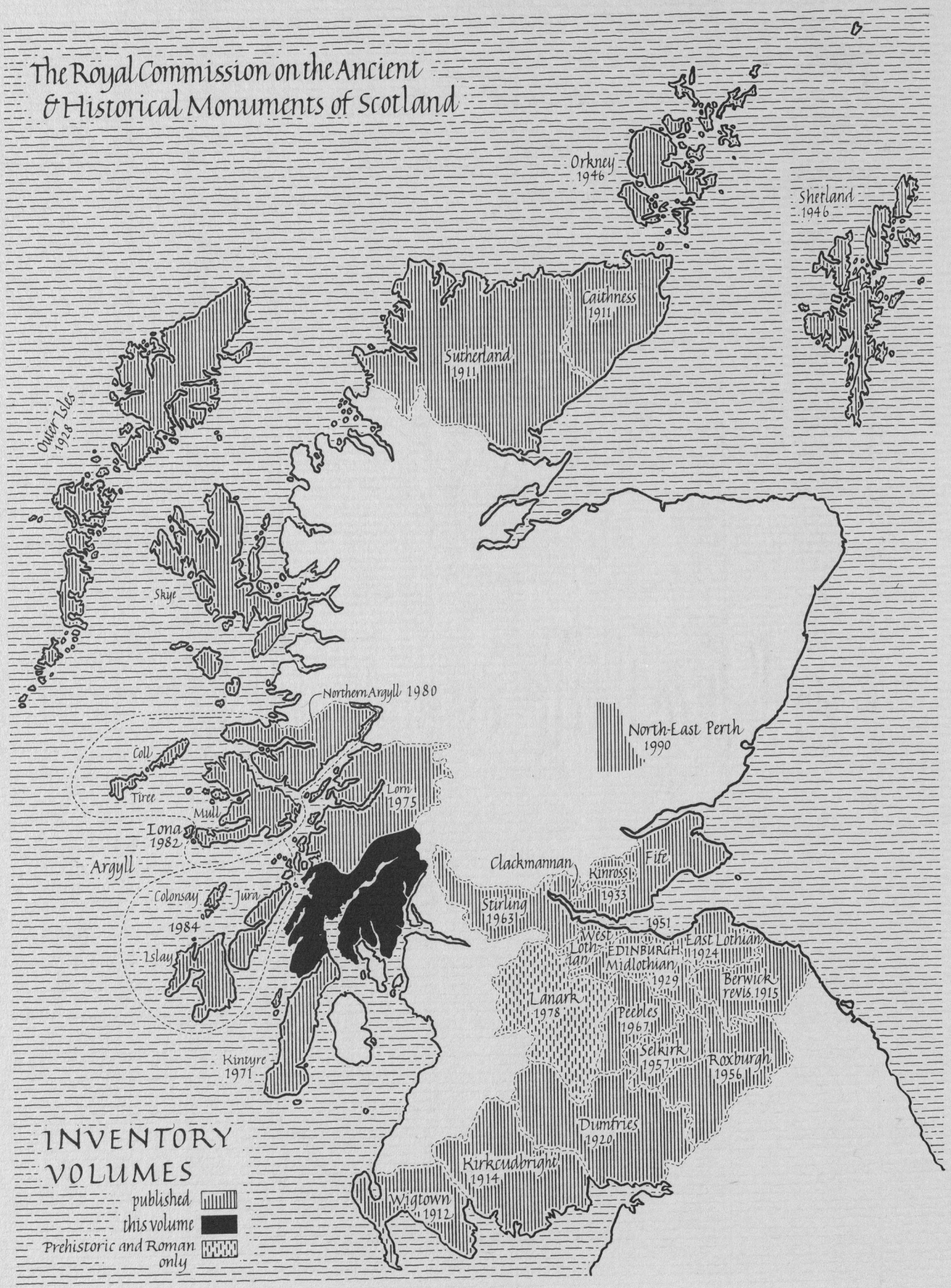
This volume, the seventh and last in a series covering the former County of Argyll, deals with the districts of Mid Argyll and Cowal, which extend from the Western seaboard to the Firth of Clyde. It is devoted to a detailed account of the Early Christian, medieval and later monuments of this rich area, whose prehistoric and secular Early Historic sites were described in volume 6 (1988).

Of outstanding importance are the numerous Early Christian and medieval carved stones, including the large collection at Keills, Kilmartin and Kilmory Knap; dramatically situated historic castles such as Sween, Carrick, Carnassarie and Dunderave; fine country houses, culminating in the great mansion of the Dukes of Argyll, Inveraray Castle, with its associated estate- and farm-buildings and a complete planned town; and many varied monuments of rural settlement, transport and industry, including Auchindrain Township, the Crinan Canal, an 18th-century charcoal-burning iron-furnace – and a gold-mine!

An introduction supplies a concise geographical and chronological setting in which the significance of the various classes of monuments is discussed. The account includes 288 descriptive articles, which are illustrated by hundreds of specially-prepared line-drawings and photographs, with numerous reproductions of early architectural and topographical drawings. A series of maps showing the location of each monument complements the text.



Price £120.00 net


The Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland
Orkney 1946
Shetland 1946
Caithness 1911
Sutherland 1911
Outer Isles 1928
Skye
Northern Argyll 1980
North-East Perth 1990
Coll
Tiree
Mull
Iona 1982
Lorn 1975
Argyll
Colonsay
Jura
1984
Islay
Kintyre 1971
Clackmannan
Kinross 1933
Fife 1951
Stirling 1963
West Lothian
EDINBURGH
Midlothian 1929
East Lothian 1924
Berwick revis. 1915
Lanark 1978
Peebles 1967
Selkirk 1957
Roxburgh 1956
Dumfries 1920
Kirkcudbright 1914
Wigtown 1912
INVENTORY VOLUMES
published
this volume
Prehistoric and Roman only

ARGYLL
Volume 7
MID ARGYLL & COWAL
Medieval & Later Monuments



ARGYLL

AN INVENTORY OF
THE MONUMENTS

Volume 7

MID ARGYLL & COWAL

Medieval & Later Monuments

THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND
1992

© *Crown copyright 1992*

First published 1992

ISBN 0 11 494094 0

Printed in Scotland for H.M.S.O. by Bell and Bain Ltd., Glasgow
Dd. 287395 C7 7/92

CONTENTS

Page	
vi	List of Commissioners
vii	Twenty-fifth Report
xiii	List of Monuments which the Commissioners consider to be most worthy of preservation
xxv	Editorial Notes and Acknowledgements for Illustrations
xxvii	Conversion Tables, metric to British values
1	Introduction
	Inventory of the Medieval and Later Monuments of Mid Argyll and Cowal
45	Ecclesiastical Monuments
211	Castles and Fortifications
302	Crannogs and Related Structures
307	Domestic Architecture from the 17th to the 19th century
370	Inveraray Castle Estate
428	Inveraray Town
454	Farms, Townships and Shielings
479	Industrial Monuments
501	Transport Monuments
524	Wells
525	Architectural Fragments, Graffiti and Sundials
531	Abbreviations used in the References
537	Notes
569	Armorial
571	Glossary
575	Index
Maps 1-6	Maps showing the positions of the Monuments
on end-papers	Map showing volumes published

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS

The Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres *(Chairman)*
Professor Leslie Alcock, OBE, MA, FSA, FRHistS
Professor R J Cramp, CBE, MA, BLitt, FSA
The Honourable Lord Cullen
Professor J D Dunbar-Nasmith, CBE, BA, RIBA, PPRIAS
Professor A A M Duncan, MA, FBA, FRSE, FRHistS
Mrs P E Durham
Dr D J Howard, MA, PhD, FSA
The Honourable P D E M Moncreiffe
Professor T C Smout, MA, PhD

Secretary
R J Mercer, Esq, MA, FSA, MIFA

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT
of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and such further Monuments and Constructions subsequent to that year as may seem in our discretion worthy of mention therein, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly present to Your Majesty the following Report, being the Twenty-fifth Report of the work of the Commission since its first appointment.

2. We acknowledge with thanks Your Majesty's acceptance of our Twenty-fourth Report with the accompanying volume of the Inventory of Argyll.

3. We have to record the loss by retiral of Mr H. M. Colvin, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., Hon.F.R.I.B.A., Hon.D.Univ. and Professor G. Jobey, D.S.O., M.A., F.S.A., both of whom gave valued service to the Commission for many years. We have to thank Your Majesty for the reappointment to the Commission of Professor Rosemary Cramp and Mrs Jane Durham.

4. We wish to record the valuable contribution to the work of the Commission made by Mr J. G. Dunbar, M.A., F.S.A., Hon.F.R.I.A.S., who retired in 1990 after thirty-seven years service, twelve of them as Secretary. Mr R. J. Mercer, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A., was appointed to succeed Mr Dunbar as Secretary in January 1990.

5. Following our present practice we have prepared a detailed, illustrated Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Mid Argyll and Cowal, being the seventh and final volume of the Inventory of the former County of Argyll, which will be issued as a non-parliamentary publication. This volume deals with ecclesiastical monuments of the Early Christian period and with all monuments of medieval and later date. It marks the completion of the survey of one of Scotland's largest and least accessible historic counties, undertaken over more than twenty years and embracing approximately 2,300 monuments, many of which have not previously been identified or recorded in detail.

6. The volume presents a rich array of evidence to illustrate the contrasting influences which have moulded the communities of the western seaboard of Scotland in the Historic period: on the one hand, the Atlantic factor, represented by numerous examples of Early Christian ecclesiastical sites and carved stones, as also by the landownership and patronage of the Lords of the Isles; on the other, the accessibility of Cowal as a bridgehead for Lowland families and ideas, demonstrated most forcefully, from the 15th century onward, by the burgeoning power of the Campbells around upper Loch Fyne.

The outstandingly high concentration of Early Christian monuments in Knapdale, unique in the West Highlands outside Iona, provides an ecclesiastical context for the duns and forts of the invading Scotti recorded in the previous volume; it includes such treasures as the large group of cross-marked stones at Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary, the hermitage on Eilean Mór (established possibly in the 7th century), and the elaborately-ornamented high cross at Keills; more widespread, yet still intense, religious activity is attested by the large numbers of early chapels recorded in Cowal and elsewhere.

It is again in Knapdale that the most notable group of church buildings of the medieval period may be found, the 12th-century church at Keills and its dependent group of chapels (of slightly later date) illustrating the spread of the parochial system. For quality and number the collections of late medieval carved graveslabs of the West Highland type at Keills, Kilmory Knap and Kilmartin are unrivalled, while lowland influence in funerary art is handsomely represented by the Campbell effigies and tomb-recess at Kilmun and Lochgoilhead respectively.

Castles provide more obvious symbols of secular power and political or territorial authority. Castle Sween, in its rectangular form one of the earliest surviving stone castles in Scotland, owes its subsequent development to its military significance during the Wars of Independence and to its later ownership by the Lords of the Isles; the major stronghold of Carrick Castle and graphic records of the demolished 15th-century tower-house at Inveraray amply illustrate the rise of Campbell power. Less conventional and more elaborately developed examples are to be found at Old Castle Lachlan and Carnassarie, while the fine tower of Dunderave is notable for its restoration by the architect Sir Robert Lorimer.

Among the many conspicuous examples of domestic architecture in the area, Inveraray Castle is truly outstanding, bearing comparison with noble seats anywhere in Britain, and its value is greatly enhanced by the planned landscape which survives around it, as also by the adjacent town of Inveraray, with its full range of 18th- and 19th-century public and domestic buildings. The detailed record of these structures in this volume has been designed to complement the full historical narrative published in 1973 by our former colleague the late Mr I. G. Lindsay and Miss M. Cosh. There is abounding evidence of humbler structures in the vernacular style, the traditional settlement of Auchindrain (now preserved as a museum) contrasting with the estate farm-building at Maam, and the clearance township at Arichonan attesting more violent social change. Although the industrial monuments are mainly of rural character, the well preserved 18th-century ironworks at Furnace continued a tradition of exploiting and managing the local timber resources for the production of iron, while the same charcoal-burning industry later supported the manufacture of gunpowder. The agricultural development of the great estates and the establishment of such industries called for improved communications, recorded here particularly through road- and bridge-building. Old ferry-routes were also improved, but pride of place must be given to the Crinan Canal, which linked not only the two contrasting coastal areas of Argyll, but also two seaways of national importance.

7. As required, we append to this Report a list of monuments which we consider most worthy of preservation. This list takes account not only of monuments in Mid Argyll and Cowal, but also of those elsewhere in Scotland that we have recorded since the publication of our last Report in 1988. In particular, the list includes monuments recorded during our recent survey of part of Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, and summarily published in *North-east Perth: an archaeological landscape* (1990), as well as the preliminary results of recording by the Pre-afforestation Survey team in 1989.

8. We wish to acknowledge the access and information afforded to us, during the preparation of this Inventory, by the owners and occupiers of historic buildings and sites and by parish ministers and incumbents. Our thanks are

due especially to the Duke of Argyll, Robin Malcolm of Poltalloch, Sir Fitzroy Maclean of Dunchonnel and the Hon. Lady Maclean, Viscount Weir, Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Colonel Gayre of Minard, Mrs I. Coates, Mr A. Fleming, Mrs M. Hayes, the late Mrs W. Kenneil, Mr J. Noble, Mr P. H. Owen, Mr D. Rogers, Mr R. Watson, Mr P. M. Fairweather and Mr A. Campbell, respectively factor of Argyll Estates and achivist at Inveraray Castle, the Forestry Commission and private forestry companies, Argyll and Bute District Council, and the Trustees of Auchindrain Museum of Country Life. Our task in completing the survey of the area has been greatly assisted by the information provided by many individuals and bodies; in particular, the study of the field monuments of Mid Argyll by Miss Campbell of Kilberry and Miss M. Sandeman has been of continuing value. Special thanks are due to Miss Campbell and Miss M. Cosh, Mr M. D. MacDonald and Mr D. Mackechnie, for much valuable information on local source-material and archives, as also to Miss E. B. Rennie, who has made available the results of survey and excavation not already published. Other members of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll, the Cowal Archaeological Society, and the Inveraray Historical Association were also of unfailing assistance to us, notably Miss J. Bennett, Mrs L. Clark, Mrs P. Crawford, Col. P. F. F. Gladwin, Mrs N. Hall, Mrs A. Kahane, Mrs V. MacGlashan, Mrs R. Macgregor, the late Mr A. MacIntyre, Mrs S. MacIntyre, Dr F. S. Mackenna and Mrs S. Martin.

For all manner of advice, assistance and information freely given we are grateful to the following: Dr J. W. M. Bannerman, Mr D. Beaton, Dr J. Lorne Campbell, Mr J. Cannell, Commander J. A. Coates, Mr T. Cowie, the late Dr E. R. Cregeen, Mr M. Davis, Mr G. Ewart, the late Dr H. Fairhurst, Dr J. Higgitt, Professor K. H. Jackson, the late Mr E. MacCallum, Dr M. Mackay, Miss D. M. Marshall, Mr H. B. Millar, Dr A. Morrison, Mr R. W. and Dr J. Munro, Mr R. Noble, Mr A. Rankine, Mr I. Robertson, Mr W. D. H. Sellar, Dr C. Smith, Mr R. Smith and the late Mrs E. Warner. We should also like to thank Mr G. H. Collins, formerly of the British Geological Survey, for preparing the material on which the account of the geological background is largely based, and to Mr I. A. Fraser, School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh, for advice on the spelling of place-names. To the staffs of the National Library of Scotland; the Nature Conservancy Council; the Scottish Record Office; Strathclyde Regional Archive; Argyll and Bute District Archive; the Royal Museum of Scotland; the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum; Scottish Development Department, Historic Buildings and Monuments; and Your Majesty's Stationery Office we are indebted for continual and valued co-operation.

9. We wish to record our appreciation of the high standard of work maintained by past and present members of our executive staff, including those engaged not in the preparation of regional Inventories, but in terrestrial and aerial survey of field monuments and historic buildings in other parts of Scotland or in archival duties for the National Monuments Record of Scotland. In the present volume the Introduction and the articles have been written by Mr I. Fisher, M.A., F.S.A., who undertook the larger part of the work, and by Mr G. P. Stell, B.A., F.S.A., with the assistance of Messrs N. M. Cameron, B.A., M. G. Horsey, M.A., M. K. Oglethorpe, B.A., Ph.D. and J. N. G. Ritchie, M.A., Ph.D, F.S.A. The drawings and other illustrative work have been undertaken by Miss M. J. Blair, M.A., M.I.F.A., Messrs J. Borland, B.A., D. R. Boyd, G. J. Douglas, Miss H. L. Graham, B.A., Messrs A. J. Leith, I. G. Parker, I. G. Scott, D.A., M.A.A.I.S., S. Scott, J. N. Stevenson, N.D.D. and Miss A. R. Wardell, M.A. The photographs have been taken by Mrs A. Martin and Messrs R. M. Adam, J. D. Keggie, A. G. Lamb, B.A., A.B.I.P.P., J. M. Mackie, A.B.I.P.P., G. B. Quick, F.B.I.P.P., F.R.P.S., and S. Wallace; general assistance has been given by Mrs C. Buglass, Miss M. Isbister, Mrs E. Shaw and Mrs R. J. Watson, M.A. The volume has been edited by Mr I. Fisher and Mr A. MacLaren, M.A., with the assistance of Mr J. G. Dunbar, M.A., F.S.A., Hon.F.R.I.A.S., and Mr G. S. Maxwell, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.A.; the layout has been designed by Mr J. Borland, Mr I. G. Scott and Mr J. N. Stevenson.

10. In our last report we expressed concern about the potential destruction of archaeological sites as a result of large-scale afforestation. We are therefore glad to report that, following an approach made to Government in 1988, the Secretary of State for Scotland has made additional funds available to enable us to engage an additional survey team to carry out strategic survey in advance of afforestation. We are confident that this new project, which is now fully under way, will make a significant contribution to the recording and conservation of threatened archaeological sites.

11. We referred in our last report to the Policy Review of the Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Scotland, England and Wales, initiated by Government in April 1987. This aims to examine the effectiveness of each Commission in fulfilling functions, responsibilities and objectives. Particular Scottish aspects of the Review include an examination of the case for and against a merger between the Royal Commission and the Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate of the Scottish Development Department, areas of common interest in the work and responsibilities of the two bodies, and the way in which Ordnance Survey work and Scottish Industrial Archaeological Survey work have been assimilated within the Royal Commission.

The first stage of the Review was a consultancy study of the three Commissions, completed by KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock in June 1988. Having considered the recommendations of the consultants' Report, and our own comments on it, Government announced its conclusions on the major issues arising from the Policy Review in January 1989. It was decided that we shall continue as a separate body responsible for the creation and maintenance of the national heritage archive. In consequence, the Commission will be formally designated as the national body for survey and record, with more emphasis being placed upon the role of the National Monuments Record of Scotland. The existing Royal Warrant will be revised to take account of this. Government also endorsed recommendations made by the consultants with the overall aim of clarifying the Commission's objectives, making its management more effective and accountable, and placing the relationship between the Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate and the Royal Commission on the same footing as that which normally obtains between a sponsor department and a non-departmental public body.

The consultants' Report recommended that consideration should be given to the transfer to us of certain functions relating to scheduling, listing and rescue archaeology. Government has decided, however, that the main responsibility for these functions will remain with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate. The consultants also recommended that we should assume responsibility for the funding of local Sites and Monuments Records in Scotland. This function, which we already discharge in part, will be considered, together with other matters arising from the Review, in the final Policy Review Report still in course of preparation.

We welcome Government's decision on the main issues raised by the Policy Review. We believe that these developments will enable us to provide a fuller and more effective service to consumers. They will also assist Government's management of its heritage policy and benefit the work of other agencies in this field. We have expressed reservations about certain aspects of the proposed sponsoring relationship, particularly in the light of the possibility that the Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate may itself become an Executive Agency, and wish to explore this matter further with Ministers.

12. Among the changes that we respectfully propose to implement in the follow-up to the Policy Review is one that will affect the presentation of our Periodic Reports. At present these Reports are formal in nature and restricted in content, focusing mainly on the field survey programme, particularly the longstanding county Inventory series; they have only a limited circulation. The completion of the Inventory of Argyll therefore provides us with an opportunity

to make changes in reporting arrangements which are also desirable on other grounds. In future we propose to produce Annual Reports designed to communicate the full range of the Royal Commission's activities to a general audience as well as to Parliament. The first of these new-style Reports will cover the year 1990-91.

CRAWFORD and BALCARRES, *Chairman*
LESLIE ALCOCK
ROSEMARY CRAMP
W. DOUGLAS CULLEN
JAMES DUNBAR-NASMITH
ROGER J. MERCER, *Secretary*
ARCHD. A. M. DUNCAN
JANE M. S. DURHAM
T. C. SMOUT

Argyll, 9 May 1990

LIST OF MONUMENTS WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER TO BE MOST WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

The monuments appearing in this list have been grouped according to the publication or survey programmes for which they were recorded. Their selection is based on an objective appraisal of various factors such as architectural merit, historical associations, and known or potential value for archaeological research. Inclusion in the list does not confer any statutory protection, and no account is taken of external circumstances which might make preservation difficult or impracticable. Monuments of outstanding importance are indicated in the margin (•).
Entries for ecclesiastical monuments include associated funerary monuments, crosses and other carved stones.

North-east Perth: an archaeological landscape (1990)

The number in brackets following each name refers to the serial number of the entry in the above-mentioned RCAHMS publication.

TAYSIDE REGION

PERTH AND KINROSS DISTRICT

• NO 103 570 Ring-cairn, Balnabroich (No. 1.1)
• NO 103 568 Ring-cairn, Balnabroich (No. 1.2)
• NO 138 637 Ring-cairn, Lair (No. 2)
• NO 118 481 Ring-cairn, Middleton Muir (No. 3)
NO 184 528 Ring-cairn, Smyrna (No. 4)
NO 083 523 Cairn, Baden Burn (No. 6.1)
NO 082 524 Cairn, Baden Burn (No. 6.2)
• NO 081 587 Cairn, Balchrochan (No. 7)
NO 100 570 Cairn, Balnabroich (No. 9.1)
NO 100 569 Cairn, Balnabroich (No. 9.2)
• NO 104 570 Cairn, Balnabroich (No. 9.3)
NO 245 476 Barrow, Blackbird Inn (No. 10)
NO 293 503 Cairn, Bruceton (No. 11)
NO 158 554 Cairn, Cairn Gleamnach (No. 12)
NO 133 642 Cairn, Corra-lairig (No. 14)
NO 123 621 Cairn, Craigies (No. 15)
• NO 090 555 Barrow, Dalnabreck (No. 16)
NO 149 644 Cairn, Dalnaglar (No. 17)
NO 175 546 Cairn, Drumderg (No. 18)
NO 127 732 Cairn, Gleann Beag (No. 20)
NO 134 612 Cairn, Glenkilrie (No. 21)
• NO 142 605 Cairn, Glenkilrie Farm (No. 22)
NO 199 522 Cairn, Happy Hillock, Tullymurdoch (No. 24)
NO 189 511 Cairn, Heatheryhaugh (No. 25)
NO 225 501 Cairn, Hill of Alyth (No. 26)
NO 132 521 Cairn, Hill of Cally (No. 27)
NO 217 526 Cairn, Hilton Hill, Bamff (No. 28)
NO 077 501 Cairn, Loch Benachally (No. 29)
NO 135 553 Cairn, Mains of Persie (No. 30)
NO 127 488 Cairn, Middleton Muir (No. 31.2)
NO 125 489 Cairn, Middleton Muir (No. 31.3)
NO 129 483 Cairn, Middleton Muir (No. 31.4)
NO 128 483 Cairn, Middleton Muir (No. 31.5)
NO 123 473 Cairn, Muir of Gormack (No. 33)
• NO 061 581 Cairns, Pitcarmick (No. 35)
NO 065 566 Cairn, Pitcarmick Burn (No. 36.1)
NO 063 563 Cairn, Pitcarmick Burn (No. 36.2)
NO 063 563 Cairn, Pitcarmick Burn (No. 36.3)
NO 112 491 Cairn, Ranageig (No. 37.1)
NO 113 491 Cairn, Ranageig (No. 37.2)
NO 092 494 Cairn, Sheriffmuir (No. 38)
NO 105 704 Cairn, Spittal of Glenshee (No. 39)
NO 054 638 Cairn, Tulloch (No. 40.1)
NO 053 640 Cairn, Tulloch (No. 40.2)
NO 290 503 Burials, Bruceton (No. 47.2)
NO 102 569 Stone circle, Balnabroich (No. 59)
NO 091 565 Standing stones, Balnabroich (No. 60)
NO 091 567 Standing stones, Balnabroich (No. 61)
NO 153 606 Standing stone, The Borland Stone (No. 62)
• NO 137 670 Standing stones, Broughdearg (No. 64)
NO 255 488 Standing stone, Burnside (No. 65)
NO 184 480 Stone circle, Craighall (No. 66)
• NO 185 482 Standing stone, Craighall (No. 67)
NO 056 633 Standing stone, Croft House (No. 68)
NO 280 506 Standing stone, Drumderrach (No. 69)
NO 201 458 Standing stone, Drumend (No. 70)
NO 074 660 Stone circle, Faire na Paitig (No. 72)
NO 121 731 Standing stones, Gleann Beag (No. 73)
• NO 123 624 Stone circle, Glenkilrie (No. 74)
NO 117 701 Stone circle, Grave of Diarmid (No. 75)
NO 185 500 Standing stone, Horse Stone (No. 76)
NO 117 475 Stone circle, Muir of Gormack (No. 78)
• NO 195 514 Stone circle, Parkneuk (No. 79)
• NO 239 514 Stone circle, Shealwalls (No. 81)
NO 108 701 Standing stone, Spittal of Glenshee (No. 82)
NO 060 629 Standing stone, Woodend (No. 83)
NO 184 500 Stone circle, Woodside (No. 84)
NO 083 466 Cup-markings, Arlick (No. 85)
NO 074 621 Cup-markings, Balvarran (No. 86)
NO 144 481 Cup-markings, Carnashach Wood (No. 88)
NO 077 480 Cup-markings, Craigend (No. 89)
NO 195 549 Cup-markings, Craighead (No. 90)
NO 123 586 Cup-markings, Craigton (No. 91)
NO 185 549 Cup-and-ring markings, Drumderg (No. 92.1)
NO 183 545 Cup-markings, Drumderg (No. 92.2)
NO 076 661 Cup-markings, Faire na Paitig (No. 93)
NO 168 691 Cup-markings, Loch Beannie (No. 96)
NO 075 503 Cup-and-ring markings, Loch Benachally (No. 97.1)
NO 076 503 Cup-markings, Loch Benachally (No. 97.2)
NO 196 511 Cup-and-ring markings, Mains of Creuchies (No. 98.1)
NO 197 515 Cup-marking, Mains of Creuchies (No. 98.2)
NO 125 472 Cup-and-ring markings, Muir of Gormack (No. 99.1)
NO 128 472 Cup-markings, Muir of Gormack (No. 99.2)
NO 061 562 Cup-markings, Pitcarmick Burn (No. 100)
NO 053 634 Cup-markings, Tulloch (No. 101)
• NO 262 503 Fort, Barry Hill (No. 102)
NO 201 527 Hut-circles and small cairns, Alyth Burn (No. 103.1)
NO 198 528 Hut-circles, Alyth Burn (No. 103.2)
NO 199 531 Hut-circles and field-system, Alyth Burn (No. 103.3)
• NO 201 534 Hut-circles and field-system, Alyth Burn (No. 103.4)
NO 193 544 Hut-circles and field-system, Alyth Burn (No. 103.5)
• NO 195 549 Hut-circles and field-system, Alyth Burn (No. 103.6)
NO 185 562 Hut-circles and field-system, Alyth Burn (No. 103.7)
NO 267 485 Hut-circle, Alyth Golf Course (No. 104)
NO 102 622 Hut-circles, Ashintully (No. 105.1)
NO 102 623 Hut-circle, Ashintully (No. 105.2)
NO 107 626 House platform and small cairns, Ashintully (No. 105.3)
NO 111 625 Hut-circle and small cairns, Ashintully (No. 105.4)
NO 106 630 Hut-circles and small cairns, Ashintully (No. 105.5)
NO 106 636 Hut-circle and field-system, Ashintully (No. 105.6)
NO 108 643 Hut-circles, Ashintully (No. 105.7)
NO 113 637 Hut-circles and small cairns, Ashintully (No. 105.8)
NO 089 511 Hut-circle and small cairns, Baden Burn (No. 106.1)
NO 084 509 Small cairns, Baden Burn (No. 106.2)
NO 080 510 Hut-circles and field-system, Baden Burn (No. 106.3)
NO 081 515 Small cairns, Baden Burn (No. 106.4)
NO 084 520 Small cairns, Baden Burn (No. 106.5)
NO 083 522 Small cairns, Baden Burn (No. 106.6)
NO 074 533 Hut-circles, Baden Burn (No. 106.7)
NO 075 535 Hut-circle, Baden Burn (No. 106.8)
NO 078 536 Hut-circles and small cairns, Baden Burn (No. 106.9)
NO 078 538 Hut-circles and field-system, Baden Burn (No. 106.10)

NO 097 591 Hut-circles, Ballinloan (No. 107.1)
NO 099 591 Hut-circles, Ballinloan (No. 107.2)
NO 100 589 Hut-circle, Ballinloan (No. 107.3)
NO 103 589 Hut-circles, Ballinloan (No. 107.4)
NO 101 594 Small cairns, Ballinloan (No. 107.5)
• NO 098 576 Hut-circles and field-system, Balnabroich (No. 108) to 108 568
NO 095 643 Hut-circle, Balvarran, Allt a' Bhuirich (No. 109.1)
NO 100 647 Hut-circle, Balvarran, Allt a' Bhuirich (No. 109.2)
NO 095 629 Hut-circle, Balvarran/Ashintully (No. 110.1)
NO 095 629 Hut-circles and small cairns, Balvarran/Ashintully (No. 110.2)
NO 098 628 Small cairns, Balvarran/Ashintully (No. 110.3)
NO 185 516 Hut-circle, Black Briggs (No. 111.1)
NO 184 517 Hut-circle, Black Briggs (No. 111.2)
NO 189 514 Hut-circles, Black Briggs (No. 111.3)
NO 128 605 Hut-circles and field-system, Bleaton Hill (No. 112)
NO 173 519 Hut-circle, Burn of Drimmie (No. 113.1)
NO 166 524 Hut-circle and small cairns, Burn of Drimmie (No. 113.2) to 171 523
NO 160 522 Hut-circle. Burn of Drimmie (No. 113.3)
NO 160 529 Small cairns, Burn of Drimmie (No. 113.4)
NO 168 533 Small cairns, Burn of Drimmie (No. 113.5)
• NO 076 484 Hut-circles and small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.1)
• NO 07 48 Hut-circles and field-system, Craigend (No. 114.2) & 08 48
NO 076 481 Hut-circles, Craigend (No. 114.3)
• NO 07 47 Hut-circles, Craigend (No. 114.4)
NO 083 489 Small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.5)
NO 092 481 Small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.6)
NO 096 479 Small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.7)
NO 092 469 Small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.8)
NO 090 470 Small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.9)
NO 076 471 Small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.10)
NO 066 465 Small cairns, Craigend (No. 114.11)
NO 124 586 Hut-circle and small cairns, Craigton (No. 115)
NO 053 651 Hut-circles, Creag Dubh-leitir, Glenfernate Lodge (No. 116.1)
NO 054 654 Hut-circles and small cairns, Creag Dubh-leitir, Glenfernate Lodge (No. 116.2)
NO 145 668 Hut-circle and small cairns, Creag na Bruaich (No. 117)
NO 126 670 Small cairns, Dalhenzean Lodge (No. 118)
NO 150 642 Hut-circles, Dalnaglar (No. 119)
NO 122 572 Hut-circles and small cairns, Dalrulzion (No. 120) to 128 575
NO 077 632 Hut-circle, Dirnanean (No. 121.1)
NO 080 636 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.2)
NO 082 638 Hut-circles and small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.3)
NO 090 650 Hut-circle, Dirnanean (No. 121.4)
NO 086 653 Hut-circles and small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.5)
NO 086 657 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.6)
NO 085 658 Hut-circles and small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.7)
• NO 078 659 Hut-circles and small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.8)
NO 073 666 Small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.9)
NO 069 674 Hut-circles and small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.10)
NO 066 675 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.11)
NO 069 669 Hut-circles and small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.12)
NO 068 665 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.13)
NO 069 660 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.14)
NO 066 642 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.15)
NO 061 643 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.16)
NO 060 642 Hut-circles, Dirnanean (No. 121.17)
NO 058 640 Small cairns, Dirnanean (No. 121.18)
NO 192 529 Hut-circle and small cairns, Drumderg (No. 122.1)
NO 191 530 Hut-circle, Drumderg (No. 122.2)
NO 185 534 Hut-circles and field-system, Drumderg (No. 122.3)
NO 189 533 Small cairns, Drumderg (No. 122.4)
NO 181 541 Hut-circles and field-system, Drumderg (No. 122.5)
NO 18 53 Small cairns, Drumderg (No. 122.6) & 19 53
NO 187 581 Small cairns, Drumderg (No. 122.7)
NO 184 545 Hut-circle and field-system, Drumderg (No. 122.8)
• NO 185 551 Hut-circles and field-system, Drumderg (No. 122.9)
NO 178 563 Small cairns, Drumderg (No. 122.10)
NO 173 551 Small cairns, Drumderg (No. 122.11)
NO 174 549 Small cairns, Drumderg (No. 122.12)
NO 171 547 Hut-circles, Drumderg (No. 122.13)
NO 282 508 Hut-circle, Drumderrach (No. 123)
NO 151 577 Hut-circles, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.1)
NO 152 580 Hut-circles, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.2)
NO 156 583 Enclosure, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.3)
• NO 15 58 Hut-circles and field-system, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.4)
NO 164 592 Small cairns, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.5)
NO 175 584 Field-system, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.6)
NO 171 581 Hut-circles and field-system, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.7)
NO 166 582 Enclosure, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.8)
NO 160 574 Small cairns, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.9)
• NO 160 579 Hut-circles and field-systems, Drumturn Burn (No. 124.10)
NO 052 490 Hut-circles, Easter Riemore (No. 125)
NO 066 590 Hut-circles, Glen Derby (No. 126.1)
NO 064 592 Hut-circles and field-system, Glen Derby (No. 126.2)
NO 057 593 Hut-circle and small cairns, Glen Derby (No. 126.3)
NO 057 598 Hut-circles and small cairns, Glen Derby (No. 126.4)
NO 060 600 Small cairns, Glen Derby (No. 126.5)
NO 060 598 Hut-circles and field-system Glen Derby (No. 126.6)
NO 060 595 Hut-circles and field-system, Glen Derby (No. 126.7)
NO 064 595 Hut-circles and small cairns, Glen Derby (No. 126.8)
NO 128 621 Hut-circles and small cairns, Glenkilrie (No. 127.1)
NO 127 625 Small cairns, Glenkilrie (No. 127.2)
NO 125 629 Small cairns, Glenkilrie (No. 127.3)
NO 123 623 Hut-circles and small cairns, Glenkilrie (No. 127.4)
NO 118 625 Hut-circles, Glenkilrie (No. 127.5)
NO 134 610 Hut-circles, Glenkilrie/Dalnoid (No. 128.1)
NO 131 611 Hut-circle, Glenkilrie/Dalnoid (No. 128.2)
NO 131 610 Hut-circles, Glenkilrie/Dalnoid (No. 128.3)
NO 131 617 Small cairns, Glenkilrie/Dalnoid (No. 128.4) to 134 612
NO 135 615 Hut-circles and small cairns, Glenkilrie/Dalnoid (No. 128.5)
NO 141 617 Hut-circles, Glenkilrie/Dalnoid (No. 128.6)
NO 143 624 Hut-circle, Glenkilrie/Dalnoid (No. 128.7)
NO 228 502 Hut-circles, Hill of Alyth (No. 129. 1)
• NO 224 502 Hut-circles, Hill of Alyth (No. 129.2)
NO 232 497 Small cairns, Hill of Alyth (No. 129.3)
NO 234 497 Hut-circle, Hill of Alyth (No. 129.4)
• NO 118 549 Hut-circles and field-system, Hill of Cally (No. 130.1)
NO 121 543 Hut-circles and field-system, Hill of Cally (No. 130.2)
NO 121 527 Hut-circles, Hill of Cally (No. 130.3)
NO 129 531 Hut-circles, Hill of Cally (No. 130.4) to 130 531
NO 129 520 Hut-circle and small cairns, Hill of Cally (No. 130.5)
NO 120 533 Field-system, Hill of Cally (No. 130.6)
NO 185 497 Small cairns, Hill of Drimmie (No. 131)
NO 148 569 Hut-circles, Hill of Easter Bleaton (No. 132.1)
NO 145 570 Hut-circles, Hill of Easter Bleaton (No. 132.2)
NO 145 581 Hut-circles, Hill of Easter Bleaton (No. 132.3)
• NO 158 545 Hut-circles and field-system, Hill of Kingseat (No. 133)
NO 162 556 Hut-circles and small cairns, Hill of Kingseat/Saebeg (No.134.1)
NO 157 552 Small cairns, Hill of Kingseat/Saebeg (No. 134.2)
NO 155 554 Small cairns, Hill of Kingseat/Saebeg (No. 134.3)
NO 161 561 Hut-circles and small cairns, Hill of Kingseat/Saebeg (No. 134.4)
NO 154 564 Hut-circle, Hill of Kingseat/Saebeg (No. 134.5)
NO 132 559 Hut-circles, Hill of Persie (No. 135.1)
NO 133 555 Hut-circle, Hill of Persie (No. 135.2)
NO 135 552 Small cairns, Hill of Persie (No. 135.3)
NO 135 678 Hut-circles, Invereddrie (No. 136)
NO 135 691 Hut-circles and small cairns, Invereddrie/Westerton (No. 137.1)
NO 135 694 Hut-circle and field-system, Invereddrie/Westerton (No. 137.2)
NO 140 691 Hut-circle and small cairns, Invereddrie/Westerton (No. 137.3)
NO 146 687 Hut-circles and small cairns, Invereddrie/Westerton (No. 137.4)
NO 149 701 Hut-circles, Invereddrie/Westerton (No. 137.5)
NO 151 699 Hut-circle, Invereddrie/Westerton (No. 137.6)
NO 152 697 Hut-circle and small cairns, Invereddrie/Westerton (No. 137.7)
NO 208 526 Small cairns, Kinkeadly (No. 138)
NO 143 641 Hut-circles, Lair (No. 139.1)
NO 140 638 Hut-circle, Lair (No. 139.2)
NO 138 638 Hut-circles, Lair (No. 139.3)
NO 13 64 Small cairns, Lair (No. 139.4)
NO 140 647 Small cairns, Lair (No. 139.5)
• NO 072 497 Hut-circles and field-system, Loch Benachally (No. 140.1)

NO 053 500 Hut-circle and small cairns, Loch Benachally (No. 140.2)
NO 06 50 Small cairns, Loch Benachally (No. 140.3-.5)
& 06 51
NO 051 518 Small cairns, Loch Benachally (No. 140.6)
NO 053 517 Field-system, Loch Benachally (No. 140.7)
NO 060 520 Hut-circles and field-system, Loch Benachally (No. 140.8)
NO 060 522 Hut-circle, Loch Benachally (No. 140.9)
NO 063 523 Hut-circles and small cairns, Loch Benachally (No. 140.10)
NO 066 520 Hut-circle and small cairns, Loch Benachally (No. 140.11)
NO 070 515 Hut-circles and field-system, Loch Benachally (No. 140.12)
NO 067 513 Hut-circles, Loch Benachally (No. 140.13)
NO 072 512 Hut-circles, Loch Benachally (No. 140.14)
NO 069 510 Small cairns, Loch Benachally (No. 140.15)
NO 076 504 Hut-circle, Loch Benachally (No. 140.16)
NO 082 502 Hut-circles and small cairns, Loch Benachally (No. 140.17)
• NO 083 498 Hut-circles and field-system, Loch Benachally (No. 140.18)
NO 083 545 Hut-circles and small cairns, Loch Charles (No. 141.1)
NO 084 547 Hut-circles, Loch Charles (No. 141.2)
to 090 545
NO 091 544 Hut-circles and small cairns, Loch Charles (No. 141.3)
NO 051 675 Hut-circles, Loch Crannach (No. 142.1)
NO 055 679 Hut-circles, Loch Crannach (No. 142.2)
NO 058 679 Hut-circle and small cairns, Loch Crannach (No. 142.3)
NO 062 677 Hut-circle, Loch Crannach (No. 142.5)
NO 058 676 Hut-circles, Loch Crannach (No. 142.6)
NO 060 674 Hut-circle, Loch Crannach (No. 142.7)
NO 056 672 Hut-circle, Loch Crannach (No. 142.8)
NO 193 509 Hut-circles, Mains Moss (No. 143.1)
NO 187 506 Hut-circle, Mains Moss (No. 143.2)
NO 197 515 Hut-circle, Mains of Creuchies (No. 144)
NO 154 500 Hut-circles and field-system, Mains of Mause (No. 145.1)
NO 155 497 Small cairns, Mains of Mause (No. 145.2)
NO 15 49 Small cairns, Mains of Mause (No. 145.3)
NO 155 492 Hut-circle and small cairns, Mains of Mause (No. 145.4)
NO 158 492 Hut-circle, Mains of Mause (No. 145.5)
NO 155 481 Small cairns, Middle Mause (No. 146.5)
to 158 481
NO 166 477 Hut-circles and small cairns, Middleton Muir (No. 147.1)
to 120 476
NO 117 479 Hut-circle and small cairns, Middleton Muir (No. 147.2)
to 122 477
• NO 114 483 Hut-circles and field-system, Middleton Muir (No. 147.3)
to 119 481
NO 120 482 Hut-circles, Middleton Muir (No. 147.4)
to 121 483
NO 124 482 Hut-circle and small cairns, Middleton Muir (No. 147.5)
to 127 480
NO 133 480 Hut-circle and field-system, Middleton Muir (No. 147.6)
NO 124 484 Small cairns, Middleton Muir (No. 147.7)
to 132 482
• NO 124 486 Hut-circles and field-system, Middleton Muir (No. 147.8)
to 127 486
NO 130 485 Small cairns, Middleton Muir (No. 147.9)
to 137 485
• NO 126 489 Hut-circles and field-system, Middleton Muir (No. 147.10)
• NO 129 492 Hut-circles and field-system, Middleton Muir (No. 147.11)
NO 134 489 Field-system, Middleton Muir (No. 147.12)
NO 137 488 Hut-circle, Middleton Muir (No. 147.13)
NO 148 481 Hut-circles, Middleton Muir (No. 147.14)
NO 139 510 Small cairns, Moss of Cochrage (No. 148.1)
to 143 510
NO 137 505 Hut-circle and field-system, Moss of Cochrage (No. 148.2)
NO 132 470 Hut-circles, Muir of Gormack (No. 149.1)
NO 132 472 Hut-circle, Muir of Gormack (No. 149.2)
• NO 127 473 Hut-circles, Muir of Gormack (No. 149.3)
• NO 125 473 Hut-circles and field-system, Muir of Gormack (No. 149.4)
• NO 122 473 Hut-circles and field-system, Muir of Gormack (No. 149.5)
NO 119 474 Enclosure, Muir of Gormack (No. 149.6)
NO 119 474 Hut-circle, Muir of Gormack (No. 149.7)
NO 189 526 Hut-circles and field-system, Olies Burn (No. 150.1)
NO 182 525 Hut-circle and small cairns, Olies Burn (No. 150.2)
NO 182 526 Small cairns, Olies Burn (No. 150.3)
to 183 525
NO 178 527 Small cairns, Olies Burn (No. 150.4)
to 180 527
NO 176 528 Small cairns, Olies Burn (No. 150.5)
NO 068 566 Hut-circles, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.1)
NO 067 564 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.2)
NO 069 566 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.3)
NO 065 567 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.4)
NO 063 571 Hut-circles, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.5)
NO 061 565 Field-system, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.6)
NO 060 565 Hut-circle, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.7)
• NO 05 56 Hut-circles and field-system, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.8)
NO 05 56 Small cairns and cord rig, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.9-.18)
• NO 048 555 Hut-circle, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.19)
• NO 061 561 Hut-circles and field-system, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.20)
NO 064 560 Hut-circle and small cairns, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.21)
NO 064 564 Hut-circle and field-system, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.22)
NO 06 55 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.23-5)
NO 067 559 Hut-circles and small cairns, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 151.26)
NO 083 554 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.1)
NO 079 551 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.2)
NO 076 553 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.3)
NO 077 555 Hut-circle and small cairns, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.4)
NO 079 559 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.5)
NO 076 557 Hut-circles, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.6)
NO 074 557 Hut-circles and small cairns, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.7)
NO 072 561 Hut-circle, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.8)
NO 070 554 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 152.9)
NO 078 576 Hut-circles, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 153.1)
NO 082 575 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (East) (No 153.2)
NO 083 573 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 153.3)
NO 076 571 Hut-circles and field-system, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 153.4)
NO 073 572 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 153.5)
• NO 074 569 Hut-circles and field-systems, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 153.6)
NO 075 567 Hut-circles and field-systems, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 153.7)
NO 083 566 Small cairns, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 153.8)
NO 076 583 Hut-circles and small cairns, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 154.1)
NO 073 583 Hut-circles and field-system, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 154.2)
NO 062 584 Hut-circles and field-system, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 154.3)
• NO 061 581 Hut-circles and field-system, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 154.4)
• NO 055 581 Hut-circles and field-system, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 154.5)
NO 054 575 Hut-circle and field-system, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 154.6)
NO 11 49 Small cairns, Ranageig (No. 155.1)
to 12 49
NO 11 49 Hut-circles, Ranageig (No. 155.2)
NO 110 494 Hut-circles and field-system, Ranageig (No. 155.3)
NO 10 49 Hut-circles and field-system, Ranageig (No. 155.4)
NO 103 472 Hut-circles and small cairns, Seefar (No. 156.1)
NO 108 473 Hut-circles and small cairns, Seefar (No. 156.2)
NO 111 471 Hut-circles, Seefar (No. 156.3)
NO 149 621 Hut-circles, Shaw's Croft (No. 157.1)
NO 149 617 Hut-circle, Shaw's Croft (No. 157.2)
NO 150 617 Hut-circles, Shaw's Croft (No. 157.3)
NO 151 614 Hut-circle, Shaw's Croft (No. 157.4)
NO 06 60 Hut-circles and small cairns, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.1)
• NO 060 607 Hut-circles and field-system, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.2)
NO 059 608 Hut-circles and field-system, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.3)
NO 051 611 Hut-circle, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.4)
NO 054 611 Hut-circles, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.5)
NO 059 611 Hut-circle, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.6)
NO 060 609 Hut-circle, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.7)
NO 062 610 Hut-circle, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.8)
NO 063 613 Hut-circle, Tullochcurran Burn (No. 158.9)
NO 054 637 Hut-circles, Tulloch Field (No. 159)
NO 205 495 Hut-circles, Welton of Creuchies (No. 160. 1)
NO 198 489 Hut-circles and small cairns, Welton of Creuchies (No. 160.2)
NO 196 495 Hut-circle, Welton of Creuchies (No. 160.3)
NO 194 499 Hut-circle and small cairns, Welton of Creuchies (No. 160.4)
NO 205 499 Hut-circle, Welton of Creuchies (No. 160.5)
NO 156 600 Hut-circles and field-system, Whitehouse (No. 161.1)
NO 151 602 Hut-circles, Whitehouse (No. 161.2)
NO 154 595 Hut-circles and field-system, Whitehouse (No. 161.3)
NO 162 605 Hut-circles, Whitehouse (No. 161.4)
NO 258 498 Souterrain, Balloch (No. 162)
NO 104 622 Burnt mound, Ashintully (No. 163)
NO 172 523 Burnt mound, Burnside of Drimmie (No. 164)
NO 124 584 Burnt mound, Craigton (No. 165)
NO 069 674 Burnt mound, Creag Bhreac (No. 166.1)
NO 070 674 Burnt mound, Creag Bhreac (No. 166.2)
NO 054 651 Burnt mound, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 167)
NO 279 507 Burnt mound, Drumderrach (No. 168)

NO 093 481 Burnt mound, Dulater (No. 169)
NO 127 623 Burnt mound, Glenkilrie (No. 170)
NO 189 510 Burnt mound, Heatheryhaugh (No. 171)
NO 229 502 Burnt mound, Hill of Alyth (No. 172.1)
NO 227 506 Burnt mound, Hill of Alyth (No. 172.2)
NO 071 509 Burnt mound, Loch Benachally (No. 173)
NO 088 543 Burnt mound, Loch Charles (No. 174.1)
NO 093 539 Burnt mound, Loch Charles (No. 174.2)
NO 082 555 Burnt mound, Pitcarmick (No. 175.1)
NO 074 558 Burnt mound, Pitcarmick (No. 175.2)
NO 142 506 Burnt mound, Rochallie (No. 176)
NO 188 533 Burnt mound, Smyrna (No. 177)
NO 143 643 Burnt mound, Torr Lochaidh (No. 178)
• NO 085 661 Burnt mound, Uchd na h-Anaile (No. 179.1)
• NO 085 664 Burnt mound, Uchd na h-Anaile (No. 179.2)
• NO 205 499 Burnt mound, Welton of Creuchies (No. 180.1)
• NO 204 498 Burnt mound, Welton of Creuchies (No. 180.2)
• NO 197 497 Burnt mound, Welton of Creuchies (No. 180.3)
• NO 202 494 Burnt mound, Welton of Creuchies (No. 180.4)
• NO 202 493 Burnt mound, Welton of Creuchies (No. 180.5)
NO 208 461 Ring-ditch, Clayhills (No. 181)
NO 115 454 Ring-ditch, Wester Tullyneddie (No. 182)
NO 269 496 Enclosure, Balloch House (No. 184.1)
NO 267 493 Enclosure, Balloch House (No. 184.2)
NO 265 502 Enclosure, Barry Hill (No. 185)
NO 166 497 Enclosure, Mains of Mause (No. 186)
NO 116 453 Enclosure, Wester Tullyneddie (No. 187)
• NO 244 487 Old parish church and burial-ground, Alyth (No. 188)
• NO 243 487 Pictish symbol stone, Alyth (No. 189)
NO 178 456 Old parish church and burial-ground, Blairgowrie (No. 190)
• NO 289 503 Pictish symbol stone, Bruceton (No. 191)
NO 118 459 Chapel, Chapelton (No. 192)
NO 148 595 Chapel and burial-ground, Drumfork (No. 193)
NO 081 601 Old parish church and burial-ground, Kirkmichael (No. 194)
NO 189 456 Old parish church and burial-ground, Rattray (No. 195)
NO 214 472 Chapel and burial-ground, St Fink (No. 196)
• NO 109 701 Chapel and burial-ground, Spittal of Glenshee (No. 197)
NO 127 516 Chapel and burial-ground, Steps of Cally (No. 198)
• NO 101 612 Tower-house, Ashintully (No. 199)
• NO 221 514 Tower-house, Bamff (No. 201)
• NO 108 534 Tower-house, Blackcraig Castle (No. 202)
NO 164 568 Castle and buildings, Corb (No. 203)
• NO 175 481 Castle, Craighall (No. 204)
NO 157 469 Tower-house, Drumlochy (No. 205)
NO 154 470 Tower-house, Glasclune (No. 206)
• NO 278 496 Castle, Inverquiech (No. 207)
NO 147 545 Tower-house, Kingseat (No. 208)
NO 077 456 Castle, chapel and burial-ground, Laighwood (No. 209)
NO 160 686 Island-dwelling, Loch Beanie (No. 210)
• NO 171 452 Tower-house, Newton (No. 211)
• NO 089 716 Tower-house, Whitefield (No. 212)
NO 227 516 Medieval earthwork, Bamff (No. 213)
NO 177 488 Medieval earthwork, Lady Lindsay's Castle (No. 215)
• NO 126 476 Deer park, Buzzart Dikes (No. 216)
NO 072 458 Deer park, Laighwood (No. 217)
NO 180 564 Building, Alyth Burn (No. 220)
• NO 144 656 Farmstead, An Dun (No. 221)
• NO 108 624 Pitcarmick-type building, Ashintully (No. 222)
• NO 085 615 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.1)
NO 085 617 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.2)
NO 090 617 Buildings, Ashintully (No. 223.3)
NO 089 619 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.4)
NO 089 619 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.5)
NO 092 623 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.6)
NO 094 623 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.7)
NO 093 626 Building, Ashintully (No. 223.8)
• NO 097 625 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.9)
NO 098 624 Building, Ashintully (No. 223.10)
• NO 098 623 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.11)
• NO 102 621 Fermtoun, Ashintully (No. 223.12)
NO 095 610 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.13)
NO 091 608 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.14)
NO 092 606 Building, Ashintully (No. 223.15)
NO 097 601 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.16)
NO 105 599 Building, Ashintully (No. 223.17)
NO 109 608 Farmstead, Ashintully (No. 223.18)
NO 141 533 Mill, Ashmore (No. 224.1)
NO 142 531 Mill, Ashmore (No. 224.2)
NO 083 523 Shieling, Baden Burn (No. 225.1)
NO 083 524 Shieling, Baden Burn (No. 225.2)
NO 085 525 Shieling, Baden Burn (No. 225.3)
NO 080 529 Shieling, Baden Burn (No. 225.4)
NO 077 536 Shieling, Baden Burn (No. 225.5)
NO 078 587 Farmstead, Balchrochan (No. 226)
• NO 099 575 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Balnabroich (No. 227.1)
• NO 106 569 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Balnabroich (No. 227.2)
NO 140 653 Farmstead, building and shieling, Balnoe (No. 228)
NO 080 617 Farmstead, Balvarran (No. 229.1)
NO 078 618 Farmstead, Balvarran (No. 229.2)
NO 079 621 Farmstead, Balvarran (No. 229.3)
NO 078 621 Building, Balvarran (No. 229.4)
NO 080 622 Building, Balvarran (No. 229.5)
• NO 090 639 Building, Balvarran (No. 229.6)
• NO 091 633 Mill, Balvarran (No. 229.7)
NO 098 634 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.8)
NO 096 636 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.9)
• NO 097 640 Farmstead, Balvarran (No. 229.10)
NO 099 645 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.11)
• NO 094 643 Farmstead, Balvarran (No. 229.12)
NO 095 645 Farmstead, Balvarran (No. 229.13)
NO 096 645 Buildings, Balvarran (No. 229.14)
NO 096 648 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.15)
NO 098 650 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.16)
NO 099 651 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.17)
• NO 103 660 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.18)
NO 106 658 Shieling, Balvarran (No. 229.19)
to 107 657
NO 144 562 Farmstead, Blackhall (No. 230.1)
NO 145 560 Farmstead, Blackhall (No. 230.2)
NO 152 614 Farmstead, Borland (No. 231.1)
NO 157 613 Building, Borland (No. 231.2)
• NO 135 675 Farmstead, Broughdearg (No. 232.1)
NO 136 674 Buildings, Broughdearg (No. 232.2)
NO 136 672 Building, Broughdearg (No. 232.3)
NO 137 671 Buildings, Broughdearg (No. 232.4)
NO 138 670 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.5)
NO 140 668 Buildings, Broughdearg (No. 232.6)
NO 141 666 Farmstead, Broughdearg (No. 232.7)
NO 143 663 Farmstead, Broughdearg (No. 232.8)
• NO 144 662 Farmstead, Broughdearg (No. 232.9)
• NO 144 644 Building, Broughdearg (No. 232.10)
• NO 144 664 Farmstead, Broughdearg (No. 232.11)
NO 143 665 Building, Broughdearg (No. 232.12)
NO 144 665 Building, Broughdearg (No. 232.13)
NO 145 666 Building, Broughdearg (No. 232.14)
• NO 142 665 Farmstead, Broughdearg (No. 232.15)
• NO 142 668 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.16)
NO 142 668 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.17)
NO 147 670 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.18)
NO 147 672 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.19)
NO 147 672 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.20)
NO 147 672 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.21)
NO 154 671 Shieling, Broughdearg (No. 232.22)
NO 113 470 Buildings, Cairns (No. 233)
& 111 471
• NO 114 703 Fermtoun, Cambs (No. 234)
to 115 702
NO 146 480 Building, Carnashach Wood (No. 235.1)
NO 145 482 Farmstead, Carnashach Wood (No. 235.2)
NO 139 484 Building, Carnashach Wood (No. 235.3)
NO 145 640 Mill, Clachavoid (No. 236)
NO 164 535 Building, Cloquhat (No. 237.1)
NO 167 533 Building, Cloquhat (No. 237.2)
NO 166 533 Building, Cloquhat (No. 237.3)
NO 167 532 Farmstead, Cloquhat (No. 237.4)
NO 168 532 Building, Cloquhat (No. 237.5)
NO 169 531 Farmstead, Cloquhat (No. 237.6)
NO 170 531 Building, Cloquhat (No. 237.7)
NO 136 663 Cnoc Laith (No. 238)
NO 109 698 Buildings, Coire Lairge (No. 239)
• NO 130 669 Farmstead, Corrydon (No. 240.1)
to 130 670
NO 132 667 Farmstead, Corrydon (No. 240.2)
NO 082 465 Farmstead, Cothole (No. 241)

NO 073 484 Pitcarmick-type building, Craigend (No. 242)
NO 207 543 Shieling, Craighead (No. 243)
NO 072 515 Pitcarmick-type building, Craighead (No. 244)
• NO 063 511 Laird's house and fermtoun, Craigsheal (No. 245)
NO 060 520 Shieling, Craigsheal Burn (No. 246.1)
NO 060 522 Shieling, Craigsheal Burn (No. 246.2)
NO 063 522 Shieling, Craigsheal Burn (No. 246.3)
NO 066 519 Shieling, Craigsheal Burn (No. 246.4)
NO 070 517 Shieling, Craigsheal Burn (No. 246.5)
NO 125 584 Farmstead, Craigton (No. 247.1)
NO 125 583 Building, Craigton (No. 247.2)
NO 125 580 Farmstead, Craigton (No. 247.3)
NO 055 594 Buildings, Creag a' Mhadaidh (No. 248)
NO 057 544 Building, Creag nam Mial (No. 249)
NO 099 572 Farmstead, Croft na Coille (No. 250.1)
NO 098 574 Farmstead, Croft na Coille (No. 250.2)
NO 097 575 Farmstead, Croft na Coille (No. 250.3)
NO 096 577 Farmstead, Croft na Coille (No. 250.4)
NO 095 574 Farmstead, Croft na Coille (No. 250.5)
NO 070 592 Building, Croft of Cultalonie (No. 251)
NO 129 674 Farmstead, Dalhenzean (No. 252.1)
• NO 129 672 Farmstead, Dalhenzean (No. 252.2)
• NO 150 642 Pitcarmick-type building, Dalnaglar (No. 253)
NO 083 574 Buildings, Dalvey (No. 254)
NO 069 626 Fermtoun, Dirnanean (No. 255.1)
NO 074 625 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.2)
NO 069 634 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.3)
• NO 079 635 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.4)
• NO 082 636 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.5)
• NO 082 638 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.6)
NO 085 639 Buildings, Dirnanean (No. 255.7)
NO 086 640 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.8)
• NO 088 640 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No, 255.9)
NO 079 645 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.10)
NO 092 647 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.11)
NO 093 649 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.12)
• NO 092 649 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.13)
NO 093 650 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.14)
NO 094 651 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.15)
NO 090 651 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.16)
NO 088 653 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.17)
• NO 085 651 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.18)
• NO 085 652 Farmstead, Dirnaneans (No. 255.19)
• NO 083 653 Farmstead, Dirnaneans (No. 255.20)
NO 083 654 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.21)
NO 082 655 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.22)
NO 085 655 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.23)
NO 083 656 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.24)
NO 090 665 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.25)
NO 086 660 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.26)
• NO 083 666 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.27)
• NO 064 642 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.28)
NO 073 641 Building, Dirnanean (No. 255.29)
NO 078 648 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.30)
• NO 081 650 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.31)
NO 080 652 Farmstead, Dirnanean (No. 255.32)
• NO 070 659 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.33)
• NO 069 660 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.34)
• NO 066 663 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.35)
NO 068 674 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.36)
NO 070 676 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.37)
NO 080 674 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.38)
NO 088 682 Shieling, Dirnanean (No. 255.39)
• NO 149 593 Farmstead, Drumfork (No. 256)
• NO 122 689 Farmstead, Easter Binzian (No. 257)
• NO 144 586 Fermtoun, Easter Bleaton (No. 258)
NO 091 584 Farmstead, Easter Dunie (No. 259)
NO 141 582 Buildings, Faulds (No. 260.1)
NO 140 580 Building, Faulds (No. 260.2)
NO 140 579 Farmstead, Faulds (No. 260.3)
NO 138 578 Buildings, Faulds (No. 260.4)
NO 138 576 Building, Faulds (No. 260.5)
NO 141 575 Building, Faulds (No. 260.6)
NO 141 573 Farmstead, Faulds (No. 260.7)
NO 138 660 Pitcarmick-type building, Finegand (No. 261)
• NO 139 661 Buildings, Finegand (No. 262)
NO 140 662 Datestone, Finegand (No. 263)
NO 130 478 Buildings, Garry Drums (No. 264.1)
• NO 130 481 Building, Garry Drums (No. 264.2)
NO 114 715 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 265.1)
NO 115 715 Buildings, Gleann Beag (No. 265.2)
NO 115 717 Building, Gleann Beag (No. 265.3)
NO 116 719 Buildings, Gleann Beag (No. 265.4)
• NO 117 726 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.5)
• NO 117 727 Buildings, Gleann Beag (No. 265.6)
to 118 729
NO 118 729 Buildings and mill, Gleann Beag (No. 265.7)
• NO 121 731 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.8)
NO 122 732 Buildings, Gleann Beag (No. 265.9)
• NO 123 734 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.10)
• NO 124 735 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.11)
• NO 125 737 Building, Gleann Beag (No. 265.12)
• NO 127 734 Buildings, Gleann Beag (No. 265.13)
to 128 734
• NO 129 732 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.14)
NO 131 733 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 265.15)
• NO 127 731 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.16)
• NO 124 728 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.17)
• NO 121 725 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.18)
NO 121 724 Farmstead, Gleann Beag (No. 265.19)
NO 122 721 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 265.20)
NO 121 720 Buildings, Gleann Beag (No. 265.21)
• NO 118 714 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 265.22)
• NO 133 748 Farmstead, Gleann Beag, Gormel (No. 266)
• NO 126 740 Farmstead, Gleann Beag, Rhiedorrach (No. 267.1)
NO 123 745 Building, Gleann Beag, Rhiedorrach (No. 267.2)
• NO 117 736 Shieling, Gleann Beag, Rhiedorrach (No. 267.3)
NO 129 749 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 268.1)
• NO 133 752 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 268.2)
NO 139 755 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 268.3)
NO 139 756 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 268.4)
• NO 144 752 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 268.5)
NO 146 752 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 268.6)
NO 148 750 Shieling, Gleann Beag (No. 268.7)
NO 051 693 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Allt Linne a' Bhuirein (No. 269)
NO 052 709 Shielings, Gleann Fearnach, Coire Domhain (No. 270)
NO 058 641 Pitcarmick-type building, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 271)
NO 051 642 Farmstead, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.1)
• NO 052 640 Fermtoun, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.2)
• NO 053 639 Fermtoun, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.3)
• NO 055 638 Fermtoun, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.4)
• NO 075 639 Fermtoun, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.5)
NO 055 635 Fermtoun, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.6)
• NO 053 635 Farmstead, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.7)
• NO 056 641 Farmstead, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.8)
• NO 055 641 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.9)
NO 053 642 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.10)
NO 053 644 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.11)
NO 052 644 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.12)
NO 052 646 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.13)
NO 053 648 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.14)
NO 055 646 Farmstead, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.15)
NO 054 645 Building, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.16)
NO 056 644 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.17)
NO 057 641 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.18)
NO 057 640 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.19)
• NO 059 641 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Creag Dubh-leitir (No. 272.20)
NO 050 667 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.1)
NO 054 671 Farmstead, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.2)
NO 053 672 Building, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.3)
NO 053 673 Buildings, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.4)
NO 051 681 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.5)
• NO 053 681 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.6)
NO 056 682 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.7)
NO 055 689 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.8)
NO 061 692 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.9)
NO 065 694 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.10)
NO 068 690 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.11)
NO 063 686 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.12)
NO 060 687 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.13)
NO 057 675 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.14)
NO 059 762 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.15)
• NO 059 671 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.16)

NO 056 670 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.17)
NO 057 668 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.18)
NO 055 666 Shieling, Gleann Fearnach, Loch Crannach (No. 273.19)
NO 091 716 Buildings, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.1)
NO 090 724 Farmstead, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.2)
NO 093 726 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.3)
NO 098 728 Shielings, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.4)
to 097 730
NO 089 729 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.5)
to 089 732
NO 087 740 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.6)
• NO 084 751 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.7)
to 086 746
• NO 082 754 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.8)
to 081 755
• NO 077 755 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.9)
• NO 084 744 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.10)
to 083 742
• NO 082 737 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.11)
NO 085 736 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.12)
NO 088 725 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.13)
NO 089 718 Buildings, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.14)
• NO 087 718 Buildings, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.15)
to 088 716
NO 086 713 Buildings, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.16)
NO 076 718 Shieling, Gleann Taitneach (No. 274.17)
NO 197 486 Building, Glendams (No. 275)
NO 132 612 Pitcarmick-type building, Glenkilrie (No. 276.1)
NO 131 613 Pitcarmick-type building, Glenkilrie (No. 272.6)
• NO 140 608 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.1)
• NO 134 610 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.2)
• NO 136 612 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.3)
NO 131 610 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.4)
NO 133 612 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.5)
NO 136 614 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.6)
& 136 615
NO 132 615 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.7)
NO 129 622 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.8)
& 128 623
NO 128 626 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.9)
& 129 627
NO 125 629 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.10)
& 124 629
• NO 123 624 Buildings, Glenkilrie (No. 277.11)
& 123 623
• NO 123 621 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.12)
NO 122 622 Buildings, Glenkilrie (No. 277.13)
• NO 119 624 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.14)
NO 118 624 Buildings, Glenkilrie (No. 277. 15)
• NO 116 627 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.16)
NO 116 631 Building, Glenkilrie (No. 277.17)
• NO 114 631 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.18)
• NO 112 633 Farmstead, Glenkilrie (No. 277.19)
NO 113 633 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.20)
• NO 113 635 Building, Glenkilrie (No. 277.21)
NO 112 643 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.22)
NO 112 646 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.23)
NO 111 648 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.24)
• NO 109 651 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.25)
NO 108 644 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.26)
• NO 109 643 Building, Glenkilrie (No. 277.27)
NO 109 641 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.28)
NO 106 636 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.29)
NO 105 631 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.30)
NO 107 626 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.31)
• NO 115 621 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.32)
NO 116 620 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.33)
NO 117 618 Shieling, Glenkilrie (No. 277.34)
• NO 107 704 Fermtoun, Glen Shee (No. 278.1)
NO 105 705 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.2)
• NO 101 707 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.3)
• NO 099 708 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.4)
• NO 098 710 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.5)
NO 099 710 Buildings, Glen Shee (No. 278.6)
• NO 098 709 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.7)
• NO 096 710 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.8)
NO 094 712 Shieling, Glen Shee (No. 278.9)
to 094 713
NO 091 715 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.10)
• NO 092 709 Fermtoun, Glen Shee (No. 278.12)
NO 089 709 Buildings, Glen Shee (No. 278.13)
• NO 092 707 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.14)
• NO 095 705 Buildings, Glen Shee (No. 278.16)
NO 096 705 Buildings, Glen Shee (No. 278.17)
NO 100 702 Buildings, Glen Shee (No. 278.18)
• NO 101 701 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.19)
• NO 102 701 Farmstead, Glen Shee (No. 278.20)
NO 103 699 Inscribed lintel, Glen Shee (No. 278.21)
• NO 112 704 Mill, Glen Shee (No. 278.22)
NO 112 708 Buildings, Glen Shee (No. 279)
• NO 188 510 Buildings, Heatheryhaugh (No. 280.1)
NO 186 509 Building, Heatheryhaugh (No. 280.2)
NO 228 502 Pitcarmick-type building, Hill of Alyth (No. 281)
NO 149 533 Pitcarmick-type building, Hill of Ashmore (No. 282)
NO 130 516 Buildings, Hill of Cally (No. 283.1)
NO 121 528 Buildings, Hill of Cally (No. 283.2)
NO 152 547 Fermtoun, Hill of Kingseat (No. 284.1)
NO 154 553 Shieling, Hill of Kingseat (No. 284.2)
• NO 136 689 Fermtoun, Invereddrie (No. 285)
to 135 678
NO 144 705 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.1)
• NO 143 706 Still, Invereddrie (No. 286.2)
NO 142 707 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.3)
NO 140 708 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.4)
NO 142 709 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 296.5)
NO 145 712 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.6)
NO 146 714 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.7)
NO 145 709 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.8)
NO 145 707 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.9)
NO 148 705 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.10)
• NO 148 700 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.11)
to 150 702
NO 151 699 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.12)
NO 151 698 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.13)
NO 153 698 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.14)
to 153 697
NO 151 695 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.15)
NO 153 695 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.16)
NO 153 693 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.17)
• NO 159 693 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.18)
to 161 693
NO 164 686 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.19)
NO 165 681 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.20)
to 167 681
NO 151 684 Shieling, Invereddrie (No. 286.21)
• NO 124 695 Farmstead, Kerrow (No. 287.1)
NO 123 698 Buildings, Kerrow (No. 287.2)
NO 153 581 Pitcarmick-type building, Knockali (No. 288.1)
NO 151 585 Pitcarmick-type building, Knockali (No. 288.2)
NO 153 585 Pitcarmick-type building, Knockali (No. 288.3)
• NO 155 587 Pitcarmick-type building, Knockali (No. 288.4)
• NO 167 584 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Knockali (No. 288.5)
NO 157 589 Shieling, Knockali (No. 289)
& 151 588
NO 138 636 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Lair (No. 290.1)
NO 131 637 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Lair (No. 290.2)
• NO 139 637 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Lair (No. 290.3)
NO 137 639 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Lair (No. 290.4)
• NO 143 627 Fermtoun, Lair (No. 291.1)
NO 140 631 Farmstead, Lair (No. 291.2)
NO 140 632 Farmstead, Lair (No. 291.3)
NO 140 633 Farmstead, Lair (No. 291.4)
NO 133 636 Shieling, Lair (No. 291.5)
NO 141 636 Building, Lair (No. 291.6)
NO 141 637 Building, Lair (No. 291.7)
• NO 140 637 Building, Lair (No. 291.8)
• NO 140 636 Farmstead, Lair (No. 291.9)
• NO 139 636 Building, Lair (No. 291.10)
NO 139 636 Building, Lair (No. 291.11)
• NO 139 636 Building, Lair (No. 291.12)
• NO 138 637 Buildings, Lair (No. 291.13)
NO 137 640 Building, Lair (No. 291.14)
NO 133 639 Farmstead, Lair (No. 291.15)
• NO 131 643 Fermtoun, Lair (No. 291.16)
NO 132 645 Shieling, Lair (No.291.17)

NO 130 644 Shieling, Lair (No, 291.18)
NO 130 643 Shieling, Lair (No. 291.19)
NO 128 643 Building, Lair (No. 291.20)
NO 070 466 Farmstead, Leduckie (No. 292)
NO 085 540 Shieling, Loch Charles (No. 293.1)
NO 086 540 Shieling, Loch Charles (No. 293.2)
NO 083 545 Shieling, Loch Charles (No. 293.3)
NO 085 549 Shieling, Loch Charles (No, 293.4)
NO 110 480 Buildings, Lornty Burn (No. 294)
NO 060 473 Building, Macmaridge (No. 295.1)
NO 054 475 Buildings, Macmaridge (No. 295.2)
NO 056 466 Buildings, Macmaridge (No. 295.3)
• NO 154 570 Mill, Mill of Drumturn (No. 296)
NO 130 469 Pitcarmick-type building, Muir or Gormack (No. 297)
• NO 159 512 Mill, Old Milton of Drimmie (No. 298)
NO 181 526 Buildings, Olies Burn (No. 299)
NO 189 464 Inscribed lintel, Parkhill (No. 300)
• NO 138 550 Farmstead, Persie (No. 301.1)
• NO 135 552 Building, Persie (No. 301.2)
• NO 124 550 Farmstead, Persie (No 301.3)
• NO 054 568 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 302.1)
• NO 050 567 Pitcarmick-type building, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 302.2)
NO 051 566 Pitcarmick-type building, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 302.3)
NO 053 565 Pitcarmick-type building, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 3O2.4)
NO 053 567 Pitcarmick-type building, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 302.5)
NO 055 566 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 302.6)
NO 057 566 Pitcarmick-type building, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 302.7)
• NO 062 561 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 302.8)
NO 061 581 Pitcarmick-type buildings, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 303.1)
NO 059 581 Pitcarmick-type building, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 303.2)
• NO 083 566 Fermtoun Pitcarmick (No. 304)
• NO 073 566 Building, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 305. 1)
• NO 074 567 Building, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 305.2)
• NO 074 567 Buildings, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 305.3)
• NO 074 568 Buildings, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 305.4)
• NO 075 569 Buildings, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 305.5)
• NO 077 576 Buildings, Pitcarmick (East) (No. 305.6)
NO 065 582 Buildings, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 306.1)
NO 064 583 Building, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 306.2)
NO 063 580 Buildings, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 306.3)
NO 059 580 Buildings, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 306.4)
NO 055 581 Buildings, Pitcarmick (North) (No. 306.5)
NO 067 565 Shieling, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307. 1)
NO 060 567 Shieling, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307.2)
NO 060 570 Shieling, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307.3)
to 060 571
NO 062 571 Shieling, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307.4)
NO 060 575 Shieling, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307.5)
to 060 574
• NO 054 575 Shieling, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307.6)
NO 055 569 Shielings, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307.7)
056 569
& 055 568
NO 056 566 Shieling, Pitcarmick (West) (No. 307.8)
NO 068 558 Shieling and huts, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 308.1)
NO 063 564 Shieling, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 308.2)
& 062 564
• NO 060 559 Shieling, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 308.3)
NO 061 556 Shieling, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 308.4)
NO 058 558 Shieling, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 308.5)
NO 056 559 Shieling, Pitcarmick (South) (No. 308.6)
NO 102 494 Pitcarmick-type building, Ranageig (No. 309)
NO 106 493 Buildings, Ranageig (No. 310.1)
NO 107 492 Building, Ranageig (No. 310.2)
• NO 111 493 Farmstead, Ranageig (No. 310.3)
• NO 111 490 Farmstead, Ranageig (No. 310.4)
• NO 103 485 Mill, Ranageig (No.310.5)
• NO 098 483 Farmstead, Ranageig (No. 310.6)
• NO 095 492 Fermtoun, Ranageig (No. 310.7)
NO 089 494 Building, Ranageig (No. 310.8)
NO 101 498 Farmstead, Ranageig (No. 310.9)
• NO 093 507 Farmstead, Ranageig (No. 310.10)
NO 092 509 Buildings, Ranageig (No. 310.11)
• NO 093 508 Building, Ranageig (No. 310.12)
• NO 081 511 Farmstead, Ranageig (No. 310.13)
NO 082 513 Building, Ranageig (No. 310.14)
• NO 074 509 Cultivation remains, Ranageig (No. 310.15)
• NO 073 507 Buildings and cultivation remains, Ranageig (No. 310.16)
• NO 071 511 Buildings and cultivation remains, Ranageig (No. 310.17)
• NO 074 514 Buildings and cultivation remains, Ranageig (No. 310.18)
• NO 181 536 Farmstead, Ranagulzion (No. 311.1)
• NO 177 538 Farmstead, Ranagulzion (No. 311.2)
NO 175 540 Buildings, Ranagulzion (No. 311.3)
NO 177 542 Buildings, Ranagulzion (No. 311.4)
NO 181 539 Buildings, Ranagulzion (No. 311.5)
NO 185 536 Farmstead, Ranagulzion (No. 311.6)
• NO 053 489 Farmstead, Riemore (No. 312.1)
NO 052 495 Farmstead, Riemore (No. 312.2)
• NO 13 69 Fermtoun and farmstead, Runavey (No. 313)
to 13 68
NO 092 469 Buildings, Seefar (No.315)
NO 146 553 Building, Shieldrum (No. 316)
• NO 125 687 Farmstead, Slochnacraig (No. 317.1)
NO 125 685 Buildings Slochnacraig (No. 317.2)
• NO 124 600 Farmstead, Soilzarie (No. 318.1)
NO 121 600 Farmstead, Soilzarie (No. 318.2)
• NO 119 606 Farmstead, Soilzarie (No. 318.3)
• NO 122 605 Farmstead, Soilzarie (No. 318.4)
NO 125 604 Buildings, Soilzarie (No. 318.5)
NO 127 604 Farmstead, Soilzarie (No. 318.7)
NO 126 603 Farmstead, Soilzarie (No. 318.8)
NO 128 603 Buildings, Soilzarie (No. 318.9)
NO 128 604 Shieling, Soilzarie (No. 318.10)
NO 130 602 Buildings, Soilzarie (No. 318.11)
• NO 134 602 Fermtoun, Soilzarie (No. 318.12)
NO 143 646 Building, Tigh an Eileen (No. 319)
NO 128 677 Farmstead, Tom an t-Suidhe (No. 320.1)
to 127 677
• NO 129 677 Farmstead, Tom an t-Suidhe (No. 320.2)
NO 129 676 Buildings, Tom an t-Suidhe (No. 320.3)
• NO 121 700 Laird's house and fermtoun, Tomb (No. 321.1)
• NO 118 701 Farmstead, Tomb (No. 321.2)
NO 071 600 Farmstead, Tullochcurran (No. 322.1)
NO 069 604 Building, Tullochcurran (No. 322.2)
NO 066 607 Building, Tullochcurran (No. 322.3)
NO 068 609 Building, Tullochcurran (No. 322.4)
NO 068 610 Building, Tullochcurran (No. 322.5)
NO 072 611 Farmstead, Tullochcurran (No. 322.6)
NO 070 612 Building, Tullochcurran (No. 322.7)
NO 070 613 Building, Tullochcurran (No. 322.8)
NO 069 615 Farmstead, Tullochcurran (No. 322.9)
NO 203 533 Pitcarmick-type building, Tullymurdoch (No. 323)
NO 204 522 Mill, Tullymurdoch (No. 324.2)
• NO 201 524 Cultivation terraces, Tullymurdoch (No. 324.3)
NO 201 526 Building, Tullymurdoch (No. 324.4)
NO 201 534 Buildings, Tullymurdoch (No. 324.5)
NO 198 528 Buildings, Tullymurdoch (No. 324.6)
NO 192 522 Farmstead, Tullymurdoch (No. 324.7)
NO 190 518 Farmstead, Tullymurdoch (No. 324.9)
NO 205 553 Buildings, Watersheal (No. 325)
& 205 552
• NO 198 495 Pitcarmick-type buildings. Welton of Creuchies (No. 326)
• NO 199 504 Farmstead, Welton of Creuchies (No. 327)
• NO 116 692 Fermtoun, Wester Binzean (No. 328)
to 118 691
NO 111 597 Farmstead, Wester Bleaton (No. 329)
NO 149 616 Farmstead, Westertown (No. 330.1)
NO 149 615 Buildings, Westertown (No. 330.2)
NO 145 620 Farmstead, Westertown (No. 330.3)
NO 197 557 Shieling, Whin Craigie (No. 331)
NO 156 399 Pitcarmick-type building, Whitehouse (No. 332)
NO 155 601 Building, Whitehouse (No. 333)
NO 063 627 Stone, Ardle's Grave (No. 334)
• NO 220 513 Mound, Bamff (No. 335)
NO 236 500 Mounds, Hill of Alyth (No. 336.1)
NO 237 499 Mound, Hill of Alyth (No. 336.2)

Pre-afforestation Survey Programme

The undernoted monuments have been recorded in the course of fieldwork conducted by the RCAHMS Pre-afforestation Survey staff in 1989-90.

BORDERS REGION

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

NT 178 278 Cairn, Dollar Law
NT 112 288 Cairn, Patervan
• NT 123 301 Cairn, Stanhope
• NT 268 361 Palisaded settlement, buildings and field-system, Dead Side
• NT 120 295 Fort and homestead, Stanhope
• NT 267 367 Fort and palisades, Waddenshope
• NT 117 291 Dun, Stanhope
NT 126 309 Settlement, Hopecarton
• NT 289 374 Ring-ditch houses, Laverlaw
• NT 122 299 Settlement, Stanhope
• NT 123 299 Settlement, Stanhope
• NT 120 295 Homestead, Stanhope
• NT 130 305 Homestead, Stanhope, Hopekist Rig
• NT 116 293 Settlement, Stanhope, Laigh Hill
• NT 115 292 Homestead, Stanhope, Laigh Hill
• NT 117 293 Ring-ditch house, Stanhope, Laigh Hill
• NT 132 288 House platforms, Stan Hope, Eskenkneis
• NT 151 276 House platform and field-system, Stan Hope, Lairdside Knowe
• NT 140 281 House platforms and small cairns, Stan Hope, Shaw Burn
• NT 145 280 House platforms, Stan Hope, Shaw Hill
• NT 151 280 House platforms and small cairns, Stan Hope. Shaw Hill
• NT 143 278 Small cairns, Stan Hope, Birkside Law
• NT 142 276 Small cairns, Stan Hope, Birkside Law
• NT 128 291 Small cairns, Stan Hope, Craig Head
• NT 137 284 Small cairns, Stan Hope, Shaw Burn
• NT 147 280 Field-system, Stan Hope, Shaw Hill
• NT 151 283 Small cairns, Stan Hope, Shaw Hill
• NT 124 300 Enclosure, Stanhope
NT 126 306 Enclosure, Stanhope, Hopekist Burn
• NT 120 296 Enclosure, Stanhope, Laigh Hill
• NT 128 307 Cultivation terraces and rig-and-furrow, Stanhope, Hopecarton Burn
• NT 129 309 Farmstead, Hopecarton
NT 112 289 Buildings and mound, Patervan
• NT 121 295 Farmstead, Stanhope
• NT 122 295 Farmstead and enclosures, Stanhope
• NT 123 298 Farmstead, Stanhope
• NT 127 307 Buildings, Stanhope, Hopecarton
NT 128 304 Building, Stanhope, Hopekist Burn
NT 127 305 Building, Stanhope, Hopekist Burn
• NT 132 287 Buildings, Stan Hope Cottage
• NT 144 279 Buildings and enclosure, Stan Hope, Glenmerse Burn
• NT 155 273 Shieling huts, Stan Hope, Glentinning Burn
• NT 152 276 Shieling huts, Stan Hope, Lairdside Knowe
• NT 150 276 Shieling huts, Stan Hope, Lairdside Knowe
• NT 145 280 Farmstead, Stan Hope, Shaw Hill
NT 156 282 Shieling hut, Stan Hope, Stone Grain Hope

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

• NX 212 674 Long cairn, Cairn-na-gath, Balmurrie Fell
• NX 244 695 Chambered cairn, High Eldrig
• NX 243 694 Cairn, High Eldrig
NX 226 670 Hut-circle, Artfield Fell
• NX 208 673 Hut-circle, enclosure and field-system, Balmurrie
• NX 210 675 Small cairns, Balmurrie
• NX 212 676 Hut-circles and buildings, Balmurrie Fell
• NX 214 673 Hut-circle, Balmurrie Fell
• NX 216 678 Hut-circle, Balmurrie Fell
NX 214 662 Bank, Balmurrie Fell
NX 213 661 Small cairns, Balmurrie Fell
NX 215 661 Small cairns, Balmurrie Fell
NX 217 662 Cairn, Balmurrie Fell
NX 217 661 Small cairns, Balmurrie Fell
• NX 216 675 Small cairns, Balmurrie Fell
• NX 211 670 Small cairns and banks, Balmurrie Fell
NX 229 698 Small cairns, Belgaverie
NX 207 655 Small cairns, Black Bar, Dranigower
NX 208 680 Small cairns, Brown Hill, Kilmacfadzean
NX 210 664 Hut-circle and small cairns, Craigencrosh
NX 209 668 Small cairns, Craigencrosh
NX 224 661 Hut-circle and small cairns, Drumpail Burn
• NX 205 693 Hut-circles and bank, Gled Knowes
• NX 206 692 Small cairns, Gled Knowes
NX 235 696 Small cairns, High Eldrig
NX 235 699 Small cairns, High Eldrig
NX 239 693 Small cairns, High Eldrig, Monandie Burn
• NX 245 694 Small cairns, High Eldrig, Monandie Burn
NX 240 697 Small cairns, High Eldrig, Monandie Burn
NX 207 676 Small cairns, Kilmacfadzean
NX 212 681 Small cairns, Knockniehourie
NX 222 687 Small cairns, Mulniegarroch
• NX 205 686 Hut-circles and banks, Quarter Fell
• NX 202 683 Small cairns, Quarter Fell
• NX 206 689 Bank, Quarter Fell
NX 201 656 Bank, White Bar, Dranigower
NX 201 668 Burnt mound, Balmurrie
NX 200 663 Burnt mound, Balmurrie
• NX 212 670 Burnt mound, Balmurrie
NX 212 677 Burnt mound, Balmurrie
• NX 216 667 Burnt mound, Balmurrie
NX 235 673 Burnt mound, Brough Hill, Artfield
• NX 215 659 Burnt mound, Dranigower Burn, Balmurrie Fell
NX 225 664 Burnt mound, Drumpail Burn
NX 224 669 Burnt mound, Drumpail Burn
NX 223 657 Burnt mound, Drumpail Burn
• NX 246 690 Burnt mound, High Eldrig
• NX 246 691 Burnt mound, High Eldrig
• NX 236 697 Burnt mound, High Eldrig
• NX 236 698 Burnt mound, High Eldrig
• NX 245 694 Burnt mound, High Eldrig
• NX 245 695 Burnt mounds, High Eldrig
• NX 243 695 Burnt mound, High Eldrig, Monandie Burn
• NX 242 696 Burnt mound, High Eldrig, Monandie Burn
• NX 240 691 Burnt mound, High Eldrig, Monandie Burn
NX 201 680 Burnt mound, Kilmacfadzean
NX 205 677 Burnt mound, Kilmacfadzean
NX 247 690 Enclosure and field-system, High Eldrig
NX 236 661 Farmstead, Artfield
NX 227 665 Farmstead and field-system, Artfield Fell
• NX 210 672 Building, Balmurrie
• NX 211 670 Farmstead and field-system, Balmurrie Fell
• NX 244 696 Farmstead and field-system, High Eldrig
NX 200 656 Hut, White Bar, Dranigower

FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

• NT 060 951 Buildings and field-systems, Outh Hill
• NT 070 958 Buildings and field-systems, Park Hill

HIGHLAND REGION

ROSS AND CROMARTY DISTRICT

NH 539 519 Chambered cairn, Balvaird
NH 488 565 Chambered cairn, Bealoach nan Corr
NH 541 527 Chambered cairn, Bishop Kinkell
NH 567 779 Chambered cairn, Braeantra
NH 504 552 Chambered cairn, Brahan Wood
• NH 566 522 Chambered cairn, Cairn Irenan
• NH 578 520 Chambered cairn, Cairn Glas, Mains of Kilcoy
NH 557 612 Chambered cairn, Cnoc Ravoch
NH 514 615 Chambered cairn, Heights of Brae

- NH 570 517 Chambered cairn, Kilcoy North
- NH 570 516 Chambered cairn, Kilcoy South
  NH 550 525 Chambered cairn, Muir of Allangrange
  NH 546 524 Chambered cairn, Muir of Conon
- NH 576 567 Chambered cairn, Mulchaich
  NH 460 558 Chambered cairn, Preas Màiri
  NH 530 565 Chambered cairn, Ussie
- NH 441 569 Henge monument
  NH 542 550 Henge Monument, Conon Bridge
- NH 594 577 Henge monument, Culbokie
- NH 523 526 Henge monument, Logieside
  NH 503 535 Cairn, Arcan Mains
  NH 557 610 Cairns, Cnoc Ravoch
- NH 577 518 Cairn, Mains of Kilcoy
- NH 577 519 Cairn, Mains of Kilcoy
- NH 544 520 Cairn, Muir of Conon
  NH 511 547 Cup-and-ring markings, Brahan House
  NH 504 563 Cup-markings, Loch Ussie
  NH 499 593 Standing stone, Fodderty
  NH 500 593 Standing stone, Fodderty
- NH 504 585 Fort, Knock Farril
  NH 460 503 Hut-circles and field-system, Auchederson
- NH 593 757 Hut-circles and field-system, Aultanfearn
  NH 445 572 Small cairns, Craigdarroch
  NH 578 769 Hut-circles, Dalreoich
  NH 514 613 Hut-circles and field-system, Heights of Brae
  NH 470 580 Small cairns, Knock Ardaging
  NH 439 568 Small cairns, Loch Achilty
- NH 499 566 Hut-circle, Loch Ussie
  NH 505 563 Hut-circle and cup-markings, Loch Ussie
- NH 591 757 Burnt mound, Aultanfearn
  NH 441 565 Burnt mound, Loch Achilty
- NH 498 576 Burnt mound, Loch Ussie
- NH 499 566 Burnt mound, Loch Ussie
  NH 495 570 Burnt mound, Loch Ussie
  NH 504 563 Enclosure, Loch Ussie
- NH 549 589 Pictish symbol stone, Dingwall Churchyard
- NH 484 585 Pictish symbol stone, Strathpeffer
- NH 522 772 Church and burial-ground, Cille Mhuire
- NH 469 523 Tower-house, Fairburn Tower
  NH 574 810 Building, Allt Coire na Cloiche
- NH 562 752 Farmstead, An Màm
  NH 588 757 Building, Aultanfearn
  NH 563 780 Building, Braeantra
  NH 564 776 Farmstead, Braeantra
  NH 556 751 Farmstead, Ceann an Locha
- NH 520 774 Farmstead, Cille Mhuire
- NH 521 774 Buildings and enclosure, Cille Mhuire
  NH 520 773 Building, Cille Mhuire
  NH 583 756 Farmstead, Dalmore
  NH 581 760 Buildings, Dalmore
  NH 584 755 Building, Dalmore
  NH 582 765 Farmstead, Dalreoich
- NH 576 768 Farmstead, Dalreoich
  NH 579 766 Building, Dalreoich
  NH 538 822 Buildings, Garbhan Mor
- NH 563 795 Buildings and enclosures, Innisachomair
  NH 519 775 Buildings, Kildermorie Wood
  NH 518 775 Buildings, Kildermorie Wood
  NH 575 765 Building and enclosure, Ruievard
  NH 572 768 Buildings and enclosure, Ruievard
  NH 518 765 Building, Ruighe Liath
- NH 569 771 Farmstead, Strath Rusdale Lodge
  NH 570 773 Building and enclosure, Strath Rusdale Lodge

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

- NC 591 103 Broch, Alltbreac
- NC 572 111 Broch, Dalchork
- NC 549 092 Broch, Sallachy
  NC 527 152 Broch, Shinness
  NC 567 148 Hut-circle, Blarbuie Plantation
  NC 509 183 Hut-circle, Cnoc na Faire
  NC 519 167 Hut-circle and small cairns, Cnoc Ramascaig
  NC 524 163 Hut-circle and buildings, Cnoc Ramascaig
  NC 528 170 Small cairns, Cnoc Ramascaig
  NC 521 164 Small cairns, Cnoc Ramascaig
  NC 563 105 Hut-circle, Colaboll
  NC 556 109 Hut-circle, and small cairns, Colaboll
  NC 558 106 Hut-circle, Colaboll
- NC 552 143 Hut-circles and small cairns, Druim na h-Uamachd
  NC 517 172 Hut-circle and small cairns, Loch an Fhreiceadain
  NC 578 166 Small cairns and buildings, Rhian
- NC 529 157 Hut-circle and small cairns, Shinness
- NC 546 151 Hut-circle and small cairns, Shinness
- NC 545 155 Hut-circle, Shinness
- NC 550 138 Hut-circles and small cairns, Shinness
- NC 551 133 Small cairns and enclosure, Shinness
- NC 555 133 Hut-circles and small cairns, Shinness
- NC 544 148 Hut-circles, buildings and small cairns, Shinness, Cona Chreag.
  NC 557 129 Hut-circle, Shinness Hall
  NC 557 128 Hut-circle, Shinness Hall
  NC 513 176 Hut-circle and small cairns, Sithean Dubh Mòr
  NC 552 174 Hut-circles, buildings and small cairns, Strath Tirry
  NC 551 176 Hut-circles and small cairns, Strath Tirry
  NC 548 182 Hut-circles, buildings and field-system, Strath Tirry
  NC 555 172 Hut-circles and small cairns, Strath Tirry
  NC 547 165 Hut-circle and field-system, Strath Tirry
  NC 545 170 Hut-circle, Strath Tirry
  NC 530 133 Hut-circle and small cairns, The Airde
  NC 531 136 Hut-circle and small cairns, The Airde
  NC 526 131 Hut-circle and small cairns, The Airde
  NC 529 129 Hut-circle, The Airde
  NC 534 134 Field-system, The Airde
  NC 526 136 Field-system and building, The Airde
  NC 530 131 Small cairns, The Airde
  NC 561 109 Hut-circles, Tirryside
  NC 553 145 Burnt mound, Druim na h-Uamachd
- NC 546 155 Burnt mound, Shinness
- NC 546 150 Burnt mound, Shinness
- NC 551 137 Burnt mound, Shinness
- NC 554 133 Burnt mound, Shinness
  NC 513 176 Burnt mound, Sithean Dubh Mòr
  NC 548 166 Burnt mound, Strath Tirry
  NC 552 174 Burnt mound, Strath Tirry
  NC 531 135 Burnt mound, The Airde
  NC 562 150 Enclosure, Blarbuie Plantation
  NC 577 114 Enclosures, Dalchork
  NC 489 233 Shieling huts, Allt an Ulbhaidh
  NH 566 835 Building and enclosures, Allt Coire Bhenneit
  NC 503 188 Farmstead, Alltnacaorach
- NC 547 136 Township and field-system, Caolishie
- NC 545 132 Township, Ceann na Coille
  NC 522 160 Farmstead, Cnoc Ramascaig
  NC 554 146 Shieling hut, Druim na h-Uamachd
  NH 576 844 Buildings, Garbhairidh
  NH 575 838 Buildings, Garbhairidh
  NC 464 228 Shieling huts, Glen Fiag
  NC 594 146 Shieling huts, Fèith Osdail
  NC 594 145 Shieling huts, Fèith Osdail
  NC 578 141 Shieling huts, Fèith Osdail
  NC 574 131 Farmstead, Lubvree
  NC 559 158 Farmstead, Midpenny
  NC 558 160 Building, Midpenny
  NC 557 156 Building, Midpenny
  NC 573 163 Building and enclosure, Rhian
  NC 577 165 Buildings and enclosures, Rhian
  NC 577 166 Buildings, Rhian
  NC 541 142 Farmstead, Shinness Lodge
  NC 542 142 Farmstead, Shinness Lodge
  NC 539 146 Farmstead, Shinness Lodge
  NC 539 145 Farmstead, Shinness Lodge
  NC 546 175 Buildings and enclosures, Strath Tirry
  NC 343 181 Building and enclosures, Strath Tirry
  NC 544 176 Shieling huts, Strath Tirry
  NC 541 181 Shieling huts, Strath Tirry
  NC 573 137 Shieling huts, Strath Tirry
  NC 528 137 Buildings, The Airde

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

- NO 535 681 Ring-cairn, Bridgend
- NO 555 668 Fort, Brown Caterthun
- NO 547 660 Fort, White Caterthun
  NO 590 676 Unenclosed settlement, Dunlappie
  NO 585 666 Unenclosed settlement, Balrennie
- NO 531 693 Hut-circle and small cairns, Dikehead
- NO 533 663 Enclosure and field-system, Hill of Menmuir
  NO 540 696 Hut-circle, Newbigging
  NO 538 697 Small cairns, Newbigging
  NO 542 697 Small cairns, Newbigging
  NO 541 699 Small cairns, Newbigging
- NO 550 661 Ring-ditch houses and small cairns, White Caterthun
- NO 539 658 Ring-ditch house and field-system, White Caterthun
- NO 549 660 Ring-ditch houses, White Caterthun
- NO 548 663 House platform, White Caterthun
  NO 541 652 Small cairns, White Caterthun
- NO 535 696 Burnt mound, Hill of Formal
- NO 588 691 Earthwork, Mains of Edzell
  NO 591 679 Church and burial-ground, Dunlappie
- NO 382 686 Aisle and burial-ground, Edzell
- NO 542 682 Church and burial-ground, Lethnot
  NO 529 675 Burial-ground, Navar
- NO 583 687 Motte, Edzell
- NO 584 691 Castle and gardens, Edzell
- NO 558 679 Linear earthwork, Dunlappie Dyke
  to 588 665
- NO 503 660 Farmstead, Auchfersie, Tillybirnie
- NO 517 687 Buildings, enclosure and small cairns, Berry Cairn
  NO 537 683 Building, Bridgend
  NO 557 662 Building, Brown Caterthun
  NO 517 694 Building, Craigendowie
  NO 520 691 Buildings, Craigendowie
  NO 520 693 Mill, Craigendowie
- NO 506 662 Farmstead, Drumboy, Tillybirnie
  NO 538 688 Buildings, Drumcairn
- NO 533 691 Cottertoun and field-system, Dikehead
- NO 529 693 Buildings, Dikehead
- NO 500 656 Farmstead, Hole, Differin Burn
  NO 504 683 Farmstead, Leadbakie, Nathro
  NO 570 698 Farmstead, Margie
  NO 514 695 Buildings, Nathro
  NO 506 693 Buildings, Nathro
  NO 505 691 Buildings, Nathro
  NO 503 685 Buildings, Nathro
  NO 504 685 Building, Nathro
  NO 504 686 Buildings, Nathro
  NO 502 683 Building, Nathro
  NO 502 684 Buildings and enclosures, Nathro
  NO 540 695 Building, Newbigging
  NO 548 667 Buildings, Pitmudie Burn
- NO 498 661 Farmstead, Tillybirnie
- NO 499 662 Building and enclosure, Tillybirnie
- NO 502 663 Building and enclosure, Tillybirnie
- NO 508 670 Farmstead, Tillybirnie
- NO 505 656 Building, Tillybirnie
- NO 506 657 Buildings and enclosure, Tillybirnie
- NO 508 658 Building, Tillybirnie
- NO 510 659 Building, Tillybirnie
- NO 510 660 Building, Tillybirnie
- NO 513 662 Buildings, Tillybirnie
  NO 529 684 Building, Tom Tessney
  NO 528 685 Building, Tom Tessney
  NO 527 686 Building, Tom Tessney
  NO 526 686 Farmstead, Tom Tessney
  NO 523 691 Building and enclosure, Tom Tessney
  NO 527 689 Building, Tom Tessney
  NO 539 661 Farmstead, White Caterthun
  NO 537 662 Buildings, White Caterthun

PERTH AND KINROSS DISTRICT

- NT 048 981 Buildings, enclosures and field-system, Parks of Aldie

Inventory of Argyll, 7, Mid Argyll and Cowal: Medieval and Later Monuments (1992)

The number in brackets following each name refers to the serial number of the entry in the above-mentioned RCAHMS publication.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT

  NR 738 601 Chapel and burial-ground, Achadh na Cille, Ardminish (No.1)
  NR 761 880 Burial-ground, Achadh na Cille, Oib (No.2)
  NN 094 084 All Saints' Episcopal Church, Inveraray (No.3)
- NS 163 791 Chapel and burial-ground, Ardnadam (No.5)
  NS 056 826 Chapel, Ardtaraig (No.9)
  NR 932 817 Cross-marked stone, Auchnaha (No.11)
- NR 816 965 Cross-marked stone, Barnakill (No.13)
  NR 821 915 Rock-cut cross, Barnakill (No.14)
  NR 734 876 Burial-ground, Carsaig (No.15)
  NR 878 847 Long-cist burials (sites) and cross-marked stone, Castleton (No.16)
  NR 859 883 Christ Church Episcopal Church, Lochgilphead (No.17)
  NR 773 614 Burial-ground, Cill an Aonghais, Kilnaish (No.18)
- NR 733 756 Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No.20)
  NM 804 041 Craignish Parish Church, Ardfern (No.21)
  NR 746 833 Burial-ground (site) and cross-marked stone, Daltote Cottage (No.24)
  NS 003 875 Burial-ground, Dùn an Oir, Glendaruel (No.26)
  NR 702 751 Cross-marked stone, Dunans, Knapdale (No.27)
  NS 174 765 Parish church, Dunoon (No.30)
  NR 741 861 Cross-marked stone, Duntaynish House (No.31)
  NM 868 029 Burial-enclosure, Ederline (No.32)
- NR 666 752 Chapel, Eilean Mór (No.33)
- NR 665 750 Cave and chapel, Eilean Mór (No.33)
  NS 021 764 Chapel, Fearnoch (No.34)
  NN 096 095 Cross, Inveraray (No.36)
  NN 095 084 Parish church, Inveraray (No.37)
  NN 096 091 Cross, Inveraray Castle (No.38)
  NS 090 753 Parish church, Inverchaolain (No.40)
  NR 839 812 Mausoleum, Inverneill (No.42)
  NR 849 811 Old church, Inverneill (No.43)
  NR 846 814 Cross-marked stone, Inverneill House (No.44)
- NR 691 805 Old parish church, Keills (No.45)
  NR 711 637 Burial-ground, Keppoch (No.46)
- NR 708 641 Old parish church (site) and burial-ground, Kilberry (No.48)
  NR 740 619 Kilberry Parish Church, Largnahunsion (No.49)
  NR 934 908 Chapel (site) and burial-ground, Kilbride, Loch Gair (No.52)
  NR 722 798 Cross-marked stone, Kilbride, Loch Sween (No.53)
  NR 851 966 Chapel, Kilbride, Rhudil (No.54)
  NR 852 965 Cross-marked stone, Kilbride, Rhudil (No.55)
- NS 007 966 Chapel and burial-ground, Kilbride, Strathlachan (No.56)
  NS 018 892 Chapel and burial-ground, Kildalvan (No.60)
- NR 934 788 Parish church, Kilfinan (No.61)
  NR 986 972 Chapel (site) and burial-ground, Killevin, Crarae (No.63)
  NR 789 936 Chapel (site) and burial-ground, Kilmahumaig (No.64)
- NN 103 096 Old parish church (site) and burial-ground, Kilmalieu, Inveraray (No.65)
- NM 778 014 Old parish church, Kilmarie, Craignish (No.67)
- NR 834 988 Parish church and burial-ground, Kilmartin (No.68)
- NR 859 935 Parish church and burial-ground, Kilmichael Glassary (No.69)
  NR 776 862 Chapel and burial-ground, Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No.70)
  NR 775 858 Parish church, Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No.71)
- NR 995 841 Kilmodan Parish Church, Glendaruel (No.72)
- NN 180 107 Kilmorich Parish Church, Cairndow (No.73)
  NN 189 128 Old parish church (site) and burial-ground, Kilmorich, Clachan (No.74)
  NS 010 951 Old parish church, Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No.75)
- NR 702 751 Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No.76)
  NR 866 864 Chapel (site) and burial-ground, Kilmory, Lochgilphead (No.77)
- NR 780 902 Cross-marked stone, Kilmory Oib (No.78)
  NN 079 130 Chapel and burial-ground, Kilmun, Glen Aray (No.79)
- NS 166 820 Parish church and burial-ground, Kilmun, Holy Loch (No.80)
  NM 889 036 Old parish church, Kilneuair (No.81)

NR 739 616 Burial-ground, Largnahunsion (No.82)
NM 778 038 Cross-marked stone, Leac an Duine Chòir, Barrackan (No.83)
NR 966 906 Chapel, Lephinchapel (No.84)
NR 777 780 Chapel (site) and burial-ground, Lochead (No.85)
NR 862 880 Baptist Church, Lochgilphead (No.86)
• NN 198 014 Parish church, Lochgoilhead (No.87)
NN 121 073 Chapel, St Catherines (No.93)
• NR 751 767 St Columba's Chapel and cave, Cove (No.94)
NR 816 965 St Columba's Episcopal Church, Poltalloch (No.95)
NR 863 882 Cross, St Margaret's Roman Catholic Chapel, Lochgilphead (No.96)
NR 824 980 Cross-marked stone, Slockavullin (No.97)
NR 781 775 South Knapdale Parish Church, Achahoish (No.98)
NR 938 686 Chapel and burial-ground, Stillaig (No.99)
NN 095 015 Parish church, Strachur (No.101)
NS 021 958 Parish church, Strathlachan (No.103)
NN 175 123 Cruciform stone, Tom na Croise (No.105)
• NM 878 048 Cross-marked standing stone, Torran (No.107)
NN 200 135 Earthwork, Achadunan (No.108)
NS 006 873 Motte, Achanelid (No.109)
NN 175 102 Castle (site), Ardkinglas (No.110)
NR 946 705 Asgog Castle (No.111)
NS 019 814 Auchenbreck Castle (site) (No.112)
NS 102 999 Motte, Ballimeanoch, Strachur (No.113)
NM 878 044 Fortified dwelling, Caol Chaorann, Torran (No.114)
• NM 839 008 Carnassarie Castle (No.115)
• NS 194 944 Carrick Castle (No.116)
NS 179 786 Motte, Castle Crawford, Dunoon (No.117)
• NS 005 952 Old Castle Lachlan (No.118)
• NR 712 788 Castle Sween (No.119)
NR 922 832 Motte (possible), Cnoc Mhic Eoghainn, Ballimore (No.120)
NM 771 016 Craignish Castle (No.121)
NN 113 107 Castle, Dubh Loch, Glen Shira (No.122)
NM 791 028 Fortified dwelling, Duine, Ardfern (No.123)
• NM 803 089 Fortified dwelling, Dùn an Garbh-sròine (No.124)
NS 006 878 Motte, Dùn an Oir, Achanelid (No.125)
• NN 143 096 Dunderave Castle (No.126)
NS 175 763 Dunoon Castle (No.127)
• NR 793 955 Duntrune Castle (No.128)
NS 008 770 Castle, Eilean Dearg (No.129)
NM 898 043 Fincharn Castle (No.130)
NN 096 093 Old Castle (site), Inveraray (No.132)
NR 708 641 Kilberry Castle (No.133)
• NR 835 991 Kilmartin Castle (No.134)
NS 152 710 Knockamillie Castle (No.135)
NR 915 795 MacEwan's Castle (No. 137)
NR 849 866 Fortified dwelling, 'Robber's Den', Ardrishaig (No.138)
• NS 118 678 Toward Castle (No.139)
NN 113 108 Crannog, Dubh Loch, Glen Shira (No.140)
NR 834 658 Island dwelling, Eilean dà Ghallagain (No.141)
NR 767 892 Island dwelling, Eilean na Circe (No.142)
NR 755 684 Island dwelling, Eilean Tigh, Loch nan Torran (No.143)
NR 755 633 Island dwelling, Loch a' Bhaillidh (No.144)
NM 861 110 Island dwelling, Loch an Daimh (No.145)
NR 874 983 Island dwelling, Loch Leathan (No.147)
NM 803 042 Ardfern House (No.148)
NN 175 103 Ardkinglas House (No.149)
• NR 980 657 Ardlamont House (No.150)
NR 916 728 Ardmarnock House (No.151)
• NR 753 593 Ardpatrick House (No.152)
• NR 928 915 Asknish House, Lochgair (No.153)
NS 116 681 Old Auchavoulin House, Castle Toward (No.154)
• NM 831 064 Barbreck House (No.155)
NR 747 618 Carse House (No.156)
NS 174 764 Castle House, Dunoon (No.157)
• NS 114 682 Castle Toward (No.158)
NR 797 937 Crinan House, Crinan Ferry (No.159)
NS 16 76 Dunoon Town (No.160)
& 17 76
NN 087 139 Old Schoolhouse, Glen Aray (No.161)
NS 113 973 Glenshellish House (No.162)
NS 175 798 Hafton House (No.163)
NR 774 859 Inverlussa House (No.165)
NR 846 814 Inverneill House (No.166)
NN 064 020 Kenmore Village (No.167)
NM 835 084 Kilbride Farmhouse (No.168)
• NR 868 867 Kilmory Castle (No.169)
NS 165 821 Kilmun House (No.170)
NS 104 706 Knockdow House (No.171)
NR 86 87 Lochgilphead Town (No.172)
& 86 88
NM 795 064 Lunga House (No.173)
NR 972 942 Minard Castle (No.174)
NM 807 010 Old Poltalloch (No.175)
NR 929 900 Point House, Lochgair (No.176)
• NR 814 965 Poltalloch House (No.177)
• NR 864 717 Stonefield Castle (No.178)
• NN 091 016 Strachur House (No.179)
NN 095 015 Old Inn, Strachur (No.180)
NN 082 141 Stronmagachan House (No.181)
NR 725 831 Taynish House (No.182)
• NM 841 079 Turnalt House (No.183)
• NN 096 092 Inveraray Castle (No.184)
• NN 08 07 Inveraray Castle Policies (No.185)
to 11 10
• NN 088 085 Well-house, Bealach an Fhuarain, Inveraray (No.186)
NN 095 099 'Beehive Cottage', Inveraray (No.187)
NN 095 094 Campbell Monument, Inveraray (No.188)
• NN 088 106 Dovecot, Carloonan (No.189)
NN 087 106 Fishing Pavilion, Carloonan (No.190)
• NN 093 092 Court of Offices, Cherry Park (No.191)
NN 092 093 Ice-house, Cherry Park (No.192)
NN 112 109 Boat-house, Dubh Loch, Glen Shira (No.193)
• NN 100 101 Tower, Dùn na Cuaiche (No.194)
• NN 113 101 Garron Lodge (No.195)
NN 096 092 Gatepiers, Inveraray Castle (No.196)
• NN 089 099 Maltland Square (No.197)
NN 092 109 Tom-breac Dairy (No.198)
• NN 09 08 Old Inveraray Burgh (site) (No.199)
& 09 09
• NN 09 08 Front Street, Inveraray (No.201)
• NN 09 08 Main Street, Inveraray (No.202)
• NN 095 085 Argyll Arms Hotel, Inveraray (No.203)
NN 096 083 Crombie's Land, Inveraray (No.204)
• NN 096 083 Court-house and jails, Inveraray (No.205)
• NN 096 084 Factory Land and Ferry Land, Inveraray (No.206)
• NN 096 084 Fernpoint Hotel, Inveraray (No.207)
NN 097 085 Pier, Inveraray (No.208)
• NN 096 085 Town House, Inveraray (No.209)
• NS 09 07 Newton, Inveraray (No.210)
& 09 08
• NR 774 912 Arichonan Township (No.211)
• NN 030 031 Auchindrain Township (No.213)
NR 811 957 Farm steading, Barsloisnach (No.214)
NR 991 831 Bealachandrain Farmhouse (No.215)
• NN 122 114 Township, 'Blairowin', Glen Shira (No.216)
NN 020 025 Corn-drying kiln, Brenchoillie (No.217)
NM 771 018 Farm steading, Craignish Mains (No.218)
NN 007 059 Shielings, Douglas Water (No.219)
to 025 086
NR 759 920 Corn-drying kilns, Dounie (No.220)
NN 136 145 Barn, Elrigbeag (No.221)
NR 923 905 Cruck-framed cottage, Gallanach, Lochgair (No.222)
NS 017 889 Township, Kildalvan (No.223)
• NN 122 127 Maam Steading (No.224)
NN 151 170 Rob Roy's House, Glen Shira (No.225)
NS 074 717 Township, Strone Point (No.226)
NR 715 741 Mill, Aironn (No.227)
NS 103 788 Charcoal-burning stances, Ardentraive (No.228)
NN 088 107 Old lime-kiln and quarries, Carloonan (No.229)
NN 087 106 Carloonan Mill (No.230)
NS 11 81 Clyde Powder Works (No.231)
& 12 81
NR 711 746 Millstone-quarry, Cnoc nan Sionnach, Balimore (No.232)
NM 819 002 Old copper mine, Creag Madaidh Mór (No.233)
NN 067 031 Old quarry, Creggans (No.234)
NR 796 937 Ice-house, Crinan Ferry (No.235)
• NR 704 768 Old quarries, Doide (No.236)
NN 095 099 Lime-kiln, Dùn na Cuaiche, Inveraray (No.237)
NS 167 786 Charcoal-burning stances, Dunloskin Wood (No.238)
to 162 793
• NN 025 000 Old iron-furnace, Furnace (No.239)
NR 790 993 Lime-kiln, Island Macaskin (No.241)

NR 95 70 Kames Powder Works, Millhouse (No.242)
& 95 71
NR 968 905 Charcoal-burning stances, Lephinchapel (No.243)
NN 022 003 Loch Fyne Powder Works, Furnace (No.244)
NM 937 054 Millstone-quarry, Meall na Sròine (No.245)
NR 976 954 Old quarries and quern-quarries, Minard (No.246)
NR 693 796 Lime-kiln and storehouse, Port nan Gallan, Danna (No.247)
NN 121 074 Old quarry, St Catherines (No.248)
• NN 105 098 Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray (No.249)
NS 032 972 Bloomery mound, Strathlachlan (No.250,1)
NS 034 969 Bloomery mound, Strathlachlan (No.250,2)
NR*c*.733 849 Charcoal-burning stances, Taynish (No.251)
NR 737 849 Taynish Mill (No.252)
NN 095 113 Marble-quarry, Tom Breac, Inveraray (No.253)
• NR 777 869 Clapper bridge, Achnamara (No.254)
• NN 098 090 Aray Bridge (No.255)
NR 836 814 Auchbraad Bridge, Inverneill (No.256)
NR 995 831 Bealachandrain Bridge (No.257)
NN 023 019 Bridge, Brenchoillie (No.258)
NR 852 926 Bridge, Bridgend, Kilmichael Glassary (No.259)
NN 086 109 Carloonan Bridge (No.260)
• NR 788 944 Crinan Canal (No.261)
to 853 852
NN 059 048 Old Bridge of Douglas, Claonairigh (No.262)
• NN 113 105 Dubh Loch Bridge (No.263)
NN 297 050 Military road, Dumbarton-Inveraray (No.264)
to 098 090
NS 040 912 Bridge, Dunans, Glendaruel (No.265)
NN 194 127 Bridge of Fyne (No.266)
• NN 095 094 Garden Bridge, Inveraray Castle (No.267)
• NN 113 101 Garron Bridge (No.268)
NN 095 086 Military road, Inveraray-Dalmally (No.269)
to 093 182
NR 848 814 Inverneill Bridge (No.270)
NR 688 807 Harbour, Keills Port (No.271)
NN 125 134 Bridge, Kilblaan (No.272)
NR 775 858 Bridge, Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No.273)
NM 889 036 Drove road, Loch Awe-Auchindrain (No.274)
to NN 030 030
NM 988 047 Drove road, Loch Awe-Auchindrain (No.274)
to NN 030 030
NR 930 845 Quay and ferry-house, Otter Ferry (No.275)
NS 136 672 Toward Point Lighthouse (No.276)
NM 824 062 Barbreck's Well (No.277)
NM 796 064 St Fillan's Well, Lunga (No.278)
NR 821 915 Rock-cut hands, Barnakill (No.279)
NS 033 745 Carved stone, Village Hall, Colintraive (No.280)
• NR 836 935 Rock-carvings, Dunadd (No.281)
NS 169 780 Armorial panel, Dunloskin (No.282)
NM 862 098 Rock-carving, Glen Domhain (No.283)
• NN 198 014 Sundial, Lochgoilhead (No.285)
NS 003 817 Sundial, Ormidale House (No.286)
NR 713 814 Sundial, Old Ulva (No.287)
NS 134 679 Rock-carvings, Tollard House (No.288)

EDITORIAL NOTES

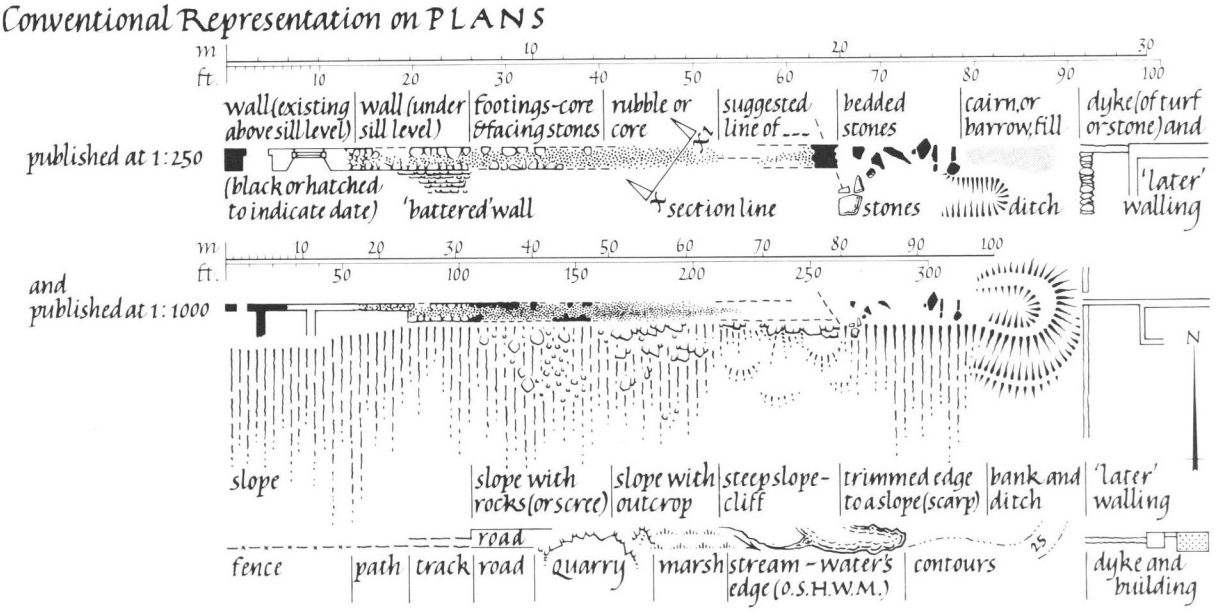
Grid References and Dates of Visit

At the beginning of each article will be found the National Grid Reference of the monument concerned and the date on which it was last examined.

The positions of all the monuments, and the civil parishes in which they lie, are shown on Maps 1-6 at the back of the volume.

Illustrations

All the illustrations (line-drawings, photographs and maps) are treated as Figures and are integrated with the text. Individual Figures are identified by the number of the page on which they occur, with a distinguishing letter where appropriate, and with the reference usually placed in the nearest margin. A guide to the conventional representations used in this and other volumes in the series is reproduced below.



Scales

To facilitate comparison, standard scales are used wherever possible. The principal scales are: for site plans, 1:1000; for plans, elevations and sections of buildings, 1:250; for architectural details, 1:50; for carved stones, 1:15; for profiles of mouldings, 1:10; and for masons' marks, 1:5.

The plans are provided with scales in both British and metric units, and simplified conversion-tables are printed on pp. xxvii-viii.

Photographs of medieval carved stones are normally reproduced at a scale of *c.* 1:15.

Inscriptions

Square brackets occurring in the text of an inscription indicate that the words or letters within them are illegible but have been restored, a question-mark being added when the restoration is uncertain; where restoration is impossible, this is indicated by three points enclosed within square brackets. Words or letters in round brackets have never existed in the inscription, but have been inserted for the sake of clarity. All ligatures have been expanded.

Notes and References

These will be found grouped in a composite section on pp.537-67. The notes that include additional information are indicated in the text by an asterisk.

Radiocarbon Dates

In accordance with current practice, 'bc' and 'ad' are used for uncorrected radiocarbon dates to distinguish them from calendar years.

Reproductions

Unless specified below, the contents of the volume are Crown Copyright, but copies of the photographs, and prints of the plans and other line-drawings, can be obtained from:

The Secretary
The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.

The records of the Commission, which include a large collection of unpublished illustrations of the monuments and relics described in this volume, may also be consulted in the National Monuments Record of Scotland at the same address.

Acknowledgements for Illustrations

We are indebted to the following individuals and institutions for supplying photographs and for permission to reproduce copyright material:

The Duke of Argyll: Figs. 77B, 286B,C, 287, 308A, 338B, 373B, 380B,C, 387A, 389A, 392A, 397A, 401, 402B, 406B, 407A-C, 408A,B, 409A-C, 412B, 415C, 418C, 420A, 421, 425C, 427B, 428, 443A, 475D, 487A, 499B, 503A, 504A, 512A, 516B, 518B, 519B

Miss Campbell of Kilberry: Figs. 289B, 290A-D

Sir John Clerk of Penicuik: Fig. 289A

Country Life: Fig. 267B

Col. Gayre of Gayre and Minard: Fig. 473A

Mr D Hayes: Fig. 446A

Historic Scotland: Fig. 98A

Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan: Fig. 26A,B

The National Library of Scotland: Figs. 76 (Saltoun Hall Drawings, MS 17,879); 374A, 376, 378A,B (acquired from John Warren Collection, 1991)

The National Library of Wales: Fig. 286A

Mr J Noble, Ardkinglas: Figs. 211B, 308D, 309C

The Ordnance Survey: Figs. 1, 4, 400, 430, 487, end map and end-papers (based upon Ordnance Survey maps, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright reserved)

The School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh: Fig. 457

The Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum: Figs. 308B,C, 309A, 395A

CONVERSION TABLES
metric to British values

The form of the following tables has been governed by factors peculiar to the Commission's Inventories. Thus comparatively few measurements are given in the text in millimetres (mm), kilometres (km) or hectares (ha), while the majority of the linear measurements given to one or, more rarely, two places of decimals are under 20 metres. In the tables the British equivalents are given to the nearest ¼ inch for measurements below 0.1 m, to the nearest inch for those from 0.1 m to 100 m, and to the nearest foot for those above 100 m.

1. Metres to feet and inches

m	ft.	in.	m	ft.	in.	m	ft.	in.	m	ft	in.
0.01			**3.4**	11	2	**7.7**	25	3	**12.0**	39	4
(10 mm)		½	**3.5**	11	6	**7.8**	25	7	**12.1**	39	8
0.02		¾	**3.6**	11	10	**7.9**	25	11	**12.2**	40	0
0.03		1¼	**3.7**	12	2	**8.0**	26	3	**12.3**	40	4
0.04		1½	**3.8**	12	6	**8.1**	26	7	**12.4**	40	8
0.05		2	**3.9**	12	10	**8.2**	26	11	**12.5**	41	0
0.06		2¼	**4.0**	13	1	**8.3**	27	3	**12.6**	41	4
0.07		2¾	**4.1**	13	5	**8.4**	27	7	**12.7**	41	8
0.08		3¼	**4.2**	13	9	**8.5**	27	11	**12.8**	42	0
0.09		3½	**4.3**	14	1	**8.6**	28	3	**12.9**	42	4
0.1		4	**4.4**	14	5	**8.7**	28	7	**13.0**	42	8
0.2		8	**4.5**	14	9	**8.8**	28	10	**13.1**	43	0
0.3	1	0	**4.6**	15	1	**8.9**	29	2	**13.2**	43	4
0.4	1	4	**4.7**	15	5	**9.0**	29	6	**13.3**	43	8
0.5	1	8	**4.8**	15	9	**9.1**	29	10	**13.4**	44	0
0.6	2	0	**4.9**	16	1	**9.2**	30	2	**13.5**	44	3
0.7	2	4	**5.0**	16	5	**9.3**	30	6	**13.6**	44	7
0.8	2	7	**5.1**	16	9	**9.4**	30	10	**13.7**	44	11
0.9	2	11	**5.2**	17	1	**9.5**	31	2	**13.8**	45	3
1.0	3	3	**5.3**	17	5	**9.6**	31	6	**13.9**	45	7
1.1	3	7	**5.4**	17	9	**9.7**	31	10	**14.0**	45	11
1.2	3	11	**5.5**	18	1	**9.8**	32	2	**14.1**	46	3
1.3	4	3	**5.6**	18	4	**9.9**	32	6	**14.2**	46	7
1.4	4	7	**5.7**	18	8	**10.0**	32	10	**14.3**	46	11
1.5	4	11	**5.8**	19	0	**10.1**	33	2	**14.4**	47	3
1.6	5	3	**5.9**	19	4	**10.2**	33	6	**14.5**	47	7
1.7	5	7	**6.0**	19	8	**10.3**	33	10	**14.6**	47	11
1.8	5	11	**6.1**	20	0	**10.4**	34	1	**14.7**	48	3
1.9	6	3	**6.2**	20	4	**10.5**	34	5	**14.8**	48	7
2.0	6	7	**6.3**	20	8	**10.6**	34	9	**14.9**	48	11
2.1	6	11	**6.4**	21	0	**10.7**	35	1	**15.0**	49	3
2.2	7	3	**6.5**	21	4	**10.8**	35	5	**15.1**	49	6
2.3	7	7	**6.6**	21	8	**10.9**	35	9	**15.2**	49	10
2.4	7	10	**6.7**	22	0	**11.0**	36	1	**15.3**	50	2
2.5	8	2	**6.8**	22	4	**11.1**	36	5	**15.4**	50	6
2.6	8	6	**6.9**	22	8	**11.2**	36	9	**15.5**	50	10
2.7	8	10	**7.0**	23	0	**11.3**	37	1	**15.6**	51	2
2.8	9	2	**7.1**	23	4	**11.4**	37	5	**15.7**	51	6
2.9	9	6	**7.2**	23	7	**11.5**	37	9	**15.8**	51	10
3.0	9	10	**7.3**	23	11	**11.6**	38	1	**15.9**	52	2
3.1	10	2	**7.4**	24	3	**11.7**	38	5	**16.0**	52	6
3.2	10	6	**7.5**	24	7	**11.8**	38	9	**16.1**	52	10
3.3	10	10	**7.6**	24	11	**11.9**	39	1	**16.2**	53	2

m	ft.	in.	m	ft.	in.	m	ft.	in.	m	ft.	in.
16.3	53	6	**19.5**	64	0	**47**	154	2	**79**	259	2
16.4	53	10	**19.6**	64	4	**48**	157	6	**80**	262	6
16.5	54	2	**19.7**	64	8	**49**	160	9	**81**	265	9
16.6	54	6	**19.8**	65	0	**50**	164	1	**82**	269	0
16.7	54	9	**19.9**	65	3	**51**	167	4	**83**	272	4
16.8	55	1	**20.0**	65	7	**52**	170	7	**84**	275	7
16.9	55	5	**21**	68	11	**53**	173	11	**85**	278	10
17.0	55	9	**22**	72	2	**54**	177	2	**86**	282	2
17.1	56	1	**23**	75	6	**55**	180	5	**87**	285	5
17.2	56	5	**24**	78	4	**56**	183	9	**88**	288	9
17.3	56	9	**25**	82	0	**57**	187	0	**89**	292	0
17.4	57	1	**26**	85	4	**58**	190	3	**90**	295	3
17.5	57	5	**27**	88	7	**59**	193	7	**91**	298	7
17.6	57	9	**28**	91	10	**60**	196	10	**92**	301	10
17.7	58	1	**29**	95	2	**61**	200	2	**93**	305	1
17.8	58	5	**30**	98	5	**62**	203	5	**94**	308	5
17.9	58	9	**31**	101	8	**63**	206	8	**95**	311	8
18.0	59	1	**32**	105	0	**64**	210	0	**96**	315	0
18.1	59	5	**33**	108	3	**65**	213	3	**97**	318	3
18.2	59	9	**34**	111	7	**66**	216	6	**98**	321	6
18.3	60	0	**35**	114	10	**67**	219	10	**99**	324	10
18.4	60	4	**36**	118	1	**68**	223	1	**100**	328	1
18.5	60	8	**37**	121	5	**69**	226	5	**200**	656	
18.6	61	0	**38**	124	8	**70**	229	8	**300**	984	
18.7	61	4	**39**	127	11	**71**	232	11	**400**	1312	
18.8	61	8	**40**	131	3	**72**	236	3	**500**	1640	
18.9	62	0	**41**	134	6	**73**	239	6	**600**	1968	
19.0	62	4	**42**	137	10	**74**	242	9	**700**	2297	
19.1	62	8	**43**	141	1	**75**	246	1	**800**	2625	
19.2	63	0	**44**	144	4	**76**	249	4	**900**	2953	
19.3	63	4	**45**	147	8	**77**	252	7	**1000**	3281	
19.4	63	8	**46**	150	11	**78**	255	11			

2. Kilometres to Miles

km	miles
1	0.62
2	1.24
3	1.86
4	2.49
5	3.11
6	3.73
7	4.35
8	4.97
9	5.59
10	6.21

3. Hectares to Acres

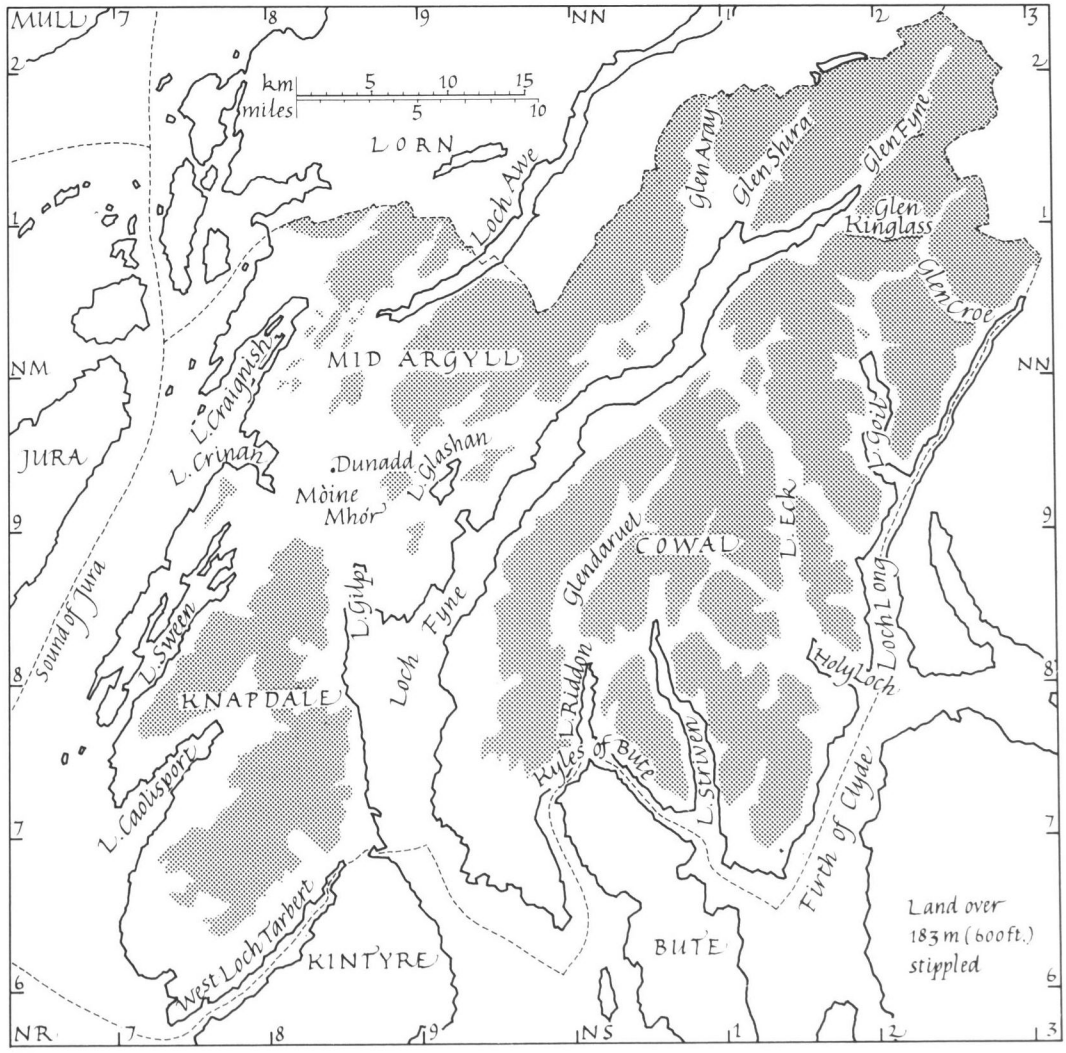
ha	acres
1	2.47
2	4.94
3	7.41
4	9.88
5	12.36
6	14.83
7	17.30
8	19.77
9	22.24
10	24.71

INTRODUCTION

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

This volume covers the Early Christian, medieval and later monuments of the Mid Argyll and Cowal portions of the former county of Argyll, which, since 1975, have constituted part of Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region.[1*] The island of Bute has been excluded from the present survey.

The area is bounded on the north by Lorn [2] and to the south by Kintyre;[3] it stretches from the Craignish peninsula to Ardpatrick Point in the west and from Glen Fyne to Toward Point in the east. The western coastline is protected from the full force of the Atlantic by the southernmost islands of the Inner Hebrides (principally



Topographical map

Jura)[4] and by the islands of Lorn (notably Luing). The Sound of Jura washes much of the western shoreline, but this part of the coast is deeply indented by a series of sea-lochs stretching from Loch Craignish in the north to West Loch Tarbert in the south. Further to the east, the sinuous fiords of Loch Fyne and Loch Long penetrate far inland and isolate the Cowal peninsula from Knapdale and Dumbarton respectively, while the island of Bute, which forms the natural southward extension of Cowal, is cut off by the picturesque sea-lochs forming the Kyles of Bute. The many peninsulas and sea-lochs give the area an exceptionally long coastline, but behind it the land generally rises steeply, leaving only small parcels or narrow coastal strips suitable for modern cultivation. The best areas of alluvial ground, particularly those at the heads of or on inlets of sea-lochs, were favoured over long periods, and there are striking juxtapositions of Bronze Age standing stones and stone circles with mansions of 18th- or 19th-century date, at Barbreck, Inveraray, Strachur and on the Kilmartin gravel-terraces. The principal inland lochs within the area are Loch Eck and the lower 8.5 kilometres of Loch Awe, both of which were important arteries of communication from prehistoric times until the ending of steamer services early in the present century. There are also numerous small upland lochs, especially in the western part of the area, several of which were occupied by island dwellings (Nos. 143-6).

The physical landscape and the rocks available for building purposes are controlled by the underlying geology. The country rocks of Mid Argyll and Cowal are sandstones, shales and limestones, metamorphosed by the mountain-building movements of the Caledonian period into quartzites, schists and phyllites, and marbles.[5*] Contemporary intrusions of basic igneous rock are abundant in the Knapdale and Loch Awe districts, and exist today as epidiorite sills. The presence of epidote-chlorite schists is indicative of volcanic activity, with former ashy and tuffaceous deposits stretching over a wide area. All these rocks follow the Caledonian trend, striking north-east to south-west. The impressive ridge-and-valley features of Knapdale are due to differential erosion between the quartzites and epidiorites. Near Toward Point, the most south-easterly tip of the Cowal peninsula, the Highland Boundary Fault crops out, leaving a small area of coarse sandstones and conglomerates of Lower Old Red Sandstone age exposed to the south. Minor igneous intrusions of subsequent ages are also present. Quartz-porphyry sills of Lower Old Red Sandstone age occur north of Loch Fyne at Furnace and Crarae, where they have been extensively quarried. Permo-Carboniferous dykes of quartz-dolerite trending east-west can be traced right across the area, most notably from Loch Sween to Dunoon. There are numerous basaltic dykes of Tertiary age, originating principally from the great volcanic centre of Mull. There has been some mineralisation of the Dalradian rocks. Copper ore has been worked at Kilfinan, Inveraray and Kilmartin (No. 233) and trials were made near Lochgilphead and Ardrishaig. Lead and zinc veins have been worked on both sides of Loch Fyne (No. 240).

In Quaternary times, the whole area was heavily glaciated. Glaciers flowed south-westwards from the Moor of Rannoch, overdeepening the valleys now occupied by Loch Awe, Loch Fyne and Loch Long, and leaving typical deposits of glacial drift. Upon the retreat of the ice, the land rose relative to the sea, exposing raised beaches along many of the shorelines and leaving the once tidal flats of Crinan Moss permanently uncovered.[6]

In the post-glacial period there was heavy colonisation of lower ground by birch and eventually oak among other species. From the fourth millennium BC onward, however, the forest cover may have been steadily reduced, whether by human agency or by a combination of natural forces, including climatic change. Extensive areas of semi-natural oak and birch woodland remain on the hillsides fringing many of the sea-lochs and inland valleys in the area, an outstanding example being preserved as Taynish National Nature Reserve. These provided the materials for woodland industries, including charcoal-burning, which remained locally important until the 19th century *(infra)*. From the 17th century there was considerable planting of imported species such as beech and lime, and in the 18th century 'exotick' conifers, in the policies of Inveraray (No. 185) and other estates. In the present century, there has been extensive and continuing blanket afforestation with conifers throughout the area,

so that many archaeological sites and early settlements have been effectively destroyed or, in the case of townships such as Auchindrain (No. 213), divorced from their associated areas of cultivation.

Much of the upland is acidic, and peat has developed steadily over the last two millennia. Its formation has not, however, been restricted to the higher ground, for one of the largest expanses of peat grew on the estuarine flats of Mòine Mhór or Crinan Moss, where draining and peat-cutting over the last two centuries have revealed several of the major Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments belonging to the Kilmartin group.[7*] Throughout the area peat was a valuable resource whose exploitation, although time-consuming, provided the major source of domestic fuel until a recent period.[8]

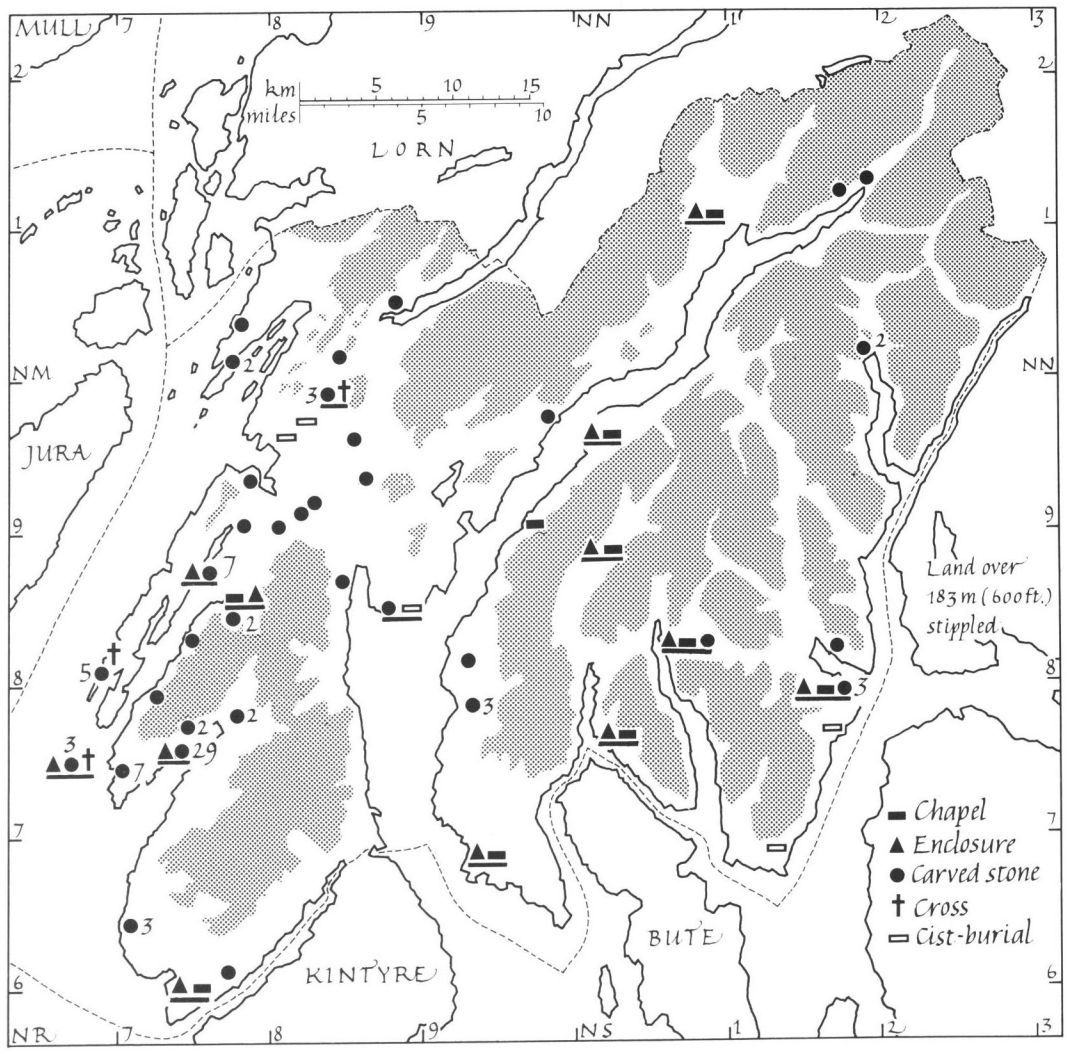
ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

The Early Christian Period

Under this heading are considered monuments of the period that begins in Argyll with the arrival in the 6th century of Irish missionaries, of whom St Columba was the most celebrated, and ends with the introduction of the Romanesque style of architecture into Western Scotland in the 12th century. Secular monuments of the period, including the great fort of Dunadd and the excavated crannog at Loch Glashan, both of which have produced imported pottery and also metalwork of the period, are described in Volume 6 of this *Inventory*, where the evidence for continuing occupation of duns in the area and the scanty traces of Norse activity are also considered.[9] The description of the important group of ritual carvings at the summit of Dunadd, which is probably contemporary with some of the carvings described below, is however repeated here (No. 281).

There are no identifiable historical records of ecclesiastical activity in the area to match those relating to sieges of Dunadd in the Annals of Ulster for AD 683 and AD 736, except for two doubtful references in Adomnán's *Life of Columba*, one to a lost Columban monastic site, *Cella Diuni*, somewhere on Loch Awe, and the other relating to a meeting between Columba and Gaulish sailors at *Caput Regionis*, which has sometimes been identified with Dunadd.[10] The archaeological record, however, is richer than that for any other area of Argyll except for Iona itself, and possibly Islay, with forty-six sites having produced physical evidence of Early Christian burial or worship, including one hundred carved stones. It may be assumed that many of the lost chapel-sites, which often had 'Cill'-names, should be added to this number, as well as most of the five medieval parish churches (Nos. 30, 40, 65, 72, 101) that retain no carved stones of the period. The area may be divided into two regions, one comprising the Atlantic coast and the Kilmartin/Dunadd district (which may be regarded as the hinterland of Loch Crinan) and the other consisting of Cowal, together with the opposite (west) shore of Loch Fyne. These regions contain respectively twenty-six and nineteen sites, but they display a remarkable dichotomy: the evidence from the Atlantic region comprises eighty-three carved stones from twenty-four sites and the Cowal area has only seventeen from ten sites, whereas the identifiable remains of chapels reverse this proportion. In Cowal and Glen Aray there are eight such sites, but only two on the Atlantic coast; however, the latter area also has three enclosures without early chapels but probably of this period (Nos. 2, 20, 33), and two caves which were probably used by hermits at an early date (Nos. 33, 94). These enclosed sites and caves, with one of the chapels and no fewer than sixty-two of the carved stones, are concentrated on the west coast of Knapdale, along the shores of Loch Sween and the adjacent north-west shore of Loch Caolisport.

The classification of undocumented ecclesiastical sites in Western Britain and Ireland remains a matter



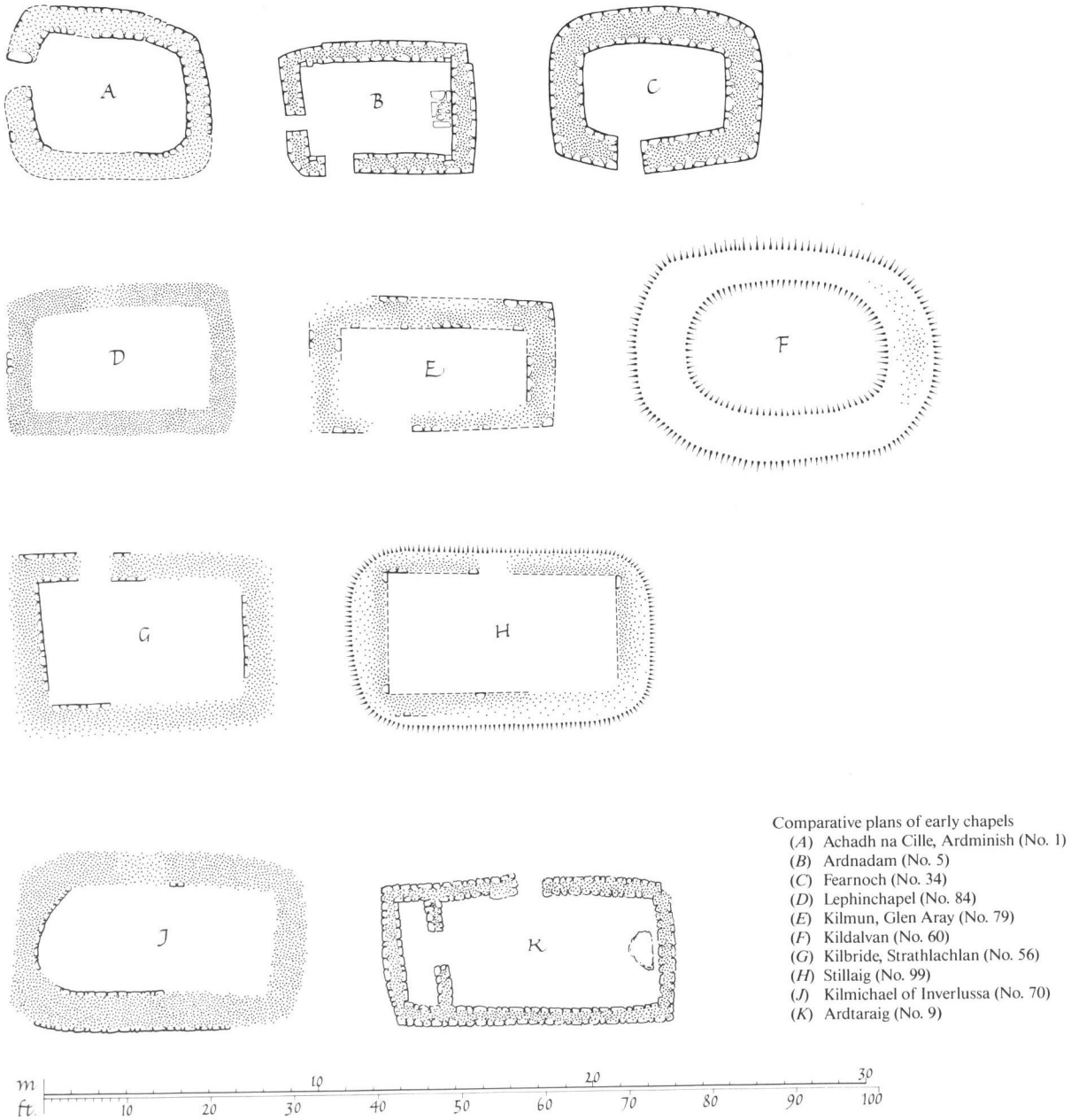
Distribution of Early Christian monuments (numerals denote number of stones at site)

of great difficulty despite extensive recent field-survey and excavation, which has indeed served to emphasise the wide range of scale, types and functions that existed both for sites and carved stones.[11] This is true even of such completely excavated sites as Reask (Co. Kerry), and extensive excavations at Ardnadam (No. 5) have not fully established the context for the chapel and burials that replaced a long series of prehistoric structures and craft-working areas within a large banked enclosure thought to be at least partly of Iron Age date. The Ardnadam enclosure is comparable in area with those at Gallarus and Reask (Co. Kerry) and only a little smaller than Cladh a' Bhearnaig, Kerrera,[12*] which may now be identified as the largest early ecclesiastical site in Argyll other than the documented major monasteries of Iona and Lismore and the terraced remains on Eileach an Naoimh. Despite this, the identifiable grave-markers at Ardnadam are extremely simple in character and provide no support for a monastic origin. The offshore island of Eilean Mór (No. 33), however, preserves remains of what was probably an enclosure of very similar scale, whose combination of rectilinear and curvilinear elements can be matched at Gallarus and Reask, enclosing a remarkable broken cross, probably of 9th- or 10th-century date, which stands at the head of a fragmentary 'Saint's Tomb' situated south-east of the existing medieval chapel. Three smaller stones, probably belonging to the 7th or 8th century *(infra)*, and a hexafoil and a pedestalled Chi-rho cross, both incised on the wall of a cave among rocks 250m south of the main site, and probably of 7th-century date, are

evidence that the island's location on one of the major seaways of Western Scotland was matched by its range of external contacts. The cave itself was not only constricted but originally almost totally dark, and was suitable for meditation or penance, in the ascetic tradition of early monasticism, rather than for normal shelter. The remains on Eilean Mór are probably those of a small monastic settlement with its *dìsirt* or hermitage at the cave, but its relationship with the mainland site at Keills (No. 45), dedicated to the same Leinster saint, is uncertain. There are no field remains at Keills, but the series of carvings begins with an important free-standing cross of the late 8th or 9th century, related to the Iona group and especially to the Kildalton Cross, and raising the same problems of context that are created in acute form by the latter carving. At Keills, however, this may be related to its location on what was later the principal ferry-crossing from Islay and Jura to the mainland (No. 271) rather than to full-scale monastic occupation. A second cave with graffito crosses, probably deriving from the same ascetic tradition as Eilean Mór and linked to the island site in the late medieval period by sharing a single hermit-chaplain, is St Columba's Cave at Cove (No. 94). This resembles St Ciaran's Cave near Campbeltown in having a water-catchment basin and, like other caves in Argyll and Galloway which provided dry shelter, it was probably used as an ascetic retreat and subsequently became the focus of continuing pilgrimage.[13*]

The remarkable burial-ground at Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No. 20) again raises acute problems of identification. Its name, 'burial-ground of the sacred tree', like that of Kilneuair 'church of the yew-trees'; (No. 81) recalls the significance of ancient nature-traditions in early Irish Christianity, and its collection of twenty-nine early carved stones is by far the largest in Western Scotland outside Iona, including the finest early pillar-stone in the area *(infra)*. None of these carvings need be later than the 8th century, and the absence of associated structures, which would certainly have been of timber, is not unexpected, but the quadrangular enclosing wall, rebuilt in the 19th century on original footings and set at the base of a rocky slope, is not of conventional monastic character. In view of its situation in a district which appears never to have been heavily populated, however, a monastic origin is likely for this site, which was almost 'lost' at the time of White's visit in 1869 and which, except for the preservation of its name, appears to belong to the class of abandoned sites frequently indicated by the place-name 'Annat', recorded in Cowal and Knapdale (see Nos. 48, 58). Of the other enclosed sites in the area, the almost circular enclosure on a headland at Kilbride, Strathlachlan (No. 56), is only a little smaller than Sgòr nam Ban-naomha (Canna) and resembles it, along with Nave Island (Islay) and Cladh a' Bhearnaig, in having a massive stone wall of cashel type, suggesting a possible monastic origin. Fearnoch (No. 34) and Kilmun, Glen Aray (No. 79), have very small chapel-enclosures like many sites on Islay, while the somewhat larger and irregular enclosures at Ardminish (No. 1) and Stillaig (No. 99) resemble those at Creag a' Chaibeal, Lorn and Cill Chaitrìona, Colonsay, respectively.[14] Kildalvan (No. 60) comprises a natural terrace, overlain by an agricultural dyke, with the turf-grown remains of a possible chapel, while the chapels at Ardtaraig (No. 9) and Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 70) have partly-rectilinear enclosures, possibly of medieval rather than earlier date. The much overgrown site at Achadh na Cille, Oib (No. 2) with fragmentary remains of a terraced enclosure and no traces of buildings, has produced seven carved stones, equalling that at Kilmory Knap (No. 76) as the largest group in the area other than at Ellary, but in both cases several of the stones are probably of 10th-century or later date, and a secular rather than monastic origin is probable.

Of the ruinous drystone-built chapels in the area, those at Ardminish (No. 1) and Ardnadam (No. 5) with west doorways, Fearnoch (No. 34) with a south door, and Lephinchapel (No. 84) with a north door, are all similar to other such buildings in Islay and elsewhere in Argyll.[15] With the exception of Ardminish, which is unusually wide, their length to breadth ratio is about 3:2. The footings in the cashel at Kilbride (No. 56) and the turf mounds marking the possible chapel at Kildalvan (No. 60) indicate structures of the same ratio, but considerably larger dimensions, which exceed in width any of the Islay chapels and several of the medieval ones in Islay and Mull, corresponding to the chapel at Cladh Uaine, Lorn, and the late-medieval example on Cara, Kintyre.[16] The



Comparative plans of early chapels
(*A*) Achadh na Cille, Ardminish (No. 1)
(*B*) Ardnadam (No. 5)
(*C*) Fearnoch (No. 34)
(*D*) Lephinchapel (No. 84)
(*E*) Kilmun, Glen Aray (No. 79)
(*F*) Kildalvan (No. 60)
(*G*) Kilbride, Strathlachlan (No. 56)
(*H*) Stillaig (No. 99)
(*J*) Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 70)
(*K*) Ardtaraig (No. 9)

remaining chapels have ratios of about 2:1, but whereas Kilmun, Glen Aray (No. 79) is of small dimensions, corresponding closely to the chapel of the same name near the west shore of Loch Awe,[17] those at Ardtaraig (No. 9), Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 70) and Stillaig (No. 99), which all stand in enclosures of rectilinear character, are close in scale to such mortared buildings as the chapel on Eilean Mór (No. 33), and several of those on Islay. These three last sites may be of 12th-century date, but the chronology of the series of smaller early chapels remains uncertain, although it is unlikely to have begun before the 10th century. The only surviving features are an altar-base at Ardnadam, where also three very simple grave-markers were excavated, and at Ardtaraig a slab bearing a plain outline cross.

The excavation of the Ardnadam site revealed a large number of simple graves with plain markers, many

of the graves being small oval pits perhaps intended for child-burials, and an empty stone-lined grave is exposed at Kilbride, Strathlachlan (No. 56). Similar small groups of long cists have been exposed from time to time at other sites, some without ecclesiastical associations (Nos. 16, 29, 35, 59, 91), and it is probable that some of the burials from the Ardyne area, and some of the other burials recorded in Volume 6 of this *Inventory*, may belong to the Early Christian period. Of these cist-burials, the most remarkable were the one at Poltalloch (No. 91), close to the Bruach an Druimein settlement,[18] which contained a fragmentary ogam inscription bearing an Irish name, Cronan, and the ill-recorded group in a very similar situation on a gravel-terrace at Castleton (No. 16), where a cross-marked slab has recently been identified.

An early association between the Loch Sween area and Iona is evidenced by the export in the 8th century of chlorite-schist for the manufacture of St John's Cross (see No. 236), but surviving sculpture, except for the Keills Cross (No. 45), shows no close artistic link with Iona. The one hundred stones identified as belonging to the Early Christian period almost equal the number recorded from Iona itself, and also the total from the remaining areas of Argyll. Despite the low correlation with sites of surviving early chapels, many are from ecclesiastical sites with 'Cill'-names and medieval buildings or burial-grounds, including eight of the fifteen medieval parish churches. Other contexts include a holy well (No. 78); a wayside cross on a hill-path (No. 105), resembling one in Morvern;[19] and two crosses sanctifying pagan monuments, one a unique carving on an orthostat of a chambered cairn at Auchnaha (No. 11) and the other an outline cross on a massive *in situ* standing stone at Torran (No. 107).[20*] About one-third of the stones are carved on two or more faces, and it is clear that most were designed to stand upright, although some large slabs at Keills (No. 45, 6) and Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 5) were presumably recumbent. In addition to the small ogam-inscribed stone from a cist at Poltalloch (No. 91) and the unintelligible rock-cut ogam at Dunadd (No. 281) there is a cross-marked pillar bearing a memorial inscription, damaged in part but of normal Irish type, from Barnakill (No. 13). More remarkable is a fragment at Lochgoilhead (No. 87, 1) identified during the present survey as bearing an ogam inscription and part of the Latin alphabet in a minuscule hand, which may be compared with the celebrated 'alphabet stone' at Kilmalkedar (Co. Kerry) and like it was presumably a teaching aid.

Of the one hundred and thirty-five carved faces (fifty of them at Cladh a' Bhile), forty-five bear incised linear crosses and a further thirty bear plain outline crosses, incised or in low relief. The difficulties of dating such simple and long-lived cross-types are well known, and they often occur on the reverse of slabs with more elaborate crosses, while one item at Kilmodan (No. 72, 12) has been rejected as post-medieval. Many of the linear crosses, however, closely resemble examples found in early contexts elsewhere in Argyll, as at Killundine, Morvern, and in Western Ireland, where some are associated with ogam inscriptions.[21] Numerous examples of both types are in the early collection at Cladh a' Bhile (No. 20), while a linear cross at Kilfinan (No. 61, 1) can be classified as a sunken cross, of the type found on Iona and Tiree. Many other carvings, especially at Cladh a' Bhile, elaborate on these basic types by the addition of pellets or hollows in the armpits, forked or barred terminals as on the inscribed Barnakill cross-slab (No. 13) and a nearby rock-cut cross (No. 14), and a profusion of crosslets, in the armpits, above and below the cross or superimposed on it. Two almost identical outline crosses at Cladh a' Bhile have open feet with out-turned volutes, a motif found also on Iona and on some Manx cross-slabs. On other small carvings there (No. 20, 12 and 13) and at Achadh na Cille, Oib (No. 2, 4) a bar above the base of the shaft may have represented the foot-rest of Christ's cross.

In contrast to the inexpert character of many of these carvings, three water-worn boulders, all undoubtedly derived from Eilean Mór although two of them (Nos. 31, 44) were first recorded in the Taynish area, bear carefully incised linear crosses with barred terminals. The one found on the island (No. 33, 3) has a rectangular frame enclosing one terminal, and in the upper armpits there are groups of three small hollows resembling the dots found in Early Christian manuscripts and metalwork, perhaps representing the stars of heaven,[22*] while one of

these motifs is found on each of the other carvings. This group probably belongs to the 7th or 8th century, and the two graffiti on the walls of the cave on Eilean Mór (No. 33, 1 and 2) may be ascribed to the earlier part of the same period. They comprise an incised hexafoil or marigold, a long-lived motif but especially common in Merovingian sculpture, and a badly-flaked low-relief equal-armed cross of arcs supported on a pedestal and having on the top arm a hook which indicates the Early Christian Chi-rho symbol, as found at Whithorn and on an inscribed slab of the 7th century at Iona.[23]* A similar combination of the hexafoil with a sunken cross of arcs, which may be regarded as a four-petalled marigold, is found on the pillar-stone at Cladh a' Bhile (No. 20, 1), one of the finest carvings of its type in Britain and Ireland. The large marigold, in 'chip-carved' technique, has spiral embellishments, while the more elaborate spiral and foliate decoration lavished on the equal-armed cross below it has parallels in a Merovingian manuscript of about 700 as well as in the rather simpler pillar-stone at Reask (Co. Kerry). The Cladh a' Bhile pillar may be ascribed to the early 8th century, and the remaining stones there, with some fifty carved faces, are notable for the entire absence of ringed crosses which, in a collection of this size, is strong evidence that carving had ceased by the end of that century. In its combination of one major stone with a large collection of others showing many variations of simple basic types, this site resembles the remarkable burial-ground, probably of monastic origin, at St Berrihert's Kyle (Co. Tipperary).[24] The chip-carved hexafoil is repeated at similar scale at Kilberry (No. 48, 1) and in incised form on two smaller slabs at Cladh a' Bhile (No. 20, 2 and 3), while the influence of the marigold type is seen in two encircled equal-armed crosses (Nos.24, 27), both treated as eight-petalled marigolds, one of which is an impressive pedestalled carving cut into a natural rock-face at Daltote.

The encircled equal-armed crosses include two coarse relief examples, probably of late date (Nos. 76, 3; 83) and a small linear cross on a broken millstone at Lochgoilhead (No. 87, 2) which may have been re-used as a gravemarker. The corresponding small incised cross with expanded terminals of Iona type on an intact quern from Dunadd, however, was probably intended to sanctify its use.[25] There are sixteen slabs with ringed crosses of which five are of simple design, the best executed one being a regular cross with pellets superimposed on 'thistle-shaped' armpits at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 4). Another slab at the same site (No. 76, 6) bears a cross with pelleted armpits and a step-pattern on the shaft, while an incomplete stone of similar outline, with incised zig-zag ornament flanking its shaft, and a crude but vigorous cross-slab bearing two crosses decorated with a profusion of pellets, bosses and crosslets, were removed to Glasgow from Achadh na Cille, Oib (No. 2, 6 and 7). These three slabs are probably of 10th-century or later date, as are several of the more elaborate cross-slabs that bear geometric or figure-ornament. The unringed crosses include the two faces of a relief slab at Keills (No. 45, 2), each with key-pattern in the arms and a simple twist on one shaft, while a fragment from the same site (No. 45, 5) bears an uncommon interlace type between plaited borders, probably filling a cross, as on the worn fragment from Kilbride, Rhudil (No. 55), which is flanked by thick spirals. The most remarkable of these unringed slabs, which stands above the holy well at Kilmory Oib (No. 78) and bears a double-transomed cross potent surrounded by animals including two pairs of birds, a common accompaniment of the cross in Mediterranean carvings, may be of 8th-century date. An exceptional slab at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 2) bears a 'hammer-head' cross, a type found in Anglo-Scandinavian carvings in Cumbria and Galloway.[26]

Of the eight ringed cross-slabs, the earliest, probably of the 8th or early 9th century, is the grievously worn fragment at Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 71, 1), a slightly cruciform slab which apparently had a gabled top, all framed by broad bands reminiscent of the panelled style of manuscripts such as the Book of Kells. The cross incorporates a triple-spiral centre, crouching ?human figures in the armpits, and an elaborate cruciform upper terminal flanked by crosslets like those on the Kilmartin Cross *(infra)*. Another very worn slab at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 7) bears a cross filled with interlace and having an angel in the top arm, flanked by birds, animals and human figures, including a hooded rider so similar to that on the Eilean Mór cross *(infra)* that the same 10th-

century date may be ascribed to it. Similar but more animated figures, including riders, appear on a slab at Kilmahumaig (No. 64) and similar long-shafted crosses of a proportion common in Manx carvings of the Norse period, one plain and the other composed of interlace with side-projections midway up the shaft, are found on an elongated slab at Keills (No. 45, 3). Another interlaced cross, almost equal-armed, occupies the upper part of a massive slab at Kilfinan (No. 61, 3), above a selection of bizarre animals and a large panel of dragon-headed snakes emerging from interlaced bosses, a motif ultimately derived from the Iona crosses, while on the reverse similar spiralling snakes fill the shaft of a cross with key-pattern and spirals in the arms, flanked by thick interlace. An unshaped pillar at the same site (No. 61, 2) bears multiple outline crosses combined with ring-segments and sunken armpits like those of the large cross-slab, and in the top arm of one face coarse interlaced knots resembling that on a cruciform stone from Balnahard, Colonsay. The only elaborate slab which can probably be identified as recumbent rather than upright, at Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69), bears a ringed cross filled with continuous, key-pattern, a motif rarely used in Ireland and not recorded elsewhere in Argyll.

The six free-standing crosses recorded in this area form a varied group. The earliest in character is a broken pillar at Killevin (No. 63, 1) bearing on one face the upper part of a bearded human figure, above a small encircled boss and an equal-armed relief cross, and on the back a very simple boss. At the same height as the two bosses the sides are penetrated by the mortice for a lost transom, said to have been of stone although those fitted into the very similar sockets in two slabs on Inismurray were evidently of timber. This primitive cross, probably of the 8th or 9th century, represents that translation into stone of carpentry techniques which found its ultimate expression in the composite St John's Cross, Iona, carved in the 8th century from schist quarried in the Loch Sween area.[27] The cross at Keills (No. 45, 1), however, is of a local epidiorite similar to that exported to Iona for the ringed St Martin's Cross, and although itself ringless it shows the same very stubby side-arms, with narrow armpits. Its relationship to the Iona group is seen especially in the vertical panel of interlinked spirals on the shaft, a common motif of the group, whose treatment here is closest to that at Kilnave, Islay; in the pairs of animals above this panel, set against knotted interlace as at Kildalton; and in the central spiral-decorated 'bird's-nest' boss resembling one on the same cross. The figure of Daniel in the lowest arm of the cross-head repeats a motif occupying the same position on St Martin's Cross, but the high-relief treatment of the prophet and the surrounding lions is again close to that of the Kildalton Cross, which has angels in the top arm comparable with the possible St Michael at Keills. A feature not seen in the other crosses of the Iona group, however, is the panel of large diagonal key-pattern in the shaft, and the Keills Cross appears to be the latest member of the group, perhaps of the late 8th or early 9th century and derived from the Islay crosses rather than directly from Iona.

The other outstanding cross in the area, whose character has been neglected because of its damaged state and slab-like form, stands at the head of a former 'Saint's Tomb' on Eilean Mór (No. 33, 4). Its tight key-pattern, hooded figure (in this case a rider, as on the slab at Bressay, Shetland) and fierce animals closely resemble similar features of the cross-slab at Ardchattan,[28] whose bifurcated interlace suggests a 10th-century or later date, although they are of more naturalistic character than those found in contemporary Manx sculpture. The other ornament includes two beasts with interpenetrating necks of an Irish type, two bird-headed creatures wrestling in an obscene parody of the familiar motif of 'Jacob and the angel', and four animals interlaced in the fashion applied to human figures in both Irish and Pictish sculpture, as well as in the Book of Kells. A similar date is probable for the ringless cross at Kilmartin (No. 68, 4), whose thick interlocked spirals resemble those on the Ardchattan slab. Its vertical fret-pattern is close to those on the 'marigold stone' at Carndonagh (Co. Donegal), while an interlaced design in the top arm resembles one found on a cross at Carndonagh and on Muiredach's Cross, Monasterboice (Co. Louth), both probably also of the 10th century.[29] The stubby arms of the Kilmartin Cross resemble those of the Keills Cross, but small hollow bosses are enclosed in the tight armpits in a fashion similar to the cross (No. 96) removed to Lochgilphead from the island of Vallay (North Uist) in the 19th century,

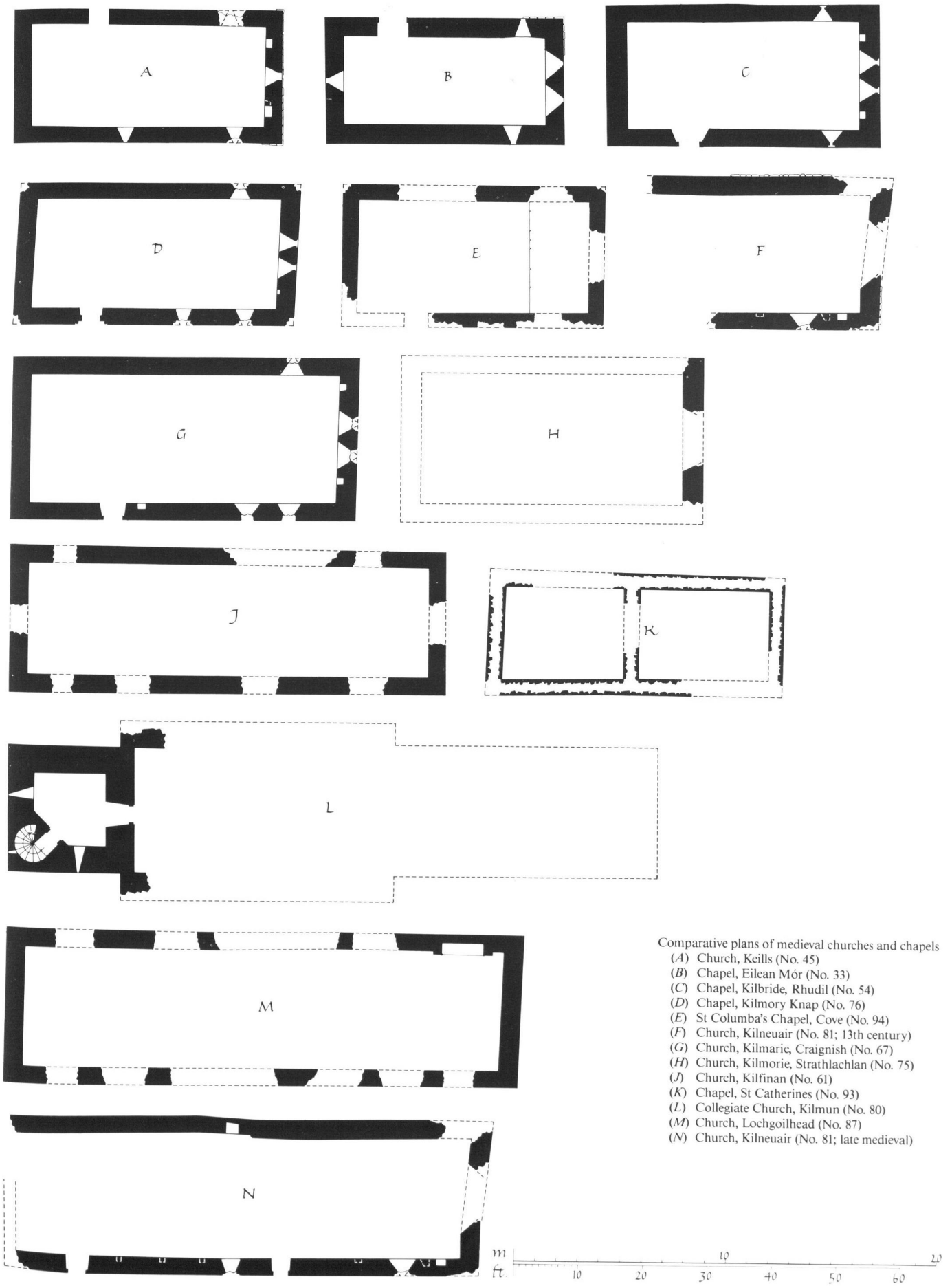
one of the largest crosses from the Outer Hebrides, where the hollows are completely pierced. A crudely-carved ringed cross-head at Cairndow (No. 73, 1), presumably from the medieval church-site at Kilmorich (No. 74), may be as late as the 12th or 13th century. In the same area, at a height of over 300m above the head of Loch Fyne, there is an irregular cruciform stone bearing two incised crosses (No. 105), notable for its position beside a hill-route joining Glen Shira to Glen Fyne, while a more regular stone with projecting lugs and a central crosslet comes from Killevin (No. 63).

The Middle Ages

In the medieval period, the area covered by this volume included fourteen or fifteen parishes, the status of Strachur (No. 101) being uncertain. Of these, Craignish, Glassary and Knapdale preserve substantial ruined churches (Nos. 45, 67, 69), while standing fragments remain at Strathlachlan (No. 75) and Kilmun (No. 80), incorporated in the latter case into the west tower of the only medieval collegiate church in Argyll. The plan-forms of Kilfinan (No. 61) and Lochgoilhead (No. 87) suggest that they are probably unique in Argyll as medieval parochial churches still used for worship. There are also remains of five chapels, while four others are documented during this period. All but one of the parish church sites (the exception being Dunoon), and three of the chapels, have collections of monumental sculpture, the resulting total of about three hundred carvings being over one-third of that for the whole of Argyll.

The most remarkable group of buildings is on the west coast of Knapdale parish, an area already noted for its wealth of Early Christian remains *(supra)*, where the parish church at Keills (No. 45) and chapels at Kilmory Knap (No. 76) and at the pilgrimage sites of Cove (No. 94) and Eilean Mór (No. 33) are preserved. Keills, Kilmory and a further chapel at Kilmichael of Inverlussa (Nos. 70, 71) are documented in the middle of the 13th century, and another chapel was recorded at Kilmahumaig (No. 64) in the 16th century. The four extant buildings are all very similar in plan and scale, the parish church at Keills, with its single round-headed east window, probably being the oldest, perhaps of the late 12th century like several of the churches in Kintyre.[30]* The mainland chapels at Cove (No. 94) and Kilmory Knap (No. 76) are both a little wider than the parish church, and the latter also slightly longer, and both had south doorways with bases and nook-shafts, probably of the early 13th century. Eilean Mór (No. 33), which is the smallest of the group, has paired east windows like Kilmory, but many of its features were altered in the 14th century, when a barrel-vault with a small chamber above was inserted to form the only structural chancel in a non-monastic medieval church in Argyll, while it was further adapted for post-Reformation domestic use. Very similar to Kilmory Knap, but with pointed windows of mid-13th-century style, is the chapel at Kilbride, Rhudil (No. 54), in Glassary parish. The same pattern is also seen, but on a considerably larger scale, at the parish church of Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67), and in the east end of the church at Kilneuair (No. 81), the medieval church of Glassary parish, whose details include a decorated piscina of late 13th-century character.

Given the loss or alteration of medieval buildings in Cowal, where the Stewart family was politically dominant, it is not known whether there were once any Romanesque nave-and-chancel churches of the type found in neighbouring Stewart territory on Bute and Inchmarnock. The fragmentary east wall and robber-trenches of the parish church at Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75) suggest a building similar in width to and a little shorter than that at Craignish. Kilfinan Parish Church (No. 61), which displays no identifiable medieval features but is documented in a charter of the second quarter of the 13th century, is an elongated rectangle, identical in width with, but rather shorter than, Killean Church (Kintyre) in its extended early 13th-century form,[31] and with an



Comparative plans of medieval churches and chapels

(*A*) Church, Keills (No. 45)
(*B*) Chapel, Eilean Mór (No. 33)
(*C*) Chapel, Kilbride, Rhudil (No. 54)
(*D*) Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76)
(*E*) St Columba's Chapel, Cove (No. 94)
(*F*) Church, Kilneuair (No. 81; 13th century)
(*G*) Church, Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67)
(*H*) Church, Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75)
(*J*) Church, Kilfinan (No. 61)
(*K*) Chapel, St Catherines (No. 93)
(*L*) Collegiate Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
(*M*) Church, Lochgoilhead (No. 87)
(*N*) Church, Kilneuair (No. 81; late medieval)

attached burial-aisle which may, like that at Killean, be of late medieval origin. A similar but larger rectangle, incorporating a fine early 16th-century tomb-recess in the north wall of the chancel, is preserved at Lochgoilhead (No. 87) which may be compared in scale with Kilneuair (No. 81) as altered in the late medieval period.[32*] Similar also, although a little longer than Lochgoilhead, was the collegiate church at Kilmun (No. 80), endowed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe in 1442 as an expansion of an older parish church. Some of the masonry of the earlier building was apparently re-used in the surviving three-storeyed west tower, which incorporated domestic accommodation, and in the adjacent fragment of the west wall of the nave. A 17th-century sketch plan by the 9th Earl of Argyll showed the choir, where the founder's tomb was situated (in a position similar to that of the later tomb at Lochgoilhead), as somewhat narrower than the nave, and with a small north chapel or sacristy which was later to be replaced by the Argyll mausoleum (*infra*). Most of this was swept away in the rebuilding of 1841, however, and it is not known whether any remains of the original parish church were preserved in the collegiate establishment, whose constitution, like the effigies of Sir Duncan and his wife (No. 80, 7 and 8) was of typical Lowland character. A second, lesser foundation by Sir Duncan Campbell is represented by the footings of the chapel of St Catherine (No. 93), on a hill overlooking the ferry across Loch Fyne to Inveraray. This is unique as a documented foundation of a chapel in Argyll, but the two-cell plan of the building has no close parallels, with the possible exception of the Eilean Mór chapel (No. 33) as divided in the 14th century; there, however, the opening in the transverse wall was considerably wider, and it is not certain whether the west half at St Catherines was used for liturgical or domestic purposes.

Few of the furnishings associated with these buildings are preserved, except for the piscina at Kilneuair (No. 81) and an altar-base at Eilean Mór (No. 33), and a portable altar discovered at St Catherines (No. 93) has disappeared without record. The tomb-recess of Lowland type in the chancel at Lochgoilhead (No. 87) is matched by a simple arch above a priest's effigy at Eilean Mór, while at Craignish (No. 67) there is a remarkable group of four tomb-chests of early 16th-century West Highland type *in situ* against the side-walls of the chancel, and other disturbed tomb-chests are preserved inside the churches at Keills (No. 45) and Kilneuair (No. 81). The latter church has a square font with bevelled angles, and a simple octagonal one from Kilmalieu (No. 65) is now at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Inveraray (No. 3), but the most remarkable monument of this class is the oval font bearing an incised galley, originally from Kilmorich (No. 74), that was rediscovered during the present survey. Late medieval carved woodwork of probable English origin is preserved in the Episcopal churches at Inveraray (No. 3) and Poltalloch (No. 95). One of the outstanding medieval works of art from the West Highlands, the Romanesque bronze shrine housing an earlier iron bell, was discovered in 1814 close to the churchyard at Kilmichael Glassary, which in the medieval period was probably occupied by a chapel (No. 69).

The medieval monumental sculpture of Mid Argyll and Cowal numbers about three hundred items, over ninety of them in the remarkable collection at Kilmartin (No. 68). Of superior quality, however, are the groups of just over thirty stones at Keills (No. 45) and Kilmory Knap (No. 76), and there are collections of about the same size at Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67) and Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69), with a slightly smaller one at Kilberry (No. 48). About fifty carvings have been recorded in Cowal, the largest groups, containing from ten to thirteen stones, being at Kilfinan (No. 61), Kilmodan (No. 72) and Strachur (No. 101). While the great majority of the carvings are in the distinctive style characteristic of the West Highlands between the mid-14th and early 16th century,[33] there is a small group of earlier carvings, and several of later date especially in Cowal, which are of Lowland type, and at several sites there are late stones of remarkable crudity, apparently produced locally in imitation of earlier carvings. The earliest piece, probably of the 12th or 13th century, is a plain coped stone at Kilmun (No. 80), a type found in Argyll only at Iona, but common elsewhere in the Clyde area.[34*] One of the commonest graveslab designs of the 13th and 14th centuries, the four-ring cross, which has been recorded at two churchyards in Lorn,[35] is found at Kilmalieu (No. 65) and Strachur (No. 101), and there are two examples at

Kilmartin (No. 68). One of the latter bears a sword and an undulating plant-stem of types that were to be used by the carvers of the Iona school, and a transitional monument having a four-ring head filled with Iona-type foliage is at Keills (No. 45), where two 14th-century graveslabs of that school, and two later ones, are preserved. Early designs are also represented among the five Iona school graveslabs at Kilmory Knap (No. 76), and these examples in the Loch Sween area may be connected with the quarrying there of the chlorite-schist used by this and other schools (see No. 236); only six other slabs of the Iona school have been recorded, at Kilfinan (No. 61), Kilmartin (No. 68) and Kilmun (No. 80), at least one slab at each of the three sites being of 14th-century type. Even allowing for the seventy or so slabs that cannot be assigned to a particular school, often because of their worn or damaged condition, it is clear that during the late 14th and 15th centuries there was a preponderance of locally produced monuments. At Keills and Kilmory Knap these were the work of the Loch Sween school, along with five graveslabs of the Kintyre school in these two churches and at Kilberry (No. 48), but elsewhere, as also in Lorn, the work of the peripatetic carvers of the Loch Awe school predominated. About ninety graveslabs of the Loch Awe school have been identified, distinguished by their limited repertoire of patterns and many of them bearing the characteristic miniature figure of a warrior. Over thirty of these are at Kilmartin, where it may be presumed that the easy availability of suitable stone spread the fashion for carved monuments to a social class which elsewhere could not afford them, although in the almost total absence of inscriptions the identities of the patrons are unknown. Graveslabs of the Loch Awe school are also found in western Cowal, at Kilfinan (No. 61) and, in larger numbers, at Kilmodan (No. 72) and Strachur (No. 101). The twenty-one graveslabs identified as belonging to the Loch Sween school fall into two main stylistic groups, the first comprising narrow slabs whose typical ornament includes large ring-knots, simple plant-scrolls and grotesque, partly-human, figures. These carvings (Nos. 45, 15-27; 76, 20-28), with five others at Killean (Kintyre), Kildalton (Islay) and Oronsay Priory,[36] appear to be the work of one hand and may be attributed to the carver of the MacMillan Cross at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 38) in about the third quarter of the 15th century. The slabs of the second group, found also at Killean, are typically larger, employing foliage-patterns closely related to those of the Iona school, prominent swords and intricately interlaced rings or panels of plaitwork, and their period of production probably overlapped with the first group, but at least one inscribed slab (No. 45, 22) is of early 16th-century date. Several of these slabs bear the tools of craftsmen, including smiths and clothworkers, and one (No. 45, 21) is notable for an elaborate depiction of a harp closely resembling the two surviving examples from the West Highlands, but here associated with a bird which may be derived from early medieval religious iconography. The seventy graveslabs of West Highland type which cannot be attributed to one of the recognised schools of carving include some interesting works by individual carvers, among them one slab at Kilberry (No. 48, 6) with a miniature figure of more accomplished character than those of the Loch Awe school, and another at Kilmodan (No. 72, 10), also with miniature figures, by the same hand as one at Saddell Abbey, Kintyre.[37]

Many graveslabs fall outwith the characteristic West Highland styles, and it is probable that throughout the late medieval period, in areas where suitable stone was available, the demand for less expensive slabs was met by non-professional carvers, who were in part to fill the gap created by the decline of the Loch Awe school in the late 15th century. The decoration of many of these stones, especially at Kilmartin (No. 68), is confined to simple incised swords, often of 16th-century type, but particularly at Kilmartin and at Kilmarie, Craignish, there are slabs of considerable accomplishment combining swords with outline crosses and/or geometrical motifs (Nos. 68, 71 and 79; 61, 24-5). At Keills and Kilmorich (No. 74) geometrical patterns are associated with crude copies of West Highland designs or occur alone, and at Kilberry there is a remarkable group of debased slabs (No. 48, 23-6) which share some motifs with Hiberno-Norse carvings in the Dublin area,[38] but whose format is clearly derived from that of late medieval graveslabs. The occasional production of such crude local carvings continued into the 17th and even, at Kilmartin, into the 18th century *(infra)*.

The eight military effigies of West Highland type (apart from miniature figures), include four of the Iona school, at Kilberry, Kilmartin and Kilmory Knap (Nos. 48, 11 and 12; 68, 81; 76, 34). The only two recorded effigies of the Loch Awe school, combining large spear-carrying figures with a ring-knot and a strip of chevron-ornament, are preserved at Kilmartin (No. 68, 82-3). At Kilmory Knap there is an effigy very similar to the adjacent one of the Iona school, but bearing ornament typical of the Kintyre school (No. 76, 35), while at Kilmichael Glassary there is a massive axe-carrying warrior of local manufacture (No. 69, 24). The most remarkable secular effigy, however, is the half-length Iona school figure of a civilian, the only one recorded from the West Highlands, at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 36). The finest ecclesiastical effigy is that of a priest on Eilean Mór (No. 33, 5), which like the more damaged example at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 32) is an Iona product, while at the latter site there is an unusual low-relief figure, probably that of a deacon (No. 76, 33). The figure of a priest was also incised on the cover-slab of one of the four tomb-chests in the chancel at Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67, 29-32); these are the most complete *in situ* examples of an early 16th-century series with decorated end-, side-, and sometimes cover-slabs, which is represented also at Kilmartin, Kilmichael Glassary and Kilneuair (Nos. 68, 84-6; 69, 25-6; 81,4), as well as at four sites in Lorn.[39] The dispersed remains of the two finely decorated tomb-chests at Kilmichael include cover-slabs with inscriptions to members of local families, and other slabs in the churchyard were evidently produced by the same carver, whose work has also been identified on Lismore.

There are complete or fragmentary remains of twenty-two crosses of West Highland type, including the well-preserved cross and inscribed cross-base from Kirkapoll (Tiree), now in the grounds of Inveraray Castle (No. 38). This and four other crosses were products of the Iona school, and the only other intact one (No. 36), also at Inveraray, was formerly used as the market cross in the old town before being set up on the waterfront of the new town. Although its arms are of unique fleur-de-lis form, its ornament is closely related to that of the late 14th-century Campbeltown Cross,[40] and both were adapted for secular use in the post-Reformation period by the careful removal of crucifix figures. An inscription records its erection by 'noble men', while on Eilean Mór another cross of the Iona school, now incomplete, was erected as a sea-mark on the highest point of the island jointly by the wife of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and by John, 'priest and hermit of the island' (No. 33, 6). Another damaged Iona school cross at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 37), which closely resembles MacLean's Cross on Iona and formerly bore the inscription of Colinus MacMillan, probably dates from the end of the 15th century, while a slightly earlier cross, which until recently stood in its original base in the burial-ground there (No. 76, 38), was erected by Alexander MacMillan and is the only surviving cross of the Loch Sween school. It shares several ornamental features with the earlier graveslabs of that school *(supra)*, and includes on the shaft a remarkable hunting-scene with a hooded huntsman, also reproduced on a slab at Kildalton (Islay). The fragments of a large cross of the Loch Awe school, erected at Kilfinan by Patrick MacNeilage (No. 61, 13), are superior in design and execution to most of the graveslabs of that school, but a cross formerly at Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69, 22), and a small broken one at Kilmalieu (No. 65, 5) are of inferior quality despite their attempts at high-relief figures of the Crucified Saviour. At Kilberry there are a neatly-carved shaft-fragment, perhaps related to a graveslab there, and an unrelated cross-head with a figure of 14th-century style but probably early 16th-century date (No. 48, 14 and 18). The most ambitious carving of that period, however, is the damaged and probably unfinished cross at Kilmartin (No. 68, 89), with a pierced ring which was presumably inspired by Early Christian carvings such as those at Kilfinan. The large scale and high relief of the figure of Christ are matched only on the Oronsay Cross, but its style appears to be derived rather from metalwork such as the corresponding 13th-century bronze figure re-used on the Guthrie bell shrine;[41] the scene of Christ in Glory on the reverse of the cross-head is not recorded elsewhere in the West Highlands, although common in medieval Christian iconography. The cross-shaft at Kilberry stands in a base which, like one of the two at Craignish (Nos. 28; 67, 33) bears an incised sundial.

A small but important group of late medieval monuments of Lowland character is found in Cowal,

foremost among them being the sandstone effigies of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe (d. 1453) and his wife (No. 80, 7 and 8), now in the Argyll mausoleum at Kilmun but formerly in the choir of the collegiate church that he founded there. Dating probably from the 1440s, when Sir Duncan's second wife died, they are well-preserved and elaborate examples of the military dress and ladies' ceremonial costume of the period and are closely related to the figures of Sir Patrick Houston and his wife Agnes Campbell at Houston (Renfrewshire), and of Sir Robert Stewart of Lorn and his wife at Culross (Fife).[42] A well-carved royal armorial panel of the same period is now associated with the effigies. At Lochgoilhead (No. 87, 3) the tomb-recess in the north wall of the medieval chancel bears the arms of John Campbell of Ardkinglas, a benefactor of the church in 1512, and his Buchanan wife. Above a high arched recess it has an enriched cornice and three pinnacled niches of a type more common in the architectural than monumental sculpture of the period. The two slabs forming the tomb-chest, which do not appear designed for that position and may have belonged to an earlier free-standing tomb-chest, bear motifs such as fleurs-de-lis which are found on some late medieval graveslabs in eastern Scotland.[43] At Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75, 4), a more common type of late medieval lowland graveslab, bearing only a marginal black-letter inscription, commemorates an unidentified Janet Hamilton (d.15[?5]3). In the same churchyard there is a tall octagonal shaft with a damaged foliated cross-head, closely resembling churchyard crosses at Dallas and Duffus (Moray).[44]

The Post-Reformation Period

The adaptation of existing churches for reformed worship is represented by the insertion in the late 16th century of doorways to family burial-aisles, and in one case a large mural monument, on the probable sites of the medieval altars at Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75) and Lochgoilhead (No. 87). Except for these aisles and the Lamont aisle at Kilfinan (No. 61), however, along with a reset date-panel of 1610 at Kilmodan (No. 72) and socket-holes of a possible gallery at Kilneuair (No. 81), there is no surviving structural evidence earlier than the middle of the 18th century, despite frequent documentary references of the 17th and 18th centuries to the repair of church buildings. The unions of parishes in the late 16th and 17th centuries, so common elsewhere in Argyll, affected three pairs of parishes in Cowal, but the only such union in Mid Argyll was that of Kilberry with the Kintyre parish of Kilcalmonell, and in contrast Knapdale parish was divided into two parishes in 1734, although efforts to split the large parish of Glassary were unavailing. In all but one of the six Mid Argyll parishes the church was eventually moved to a new location, although in Glassary and (North) Knapdale these were the sites of existing medieval chapels (Nos. 69, 71). Of the nine parishes in Cowal, however, Kilmorich (No. 74) and Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75) were the only medieval sites to be abandoned, the latter as late as 1792.

The earliest surviving 18th-century work is probably the transformation of Lochgoilhead (No. 87) to a T-plan by the addition on the north of a wide central aisle, while in 1759 Kilfinan (No. 61) was remodelled with end-galleries, as well as a 'laird's loft' in the Lamont aisle and a bellcot on the west gable. The same simple rectangular plan was followed at Achahoish (1775, No. 98) and Strathlachlan (1792, No. 103) which, although much altered, retains rusticated quoins in Gothick style. At Kilmodan (No. 72), however, a T-plan church was built in 1783 with a narrow pedimented frontispiece projecting slightly at the centre of the south front and, with some adjustment of proportions, this elevational treatment was adopted at Strachur (1789, No.101); Inverchaolain (1812, destroyed by fire 1911, No.40); Kilmichael of Inverlussa (1820, No. 71); Craignish (1826, No. 21); and at Lochgoilhead, where a central vestry was added in the early 19th century to give a cruciform plan. The hip-roofed rectangle at Kilberry (1821, No.49) also appears to have originally had a central bellcot, and was

designed and built by a West Lothian mason, George Johnston, who was also responsible for Kilmichael of Inverlussa church and manse (No. 165). The now-ruinous church built at Inverneill (No. 43) soon after 1775, however, is of conscious architectural character, having a wide bowed south front and an entrance-façade with circular windows. The most elaborate church in the area was built at Inveraray (No. 37), where William and John Adam had already, between 1747 and 1757, prepared designs for circular churches divided to house separate English- and Gaelic-speaking congregations. Robert Mylne's elegant classical design of 1795-1802, however, was a rectangle having a fine central spire (demolished in 1941) surmounting the dividing-wall, and matching pillared end-elevations facing down the two sections of the main street of the burgh. A design was produced before 1810 but not executed until 1816 for Kilmorich, Cairndow (No. 73), an octagonal church with a Gothic west tower, doubtless inspired by James Elliot's considerably larger Glenorchy Parish Church (Lorn) of 1808-11.[45] The medieval church of Dunoon was replaced, also in 1816, by a Gothic building (No. 30) designed by James Gillespie Graham, a rectangle which, with its 'west' tower and battlemented gables and parapets, resembles his Liberton Church of the previous year. The rapid increase in the town's population, however, led to the lengthening of this building in 1834 by David Hamilton, and some years later the tower was heightened correspondingly by the insertion of masonry below the original parapet. At Kilmartin (No. 68), a remarkably modest church of 1798 was replaced by a perpendicular design with west tower, aisles and thin arcade-piers, by Joseph Gordon Davis, a London architect who was employed at Kilmory Castle (No. 169) and elsewhere in the Lochgilphead area. The much-altered medieval choir of Kilmun Collegiate Church (No. 80) was replaced in 1841 by a large T-plan church with a small south projection surmounted by a Gothic tower. This building, designed by Thomas Burns, a little-known Glasgow architect, was extensively remodelled internally in 1898-9 by P MacGregor Chalmers. Finally, in 1873 the church at Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69), built in 1828 after much discussion of population trends, was demolished as being 'too large' and rebuilt on a more modest scale, the victim not only of demographic changes but also of the improved provision for worship elsewhere in the parish. This was to be the last substantial building in the older parish centres, except for the rebuilding of Inverchaolain (No. 40) after the 1911 fire, although further churches were subsequently erected in Ardrishaig, Dunoon and Tighnabruaich. Most of the parish churches have been much altered internally, although several preserve single galleries. The most complete interiors, with pews and galleries focussed on pulpits at the centres of the south side-walls, are at Craignish (No. 21), Kilberry (No. 49), Lochgoilhead (No. 87), and at Kilmodan (No. 72) which retains moveable communion-tables.

A parliamentary church of Telford's standard design was erected in a prominent position in Lochgilphead in 1828, but replaced by a Gothic building in 1885 (see No. 172). Its rectangular plan was followed in the chapels-of-ease built in Glassary parish at Cumlodden (NS 014997) in 1841,[46*] and thereafter at Lochgair (NR 922905) and Ford (NM 869036), while similar chapels were built in Cowal at Kilbride (see No. 50), Toward (NS 134678) and Ardentinny (NS 187877), all about 1838-9. A more modest rectangular building (No. 86), originally hip-roofed, was erected soon after 1815 for the Baptist congregation in Lochgilphead, one of the early centres of mission work in the West Highlands. None of the surviving Free Church buildings earlier than 1850 is noteworthy, but the former United Presbyterian church, built about 1840 for the Inveraray congregation of the United Associate Synod in Newton Row (see No. 210) retains a distinctive Dutch gable. The most elaborate and richly furnished of the three Episcopal churches of about 1850 is the private chapel of St Columba, Poltalloch (No. 95), designed for Neil Malcolm in the fashionable Early English style by the London architect Thomas Cundy (although William Burn was still acting as architect to the Poltalloch estate the year before it was dedicated in 1854.[47] Christ Church, Lochgilphead (No. 17), which with the adjacent rectory was designed for Bishop Alexander Ewing by the Edinburgh architect John Henderson in 1850, after a scheme by William Butterfield had been rejected as too expensive, is a less elaborate essay in the same style as the Poltalloch chapel. A very similar design was

used by Henderson for Holy Trinity, Dunoon (1850, NS165764), which was extensively altered in the late 19th century.[48] All Saints' Episcopal Church, Inveraray (No. 3), a modest design of 1886 by R Rowand Anderson with adjacent bell-tower of 1923-32, is notable mainly for the fittings donated by the 10th Duke of Argyll.

As noted above, the production of graveslabs bearing swords and other medieval motifs continued through the 16th century, and imitations of medieval plant-scrolls dated 1642 and 1644 are found at Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 71), while crude geometrical patterns appear on slabs at Kilmorich (No. 73) and Lochgoilhead (No. 87); the latter is dated 1591 and includes a medley of agricultural and craftsman's tools. The most remarkable slabs of this type, dated 1707 and 1712 and combining large geometric motifs with Campbell initials and armorials, are at Kilmartin (No. 68), where many medieval graveslabs were appropriated and engraved with family names. The earliest monument in Renaissance style, a large mural monument of a type found at this period in the Clyde area but not elsewhere in Argyll, was erected at the entrance from the church to the former Ardkinglas burial-aisle at Lochgoilhead (No. 87), evidently before the death in 1592 of Sir James Campbell, whom it commemorates. A large monument which the 9th Earl of Argyll proposed in 1668 to erect in memory of his first wife in the choir at Kilmun (No. 80), combining marble-work imported from London with plain masonry carved locally, was probably never installed and the next surviving mural monument was of extremely provincial character. Built into the churchyard wall at Kilmartin (No. 68) by the Revd William MacLauchlan in 1686, it incorporates thin pilasters, perhaps modelled on those at the nearby Carnassarie Castle (No. 115). A dismembered and decayed mural monument in the burial aisle at Kilfinan (No. 61) commemorates Archibald Lamont of Lamont (d.1712), and that erected in the family mausoleum at Kilberry (No. 48) to Captain Dugald Campbell (d.1733) is notable for the emblems commemorating his nautical career. A fine series of large 18th-century classical monuments, including those of the Campbells of Stonefield and other families prominent in local government, lines the burial-ground walls at Kilmalieu (No. 65), while more modest examples are found at Kilfinan (1759, No. 61) and in two private burial-enclosures in Knapdale (1771, No. 7, and 1784, No. 22). The smaller mural tablets erected inside churches and burial-enclosures are mainly of 19th-century date, and of more historical than artistic significance. An early example at Dùn an Oir (No. 26) commemorates the death in 1723 of a MacLean cousin of the forfeited Jacobite laird, Colin Campbell of Glendaruel, while at Kilmartin (No. 68) there are several lengthy inscriptions recording the military and colonial achievements of the last Campbells of Duntrune, and the new-found social status and improving activities of the Malcolms of Poltalloch who supplanted them. The services of Major-General Charles Turner (d.1826) as governor of Sierra Leone are marked at Kilmalieu (No. 65, 66) by one of the first of the many pillars and obelisks which, along with Celtic crosses, were to dominate many Argyll churchyards in the second half of the 19th century, while monuments at Kilmartin (No. 68), including an obelisk carved by a Glasgow sculptor in 1840, record the services of the Gow family as directors of agricultural improvement on the Poltalloch estate.

Among the best-preserved and most elaborate of the numerous armorial table-tombs and recumbent slabs are those of the Revd Archibald Malcolm (d.1685) at Kilmartin (No. 68) and of Jean Urry (d.1706), sister-in-law to Lamont of Lamont, at Kilfinan (No. 61), the latter displaying a typical range of emblems of mortality and mottoes. Other worn or damaged pre-1707 slabs are preserved at Dunoon (No. 30), Kilfinan (No. 61), Kilmartin (No. 68), Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69), Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 71), Kilmun (No. 80) and Kilnaish (No. 18), and these and other sites have similar monuments of the 18th century. A group at Keppoch (No. 46) was placed there, in an area formerly used for prehistoric burials, when the Kilberry burial-ground (No. 48) was closed by the laird about 1768. Much the finest collection of slabs of both centuries, however, is that at Kilmalieu (No. 65), which bears witness to the commercial success of the burgh of Inveraray and its pre-eminent position in the administration of the shire and the Argyll estates. One of the earliest table-tombs was erected in 1657 by the infamous George Campbell, sheriff-depute of Argyll, and among the outstanding monuments are

that of Provost Robert Ross (d.1698), with merchant's mark and scales, and those of other members of the inter-related Ross, Brown and Duncanson merchant families. A mid-18th-century Campbell slab at Kilmun (No. 80) is remarkable for an attempted quatrain of classical Gaelic verse, while a headstone of 1781 at Kilmodan (No. 72) bears a verse in a more popular metre. The series of plain inscribed recumbent slabs, dating mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries, includes a wide variety of styles of lettering.

With the exception of one small tailor's monument of 1697 at Kilmun (No. 80), and some at Kilmalieu, the series of dated headstones begins in the 1720s, and no fewer than eight burial-grounds have headstones dating from 1721 to 1734, often followed by a gap of several decades. Most of these are of plain character, and an elaborate stone of 1727 at Kilmory Loch Gilp (No. 77) was probably imported from Minnigaff in Galloway. Some fine classical monuments, with pilasters and delicately carved angels' heads, are preserved at Kilmalieu, but the most remarkable series of decorated headstones, numbering over fifty, is at Kilmun. This begins with a miller's headstone of 1731, richly carved with emblems of mortality and symbolic scenes, but from the late 1750s to the 1790s most are well-proportioned stones bearing on one face trade symbols or the armorial, or pseudo-armorial, bearings of local families. Some of this work is of great elegance, and it is remarkable that it does not appear elsewhere in Cowal except for one armorial stone at Strachur (No. 101). The range of trades recorded on monuments at Kilmun and elsewhere, often with their symbols, is varied (see index), including carpenters, masons (one of whom died by falling from scaffolding, No. 89), smiths, gardeners, shepherds, millers (with millstones re-used as headstones at Killevin and Largnahunsion, Nos. 63, 82), shipmasters, ferrymen, and two pipers (Nos. 30, 68), while many Argyll estate craftsmen and Inveraray shopkeepers were buried at Kilmalieu. The cooper's headstone of 1778 at Kilmodan (No. 72) is one of many monuments, often too simple to be recorded in this volume, which testify to the close links between Cowal and the Greenock area, where many sought employment. The headstone of a Liverpool fish-curer who died of cholera aboard ship in 1832 stands on a headland west of Crinan Harbour (No. 92), but most such victims were buried without memorials, such as the three whose coffins were discovered in 1989 in Canada Wood, formerly 'Cholera Wood', at Kilmory, Lochgilphead.[49] Mortsafes at Kilmun (No. 80) and Kilmory Loch Gilp (No. 77), and watch-houses at Strachur (No. 101, now demolished) and Kilmun, bear witness to the feared activities of resurrectionists in the Clyde area in the early 19th century.

The late 16th-century burial-aisles added by the MacLachlans and the Campbells of Ardkinglas at the east ends of the medieval churches of Strathlachlan (No. 75) and Lochgoilhead (demolished about 1850, No. 87) have been mentioned above, but Sir Coll Lamont's north aisle of 1633 at Kilfinan (No. 61), perhaps incorporating medieval fabric, was the only such burial-structure known to have contained a 'laird's loft' of lowland type. Much the grandest building of this class, however, was the Argyll mausoleum erected in 1795-6 on the north side of the medieval choir at Kilmun (No. 80) to replace a small medieval chapel which by the 18th century was so crowded that monuments were limited to brass plates attached to the coffins standing on an open platform. This arrangement was retained in the new building which, to avoid embarrassment to the aged 5th Duke, was built without his knowledge by a Rothesay mason, but about 1893-5 the interior was refurbished and the original pyramidal roof replaced by a dome. As in other parts of Argyll, there are numerous stone-walled family burial-enclosures, mostly unroofed, as well as reredos walls combined with iron railings. Most of the masonry structures, of which over twenty are recorded here (see index, *s.v.* 'burial-enclosures'), are of 18th-century date and, of the nineteen identified families, all but one (see No. 90) were Campbells, a proportion which far exceeds even that family's predominance as landowners. About half of the recorded enclosures stand in burial-grounds, while favoured positions for those on private ground included remote spots by the sea-shore (Nos. 22, 25) and mounds, one of which contained prehistoric burial-cists (No. 155), while another was a probable motte (No. 120). Most were of simple character, but a show-front with rusticated angles and entrance-piers at Kilnaish (No. 18) was

probably built about the same time as the Kilberry mausoleum of 1733 with its fine doorway, and the Inverneill mausoleum of 1802 is a vaulted Gothic structure (No. 42).



Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118); distant view from SE

CASTLES AND FORTIFICATIONS

As in other regions of Argyll, a number of prehistoric monuments in Mid Argyll and Cowal preserve evidence of occupation or re-use in medieval and possibly later times,[50] whilst the siting or general character of a few medieval structures (e.g. Nos. 123-4, 138) clearly perpetuate some of the structural and defensive traditions of earlier fortifications in this area. By contrast, Cowal contains a small though proportionately greater number of mottes or motte-like constructions than any other region of Argyll. None of the earthworks grouped under this generic title, however, conforms fully with the physical characteristics conventionally associated with structures of this class.[51] The two best-preserved specimens and the remains of a third (Nos. 109, 113, 117), for example, take the form of scarped rectangular earthen platforms in relatively low-lying and marshy settings of no obvious natural strength. These earthworks also lack a firm historical context, and although the influence of the Stewart family from the 12th century onwards may account for the appearance of a characteristically Lowland type of fortification, it is noteworthy that the most conventional motte in the area (No. 120) is traditionally associated with the MacEwans of Otter, a family of Highland origin. At least part of Glendaruel, where two of the other sites are found (Nos. 109, 125), was in the possession of one of the MacSweens of Knapdale in the late 13th century,[52*] and the damaged structure at Achadunan (No. 108) was presumably on MacNaughton territory.

Outstanding among the early castles of this region, and indeed possibly the earliest surviving stone castle in mainland Scotland, is Castle Sween (No. 119), on the east shore of a sea-loch opening into the Sound of Jura. Probably begun towards the end of the 12th century by Suibhne, progenitor of the MacSween family, it is the oldest and most complete of a regional group of simple rectangular castles of enclosure.[53] The original nucleus

is a quadrangular courtyard designed to accommodate internal ranges of buildings, probably originally of timber, within a curtain-wall incorporating shallow pilaster angle-buttresses and a semicircular-arched gateway set within a mid-buttress. Whereas the Romanesque character of this work and its local influence are clear, however, the origin of the plan is less certain. Rectangular courtyard-plans are more commonly associated in 12th-century England with episcopal residences than secular castles,[54]* and there are no obvious contemporary parallels in Ireland. Castle Sween should probably be considered as a rectangular version of the more common circular shell-keep, of which an outstanding example, probably of the same period, survives in the earliest phase of the Stewart castle of Rothesay. The wall-heads, which are of different materials and retain some evidence of early crenellations, belong to a second, probably early 13th-century phase of building, remarkable for the small domestic range added to the outer face of the curtain-wall overlooking the shore. About a century later the castle was further developed by the Stewart earls of Menteith, into whose possession the lordship of Knapdale had passed from the MacSweens in about 1262. This early 14th-century work consists principally of an enlarged tower, with an attached circular garderobe-tower of impressive height, encasing the early range outside the enclosure. A later addition, probably of the 15th century when the MacNeills of Gigha and their MacMillan kinsmen were constables of the castle on behalf of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles, comprises a two-storeyed oblong tower at the landward north-east angle. This contained a lofty chamber above a ground-floor kitchen, and may have been associated with a great hall-range reconstructed within the courtyard probably at about the same time. There is some evidence for a second parallel range which may have provided a model for the late 15th-century development of Old Castle Lachlan *(infra)*. The castle's historical and architectural importance is matched by its literary significance, for the oldest surviving Gaelic poem to deal with a historical Scottish event describes the 'tryst of a fleet against Castle Sween', led by John MacSween, between about 1300 and 1310, in an attempt to regain his heritage. A later poem in the same collection is a poignant lament for Niall MacNeill (d.1455 x 1472), constable of 'Dùn Suibhne', by his widow.

No other castle of enclosure within this area bears a close comparison with Castle Sween in date, form and development. Indeed, the only other castle that may be loosely classified as a simple rectangular castle of enclosure, possibly of 13th-century date, is that at Dunoon (No. 127), which was also the only castle in the region to serve as a royal administrative centre throughout the later Middle Ages. Unfortunately, the exiguous remains on Castle Hill, Dunoon, do not permit more precise definition of their form or date.

Though superficially resembling those of simple early polygonal castles of enclosure such as Mingary,[55] the layout of Duntrune Castle (No. 128) has been found to be of developed late-medieval origin comprising an L-plan tower dating from *c.*1600 in its existing form and set within a round-angled enclosure or barmkin. Another
19 late medieval castle, Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118), which was built by the MacLachlan family on or near a site recorded in 1314, and is still in their possession, has the appearance of a simple rectangular castle of enclosure, its overall dimensions corresponding closely to those of the courtyard interior of Castle Sween. Although the enclosure-wall may date from the early 15th century, the internal buildings are substantially homogeneous work of late 15th-century date and, unusually if not uniquely among Scottish castles of enclosure, they comprise two parallel ranges of at least three full storeys flanking a narrow open courtyard with a short linking section at the end opposite the entrance.[56]* Unusually also for Scottish castellar construction of this period, neither range incorporates a tower-house nucleus. The west range contains a great hall on the first floor above vaulted cellars and a kitchen, the surviving hall-fireplace having capitals, bases and moulded jambs of characteristic late 15th-century Scottish type. Similar but fragmentary details occur in the east range or chamber block, which is set above lofty ground-floor vaults accommodating entresols. The newel stair at the north end of the east range was associated with an elaborate arrangement of wooden galleries connecting the two ranges, in a technique more commonly associated with defensive architecture.

Typologically, Castle Lachlan is thus representative both of a fully-developed late-medieval enclosure-castle and a 'hall-house' establishment, but does not fit readily into either category. 'Hall-houses' of the more conventional type encountered elsewhere on the western seaboard are comparatively few within this region. Fincharn Castle (No. 130) on the south-east shore of Loch Awe is a ruinous and comparatively small two-storeyed rectangular structure of this type, measuring only about 16m by 8m over all but possessing some of the characteristic features of the larger buildings of this class in Lorn and, with them, probably belonging to the 13th or 14th century.[57] Fincharn stands at the head of a list of the lands of Glassary in a charter of 1240 which is the earliest original charter to survive from the West Highlands, and was presumably the *caput* of the barony at that period. The ruins of an even smaller and probably single-storeyed form of 'hall-house', perhaps as much as three centuries later in date, can be found at Torran (No. 114) on the opposite shore of the same loch, and the two-unit structure in a promontory fort setting at Robber's Den, Ardrishaig (No. 138) may belong to the same general class and period. The late form of 'hall-house' is well exemplified by the relatively well-preserved building on the east side of the courtyard at Toward Castle (No. 139), which is clearly a single-storeyed hall-and-kitchen range of about 1600.

Carrick Castle (No. 116), the earliest of the nine standing castles of tower-house type recorded in this volume, is an elongated rectangular structure of three main storeys, which had some features in common with earlier generations of Argyll 'hall-houses', notably the longitudinal beam and pillars supporting the wide span of the first floor.[58] Its overall proportions, however, are closer to those of Dundonald Castle (Ayrshire) as rebuilt in the 1370s, and to Irish 'hall-keeps' of the late 13th century.[59*] It is a largely homogeneous building with masonry of fine quality, probably erected by the Campbells of Lochawe, later earls of Argyll, in the last decades of the 14th century. The design, centred around a large first-floor hall, includes long straight-flighted intramural stairs and independent entrances to ground- and first-floor levels. Although no fireplaces survive, there is generous provision of well-detailed domestic amenities such as garderobes and windows of varied form, whose similarities to those of several buildings in eastern and southern Scotland are readily explained by Carrick's position as an important staging-post between the Lowlands and the West Highlands.



Carrick Castle (No. 116); from NW

Nothing now remains above ground of the principal Campbell tower-house at Inveraray (No. 132), but historical and graphic records show it to have been originally a large four-storeyed oblong block, resembling Kilchurn (Lorn) whose builder is credited with also having erected Inveraray in the 1450s for his nephew, the future 1st Earl of Argyll. Inveraray was extended in domestic style in the late 16th century. The much-altered remains of Craignish Castle (No. 121) appear to have originated in an oblong tower that was also held on behalf of the Argyll Campbells and was recorded as being incomplete in 1414. In Cowal, the Lamont family emerged as the principal castle-builders in the later Middle Ages. The oblong tower-house forming the nucleus of Toward Castle (No. 139), the main residence of their chiefs, probably dates from about the 1470s, whilst the ruined tower at Asgog (No. 111), the seat of a cadet branch of the family, probably also belongs to the mid- or later 15th century, closely resembling Kilchurn in plan.

The best preserved and most noteworthy of the later (mainly late 16th-century) tower-houses are Carnassarie Castle (No. 115) and Dunderave (No. 126). Carnassarie was built between 1565 and 1572 by John Carswell, Bishop of the Isles and a close associate of the 5th Earl of Argyll, and the earl is invoked in the unique Gaelic inscription on an armorial panel above the entrance. Replacing an earlier structure on the site, the castle consists of a four-storeyed hall range, being one of the least altered of the buildings of its generation which mark the emergence of an integral tower-and-hall design.[60*] It also bears much crisp carved detail of considerable quality and interest, particularly around the entrance-doorway and some of the principal openings and fireplaces. The rudiments of early Scottish Renaissance decoration displayed at Carnassarie are closely paralleled by near-contemporary work at Torwood Castle (Stirlingshire) and elsewhere, suggesting the possibility that Carswell employed masons and sculptors from the Stirling area.

The stylistic links of the carved decoration round the entrance-doorway at Dunderave Castle (No. 126) are principally with Blairquhan in Ayrshire and Gylen Castle on Kerrera,[61] the work of a school marked by revived Romanesque ornament, human heads, and in this case a figure playing a large wind-instrument. This material appears to be in re-use, however, and the general design and detailing of this L-plan tower are similar to those of the rather smaller tower at Barcaldine in Lorn, completed in 1609.[62] Dunderave was a MacNaughton tower, and a lintel above the doorway indicates that it was built for John MacNaughton in 1598. The arrangement follows a conventional pattern, comprising ground-floor kitchen and cellars, first-floor hall and chambers, and chambers on the upper floor of main block and wing, all reached by a newel staircase extruded within the re-entrant angle. The castle gains additional interest by virtue of the fact that its roofless shell was restored and extended in 1911-12 by the architect, Sir Robert Lorimer, so that many of the details of the tower are significant early 20th-century interpretations of Scottish vernacular traditions and craftsmanship.

Of the other late 16th-century towers only Kilmartin Castle (No. 134) calls for special mention. It is a three-storeyed rectangular block with diagonally-opposed circular angle-towers, and contains domestic accommodation above a ground-floor suite of vaulted cellars and kitchen. The influence of the neighbouring castle of Carnassarie is detectable in some of the details of Kilmartin, which was probably built by Neil Campbell, rector of Kilmartin, Bishop of Argyll (1580-1608) and curator of the 7th Earl of Argyll. The class of middle-sized semi-fortified residence that it represents is followed early in the 17th century by the emergence of completely domestic architecture of a type exemplified by Old Auchavoulin House (No. 154).

The majority of the castles and towers within this area show at least token symbols of defence with and against firearms, usually in the form of simple circular pistol-loops or gun-ports of the 'inverted keyhole' or horizontal wide-mouthed varieties. However, given the possession of a significant battery of artillery by the earls of Argyll in the 16th century,[63] and the occasional military activity in the area, particularly in and around Inveraray in the middle and later decades of the 17th century, it is surprising that this survey has not revealed surviving remains or historical records of more coherent systems of defence, including outworks, against artillery.

Such armaments, in the hands respectively of the Campbells and of government forces, were to be used destructively against the Lamont castles of Asgog and Toward (Nos. 111, 139) in 1646, and the Campbell strongholds of Carnassarie, Carrick, and Eilean Dearg (Nos. 115, 116, 129) during the 9th Earl of Argyll's rebellion of 1685. At the last-named, indeed, which had been described about 1445 as 'an impregnable castle', almost all significant remains were obliterated by an intentionally catastrophic explosion.

CRANNOGS AND RELATED STRUCTURES

The inland lochs of Mid Argyll contain several island dwellings of a type familiar from other areas of Argyll.[64*] Although no site of this character is now visible in Cowal, a submerged one is thought to have given its name to the farm of Island on the east shore of Loch Eck (NS *c.* 141942), and the piles supporting former crannogs of unknown period were exposed when the level of Loch Asgog (NS 9470) was temporarily lowered in the 1890s.[65*] Some of the small Mid Argyll islands are at least partly artificial in origin, notably that in the Dubh Loch (No. 140), where horizontal timbers have been identified. Four of them (Nos. 143-5, 147) include features such as enclosing walls, boat-landings, and sub-rectangular drystone buildings comparable with those in minor fortified sites in the area (e.g. Nos. 123-4, 137-8). Although there is little explicit documentary history for these sites, all of them are represented on Pont's maps of about 1590, and they appear to belong to the late- or post-medieval context suggested for similar island-dwellings elsewhere in Argyll.[66*]

The three remaining sites are exceptional in size and character, two of them being in sea-lochs. Eilean dà Ghallagain in West Loch Tarbert (No. 141) is a rocky island of about 3ha where John, Lord of the Isles, granted a charter in 1455, and a substantial unenclosed drystone building may belong to that period. Eilean na Circe (No. 142) in Caol Scotnish, a rocky island about 65m long, is encircled by a massive wall with rectangular re-entrants resembling those of the much larger fortification at Dùn an Garbh-sròine (No. 124), but the two internal buildings, one of which shows evidence of side- and end-crucks, are probably of 17th- or 18th-century date. The now-submerged island-settlement on Loch Glashan (No. 146), which adjoined a crannog of the Early Historic period,[67] appears to have been occupied during the 14th century and was of exceptional elaboration, with a series of buildings ranged along an artificial terrace. Dressed quoins and a large arch-head were prepared for at least one building, but there is no evidence that this was a chapel, and the site belongs to the late-medieval secular context seen at Lochs Ballygrant and Finlaggan, Islay.[68]

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE FROM THE 17TH TO THE 19TH CENTURY

The outstanding examples of domestic, landscape and urban architecture in the area covered by this volume are dealt with below, in the sections dealing with Inveraray Castle, estate and town, but the remaining monuments show a considerable range of type and time. Indeed, with the exception of Inveraray Castle, the most remarkable single building, but one which falls outside the scope of this *Inventory*, is the great baronial mansion built at Ardkinglas for Sir Andrew Noble to Lorimer's designs in 1906-8 in the grounds formerly occupied by a Campbell castle (No. 110) and mansion (No. 149). The beginning of domestic architecture in Cowal is also earlier than in other parts of Argyll, for the fragmentary remains of Old Auchavoullin (No. 154) may be assigned to the first half of the 17th century, its arrangement of rooms above a vaulted basement resembling those of the late 16th-

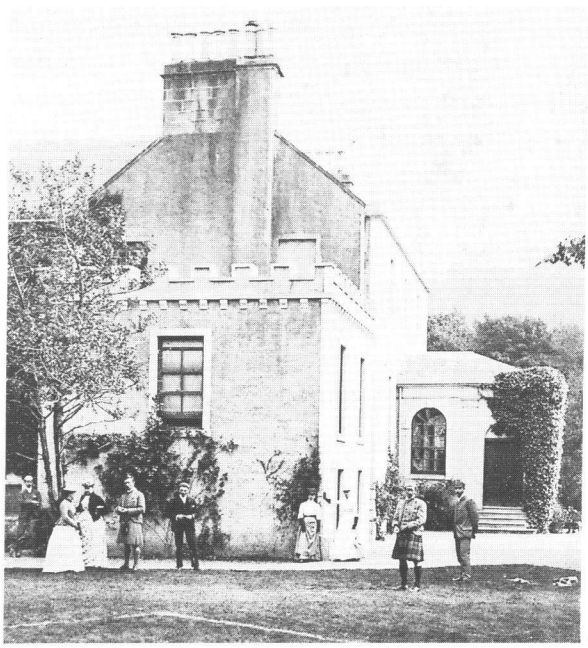
century castles of Carnassarie (No. 115) and Kilmartin (No. 134), while the east range added to the nearby Toward Castle (No. 139) at the same period is of predominantly domestic character. Innellan House (No. 164), now demolished, was a plain two-storeyed Campbell house of 1650, whose three-room plan and central semicircular stair-tower resembled those of the taller and somewhat later Caisteal nan Con at Killundine, Morvern.[69] The hearth-tax records of 1693 include about seventy buildings with more than one hearth, out of five hundred settlements (excluding Inveraray burgh), but only a few of them, including Auchavoulin and Innellan, had more than two hearths, and of these at least eight were castles (Nos. 110, 118, 122, 126, 128, 132-4),[70] while Carnassarie (No. 115) and Carrick (No. 116) had been destroyed in the 9th Earl of Argyll's rebellion as recently as 1685. Window alterations at both of these castles, along with the garden archway of 1681 at Carnassarie and the sundials of 1695 and 1696 at Lochgair and Lochgoilhead (Nos. 153, 285), however, indicate that fashions introduced at Inveraray were being followed by the Campbell cadets. A remarkable series of drawings of Kilberry Castle (No. 133) in 1772 record in detail the mid-18th-century adaptation for domestic use of a tower-house within its own walls, but the supposed 'castle' at Lochgair (No. 136), the seat of the Campbells of Auchenbreck, probably received extensive domestic additions, for in 1748, some years before its demolition, its assessment of fifty-five windows was one of the highest in the county. Recent building is identified in the 1693 hearth-tax records at Ardlamont (No. 150), where 'Lamont's new house' may have influenced the layout of the existing 18th-century wings flanking a forecourt.

Despite the plans produced by Colin Campbell, Alexander McGill and Roger Morris for grand mansions to replace the castles at Ardkinglas (Nos. 110, 149) and Inveraray (No. 132), classical influences had little effect in the first half of the 18th century, and the Clyde coast of Cowal continued to be the district most receptive to Lowland ideas and workmen. Kilmun House (No. 170) is a plain two-storeyed rectangle of about the beginning of the 18th century, whose six-bay frontage precluded the symmetry normal in later buildings. Ormidale House (No. 286) and South Hall House (NS 061721), both now demolished, were the only known buildings in the area contemporary with the three Palladian houses of 1737-8 at Airds, Ardmaddy and Lochnell in Lorn.[71] Ormidale was a small two-storeyed building, with rusticated quoins and window-dressings and a narrow advanced centre-piece whose pediment carried urn-finials, while South Hall, also of three bays, was a plain three-storeyed hip-roofed block relieved only by rusticated angles and a first-floor window-pediment, with two-storeyed wings advanced at right angles as at Airds.[72*] Surviving buildings in Mid Argyll are of simpler character, Crinan House (No. 159), an early 18th-century tacksman's house on the Campbell of Duntrune estate, being a two-storeyed rectangle notable for its small windows and original timber roof-structure. Although it was noted as worthy of comment in 1762 that the house recently occupied by the proprietor of the Barbreck estate had been built by the minister of Craignish between 1738 and 1754, 'mostly if not altogether of mudde and might have cost him from £30 to £40',[73] the survival of traditional techniques is seen in the cruck-stumps recently discovered at Kilbride (No. 168), a small house bearing the 1746 date-panel of a Campbell laird or tacksman, which may originally have been single-storeyed like the almost contemporary house at Rarey in the adjacent district of Nether Lorn.[74] Kilmartin House or Largie (see No.134), built probably shortly before 1748 and demolished a century later, was a low five-bay house with a wide three-bay pedimented frontispiece.[75]

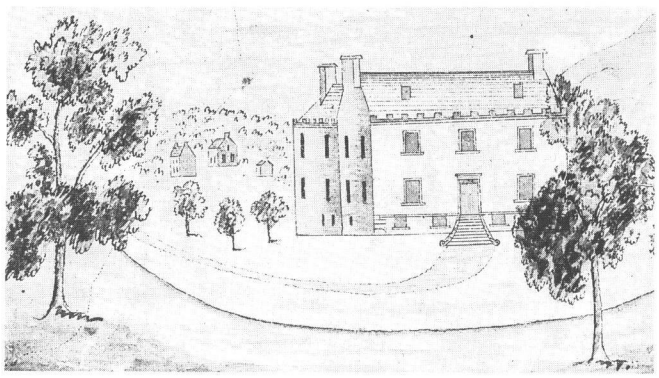
All of the houses mentioned above were built by Campbell proprietors, and a 1751 list of those owning property worth more than £25 valued rent shows that of the forty-five such proprietors in Mid Argyll and Cowal, no less than two-thirds bore the name Campbell, the proportion in each district being identical.[76] A valuable conspectus of the distribution of larger houses between 1748 and the end of the century is afforded by the window-tax assessments, despite their acknowledged deficiencies which were contested by several aggrieved landlords, and the changing tax-thresholds at different times. In 1748, excluding Inveraray Castle and town, only about thirty-six houses were included for Mid Argyll and Cowal, and only seventeen were larger buildings of

fifteen or more windows, eleven of these being in Cowal and at least five of them being castles.[77] Of the lesser houses, manses, in many cases of twelve to fourteen windows, were well represented, and the efforts of local presbyteries ensured that in most parishes the comfort of ministers was assured. Continuing improvement of standards resulted in the replacement of all early manses, those included below being of 1821 and 1834 (Nos. 148, 165).[78*] The corresponding assessment for 1783 shows a considerable increase in the number of smaller houses, although paradoxically the number of large ones in Cowal was considerably less than in 1748. In contrast to the former Campbell predominance, the only houses which can be assigned to the third quarter of the century are Knockdow (No. 171; formerly Kilmichael), built for Colin Lamont of Knockdow about 1765, and Ardpatrick (No. 152), built for Angus MacAlister of Loup, which bears the date 1769 but was not completed for several years. Both have two-storeyed five-bay fronts with rusticated quoins and, at Ardpatrick, a rusticated doorcase, of a type common in Renfrewshire, and they were built by John Menelaws, a Greenock mason who also worked in 1765 at Ardgour House (North Argyll), and in 1768 at Balliveolan (Lorn), two houses of very different design.[79] Both Ardpatrick and Knockdow received added wings at an early date, and were subsequently much altered, the latter being chiefly notable for the remodelling, with interior woodwork derived from the Lamont family plantations in Trinidad, designed by G Mackie Watson in 1919-21. The example set by the development of Inveraray Castle and town was slow to be followed, although in 1781 the Inveraray lawyer Duncan Campbell employed John Tavish to rebuild the farmhouse at Stronmagachan (No. 181) as a small 'country villa' with the façade articulated by arched recesses in the manner of Robert Mylne.[80*] An accomplished set of plans for rebuilding Ardkinglas (No. 149), prepared by Robert Adam in 1773, was not executed, but in the decade after 1780 a group of classical houses was completed, matching those built in Lorn fifty years earlier, two of them by distinguished Campbell soldiers and the other two by close associates in the administration of the county and the Argyll estate. The house begun in the 1770s at Minard (No. 174) by Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy, a celebrated improving landlord, is encased in the castellated mansion of the 1840s *(infra)*, but appears to have been a large plain square block, probably a larger version of South Hall. A more fashionable model was chosen in the 1780s by his former colleague, the sheriff-depute Robert Campbell of Asknish, whose Asknish House (No. 153) is unique in Argyll in its use of three bays of giant pilasters carried on rusticated piers in the ground storey, and framing a tripartite entrance-doorway and two storeys of Venetian windows in the overcrowded centre bay. The interior has an impressive circular entrance-hall leading to a surprisingly modest rear staircase, and one excellent chimneypiece is preserved. The two other houses, both built by generals named John Campbell, follow the older tradition of the Palladian villa although the proportions of Strachur (No. 179), probably built in the early 1780s, resemble Asknish in having a single-bay centrepiece, with tripartite doorway, between two-bay side blocks. It has a fine staircase, and the deep rear bow accommodates a dining-room and drawing-room, both with elaborate pillared screens at the inner walls, while the fittings include excellent mahogany doors and a set of Chinese wallpaper, probably original, in the dining-room. Barbreck House of 1790 (No. 155), the finest house of its period in Argyll, reverted to the type seen at Airds fifty years earlier, with a three-bay centrepiece flanked by single bays, but articulated by a horizontal first-floor band, and with blind-arcaded screen-walls connecting to gabled pavilions. The spacious stair leads to large first-floor rooms, including a drawing-room with elaborate military trophies in the ceiling plasterwork. All of these houses stand in wooded policies, often with entrance archways or gate-piers, ornamental bridges, and walled gardens, and at Barbreck a Gothick folly masking a servant's house. A high garden-wall with an angle-tower was built at Inverneill (No. 166), where a proposed mansion was never executed, and there are others at Ardlamont (No. 150), Duntrune Castle (No. 128) and Hafton House (No. 163). Courts of offices were also a regular feature, although Barbreck was rare in integrating them with the house, and good examples remain at Ardlamont (No. 150), Hafton (No. 163), Minard (No. 174) and Strachur (No. 179). Celebrated woodlands were established in the 18th century around old Ardkinglas Castle (Nos. 110, 149), and

a further scheme for a new house, probably of the early 1780s, showed a three-storeyed building which may be attributed to the unknown architect of Strachur, although here the central bow was to house the entrance-doorway. The apparently incongruous crenellated wall-head of the drawing, which survives in part at Strachur and was also a feature of the otherwise very plain new Castle Lachlan of about 1790 (see No.118, n.1), may have marked the status of all three lairds as tenants-in-chief of the crown. A decade later, further plans for Ardkinglas



A



B

New Casle Lachlan
A. view from NW, *c.* 1890
B. view from W (detail of estate-map by Langlands, 1792)

were prepared by James Playfair, one scheme apparently envisaging the heightening and infilling with a tall polygonal Gothic tower of the old courtyard castle, and another proposing a neoclassical 'marine pavilion', showing French influence in the dome carried on a tall drum. After this long series of abortive proposals for Ardkinglas, however, the house built about 1795 and burnt in 1831 was an anonymous seven-bay Palladian rectangle with three-bay pedimented centrepiece. Smaller houses of about 1800 include Turnalt (No. 183), a two-storeyed tacksman's house with pavilions reflecting those of Barbreck House, and Old Poltalloch (No. 175), the remote original seat of the Malcolm family, where a younger brother of the newly-enriched laird began an ashlar-faced classical house, probably never completed, with walled garden and nearby court of offices, as an act of *pietas*. Taynish (No. 182), a former MacNeill laird's house, was extensively altered by Duncan Campbell of Ross, who added a wide bow front to each end-wall of a rectangle, and the adjacent barn and two-storeyed octagonal dairy probably date from the same period. Two similar bows, and a three-sided entrance-projection, were also a feature of the principal front of Oakfield or Auchindarroch (NR 857884), a MacNeill house of the late 18th century which was demolished in 1969.[81] Functional estate buildings included ice-houses, preserved at Ederline (No. 32), Hafton (No. 163), Inverneill (No. 166) and Lunga (No. 173). Other structures of public utility include the crenellated society school of 1781 in Glen Aray (No. 161), built and partly funded by the 5th Duke of Argyll, in whose policies it stood, and the 'excellent inn' (No. 180) built about 1790 by General John Campbell as part of his improvements to the small village at Strachur.[82] This settlement, like those at Dunoon, Kilmichael Glassary and Lochgoilhead, appears as a 'kirktoun' of more than normal size in the 1693 hearth-tax schedule, but no planning is apparent until the 19th century. In 1771, however, the Argyll estate established a planned village at Kenmore (No. 167), partly to house fishermen displaced from Inveraray, and in an interesting contrast with the

transfer of the pre-existing burgh structure at Inveraray, information was sought from well-known improving landlords in north-east Scotland about regulations for tenants. Although the two parallel terraces of cottages facing across a wide green are much altered and eroded, they retain early features including cruck-stumps, and their original heather thatch was the mark of a high-status development in the vernacular tradition. Nothing came of proposals in 1789 to reorganise Auchindrain (No. 213) and Craleckan (see No. 239) as planned villages, and to establish a British Fisheries Society village just north of Crinan Ferry, but about that time a small settlement was established by MacLachlan of MacLachlan at Newton on the east shore of Loch Fyne (NS 042983) and some of the terraced cottages remain, while the boundaries of the adjacent lots are also identifiable.[83]

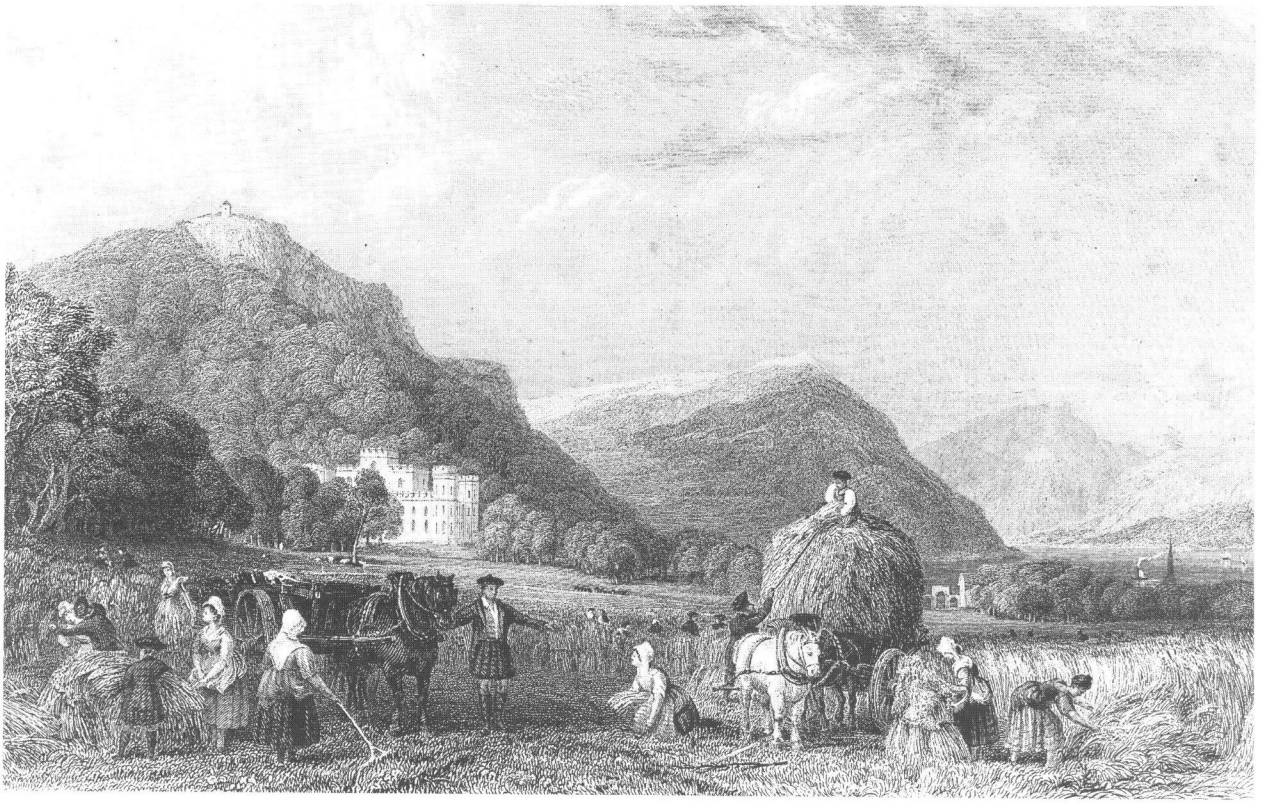
The spectacular rise of the Malcolms of Poltalloch to become the leaders of agricultural improvement *(infra)*, and the largest landowners in mainland Argyll apart from the noble families of Argyll and Breadalbane, was based on a fortunate marriage to a Jamaica sugar-heiress and aided by the financial misfortunes in the 1790s of their former landlords, the Campbells of Duntrune, and in the 1820s of the Campbells of Kilmartin. The loss after 1806 of the social focus provided by the 5th Duke of Argyll's devotion to his estate is mirrored by the subsequent letting on long leases of Campbell mansions such as Strachur (No. 179) or the sale of others such as Minard (No. 174) to new owners. The only major Campbell building of the first half of the 19th century was Stonefield Castle (1836-40, No. 178),[84*] with Drimsynie House of about 1830 (see No. 87) and the rebuilding of Kilberry Castle (1844, No. 133) as minor exercises in the same baronial style. The building of a modest house at Carse (No. 156) was delayed from 1816 to 1828, perhaps by military service overseas as well as financial uncertainty, while the ambitious Elizabethan plans prepared by William Burn for the Callander heirs-by-marriage of Ardkinglas (No. 149) after the 1831 fire remained unbuilt like their illustrious predecessors, although he was to add a wing to Craignish Castle (No. 121) a few years later. Although the Malcolms themselves undertook no domestic building until the 1840s, remaining content with the refurbished castle (No. 128) and mansion *(supra)* acquired with the Duntrune and Kilmartin estates, building in the area during the 19th century was dominated by new families, some from outside Argyll, such as the Ordes at Kilmory (No. 169) and the Askews at Minard (No. 174), both of whom made extensive castellated additions to earlier Campbell houses. The Clyde coast of Cowal became a favourite resort for Glasgow merchants (Nos. 157-8) and entrepreneurs such as David Napier of Glenshellish (No. 162), while many lesser villas were built in Dunoon (No. 160), Innellan, Kilmun and Blairmore.[85*]

The larger houses of the first decades of the 19th century were chiefly in traditional Georgian styles, with castellated types becoming fashionable after about 1820 and baronial or Jacobean ones towards the mid-century. The rebuilding (or remodelling) of the main block of Ardlamont House (1819-20, No. 150) was in a plain Regency style marked by windows of generous scale in the five-bay south front, while a more classical mode was employed at Ardmarnock (*c.*1826, No. 151), which is notable for a fine neo-classical chimneypiece. The outstanding castellated Gothic building was David Hamilton's finely-situated Castle Toward (1820, No. 158), reputed to be one of the architect's favourites among his own designs, while Castle House, Dunoon (No. 157), a smaller 'marine villa' of 1822 in similar style, was attributed to Hamilton by an early writer. Hafton House (*c.*1820 and *c.*1840, No. 163), in Perpendicular Gothic style, and the additions designed by J Gordon Davis at Kilmory Castle (1828-36, No. 169), where a symmetrical Gothick range was offset by a large octagonal angle-tower, both preserve some original interiors, including at Kilmory a tiled floor of about 1836 which was one of the earliest supplied by Herbert Minton. The castellated remodelling of the Georgian house at Minard (No. 174), designed by J T Rochead in the 1840s, includes a large porte-cochère like that added to Hafton House at the same period, and a well-preserved stair-hall. William Burn's rejected designs of 1831 for Ardkinglas (No. 149) were in an Elizabethan style similar to that used at Ardanaiseig (Lorn) two years later and in additions to Craignish Castle (No. 121) in 1837, but the great mansion erected to mark the arrival of the Malcolms of Poltalloch as major

landowners on the British scene (first design 1845, built 1849-53, gutted *c.*1957; No. 177) was in the Jacobean style in whose context Burn was then working as successor-architect to Anthony Salvin at Harlaxton Manor (Lincolnshire). Its elaborate and superbly-carved masonry decoration, and the former rich interiors, belie the frequent criticism of Burn's designs as dull, while its complex interlocking of family, guest-, public and service-rooms exemplifies the qualities which justify his reputation as the supreme master of Victorian country-house planning.[86] The careful siting of the house, however, was due partly to W A Nesfield, who acted as superintending architect as well as designing the terraces and gardens. Burn and his pupil Bryce were to become leading exponents of the Scottish baronial style, but one of the first examples in Argyll was W H Playfair's Stonefield Castle (1836-40, No. 178), an L-plan structure of two main storeys with internal decoration in 17th- and 18th-century style, which makes good use of a sloping site to conceal the service-buildings. Less distinguished work in this style included Kilberry Castle by Thomas Brown (1844, No. 133), enlarged by Peddie and Kinnear in 1873, and additions to Lunga House (No. 173).[87*]

The lesser domestic architecture of the early 19th century includes several small classical or traditional country houses and manses, as well as gate-lodges at Ardkinglas (No. 149), Castle House, Dunoon (No. 157) and Hafton House (No. 163). Carse House (No. 156), originally designed in 1816, by an otherwise unidentified architect named J Shepherd, as a three-bay hip-roofed villa of suburban character, is of interest for the updating of its façade, with straight gables and a narrow advanced centre, before it was built in 1828 by George Johnston, a West Lothian builder who had already rebuilt the parish churches of Kilberry (No. 49) and North Knapdale (No. 71). The manse built by Johnston for the latter parish at Inverlussa (*c.*1819-20, No. 165), a more traditional rectangle with small central gablet, retains woodwork of good quality, typical of the period, with some surviving original painted decoration. Ardfern House (No. 148), built as the manse of Craignish in 1834, is a two-storeyed three-bay house whose pedimented centrepiece is crowned by a chimney in a manner more characteristic of urban buildings. David Napier's small mansion at Glenshellish (*c.*1826, No. 162) combines the same classical elements with Tudor drip-moulds in a way typical of its period, but is of especial interest for the U-shaped court of offices abutting and extending behind the house, while a similar intrusion of Gothic features into a Georgian design, in this case a lancet window rising into the pediment, is seen at Garrachoran (NS 114811), built probably in the 1830s for one of the Harkness family (see No.80).[88*]

The two principal towns in this area, Dunoon and Lochgilphead, present a contrast between piecemeal and planned development. Dunoon (No. 160), originally a medieval village lying between the castle (No. 127) and church, developed rapidly in the 1820s following the introduction of steam navigation on the Clyde, but its development exhibited 'a charming indifference to town-like regularity' as a result of its division between four superiors each granting feus independently. By 1845 the population of the village had reached 1,296, and along with the adjacent communities of Kirn and Hunter's Quay it became a police burgh in 1868. Its domestic architecture of the early 19th century is characterised by plain two-storeyed terraces and single- or two-storeyed villas. Lochgilphead (No. 172), on the other hand, was developed from a linear settlement into a small planned town by John McNeill, owner of the adjacent Oakfield estate, in the first quarter of the 19th century, with a smaller settlement to the south-east on the ground of the Campbell of Kilmory estate. It evolved according to a numbered feuing-plan, based on the main axis of Argyll Street, which widens into Colchester Square at the junction with the loch-side frontage of Lochnell and Poltalloch Streets. Strict conditions governing the appearance and height of buildings resulted in the erection of plain or classical two-storeyed terraces along these main routes, with a few villas nearby, including a much-altered Telford manse of 1828, and early industrial structures concentrated around the Cuilarstich Burn. At the same period McNeill developed the village of Ardrishaig along the Kintyre road at the south-east terminal of the Crinan Canal, and some buildings of the early 19th century also survive in the north part of Tarbert village, most of which lies in Kintyre.[89]



Inveraray Castle (No. 184) and Fisherland Meadow (see No. 185) from SW, *c.* 1830

INVERARAY CASTLE AND ESTATE

Inveraray Castle, the seat of the Campbell Dukes of Argyll, is by far the greatest mansion in the county, and one of the most significant and influential monuments of the early Gothic Revival in Britain. Advice on the replacement of the old castle (No. 132) and the design of its gardens was offered to the 9th Earl in the 1660s by his friend at court in London, Sir Robert Moray. Although it was the Scottish architect Alexander McGill who prepared the most developed surviving plans for its modernisation for the 2nd Duke in 1720-2, a sketch drawn at about the same time by Sir John Vanbrugh, for a symmetrical castellated building with angle towers, was to be more significant. Both the 2nd and 3rd Dukes owned country houses near London and had commissioned work from Roger Morris, whose first scheme for Inveraray was in his accustomed Palladian style. The sources of his final design of 1744, as analysed in a recent study, include on the one hand great houses with central clerestoried halls such as the Elizabethan Wollaton Hall (Nottinghamshire) and Vanbrugh's Eastbury House (Dorset), and on the other the revived Gothic style of the same architect's sketch, and of his own house, Vanbrugh Castle, at Blackheath.[90*] However, the 3rd Duke's choice of a castellated style, including the fosse seen also in a rejected design by the military engineer Dugald Campbell, was probably motivated less by fashion than by a sense of his status and responsibilities as a tenant-in-chief of the crown. As soon as the new castle was roofed over, he began successful proceedings against the MacAlister captains of Tarbert Castle for failing to maintain that ruined tower-house in a manner suitable for entertaining the monarch, an obligation which he evidently saw as being fulfilled by his own towered and crenellated castle, undefendable though it might be.[91*] The interest of the design is enhanced by the surviving correspondence, full of technical detail, between Morris and his superintending architect, William Adam, and much of the decoration carried out in the 1750s by Adam's son

John is preserved, including a suite of rooms with fine plasterwork comparable to other contemporary work by the Adam brothers at Dumfries House (Ayrshire) and Hopetoun House (West Lothian). The most celebrated interiors, however, are the splendid state rooms whose painted decoration was designed by Robert Mylne in 1780 and executed by French artists in the fashionable style patronised at Carlton House by the Prince of Wales, at the same time as the windows were altered to a less Gothic form. Since then the castle has survived major fires in 1877 and 1975 with its interiors unaltered, except for the redecoration of a few lesser rooms in Victorian style, although externally Salvin in 1877-80 replaced the crenellated wallhead by an attic storey with Elizabethan dormers, diminishing the effect of the high central tower.

The new ducal palace inherited a landscape setting whose dramatic natural qualities had already been enhanced by elaborate 17th-century gardens and great avenues (No. 185), while the enclosed parks and policies had been extended east to the Dubh Loch by the 2nd Duke. His successor inaugurated their further extension up Glen Aray and Glen Shira, and the latter valley, with the meadows north of the Maltland and those adjoining the new town, were dedicated to agricultural improvement. Robert Mylne's semicircular farm steading of 1787 at Maam (No. 224) was one of the last in a series of functional estate buildings of ornamental design, beginning with Roger Morris's tall circular dovecot (No.189) which terminated a long vista, and the watch-tower on Dùn na Cuaiche (No. 194), which gave an extensive view over the ducal parks and improved farmlands. A fine classical well-house, also of the late 1740s and probably designed by William Adam, was erected at Bealach an Fhuarain (No. 186), while John Adam drew alternative Gothick and Palladian façades for the dairy whose fragmentary remains stand in a prominent position at Tom Breac (No. 198). A classical style was adopted by the younger architect for the square court of offices at Cherry Park (No. 191) and an additional coach-house at Maltland (No. 197), and these two buildings of the late 1750s, with the nearby Garden Bridge (No. 267), are notable for their early use of elliptical arches. At the Maltland, a disparate group of buildings was transformed by Robert Mylne into a unified courtyard combining Adam's coach-house and William Mylne's hay-barn with two large new sheds, one containing workshops and the other a riding school. The main blocks were linked by ranges of ventilated sheds, using the system of hay-drying devised by the 5th Duke for the Fisherland Barn (see No. 210) and subsequently employed at Maam (No. 224) and Elrigbeag (No. 221). Industry as well as agriculture was accommodated on the estate, although the location of the corn-mill at Carloonan (No. 230), dating to the late 18th century in its present form, was a relic of earlier days before the extension of the policies. The nearby lime-kiln (No. 229) burnt lime, for building, from an adjacent quarry, while a later and more complete kiln (No.237) exploited the marble quarried at Tom Breac (No. 253).

The political influence of the 3rd Duke of Argyll was such that the bridges carrying the military road over the rivers Gearr-Abhainn and Aray (Nos. 255, 268) were designed by his own architects, Morris and John Adam, while the latter bridge was rebuilt by Robert Mylne after 1773. Adam's Garden Bridge (No. 267) and Mylne's Dubh Loch Bridge (No. 263), however, were financed entirely by the estate. Mylne also designed a lodge linked by an arcaded screen-wall to Morris's Garron Bridge (Nos. 195, 268), in addition to unexecuted schemes for a dairy at Kilbride and a porter's lodge (see No. 185). A final phase of building in the last years of the 18th century included the main lodge and two lodges at Cromalt (see No. 185), as well as the circular 'Beehive Cottage' (No. 187) and the hexagonal 'fishing pavilion' at Carloonan (No. 190), probably designed by Alexander Nasmyth, who also produced unexecuted schemes for Gothic gateways and towers of the type erected in the parks at Alnwick and Taymouth. The picturesque Salmon Draught Cottage (No. 249) was built at about the same time on the site of a long established fishery. By 1800 the estate was also furnished with a series of carriage-roads linked by bridges across the rivers, some of them designed to display the dramatic waterfalls on the Aray. The financial difficulties of the 6th Duke, however, resulted in very limited changes to the estate until the second half of the 19th century, and it remains an important example of functional architecture in a picturesque 18th-century landscape.

INVERARAY TOWN

The erection in 1474 of the little settlement beside the castle at the mouth of the Aray into a burgh of barony, the first in the West Highlands, was matched before 1600 only by the abortive burgh at Kilmun.[92] Despite the constrained circumstances of its erection into a royal burgh by the captive Charles I in 1648, this distinction acknowledged the central role of the town in the county administration and as a commercial centre, and the hearth-tax records of 1693 show that many of the thirty named householders had substantial dwellings. Maps and drawings of the 1730s and 1740s depict a typical Scots burgh with its cross (No. 36) in a triangular market-place, the 17th-century church set at the edge of the castle grounds, and smaller thatched houses for workmen and fishermen near the shore, and the sites of these structures, now partially tree-covered, can be fixed with reasonable probability (No. 199). Documents of the same period record the long leases granted to merchants and local gentry, as well as the considerable size of many of the houses, so that the decision to move the town to a new site, taken by the 3rd Duke of Argyll in 1744, entailed the reconciliation of numerous ecclesiastical, public and private interests.

The creation of the new town on its promontory beyond the great avenue, although it was no larger than many of the planned villages founded elsewhere in Scotland at the same period, was thus a process of great complexity occupying over thirty years.[93] The cruciform plan with a central square intended for the church, and a sea-front terrace terminating in a pier to replace the old harbour in the mouth of the river, was an obvious one. Delay in deciding the lay-out of peripheral streets, however, resulted in the first and largest private house (No. 207) being built on an oblique alignment not related to the final plan, and in spacious grounds which were to restrict the space available for later house-plots. The show front, facing the main approach from the north-east, contained public buildings and adjacent houses designed by John Adam in the early 1750s, and two manses were added by Robert Mylne over twenty years later to flank the finest individual house in the town. It was given further unity when Mylne, using the least elaborate of several proposed designs, linked the various buildings by arcaded screen-walls spanning the Dalmally road and the entrance to the great avenue. The tacksmen's houses in North Main Street, mostly of two storeys but of very varying heights, are unified by their harled and whitewashed finish and consistent window style, while the centre of each side is marked by a large three-storeyed block, one of which was built by the then provost of the burgh. This variety contrasts strongly with the severe uniformity of the two long three-storeyed tenement blocks built in South Main Street by Mylne to house the Duke's tenants and labourers, the latter block having a fireproof brick-vaulted ground storey. The larger early houses were embellished with rusticated quoins and door-surrounds, several of them now concealed by porches, but few internal fittings have survived the extensive rehabilitation of the late 1950s, although one of the houses designed by John Adam preserves much of its original character, and the earliest house in North Main Street has a geometrical timber stair of 1756. Some of the houses of the 1770s incorporate chamfered dressings, probably removed when the old town was demolished at that period, and a bolection-moulded fireplace of late 17th-century date was probably derived from the same source.

The earliest of the public buildings was John Adam's 'great inn', now the Argyll Arms Hotel (No. 203), which was built as a nine-bay coaching inn with a central pend, latterly infilled, leading to a stable-yard. It owed its precedence to the need to house the judges attending the new circuit courts, and soon afterwards Adam designed the Town House (No. 209), with its well-proportioned Palladian frontage, to replace the Tolbooth in the old town. Built at the expense of the county, its ground floor, originally arcaded to the street-front, was used as a jail and still contains one vaulted cell. The insecure and unsatisfactory nature of this arrangement, and the crowded conditions of the court-room above, eventually led to the building's replacement in 1820 by a new court-

house and adjacent jail (No. 205), situated on the shore east of Church Square. This was designed by J Gillespie Graham, amending Robert Reid's earlier project for the same site. The pilastered classical façade, reminiscent of Graham's earlier County Buildings at Cupar, conceals a large D-plan courtroom housed in a projecting bow, and the adjacent jail, in contrast with a three-storeyed block of 1843 conforming to elaborate government regulations, illustrates the advance in concepts of penal accommodation during that period. Before Robert Mylne's church (No. 37) was built at the centre of the square in 1795-1802, occupying the position chosen by William Adam nearly fifty years earlier, Mylne had designed two three-storeyed houses to contain temporary churches, themselves replacing a building by his brother William which then served as a school until its demolition in 1903. Industry was represented by the estate-owned smithy beside the Dalmally road, a short-lived woollen factory of 1774 adjoining the ferryman's house on the east sea-front (No. 206), and, in the 19th century, by the gasworks at the south end of the town, adjoining or on the site of a former fleshmarket and cooperage.

Small as the town was, it had its suburb, Newton Row (No. 210), lining the landward side of the Lochgilphead road a short distance to the south. Originally begun about 1750 as a row of workmen's cottages, this was to provide opportunities for private, and eventually institutional, building which could not be accommodated within the rigid tenurial structure of the town, including two Regency houses and, in the 1840s, a secession church and the Free Church with its school. Newton Row was however confined even more strictly than the town by the boundary of the Duke's policies, and at its south end a modernised garage incorporates the shell of a huge barn erected in 1771 to dry and house the hay crop from the adjacent Fisherland meadow.

FARMS, TOWNSHIPS AND SHIELINGS

Mid Argyll and Cowal contain some outstanding monuments both of the traditional West Highland agrarian economy and of the improved system that supplanted it. The Dukes of Argyll with their Inveraray estate gave the lead in agricultural improvement in the county during the second half of the 18th century, yet paradoxically examples of the traditional joint-farm survived longer in that area, at Auchindrain (No. 213) and Achnagoul, than elsewhere in Argyll. The contrast of old and new is seen in its most extreme form in lower Glen Shira, where the remains of the small township of 'Blairowin' (No. 216), cleared about 1750 to allow improved cattle farming, overlook the great steading at Maam (No. 224).

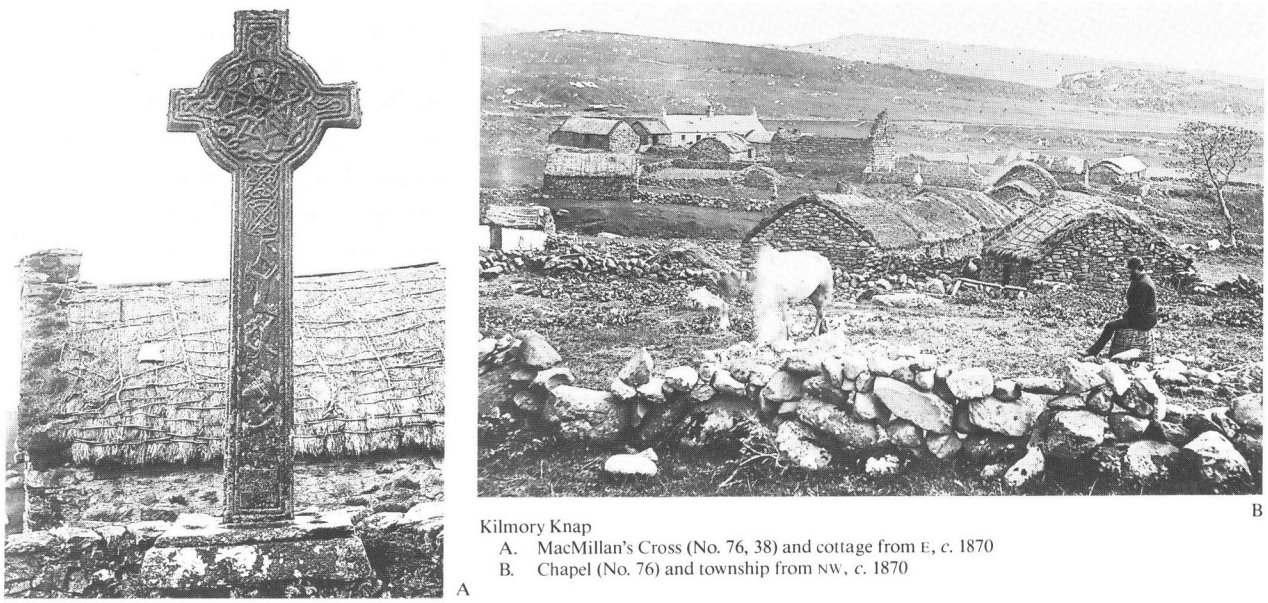
As in other parts of Argyll the basis of the traditional economy was the joint-farm township, worked by a group of tenants using an infield-outfield division of the cultivated area, with extensive common grazings and peat-lands, and largely self-sufficient except for the obligation to use an estate mill.[94] The hearth-tax schedule of 1693, whose evidence is consistent with that of Pont's maps a century earlier, records almost exactly five hundred settlements in the area, about twenty more in Cowal than in Mid Argyll, and over two-thirds of the tenants named lived in settlements of between three and six households, while only Inveraray, Tarbert and three 'kirktowns' exceeded ten households in size.[95] The average number of names per settlement was about four, and this is also the commonest size of individual settlements, conforming to the normal figure mentioned by several parish ministers in the 1790s.[96] Rentals often show a notional division into quarters, some of them further sub-divided, as at Auchindrain (No. 213). There was a steady erosion of this traditional system in the century after 1750, but many of the very large number of deserted settlements that survive in the area despite extensive afforestation were occupied until the 1860s.

As in previous volumes of this *Inventory*, a selection of sites has been described below, to illustrate different stages of township growth and types of buildings.[97*] 'Blairowin' (No. 216) is a rare documented example

of a township abandoned as early as 1750, and another settlement (No. 226) situated on the steep hill-slope of Strone Point overlooking Rothesay Bay is probably of the same period. Both are smaller than the average, and the groupings of existing buildings are consistent with the numbers of tenants recorded in 1693. The lower parts at least of the house-walls were of substantial drystone masonry, and the larger buildings project from the slope on revetted platforms. There is evidence for opposed entrance-doorways, a traditional feature which was superseded during the 18th century, perhaps under the influence of improved cottages such as those at Kenmore (No. 167). Kildalvan (No. 223), a somewhat larger settlement on a less extreme slope and with a more developed series of enclosures and tracks, also preserves more complete buildings, although with few significant features, and two corn-drying kilns. Arichonan (No. 211), formerly the centre of a small estate, was acquired by the Poltalloch estate about 1795 and cleared in 1848, following violent resistance by a large party supporting the tenants, to make way for a sheep farmer. The tenants appear to have had more security than on the adjacent Ross estate,[98*] and most of the buildings, probably mainly erected between these dates, were substantial. They included a small cruck-framed barn with a door-lintel dated 1833, and a dwelling with a tenant's signature on the quoin-stone. Auchindrain (No. 213), now one of the best-known of West Highland townships, is untypical in its growth, which led to its being classified in 1843, along with Achnagoul, as a village, but the main groups of buildings appear to correspond to the original divisions between the joint tenants. Lists of occupants suggest considerable mobility during the 18th century, but latterly there was greater continuity, so that the exceptional interest of the surviving buildings (*infra*) is enhanced by the rich oral tradition collected from the last farming tenant in 1962-3. In addition to the tenants' houses and outbuildings, Auchindrain provides a rare identifiable example of a small cottage or 'poor's house', of a type which was once numerous,[99*] although it is likely that some buildings in all the townships described were occupied by cottars who supported themselves by occasional work for the farming tenants. A proposed reorganisation of Auchindrain in 1790 as a planned village was not implemented and, perhaps because of its limited arable resources, it remained an unimproved joint-tenancy until 1935.

The normal tenant's dwelling up to the late 18th century appears to have been a cruck-framed byre-dwelling, and in a detailed list of tenants' houses compiled for the Poltalloch estate between 1798 and 1802 the house of four couples appears to have been the norm. The outstanding surviving examples of byre-dwellings in Argyll are those at Auchindrain, some of which retain evidence of an original door used by both cattle and humans, as well as complete cruck-trusses and other structural features such as smoke-holes. Scarf-jointed crucks are also found in cottages in Lochgair (No. 222), and cruck-slots, some containing isolated stumps, are widespread. Notable examples are in a building in the island dwelling of Eilean na Circe (No. 142), the tacksman's house of 1746 at Kilbride (No. 168) and the improved village of 1771 at Kenmore (No. 167).[100*] The first-named includes a slot for an end-cruck, evidently associated with a hipped roof, and this feature is also found at Auchindrain. Although most of the surviving buildings are of the strictly rectangular gabled 'Dalriadic' type, this evidence for former hipped roofs is strengthened not only by early views of cottages at Inveraray[101] but by rounded angles in buildings at 'Blairowin' (No. 216) and Strone (No. 226), in the tradition of the earlier structures on several island-dwellings (e.g. Nos. 142-6). Thatch was universal, and appears in photographs, including views of the present century at Auchindrain and Kenmore, although few are detailed enough to permit analysis of thatching type. Estate instructions at Kenmore specify the use of heather thatch, an efficient but expensive type of which a surviving example was found at Lochgair (No. 222) in 1974. The use of thatch-ropes is attested by multiple rows of stone pegs in the gables of buildings at Arichonan (No. 211) and other sites in North Knapdale. The Poltalloch list of tenants' houses shows that each dwelling was normally associated with a barn and a bothy, and outbuildings of varying sizes remain although, apart from the exceptional tradition at Auchindrain, it is only in the case of distinctive structures such as barns that definite identification of function is possible. Barns

34,338A 457,473A



Kilmory Knap
A. MacMillan's Cross (No. 76, 38) and cottage from E, *c.* 1870
B. Chapel (No. 76) and township from NW, *c.* 1870

normally had opposed doorways for winnowing, and at Auchindrain and Arichonan there are triangular ventilation-openings similar to those in the rare surviving fragment of a late 17th- or early 18th-century estate barn built into the walled garden at Inveraray (see No. 197). Although outbuildings other than byres were normally detached, examples are found of the repeated addition of new units to an original dwelling to form a linear steading which may be up to 35m in length.[102*] A normal feature of each township, although one inconsistently recorded in the 1693 hearth-tax schedule, was the corn-drying kiln, normally of open-bowl type. Examples have been excavated at Auchindrain (No. 213) and at Brenchoillie (No. 217), and pairs of kilns are identifiable at Kildalvan (No. 223) and Dounie (No. 220), the latter being exceptional in that one of the two kilns in a walled enclosure is of the Hebridean type with a D-plan roofed chamber. The normal fuel both for kilns and for domestic use, was peat, and mosses, often reached by well-marked tracks, were attached to most townships. Although the service of supplying peats for the landlord (see No. 131) was generally commuted for cash during the 18th century, the winning of fuel for the tenant's own use was time-consuming, and was blamed as a restriction on the supply of labour for local industries.[103]

The arable infield commonly extended to the edge of the settlement, which was often placed on an area of stony or steep ground unsuitable for cultivation, while the outfield blocks of occasional cultivation are identifiable on estate maps and probably account for some of the irregular turf-walled enclosures on the higher ground. This pattern has been cloaked by recent afforestation at Auchindrain and Arichonan, but is visible at Kildalvan (No. 223), and well-marked plough-rigs can be seen running down the hill-slope above Kilblaan in Glen Shira (NN 129133) which remained in occupation longer than 'Blairowin' (No. 216). Potatoes became an important subsistence crop during the 18th century and may have accounted for some of the cultivated or enclosed areas in the settlements, although some of the small enclosures there were kail-yards and many of them were stack-yards. During the summer most of the cattle were removed to upland pastures, utilising the brief crop of grass there and keeping them away from the unenclosed arable fields until after harvest. The remains of drystone shieling-huts used by the women and young people herding the cattle are widespread through the area, although large agglomerations like those recorded in Morvern and Islay have not been identified. Those in Glenaray parish are particularly well recorded in a series of Argyll estate-plans of about 1790, and the examples selected for survey (No. 219) occupy a river-valley where Auchindrain and each of its adjacent settlements, laid

out in long strips to ensure a share of the hill-pastures, had two or three groups of rectangular or oval huts, with other small groups in the area of higher ground between the valley and the settlements. In Cowal there was competition between cattle and deer for pastures on the fringes of the Earl of Argyll's forest of Benmore, and in 1614 orders were given for the shielings of several townships to be destroyed, although some were subsequently re-established.[104]*

The droving to Lowland markets of cattle, including those sold by tenants to raise money for rents, was well established in Argyll in the 17th century, and survived on a small scale into the 20th century.[105] Traditional routes remained in use (No. 274), although these were threatened in places by new enclosures, and hereditary families of drovers emerged. One such drover from Balliemore near Strachur was employed by the Argyll estate about 1750, on the advice of Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy, to buy selected Highland cows for fattening or breeding in the new enclosures in Glen Shira,[106] and the output of the estate's hay-meadows and drying-barns was dedicated to improving the breed, which soon became celebrated. The equally famous cattle from Campbell of Islay's herd were landed at Keills Port (No. 271) and used the Mid Argyll drove-roads, and Hogg in 1803 noted the friendly rivalry between the two closely-related families.[107]* While the lead in cattle-breeding was taken by the great estates, smaller landowners also acquired cattle for fattening, especially on the lush pastures of North Knapdale and Glassary, and these ranches were probably responsible for the first enclosures in these areas in the second half of the 18th century. For reasons of climate and terrain Mid Argyll and Cowal were never such important centres of arable farming as Kintyre, and it was in the latter district that the 5th Duke of Argyll offered a premium for the first threshing-machine, whereas the corn-mills in this area are of modest size.[108]*

The enclosure of farms, usually associated with the ending of joint tenancies, was an essential part of the improvement movement, supplying ample employment for dykers and also for land-surveyors such as George Langlands, whose plans record the old system while proposing its replacement by rebuilt farmhouses and stone-walled rectangular fields.[109]* Again a lead was taken by Campbell of Knockbuy and his kinsmen, at Minard and Kilberry,[110] and by the Argyll Estate which built the massive *Garadh Crom* ('crooked dyke'; see No. 216) about 1750 to enclose Glen Aray and Glen Shira. Farms were often let to wealthy tacksmen, like the brothers James and Duncan Campbell (later of Inverneill and Ross respectively) who held Killean (NN 048045) and Stronmagachan (No. 181) under obligation to build slated farmhouses and enclose with stone walls.[111] The much-altered two-storeyed tacksman's house of about 1770 at Killean is an early example of the type of improved farmhouse that was to be reproduced in large numbers throughout Argyll, as at Bealachandrain (No. 215).

The most remarkable farm buildings, however, were those associated with the improved cattle-rearing of the Argyll estate, using a system of hay-drying on ventilated floors devised by the 5th Duke himself, at Fisherland (see No. 210), Maltland (No. 197), Maam (No. 224) and Elrigbeag (No. 221). The series of drawings for Maam by Robert Mylne shows its development from a conventional square courtyard-steading of classical aspect set within a wide but insubstantial ring of sheds, to a great castellated circle (only half of which was built), with drying-lofts above cattle-sheds and large winnowing-barns on the perimeter. Annotations on two of the drawings record vividly Mylne's dialogue with his ingenious and exacting patron, whose commitment to agricultural improvement was followed by the builders of other improved barns and steadings, as at Barbreck (No. 155), Craignish (No. 218), Old Poltalloch (No. 175), Strachur (No. 179) and Taynish (No. 182).

From the last decade of the 18th century, however, the lead was taken by the Malcolms of Poltalloch, whose 'Experiment' farm at Barsloisnach (No. 214) was the base for the reclamation of great areas of peat-moss for arable and pasture. The young Perthshire farm-manager, James Gow (see No. 68) was perhaps responsible for the choice as architect of George Steuart, who had earlier designed a steading at Blairuachdar on the Blair Atholl estate.[112] Although the steading of 1798-1800 was replaced by a still larger one in 1860, detailed specifications allow the reconstruction of its lay-out, in which the most significant feature was the large water-

driven threshing-mill, installed with advice from John Rennie. As early as 1800 the Poltalloch estate had taken responsibility for building its tenants' houses, and in the mid-19th century this led to the construction, through a wide area from Loch Sween (Daltote) to Loch Awe (Fincharn), of substantial and standardised farmhouses with attached courtyard steadings. Although the cattle stock on the Poltalloch estate was a large one, sheep became increasingly important in the middle of the 19th century, and this is marked on the landscape by distinctive stone dykes and carefully-designed fanks, such as the one at Arichonan (No. 211).[113] Although the 5th Duke of Argyll had resisted the introduction of large-scale sheep-farming because of the social consequences that exercised the parish ministers of the 1790s, it was well established in Argyll by that period, credit for the introduction of the lowland system of farming in the middle of the 18th century being given to Thomas Harkness (see No. 30, 57).

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS

The monuments recorded in this volume are intimately associated with the natural resources of the area, and even the iron and gunpowder industries, the only important early manufacturing enterprises, were located on Loch Fyne and in Cowal because of the abundant local supplies of timber, with their associated long traditions of charcoal-burning and bloomery-working. Except for the mines and quarries, whose exploitation was on a limited scale until the 19th century, most of the other industries may be classed as rural or coastal.[114*]

The wide distribution of water-driven corn-mills is attested by the hearth-tax records of 1693 and the valuation roll of 1751. Tradition records the existence in the 15th century of the now fragmentary mill of Oib (NR 778897), one of the 'treasures of Knapdale' because of its unfailing water-supply, led from Loch Coille-Bharr by a rock-cut lade.[115*] More certainly, the Argyll estate mill at Carloonan (No. 230) existed in 1577, and some of its masonry is of the mid-18th century, although drawings of that period for multiple mills driven from a central lade show a puzzling lack of correspondence with the existing site and building. A later corn-drying kiln was added to an originally simple rectangle with a cart-archway in one end-wall, and a miller's dwelling was constructed in the higher end of the rectangle, above the lade. The same rectangular plan was used in the small mills at Aironn (No. 227) and Taynish (No. 252), and at the latter a kiln was added to form a similar L-plan, but at Aironn the kiln was built inside the lower end of the mill, leaving restricted access and working-space. These small mills, and others at the former baronial centres of Ardkinglas (No. 149) and Auchenbreck (see No. 112), used beams set into vertical slots in the end-walls to support the lofts carrying the millstones. Some stones survive, at the mills or re-used as gravestones (Nos. 63, 82), and they were normally of local material, partly-quarried examples having been recorded in several parts of the area (*infra*). A broken cross-marked millstone at Lochgoilhead (No. 87, 2) may be from a horizontal mill, but no remains of these have been identified. A 'malt kiln' of 1556 was probably associated with the Maltland meadow, upstream from Inveraray Castle (see No. 197, n.1) and 'brousters' (brewers) appear in 1693, but most of their production was for domestic use. The only distillery in the area, the Glendarroch or Glenfyne Distillery on the west bank of the Crinan Canal at Ardrishaig, operated intermittently from 1831 to 1937, and some of its buildings remain, adapted to other uses.[116]

Water-power was also employed as a driving-force in the blast-furnace and powder works described below, in threshing mills, of which that erected at Experiment (Barsloisnach) Farm (No. 214) in 1798, with advice from John Rennie, was probably the first, and in the short-lived local woollen industry. This was established by the 5th Duke of Argyll in 1774 in the 'Factory Land' in Inveraray (No. 206), with hand-looms, but in 1776 a more elaborate factory was established at Claonairigh (NN 058047), immediately east of the old Bridge of Douglas (No. 262), where the remains of a water-wheel can be seen. A derelict row of workers' houses and one featureless

building have been preserved, but the processing buildings have vanished. The factory, which produced cloth and subsequently carpets, suffered from constant ill-management and closed in 1809.[117] The linen industry was enthusiastically promoted in Dunoon and Inveraray in the mid-18th century, but never progressed beyond a domestic scale, and had become insignificant by the end of the century. The construction of waulk-mills for fulling locally-woven cloth had begun in the area in the 17th century, and subsequently such mills were set up near Inveraray and in Lochgilphead, while a rural example gave its name to the house of Waulkmill (NR 999827), the site in the 1750s of a 'battle' between the Campbells of Glendaruel and Ormidale over the right to dam the adjacent River Ruel.[118*]

The most successful local industry of the 18th century was the celebrated Loch Fyne herring-fishery, which declined in the 19th century as the shoals became less reliable and fleets of larger boats were based in Tarbert and Campbeltown. At its height, the local woods were denuded to produce hoops for barrels, and many tenants even in inland townships were seasonally employed as fishermen,[119] but although the production of kippers continues near Ardrishaig, the only visible reminders of the early industry are the disused net-houses at Gallanach, Lochgair (No. 222) and the former fishing settlement of Kenmore (No. 167). Fishing for salmon and trout as an aristocratic pastime is attested in 1577 on the River Aray, where the hexagonal 'fishing-pavilion' (No. 190) of 1802-3 overlooks a deep pool at Carloonan, and about 1630 in the Dubh Loch, where a boat-house (No. 193) was built in 1751-2. For the adjacent township, these trout formed an important part of its rental, and this was even more true of the 'old salmon-draught' in a nearby inlet of Loch Fyne, recorded in 1596, where a cottage (No. 249), built about 1799, is still occupied by the Duke of Argyll's salmon-fisherman. It incorporates a large chimney-breast, possibly for kippering the salmon, and a low-level fish-cellar, and the pier and other fittings of the 'net-and-coble' method of fishery are preserved *in situ*. The fishery of the River Add and Loch Crinan was also an ancient one,[120] and at Crinan a commercial ice-house of east-coast type (No. 235) was constructed by the Poltalloch estate in the 1830s. Crinan was also briefly considered in 1789 as the site for a British Fisheries Society village, but nothing came of this.[121]

The mineral deposits in the area, especially in Knapdale, western Cowal and upper Loch Fyne, have been intermittently worked at various periods, but the limited scale of production is indicated by the reliance on Strontian mines to supply lead for Inveraray Castle in the 1750s, although mines in the Inverneill area (No. 240) and in Glen Shira were in operation at that time. The copper-mine on the Allt Aoil south-west of Brenchoillie was acquired by Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, developer of the Strontian mines, but the existing remains of spoil-heaps round an abandoned adit (NM 994012) appear to be mainly of mid-19th-century date, and the same is true of the open-cast trench of the nickel-mine at Coille-bràghad (NN 075083).[122] The least-altered mine, probably abandoned some time before 1793, is the copper-mine at Creag Madaidh Mór (No. 233), near Kilmartin, where two rock-cut adits and a drystone building are preserved, with overgrown spoil-heaps.

The quarries in the area dealt with in this volume are more varied, including the extensively-worked rock-faces at Doide (No. 236) on the east shore of Loch Sween, where the chlorite-schist used in the 8th century for St John's Cross, Iona, and in the late medieval period for many graveslabs, effigies and crosses, may have been extracted. The same remarkable stone was worked as freestone for Inveraray Castle and other Argyll estate buildings, at Creggans (No. 234) in the 1740s and at St Catherines (No. 248) a few years later, and the production problems of both quarries, due mainly to poor management and competing demands, are well documented. Granite or porphyry was quarried on the Argyll estate at Carloonan (No. 229), but the major quarries of this material, at Furnace (NN 028001), which is still in production, and at Crarae (NR 995981), were opened in and soon after 1841.[123] A marble-quarry at Tom Breac (No. 253) on the Inveraray estate, which was worked in 1752 to provide steps for the great stairs of the castle, shows extensive evidence of drill-holes, resulting however mainly from later quarrying of stone for burning in a nearby lime-kiln (No. 237). A lower outcrop of the same

metamorphosed limestone or marble was quarried and burnt at Carloonan (No. 229) from the 1750s. While this early lime-burning at Inveraray was mainly intended for building-purposes, the kilns established on Danna (No. 247) in the early 1790s, and by the Poltalloch estate on Island Macaskin (No. 241) in 1797, played a major part in agricultural improvement. The former site, with its pier in the inlet of Port nan Gallan, is notable for a large storehouse of 1795 with brick-vaulted lower floor. Other well-preserved kilns of 19th-century date are at Kilfinan and Otter Ferry,[124] while remains of smaller circular kilns with multiple openings have been noted in Cowal and Knapdale (see No. 60). An aspect of quarrying which has also been recorded in Kintyre, Lorn and Islay is the production of millstones and querns, and two examples of the several partly-quarried millstones known to exist are described below (Nos. 232, 245), the latter one being at an extremely isolated rock-outcrop.[125] At Minard (No. 246), both millstones and querns were quarried from chlorite-schist, but many of the smaller stones are oval, and appear to be 'bakestones', of a type known from Auchindrain and Glen Aray and having parallels in Norwegian rather than Irish folk-tradition. There are no significant remains of the brick-and-tile works established by the Poltalloch estate in the 1840s on the north side of the Mòine Mhór about 1 km west of Killinochonoch.[126*]

The production of iron by smelting bog-ore in small bowl-furnaces was evidently widespread in Knapdale and Cowal, particularly in the Kilfinan, Otter Ferry and Lochgoilhead areas. Over thirty such bloomeries, evidenced by slag-heaps and occasional excavated hearths, have been noted in the area, but such discoveries were often made in the course of destructive ploughing and only a few sites are now to be identified by turf-grown mounds of slag (No. 250).[127*] Pottery recovered from a disturbed slag-heap in Ardmarnock forest was of late 13th- or 14th-century date, and a late medieval period has been provisionally suggested for such Highland sites, although in south Norway it has been shown that such open bowl-furnaces were already being replaced by shaft-furnaces early in the Viking period, and the working-areas enclosed in buildings.[128] A large-scale commercial equivalent of this local industry, and the outstanding industrial monument of the area, is the charcoal-burning iron furnace at Furnace (No. 239), which like the Lorn Furnace at Bonawe[129] was founded by Lakeland ironmasters who required the large supply of charcoal available in the West Highlands (*infra*). Established by a contract of 1754, a year after Bonawe, it closed in 1812 at the expiry of a single fifty-seven year lease. During its working life, however, the two enterprises appear to have been of equal importance, and the modest scale of its ancillary buildings suggests that those at Bonawe may have been much extended during the 19th century. The Argyll Furnace was founded by the Duddon Company, some of whose partners were involved in a similar colonial enterprise at the Dyfi Furnace near Aberystwyth (Dyfed) about 1755, and together with the well-preserved buildings at Duddon itself (1736), Dyfi and Lorn Furnace, all recently excavated, it illustrates the flexibility of the designers in fitting the furnace-stacks and their charging- and blowing-houses into varying sites.[130] The most notable feature is the furnace-stack itself, which retains its hearth, and possibly its final charge, and is thus of unique metallurgical interest, while unlike Bonawe the casting-house is also preserved. A characteristic combination of Lancashire sandstone in the hearth and local chlorite-schist in the chimney-lining represents the ready adaptation of the Lakeland industry to local conditions.

Some thirty years after the closure of the furnace a gunpowder works was founded nearby (No. 244), an offshoot of a slightly earlier enterprise at Clachaig in Glen Lean, Cowal (No. 231), and an independent company established a similar works at Millhouse near Kames (No. 242) about the same time. Like the works operated from 1838 to 1874 at Melfort (Lorn),[131*] and indeed the iron furnaces, these took advantage of the local tradition of charcoal-making, the reliable water-supply for driving machinery, and the excellent sea-access for imported raw materials, as well as their secluded and wooded situations. The latter was a necessary precaution in view of the occasional explosions which affected all four works and were to lead to the closure of that at Furnace, with its outdated buildings, in 1883. Production fluctuated, and buildings were altered, according to

the varying demands for military, quarry-blasting and sporting powders, but the Clachaig works, which like the other two came into the ownership of a major company based in Faversham (Kent) at an early date, continued in production until after the Boer War, and that at Kames was active until 1921. Both of these sites retain many process-buildings, but most are probably later than those remaining at Furnace, where considerable rebuilding evidently took place in the final years before 1883. Notable features at Kames include a miniature cannon for testing the strength of the powder, and remains of the saltpetre refinery at the nearby pier.

The hillsides of Mid Argyll and Cowal, especially those facing sea-lochs, contain many groups of charcoal-burning stances or pitsteads, circular platforms which are partly excavated into the slope and often stone-revetted on the downslope side, and four representative groups, containing up to seventy platforms on a single hillside, are described below (Nos. 228, 238, 243, 251). These belong to a class found elsewhere in Britain and resemble examples in Lorn, Mull and North Argyll which correspond to the descriptions by early visitors of charcoal-burning and whose distribution in those areas matches the documented woodland-purchases of the Lorn Furnace Company.[132] The timber resources of the area were carefully assessed before the Argyll Furnace (No. 239) was established in 1754, and thereafter the semi-natural woodlands were exploited, under a strictly-controlled coppice-rotation of about twenty years, by both furnace companies, and latterly by the gunpowder works. The importance of woodland management had long been recognised, however, the oakwoods at St Catherines being reserved to the Argyll estate in a charter of 1632, and the export of oak bark for tanning was well established in that century; in addition there was probably an early demand for charcoal in local smithies and bloomeries, although peat charcoal may also have been used.[133] Even in the heyday of the Argyll Furnace, charcoal from the opposite shore of Loch Fyne was being exported to England as well as to the furnace.[134] A recent programme of selective excavation on platforms, including some of those described here, has shown that a longer time-span than was formerly proposed should be considered and that a multiplicity of functions is possible.[135] Some features, such as stake-holes, may be interpreted as supports in the careful building of the wooden stack or structural timbers for the charcoal burners' shacks or store-buildings, often constructed on an unused stance, while others may have belonged to wind-breaks such as that shown in Diderot's engraving.[136] The structures associated with charcoal-burning are rarely mentioned in notices of sale, but in the articles of roup of woods on the Glendaruel estate in 1792 the purchaser was to have 'the usual liberties of making saw pits, coal hearths, pit steads and cabbins for coaling, and of building temporary store houses upon convenient and proper places for holding barks and coals', and the woodlands were divided into three large blocks, each to be cut in a specified year.[137] The preference for well-drained 'bottoms' which had already been used previously may account for some of the finds of early pottery from pitsteads. In considering the existing distribution of platforms, it must be noted that not all of the burning would have been done on the steeper hillslopes, a letter of 1798 complaining that 'the tenants of the farm where we are now cutting in Nabdale (Knapdale) have plowed up the pitsteads, the roads to the shore and the coal bank at the shipping place'.[138] Such lower-lying pitsteads, if they could be detected at all, would be represented only as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Another woodland-based industry was the manufacture of pyroligneous acid, distilled from birchwood, in a factory established at Crinan Harbour (NR 783941) by the Poltalloch estate about 1850, whose tall brick chimney was a prominent feature until its recent demolition.[139] Another mid-19th-century extractive industry was represented by local gasworks at Dunoon, Lochgilphead and Inveraray, the last of which retained its original machinery long enough to be recorded in 1965, shortly before it was dismantled (see No. 202). Boat building in the area may be attested by a medieval graveslab at Craignish (No. 67), and a family of boat-builders named MacIllechonnel was active in the Loch Awe and Inveraray areas in the 17th century, but the boatyard established at Lochgilphead does not appear to have prospered, and the oldest remaining yards are at Sandbank on the Clyde.[140]

TRANSPORT MONUMENTS

The area covered by this *Inventory*, extending as it does from the Firth of Clyde to the Sound of Jura, contains a wide variety of monuments of transport, representing the work of all the main agencies active in the improvement of communications in the Highlands. Notable among these were local government, represented by the Commissioners of Supply and from 1775 by the various District Roads Trustees; central government through the military authorities from 1744 to 1814, and the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges from 1803; and private landowners, led by the Dukes of Argyll and including industrial and commercial interests.

The church, however, was the first recorded patron of bridge-building in the area, when a papal indulgence was offered in 1384 to those supporting the rebuilding of a bridge over the River 'Newdach' (Eachaig) in Cowal, which had been swept away by a flood.[141] In the late 17th century the kirk session of Knapdale imposed on a recalcitrant local laird the obligation of building a bridge at Achnamara (No. 254), which survives in remarkable preservation as a two-span clapper bridge. Other examples of 'flag bridges' of this primitive type, using the large schist slabs available from local quarries, formerly existed in the Kilmartin area. The limited nature of land transport in the area in the early 18th century is illustrated by the Old Bridge of Douglas (No. 262) with its angled approach and 2.1m roadway, which until 1771 carried the main road from Inveraray to Knapdale and Kintyre. The principal traditional routes were the drove roads, providing access to local markets such as that at Kilmichael Glassary, and thence to the major trysts at Crieff and later Falkirk, not only for locally-reared cattle but also those from the adjacent islands.[142*] Cattle from Islay and Jura were landed at Keills (No. 271) and Craignish, and others from further north were ferried over Loch Awe. Records of the mid-18th century, when the Commissioners of Supply were concerned to improve 'bad steps' on the drove route and separate it from the public road, show the importance of the higher ground east of Barnakill (NR 8291) for access to Kilmichael Glassary. However, the best-preserved sections of drove road in Argyll are those crossing the 'Muir of Leckan' (No. 274), which leave Lochaweside at Kilneuair and Durran, and converge west of Auchindrain. Although much affected by modern use their character is well preserved in the narrow cuttings at ascents and descents, while the cobbled fords and the substantial masonry bridge at Creag an Iubhair reflect improvements by the Commissioners under pressure from the Argyll Furnace Company (No. 239), which from 1755 relied on this route for pack-horse carriage of charcoal from Lochaweside.

From about 1730 the Commissioners of Supply made strenuous efforts to improve major routes and river-crossings throughout Argyll, and one result of this was the two-arched bridge, 'built by the shire, 1737' at Bridgend, Kilmichael Glassary (No. 259). A similar bridge over the River Aray was erected by the magistrates of Inveraray below the old town (No. 199) at about the same time, and the footings of its abutments and central cutwater pier remain. During the 1760s new lines of road from Inveraray to Lochgilphead, and thence to Oban, were constructed by the Commissioners of Supply, and in the following decade the 'Sliabh Gaoil road', the difficult stretch along the east coast of Knapdale from Inverneill to Tarbert, was completed. Bridges associated with these routes remain at Barbreck (see No. 155), Brenchoillie (No. 258) and Inverneill (No. 270), and there are smaller arched bridges, as at Old Achnaba (NR 896874) on the long-abandoned stretch south-east of Lochgilphead, while the construction of new roads continued under the District Roads Trustees, who in 1845 built an unusually high arched bridge over a gorge at Auchbraad (No. 256). However, the first road to link Inveraray to the Lowlands at Dumbarton (No. 264) was built at public expense between 1744 and 1749 through pressure by the 3rd Duke of Argyll on the military authorities. The length of 34km from Arrochar to Inveraray was completed under the direction of Major William Caulfield despite physical problems and financial difficulties. The original route remained little changed until the 1930s, so that even in abandoned sections the roadway has been greatly altered, but there is an impressive ascent with hair-pin bends to the summit of Glen

Croe at Rest and Be Thankful, and the descent to the north leads to the well-preserved single arch at Butter Bridge. The more elaborate Garron Bridge and Bridge of Fyne are described *infra*. The military link road (No. 269), from Inveraray to Dalmally and thence to the Stirling—Fort William road, was constructed in 1757-61, although parts of the route through the Inveraray policies, which was largely bypassed in the 19th century and preserves early culverts and small bridges, had been fixed some years earlier. Much of the improvement of the military roads was carried out after 1814 by the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges with their efficient system of regular inspection and maintenance. Their own road-building activities, sharing half the cost with local landowners, included short lengths of road to link existing county roads with the improved harbour at Keills (No. 271) and the Crinan Canal (No. 261), and three longer roads in Cowal, designed to improve access from the herring-fishing area of Loch Fyne to the Firth of Clyde.[143] The Glendaruel road was linked to the county road to Otter Ferry by the two-arched bridge of 1808 at Bealachandrain (No. 257).

Private landowners were involved in road-building as contractors for public bodies, as in the case of the bridge and road constructed at Barbreck in the 1760s by Colonel John Campbell (see No. 155), but their main efforts on their own account went into bridge-building, both functional and ornamental. Such was the political influence of the 3rd Duke of Argyll that the great bridges carrying the military roads across the Aray and Garron rivers (Nos. 255, 268) were designed and supervised by his own architects, and this tradition was continued when the 5th Duke's architect, Robert Mylne, designed a replacement for the Aray Bridge after its destruction in 1773.[144*] The four-arched Bridge of Fyne of 1754 (No. 266), remarkable for the varied graffiti on its parapet-coping, was also built for the military authorities by a master-mason who was subsequently employed by the Argyll estate. The Garron and Aray Bridges, with John Adam's Garden Bridge (No. 267) in the castle grounds and Robert Mylne's Dubh Loch Bridge (No. 263) at the entrance to Glen Shira, form a remarkable and varied group which, with unexecuted projects by William Mylne and others, were designed to embellish the picturesque landscape setting of the ducal palace and its planned town.[145*] Roger Morris's Garron Bridge (No. 268) of 1747-9, which continued to carry the A83 trunk road until about 1980, with its high arch and heavy superstructure shows little similarity to the celebrated Palladian Bridge at Wilton (1736-7) in whose design he collaborated with Lord Pembroke. Its profusion of ornamental features illustrates the truth of William Adam's report to Morris that Major Caulfield 'has strong inclination to do Justice to your design and give satisfaction to his Grace',[146] and its extravagance was to attract the wrath of the Duke of Cumberland as Commander-in-Chief. Construction was supervised by John Adam, and a distinctive feature, the use in the spandrels of thin radiating courses simulating voussoirs, was used by Adam in his own two bridges, as well as in unbuilt designs by his brother Robert.[147] The 'King's Bridge' (No. 255), the original Aray Bridge built in 1757 and destroyed in 1773, was a three-arched battlemented and turreted structure, befitting its military origin and position in full view of the Gothick castle (No. 184). The Garden Bridge of 1758, 250m north of the castle, is however a classical design notable for its 18.2m elliptical arch, perhaps the earliest example in bridge-construction of a motif of which, on a smaller scale, Adam was making regular architectural use at this period, as in the Cherry Park (No. 191) and the Maltland coach-house (No. 197).[148*] Mylne's meticulous drawings, with full details of piling and structure, for his two-arched Aray Bridge of 1773 (No. 255), still in use, and for the castellated Dubh Loch Bridge of 1785-7 (No. 263), show his long experience as an engineer, rivalled only by Smeaton.[149*] However, the role of the 5th Duke of Argyll as constructive critic is exemplified at the Aray Bridge, where his strictures on the parapet design led Mylne to introduce a balustrade arrangement like that which he had employed at Blackfriars Bridge a decade earlier. The bridge introduces a large fully-pierced circle in the central spandrel, developing an ornamental motif used by both Mylne and Smeaton in other bridges, but here adapted to reduce the weight of the central pier and the risk of further flood-damage.[150*] The bridge is also remarkable for its polychrome masonry treatment, and the slight variations in design between the side visible from the castle and that facing the town. An unexecuted proposal

of 1774, recently attributed to Mylne, would have superimposed on the pier of the Old Town Bridge (No. 199) the world's first iron bridge, in Chinese style. As well as the bridges of traditional functional design built for the Argyll and other estates (Nos. 260, 272), there are two interesting small structures of the 1780s at Strachur House (No. 179), one reflecting the influence of Mylne in its spandrel roundels, and the other being a highly ornate design which repeats in miniature the abutment porticoes and passageways of Adam's earlier Garden Bridge. At Dunans a remarkable three-arched Gothic Bridge of 1815 (No. 265), probably the highest in the county, carries the approach-drive of what was then a country house of modest scale across the gorge of the Rivel Ruel, and at Hafton House (No. 163) there is a small iron footbridge.

The vital importance of water-transport in Argyll until recent centuries is attested by the overwhelmingly coastal distribution of early churches and castles, notably Carrick (No. 116) with its deepwater access to the sea-gate; by trade such as the export of chlorite-schist from the Loch Sween area (No. 236) to Iona in the Early Christian and medieval periods, and the import of raw materials for the iron and gunpowder industries (Nos. 231, 239, 242, 244); and by the great number of small boat-landings and jetties.[151] Rare surviving evidence from the 15th century indicates the existence of regular ferries with associated crofts on Loch Awe (1439) and on the Clyde at the Holy Loch (1497), while ferriers are recorded at Inveraray in 1591 and at Dunoon, already established 'these many years past', in 1617.[152*] In the new town of Inveraray the former Ferry Land of 1776, with a public house below the dwelling (No. 206), stands near the much-altered pier (No. 208), first designed for the burgh magistrates by John Adam about 1759 and repeatedly extended in the 19th century to adapt it for the increasing volume of steamship traffic. The Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges shared the cost of building an 82m stone pier to Telford's design in 1818-20 at the opposite terminal, St Catherines (NN 121075), but this is now ruinous.[153] Their more substantial contribution was at Keills (No. 271), the mainland terminal for the Islay and other island cattle shipped from the equally well-preserved harbour at Lagg on Jura,[154] and whose exposed nature had long troubled the Commissioners of Supply. A quay adjoining a rock-cut inlet was built in 1805-6, and a neatly-constructed slipway added in 1820. The adjacent two-storeyed former ferry-house is a feature also preserved at East Otter Ferry (No. 275), formerly the principal crossing between Cowal and the Lochgilphead area, where a neat pedimented house adjoins an L-plan quay with slipway, both probably of late 18th-century date and constructed by the Cowal District Roads Trustees.

The principal fishing-port in the area was at Tarbert, on its south boundary, whose harbour has been noted in a previous volume of this *Inventory*,[155] but limited access to deep water prevented the development of Lochgilphead (No. 172) as a port, and Inveraray's commercial activity was confined to its own retail trade, and the import of building-materials for the town and castle. On the Clyde coast of Cowal, however, there was a great increase in traffic with the development of steam navigation from 1812 onwards, encouraged by inventors and entrepreneurs such as David Napier (see No.162), with a consequent upsurge in the building and subsequent improvement of piers and harbours.[156] Although not in itself a commercial centre, the Cowal coast was important in navigating the approach to Greenock and the other Clyde ports, and a lighthouse of unusual design, with the tower originally emerging eccentrically from the roof of a circular keeper's house, was built by the Cumbrae Lighthouse Trust in 1812 at Toward Point (No. 276). Also associated with the Clyde shipping-trade was the quarantine station, built about 1800 'to receive infected goods of every description',[157] whose enclosure-wall survives in altered form as a walled garden overlooking Lazaretto Point on the south shore of the Holy Loch (NS 171803).

The line of a canal across the isthmus between Lochs Gilp and Crinan, avoiding the Mull of Kintyre, was first surveyed in 1771 by James Watt, but not proceeded with until after the construction of the same engineer's Campbeltown Coal Canal. John Rennie's survey of two alternative routes in 1792, however, led to the construction of one of them (No. 261) in 1794-1801. The dramatic collapse of one section in 1805 forced a re-

alignment, and constant maintenance was required, culminating in major repairs and alterations under Telford's direction in 1816-17. The total length of 14.5km incorporates fifteen original locks, including two large sea-locks at Crinan, and associated harbours at Crinan and Ardrishaig. Despite much replacement and improvement the canal retains most of its original design, including the narrow rock-cut sections towards the west end. The provision of a route for herring-boats from Loch Fyne to the west coast was one of the principal objects of the scheme, but with the growth of tourist traffic the canal became a vital link in 'the Royal Route to the Highlands', with the steam-launch 'Linnet' carrying passengers between the harbours at each end, and its boat-house survives on the summit reach at Dunardry. Later features include a swing-bridge of 1871 and a rolling cantilever bridge of 1900, and the occasional problem of excess water was combatted by overflow channels and, after 1895, by a 'water waster' near Ardrishaig. The cessation of passenger traffic and the decline in use by fishing-boats has been offset by increasing numbers of private yachts, and the canal remains an important recreational waterway.

WELLS

Numerous wells, both ecclesiastical and domestic, are described in other sections of this *Inventory* (see index), outstanding among them being the slab-lined 'holy well' with its associated Early Christian cross-slab at Kilmory Oib (No. 78) and the classical well-house of about 1747-8 at Bealach an Fhuarain on the Inveraray estate (No. 186).[158*] St Fillan's Well, Lunga (No. 278), is a spring enclosed in a simple drystone chamber, similar to the well at Kilbride, Strathlachan (No. 56), but without any associated ecclesiastical site. Barbreck's Well (No. 277) is a stone-lined spring marked by a headstone of the type commonly found in churchyards, erected by (Archibald) Campbell of Barbreck in 1714. It is inscribed in verse and prose, and decorated with the head of 'watchman', who welcomes all passers-by to drink from 'this neu found spring'.

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS, GRAFFITI AND SUNDIALS

The items included in this section fall into three groups of differing character. Two are commemorative panels, one being an incomplete Campbell armorial lintel of 1619 at Dunloskin (No. 282), which was similar in function to the Campbell of Auchenbreck armorial of 1610 built into Kilmodan Church (No. 72) and the 1634 monogram panel of the Marquis of Argyll, now at Inveraray Parish Church (No. 37).[159*] A rural equivalent, using the trade symbolism commonly associated with churchyard monuments (e.g. No. 67, 34) is a datestone of 1808, bearing a hammer and a horseshoe, from the former smithy at Colintraive (No. 280).

The important graffito carvings near the summit of the great Early Historic hillfort of Dunadd have been described in volume 6 of this *inventory*,[160] but the descriptions are repeated here (No. 281) since the carvings probably belong to the same period as some of the Early Christian carvings recorded in this volume. They include a rock-cut basin, two sunken footprints (one of which is unfinished), and an incised boar and an ogam inscription, both of Pictish character. Some of these carvings were probably associated with the inauguration rituals of kings of one of the branches of Dàl Riata, and the latter two have been interpreted as signs of victory and defiance by the Picts who captured the fort in 736, but in view of their prominent position, and the continuing occupation of the site after that date, they are more likely to have recorded political or dynastic alliances. Two other carvings, a pair of left hands sunk in a field-wall at Barnakill (No. 279) and an incised roedeer on a low

boulder in Gleann Domhain (No. 283), have been supposed to be prehistoric in date. However, the former can be closely matched among the numerous late 18th- and 19th-century graffiti on the parapet of Bridge of Fyne (No. 266), while the latter has a sharp knife-cut outline, and both are probably to be associated with nearby pre-improvement settlements.

Two of the sundials, a rectangular stone dial-plate dated 1689 (No. 284) and a cubical dial of 1738 (No. 287), are of uncertain provenance. The tall obelisk dials at Lochgilphead (16 [?9] 6, No. 285) and Ormidale (1719, No. 286), along with those associated with mansions at Asknish (1695, No. 153) and Ardlamont (1712-23, No. 150), are excellent examples of a uniquely Scottish type, which originated in Eastern Scotland and is not found elsewhere in Argyll.[161] Indeed, the two earlier ones share with a dial at Leven (Fife) a unique feature in the placing of sunken hollows on the oblique faces of the faceted head. Three of the dials bear the initials of the heads of leading Campbell families, and the fourth those of Lamont of Lamont, and it is probable that the common model was a dial in the former gardens at Inveraray Castle (No. 185).



Burial-ground, Kilmalieu (No. 65); fragment of table-tomb

INVENTORY

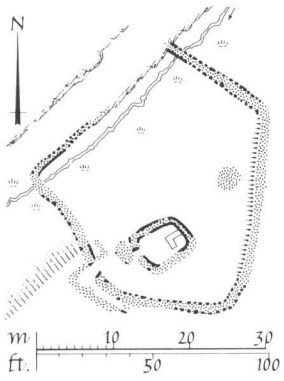
ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

See also Nos.129, 155, 172, 199, 210. Dimensions of graveslabs are given in the form 'length by width at the head'. Many of the post-Reformation monuments were erected to mark family burial-places during the lifetimes of the individuals named.

1 Chapel and Burial-ground, Achadh na Cille, Ardminish

NR 738601 May 1985

This site lies in a valley on the SE flank of Ardminish Hill, 0.7km S of the deserted settlement of Ardminish, and 430m NE of a small inlet on the shore of the Sound of Jura. It



Chapel and burial-ground, Achadh na Cille, Ardminish (No. 1); plan

comprises a pentagonal enclosure measuring about 35m from N to S by 30m transversely, bounded by a turf-and-stone dyke 1.8m in maximum thickness. The NW side of the enclosure is formed by a low rock-face, surmounted at its SW end by walling which returns across an area of boggy ground marking the position of a seasonal stream. In the E section the dyke has been only a revetment at the base of ground sloping from the NE, but elsewhere lengths of both inner and outer facing-stones survive, in places to a height of lm. The entrance, in the SW section, appears to have been enclosed within a subrectangular structure of later date of which only slight traces now remain, and there are also traces of a small circular feature against the inner face of the boundary-wall immediately N of the entrance.

In the S part of the enclosure, close to the entrance, there
6(A) is a subrectangular building measuring 5.6m from ENE to WSW by 4.2m transversely within turf-grown walls up to 0.8m in height. Its entrance was in the W wall, and a twinning pen has been built in the SE angle at a recent date. A low stony mound about 2.5m in diameter, near the E boundary-wall, is presumably the 'small cairn, now nearly level' that was recorded in 1868.[1*]

The site is indicated as an embanked oval, named 'Tayintagart' (*Tigh an t-Sagairt*, 'the Priest's House'), on a farm-plan of 1780,[2] but only the name *Achadh na Cille* ('Field of the Burial-ground') was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1868.[3] Although no dedication has been preserved, the building and enclosure resemble other chapels and burial-grounds of probable Early Christian date in Argyll.

2 Burial-ground, Achadh na Cille, Oib

NR 761880 May 1984

This former burial-ground is situated on one of the heavily indented peninsulas at the head of Loch Sween, 1.1km NNE of Rubh' an Oib ('the Point of Oib') and 200m from a sheltered inlet on the E shore of the peninsula. The site lies 30m E of a forest track perpetuating an older path, and an elaborate cross-slab (*infra*, number 7) formerly stood beside the track.

When White visited the cross-slab in 1869, the burial-ground was so overgrown that he did not identify it, and it has subsequently been damaged by timber extraction.[1] It is placed immediately below a higher terrace which is revetted by the W wall of the enclosure, while to the N the ground slopes to a small valley. A curving wall enclosed the site on E and S, forming an area about 18m from N to S by 6m to 10m in width; the remains of the wall incorporate some massive schist orthostats up to 0.8m high and set transversely. There is no evidence of a chapel, and no gravemarkers appear to be *in situ*, but the site is associated with an important group of Early Christian carved stones, three of which remain there.

CARVED STONES. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 lie in the enclosure. Numbers 3, 6 and 7 were removed in 1924 to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove. Number 5 stands outside the N wall of St Columba's Episcopal Chapel, Poltalloch (No. 95), where it was taken in 1927.

A list of monuments in North Knapdale Parish in 1915 includes 'Old Cross on Oib Point'.[2] While it is possible that number 5 formerly stood at Rubh' an Oib, it is more likely that the name was used to describe the whole peninsula, and refers to number 7, which had been described by White.

(1) Roughly rectangular slab of schist, 0.84m by 0.41m and 46A
much worn. At the top there is a simple sunken cross, 0.17m high and 0.12m across the arms. (*PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), fig.7 on 150).

(2) Slab of schist, tapered at the foot, 1.17m by 0.54m. It 46B
bears at the top a cross similar to that on number 1, 0.15m across the arms and at least 0.23m high; because of weathering it is uncertain whether the apparent extension of the top arm to the edge of the slab was intentional. (*PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), p.150).

(3) Upper part of a slab of schist, 0. 69m by 0. 37m. It bears 46C
a deeply-pecked cross, 0.28m high by 0.24m across the arms. (*PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), fig.4 on p.149).

(4) Tapered slab of schist, 1.13m by 0.39m. It bears a sunken 46D
cross with transverse terminals, 0.35m high and 0.23m across the arms. The lower arm, which is 40mm longer than the top one, extends a further 60mm beyond the transverse bar. The grooves forming the arms of the cross, up to 22mm in width,



Burial-ground, Achadh na Cille, Oib (No. 2)
carved stones (*scale* 1:15)

do not meet at the centre, giving the effect of a square boss. At the right edge of the slab, near the top, there is a drilled hole of uncertain function, now broken through. (*PSAS,* **59** (1924-5), fig.6 on p.150).

46F (5) Roughly rectangular slab of schist, 1.01m in visible height by 0.43m in surviving width; at least 0.1m of the left edge has been lost, and the right edge also appears to have been trimmed. One face *(a)* bears a large incised ringed outline cross having small circular hollows in the square armpits. The lower shaft is not properly aligned with that within the ring, whose diameter is 0.55m, and the arms of the cross also vary in width. Face *b* bears a sunken cross, 0.32m high and 0.29m across the arms, whose grooves vary from 25mm to 35mm in width. Its vertical axis diverges considerably from that of the cross on face *a*.

This cross-slab formerly bore the metal label 'Oib Mhór 1927'. It was not recorded at Achadh na Cille by Lacaille in 1924 and the apparent trimming of the right edge suggests possible domestic re-use, perhaps in one of the ruined houses of Oib Mhór, 1km to the NE (NR 767888).

46G (6) Fragmentary slab of schist, 0.88m by 0.19m, split obliquely so that almost all of the right half of the cross-head is lost, and other parts of the surface are damaged by flaking. Partly incised and partly in low relief, it bears a ringed cross, about 0.31m in diameter and having a square-ended shaft 0.30m in height. Within the ring the cross has square armpits and the quadrant above the left arm has been more deeply hollowed than the lower one, possibly leaving a central pellet. The surviving left arm appears to continue beyond the ring, which overlies it, but this is uncertain because of flaking. A clearly incised zigzag line forms two chevrons to the left of the shaft, but the existence of other ornament below the ring

is uncertain. (*PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), fig.5 on p.150).

46H (7) Tapered slab of schist which formerly stood beside the track W of the burial-ground. It measures 1.09m by 0.56m and the surface is much weathered, especially on face *b*. On one face *(a)* it bears a ringed cross 0.36m in diameter within a deep groove, with a square-ended shaft 0.31m in height. The cross-head has square armpits, of which only the lower ones contain small circular hollows, and in the two lower quadrants there are circular pellets in false relief, whereas the upper quadrants contain circular depressions. Flanking the shaft at its junction with the cross-head there are two more small pellets.

On the other face *(b)* there is an outline cross with open foot and broad arms, 0.67m in height. Three of the square armpits contain circular hollows, but in the lower one to the right this is enlarged to an oval containing a pellet. A 70mm boss is carved in relief below the centre of the cross-head, and others are aligned with it at the top of the shaft and in the top arm. Above the latter there is incised a crosslet, and another is carved below the right arm of the cross, above a rectangular recessed panel containing a small boss. Further bosses are grouped horizontally above the side-arms of the cross, three to the left and two to the right, and these are separated from the cross by bars. Below the left arm there is a curved groove and external moulding, suggesting an original intention to produce a ringed cross-head. Within the quadrant so formed, and at the upper end of the moulding, there are further circular depressions as on face *a*, but any remaining ornament in this area has been obliterated. (White, *Knapdale*, 102-3, pl.46,3 and 4; *ECMS*, **3**, 406; *PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), 150).

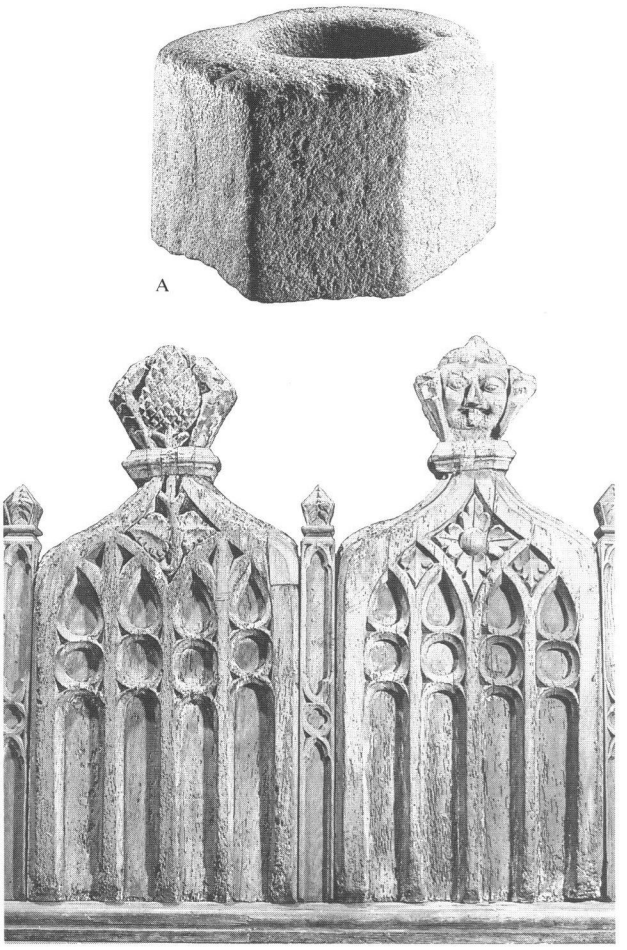
3 All Saints' Episcopal Church, Inveraray

NN 094084 July 1988

430-1 This church, which stands NW of the Town Avenue, was built in 1886 to the designs of Wardrop and Anderson, the Edinburgh architects, at the expense of Amelia, Duchess of Argyll.[1] It is built of brick, with dressings of pink sandstone, and has a single-chamber nave and chancel, covered by an arch-braced timber roof of six bays, with a NW chapel entered by an arch from the chancel. The detached bell-tower of red granite a few metres to the SW was built to contain a peal of ten bells in 1923-32, for Niall, 10th Duke of Argyll, who also acquired numerous furnishings for the church.

FONT. The existing font, carried on a modern pedestal, is an octagonal block of epidiorite measuring 0.55m by 0.51m across, and 0.29m in height. It contains a basin 0.29m in diameter by 0.17m, which may have been deepened recently and now incorporates a metal-lined drain-hole. The underside of the font is not accessible.

This font was removed from Kilmalieu (No. 65) to Stronmagachan (No. 181) by the Revd Colin Smith, minister of Inveraray, some time before 1843. It was reputed to have belonged to Niven MacVicar, parson of Kilmalieu soon after the Reformation, and was described by Smith as having 'a font above and below .... used in the baptism of Protestants and Roman Catholics, by turning either side, for *water* or *holy water*'.[2*] The font was subsequently returned to Inveraray Castle, and given in 1875 to an Episcopal chapel which preceded All Saints' Church.[3*] It is probably of late medieval date.



A

B

All Saints' Episcopal Church, Inveraray (No. 3)
A. font
B. bench-ends

SEDILIA. An oak bench in the chancel incorporates in the back three ogival panels, of which two appear to be late-medieval bench-ends, presumably of English origin. Each is 0.38m wide and 0.81m in surviving height. Each panel is filled with two two-light 'windows', the heads filled with blind tracery and the upper spandrel containing foliage. Above a moulded necking each panel has a finial, one containing a fruit and the other a grotesque face with protruding tongue.

STOUP. A modern mortar used as a stoup is carried on a flat-topped column composed of four clustered circular shafts, each 0.15m in diameter. It measures 0.26m in overall width and 0.93m in height, including a rough splayed base 0.14m high. The material appears to be a coarse limestone, possibly of English origin. The base has been trimmed at one side to stand against a wall, and the column, which is probably of 12th or 13th century date, may have been designed as a pedestal, although an origin as part of a cloister-arcade is also possible.

4 Chapel, Ardmarnock (Site)
NR 912727 July 1986

There are no remains of the chapel that stood in a field about 300m from Ardmarnock Bay and 200m NW of Ardmarnock Home Farm. Its foundations, and 'a small part of the wall', were visible in 1795, and the surviving drystone masonry was removed between about 1850 and 1868. No graves were identified at that time, but 'a stone very prettily cut, and a long inscription on it' was discovered 'some years' before 1795.[1] At that period the chambered cairn situated about 380m to the E was popularly identified as the place of retreat of 'St Marnock'.[2] The place-name, which is first recorded In 1494, incorporates *Mo Ernoc*, a diminutive form of the Irish name Ernán.[3*]

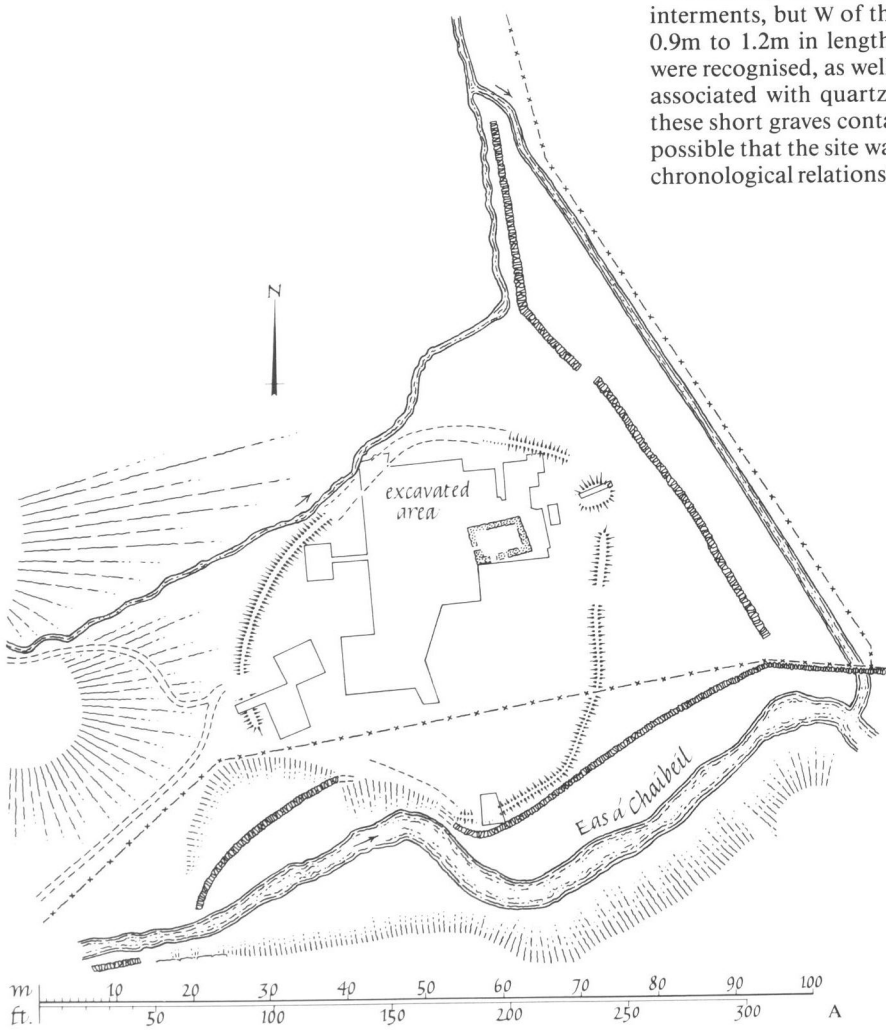
5 Chapel and Burial-ground, Ardnadam
NS 163791 May 1988

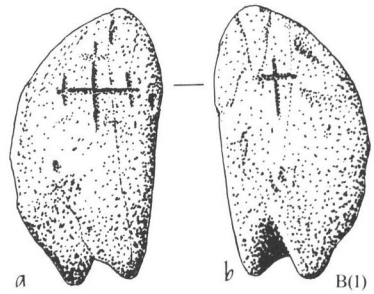
This site lies on an alluvial fan on the N bank of Eas a' Chaibeil, at the foot of the steep slope of Dunloskin Wood and 0.6km NW of Loch Loskin. Excavations by the Cowal Archaeological Society between 1964 and 1982 revealed a long sequence of occupation, extending back to the Neolithic period, and the earlier phases have been dealt with in a previous volume of this *Inventory*.[1]

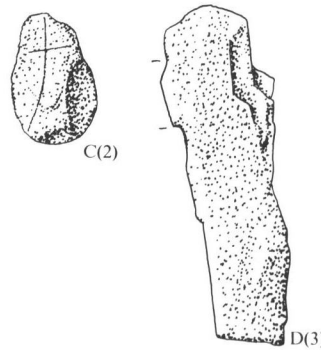
An area measuring about 48m from N to S by 45m is enclosed by an earthen bank containing a core of boulders in some parts, eroded on the SW by the stream and on the N by one of its tributaries. It forms a stony mound up to 0.8m high and 2m wide, which was sectioned at several points. Its course is markedly irregular, and stratigraphical evidence in the W sector suggested that it was at least in part of Iron Age origin, although it was probably refurbished for ecclesiastical use.

In the NE quarter of the enclosure there stands a drystone chapel 5.5m from E to W by 3.5m within 0.8m walls up to 0.6m in height. The NW angle appears rounded as the facing-stones above the footing have vanished, whereas the rounded SW angle is probably the result of later rebuilding along with the adjacent S doorway. The opening in the W wall appears to be an earlier blocked doorway. Against the inner face of the E wall, which is about 0.2m thicker than the others, there stands a stone-built altar with substantial end-slabs. There are surviving traces of four vertical sockets excavated in the walls at the angles of the building, but these cannot be identified as cruck-slots although they may have had some connection with the roof-structure. 6(B)

The stony character of the site was not suited to normal interments, but W of the chapel over forty shallow oval pits, 0.9m to 1.2m in length and in many cases aligned NW-SE, were recognised, as well as some larger graves, many of them associated with quartz pebbles. It has been suggested that these short graves contained crouched inhumations, but it is possible that the site was used mainly for infant burials. The chronological relationship of the graves to the chapel was not







Chapel and burial-ground, Ardnadam (No. 5)
A. plan
B-D. cross-marked stones (*scale* 1:15)

clear, but many were marked by small upright stones, only a few of which were decorated (*infra*).

Underlying the NW angle of the chapel, and extending to the NW, there was evidence for a timber structure about 10m in diameter, with a NW entrance 0.8m wide, and containing a setting of post-holes 1m square. This overlay a stone structure of Iron Age date, and was thought to belong to an early phase of Christian activity. About 5m SW of the chapel there was a large post-hole with a paved surround, interpreted as a cross-socket.

It is probable that the site had passed out of ecclesiastical use by the medieval period, for a rectangular 'roofed shelter' about 7m long was built W of the chapel, and a small oval bloomery hearth was constructed near the NW enclosure-wall. Neither structure produced the abundant green-glazed medieval pottery that was associated with a rectangular structure, about 9m from N to S by 6m, having light stone walls which were interpreted as supporting a turf superstructure. This was situated about 7m W of the chapel, and 6m to the S there was a paved 'working area', with a hearth and a path leading towards the Eas a' Chaibeil.

CROSS-MARKED STONES. The following stones are in the care of the Cowal Archaeological Society. Number 1 is of chloritic schist, and the others are of schistose grit of local origin.

(1) Slab with one straight and one curved edge, 0.56m by 0.30m by 65mm in thickness; there is a natural notch in the bottom. On one face (*a*) which has several natural hollows caused by mineral inclusions, there is a much-worn pecked cross, the sides and possibly the top arm having crosslet terminals formed by slightly shallower grooves. The bottom is interrupted by a natural hollow. On face *b* there is, near the top, a lightly-pecked Latin cross 140mm high and 75mm wide. Some other slight cuts on this face are of accidental origin.

(2) Small irregular slab, 0.26m by 0.16m by 30mm. On one face there is a long curving groove, possibly natural, which is intersected by a thin incision to form a simple cross.

(3) Roughly rectangular slab, 0.55m by 0.18m by 65mm. One edge appears to be damaged, but the other bears two notches forming a non-projecting 'cross-arm' about 85mm high. This is a simple example of a type of minimal cruciform stone found on Iona and on Skellig Michael (Co. Kerry).[2]

6 Burial-ground, Ardpatrick (Site)

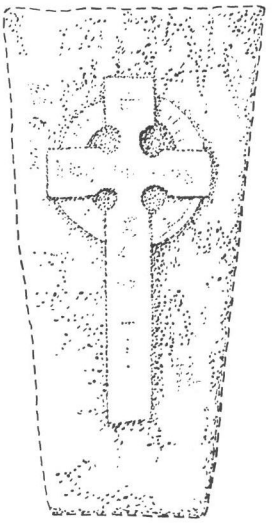
NR 755595 August 1982

There are no visible remains of the site indicated on the OS 6-inch map, where 'a great many bones' were found some time before 1867. White records a local tradition that the site had been used for the burial of an illegitimate infant.[1]

7 Burial-enclosure, Ardrishaig

NR 851858 March 1985

This small burial-enclosure lies on the W side of the A83 highway, close to the embankment of the Crinan Canal (No. 261). It measures 5.3m by 4.3m over walls 0.6m thick, and the entrance is in the S wall. A pedimented monument mounted against the W wall commemorates Peter Campbell, who died in 1771, son of the Revd David Campbell, minister of Southend (Kintyre). Peter Campbell, who was born in 1749, was a surgeon.[1] His father's brother, John Campbell of Askomel (Kintyre), bought the Kilduskland estate, including Ardrishaig, in 1752, and the family owned it until 1791.[2*]



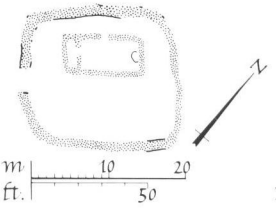
A. Cross-marked stone, Ardrishaig (No. 8) (*not to scale*)

8 Cross-marked Stone, Ardrishaig

NR *c.* 853865

An album of drawings by the antiquary H D Graham, dating from the 1850s, includes this 'Child's Tombstone at Ardrishaig called an Iona stone but probably from Kildusclan an old Kill cut thro' by the Crinan Canal'.[1] The whereabouts of this stone is unknown, and it is uncertain whether the lost Kilduskland burial-ground was close to the surviving Campbell burial-enclosure (No. 7).[2*]

Graham's drawing does not indicate the dimensions of the slab, which is shown as tapered, but it was probably about lm in length. It bore the incised outline of a ringed cross with square foot, rounded armpits and short arms, the side-arms hardly extending beyond the broad ring. Although the neat tapered outline of the slab is not characteristic of Early Christian carvings, the form of the cross resembles several on slabs at Iona,[3] and a date between the 8th and 10th century is probable.



B. Chapel, Ardtaraig (No. 9); plan

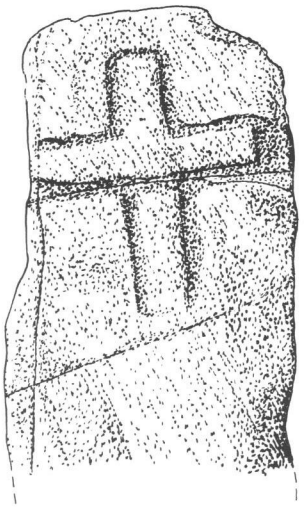
9 Chapel, Ardtaraig

NS 056826 September 1986

The remains of this chapel stand within a subrectangular enclosure on a terrace 150m from the E shore of Loch Striven and the same distance W of Ardtaraig House. The enclosure measures about 18m from ENE to WSW by 16.5m within an earth bank with intermittent facing-stones, now reduced to

a low scarp except on the N, where it has a maximum height of 0.6m. The entrance was in the W wall, and its S jamb is formed by a carved stone of Early Christian type, probably not in its original position (*infra*).

6(K) The chapel itself measures 9m from ENE to WSW by 4m, within drystone walls 0.8m thick whose uniform height of about 0.6m is due to clearance and consolidation about 1925.[1] Its entrance is in the N wall, and there is a cross-wall of uncertain significance 1m from the W end-wall.

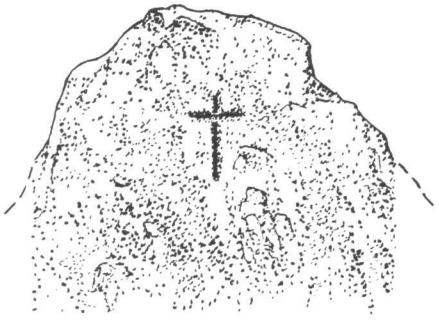


A. Chapel, Ardtaraig (No. 9); carved stone (*scale* 1:15)

CARVED STONE. This roughly rectangular slab of mica-schist, 0.95m in visible height by 0.58m by 0.2m in thickness, has been broken across and repaired with mortar. The N face bears the pecked and grooved outline of a Latin cross, apparently open at the foot. On the S face there are several cup-marks, probably caused by natural weathering.

10 Chapel and Burial-ground, Auchantiobairt (Site)
NN 042016 May 1983

A level terrace about 100m SW of the ruined farm of Auchantiobairt was pointed out to the officers of the Ordnance Survey in 1867 as the site of a chapel.[1] About thirty years earlier it was reported that 'several stone crosses of considerable size' had formerly existed, and that fragments of one were incorporated in a turf dyke,[2] but no remains are now identifiable and the site lies in thick forest. A 'fine well, known ... as the "Roman Well" ', situated on lower ground 60m ENE of the chapel site, was accidentally destroyed about 1960.[3]



B. Cross-marked stone, Auchnaha (No. 11) (*scale* 1:15)

11 Cross-marked Stone, Auchnaha
NR 932817 June 1986

A Latin cross is incised on the SE orthostat of the façade of 50B a chambered cairn[1] situated 1.5km from the E shore of Loch Fyne and 300m SE of Auchnaha, at an elevation of 115m OD. It is carved 0.22m below the apex of the S face of the orthostat, which measures 1.5m in visible height by 1.4m in width and is of coarse quartzose gneiss. The cross measures 0.18m in height by 0.11m across the transom, which is well defined and has sunken terminals. Whereas the shaft is also firmly incised, the upper arm is weathered and irregular.

The caption of a drawing of the cairn made by Skene in 1834 does not mention the cross, but records that the cairn was known as '"Clachan Tagart" or the Priests stones'.[2] Similar names were given in the Highlands to boulders used as Roman Catholic meeting-points in the post-Reformation period,[3] but in this case the cross was probably intended to sanctify a site with pagan associations, and it may be of Early Christian origin.

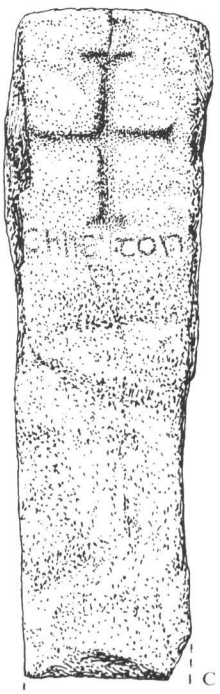
12 Burial-ground, Barbreck
NM 824058 March 1985

This burial-ground is situated on a hillock W of the Ardfern crossroads. It incorporates a 19th-century burial-enclosure, and the earliest visible dated monument is of 1814. None of the slate or schistose recumbent slabs were found to bear evidence of medieval origin. [1]

13 Cross-marked Stone, Barnakill
NR 824919 September 1988

This slab is now fixed upright in a boulder base outside the N wall of St Columba's Episcopal chapel, Poltalloch (No. 95), to which it was brought in 1928. Some years earlier Lacaille described it as standing 'loosely between two

C, D. Cross-marked stone, Barnakill (No.13) (C, *scale* 1:15)



C



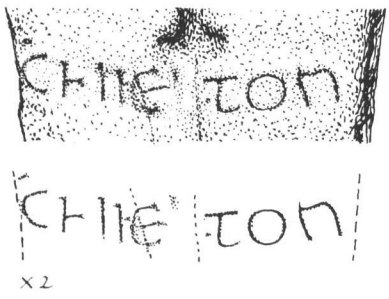
D

boulders of a ruined drystone wall', and this appears to have been the wall of a probable hut-circle immediately E of the track to High Barnakill, about 800m NE of Barnakill farmhouse and 500m NE of the rock-cut cross No. 14.[1] In the late 19th century, however, it was described as 'lying in a field' in the same area,[2] so its original context is uncertain.

50C,D The stone is a slightly tapered slab of local epidiorite, 1.31m in visible height by 0.41m and 0.22m thick, roughly dressed on the upper part of the carved face, which is much worn. Part of the left edge has been broken off and there is a long vertical crack at the centre of that face, and others to the left. At the top there is a deeply grooved cross, 0.34m high and about 0.29m in original width, with expanded terminals which in the top and right arms appear to be forked, whereas the bottom one is flat-ended. The left terminal is affected by the broken edge, as is the beginning of the half-uncial inscription incised horizontally immediately below the cross.

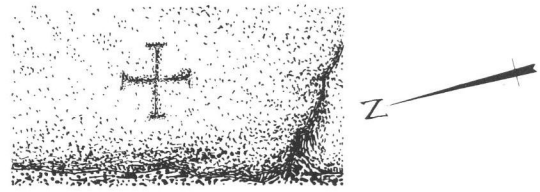
The final letters of the inscription, TON, are clearly legible, being well cut and up to 40mm high, but the earlier ones are uncertain, being affected both by damage at the left edge and by surface-cracks at the centre, where there is a much-rubbed area one letter wide. Of the four or five letters to the left of the main vertical crack, only the second, an 'R' with a horizontal stroke at mid-height of the stem, is unambiguous. Professor K H Jackson, in an unpublished paper of 1982, [3] noted that there may originally have been another letter at the broken left edge. He read CRNA[ ]TON and suggested the reconstruction CR(VX) NA[I]TON ('the cross of Naiton'), an unusual formula which however, occurs at Maughold (Isle of Man) and at Inismurray (Co. Sligo). Subsequent examination suggests that the letter read as a 'flat-topped'A is the upper half of an 'E' intersected by an oblique crack, and it is followed by a short vertical stroke which may have been a superscript 'I', the area adjoining the major crack being left blank. This would give NEITON, a more common form of a name used among Britons, Picts and Scots. However, the supposed 'N' in third position appears to comprise two separate vertical strokes, the second with a short horizontal stroke to the right resembling the earlier 'R'. Morever the supposed 'C' is unusually angular, and it is interpreted, in a paper of 1985 by Dr E Okasha, as the right half of a damaged 'X' representing the Greek letter 'CH' in the name 'Christ'. Dr Okasha reads [X]RI[ ]ETON, a commemorative formula meaning '(?in the name) of Christ. [ ]eton'. The letter-forms discussed above suggest the amended provisional reading:

[X]RI RE[?I]TON
'(In the name) of Christ. Re[i]ton'.



A. Cross-marked stone, Barnakill (No. 13); inscription

The name is an obscure one, but the alternative CR(VX) IRE[?I]TON seems less probable. The only certain letters are too simple to be dated closely, and the cross suggests a probable 7th- to 9th-century date. (Undated sketch by Revd Dr Mathew in NMRS; *PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), 147-8, fig.3 on p.148; Thomas, *Early Christian Archaeology*, 112, 114, fig.53; Jackson, K H, 'Interim report on the Poltalloch Inscription', in NMRS; Okasha, E, in *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies*, **9** (1985), 63-4, pl.7; *Kist*, **29** (1985), 28-9, fig. on cover).



B. Rock-cut cross, Barnakill (No. 14) (*scale* 1:15)

14 Rock-cut Cross, Barnakill

NR 821915 August 1984

This cross is incised on a smooth rock-outcrop in woodland about 20m SW of the Barnakill Burn[1*] and 80m W of the rock-cut hands No. 279. The former site of the cross-slab No. 13 is about 500m to the NE. The cross is on the gently-sloping upper half of the outcrop, which rises about 1.5m from the W. It is firmly cut to a depth of 15mm and is almost equal- 51B armed with barred terminals, measuring 0.15m by 0.13m; the longer arm is oriented about 12 degrees S of E.

This cross is of a type which may be as early as the 7th century, but its function is uncertain. Although an important pre-improvement route crossed the lands of Barnakill, this is likely to have avoided the marshy valley of the burn. However, it may be significant that the cross is carved on the first firm ground E of the Mòine Mhór. (Campbell & Sandeman, 64, no.417a).

15 Burial-ground, Carsaig

NR 734876 June 1985

This burial-ground is situated on the shore at the SE angle of Carsaig Bay, an inlet of the Sound of Jura. Currie, writing in 1830, records the traditional name *Carn Chaonich*, said to be derived from the burial of Kenneth MacLean, from Mull, who was killed during a raid on the area in the late 16th century.[1] Numerous monuments of 18th- and 19th-century date are enclosed by a wall of lime-mortared rubble forming an elongated D-plan. At the centre of the burial-ground there is an enclosure about 5.4m square over mortared walls 0.6m thick and 1.6m in average height, probably dating from 1748 (*infra*, number 1).

FUNERARY MONUMENTS. Number 1 is built into the SE wall of the Campbell enclosure. The other monuments are in the burial-ground.[2]

(1) Mural tablet of schist within a projecting frame, erected in 1748 to commemorate Archibald Campbell of Strondour, who died in 1719 aged 42, by his sons Daniel Campbell of Carsaig and Alexander Campbell, merchant in Glasgow.[3] The lower part bears a eulogistic inscription in Latin.

(2) Headstone with cavetto bevels at the angles. It was erected in 1731 to mark the place appointed for the burial of

Archibald McAlaster in Tayvallich and his family. On the back there is a label bearing the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death') and a large skull and cross-bones.

(3) Large recumbent slab commemorating Iohn Anderson, hammerman in 'Taighbhellich' (Tayvallich), who died in 1736 aged 77. At the centre there is a shield bearing a crown and hammer and the date 1736,[4] and below this the couplet:

OF ALL ME(C)H[ANICS] WE HAVE RENOUNE
ABOVE THE HAMMER WE WEAR THE CROWN

(4) Small headstone with rounded top, carved on the back in low relief with a winged angel's head, the motto MEMENTO MORI, and emblems of mortality. On the front, in a round-headed panel within a sunken frame, is an inscription commemorating Duncan McLauchlan, 'son to Innischonnell',[5] who died at Tayvellich in 1739 aged 66.

(5) Headstone similar to (4), commemorating Angus, son of Malcom McIntayler in 'Ardbog' (*sic*, for ?Ardbeg), who died in 1749 aged 21.

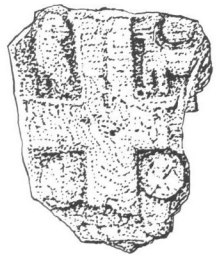
(6) Unusually thick headstone of red sandstone, commemorating Alexander Huie, shipmaster in Saltco(a)ts (Ayrshire), who died in 1749 aged 73.

(7) Headstone similar to (4), but with more elaborately shaped top and with a large skull and cross-bones on the back, commemorating Hendreta McLauchlan, spouse to Duncan Smith, hammerman at Tayvellich, who died in 1750 aged 27.

(8) Headstone with rounded top and mantling on the back, commemorating John McKichan ali(a)s McDugald, son of Gillbert McKichan in Knap, who died in 1751 aged 26.

(9) Headstone similar to (4) commemorating Jean Campbell, spouse to Duncan Baxter in Carsaig, who died in 1755.

(10) Round-headed headstone commemorating Angus Graham who died at Ardnackaig in 1760 aged 60.



A. Cross-marked stone, Castleton (No. 16) (*scale* 1:15)

16 Long-cist Burials (Sites) and Cross-marked Stone, Castleton

NR 878847 May 1989

A cross-marked stone was identified shortly before the date of visit in a small gravel-pit immediately E of a cottage situated some 350m SW of Castleton farmhouse. The site lies about 250m from the E shore of Loch Gilp near its junction with Loch Fyne, at the W edge of gently rising pasture-ground overlooking the small valley of a minor stream. A fragmentary long-cist burial, apparently one of a group, was excavated at the upper edge of the pit some years earlier, and several slabs up to 1.3m long have been preserved in a stone-pile there. The carved stone was found lying immediately below the site of these cists, but it is not known whether they were originally associated.[1*]

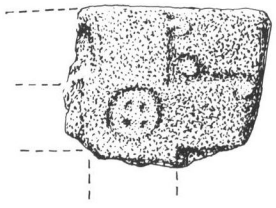
The stone is a slab of mica-schist, 0.49m by 0.39m, 52A
damaged at the foot and both sides, and badly flaked. It bears in false relief a broad-armed cross which appears to have square armpits, although the top right armpit contains a small circular hole, and there is a similar hollow at the centre of the cross-head. The top arm has a splayed terminal, and those of the side-arms may have been similar, while there are possible grooves at the centres of the arms. In the lower quadrants there are 85mm pellets, whereas in the upper right quadrant there is a long necked animal having above its back a 60mm pellet, perhaps representing the sun or moon, and there are traces of carving, perhaps another animal, at the left.

17 Christ Church Episcopal Church, Lochgilphead

NR 859883 July 1988

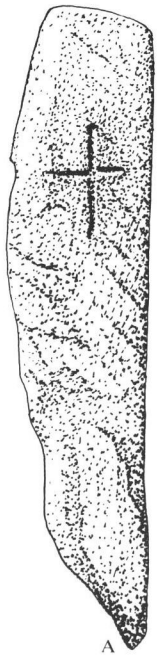
This church and its attached rectory stand in extensive glebe land bounded on the W by the Badden Burn and on the E by Bishopston Road, on the NW outskirts of Lochgilphead. They were built for Alexander Ewing, the first resident bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and the English architect William Butterfield was invited to supply designs, which were however rejected as too expensive. The existing buildings were designed by the Edinburgh architect John Henderson, and the contract drawings were signed in March 1850, the church being dedicated in the following year.[1]

The church is of nave-and-chancel design, with a N chapel added in 1888 to contain the organ and vestry. It is in late 13th-century style, with angle-buttresses and a mixture of lancet or two- and three-light windows having flowing tracery, and the N entrance-door is set in a shallow gabled porch. The principal internal features are a tall chancel-arch of two chamfered orders, and a triple sedilia with painted decoration in the S wall of the chancel; the sanctuary floor is tiled, whereas those of the choir and nave are of brick. Three of the stained-glass windows were installed by Bishop Ewing and his family in 1855-6.



B. Christ Church Episcopal Church, Lochgilphead (No. 17); carved stone (*scale* 1:15)

CARVED STONE. Part of an Early Christian cross-slab, of uncertain origin,[2*] is preserved in the choir. It is of schist and measures 0.38m by 0.32m by 55mm in thickness. The only undamaged edge is at the right, and if this was original, the width was about 0.42m. It bears an incised outline cross with square armpits, one of which contains a raised pellet in a sunken quadrant. At the centre of the cross-head there is an encircled equal-armed cross within a sunken circle, as on a slab at Kilmahumaig (No. 64).



A



B

Burial-ground, Cill an Aonghais, Kilnaish (No. 18)
A. carved stone, (*scale* 1:15)
B. view from SW

18 Burial-ground, Cill an Aonghais, Kilnaish
NR 773614 June 1983

This burial-ground is situated at the foot of a rocky hillside on the NW side of the B8024 road from Tarbert to Kilberry, 200m NE of the cottage of Kilnaish. Although the existing rectangular enclosure is bounded by a lime-mortared wall of 19th-century date, the early origin of the site is indicated by an Early Christian cross-marked stone (*infra*, number 1). The dedication was to Angus (*Aonghus*), possibly the saint who is commemorated at Balquhidder.[1]

At the W boundary of the enclosure there is an open-roofed 18th-century mausoleum measuring 6.1m from E to W by 5.5m within walls 0.6m thick and up to 2.9m high. The angles have rusticated quoins of polished schist, and those flanking the S façade, as well as the rusticated entrance-piers in that wall, are capped by ball-finials above a moulded cornice and bevelled coping. At the centre of the N wall there is a moulded surround with cornice enclosing a commemorative panel and flanked by two recessed panels within broad projecting frames (*infra*, number 4); all three surrounds bear identical mason's marks. At the centre of the E and W walls there were similar panels, apparently uninscribed and the latter now overlain by a series of marble tablets naming 19th-century members of the family of McNeill Campbell of Kintarbert.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. Numbers 1 and 5 are in the burial-ground, and numbers 2-4 inside the mausoleum. The burial-ground contains numerous plain headstones and slabs, some of which date from the 1720s.[2]

EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) Pillar of schist, pointed at the foot, measuring 1.28m in length by 0.27m in maximum width and 80mm in thickness. On one face it bears an incised cross whose vertical bar has rounded terminals. Both ends of the horizontal bar are damaged, but at the left there are traces of a similar terminal.

POST-REFORMATION

(2) Recumbent slab of schist with incised marginal inscription commemorating Katrine Buchannan, spouse to Duncan McMillen of Dunmor, who died in 1707 aged 41.[3] A panel at the top contains an incised quotation beginning 'For I knou that my Redeemer liveth' (Job 19: 25-6). Below a worn shield within mantling and a label bearing the motto AUDACES IUVO ('I help the brave'), there are emblems of mortality and the inscriptions MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death') and FUGIT HORA ('Time flies').

(3) Several fragments of a slab similar in style to number 2, with incomplete marginal inscription naming ... GEILIS McFARLAN RELIK (widow) ... Another fragment bears a panel with a text beginning 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord' (Rev. 14, verse 13), and part of a shield charged with an engrailed saltire, and a cinquefoil in the sinister canton, for MacFarlane.[4] Geills McFarlane and her husband Alexander MacMillan, heir apparent of Dunmore, received a grant of lands in 1667, probably on the occasion of their marriage. He died in prison after taking part in the 9th Earl of Argyll's rebellion in 1685, and his widow subsequently remarried.[5]

(4) The central mural panel in the N wall of the mausoleum commemorates Ann, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Sunderland (Islay), spouse to Captain Duncan McNeill,[6]* who died in 1778 aged 40. The panel to the right names, in abbreviated form, five of their children who died in infancy between 1766 and 1777. The panel to the left is uninscribed.

(5) A headstone with shaped top commemorates Duncan Walker in Craig who died in 1760 aged 70. On the back neatly-carved mantling encloses a shield bearing a mill-rind, square and dividers.

(6) The NE angle-quoin of the mausoleum bears a lightly-incised inscription commemorating 'John Steuart of the Family of Ardsheal' who died in 1796.

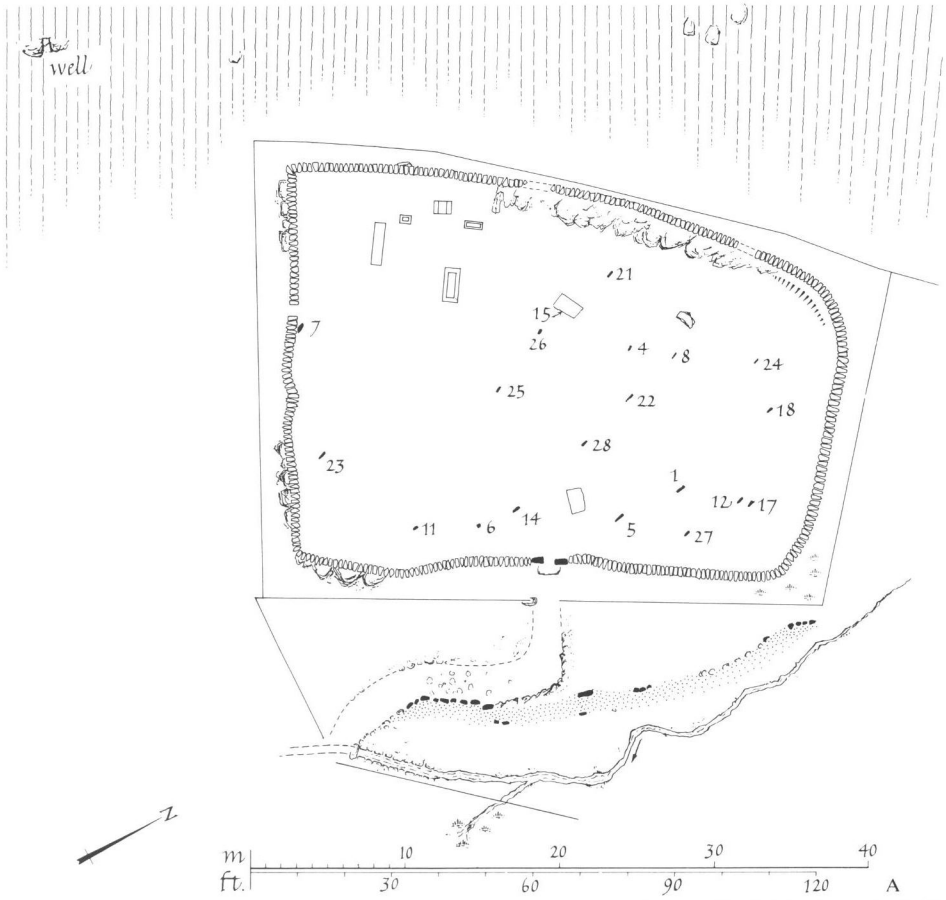
19 Burial-ground, Cill an Nathois, Duiletter (Site)
NS 019877 June 1986

There are no identifiable remains of this burial-ground, which was situated on the steep SE hillside of upper Glendaruel, above Duiletter. The location described by local residents to the Ordnance Survey in 1973 was about 130m SW of that recorded in 1870,[1] but both sites now lie in dense conifer plantations.

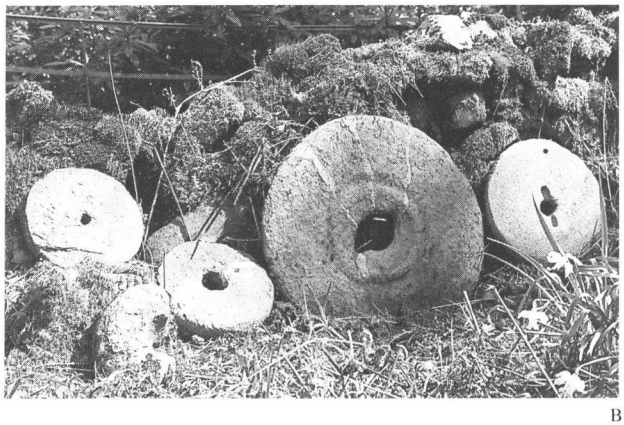
A nearby 'holy well' known as Tobar a' Phiobain, described in 1870 as 'a small spring issuing from a rock and falling into a small stone basin', is also unidentifiable.[2]*

20 Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary
NR 733756 May 1987

This burial-ground is situated 550m SW of Ellary House, on the NW slope of a steep-sided valley which descends to the shore of Loch Caolisport 400m to the S. When visited by White about 1869, it was in an 'almost inaccessible bog' surrounded by birch-woods, and it is now enclosed by mature ornamental planting, and a conifer plantation to the SW. The site was cleared and enclosed by the proprietor of the Ellary estate in the 1870s, and an approach-track lined with quartz pebbles was formed, as well as banks to channel water



A



B

Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No. 20)
A. plan
B. quernstones

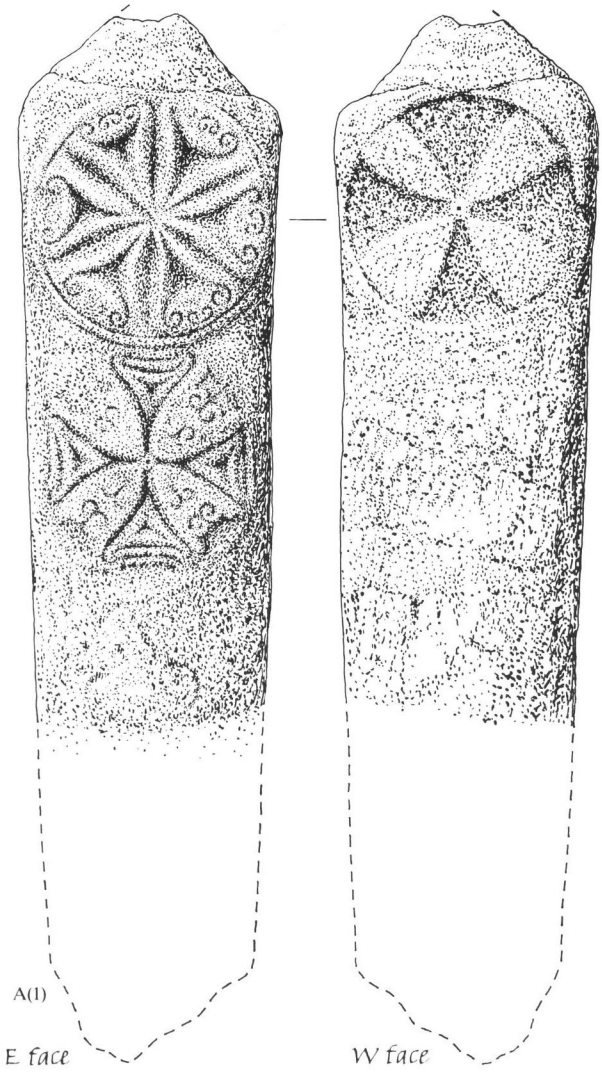
into a small stream on the SE.[1]* At least some of the carved stones identified at that time were set upright, and further investigations were made by Miss Campbell of Kilberry and Dr C J Young about 1960, when many stones were fixed upright in the positions where they had been located.[2]

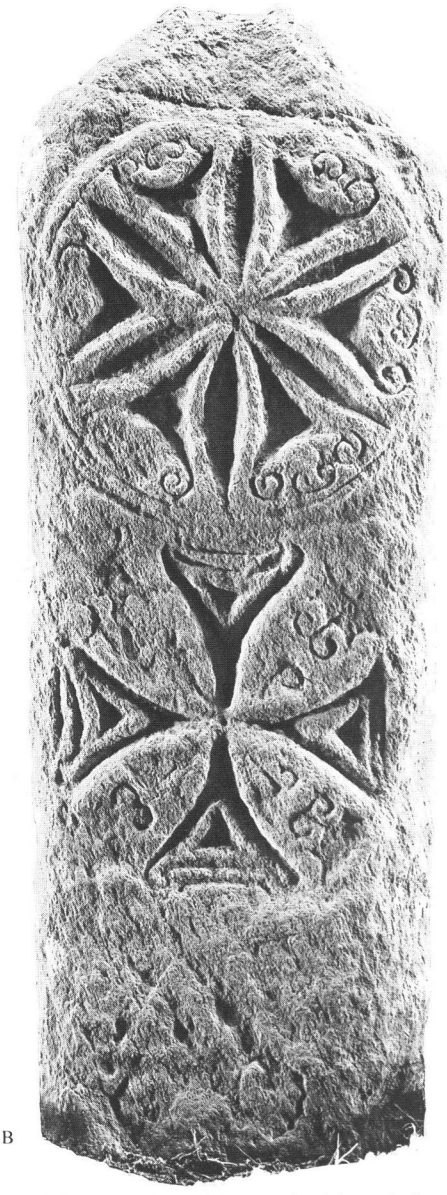
White thought that the site was 'without enclosure of any kind', but Galloway in 1875 described 'a thickly-strewn belt of stones' about 1.8m broad, defining a quadrangular area about 36m by 24m, and the existing drystone wall was probably constructed from this material soon after his visit.[3] At the NE end, where its width narrows to about 16m, the enclosure has rounded angles, but at the W corner, which was used for a family burial-ground, the angle is square, although the adjacent wall to the SE stands on massive footings of early character. The main entrance is at the centre of the SE wall, at the head of the track, with a smaller opening in the SW wall, but it is not obvious whether these were original features.

The greater part of the enclosure contains nearly 30 cross-marked stones, almost all upright slabs or pillars, including one of outstanding size and quality. The group is remarkable for the almost total absence of ringed crosses, and probably belongs to the 7th and 8th centuries (see Introduction), but its context is very uncertain, and any buildings would at that period have been of timber. The W third of the site does not contain any early stones, although its upper part is occupied by five Fox-Tarrat family memorials ranging from 1883 to 1917 in date.

The site was not indicated on an estate-map of 1831, and White in 1869 recorded a tradition of burial, but not within living memory.[4] No dedication is associated with the site, but Cladh a' Bhile means 'burial-ground of the sacred tree' and the noun *bile*, 'a sacred tree', is found in several ecclesiastical place-names in Ireland.[5]

WELL. A spring, lintelled and lined with drystone masonry, is situated on the hillside 35m SW of the SW angle of the burial-ground.



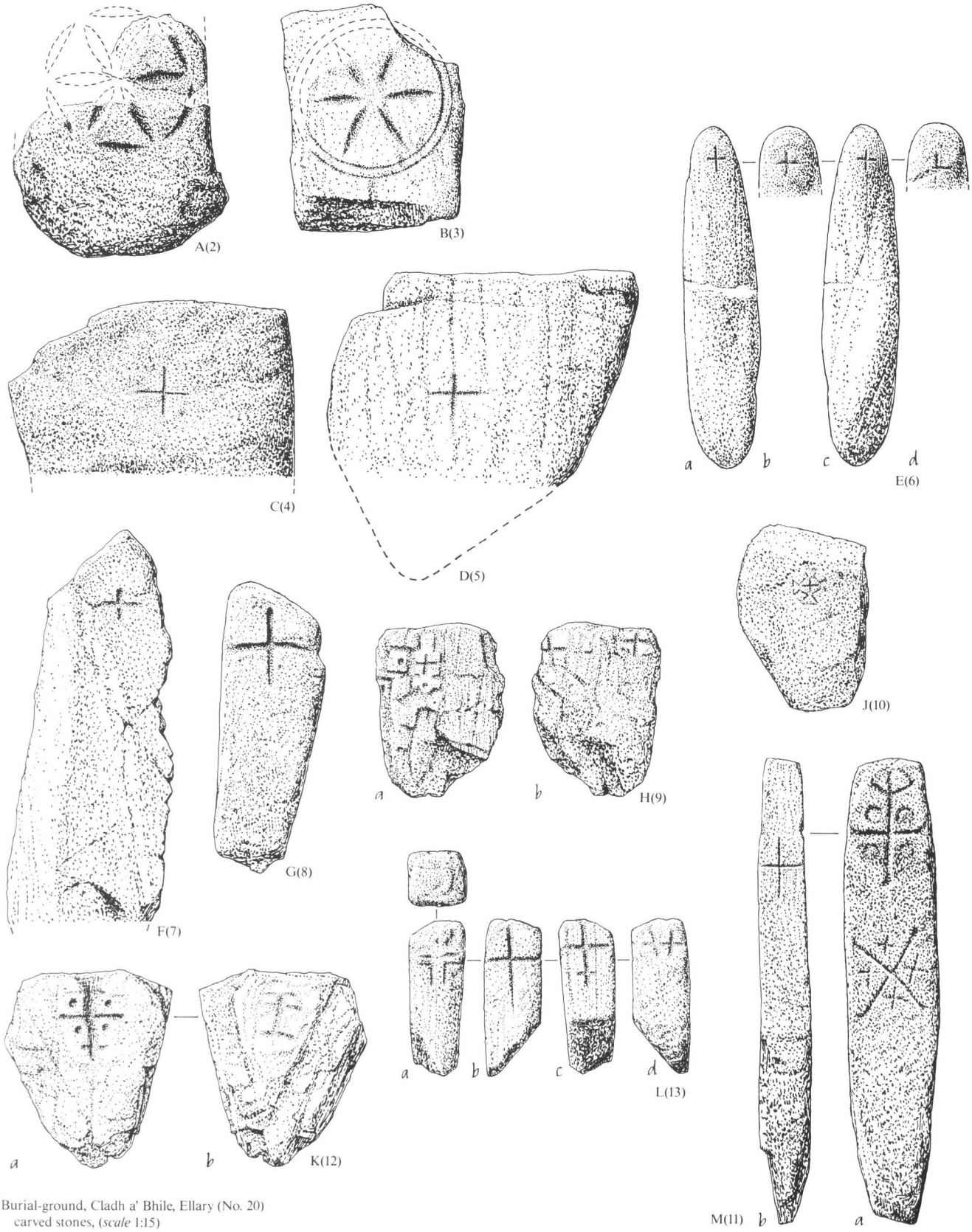


Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No. 20) carved stone (1) (A, *scale* 1:15)

CARVED STONES. The following stones are in the burial-ground, except for number 3 which lies outside the main doorway of Ellary House (NR 738759). Most have been set upright, facing E and W, but some lie on or around two massive blocks of chlorite-schist, one of which (number 15) is itself carved.[6*] Most of the stones are of the same material, which outcrops on the hillside above the site, or of local quartzite. In addition to the cross-marked stones, there are at least twelve complete or fragmentary quernstones or small millstones, mostly leaning against the SE wall, and an ingot-mould similar to one found at St Columba's Cave (No. 94).[7*]

(1) Slightly tapered and roughly dressed slab of chlorite-schist with pointed top, broken at tip. The visible height is 1.37m, but Galloway stated the total height as 2.06m, and this is confirmed by White's drawings; it tapers in width from 0.52m to 0.46m at ground-level, and it has a thickness at that point of 110mm but in the carved area of about 90mm.

On the E face (*a*) it bears at the top an elaborate hexafoil or marigold within a 0.50m bead-moulded circle, above an equal-armed cross. The six petals of the marigold are defined by 'chip-carved' hollows with curving sloped sides, up to 15mm deep, and the petals themselves have hollowed centres, while their tips split and curve into peltae ornamented with additional incised spirals, filling the spaces between the tips. The cross has a span of 0.39m and is inscribed within a slightly-recessed circle 0.46m in diameter, whose top touches the bead-moulding of the marigold. It is composed of arcs which are not incised at the centre, thus emphasising the raised 'petals' between the cross-arms, which meet in a circle of uncut stone with a small central depression. The expanded terminals are filled by curved triangles with chip-carved centres, whose tips are linked by scrolls to additional bars emphasising the ends of the arms. The intermediate 'petals' bear incised double-spirals linked by bars to the centre of the cross-head and thus resembling pendent omegas, as found on the cross-slab at Reask, Co. Kerry,[8] while mirror-images of



Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No. 20)
carved stones, (*scale* 1:15)

these spirals open into recesses at the ends of the petals, enclosed by curved spikes at their angles. About 0.25m below the cross there are traces of two spirals, perhaps belonging to the pelta-shaped terminal of a central stem, as found on the Reask slab and other early examples, but the intervening area is too worn for this to be identified.

55A The W face (*b*) bears a sunken cross of arcs within an incised 0.45m circle. As on face *a*, the raised 'petals' are joined by a circle with central depression, but they are unornamented. The sunken areas bear many pocked toolmarks, and these also extend over the surface below the cross, although no ornament can be identified.

This slab is the most elaborate monument of its period in western Scotland. Whereas the incised curvilinear ornament resembles that of the Reask slab, of probable 7th-century date, the treatment of the tips of the petals in the equal-armed cross can best be paralleled in a manuscript of about 700 from Luxeuil, a monastery of Irish foundation in eastern France.[9*] The slab may be attributed to the first half of the 8th century. (White, *Knapdale*, 57-8, pl.14,1; *PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 36-42, pl.2 (no.l); *ECMS*, **3,** 401, fig.418; *Kist*, **14** (1977), 14-15 and cover).

56A (2) Irregular slab, 0.65m by 0.6m by 70mm; it is broken across and one corner is missing, but the adjacent fragment, lost at the time of Galloway's drawing, has been recovered. An encircled hexafoil 0.37m in diameter has been defined by a series of unconnected oval grooves, about 20mm in depth and varying in maximum width from 20mm to 40mm. (*PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 49-50, pl.4 (no. 10)).

56B (3) Incomplete slab, 0.6m by 0.46m by 80mm, found in 1959 re-used in a path near the Garden Cottage (NR 740761). It is flaked and chipped at both ends, and part of the carved surface has been lost. It bears a hexafoil 0.38m in diameter, formed by V-cut ovals which do not meet at the centre and are contained within two grooves forming a 20mm margin. (Campbell & Sandeman, 66, no.429).

56C (4) Roughly rectangular earthfast slab, 0.55m in visible height by 0.75m in width and 70mm thick. On the E face a Greek cross 140mm across the arms is incised with V-cut grooves.

56D (5) Roughly rectangular earthfast slab, 0.66m in visible height (shown by Galloway as 0.85m high) by 0.71m wide by 80mm thick. On the E face there is an incised 130mm Greek cross whose stem incorporates a natural vertical groove on the slab. (*PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 50, pl.4 (no.11)).

56E (6) Pillar of compact quartzite, of oval section, 0.92m by 0.19m by 0.11m; broken across and joined with cement. The top is tapered and bears on all four faces small incised Greek crosses with rounded terminals, of which that on face *c* utilises a natural vertical groove. The apparent circle enclosing the cross on face *b* is the result of weathering of the curved surface.

56F (7) Pillar of quartzite, of trapezoidal section, 1.05m in visible height and 0.15m thick. The carved face is 0.28m wide and bears at the top an incised Greek cross 100mm across the arms.

56G (8) Tapered slab of schist, 0.78m by 0.29m by 70mm, bearing a boldly incised Greek cross, 0.19m above the arms. The horizontal arm has a slight downward curve, and its ends open into wider hollows at the edges of the slab, that to the right being a natural notch.

(9) Roughly rectangular slab of corrugated schist, 0.48m by 0.36m by 50mm; the surfaces are much scaled, and parts of the right edge are broken off. On one face (*a*) it appears 56H to show an outline cross with a 60mm crosslet incised at the centre and pits, which may be natural, in the lower and left arms. On face *b* two crosslets, respectively 90mm and 80mm across the arms, are incised at the top of the slab. A horizontal groove between them may be artificial, but this central area is much damaged, and no cross is identifiable.

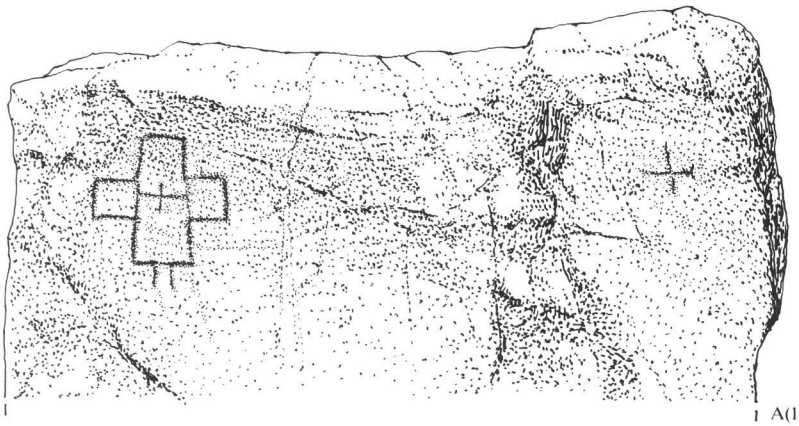
(10) Irregular slab of schist, 0.51m by 0.34m by 55mm. On 56J one face is incised a Greek cross, 90mm across the arms, with large triangular terminals whose bases are linked by oblique strokes forming a square 'ring'.[10*]

(11) Pillar of chlorite-schist, of rectangular section and 56M tapered at both ends, 1.24m by 0.26m by 140mm. One face (*a*) bears at the top a cross of complex form which was deeply incised but has been affected by flaking. It is 0.33m in height and has triangular terminals, open at the sides and top. In the upper armpits there are roughly circular pellets, but the lower left armpit appears to have a smaller pellet within a triangular recess, while the corresponding area to the right is damaged. Towards the end of the upper arm there are symmetrically opposed oblique grooves which return towards the terminal, forming a lozenge. At the centre of this face there is a firmly incised saltire cross with slightly expanded terminals, having a crosslet in each angle. On the left edge (*b*) there is an incised cross 145mm high by 115mm across the arms. (*PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 44-5, pl.3 (no.4)).

(12) Irregular slab, 0.53m by 0.43m by 60mm, much worn. 56K On one face (*a*) there is an incised cross 0.23m high and 0.17m across the arms; the vertical arm, which is more deeply sunk, is crossed by a short transom 25mm above the pointed foot. In the armpits there are shallow sinkings 15mm in diameter. The apparent triangular terminal of the upper arm is probably due to flaking. On the back (*b*) there appears to be a lightly pecked Latin cross 150mm high, possibly with barred terminals at top and bottom, but much damaged by exfoliation. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.14, 4; *PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 49, pl.4 (no. 9); ibid., **38** (1903-4), fig.16 on p.139).

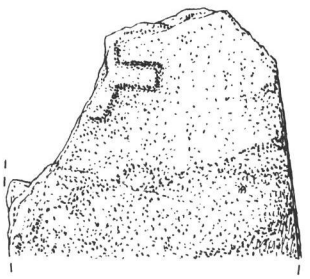
(13) Pillar of quartzite, broken obliquely at foot and with 56L pronounced vertical striations on the end-grain; 0.41m by 155mm by 145mm. Face *a* bears a lightly pecked outline cross with open terminals. The height and outline of the top arm are uncertain because of flaking. Face *b* bears an incised Latin cross, 0.19m high, whose lower arm narrows as it descends, and may incorporate a natural groove. On face *c* there is a pecked Latin cross, 0.17m high, with a short transom 30mm from the rounded foot. Galloway's drawing emphasises two natural vertical grooves. The surface of face *d* is worn and irregular, but it appears to have been incised with a double cross formed by a single horizontal groove 110mm wide, crossed by two vertical bars about 85mm high and 40mm apart. The top of the pillar shows traces of a possible raised ring. (*PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 45-6, pl.3 (no.5); ibid., **38** (1903-4), fig.16 on p.139).

(14) Roughly rectangular earthfast slab, 0.55m in visible 58B height by 0.59m by 100mm, broken at the top and left side. Towards the top there has been an outline Greek cross, within a broad pecked groove, whose left half is now missing; the original span was about 200mm. The cross is somewhat irregular, and the lower arm may have been reduced in length by flaking.

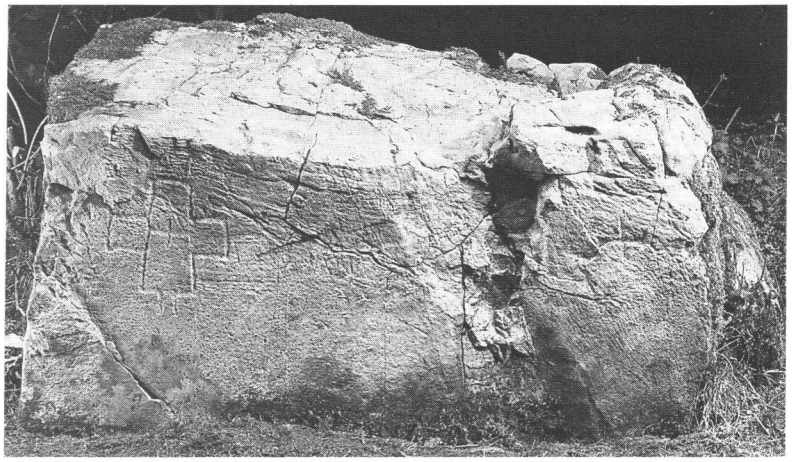


A(15)

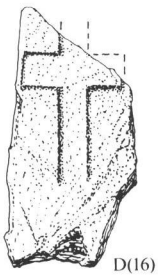
Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No. 20)
carved stones (A, B, D-H, K, *scale* 1:15)



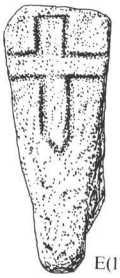
B(14)



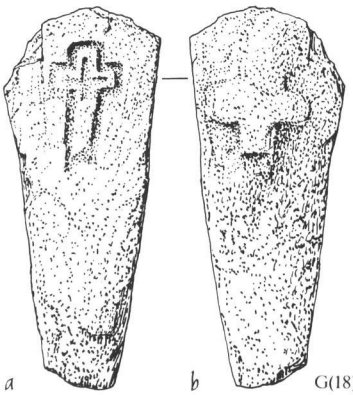
C(15)



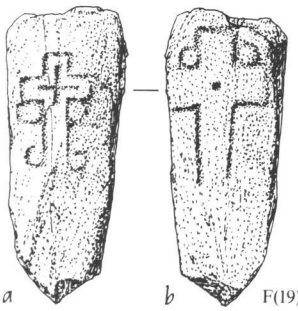
D(16)



E(17)



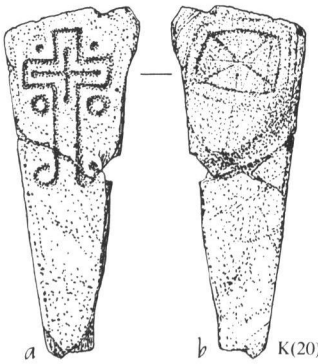
a b G(18)



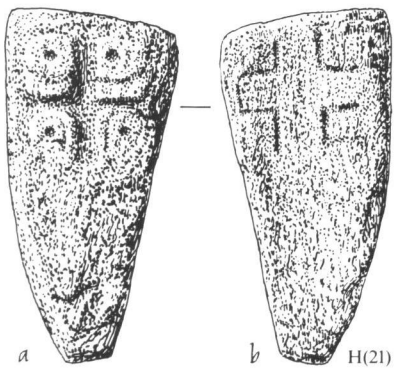
a b F(19)



J(20)



a b K(20)



a b H(21)

58A,C (15) Massive block of chlorite-schist, 1.5m by lm by 0.7m high. Towards the SW end of the SE face there is an outline cross, with a double prong at the base. Both arms are 250mm in length, but the vertical one tapers in width from 110mm at the base to 80mm, and it is separated from the left side-arm by a continuous groove, and from the right arm by a natural crack. At the centre of the cross-head there is a 70mm Greek cross. At the NE end of the same face there is a very worn incised 100mm cross, possibly with barred terminals at the side-arms.

58D (16) Rectangular slab, broken obliquely at the top, 0.52m by 0.26m by 50mm. It bears an outline Latin cross with open foot, whose top arm and part of the right arm are missing. The shaft is 190mm high, and the span is 200mm. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.14, 3); *PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 48, pl.4 (no.8)).

58E (17) Irregular boulder with one tapered flat face, 0.55m by 0.22m by 0.22m in maximum thickness. It bears an outline Latin cross with pointed foot, 0.26m high by 0.19m across the arms which extend to the edges of the slab. (*PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 47-8, pl.4 (no.7)).

58G (18) Tapered slab of micaceous schist, 0.76m by 0.32m by 70mm; much worn. On one face (*a*) a Latin cross 0.21m high is outlined by a pecked groove 15mm wide, and an 80mm Greek crosslet is sunk into the cross-head (cf. *infra*, numbers 19 and 23). On the back (*b*) there is a broad-armed Greek cross, 220mm across the arms, in low relief but much damaged by flaking.

58F (19) Slightly tapered slab, 0.58m by 0.24m by 70mm. On face *a* there is a pecked outline Latin cross, 0.23m high by 0.13m across the arms. In the lower armpits there are 40mm pellets in false relief within square frames, and the grooves defining the shaft curve out to form volutes flanking the open foot. An 80mm Greek crosslet with slightly expanded terminals is incised in the cross-head. The other face (*b*) bears an outline Latin cross with open foot, 0.31m high by 0.19m across the arms. The shaft tapers towards the foot, its right edge following a natural groove, and the side-arms are broader than the vertical ones. A shallow pit 20mm in diameter is sunk at the centre of the cross-head, and there are 35mm pellets in rounded frames in the upper armpits. (*PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 46-7, pl.4 (no.6)).

58J,K (20) Tapered slab, 0.68m by 0.28m by 50mm, broken across and repaired with cement. On face *a* there is an outline Latin cross, 0.30m high by 0.16m across the arms. It is very similar to that on face *a* of number 19, but has additional 20mm pits in the upper armpits, while the lower pellets are 30mm in diameter, and are distinct from the groove framing the cross. The superimposed crosslet is 110mm high by 130mm across the arms, with slightly sunk rounded terminals. The back (*b*) bears a lightly pecked saltire cross 100mm high by 150m wide within a rectangular frame formed by two curving pecked grooves 25mm apart. The cross is bisected by a light horizontal incision, and a central vertical line appears to be a natural crack incorporated into the design.

58H (21) Triangular slab of schist, 0.72m by 0.40m by 120mm. On face *a* there is a sunken Greek cross 0.25m across the arms. Its vertical stem has rounded terminals but the side-arms appear to have opened into broad triangular terminals, possibly utilising natural depressions in the edges of the slab. In the armpits there are roughly-carved pellets about 100mm in diameter, each having a central pit 25mm in diameter and 20mm deep. On face *b*, which is much worn, there is an outline Greek cross, open at the foot and possibly at the right arm.

60A 61A (22) Tapered slab of chlorite-schist with pointed top, 0.95m by 0.52m by 75mm; both faces display prominent horizontal corrugations. On face *a* a 240mm Greek cross with broad arms is defined by the sunk frames enclosing four 60mm pellets in the armpits. In the gabled top of the slab, and at the ends of the side-arms and lower arm of the cross, there are crosslets with round expansions at the terminals. Above the cross there are the remains of curving lines, much affected by weathering, which may have represented geometrical ornament or simplified birds.[11]* On face *b* a pecked groove 10mm to 20mm wide outlines a broad-armed cross, 0.42m high and 0.48m across the arms, which extend to the edges of the slab. In the angles there are pellets varying from 60mm to 75mm in diameter.

60B 61B (23) Slab with roughly pointed top, 0.80m by 0.50m by 80mm; the right side has been broken off and the bottom right corner is lost, the rest being joined with cement. On face *a* there is a broad-armed Greek cross within a circular margin 0.35m in diameter and 20mm broad, executed in very shallow false relief by pecking through the micaceous surface-layer. The cross measures 0.29m across the arms, and has small sinkings a few mm within the square armpits, and 50mm pellets in each quadrant. A 55mm Greek cross with round terminals is incised above the circle. On face *b* there is a 185mm Greek cross, outlined by a shallow pecked groove 15mm to 20mm wide, and having the centres of the arms voided with similar grooves to form a crosslet. (*PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 42-3, pl.2 (no.2)).

60C 61C (24) Slab of schist, 0.90m by 0.17m by 105mm, carved on both 'end-grain' faces. The top is naturally tapered, and the lower 0.33m appears to have been dressed back on one side to form a narrower butt. On face *a* there is carved in false relief a cross with broad short arms, having 30mm pellets in the upper armpits. The end of the upper arm is formed by a semicircular groove, not continuous with the main outline of the cross, which may reflect the niche on number 27. Above and below the vertical arms of the cross, and separated from it by horizontal grooves, there are incised 75mm Greek crosses. On face *b* there is a boldly incised Greek cross, 160mm across the arms.

60D (25) Tapered slab of epidiorite, 0.78m by 0.24m by 100mm. On one face it bears, partly incised and partly in false relief, a Latin cross 0.33m high. The cross-head is contained in a round-headed niche whose groove continues across the ends of the side-arms but not the upper arm. In the upper left spandrel there is an incised crosslet, and the other, which may be incomplete, now appears as an L-shaped bar and a small pellet.

60E (26) Slab of chlorite-schist, 0.72m by 0.23m by 85mm; the surfaces display horizontal corrugations as on number 22, and are much flaked. On face *a* there is an outline Latin cross with open foot, 0.42m high and 0.19m across the arms, whose head bears a complex arrangement of pits: one at the centre, four just within the armpits, and four in the arms. The much-worn low-relief carving on face *b* showed a 200mm equal-armed cross, open at the foot, with a 15mm pit at the centre, and small sunken hollows in the armpits.

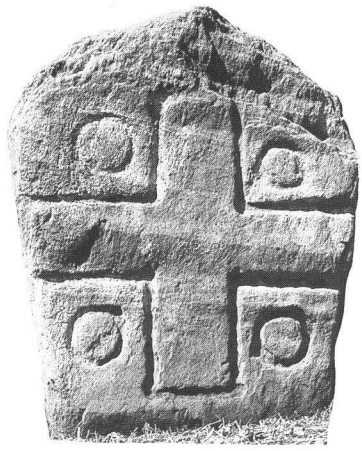
60F (27) Slightly tapered slab, 1.18m by 0.25m by 140mm; the lower part is reduced in thickness to 70mm, probably by natural flaking. The surfaces are much worn, and the upper



Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No. 20); carved stones (*scale* 1:15)

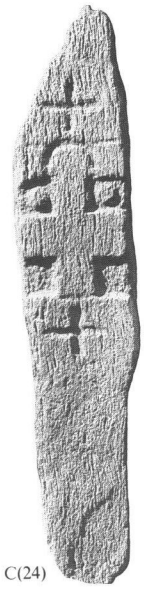


A(22)





B(23)



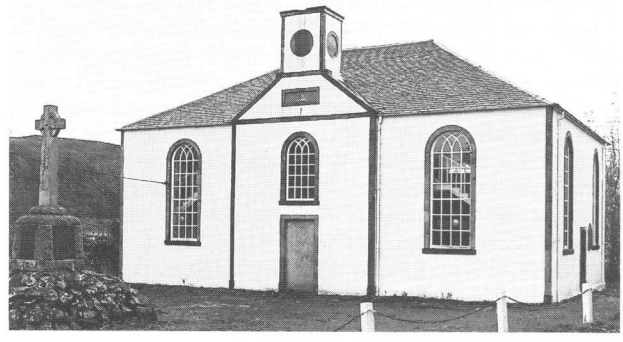
C(24)

A-C. Burial-ground, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary (No. 20) carved stones

60F left corner is worn away. On face *a* two crosses are carved in false relief, the lower being a plain Greek cross with open foot, 0.17m across the arms. The upper is a Latin cross, 0.33m high, with small sunken armpits, contained in a round-headed niche springing from the ends of the side-arms. The shaft rises from a sloping base, and both it and the upper arm are slightly tapered. Face *b* is scarred by several natural fissures, but at the top there is an incised Greek cross, 125mm across the arms, with slightly expanded terminals. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.14, 2; *PSAS*, **12** (1876-8), 43-4, pl.3 (no.3)).

60G (28) Tapered slab, 0.89m by 0.38m by 70mm, heavily worn and with some pronounced vertical cracks. On face *a*, carved in false relief within an oval frame, there is a broad-armed cross, 0.24m across the arms, with small circular hollows in the armpits forming 'thistle-shaped' sinkings. The ends of the arms are bifurcated and the indentations, now much worn, were probably triangular. Below there is an incised 100mm Greek cross, with possible expanded terminals on the vertical arms. On face *b* there is an incised 190mm Greek cross. Its left side-arm appears to be prolonged towards the edge of the slab, but this may be the result of flaking.

60H (29) Three fragments of chlorite-schist which form a single socketed stone with tapered ends, 0.94m by 0.22m to 0.20m by 100mm; it has been broken across, and one half has been split in thickness. On the original upper surface there is an incised 20mm border, and the oval central socket, 200mm by 60mm, is enclosed by a raised margin 30mm wide. In each half of the slab another small socket is carved, parallel to the main one but near one edge of the slab, and there are traces of a third small socket between them in the broken area aligned with the centre of the large one. All of these sockets are of tapering section, and the slab was perhaps designed to support a timber pillar or cross with provision being made, either originally or subsequently, for small votive crosses. At one end a shallow groove crosses the border, forming a crosslet, and there appears to be a similar crosslet in the much worn corresponding area of the underside. On each half of this surface there is an incised Latin cross, one now much damaged by flaking, which may have been carved when the broken halves were re-used upright.



D. Craignish Parish Church, Ardfern (No. 21), from NW

21 Craignish Parish Church, Ardfern

NM 804041 October 1984

This church stands between the road and the shore of Loch Craignish at the S end of Ardfern village. The main block, which is hip-roofed, measures 15.3m in overall length from E to W by 10.4m transversely. The principal or N elevation is of three bays and has a slightly advanced and pedimented centrepiece which contains a blocked doorway. The date 1826 is inscribed within the tympanum, and the pediment is surmounted by a belfry. Throughout, the walls are of harled rubble-masonry with exposed margins and quoins of droved sandstone; the windows are uniformly round-headed with glazing-bars forming simple intersecting tracery. Each of the three-bay end-walls has a central doorway and a blind window-opening corresponding to the positions of internal stairs. A single-storey vestry projects from the centre of the S front.

Internally, the pulpit is set on a podium against the centre 62
of the S wall, fronted by the main central aisle and flanked by narrow N-S access-aisles dividing up the blocks of plain bench pews. The two-decker pulpit is complete with octagonal canopy and sounding-board framed within reeded pilasters. Enclosed stone stairs at each end give access to the



Craignish Parish Church, Ardfern (No. 21); interior from W

gallery, which has a sunk-panelled front carried on five short timber columns. The bench-pews in the gallery have reflex-curved ends, and most of the front pews are gated.

The oldest of the mural monuments within the church is a white marble plaque commemorating Colin Campbell of Jura, who died in 1848. The bell, which was in the vestry at the date of survey, measures 0.4m in diameter at the skirt, and is 0.33m high. It bears a five-line inscription recording that it was originally given to the parish church of Craignish in 1750 by Captain Archibald Campbell (then owner of the Barbreck estate), and was founded in Edinburgh by John Milne; it was recast at the expense of the heritors by John C Wilson, Glasgow, in 1858.

This church replaced an older one on the same site, which was possibly built in 1698 and was repaired shortly before 1793.[1] Its replacement was discussed by the heritors in 1819 and in the following year a plan and specifications for a church seating 523 persons were produced by Donald MacDougall, 'architect in Craignish'.[2*] It was not until 1824 that the Presbytery of Inveraray inspected the old church and manse and agreed with the heritors that a new church should be built. Further plans were submitted, and in 1825 the heritors selected one by Donald MacDougall for its internal arrangements, 'but suggested some alterations on the external fabrick'.[3*] The completed building was accepted by the Presbytery in 1827, when it was described as seating 500 persons, with room for 52 at the communion tables.[4]

22 Burial-enclosure, Cretshengan

NR 707668 May 1984

This late 18th-century family enclosure is situated on rocky ground close to the E shore of the Sound of Jura, below a headland marked by a standing stone.[1] There is a curved outer wall to E and S, but there is no evidence of earlier use of the site. The enclosure is 6.1m square within lime-mortared walls which on N and S terminate in a flat coping at a height of 1.7m, whereas the E wall is gabled, with a blocked central doorway and above it a two-light lancet window. The W wall is crenellated and its central part is raised to accommodate a mural monument of sandstone with a moulded frieze and a fluted segmental pediment. This commemorates John Campbell of Drimnamucklach, who died in 1784 aged 76, and members of his family. An inserted marble panel commemorates his namesake, 'late of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion', who died in 1840 aged 77, the builder of Carse House (No. 156). Two other mural tablets name later members of the family, one of whom died at Carse House in 1881.

The Drimnamucklach estate was a compact group of townships, acquired by the Campbells some time after 1751, which included Drimnamucklach itself (NR *c.*676713) and Cretshengan; the latter appears to have been the principal residence until superseded by Carse House in 1826.[2]

23 Burial-ground, Daltote (Site)

NR 751838 June 1985

The site identified by the Ordnance Survey in 1867 as that of 'an ancient burial-ground'[1] is situated on a grassy terrace 80m SSE of Daltote farmhouse and 730m NE of the burial-ground No. 24. The only remains are a scatter of field-clearance material overlying the footings of a small building on a N-S alignment, which is unlikely to be of ecclesiastical origin. Some 90m to the SSW are the footings of the rectangular dwelling of a small settlement, still occupied in 1867 and known as 'Ach Cill-bhranain' ('field of Brendan's burial-ground').[2*] An oval enclosure a further 60m to the S has been identified as the burial-ground,[3] but was probably associated with a vanished farm-building which was still roofed in 1869.

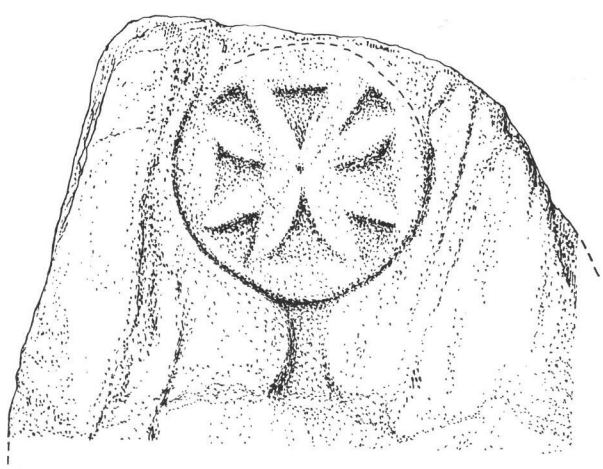
24 Burial-ground (Site) and Cross-marked Stone, Daltote Cottage

NR 746833 June 1984

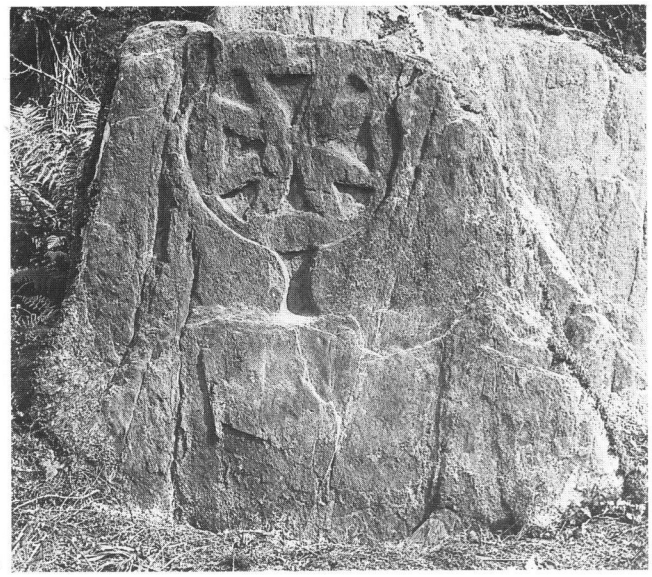
This site lies 100m W of Daltote Cottage in a valley which is bounded to E and W by low but sheer-sided ridges, and slopes gently SSW for 400m to the E shore of Loch Sween. The area was already thickly wooded in the 19th century, and until 1982-3 was occupied by a mature conifer plantation. Following the felling of these trees, a forest road was constructed in 1984 to a point about 20m N of the site. An old road or track shown on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey map, which passed immediately W of the site, appears from its regular alignment to have been associated with estate woodland-management at that period. The traditional site of another burial-ground (No. 23) lies 0.7km to the NNE, while the remains of the old settlement of Daltote[1] are obscured by dense plantations 400m to the SSE (NR 747829).

The site is bounded to the E by a low rock-face, against which was formed a rounded enclosure measuring about 10m from NNE to SSW by 8.5m within a rubble wall up to 2m thick. These remains were recorded in 1962 and 1973,[2] but at the date of visit the S wall had been obliterated by recent timber-clearance operations. There are also no remains of the well and possible gravemarkers described by previous observers,[3] but a vertically-bedded slab of chlorite-schist about 1.3m high bears on its W face a handled cross of Early Christian character.

The cross is of equal-armed type and is carved in false relief within a circle 0.51 in diameter whose central compass-point is marked by a slight depression. The whole area within the circle has been slightly sunk, although this is now obscured by flaking at the top and right edge, and the armpits and the centres of the arms of the cross have been more deeply recessed so that its outline is defined by flat bands about 63A,B



A



B

Cross-marked stone, Daltote Cottage (No. 24)
(A, *scale* 1:15)

60mm wide. The arms are slightly curved at the sides but not at the ends, which merge into a circular frame about 30mm wide. The base of the enclosing circle is interrupted by a handle or pedestal 0.17m in height, with curved sides and sunken centre; this handle, like the axis of the cross itself, is tilted a few degrees from the vertical. (*Kist*, **23** (1982), cover illustration and pp.26-9; ibid., **24** (1982), 27).

25 Burial-enclosure, Danna na Cloiche

NR 692772 August 1984

This small structure stands on sloping ground 130m from the N shore of a bay at the S extremity of the island of Danna, and close to the entrance of Loch Sween. It measures 5.7m square within walls of lime-mortared rubble masonry, 0.7m thick and up to 1.5m high; the entrance is at the centre of the S wall. Although there are no identifiable funerary monuments, its identification as a private burial-enclosure of the Campbell family of Danna[1] is supported by the existence in the inner face of the W wall of three recesses, each 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep. These resemble the provision made for mural tablets in other 18th-century family burial-aisles in Mid Argyll (cf. Nos. 18, 32, 90).

26 Burial-ground, Dùn an Oir, Glendaruel

NS 003875 July 1986

This family burial-enclosure of the Campbells of Glendaruel occupies the summit of a wooded mound 0.5km SW of Achanelid farmhouse and 0.7km NNE of the site of Glendaruel House, which was demolished following a fire in 1970.[1] The mound appears to be of natural origin, and it is possible that the name was transferred from the nearby motte (No. 125).

The enclosure is 4.3m square within a lime-mortared rubble wall 2m high and 0.6m thick. The coping of sandstone slabs is crowned at the angles by pedestals from which fluted urns have been dislodged, and an entrance-doorway in the SW wall has been blocked and its moulded lintel removed. Although the enclosure is probably of early 19th-century date, three 18th-century monuments of unknown origin are built into the NW wall.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS

(1) Mural tablet of sandstone with an inscription in incised capitals commemorating 'Mrs Beatrix McLean, Daughter of Sir Iohn McLean of that ilk' who died in 1723 aged 15 'at Eskchlachan'. Sir John MacLean of Duart was a prominent Jacobite whose widowed mother married James Campbell of Glendaruel.[2*] The former township of Eskachlachan was close to the site of Glendaruel House.[3]

(2) Mural tablet, undated but similar to number 1, inscribed 'Mrs Isbal Campbell, daughter to the leard of Glenderual, & Archibald Campbell his brother'. The laird referred to was probably Colin Campbell, whose estate was forfeited following his participation in the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1719.[4]

(3) Mural tablet commemorating Duncan Campbell of 'Glendarouel' who died in 1776 aged 81, and his daughter Katrine who died in 1763 aged 13. Duncan Campbell, a cadet of the family of Campbell of Jura, acquired the Glendaruel estate about 1750.[5]

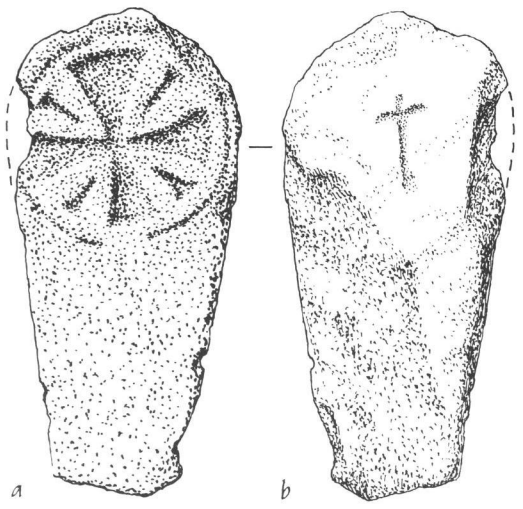
(4) Mural tablet of marble commemorating Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Duncan Campbell of Glendaruel 'and only child of Dr J R Hume of London, physician to his Grace the Duke of Wellington', who died at Glendaruel House in 1847. Adjacent tablets commemorate her husband, who died in 1874, and two infant daughters.

27 Cross-marked Stone, Dunans, Knapdale

NR 801900 May 1984

This stone, which is now displayed in Kilmory Knap chapel (No. 76), was discovered in 1969 on the floor of a rectangular drystone building at the W side of a forest road 0.9km SW of Dunans.[1] The structure, which measures 9m by 4.5m over all, was probably a house of no great antiquity, and the original context of the stone is uncertain. However, the grey-green epidiorite from which it is carved can be matched in cliffs close to the find-spot.

It is a tapering slab of triangular section, 0.95m by 0.45m, 64A
which appears to be incomplete at the foot, and is damaged at one edge. On one face (*a*) there is sunk an equal-armed cross with broad wedge-shaped arms, within an incised circle



A. Cross-marked stone, Dunans, Knapdale (No. 27) (*scale* 1:15)

0.41m in diameter which is interrupted for 9mm below the foot of the cross. In each arm there is a T-shaped or nail-shaped sinking, which introduces an element of the marigold into the design.

On the back (*b*) there is an incised Latin cross, 0.18m high and 0.10m across the arms.

28 Cross-base, Dùn Mhuilig, Craignish
NM 778019 September 1988

A socket-stone of medieval type was found in 1976 on the N shore of Bàgh Dùn Mhuilig, 400m N of the old parish church No. 67, and it now lies 60m E of the find-spot in a small wood S of the modern house named after the adjacent galleried dun, Dùn Mhuilig.[1]

It is an almost square slab of local schist, 1.05m by 1.02m by 0.25m in thickness, now broken across, with a central socket 0.37m by 0.19m. In view of the proximity of the medieval church, it is uncertain whether the socket-stone held a roadside cross associated with the boat-landing at the head of the bay, or was moved from the church, either for building-material or for use as an anchor, in the post-medieval period.

29 Long Cists, Dunoon (Sites)
(1) NS 174763 (2) NS 173763

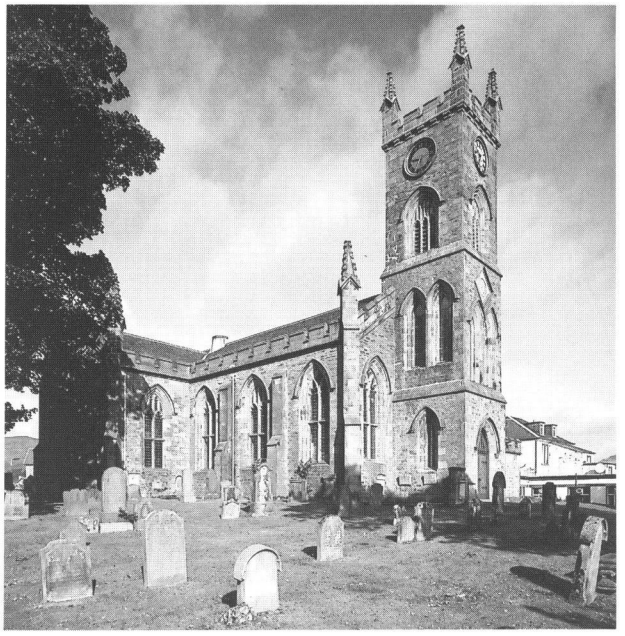
Long cists have been found in Dunoon on at least two occasions and two groups are recorded in the OS Name Book.[1]

(1) To the S of Dunoon Castle (No. 127) several 'full length skeletons covered only by two slabs brought together at the top' were discovered. The skeletons were left undisturbed.

(2) In 1822 in the garden of Castle House (No. 157) there were found seven or eight inhumations 'deposited in the same way'.

30 Parish Church, Dunoon
NS 174765 July 1987

This church stands in its churchyard at the head of Kirk Street, 150m W of Dunoon Pier and 200m NNW of Dunoon Castle (No. 127). It was built in 1816, to the designs of J Gillespie Graham, on the site of the medieval church, and was lengthened by David Hamilton in 1834 and further altered in 1839.[1*] In 1911 symmetrical transepts were added to replace former small annexes, and the interior was remodelled to form a chancel at the W.[2]



B. Parish Church, Dunoon (No. 30), from SE

The entire building is in Perpendicular Gothic style, with two-light windows having hoodmoulds, crenellated wall-heads and gables, and crocketed pinnacles. In its lengthened form it measures 31m from E to W by 14m, and the span across the added transepts is 24.4m. Graham's design comprised a plain rectangle with a central tower projecting at the E end, built of white sandstone rubble with tooled dressings. The tower was of three stages with a bevelled intake at each level, having a ground-floor entrance-doorway and lancets, a second stage with lancets, and a third with three-light louvred bell-openings. In 1839 it was heightened by 2.6m to accommodate clock-faces and make it more proportionate to the lengthened church, although Graham's corbelled parapet and pinnacles were retained.[3] It is uncertain whether any of Graham's W end was incorporated in Hamilton's extension, which has a large central window flanked by smaller ones, and a rose-window in the crenellated gable above. Most of Hamilton's work, however, was removed or concealed by the transepts of 1911, each 5.2m in projection and 13.8m in width and each having a gable with central buttress flanked by two-light windows and surmounted by a rose-window. The re-entrants between the transepts and the W end are filled by crenellated staircase-annexes serving the transept galleries.

Internally there is little trace of the original arrangement, but the present layout includes an E gallery and others in the added transepts, which are divided from the church by broad-chamfered double arches. The furnishings are of Perpendicular style, and the E window contains glass by Douglas Hamilton.

The medieval church served a parish extending N from

Toward Point, along the W shores of the Holy Loch and Loch Eck, and inland to the watersheds with Loch Striven and Glendaruel. In the early 17th century the parish was united with Kilmun (No. 80), and the attempt of 1642 to disjoin them, annexing the N part of Dunoon to Kilmun, was only intermittently successful. From 1690 the two remained united until the union was dissolved in 1894.[4]

The church was dedicated to St Mary and a series of rectors are recorded from 1270 onwards. In 1402 it was granted land at 'Fynvaccan' (Finbracken at Sandbank) by Sir John Stewart, in 1420 a papal indulgence was offered to those visiting the chantry founded at the altar of the Holy Cross by John Campbell, a local resident, and in 1440 annual rents were granted from the lands of Ardenslate for lights at the image of the church's patron saint both by Duncan, Lord Campbell, in memory of his grandparents, and Duncan Lamont. At that time the church was a free parsonage in lay patronage, probably originally that of the Stewarts and subsequently of the Crown, but in 1453 James II granted its revenues to the Bishop of Argyll, and thereafter the bishops frequently resided in Dunoon, the traditional site of their palace being about 100m WSW of the church. It was also the seat of the annual diocesan synod and, in the reformed church, of the Presybtery covering Cowal and Bute, while in the restored diocesan chapter of 1662 the minister of Dunoon became treasurer.[5]

There are few references to the church building before it was condemned in 1812 as being beyond repair, although a new bell was obtained from London in 1801. A 'beautiful Gothic window' in the gable, which had been plastered over, was discovered during the demolition of the old church before the rebuilding of 1816.[6] The building has been little altered since the extension of 1911. Following a recent amalgamation, it is now known as 'Old and St Cuthbert's Church' or the 'High Kirk'.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS. The following monuments are in the churchyard, which also contains several other 18th-century monuments to local farmers and tradesmen.[7*]

(1) Table-tomb with moulded edges and elaborate legs, very worn. It bears emblems of mortality in relief, then a shield which is completely defaced. A marginal inscription reads:

[HER]E LIES IOHN M(AC)A[R]THU[R O]F / MILNTOUN WHO DECEASED THE 1[?] OF A[V]G(VST) 1674 AND OF HIS A[GE] / [?5]0

A secondary inscription commemorates John McArthur of Milton and his wife Mary Sandilands, with the date 1772. The first-named John MacArthur founded a family which held a considerable estate in the Dunoon area until the 19th century.[8]

(2) Large recumbent slab, probably from a table-tomb, of late 17th-century type. It has moulded edges, with an angel's head at the centre of one side. In the upper half, in bold relief, is a blank shield with a helm bearing two oars in saltire, the crest of the Campbells of Dunoon and Innellan,[9*] between mantling. The lower half bears an illegible inscription and an oval medallion.

(3) Recumbent slab with moulded edges, broken into four fragments. An elaborate shield in relief bears an inescutcheon, quarterly: 1st and 4th, a lion rampant; 2nd and 3rd, a fess checky. Below there are emblems of mortality, including a mort-bell and coffin, and the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death'). The incised marginal inscription and a couplet at the foot of the slab read:

HERE LAYES AGNES STE/WART SPOUSE TO IOHN CAMPBEL CAPTAIN OF DVNO/VN WHO DECEASED / THE 27 OF MAY 1695 AND OF HER AGE 62

GRACE VERTUE BEAUTY / AL IN ONE /
LAYS HERE INCLOS(E)D / BELOW THIS STONE

Agnes Stewart, who came from an Irish family, married John Campbell in 1654, and he died before April 1714.[10]

(4) Recumbent slab with blank shield, emblems of mortality and motto as on number 3. The marginal inscription commemorates Iohn, son of Mr Iohn Campbel of Duneon, who died in 1713 aged 12. He was probably a son of the second marriage of the Captain of Dunoon named on number 3, although he may have been a son of his namesake and successor.[11]

(5) Headstone with shaped head marking the burial place appointed for Donald Clark, who died in 1721, 'and now for his sons 1745'.

(6) Fallen headstone, or support panel from table-tomb, bearing an angel's head and emblems of mortality in high relief, with the date 1728.

(7) Headstone commemorating Mary McIver, 'spouse to Thomas Harkness in the Parish of Inverhalan', who died in 1755 aged 22. She was first wife of the celebrated sheep-farmer, who died in 1808 and is buried at Kilmun (No. 80, 57).[12]

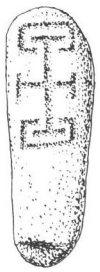
(8) Marble tablet within a sandstone frame bearing egg-and-dart ornament, fixed to the E wall of the church tower. It was erected by their children to commemorate Sir John Campbell of Orchard who died in 1768 aged 85, and his wife Anne Campbell who died in 1759 aged 8[?6]. John Campbell was 'the last of the male line of the ancient family of Ardkinglass',[13*] and his estate lay on the W and SW shores of the Holy Loch.

(9) Headstone with shaped head commemorating Duncan Macnaught, who died in 1788 aged 83, and his wife Elizabeth McKellar who died in 1760 aged [?5]3. On the back are emblems of mortality in relief in a small panel, and the verse:

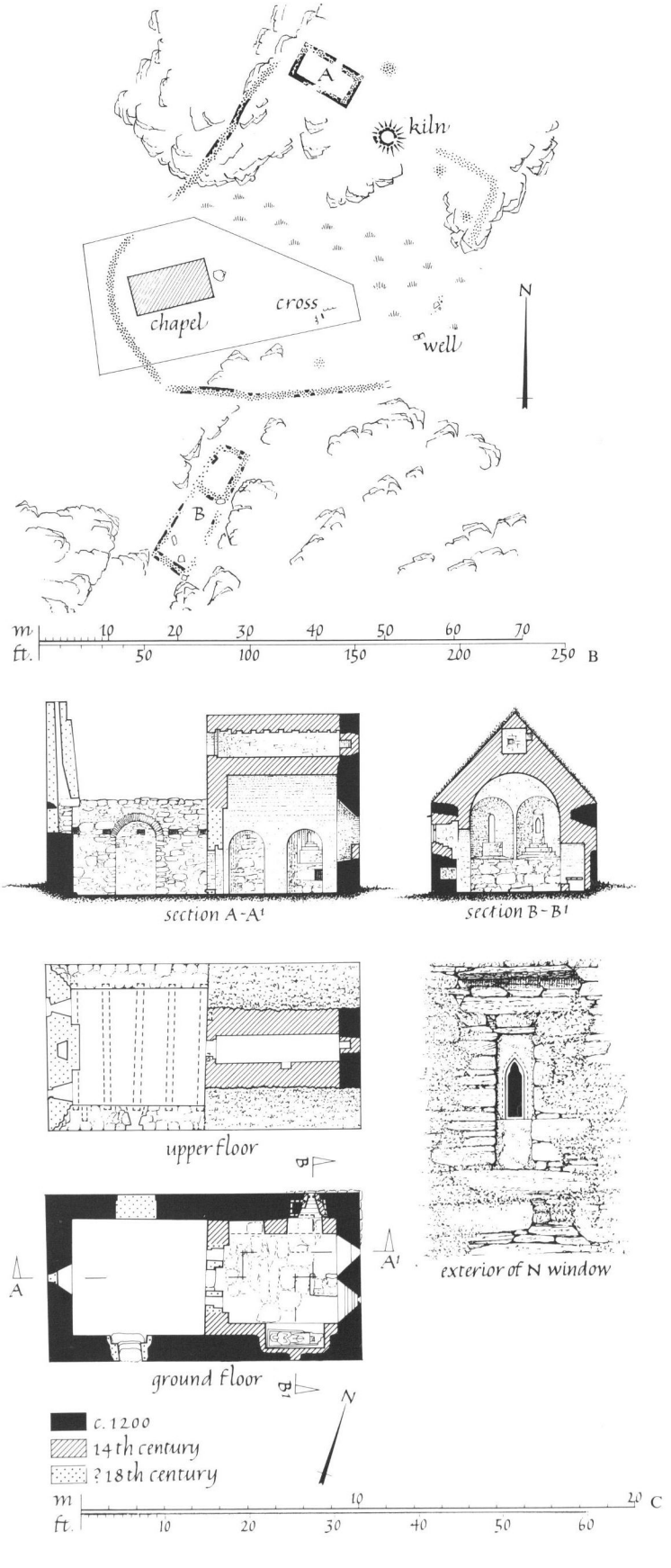
WHY DO WE MORN DEPARTED FRIENDS
OR SHAKE AT DEATHS ALARMS
TIS BUT THE [?VOIL] THAT IESUS SOUNDS
TO CALL THEM TO HIS ARMS

(10) Headstone with shaped head marking the burying place of James Campbell in Cloch and his wife Cathrin Turner, and their infant sons, two of whom died in 1768. On the back, in relief, is a shield with mantling and helm, parted per pale: dexter, gyronny of eight; sinister, in chief three guttes de sang (drops of blood), in base a wheel.

(11) Classical marble monument set in an ashlar reredos at the SE angle of the tower. It commemorates James Hunter of Hafton (No. 163), who died in 1834 aged 51, his first wife Susan Robertson who died in 1818 aged 26, and his second wife Jane Morrison who died in 1838 aged 42, with later members of the family. An armorial includes a shield bearing three hunting-horns, with an anchor for crest and the motto SPERO ('I hope').



A. Cross-marked stone, Duntaynish House (No. 31) (*scale* 1:15)



Chapel, Eilean Mór (No. 33)
B. general plan
C. plans, sections and detail

31 Cross-marked Stone, Duntaynish House

NR 741861 August 1987

This stone, which is now preserved at Duntaynish House, was found on 'the highest point' of Taynish Island (NR *c.*727827) in the 1940s.[1] The surviving buildings and enclosures on the island appear to be of domestic character, and it is probable that the stone was brought there from Eilean Mór (No.33).

It is a water-worn pillar of chlorite-schist, 0.51m high by 0.18m, rounded at the edges and slightly tapering to the foot, which is partly flaked. In the upper half there is a deeply incised cross with barred terminals, 0.19m high and having the horizontal arm at mid-height. At top and bottom the terminal bars are contained within incised rectangular frames, which give the effect of enclosing mouldings. This feature is found on the stone removed from Eilean Mór to Edinburgh (No. 33, 3), while both stones share the form of the cross, and the technique of vertical-sided grooves, with that at Inverneill House (No. 44). A 7th- or 8th-century date is probable. (Gainford, *Tayvallich*, pl. on p.3).

32 Burial-enclosure, Ederline

NM 868029 May 1984

This 18th-century burial-enclosure is situated on a wooded peninsula on the N shore of Loch Ederline, bounded on the W by the outflow of the Ford River and on the E by a bay separating it from the site of Old Ederline House.[1*] It measures 7.4m square within walls of lime-mortared rubble masonry 0.55m thick and terminating in a slab coping at a height of 2.1m. The entrance-doorway, in the E wall, has a lintel and jambs with rounded arrises, all of chlorite-schist; a stone above the lintel bears the incised date 1727. There are six shallow recesses for mural tablets in the W wall, and four more in the E wall, but all are empty.

Two headstones in a metal-railed enclosure to the N commemorate Alexander Campbell of Ederline, who died in 1841, and his wife and children. The older enclosure was presumably built as a burial-place for earlier members of the same family.

33 Chapels and Cave, Eilean Mór

NR 666752 August 1984

Eilean Mór is the largest and most westerly of the group of islands lying in the Sound of Jura at the mouth of Loch Sween, and known locally as 'the MacCormac Isles'. It lies about 6km SSW of Keills (No. 45) and 5.8km SW of Castle Sween (No. 119), and was undoubtedly the *oilen t-suibhne* ('island of Loch Sween') of the 17th-century *Book of Clanranald*.[1] This records the repair by John, Lord of the Isles, in the middle of the 14th century, of the existing chapel of early 13th-century date. Although the surrounding waters

are affected by strong tidal currents, an excellent anchorage is provided by a large sheltered inlet 150m NNE of the chapel. This building, with its associated cross of Early Christian date, stands at the S edge of a marshy area dividing the northern third of the island, situated on limestone, from the rockier S part which is composed of vertically bedded schists. The island was noted in the late 18th century for its excellent pasture,[2] but evidence for cultivation is confined to the NW part, where there are numerous enclosures and clearance-cairns. Several buildings and a corn-drying kiln are situated close to the chapel, which was itself adapted for domestic use in the post-Reformation period.

Some 250m SSW of the chapel (NR 665750) there are the remains of a drystone building, possibly another chapel, at the entrance to a small cave whose walls bear two incised crosses of early type. This site was probably used in the Early Christian period as a hermit's retreat, and the revival of this tradition is indicated by the inscription on a late medieval cross (*infra*, number 6), which formerly stood at the highest point of the island (NR 666751).

CHAPEL. The medieval chapel stood in an irregular
66B enclosure about 55m from E to W, best represented by a length of turf-and-stone dyke S and W of the chapel and on a different alignment from the mid-19th-century stone wall, now removed,[3] that preceded the present wire fence. The enclosure is interrupted to the E by marshy ground containing a stone-lined well, and it is not certain whether the lengths of walling adjoining the pre-improvement building and corn-drying kiln to the NE are to be associated with the chapel enclosure, nor whether any of these remains are as early as the ?10th-century cross (*infra*, number 4) that stands 16m SE of the chapel. This cross was formerly associated with a 'founder's tomb' of Irish type (*infra*).

The chapel measures 9.5m from E to W by 4.2m within
11(B) 0.9m walls. Its masonry is of local rubble with copious
66C pinnings laid in shelly lime-mortar, and incorporates several continuous courses of large slabs and some split boulders set on edge. Although these large stones are particularly conspicuous in the lower parts of the walls, there is a course of this material just below the S wall-head, and similar slabs are incorporated in the angle-quoins, so that there is no reason to doubt that the main structure is of a single date, probably early in the 13th century. There are extensive remains of wall-plaster and external harling, much of it of medieval date.

The original doorway, blocked probably in the post-medieval period, was in the N wall and had plain rubble jambs with a semicircular arch-head of slab-voussoirs. The chancel was lit by a double window in the E wall and by single lights towards the E ends of the N and S walls, the latter being blocked in the late medieval period and now represented only by two external rybats. The nave was lit by a window in the W gable at a height of about 2.2m, whose inner jambs are preserved as the ingoes of a post-medieval fireplace. The external patch indicates a daylight height of about 0.85m for this opening.

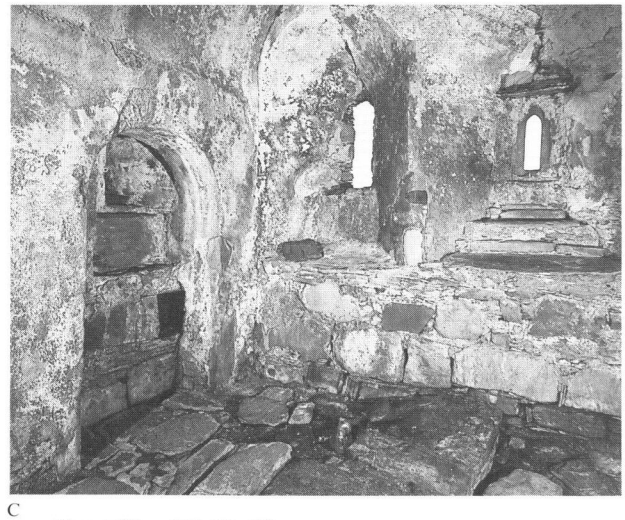
The two windows in the E wall are set in wide-splayed embrasures, incorporating some sandstone blocks in the sharp-arrised central pier and having semicircular arch-heads of rubble. These are largely concealed by plaster, which in the soffit of the S light retains the impression of plank



A



B



C

Chapel, Eilean Mór (No. 33)
A. view from NE
B. view from SW
C. interior from W

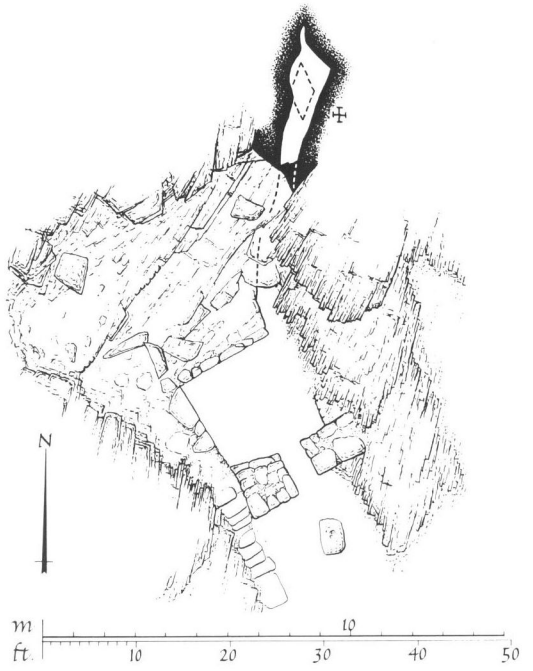
centering. The external openings, 0.21m in width, originally extended down to sills formed by schist slabs, but the lower parts were blocked, probably in the 14th century when a slab of schist pierced by a small lancet was inserted in the S light[4*] and it was given a stepped internal sill. A fragment of a

sandstone hood-mould remains above this light whereas there is a dripstone, probably inserted at this period, above the rubble arch-head of the N light. The N chancel-window underwent similar alterations, including the insertion of a
66C high-level stepped internal sill and a schist slab pierced by a cusped lancet only 0.4m high and 0.1m wide. The original arch-head of this embrasure was altered to a lintelled form and partially concealed by the chancel-vault, and an external dripstone was inserted, while the dripstone above the blocked N door is probably of similar date. The mutilated footings of an altar stand against the E wall, and an L-shaped aumbry below the sill of the N chancel-window, whose aperture is contracted by the abutment of the inserted vault, appears to be an original feature. The chancel is roughly paved with large slabs of uncertain date.

It is probable that in the original arrangement a timber screen separated a nave and chancel of equal length, but in the late medieval period this was replaced by a gabled wall containing an arch 3m high and 2.4m wide, with slab-voussoirs set almost vertically.[5*] At the same time, a barrel-vault springing from a skin of masonry added to the side-walls was inserted in the chancel, whose floor-area was thus reduced to 3.9m by 3.2m. The interior of the vault, whose apex is 4.5m high, is heavily plastered and retains the impression of wicker-centering of Irish type.[6] The added walling was aligned with the outer jambs of the E window-embrasures, and two tall arched recesses were formed in the N wall, one giving access to the altered N window and aumbry and the other probably to house a stall for a priest or distinguished visitor. A tomb-recess, which contains the effigy of a priest (*infra*, number 5), was formed in the S wall, cutting into earlier masonry, and the S chancel-window above the recess was blocked by the abutment of the vault. In the SE angle of the chancel there is a mutilated block incorporating the drain-hole of a piscina, formerly decorated and now perhaps inverted.[7*]

The exterior of the stone roof of the chancel conformed to
67A the profile of the 13th-century E gable, and the weight of masonry above the crown of the vault was reduced by the construction of a longitudinal passage, 1m wide and 0.8m high and spanned by a spaced series of schist lintels. It was entered by a doorway, rebated internally for a frame, high in the gable above the chancel-arch, and although its main purpose was presumably structural,[8] it was provided with an aumbry in the S wall and a small aperture in the E gable. Access to the doorway was possibly gained from a loft or domestic apartment above the nave, for two sockets in the wall above the chancel-arch, at the level of the N and S wall-heads, do not relate to the post-medieval arrangement in this area (*infra*). The rebuilding of the upper part of the W gable, however, makes it impossible to verify this suggestion. The outer surface of the vaulted roof is concealed by a thick growth of turf, and the character of the original masonry is uncertain.

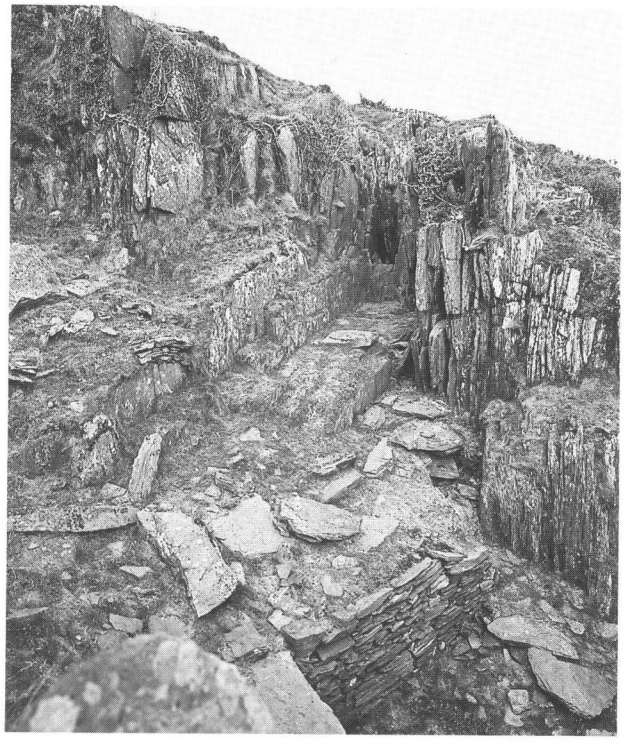
The post-medieval domestic alterations to the nave involved the insertion of an upper floor at a height of about 2.4m, the blocking of the N doorway and its replacement by a lintelled S doorway, and the filling of the chancel-arch with a wall containing a low doorway and two windows. It is not certain whether this last operation was carried out while the nave was unroofed, or whether the windows gave borrowed light to the otherwise unlit ground-floor room formed in the nave, although the rebate in one jamb of each opening, towards the chancel, suggests the former. The upper floor was carried on joists fitted into sockets in the side-walls, one of which is formed in the blocking of the N door. The embrasure of the former W window was adapted as a first-floor fireplace, and the construction of its corbelled-out chimney-breast, flanked by two windows in splayed embrasures,[9*] required the rebuilding of the upper part of the gable, which received slab skews and a chimney with a rough splayed coping. All of this work is of late 17th-century or early 18th-century character, and much of the external harling of the chapel appears to be associated with it, while the lower storey of the nave received a copious coat of plaster.



Chapel (possible) and cave, Eilean Mór (No. 33); plan

CHAPEL (POSSIBLE) AND CAVE. Near the SE shore of the island a series of rocky gullies cuts into old sea-cliffs formed of vertically bedded slabs of schist. One such gully has to the
N a side-gully ending in a vertical hole, probably formed 69A artificially, which now affords the only entrance to a small cave. Originally the cave was entered by a narrow tunnel about 3m in length, reached by an open passage of similar length from the N angle of an adjacent building, but subsequently the tunnel was blocked by the collapse of the slabs forming its roof. The site is terraced, perhaps partly by quarrying or deliberate improvement, and steps mount the SW wall of the building to the middle terrace from which the cave is now reached. It measures about 2.8m from N to S by 0.8m to 1.3m in width and 2m in height, and incised on the E side-wall there are two graffiti, a marigold and a pedestalled cross of Chi-rho type (*infra*, numbers 1 and 2). The blocked entrance-tunnel can be traced for about 1.5m from the S end of the cave, where its height appears to have been less than 1m.

The building occupying the mouth of the gully is roughly



A. Chapel (possible) and cave, Eilean Mór (No. 33), from S

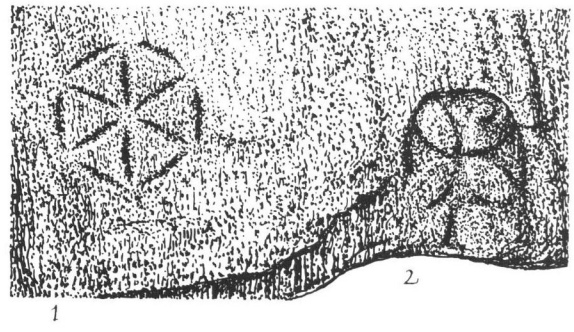
square internally, measuring about 3.5m in average span. The masonry is mainly of thin slabs laid without mortar, although a few large stones are included in the lowest courses. Its NW and SW walls are revetted against the hillside, and their thickness is uncertain, while the massive SE wall, which incorporates a central doorway, measures up to 1.6m in both thickness and surviving height. This wall is straight-jointed against the SW wall, which exhibits a pronounced overhang, partly at least as a result of intentional corbelling, but there is no evidence that this belonged to a stone-roofed oratory. The NE wall of the structure is formed by a vertical rock-face, except for a short length of masonry in the S angle, and at the N angle the NW wall returns 0.6m from the rock-face to form a narrow passage leading to the original entrance of the cave.

The age of the structure is uncertain, and it is not obvious whether it formed an open vestibule or was roofed as a chapel or dwelling, but its association with the lower entrance to the cave, which had been blocked long before 1800,[10] suggests that it was of medieval or earlier date. The cave itself was described by Leyden as 'Macoharmaig's study',[11*] and the graffito crosses, whose date may be as early as the 7th century, suggest that this perpetuates a genuine tradition of ascetic retreat.

'SAINT'S TOMB'. MacCulloch in 1819 described 'a rude sarcophagus firmly built with stone and lime, and still very entire', immediately E of the cross number 4, but James Skene's drawing of 1832 shows a tumbled mass of stone in that area, although Muir in the 1850s was still able to identify 'traces of a curved roof of stone'.[12*] White in 1869 saw only 'the nearly obliterated remains of an oblong tomb ... about 9 feet (2.7m) in length',[13] and the site has subsequently been levelled so that only slight traces of slabs set on edge are visible W and N of the cross. The tradition that this was the tomb of 'St Macoharmaig' was recorded in 1797, and a similar association of cross-slabs and 'founders' tombs' occurs on several early Irish ecclesiastical sites.[14] The description of 1797, however, describes the tomb as 'a little oblong building, elevated about three feet (0.9m) above the ground', and together with MacCulloch's comments and Lhuyd's drawing of 1699 this suggests a 'mortuary house' of medieval type, enclosed by a low kerb.[15]

SETTLEMENT. Some 30m ENE of the chapel is a turf-grown corn-drying kiln about 1.6m in internal diameter and having remains of a flue to the SE.[16*] A few metres to the NW there are the footings of a rectangular building (*A* on fig.), 9.5m by 5.5m over all, with an entrance in the NE side-wall. Both of these structures probably belong to the last phase of permanent occupation of the island, in the 18th century, but a larger building (*B*) 30m S of the chapel may be of earlier date. It is represented mainly by large orthostat slabs (cf. No. 141), and measured about 13m by 6.5m over all, with a smaller annexe attached to the NE end-wall.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND CROSSES. Numbers 1 and 2 are carved on the E wall of the cave, numbers 3, 6 and 7 are in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, and number 4 stands in the enclosure SE of the chapel. The effigy number 5 is in a tomb-recess in the S wall of the chancel of the chapel, and number 8 is also in the chapel. For two Early Christian stones from the Taynish area which were probably removed from Eilen Mór, see Nos. 31 and 44.

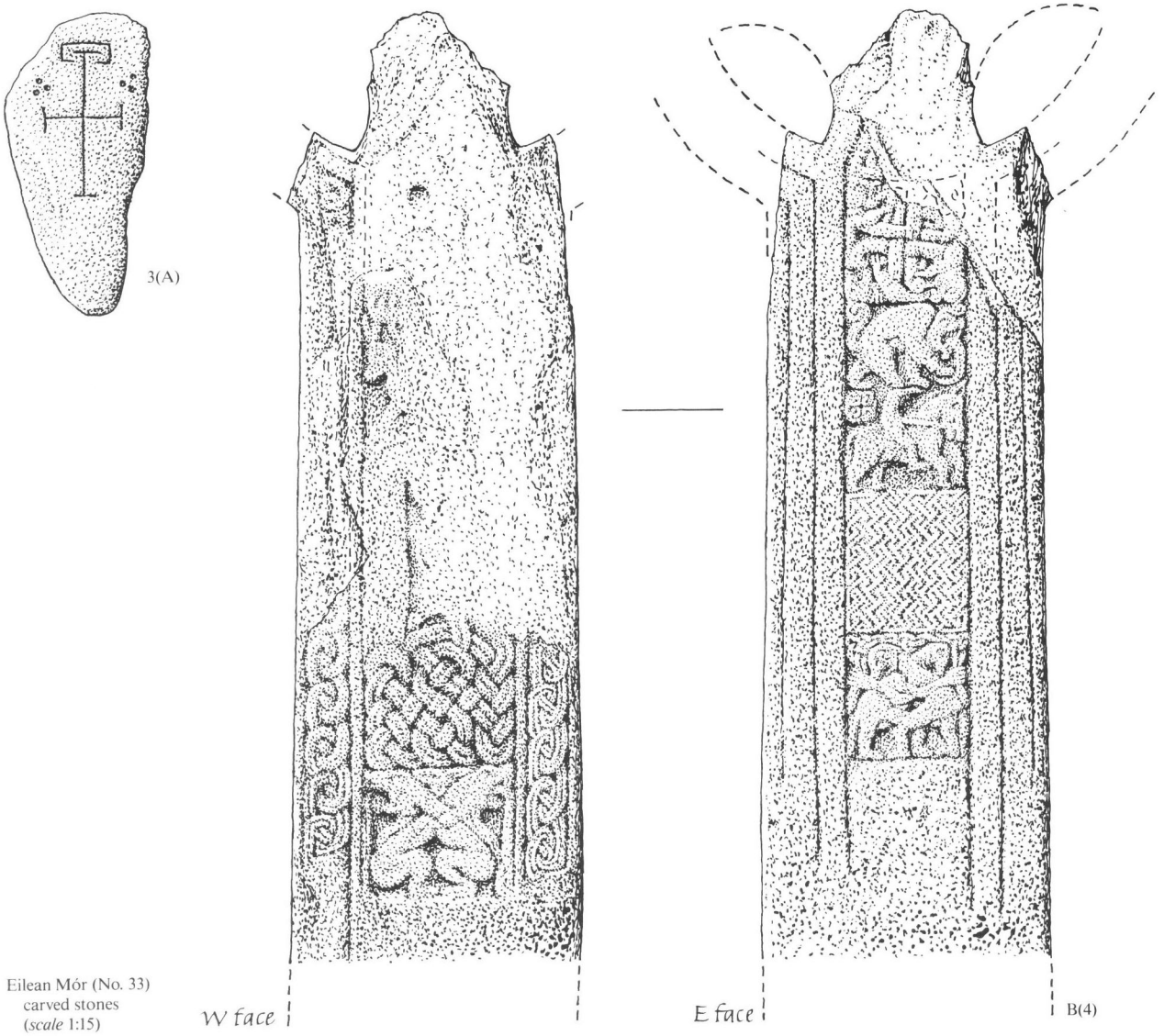


B. Eilean Mór (No. 33); carved stones (*scale* 1:15)

EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) Hexafoil within a circle 0.28m in diameter, incised on a smooth vertical rock-face. The surface is worn in places, but many of the pock-marks forming the oval grooves of which the carving is composed are clearly visible. The ring, like the 'petals', comprises individual grooves, most of them shallow but with some attempt to form sloping sides. They do not meet either at the outer ends of the petals or at the centre, but there are small marker-holes spanning some of the gaps at the perimeter, and a possible similar hole at the centre. This carving may be of 6th- or 7th-century date. 69B

(2) Equal-armed cross with pedestal, 0.32m high, carved on a less regular area of rock-face 0.4m S of number 1. The 69B



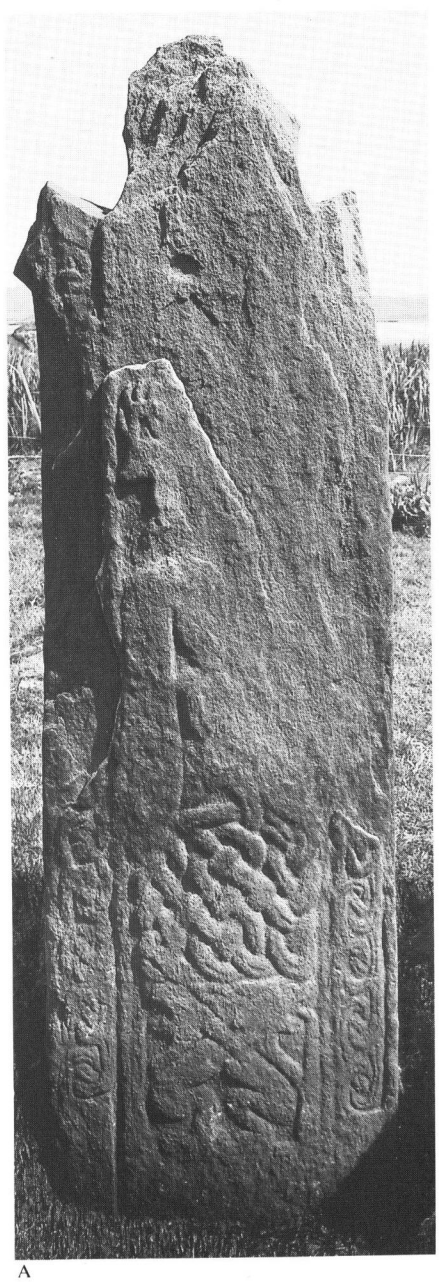
Eilean Mór (No. 33) carved stones (*scale* 1:15)

cross itself is 0.21m across and is designed as a cross of arcs with wide curving arms, hollowed out between oval 'petals' whose surfaces have flaked in places, but it is adapted to a horseshoe-shaped frame rather than the usual circle. The top right 'petal' bears at the outer end a curved groove which appears to identify the cross as the Early Christian 'Chi-rho' symbol, incorporating the first two Greek letters of the name of Christ. The pedestal is sunk like the cross-arms, and has curved sides and a wide flat base. The cross may be regarded as a relief-carved equivalent of the Chi-rho gravemarker at Iona,[17] and may be attributed to the 7th century.

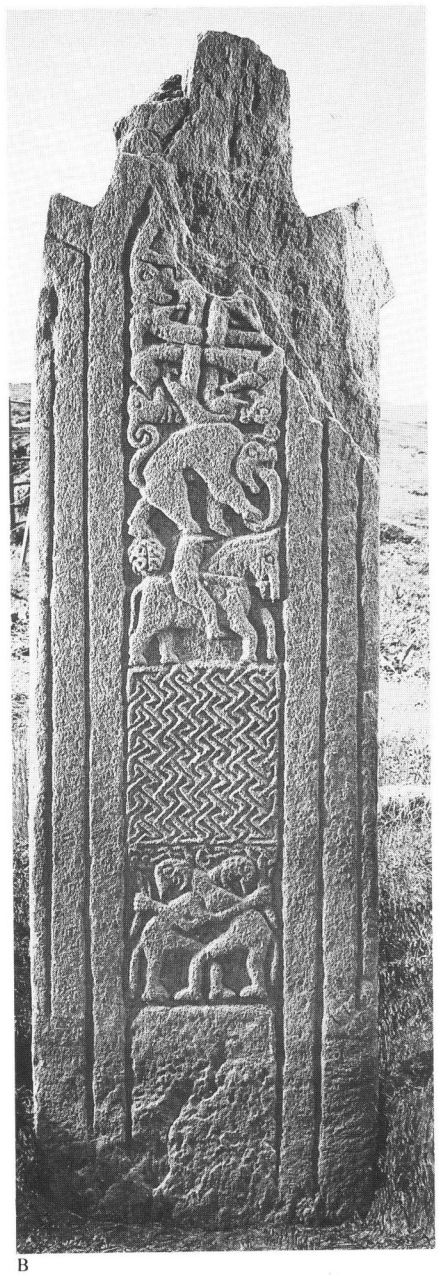
70A (3) Roughly triangular slab of chlorite-schist, 0.65m by 0.31m, presented by (Sir) J Y Simpson to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1862. In the upper half it bears a deeply-incised cross 0.31m high and 0.16m across the arms, which are set just above mid-height. The terminals are barred, and the top one is enclosed by a relief moulding created by an incised rectangular frame. In each of the upper quadrants there is an obliquely-set triangular group of three holes. This feature, and the framed terminal, associates this stone with those at Duntaynish and Inverneill (Nos. 31, 44), which were probably also removed from Eilen Mór. A 7th- or 8th-century date is probable for all three stones. (*PSAS*, **4** (1860-2), 551-2; *SSS*, **2**, pl.103, 2; *ECMS*, **3**, fig.419).

70B (4) Shaft and lower part of the head of a slab-like freestanding cross of schist, measuring 1.75m in visible height and 0.62m in width, which tapers in thickness from 120mm to 110mm. A further 0.1m of decoration on the W face is concealed below the present ground-level. The incomplete cross-head had oval armpits which were carefully shaped although not drafted through on a uniform plane, and the original height of the cross was at least 2.8m. Most of the surface of the W face has flaked off, and no ornament remains on the surviving stump of the head except for what may have been the edge of an area of interlace on the E face.

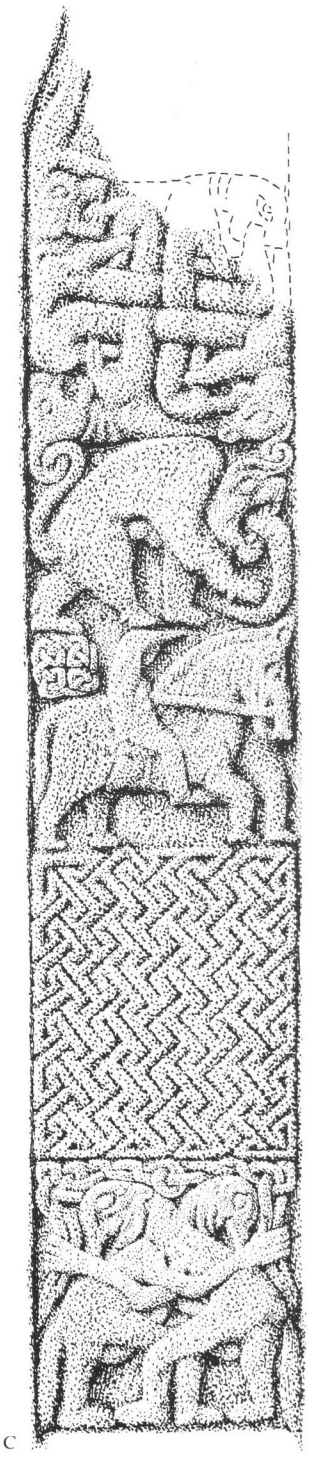
71B The E face has a triple margin whose two broad inner members returned onto the ring. The margin frames a blank panel, with no evidence of a former inscription, at the base



A



B



C

Eilean Mór (No. 33)
cross (4)
A. W face
B. E face
C. detail of E face

71C of the shaft, above which are two wrestling beak-headed monsters with tails and prominent genitals. Each holds with its free hand one of the two dangling lower cords attached to a twisted horizontal plait with a central knot, above which there is a panel of key-pattern similar to that on the cross-slab at Ardchattan (Lorn).[18] This is followed by three motifs with no horizontal demarcation, the lowest one being a hooded rider. The horse is shown in considerable detail, having a girth-strap, but it is poorly proportioned and the low-set rider is excessively small. A plaited knot with a cruciform centre fills a space at the left. Above the rider there is a large monster shown walking to the right and gripping a tapering ?snake in its fierce jaws. Its tail and crest are attached in spirals to the crests of the two lower animals in an incomplete plaited group of four filling the top of the shaft. Their heads and hindquarters are bent at right angles to the bodies, which form a central cross, and each has a forepaw grasping one hind-leg of the opposite beast, while it bites the other leg.

The W face has a broad margin with double-beaded 71A knotwork between flat mouldings, which continue onto the surviving N stump of the ring. It extends below the present



A



B

Eilean Mór (No. 33)
A, B. details of effigy (5)

ground-level to frame two confronted squatting beasts with interpenetrating plaited necks and large heads with long pendent tongues. Above there is a panel of coarse double-beaded interlace, some strands of which appear to continue onto the flaked area which has a very broad vertical band, of uncertain significance, at the left. The only ornament visible on the upper part of the shaft is the forequarters of a stag towards the left.

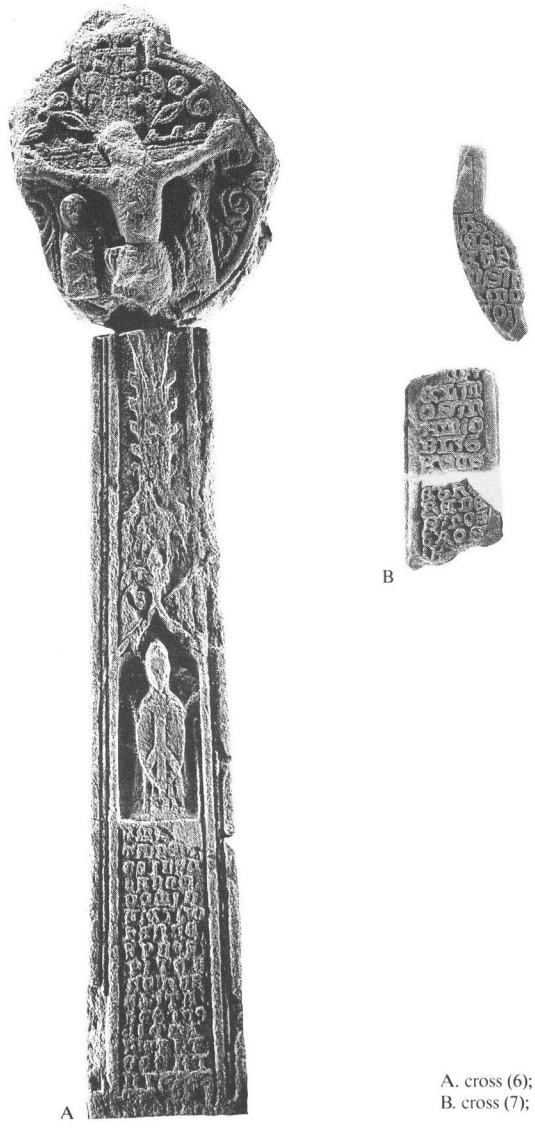
This cross, whose form appears to have been influenced by cross-slabs such as that at Ardchattan, is probably of 10th-century date. (Drawing by J Skene, 1832, in NMRS, MS 28 (SAS 464), f.53; *SSS* **1**, pl.100; White, *Knapdale*, pls.29, 30; *JRSAI*, **29** (1899), 343-5; *ECMS*, **3**, 379, figs.396a, b).

MEDIEVAL

(5) Tapered slab, 2.01m by 0.63m, bearing the 1.39m effigy of a priest in relief up to 70mm high. The lower edge and part of the right edge are damaged, and the broken upper part of the slab has been repaired with cement, while most of the head of the effigy is lost. The base-slab bears a simple incised margin. The head is set in a cusped round-headed niche, with 72A
a slight indentation at the top suggesting an ogival form, and at the left there are a chalice on a squareish ?altar, a jug and a ?cruet, while to the right there is space for an inscription which was never carved. The figure has the hands raised in an attitude of prayer and wears eucharistic vestments including a chasuble with plain double-Y orphreys, which bears elaborate rosette-ornament in the lower part. Traces of 72B
moulded ornament are also visible on the amice at the left side of the neck. The small feet are placed on a projecting platform, and the remainder of the foot of the slab is uncarved. (Drawing by J Skene, 1832, in NMRS, MS 28 (SAS 464), f.53; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.69; White, *Knapdale*, pl.33). *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

(6) Shaft and detached disc-head of a freestanding cross, 73A
about 2.95m in overall height including a tapered butt 0.6m high. The shaft has been broken across, and whereas the lower half remained *in situ* in its socket-stone at the highest point of the island (NR 666751) until the 20th century, the upper part was not recorded by Lhuyd in 1699, having presumably already been built into the W wall of the chapel (*supra*). The two halves were re-united some time before they were presented to the National Museum in 1937, and were repaired at that time. The cross-head was recorded by Lhuyd along with the lower part of the shaft,[20*] but was found by T S Muir in 1864, 'on the shore under the eminence', and placed by him in the chapel. It was removed shortly before 1922, but was returned to the National Museum in 1960.

The shaft, which tapers from 0.32m by 0.14m at base-level to 0.24m by 0.09m at the top, is framed on both faces by a triple moulding with a narrow central member. This moulding continued onto the cross-head, which is 0.67m in diameter, but this is now damaged at the edges and both side-arms are lost, although they are shown intact in Lhuyd's drawing, while the top arm is also incomplete. The lower part of the original E face[19] bears a panel with a Lombardic, inscription (*infra*), open at the foot but separated by a plain upper moulding from the figure of an abbot or bishop dressed in eucharistic vestments, holding a crosier in his left hand and with his right hand raised in blessing. He stands in a niche below a cusped ogee-headed canopy which springs from the edge-moulding and whose central finial is elaborately foliated. The worn area above this appears to form a calvary base for a cross-raguly bearing the damaged figure of the Crucified Saviour, which continues onto the cross-head, the legs being shown in the upper part of the



A. cross (6); E face
B. cross (7); face *a*

shaft. The torso is flanked by stylised figures of the Virgin Mary and St John, and the rood has inner mouldings and foliated terminals, while its upper arm is spanned by a curved label with the initials INRI ('Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum', 'Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews'). The remaining spaces round the perimeter are filled by leaves springing from the edge-moulding. The W face of the shaft is filled by an undulating plant-stem forming occasional circular medallions, which springs from the tail of a lion at the foot. The cross-head is filled with intertwined leaf-stems springing from the edge-moulding, and Lhuyd's drawing shows that this moulding was continuous, cutting off the cross-arms which, like those of the E face, contained leaf-sprays.

The Lombardic inscription on the E face, which is in sixteen lines, was intact at the beginning of the 20th century, but three letters in the first line were damaged some time before 1937. It reads:

+MA[RIO]/TA DE R/OS INSU/LARUM / DOMIN/A ET IO/HANNE/S PRES/PITER / AC HER/EMITA I/STE INS/ULE ME / FIERI F/ECERU/NT
'Mariota de Ros, Lady of the Isles, and John, priest and hermit of this island, caused me to be made'.

Mariota, daughter of Walter Leslie, Earl of Ross, married Donald, Lord of the Isles, some time before 1403, and his wife's claim to the disputed earldom was the main reason for Donald's campaign of 1411 which ended in the Battle of Harlaw. Since the inscription does not include the title 'Countess of Ross', which Mariota used elsewhere, it is possible that it was carved before her brother's death in 1402.

The base that formerly housed the cross is a rubble-built platform, 2.5m from N to S by 2.3m, and 0.8m high, which incorporates a central raised socket-stone of chlorite-schist, 0.76m square by 0.13m thick, with a socket 0.33m by 0.14m. It is occupied by a modern concrete replica of the cross-shaft. (*Lhuyd*, pl.10*a,b*; Muir, *Eccles. Notes*, 20, 204-5; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.78, 1-3; White, *Knapdale*, pls.31-2; *JRSAI*, **29** (1899), fig. on p.345 (head only); *PSAS*, **61** (1926-7), 152-4, fig.12,3 on p.153; ibid., **71** (1936-7), 367-8, fig.4 on p.368; ibid., **93** (1959-60), 253; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 80, pl.15A-D). *Iona school, late 14th or early 15th century.*

(7) Two fragments of the shaft and part of the head of a freestanding cross. Two other shaft-fragments, including part of the lower edge of the disc, were drawn by Lhuyd in 1699, but are now lost. One of the shaft-fragments was given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1786, and the other pieces followed it in 1936. The shaft-fragments, which were contiguous, have a combined height of 0.38m, a thickness of 60mm, and an intact width of 0.17m, but one edge of the lower fragment is damaged. The surviving part of the cross-head, which was split roughly vertically, is 0.37m high including a top arm 0.12m high, but its original diameter is uncertain. The cross was bounded by plain edge-mouldings, and the surviving faces of both head and shaft, as well as the lost fragments, were covered with Lombardic inscriptions except for a plain panel on one face of the top arm. The inscriptions in the cross-head are too incomplete to be intelligible, but those in the surviving part of the shaft read: 73B

(a) ...M / ELIM/OSIN/AM O/BLIG/AMUS / [NOS] / ET HE/REDE/S NOS/TROS / ...
(b) ... [CO]/NFIR/MAVIM/US IN / HONO/RE O/[MN]IP/[OT]EN/[TI]S D/[E]I IOH/...

(a) '[... in ?perpetual] alms. We oblige ourselves and our heirs ..'
(b) '... we have confirmed, in honour of almighty God, [?to] John ..'

(*Lhuyd*, pl.11*a*; White, *Knapdale*, 78; *PSAS*, **71** (1936-7), 14, fig.1 on p.15; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 81). *14th-15th century.*

(8) Fragment of chlorite-schist, broken at the left edge, recut to a straight top edge, and sheared horizontally on the upper surface; it measures 0.38m in incomplete width by 0.36m, and 100mm in thickness. The surviving part of the upper surface is roughly punch-tooled to the shape of a single foot, with an attendant or angel at the right extending one arm towards the ankle.[21*] This was probably the lower part

of an unfinished effigy, rather than a freestanding figure, and appears to have been reshaped for building use. *Probably 14th-15th century.*

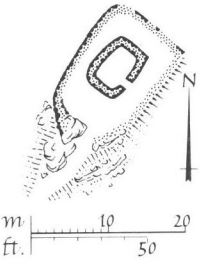
HISTORICAL NOTE

The dedication of the chapel, like that of the parish church of Keills (No. 45), appears to have been to the Irish saint Abbán moccu Corbmaic.[22] Although the obsolete 'quasi-surname' in *moccu* is simplified to *Mac* in the earliest recorded forms of the name of the island, beginning with Fordun's *Helant-Macarmyk* in the late 14th century, it survived locally as 'macoharmaig' until the early 19th century.[23*] It has recently been suggested that the introduction of the cult of Abbán may reflect contact between Dàl Riata and Leinster in the 7th century, for which there is other evidence.[24] The use of the cave for penitential or other ascetic purposes, and the earliest carved stones from the burial-ground, probably originated at this period, but the status of the community on the island in relation to the mainland site at Keills is a matter for conjecture.[25] Whether or not it remained in permanent occupation, however, it appears to have been the focus of continuing pilgrimage.

The construction of the medieval chapel may be ascribed, on architectural grounds, to the early 13th century, and its omission from the somewhat later grant of Keills and its dependent chapels to Kilwinning Abbey (see Nos. 45, 71, 76) perhaps indicates that its revenues were already assigned to the support of a chaplain or hermit. In the 14th and 15th centuries it benefited from the generosity of the MacDonald Lords of the Isles, who doubtless held the patronage of the chaplainry. The *Book of Clanranald*, using a verb (*do cumhduigh*) which can mean 'build', 'furnish', or 'embellish', referred to work carried out by John, Lord of the Isles (d. 1387) at the chapels on Orsay and Finlaggan in Islay, and on *an oilen t-suibhne*.[26] In the case of the latter, this can be identified with the insertion of the chancel-vault and alterations to the windows in a distinctive style. Mariota de Ros, wife of John's son Donald, collaborated with John, 'priest and hermit of this island', in the erection of the cross number 6, and it is probable that the benefactions of these or other members of the Clan Donald were recorded on the fragmentary cross number 7, which formed a charter in stone unique in the West Highlands.

The endowments of the chapel, namely the island of Sanct-Makchormick with the patronage of the chaplainry, the adjacent islands of Corr Eilean and Eilean Ghamna, and 'the lands called Sanct-Colme-Coif' (Cove), were granted in 1574 to Donald MacNeill of Taynish by Colin, 6th Earl of Argyll and superior of the Knapdale estate formerly held by the Lords of the Isles.[27] The MacNeills of Taynish were already in possession of these lands, and this connection may have arisen in the previous century from their office as constables of Castle Sween (No. 119) for the Lords of the Isles. The rental stipulated, involving the payment annually of 13s. 4d. as alms to the poor on behalf of the earl, and the connection with St Columba's Cave (No. 94), undoubtedly reflect the duties of the medieval hermit.

The island and its associated lands passed in 1643 to the MacNeills of Gallchoille, a cadet branch of the Taynish family, and both Eilean Mór and Cove were still in the ownership of that family in the early 19th century.[28] A headstone of 1734 at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 39) commemorates a son of Alexander McIlichowm in 'Ilandmore', and the substantial character of the alterations to the chapel may indicate that a tacksman was living there; the building is said to have been used latterly as an inn.[29] By the end of the 18th century the island appears to have been deserted except as grazing, but traditions about the chapel and cave, including the story of the miraculous birth of the saint, were well-known locally.[30] For much of the 19th century the chapel was used as a byre, but in 1928, together with the cave and cross-base, it was placed in the guardianship of the then Office of Works. The island was bequeathed to the Scottish National Party in 1979.



Chapel, Fearnoch (No. 34); plan

34 Chapel, Fearnoch

NS 021764 March 1987

The remains of this chapel are situated at an elevation of 100m OD in a south-facing valley 400m E of Fearnoch farmhouse and 550m from the E shore of Loch Riddon. It occupies the confined summit of a low rocky ridge to whose alignment it conforms, measuring 5.2m from NE to SW by 3.6m within walls up to 1.5m in thickness. These stand to a height of about 1m and in the upper part are of loose drystone rubble, probably indicating an agricultural re-use of the building, associated with adjacent turf field-dykes. The lower parts of the walls are of older construction and the plan of the building, with its entrance towards the SW end of the SE wall, supports its traditional identification as an early chapel.[1] 6(C)

The chapel stands in an enclosure measuring about 15m from NE to SW by 10m within a turf-and-stone boundary-wall having an entrance at the S angle.

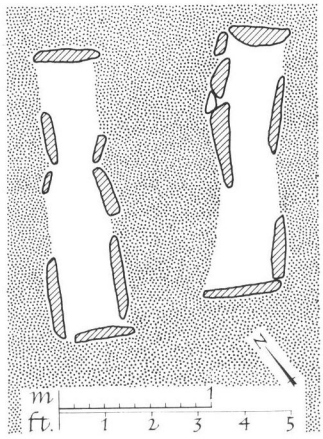
WELL. This well, formerly known as 'Chapel Well' or 'Priest's Well', is situated in a marshy hollow about 40m SW of the chapel. In 1863 it was described as measuring about 0.9m by 0.5m and its sides were lined with rough slabs,[2] but it has since been enlarged to provide a domestic water-supply.

35 Chapel, Innellan (Site)

NS 139689 June 1986

There are no remains of the supposed chapel whose foundations were 'distinctly visible' in 1864,[1*] and the site is occupied by a modern house. Two long-cist burials were excavated during construction work in 1964, and two further burials, one in a slab-lined cist, were subsequently reported.[2]

The first two cists were carefully constructed of red sandstone slabs and aligned SW-NE; they lay parallel to each



A. Chapel, Innellan (site) (No. 35); plan of cists

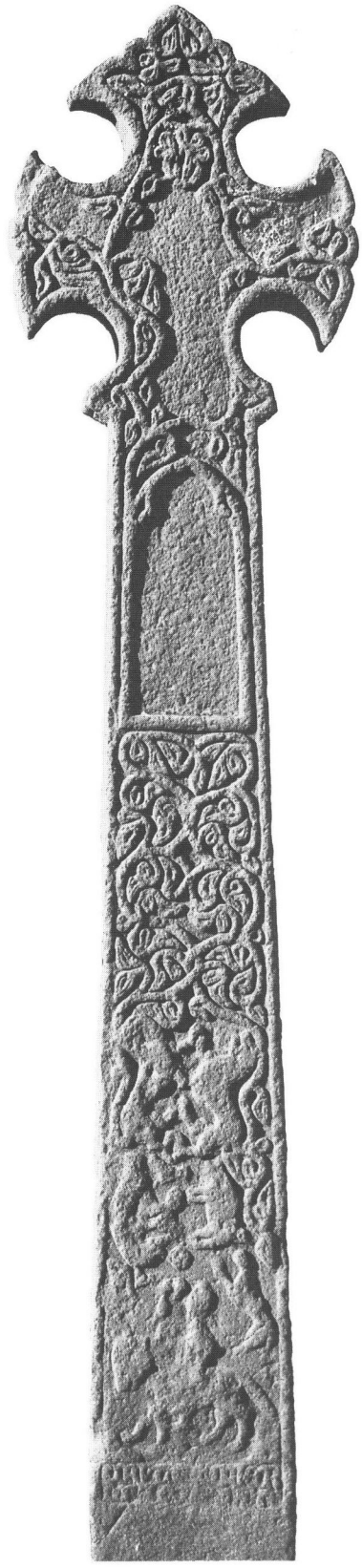
other about 0.6m apart with the heads of the inhumations at the SW ends. Several of the cover-slabs had been dislodged with consequent disturbance of the bodies, but analysis of the surviving bones and teeth suggested that both were mature adults.

36 Cross, Inveraray

NN 096095 March 1987

This fine late-medieval cross stands on a three-stepped pedestal on the NE side of Front Street, on the axis of Main Street and a few metres from the sea-wall of Loch Fyne. It may originally have stood at the medieval church of Kilmalieu (No. 65), but was subsequently erected as the market cross of Old Inveraray (No. 199) on an octagonal pilastered structure of 17th-century character, shown in Paul
428 Sandby's drawing of 1746. It was presumably in this position when the inscription of 'Inverara Cross' was recorded by Lhuyd in 1699, and its base was dismantled about 1775. Following a period of neglect, it was re-erected on its present site in 1839.[1]

The cross is of chlorite-schist of Loch Sween type, and measures 1.54m in visible height, and 0.57m across the arms. Its shaft tapers in width from 0.33m at the foot to 0.24m below the cross-head, and in thickness from 110mm to 100mm. The cross-head is of cross-patonce type with deep circular armpits forming squarish lugs at the junction with the shaft, and the top arm is of fleur-de-lis outline, whereas the central portions of the side terminals are rounded and of slight projection. The angle-rolls framing the ornamented edges of the shaft are continued in the cross-head as half-rolls which do not extend on to the edges. The present SE edge of the shaft bears an undulating leaf-stem terminating at the foot in a dragon's head, which closely resembles the edge ornament of the Campbeltown Cross,[2] while the opposite edge bears the following two-line inscription in neatly-formed Lombardic capitals, completed in two short lines at the foot of the SW face:[3]



B. Cross, Inveraray (No. 36); SW face

HEC EST CRVX NOBILIVM VIRORVM VIDELICET DONDCANI MEICGYLL/ICHOMGNAN PATRICI(I) FILII EIVS ET MAELMORE FILII PATRICI(I) QVI HANC / CRVCEM FIER/I FACIEBAT

'This is the cross of noble men, namely, Duncanus MacCowan, Patricius, his son, and Mael-Moire, son of Patricius, who caused this cross to be made'.

75B The front or SW face evidently contained in the cross-head a figure of the crucified Saviour which, as in the Campbeltown Cross, has been carefully cut away, the loss being concealed by the carving of additional stems in the surrounding foliage. At the top of the shaft is a cusped niche from which a figure, perhaps of a donor, has been similarly removed, followed by plant-scrolls and then a group of animals including a boar pursued by a hound, and at the foot a horseman with a hawk on his wrist, above the final lines of the inscription.

On the back of the cross the top arm showed a figure of St Michael, which has been almost erased except for the dragon on which he stood. At the centre of the cross-head there is a foliated cross, incorporating in the left arm a fantastic quadruped, and linked in the shaft to elegant intertwined plant-stems interrupted by two squares of plaitwork.

The cross is a product of the Iona school, and its close resemblance to the Campbeltown Cross of about 1380 indicates a date in the late 14th or early 15th century. Other members of the MacCowan family (*Mac Gille-Chomgáin*, 'son of the servant of St Comgán') witnessed a Glassary charter of about 1350, and it has been suggested that the three generations recorded on the cross belonged to the succeeding period, so that the grandson Mael-Moire ('servant of the Virgin Mary') who erected the cross may have been active in the first half of the 15th century.[4]

37 Parish Church, Inveraray

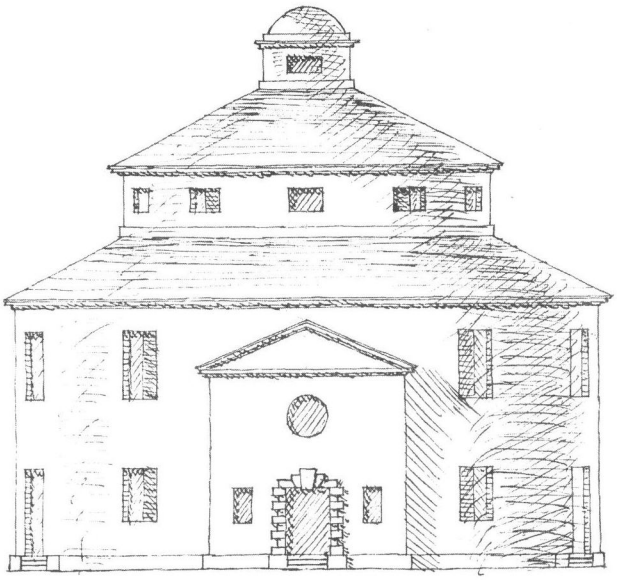
NN 095084 September 1984

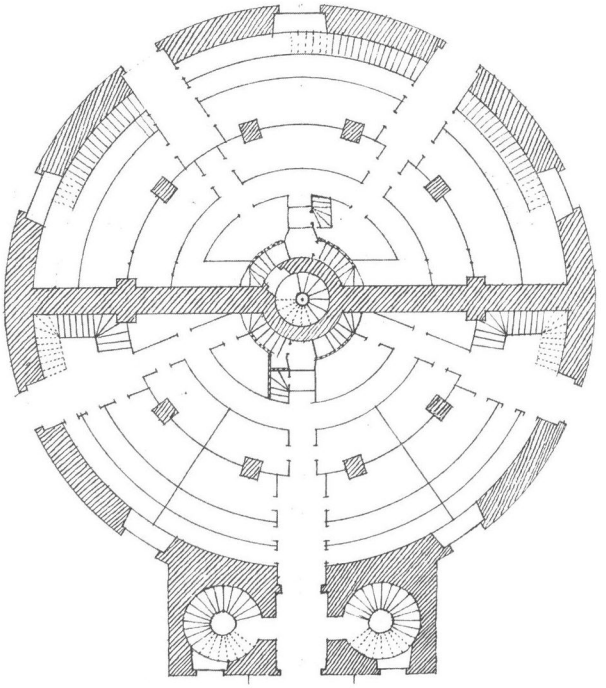
430-1 This large double church occupies the centre of Church Square, the highest point of Inveraray New Town (No. 200), on the central axis of Main Street. Designed to accommodate separate Gaelic- and English-speaking congregations under one roof, it is a double-fronted building with identical pedimented façades to NNE (English Church) and SSW (Gaelic).

The site was selected as early as 1747 by William Adam, whose town-plans show a circular church with projecting NW and SE porticoes, and a full set of plans for a similar building was produced by his son John in the late 1750s. Although stone was quarried for it in 1758, however, no work was undertaken. Following the demolition about 1772 of the churches in the Old Town (No. 199), use was made of a temporary Lowland church on the N side of Church Square, designed by William Mylne, and five years later both churches were housed on the ground floors of two adjacent houses, now the George Hotel (No. 202).[1]

This work was approved by Robert Mylne, who in 1792 supplied drawings for the present building, which was erected between 1795 and 1802 at a total cost of £1,685. Plans for

77B colonnaded porticoes attached to the side-walls and intended as covered market-areas were never realised, and Mylne's dispute with the 5th Duke of Argyll about their design marked the end of his employment at Inveraray.[2] A

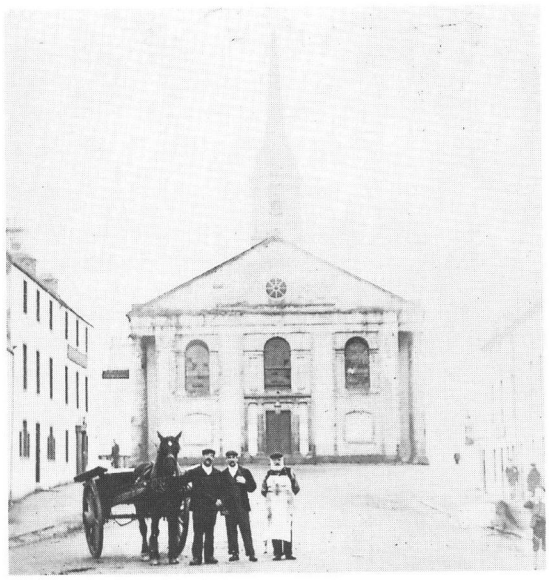




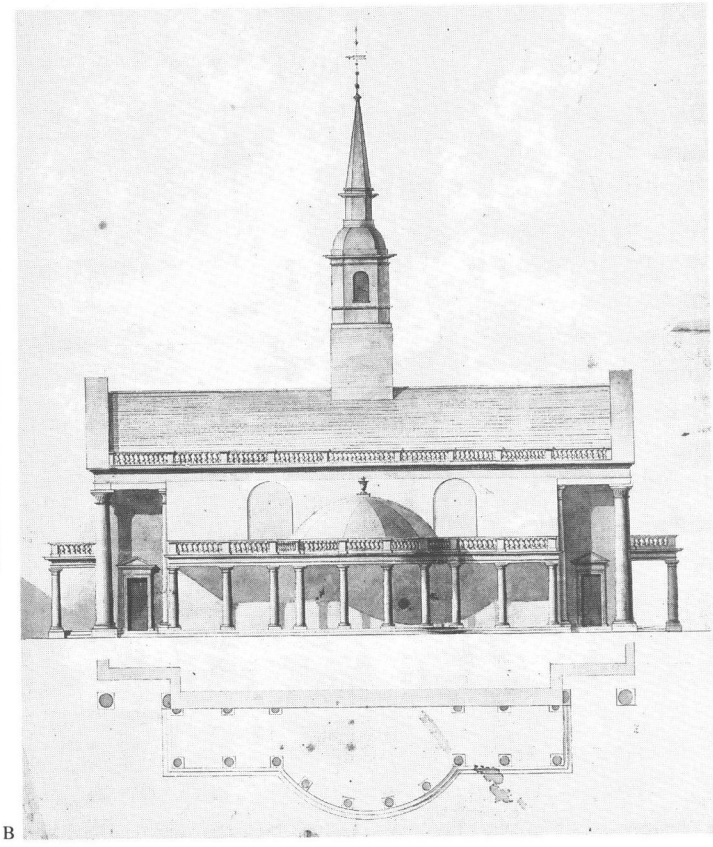
Parish Church, Inveraray (No. 37); design by John Adam, *c.* 1758

handsome central drum-tower and steeple, damaged in 1837 77A and then repaired, was 'temporarily' dismantled in 1941 for 440B safety reasons, and never re-erected. The English and Gaelic churches were remodelled internally in 1898 and 1913 respectively and the two charges were united in 1930, the former Gaelic church being converted into a hall in 1957.[3]

The church is of rectangular plan, measuring 28.3m from NNE to SSW by 18.5m. Its N and S façades each have three 78A,B,432 two-storeyed central bays flanked at the angles by open 435, 440A

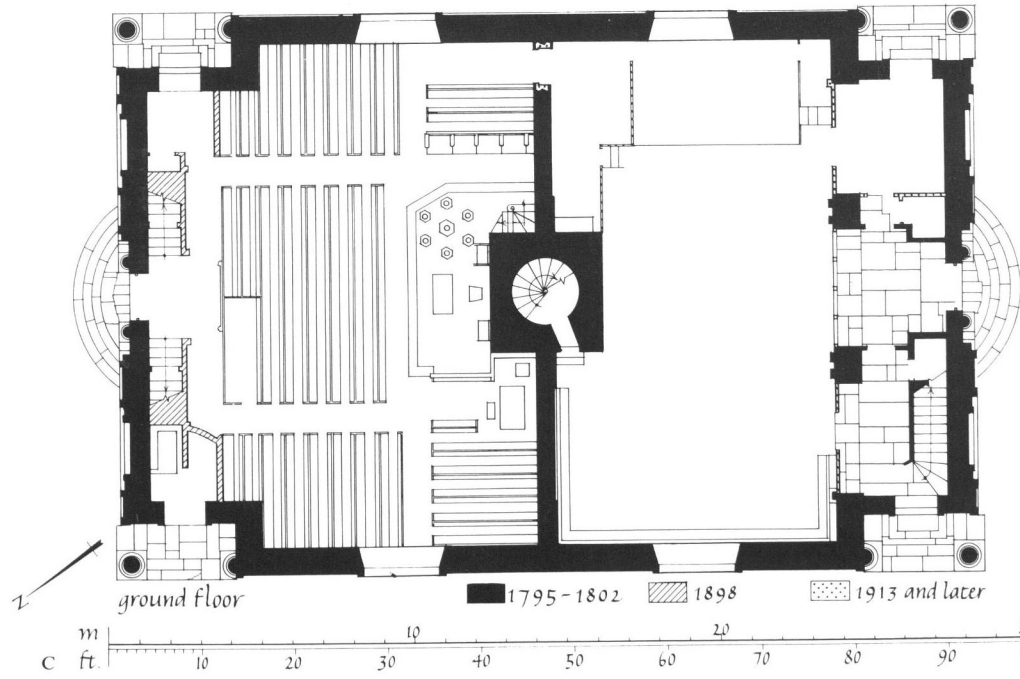


A



B

Parish Church, Inveraray (No. 37)
A. view from N, *c.* 1900
B. drawing by Mylne, 1800
C. plan



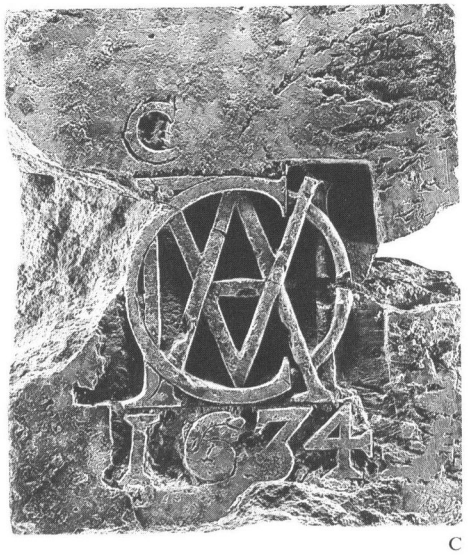
columned bays serving side-entrances, most of which retain two-leaved studded doors. At the date of survey exposed wooden trabeates were visible behind the stonework at the head of the NW angle-column. The central bays are articulated by four broad pilaster-strips of harled rubble with granite quoins, and the entablatures and gable-pediments are



A



B



C

Parish Church, Inveraray (No. 37)
A. N front
B. view from SW
C. carved stone

of pink Arran sandstone-ashlar. The lintelled doorway in the centre is set within granite Tuscan columns *in antis*, and in each of the flanking bays there is a blind segmental-arched recess set in harled masonry. In the upper storey there are three round-headed windows whose surrounds and dummy Venetian-style side-lights are of St Catherines stone. The angle-columns, of granite in the lower part and sandstone above, are of the Tuscan order and have fluted capitals. The tympanum in each gable-pediment is pierced by a circle with



Parish Church, Inveraray (No. 37) interior of English Church from N

a broad offset margin within curved swags, the N opening containing a clock and the S one a bell dated 1724 (*infra*). The side-walls are harled and whitewashed, and each has two tall round-headed windows with exposed dressings. The former steeple, built of St Catherines stone, was 31m in height above ground-level, and comprised a square pedestal carrying a tall octagonal drum with belfry-openings and angle-columns, whose cornice supported a ribbed dome with an obelisk spire.

Internally, each of the churches measured 16.5m in transverse length, but because of the differing arrangements of the porches and stairs at the ends of the building the main body of the former Gaelic (S) church measures 9m in width whereas the English (N) church extends a further 2.4m between the re-entrant angles at the side-entrances. They are divided by a wall 0.65m thick incorporating at the E end a modern communicating doorway and at the centre a tower 3.8m square which contains the newel-stair to the former steeple. The English church has its pulpit and stalls, backed by a seven-bay panelled and canopied screen, set against the centre of the dividing-wall. Mylne's plans of each church showed bench-pews facing the pulpit, flanked on each side by box-pews extending to the side-walls, and two freestanding columns, presumably supporting the gallery which in the English church contained the Duke's and Magistrates' lofts. These pillars, now infilled, survive in the Gaelic church, but in the English Church they were removed, probably during the remodelling of 1898 when the existing arrangement of bench-pews and the U-plan gallery, as well as the elaborate columned pulpit, were installed.[4] The Argyll pew is at the centre of the N gallery, and the elders' stalls to the E of the pulpit. The backs of some pews at the rear of the church incorporate raised and fielded panelling, evidently in re-use. The inner doors of the church are curved and sunk-panelled. The stone stairs to the gallery are supported on slender cast-iron columns, and a decorative iron railing is applied to the gallery-front. The Victorian roof-structure, exposed over the central area, comprises five timber king-post trusses, while the side-aisles have rib-panelled ceilings and a false inner clerestory.

The Gaelic church was extensively altered in 1913, when the pulpit was set at the E end and the existing king-post roof erected. When it was converted to a hall in 1957, a chapel was formed in the S gallery. An oblique passage in the SW wall of the central tower gives access to the timber newel-stair, which differs somewhat from Mylne's design showing a hollow newel for the bell-rope.

BELL. The bell set in the S pediment, which came from the church in the Old Town (No. 199), bears a three-line Latin inscription recording that it was made in 1724 at Edinburgh by Robert Maxwell, as the gift of James Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff-depute. It is also said to bear the burgh arms, five herrings in a net.[5]

CARVED STONE. In the church hall there is a damaged panel of local schist which was found about 1960 in a workyard at Newton, Inveraray. It measures 0.51m in height by 0.41m in width, and bears in false relief a well-cut monogram of the letters ACMD, above the date 1634. The upper third of the panel is plain, except for the letter C just above the monogram. A very similar panel from the former Campbell residence at Rosneath is preserved in Rosneath parish church,[6] and the initials are evidently those of Archibald Campbell, later Marquis of Argyll, and Margaret Douglas whom he had married in 1626. The Rosneath stone bears at the top the Campbell motto NE OBLIVIS/CARIS ('Do not forget') and the 'C' may have belonged to a similar inscription. This stone presumably came from the old castle (No. 132). 78C

38 Cross, Inveraray Castle
NN 096091 June 1984

The head and the greater part of the shaft of a medieval disc-headed cross, together with an inscribed socket-stone, were removed in the 19th century from the burial-ground at Kirkapoll, Tiree,[1] and erected in the garden SE of Inveraray Castle (No. 184). Including a reconstructed portion at the foot of the shaft, the cross now stands to a height of 2.2m, the original fragments measuring about 1.64m in combined length. The span of the arms is 0.47m, the diameter of the disc 0.36m, and the width of the shaft at the junction with the head is 0.19m.

The front of the disc is occupied by a Crucifixion scene with attendant figures, bordered by a single row of trefoil leaves with short curved stalks; the side-arms bear blank panels within roll-mouldings, but in the upper arm is a figure of St Michael slaying the dragon. On the back of the disc a vigorous representation of a stag attacked by hounds is framed by a similar border. The side-arms bear simple decorative motifs, while in the upper arm there is the worn figure of an abbot or bishop carrying a crozier and with his right arm raised in benediction.[2] The ornament of the shaft resembles that of MacLean's Cross, Iona,[3] in consisting of a tightly woven mesh of asymmetrical interlace incorporating small variegated leaves, and on the back terminating at the top and foot respectively in a pair of confronted beasts, and a mounted warrior.

The socket-stone measures 0.84m square by 0.15m in height and incorporates a socket measuring about 0.45m by 0.15m. Its top is covered with foliaceous ornament in the style of the Iona school, and bears the following inscription in Lombardic characters:

+HEC EST CRUX FINGONII ABBATI/S ET SUORUM FILIORUM FINGONII E/T EAGE
'This is the cross of Abbot Finguine and of his sons Finguine and ?Aed'.

Finguine MacKinnon was abbot of Iona from about 1357 to about 1408 and the socket-stone, which is the most elaborate and best preserved of its type in the West Highlands, can be attributed to that period. Its original association with the cross must remain uncertain, however, since the socket is considerably too large for the shaft, the difference being concealed by an expansion in the modern section at the base. While the ornament of the cross is characteristic of the Iona school, its close similarity to MacLean's Cross and to the Duncan MacMillan cross at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 37) suggests a possible date in the second half of the 15th century. (*SSS*, **2**, pls. 52, 66; *PSAS*, **61** (1926-7), 153, fig.12,2; STEER AND BANNERMAN, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription no.6, p.36, and pl.16c; *Inventory of Argyll*, **3**, No.310,3).

39 Chapel, Inverchaolain (Site)
NS 092754 July 1987

This site lies near the N edge of a level terrace, 220m NE of Inverchaolain Parish Church (No. 40) and 80m S of Stronyaraig farmhouse. The remains comprise a low stony mound about 12m from E to W by 4m, but there are no visible traces of walling, and the site was being used in the 19th century for field-clearance.[1] A level area extending N some 14m from the mound to the edge of the terrace appears to be unenclosed, but an arc of a low curving turf bank is identifiable E and SE of the mound, and other enclosures, probably of agricultural origin, extend to the E.

This site was identified in 1843 as that of the medieval parish church of Inverchaolain,[2] dedicated to St Bridget, but the mound, if it corresponds to the size of the supposed building, is too small for a medieval date to be probable. The existence of an earlier chapel is possible, as at Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 70).



Parish Church, Inverchaolain (No. 40)
early view of 1812 church from SE

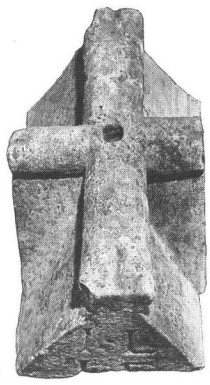
40 Parish Church, Inverchaolain
NS 090753 July 1987

This church stands on a terrace N of the Inverchaolain Burn and 130m from the E shore of Loch Striven, overlooking the former manse, which was erected in 1807.[1*] The church was built in 1912, following the destruction by fire of a building of 1812, itself believed to have had two predecessors. However, local tradition recorded that the medieval church, supposedly dedicated to St Bridget, had occupied a higher site some 220m to the NE (No. 39).[2]

Early photographs show that the 1812 church was a rectangular hip-roofed structure occupying the same position as the present building.[3*] Its S façade had an advanced centrepiece whose pediment carried a bird-cage bellcot, while each of the flanking bays contained one lancet-window with intersecting tracery.

The parish of Inverchaolain includes the area round Loch Striven, and the whole of the Colintraive promontory. The parson of 'Inverkelan' appears as a witness to a charter of about 1230-6.[4] At some period thereafter the parsonage was granted to the Trinitarian house of Fail, Ayrshire, with which it remained until the Reformation, the proceeds at that time being leased to the laird of Lamont for a fixed annual payment.[5] After the Reformation the parish was attached for some time to Strathlachlan, but this union was rescinded in 1651.[6]

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT.[7*] Fixed to the inner face of the S wall of the church, above the entrance-door, there is a sandstone finial-stone, probably of medieval date. 81A
Measuring 0.58m by 0.31m over all, it is of cruciform plan,



Parish Church, Inverchaolain (No. 40)
A. finial-stone
B. detail of headstone (7)

incorporating two intersecting ridges of triangular section. At the junction there is a socket 35mm square and 30mm deep, presumably for a cross-finial. The stone has subsequently been re-used, perhaps as a gravemarker, and bears the date 1723 and, on one end, the initials TL.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS. Number 1 is in the porch, and the remaining stones are in the churchyard.

MEDIEVAL

(1) Tapered slab of local chloritic schist, 1.67m by 0.61m; incomplete at the edges and much worn. Within traces of a double margin, possibly incorporating nailhead-ornament, there is a central sword with lobated pommel surrounded by interlace attached to the tails of two animals at the top. The stone was subsequently inverted and the initials and date RL 17[?4]7 added. This appears to be a locally made slab modelled on the work of the Loch Awe school, and probably dating from the 14th or 15th century.

(2) Tapered slab of chloritic schist, 1.76m by 0.72m, much worn. A double moulding encloses large spaced nailhead, but the surface ornament has been obliterated. *14th-early 16th century.*

POST-REFORMATION

(3) Table-tomb with moulded edge and shaped legs, bearing the inscription:

HIC IACET VIR PIUS / MAG(ISTER) NIG(ELLUS)
CAMERO(N) PASTOR INNER/CHEL. QUI OBIIT 20 DIE
AP(RILIS) / ANNO DOM(INI) MILL(ESIMO)
SEX(CENTESIMO) SEPT(UAGESIMO) SEXTO / AETATIS
SUE 72

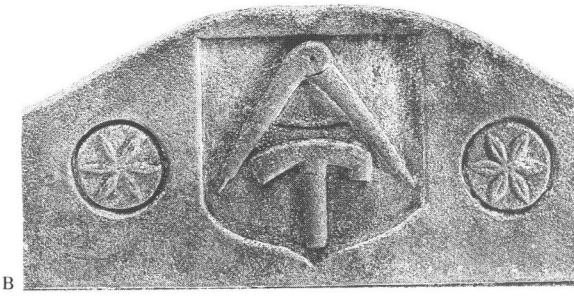
'Here lies a pious man, Mr Neil Cameron, minister of Inverchaolain, who died on the 20th day of April in the year 1676, aged 72.'

Neil Cameron was translated from Glenorchy parish to Inverchaolain in 1649 and, despite proposals during the 1650s to transfer him to Inveraray or to Lochaber, he remained there until his death.[8]

(4) Table-tomb having shaped legs at the head, and at the foot a supporting slab carved with an open book. A damaged inscription commemorates the Revd Thomas Bruce, 'Minister of the Gospell at Inverchollain', and his wife Kathrin Campbell. It bears the motto: MORS CHRISTI NOSTRA LUX ('Christ's death is our light'). Thomas Bruce became minister of Inverchaolain in 1690, and died in 1733.[9]

(5) Table-tomb erected by Mr Alexander Lamont, Minister in Kilfinan, in memory of his father James Lamont of Knockdow who died in 1739 aged 75, and his mother Jean Fullerton who died in 1756 aged 73. The Revd Alexander Lamont succeeded his brother as head of the Knockdow family in 1757, and died in 1781.[10]

(6) Table-tomb commemorating the Revd Dougald Allan, who was ordained minister of this parish in 1735 and died in 1769, 'aged about sixty-eight'.



(7) Headstone marking the family burying-place of Iohn McArthur, 'tennant in Miln-town at Collentray (Colintraive)', and commemorating his son Archibald who died in 1769 aged 25. In the curved pediment two marigolds flank a shield bearing an adze and dividers, and in false relief on the back are carved two felling-axes.

(8) Headstone with shaped top, commemorating Duncan Ferguson, miller at 'Auchafure' (Achafour, NS 111703), who died in 1785 aged 64. It bears the verse:[11*]

MOURN NOT FOR ME MY RELATIONS DEAR
I AM NOT DEAD BUT SLEPETH HEAR
MY DEBT IS PAID MY GRAVE YOU SEE
THERFORE PREPAIR TO FOLLOW ME

(9) Headstone with shaped top commemorating Daniel McIntyer, 'late gardner at South Hall', who died in 1786 aged 62. A small panel at the top is carved in relief with a spade and rake.

(10) Headstone marking the burying-place of Colin Black, farmer in Killelan, and his family. Below an inscription to his wife Helen Campbell, who died in 1789 aged 54, there are the following lines.[12]

A LOVING SPOUSE, A CHRISTI(A)NE FR(E)IND
PLE(A)SANT IN LIFE AND IN HER END
IN HUMBLE DUST THE BODY LYES
TILL ALL THE SLE(E)PING DEAD SHALL RISE
ROUS(D) BY THE GREAT ARCHANGEL(S) VOICE
WHEN SAINTS ASSEMBLED SHALL REJOICE
AND LIKE THE STARS IN GLORY SHINE
TO SING FOR EVER LOVE DIVINE

An inscription on the back commemorating Colin Black who died in 1792 aged 60 includes the line from Pope's 'Essay on Man', re-used by Burns, 'An honest man is the Nobelest (*sic*) work of God'.

(11) Undated headstone with gabled top, of late 18th-

century type. It marks the burying-place of Iohn McFerson, carpenter. On the back is a shield bearing an anchor, and above it a frieze with tools including axe, chisel (or wedge), hammer and adze.

(12) Square pillar with urn-finial, now displaced, commemorating James Lamont of Knockdow, who died in 1829, and his descendants.[13]

(13) Headstone commemorating John Morrison, 'for 40 years the respected School Master of this parish', who died in 1842 aged 60.[14]

41 Chapel (Site) and Burial-ground, Inverneill

NR 841813 March 1985

This burial-ground is an enclosure, partly walled and partly fenced, set on an irregular four-sided platform high above the N bank of the Inverneil Burn; it stands on the E side of an old track which crosses the burn by a nearby ford. The earliest visible monument is a headstone dated 1799, but the site remained unenclosed until 1825.[1*] An architectural fragment bearing a rounded arris lies within the burial-ground but there are no other visible traces of the chapel, which may have occupied the highest level of the interior although an alternative site about 60m to the N was recorded in 1869.[2] The traditional name 'Achadh na Cille'[3] is preserved in 'Achnakeil Cottages', 150m to the NW.

42 Mausoleum, Inverneill

NR 839812 March 1988

This small mausoleum of the Campbells of Inverneill stands within an enclosure on a tree-clad hillock on the N bank of the Inverneil Burn, 0.85km WSW of Inverneill House (No. 166). The building, which is gabled, measures 5.8m from E to W bv 5.2m transversely; it is built of random rubble masonry with pink sandstone dressings. An inscription and armorial above the lintelled doorway in the W gable-wall names Sir James Campbell, with the date 1802, and on the lintel-soffit is inscribed 'John Wilson, Mason'. The doorway is set within an arch-pointed recess with a moulded surround. The door itself and the cast-iron gates of the enclosure commemorate General George Campbell (d. 1882) and Lorne Campbell (d. 1883) respectively.

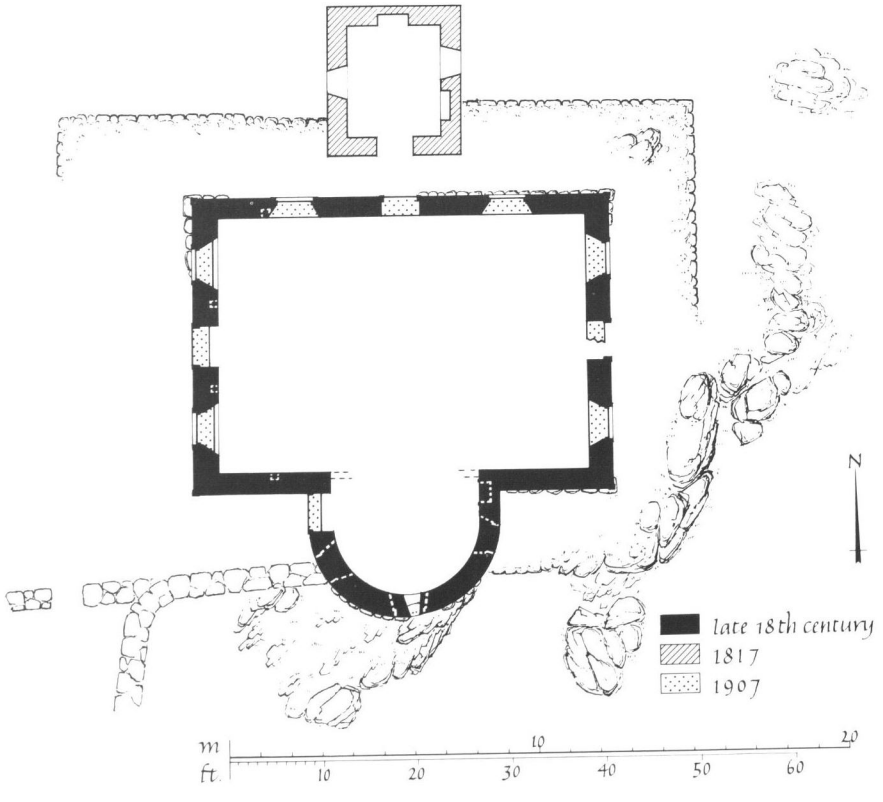
43 Old Church, Inverneill

NR 849811 March 1985

The shell of this late 18th-century building stands on a rocky promontory above the W shore of Loch Fyne and immediately E of the A83 road. Its immediate surroundings include the remains of revetted platforms, pathways and dykes, and a plain two-storeyed outbuilding, formerly a school,[1] is built into the slope on the N side.

The church itself is of T-plan, incorporating a two-storeyed bow-fronted extension to the S; the main block measures 13.5m in length by 9.5m over walls varying between 0.6m and 0.85m in thickness. It is constructed of harled random-rubble masonry, the quoins and offset margins of openings being wrought from a fine-grained reddish sandstone; the lower openings have been blocked and the blocking of the E door bears the date 1907.

The three-bay N elevation has a central lintelled doorway surmounted by a circular window and flanked by semicircular-headed window-openings, all with keystoned surrounds. Similar fenestration, including circular windows,

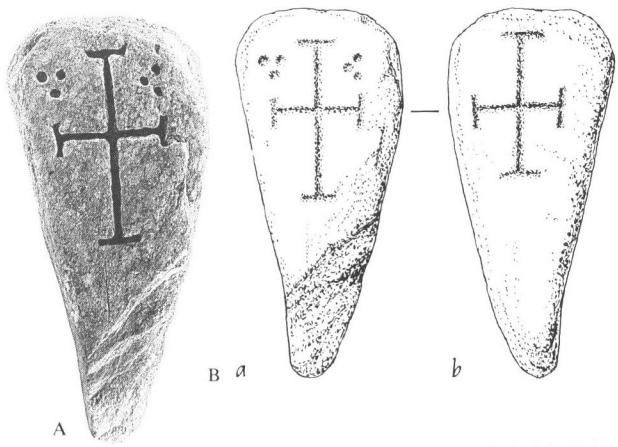


Old Church, Inverneill (No. 43) plan

is disposed around the central doorways in the E and W gable-walls. There has also been a doorway in the SW re-entrant angle and the bowed S front has round-headed first-floor windows. The majority of the windows have been rebated and hinged externally to receive shutters. The plain tabling of the gable copes terminates in cylindrical skewputts, still in position at the SW and NE angles, and there are remains of a corbelled belfry above the E gable-wall.

The building preserves few traces of its internal layout and construction. Mural sockets at the W end show the extent of a short gallery, and presumably there was a gallery above a vestry in the S bow, which retains evidence of a small fireplace at its E corner. The openings have variously arched, flat-arched or timber-lintelled embrasures.

When South Knapdale parish was formed in 1734, the minister was required to preach alternately at Achahoish (No. 98) and Inverneill.[2] The existing buildings at both places are said to have been built in 1775, each seating 250 persons,[3*] but that at Inverneill is not shown on the estate-plan of 1776, and may be of somewhat later date. In 1792 it was reported that the windows were 'broken and destroyed by a school being kept there'.[4] The church was fitted with seats for the first time in 1817, when a session-house was constructed.[5] The area served by the church was diminished by the erection of churches with associated *quoad sacra* parishes, at Lochgilphead in 1828 and at Ardrishaig in 1860.[6] It was 'In Ruins' by 1900.[7]



A, B. Cross-marked stone, Inverneill House (No. 44) (B, *scale* 1:15)

44 Cross-marked Stone, Inverneill House

NR 846814 August 1987

This stone was recorded in the garden of Taynish House (No. 182) by White in 1869, and was taken to Inverneill when the Taynish estate was sold in 1929. It is a triangular slab of chlorite-schist, 0.72m in height by 0.33m in maximum width. Face *a* is flaked at the foot and at the right edge. It bears a boldly incised cross with barred terminals, 0.31m high and 0.18m across the horizontal arm, which is set a little above the mid-point of the shaft. In each of the upper quadrants there is a triangular group of three drilled holes, as on a stone from Eilean Mór (No. 33, 3). On face *b* there is a similar cross, 0.28m high and having the transom at mid-height. *83*A,B

This stone was probably brought to Taynish from Eilean Mór, like the pillar found on Taynish Island and now at Duntaynish House (No. 31). A 7th- or 8th-century date is probable. (White, *Knapdale*, 98, pl.43, 1 and 2; *ECMS*, **3**, 406-7; Campbell & Sandeman, 67, no.438).

45 Old Parish Church, Keills

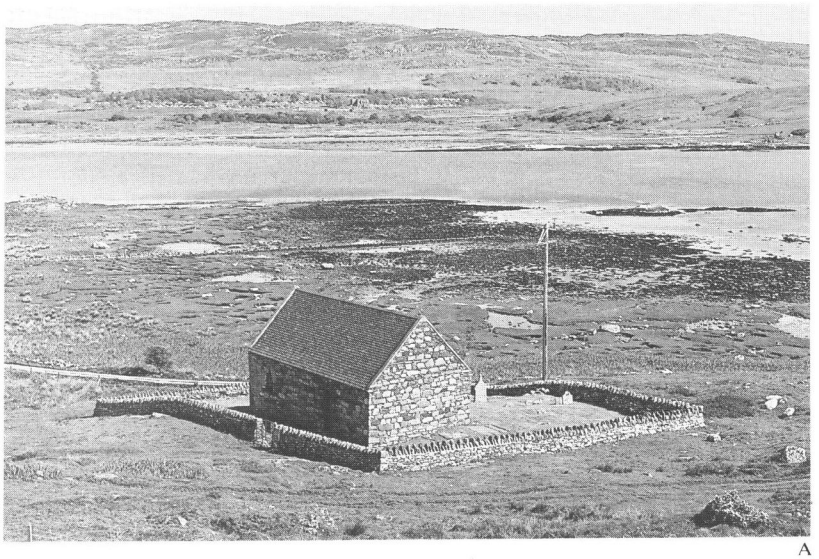
NR 691805 August 1989

The medieval church of Knapdale parish is situated 300m SE of Keills Port (No. 271) on a hillside sloping SE to Loch na Cille, an inlet of the Sound of Jura. The church, which probably dates from the last quarter of the 12th century, looks SE across the island of Danna to Castle Sween (No. 119) and SSW to Eilean Mór (No. 33), whose medieval chapel shared the same dedication to the Leinster saint Abbán moccu Corbmaic. The building was re-roofed by SDD (Ancient Monuments) in 1978 to house the important collection of Early Christian and medieval carved stones (*infra*), and in 1979 the free-standing Keills Cross (number 1) was moved inside from its position on a higher terrace 50m to the NW. The existing rectangular churchyard-wall is of 19th-century construction, and although there are remains of old tracks and pre-improvement buildings W and SW of the church, there is no visible evidence of an early enclosure.

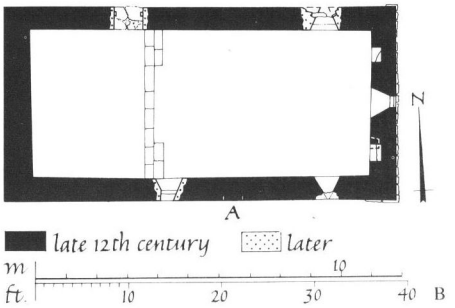
The church measures 10.9m from E to W by 4.8m within walls varying from 0.75m to 0.9m in thickness, which survive to full height including the gables. The masonry is of quartzite and other local rubble, including edge-set slabs and boulders, not squared but brought to level courses with schist pinnings, although the N wall is less regular than the others. *11*(A) *84*B



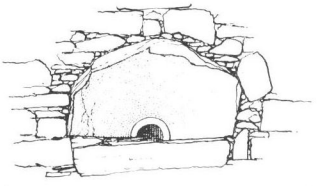
C. Old Parish Church Keills (No. 45); church and cross (1) from NW by Beveridge, *c.* 1890



A



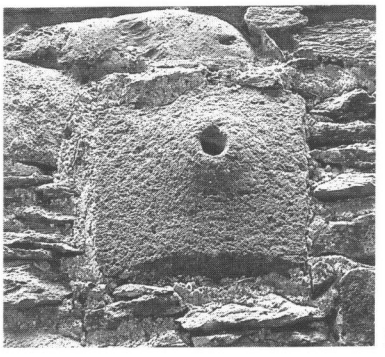
B



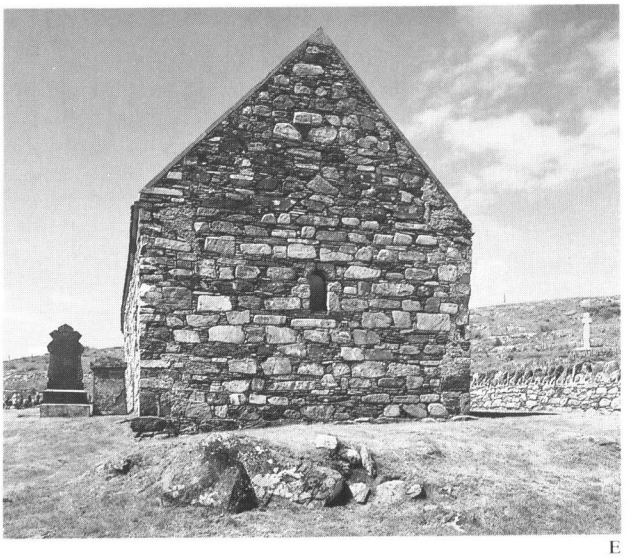
C

84C A broken millstone at least 0.7m in original diameter and with an 80mm aperture is built into the outer face of the S wall at a height of 2m, and another re-used fragment with a
84D curved chamfered edge and bearing a perforated boss is built into the inner face of the same wall at a similar level. Rubble is used for most of the quoins, those at the NW angle being of 'side-alternate' slabs, but sandstone is used in the upper part of the NE angle, above well-squared rubble blocks, and is mixed with rubble in the upper part of the SE angle. The ground-level falls about lm from W to E, and some parts of the S wall are built directly on outcropping rock, while the E wall is founded on a level plinth. There are considerable remains of harling in the SE angle, and other evidence of it on both internal and external wall-faces. The modern roof is slated, with skylights on the S slope.

The church is entered by a rebuilt N door and lit by a small E window, which largely retains its original form, and by opposed windows near the E ends of the side walls and another in the S wall of the nave, all of which, like the doorway, have been much altered and are now flat-lintelled.
85A-C The E window has a round-arched splayed embrasure with rubble jambs and sandstone voussoirs, and the inner edge of the stepped sill is chamfered, probably on the alignment of an original splayed sill. The external sandstone rybats have been cut back to enlarge the daylight-opening, but the schist sill preserves evidence of a 40mm external rebate, indicating an original opening 0.73m high by 0.2m wide, and an outer incised 70mm margin which is not visible on the weathered sandstone above. The external opening of the SE window has been destroyed, but the schist sill indicates a 115mm daylight-opening, with an external 50mm chamfer; there is some sandstone in the splayed inner rybats, but the E ingo is not aligned with the outer sill and may have been rebuilt. This was certainly the case with the splayed jambs of the NE window, where the schist sill preserves the position of an earlier daylight-opening a little to the W of the existing one. The second window in the S wall appears to show a splayed embrasure which has subsequently been enlarged to the W, but all of the masonry has been altered and its date is uncertain. The N doorway, which has rubble jambs and a
83C roughly bevelled external lintel, was rebuilt between about



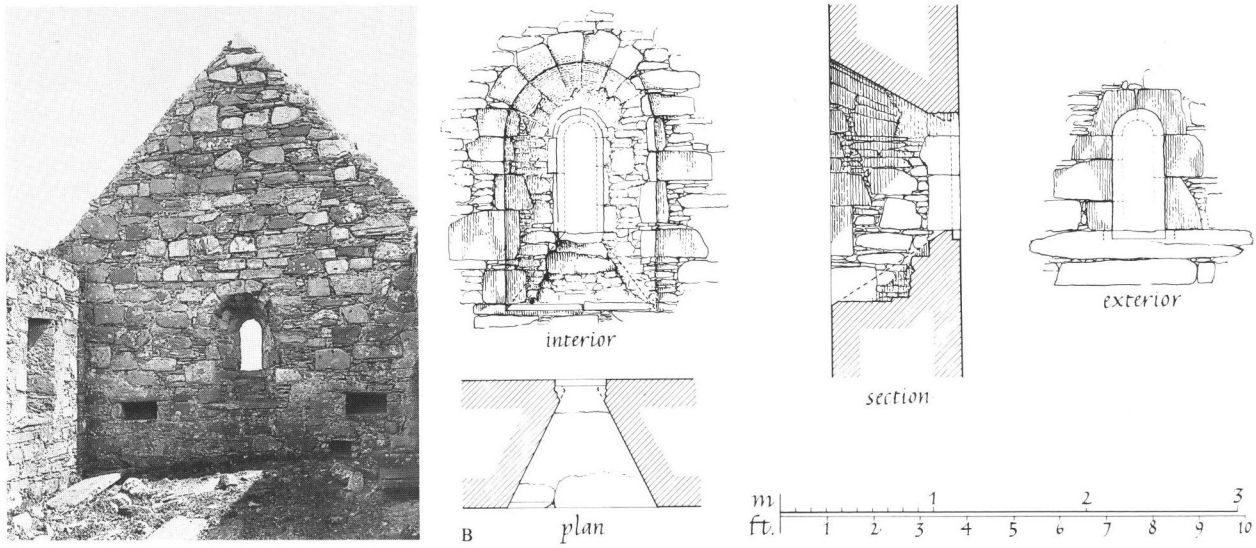
D



E

Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45)

A. view from NW
B. plan
C. millstone in S wall
D. perforated fragment
E. exterior of E wall



A B

Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45)
A. interior from W, *c.* 1900 C. interior from W
B. E window

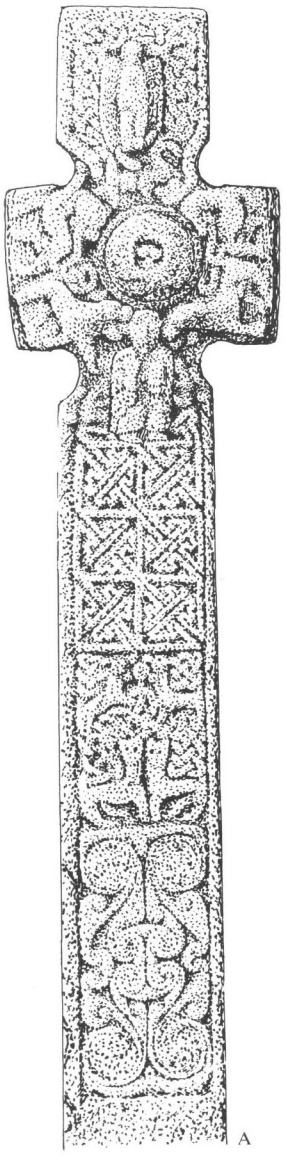
1870 and 1890.[1] There are two identical aumbries, each 0.25m high, at the ends of the inner face of the E wall, with a smaller one below the N jamb of that at the S end, and an excavation in 1977 exposed an altar-base, 1.3m by 0.85m, below the E window. Numerous burials were found in the area excavated, three of them being on a different alignment and possibly pre-dating the church, but the burials in the three tomb-chests covered by medieval slabs (numbers 20-22) were of 19th-century date.[2] The steps leading down from the W end, installed by SDD in 1978, evidently perpetuate a medieval change in floor-levels, but there is no evidence where this took place originally.

The Keills Cross (*infra*, number 1), dating probably from the late 8th or early 9th century, indicates that this was an important ecclesiastical site at that period, but its nature is uncertain, and there is no evidence of monastic occupation like that on Eilean Mór (No. 33). The name *Cill Mhic Ó Charmaig*, recorded in a variety of forms between the 13th and early 19th centuries, appears to incorporate the name of Abbán moccu Corbmaic, the founder of two monasteries in Leinster, who was probably active in the 6th and early 7th centuries.[3] The existing building appears to date from the second half of the 12th century and, like contemporary churches in Kintyre, is probably associated with the beginnings of a parochial system in Argyll. Until the sub-division of Knapdale parish in 1734 this was the principal church for the whole of Knapdale except for the Kilberry area (see No. 48), although there were chapels at Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 70) and Kilmory Knap (No. 76). The patronage of both of these was granted to Kilwinning Abbey by Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, before 1294, along with the parish church of 'Kilmachermat in Cnapedale' and the three pennylands of 'Riventos' belonging to it, while bishop Andrew (1300-*c.*1327) added the parsonage revenues, although reserving a portion for a perpetual vicar. The other early 13th-century chapels at Cove (No. 94) and Eilean Mór (No. 33) were not affected by these grants and in the late middle ages they were apparently in the patronage of the Lords of the Isles. Maurice, parson of 'Chillmacdachormes', is recorded as a witness before 1222, and a royal presentation to the vicarage was made in 1551.[4]

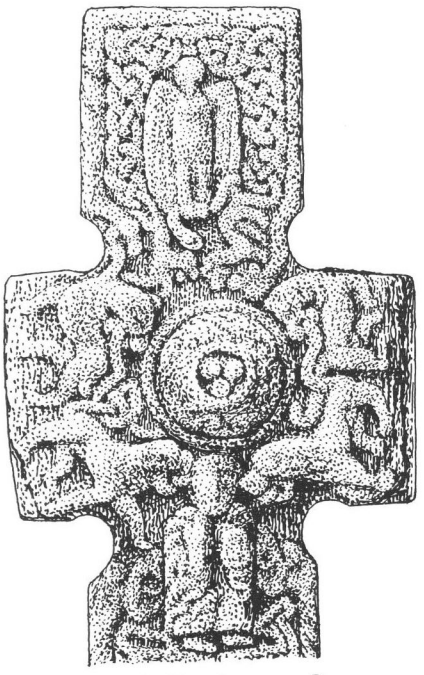


C

The church at Keills remained in use for most of the 17th century, and in 1628 a meeting of the kirk session was held there during which a violent brawl occurred in the churchyard.[5] During the 1640s, however, there were proposals to separate Keills from Kilmichael of Inverlussa, and although these were abortive, the latter remained the normal place of residence of the minister. In 1649 it was complained that the interior of the church at Keills was still being used for burials, contrary to an act of the general assembly. A further violent altercation took place in 1677, when Archibald Campbell of Danna 'for his owne accomodatione ... caused build and erect ane dask (desk) and seatt in the said kirk ('Kilvicocharmick')', which was demolished by a neighbour 'immediatlie before divine service'. The church probably went out of use soon after this, and in the following century a preaching house at Tayvallich was subordinate to the parish church of North Knapdale at Kilmichael of Inverlussa.[6] The



A



detail of head B



C

Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45)
Keills Cross (1)
(A, *scale* 1:15)

roofless building was repaired in the last quarter of the 19th century, and came into state guardianship in 1972.

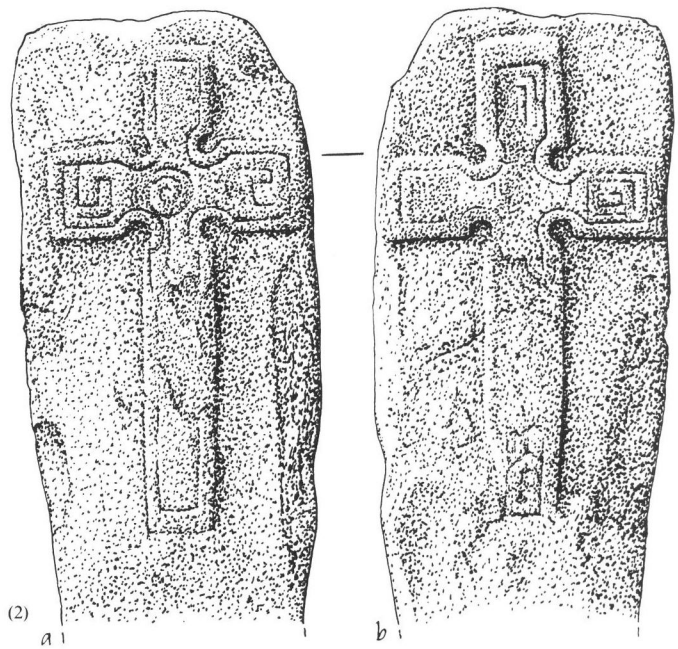
FUNERARY MONUMENTS, CROSSES AND OTHER CARVED STONES. The following stones are in the re-roofed church, where they are identified by the SDD numbers or letters shown below, except for number 4 which is lost, and numbers 32-5 and 44 which are in the churchyard. Except where noted, the stone used is chlorite-schist of the type quarried at Doide (No. 236) and elsewhere in the Loch Sween area.

EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1; SDD 'A') THE KEILLS CROSS. This ringless cross was
83C formerly supported by a low mound of stones within a paved platform. Excavation in 1979 showed that these features were of comparatively recent origin, overlying a shallow socket cut into the bedrock, but the original form of the base and the location of the cross remain uncertain.[7] It is carved from a slab of grey-green epidiorite from the Loch Sween area, very similar to the Islay bluestone used for the Kildalton Cross, but with less prominent mineral inclusions. It measures 2.25m in visible height, a slightly-expanded butt being concealed in a modern concrete base, and the shaft is 0.17m thick and tapers in width from 0. 32m at the base to 0.30m, the top arm being of the latter width. The side-arms are 0.11m and 0.12m in projection, giving an overall span of 0.54m, and 0.32m in height, while the armpits, which have shallower curves at the junctions with the shaft and top arm, vary from 80mm to 100mm in span. Comparison with Mackenzie's photographs shows considerable weathering since about 1870, and there are several cracks, especially in the edges of the cross-head, which have recently been repaired.

86A-C The cross is carved in relief on the former E face only, the back and edges being dressed smooth. The carved face of the shaft is bounded by a 40mm half-roll which retains some evidence of cable-moulding, and the lower part is filled by a panel of low-relief spiral work, 0.53m high by 0.25m. As in the Kilnave Cross (Islay), this has four open-work roundels, very badly weathered, in the angles, linked by voluted trumpet-spirals at the sides and peltae at top and bottom, and the centre is composed of interlocked C-curves and peltae rather than the large roundels of the Kildalton and Iona crosses.[8] A smaller panel above this bears two confronted long-necked animals facing the viewer, which may have been the model for the 'cats' of the late medieval Loch Awe school of carving. Their tails are elaborately interlaced and merge above into the limbs of two leaping animals with lappeted heads and open jaws threatening a central ?head, which appears to be attached to a strand of interlace.[9*] The upper part of the shaft is filled by three pairs of square panels of key-pattern (*ECMS*, **2**, no.994), with short extensions of differing form at the top of the shaft, immediately below the terminals of the edge-mouldings which are treated as large animal-heads with protruding eyes, fierce teeth and curved tongues. These flank a high-relief figure in the lower arm of the cross-head, apparently shown seated and wearing an ankle-length undergarment and a cloak with undulating lower hem. He holds a book in the left hand and his right hand is raised in blessing, while his head is set between those of two lions in the side-arms of the cross-head, one of which appears to be licking his head rather than threatening it. In each side-arm there is a second lion biting the end of the lower animal's tail, which in the left arm is interlaced with that of the upper lion. These creatures surround a central domed boss of 'bird's nest' type, encircled by a moulded 180mm ring and having worn running-spiral ornament on the sides, with three small pellets in the central hollow. The edges of the side-arms are weathered, but appear never to have borne angle-mouldings, whereas the top arm is enclosed by a moulding which terminates at the lower right in an inverted animal's head seen in profile, and at the left in one seen from above. At the centre of the top arm there is a two-legged figure with long folded wings, standing on a serpentine creature. The features of the winged figure are worn smooth, but appear in early photographs to have been of human rather than bird-like character, and a right hand holding a staff or spear may have existed although it is not now identifiable. This figure is set within tightly-knit interlace which at the lower ends terminates in two small animals, probably lions associated with those immediately below.

This cross is linked by its spiral-ornament, birds'-nest boss and high-relief carving to the crosses of the Iona group, particularly those at Kildalton and Kilnave, but the prominence given to large key-ornament suggest that it is the latest of the group, probably of the late 8th or early 9th century. The features of the winged creature indicate that, rather than being the eagle symbol of St John, as suggested,[10] it represents St Michael vanquishing the dragon or serpent. The cult of St Michael was well established in the early Irish church, although the only surviving representation, at Monasterboice, shows him at the Last Judgement.[11] The figure below the cross-head is clearly the prophet Daniel, who is also shown, apparently seated, in a similar position on St Martin's Cross, which has single lions in the cross-arms.[12*] (*SSS*, **2**, pl.32; White, *Knapdale*, pl.35; *ECMS*, **3**, 390-1 and fig.408).



Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45); carved stone (2) (*scale* 1:15)

(2; SDD 'C') Roughly rectangular upright slab set in a 87
modern concrete base, 1.2m in visible height by 0.59m. On one face (*a*) the surface has been worked with a pick or pointed chisel to leave a Latin cross in low relief, except at the base of the shaft which is incised. The cross has a roll-moulded margin and narrow semicircular armpits, and a spiral at the centre of the cross-head is linked to key-pattern in the side-arms, but the top arm and shaft are too weathered for any ornament to be identifiable. On the other face (*b*) there is a similar cross, preserving key-pattern in the top arm and one side-arm, and a twist or interlaced pattern in the

lower part of the shaft, but much damaged elsewhere. (*Kist*, **20** (1980), 2 - 4).

89A,B (3; SDD 'B') Tall rectangular slab set in a concrete base, 1.39m in visible height by 0.29m, but swelling at the top into a slightly thicker 'cap' 1.33m in width. On one face (*a*) there is in low relief a much-worn ringed cross with round armpits, filled with interlace which forms a knotted terminal in the right arm, and linked to two thick intertwined stems which form a long cross-shaft. This shaft rises from a wide interlaced knot, and opens into flanking loops at mid-height, while there is further ornament, greatly damaged, below the cross-head. The other face (*b*) bears a plain ringed cross with round armpits and a long shaft, rising in low relief from a carefully-tooled background. There are faint traces of a possible continuation of the shaft below the well-defined horizontal base-line from which it rises. (*Kist*, **20** (1980), 1-3).

89C (4) Roughly rectangular slab, known only from a photograph taken about 1870 by the Revd J B Mackenzie. Damaged at the edges, it measured at least 0.9m by 0.35m,[13*] and bore an irregular ringed cross with a broad margin carved in a mixture of incision and relief. The cross had square armpits enclosing rough pellets in triangular frames, within the ring-quadrants, and the ends of the arms expanded to form rectangular panels enclosing bosses of the same shape, while the intermediate part of the top arm was contracted. The surface of the cross appears to have been plain but there were traces of animal-carvings flanking the shaft and the top arm, which cannot be identified with certainty. (Photograph by Revd J B Mackenzie, prints in NMRS and in *ECMS*, 3, fig.561 on p.513).

89D (5; SDD '3') Slightly tapered fragment, 0.49m in incomplete length by 0.36m, much worn. On one face a central panel of interlace formed by two double-beaded bands is divided by roll-mouldings from strips of three-cord plait. The original context of this stone is not apparent and it could be part of a cross or graveslab of late medieval date, but the central interlace-motif is an unusual one, known from a lost carving at Iona and a cross-slab of about the 10th century at Rothesay,[14] and an Early Christian date seems more probable.

89E (6; SDD '23') Roughly rectangular slab of schistose epidiorite, 1.81m by 0.62m. At the top there is carved in low relief a Latin cross with a very short upper arm, whose arms extend to the edges of the slab. It is possible that this slab is of medieval, or even post-Reformation, date, but comparison with similarly massive slabs at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 3 and 5) suggests an Early Christian origin.

MEDIEVAL

89F (7; SDD '1') Tapered slab, 1.66m by 0.44m, bordered by an edge-roll within a bevel. The upper part is carved in relief with a four-ring cross whose individual double-beaded rings encircle five-lobed leaves springing from the angle-moulding, and are themselves foliated. The greater part of the surface is plain, except for the thinly-incised outline of the cross-shaft, which has a plain foot, and a carpenter's axe to the right, immediately below the cross-head. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.43,4). *13th- 14th century*.

89G (8; SDD '2') Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.64m by 0.45m. Within a triple-moulded margin and a broad plain border there is a panel carved in relief with two symmetrical palmette-stems. *Iona school, 14th century*.

(9) Tapered slab, 1.74m by 0.46m, having broad bevelled edges which give a coped effect. The upper surface, which has borne roundels of foliage-ornament with leaves or animal-heads in the upper spandrels, now almost effaced, is enclosed by a roll-moulding linked by angle-mouldings to the rebated or moulded lower edge of the bevel. *Iona school, 14th - early 16th century*.

(10; SDD '3') Tapered slab, 1.72m by 0.46m, much worn. Within a double-moulded margin there is a sword with lobated pommel surrounded by pairs of intertwined plant-stems. The top appears to have borne an inscription-panel and two pairs of opposed animals, and at the foot there is a rectangular ?casket. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.41,1). *Iona School, 14th-early 16th century*.

(11; SDD '21') Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.59m, much worn. Within a rough bevel and double moulding there is at the top a rectangular panel, then interlace passing into a network of intertwined plant-stems, and at the foot an armed rider and a stag. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.42,1). *Probably Iona School, 14th-early 16th century*.

(12; SDD '4') Tapered slab of schistose epidiorite, 1.93m by 0.51m, with double edge-roll. Towards the right edge there is a sword with lobated pommel, slightly inclined quillons with expanded terminals, and a scabbard-chape, flanked on the left by a network of plant-stems springing from the tails of two opposed animals, and incorporating near the foot a griffon and other animals. At the top of the slab there are a casket, comb and shears, and down the right edge, in descending order, two dogs, a ?heron, a salmon and an otter, and a plain rectangular strip. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.40,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.59,1). *Kintyre school, 15th century*.

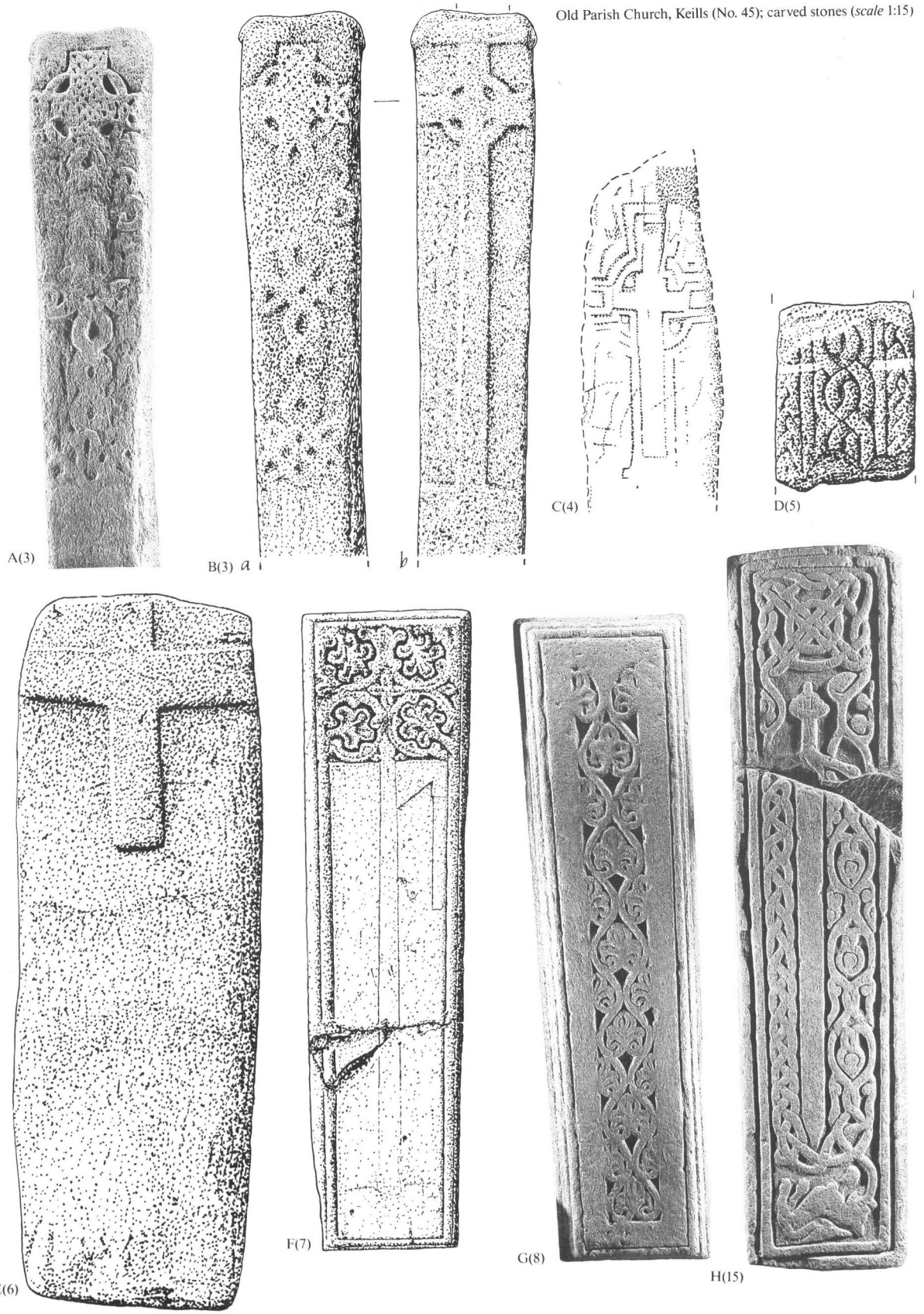
(13; SDD '27') Tapered slab with roughly bevelled edges, 1.65m by 0.46m. Within a single moulding there is a sword resembling that on number 12, flanked on the right by a narrow strip of three-cord plait. The remainder of the slab is filled with intertwined plant-stems terminating at the top in two dragons' heads. *Kintyre school, 15th century*.

(14; SDD '5') Tapered slab of talc-chlorite-schist with bevelled edges, 1.94m by 0.59m, much worn in places. Within an edge-moulding flanked by nailhead on the bevel and the top surface, the slab is divided into three panels by a slightly-sunk label bearing an illegible two-line Lombardic inscription, and by a continuous twist, both of which overlie the margin. The incomplete top panel contains loose interlace enclosing two roundels, and in the central panel there is a 0.49m armed figure within a foliated and voluted gabled niche. The bottom panel contains intertwined plant-stems with two animals in combat. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century*.

89H (15; SDD '22') Tapered slab, 1.83m by 0.49m, broken across and lacking a surface-flake. Within a bold double-moulding and a little left of centre there is a sword similar to that on number 12. At the top there is a ring-knot, linked to a loose three-cord plait at the left and plant-stems at the right, which merge below the sword. One strand issues from the mouth of an inverted lion at the foot of the slab. This slab was probably the work of the carver of the MacMillan Cross at Kilmory Knap (No. 76, 38) and of graveslabs there and at Kildalton (see Introduction). (White, *Knapdale*, pl.39,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.57,2). *Loch Sween school, 15th century*.

(16; SDD '14') Two fragments of a tapered slab, lacking

Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45); carved stones (*scale* 1:15)



much of the centre and right edge, 1.84m by 0.48m. Within a bold edge-moulding there is a central sword resembling that on number 12, surrounded by plant-stems which incorporate rosettes at the left and form tangled interlace at the foot. At the top there is a rectangular panel framed in continuous chevrons and with trefoils at the angles, bearing the following Lombardic inscription:

+HIC IACE/T CORMAC/VS MAKP/HATE[R]IN
'Here lies Cormac MacPhedran'.

(*Lhuyd*, pl.11*b*; White, *Knapdale*, pl.39,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.60,2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 76). *Loch Sween school, 15th century.*

(17; SDD '15') Tapered slab, 1.67m by 0.46m, much worn and with the bottom left corner broken but repaired. Within an edge-moulding there is an inner moulding of tressure type, with regularly-spaced inward-facing trefoils, and at the top there is an illegible inscription-panel like that on number 16. A large central sword resembling that on number 12 is overlaid by a circular targe enclosed by a broad sword-belt. Flanking the sword-hilt there are a lion with palmette tail and a quadruped with a human bust, having either a lappet or a liripipe hood. To the right of the sword-blade there is a plant-scroll, and to the left a much-worn strip of plaitwork. (*SSS*, **2**, pl.65,2; White, *Knapdale*, pl.40,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.60,1). *Loch Sween school, 15th century.*



Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45) graveslab (18)

(18; SDD '16') Tapered slab, 1.79m by 0.51m, much worn and flaked in places. The border and sword with targe resemble those on number 17, but the sword has a langet, the sword-belt loops round the targe without enclosing it, and the targe is ornamented with a seven-pointed star round a central disc, and having trefoils in the outer spandrels. To the right of the sword-hilt there is a quadruped with human features wearing a cape, and to the left there is a ?woodcutter's axe with narrow vertical blade, with a plant-stem below it. To the right of the blade there is plaitwork and to the left there is a plant-scroll terminating in a large grotesque head. The tressure returns below the sword, forming a separate panel at the foot which contains shears and a horizontal strip of plaitwork. (Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, figs.20,10 (targe), 21,2 (axe); *PSAS*, **54** (1919-20), fig.3 on p.251). *Loch Sween school, 15th century.* 90

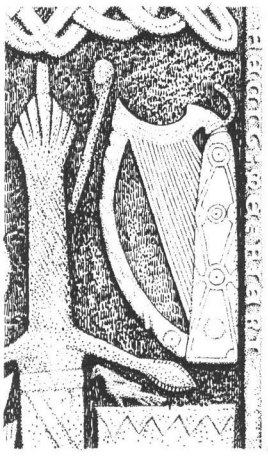
(19; SDD '12') Tapered slab with pointed head, 1.82m by 0.49m, broken across and lacking the bottom right corner. Within a border formed by a narrow ridged moulding between two flat bands, there is a large central sword with lobated pommel, steeply inclined quillons, langet and traces of bindings on the scabbard. At the top there is a foliated saltire-cross incorporating ring-knots, linked to plant-stems flanking the sword which include an animal to the left of the hilt. In the lower part, between the sword-blade and the right margin, there is a three-line Lombardic inscription facing outwards:

+HIC IACET IOH[AN]/NES CRISTI/NI ET AFRIG
MOLMAL/MI
'Here lies John, son of Cristinus, and Aithbhreac, daughter of Molmalmi'.

(*Lhuyd*, pl.11*b*; White, *Knapdale*, pl.38,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.59,2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 74). *Loch Sween school, 14th-15th century.*

(20; SDD '11') Tapered slab, 1.97m by 0.56m, now placed on a tomb-chest against the S wall of the church, but not designed for that position. Within a border similar to that of number 19, there is at the top an eight-spoked foliated cross, plaited at the centre and incorporating rosettes. At the centre of the slab there is a large sword with lobated pommel and slightly inclined quillons with expanded terminals, whose hilt is flanked by two animals with foliated tails. One of these is linked to intertwined plant-stems on the right of the sword-blade, while to the left there are a casket, a comb and small circular ?mirror, and an illegible three-line Lombardic inscription with an additional word carved on the adjacent inner moulding. This inscription, and traces of ornament on the sword-scabbard, were better preserved when photographed by Mackenzie about 1870. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.38,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.58,2; photograph by Revd J B Mackenzie, in NMRS). *Loch Sween school, 15th century.*

(21; SDD '9') Tapered slab, 1.94m by 0.64m, now placed on a tomb-chest against the N wall. Parts of the surface have suffered considerable wear since the slab was illustrated by Drummond, Mackenzie and White about 1870. Within a bevel, which bears paterae at the top and left edge, and a border similar to that of number 19, there is at the top a double-beaded interlaced cross incorporating a saltire and interlinked ring-knots, followed by a central sword similar to 9/B



A(21)



B(21)

Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45) graveslab (21)

that on number 20, with traces of decoration on the quillon-terminals and whose scabbard formerly bore horizontal and oblique binding-strips. To the left of the sword-hilt there is an animal with a foliated tail attached to a plant-stem flanking the blade, which incorporates rosettes and spiked ?holly-leaves; a small salmon is placed close to the blade. To the right
9/A of the sword-hilt there is a remarkable detailed carving of a clarsach or harp, very similar in shape and ornament to the surviving Queen Mary Harp of late medieval date.[15] It has a heavy sound-box, formerly decorated with saltires and roundels, a double-curved harmonic curve, characteristic of Scottish and Irish harps, and a curved forepillar which is notched at each end, indicating the typical T-section. Seventeen strings were represented, and rows of incisions on the harmonic curve may have indicated the attachments for these, perhaps including the tuning-pegs. A round-headed spiked object above the harp was presumably the harp-key used for tuning the pegs, and a loop round the end of the harmonic curve may have been for carrying the harp. Below the sword-quillons there is a casket with elaborate vandyked ends and plaited transverse and saltire binding-strips, but the bird perched on the casket was probably originally associated with the harp above, and such birds are frequent in medieval representations of David the harpist, representing his divine inspiration as author of the psalms.[16*] Below the casket there are a comb, shears and a mirror with a small rectangular object beside it, and at the foot a griffon with double-foliated tail. On the inner mouldings of the right and left margins there are two damaged Lombardic inscriptions:

[...] OCUYN[?D] FECIT ME FIERI
'... Ó Cuinn had me made'.

[HIC] IACEN[T] ...ET ALLAN[VS] EIV[S] F[I]L[IVS]
'Here lie ... and Alan, his son'.

(*SSS*, **2**, pl.57,1; White, *Knapdale*, pl.36,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.58,1; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 78). *Loch Sween school, 15th century.*

(22; SDD '10') Tapered slab, 2.01m by 0.61m, broken across and lacking the bottom right corner and part of the right edge. Within a triple moulding like that on number 19 there is at the top an interlaced cross similar to that on number 21, but less open in character. Towards the left there is a claymore with a circular bossed pommel having a tang-button, and straight quillons with quatrefoil terminals. The hilt is flanked on the left by a ?lion with elaborately foliated tail and on the right by a rectangular panel of tight interlace, while to the left of the blade there are a two-line black-letter inscription (*infra*) and a large rosette. To the right there are an animal and a griffon, and then a vigorous stag-hunt, and at the bottom of the slab there is an incomplete galley with spread sail containing two men, the one in the stern being armed with a bascinet. The inscription, which probably commemorates Torquil MacNeill, grandson of Neil, keeper of Castle Sween (see No. 119) reads:

HIC IACET TORKELL(US) M(A)COL/MI NIGEL[L]I [...]
'Here lies Torquil, son of Malcolm, son of Neil ...'

(Lhuyd, pl.9*b*; *SSS*, **2**, pl.57,2; White, *Knapdale*, pl.37; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.56,1 and 2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 79). *Loch Sween school, early 16th century.*

(23; SDD '18') Tapered slab with bevelled bottom right corner, 1.86m by 0.51m, much worn. Within a triple moulding similar to that on number 19 there is at the top a rectangular panel which may have been inscribed, followed by a central sword. This is flanked on the left by plant-scrolls emerging from the tail of a beast placed left of the pommel, and on the right by a ?beast, and then by large single or paired leaves attached by curving stalks to the inner moulding. *Loch Sween school, 15th century.*

(24; SDD '13') Fragment of tapered slab, 0.9m by 0.41m, incomplete at right edge. Within a slight bevel and single flat moulding it bears the incised outline of a sword similar to that on number 19, flanked on the right by an undulating plant-stem in relief. On the left of the hilt there is an animal, and above it the lower part of a human figure, apparently armed with sword and aketon, but the area left of the sword-blade is uncarved except for the name NINIANV[S] ('Ninian' or 'Niven') in Lombardic letters. (Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 77). *Loch Sween school, 15th century.*

(25; SDD '17') Tapered slab, 1.82m by 0.42m, much worn. Within a single moulding it bears a large sword having an

ovoid pommel with tang-button and straight quillons with expanded terminals. To the right there is an undulating plant-stem with large pointed leaves, and to the left of the sword-blade there is an animal whose tail produces a similar plant-stem. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.42,2). *Probably Loch Sween school, 15th-early 16th century.*

(26; SDD '20') Upper part of a tapered slab, 1.33m by 0.44m, flaked in places and much worn. Within a large angle-roll flanked by smaller rolls on the bevel and top surface, there are at the head and centre two interlaced circular motifs with outward-pointing loops which may be regarded as cruciform in character, separated by an incised animal and a series of intertwined plant-stems which form three pairs of roundels. At the foot there are traces of another foliated motif. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.41,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.71,3). *Probably Loch Sween school, 15th-early 16th century.*

(27; SDD '6') Tapered slab, 1.71m by 0.38m, broken across, lacking part of the left edge and much worn. There are traces of a roll-and-tressure margin as on numbers 17 and 18, enclosing at the top a rectangular panel, probably for an inscription, and then two narrow vertically-conjoined niches with cusped and crocketed gables. The upper one contains the 0.25m figure of an armed man with bascinet and spear (held in the left hand, in contrast to the right hand normal in carvings of the Loch Awe school), and in the lower niche there is a figure in prayer, probably a woman holding a rosary. In the lower part of the slab there are intertwined plant-stems springing from the tails of two animals, and at the foot there are shears. *Probably Loch Sween school, 15th-early 16th century.*

(28) Tapered slab, 1.97m by 0.59m, lacking the bottom right corner and much worn. It has been bordered by an edge-roll between rows of nailhead on the bevel and top surface, and appears to have an inner moulding producing large leaves which surround a central sword, while there is space for a square panel at the top. The margin is of a type used by the Loch Awe school (see number 14), but the other ornament is too uncertain for it be assigned to that school. *14th-early 16th century.*

(29) Slightly tapered slab, 1.73m by 0.51m, worn at the bottom corners. The only decoration is a central raised panel 0.23m wide occupying most of the length of the slab, with rebated upper angles, and above it a neat perforation 80mm in diameter. The slab was associated in local tradition with 'Eoghan Bacach', but its date within the medieval period is uncertain. (White, *Knapdale*, 95 and pl.43,4).

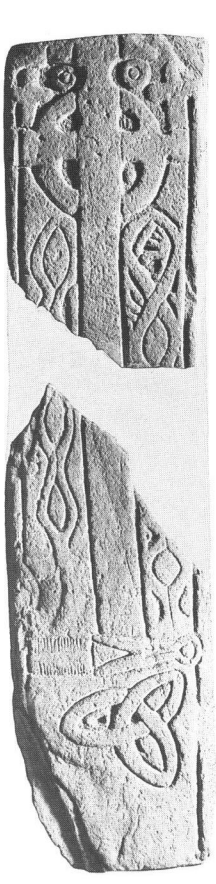
(30) Tapered slab, 1.55m by 0.45m, broken across and damaged at foot. There is no surviving decoration except for a double moulding, and shears near the foot. *14th-early 16th century.*

(31) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.61m by 0.53m. The surface is worn, and the only visible ornament is a double moulding. *14th-early 16th century.*

(32-4) Three tapered slabs, two lacking their heads and each undecorated except for double-moulded margins, measuring: (32) 1.73m by 0.52m; (33) 1.63m in incomplete length; (34) 1.31m in incomplete length. *14th-early 16th century.*

(35) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.74m by 0.49m, with roughly tooled upper surface. *Probably medieval.*

92A (36; SDD '22') Rectangular slab, about 1.65m by 0.41m,



A(36)



B(38)

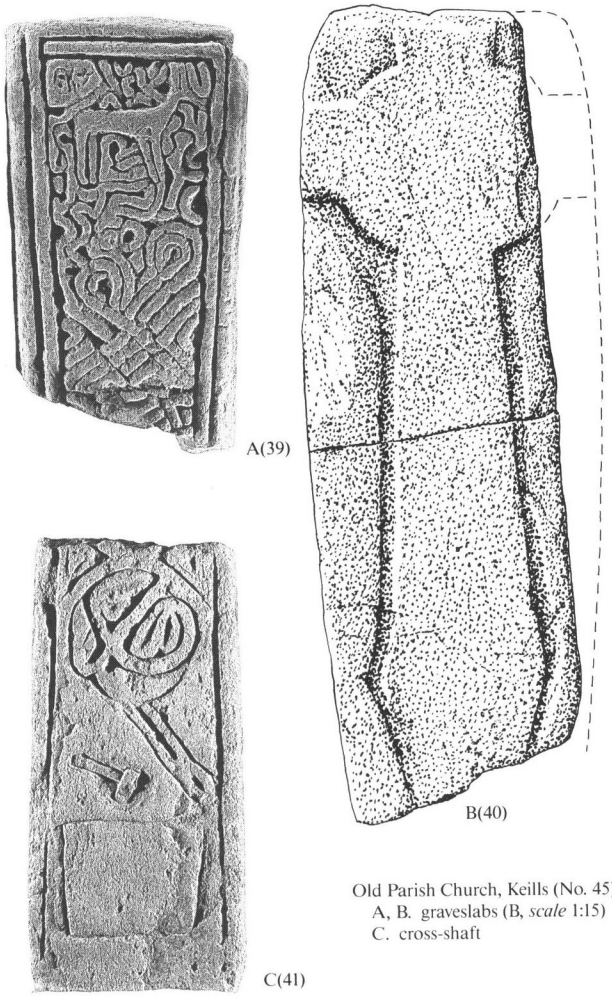
Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45) graveslabs

broken across, lacking the bottom left corner and parts of the centre. Within a bold angle-roll at the sides only, there is a ringed cross-potent with long incised shaft and square sunken armpits, having a boss in the bottom right quadrant. The top arm is flanked by two bosses with incised central roundels, and two Latin crosslets, in relief. At each side of the shaft there are two stems, undulating or intertwined to form a series of lozenges, with occasional coarse leaves. At the foot there are a comb, shears, and a large triquetra with the centre and one interspace hollowed out. Despite the early character of the ringed cross, all of the carving appears to belong to a single period, and like the following stones it is probably a local product of late medieval date. (*PSAS*, **54** (1919-20), fig.4 on p.251).

(37; SDD '26') Tapered slab of schistose epidiorite, 1.81m by 0.59m. There is a coarse double moulding at the edges, of which only the left one is bevelled. A central sword with lobated pommel, curved quillons and long fuller is flanked by stylised foliated lozenges, and the lower part of the slab is occupied by an almost equal-armed cross bearing a central crosslet and multiple mouldings which produce a 'ridged' effect. *Local, 15th-16th century.*

(38; SDD '25') Tapered slab, 1.89m by 0.59m, damaged at 92B the top left corner and affected by several long surface-cracks. Within a double moulding there is at the top left a

sword like that on number 37, with slightly expanded terminals, and flanking it on the right a crudely-drawn horse and rider, a panel of diaper ornament, and three roundels having crosses resembling the larger one on number 37, set against concentric mouldings. At the foot there is a similar cross, but having a central disc, with a multiple roundel, crude interlace and two areas of ridged ornament in the spandrels. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.36,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.57,1). *Local, 15th-16th century.*



Old Parish Church, Keills (No. 45)
A, B. graveslabs (B, *scale* 1:15)
C. cross-shaft

93A (39; SDD '28') Upper part of tapered slab. Within a double moulding, which is interrupted at the top left corner, there is at the top a stag set against irregular interlace. *Local, 15th-16th century.*

93B (40; SDD '7') Roughly rectangular slab of schistose epidiorite, 1.61m by 0.49m, broken across and lacking the right edge and part of the foot. It bears the deeply incised outline of a disc-headed cross with a tapered shaft having a pointed foot, and with short wedge-shaped arms. This may be an unfinished freestanding cross, but it is more probable that it was designed as a graveslab. *Local, 14th-16th century.*

(41; SDD 'D') Cross-shaft fragment, 0.58m high by 0.25m wide at the base and 50mm thick. Within single edge-mouldings it bears on one face a crudely-carved anvil, smith's hammer and tongs, and the lowest roundel of a foliage-pattern incorporating two-lobed leaves, and on the other face a Lombardic inscription: 93C

[CRIST]INVS / FABER / CELEST/INI MEICIC/VI HA(N)C C(R)V/CEM FEC/IT FEIER/I
'Cristinus the smith, son of Celestinus Macicui, caused this cross to be made'.

(Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 75). *Local, 14th-15th century.*

(42; SDD 'E') Fragmentary cross-head and part of shaft, 0.79m by 0.42m. On one face there is in the shaft interlace, forming a plant-roundel in the lower part, between two roll-mouldings, but the head is much worn. The other face bears closely-knitted interlace, and at the right edge the roll-moulding curves in to define a solid 'armpit', but the cross-head is much worn, having been cut to hold a hinge-crook, and its form is uncertain. *Local, 14th-early 16th century.*

(43; SDD '8') Fragment of slab, possibly a re-used graveslab, bearing traces of foliage-ornament. Cut into the damaged surface in false relief there are several neatly-carved groups of letters forming Gaelic words, MAC ('son'), FA ('under') and SO ('this'), with M and other indecipherable letters. This was presumably used as a mason's trial-piece. (Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 109, pl.41D). *14th-15th century.*

(44) Tapered slab, 1.97m by 0.57m, much worn. Within a narrow bevel and an incised groove forming a 50mm margin, the blade of a central sword is visible. *Local, 15th-17th century.*

POST-REFORMATION

(45) Headstone with shaped head commemorating Duncan McIlphadrick, tenant in Danne (Danna), who died in 1753 aged 48.

46 Burial-ground, Keppoch

NR 711637 August 1988

This burial-ground, formerly known as Cladh Dailachairn,[1] is situated in a pasture-field 0.75km from the E shore of Kilberry Bay and 250m NNW of Keppoch farmhouse. It comprises an oval area of rough ground, about 16m from E to W by 10m, with a few partly-buried funerary monuments. A prehistoric cairn, in and near which several cist-burials were identified in the 19th century, is situated 70m to the WSW, and although there is no visible evidence of a supposed cairn on the burial-ground site, it may have originated through traditions of ancient burial.[2] In 1769 Colin Campbell of Kilberry made a contract with other local heritors to establish a new burial-place, to which he was to cause remove the gravestones of the burial-ground at the old parish church of Kilberry (No. 48), 450m to the NNW, 'or as many as can be found there or in any other place whither he has already removed them'.[3*] Although surviving monuments show that some use was made of this new burial-ground in the following years, the older graveyards at Cill an Aonghais (No. 18) and Largnahunsion (No. 82) became the main places of burial for Kilberry parish.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS

(1) Table-tomb with simple moulded edges commemorating Annabella, [?spouse] of John McCorquodale, Esq., of Jamaica, who died in 17[?5]2 aged 29. It was erected by Colin Campbell of Kilberry 'in gratitude to the faithful services acted by her husband'.

(2) Recumbent slab with rough lettering marking the burial-place intended for Donald Campbell, miller, and his family. It bears the date 17[?70] and the initials DC, MMcG.

(3) Table-tomb with moulded edges commemorating James Campbell, late of Clachbreck, who died in 1775 aged 65. It was erected by Colin Campbell of Kilberry 'in Grateful Remembrance of the deceased', and bears a worn armorial.

47 Chapel, Kilail (Site)

NR 934843 August 1986

There are no identifiable remain of the chapel that traditionally stood in Dail a' Chaibeil ('field of the chapel *or* burial-place'), 150m S of Kilail farmhouse. The foundations of a building were discovered 'some years' before 1863, and an adjacent cairn, probably of prehistoric origin, was removed at the same period.[1] It is not certain whether the name Kilail, first recorded in 1432 as 'Killala',[2] incorporates a personal dedication.

48 Old Parish Church and Burial-ground, Kilberry (Site)

NR 708641 October 1988

The slight remains of the medieval parish church of Kilberry are situated in wooded ground about 40m E of Kilberry Castle (No. 133) and 3.8km WNW of the present church at Largnahunsion (No. 49). Some 12m W of the Campbell mausoleum of 1733 (*infra*) there is the SW angle of a rectangular building, represented by a rubble footing 0.9m thick above a 0.15m base-course, extending E for 3m and N for 1.6m from the angle. The outer face of its S wall is aligned with the N wall of the mausoleum, suggesting that this may occupy the position of an earlier chapel lying S of the medieval chancel. Fragments of dressed sandstone have been identified on the site but the only identifiable architectural fragment, part of a nook-shaft of possible 13th-century date (*infra*), was found in 1976 in a fish-pond some distance to the S. A medieval cross in its original base (*infra*, number 14), which is known to have been moved in the 19th century, now stands a few metres S of the footings, and to the N there is a former bowling-green which is believed to occupy the site of the burial-ground.[1]

This church is believed to have been dedicated to St Berach of Clùain-coirpthe (Kilbarry, Co. Roscommon), although late medieval forms suggest that another Irish saint, Berchán, who is commemorated at Kilbarchan (Renfrewshire), is a more probable dedicatee.[2*] The church became a prebend of the cathedral of Argyll on Lismore shortly before 1392, and later parsons are recorded as being admitted to the prebend, one of them being Angus, bishop of the Isles, who in 1472 petitioned to have a house at Kilberry, while the names of several vicars are also recorded from 1436 onwards.[3] It was stated in 1392 that the parson had been presented by 'the king of Scots, the true patron', but in 1492 it was John, Lord of the Isles, with the consent of Thomas Fleming, parson, who transferred his right of patronage to the bishop of Argyll. This, however, was one of John's last acts before his forfeiture, and although the charter was confirmed by James IV in 1507, the patronage had already been granted by him to the 2nd Earl of Argyll, with whose heirs it remained.[4]

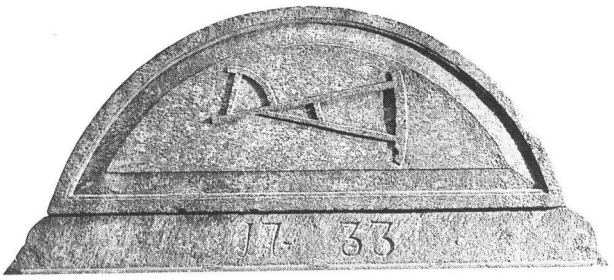
The medieval parish included the area N of West Loch Tarbert, but extended N along the Sound of Jura only as far as Kilmaluaig (No. 66), and at about the time of the Reformation it was united with Kilcalmonell on the SE shore of West Loch Tarbert, where the minister normally resided. In 1642 a further 8km of the E shore of Loch Caolisport, extending to the Baranlongart Burn, was transferred from Knapdale to Kilberry, but the proposed separation of the parish from Kilcalmonell, and the construction of a new church at Tarbert, did not take effect.[5] In the following century it was stated by Colin Campbell of Kilberry that the church was 'burnt by the Garrison of this castle during the Civill War, to prevent it's covering any of the Royal army which then invested the Place', probably a reference to a siege by Alasdair MacDonald in the 1640s. A meeting-house was then built 'at a more convenient distance from the castle', and replaced in the early 18th century by a house at Tiretigan, following which there were repeated arguments about the location of a new church before the present building at Largnahunsion (No. 49) was erected in 1821.[6]

A new burial-ground was established at Largnahunsion (No. 92) in the early 18th century, but the old burial-ground appears to have remained in use, with the addition of the 1733 mausoleum, until the 1760s, when it was closed by Colin Campbell of Kilberry. Following a court action, he agreed in 1768 to move to a new burial-ground at Keppoch (No. 46) 'the grave stones of the old burial place or as many as can be found there or in any other place whither he has already moved them', and he undertook 'not to plough up the old burying ground near the Castle of Kilberry, but leave the same for ever in grass and verdure'.[7] The new burial-ground was close to prehistoric cairns and burials, and about 0.75km SSW of Keppoch (NR *c.* 710628) there was a field named 'Annaid', indicating a possible Early Christian ecclesiastical site.[8*]

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT. This fragment, found in 1976 (*supra*) and now at Kilberry Castle, is the lower part of a sandstone nook-shaft, 0.11m high above a 12mm tenon 70mm in diameter intended to fit a socketed base. The shaft was 0.12mm in diameter and was pointed at the back to fit into a square angle.

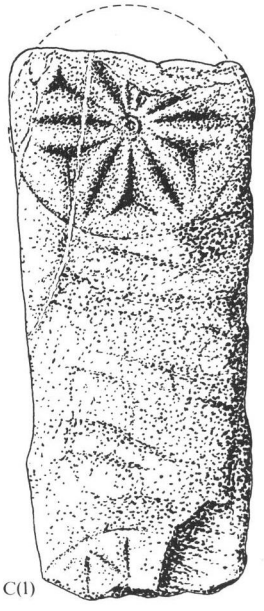
BELL. The bell hanging above the N gable of the W range of the home farm (NR 709643) is 0.28m in visible height, the canons being concealed by the supporting bar, and 0.34m in diameter at the mouth. It is plain except for a 25mm moulded band 50mm above the mouth, and appears to be of late 18th- or 19th-century date. It was evidently the bell seen at Kilberry Castle in 1868 and then known as 'St Berry's Bell', although earlier descriptions refer to the saint's bell as bearing a votive inscription.[9*]

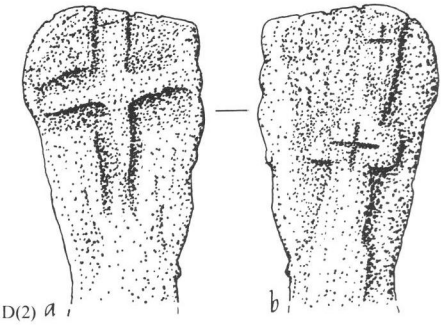
MAUSOLEUM. The Campbell mausoleum is 5.5m square within 0.6m lime-mortared walls 2.2m in internal height. Its quoins are formed by substantial blocks of local schist, and the walls have a bevelled coping of the same material. In the W wall there is a doorway 1.23m wide having a bolection-moulded surround of polished schist surmounted by a frieze



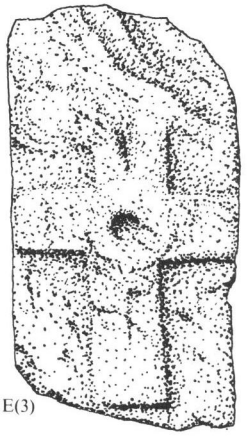
A


B


C(1)



D(2)


E(3)

Old Parish Church and burial-ground, Kilberry (No. 48)
A. pediment of mausoleum
B. Campbell monument
C-E. carved stones
(*scale* 1:15)

Dugald Campbell of Kilberry and spouse of Duncan Stewart, who died in 1794, and the other monuments are of 19th-century and later date. Two carved panels which probably came from this building are described below (numbers 27-8).

FUNERARY MONUMENTS, CROSSES AND OTHER CARVED STONES. Most of these monuments, which in the 19th century had been placed in the mausoleum or had been built into nearby walls and bridges, were moved in 1951 to a shelter erected by the then Ministry of Works near the entrance-gateway 200m ENE of Kilberry Castle (NR 709642). The cross and cross-shaft (numbers 13, 14) stand a few metres SW of the mausoleum and the fragments numbers 8,9,16 and 17 are at Kilberry Castle. For other stones from this site see No. 46.

95A bearing the incised date 1733 and a round-headed pediment carved in relief with a mariner's quadrant.[10] *In the W wall 95B there is a large mural monument framed by deep fluted pilasters with foliated capitals. The lower panel shows two trumpeting angels holding ?palms, and above it, separated by a cable-moulding, there is a shield set in an elaborate martial achievement. The shield bears gyronny of eight within a bordure gyronny of eight, and has a helm and wreath with a dexter hand holding a spur for crest, and an uninscribed label. Below the shield there is a six-oared boat and surrounding it there are cannon, trumpets, drums, sabres and two banners. Above a bold cornice there is a high shaped pediment carved with a flaming urn within mantling, and surmounted by a globe. There is no inscription, but the monument evidently commemorated Captain Dugald Campbell of Kilberry, builder of the mausoleum, who had been granted a privateer's licence in 1709, later commanded HMS Walpole in the Mediterranean, and died in 1733.[11] The adjacent mural tablet commemorates Susanne, daughter of

EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) Tapered slab of chlorite-schist, incomplete at the top, 95C 1.08m by 0.51m. At the top there is a large incomplete hexafoil or marigold within an incised 0.46m circle. The centre is marked by a drill-hole with shallow enclosing moulding, and both the mid-ribs and the interspaces are deeply chip-carved, as at Cladh a' Bhile (No. 20, 1). At the foot are markings which may have belonged to another cross, but they are very worn.

(2) Roughly tapered slab of chloritic quartz-schist, 0.59m 95D in visible height by 0.37m, bearing on one face (*a*) a rough outline Latin cross with open foot. The areas above and below the side arms are recessed to create false relief, and the

grooves defining the top arm continue over the top of the slab but are not linked to the rough relief cross on face *b*. This is 0.45m high above an expanded base but has stubby side-arms only 0.15m across. The shaft is slightly tapered and crosslets are incised at the end of the upper arm and the centre of the cross-head.

95E (3) Incomplete slab of mica-schist with damaged edges, 0.86m by 0.46m. It bears in relief a somewhat irregular cross with broad arms, having at the centre of the cross-head a slightly raised boss 0.18m in diameter with a central recess 60mm in diameter and 40mm deep. The damaged top arm appears to have had an expanded terminal and the shaft, whose foot is lost, was slightly tapered.

MEDIEVAL

(4) Tapered slab of chlorite-schist, now inverted, 1.91m by 0.45m. Within a double moulding it contains a network of intertwined plant-stems springing from the tails of two pairs of animals at the top. At the lower left there is a vertical panel of close-knit interlace, and at the right there are a comb and inverted shears, with a rectangular ?casket at the foot of the slab. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.12,2). *Kintyre school, 14th-15th century*.

(5) Part of a tapered slab of chlorite-schist, formerly used as a stile-step and incomplete and worn at both ends, 1.18m by 0.53m. Within a triple margin incorporating nailhead ornament there is the blade of a central sword, with traces of inclined quillons but the hilt effaced, flanked by undulating plant-stems. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.8,5). *14th-early 16th century*.

(6) Tapered slab of chlorite-schist, 1.71m by 0.48m, much worn. Within a broad triple moulding there are at the top a rectangular panel and a dragon, then the 0.29m figure of a man wearing aketon and round bascinet and armed with a spear, in a gabled niche with finials. The lower half is occupied at left by a sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons, and at right by an animal, a plant-scroll and a deer-hunt (White, *Knapdale*, pl.12,1). *14th-early 16th century*.

(7) Fragment of a chlorite-schist slab (or, if incomplete in thickness, cross-shaft), 0.31m by 0.14m by 100mm. Within a simple margin there are intertwined stems with trefoil and demi-palmette leaves. *14th-early 16th century*.

(8) Two surface-flakes of chlorite-schist, possibly both from the same slab. One measures 125mm by 90mm and bears foliage with a curving stem, and the other, 100mm by 60mm, bears plaited interlace. *14th-early 16th century*.

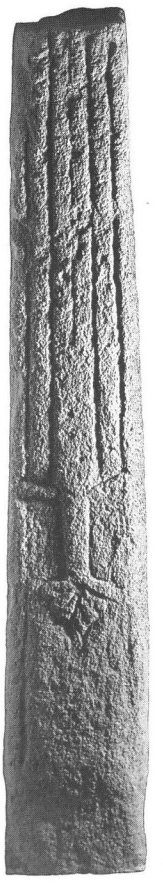
(9) Surface-flake of epidiorite, 160mm by 120mm, bearing remains of a demi-palmette leaf and a damaged edge-moulding. *14th-early 16th century*.

(10) Fragment of the corner of a chlorite-schist slab, bearing a simple incised margin but no visible ornament. *14th-16th century*.

96A (11) Tapered slab of chorite-schist with pointed top, 1.89m by 0.52m; broken across and repaired at the foot. Within an incised margin it bears the relief figure of a man wearing bascinet, aventail and aketon and armed with a sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons. The right hand grasps the end of the sword-belt and the feet rest on a ledge, while below them there is a large blank panel. On the base-slab there are plant-stems and flanking the head there is a four-line Lombardic inscription:



A(11)

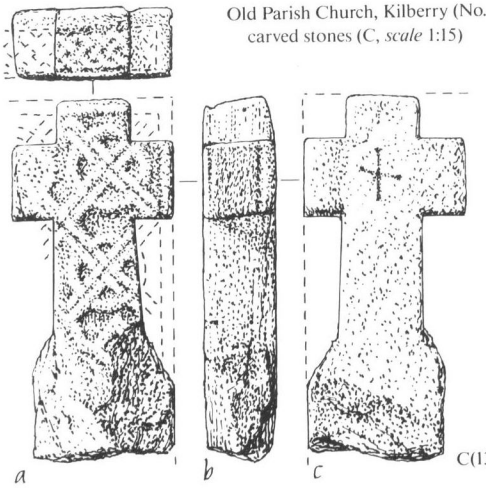


B(15)

HIC IACET IO/HA(N)NES M[A]V/RITI(I) ET EIV/S FILIVS

'Here lies John, son of Mauritius, and his son'.

The Latin form *Mauritius* probably represents Gaelic

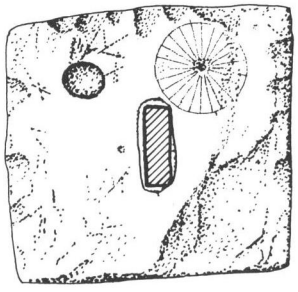


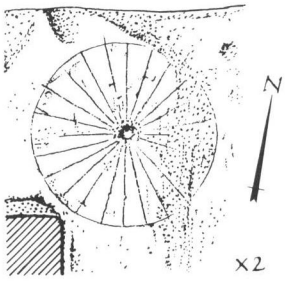
Old Parish Church, Kilberry (No. 48)
carved stones (C, *scale* 1:15)

C(13)

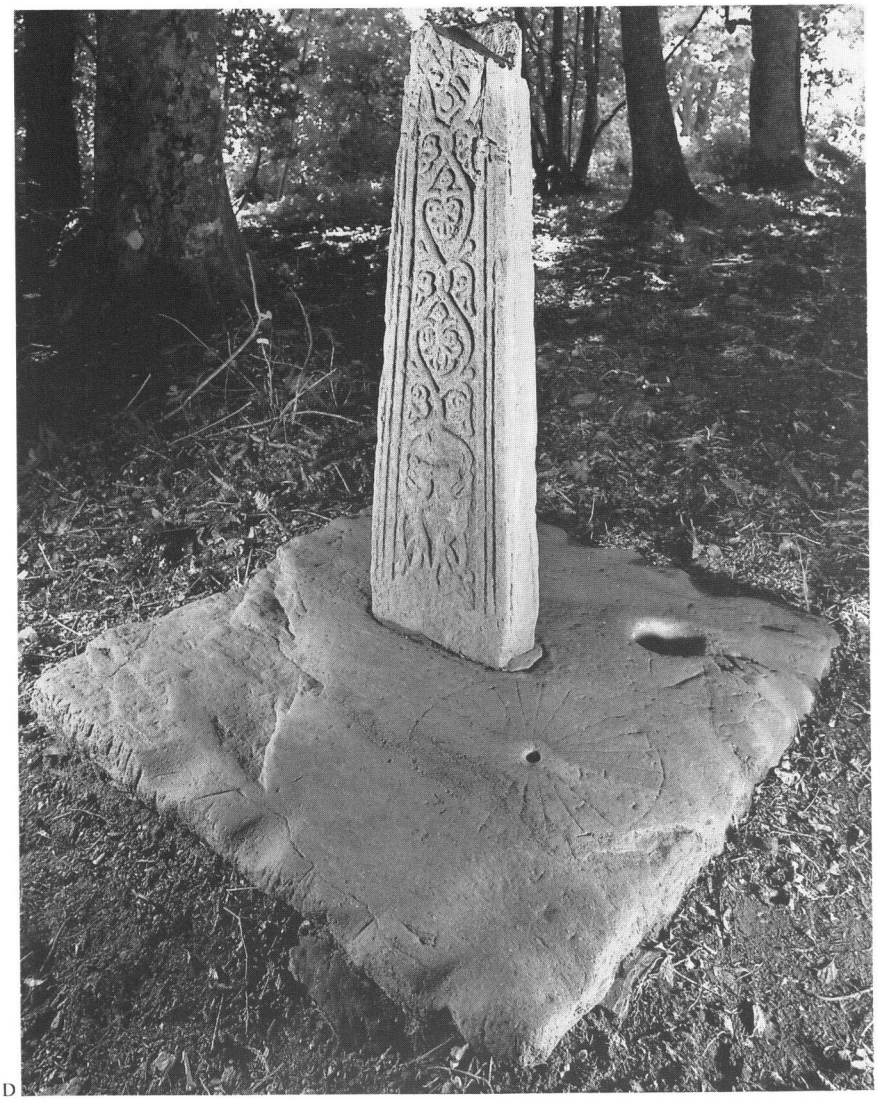

A

B





C


D

Old Parish Church, Kilberry (No. 48)
cross-shaft and socket-slab (14) (C, *scale* 1:30)

Muiredach or *Murchad*, and one of these was preserved in the name of the MacMurachies or *Clan Murachie*, remembered in later tradition as early proprietors of the Kilberry area. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.11,1; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 87). *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

(12) Tapered slab with pointed top, damaged at the top right and the foot, 1.81m by 0.61m. Within an incised margin it bears an armed figure similar to that on number 11, and in the top left corner there is a small figure of St Michael transfixing the dragon with a spear. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.11,2), *Iona school, 14th-15th century*.

96C (13) Cruciform stone of chlorite-schist, 0.69m high by 0.31m across the arms and 0.15m thick, which appears to have been cut down in the post-medieval period from a decorated tapered slab, perhaps the cover of a tomb-chest or an architectural fitting. The ends of the right and top arms preserve on the back a half-roll moulding and on the front a more angular edge-moulding, and the edge of the top arm bears a well-formed four-cord plait. On the front there are two almost complete ring-knots from a linked series, probably originally two rows of three knots filling the top of the slab, but an intrusive angular element below the lower knot suggests a change of pattern. On the back there is an added incised cross with triangular terminals, 95mm by 85mm, at the centre of the cross-head. The ring-knot ornament suggests a possible association with the Kintyre or Loch Sween schools of 14th-15th century date.

(14) Lower part of a cross-shaft standing in its original 97D
socket-slab and close to its original position S of the old church. The shaft, which in the 19th century was rebated at the front to receive another cross-head (number 18), now displayed separately, is of chlorite-schist and measures 1.05m in visible height and 0.31m by 0.11m at the base. On the front

97A or W face, within a triple moulding, there has been a double niche, but only the lower part of the upper figure survives. It evidently held in the left hand a staff corresponding to the archiepiscopal pastoral cross held by a mitred figure in the lower niche, whose gable carries a cross-finial. The figure, whose right hand is raised in benediction, wear alb and chasuble, but is much worn and no other vestments can be identified. The frame of the niche merges into plaited plant-stems above a helmeted rider on a prancing horse. On the
97B back, two intertwined stems enclosing double-stalked five-lobed leaves are looped at the foot round the bodies of two back-to-back standing lions. The foliage-pattern changes at the top, incorporating a ring-knot.

The socket-stone of epidiorite measures 1.13m by 1.06m. At the NE corner there is an incised dial with a 0.36m circle enclosing lines, of which twenty-three are still visible, radiating from a small central socket. In the NW angle there is a hollow, probably made by the rotation of stones as at Kilchoman.[12] (White, *Knapdale*, pl,8,3,4 and 7). *14th-early 16th century*.

(15) Cross-shaft of epidiorite, 1.71m in visible height including a worn 0.10m butt, and tapering in width from 0.18m to 0.15m and 0.13m thick. Both faces have angle-
96B mouldings, and on one face there is an inverted sword with lobated pommel, inclined quillons and central fuller, the blade being incised and the hilt in relief. The other face, which is very worn, has at the top a miniature figure armed with a spear and bascinet, and lower down there is what may be a kneeling female figure with a rosary. *14th-early 16th century*.

(16) Cross-shaft fragment, 0.35m high by 0.14m by 0.10m, with plain angle-mouldings. On one face there are traces of what may have been a kneeling figure, or an animal from a hunting scene, and the other face had a rectangular panel which now contains a hollow 90mm in diameter, probably the result of secondary use as a pivot-stone. *14th-early 16th century*.

(17) Cross-shaft fragment, 0.32m by 0.23m by 0.13m, much worn. There has been ornament, probably interlace, on both faces, but only the deep 'hole points' survive, and the edges also bore ornament which is not identifiable. *14th-early 16th century*.

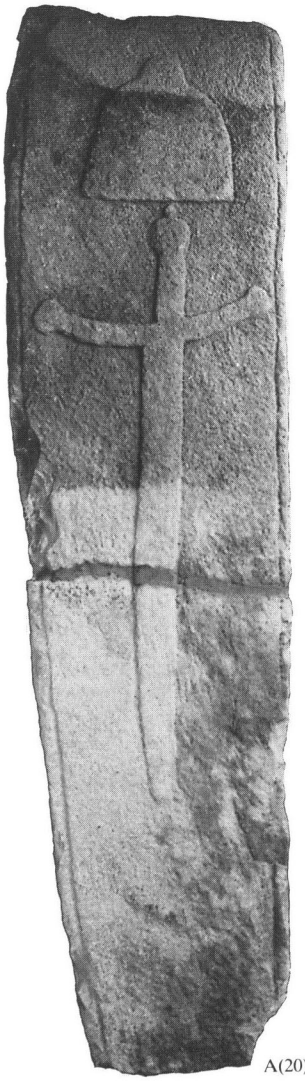
98B (18) Cross-head of chlorite-schist with concave armpits, 0.69m high by 0.43m across the arms. It has a margin of dogtooth-ornament between two plain mouldings, which returns at the foot of the surviving fragment of the shaft. This margin frames a figure of the Saviour, in profile, on a thin rood with a fleur-de-lys finial. The figure is bent, with flowing hair, and the feet are separate. Plant-stems spring from just above the foot of the rood, which is supported in the mouth of a small dragon. The back is very worn, but there are traces of a similar margin in the left arm and two sockets are visible by which the cross-head was formerly attached to the shaft number 14. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.9). *Probably c.1500-1560*.

(19) Roughly rectangular slab of epidiorite, damaged along the right side, 1.78m by 0.54m. In relief within an incised margin there are a short sword with round pommel and curved quillons whose terminals are square, and at the foot there is an inverted axe. This and the following stones were evidently produced from the local epidiorite (cf. No. 133, n.12), and may be of post-Reformation date. *16th-17th century*.

(20) Irregular tapered slab of epidiorite, 2.06m by 0.55m. 98A It has been broken across and repaired, and the edges are damaged. Within an incised margin the surface has been tooled to show in false relief a domical object with central knob, probably a bell,[13*] and a crude sword having a round pommel with a tang-button and reverse-curved quillons with round terminals. The outlines appear to have been pecked before the surface was tooled. *16th-17th century*.

(21) Slab of epidiorite with inverted taper, 1.66m by 0.47m in maximum width. Within a deeply incised margin it bears a sword with long tapered pommel, inclined quillons and a scabbard-chape. At the foot of the sword there is a horizontal groove flanked above and below by four sunken roundels, 70mm to 80mm in diameter, giving the effect of a cross with the sword-blade as its shaft, as on slabs at Craignish (No. 67) and Kilmartin (No. 68). *16th-17th century*.

(22) Upper part of a slab of epidiorite, 0.71m by 0.42m. In false relief within a broad margin there is the upper part of a sword similar to that on number 20, but without the tang-



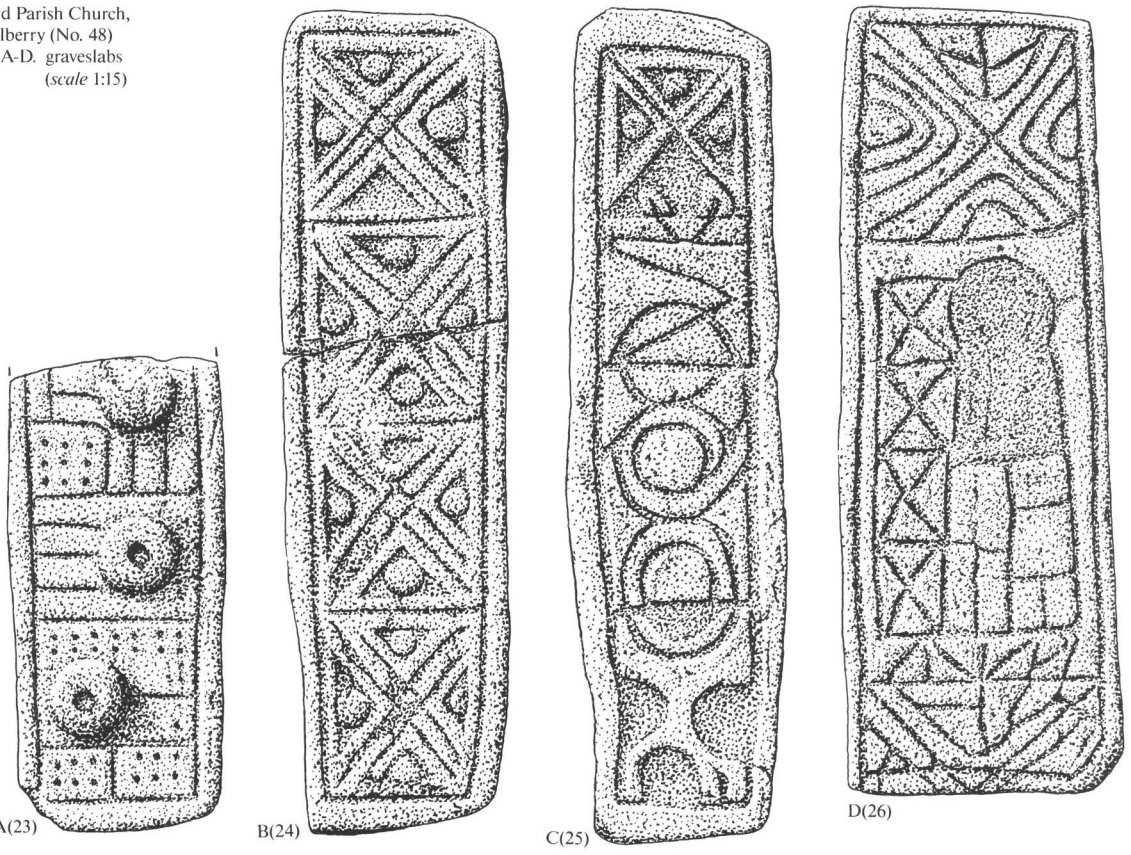
A(20)



B(18)

Old Parish Church, Kilberry (No. 48)
A. graveslab
B. cross-head

Old Parish Church, Kilberry (No. 48) A-D. graveslabs (*scale* 1:15)



button. The hilt is flanked by stylised ?animals and above it there is a rectangular panel. To the left of the blade there are two pellets, and to the right chevron-ornament incorporating sunken triangles. *16th-17th century*.

99A (23) Lower part of a tapered slab of epidiorite, 0.93m by 0.42m. Within a deeply-grooved margin there are two bosses in relief up to 30mm high, respectively 150mm and 170mm in diameter and having central hollows 30mm in diameter and 25mm deep. There are traces of a third damaged boss at the top of the fragment. They rise from a background of incised rectangles, some ornamented with parallel grooves and others with rows of small drilled holes. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.10b). *16th-17th century.*

99B (24) Slab of epidiorite, 1.63m long and having a maximum width of 0.46m about 0.8m below the head; broken across and repaired. Within a grooved margin it is divided into four oblong panels in false relief. Each contains a saltire with plaited centre, surrounded by triangular fields enclosing circular pellets 45mm to 60mm in diameter, except for the lowest field in the top panel, which is blank. *16th-17th century*.

99C (25) Roughly rectangular slab of epidiorite with irregular left edge, 1.67m by 0.42m. Within a grooved margin there is at one end an oblong panel with three triangular pelleted fields defining a saltire, but the lowest field is blank except for two 'lugs' associated with the loose geometric ornament filling most of the slab. This includes an incised crescent and 'M-rod' whose resemblance to Pictish symbols, noted by White, is probably fortuitous; two large pellets, one with a spiral and one with a circular raised surround; and at the foot three semicircular recesses defining another saltire. (White, *Knapdale*, 41-2, pl.10,1). *16th-17th century*.

99D (26) Tapered slab of epidiorite, 1.56m by 0.54m. The top left corner, which is damaged, appears always to have been bevelled. At the bottom there is a square panel, probably inspired by number 24 but of cruder execution, with a saltire enclosed by multiple open-ended triangles. The remainder of the slab is filled by incised geometrical ornament including a series of saltires and crosslets, and a complex pattern at the top which extends onto the edge-moulding. One area in the centre has a keyhole-shaped sinking whose pecked tooling appears to be original. *16th-17th century*.

POST-REFORMATION

(27-8). A panel of local epidiorite showing a cock in relief within a moulded frame, and another panel with a skull and cross-bones in relief, were both formerly built into the outer wall-faces of the mausoleum, and were probably carved when it was built in 1733.

49 Kilberry Parish Church, Largnahunsion

NR 740619 October 1986

100 This church, built in 1821 to replace the old church at Kilberry (No. 48), stands on a hillside terrace on the W bank of the Abhainn Learg an Uinnsinn, 0.6km from the head of Loch Stornoway and some 400m NNE of the burial-ground No. 82. Built of limewashed rubble-masonry with a hipped and slated roof, the rectangular main block measures 18.8m



Kilberry Parish Church, Largnahunsion (No. 49), from SW

from ENE to WSW by 9.6m over 0.8m walls. At the centre of the W end-wall there is a small gabled porch with a ridge-belfry dated 1888, and a single-storeyed session-house adjoins the NE angle.

Originally there were ground- and first-floor doorways in each end-wall, those at the upper level being reached by external forestairs, and the blocked remains of those in the E wall are still visible. The S side-wall, which may have originally incorporated a central belfry, has a two-storeyed elevation comprising three round-headed blind 'windows' above a corresponding series of three lintelled openings; there is a further blocked window-opening towards the W end. The N side-wall comprises four bays, including a pair of tall round-headed windows at the centre and two-storeyed bays of smaller oblong windows at each end.

The interior contains plain bench-pews and a continuous U-plan gallery centred on the pulpit, which stands at the centre of the N side-wall. Both pulpit and gallery have panelled fronts and the latter is supported by three fluted timber columns. In the existing arrangement the E and W ends of the church have been partitioned at ground level to form a vestry and an inner entrance-lobby respectively; a staircase rises to the gallery from the SW angle of the inner porch.[1*]

The medieval church at Kilberry (No. 48) is said to have been replaced in the 17th century by temporary meeting-houses in the Kilberry area, the second of which was ruinous by the 1730s, and thereafter services were held at various places including Carse and Largnahunsion.[2] The choice of the latter for a new church was delayed by the opposition of Colin Campbell of Kilberry, the principal heritor, and it was only in 1814 that the Presbytery of Kintyre agreed that the church should be built 'contiguous to the place called the preaching rock', a traditional place of worship, and plans by Alexander Grant, a Leith architect, were approved.[3] In 1820 a contract was drawn up with George Johnston (see Nos. 70, 82, 156 and 165) to complete the church, 'according to a plan and specification showen me by Mr Campbell of Dunmore', for £573, a sum which expressly excluded the use of ornamental stonework. The church is said to have been built in 1821, to seat 700 persons, although Kirk Session minutes show that drainage operations were still in progress in 1826. The addition of the W porch, with the formation of the inner porch and vestry and alteration of the gallery, took place in the 1870s.[4] The union with Kilcalmonell was dissolved in 1965 and the parish was united with Tarbert.

50 Chapel, Kilbride, Ardlamont (Site)
NR 960688 July 1986

A stony mound at the W edge of the road from Millhouse to Ardlamont marks the traditional site of a chapel which had been obliterated by the road some time before 1863.[1*] This was presumably the 'chapel of St Bridget (Bride) in Airdlagmayn', where a notarial document was witnessed in 1468.[2]

The church situated 0.6km to the S, near Kilbride farmhouse, was built in 1839 as a chapel of ease on a site with no recorded ecclesiastical associations.[3]

51 Burial-ground, Kilbride, Loch Fyne (Site)
NN 071046 April 1983

The traditional site of a burial-ground dedicated to St Bridget or Bride (Gaelic, *Brighid*) lies in the S angle of a small stream, the Eas an Tairbh, 150m from the W shore of Loch Fyne. Although a slab about 1.2m long, said to mark the grave of a daughter of the MacNaughton family, was pointed out in 1865,[1] the area is now covered by the foundations of recent military installations. Moreover, a farm plan of 1758[2] shows that it was then occupied by the buildings of the former township of Kilbride and their associated enclosures, none of which was of obviously ecclesiastical character.

52 Chapel (Site) and Burial-ground, Kilbride, Loch Gair
NR 934908 April 1988

This burial-ground is situated about 100m from the shore of a bay on the E side of Loch Gair. It comprises an oval enclosure measuring 44m from E to W by 25m, within a lime-mortared wall of 19th-century type, having iron gates to the N. The site originally formed a platform of smaller dimensions, and there is a short slope down to the wall all round, but there is no evidence of an earlier boundary. A small stream runs a short distance N of the site, but there is no evidence of a reported well, and the local drainage has been much altered by forestry operations.[1]

At the centre of the burial-ground there is an enclosure measuring 4.1m by 4.3m within a wall, mainly of drystone rubble, 0.6m thick and 1.3m high; the doorway is at the E end of the S wall. There are no visible monuments, and it is not known which family had the enclosure erected. This structure may occupy the site of the 'chapel of Kilbryde at Lochgersyde', which was recorded in 1617.[2]

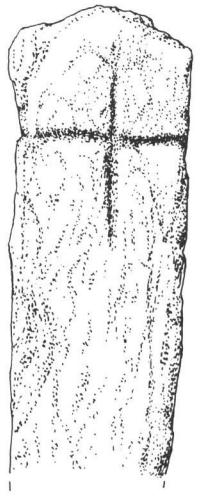
ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT. Re-used as a headstone there is a schist slab, 1.42m by 0.44m by 0.13m in thickness, damaged at one edge. Extending along its length, 70mm from one edge, there is an untapered 'shaft' 0.18m wide and 60mm in relief, which returns 0.12m from one end of the slab; at the other end there is a splayed return on the other side. Although this has been interpreted as a cross-slab[3] the tooling suggests a late medieval or later date, and the fragment was probably a door-lintel, since it lacks the wear associated with a

threshold. This may have come from the old castle at Lochgair (No. 136), or from an earlier building within the enclosure.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS. The burial-ground contains many rough gravemarkers. Except for the two monuments described below, most of the existing headstones are of late 18th- or 19th-century date.

(1) Sandstone headstone having a shaped top with scrolls at the outer angles. Below the initials WP there is an inscription to Iohn Paterson, 'gardinar', who died in 1722 aged 45. On the back, below the initials IPG, there are emblems of mortality and tools including a saw, shears and crossed ?pruning-hooks. John Paterson, gardener at Lochgair, supplied artichokes for Inveraray Castle in 1721.[4]

(2) Recumbent slab bearing the initials IBEMA and the date 1730.



A. Cross-marked stone, Kilbride Loch Sween (No. 53) (*scale* 1:15)

53 Cross-marked Stone, Kilbride, Loch Sween

NR 722798 May 1987

This cross-marked pillar stands in a small pasture field 60m from the E shore of Loch Sween and 500m SW of Kilbride farmhouse. It is a roughly-rectangular slab of local chlorite-schist, 1.05m in visible height by 0.37m in width, and 85mm thick; the edges are notched and rubbed by cattle, but the faces are well preserved. On the E face there is a firmly incised cross, which retains some marks of pecking. The horizontal arm extends to the edges of the slab but the top arm, which may have been treated in the same way, is possibly incomplete because of flaking.

There are no identifiable remains of a burial-ground on the hillside 150m E of the cross, which was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1869 and was presumably dedicated to St Bridget.[1]

54 Chapel, Kilbride, Rhudil

NR 851966 April 1985

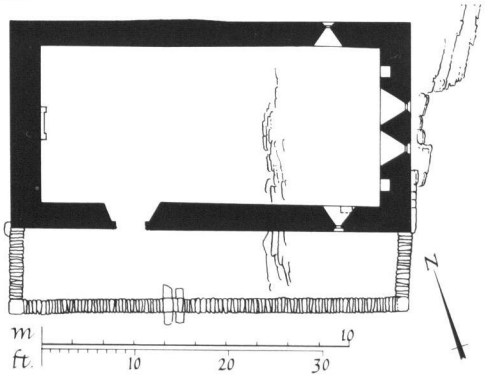
The roofless shell of the medieval chapel of St Bridget or Bride occupies a low rocky knoll at the SW end of an area of former rig-cultivation on a terrace some 35m above the valley of the Rhudil Burn, and 250m NW of Kilbride farmhouse.



B. Chapel, Kilbride, Rhudil (No. 54) from NW

The site is bounded to the NE and NW by a 19th-century field-dyke and a bridle-track ascending the steep hillside of Cnoc an Aingil, and to the SE and SW by ground which falls in a series of low rock-faces. There are slight traces, especially to the SE and NE, of an earlier drystone wall enclosing an area about 30m in diameter, but this is much interrupted by low spines of rock, one of which runs through the chapel itself. Some 10m W of the chapel there is the outline of a subrectangular building measuring 5.5m from NW to SE by 3.3m within 1m walls. Although it is possible that this was an earlier chapel, it appears to lie outside the older enclosure and, like a similar building a few metres to the W, it was probably a domestic building of post-medieval date.

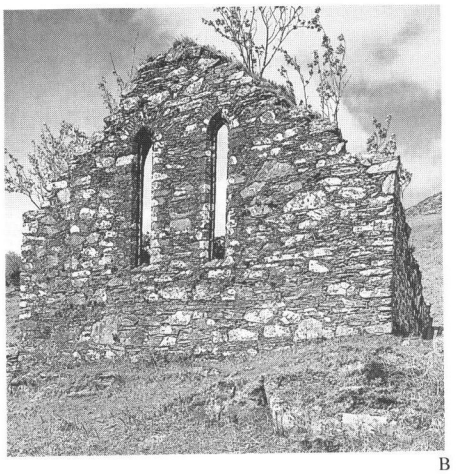
An Early Christian origin for the site is suggested by the discovery of a cross-slab at Kilbride farmhouse (No. 55). Although no early references to the existing building have been identified, its architectural characteristics suggest a 13th-century date, and it was evidently a dependent chapel within the parish of Glassary, whose church was at that period at Kilneuair (No. 81). The building was used in the 18th and 19th centuries as a burial-place for the Campbell family of Rhudil, and the masonry was extensively re-pointed, probably about 1900. The rebuilding of the doorhead, and the construction against the S wall of a small enclosure to exclude animals, probably belong to the same period.



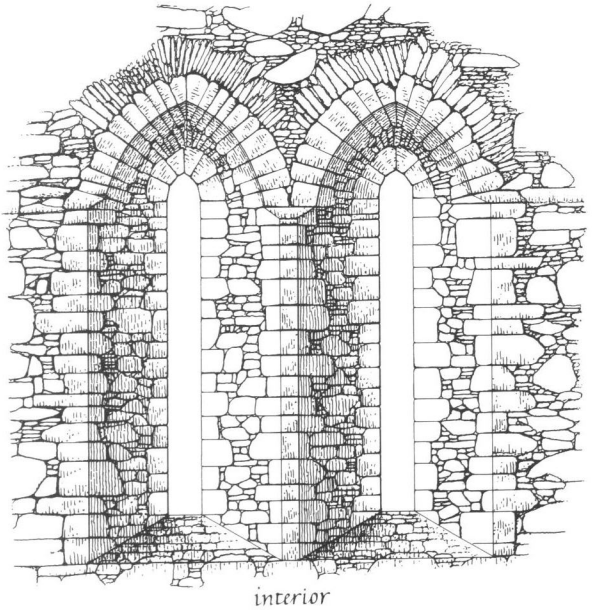
C. Chapel, Kilbride, Rhudil (No. 54); plan



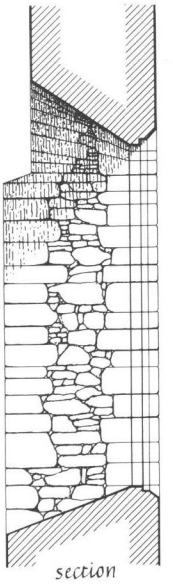
A



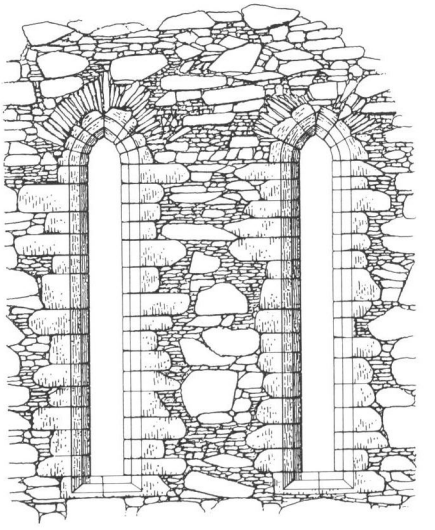
B



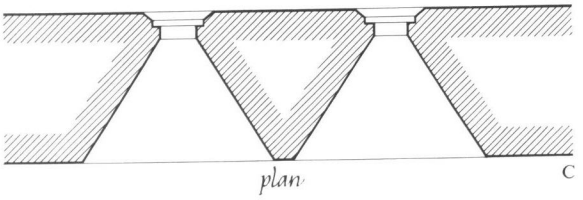
interior



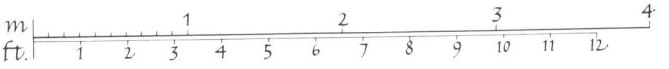
section



exterior



plan C



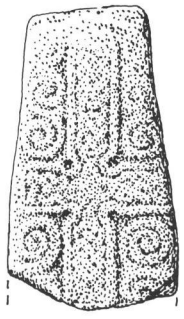
Chapel, Kilbride, Rhudil (No. 54)
A. view from SW
B. exterior of E wall
C. E windows

11(C) 10IC The chapel measures 11.1m by 5.1m within walls which vary from 0.85m to 1m in the gables; the E end-wall, which surmounts a rock-outcrop, is carried on a slight external plinth. Whereas the E gable stands to its full height, the W gable and side-walls have been slightly reduced. The masonry is of rubble, intermittently coursed, and the local schist has been neatly dressed for the door- and window-surrounds, some blocks retaining traces of diagonal tooling. Most of the visible mortar pointing is of recent character, but the sheltered ingoes of the E and S windows preserve considerable remains of medieval plaster.

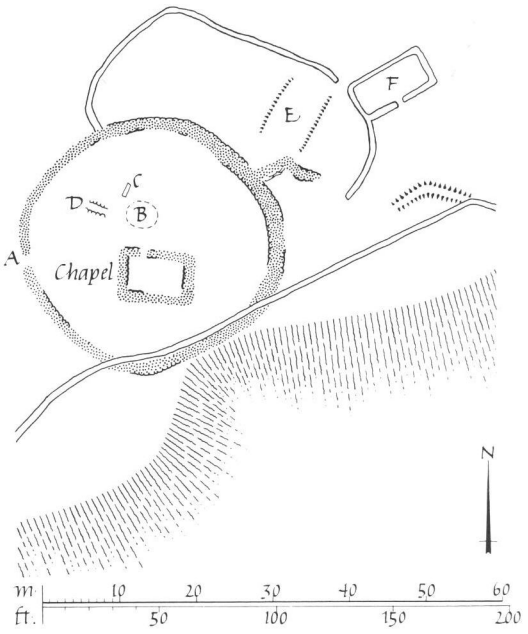
The entrance-doorway is at the W end of the S wall; its 0.13m roll-moulded jambs, splayed ingoes and flat rear-lintel appear to be undisturbed medieval work, but the two-centred rubble arch-head is probably of recent construction. The chancel, which has two small aumbries in the E wall and another below the window in the S wall, is distinguished from the featureless nave by a rise in floor-level due to rock outcropping in the E part of the chapel. It was lit by two tall and well-preserved lancets in the E wall, and by smaller windows, which have lost their arch-heads, towards the E ends of the side-walls. All of these openings are wrought

externally with rebates within slightly flattened 90mm outer chamfers, and have splayed ingoes and gently sloping inner sills. The inner surrounds of the E lancets are especially neatly constructed; the upper part of the gable is intaken by a scarcement coinciding with the springing-level of the rear-arches, and the springers are bevelled to effect the reduction in thickness. Sockets to carry the original arch-centering are visible in the S ingo of the N rear-arch and the S jamb of the S window-head. The W gable preserves a similar scarcement.

Against the inner face of the W wall there is a headstone erected in 1830 to commemorate James Campbell of Rhudle, who died in 1770 aged 67, his wife Ann MacLachlan, who died in 1784, and their son Donald Campbell of Rhudle, who died in 1804 aged 61.



A. Cross-marked stone, Kilbride, Rhudil (No. 55) (*scale* 1:15)



B. Chapel and burial-ground, Kilbride, Strathlachlan (No. 56); plan

55 Cross-marked Stone, Kilbride, Rhudil

NR 852965 June 1986

This Early Christian stone was identified in 1961 in the paving of an outbuilding at Kilbride Farm, which is 250m SE of the medieval chapel No. 54, and it is now preserved in the garden SW of the farmhouse.

The stone is a tapered slab, broken irregularly at one end although most of the ornament is preserved, and much worn. It measures 0.59m by 0.33m by 0.09m. It bears in low relief a Latin cross with small rounded armpits, outlined by a bead-moulding and filled with plaited interlace which in the cross-head appears to form a lozenge of single strands round an indistinguishable central feature. The vertical spaces flanking the cross are filled with thick spirals, with angular linking sections.

The form of the armpits and the interlace filling the cross suggest a 10th- or 11th-century date for this slab. (*DES (1961)*, 9; Campbell & Sandeman, 69, no.445; *Kist*, **20** (1980), cover and pp.5,21).

56 Chapel and Burial-ground, Kilbride, Strathlachlan

NS 007966 April 1988

These remains occupy the almost level summit of a headland on the E shore of Loch Fyne, bounded by low cliffs falling on the NW and SW to small bays. They comprise an enclosure or cashel, and a chapel dedicated to St Bridget, both probably of Early Christian date. The 'pennyland of Kilbride beside Castle Lachlan', from which a rent was granted to the friars preachers of Glasgow in 1314,[1] extended SE to the Strathlachlan River. By the 18th century, however, the name was attached to a settlement NE of Castle Lachlan (NS 017959), and 'Chapel of Kilbride' was a separate small township.[2*] Its ruined buildings lie E of the burial-ground, which is partly overlain by its asociated enclosures. Partial excavations in the burial-ground were carried out by Knight in 1928-31.[3]

The enclosure is roughly circular, measuring from 29m to 32m in diameter, within a cashel wall up to 2.6m thick. This is best preserved in the NE sector where, although obscured in places by tumble, its inner face stands up to 1.3m in height with several courses of masonry; the wall appears to have been subsequently heightened where it adjoins an enclosure to the NNE. Elsewhere much of the wall is turf-grown, but the outer footing-courses are visible on the slope to the SE, where a 19th-century dyke overlies its inner face. The wall is interrupted by several sheep-tracks, but the probable entrance (*A* on fig.) is directly W of the chapel, although no jamb-stones are visible. It is possible that the end of the wall of the adjacent enclosure to the NNW is intruded into an early opening. *103B*

The chapel, in the S half of the enclosure, measures 7.2m from E to W by 4.4m within turf-covered walls about 1.2m thick. The drystone masonry of the inner face of the W wall, and parts of the E wall, survives to a height of 0.7m, but even in Knight's excavation the outer face could not be accurately defined,[4] and it may have been revetted with turf. The entrance was towards the W end of the N wall, and the interior was described by the excavator as being paved with 'flat stones of moderate size'.[5] *6(G)*

Some 2.5m N of the chapel there is an irregular stony mound (*B*) about 4m from E to W by 3.6m, which was described by Knight as being 1.2m high, containing many white quartz pebbles and, at a depth of about 1.9m, 'flat hearth-stones'.[6] A tapered slab (*C*), 1.5m by 0.45m, lying NW of the mound, is probably the slab excavated by Knight 'under the west end of the circular mound', which covered disturbed soil containing limpet-shells, fragments of medieval glazed pottery, and quartz and flint implements.[7]

The 'grave' (*D*) 5m NW of the chapel, which produced no remains, is a setting of two rows of stones, 2m long and 0.4m apart.

The SE wall of the adjacent enclosure, where it adjoins the NE wall of the cashel, is founded on a rock-outcrop and is of massive construction, but probably not of early date. Within the enclosure there is a scarped platform (*E*), probably for a house, and outside to the NE there is a dwelling (*F*) converted to an animal-pen. This and two other buildings in a hollow 80m to the ESE are shown on Langlands's estate-map of 1792. A corn-drying kiln occupied the summit of a ridge between the two groups, and the estate-map shows as arable ground an area of about 12ha including the chapel, bounded by surviving turf dykes.

TOBAR AN LONGAIRT. This well on the W of Bàrr an Longairt, 450m E of the chapel, was indicated on Langlands's map as 'Tober St. Bride' ('St Bride's Well'). A triangular block of drystone masonry, 2m wide at the front by 0.8m high and 1.8m deep, incorporates a lintelled chamber 0.5m wide, narrowing to 0.4m at the entrance.[8] A spring enters at the back of the chamber, and an overflow channel appears 3m to the W.

57 Chapel, Kilbride, Turnalt (Site)

NM 835084 September 1984

There are no remains of this chapel and burial-ground, although the area of stony ground pointed out as its site is still identifiable 25m SW of Kilbride farmhouse (No. 168). The dedication was to St Bridget, and the Gaelic name *Cill Bhride* was recorded in 1871.[1]

A stone 'marked with a roughly cut cross' is said to have been found nearby, but had disappeared before 1915. A boulder bearing 'a small cross roughly incised' and the farm-name was described in 1963; this may be a stone incorporated in the field-boundary E of the approach track, about 180m S of the farmhouse, which bears the incised name 'Kilbride' but no trace of a cross.[2]

58 Burial-ground, Kilbridemore, Glendaruel (Site)

NS 028903 June 1986

There are no identifiable remains of this burial-ground, which was situated about 650m SSE of Kilbridemore farmhouse and a short distance N of the Allt na Croise ('Stream of the Cross'). It was described in 1866 as 'well known as having been a place of burial', but had been obliterated some years previously by the access-road to an adjacent limestone-quarry.[1*]

59 Long Cist, Kilchoan (Site)

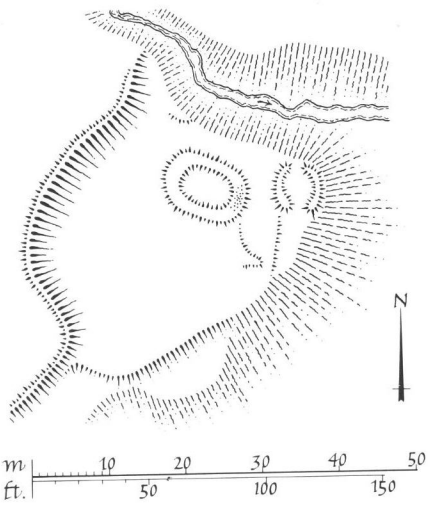
NR *c*.807964

In 1866 Mapleton described the discovery of a 'long loose stone grave' about 90m W of the chambered cairn of Kilchoan;[1] the grave, which was empty, was about 2m long, 0. 7m broad and 0.45m deep and was composed of thin slabs of schist, one side being formed of two such slabs, and two end-slabs. There was no sign of any covering.[2]

60 Chapel and Burial-ground, Kildalvan

NS 018892 March 1987

These remains are situated on the NW hillside of Glendaruel, at a height of about 110m above the valley-bottom and 250m



Chapel and burial-ground, Kildalvan (No. 60); plan

NE of Kildalvan township (No. 223). The name of the settlement is recorded, in 1491 and later, with little variation from its present form, and the dedication is uncertain.[1]

The site is a roughly oval platform about 35m from NE to SW, bounded on the NE by the gorge of a stream, on the W by ground some 3m higher whose scarp is surmounted by a later turf dyke, and on the SE by a natural slope of some 10m to a lower terrace. In the NE part there are the turf-covered footings of a building about 6.5m from NW to SE by 4.5m internally, which may have been a chapel. A short length of stone wall extending SE from its SE angle is of uncertain purpose, and there are no identifiable burials, although in 1870 the site was 'well known as an old place of burial'.[2] 6(D)

At the NE angle of the platform there is a turf-covered stony mound with a central hollow about 2m in diameter and 1m deep, with breaks in the walls on two sides. This was probably a simple lime kiln, of a type found elsewhere in Argyll;[3] there are numerous outcrops of limestone on the adjacent hillside, and this location may have been chosen to re-use building-material from the chapel and enclosure, as well as for its exposed position and proximity to the stream.

Local tradition refers to a nearby healing well known as 'Tobar na Súil' ('Well of the eyes'),[4] which may have been a pool in the stream, but no evidence of artificial construction has been identified.

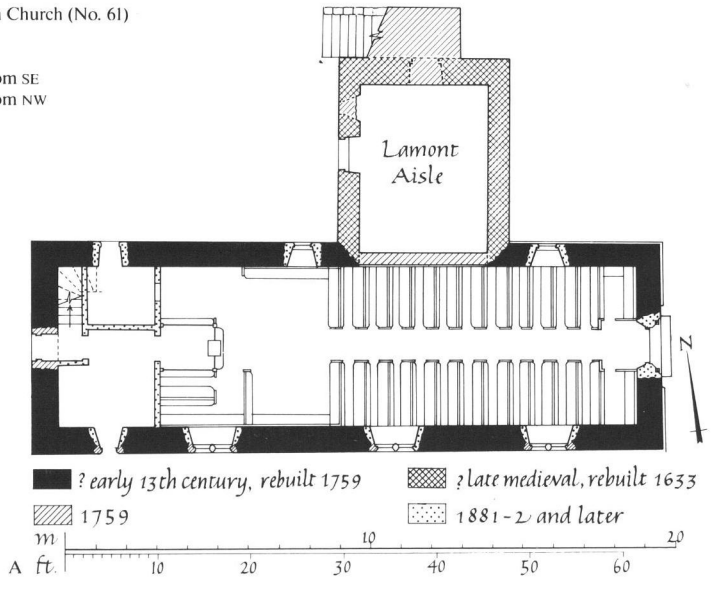
61 Kilfinan Parish Church

NR 934788 August 1988

This much-altered medieval church stands 1.2km from the shore of Kilfinan Bay, in a churchyard which on the S and W falls steeply towards two small tributaries of the Kilfinan Burn. The E side of the churchyard was truncated by the construction of the present road, probably in the early 19th century, and soil up to 1.5m deep is believed to have been imported to increase the space for burials.[1] The former manse, rebuilt about 1850 but with older structures in its S steading-wing, stands 110m to the E, and immediately N of the churchyard the Kilfinan Hotel preserves a vaulted cellar and a S range with a door-lintel dated 1760 and a sandstone chimneypiece of the same period.

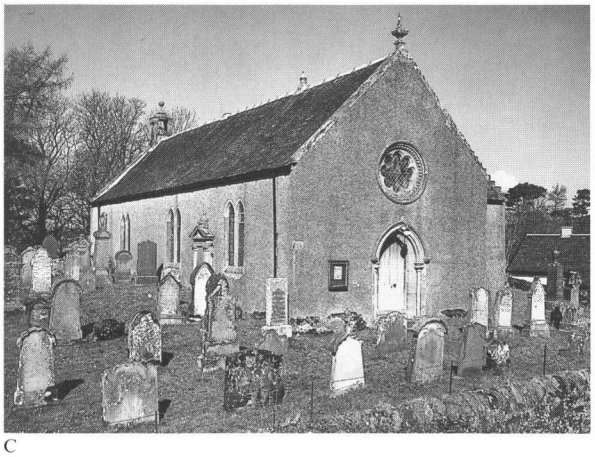
The church is first recorded in the second quarter of the

Kilfinan Parish Church (No. 61)
A. plan
B. belfry
C. view from SE
D. view from NW



A


B


C


D

II(J) 13th century, and its proportions suggest that the outline of the original building is preserved, with the addition of the Lamont N aisle of 1633, which may itself incorporate late medieval work. However it was extensively rebuilt in 1759, and owes its present appearance to a restoration by the Glasgow architect, John Honeyman, in 1881-2. It measures 18.9m from E to W by 5.3m within 0.85m walls, and the Lamont aisle extends a further 6.1m to the N and is 5.6m wide. The walls are harled externally and no early masonry is visible, with the possible exception of a rough plinth along the E wall and the E parts of the side walls.

The E entrance-doorway of Early English style, and the cusped circular window incorporating dogtooth, in the gable above, belong to Honeyman's restoration, as do the skews with roll-moulded skewputts, but the obelisk gable-finial is probably of 18th-century date. At the SE angle there is a much-worn sandstone sundial, with a vertical gnomon on the S face and an oblique one to the E. The S wall incorporates three double-lancet windows and a single-light one to the W, all having jambs of red sandstone, except for the buff E jamb of the second window from the E, but buff sandstone in the mullions and arch-heads. Comparison with the two new windows of 1882 in the N wall indicates that the arch-heads were inserted by Honeyman, but the jambs, which bear 80mm chamfers, are probably of 18th-century date. A blocked doorway is said to have been identified during re-harling at the W end of the S wall in the 1960s, but its date is unknown. The W end-wall has a central doorway with slightly rounded arrises, and above it a former gallery door with red sandstone jambs, partly infilled to form a window. These features probably date from 1759, as does the bird-cage belfry with bulbous legs, ball-finials, and a bell which is said to bear the date 1832.[2] The N wall contains a boiler-house door of 1882 near the W end, as well as the two single-light lancets of the same date flanking the Lamont aisle.

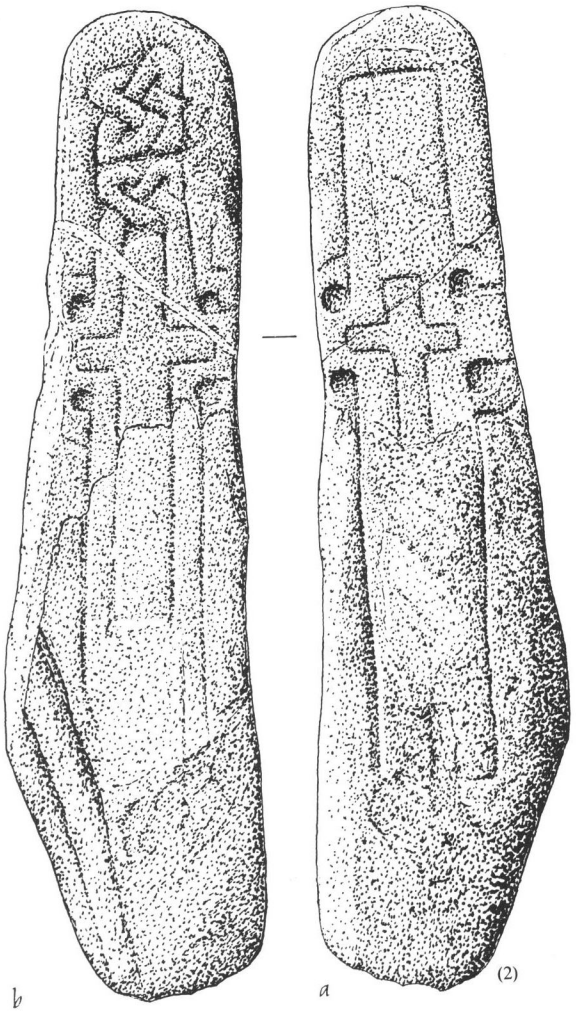
The interior was re-organised by Honeyman in 1882, with a vestry and boiler-room in the W end, and the pulpit set against the partition-wall. The windows have chamfered rear-arches, and the arch-braced roof-trusses have curved upper struts. In the 18th century arrangement the pulpit was against the S wall, probably opposite the Lamont aisle whose upper floor opened into the church until the 19th century.

105D The Lamont aisle is not set centrally against the N wall, its E wall being 4.9m from the E end of the church. It may incorporate remains of a medieval chapel[3*] but the earliest identifiable work is that of Sir Coll Lamont, whose initials S/CL and the date 16/33 are carved on the E and W cavetto skewputts of the crowstepped N gable. The same date and initials are carved in relief within a cusped frame on the lintel of the W doorway, with the initials D/BS for Sir Coll's wife, Dame Barbara Semple, and the door itself has a sandstone surround with a 75mm chamfer. The ground-floor burial-vault was lit by a window N of the door, and the first-floor loft by two wider windows in the E wall, all with rectangular sandstone surrounds and inner timber lintels, but these openings are now blocked and concealed externally by harling, as is the upper doorway at the head of a forestair built against the N wall. Internally, the sawn-off stumps of the boards of the loft floor are visible in the inserted 0.4m rubble wall dividing the vault from the church, which terminates just above that height and is continued by a lath-and-plaster partition.

The church is almost identical in width with the late 12th- or early 13th-century churches of Kilkivan and Killean (Kintyre) and Kildalton (Islay), and is intermediate in length between Kilkivan and Kildalton, which are respectively 2m and 3m shorter, and Killean in its extended early 13th-century form, which is 3m longer.[4] The church of St Finan in Cowal is first recorded in the second and third quarters of the 13th century in a series of grants and confirmations by Duncan son of Ferchar, and his nephew Laumon, ancestor of the Lamonts, to the Cluniac monks of Paisley. The church, which was then a parsonage, was granted along with the chapel of Kilmory, Lochgilp (No. 77), quarters of the teinds being reserved to the bishop and to the perpetual vicar, who also held pasture ground and forty plough-rigs. A halfpennyland belonging to the church was confirmed to Paisley by Malcolm, son of Laumon, in 1295, when the vicar was Finlay, 'chaplain of Sir James Stewart', and in 1592 the secularised lordship of Paisley was receiving forty shillings rent from the churchlands of Kilfinan, which extended to three merklands. A dispute between the Paisley monks and Bishop Martin of Argyll was resolved in 1362 when the monks undertook to repair the buildings.[5]

The parish, named in sources of 1253 and later as St Finan in 'Kethromecongal' ('the fourth part of Cowall'), and latterly as 'Kerry'[6], included the peninsula between Loch Fyne and the West Kyle of Bute, as far N as the mouth of Loch Riddon, and extended N up Loch Fyne to include Otter Ferry. In the medieval period there was a chapel of St Bridget in the Ardlamont area (No. 50) and a chaplainry in the parish church endowed with a pennyland of 'Achagangaill' (?Auchgoyle, NR 962701), was founded in memory of Ewen son of Finlay, ancestor of the family of Ardlamont, by Murchard, Earl of Menteith (*c.* 1318-32).[7*] In 1650 it was proposed to establish a new parish with its church at Auchgoyle, but nothing came of this and it was not until 1839 that a chapel of ease was built at Kilbride (see No. 50). A separate parish of Tighnabruaich was established in 1882, and is now a joint charge with Kilfinan.[8]

The parish church was described in 1690 as 'ruinous', and it was presumably repaired at that period, new seating arrangements which gave the laird of Lamont the N side of the building being approved by the presbytery of Dunoon in 1701.[9] It was further 'repaired, or almost rebuilt in the year 1759', and thirty years later was 'little more than half-seated', while in 1807 it was described as requiring repairs and enclosure. Orders for the enclosure of the churchyard at an estimated cost of £96 were given in 1812, but the presbytery refused to approve plans for repairing the church since it was 'much too small, not fit to contain above 326 sitters, and in other respects very ill adapted for conducting public worship.'[10] In 1843, however, the church was still 'long, low, and narrow, according to the ancient mode of constructing churches', and 'in a very uncomfortable state'. At the request of the heritors, Honeyman submitted a scheme in 1881 which included a new roof and stone skews, rearranged seating with a new pulpit and benches, a new N window, and the closure of the gallery, presumably at the W end, shared by the Ardmarnock and Acharossan estates. This work was completed in 1882 but the original estimate of £210 was exceeded by £200, which was shared between the minister and Donald Nicol of Ardmarnock. The Lamont gallery in the N aisle was probably divided from the church at this period, and was reroofed early in the 20th century.[11]



Kilfinan Parish Church (No. 61)
carved stone (2) (*scale* 1:15)



Kilfinan (No. 61)
carved stones (*scale* 1:15)

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES

EARLY CHRISTIAN. The following monuments are in the Lamont aisle.

107A (1) Pillar of sandstone, 1.93m by 0.35m, bearing on the upper part of one face a sunken Latin cross 0.87m high, with open foot and side-arms; the grooves are 40mm wide and up to 20mm deep. Transverse markings near the foot of the slab are probably accidental in origin.

106 (2) Tapered slab of chlorite-schist, over 1.7m by 0.54m to 0.31m; much worn, broken across and damaged at the edges. On one face (*a*) there is a large outline cross whose square armpits enclose 50mm sunken circles with broad outer margins. The top arm is closed, but the foot appears to be open. At the centre of the cross-head there is an outline Latin cross 0.33m high. The other face (*b*) bears a somewhat similar outline cross, but the transom, whose ends are incomplete, is set lower, and the top of the upper arm is filled by interlace, while most of the remaining space is filled by a superimposed Latin cross 0.76m high and 0.28m across the arms.

(3) Slab of chlorite-schist with curved sides, 2.05m by 0.61m at the centre; it also tapers in thickness from a maximum of 0.11m at the centre. The surface is much worn and one top corner is cut away. On one face (*a*), within an incised margin with slightly rounded arrises, there is a large ringed cross with beaded edges, round sunken armpits and broad double-beaded ring-quadrants. At the centre of the cross-head there is a roundel of interlace, and the short side-arms appeared to have contained spiral-ornament while the much-worn top arm and the lower arm contain key-pattern, continued in the shaft as a series of four spiral roundels or flat bosses, each producing two creatures having serpents' bodies and dragons' heads with wide biting jaws. The left spandrel above the cross bears traces of interlace, but there is no surviving ornament to the right. In the lower right spandrel there is a curved-bodied animal with ?lappeted head turned back to bite its own tail, whose legs appear to merge into a broad plait flanking the shaft, and to the left there is a similar but upright animal with spiral tail above similar interlace. *107B*

On face *b*, there is at the right an incised margin about *108*



Kilfinan Parish Church (No. 61)
carved stone (3), face *b*

50mm wide and at the left a natural bevel bearing a much-damaged three-strand plait. At the top there is an equal-armed interlaced cross within a beaded margin, with sunken armpits and a double-beaded ring resembling that on face *a*. In the upper left spandrel there is a bird, and to the right a beast, and below the cross there are, to the left a round headed ?lion, to the right a ?griffon, and below the shaft a quadruped with a tail and an extra front limb, perhaps a centaur, and another small animal. Below a central interlaced knot the remainder of the face is filled by four pairs of interlaced roundels, each producing three dragon-snakes having, at the edges, protruding tongues and biting fangs and, where their heads meet in pairs or fours, gaping jaws. Occasional gaps at the edges are filled with interlace. At the foot of this face there is a slightly-recessed butt 0.21m high. The left edge of the slab (*c*) bears interlace which in the thickest part merges with key pattern incorporating occasional spirals, while the right edge is plain. The snake-and-boss ornament of this slab, which formerly stood in the churchyard, appears to be inspired by that of the 8th-century Iona crosses, but the form of the cross-heads suggests a later period, perhaps the 9th or 10th century. (*ECMS*, **3**, 391, fig.409).

MEDIEVAL. The following stones are in the Lamont aisle, except for number 5 which is in the churchyard.

(4) Tapered slab, 1.33m by 0.36m, with bevelled edges bearing bold nailhead-ornament. A large angle-roll encloses a panel with a central plant-scroll. *Iona school, 14th century.*

(5) Inversely tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.95m by 0.53m at the foot. Within an angle-moulding which separates rows of nailhead on the top and the bevel, there is at right a sword with lobated pommel, short curved quillons and a central fuller, and at left a pair of undulating plant-stems. *Iona school, 14th-early 16th century.*

(6) Tapered slab, 2.01m by 0.59m, much worn but with nailhead on the bevel. The upper half shows an armed man, 0.56m high, in a gabled niche, but the remaining ornament is obliterated. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(7) Tapered slab, 1.66m by 0.59m, much worn. Within a border of two flat mouldings enclosing nailhead there is in the upper half a 0.46m armed figure within a gabled niche with foliated side-pillars. In the lower half there are traces of a network of plant-stems, but most of the ornament has flaked off. (McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, pl.7*a*). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(8) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.81m by 0.65m. Within a border as on number 7, which returns below a pediment containing indecipherable ornament, there are two confronted beasts, attached to plaitwork on the left and plant-scrolls to the right, which surround a central sword with a diamond pommel and long quillons. At the foot of the right side there are possible shears. (McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, pl. 7*b*). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(9) Tapered slab with bevelled edge, over 1.71m by 0.59m. It is much worn and the only visible ornament is a network of interlace in the upper part, possibly including beasts at the top. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(10) Tapered slab with bevelled edge, over 1.22m by 0.49m. The only visible ornament is an incised sword with lobated pommel and straight quillons, in the right half of the slab. *Probably 14th century.*

(11) Tapered slab with bevelled edge, 1.79m by 0.56m, much worn. The only visible ornament is the hilt of a sword with lobated pommel and short curved quillons, in a recessed frame. *Probably 14th century.*

(12) Tapered slab with bevelled edge, 1.79m by 0.46m. *109A*
Within a margin of dogtooth enclosed by an angle-moulding there is at the top a blank label, then thick triple-beaded plaitwork, a worn panel, more plaitwork, an ?anvil and, at the foot, plant-stems enclosing two palmette medallions. (*PSAS*, **60** (1925-6), fig.12 on p.130). *15th-16th century.*

(13) Head, lacking one side-arm, and three fragments of *109B*
the shaft of a free-standing cross; a fragment of the lower part of the shaft was found in 1988 re-used as a coping-stone in the parapet of the forestair of the Lamont aisle. The combined length of the head and upper shaft-fragment is 1.4m, and the taper of the lowest fragment indicates an original height of at least 2.5m. Both faces had margins of nailhead, extending into the pointed cross-arms, within angle-mouldings which terminated at the lower of the concave round-ended brackets set in the square pierced armpits. On one face (*a*) there is in the cross-head a pelleted

Kilfinan Parish Church (No. 61)
A. graveslab
B. cross



A(12)



B(13) *a*



b

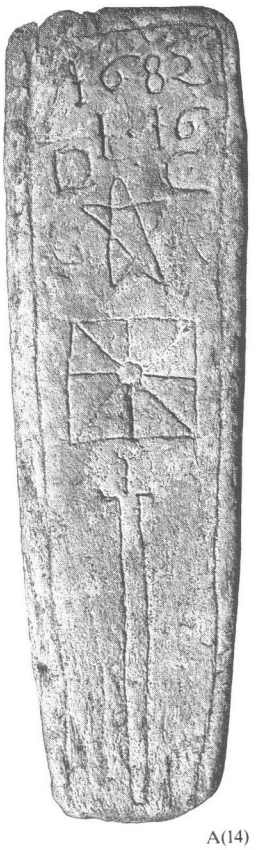
ring-knot with open loops extending into the arms and, in the lower arm, merging into plant-stems above a ring-knot resembling one at Kilmartin (No. 68, 83), followed by a Lombardic inscription:

HEC EST / CRUX [P]A/TRICII / MAC/NELUS
'This is the cross of Patrick MacNeilage'.

The two lowest fragments of the shaft bear a five-strand plait which, on the newly-discovered fragment, terminates in pointed loops and a plain panel, probably the base of the inscription-panel.

In the cross-head of face *b* there is a helmeted rider on a long-tailed horse, above a continuous pattern of two intertwined plant-stems filling the shaft and terminating at the top in two dragons' heads with palmette tongues. The back of the newly-discovered fragment has been cut away and no ornament survives.

Several members of the MacNeilage family are recorded in Cowal but none can be associated with this cross which, except for a lost slab at Kilmartin (No. 68, 41), is the only inscribed monument of the Loch Awe school. (Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 73, fig. 13 on p.56). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*



A(14)



B(15)

Kilfinan Parish Church (No. 61)
A, B. graveslabs

POST-REFORMATION. The following stones are in the churchyard except for numbers 15 and 16 which are in the Lamont aisle.

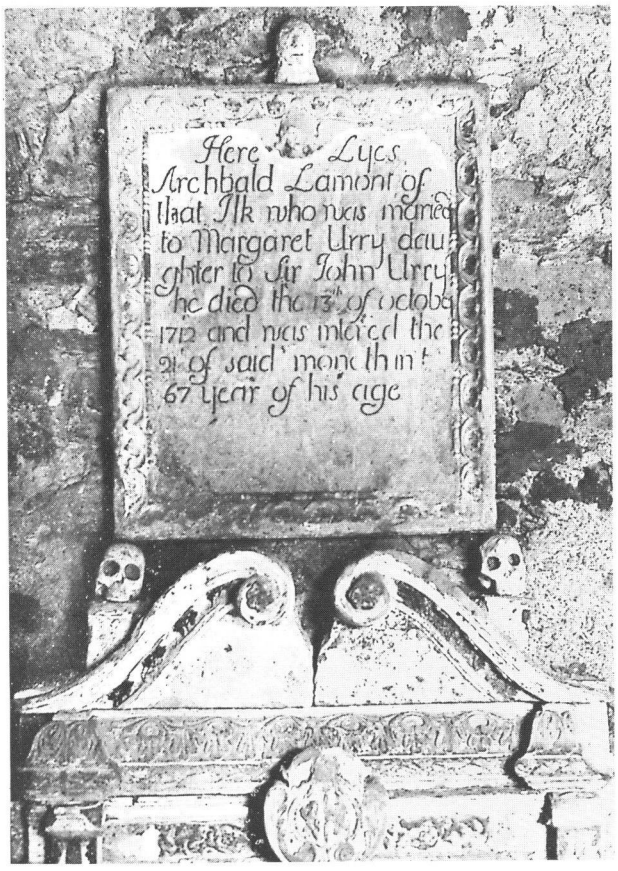
110A (14) Roughly tapered slab with incised margin. At the top there is incised: 1682 / I 16 / DC / G R, the two last letters being separated by a pentangle or five-pointed star, then a rectangle divided gyronny of eight round a central disc. In the lower part there is a stylised sword. This slab probably marks a Campbell burial.

110B (15) Rectangular slab of chlorite-schist, framed by a continuous incised marginal inscription two lines deep. At the top there is a trump producing a label with the motto: ARIS YE DEAD COM TO JUDGMENT, above a winged angel's head. This is separated by a blank label from a shield bearing a lion rampant crowned, for Urry, amid stylised mantling and with a lion's paw for crest. In the lower part there are the initials M^{S} JU above emblems of mortality including an hourglass and coffin and the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death'). The marginal inscription reads:

HERE LYES THE CORPS OF / MISTRES JEAN URRY DAUGHTER TO SIR JOHN URRY BANN/ERET AND [?DAME] MARIA MAG/DALENA VEN IAXHEM AND SISTER TO THE LADY / LAMONT SHE DEPARTED / THIS LYFE THE SECOND DAY OF JULY 1706 IN THE / 64 YEAR OF HER AGE / BEATI MORTUI QUI MORIUNTUR IN DOMINO &

'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord'.

111 (16) Elaborate mural monument, now dismantled and much decayed. An inscribed tablet with a foliated cavetto surround and a small angel's head at the top commemorates 'Archbald Lamont of that Ilk who was ma[ried] to Margaret Urry d[au]ghter to Sir John U[rry]. He died the 13th of Oc[tober] 1712 and was interre(d the) 21 of said moneth (in the) 67 year of his age'.[12] Other parts of the same monument include a corbelled base with foliated frieze, a scrolled pediment flanked by two skulls, and one scrolled side-truss. A detached circular finial shows a grotesque face-mask supporting foliage which encloses an armorial medallion



Kilfinan Parish Church (No. 61); Lamont monument (16)

parted per pale: dexter, a lion rampant, for Lamont; sinister (damaged), ? a lion rampant crowned, for Urry.

(17) Recumbent slab of sandstone of early 18th-century character with illegible inscription and angel's head above emblems of mortality and a relief armorial, quarterly: 1st and 4th, ?checky; 2nd and 3rd, illegible. The charge was probably intended to be a fess checky, for Stewart, and adjacent headstones commemorate later members of that family.[13*]

(18) Headstone of mid-18th-century type with fluted pilasters and a scrolled pediment with angel's head, having a skull on the back. A worn inscription names ?Robert Mitchel.

(19) Headstone with shaped head and deeply-sunk panel, commemorating Archibald McLachlan, tenant in Upper Stilag, who died in 1754.

(20) Mural monument against S wall of church, having a tablet of epidiorite within a sandstone plinth, pilasters and pediment, and formerly crowned by a ball-finial. It was erected by Dugald Campbell of Achachrossen in memory of his father Robert, who died in 1759 aged 77, and his mother Mary Campbell who died in 1760 aged 66.

(21) Large headstone of sandstone with shaped top, bearing the date 1820 and in relief, as crest, a draped female bust with couped arms. It was erected by Archibald Lamont, smith, Kerry, in memory of his sons John, who died in 1819 aged 23, and Malcolm who died in 1802 aged 15 months. On the back is a conventional pious quatrain.

(22) Headstone erected by John Thomson to his father Duncan, late tenant in Drum, who died in 1814 aged 52. On the back is an hourglass in false relief in a sunk panel, and the verse:

MY GLASS IS RUN
AND YOURS IS RUNNING
BE WISE IN TIME
YOUR DAY IS COMING

(23) Two mural tablets in a walled enclosure on the lower terrace W of the churchyard commemorate Andrew MacFarlane of Auchacrossan, who died in 1825 aged 84, and his sons, Captain George MacFarlane of Auchacrossan, 37th Infantry, who died in 1827 aged 39, and Robert MacFarlane, 'Commander of the Funchal of Greenock', who died in 1826 aged 24.

62 Burial-ground, Killellan

NS 107689 June 1988

The slight traces of this burial-ground are situated 450m SSW of Killellan farmhouse and 0.9km from the coast near Toward Quay. They occupy a natural platform extending W from a raised-beach terrace at a height of 15m OD. A farm track runs along the E edge of the site, and another crosses its S end obliquely.

The site appears to have been an oval enclosure about 35m from N to S by 12m, demarcated by a low mound up to 2m wide, best preserved to N and W and having traces of a slight outer bank at a lower level in the same sectors. At the S end there is a stony mound 0.8m high and 4.5m in diameter, which may have marked a burial.

This site was last used for burials 'many years' before 1864, and it was supposed at that time that there had formerly been a chapel, the adjacent field being known as 'Chapel Field'.[1] The name appears in early sources, from a Crown charter of 1376 up to the mid 17th century, as 'Kyllenane', and the dedication was evidently to St Finan.[2]

63 Chapel (Site) and Burial-ground, Killevin, Crarae

NR 986972 June 1985

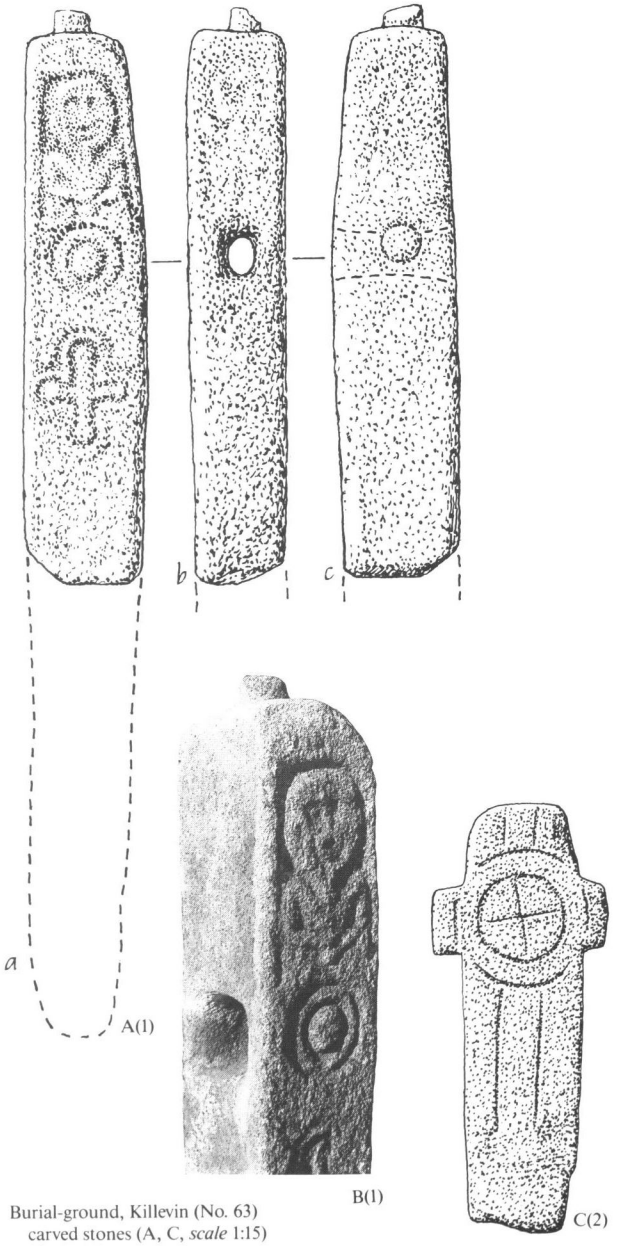
The modern rectangular enclosure of this burial-ground extends to the A83 trunk road, close to the NW shore of Loch Fyne, but the older gravestones are on a slightly higher terrace overlooking the low promontory at the mouth of the Crarae Burn. The Crarae chambered cairn[1] lies about 40m beyond the NW wall of the burial-ground, and it is possible that one unusually massive grave-marker has been removed from the cairn-material.

The burial-ground is evidently of Early Christian origin (see carved stones, *infra*), and Watson suggested a possible dedication to Éibhinn (Old Irish, *Áibind*), a female saint associated with St Bride.[2] This rare commemoration gains some support from the frequency of dedications to the latter saint in this area (Nos. 50-8). There are, however, no traces of an early enclosure, or of the supposed medieval chapel which in the 19th century was believed to have preceded Kilneuair (No. 81) as the main church of Glassary parish.[3*]

At the highest point of the burial-ground there stands a rectangular enclosure measuring 6.9m by 6.3m over lime-mortared rubble walls up to 2.8m in height which terminate in a bevelled coping above a projecting cornice of schist slabs.

In the S wall is a blocked doorway with sandstone dressings, whose lintel bears the incised date 1727. Set into this doorway is a schist panel erected in 1874 to commemorate Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy (1693-1790) 'and other members of the Knockbuy and Kilberry families, who are buried here'.[4] The internal wall-faces incorporate a series of blank recesses but there are no identifiable funerary monuments.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. Number 1 is built into the NE wall of the burial-ground, and number 2 is built into the SW boundary-wall of the former Free Church manse at Minard, 0.7km SW of Killevin (NR 981967). The remaining monuments are in the burial-ground.



Burial-ground, Killevin (No. 63)
carved stones (A, C, *scale* 1:15)

EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) A pillar or cross-shaft measuring 1.11m in incomplete height and 0.23m by 0.19m in maximum cross-section. Drummond describes the shaft as 'about 9 feet (2.7m) long', but his drawing indicates that about half of the original length survives.[5] It is surmounted by an oval projection 35mm in height and 70mm in length, resembling a tenon, but the adjacent surface is so irregular that this can hardly have served any structural purpose. The side-faces of the pillar are pierced, 0.44m from the top, by two sockets each about 90mm square, which tapers somewhat towards their junction at the centre and are not exactly aligned. Although the irregular cross-section of this slot appears to make it unsuitable for a single transom, Drummond records that 'a long stone put through a hole in the shaft' survived until about 1843;[6] this was presumably secured with wedges. *112A,B*

On the front of the shaft is carved at the top, in false relief, the upper part of a human figure with a large head and what appears to be a pointed beard. The arms are shown, the right hand resting on the left one, but only the upper part of the torso is indicated and there is no evidence that the figure was a *sheela-na-gig*, as has been claimed.[7] Immediately below the figure, and aligned with the transverse socket, there is a low 70mm boss in false relief within a ring defined by an outer hollow 150mm in overall diameter. Below this there is a cross with circular terminals, 185mm high by 160mm across the arms, in false relief within a quatrefoil recess with beaded margin. The only feature on the back of the shaft is a low 75mm boss within an irregular hollow, again corresponding in position to the socket.

The closest structural parallel for this cross is provided by two perforated cross-marked pillars at the Early Christian monastic site of Inismurray (Co. Sligo), where, however, additional dowel-holes may indicate that the transoms were of timber.[8*] A more sophisticated stage is represented by the composite crosses of Iona and others with mortice-and-tenon joints,[9*] but the Killevin cross is itself evidently influenced by crosses with prominent central bosses, and can hardly be earlier than the 8th century. Whereas the posture of the bearded figure is remarkably similar to that of an Iron Age idol from Lustymore (Co. Fermanagh),[10] the style of the head with its ridged outline and oval mouth may be compared with other Early Christian carvings such as that from Riasg Buidhe (Colonsay),[11] and a date in the 8th or 9th century may be tentatively suggested. (Name Book, No. 17, p.21; Drummond, *Monuments*, 2 and pl.92,2).

(2) Cruciform stone, 0.84m in height and 0.34m across the arms, which are 0.13m high. The shaft tapers in width from 0.23m below the arm to 0.21m at the foot, which is irregularly broken, and the slab is 85mm thick. The surface is much worn, and some details of the lightly incised ornament are unidentifiable, but the shaft and upper arm of an outline cross are indicated and the cross-head is filled by a cross-incised roundel 160mm in diameter within a 40mm border. This is probably the 'small cross ... half concealed by a heap of stones' described by Howson in 1842, and the 'small stone having a simple cross rudely carved upon it' seen by Drummond at Killevin in 1866.[12] It was recorded in the burial-ground by the Ordnance Survey in the same year, but had been removed to the Free Church manse at Minard before 1926.[13*] A second stone said to have been found along *112C*

with this in the manse garden some time before 1962 has not been identified. [14]

MEDIEVAL. There are no identifiable monuments of this period in the burial-ground. The Ordnance Survey in 1866 recorded a graveslab, apparently with bevelled sides, re-used as a headstone, 'said to have been brought from Iona', but White commented that it was 'of doubtful age'.[15]

POST-REFORMATION

(3) The earliest dated monument is a thin headstone with shaped top commemorating John MacPhedron, 'change-keeper in Cladichouse',[16*] who died in 1758 aged 80.

(4) A headstone with a double-curved top decorated with two rosettes, erected in memory of John Turner, 'late miller Braleckan', who died in 1828 aged 96, by his son Donald.



A. Burial-ground, Killevin (No. 63) re-used millstone (5)

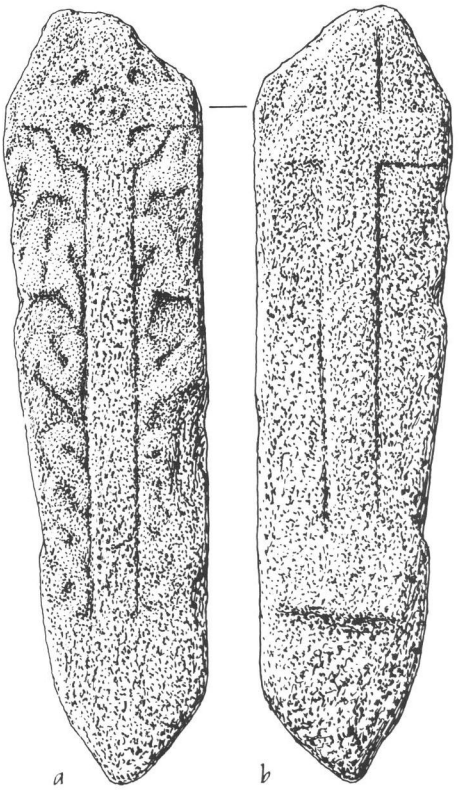
(5) A truncated upper millstone, about 1.3m in original diameter and incorporating a 160mm central aperture with four-winged rind, re-used as a headstone. An inscription commemorates John, infant son of Angus Turner, millar in Braleckan, who died in 1831.[17*]

64 Chapel (Site) and Burial-ground, Kilmahumaig

NR 789936 June 1987

This burial-ground is situated on rising ground immediately NE of the road from Bellanoch to Crinan, and 300m from the Crinan Canal and the River Add. A natural mound in a field 150m to the WSW is celebrated as Dùn Domhnuill, a moot-hill, and oral tradition in the 19th century preserved the Gaelic words in which Donald, Lord of the Isles (*c.* 1388-*c.* 1421), granted Kilmahumaig to the first of the MacKays.[1] A lease of the bishop's teinds of the chapel of Kilmahowmaig was granted in 1591 and in 1654 the teinds of the Arichonan estate (see No. 211) were described as pertaining to the chapel.[2] In 1633 the profits of 'the chaplainry of St Colmocus' were confirmed to Niall MacKay as heir to the Kilmahumaig estate.[3] This dedication would be to one of the many saints bearing the Irish name Colmán or its variant Colmóc, but an alternative derivation from Cumma or Cummóc has been suggested.[4]

The remains of the chapel had disappeared before 1845,[5] but it was presumably situated on the level ground in the N half of the existing quadrangular enclosure, whose walls are of 19th-century date. In the NW angle there is a small private burial-enclosure, probably of late 18th-century date but containing no inscribed stones. The burial-ground contains a number of uninscribed recumbent slabs, but the earliest inscriptions are of early 19th-century date.



B. Burial-ground, Kilmahumaig (No. 64) cross-marked stone (*scale* 1:15)

CROSS-MARKED STONE. A cross-slab of Early Christian type was identified in 1985 immediately outside the entrance of the private burial-enclosure. It is a roughly rectangular slab of local quartzitic chlorite-schist, damaged at the edges and tapered at the foot, measuring 1.54m by 0.37m. On one face (*a*) there is a long-shafted ringed cross, 0.26m in diameter and with round sunken armpits. At the centre of the cross-head there is a 0.12m roundel bearing a crosslet in false relief (cf. No.17). Flanking the upper part of the shaft there are two pairs of riders, the upper ones facing away from the shaft and the lower ones facing in; all these figures are now incomplete. Below them is a pair of animals, possibly griffons, with their heads turned back. The lower part of the shaft, which is open-ended, is flanked by much-worn strips of interlace. On face *b* there is a Latin cross in low relief, 0.98m in height, with an open foot. The lower 0.33m on this face has been worked back to form a butt.

65 Old Parish Church (Site) and Burial-ground, Kilmalieu, Inveraray

NN 103096 May 1989

The site of the medieval church of Inveraray parish occupies an area of gently sloping ground between the NW shore of Loch Fyne and the SE spur of Dùn na Cuaiche, 0.8km NE of Inveraray Castle and the site of the medieval burgh (Nos. 184, 199). The existing quadrangular enclosure, about 60m
401 square, is shown in similar form on an estate-plan of 1731,[1] but the SE wall was rebuilt about 1747 when the loch-side road, now the A83, became part of the military road (No. 264). A sketch elevation of that date by Roger Morris[2] corresponds to the existing square gate-piers of the entrance at the centre of the SE wall, built of chlorite-schist ashlar
114A with pyramidal finials and bearing a set of masons' marks on one block of the SW pier (cf. No. 268). A re-entrant mid-way along the upper or NW wall may be associated with the site of the medieval church, and a building appears to be shown in that area on the 1731 plan, but there are no identifiable remains. A large addition to the burial-ground was made SW of the SW boundary-wall in the middle of the 19th century.

There are few early records of the medieval church, whose dedication may have been to a saint named Liba or Moliubha.[3*] The parsonage revenues were appropriated to the collegiate church of Kilmun (No. 80) about 1466, but a parson is named in 1529 and 1541 and the church remained a free parsonage in the patronage of the Campbells of Argyll.[4] Similarly, a merkland of Kilmalieu was granted to Kilmun in 1442, but a merkland of Kilmalieu Mór 'called Kirkland', with the shieling of Arriumtaggart (*Airigh an t-sagairt*, 'the priest's shieling') and other lands in Glenaray, were in the possession of the minister in 1627.[5] The original parish comprised Glen Aray and the NW shore of Loch Fyne extending SW to the Leacann Water, but despite the proximity of the church to Glen Shira, and repeated proposals in the 17th century to disjoin that area from Kilmorich parish (No. 74), it was not annexed to Glenaray parish until the end of that century.[6]

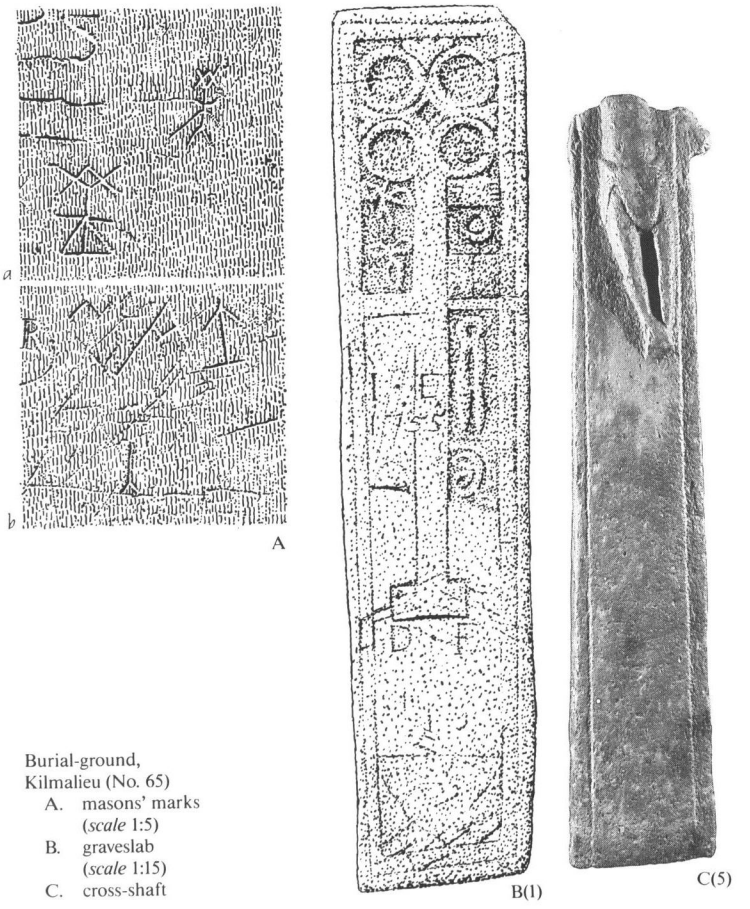
The first post-Reformation minister was Niven or Ninian MacVicar, 'the parson of Kilmalieu', whose prophecies were celebrated in local tradition and who was believed to have conducted baptisms according to both the Roman Catholic and Reformed rites in a font with two basins, now preserved at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Inveraray (No. 3).[7] During the second quarter of the 17th century a clear division arose between the 'English' congregation in the burgh and the Gaelic-speaking highland or 'Irish' congregation in the landward area, and in 1650 Alexander Gordon was called to be minister of the English congregation only, while the appointment in 1657 of the first minister of the separate highland charge, known as Glenaray parish, ended a long vacancy.[8] A 'new kirk' is mentioned in 1630, and a church for the English congregation was built in the old town in the 1650s (see No. 199), but there is no record of when the medieval church was abandoned.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND CARVED STONES. The old burial-ground is densely packed with monuments, and a plan and catalogue compiled in the 1960s record about 540 monuments, including over 300 with pre-1855 inscriptions, some of which are now lost or illegible.[9] The SW and NW walls are lined with mural monuments, some of the latter (numbers 44, 46) occupying stone-walled enclosures.

MEDIEVAL[10*]

(1) Tapered slab of schist, 1.74m by 0.41m, with roll-moulded edges. It bears in relief a plain four-ring cross with an incised shaft and simple expanded base occupying the upper two-thirds of the slab. To the left of the shaft there are two trefoil leaves, and to the right there is a disc, perhaps a trencher, followed by shears and another small foliate motif. The incised initials IE and DF, with the date 1755, indicate re-use of the slab. *13th-14th century*.

(2) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.87m by 0.67m, much worn. The margin is worn away, except for rows of chevron-ornament at the head and foot, and the surface is covered with a network of intertwined plant-stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century*



Burial-ground, Kilmalieu (No. 65)
A. masons' marks (*scale* 1:5)
B. graveslab (*scale* 1:15)
C. cross-shaft

(3) Tapered slab, 1.84m by 0.55m, preserving a broad margin in some places, with traces of a four-ring or foliated cross at the top. At the left there is a sunk panel with a square object, possibly an anvil, in false relief, and then two horseshoes and a long-shafted smith's hammer. *Probably 14th-16th century*.

(4) Tapered slab, 1.49m by 0.44m, possibly imitating a coped stone. It has a central longitudinal moulding from

which a series of parallel grooves extends obliquely to the margins. *Probably 13th-16th century*

(5) Cross-shaft, 1.52m in visible height, tapering from 0.29m to 0.25m in width and from 90mm to 50mm in thickness. The margins are formed by 25mm rebates on each face, and one rounded lug projects at the base of the lost cross-head. On one face there is the lower part of the figure of the Crucified Saviour, lacking the head and arms which occupied the cross-head. The figure is up to 45mm in relief but is crudely carved, and no rood is indicated. *14th-early 16th century*. (*PSAS*, **89** (1955-6), 447 and pl.65*b*; *Kist*, **27** (1984), fig. on p.2).

POST-REFORMATION[11]*

(6) Sandstone table-tomb carved in relief. In the upper part there is a shaped shield parted per pale: dexter, gyronny of eight; sinister, a chief with illegible charge. A raised panel at the centre is followed by emblems of mortality with an illegible label. The marginal inscription, on a raised band with moulded edges, reads:

PRO GE(ORGIO) C[AMP]BELL SC/RIBA
VICECO(MES) ARGADIAE & IONETA MVRRAY
EIVS CONIV/GE ET EORVM LIBER/IS DE
QVIS HIC IACENT IO(HANNES) & MA(?RIA)
CAMPBELLIS A(NN)O 165[?7]
'For George Campbell, writer, sheriff (-depute) of Argyll, and Janet Murray his wife and their children, of whom John and ?Mary Campbell lie here, in the year 1657'.

George Campbell of Kinochtree, formerly sheriff-clerk and from 1643 to 1660 sheriff-depute of Argyll, was notorious as a severe judge. He was outlawed after the Restoration, but received a royal pardon in 1661, and one of his sons was ancestor of the Campbell families of Otter and Ormidale. His wife was daughter to a provost of Inveraray.[12]

(7-8) Two table-tombs, very similar in design to number 6 but with no visible inscriptions.

(9) Recumbent slab of schist bearing in the lower half a blank incised shield with elaborated terminal, and the initials AF. The incised marginal inscription, which is completed by four additional lines in the upper half of the slab, reads:

HEIR LYES ARC/HIBALD FISHER SONE TO DVNCAN FISHER / MERCHAND / PROCREAT BETVIXT HIM AND MARGRET SMELLIE / HIS SPOVS WH/O DECEASED / 27 IVNE 1670 / YEARES

(10) Large recumbent slab of sandstone, adjoining number 9, broken across and much worn. It bears in relief a ?blank shield within an elaborate strapwork frame, flanked by the initials DF and MM, and in the lower half there are emblems of mortality below an illegible horseshoe label. The marginal inscription is only partly legible:

HEIR LYES M[.../...] 1ST SP[OUSE] TO DVNCAN FISHER MERCH/AND IN INVERARAY / [...] / 7 DAY OF / [...]Y 1671 / YEARES

(11) Recumbent slab with moulded edges, much worn. At the centre there are the initials DM above, and KB flanking a blank shield, and in the upper part the inscription: DONALD / McS[?HIRRI]E / KATHERIN / BISKET 1671.[13]* In the lower part a secondary inscription commemorates Robert Walker and Ann Armour his spouse.

(12) Table-tomb with edge-roll, lacking the upper part and cracked across. In the lower part there are emblems of mortality, and above them a shield, quarterly: 1st and 4th, three ?sacks; 2nd and 3rd, three pellets, flanked by the initials [?A]G and ID. The inscription reads:

[.../... B]ALIE OF INVER[A]RAY WHO DIED TH[E] 22 / OF NOV[EMBE]R 1674 / AGE THE 60 YEIR AND IONET DUNCANSON [...]

(13) Recumbent slab with bevelled edges bearing at the top a dexter hand couped holding a broadsword, with the motto FORTITER [?IU]BE ('Obey bravely'). The inscription, which runs longitudinally down the slab and is much worn, begins: HERE LIES DUGALD CLERK, and the name McCorquodill is also visible. The reported date 1687 could not be confirmed at the date of visit, and the monument may commemorate Dugald Clerk of Braleckan, whose testament was registered in 1676.[14]

(14) Large recumbent slab bearing in the upper half a blank shaped shield in relief, and below it a similar incised shield, with the initials IC and MM and a text beginning: THE DUST SHAL RETURN [T]O DUST AND THE [SPIR]IT TO GOD (Ecclesiastes 12, v.7). The date 1676 was formerly visible,[15] but the lower half of the slab is now blank.

(15) Table-tomb bearing in low relief a blank shield flanked by the incised initials IS and MD, and emblems of mortality in relief with the incised motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death'). The incised marginal inscription reads:

HEIR LYES IAMES STRA/CHANE BALIF OF INVERARAY WHO DYED THE 14 APR(IL) / 1678 IN THE 57 YEAR / OF HIS [AGE...]

The table-tomb lies in an enclosure with other monuments of the Browns and Duncansons, and Strachan's wife presumably belonged to the latter family.

(16) Table-tomb bearing the initials NZ above, and AC flanking, a shield charged with three crescents. In the lower part there are emblems of mortality including an hourglass and trump, and a label inscribed: EFTER DEATH WE MUST COM TO IUDGMENT. The marginal inscription, which is completed by three extra lines below the first one, reads:

HEIR LYES ANNA CAMPBEL / SPOUS TO NICHOL ZUIL IN INVERARAY WHO DYED THE 11 / OCTOBER 1678 IN THE 32 YEAR / OF HER AGE AND THER TUO SONS ARCHBALD AND / IONNE ZUILS BOTH / DYEING IN THE [?5] YEARS OF THER AGES

(17) Recumbent slab with moulded edges bearing at the centre the initials NZ above and MD flanking an incised shield. The marginal inscription reads:

HEIR LYETH / NICHOL ZVIL IN INVERARAY AND MARG/ARET DVNCA/NSONE HIS SPOVSE

Margaret Duncanson was presumably the second wife of Nicol Zuill (see number 16), and the slab was probably carved during their lifetimes, space being left for the dates of death to be inserted. Neither is identifiable in the Argyll estate rental for 1690.[16]

(18) Table-tomb bearing a blank shield flanked by the initials RR and MB and the date 1679. The marginal inscription reads:

HEIR LYES IONNET AND / ANNA ROSSES CHILDREN TO ROBERT ROSS / BALZIE OF INVER/ARAY AND MARGARET BRYCE HIS WIFE

The initials DR in the lower part of the slab are probably associated with an added inscription commemorating Collin, son to David Ross, who died in 1729 (see also number 20).

(19) Sandstone slab, broken across and incomplete in the lower part. It bears in relief a shield parted per pale: dexter, quarterly, 1st, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a stag's head cabossed; 3rd, on a fess three buckles; 4th, a galley, sail furled, for Campbell of Moy; sinister, three (moors') heads couped, for Moir. The motto is BE [MI]NDFULL. An inscription at the top begins: [HE]RE LIES ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL LA[TE..], but the only words legible in the second line are IOHN CA[MPBEL], and below them the date SEP[TEMBE]R 1681. The shield is flanked by the initials M/IC and IM, and the lower part of the slab bears long quotations from Luke 23, v.43, 2 Corinthians 51, and Thessalonians 4, vv.16-17. It probably commemorates a son of Mr John Campbell of Moy, sheriff-clerk of Aberdeenshire, who married Jean Moir, daughter of the principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1653.[17]

116A (20) Table-tomb divided into three relief panels, the top one bearing the initials RR, a four-shaped merchant's mark, a pair of scales and a heart. The central panel bears the date 1699 and a shield within mantling charged with three lions, while the lowest panel has been cut back for a secondary inscription.[18] The marginal inscription reads:

[...] ROBERT / ROSS LATE PROVEST OF INVERARAY WHO / DEPARTED THIS LIFE / THE FIRST OF MARCH 1698 HIS [A]GE [...]

The secondary inscription commemorates David Ross, burgess in Inveraray, who died in 1776 aged 82.

116B (21) Table-tomb of sandstone bearing at the top in relief a pair of scales and a four-shaped merchant's mark, flanked by the initials RB and MS. An incised inscription on the raised margin reads:

HEIR LYES ROBERT / BROVN MERCHAND IN INVERARAY / WHO ENDED THIS / LIFE THE 2 OF JULY 1699 HIS AGE 42 YEAR

Added inscriptions commemorate his wife Mary Sym, who died in 1722 aged 61,[19] and Martha Brown, widow of Alexander Duncanson of Keills and presumably their daughter, who died in 1784 aged 92.

(22) Recumbent slab bearing the date 1699 above a blank shaped shield flanked by the initials DF and MG, with emblems of mortality below. The marginal inscription reads:

THIS IS [THE PLA]CE AP[P]/OINTED FOR THE BURIEL OF DUNCAN FISHER PRO/VEST OF INVERAIRAY / AND MARY GRAHAM HIS SPOUS AND CHILDREN

A secondary inscription reads: [...] FISHER D(IED) M(AR)CH 16 / 17[?10] AGE 64.[20*]

(23) Recumbent slab bearing in relief a heart between the initials AC and AL, then a ?blank shield with mantling followed by the date 1700 between a trump and an hourglass, and further emblems of mortality with the motto MEMENTO



A(20)



B(21)

Kilmalieu (No. 65); graveslabs

MORI ('Remember death'). A damaged marginal inscription reads:

[HE]RE LYES ANN[./?L]AMON SPOUS TO ARCHIBALD CAMPBE[LL] / OF RO[.....] LIFE THE 15 DAY OF APRYL 1699

(24) Large recumbent slab bearing at the centre a book in relief, and an inscription incised on a raised margin:

HERE LYES MR PATRICK / CAMPBELL MINISTER OF GLENARAY WHO / DEPARTED THIS LIFE / THE 26 DAY OF MARCH 1700 HIS AGE 70 YEARS

(25) Much worn slab adjoining number 24 and commemorating Jean Campbell, wife of the Revd Patrick Campbell,[21] whose date of death is illegible.

(26) Recumbent slab, now incomplete and illegible, which formerly bore an inscription commemorating Elizabeth, daughter of the deceased Donald Munro, who died in 1704.[22]

(27) Recumbent slab, much worn, which formerly bore the initials WR and the date 1704.[23]

(28-9) Large recumbent slab (28) inscribed at the top, in relief:

HIC IACET MAGISTER / ALEXANDER DVNCANSON / BVRGENSIS INVERARIAE / QVI OBIT 26 NOVEMBRIS / ANNO DOMINI 1706 ANNO AETATIS SVE 58

'Here lies Mr Alexander Duncanson, burgess of Inveraray, who died[24] 26 November 1706 aged 58'.

An added inscription commemorates his eldest son, Alexander Duncanson of Keills, gentleman, provost (*consul*) of Inveraray, who died in 1762 aged 77, and other members of the family.[25] At the head of the slab there is a large headstone (29) bearing on the back the initials MAD and the
117A date 1706, and on the front an armorial with mantling in relief, the shield charged: a bend between two garbs in chief and a hunting-horn in base. The helm bears for crest a dexter hand couped, and a label bears the motto MENTE MANUQUE ('By mind and hand').

(30) Table-tomb, damaged and much worn, with an incomplete inscription including the name Captain ?Alexander Campbell of Kirnan and the date 1709.

(31) Table-tomb with marginal inscription commemorating William Brown, provost of Inveraray, who died in 1711 aged 108,[26*] and Margaret Duncanson, 'his first spouse', with texts from Job, chapter 19. A shield similar to that on number 37, almost obliterated, is flanked by the initials WB and MD, above emblems of mortality with the motto RISE AND COME [...].

(32) Small headstone bearing the names Robert Ferier and Ieanet Gemell, and on the back the same initials with the date 1711 and a crown and smith's hammer, all incised.

(33) Fallen headstone or short recumbent slab bearing the initials WB and MM with the date 1715 and a mason's mark, and also a mason's pick flanked by the initials IB. The adjacent headstone names John Buchanan who died in 1808, and this stone may commemorate the smith William Buchanan, who is named as a resident of Inveraray in rentals of 1690 and 1706.[27]

(34) Table-tomb with moulded edges commemorating Ninian Turner, 'indueller in Inveraray', who died in 1724 aged 66, and his wife Janet Clerk who died in 1717 aged 43. At the foot there are lengthy texts from Job 19, v.26 and Colossians 3, vv.3-4.

(35) Recumbent slab with moulded edges commemorating Iohn |Mc|Phwn, 'wrytter in Inveraray', who died in 17|?2|0 aged 41. In the lower part is a text from Job 19, v.26.

(36-7) Large sandstone table-tomb (36) commemorating Alexander Brown, son of the deceased Robert Brown, merchant and burgess of 'Inverara', and of his wife Mary



A(29)



B(37)

Kilmalieu (No. 65); headstones

Sym, who died in 1721 aged 25. An added inscription commemorates Archibald Duncanson, nephew of Robert Brown and son of Alexander Duncanson of Keills, who died in 1754 aged 27. A headstone (37) at the head of the table-tomb bears on the back the initials AB and the date 1721, and
117B on the front an angel's head in a curved pediment, with a blank label and the same initials above an armorial having a helm but no crest. The shield, within mantling, is charged: a bend between three fleurs-de-lis, a crescent in chief.

(38) Large table-tomb of sandstone commemorating Archibald Brown, 'merchant and one of the bailies of Inveraray', and Ianet Sym his spouse, evidently erected during their lifetimes.[28*] It bears a shield as on number 37, with emblems of mortality including a trumpet and hourglass, and the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death').

(39) Elaborate headstone with shaped head and side-trusses, bearing in relief a skull and hourglass above a shield incised with the initials AMc and IMc. On the back there is the date 1724.

(40) Recumbent slab bearing a shield quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, with emblems of mortality below. The inscription commemorates Alexander Campbell, merchant in Inveraray, who died in 172[?5] aged 47, and his wife Elizebath Gillis.[29*]

(41) Table-tomb marking the burial-place appointed for Iohn Brown, provost of Inveraray, and Marat Sym his spouse, with an added inscription recording his death in 1727 aged 69, and a text from Job, chapter 19. The initials IB and MS flank a cable-moulded roundel with a shield charged as on number 37, and below there are lightly-incised scales, and emblems of mortality with the motto ARISE AND COME TO THE LORD. The word 'provost' is recessed, probably replacing 'bailie' or 'merchant', and the slab resembles the 1711 monument to Provost William Brown (number 31).

(42) Small thick headstone with shaped top, bearing no visible name or date. On the front there is a large winged angel's head and on the back, in relief, a skeleton stabbing a human figure, with an hour-glass and the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death').

(43) Headstone of sandstone bearing emblems of mortality including an inverted heart and a book, with an incised inscription commemorating Iohn McKenie, minister of the Godspel', and his wife Katrine Clerk.[30*]

118 (44) Mural monument in stone-walled enclosure, adjoining number 46. It has a high pedestal with a horizontal fielded panel below the cable-moulded base of the inscription-panel. The latter is flanked by fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals supporting a round pediment, which bears a shield supported by angels' heads, quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a galley, sail furled; 3rd, paly of six, on a chief a boar's head couped. The Latin inscription was dedicated by Archibald Campbell to his brother James Campbell of Stonefield. James Campbell, sheriff-depute of Argyll, died in 1731, having already been succeeded in office by his half-brother Archibald, who also became chamberlain of the Argyll estate.[31]

(45) Recumbent slab with longitudinal Latin inscription commemorating Alexander Campbell, minister at Inveraray, who died in 1734 aged 65. It was erected by his wife Elizabeth Campbell, who died in 1735, and his son Duncan Campbell of Kirnan, and repaired in the 19th century by his great-grandson Scipio MacTaggart. Alexander Campbell became minister of Glenaray parish in 1701 and married Elizabeth Campbell as his second wife in 1703.[32]



Kilmalieu (No. 65); Campbell of Stonefield monument (44)

(46) Mural monument having two circular pillars with Corinthian capitals supporting a round pediment surmounted by a flaming urn-finial. The pediment bears a shield, quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a boar's head couped; 3rd, a galley, sail furled. A damaged inscription-tablet commemorates Colin Campbell of B[r]aig[lenmore], who died in 173[?6] and had been chamberlain to the 2nd Duke of Argyll.[33] The plinth bears an angel's head in relief.

(47) Table-tomb bearing in the upper part a shield flanked by the initials IC and DM, and in the lower part the inscription: NICOLL McNICOLL / OF ELERIG [...] JEAN MORISON / HIS SPOUSE / 1739.

(48-9) Large recumbent slab (48) of early 18th-century type, bearing emblems of mortality in high relief and the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death'). A secondary inscription commemorates Christian McMath (1759-1831), wife of William Mackintosh. A second almost identical slab (49) bears no identifiable inscription.



A(53)

Kilmalieu (No. 65); headstones



B(59)

(50) Recumbent slab with no visible inscription, but bearing symbolic motifs in relief on the broad bevelled edges. These comprise a shield gyronny of eight, within mantling, at the head, an angel at the foot, and emblems of mortality including a spade and shovel at the sides.

(51) Recumbent slab, incomplete and worn, commemorating [Do]nald McNicol, [fe]wer in Elerig Mor, who died aged 60, and his wife Marey Munroe, with the date 1741.

(52) Small headstone with double-curved top, erected in 1742 to commemorate two infant sons of Magnus Cowan 'alies (*sic*, for 'alias') McDugald', and Lovedy Arnutt his spouse.

119A (53) Headstone framed by pilasters supporting a pediment with crossed gardeners' spades. Below an angel's head the inscription commemorates Alexander McNuier, burgess in Inveraray, who died in 1748 aged 49. It was erected in 1762 by his son John, 'gardner in Inveraray', and his wife Jean McNeiladge.

(54) Small headstone with lugged top and fluted edges. The front bears a broken pediment with an angel's head above emblems of mortality, and on the back there is an incised inscription to four children of John Corsar, wright in Inveraray, and Christian Wood his spouse. Corsar became a burgess in 1737 and left the service of the 3rd Duke of Argyll in 1756.[34]

(55) Headstone with scrolled pediment containing a stylised angel's head, and a straight label inscribed MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death') above a double arch enclosing emblems of mortality and the initials TP, EP, 1752. An inscription on the back commemorates Thomas, who died in 1751 aged 5, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Peters, with the verse:

MORUN / NOT FOR ME MY FRINDS / SO DEIR
I AM NOT DEAD / BWT SLEIP(I)NG HERE

(56) Square-headed headstone bearing a pilastered frame and a pediment containing a mason's square and dividers. Below an angel's head there is an inscription to the four children of James Black, mason,[35] and Margreat Lang his spouse, with the date 1753, and at the foot there are a skull and a label with the motto MEMENTO MORI.

(57) Headstone with shaped top commemorating Elizabeth Campbell, spouse to Hendry Roy, smith in Inveraray, who died in 1757. On the back there is a crown in high relief, above a weathered hammer in very low relief. Henry Roy, smith to the Argyll estate, married Elizabeth Campbell in or before 1740, and died in 1770.[36]

(58) Headstone with shaped top and recessed inscription-panel, erected in 1761 by Donald McBradan, wigmaker in Inveraray, and his spouse Mary Stuart, to commemorate their son John.

(59) Headstone, now fallen, with a scrolled broken *119B* pediment enclosing a high-relief angel's head, and swags flanking a Latin inscription. This commemorates Gilbert Campbell, burgess of Inveraray, who died in 1765 aged 67, and five unnamed children, and was erected by his son John Campbell, writer (*scriba*) in Inveraray.

(60) Mural monument with winged angel's head in a broken pediment, marking the burial place belonging to Patrick Brown, mariner in Inveraray, 'where lyes two of his children, 1770.'

(61) Mural monument with projecting jambs, prominent moulded capitals, and a curved broken pediment with two rosette-finials. A panel in the pediment is carved in relief with a stag's head couped, and a damaged inscription marks the burying-place appointed for John Colquhoun, merchant in Inveraray, and names his spouse Mary Pa[?terso]n, whose date of death is illegible.

(62) Plain recumbent slab of schist with bevelled angles commemorating William Douglas, 'late architect in Inveraray', who died in 1782 aged 82. Douglas, a native of Edinburgh, became master mason to the Argyll estate in or before 1731, and built many of the buildings described in this volume.[37]

(63) Large mural monument with a broken pediment

enclosing an angel's head and carrying an urn-finial, having a tablet supported on consoles between which there is a winged death's head. It commemorates Thomas Hislop, merchant in Inveraray, who died in 1783 aged 57, and his wife Martha MacPhun who died in 1815 aged 80.

(64) Headstone with shaped top commemorating William Greig, shoemaker, who died in 1793 aged 28, 'and erected by David Greig overseer in Glen Sheerah'.[38]

(65) Mural tablet supported on two consoles, commemorating Duncan Campbell of Ross who died in 1822 aged 80. The pediment bears in relief, as crest, a boar's head couped, and the motto FIT VIA VI ('The way is made by force'). Duncan Campbell, an Inveraray lawyer and brother of Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill, succeeded the latter in the Ross and Taynish estates in 1791 (see Nos. 166, 181, 182, 207).

(66) Sandstone obelisk carried on a pedestal which bears anthemion ornament and swags. On the E face there is a flaming heart and an inscription commemorating Major General Charles Turner, CB, Governor of Sierra Leone and 'son to Donald Turner, late portioner in Drimlee', who died in 1826 aged 52, and his brother John Turner, tacksman of Maam, who died in 1836 aged 67. The monument was erected by Ann Smith, widow of John Turner, in 1844.

(67) Headstone bearing a Gaelic inscription which begins:

> THOGADH AM LEAC SO / LE / DUGHALL MAC COLLA / A CHAIDH AS A CEANNAMHOR / A DH' AMERICA / B.S. 1831 / MAR CHUIMHNEACHAN AIR / ATHAIR / IAIN MAC COLLA
>
> 'This stone was erected by Dugald MacColl, who went from Kenmore to America in the year 1831, as a memorial to his father John MacColl.'

Dugald was the father of the Gaelic poet Ewan MacColl (1808-98), whose own monument stands at Kenmore (No. 167).[39]

(68) Headstone 'erected by William Minto, Road Inspector, in memory of his infant son', bearing in the pediment dividers and a set-square flanked by the date 1842.

66 Chapel and Burial-ground, Kilmaluaig (Site)

NR 722697 May 1985

The traditional site of the chapel of *Cill Maluaig*, dedicated to St Moluag of Lismore, lies about 230m SW of Kilmaluaig House and 250m S of Port Cill Maluaig, an inlet on the E shore of the mouth of Loch Caolisport. It is situated at the edge of level pasture above the W bank of a small stream. White recorded the tradition that the walls of the chapel stood to a considerable height in the 18th century, and that at the end of that century gravestones had been removed from the 'very large' burial-ground for re-use as building-material, but no traces remained in 1868.[1]

67 Old Parish Church, Kilmarie, Craignish

NM 778014 September 1987

The ruin of the medieval parish church of Craignish stands in a rectangular burial-ground 100m from the W shore of Loch Craignish and 0.65km ESE of Craignish Castle (No. 121). It occupies the summit of a slight knoll, from which the ground drops steeply to N and E. The buildings of the former township of Kirkton, situated immediately to the S, replace earlier houses shown W of the burial-ground on an estate-map of 1797.[1]

The church, which measures 14.5m by 6.1m within 0.9m walls, is roofless but otherwise complete, having been consolidated on two occasions during the present century. It probably dates from the early 13th century, but the masonry has been heavily repointed and most of the openings repaired, and the original character of the masonry is best seen in the inner face of the N wall, which is composed of angular blocks of local rubble with frequent pinnings, brought to regular courses. *II(G)*

The doorway, towards the W end of the S wall, appears to have been extensively remodelled in the late medieval period although the inner jambs are probably untouched. The outer jambs comprise square-arrised schist rybats carrying a semicircular arch-head which resembles that from Loch Glashan (No. 146), and the top of the inner opening was corbelled in to reduce the span of an inserted lintel. The splayed ingoes of the two pairs of windows in the S and E walls appear to be original, but the daylight-openings have been widened and given modern arch-heads, while the single window at the E end of the N wall has also been renewed externally although it retains its narrow daylight-width. The inner arch-heads of the S windows appear to be original but the others have been renewed. The E gable, which is intaken by two internal scarcements in the upper part, has weathered skewputts, probably of post-Reformation date. The W gable, which has been lowered, carries a small sandstone finial, perhaps connected with the use of the ruin as a burial-enclosure.

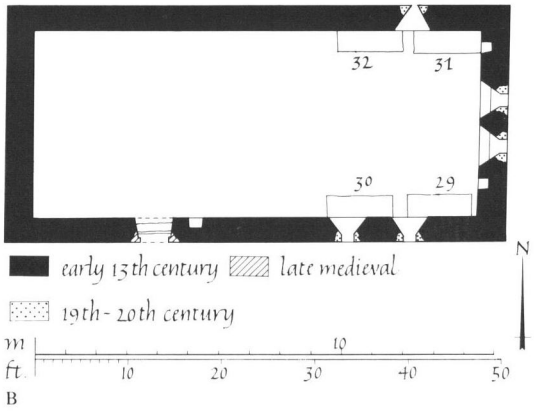
It is possible that the W window of the pair in the S wall originally lit the E end of the nave, but the siting of two 16th-century tomb-chests against each side-wall indicates that at that period all of the windows were included in a chancel at least 5m long. There were two aumbries at a low level towards the ends of the E wall, and another in the S wall immediately E of the doorway, and 1m W of the SE angle there is a damaged sandstone block, at too low a level for a piscina, which may have been a lamp-bracket. The W end of the building was covered with a light roof in 1974, to protect the collection of carved stones (*infra*).

This church served a parish comprising the Craignish peninsula and an upland area bounded on the SE by the Barbreck River and on the N by the watershed with Kilmelfort. Although small compared with other parishes in Mid Argyll, it was unusual in that no proposals were made in the 1640s to alter its boundaries. The dedication was to St Maelrubha of Applecross, and early forms of the name include 'St Malroffe in Cragnich' (1440), 'Kilmolroy' (1580), 'Kilmolrw' (1602), 'Kilmolruy' (1626) and 'Kilmorie' (1626).[2]

The names of parsons of Craignish are recorded from 1395, and of vicars from 1434, and it remained an independent parsonage until the reformation although the Earls of Argyll acquired the patronage during the 16th century. The vicarage was endowed with the merkland of 'Pennykill and Darrak, called Kilmolrwe', which in 1580 was granted in feu by the minister, Niall Campbell, as rector and vicar of Craignish, to his own natural son James Campbell; the vicar's manse and the four acres known as 'the Rector's Acre', however, were reserved to the incumbent. The feu of the property, 'called the Kirktoun', was transferred by James Campbell to a cousin in 1602.[3*]



A



B



C

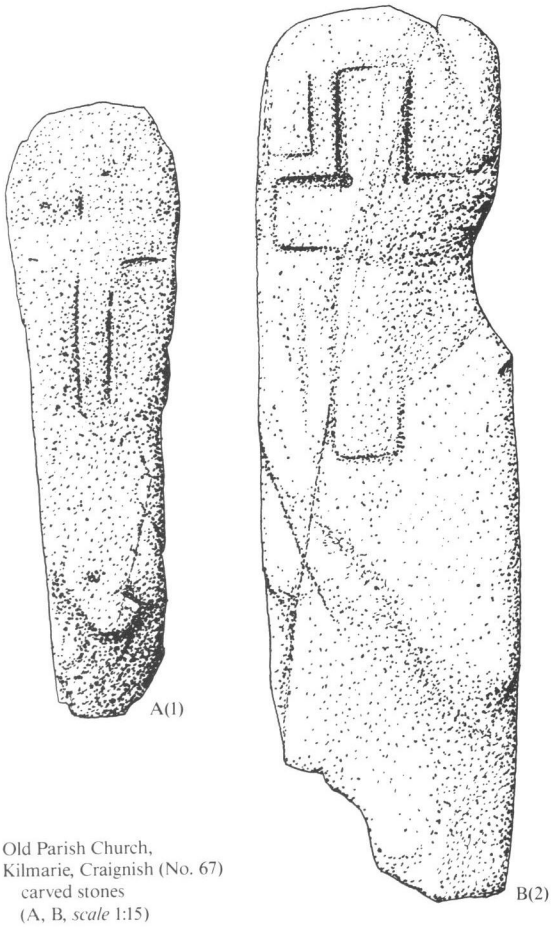
The office of precentor of the diocese of Argyll was held by the minister of Craignish in 1622 and again from 1662, but nothing is known of the state of the building at this period. A new church erected in 1698 was probably on the site of the present one at Ardfern (No. 21).[4] The ruined church was repaired by the Craignish estate in the late 19th century, and further consolidation was carried out in 1926, with advice from the Office of Works, in advance of a proposed relocation of the medieval slabs from the churchyard.[5] This proposal was abandoned because of local opposition, but was successfully revived by a local society, supported by the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll, in 1974.



D

Old Parish Church, Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67)
A. view from SW
B. plan
C. view from E
D. interior from W

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. The following monuments, many of which were moved from the churchyard in 1974, are in the church, except for numbers 15 and 18, which are lost, and number 17. Most are carved from local epidiorite or quarzitic gneiss. For a cross-base which may have been removed from this site, see No. 28.



Old Parish Church, Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67) carved stones (A, B, *scale* 1:15)

EARLY CHRISTIAN

122A (1) Tapered slab of local quartzitic gneiss, 1.21m by 0.34m, very worn in places. It bears the pecked outline of a Latin cross, open at the foot and flaked away at the end of the left and top arms.

122B (2) Slab of quartzitic gneiss, 1.76m by 0.51m, much worn. It bears the outline of a Latin cross, with narrow sunken armpits and an incised moulding in the upper left re-entrant.

MEDIEVAL

(3) Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.59m, broken across and much worn. Within a triple moulding incorporating nailhead on the bevel it bears the 0.65m figure of a man wearing bascinet and aketon and armed with spear and sword, within a cusped niche. The lower half of the slab contains an overall network of plant-stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(4) Tapered slab, 2.02m by 0.66m, broken across, lacking part of the left edge and much worn. It resembles number 3, but the armed figure is 0.61m high and the central member of the triple moulding is elongated nailhead. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*



(5) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.57m, broken across. Within a 122C moulding as on number 4 there is a 0.61m armed figure whose sword extends into the volutes decorating the right pillar of the gabled niche; this is crowned by large dragons' heads with foliated ears. The network of plant-stems springs from the legs of two much-damaged animals, and at the foot there is a casket with elaborate mountings. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(6) Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.65m, reassembled from four fragments but lacking the lower part of the left edge. It is very similar to number 5 although the figure is only 0.5m high and the volutes attached to the left pillar extend into the niche. The plant-stems incorporate more frequent double-stalked pendent leaves, and a deer-hunt replaces the casket at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(7) Tapered slab of Easdale slate, 1.91m by 0.52m, flaked in places and lacking the lower right corner. The top bears large chevron-ornament and at the sides and foot there is a

flat edge-moulding between rows of nailhead, with an inner flat moulding. A central sword with inclined quillons, whose hilt is lost, is surrounded by paired stems with small double-stalked pendent leaves, terminating at the top in two confronted 'cats' with arched tails. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(8) Tapered slab, 1.71m by 0.51m, worn at the edges. The margin is a flat twist within a plain bevel, and the slab is filled with a network of double-stalked leaves terminating in small dragons' heads at the top, and with a casket at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(9) Foot and part of the centre of a tapered slab of Easdale slate, respectively 0.44m and 0.25m high. Within a broad bevel and flat band there has been an overall pattern of intertwined stems with five-lobed leaves, including at least one inverted one, and an elongated casket at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(10) Shattered fragment of slate slab, about 1m high, bearing interlaced foliage with rather small leaves as on number 7. It was not part of number 9, and there was no central sword. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(11) Tapered slab, 1.71m by 0.63m, much worn and damaged at the right edge. There are remains of a twist margin, as on number 8, with an outer row of nailhead at the top and perhaps also the sides. It bears a central sword with lobated pommel, short grip and broad curved quillons, and the blade has a long fuller. There are no traces of ornament flanking the blade, but the hilt is surrounded by the tangled interlaced bodies of two large-headed cat-like beasts. This slab is probably of local manufacture but copies features of the Loch Awe school. *14th-early 16th century.*

(12) Tapered slab, 1.88m by 0.59m, much worn. A flat margin encloses a central sword with lobated pommel, short grip and long curved quillons. To the right of the hilt there is a rampant beast with foliated tail, and then an undulating stem with large three-lobed leaves, while to the left there are two intertwined stems enclosing multiple-lobed leaves. *14th-early 16th century.*

(13) Tapered slab of slate, 1.45m in incomplete length by 0.47m, lacking the foot and damaged at the left edge and top right corner. A small surface-flake, presumably from the foot, is preserved separately. Within a margin of nailhead on the bevel and an inner roll-moulding, there is a central sword with lobated pommel, curved quillons with circular terminals, langet and a central row of nailhead on the scabbard. It is surrounded by broad undulating bands having pelleted three-lobed leaves in the spandrels, in a more angular version of the right side of number 12. *14th-early 16th century.*

(14) Tapered slab with bevelled top corners, 1.91m by 0.57m in maximum width. Within a plain bevel and broad flat margin there is a central sword between undulating plant-stems, as on number 13. The pommel has a tang-button, and there is no trace of ornament on the blade, and below the sword the stems form a lozenge containing foliage, while at the top there is a combat between two long-necked beasts. *14th-early 16th century.*

(15) Lost slab, about 1.6m by 1.43m. Within a triple moulding there was a two-handed sword between undulating plant-stems as on numbers 13 and 14. The two animals shown flanking the sword-hilt in Campbell's rubbing may not be an accurate record of the stone. (Campbell rubbings, vol.7B). *14th-early 16th century.*

(16) Lower half of tapered slab of slate, 0.94m by 0.47m, much worn especially at the right. The margin comprises a lightly incised cable-moulding within a rough bevel, enclosing a sword-blade a little right of centre, flanked by an undulating stem to the right and intertwined stems with multiple leaves to the left, as on number 12. This resembles a fragmentary slab of similar material on Eileach an Naoimh,[6] and may have been inspired by carvings of the Iona school. *14th-early 16th century.*

(17) Graveslab, situated SE of the church, which was partially exposed in 1974 but is not now identifiable.[7] It bore plant-medallions similar to those on numbers 12 and 16, together with thin interlaced stems and what may be the right quillon of a sword. *14th-early 16th century.*

(18) Lost slab, about 1.7m by 0.46m. It bore a two-handed sword, with traces of foliage to the right of the blade, and two confronted animals with interlaced limbs at the top. (Campbell rubbings, vol. 7A). *14th-early 16th century.*

(19) Tapered slab, 1.58m by 0.39m, lacking the bottom right corner and much worn. At the left there is a rough ?natural bevel and then an irregular margin formed by two deep grooves which do not meet properly at the top right corner. The only ornament is an incised sword with lobated pommel, short grip and slightly curved expanding quillons, with a short langet and long fuller and a possible scabbard-chape. *14th-early 16th century.*

(20) Lower part of a tapered slab with rebated margin, 1.09m by 0.39m. It bears a central pair of intertwined plant-stems forming a series of lozenge-shaped medallions enclosing pelleted five-lobed leaves, with large three-lobed leaves in the outer spandrels. *14th-early 16th century.*

(21) Tapered slab, restored from three fragments, 1.92m by 0.61m. It has an irregular triple moulding whose narrow inner member is divided, at the foot and part of the right side only, into nailhead. At the top there is a rectangle of broad-band interlace which merges into two simplified plant-stems flanking a central sword with lobated pommel and curved quillons. This slab, with numbers 22 and 23, form a distinctive local group. *14th-early 16th century.* 122D

(22) Tapered slab, 2.02m by 0.72m, much worn. Within bevelled edges there is a margin of nailhead between two flat bands. At the top there is the hull of a ship with high stem and stern, preserving no detail except a rudder, and above it there is a hammer or adze and a carpenter's axe. This is followed by a panel of interlace, similar in character to that on number 21 but with broad double-beaded bands, and then a central sword with lozenge-shaped pommel and short inclined quillons. To the left is a pair of intertwined plant-stems with irregular leaves, but the area right of the sword is uncarved. It is probable that, like a recently discovered slab at Inishail (Lorn), this commemorates a boat-builder. *14th-early 16th century.* 124A

(23) Tapered slab, 1.74m by 0.54m. It is not certain that the full length survives since the upper 0.32m has been cut back for an incised inscription to Niel McIntyre who died in 1791 aged 80. The upper left corner was already damaged, and the right one has been broken off subsequently. The original decoration was contained in a plain bevel and a twist, as on numbers 8 and 11. The incomplete top panel may have been

a hunt, and at the left is a deeply incised inverted 'T', perhaps the remains of a Greek cross with barred terminals. The remaining decoration comprises: two couchant cat-like beasts, each with one forepaw raised and touching to form a ring and with arched tails; a panel of broad triple-beaded interlace incorporating foliaceous elements; a standing figure at the left, holding a bow and watching a deer-hunt; a square of broad-band interlace, similar to that on number 22 but triple-beaded; and a horizontal strip of six-cord plait. This slab incorporates some elements of the Loch Awe school, probably copied from slabs such as numbers 5 and 6 which have similar 'cats', but it belongs to the same local group as numbers 21 and 22. *14th-early 16th century*.

124B (24) Tapered slab, 1.85m by 0.42m, much worn. Within a broad margin with some axial grooves suggesting a former cable or twist moulding, there is an incised claymore with a round pommel and tang-button, shown in relief within a circular hollow, and slightly inclined quillons with quatrefoil terminals. The hilt is flanked by two equal-armed outline crosses and the blade by crenellated mouldings with slightly hollowed interspaces. The blade is continued as the shaft of an inverted ringed cross at the foot, which has square sunken armpits and concave indentations at the ends of the side-arms. *16th century*.

(25) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 1.95m by 0.57m, much worn. Within a nailhead margin there is a claymore with a ring pommel, straight quillons extending to the margin, and a langet. To the left of the blade there is a debased plant-stem motif forming a vertical series of lozenges, and to the right there is a grid-pattern with a vertical central stem, perhaps inspired by the crenellations on number 24. Below the blade a rectangular panel forms the background for the head of a ringed cross with crosslet side-arms, whose shaft extends into the pointed foot of the slab where it is flanked by stylised ?animals. *16th century*.

(26) Upper part of a tapered slab, 1. 32m by 0.54m; the lost lower part recorded by Campbell extended its length to 2.03m. The top right corner is broken and the surface much worn. It bears a claymore with ring pommel and straight quillons, whose hilt is flanked by two saltire crosses in false relief. Apart from a horizontal bar to the right of the blade the remaining ornament has been effaced, but the galley recorded by Campbell at the foot of the lost fragment is probably authentic. (Campbell rubbings, vol.7,2). *16th century*.

(27) Tapered slab with pointed top, about 1.81m by 0.56m, broken across and much worn. At the top, within a plain margin, there is a stylised ?tree, followed by a central claymore with ring pommel and straight quillons. The blade is flanked by arcades formed by arches of three concentric plant-stems enclosing demi-palmette leaves at the edges of the slab. *16th century*.

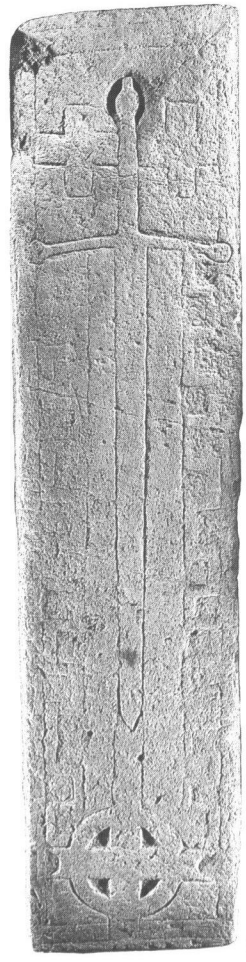
(28) Tapered slab, 1.67m by 0.48m, flaked at the bottom right corner. Within a plain margin there is incised a two-handed sword with bulbous pommel, straight quillons with expanded and pointed terminals, and a 'reversed langet', perhaps indicating the pointed top of a scabbard. *16th century*.

125A 126A (29) Tomb-chest at E end of S wall; this and numbers 30-2 are composed of slabs of chlorite-schist, probably from the Loch Sween area. The cover-slab is broken across and it is possible that the two top parts were not originally associated although both are of medieval date. The lower part, 0.67m by 0.61m, bears a flat margin which on the outer side incorporates weathered dogtooth-ornament enclosing the lower part of the figure of a priest, the feet emerging below the hem of a vestment, with traces of a chasuble above. The edge of the slab has a slightly recessed central panel. The tapered upper part of the cover-slab, 1.31m by 0.68m to 0.65m by 30mm thick, bears no identifiable margin or ornament, but its outer edge bears the same sunk panel and the edge-mouldings interchange at one point forming a raised saltire. The side-slab, 2.09m by 0.36m above the uncarved base (which was recorded by Campbell as 0.33m in height) by 75mm, bears two thick undulating plant-stems whose trunks

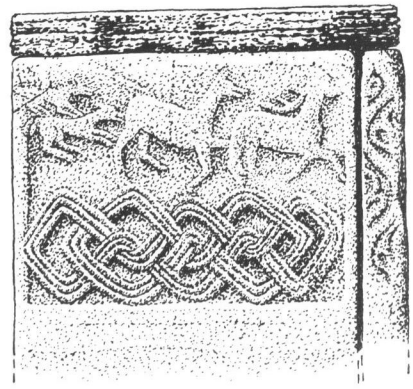
Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67)
A, B. graveslabs



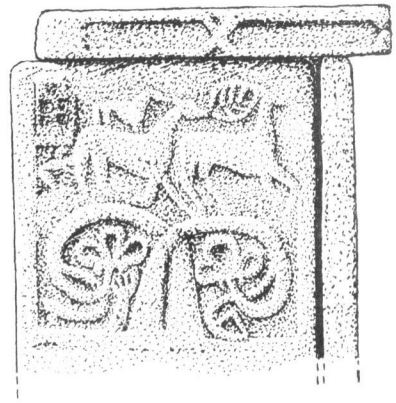
A(22)

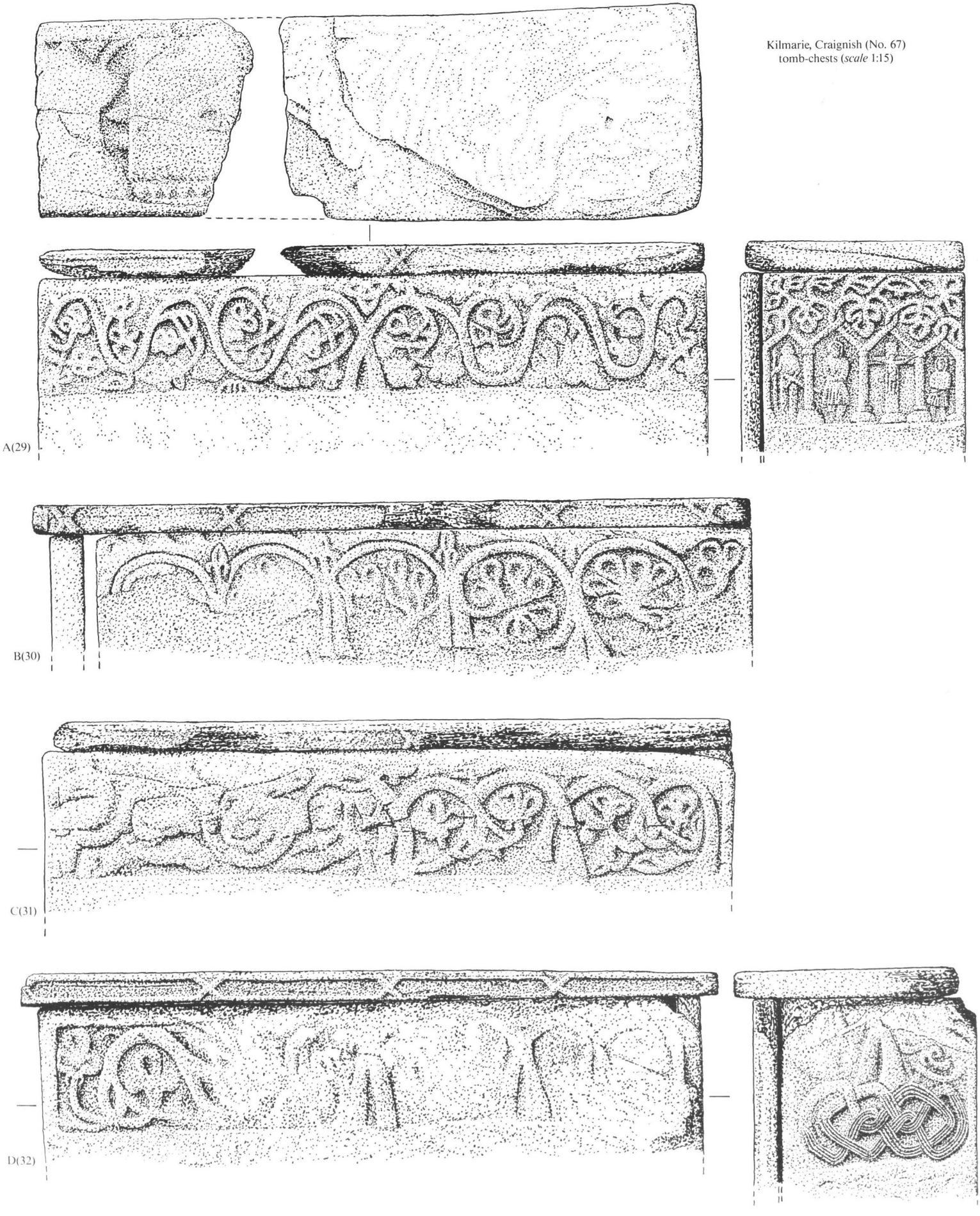


B(24)



C(31)

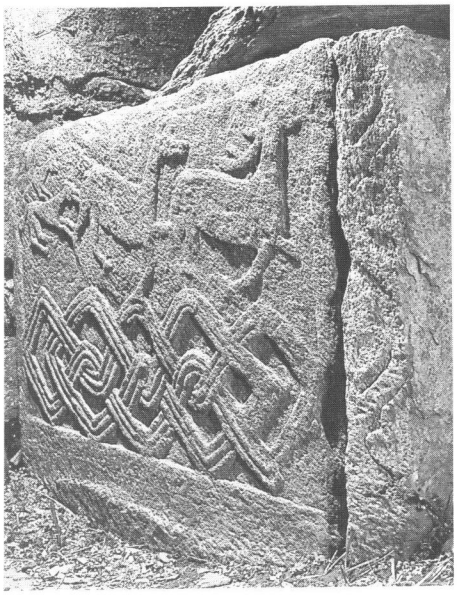




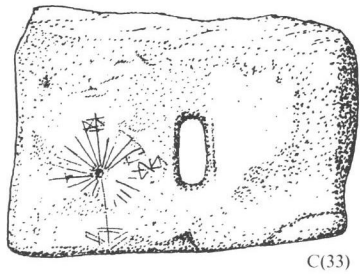
Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67)
tomb-chests (*scale* 1:15)



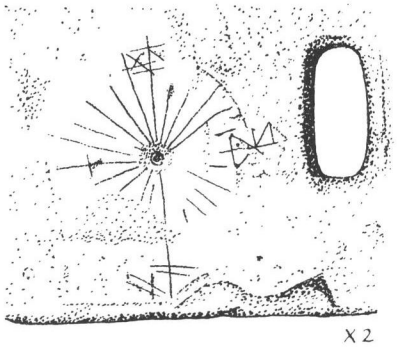
A(29)



B(31)



C(33)



X 2

Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67)
A, B. tomb-chests C. cross-base (*scale* 1:30)

cross at the centre, with a triquetra above. The E end-slab appears to be plain but the W one, 0.62m wide by 0.61m in visible height, bears an arcade of four gabled niches with expanded bases, merging into foliage at the top. The niches contain, from left to right: (i) a man armed with spear and sword; (ii) a cloaked figure, perhaps the Virgin Mary; (iii) a crucifixion, with a broad rood having an expanded base; (iv) a small cloaked figure, perhaps St John. (Campbell rubbings, vol.8,2). *c. 1500-60.*

125B (30) Tomb-chest W of number 29. The rectangular cover-slab, which is broken at the top right corner, measures 2.14m by 0.69m by 90mm and its upper surface is plain, but the side edge comprises four sunk panel separted by irregular saltire mouldings. The side-slab, 1.98m by 0.45m in visible height, bears much-worn ornament comprising five arches containing leaf-clusters, with fleur-de-lys finials above the pillars. Both end-slabs are plain. *c. 1500-60.*

125C (31) Tomb-chest at E end of N wall. The tapered cover-slab, 2.13m by 0.78m, is much damaged but retains traces of sunk panels with saltire mouldings at the side edge. The side-slab, 2.13m by 0.37m above the base, has two central plant-stems which cross, that to the left undulating to the end of the slab as on number 29, while that to the right merges into a series of four arches formed by intermediate stems. The W edge of this slab bears an undulating plant-stem. The E end-slab is plain, but the W one, 0.68m wide by 0.48m in visible height, 126B bears a hunt with a stag and a hind pursued by two hounds, above two strands of triple-beaded interlace plaited to form five interlocking lozenges. *c.1500-60.*

125D (32) Tomb-chest W of number 31. The tapered cover-slab, 2.11m by 0.69m, has a plain surface, but the W and side edges have sunk panels, four on the latter, separated by saltires. The side-slab, 2.01m by 0.36m above the base, is very worn but appears to have resembled the arched pattern of plant-stems on number 31. The E end-slab, 0.59m wide by 0.51m above the base, is damaged in the upper part where the trunks and traces of the foliage of two plant-stems are preserved, while below there is a crude version of the interlace-pattern on the W slab of number 31, but with four-beaded bands forming only four lozenges. The upper part of the W end-slab bears a deer-hunt similar to that on number 31, there is a weathered carving, possibly a cross with barred terminals, in the top left corner, and below there are two arched plant-stems, with central trunks, as on the E end-slab. *c.1500-60.*

126C (33) Cross-base of epidiorite, formerly situated near the SE angle of the churchyard. It is a roughly rectangular slab, 1.27m by 0.76m by 0.11m thick, with a socket-hole 0.25m by 0.10m. In one corner there is a much-worn sundial having a central socket and remains of twenty-four incised rays, the cardinal points being marked by crosslets and ?arrowheads. *14th-early 16th century.*

POST-REFORMATION

127A (34) Roughly rectangular slab bearing at one end the incised initials IM, probably of 18th-century date, and at the

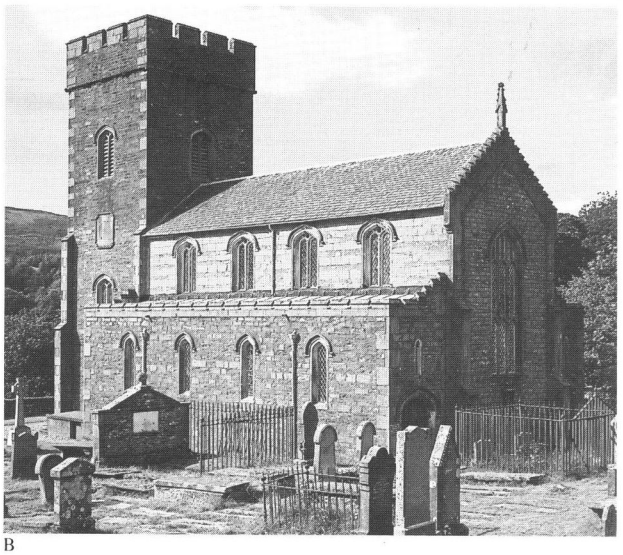


A

Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67)
A. detail of graveslab

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68)
B. view from SE
C. general view from S

other end a hammer and above it two horseshoes, one damaged by flaking and possibly unfinished. In the 19th century the slab was inverted and the initials DF added.



B



C

68 Kilmartin Parish Church

NR 834988 August 1989

This church occupies a spur projecting from the gravel terrace on the E side of the Kilmartin valley, overlooking several of the Bronze Age burial-cairns in the valley, and 300m SSW of Kilmartin Castle (No. 134). The churchyard, which contains one of the largest collections of medieval graveslabs in the West Highlands, is roughly rectangular, as shown on an estate map of 1825, and was extended down the slope to the S in 1883-7. The former manse, built in 1789 and subsequently much altered, stands immediately to the NW, with the glebe in the valley to the W.[1]

The present church, which stands in the N part of the churchyard and probably occupies the position of the earlier ones, was built in 1834-5 to the designs of J Gordon Davis, the London architect who had been employed at Kilmory Castle (No. 169) and elsewhere in the area. Its immediate predecessor was a modest structure built as recently as 1798, which appears on the 1825 estate-map as a square with small extensions, probably porches or stairs against the E and W walls. The only surviving relic of this building is a schist slab lying in the churchyard, inscribed in small letters 'Kilmartin Ch(urch) Built', with the large date '1798' surrounded by incised scrolls. *129A*

The church is an aisled rectangle, 19m from E to W by 12m over all, with a projecting W tower measuring 5.8m by 7m, and is built of coursed rubble with dressings of schist ashlar and yellow sandstone. The openings throughout have four-centred arches with moulded hoods and diamond-leaded window-panes; the four windows in each aisle are single lights, while those of the clerestory are of two lights with quatrefoils in the spandrels. The main roof has overhanging eaves but the aisles have low crenellated parapets and stepped eaves, and the E gable is marked by a sandstone moulding with face-masks at the base and a bracket at the apex, supporting the tall crocketed finial of a stepped parapet. The centre bay of the E front contains a tall three-light Perpendicular window, divided by buttresses from the aisles, which have two-leaf doors and small blind lancets above them. The tower has angle-buttresses in the lower half, and windows like those of the clerestory at first-floor and bell-chamber levels, with ground-floor doors to W and N. In the



A



B



D



C

Kilmartin Parish Church
(No. 68)
A. interior from W, *c.* 1890
B-D. face-masks of arcades

S wall there is a large blank panel with scrolled surround, and a moulded course with foliations and angle-masks marks the base of the crenellated parapet.

In the interior the aisles are marked by four-bay arcades with wide arches carried on thin rectangular columns without bases or capitals. The angles are double-chamfered, and the springings of a third chamfered order in the arch-heads are marked by face-masks copied from medieval models. The arcades originally contained galleries, removed in 1900, which resembled the remaining W gallery, filling the tall plain tower-arch.[2] This belonged to the family of Malcolm of Poltalloch and its timber front, carried on thin metal columns, has a quatrefoil base-course, narrow panels with cusped triangular heads, and a foliated cornice. The original pulpit, of three-decker design, was set under the E window, and a long communion-table occupied the central passage between the pews, but all of these fittings have been replaced. A dais for the communion-table and pulpit has been formed at the E end, enclosed on N and S by timber porches occupying the E bays of the aisles, and the existing timber panelled ceiling also dates from the restoration of 1900. A stone stair gives access to the gallery in the tower, but the upper stages are not accessible. The bell-chamber presumably contains the bell purchased in 1839, while a bell made for the parish minister in 1712 is preserved at Duntrune Castle (No. 128).[3*]

The church serves a parish extending some 20km from Loch Crinan along the E shore of Loch Craignish to the head of Gleann Domhain, and whose N part is bounded for 7km by the NW shore of Loch Awe. This area seems to correspond with the barony of Ardskeodnish, held from the late 13th century by the Campbells of Lochawe, and an agreement referring to the advowson of the church was made between two members of the family in 1323, while the patronage remained in their hands in the post-Reformation period. The names of individual parsons and vicars are recorded from 1361 and 1304 respectively, and some of them were members of the Campbell family. The parsonage was also a prebend of the cathedral church of Argyll from 1443 or earlier.[4] In the almost total absence of inscriptions on monuments of the Loch Awe school, the social context of the remarkable collection of graveslabs is uncertain, but it was recorded that Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy was 'honorablie bureit in the Kirk of Kilmertyne' in 1480.[5] The chapel of Kilmahumaig (No. 64) with its attached lands was included in the parish until 1651, and the teinds of the chapel of 'Kilbryde at Lochgersyde' (No. 52) were held by the minister in 1617, while a detached block of land lying E of Loch Gair and Loch Glashan, adjoining Kilbride, appears also to have been part of Kilmartin parish until 1651. A chaplainry at the Lady altar in the parish church itself was endowed with lands and these, together with the church's own property, were secularised in the late 16th century, forming the nucleus of the later Kilmartin estate.[6]

In 1793 it was stated that: 'The church was built in the year 1601. The walls are strong, but the plan is incommodious. It is a long narrow stripe, and has had no reparation or improvement since it was built, except giving it a new roof. The pulpit ... is an old Gothic structure of stones and lime, about 7 feet (2.1m) from the level of the floor, and is coeval with the church'.[7] No more is known of this building, which was probably an alteration of the medieval church rather than a completely new one, but it dated from the period when Mr Neil Campbell, minister of Kilmartin, was also bishop of Argyll (*infra*). However, surviving documents indicate the pressure for space in the churchyard, where many medieval

monuments remained in use. In 1677 Neil Campbell, sometime of Kilmartin, sold to his namesake, now of Duntrune, 'the two lairs belonging to me and my predicessors ... quich lyes at the uper end of the ould kirk ... with ane lech stone chist (low stone (tomb-)chest)'. In 1731 there was a court-case between Donald MacCallum (Malcolm) of Poltalloch and Alexander MacIsaac, miller at Slockavullin, over the ownership of 'through-stanes' (recumbent graveslabs), and in 1767 Alexander Malcolm sued the same MacIsaac, who was ordered to remove inscriptions added by him to several medieval graveslabs. Similar inscribed family names of 18th- and early 19th-century date are common on many of the slabs described below.[8]



Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68)
A. date-stone B. inscribed panel

An estimate of £331 for rebuilding the church was submitted in 1798 by Dugald McIsaac, a local builder, and George Malcolm, brother of the principal heritor, undertook to supervise it, but the work was still incomplete in March 1801. However, Neil Malcolm was invited to give instructions for the erecting of a family pew shortly thereafter.[9] Several plans for a new building were submitted in 1833, and that selected was by J G Davis, to contain 550 sittings at an estimated cost of £900. Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch offered to pay for the tower, estimated to cost a further £200, on condition that he had exclusive use of the seats in the tower, but the final cost of the building, which was opened in 1835, exceeded £1300. The alteration of the interior, first proposed in 1896, was begun three years later to plans by James Edgar, 'architect', clerk of works on the Poltalloch estate, and completed in 1900 at a cost of £758.[10] The charge was united with that of Kilmichael Glassary in 1982.

MAUSOLEUM. A small stone-built enclosure 7m S of the SW angle of the church was roofed by the Ministry of Works in 1956 for use as a lapidarium (*infra*). It measures 5.3m by 3.5m within 0.75m walls, the side-walls being crenellated with projecting coping-slabs, and each containing a slit-window, while the end-walls were originally flat, but with a raised pediment above the W doorway and a flat-topped projection containing the E window, which preserves a glazing-groove. When it was converted to a lapidarium the inner parts of the side-walls were heightened and gables were formed to carry a glass roof, but it may originally have been open. The door and windows have round-arrised schist dressings which may be of 17th-century date, but the wall-head was probably rebuilt in the late 18th or 19th century. Above the W door there is a schist panel with a relief inscription within a roughly-sunk frame, incomplete at the right and probably originally a graveslab:



B

1627 HEIR LYIS MR / NEIL CAMBEL AND CRISTIANE C[?ARSUEL...]

Neil Campbell, minister of Kilmartin from 1574 to 1627 and bishop of Argyll from 1580 to 1608, married Christian, daughter of Bishop John Carswell (see No. 115), and two of their sons became respectively bishops of Argyll and of the Isles, while a third succeeded his father as minister of Kilmartin. His descendants held the Kilmartin estate until about 1674 (see No. 134) and thereafter that of Auchinellan, and in 1844 it was noted that they retained 'the ancient *Caibeal* or burial-place of the rectors in the churchyard', and were 'sometimes called by the natives *Slioch an Easbuig*' ('descendants of the bishop').[11*]

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. In view of the exceptional numbers of monuments in the church, the churchyard, the Poltalloch enclosure and the lapidarium, the location of each one is indicated individually. The stones in the lapidarium are numbered clockwise from the doorway. The stones are carved mainly from local epidiorite.

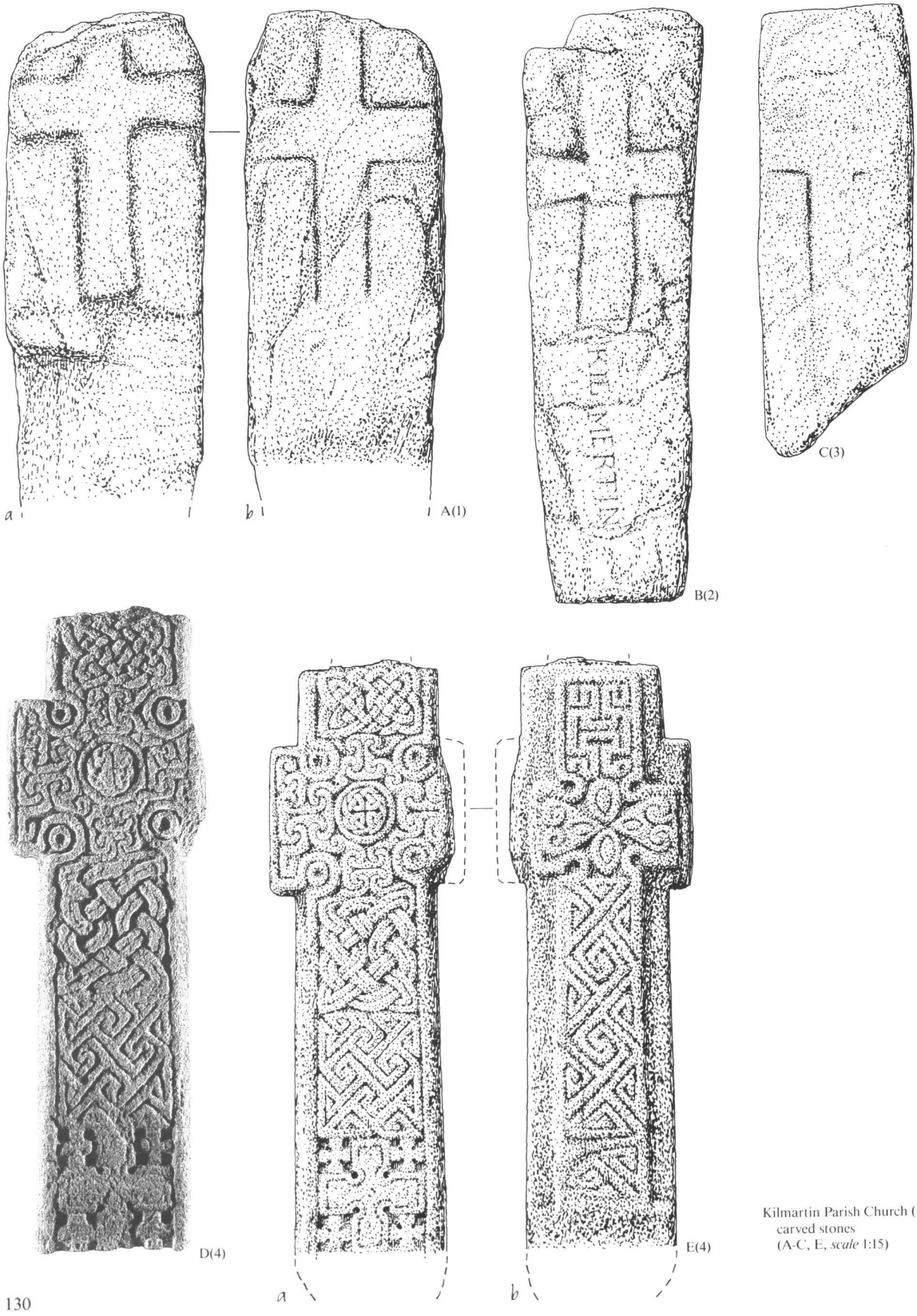
EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) Churchyard. Roughly rectangular slab set upright, 1.2m in visible height by 0.52m, damaged at top and much worn. On each face there is a large outline Latin cross, that on face *a* having slightly rounded armpits and the other square ones. *130A*

(2) Churchyard. Roughly rectangular slab, 1.57m by 0.48m, damaged at the top and left edge. In the upper half there is the incised outline of a Latin cross with sunk rounded armpits. In the lower half is the added inscription KILMERTIN. *130B*

(3) Churchyard. Roughly rectangular slab, 1.15m by 0.41m, much worn and broken obliquely at foot. It bears the incomplete outline of a Latin cross with square armpits, only traces of the right side being visible. *130C*

(4) Church; in churchyard until 1977, recumbent when seen by Graham about 1860, but set upright near entrance-gateway before 1880. Free-standing cross of local epidiorite set in modern concrete base, 1.55m in visible height, including a damaged finial; the shaft tapers in width from 0.39m to 0.37m below the cross-head, but it increases in thickness from 100mm at the foot to 150mm at the cross-head *130D,E*



Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68)
carved stones
(A-C, E, *scale* 1:15)

and 120mm at the top. One side-arm is 0.39m in height and projects about 60mm, the other being broken off, and the original span was about 0.5m. One face (*a*) is enclosed by a broad edge-moulding which forms a cross within the plain cruciform outline, and returns at the armpits to surround rings, varying in diameter from 50mm to 65mm, with small central hollows. At the foot of the shaft there is an equal-armed cross with edge-moulding and sunken circular armpits, set between four crosslets of the same form. Above this there are single panels of diagonal key-pattern and broad double-beaded interlace. The cross-head is filled with irregular interlocking spirals, surrounding an interlaced boss of slight projection within a 160mm-diameter moulding, and the upper arm contains an interlaced knot with parallel plaited strands. On face *b* the margins of the slab have been cut away to a width of 80mm and depth of 40mm outlining a cross with bevelled sides. It has an edge-moulding enclosing sunken hollows 40mm in diameter in the armpits of the side-arms, which are set in the lower part of the cruciform outline. The shaft is filled with diagonal key-pattern; the cross-head with an incised saltire separating pointed peltae with spiral terminals, at the sides, and concentric ovals above and below; and the top arm contains a horizontal key-pattern. The fragmentary finial measured 120mm in length and 40mm in thickness, and was almost flush with face *a*, whereas it was not closely aligned with the raised cross on face *b*. This discrepancy, and the inferior execution of face *b*, have been interpreted as showing that the latter face was a later addition,[12] but there is unlikely to be any great difference of time between the carving of the two faces. The cross probably dates from the 9th or more probably the 10th century. (Drawings by H D Graham, *c.* 1860, in NMRS; *PSAS*, **15** (1880-1), 258-60 , fig. on p.259; *ECMS*, **3**, 394-5 and fig.411).

MEDIEVAL

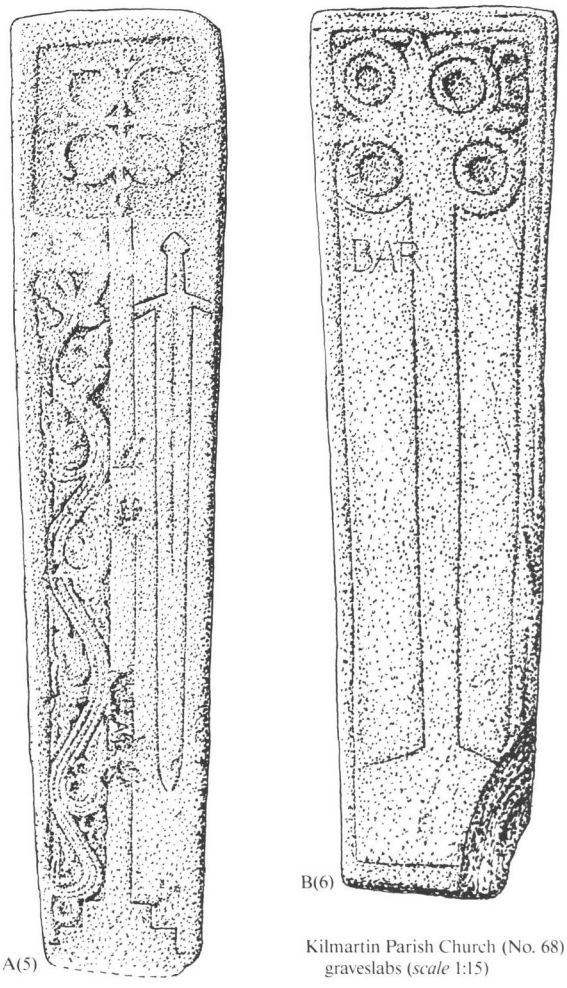
Graveslabs

131A (5) Lapidarium 1. Tapered slab of chlorite-schist with bevelled edges, 1.89m by 0.45m. In a sunk panel at the top there is a false-relief cross composed of four penannular rings round a central quatrefoil, and with intermediate trefoil terminals. The long shaft and stepped base are incised, as is a sword with lobated pommel, short curved quillons and a central fuller, to the right. At the left there is an undulating triple-beaded plant-stem in low relief, with a ?horseshoe at the foot. There are traces of an added and subsequently effaced inscription on the cross-shaft. *13th-14th century.*

131B (6) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.75m by 0.51m, lacking the bottom right corner. Within a plain margin, doubled at the top and right edge, there is an incised cross-shaft with angled base, and a four-ring cross-head having concentric double rings with sunken centres, and pointed terminals in the spandrels. The upper right ring is somewhat smaller, and there is a twist of foliage in the outer spandrel. The incised letters BAR have been added left of the shaft. *14th century.*

(7) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.74m by 0.45m, damaged and much worn. Within an edge-moulding, a broad flat margin encloses at the left a panel with continuous intertwined plant-stems, and at the right there are traces of the sword-hilt shown by Drummond. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.53,2). *Iona school, 14th century.*

(8) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.51m by 0.36m. Much worn, it has resembled number 7. *Iona school 14th century.*



Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68) graveslabs (*scale* 1:15)

(9) Churchyard. Tapered slab of slate, 1.71m by 0.46m, badly shattered at the top. Within a triple margin whose inner member bears incised cable-ornament, there is a continuous series of plant-stems as on number 7. The top has been defaced to receive the name [IO]HN DEOR, and an adjacent slab bears the same name and the date 1777. *Iona school, 14th century.*

(10) Lapidarium 5. Tapered slab of chlorite-schist, 1.91m by 0.48m, much worn; bordered by nailhead between two flat mouldings. At the top is a label whose original inscription was replaced by DUNTROON / I[AIN] C[AIMBEUL] ('John Campbell), followed by the 0.29m figure of a man armed with bascinet and aketon, holding a spear in his right hand, and the left hand on the hilt of a sword. He stands, with feet turned to his right, in a gabled and. foliated niche. The greater part of the slab is occupied by a network of intertwined plant-stems with upward-pointing paired leaves, below two opposed animals, one of them winged. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.55,2). *Loch Awe school, 14th century.*

(11) Poltalloch enclosure. Tapered slab, 1.85m by 0.57m, with triple margin as on number 10, but having continuous angular twist-pattern on the inner moulding, and three large chevrons on a bevel at the top; part of the top moulding

has been cut away for the 19th-century inscription POLTALLOCH. A 0.41m armed figure stands in a niche crowned by dragons'-head finials with large ears of palmette form, having a disc between them. The right pillar of the niche is voluted and the other is a twist which merges into the tail and limbs of one of two opposed animals above a somewhat irregular network of plant-stems with downward-pointing leaves. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.49,2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.20B). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

132A (12) Lapidarium 8. Tapered slab, damaged at top left corner, 1.85m by 0.52m, with triple margin as on number 10, partially effaced at the right by the name DUNTROON. A 0.44m figure, armed as in number 10 but with a shield on his right arm, stands in a niche with voluted pillars and dragon-finials; the edges of the upper parts are grooved. The lower part of the slab resembles that of number 11, but one of the opposed animals has a duck-like bill. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.49,1). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(13) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.88m by 0.49m, damaged at the foot and much worn. It bears a 0.35m armed figure in a dragon-headed niche with voluted and foliated pillars, and the lower half appears to have resembled that of number 11. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(14) Lapidarium 6. Tapered slab with slightly pointed head, 1.76m by 0.53m, with triple margin as on number 10. A 0.45m armed figure, of conventional type but with feet turned to the right, stands in a dragon-headed niche with plant-stem pillars. In the lower half there are an opposed griffon and a dragon, and then two long-eared cat-like beasts whose hind-legs are linked to plant-stems surrounding a stag and two hounds. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.51,2). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(15) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.88m by 0.63m, with triple margin as on number 10, and an additional row of nailhead on the bevelled edges. A 0.75m armed figure with shield stands in a dragon-headed niche with triquetra knots at the springing of the gable. In the lower half two opposed 'cats' surmount a network of plain stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(16) Lapidarium 9. Tapered slab, 1.89m by 0.59m, much worn. Within a triple margin as on number 10 a 0.56m armed figure stands in a dragon-headed niche with voluted and outward-canted pillars. The lower half is filled by a network of plain stems as on number 15. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(17) Lapidarium 7. Tapered slab, reconstructed from three pieces and lacking the top, 1.66m by 0.57m; much worn. Within a triple margin as on number 10 there is a 0.52m armed figure with shield in an incomplete niche with voluted left pillar. A horizontal twist divides it from two opposed animals, one of them winged, above a network of plant-stems as on number 11. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(18) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 2.01m by 0.61m, much worn. It is divided by a horizontal twist springing from a flat outer moulding and there are chevrons forming lugs at the angles of the slab. The upper panel has a T-fret border, with large leaves above, which encloses a dragon-headed niche with voluted pillars. The lower panel contains a network of plant-stems as on number 11, incorporating animals. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(19) Churchyard. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.97m by 0.59m, damaged at the top and much worn. Within a plain moulding there is a 0.42m armed figure in a niche, above an irregular network of plant-stems incorporating at least one animal. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*



A(12) B(21)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68) graveslabs

(20) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.72m, lacking the top edge and lower left corner, and much worn. Within a flat margin there are two panels, each enclosed by a frame of twist ornament and divided by a band of indecipherable ornament. In the top panel there is a 0.46m armed figure in a niche surrounded by plant-stems. The larger lower panel is occupied by plant-stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

132B (21) Lapidarium 4. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.95m by 0.55m, framed by a roll-moulding between rows of nailhead on the bevel and surface. The nailhead returns horizontally to form three panels, each with its own flat margin, the upper one containing a 0.43m armed figure in a niche with plain bars intersecting in a double-triangle canopy. Each of the two lower panels contains a pair of opposed animals whose tails and hind-legs develop into intertwined plant-stems; both of the upper animals are winged, and one of the lower ones is a unicorn. (Steer and



A(25) B(31)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68) graveslabs

Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.20C). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(22) Lapidarium 3. Tapered slab, 1.88m by 0.55m, much worn. Within an outer flat moulding, doubled at the top, and an inner twist-moulding, there is a foliated lancet niche with the 0.41m figure of a priest or layman standing in an attitude of prayer. The large lower panel bears opposed animals above an irregular network of plant-stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(23) Lost. Tapered slab with triple margin as on number 10. At the top there were two opposed animals linked to a network of plant-stems with paired downward-pointing leaves, and in the lower half there was a central sword as on number 25, flanked by strips of three-cord plait, with shears and a small casket at the foot. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.55,1). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(24) Lapidarium 19. Tapered slab, 1.75m by 0.51m, much worn and flaked in places. It bears a central sword as on number 25 within intertwined stems which spring from the limbs of two opposed animals at the top and have leaves only at the flat outer margin. Part of this ornament was obliterated in the early 19th century by the name IAIN CAIMBEUL, while the sword-blade bears the somewhat earlier inscription DUNTROON: MARCH. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

133A (25) Lapidarium 17. Tapered slab with bevelled top, 1.64m by 0.47m, broken across and repaired. Within a triple margin as on number 10 it bears a central sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons with slightly expanded terminals. The blade is flanked by angular plant-stems with voluted leaves, and in the upper part there are stems linked to two back-to-back animals, with a horizontal twist and triquetra at the top. The blade is inscribed A.Mc.L: *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(26) Poltalloch enclosure. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.83m by 0.44m. It resembles number 25, but with linked plant-stems above the animals, paired stems with palmette leaves flanking the sword-blade and plain interlaced stems below it. An inscription has been obliterated from the blade, and the name POLTALLOCH incised in a panel cut across the top. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.50,1; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.21B). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(27) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.81 m by 0.61m, split longitudinally. Within a triple margin as on number 10 it bears a sword as on number 25, with the quillons entangled in the surrounding plant-stems, and shears and a casket at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(28) Lapidarium 16. Tapered slab, 1.73m by 0.51m, with triple margin as on number 10. At the top there are confronted animals, one a unicorn, linked to plant-stems which incorporate detached pellets, interlaced knots and demi-palmette leaves, surrounding a central sword as on number 25. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.46,2). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(29) Churchyard. Lower part of tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.11m by 0.44m. Within a plain margin there is a sword with inclined quillons surrounded by plant-stems with large demi-palmette leaves, and a casket at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(30) Poltalloch enclosure. Tapered slab, 1.82m by 0.49m, much worn, reconstructed from three fragments and lacking the top left corner. Within a flat moulding and inner tressure, there is a sword with short slightly-curved quillons. The hilt is flanked by two animals whose tails produce undulating plant-stems, and at the foot there are a casket, shears, and an elongated ?comb. The blade and top of the slab have been inscribed as on number 26, and the upper POLTALLOCH has almost obliterated foliage at the top of the slab. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.46,1). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(31) Lapidarium 15. Tapered slab, 1.77m by 0.52m, with 133B flat margin. It bears a large central sword as on number 25, with a scabbard-chape, surrounded by intertwined pairs of plant-stems with downward-pointing leaves. The stems are attached to two stylised dragons' heads at the foot, and two interlinked triquetra knots at the top. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(32) Churchyard. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, about 1.9m by 0.6m, broken across and lacking the top left corner. Within an edge-moulding flanked by nailhead on the bevel and top, there is in the lower half a sword as on number 25, surrounded by a network of plant-stems enclosing leaves on curved stalks, and with a ?casket at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(33) Lapidarium 18. Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.49m, broken 134A across and repaired. The bevelled top edge bears continuous large chevron-ornament and the surface has a flat moulding enclosing nailhead, which in part of the left edge is left



A(33) B(35)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68) graveslabs

incomplete as a narrow roll. This inner moulding returns as a horizontal twist forming two unequal panels, the larger top one bearing, within a flat margin, a sword as on number 25 between undulating plant-stems incorporating triquetra knots at the top and a dragon's head at the bottom of the left stem. The lower panel is filled by a network of plain stems. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.50,2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.21A). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(34) Churchyard. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.91m by 0.47m. Within a triple margin as on number 10, with additional nailhead on the bevel, there is a sword as on number 25, surrounded by plant-stems resembling those on number 33. Below the cross-guard there is a horizontal twist which overlies the sword-blade and is linked to the angle-moulding, and this is repeated towards the foot of the blade, forming three equal panels. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

134B (35) Lapidarium 2. Tapered slab, 1.76m by 0.41m, much worn, with plain margin and continuous chevron-ornament on bevelled top edge. A central sword is surrounded by plant-stems resembling those on number 33, but with paired dragons' heads at the foot, and linked at the top to an interlaced cross of arcs with pellets in the interspaces. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(36) Lapidarium 12. Rectangular slab, 2.03m by 0.59m, restored from several fragments, lacking two corners, and much worn. A triple margin as on number 10 is filled by intertwined plant-scrolls incorporating a short sword below dragons' heads at the top, and two animals, one a unicorn, at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(37) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.66m by 0.46m, lacking the top left corner and much worn. Within a triple margin as on number 10 there are traces of a sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons, and foliage-ornament. *Probably Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(38) Churchyard. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.98m by 0.58m, much worn and flaked in parts. Within a triple margin as on number 10, with an additional narrow moulding on the bevel, there are traces of a sword-hilt and plant-stems. *Probably Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(39) Churchyard. Upper part of tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.21m by 0.46m, much worn. A central sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons is flanked by intertwined plant-stems. *Probably Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(40) Churchyard. Tapered slab of slate, very badly flaked, 1.83m by 0.56m. It has had a margin of continuous chevron-ornament on a slight bevel, and the only surviving ornament on the surface is the tip of a sword-blade with intertwined plant-stems below it. *Probably Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(41) Lost. Tapered slab, probably of slate, flaked in lower part. It bore three chevrons on the bevelled top edge, and a triple margin as on number 10, whose inner moulding merged at the top with a label bearing an inscription. Below this there was an opposed pair of long-eared animals with foliated tails, above a network of intertwined stems with no foliate elements. The three-line Lombardic inscription, whose final words were carved on the inner moulding at the right, is clearly shown in Mackenzie's photograph: *135A*

+SVB ISTO LAPIDE / IACET PATRICIVS / MAC
GILLACRIST / MEC ELAIR
'Under this stone lies Patrick, son of Gilchrist MacKellar'.

The most prominent local family of MacKellars were those of Ardary in Glassary parish, among whom 'Patrick' was a favoured name while 'Gilchrist' is recorded in 1470 and 1496, but a Patrick MacKellar, of unknown family, witnessed a charter at Carnassarie in 1436.[13] (Photograph by Revd J B Mackenzie, *c.*1870, in NMRS). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(42) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.81m by 0.48m, much worn. Within a triple margin as on number 10 there is a network of intertwined plain stems as on number 41, with a plain rectangle, perhaps a casket, at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(43) Lapidarium 11. Upper part of tapered slab with gabled top marked at the base by rounded lugs, 1.48m by 0.49m in width below the lugs; much worn. Within a flat margin, defaced at the right by the inscription IOHN LAMONT, there is an irregular network of stems with downward-pointing paired leaves, and loosely intertwined stems in the gable. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(44) Churchyard, erected on 19th-century tomb-chest marking burials of the MacTavish family of Dunardry, partly concealed by adjacent cross. Tapered slab with flat margin enclosing nailhead which returns to form three panels with inner margins, as on number 21. The surface-decoration, much worn, appears to have been composed entirely of intertwined plant-stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(45) Churchyard. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.91m by 0.58m, much worn and bearing the added date 1777. It bears an edge-moulding between nailhead on the bevel and top and is divided into three panels as on number 21. The two lower panels bear intertwined plant-stems, but the ornament of the top one is obliterated. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(46) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.91m by 0.55m, much worn. It bears a central sword as on number 25, surrounded by intertwined plant-stems with opposed animals at the top. *14th-early 16th century.*

(47) Churchyard. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.84m by 0.56m, broken across and much flaked. Within a flat margin there is a sword as on number 25, surrounded by intertwined plant-stems. *14th-early 16th century.*

(48) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.84m by 0. 53m, much worn and cut back at the top for the initials D McD. The ornament has resembled that on number 47. *14th-early 16th century.*

(49) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.88m by 0.56m, much worn. Within a double margin there is a central sword as on number 25, flanked at the right by encircled plant-stems and at the left by a ?mirror and ?casket. *14th-early 16th century.*

(50) Churchyard. Fragment of slab, 0.47m by 0.33m, bearing angular intertwined plant-stems between a flat margin and a ?sword-blade. *14th-early 16th century.*

(51) Churchyard. Tapered slab with hollow-chamfered bevel, 1.92m by 0.52m; much worn. At the right there is a sword as on number 25, and on the left a series of foliage-medallions and rosettes. The sword-blade bears the inscription AR[CHIBALD] GILLIS. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.53,1). *14th-early 16th century.*

(52) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.91m by 0.52m, much worn. Within a flat edge-moulding it resembles number 51. The upper part is defaced by the inscriptions DUNTROON and IAIN CAIMBEUL. *14th-early 16th century.*

(53) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.82m by 0.48m, much worn. It resembles number 52 but has larger medallions. *14th-early 16th century.*

(54) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.83m by 0.56m, much worn. It bears a central sword with traces of plant-stems overlying the inclined quillons. *14th-early 16th century.*

(55) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.97m by 0.55m, much worn. The only visible ornament is a central sword, perhaps originally surrounded by plant-stems. *14th-early 16th century.*

(56) Churchyard. Rectangular slab, 1.54m by 0.41m, much worn. Within a cable-moulding enclosing a flat margin there is an incised central sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons. A pair of shears is carved at the foot in false relief. *14th-early 16th century.*

(57) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.54m by 0.42m, re-used in 1777 to mark the burial-place of Malcolm Blair. The only surviving medieval ornament is the tip of a central sword-blade and a pair of shears at the foot. *14th-early 16th century.*

(58) Churchyard. Upper part of tapered slab, 1.03m by 0.51m, bearing an incised sword with lobated pommel and short curved quillons, and a comb at the lower right. *14th-early 16th century.*

(59) Churchyard. Tapered slab with pointed foot and slightly pointed top, 1.91m by 0.53m, much worn. Within an edge-roll and inner moulding bearing nailhead which returns horizontally across the head and foot of the slab, the only visible ornament is a sword with inclined quillons. The name JOHN BLEW was added in 1777. *14th-early 16th century.*

(60) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.84m by 0.61m, much worn and bearing a central sword with inclined quillons. *14th-early 16th century.*

(61) Churchyard. Miniature tapered slab with bevelled edges, 0.65m by 0.28m, much worn. A raised edge-moulding encloses a panel with traces of a sword at the right. *14th-early 16th century.*



A(41)



B(62)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68) graveslabs

(62) Lapidarium 13. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, lacking the foot, 1.39m by 0.53m. Within an incised margin there is an incised sword as on number 25, but with a langet and a central fuller having an inverted-thistle-shaped terminal. *Local, 14th-15th century.* 135B

(63) Lapidarium 14. Tapered slab, 1.67m by 0.51m. Within an irregular margin there is an incised sword having a lobated or diamond pommel with tang-button and short curved quillons. *Local, 14th-15th century.*

(64) Churchyard. Roughly tapered slab, 1.68m by 0.63m, much worn. At the left there is an incised sword with lobated pommel and curved quillons, and at the centre the blade of a second sword whose hilt has been higher than the other but is completed effaced. *Local, 14th-15th century.*

(65) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.71m by 0.56m, much worn. It bears the pecked outline of a sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons. *Local, 14th-15th century.*

(66) Churchyard. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.73m by 0.47m, worn and flaked at the foot. It bears an incised sword with lobated pommel and curved quillons, and the inverted, and probably secondary, outlines of an axe and ?hammer. *Local, 14th-15th century.*

(67) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.72m by 0.55m, much worn. The only ornament is a sword with ?round pommel and inclined quillons, and the added inscription POLTALLOCH MARCH. *Local, 14th-16th century.*

(68) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.83m by 0.56m, much worn. It bears an incised sword with ?round pommel, probably with a tang-button, and inclined quillons. *Local, 14th-16th century.*

(69) Churchyard. Upper part of tapered slab of slate, 1.36m by 0.55m, badly flaked. Within a border of dogtooth there is a claymore with incomplete quillons, the hilt flanked by animals as on slabs at Kilmichael Glassary (No.69, 25 and 27) and the blade by plant-stems. *Early 16th century.*

(70) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.77m by 0.51m. The only ornament is a central claymore with round pommel and tang-button, and straight quillons. *Local, 16th century.*

(71) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.66m by 0.56m, much worn. There are traces of a double margin and a central ?claymore, and at the foot, in false relief, an equal-armed ringed cross with square armpits, whose axis is not exactly aligned with the sword-blade.[14*] *Local, 16th century.*

(72) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.71m by 0.46m. Within a plain margin there are incised a claymore at the left and shears at the bottom right, with the name BL[AIR] added at the top. *Local, 16th century.*

(73) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.64m by 0.42m, much worn. Within a bold semicircular moulding set in 20mm from the bevelled edge, it bears the blade of a central sword. *Local, probably 16th century.*

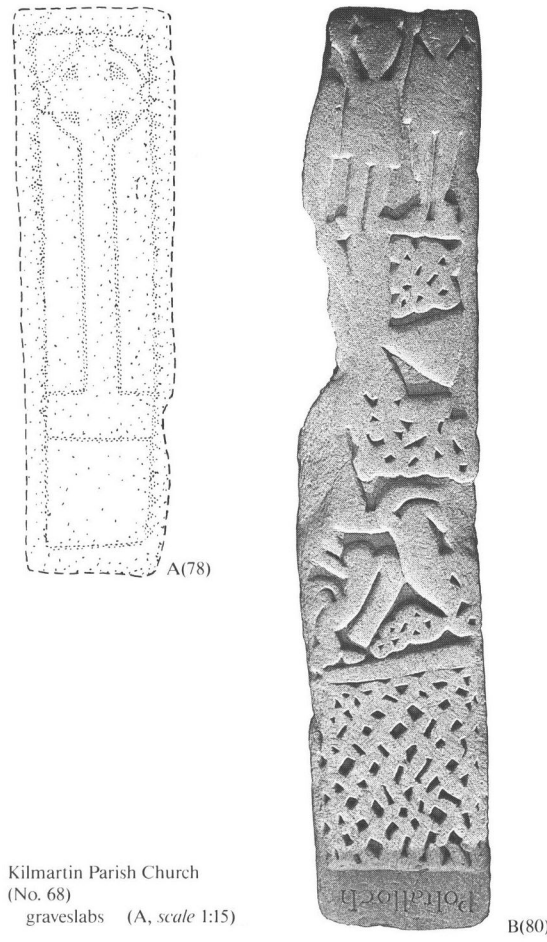
(74) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.62m by 0. 57m. It bears the recut outline of a sword with inclined quillons and a round pommel which may not produce the original medieval form, with the 'A MCA(RTHUR)'.

(75) Churchyard. Miniature tapered slab, 1.11m by 0.37m, much worn. Within a crude incised margin there are two panels containing intertwined plant-stems, the upper one having a flat inner margin and the other having opposed beasts above the plant-stems. *Local, 14th-early 16th century.*

(76) Lapidarium 20. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.44m by about 0.47m, lacking the top right corner. The surface, enclosed by a cable-moulding and flat inner moulding, is uncarved except for a comb and shears at the foot. *Local, 14th-early 16th century.*

(77) Churchyard. Tapered slab, 1.42m by 0.43m, split diagonally at bottom left. It bears an edge-roll within square nailhead set on the bevelled edges, but the only identifiable ornament is a pair of shears set vertically in the lower half. At the top the incised name JOHN / BRODIE may commemorate the gardener of that name who was employed at Duntrune from about 1798.[15] *Local, 14th-early 16th century.*

136A (78) Lost, recorded in churchyard in 1962. Rectangular slab, 1.15m by 0.31m. Within a margin with inward-pointing sawtooth ornament there is a ring-headed cross with square hollowed armpits and concave hollowed terminals at the side-arms, and having a long incised shaft with simple rectangular base. (Photograph and rubbing in NMRS). *Local, probably 15th-16th century.*



A(78) B(80)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68) graveslabs (A, *scale* 1:15)

(79) Churchyard. Rectangular slab, about 1.7m by 0.5m, much worn and damaged at the edges. Within a double moulding there is, towards the right, a large sword or claymore with round pommel and tang-button, and almost straight quillons, flanked on the right by a plant-scroll. To the left of the sword-hilt there is a two-legged ?human figure, and below the hilt there is a cross with incised shaft and rectangular base, and a ringed cross-head with sunk square armpits and short side-arms, in false relief. At the foot there is a casket with binding-strips, and a ?mirror and ?comb. The later inscriptions PETER CAMPBELL and DUNTROON are cut across the slab. *Local, probably 15th-16th century.*

136B (80) Poltalloch enclosure. Slab of quartzose schist, probably tapered but damaged along the ?left edge, 1.84m by 0.37m; much worn. The surviving edges bear three-cord plait, T-fret and voluted ornament, but the ends appear to be truncated. The surface is divided into three panels crudely carved in false relief, the ?top one showing two human figures, one with arms raised and both with short block-like bodies; there may have been a third figure at the left. The large central panel contains a cross with wedge-shaped arms, and two animals, with three irregular interlaced space-fillers,

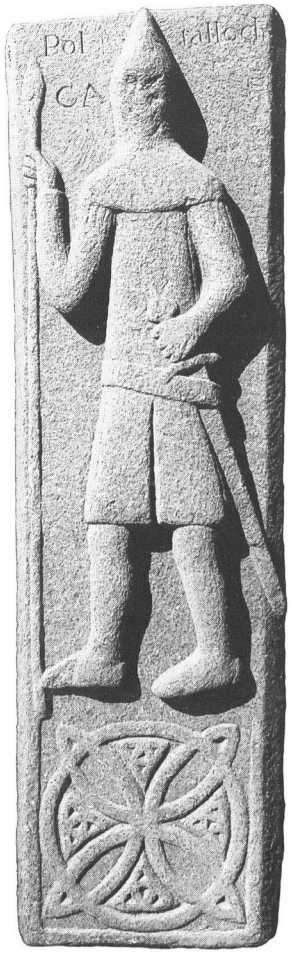
and the bottom panel is filled with interlace. The name POLTALLOCH is incised on a recessed panel at the foot. This slab is a crude local product, probably of late medieval or post-Reformation date. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.54,1).

Effigies

(81) Lapidarium 10. Slab of chlorite-schist, 1.94m by 0.58m at the head and 0.63m in the lower half, much worn. It bears in relief the full-length effigy of a man wearing bascinet, aventail and aketon. His left hand grasps the blade of a large sword suspended from a waist-belt whose free end is held in his right hand. The feet rest on a plain ledge, and there is no surviving evidence of carving on the base-slab. A thin scroll and the name McTAVISH have been incised across the aventail. *Probably Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

(82) Poltalloch enclosure. Tapered slab, 1.84m by 0.58m, with chamfered edges. It is carved in relief with a strip of continuous chevron-ornament at the foot, on which there stands a full-length figure in bascinet, aventail and quilted aketon with skirt split at the front. The right hand holds a long spear with diamond-shaped head, and the left hand grasps the hilt of a sword with round pommel and tang-button, and short slightly-curved quillons with slightly expanded terminals, whose tip extends onto the chamfered edge of the slab. The name POLTALLOCH is carved at the top of the plain base-slab. (Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.22B). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68)
A. effigy
B. cross-fragment



A(83)



B(87)

(83) Poltalloch enclosure. Tapered slab, 1.85m by 0.59m, with chamfered edges. It bears an armed figure somewhat smaller than that on number 82, and at the foot, in low relief within a margin, there is a large ring-knot having in the interspaces triquetra knots which form an equal-armed cross. At the top there are the added names POLTALLOCH and CA(?MPBELL). (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.51,l; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.22A). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.* 137A

Tomb-chests

(84) Churchyard. Tomb-chest, possibly reconstructed and lacking the N side-slab (see number 85). The S side-slab is 2.08m long by 80mm thick, and has a decorated zone 0.43m high above an earth-fast base. It bears three paired stalks which form asymmetrical arches enclosing large rounded leaves, with trefoils in the upper spandrels. The E end-slab, 0.6m long by 80mm thick, of which only the upper 0.3m is exposed, bears an incised ringed cross with sunken square armpits, which in its present form appears to be of post-medieval date, although it may have been re-cut from an Early Christian fragment. The plain rectangular top-slab, 2.13m by 0.77m, bears the name INVERL(?IEVER). (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.48,2). *Early 16th century.*

(85) Lapidarium, above door. Side-slab of tomb-chest, 2.08m long by 0.61m high including a 0.22m plain base which is 100mm thick. The left edge is flaked, probably when the slab was being quarried or carved since the damaged area bears shallow foliage-ornament. This belongs to a series of arched stems as on number 84, but having smaller leaves and with additional foliage at the right end. The lower right corner is roughly rebated, possibly to fit over a step. The identity of length suggests that this may have been part of number 84.[16*] *Early 16th century.*

(86) Churchyard. Reconstructed tomb-chest. The much-worn side-slab measures 2.22m long by 70mm thick and bears arched foliated stems as on numbers 84 and 85. The W end-slab, 0.71m long by 90mm thick, and damaged at the top right, bears four cusped niches with moulded bases and capitals, grouped in two pairs under ogival arch-heads with pinnacles, foliated finials, and quatrefoils in the upper spandrels. The plain top slab is inscribed DUNTROON.[17*] (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.48,1; end-slab only). *Early 16th century.*

Crosses

(87) Church, formerly in churchyard. Head and upper part of small free-standing cross, lacking the top arm. It is 0.61m in surviving height by 0.45m across the arms, the tapered shaft is 0. 27m wide below the cross-head, and the thickness is 80mm. The angles of the shaft bear roll-mouldings separated by nailhead-ornament on the edges, which are continued by triple-beaded concave brackets having discs at both ends and supporting the cross-arms. Within these mouldings there is a plain cross with square armpits, outlined on both faces by a continuous incised margin; the surviving lower armpits are sunk, within the brackets, but the piercing of the left one appears to be accidental. On one face there is the figure of the Crucified Saviour, complete except for part of the head but much worn, with straight arms slightly raised and head inclined to His right. The posture of the figure resembles that on the cross formerly at Kilmichael Glassary 137B



Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68)
cross (*scale* 1:15)

(No.69,22), and traces of one upper bracket indicate that the cross-head was a simpler version of the one at Kilfinan (No.61,13). (*PSAS*, **61** (1926-7), fig.19 on p.159; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, fig.7,5 on p.33 (reconstructed outline)). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(88) Churchyard. Cross-shaft fragment, 1.34m long, tapering from 0.28m to 0.21m in width and from 105mm to 75mm in thickness. On both faces there is a simple pecked 50mm margin, terminating 0.2m above the broken foot, and at one edge there is the fragmentary projection of the cross-head. It has been inverted and re-used as a gravemarker with the added name POLTALLOCH. *Local, 14th-early 16th century.*

(89) Church, reconstructed in 1977. Free-standing ringed cross whose shaft, with incomplete head, was recorded lying in the churchyard about 1860, and subsequently set in a plain socket-stone near the entrance-gate, along with the detached left arm. The top arm was recovered in 1973 from a culvert some 400m from the church, and has been attached to the cross-head, while the left arm has been fixed in position by metal rods. The cross is 2.07m in visible height, a further 0.25m of the broken foot being concealed in a modern concrete base; it tapers in width from 0.45m to 0.35m and in thickness from 160mm to 130mm, and the original span was about 1.3m. The pierced armpits were probably semicircular and the broken junctions of the ring-quadrants are visible on the edges of the shaft and top arm, while a fragment about

95mm thick is preserved on the under-side of the left arm. The ring appears to have continued the treatment of the angles of the cross, which are wrought on the front with a hollow chamfer enclosing a roll-moulding, and on the back with plain 45mm chamfers, and a roll-moulding in the cross-head only. The upper edge of the top arm has an additional thick roll at the front, and slopes down with a rough 65mm bevel to the back, while the arms are not evenly drafted from front to back and parts of the ornament appear to be unfinished.

On the front (*a*) the cross-head and upper part of the shaft contain the figure of the Crucified Saviour, 0.84m high, against a plain background and with no indication of the rood. The upper part of the figure is enclosed in a cable-moulded ring, which meets the torso in line with the upper edge of the short loin-cloth. The head, which is tilted to His right, is fully modelled and the background has been hollowed out to emphasise this, while the torso is also well defined, but the crossed legs are less strongly indicated and the right hand is only roughly shaped. In the left arm there is a winged quadruped with head turned back to face the Saviour, carrying a ?book and probably representing the lion symbol of the evangelist Mark, while in the top arm there is an angel with one arm extended, probably symbolising St Matthew. At the base of the shaft, now partly concealed, there are two thick undulating plant-stems enclosing a quatrefoil, and above them a further winged and ?horned beast with head turned upwards, probably the bull of St. Luke. The back bears in the cross-head the seated and draped figure of Christ in majesty, with arms raised to display His wounds, within an oval mandorla which meets the base of the hollowed-out halo. The top arm of the cross contains an angel similar to that on the front, but the shaft is plain and the side-arm is also plain within the edge-roll. Despite its incomplete character this cross shows an ambitious treatment of the human figure, perhaps based on metalwork models (see Introduction), and a simple but coherent iconographic scheme not matched elsewhere in the West Highlands, and it may be attributed to the first half of the 16th century. (Drawing by H D Graham, *c.*1860, in NMRS; Drummond *Monuments*, pl.54,2; *PSAS*, **61** (1926-7), figs.17-18 on pp.157-8).

POST-REFORMATION. The following monuments are in the churchyard, except where specified.

(90) Tapered slab, 1.86m by 0.55m, bordered by a broad roll-moulding within a rebated margin. At each end there is incised an equal-armed outline cross with ridged surface-ornament, encircled by a triple-beaded ring. These roundels are linked by two sinuous lines forming three 'medallions', with an outline cross in the centre one. Along one edge there is the added name ELANRIE. This appears to be a late imitation, probably of late 16th- or 17th-century date, of the plant-stems shown on late medieval graveslabs.

139 (91) Poltalloch enclosure. Large rectangular slab, evidently from a table-tomb, with an edge-roll which does not return at the foot, and mouldings below the edge. In the lower half there is a large relief armorial with elaborately foliated mantling, the shield charged: on a saltire, between four stags' heads ?couped,[18*] five mullets. Above the helm there is a thin tower for crest, with the motto AD ARDVA TENDIT ('He strives for the heights') and the lower part of the shield is flanked by skulls and angels' heads, with an hourglass and a heart, and at the foot an open book and an oval boss with the initials M/AM IM. At the top there is inscribed in incised capitals:



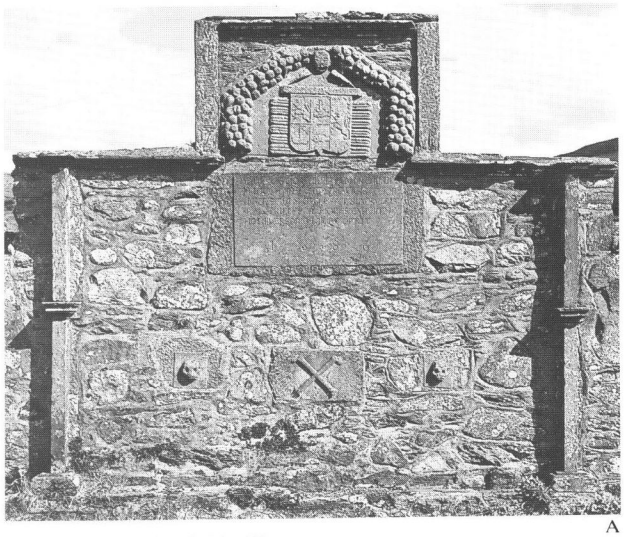
(91)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68); graveslab

QUICQUID MR ARCHIBALDUS MALCOL/UMBUS CELLAE MICHAELIS PASTOR MORTI / OBNOXIUM HABUIT SUB HOC SAXO JACIT / OBIIT AN(NO) DOM(INI) 1685 AETATIS SUAE 80
NUMEROSUS INOPES CELUM DUXIT STABILI / FIRMO ALTO PICTORE VOCE FIDE / VITAM OBITUS COELUM FUSIT / CELEBRAT RESERAVIT / GRATIA VITA OBITUS FIRMA BEATA / SILENS

The mortal remains of Mr Archibald Malcolm, minister of Kilmichael, lie beneath this stone. He died in 1685 aged 80.

Many were the poor he led to Heaven, with steadfast heart, with steady voice and profound faith. He poured forth his life, made glorious death, and unlocked the gates of Paradise. He displayed unwavering grace, enjoyed a blessed life and met a peaceful end.



A



B(98)



C(99)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68)
A. MacLachlan monument (94)
B, C. graveslabs

Archibald Malcolm or MacCallum of Poltalloch was minister of Glassary parish from 1639 until his death. The initial IM are presumably those of his second wife, Janet MacLachlan.[19*]

(92-3) Recumbent slab (92) inscribed 1685 / D McBEN. An adjacent slab (93) bears the same initials, and a headstone of 1841 commemorates members of the MacVean family.

140A (94) Mural monument, about 4m wide and up to 3m high, built into E wall of churchyard. It comprises rubble walling incorporating schist panels and framed by schist pilasters of rectangular section, with moulded bases, mid-mouldings and cornice, broken at the centre by a tall projection with later sandstone jambs and a schist cornice. This contains an armorial panel of schist with a shield set on stylised mantling and framed by clusters of ?fruit with a central face-mask having simplified wings.

The shield is parted per pale: dexter, quarterly; 1st, a lion rampant; 2nd, a dexter hand couped holding a cross with expanded upper terminal; 3rd, a galley, pennon flying; 4th, a salmon naiant; sinister, a lion rampant within an engrailed border. On a separate panel below, in thin incised letters, is the inscription:

> QUICQUID MORTALE HABENT MR GULIELMUS / M(AC)LAUCHLANE CELLAE MARTINENSIS RECTOR / AC GRISELLA McGILCHRIST EIUS UXOR EORUM/QUE LIBERI UTPOTE MORTIS EXUVIAE IN HOC DIVERSORIO LATERE OPTAT / 1686
>
> 'Mr William MacLachlan, rector of Kilmartin, desires that his mortal remains, and those of his wife Grisel MacGilchrist and their children, should lie in this resting-place as spoils of Death, 1686'.

Below there are three detached relief panels bearing emblems of mortality. William MacLachlan became minister of Kilmartin in 1669, and died in Ireland in or after 1690, having been deprived of his charge for not conforming to Presbyterianism.[20*]

(95) Churchyard, in railed Campbell of Kilmartin enclosure. Table-tomb, with central part of head curved. At the top there is a winged angel's head in high relief, then emblems of mortality including a coffin and crossed spade and shovel, under a horseshoe label with tasselled ends. A shield, within serpentine mantling, bears quarterly, for Campbell: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and ?3rd, a galley, ?a salmon naiant in base. At the foot there is the incised date 1686. There is no visible inscription and the tomb may have been erected during the lifetime of Alexander Campbell, first laird of the second Campbell family of Kilmartin (see No.134), whose date of death is unknown. The monument may be attributed to the same carver as the MacLachlan slab of 1685 at Kilbrandon (Lorn).[21]

(96) Tapered slab bearing the date 1704 and the initials D McR and M McM, within the following marginal inscription:

> HERE LYES / THE CORPS OF DANIEL McRIVER [...] WHO DIED / THE 9 DAY OF AGUST [...] THE 57 YEAR OF HIS AGE

The name MacRiver or Mac inRiver is recorded in various forms in Kilmartin and Craignish parishes in the late 17th century.[22]

(97) Tapered slab, adjoining number 96, with the incised date 1704 and initials D McR and emblems of mortality in low relief, within a damaged marginal inscription:

HERE LYES THE / CORPS OF DUNCAN McPIVER *(sic)* SON TO DAN [... / ...]

140B (98) Lapidarium 22. Tapered slab, 1.92m by 0.63m. In the upper part is the incised inscription AC / KMcC / 1707, with the added inscription ELANRIE along the top edge, and then a sunk panel containing, in bold false relief, chevron-ornament at the sides and a large encircled hexafoil above a short pedestal. In the lower half there is a central false-relief saltire flanked by pellets and lozenges, and then a shield, quarterly : 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a galley, a salmon naiant in base; 3rd, checky, flanked by the initials NC and MC. This slab probably commemorates Angus Campbell of Eilean Righ (a cadet branch of Duntrune), who is recorded in 1701, and the lower initials may be those of his younger son Neil.[23] Despite its primitive character, the ornament of this slab is clearly contemporary with the initials.

140C (99) Lapidarium 21. Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.95m by 0.59m. In the same bold style as number 98 it bears motifs of varying size, including four hexafoils; two sets of concentric rings, one enclosing a crosslet; two other small crosslets, and a sunk lozenge. At the top, below the added ELANRIE, there is incised DC / 1712, for Donald Campbell of Eilean Righ, elder son of Angus Campbell (*supra*).[24*]

(100) Table-tomb of early 18th century type with illegible inscription in the upper part, and below it a relief armorial bearing a shield, quarterly: 1st, a stag's head cabossed; 2nd, gyronny of eight; 3rd, a galley; 4th, on a fess three buckles. These arms were used by the Campbells of Cawdor and the crest is a bird, probably the Cawdor swan.[25] Below a straight label there are emblems of mortality.

(101) Table-tomb with added inscription KILMERTIN, carved in relief with an elaborate shield bearing an inescutcheon gyronny of eight between four salmon naiant, an illegible charge in base. The crest is a stag's head couped. This slab and numbers 102-4 evidently commemorate 18th-century members of the second Campbell family of Kilmartin, cadets of Inverawe.[26]

(102) Table-tomb, much worn, bearing a shield within mantling: an inescutcheon gyronny of eight between six salmon naiant. In the lower part there are large emblems of mortality below a curved label.

(103-4) Two almost identical table-tombs, resembling number 102 but with more florid mantling and each having a stag's head for crest.

(105) Table-tomb, similar to numbers 102-4 but with mantling spiralling more freely, and bearing a shield quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a boar's head couped; 3rd, a galley, oars in action. These arms suggest a connection with the Campbells of Lochnell, but there is no legible inscription.

(106) Table-tomb, with the date 1736 and an almost illegible inscription, recorded as commemorating 'Duncan Campbell of the family of Duntroon and Katherine Campbell his spouse'.[27] At the centre is the added inscription IAIN CAIMBEUL, and then emblems of mortality as on numbers 102-5.

(107) Churchyard, in railed Campbell of Ormaig enclosure. Large slab bearing at the top a raised blank panel, and then a Latin inscription commemorating Archibald Campbell of Ormaig, 'gentleman' (*armiger*), who died in 1743 aged 75, and his descendants.

(108) Churchyard, adjoining number 107. Headstone with shaped head, bearing inscription commemorating Isabella Campbell, wife of Archibald Lambie, formerly minister of Kilmartin. The date of death is given as 1764, but is recorded elsewhere as 1752, and it is possible that this headstone, like an adjacent one of similar style, was erected shortly before 1816. Archibald Lambie was minister of Kilmartin from 1738 until his death in 1767, and his first wife was a daughter of Archibald Campbell of Ormaig.[28]

142B (109) Mural monument in church, erected in 1819 by his sons to commemorate Neil Campbell of Duntroon and Oib (1736-91), who 'served as Captain at the taking of the Havannah in 1762, and afterwards in ... the American War', and in 1786 went to the East Indies, 'hoping by this honourable exertion to retrieve his paternal inheritance from debt incurred by the failure of the Ayr Bank, and by liberal pecuniary engagements for others'. He died at Madras as 'High Sheriff . . . and aide de camp to the Nabob of Arcot'. His eldest son James (1773-99) was killed in action with the 79th Regiment in Holland, after military service in India and South Africa. The marble tablet is surmounted by a segmental pediment with the family crest, two arms drawing a bow, and the motto AGITE PRO VIRIBUS ('Do your best'), between two flaming urns.

(110) Large table tomb erected, probably about 1800, by John Smith, tacksman of Stroneskar, to his son Alexander, doctor of medicine, who died aged 36. In the upper part is a dolphin crest on a wreath, then an elaborate angel holding a chalice, and bluebell swags flanking a label with the motto MEDIIS TRANQUILLUS IN UNDIS ('calm in the midst of the waves'). An adjacent slab commemorates Janet Campbell, wife of John Smith, who died in 1816 aged 75.

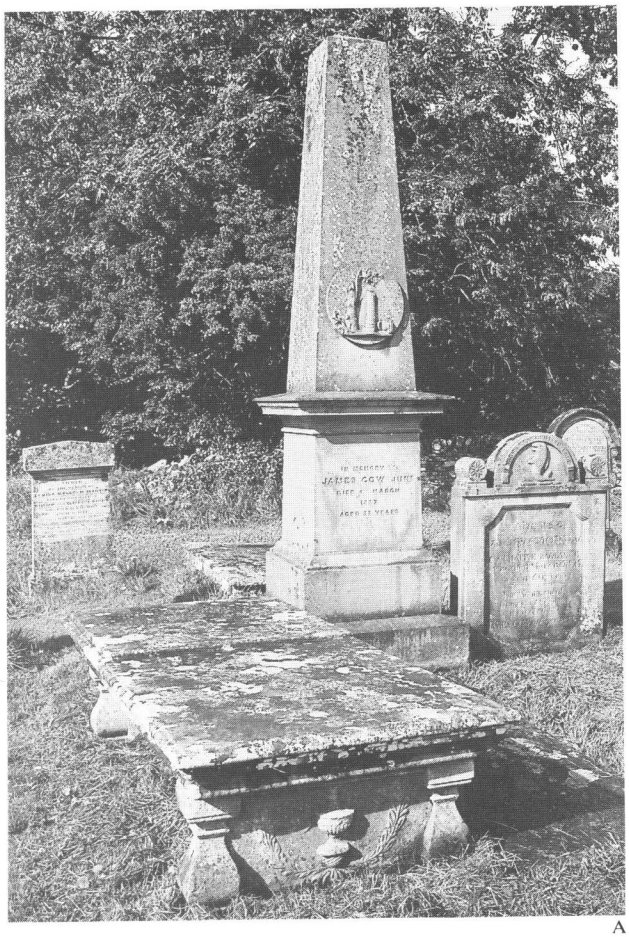
(111-12) Headstone with shaped head (111) erected in 1809 by Donald McNicoll to his wife Elizabeth McFarlane and their children Archibald and Helen, with the verse:

IT IS GOD THAT LIFTS OUR COMFORTS / HIGH
OR SINKS THEM IN THE GRAVE /
HE GIVES AND THEN HE TAKES AWAY /
HE TAKES BUT WHAT HE GAVE

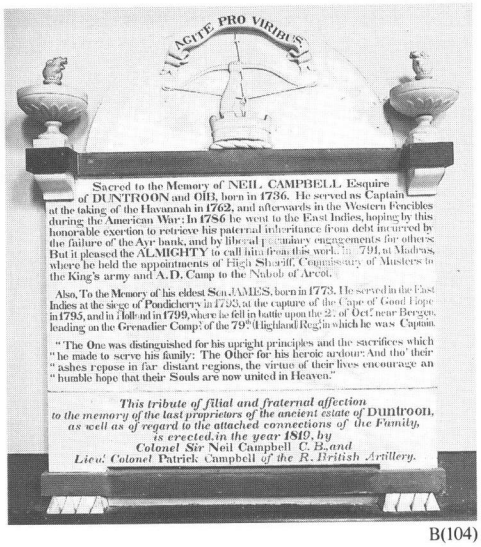
The adjacent table-tomb (112) commemorates Elizabeth McFarlane, wife of Donald McNicoll 'of the Excise', who died in 1807 aged 26.

(113) Churchyard, in the stone-built W reredos-wall of the iron-railed Campbell of Kilmartin burial-enclosure, which has sandstone quoins and base-course, and a gabled pediment with ball-finial. Mural tablet of white marble, erected in 1827 by his widow, Mrs Helen Lamont Campbell, to Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin who died in 1825 aged 46.[29*]

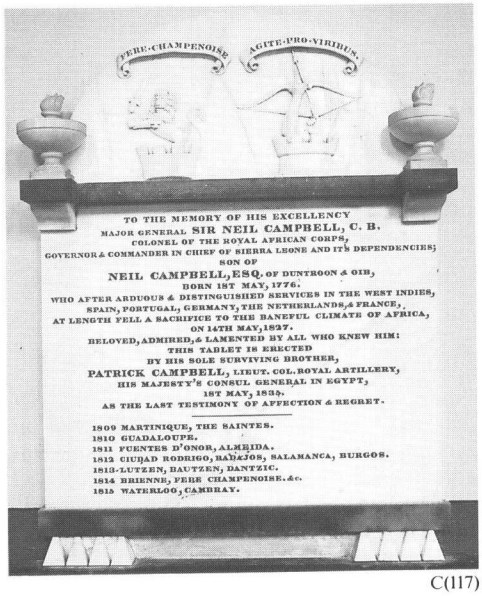
142A (114-16) Group of monuments to the family of James Gow, the farm manager who was brought from Perthshire about 1796 to supervise agricultural improvement on the Poltalloch estate. A headstone (114) with curved pediment and a crest and motto as on number 110 was erected by 'James Gow at Experiment' (Barsloisnach, No.214) to his wife, Catherine Romance, who died in 1828 aged 60. An obelisk 3.5m high (115) was erected in 1840 to their son, James Gow, junior, who



A



B(104)



C(117)

died in 1837 aged 33, by 'the work people on the estate of Poltalloch who were usually employed under his charge'. It was carved by a young Glasgow sculptor named Mossman,[30] and the shaft bears a medallion with a blasted tree and a broken column. A table-tomb (116) commemorates James Gow himself, who died at 'Rudale' (Rhudil) in 1855 aged 88.

(117-118) Mural monuments in church commemorating the
142C sons of Neil Campbell of Duntroon and Oib and resembling that of their father (number 109). That of Major-General Sir Neil Campbell, C.B., governor of Sierra Leone, who 'fell a sacrifice to the baneful climate of Africa' in 1827 aged 51 years, bears a second crest, a lion rampant with the motto FERE CHAMPENOISE, the name of a battle of 1814 which, with others including Waterloo, is listed at the foot of the tablet. It was erected in 1835 by his brother, later General Patrick Campbell (1779-1857), whose military service with British and Spanish forces, and subsequent diplomatic career, are recorded on his own tablet (118).

(119) Mural marble tablet in church, in form of a sarcophagus gable with fluted angles, anthemion finials, and a gabled pediment bearing a rose-spray in relief. It commemorates Reginald Neill (1833-5) and Isabella Lucy (1834-5), children of Neill Malcolm the younger of Poltalloch.

142D (120) Monument similar to number 119 but with clawed feet, commemorating Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch



D(120)

Kilmartin Parish Church (No. 68)
A. Gow monuments (114-16) B-D. mural monuments

(1769-1837), who was buried at Bexley (Kent) alongside his wife Mary Ann Orme. It was erected 'as a tribute to his unremitting exertions to advance the welfare and improvement of the land of his fathers', and the pediment contains an armorial achievement supported by two stags bearing the Malcolm arms, as on number 91, with a central inescutcheon charged for Orme, and below the shield the additional motto DEUS REFUGIUM NOSTRUM ('God is our refuge').

(121) Table-tomb erected by Margaret Cummings to her husband John Buchannan, 'lately Piper Major in the 42nd Royal Highlanders', who died at Lochgilphead in 1845 aged 75. John Buchanan was noted as an 'excellent piper' who won the Highland Society's competition before serving with his regiment in the Peninsular war from 1803.[31]

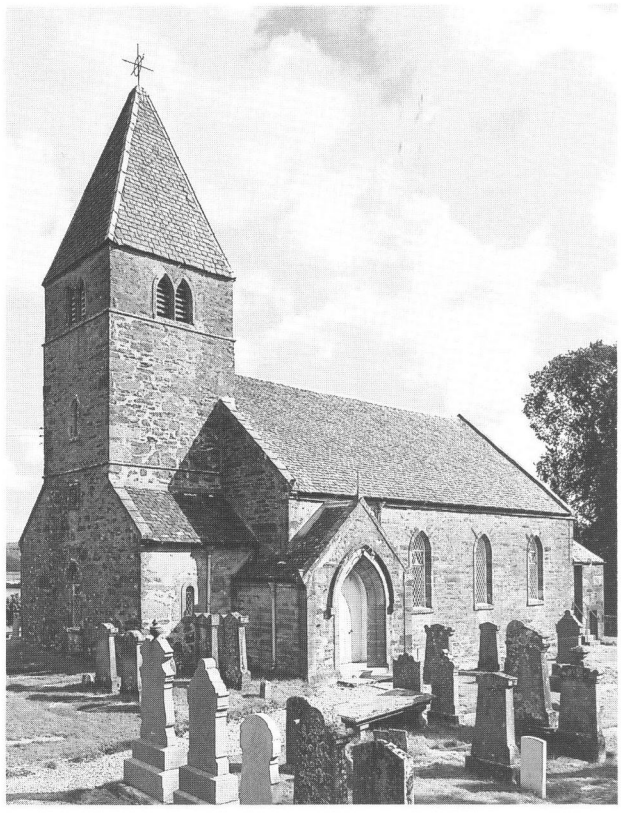
69 Parish Church, Kilmichael Glassary

NR 859935 June 1988

The church of Glassary parish stands in a rectangular churchyard on the W side of the valley of the River Add, 120m E of an extensive rock-outcrop with cup-and-ring markings, and 170m N of the manse that was built in 1841 to replace a building of 1767.[1] The celebrated Romanesque shrine containing an early iron bell, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, is believed to have been found about 1814 in the area between the church and manse rather than at Torbhlaren, 0.8km to the NE, as originally reported.[2]

The name Kilmichael is recorded about 1315 ('Kylmyel in Glenod'), and possibly also in 1240, while about 1350 it was named in association with the adjacent property of Cross Gillesbuig ('Archibald's Cross').[3*] In the late middle ages it was evidently an important place of burial, but it remained a chapel-at-ease of Kilneuair (No.81) until about the early 17th century. The division of the extensive parish, extending from Loch Awe to Loch Fyne, was proposed in 1642, and in 1651 it was decided to establish new parish churches at Kilneuair and on Lochfyneside. Although no action was taken, a similar division based on Kilneuair and Killevin (No.63) was proposed in the early 19th century, when a mission was established on Lochfyneside. In addition to the Parliamentary church built at Lochgilphead (No.172) in 1828, a mission chapel was founded at Cumlodden (NS 014994) in 1841 and erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1853, and later chapels were built at Lochgair (NR 922905) and Ford (NM 869036).[4]

Little is known of the early buildings, although Sir James Campbell of Auchenbreck, principal heritor, submitted a petition about rebuilding the church to the Synod of Argyll in 1725. The church was described in 1794 as having once been 'among the best in the county', but was inconvenient because it was 'long and narrow'. Proposals for repairs were made in 1815, and four years later it was agreed that the old church, even with galleries, would not accommodate 400 sitters. A plan by George Johnston for a church measuring 22.7m by 12.8m, to seat 800, was accepted in 1819, and an estimate of £1138 obtained, but the heritors took no action and uncertainty about the effect of the new church at Lochgilphead on congregational numbers delayed its execution. New plans were obtained in 1826 from John and Donald McIsaac for a church costing £948, and work began the following year, being completed in 1828. The building, which was said in 1844 to be 'too large', was damaged by lightning and repaired in 1830. It is said to have been 'taken down and rebuilt on a scale better suited to the population' in 1873.[5]



Parish Church, Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69), from SW

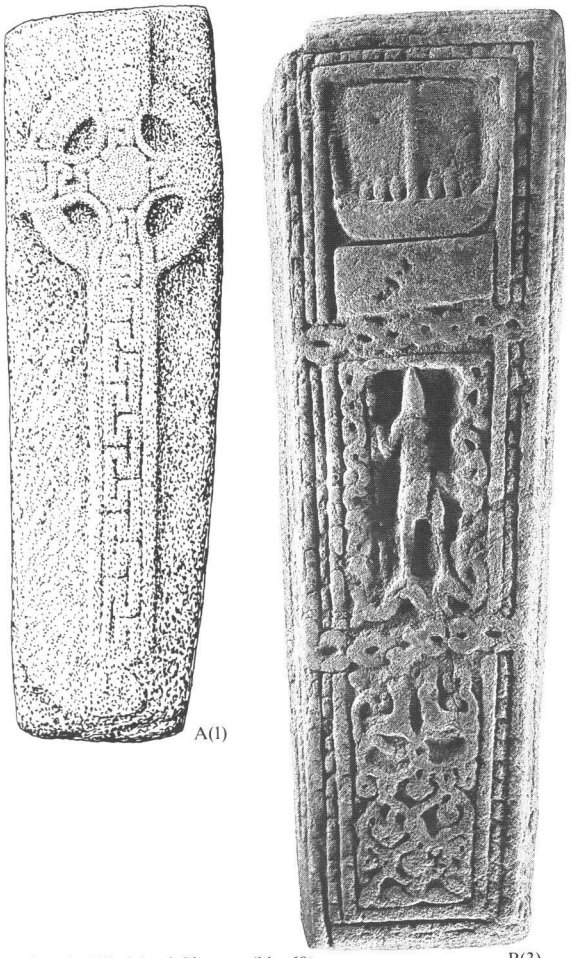
The existing building is a rectangle measuring 14.7m by 9.9m, with four lancets in the N side-wall and three lancets and an entrance-porch to the S. At the centre of the W gable-wall there is a small three-stage tower with pyramidal slated roof, having a shield with the date 1872 in the W wall. At the E end there is a shallow gabled extension with a round-headed window, probably added early in the 20th century. The internal furnishings are of the same period, and the bell is dated 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT. A damaged window-sill or lintel, probably of late 16th- or 17th-century date, has been re-used as a grave-cover near the S wall of the churchyard. It is a slab of schist 1.07m by 0.31m by 0.11m in thickness, having splayed ingoes and a chamfered outer sill for a daylight-opening 0.73m wide and wrought with a 35mm chamfer, and bearing a glazing-groove.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND CROSSES. The following monuments are in the churchyard, except for number 22, which stands in the churchyard at St Columba's Episcopal Chapel, Poltalloch (No. 95), and number 21 which is lost.

EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) Slightly tapered slab of epidiorite, 1.44m by 0.42m, bearing in relief a ringed Latin cross with a beaded margin 144A



A(1) B(3)

Parish Church, Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69)
carved stones (A, *scale* 1:15)

and round sunken armpits. The shaft bears a continuous key-pattern which merges into a roundel, now much worn, at the centre of the cross-head, and the cross-arms and ring appear to have borne similar ornament.

MEDIEVAL. The following stones are carved from epidiorites and chlorite-schists of local origin.

(2) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.94m by 0.63m. It is framed by nailhead-ornament between two roll-mouldings, the outer one being linked to two leaves in the pointed top. At the top is the small figure of a rider wearing a bascinet, but without visible weapons, flanked by an animal biting its tail and, at right, a ring-knot. The remainder is filled by a network of plant-stems, incorporating animals at the top, and near the foot there is a much-worn ?winged animal, represented by Drummond as a cross, and a ring-knot enclosing a pellet. (Drummond, *Monuments,* pl.71a) *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

144B (3) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.86m by 0.59m. An edge-moulding bearing a continuous fret-pattern is enclosed by rows of nailhead, and there is an inner roll-moulding overlain by two horizontal twists which form three panels. The top one shows a galley, sail set, with high stem and stern containing six helmeted figures, and then a plain rectangular panel, perhaps a casket. In the centre panel there is the 0.42m figure of a man armed with spear, sword and bascinet framed in a straight-headed niche with sides of twist-pattern, and standing on a dragon's body bent into a double chevron. The bottom panel contains two confronted cat-like animals surmounting a network of double-stalked five-lobed leaves. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.72,2; *SSS*, **2**, pl.69,2). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(4) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.59m, much worn. The margin includes nailhead-ornament, but the only other surviving carving is two niches with cusped heads. They contain almost identical armed figures, the upper one 0.57m and the lower one 0.46m in height. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(5) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 2.07m by 0.66m, much worn and reworked at the top. It bears an edge-moulding between two rows of nailhead, with an additional inner roll. In the upper half there is a 0.82m armed figure in a cusped niche, and then a tight network of plant-stems. The top of the slab has been dressed to receive the inscription 'John McGregor 1807'. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(6) Tapered slab, 1.82m by 0.54m, lacking the top left corner and much worn. Within a margin of nailhead between two plain mouldings, there is the 0.62m figure of an armed man in an irregular canopied niche with dragons'-head finials, whose ears form large leaves. The lower half bears a network of plant-stems, and the initials McT, for MacTavish, are added at the top. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(7) Tapered slab, 1.82m by 0.53m, lacking the top left corner and much worn. The margin is not preserved, but otherwise it resembles number 6, although the 0.54m armed figure occupies a more regular gabled niche. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(8) Tapered slab with pointed top,1.90m by 0.58m, much worn. It has resembled number 6, but the 0.51m armed figure occupies a niche surmounted by two confronted cats, and the network incorporates inverted double-stalked five-lobed leaves. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(9) Tapered slab lacking the foot and much worn, 1.54m in surviving length by 0.54m. It bears an armed figure 0.42m high with traces of a network of plant-stems below. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(10) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.58m, lacking the top left corner, broken across the middle and much worn. It bears traces of a triple moulding, with a 0.57m armed figure in a niche at the top and interlace at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(11) Tapered slab, 2.05m by 0.66m, much worn. It bears the 0.82m figure of an armed man in relief, but the ornament in the lower part is not identifiable. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(12) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.58m, much worn. The only visible ornament is an armed figure 0.61m high. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(13) Tapered slab, 1.79m by 0.56m. Within a margin of nailhead between two plain mouldings it bears a central sword with inclined quillons and round pommel with tang-button, surrounded by undulating plant-stems with three-lobed leaves to the left and five-lobed leaves to the right. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.72,2). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(14) Tapered slab, 1.90m by 0.59m, flaked at the top left and much worn. It appears to have resembled number 13, but the

top has been re-dressed and the initials McT incised. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(15) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.83m by 0.54m, much worn. It resembled number 13, but no margin survives. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

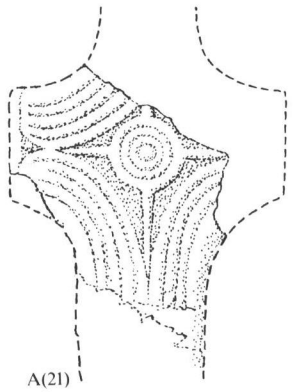
(16) Tapered slab, about 1.88m by 0.48m, broken across, lacking the upper right edge, and damaged at the foot. There is a double margin whose inner member bears a fret resembling that on number 3, which returns below a large triple chevron at the top. It bears a central sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons, flanked by intertwined plant-stems which at the top rise through a ring-knot to form dragons'-head finials confronting a small central animal. The foot of the sword-blade overlies a larger ring-knot with a central pellet and triquetras in the side interspaces. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(17) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.98m by 0.56m, much worn. The margin comprises nailhead between two flat mouldings which at the upper angles overlap to form chevron-like extensions onto the bevel. At the top there are traces of animals, possibly flanking a sword-hilt, and in the lower part there are remains of intertwined plant-stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(18) Tapered slab with incised margin, 1.84m by 0.45m, much worn and flaked in the lower part. It bears the outline of a sword with oval pommel and inclined quillons. *14th-16th century.*

(19) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.86m by 0.51m. It bears a triple moulding on the bevel and an inner bead on the surface, but there is no other visible ornament. *14th-early 16th century.*

(20) Tapered slab with deeply bevelled edges bearing well-preserved nailhead on the right edge, 1.91m by 0.59m. The plain surface was probably never carved. *14th-early 16th century.*



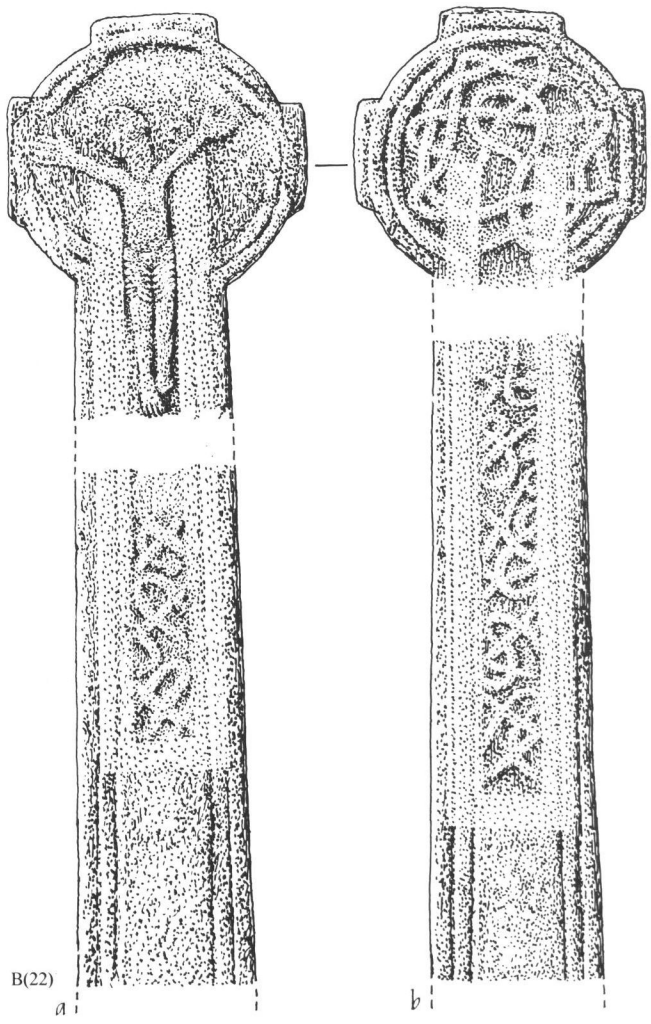
A(21)

Parish Church, Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69) carved stones (B, *scale* 1:15)

145A (21) Fragmentary cross-head with concave armpits and short straight-ended side-arms. Drummond shows four or five concentric mouldings framing each armpit, which formed a central concave lozenge enclosing a fluted roundel and four tapering axial ribs. One of these extended to a small lozenge or arrow-head at the end of the left arm. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.47,2 (not located); original drawing by J Drummond, NMRS MS 28 (SAS 166), captioned 'Kilmichael 1867'). *14th-early 16th century.*

145B (22) Freestanding disc-headed cross, broken below the cross-head and repaired in the 19th century with heavy metal straps which obscure parts of the ornament. It measures 1.91m in visible height by 0.58m in span, the diameter of the disc being 0.55m, and the shaft, which is 120mm thick at base, tapers from 0.35m to 0.29m below the cross-head. Both faces are framed by double mouldings which in the head are intertwined, the inner members projecting in some cases to form the stubby arms. The edges of the shaft bear elongated dogtooth, which is continued as a plain central moulding on the edges of the cross-head. The front bears a worn and crudely-carved figure of the Crucified Saviour, with head inclined to His right and crossed feet. The rood is not represented, and the only other ornament on this face is a short vertical strip of interlaced plant-stems which terminates at least 0.45m above the foot of the shaft. The back of the shaft is occupied by similar plant-stems extending a little lower, and the head is filled by loose irregularly interlaced stems with no foliaceous features.

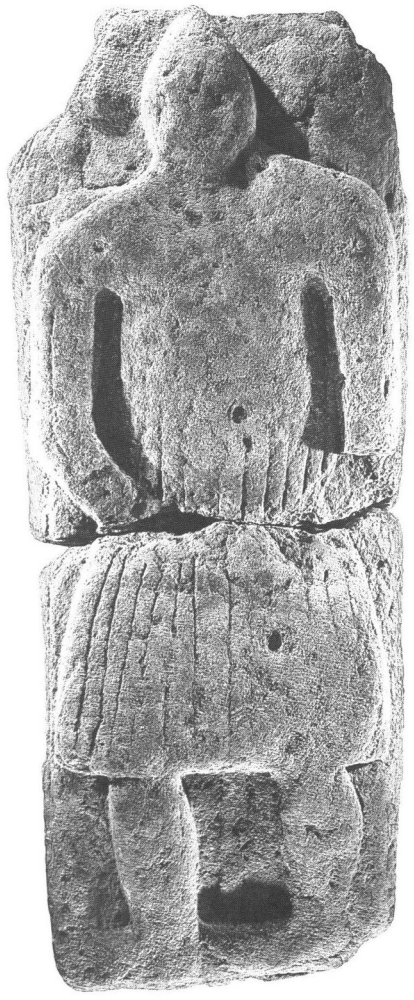
Drummond relates that this cross was found, re-used as a door-lintel, during the demolition of the old church in 1827, removed by the Poltalloch estate factor to Bellanoch, and



B(22) a b

eventually repaired with iron clamps. It was brought back to Kilmichael to be set up as the village cross, but was again removed to Poltalloch, where it stands in a modern octagonal base, after the building of the chapel in the early 1850s. (*SSS*, **2**, pl.58; Drummond in *PSAS* **8** (1868-70), 118-19; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, p.55, pl.22C). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(23) Lower part of a cross-shaft, 1.45m high including a roughly-shaped butt 0.23m high, and tapering in width from 0.31m to 0.22m and in thickness from 100mm to 50mm. Both faces have bevelled edges within which there are incised margins varying from 45mm to 70mm in width, and on one face there is an incised sword with short curved quillons and a fragment of a lobated pommel. *Local, 14th-15th century.*



Parish Church
Kilmichael Glassary
(No. 69)
effigy (24)

146 (24) Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.77m; it is broken across and the top left corner has been lost since it was illustrated by Drummond. It bears in low relief the crudely-carved effigy of a man armed in bascinet and quilted aketon. The hilt of a sword with diamond-shaped pommel and straight quillons is shown behind his right shoulder, and a possible axe is carved above the left shoulder, while what may be its shaft is visible between his legs. The hands are damaged but appear to grasp a waist-belt, and the feet are shown in profile, while the head rests on a pillow. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.43, incorrectly captioned 'Iona'). *Local, 15th-16th century.*

(25) Cover and one side-slab of a tomb-chest, probably intended to stand against the N wall or in the NE angle of a building. The rectangular cover-slab, which measures 1.99m 147A by 0.74m and lacks the top right corner, bears on three sides a border of dogtooth within a plain margin. Much of the surface at the right edge is flaked, but there is no evidence that the edge has been cut back and the dogtooth border probably never returned at this side. At the top it bears a three-line black-letter inscription:

HIC IACIT ALLEXA/ANDER MAKKEVYR / OF
KEYRNANAO
'Here lies Alexander MacIver of Kirnan'.

The remainder of the slab shows a central claymore with round pommel and tang-button, long slightly-inclined quillons with quatrefoil terminals, langet and short fuller, surrounded by undulating stems with large fleshy leaves and occasional small pellets. The sword-hilt is flanked on the right by a griffon and on the left by a dragon-headed quadruped.

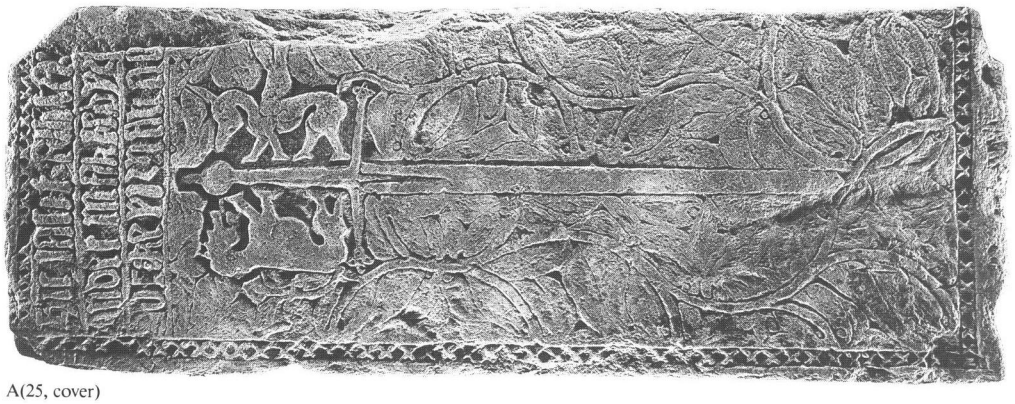
The side-slab measures 2.03m by 0.96m, the lower 0.37m 147B being uncarved and evidently intended to be set into the floor. The upper part is framed by dogtooth between two plain mouldings except at the base, where the central 0.8m of dogtooth is replaced by nailhead, the outer moulding is omitted and the inner one merges with the base of an arcade of eight roundheaded arches. These have simple finials which produce pelleted leaves resembling those on the cover-slab.

Alexander MacIver's son John held the lands of Kirnan, some 2.5km NNE of Kilmichael, in 1570, and the family, who were related to the Campbells, adopted that surname in the 17th century. The inscription shows certain Scottish features in lettering and orthography. It was evidently carved by the same hand as numbers 26-28 *infra*, and the lids of two tomb-chests on Lismore.[6*] (*SSS*, **2**, pl.59,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.70; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 70, pl.29D, E). *Early 16th century.*

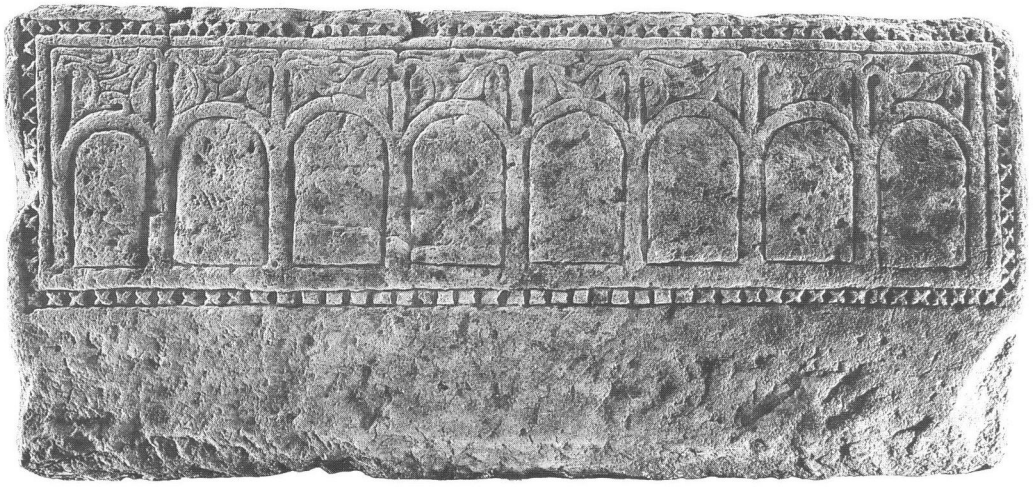
(26) Cover and one side-slab of tomb-chest. The rectangular cover-slab, 1.97m by 0.72m, lacks the bottom 147C right corner and is much worn. It has a plain margin at the top and left edge only. It bears a claymore and foliage similar to those on number 25, but incorporating three small dragons at the sides of the slab. Parallel to the sword-hilt there are three lines of black-letter inscription, continued along the top edge and completed in two lines right of the hilt:

HIC IACET / DUNCANUS / REOY M(A)C ALLEN /
M(A)CLACHLAN / THA(N)E OF / [...]
'Here lies Duncan Roy, son of Alan MacLachlan, thane of ...'

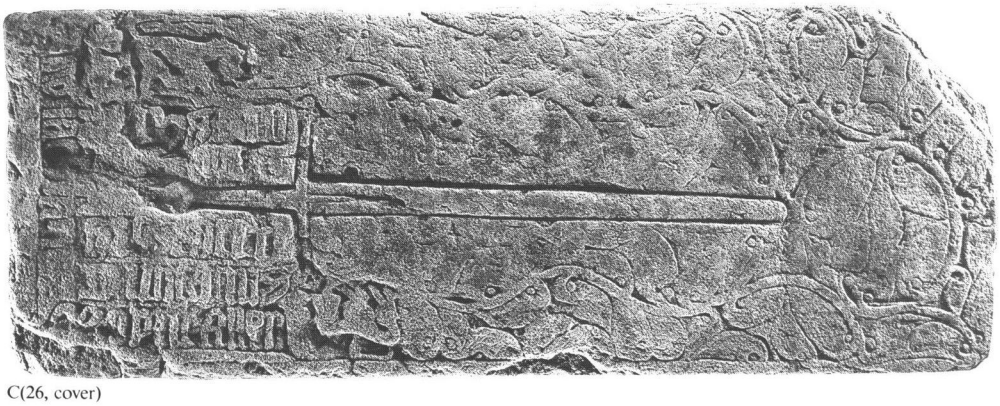
The side-slab, 1.91m by 0.61m including a plain lower margin 147D 100mm high, is damaged at the bottom right corner, but a surface-flake is preserved. Above a plain moulding returned at the ends, it is divided into three panels by vertical paired stems enclosing inner semicircular arched stems, all producing thick fleshy leaves with pellets. The left arch included a triquetra and the central one a double plaited circular knot. An adjacent plain slab, 1.91m by 0.72m, has



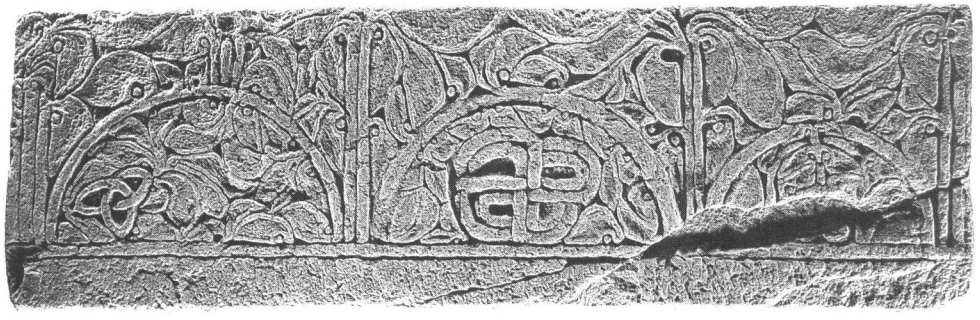
A(25, cover)



B(25, side)



C(26, cover)



D(26, side)

Parish Church,
Kilmichael Glassary
(No. 69)
tomb-chests

well tooled top and ends and may have been an inner side-slab set against a wall. It is notched at one end, as if to fit against a chancel step.

Duncan Roy (*ruadh*, 'red-haired'), younger son of Alan MacLachlan of Dunadd and ancestor of the MacLachlans of Dunamuck, appears as a witness in 1511 and 1533. The apparent title 'thane' may refer to the office of *thoisseachdeowra* of the chief of MacLachlan's lands in Glassary, held by the Dunadd family, but the short place-name in the inscription is not identifiable, (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.73; White, *Knapdale*, pl.47; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture,* inscription number 71). *Early 16th century.*

(27) Rectangular slab, 1.74m by 0.45m, broken across and damaged at the foot, and much worn. Within a border of dogtooth between two plain mouldings it bears a claymore similar to those on numbers 25 and 26, the hilt being flanked on the right by a dragon and on the left by a round-headed quadruped. Their tails rise to form a foliated niche, and the sword-blade is surrounded by intertwined plant-stems with double-stalked leaves. *Early 16th century.*

148A (28) Tapered slab, 1.68m by 0.52m, damaged at the head and foot. It bears a large Latin cross with beaded outline and pointed expanded terminals, having a small square central boss and rising from a three-stepped Calvary base. It is surrounded by thick plant-stems with pelleted leaves resembling those on numbers 25 and 26. *Early 16th century.*

(29) Tapered slab, 1.71m by 0.49m, bearing within a plain incised margin the outline of a two-handed sword having slightly curved quillons and a round pommel with tang-button. Above the quillons there is carved PC / 1723, but the slab is probably of 16th-century date.

(30) Irregular slab 1.67m long, preserving an incised 148B margin at the top only although Drummond shows beaded margins at the sides. It bears the incised outlines of an inverted axe with curved blade, and a shoe with pointed toe. This was presumably the graveslab of a shoemaker, and a medieval date is possible in view of the shape of the shoe, although it may be somewhat later. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.71,2).

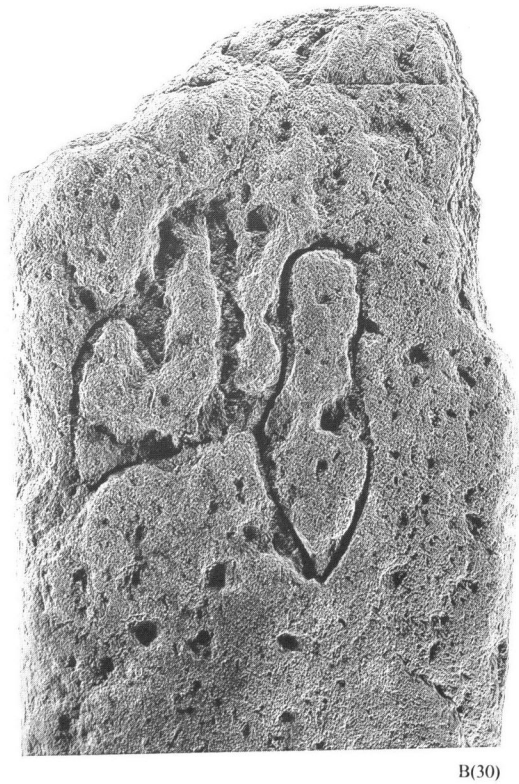
POST-REFORMATION

(31) Cruciform stone, 1.77m high by 0.76m across the arms. 148C The shaft tapers in width from 0.56m to 0.51m below the arms, which have a projection of 0.12m, and the upper arm tapers from 0.44m to 0.38m. The cross is probably of post-medieval date, and it was re-used as a graveslab in the early 19th century, the name ARCH(IBALD) McCALLUM being incised in a panel recessed into the cross-head. The adjacent headstone commemorates Archibald McCallum, miller in Kirnan, who died in 1830 aged 82.[7*]

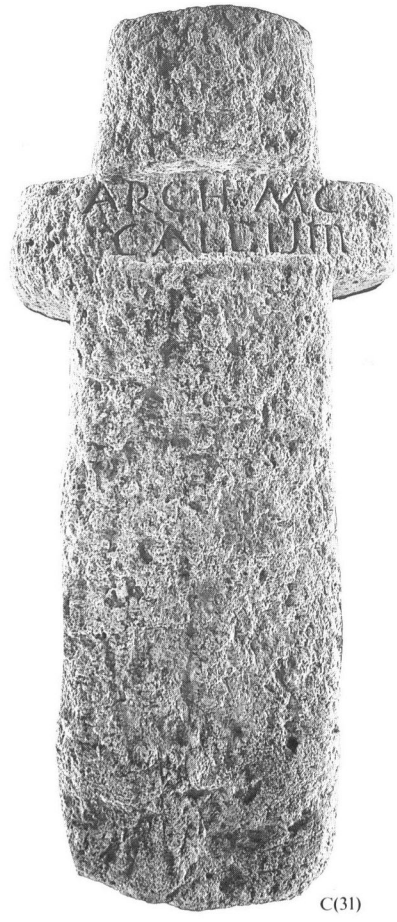
(32) Rectangular slab, 1.97m by 0.81m, broken into three fragments and lacking the top left corner and part of the centre. On three sides, but not at the left, there is a margin of



A(28)



B(30)



C(31)

Parish Church, Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69)
A, B. graveslabs
C. cruciform stone

dogtooth resembling that on the tomb-chests numbers 25 and 26. At the centre there is a large square-in-quatrefoil recess containing a shield, quarterly, 1st (?and 4th), a galley; 2nd, (indecipherable); 3rd, gyronny of eight, for Campbell. Above and below there are recessed panels with triangular side-terminals bearing in false relief the initials MAC and NNA in well-formed Roman capitals, which could be of 16th- or early 17th-century date, but the persons commemorated cannot be identified.[8*]

(33) Round-headed slab, now recumbent but probably a headstone, bearing at the top, in neatly incised capitals, the initials IMG IB and the date 1696, and then the inscription:

HEIR LYES DONALD / McGILCHRIST CLER/K TO S(IR) D(?UNCAN) C(AMPBELL) OF AUCHE/NBRECK WHO DEID / 13 JULY 1672 / AND PHINGUEL ST/EUART HIS SPOUS WHO DIED APP(RIL) 1688

Donald MacGilchrist, 'notar in Kilmichell in Glassary', whose testament was registered in 1675, belonged to a family which produced many notaries, one of whom was still resident in Kilmichael in 1729. He presumably acted as clerk both to Sir Dougald Campbell of Auchenbreck, who died soon after the restoration of 1660, and his nephew Sir Duncan.[9] The initials at the top are presumably those of his son and daughter-in-law.

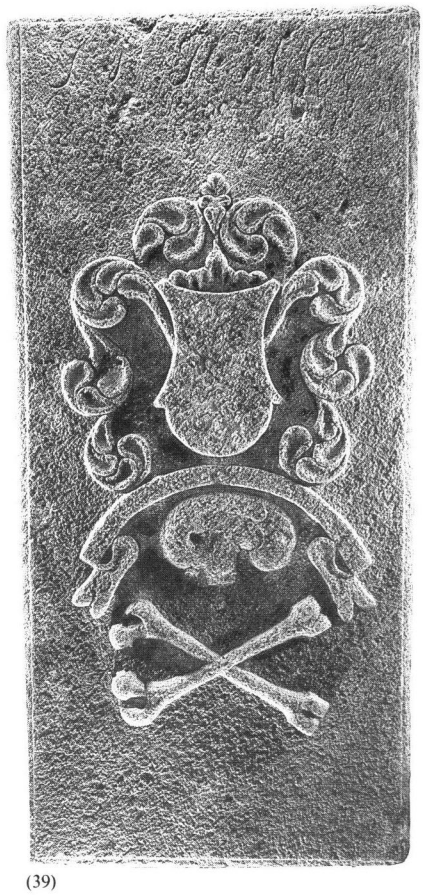
(34-5) Two recumbent slabs, one with a square and one with a pointed top, each bearing the inscription 1704 / IOHN ORR.

(36) Large recumbent slab of schist, much worn, bearing in relief an open book, then a shield with mantling and at the foot emblems of mortality with an illegible label. Only a few letters of the original incised marginal inscription are visible, but flanking the book is the date 17/[?2]2 and above it the 19th-century inscription DUCHERNAN. The stone presumably commemorates the Revd Daniel Campbell of Duchernan (1665-1722), minister of Glassary from 1691 until his death and a prolific author.[10]

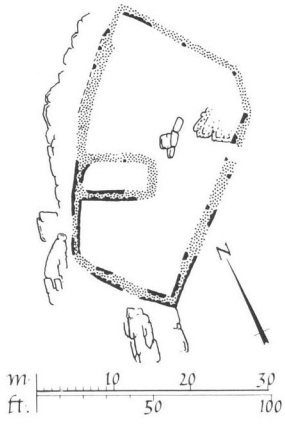
(37) Recumbent slab of early 18th-century type with broad flat margin enclosing in low relief an indecipherable shield, with a strip of mantling above framing a crest, then emblems of mortality similar to those on number 36, and at the foot a coffin between a spade and a shovel, with the end of the motto, '[the spirit shall return to God that] gave it'. The worn marginal inscription names ?Hugh, son to Daniel Campbell, ?merchant.

(38) Recumbent slab resembling number 37, but the worn carving at the foot is not decipherable and the marginal inscription is illegible except for the final words, 'their children'.

149A (39) Table-tomb of schist with moulded edge, bearing in well-carved relief a blank or indecipherable shield within elaborate mantling, and a large skull and cross-bones with a blank label. At the top there are several large incised cursive letters followed by at least three lines of smaller lettering, all much worn. The central initials appear to be JC, and since the slab lies next to number 33 it may commemorate a member of the Campbell of Auchenbreck family, perhaps Sir James (d.1756), but the other initials do not appear to correspond to those of his wives, and there is no evidence of a Campbell armorial.



A. Parish Church, Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69) table-tomb (39)



B. Chapel and burial-ground, Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 70)

70 Chapel and Burial-ground, Kilmichael of Inverlussa
NR 776862 April 1985

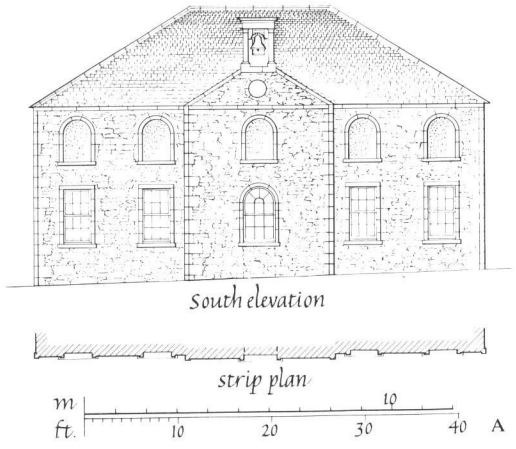
The outline of a small building lies within a roughly rectangular enclosure on a gently sloping S-facing hillside at an elevation of 70m above Loch Sween and 400m NNE of the parish church of North Knapdale (No. 71). Its traditional identification as a chapel is supported by the absence of other agricultural enclosures in the area, and it may have been the original home of the Early Christian cross-slab now in the parish churchyard (number 1), although the 13th-century charter-reference to the chapel of 'Inwerlaxo' probably

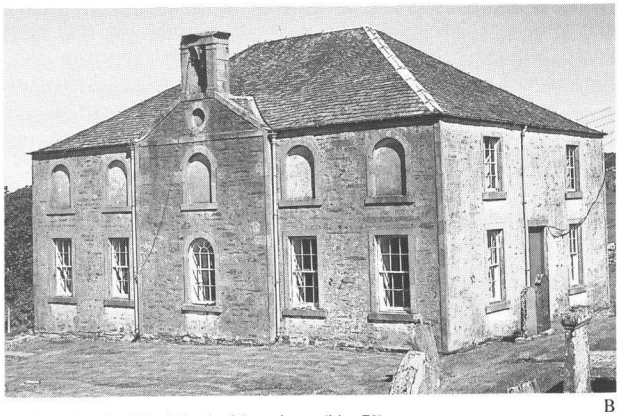
relates to the latter site[1]. It is not known whether the dedication to St Michael originally applied to this chapel, although its prominent situation above Loch Sween resembles that of other churches in western Britain dedicated to the archangel.

The site is bounded to the W by a steep wooded slope falling towards the E shore of Loch Sween, with numerous sheets of bare rock, while several low outcrops and ridges of rock traverse the area, mainly on a NE-SW alignment. Indeed, the side-walls of the enclosure appear to be founded on two of these ridges, which have controlled its orientation. It measures 31m from NE to SW by from 14m to 19m in width within walls about 1m in average thickness. For the most part these are now represented by low mounds of turf-covered rubble, but lengths of the inner and outer faces, at the N and S angles respectively, stand to a height of about 1m with several courses of drystone masonry exposed. Of the several gaps in the wall, the most probable entrance is in the SE wall.

6(J) The chapel itself lies in the lower half of the burial-ground, and its W wall, whose outer face survives to a height of 1.2m, is integral with that of the enclosure. The building measures 8.5m from WNW to ESE by 3.9m within drystone walls about 1.3m in average thickness, and the entrance was possibly in the N wall. In the enclosure there are a few small earthfast slabs and turf-covered mounds of stones, but none of these can be identified with certainty as grave-markers. There is no trace of the possible priest's house described by Currie in 1830.[2]

WELL. Tobar an t-Sagairt ('the priest's well') is a small stone-lined spring at the base of a rock-outcrop some 90m S of the chapel. The slope behind the spring has been roughly revetted with drystone masonry, and numerous small lumps of white quartz are scattered about. In the 19th century the well was described as having therapeutic qualities.[3]




B

Parish Church, Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 71)
A. elevation B. view from SE

71 Parish Church, Kilmichael of Inverlussa

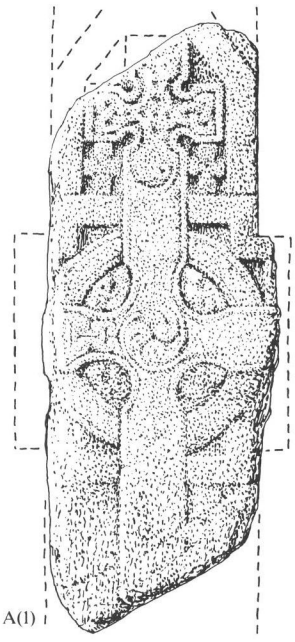
NR 775858 August 1985

The early 19th-century parish church of North Knapdale stands on a knoll projecting from a west-facing hillside 350m from the E shore of Loch Sween and 70m N of the rocky gorge of the Lussa River. Although it was believed in 1830[1] that some of the older monuments in the churchyard had been brought from an early chapel on the hill 400m to the N (No. 70), the present site is likely to be that of the chapel of St Michael 'in Inwerlaxo' which in the mid-13th century was granted by Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, to Kilwinning Abbey along with the parish church of Knapdale at Keills (No. 45).[2]

A church at Kilmichael continued in use during the 17th century, and in 1734 became the principal church of the new parish of North Knapdale, which included the land on both shores of Loch Sween, and as far N as Crinan Moss.[3] The church is shown on its present site on Roy's Map of about 1750, and a few years later repairs were made to the building.[4] In 1817 the local presbytery accepted plans for a new church submitted by Alexander McDougall, architect, Edinburgh, but decided to omit the vestry and to shorten the building by 0.6m while widening it by the same length. The contractor was George Johnston, who completed it at a contract price of £647 7s in 1820, along with the near-by manse (No. 165)[5]. After a period of disuse the building was renovated by local volunteers in 1987-8. The parish contains other churches at Tayvallich (NR 741871) and Bellanoch (NR 796923).

The church is two-storeyed externally and is of rectangular plan, its dimensions of 14.8m from E-W by 10.4m corresponding exactly with those prescribed by the presbytery. It is built of rubble with dressed sandstone quoins and window-surrounds, and the roof is hipped and slated. The principal façade, which faces S, is of five bays, the centre one being slightly advanced and having a gabled pediment surmounted by a pillared bell-cot. The round-headed window at ground-floor level in this bay appears in photographs of about 1870[7] as an entrance-doorway with a glazed fanlight. The remaining openings at this level are rectangular sash-windows, whereas at the upper level there is a series of round-headed blind 'windows'. The end-walls each contain two windows at each level, and in the E wall there is a central doorway, inserted since about 1870 to replace that in the S wall. Towards each end of the N wall there is a rectangular low-level window, and near the centre there are two round-headed windows, below each of which there are traces of a blocked doorway.

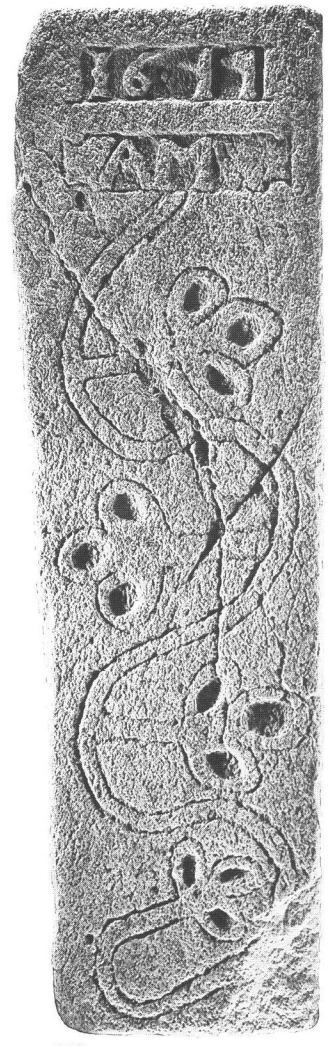
The interior has been entirely refurnished in the late 19th century, but the fenestration suggests that originally there were end-galleries entered from the former N doors by internal stairs.



A(1)



B(3)



C(4)

Parish Church, Kilmichael of Inverlussa (No. 71) carved stones (A, *scale* 1:15)

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. The following monuments are in the churchyard. Number 2 could not be located at the date of visit.

EARLY CHRISTIAN

151A (1) Much worn fragment of an elaborate cross-slab of silicious mica-schist with short side-arms and possibly a pointed top, measuring 1.21m by 0.47m. It bears a cross with beaded margin and wide rounded armpits, having a beaded ring 0.45m in diameter which appears to enclose in the armpits small crouching figures with arms clasped round their bent knees. The arms of the cross contained interlocking spirals, best preserved in the left arm, linked to the triple-spiral roundel filling the centre of the cross-head. The ring is set in a cruciform frame formed by a plain 60mm band which returned at the sides as arms 55mm in projection and 0.4m high. The cross-arms overlie the frame, and the top arm is extended to form a cross with narrow round armpits, filled with interlace and apparently having a rounded base. In the lower spandrels there are two plain crosslets in low relief, and the cross is framed at the sides by a 60mm margin which at a height of 0.21m returns obliquely as if to form a gable, although a surviving flange of stone outside the margin indicates that the slab itself may have had a rectangular top. The shaft is incomplete and much worn. The formal geometrical design of this slab has no local parallels, although the crosslets are repeated at Kilmartin (No. 68,4). An 8th- or 9th-century date is probable. (*Kist,* **31** (1985), 1-3 and cover).

POST-REFORMATION

(2) Tapered slab, about 1.5m by 0.38m, lacking the top left corner and a large surface-flake at the top right. It bore the incised outline of a claymore with horizontal quillons having rounded terminals; White indicates a short hand-grip with a round pommel whereas in Drummond's drawing the grip is longer and the pommel has a tang-button.[8*] Carved at the top in false relief within a rectangular panel having triangular winged terminals there was the date 16[ ], and below it the initials DC and, to the right of the pommel, C[ ] or, in Drummond's version, N[ ]. This slab probably dates from about the same period as numbers 3 and 4. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.44,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.97,1).

151B (3) Tapered slab, 1.66m by 0.52m. It is bordered by a plain moulding except at the top, where the date 1642 is carved in false relief in a panel similar to that on number 2; the two halves of the date are separated by a prominent pellet. A second panel bears the initials FNW,[9*] and below this there are a comb and shears, and then a serpentine plant-stem bearing straight stalks with large trefoil leaves. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.44,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.97,2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl. 42C).

151C (4) Tapered slab, 2.05m by 0.62m, bevelled at the top left corner. The date 1644 and the initials AMW are carved in false relief at the top, and the rest of the surface is filled by a foliage-stem resembling that on number 3. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.45,2).

(5) Rectangular table-tomb on very low plain supports. It bears in relief an open book, followed by a skull within a label of horseshoe outline, apparently uninscribed, and then an hourglass. There is no identifiable inscription but since the book probably denotes a minister, and the stone is of late 17th-century character, it may commemorate the Revd Dugald Campbell, Minister of Knapdale from 1620-1673, who is said to have been buried here, or his son and successor Duncan (d. 1711).[10*]

(6) Fragment of a recumbent slab, bearing the incised date 1677 and the initials GMF.

(7) Recumbent slab bearing in the upper half the incised date 1701 and the initials NB and MT. In the lower half there are carved in false relief a skull and crossbones under an arched label. The incised marginal inscription reads:

HERE LYES THE / CORPS OF NEIL BEATON
WHO DEPARTED / THIS LIFE THE / TENTH
DAY OF MAY 1693 HIS AGE 60 YEARS

(8) Recumbent slab similar in design to number 7. The label above the emblems of mortality bears the inscription MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death'), and the date and initials in the upper part are 1701, AB and EG. The inscription reads:

THIS THE PLACE / APPOINTED FOR [THE BURIAL] OF
ARCHIBALD [? BEATON] / AND EUPHAN / GRAHAM
HIS SPOUSE AND THEIR CHILDREN 1701

An Archibald 'Bitone' in Ashfield is recorded in 1692[11], and since this slab lies next to another Beaton memorial (number 7), it may have been laid by a member of the same family.

(9) Recumbent slab similar to number 8, bearing the date 1701 and the initials NI and MMT. The inscription reads:

HERE LYES NEIL / [IO]HNSTON[12*] WHO ENDED
THIS LIFE THE [?4] DAY OF / MARCH 1701 / AND
OF HIS AGE THE 60 YEAR

(10) Recumbent slab bearing at the top in relief the initials HMT and IMD and the date 1701, followed by a shield within mantling: quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley. Below this are a horizontal label inscribed MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death') and emblems of mortality including an hourglass. The marginal inscription reads:

THIS IS THE PLACE / APPOINTED FOR THE BVRIEL OF
HUGH McTAVICH / OF DVNORSAN AND / JANET
McDIYOR HIS SPOVS AND THEIR CHILDREN

'Dunorsan' or 'Dunoronsay', now Dunrostan (NR 734815), was a township belonging to the Campbells of Auchenbreck, with whom the MacTavishes were closely associated during Argyll's rebellion of 1685. In 1751 it was the property of Dugald MacTavish of Dunardry, head of the clan, which as the armorial indicates claimed descent from the Campbells.[13]

(11) Recumbent slab adjacent to number 10, and bearing an almost identical inscription.[14*] The date 1703 and the initials HMT and IMD are incised on a raised panel at the top, while the shield is blank and there is no hourglass accompanying the skull and crossbones at the foot.

(12) Recumbent slab marking the family burial-place of Duncan McIyre and his wife Margaret Campbell. It bears emblems of mortality and the date 1715.

(13) Recumbent slab, with blank shield, commemorating Isobel, wife of John McIntyre, 'HR (? heritor) in K. Inver', who died in 1729 aged 23.

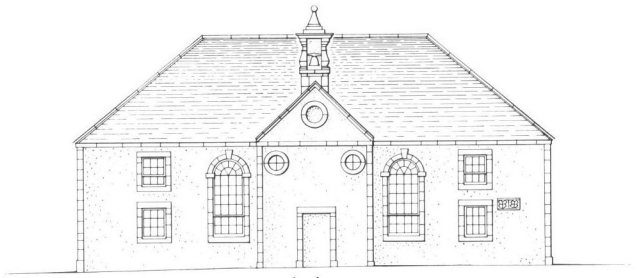
(14) Recumbent slab, apparently uninscribed, lying in the metal-railed Campbell of Ashfield burial-enclosure. It bears in relief a Campbell armorial identical with that on number 10, within thin serpentine mantling, and probably belongs to the second quarter of the 18th century.

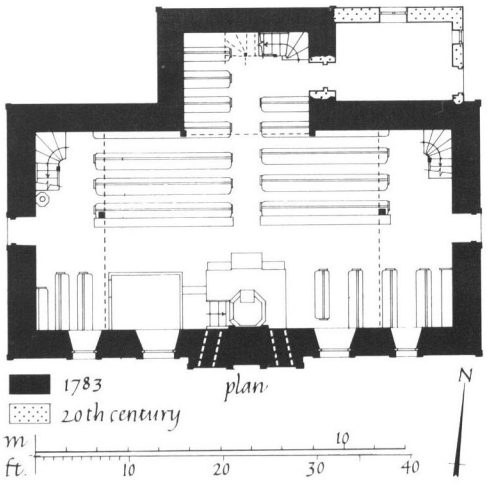
(15) Table-tomb with moulded edge, now recumbent. At the top there is an incised inscription of early 18th-century character, now illegible, followed by a shield in relief, gyronny of eight for Campbell, and having for crest a dexter hand clenched. The lower half bears a large skull and crossbones below a curved label.

72 Kilmodan Parish Church, Glendaruel

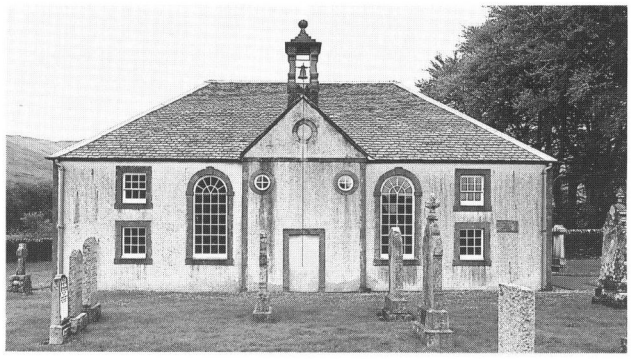
NR 995841 May 1988

This church is situated in the valley-bottom on the E bank of the River Ruel, S of the 19th-century manse[1*] and W of Clachan of Glendaruel. The existing church was built in 1783 to replace an older and more elongated one, possibly of medieval origin, situated on a slightly different alignment and a few metres to the S.[2*] A site on the hillside 0.8km to the ENE, described in the 19th century as that of St Modan's Chapel, is now identified as the Lephinkill chambered cairn.[3*]





Kilmodan Parish Church, Glendaruel (No. 72)



A



B



C

Kilmodan Parish Church (No. 72)
A. view from S B. interior from E C. armorial panel

The church is of T-plan, measuring 13.5m from E to W by 6.4m within 0.9m walls and having at the centre of the N wall a projection 3.2m deep and 4.1m wide within 0.8m walls. It is of harled rubble with painted sandstone quoins and dressings, a plain sandstone eaves-course, and a hipped and slated roof. The S front has a slightly projecting centrepiece, 3.8m wide and pedimented above a plain band which is continuous with the eaves-course. It contains a plain blocked doorway and two circular windows with slightly rounded arrises, and in the pediment, which has a moulded cornice, there is a blind roundel. Supported on the pediment is a birdcage belfry with shaped pillars and a stepped roof carrying a ball-finial. The flanking bays contain tall windows with projecting impost-blocks and keystones, and then two tiers of windows lighting the end-galleries. An armorial panel built into the S wall is described *infra*. Each end-wall has a central doorway with a plain sandstone surround, and each side-wall of the N aisle has a first-floor gallery window. A modern session-room is built in the E re-entrant of the aisle.

The interior retains its original layout, with the galleries of three of the local Campbell families centred on the pulpit set against the S wall. The octagonal pulpit, with tall narrow rectangular panels, may be original, although its pilastered back and pediment are probably of 19th-century date, and there is no sounding-board. The pews, although renewed, are still centred on the pulpit, and there are two long moveable communion-tables. Short flights of stone steps with moulded edges curve to timber stairs giving access to each gallery. The Glendaruel gallery, in the N aisle, has a three-panelled front with a dentillated cornice, while those of the Ormidale and Southhall families, in the W and E ends of the church, are each five-panelled and supported by modern pillars. The interior was lit by a cupola, which was replaced by one of simpler form during a renovation in the early 1980s.

The church serves a parish comprising Glendaruel and the W shore of Loch Riddon. Part of the E shore of the loch is also attached to it, as recommended by the Synod of Argyll in 1642, but adjacent areas remained in Inverchaolain parish despite proposals of 1642 and 1651.[4] The dedication was to one of the saints bearing the Irish name Aedán, which here has prefixed the affectionate *mo* ('my').[5] A chaplain and a rector of Kilmodan are recorded in 1250 and 1299 respectively, and another rector in 1420, but by 1425 the church had become a prebend of the chapter of Argyll, the Crown retaining its existing patronage of the benefice. In the 17th century the revenues are described as being annexed to Whithorn Priory, or the Bishopric of Galloway, but it is not recorded how this came about.[6]

The armorial stone bearing the initials of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck and the date 1610 may indicate a rebuilding or repair of the church at that time, but little is known of the pre-1783 structure. It was said to be ruinous in 1699, and in 1712 there were further complaints about its condition, and those of the adjacent manse and bridge. A new bell was provided in 1754, but no mention of the rebuilding of 1783 is found in the minutes of the Presbytery of Dunoon.[7*]

MAUSOLEUM. At the W boundary of the churchyard, in a position indicated on the pre-1783 plan of the glebe, there is a building of harled rubble, 3.05m square, having in the E wall a doorway with 80mm chamfer. It is now roofed as a lapidarium, but probably was originally open, and two ball-finials of 18th-century type lying beside the doorway may have surmounted the wallhead. This is said to have been a mausoleum of the Campbells of Auchenbreck.

ARMORIAL PANEL. Built into the E end of the S wall of the church there is a panel of buff sandstone, now painted, measuring 0.69m by 0.38m. An outer moulding frames two panels, each with its own moulded surround: dexter, a shield inscribed SDC / 1610; sinister, a shield quarterly, 1st and 4th a galley; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight. This panel was presumably carved for Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck, one of the principal heritors in the parish.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS

MEDIEVAL. All of these stones were formerly in the churchyard, but in 1970 they were moved into the lapidarium except for number 11.[8]* Number 9, which was recorded in 1969, was not located at the date of survey. Most of the stones are carved from local schistose grit.[9]

154A (1) Tapered slab with pointed foot and bevelled edges, 2.03m by 0.65m. It has a border of nailhead-ornament between two mouldings, and at the foot the outer moulding splits and its inner member twists to form two demi-palmette leaves in the gable. In the upper part there is a gabled niche with dragons'-head terminals, crocketed on the inside of the right pillar, containing the 0.51m figure of an armed man with spear and sword. Below there are intertwined plant-stems incorporating two pairs of confronted beasts, and at the right a stag-hunt. (*TGAS*, **5**, (1902-6), fig.1 opp. p.28). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(2) Tapered slab with bevelled margin and traces of pointed top, 1.72m by 0.51m; much worn. It bears the 0.56m figure of an armed man surrounded by intertwined plant-stems which may incorporate paired beasts at the top of the slab. (*TGAS*, **5**, (1902-6), fig.2 opp. p.28). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(3) Tapered slab of very pale quartzitic stone, 1.72m by 0.46m; much worn, and reconstructed from fragments in 1970 after being broken during churchyard clearance. In the upper half is a gabled niche containing the 0.63m figure of a priest in eucharistic vestments, the hands joined in prayer, and in the lower part are confronted beasts and plant-stems. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(4) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 1.76m by 0.52m; much worn. The margin resembles that of number 1, but it is not certain whether there are leaves in the foot. At the top there are two pairs of confronted beasts, the lower ones inverted, above a central sword with curved quillons, flanked by intertwined stems bearing some leaves in the lower part. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(5) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.83m by 0.58m; much worn. Within a single edge-moulding, with rows of chevron-ornament at the head and foot, there are intertwined plant-stems which in the lower half flank a central sword having long curved quillons. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(6) Tapered slab, 1.91m by 0.56m, much worn, with border resembling that of number 1 and horizontal twists forming three panels. In the top panel is loose interlace incorporating large pellets, and below is a central sword overlying the lower panel-division, surrounded by strips of interlace and plant-stems and, at the lower right, shears and a casket. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

154B (7) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 1.91m by 0.65m, in good condition. The border resembles that on number 1, but the surface is divided into three equal panels by a horizontal twist and a strip of fret-pattern. The top panel shows two confronted beasts, one a unicorn, and an inverted pair of 'cats', all with loose interlace issuing from their tails, and in the central panel is a square of open eight-cord plait. In the bottom panel are two pairs of identical beasts with interlinked demi-palmette tails and hind-legs touching. The pair at the left hold battle-axes in their forelimbs, while the other pair appear to stab their bellies with spears. There are traces of effaced carving, possibly smith's tongs, in the lower part of this panel. (*TGAS*, **5**, (1902-6) fig.4 opp. p.30; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.21D). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*



A(1) B(7)

Kilmodan Parish Church (No. 72) graveslabs

(8) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 2.04m by 0.64m; much worn. The border appears to have resembled that of number 1, but with no evidence of leaves in the foot. The surface is covered in a tight mesh of interlace, with more open plant-stems above a rectangular ?casket at the foot. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(9) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 2.03m by 0.61m. The border included nailhead-ornament and leaves in the foot, and the decoration resembled that of number 8, with interlace and a ?casket. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(10) Tapered slab, 1.77m by 0.61m, much worn. Within a triple moulding whose inner member is a tressure with inward-pointing trefoils it has been divided into three panels. In the upper one there is a cusped and crocketed niche with the figure of a woman in profile, holding a rosary and with a trefoil above her head. To the right of the niche, and completed to the left of it, there is a Lombardic inscription:

HIC IA[C]ET / [.....] IOHANNIS
'Here lies ..., daughter of John'.

A strip of ?dogtooth-ornament divides this from a panel of foliage-ornament, possibly with beasts, and a rectangular ?casket at the foot. This slab was probably by the same carver as an inscribed slab at Saddell Abbey, Kintyre.[10] (*TGAS*, **5**, (1902-6), fig.3 opp. p.28; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 72). *15th century*.

(11) Tapered slab, 1.73m by 0.56m. It bears the faint outline of a central sword with inclined quillons, but no other details are visible. *14th-16th century*.

POST-REFORMATION. The following monuments are in the churchyard except for number 13, which is in the lapidarium. In the church there are modern mural tablets to the Fullerton and Burnley-Campbell of Ormidale families.

(12) Upright slab, 0.4m in visible height by 0.37m by 0.11m thick. On one face, towards the right edge, there is an incised linear cross about 160mm across the arms. The character of the slab and position of the carving suggest that it is not of early date.



A(20)



B(13)

Kilmodan Parish Church (No. 72)
A. headstone
B. graveslab

155B (13) Rectangular slab, 1.82m by 0.62m, with a pronounced roll-and-hollow moulding framing an inner moulding. In false relief at the top there is the inscription: MR / D MCLOY / EC, then a large plain panel, a plain label, and the date 1636. Donald MacCloy, whose wife was a member of the Craufurd family, was minister of Kilmodan from 1611 to 1651 when he resigned because of old age, exacerbated by the burden of English-speaking Lowlanders moving into the parish, and was granted a pension by the Synod.[11]

(14) Tapered slab of coarse sandstone, with roughly incised margin containing a much-worn Latin inscription, set axially in seven lines of incised capitals. The only legible phrases are, in the first line POST TAEDIA MORBI ('after a fatiguing illness'), and at the end SVE VICTORI ('to her the victor') and CERTAMEN / ANNO D(OMI)NI 16[?5]0 ('struggle, in the year 1650'). The date may be 1630.

(15) Large table-tomb, much worn, with moulded edge and six shaped legs. A marginal inscription reads:

HERE LYES IN HOPE OF A / BLESSED RESVRECTION'
ANNA HALLEN SPOVSE TO MASTER / IOHN
FVLLERTON MINISTER / AT KILMODDEN WHO
DEPARTED THIS LYFE JVLY 2[?1] 1679 / AETATIS 24

The upper half of the slab is filled with an illegible pious inscription, and in the lower half is a shield flanked by the initials IF and AH, bearing quarterly: 1st and 4th, ?plain; 2nd, a saltire; 3rd, four rows of pellets or lozenges within an engrailed border. John MacCloy or Fullerton (1645-1727), minister of Kilmodan from 1669 to 1684, subsequently became non-juring Bishop of Edinburgh, and purchased Auchenbreck (No. 112) and other property. His wife belonged to the Haldane family.[12]

(16) Short thick headstone bearing the date 1717 and marking the burial place of Archibald and Elizabeth Black. On the back there are scrolls in low relief at the sides and a thistle at the top.

(17) Large table-tomb bearing at the top a book, then emblems of mortality including a bell, and an indecipherable armorial, within an illegible marginal inscription.

(18) Very broad low headstone with shaped top commemorating 'Peter Campbell of the family of Craignish', who died in 1741 aged 39, and four of his children.

(19) Damaged table-tomb with cursive inscription commemorating 'Mr Iohn Forbes, a Grandson of the famelly of Craigivar', who died in 1759 aged 91, and Sarah Robertson.

(20) Headstone with shaped head incorporating rosettes. 155A
It commemorates Daniel Black, cooper in Greenock and 'son to Iohn Black boatman their', who died in 1778 aged 28. On the back is a deeply moulded recessed panel with three cinquefoils above a shield bearing in bold relief the cooper's arms, dividers and an adze, encircled by a label with the motto: WOOD ROUND WOOD BINDS.

(21) Headstone with shaped head commemorating Archibald Weir, 'taylor', who died at Rothesay in 1781 aged 53, and his spouse Janet MacFarlane who died in 1759 aged 30. On the back, within a sunk frame, is a Gaelic verse inscription,[13*] apparently contemporary with the stone:

FHIR ATHA DOL SEACH MO LIC /
AMHAIRC ANOIS AIR DO DHEIGH /
SGAIRID O DHIMICH AN UAIR /
BHA MISE COLUATH RIUT FEIN

'O man who is passing my stone, look now behind you. The time has (only) shortly passed when I was as swift as you'.

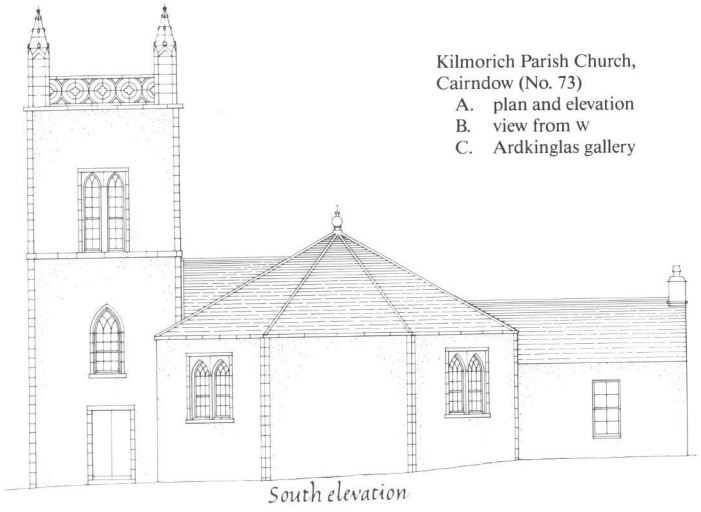
73 Kilmorich Parish Church, Cairndow

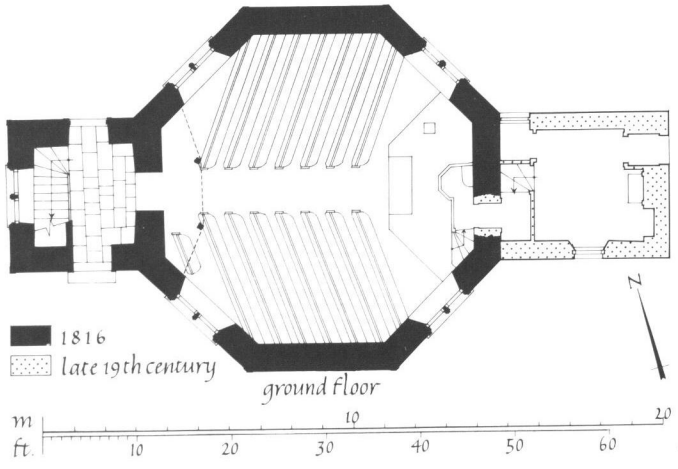
NN 180107 March 1987

This building stands in its churchyard at the foot of a steep hillside, 150m from the E shore of Loch Fyne and 2.2km SSW of the site of the medieval church at Clachan (No. 74). It was built in 1816 to serve Kilmorich parish, which since 1618 had been united with Lochgoilhead (No. 87), and it replaced a building, probably of early 18th-century date, situated a short distance to the N.[1] Two plans for a new church were commissioned by Sir Alexander Campbell of Ardkinglas, sole heritor in the parish, before his death in 1810, and one of them was approved by the Presbytery of Dunoon in 1811, but there followed several years of negotiations with the agents of Sir Alexander's heir, George Callender of Craigforth, and with tradesmen. A contract was made in January 1816 with Andrew McKindley, builder at Colgrain, Dunbartonshire, and work was completed that year.[2]

The church is situated about 100m from the N entrance-gate of the Ardkinglas estate (No. 149), and the minister noted in 1816 that 'much is done for the external appearance'.[3*] It comprises a pyramidal-roofed octagon 9.9m in span within 0.9m walls, with a contemporary W tower measuring 4.9m square and 15.7m in overall height, and a late 19th-century session-house to the E. The masonry is harled and whitewashed rubble, with buff sandstone ashlar for quoins, eaves-courses and door- and window-dressings, and the roofs are slated.

The oblique faces of the octagon contain four double-lancet windows recessed in rectangular ashlar frames and having sashes with intersecting tracery in the arch-heads. The



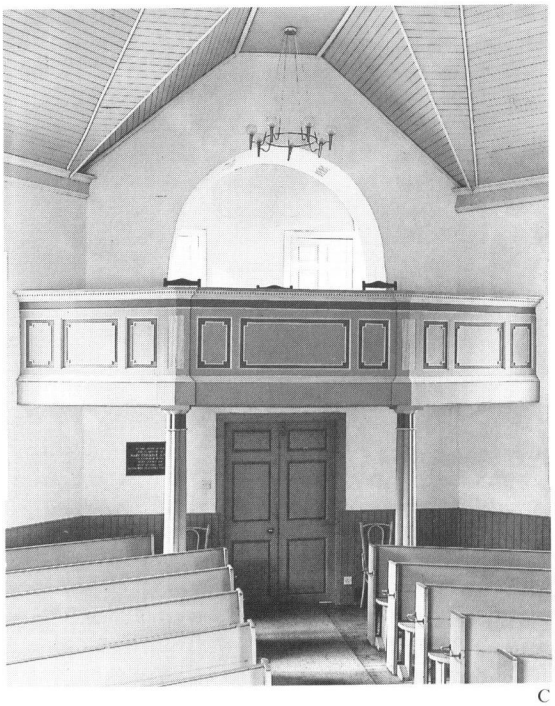


A

Kilmorich Parish Church, Cairndow (No. 73)
A. plan and elevation
B. view from W
C. Ardkinglas gallery



B



C

tower, divided into two main stages by an ashlar band, has in the lower stage of the W wall a similar window embellished with a hoodmould, and there are single lancets above simple doorways in the N and S walls. Above the W window is a sandstone panel bearing the initials DP. DN. JC, perhaps for 'Deo Patri Domini Nostri Jesu Christi' ('To God the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ') and the date AD. MDCCCXVI. In the upper stage of the tower there are three tall double-lancet windows, of which that in the W wall is a dummy and those to N and S each have one dummy light. A plain projecting cornice carries a pierced quatrefoil parapet and crocketed angle-pinnacles, enclosing a flat roof.

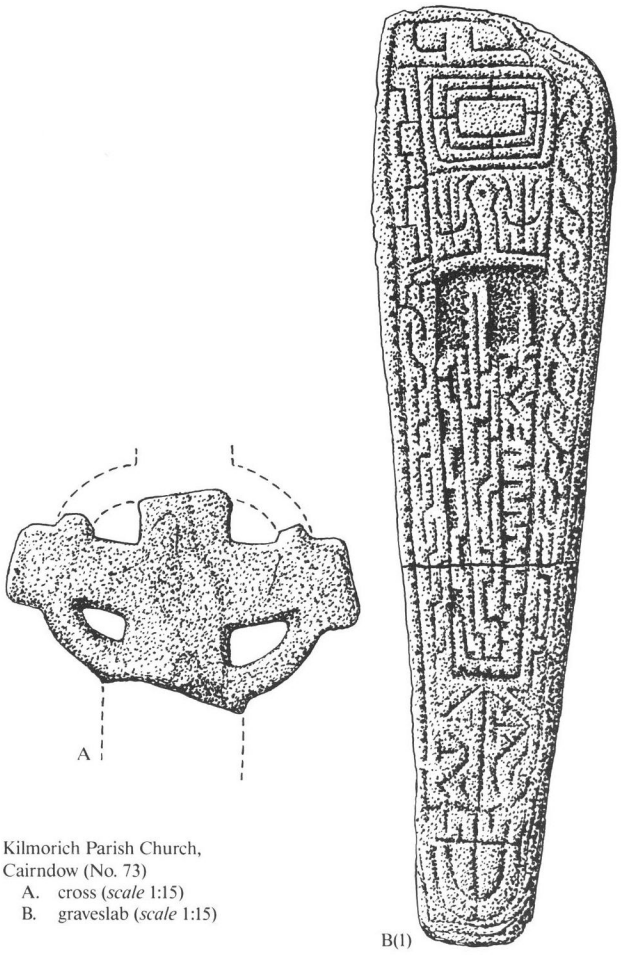
The ground floor of the tower forms a stone-flagged vestibule, from which a stone stair leads to the gallery and a plain doorway opens into the octagon. This has been extensively remodelled; the pews, dado, and ribbed ceiling are of late 19th-century character and the pulpit, in what is probably its original position against the E wall, was
156C presented in 1902. The Ardkinglas pew occupies a W gallery with panelled front and moulded cornice, carried on two clustered timber columns and opening by a round-headed arch into the first floor of the tower, which has a small fireplace in the N wall. A timber stair leads to the bell-chamber, which contains a single plain bell of 19th-century date.

CROSS. In the church there is a damaged cross-head of chlorite-schist, 0.71m across the arms by 0.44m in surviving height; the surface is flaked, especially at the right arm. The cross-head is irregularly set out, with arms varying from 0.17m to 0.22m in width. It has square armpits and a ring 0.54m in diameter, of which two quadrants are broken off. The date is uncertain, but may be 12th or 13th century, and the cross presumably came from the old churchyard at Clachan (No. 74).

FONT. A font of late medieval date displayed inside the church was removed from Clachan to Inveraray Castle in the 19th century, and was returned to Cairndow in 1990 (see No.74).

FUNERARY MONUMENTS. None of the monuments in the churchyard is older than the building. They include, against the W wall of the tower, a group of headstones and slabs commemorating the Callender family of Craigforth and Ardkinglas. The oldest monument, described below, is inside the church.

(1) Slab of schist, 1.85m long, tapering in width from 0.47m to a mere 0.22m at the foot. The surface is covered with fret- and other geometrical patterns, including at the top a rectangle within a triple moulding, and the right margin is formed by a stylised leaf-scroll. At the centre is an inverted T-shaped object which may be intended as a sword-hilt and cross-guard, but there is no blade. This is probably a local product of 16th-century date, presumably brought from Clachan (No. 74), but it shows a closer resemblance to its medieval precursors than does the 1591 slab at Lochgoilhead (No. 87).



Kilmorich Parish Church, Cairndow (No. 73)
A. cross (*scale* 1:15)
B. graveslab (*scale* 1:15)

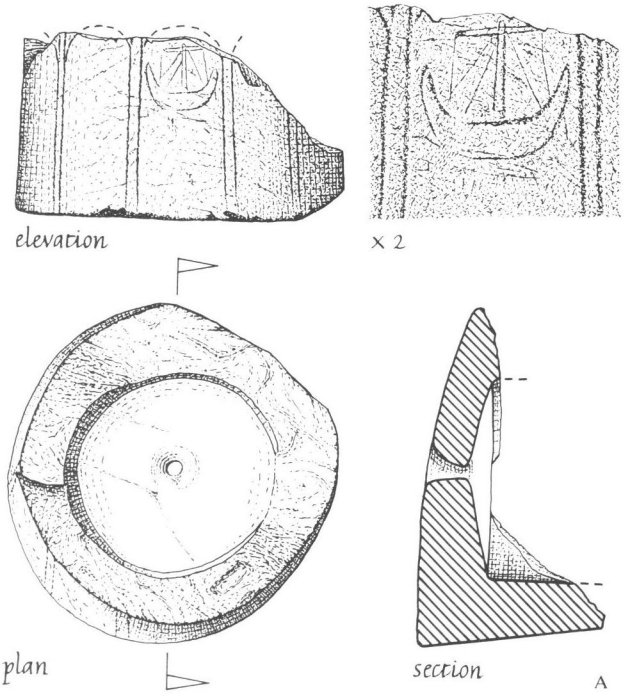
74 Old Parish Church (Site) and Burial-ground, Kilmorich, Clachan

NN 189128 June 1988

The medieval church of Kilmorich parish was situated in this burial-ground on the NW slope of Glen Fyne, 200m NE of Clachan farmhouse and about 250m from the head of Loch Fyne. A drystone wall encloses a D-shaped area about 42m by 50m. The most probable site for the church is a terrace at the centre of the burial-ground, where a turf mound about 12m long may mark a side-wall, but there are no clear remains. A 19th-century burial-enclosure attached to the NW wall of the burial-ground incorporates several worn blocks of buff sandstone, including one with an 80mm chamfer and a rebate, which are probably from the medieval building.

The church is first recorded in two charters of about 1246-7, by which Gilchrist, son of Malcolm MacNaughton, granted the church of St Mordac of 'Kellemurthe' (or 'Kelmurkhe') to the Augustinian abbey of Inchaffray; one charter stipulates that the grant was to become effective after the death of Maurice the clerk.[1] The dedication was probably to a saint bearing the Irish name Muireadhach.[2] The patronage and teinds were held by Inchaffray abbey until the Reformation and thereafter by its lay commendators, who in the 17th century leased the teinds to the MacNaughtons of Dunderave.[3]

The parish comprises the upper part of Loch Fyne, with Glen Fyne and Glen Kinglas, and originally it also included the fertile area of Glen Shira, which was added to Glenaray parish in 1650. At the same time an attempt was made to rescind the union of Kilmorich with Lochgoilhead, which may have taken place in 1618, but the separation of the parishes was not effective after the Restoration.[4] Although the Revd Hugh Brown (1692-1718) protested that the Synod of Argyll was withholding 400 merks for building the kirk of Kilmorich until the parishes were disjoined, this was never achieved.[5]* It is not clear whether the proposed building was to be at Clachan, but Roy's Map shows that by 1750 the church had been moved to a site a short distance N of the present church at Cairndow (No. 73).



FONT. 'An ancient font' which had been 'marked to mend the dyke' was removed from this burial-ground to Inveraray in the second half of the 19th century.[6] It was rediscovered during the present survey, on the NE terrace of Inveraray Castle, and was returned to the church at Cairndow in 1990. It is oval, measuring 0.64m by 0.57m, and the upstanding part is broken off obliquely, having a maximum surviving height of 0.36m at the front. The bowl, which has a central drain-hole, measures 0.40m by 0.36m at base and is 0.24m in surviving height, with slightly inclined sides. On the front and the right side a series of vertical incised strips form five panels, each 0.17m wide, with traces of straight-sided arch-heads. In the central panel is an incised galley with high stem and stern, furled sail and lightly scratched rigging. The significance of this is uncertain and it did not form part of the armorial bearings of either the MacNaughtons or the Campbells of Ardkinglas. The font probably dates from the late 15th or early 16th century.

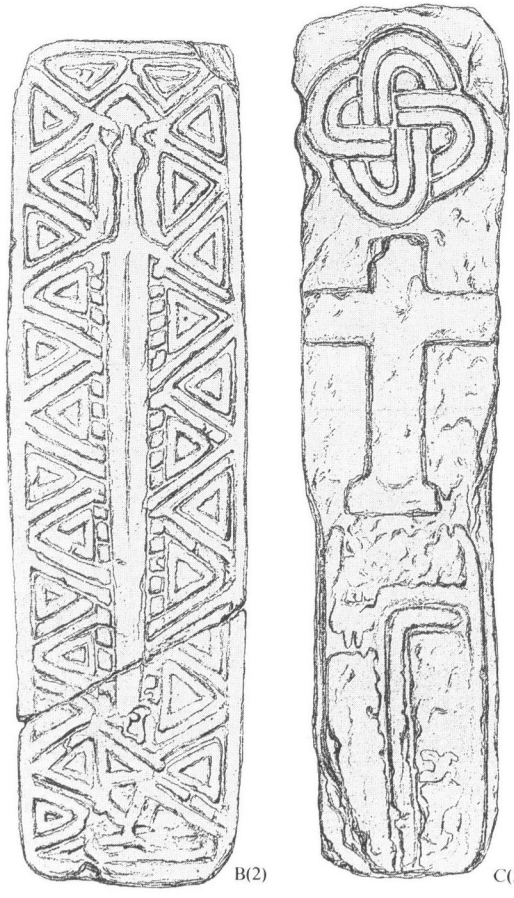
FUNERARY MONUMENTS. Numbers 1 and 4-6 are in the burial-ground. Numbers 2 and 3 are lost. A cross-head and slab, presumably removed from this site, are in Cairndow Church (No. 73), and an Early Christian cross stands on Tom na Croise, 1.4km to the SW (No. 105).

MEDIEVAL

(1) Slab of schist, 1.76m by 0.51m, with truncated pointed head; broken across and much worn. The bevelled edge, which bears a plant-scroll at the left, encloses a double plain moulding, and the surface is occupied by stiff leaf-stems forming a ring-knot at the top. At the foot there is a casket, with the added initials DM, and then shears, a comb and a mirror. *15th-16th century*.

(2) Roughly rectangular slab, 1.67m by 0.47m, broken across. Within a plain edge-moulding there was a central sword with round pommel and tang-button, inclined quillons and a fuller. The blade was flanked by a cable-moulding, perhaps intended as a scabbard, and surrounded by alternating triangles forming a crude key-pattern. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.48,2). *Local work*, *15th-16th century*.

(3) Tapered slab, 1.72m by 0.43m. At the top there was a large knot composed of a continuous double-beaded strand, then an outline Latin cross with expanded foot and arms extending to the sides of the slab. At the foot, which was much worn, there was a vertical L-shaped object identified by White as a possible utensil or weapon. (White, *Knapdale*, 106 and pl.48,1). *Local work*, *possibly 16th century*.



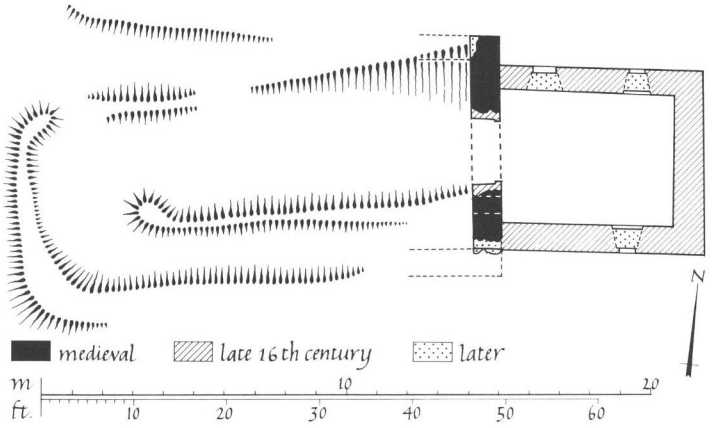
Kilmorich, Clachan (No. 74)
A. font (*scale* 1:15)
B, C. graveslabs (*after* White)

POST-REFORMATION

(4) Headstone with shaped top and recessed panel commemorating Hugh, father of Archibald Campbell in 'Carndow', who died in 1749 aged 85, and Archibald's son John, merchant in Inveraray, who died in 1759 aged 23. At the top there is a merchant's mark in the shape of a '4'.

(5) Headstone with shaped top and recessed inscription panel containing a star in relief and the date 1782. It commemorates Hugh MacCallum in Druimnamuckalach, who died in 1751 aged 67, and Colin MacCallum who died in 1771 aged 21.

(6) Headstone with pilasters supporting capitals and a round moulded arch, in whose outer spandrels are rosettes. It was erected in 1784 by Colin Brown, 'teacher, Cairndow', but no burials are recorded.



Old Parish Church, Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75); plan

75 Old Parish Church, Kilmorie, Strathlachlan

NS 010951 October 1988

The fragmentary remains of this medieval church stand in an oval churchyard on the S bank of the Strathlachlan River, 250m from the SE shore of Loch Fyne and 550m ESE of Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118). An estate-plan of 1778 shows the elongated 'kirk' and a 'change-house' or inn a short distance to the N, but no enclosure, and the wooded enclosure on Langlands's plans of 1792 is of more rectangular form than the present one, which was probably rebuilt in the early 19th century.[1] These plans still show the old church, which was replaced at about that date by a new building 1.25km to the ENE at Garbhallt (No. 103), but soon afterwards it was demolished except for the E wall and an attached burial-aisle.

Extending W of the standing remains there is a disturbed area which appears to mark the robbed walls of a building about 15m from E to W by 8m over all. The surviving E wall is 7m in width and 1m thick and its NE angle is preserved, with quoins of red sandstone in the lower part and schist above, but the S end of the wall has been truncated and patched with reused sandstone and rubble, as has the return of the N wall. The schist outer jambs of a double window, largely destroyed by an inserted archway, remain to a height of 1.23m at the S and 0.88m at the N; the schist rybats are deeply splayed, but the arch-heads have been destroyed. The NE angle of the wall has a double-cavetto sandstone skewputt resembling those of the aisle and probably of late 16th-century date.

The round-headed archway, 2.1m wide and 3m high and built with schist jambs but some sandstone in the arch-head, leads into a roofless aisle measuring 5.7m from E to W by 4.4m within walls varying from 0.8m to 1m. It was lit by two windows in the N wall and another at the E end of the S wall, and by a high-level E window, but there is no evidence that there was an upper floor. These openings have schist surrounds with 60mm chamfers and glazing grooves, while the entrance-arch, which is rebated for doors opening into the church, has a 35mm chamfer on the jambs and square-arrised arch-voussoirs. The E wall has schist quoins and skewputts resembling those described above. In the W wall, inserted below the S jamb of the medieval window, there is visible on both faces a blocked opening, 0.6m wide and 0.55m high and of unknown purpose. At the S end of the E wall is a cavetto corbel, and this wall carries a series of marble tablets commemorating members of the family of MacLachlan of MacLachlan.

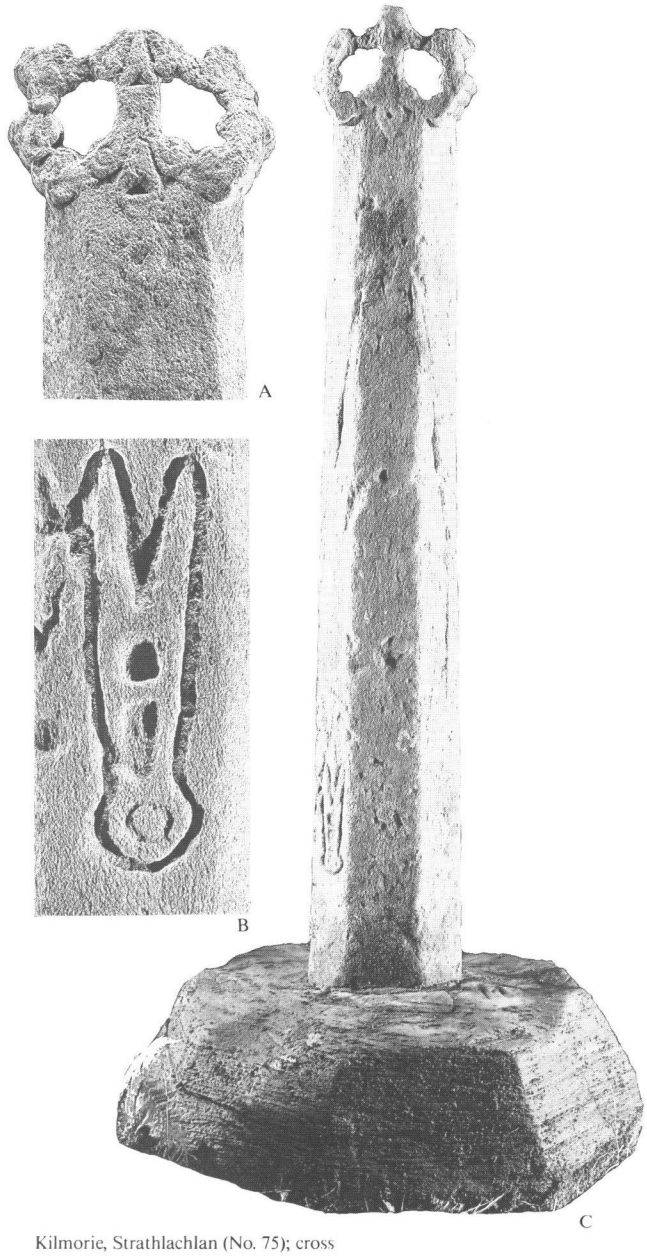
Strathlachlan parish extends for about 15km along the SE shore of Loch Fyne, and inland to the watersheds with Glendaruel and Gleann Dubh. The church is first recorded in 1543, when it was stipulated that money due to Lachlan MacLachlan of MacLachlan should be paid 'upon Sanct Our Ladye alter situat within the Kirk of Stralachlane'.[2] The slight remains of the medieval church present few dateable features, but probably belong to the 15th century rather than an earlier period. The patronage of the church, with the parsonage and vicarage revenues, were regranted by James VI to Lachlan MacLachlan, grandson of the earlier chief of that name, in 1592.[3] The burial-aisle was probably added at about this period.

In the early 17th-century the parish was united to Inverchaolain, and a former association with Kilfinan (No. 61) is suggested by a document of 1633 which refers to the church as 'the chapel of Kilmorich in Strathlachlan'.[4] Its separation from Inverchaolain was proposed in 1642 and carried into effect in 1651, when it was united with Strachur (No. 101), the manse being established in the latter parish.[5] The name occurs in a variety of forms in the 16th and 17th centuries, including 'Kilmoir' in 1663 and 'Kilmary' in 1680, but the most common designations are Kilmory or Kilmorie 'in (the) Strae'. The dedication is variously said to have been to St Mary, to whom an altar in the church was dedicated, or to St Maelrubha, the latter being the more probable.[6*]

An estimate for repairs, mainly to the roof but including some work on the walls of the church, was submitted in 1698, and in 1728 Lachlan MacLachlan of MacLachlan claimed exemption from arrears of teinds since he had expended a much greater sum in the past few years on repairs to the church.[7] There is no evidence, however, of the extent to which the medieval church was modified at this period. Langlands's plans of 1792 show the old church with the narrower MacLachlan aisle at its E end, as well as the new church at Garbhallt (No. 103), but it is probable that it was demolished soon afterwards to provide material for the churchyard wall, and the building was in its present condition when seen by Howson about 1840.[8]

TOBAR CILL MOIRE. This well, situated at the SE side of the public road 90m S of the church (NS 010950), is marked

by a circular stone basin. It was said in 1866 to take its name from the adjacent burial-ground, and no tradition of sanctity was attached to it.[9*]



Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75); cross
A, B. details C. view from W

CROSS. A churchyard cross of Lowland type has been re-erected in an octagonal base 6m E of the burial-aisle. The tapered shaft measures 1.97m in visible height and 0.35m in width by 0.22m at base, the angles being bevelled to form an irregular octagon. It is plain except for an inverted pair of shears incised near the foot of the narrow NW face. The lower 0.3m of the foliated cross-head, a little more than half of its original height, remains intact,[10*] and the overall height of the cross was about 2.5m. The octagonal socket-stone, which like the cross is of chlorite-schist, has bevelled sides and measures 0.92m by 0.89m at the top by 0.4m in visible height.

This was said in local tradition to be a market cross connected with the annual market granted at 'Kilmary' by Charles II in 1680, and Drummond recorded that it was a 'bargain cross'; 'the contracting parties standing on the step shook hands, their other hand touching the cross'.[11] The cross, however, is probably of 15th-century date and erected as a work of piety like crosses of West Highland type such as that at Kilmory Knap (No. 76). (Drummond, *Monuments*, pls.91, 1 and 2, 92, 1; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, fig.22,3 on p.174 (shears)).

FUNERARY MONUMENTS. The following monuments are in the burial-aisle, except for number 3 which is lost. A disc-headed cross which was reported in the churchyard in 1970 could not be located at the date of survey.[12] There are no inscribed stones of earlier date than about 1800 in the churchyard.

(1) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.73m by 0.55m. It is bordered by a single moulding, with rows of chevron-ornament projecting beyond it at the head and foot. In the upper part there are intertwined plant-stems which continue as single undulating stems flanking a central sword with lobated pommel, inclined quillons with expanded terminals, langet and fuller. Above the dexter quillon there is an unidentifiable circular object. This slab closely resembles one at Strachur (No.101,7). (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl. 90,1). *14th-15th century*.

(2) Fragment of upper part of tapered slab, 1.06m by 0.55m; much worn. It has bevelled edges, with a flat angle-moulding enclosing nailhead, and there are traces of a sword-hilt with inclined quillons at the left, and coarse interlace. *14th-early 16th century*.

(3) Tapered slab, broken across, incomplete at the top and of unknown dimensions. Within a single edge-moulding it bore the outline of a large sword with round pommel and straight quillons. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.90b). *Probably local, 16th century*.

(4) Rectangular inscribed slab of Lowland type, 1.69m by 0.52m, lacking the top right corner. It bears the following marginal black-letter inscription in false relief, which leaves an uncarved length of 0.25m at the left edge, at the end of the fourth line: *16/A*

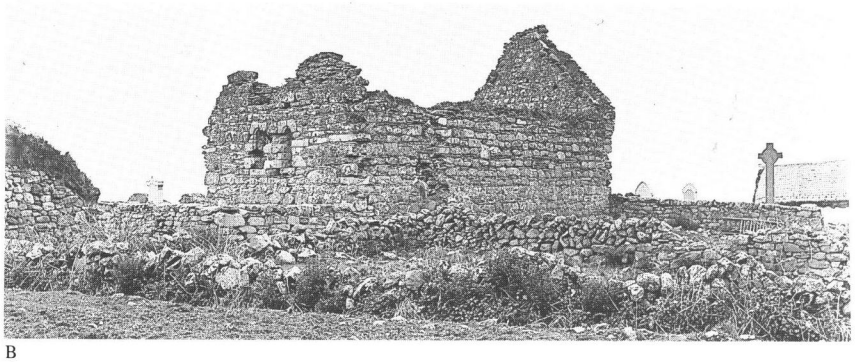
HIC IA[CET / HONOR]ABILIS MVLIER IONETA
HAMILTON QVO(N)DAM SPO(N)SA V[?ILL] CO/MITIS
DE [?OU/TE] QVI OBIIT AN(N)O D(OMINI) MVLIII
ORATE PRO EA
'Here lies an honourable lady Janet Hamilton, formerly wife of [? , earl of ?], who died in the year of the Lord 1553. Pray for her'.

Most of the letters are clear, but there is considerable variation of letter-forms so that the second letter of the date could be 'V' or 'D' and, more significantly, the minims are not differentiated so that the date '1553' is preferred to '1504' on the basis of spacing rather than shape. The identities of Janet Hamilton and her husband, and the reason for her burial at Strathlachlan, are uncertain.[13*]

A. Kilmorie (No. 75) graveslab



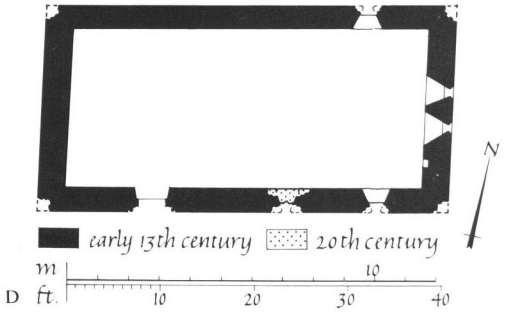
A(4)



B



C



Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76)
B. view from NE, *c.* 1890
C. view from SW
D. plan

76 Chapel, Kilmory Knap

NR 702751 June 1987

This medieval chapel is situated on a terrace above a small stream, 0.6km NE of Kilmory Bay at the E side of the mouth of Loch Sween. It is surrounded by the buildings of the
34 former township of Kilmory, many of them formerly thatched but now roofless.[1] The existing rectangular churchyard-wall is of 19th-century date, and there is no evidence of an earlier enclosure.

The chapel appears to have been built early in the 13th century, and it is mentioned in the second half of that century as a dependency of the parish church of Knapdale at Keills (No. 45), the revenues of both being granted to Kilwinning Abbey. This grant identified the chapel as that of St Mary, but local tradition in the 19th century associated it with St Maelrubha of Applecross.[2*]

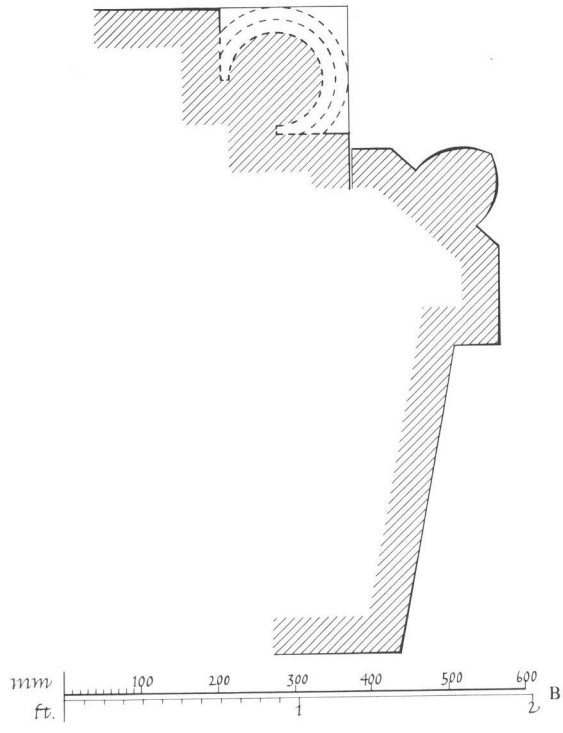
The walls are preserved to their full height, except for the E gable, which has been reduced almost to wallhead-level. The masonry was repaired at the expense of the 5th Marquess of Northampton some time before 1915,[3] and in 1934 the building was restored with a glass roof by the Office of Works to house Early Christian and medieval stones from the chapel and churchyard. Its masonry is composed principally of pink and grey quartzite boulders, with occasional blocks of chlorite-schist, ranged in regular courses with abundant pinnings and slabs of chlorite-schist. The angle-quoins and window- and door-dressings are of buff or purple sandstone, but except for the window-heads they have largely been removed or renewed. There are remains of early plaster on the inner faces of the S and E walls.

The chapel measures 11.5m from E to W by 5.2m *II(D)*

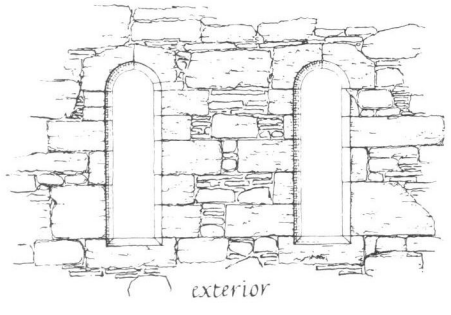
transversely within 0.9m walls, the height to the wall-head being about 4.4m. The entrance-doorway is at the W end of the S wall, and although its dressings have been extensively renewed, the badly-weathered lowest course remains *in situ*. Its arch had two orders of engaged shafts, the inner of which, rising directly from the threshold, is of keeled section. The outer order rose from circular bases, now much weathered,

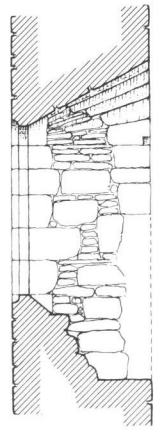


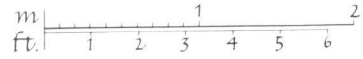
A

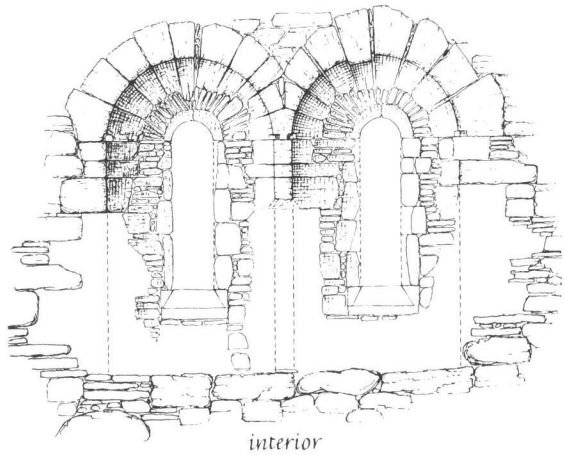


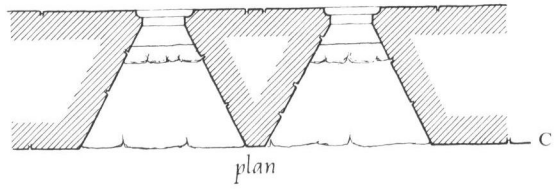
B





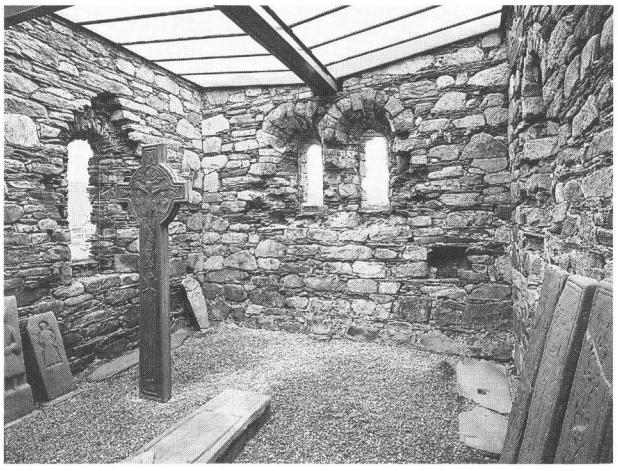






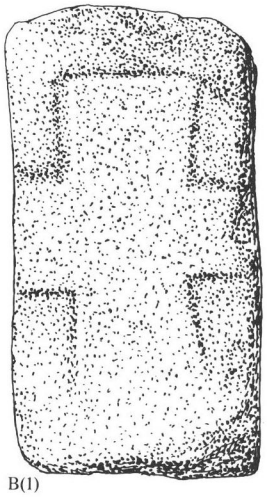
C

Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76)
A. entrance-doorway
B. profile-moulding of door-jamb
C. E window

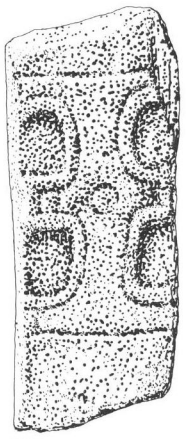


A

Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76); A. interior from SW



B(1)



C(2)

B, C. carved stones (*scale* 1:15)

and has been restored with circular shafts, but its original form is uncertain, the upper surfaces of the bases being apparently designed for much smaller shafts.

The E end of the chapel was lit by a pair of round-headed windows in the E wall, and by two almost opposed single-light openings near the E ends of the side-walls. A further window, now blocked, was situated 4m from the E end of the S wall and probably lit the E end of the nave. Its rubble internal dressings are of recent construction, and a photograph of about 1870[4]* shows that none of the original dressings then survived, but externally the splayed ingoes and rubble mid-section of the arch-head are visible within the thickness of the wall. The inner and outer surrounds of the E windows preserve most of their sandstone dressings, while the central parts of the ingoes and arch-soffits are of rubble. The daylight-openings, which are much worn, appear to have been wrought with an external chamfer, and their original splayed sills are preserved, although that in the N light has been partially remodelled internally with schist; the inner parts of the sills are flat. The semicircular rear-arches retain sockets for the arch-centering at springing-level, close to the inner wall-face. The windows in the side-walls resembled the E windows, but their sills appear to have been lowered internally, and the sills of their daylight-openings have been replaced in schist, apparently during the medieval period. The dressed stonework of the N window has been almost entirely removed, but the inner arch-head of the S window remains intact.[5] A simple aumbry in the S part of the E wall[6] is the only other internal feature.

Many of the graveslabs and effigies described below were in the chapel before its renovation, although their original positions are unknown and this may be mainly the result of late use of the ruined building. Excavation in the N half of the E end in 1981, in advance of the resiting of MacMillan's Cross (*infra*, number 38), exposed four adult inhumations at a high level, and other loose skulls and bones against the footings of the E wall.[7]

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND CROSSES

EARLY CHRISTIAN. The following monuments are fixed to the interior walls at the W end of the chapel. All are of local chlorite-schist. A stone from Dunans (No. 27) is also in the chapel.

(1) Roughly rectangular slab, 0.89m by 0.50m, broken at the ends. It bears a pecked outline cross with expanded top and bottom arms, the latter being open at the foot. The side-arms appear to extend to the edges of the slab, which are rather worn. *163*B

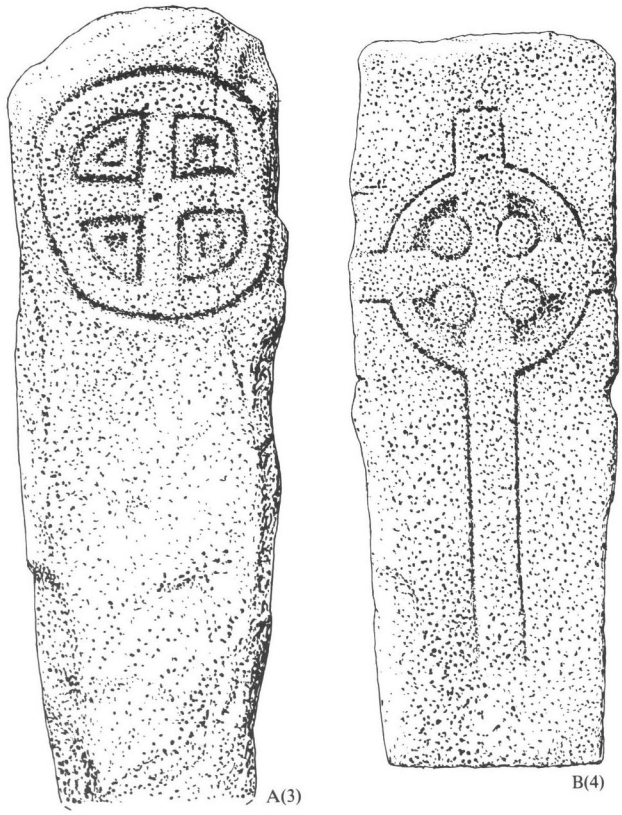
(2) Roughly rectangular slab, 0.85m by 0.35m, damaged at the ends and one edge. It bears a coarsely-pecked outline cross of 'hammer-head' type with greatly expanded head and foot, bordered by a 35mm margin. A 60mm roundel is incised at the centre of the cross-head, and a possible square boss in the left arm. The D-shaped areas flanking the shaft are pocked to a lower level, leaving the cross in low relief. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.23,1). *163*C

(3) Roughly tapered slab, more than 1.57m by 0.52m. In the upper part it bears a boldly channelled Greek cross in an irregular 0.47m circle into which the ends of the arms open. There is a small pit at the centre, and the centre of each quadrant is sunk to emphasise its triangular outline, except to the upper left where there is a pellet within the triangle. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.23,2; *PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.6 on p.18). *164*A

(4) Slightly tapered slab, 1.45m by 0.52m, worn at the edges. It bears a well set-out long-shafted ringed cross, 0.41m in diameter. The armpits of the cross-head, which has a central compass-hole, are rounded and enclose 85mm pellets, and the arcs between these and the enclosing ring are slightly sunk. The form of the ends of the side-arms is uncertain, but the foot of the shaft is open. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.23,4; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.66,1). *164*B

(5) Massive slightly tapered slab, 1.88m by 0.58m by 0.18m thick; damaged at the top and the upper part of the right edge. At the top is a rather worn ringed outline cross, 0.56m in diameter. The shaft is very short, and open at the foot, and the centre of the cross-head is expanded to an almost circular outline 0.24m in diameter. In the two lower sunken quadrants there are 65mm pellets, and in the upper left one there is a damaged 85mm pellet, but the surface of the right quadrant is damaged. The end of the left arm is closed, and extends on to the enclosing ring, but the ends of the top and right arm are damaged. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.15,3). *164*C

(6) Roughly rectangular slab, 0.95m by 0.26m, damaged at *164*D



Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76)
carved stones (*scale* 1:15)

the left edge and formerly reused as a headstone. It bears a ringed cross 0.27m in diameter, having a long tapering shaft incised with a simple twist-pattern. This extends to the centre of the cross-head, but there is no visible ornament on the other arms, which are much worn. The cross has square armpits enclosing 40mm pellets, and the side- and top-arms do not extend beyond the ring, although the top arm overlies it. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.17,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.62,2; *PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.7 on p.19).

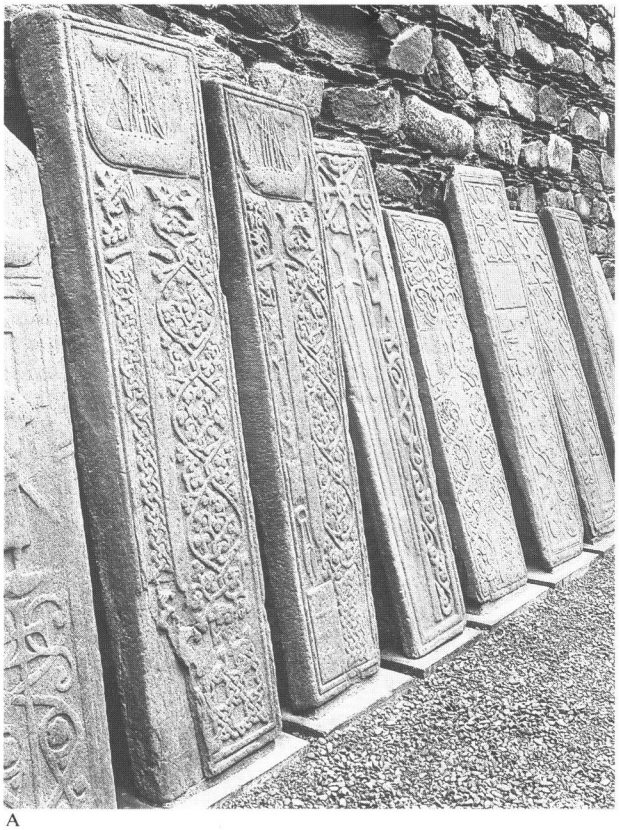
164E (7) Tapered slab, 1.06m by 0.57m, incomplete at the foot and much worn. One face bears a ringed cross 0.39m in diameter which appears to have been covered in close-knit interlace within a beaded margin, although this ornament is almost obliterated except in the lower part of the shaft. The round armpits are incised but not sunk, leaving D-shaped pellets; there is no visible ornament on the ring. In the upper arm there is a figure in false relief, perhaps an angel but not winged. The adjacent spandrels are greatly worn, but there are traces of grooves rising obliquely from the ends of the side-arms to form a truncated triangle enclosing the top arm (cf. No.71,1). Below the cross-head there is an almost symmetrical arrangement of figure-sculpture in low relief, beginning with two birds with swan-like bodies, and heads turned back towards the cross. Below these there are on the right a hooded horseman and on the left a quadruped, both moving away from the cross-shaft, and then on the right two human figures, the inner one being partly overlain by a vertically-set animal with curled tail. The arrangement to the left appears to have been similar, but much of it is flaked or broken off. At the bottom on the right is the upper part of a figure with large eyes, apparently raising both hands to its mouth.

MEDIEVAL. The following monuments are fixed to the side-walls of the chapel, except for numbers 37 and 38 which are freestanding, number 32 which is on a low modern plinth at the centre of the E end, and number 21 which is lost. All are of local chlorite-schist.

Graveslabs

(8) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.71m by 0.45m; broken across and repaired, and slightly damaged at top left corner. It bears an angle-roll between two cable-mouldings, one on the bevel, and within a flat margin there is a narrow central panel with undulating plant-stems enclosing palmette leaves, with trilobed leaves in the spandrels. (White, *Knapdale*, pl. 22,2). *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

(9) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.69m by 0. 51m, much worn. On the bevel it bears a row of dogtooth moulding between two roll-mouldings. At the top, in false relief in a



A



B(13)



C(18)

Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76) graveslabs

0.25m circle within a 45mm border, there is a four-ring cross, slightly inclined from the vertical axis, with foliage in the spandrels, and extending to the foot of the slab is a tapering panel with very worn foliage medallions. *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

(10) Tapered slab lacking the foot, 1.38m by 0.48m; damaged at the upper corners and much worn. Within a triple moulding, whose central member shows traces of cable-moulding, there is a flat margin and narrow central panel with an undulating plant-stem bearing five-lobed leaves. The panel does not extend to the top of the slab, but this is too worn for any ornament to be identifiable. *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

(11) Two fragments of a tapered slab with bevelled edges together 1.74m by 0.42m; much worn. Within an angle-roll, and a cable-moulding on the bevel, there is a narrow central panel with an undulating plant-stem bearing large trilobed leaves, very similar to a slab at Iona.[8] The uppermost leaf, however, supports the short shaft of a cross with fleur-de-lis terminals which fills the top of the slab. *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

(12) Fragment of small tapered slab, 0.54m by 0.28m in maximum width. Within an angle-roll and flat margin, there is a panel with an undulating plant-stem bearing multi-lobed leaves, with stalked berries in alternate spandrels. *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

165B (13) Tapered slab, 1.61m by 0.55m, worn in places. Within a plain angle-moulding there is at the top a large foliated cross, and then a central sword with lobated pommel, traces of binding on the hilt, inclined quillons with expanded terminals, and a scabbard-chape. The blade is flanked by pairs of plant-stems, linked at the foot and forming four medallions at each side, which on the right are linked to the tail of an animal flanking the sword-hilt. Beside the terminal of the left quillon, however, there is a small axe, and above this another axe with what appears to be a disproportionately large blade, but is probably a block of wood. Between this and the sword-hilt there are three lines of a Lombardic inscription which is completed by two lines on the blade of the sword:

HIC IACE/T IOH(ANN)ES CA/RPENTARI(VS) / E[T]
FRATRES MOLMORE / ET CRISTINVS FABER
'Here lies John carpenter and the brothers Mael-Moire and Cristinus smith'.

(*Lhuyd*, pl.8*b; White, Knapdale*, pl.26; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.67,1; *PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.5 on p.17; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 84 and pl.4B). *Iona school, 14-15th century.*

(14) Tapered slab, 1.95m by 0.59m, worn in places, especially in the lower part. Two plain mouldings enclose a row of nailhead ornament which at the right has been developed to resemble dog-tooth; the outer moulding, and in one case the nailhead, is bevelled at the angles and at top and bottom forms angle-loops, with large chevrons between them. In the upper part is a 0.38m figure of a man armed with bascinet, aketon, sword and spear, in a gabled foliated niche with dragons'-head finials above a ring-knot. Below the niche are two opposed cat-like beasts linked to a network of foliage,

and then a much-worn deer-hunt at the foot. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.25,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.63,1; *PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.6 on p.18). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(15) Tapered slab, lacking the top and much worn, 1.41m by 0.39m. It has a margin of two broad rolls enclosing a narrow one, and the two inner members return to frame a panel at the foot. At the top is a niche with a small incomplete figure, perhaps armed with a spear, flanked at the right by a plant-stem, and then a network of interlaced plant-stems. In the bottom panel there are shears and a rectangular ?casket. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(16) Tapered slab, 1.94m by 0.51m, much damaged and worn, especially at the top. Within a plain margin, a central sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons is surrounded by a network of interlaced leaf-stems. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.22,1). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(17) Tapered slab, 2.04m by 0.61m; worn in places, and the surface at the bottom left has flaked off. Within a double moulding with narrow inner member, there is at the top a galley with furled sail, high stem and stern, rudder and a row of oar-ports; the double outline along the stem and keel probably does not represent any structural detail. Below this to the left is a sword with lobated pommel, inclined quillons with expanded terminals, and a scabbard-chape. To the left of the sword-hilt is a griffon with foliated tail, and to the right are two opposed lions, whose tails form interlinked leaf-stems running down the right half of the slab. The narrower space to the left of the sword-blade is occupied by a series of interlocked ring-knots and then a strip of three-cord plait. At the foot there is to the right a plaited cross incorporating five ring-knots, and to the left remains of a deer-hunt. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.25,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.63,2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.18C). *Kintyre school, 15th century.*

165C (18) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.51m. It closely resembles number 17, but the griffon to the left of the sword-hilt is inverted, and to the left of the blade there are, in descending order: a lion biting its own tail; a ring-knot; a bird pecking at a salmon which is pursued by an otter; a comb, and shears. At the left foot is a casket with binding-straps, and at the right a vertical panel of seven-cord plait. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.19,1; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.67,2; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, fig. 10,1 on p.49 (detail of ornament) and pl.18B). *Kintyre school, 15th century.*

(19) Tapered slab of irregular outline, 1.64m by 0.45m, heavily worn in places. Within a double moulding there is at the top a ring-knot linked to foliage flanking the hilt of a sword similar to that on number 17. To the left of the hilt there is also an animal, whose tail merges with intertwined stems enclosing trilobed leaves flanking the sword-blade, while to the right of the blade is a strip of plaitwork, then a comb and shears. At the foot is a horizontal interlace panel. This slab appears to be a contemporary copy, by an inexperienced carver, of slabs of the Kintyre school. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.18,1). *15th century.*

166A (20) Tapered slab, 1.90m by 0.48m. Within a double moulding it bears a long-shafted foliated cross with a hollow centre enclosing a trefoil; there is an expansion in the shaft a little below the cross-head, and the foot of the shaft, which is truncated just above the margin, is slightly expanded. To the left of the shaft is a sword similar to that on number 17, with a thin parallel strip which may be a scabbard, and to the right there is a grotesque creature with pointed nose and long horn or liripipe; with one of its forelimbs it holds its tail which develops into stems, foliated only in the lower part of the slab. Above the creature's head is an unidentified triangular object. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.19,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.66,2). *Loch Sween school, 14th century.*



A(20) B(23)

Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76); graveslabs

(21) Tapered slab, about 1.62m by 0.45m, broken at the bottom right. White's drawing shows that it bore a foliated cross whose head was of slightly differing design to that on number 20, with no expansion on the shaft and incomplete at the foot. The sword at the left extended to the foot of the slab, and the tail of the grotesque creature developed into a plant-scroll. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.21,2). *Loch Sween school, 14th century.*

(22) Tapered slab, 1.74m by 0.52m, broken at the bottom right corner. Within a double moulding it bears a long-shafted foliated cross similar to that on number 21, with a plain foot, flanked by almost symmetrical intertwined stems enclosing pairs of trilobed leaves. At the bottom left there is a hammer and an anvil, apparently set in a timber block, and to the right there is a casket with binding-strips, and shears which extend below the foot of the cross. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.21,1). *Loch Sween school, 14th century.*

166B (23) Tapered slab with bevelled bottom right angle, 1.91m by 0.57m. It has as margin a narrow moulding between two broad ones, and outside the outer moulding there is a series of spaced leaves or paterae, while the inner moulding bore a Lombardic inscription of which only a few letters remain. At the top there is an elaborate cross with plaited centre, interlaced with stems bearing multi-lobed leaves, and below it a large casket with binding-strips. Then follows a comb on which is perched a bird (cf. No.45,21), and a dog with an object, perhaps a bell, at its neck; shears and a mirror; and two opposed animals from whose tails issue, on the right, plant-stems enclosing four leaf-medallions and, on the left, an undulating stem with holly-leaves which is bitten at the base by a long-beaked quadruped. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.18,2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.65a; *PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.5 on p.17). *Loch Sween school, 15th-early 16th century.*

(24) Tapered slab, 1.63m by 0.47m; broken across and repaired, and much worn. It is bordered by a plain moulding and a narrow inner moulding with close-set trefoils forming a tressure, an inverted version of the margin on number 23. In the upper part there was a panel bordered with chevrons, probably containing an inscription, and then there is a gabled niche with finials, and a band of nailhead along the base. It contains at the right a priest in an attitude of prayer before a draped altar on which stands a chalice. In the lower half is a long-shafted cross with curving expanded terminals, surrounded by leaf-scrolls, some of which may spring from the shaft, and set on a stepped Calvary base. *Loch Sween school, 14th-early 16th century.*

(25) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.85m by 0.49m; much worn. The margin is a narrow moulding between two broad plain ones, and the inner members return to frame a panel at the top containing a galley with furled sail. In the centre is the 0.56m figure of a man armed with bascinet, aketon, shield, sword and spear; his head rests on a square pillow, and his feet rest on a dog. Above and to the right of his head there is a mason's or carpenter's square. In the lower part of the slab is an equal-armed cross with curving expanded terminals, on a shaft with base of similar form. Symmetrical leaf-scrolls spring from the base of the shaft and intertwine the cross. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.65,2). *Loch Sween school, 14th-early 16th century.*

(26) Miniature tapered slab, 0.98m by 0.34m; much worn. The tressure moulding has been similar to that of number 24, and contains an illegible square inscription-panel with chevron border, and then a cross of plaited stems which continue down to form two loops enclosing paired leaves. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.17,3). *Loch Sween school, 14th-early 16th century.*

167A (27) Tapered slab, 1.78m by 0.47m. Within a triple moulding similar to that on number 25, there is at the top a foliated cross linked to a roundel containing a cruciform arrangement of pointed leaves. In the lower part there is at the left a long-hafted battle-axe, and at the centre a large pair of clothworkers' cropping-shears, with a quatrefoil in the hoop.[9] There may have been an inscription on the right blade, but this is very worn. (*PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.5 on p.17). *Loch Sween school, 14th-early 16th century.*

167B (28) Roughly shaped slab with bevelled edges, 1.58m by 0.41m, broken at the edges. At the centre is a large pair of broad-bladed cropping-shears, as on number 27, with two interlaced loops in the hoop and a possible stirrup-handle on the right blade, and below them a simple incised anvil, with hammer and tongs partly in false relief. The following two-line inscriptions are carved on the left and right blades of the shears:

HIC IACET HENRICVS / TVLLO
'Here lies Henry Tulloch'

HIC IACET CRI/STINVS FABER
'Here lies Cristinus smith'.

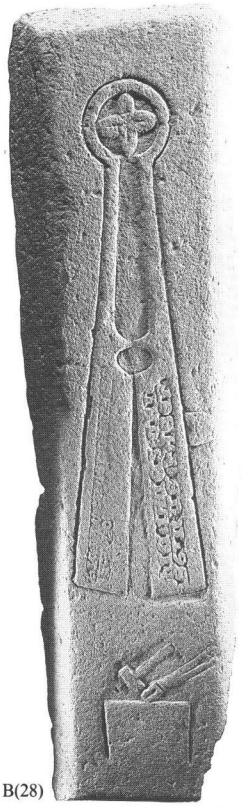
The lettering of the second inscription is somewhat larger and it may be an addition, while the smith's tools, which resemble those on the cross naming Cristinus smith at Keills (No. 45,41), are probably also secondary. (*Lhuyd*, pl.9*a*; *PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.6 on p.18; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 82, fig.22, pl.41C). *Loch Sween school, 14th-15th century.*

(29) Fragment, 0.77m by 0.43m, built into a modern platform E of the doorway. It has a bevelled edge bearing nailhead, and there are traces of curving plant-stems. *14th-early 16th century.*

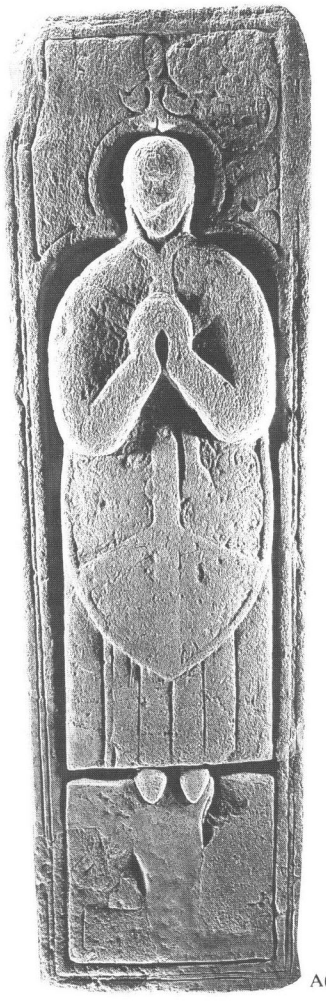
(30) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.59m by 0.49m, built into same platform. It bears a single angle-roll, but the top is undecorated. *14th-early 16th century.*

(31) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.91m by 0.43m, built into same platform. It is very similar to number 30, but the bevel is flatter. *14th-early 16th century.*


A(27)


B(28)

Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76) graveslabs



A(32)



B(33)



C(35)



D(36)

Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76)
effigies

Effigies

168A (32) Tapered slab with irregular top right angle, about 1.94m by 0.61m; two fragments of the foot have been rediscovered since White's time and fixed in position. Within a triple moulding whose inner member splits to form a cusped niche, it bears the much-worn effigy, 1.3m in length, of a priest in eucharistic vestments, with elaborate leaf-roundels on the chasuble. The head of the niche is rounded with a slight ogival indentation, and it rises to a foliated terminal, while there is also foliage-ornament in the upper right spandrel, but the other is too worn for ornament to be identified. The panel at the foot is very incomplete, but at the left is what appears to be the foot of a chalice. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.20). *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

168B (33) Tapered slab, 0.95m by 0.33m; lacking the top left corner and much worn. Within a margin which included nailhead between two plain mouldings, there is a double-cusped ogival-headed niche containing a figure 0.49m high. It wears a long cassock or garment with a low collar, a narrow waist and a pleated skirt with a lower hem. The right hand is placed on the heart, and the left one on the waist. There are traces of a possible tonsure, and the hair finishes at ear-level, so the figure may be identified as that of a deacon or other cleric in minor orders, rather than a civilian. At the foot of the slab there is a narrow rectangular panel, but there is no evidence for the interlaced plant-stems shown above this by White. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.17,1). *14th-early 16th century.*

(34) Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.63m, broken at top right angle and worn in places. Within an incised angle-moulding it bears the full-length figure of a man armed in bascinet, aventail and aketon with elbow-bands and decorated cuffs. The right hand rests on a large sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons with expended terminals, and the left hand holds the end of the sword-belt. Straps for spurs are visible, but the ends of the feet, which rested on a ledge, are broken off, as is the face. To the left of the head there are traces of an illegible inscription in a slightly-sunk panel. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.27,1 and 2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.62,1). *Iona school, 14th-15th century.*

168C (35) Tapered slab, 1.98m by 0.64m. Within an irregular angle-moulding it bears an armed figure similar to that on number 34, but the gauntleted right hand grasps a spear which overlies the angle-moulding, and at the left arm is a small heater-shaped shield whose surface is worn. The head rests on a wide panel or pillow bearing a five-line Lombardic

inscription, but only a few letters are now legible. On the base-slab to the left of the body is carved an otter pursuing a salmon, and to the left of the legs is a tall vertical strip of three-cord plait, while to the right is a panel of seven-cord plait. At the left end of the ledge on which the feet rest there is a ring-knot. Although the effigy and inscription closely resemble, in more elongated form, those of the Iona school, the ornamental motifs used were particularly favoured by the Kintyre school, and this may be an early work of that school. (White, *Knapdale*, pl.27,2 and 5; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.64). *14th-15th century*.

168D (36) Tapered slab, 1.21m by 0.42m, broken across but repaired, and much worn. It bears the high-relief figure of a beardless man 0.86m high wearing a knee-length pleated tunic with waist-belt, which has puffed sleeves with tight buttoned cuffs and a wide skirt with traces of a herringbone pattern, perhaps indicating a furred hem. The shoulders appear to be covered by a separate garment above the tunic, and its high neck finishes in a scalloped edge with small serrations. There is a prominent roll above the ears, which may represent the lower edge of the 'pudding-bowl' haircut fashionable in the middle of the 15th century, but no hair is depicted on the well-preserved upper part of the head, and it is probable that an arming-cap or 'Burgundian hat' was intended. The right hand grasps the end of the waist-belt, as on military effigies, and the feet rest on a similar ledge. The upper edge of the shoes is marked by horizontal incisions which may rise to a peak at the front of the ankle, but this detail is very worn and the form of the toes is obliterated. At the top of the slab is an inverted Lombardic inscription which began with five lines to the left of the head, and continued with at least six lines to the right. This was already very weathered when recorded by Lhuyd in 1699, and the only decipherable part is the beginning:

+HI[C I]/AC[ET] / IO[HANN]/ES ...
'Here lies John ...'

(*Lhuyd*, pl.6*b*; White, *Knapdale*, pl.23,3; *PSAS*, **69** (1934-5), fig.8 on p.19; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 83, p.32, pl.10D). *Iona school, 15th century*.

Crosses

170A,B (37) Shaft and part of the head of freestanding cross, the former set in a modern base which conceals about 0.27m of its butt. The tapering shaft is in two fragments separated by 0.14m of modern cement, and measures 2.08m by 0.36m at the base and 0.28m at the top; its thickness is a uniform 90mm. The lower part of the shaft, which was the only fragment recorded by Lhuyd, White and Drummond, had been reused before 1699, and contains at the butt a basin about 0.23m in diameter. The head, which was discovered in the nearby stream in 1979,[10] measures 0.39m in width, a little less thanhalf the original span, and 0.47m in height; the surviving arm is 0.18m long and 0.22m high. It is now mounted beside the shaft, but reversed.

Each face is wrought with a double edge-moulding whose inner member returns along the base, where there is a series
170A of curving stalked trefoils. Above this on the present E face are two confronted animals whose tails rise into tangled interlace, with occasional leaves, filling the shaft. At the top are traces of the lower part of the rood, perhaps deliberately mutilated. The corresponding face of the cross-head preserves the left arm and hand of the Crucified Saviour, with the damaged attendant figure of ?St John, and an angel in the cross-arm, all within a double moulding.

At the foot of the W face is a horseman armed with a spear, 170B above whom Lhuyd recorded an inscription (*infra*). The remainder of the shaft is filled with interlace and intertwined stems bearing three-lobed leaves. In the cross-head the inner moulding is split, and the part encircling the disc produces stalked trefoils and enclosed what was evidently a roundel of interlace as on MacLean's Cross, Iona, which this closely resembles. The cross-arm contains a panel of interlace incorporating a saltire. The former inscription was shown by Lhuyd as four lines of Lombardic lettering, with three further short lines to the left of the rider's head. His reading, with minor emendations, is as follows:

[+ HEC EST CRVX / FACTA PER DOND/CANVM SIBI ET P/ATRI SVO COLINO / MAC / MVL/EN]
'This is the cross made by Duncan for himself and his father Colinus (?Malcolm) MacMillan'.

The Latin name *Colinus* was sometimes equated with *Gille-Coluim* or Malcolm, and a Gille-Coluim MacMillan, son of Alexander (see number 37), and his son Duncan were recorded as landholders in Kintyre in 1505, having probably lost their ancestral lands in Knapdale some years earlier. (*Lhuyd*, pl.8*a*; White, *Knapdale*, pl.24,1 and 2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.61; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 86, pp.36-7, frontispiece (E face of shaft); *kist*, **19** (1980), 5-8). *Iona school, late 15th century*.

(38) MACMILLAN'S CROSS. Free-standing cross, in an excellent state of preservation, which until 1981 stood in its original socket-stone (*infra*) at the NW angle of the churchyard. It measures 2.81m in visible height, tapers in width from 0.38m at the base to 0.36m below the cross-head, and is 0.13m thick; the disc-head has a diameter of 0.77m and the span is 1.08m, the top arm being longer and wider than the side-arms. Each face is framed by two mouldings separated by a deep channel, and the broader outer moulding has a rebated background which forms a narrow central projection on the edges.

The W face of the cross-head shows the Crucified Saviour, 171B bearded and with an elaborately interlaced loincloth, on a plain and somewhat irregular rood. He is flanked on His right by the hooded Virgin and on His left by a bearded St John, both of whom hold books. Above the rood there are interlaced plant-stems, including a triquetra, which are linked to the tail of an animal in the left arm and to an interlaced knot on the right. Plant-stems which form pedestals for the Virgin and St John intertwine in the upper part of the shaft, whose lower part is occupied by a large sword with lobated pommel, inclined quillons with expanded terminals, langet and an elaborate scabbard-chape. The quillons interrupt the inner moulding, and just above them there are trefoils linked to the moulding, while the sword-blade is flanked on the left by a twist and on the right by a three-cord plait, which merge in a ring-knot at the foot of the shaft.

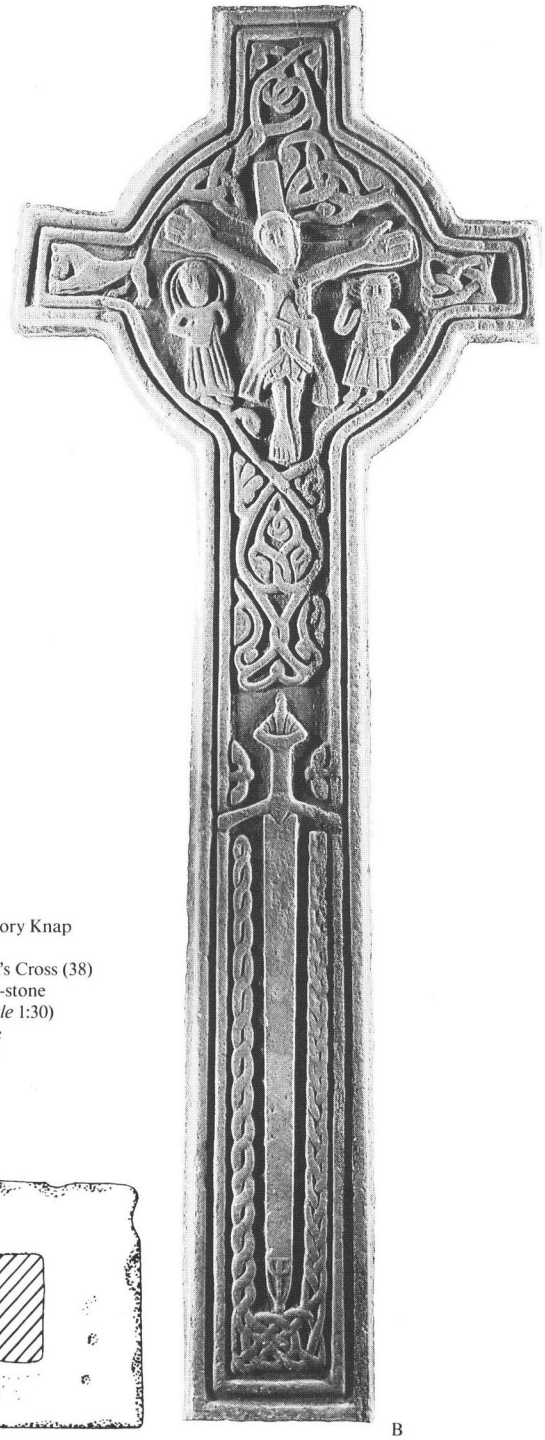
The E face of the cross-head is filled with twisted stems, 34A without foliage except in the right arm and one other place, 171C interlaced with a ring and enclosing a central space which



A B

Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76)
cross (37)
A. E face
B. W face

contains a small leaping animal biting its own tail. In the upper part of the shaft is an interlaced cross merging into a ring-knot, of which one strand forms the tail of the uppermost hound in a deer-hunt. This shows a stag attacked by two massive hounds with collars, and a third hound, of lighter build, above. In the lower part of the shaft is the 0.47m figure of a bearded huntsman, his head turned upwards to observe the hunt. He wears a knee-length garment with pleated skirt and a shoulder-length cape with a hood having a long liripipe, and wields a battle-axe.[11*] Slung at his waist is a large hunting-horn, attached at the mouthpiece by a double cord and at the open end by a single cord fixed to a vandycked mounting-strip. He stands on a panel bearing a four-line Lombardic inscription whose words are separated by prominent stops:

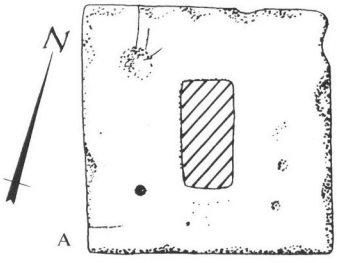


B



C

Chapel, Kilmory Knap
(No. 76)
MacMillan's Cross (38)
A. socket-stone
(*scale* 1:30)
B. W face
C. E face



A

+HEC EST / CRVX ALE/XANDRI / MACMVLE/N
'This is the cross of Alexander MacMillan'.

Alexander MacMillan is believed to have been head of the family, and keeper of Castle Sween (No. 119) for the Lord of the Isles before 1481, and he was probably the father of the Colinus or Gille-Coluim named on cross number 37.

The original socket-stone, which remains *in situ* at the NW angle of the churchyard, is a rectangular slab of chlorite-schist, 1.01m square and 80mm thick, with a central socket 0.42m by 0.20m. At the NW angle there are some oblique incisions which may be the remains of a mass-clock, and there are some other hollows and drill-holes of uncertain

34A *171A*

purpose. This slab rests on a larger one with bevelled edges, 0.21m thick, and this on a rubble pedestal, now heavily mortared, with a shelf 0.37m deep at the E. (*Lhuyd*, pl.7a,b; drawings by J Skene, 1832, in NMRS MS 28 (SAS 464), fol.52; drawings by W Dobie, 1834, in Wilson, W D, *Description of an ancient cross at Kilmory in Argyleshire* (1839; reprinted in *Edinburgh Topographical, Traditional and Antiquarian Magazine* (1848), 1-5, and *Arch. Scot.*, **4** (1857), 377-81, pls.27-8); *SSS*, **2**, pl.33; White, *Knapdale*, pl.16,1 and 2; Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.62,3 (detail of huntsman); *PSAS*, **61** (1926-7), fig.12,1 on p.153 (W face of cross-head); Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription number 85, pp.57-8, figs.14, 20, pl.24A, B; *Kist*, **24** (1982), 28-29, ill. on cover (huntsman)). *Loch Sween school, late 15th century*.

POST-REFORMATION. The following monuments are in the churchyard, which contains no other dated stones earlier than 1800 although there are numerous plain slabs and some small gravemarkers. A quernstone of uncertain date lies in the chapel and another outside the E wall, while there is a broken ?millstone in the churchyard.

(39) Headstone with shaped top commemorating Duncan, son of Alexander McIlichowm in Ilandmore (Eilean Mór), who died in 1734 aged 3. The surname probably incorporates the name Gille-Coluim, 'servant of (St) Columba'.[12*]



Chapel, Kilmory Knap (No. 76); headstone (40)

172 (40) Headstone with shaped top commemorating Iohn McIntyre, tenant in Ardnia (Ardnaw, part of Doide), who died in 1746 aged 35, and erected by his son Archibald in 1762. On the back, in relief, there is mantling above a skull and cross-bones with the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death').

(41) Headstone with double-curved top commemorating John Graham, who died in 1772 aged 51.

77 Chapel (Site) and Burial-ground, Kilmory, Lochgilphead

NR 866864 April 1985

This burial-ground is situated about 150m from the E shore of Loch Gilp and immediately NE of the former principal entrance-lodge of the Kilmory Castle estate. The rectangular enclosure is bounded by a lime-mortared wall about 2m high, probably contemporary with the iron gates which bear the date 1846.

There are no identifiable remains of the chapel of St Mary, although it was stated in 1844 that its foundations had been visible 'till within the last few years', and at that time a 'very handsome' moulded fragment was preserved at Kilmory Castle.[1] The chapel, with the pennyland of 'Kylmor which lies on Louchgilp', was granted to the abbey of Paisley by Duncan son of Ferchar and his nephew Laumon son of Malcolm, ancestor of the Lamont family, in the second quarter of the 13th century.[2] This charter refers to the chapel as already 'established on that property'. It appears to have been associated with the parish church of Kilfinan (No. 61) in Cowal, which was granted to Paisley by the same charter and whose vicar in 1268 unsuccessfully opposed the abbey's possession of the lands and chapel of 'Kylmor at Kenlouchgilp'.[3]

From the late 16th century the 'Kirklands of Kilmorie' formed the estate of a cadet line of the Campbells of Auchenbreck,[4] but there is no evidence that the chapel remained in use for worship. The firm attachment of the local population to the burial-ground, however, is attested in 1844,[5] and is confirmed by the large number of recumbent slabs and headstones of late 18th- and 19th-century date. These include monuments to several of the early feuars of Lochgilphead. One headstone of 1839 is associated with an iron grille fixed to the stone kerb surrounding the grave, evidently as a mortsafe.[6]

The only inscribed monument earlier than 1772 is a headstone of sandstone, carved on one face with elaborate pairs of scrolls at the top and sides, flanking emblems of mortality. On the back an incised inscription commemorates Duncan Campbell who died in 1727 aged 72. The exotic character of this monument is explained by a second inscription, 'this head ston being brought here and sate up by his son Patrick shipmaster at Manygaff in Gallauay (Minnigaff in Galloway)'.[7*]

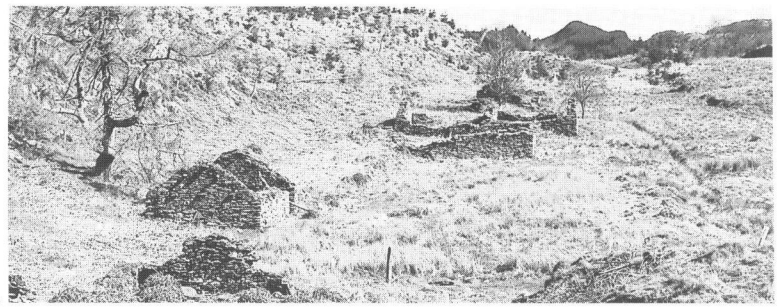
78 Cross-marked Stone, Kilmory Oib

NR 780902 July 1987

This Early Christian cross-slab stands at the W edge of a well surrounded by the ruined buildings of the former township of Kilmory, in an area which was recently cleared of dense conifer plantations. The site is about 40m W of the forest road along the NW shore of Loch Coille-Bharr, and 1.5km from the head of Loch Sween. There is no evidence of the burial-ground, dedicated either to the Virgin Mary or St Maelrubha, that is implied by the place-name. 173A

The stone is a roughly rectangular slab of local chlorite-schist, 1.37m in visible height by 0.40m by 0.11m thick; the top is irregularly broken, and the lower right part of the W face has flaked off. The W face (*a*) is carved in low relief, using incision and pocking to outline the main features in such a way that it is not always possible to distinguish between intended motifs and areas left uncarved. At the top, which is damaged and much worn, there are two opposed animals, both apparently horses and that at the left perhaps with a rider. This is followed by a cross with a square-ended top arm and a transom with barred terminals, having above the transom two opposed birds, perched on what have been described as leaves[1] but appear to be uncarved areas, and below it two discs, probably representing sun and moon; the 173C,D

Cross-marked stone, Kilmory Oib (No. 78)
A. settlement and well from S
B. well from E
C. W face
D. (*scale* 1:15)



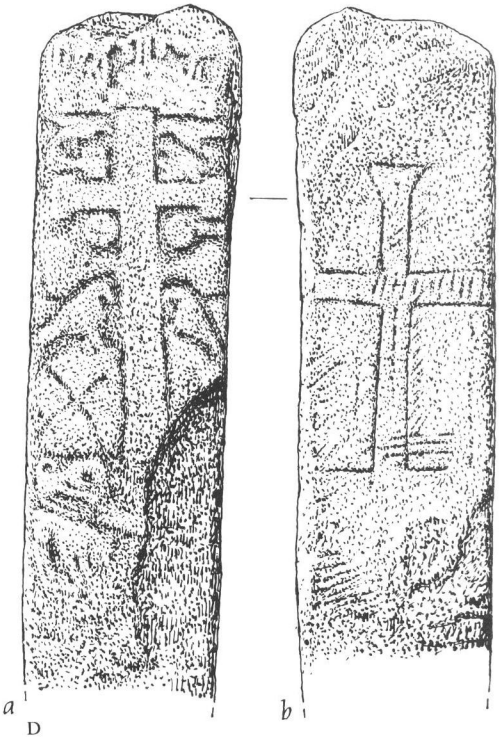
A



B



C



a b

D

disc to the right has an attached bar extending to the edge of the slab. Below this, at just above mid-height of the cross, is a second transom, with narrow curving arms expanding to broad terminals, and then the cross-shaft is flanked by a second pair of birds, whose inclined attitude contrasts with the horizontal position of those above. Immediately below the left bird, flanking the foot of the cross-shaft, there is a panel bearing an incised saltire, probably for one of the thieves' crosses at Calvary, and there are traces of a corresponding saltire to the right, most of which has flaked off. At the foot of the slab, to the left, there are at least two animals.

The E face (*b*) bears an incised outline cross with a triangular upper terminal and square-ended side-arms, and the foot is open, but it is marked by lines extending to each side. Since this base-line corresponds in level with the apparent base of the cross on the W face, it appears that both carvings are contemporary. The cross-head and shaft are marked by a discontinuous series of short vertical incisions, which may be early, but the significance of the bolder vertical grooves on the right cross-arm and cross-head, and similar horizontal markings near the foot of the shaft, is unknown.

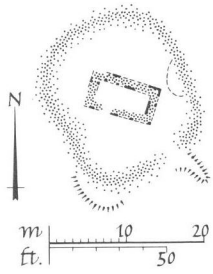
Pairs of birds, both doves and peacocks, are frequently associated with the cross in Gaulish and Mediterranean sculpture and metalwork, and the latter are found, without the cross, in the Book of Kells and on the Kildalton Cross.[2] The motif is rare in Britain, but occurs in simplified form on a slab from the early monastic site at Reask, Co. Kerry, and it is found on some Manx carvings of the Norse period.[3*] The cross with double transom is also of Mediterranean, and more specifically Byzantine origin, and the few supposed comparisons in British and Irish sculpture, including those at Ellary (No. 20), are of much simpler character.[4*] An 8th- or 9th-century date is possible for this slab, but it could be later. (White, *Knapdale*, 103, pl.46, 1 and 2; *ECMS*, **3**, 406; *PSAS*, **38** (1903-4), 136-40; Campbell & Sandeman, 72, no.462).

WELL. This is a rectangular pool measuring 1.4m by 1.1m by 0.6m in depth, lined with drystone masonry and partly covered on the W by a massive schist slab. The overflow forms a small stream flowing to Loch Coille-Bharr.

79 Chapel and Burial-ground, Kilmun, Glen Aray

NN 079130 May 1984

These remains are situated on the W side of Glen Aray, at a height of 175m OD, a short distance S of the rock outcrop of Creag a' Chaibeil ('crag of the burial place') and 350m NNE of Kilmun farmhouse. The adjacent hillside was afforested shortly before the date of visit, but a wide clearing has been left round the site.



A. Chapel and burial-ground, Kilmun, Glen Aray (No. 79) plan

6(E) The outline of the chapel, which measured 6.6m by 2.7m internally, is represented by turf-covered walls with occasional facing-stones, 1.1m thick and up to 0.3m high. The entrance was towards the W end of the S wall, but the position of its W jamb, and its width, are uncertain.

The chapel lies at the centre of a sub-circular enclosure about 17m in diameter. On the NE, where the adjacent ground is highest, it is cut into the slope, but elsewhere it takes the form of a stony mound about 1.5m thick and up to 0.5m high. Of the various breaks in the enclosure-wall, the most probable entrance is in the SE sector, close to the SE angle of the chapel. There are no identifiable gravemarkers, and a stony mound NE of the chapel appears to be composed of field-clearance material.

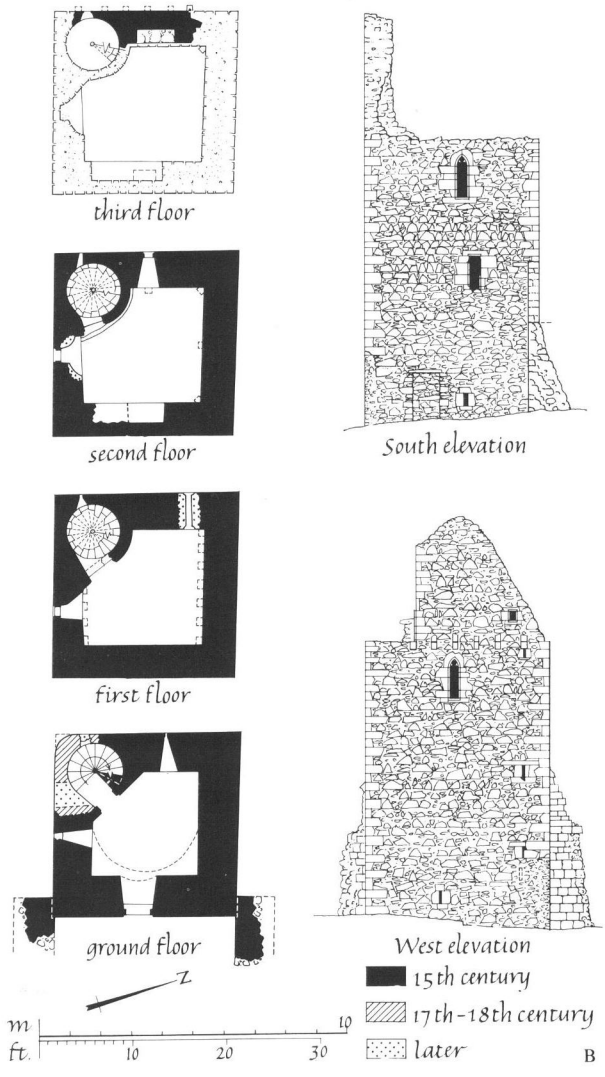
The chapel and its enclosure resemble others of probable Early Christian date elsewhere in Argyll, and especially in Islay (see Introduction). The dedication was probably to the Irish Saint Fintén, or Munnu (d. 635), who visited Iona immediately after the death of Columba in 597. No tradition of recent use for burial was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1871.[1]

80 Parish Church, Kilmun, Holy Loch

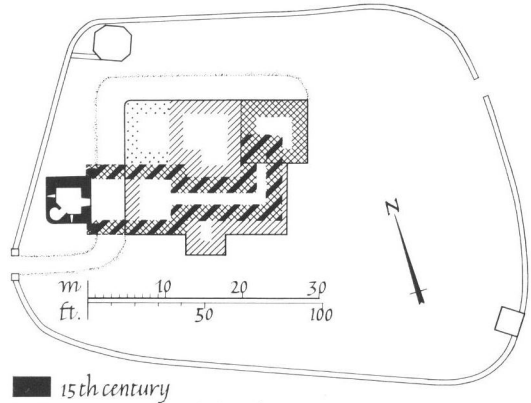
NN 166820 April 1989

This church occupies the summit of a slight knoll about 10m above the NE shore of the Holy Loch, 0.7m from the present head of the loch and bounded on the E by the gorge of the Allt na Sruthlaig and on the N by the steep slope of Kilmun Hill. The existing building of 1841 occupies the site of a medieval parish church, endowed as a collegiate church in 1442 by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, and a W tower of that period, with slight remains of the adjacent walls of the nave, stands 4m to the W. The mausoleum of the Campbell Dukes of Argyll, rebuilt in 1795-6, occupies the NE re-entrant angle of the church.

The 15th-century W tower is 6m square and 9.5m high to the wall-head and 13.5m to the apex of the W gable, the only one to survive. It is built of well-coursed local rubble with sandstone quoins and dressings, but the second stage of the S and W walls incorporates many re-used blocks of sandstone ashlar similar to those used in the adjacent W wall

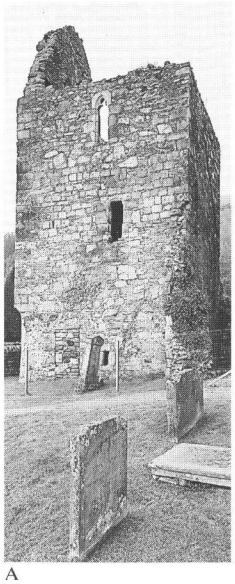


B

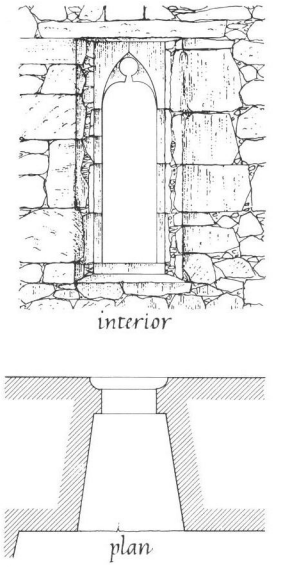


C

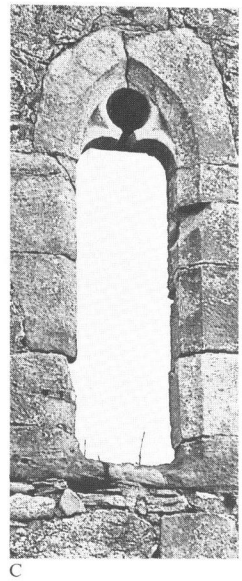
Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
B. plans and elevations of tower
C. historical plan



A

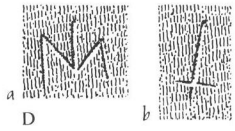


B

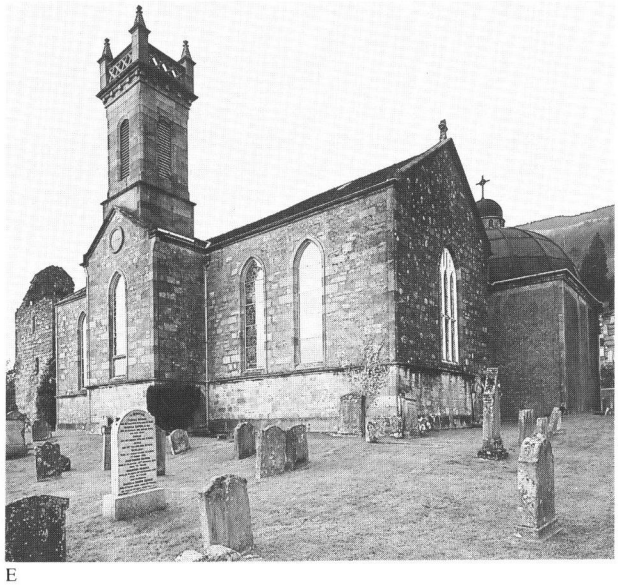


C

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
A. tower from S
B, C. window in W wall of tower
D. masons' marks in tower (*scale* 1:5)
E. view from SE



D

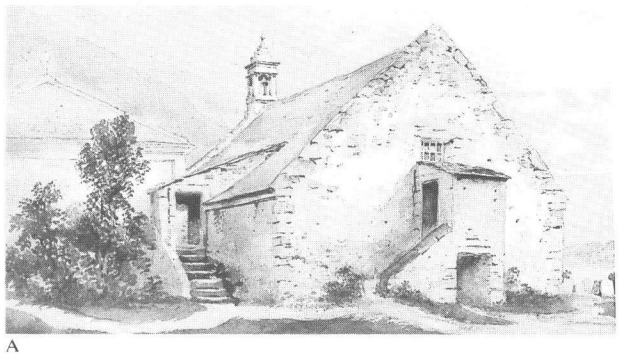


E

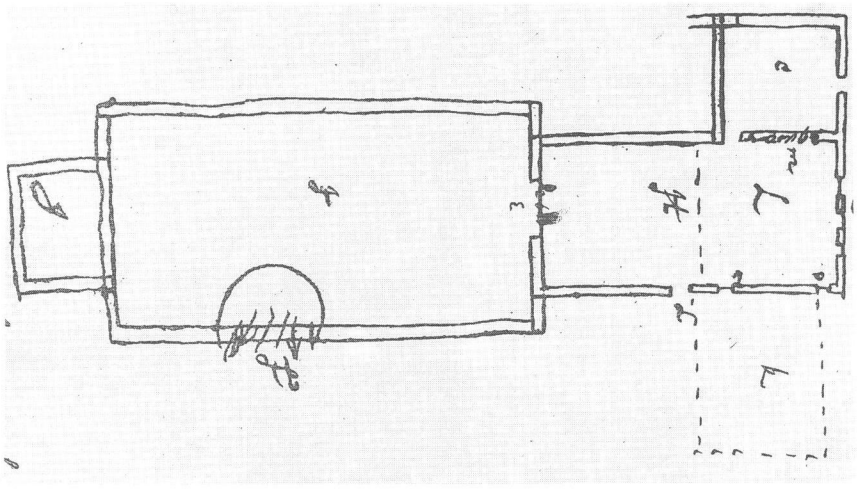
of the nave. The tower comprises a vaulted ground floor, with a damaged spiral stair in the SW angle giving access to two upper floors and a former garret-chamber in the roof. It was used for domestic purposes until the 17th century (*infra*), but the only significant alteration was the insertion of a lintelled doorway, itself blocked some time after 1789,[1] in the S wall, and the reconstruction with a rounded corner of the adjacent lower part of the SW angle, a slit-window lighting the stair from the W being re-set at a higher level. The openings in the S and W walls of the ground floor, and those at each level of the stair, are narrow slits with plain surrounds, but the first-floor window in the S wall is a larger rectangular one with chamfered surround, and in the S and W walls of the second floor there are tall hollow-chamfered lancets with trefoil-cusped heads having sunken spandrels. At wall-head level in the W wall there are the remains, mostly cut back, of six corbels which presumably carried a gallery entered from a doorway whose rebated S jamb survives at the N end of the gable. The upper surface of the N corbel bears a socket, presumably for a pivoted door which may have opened onto the N wall-head rather than into the garret, but the upper 0.5m of the N and S wall-heads has been rebuilt, so that it is not certain whether there was a wall-walk, or whether the corbels continued along these walls.

The vaulted ground-floor room, now used as a store, was entered from the church by a straight-lintelled doorway with a hollow-chamfered surround and splayed ingoes, whose N jamb bears a cruciform mason's mark. The plain barrel-vault is cemented, and the slit-windows are unequally splayed. In the SW angle an oblique wall-face contains the door to the spiral stair, hollow-chamfered like the E door and bearing similar masons' marks on the jambs. The lower flight of the stair has been repaired with concrete, and most of the treads of the upper flights have been broken off, although their stumps remain. The doorways into the upper rooms are straight-lintelled. The first-floor room has a S window with an unequally-splayed lintelled embrasure, and there are corbels in the N and S walls for the floor-joists of the second-floor room, which was evidently the main chamber in the tower. Its windows have splayed embrasures and the inner face of the head of the S window has sunken spandrels like those of the exterior; both windows have glazing-grooves in the upper part and sockets, probably for shutters, below. A plain fireplace, whose N jamb remains intact, is in the E wall, and there are corbels for the roof or the garret floor in the N and W walls. The garret, entered from the head of the spiral stair, also had a fireplace, in the W wall, whose relieving-arch remains intact, but no other internal features are preserved.

The E ends of the N and S walls of the tower are overlapped



A



B

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
A. painting of old choir from W
B. sketch plan by 9th Earl of Argyll, *c.* 1669

for 0.7m by the fragmentary W ends of the side-walls of the former nave, up to 5.5m high on the S, but incomplete in thickness and only 2m in length. Where it survives in the return walls the facing masonry is of sandstone ashlar similar to that re-used in the tower, but while this may be of late 12th- or 13th-century origin, the nave walls appear to be added to the 15th-century tower, with a distinct straight joint on the N. The nave, whose roof-raggle is preserved on the E face of the tower, was 5.85m in internal width, and its length was recorded in 1789 as about 12.4m. By then there were few visible remains, although a sketch plan of about 1669 by the 9th Earl of Argyll had marked it as 'the church' and shown a large S doorway.[2]

'The old choir, now the church enlarged', was described in 1789 as about 12.2m long, and the combined recorded length of the nave and choir was only 0.4m less than the 25m from the tower to the outer face of the E wall of the existing church. The earl's sketch shows the 'quire' as narrower than the nave, with doors in the wall dividing them and at the centre of the S wall, two windows E of the latter door, and a three-light window in the E wall. At that period the chancel or E half of the choir was used as the Argyll family burial-vault, with 'ane olde tombe', probably containing the effigies of Sir Duncan Campbell and his wife (*infra*, numbers 7,8) in the N wall and a small square building, perhaps originally a sacristy but also used as a burial-vault, at the E end of the N wall.[3] The choir was extensively renovated for use as the parish church in 1688 and again in the 1790s and in 1818-19 (*infra*), and drawings made before its demolition in 1841 show rectangular windows flanking the central S door, another door, with gallery forestair above, in the W gable-wall, and a bellcot of about 1790 on the E gable.[4] A larger mausoleum for the Argyll family (*infra*) replaced the NE burial-vault in 1795-6, and was remodelled in 1891-3.

The church, as rebuilt in 1841 to the designs of the Glasgow architect Thomas Burns,[5] was of internal T-plan, with an additional gabled rectangular vestry surmounted by a small square tower at the centre of the five-bay S front. The masonry is of rubble except for the ashlar-built tower, and the windows are tall lancets, with three-light timber-traceried windows above the doorways (the latter one now blocked) in the W and E gables. The interior included a W gallery and pews centred on a pulpit against the S wall that divided the church from the vestry, but it was extensively remodelled in 1898-9 by P MacGregor Chalmers.[6] He rebuilt the gallery, opened up the vestry to form a sanctuary with foliated archway, and introduced two-bay Perpendicular arcades between the re-roofed central space and the E and W wings, while most of the furnishings are of the same period, including a hydraulically-operated organ in the gallery and a series of stained-glass windows by Stephen Adams, Glasgow. The gable of the N limb of the 1841 building was aligned with the N wall of the Argyll mausoleum which abuts it to the E, and the corresponding NW re-entrant angle is occupied by a two-storeyed vestry and hall of early 20th-century date.

The existing churchyard enclosure, which forms a revetment on steep slopes to S and E, was laid out in 1818-19 and excluded 'one small area of the ancient churchyard', N and W of the church, which was reserved for use as a school playground,[7*] but is now enclosed with the rest and contains the Douglas of Glenfinnart mausoleum of 1888. A 'watch house' mentioned in 1901 may have been the small square building of early 19th-century date situated at the SE angle of the churchyard.[8] An extensive 19th-century cemetery lies on the hill-slope N and NW of the churchyard.

The church was probably dedicated to the Irish saint Fintén Munnu, and in 1497 the staff or crosier of St Mun (Mundus) was in the custody of a hereditary keeper at

'Pordewry' in Inverchapel, about 4.8km NNW of Kilmun.[9*] The church of Kilmun is first recorded in a charter of about 1232-41 in which Duncan son of Ferchar and his nephew Laumon, ancestor of the Lamonts, granted their rights in the church to the Cluniac house at Paisley, along with lands in the area, and the re-used ashlar masonry in the late medieval building may have come from a church of this period. There is no further evidence of Paisley exercising rights at Kilmun, however, and it remained an independent parsonage until 1441 when the patron, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, petitioned the pope to erect a collegiate church there for a provost and five chaplains, one of whom was to be responsible for parish services. The endowment, as granted by Sir Duncan a year later, included extensive lands and rents in the Kilmun peninsula, and the churches of Kilmun itself, Kilmalieu (No. 66), Lochgoilhead (No. 87), Glenorchy and Kilmelfort were then or subsequently annexed to it. The proposed establishment received immediate papal approval and the endowment charter of 1442 was confirmed by King James II in 1450.[10] The choir with the tomb of the founder (d.1453) was probably built first and the surviving remains suggest that the lower half of the W tower, perhaps occupied by the provost, was built before the demolition and re-building of an earlier structure on the site of the nave.

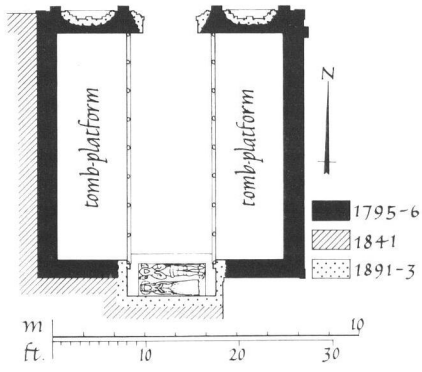
The succession of provosts continued through the 16th and into the 17th century, but most of the later ones were lay landowners descended from John Campbell, a natural son of the 4th Earl of Argyll, who is first recorded in 1561. The 'Tower of Kilmun' was occupied by this family, and in 1646 its garrison was massacred following their surrender to Sir James Lamont and his royalist force.[11] The medieval parish included most of the area between Loch Eck and the River Eachaig on the W, and Loch Long, but in the late 16th century it was united with Dunoon and in 1650 the N end of Loch Eck was attached to Strachur. Despite an attempted disjunction of the parishes in 1642, Kilmun was probably never served by its own minister, and it remained united with Dunoon until a *quoad sacra* parish was established in 1894.[12]

The church was described as 'wholly ruinous' in 1660, although the 9th Earl of Argyll's plan and letter of about 1669 give no indication of its condition. In 1688 the minister of Dunoon and the heritors contracted with John Millar, joiner in Rosneath, to repair the walls, set four new roof-couples, and re-slate the roof, for 400 merks Scots (about £22 4s sterling), and this work was probably carried out in the choir, before the forfeiture of the Argyll family was rescinded. Complaints were made in 1709 about the offensive nature of the burials below the earth floor, which as late as 1818 had not been replaced. A drawing of 1789 shows the choir with rectangular windows and S and W doors, and the nave completely demolished. In the following year James Lowrie, mason in Rothesay, and other tradesmen recommended that the two large front windows and 'all three doors below' should be renewed, the stone skews replaced by extended slates, and the 'bellhouse' rebuilt on a larger scale, at an estimated cost of £64 10s. Following these repairs it was reported that the church was 'kept in much better order' than that of Dunoon, but in 1818 estimates were submitted of £115 for enclosing the churchyard and £89 14s for repairing the church, including the E and W galleries.[13]

The 'small and insecure' old church, with only 299 sittings, was unsuitable for Kilmun's new status as a fashionable watering-place, and it was replaced in 1841 by the new building designed by Thomas Burns to seat 450, with space for galleries to be added. The interior renovation carried out by Chalmers in 1898-9 marked the erection of the *quoad sacra* parish, and its cost of £1535 was paid by H J Younger of Benmore.[14]

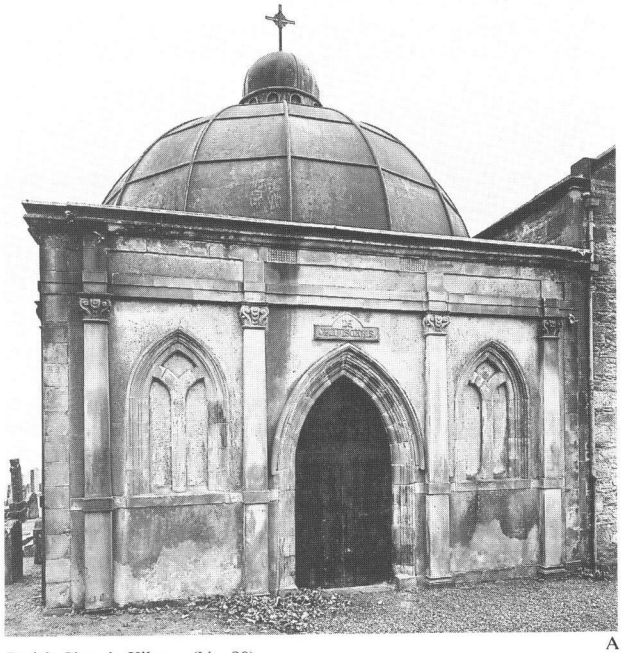
ARGYLL MAUSOLEUM. In later tradition the foundation of the collegiate church was attributed to the enforced burial at Kilmun during a blizzard of Celestine or Archibald, eldest son of Sir Duncan Campbell. The 9th Earl of Argyll about 1669 stated that the chancel 'hath beene full of coffines of my predecessours, and ther children', but that latterly members of related families had been buried there and the N aisle, which 'is full, save one place for my mother', had been 'lookt on (as) our buriall place'. It contained the bodies of his father and grandfather, the Marquis and 7th Earl of Argyll, and some of his own children, but he proposed to erect a tomb 3.7m wide and partly of marble against the S wall of the chancel for his wife Mary Stewart (d.1668) and presumably himself. His letter and plan were sent to the then Earl of Lauderdale in connection with this monument, which was to be designed and partly executed in London.[15]

Despite the burials at Kilmun of the 1st and 3rd Dukes of Argyll, the burial-place appears to have remained unaltered, with its entrance through the N wall of the church, until after the death in 1790 of Elizabeth Gunning, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll. A bronze plate inside the doorway records that the 'chapel' was repaired by her son, the Duke of Hamilton, in that year, but in 1794 officials of the Argyll estate, without the knowledge of the aged 5th Duke, discussed replacement of the ruinous building. The new and enlarged mausoleum was designed and built by James Lowrie, 'architect', in 1795-6 at a cost of £164. Some years before the death of the 8th Duke, his heir Lord Lorne carried out an extensive refurbishment of the interior and replaced the pyramidal slated roof by a top-lit metal dome.[16]

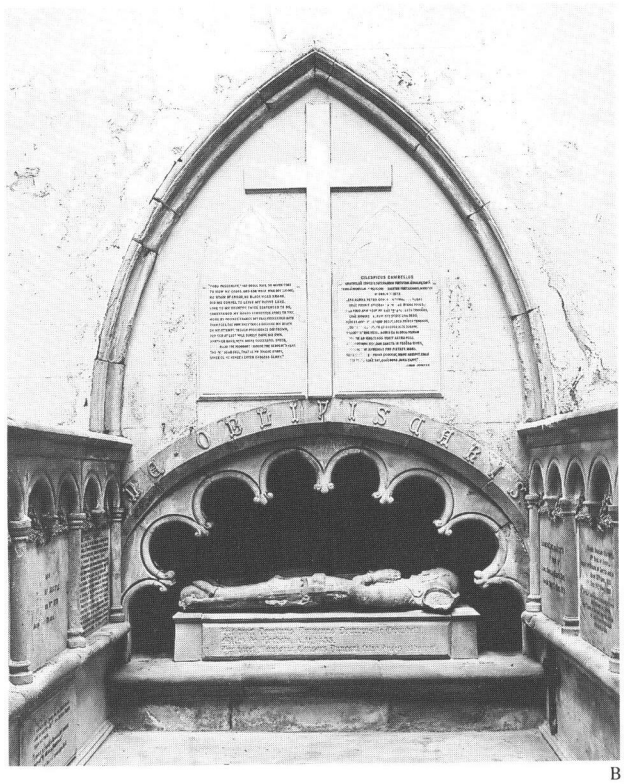


Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
Argyll mausoleum

The building measures 8.6m from E to W by 8.3m over 0.7m walls, and extends 2.6m E of the E wall of the rebuilt church of 1841, whose NE re-entrant it occupies. The E and S walls are of rendered rubble with ashlar quoins, moulded eaves-courses and, on the E, a base-course, and at the N end of the E wall there is a pilaster matching those of the ashlar-



A



B

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
Argyll mausoleum
A. view from N B. interior from N

built N front. This is of three bays framed by pilasters with moulded bases, mid-bands at window-sill level, and crude Corinthian capitals, and there are angle-quoins outside the pilasters at each end. The Gothic arched doorway dates from 1891-3, and the Y-traceried blind windows are probably of the same period. Early views show the side-walls, including the now concealed W and S ones, rising above the old church and carrying a pyramidal slated roof. The metal-covered dome of 1891-3 carries a small upper dome with a zone of small windows at its base.

The interior, which measures 7.27m square and was originally lit by two small windows, presumably in the N wall, has a central N - S aisle flanked by two platforms. These were originally about 0.9m high and carried the coffins of the ducal family, some bearing engraved brass plates, but in 1891-3 they were raised to a height of about 2m to encase the coffins, whose inscriptions were reproduced on marble tablets set in Romanesque arcades on the fronts of the platforms. Those in the E platform commemorate the 3rd to 7th Dukes of Argyll, with the 5th Duke's duchess and the wife and son of the 7th Duke, and those in the W platform name the 8th,[17*] 9th and 10th Dukes, and the 8th Duke's first duchess, Elizabeth, and their son Lord Archibald Campbell. On the plinth of the E platform there is a verse commemorating the Marquis of Argyll,[18*] and in the tympanum of the S arch (*infra*) there are mural tablets with a verse epitaph to the 9th Earl and a Latin inscription with a twelve-line elegy by John Jonston on Archibald, 5th Earl of Argyll (d. 1573).[19*] Other verse mottoes and emblems decorating the rendered walls, including eleven lines addressed by Lord Tennyson to the 8th Duke, were placed there by Lord Lorne in 1893.

In the S wall a cusped niche of that date, containing the effigies of Sir Duncan Campbell and his wife (*infra*, numbers 7 and 8) and an armorial panel bearing the royal arms of Scotland (number 9), is set in a tall blind lancet arch with moulded sandstone surround, probably dating from 1795-6. Although it was assumed in 1891 that this arch marked 'the old entrance to the old quire',[20] its position appears to be dictated by its central placing in the rebuilt mausoleum of 1795-6, and the effigies, designed to be seen from the S, are probably a short distance N and E of their original locations in the N wall of the medieval chancel.

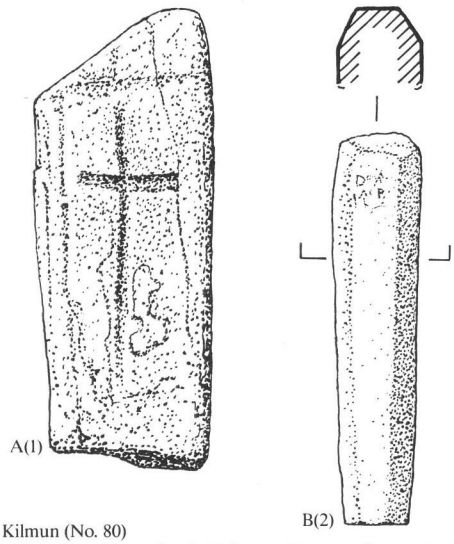
FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. The following monuments are in the churchyard, except for numbers 7-9 which are in the Argyll Mausoleum. Number 3 could not be located at the date of visit.

EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) Incomplete slab of chloritic schistose-grit, lacking the foot and obliquely broken at the top, 0.97m by 0.36m. It bears a sunken cross with long and slightly curved shaft. The surface is much worn, and the apparent 'cup-mark', and channels or mouldings at the left edge, are the results of lamination. (*PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), 152-3). *179A*

MEDIEVAL

(2) Coped grave-cover of local psammite with tall sloping sides, 1.56m in incomplete length and having a flat top which tapers in width from 0.21m to 0.12m; the undamaged lower end is vertical. The top is plain except for the later initials DA / AB incised at the top, but the right side bears faint traces of a ?sword in relief. *12th-13th century*. *179B*



Kilmun (No. 80)
A. carved stone (*scale* 1:15) B. coped stone (*scale* 1:30)

(3) Fragment of a graveslab of chlorite-schist, recorded S of the church in re-use as a headstone in 1971. It bore cable-mouldings on the bevel and perhaps also the upper surface, and had a narrow decorated panel with traces of a foliage-scroll, leaving space at one side for a sword of which no remains survived. *Iona school, 14th century.*

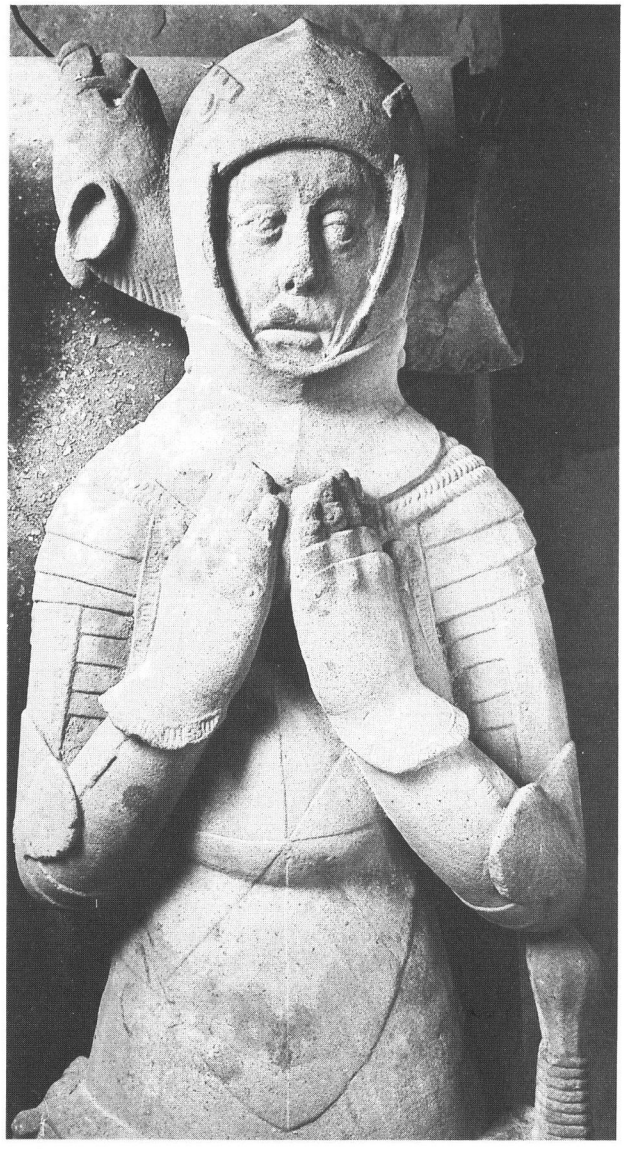
(4) Rough tapered slab, 1.62m by 0.51m, much worn. Within an edge-moulding with an inner row of nailhead there is a central sword with inclined quillons and a pear-shaped pommel. There are traces of an added inscription at the top. *14th-early 16th century.*

(5) Tapered slab, damaged at the top, broken across and much worn, 1.56m by 0.44m. Within a 25mm incised angle-moulding it bears an incised sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons. (*PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), 152). *14th-early 16th century.*

(6) Tapered slab, lacking the bottom right corner, 1.91m by 0.68m. It bears an incised sword resembling that on number 5, the blade almost worn away, and there is a secondary inscription to John Anderson. *14th-early 16th century.*

178B 179C (7) Effigy of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, 1st Lord Campbell (d.1453), founder of the collegiate church, which with that of his wife (*infra*) presumably still occupied the 'olde tombe looking to the Quire' in 1669, and probably in 1716, when it was described as a 'noble monument', but had been moved into the Argyll chapel before it was rebuilt in 1795.[21*] Both effigies are slightly tilted to the S, and as seen from the N in the modern niche some roughly finished or uncarved areas are visible, which were concealed against the wall of the original tomb-recess. A Latin inscription on the front of the modern tomb-chest reproduces with minor variations that recorded by Crawford 'about the Verge of the Tomb' in 1716, and there is no evidence of an inscribed fragment seen by Hutton in 1802 in the W wall of the old church, which was thought to have belonged to the monument.[22]

The effigy, which shows a man in plate armour with his head resting on a helm and his feet on a lion, is carved of a fine-grained white sandstone and is in a remarkable state of preservation. It measures 1.56m in overall length and 0.26m



Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
C. Campbell effigy (7)

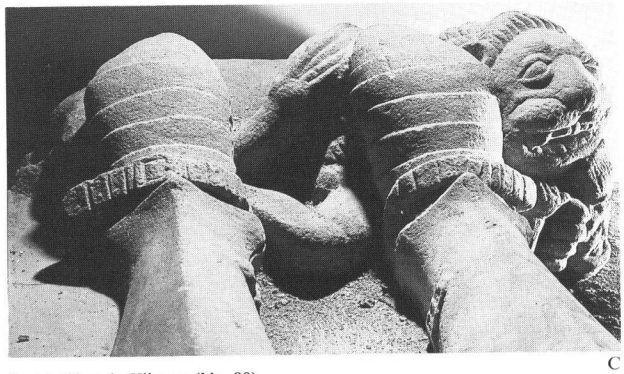
in height. The helm has a wreath and the Campbell crest of 180A a boar's head, and the keeled bascinet has attachments for the visor, and additional riveted plates round the face-opening. The aventail of mail is partly concealed by a keeled bevor or throat-guard of plate, riveted to a corresponding gorget protecting the back of the neck. The body-armour includes three horizontal plates at the top and a breast-plate, bulging above the waist, with a skirt of mail, all covered by a fabric jupon which on the front bears gyronny of eight, for Campbell. The arm-holes of the jupon have fluted and enriched borders, its lower edge is elaborately foliated, and the right side is split and laced. The arm-defences comprise overlapping plates with single large plates on the outsides of the upper arms, laminated heart-shaped couters at the elbows, and hinged plates on the lower arms. The cuffs of the gauntlets bear the same enrichment as the arm-holes of the



A



B

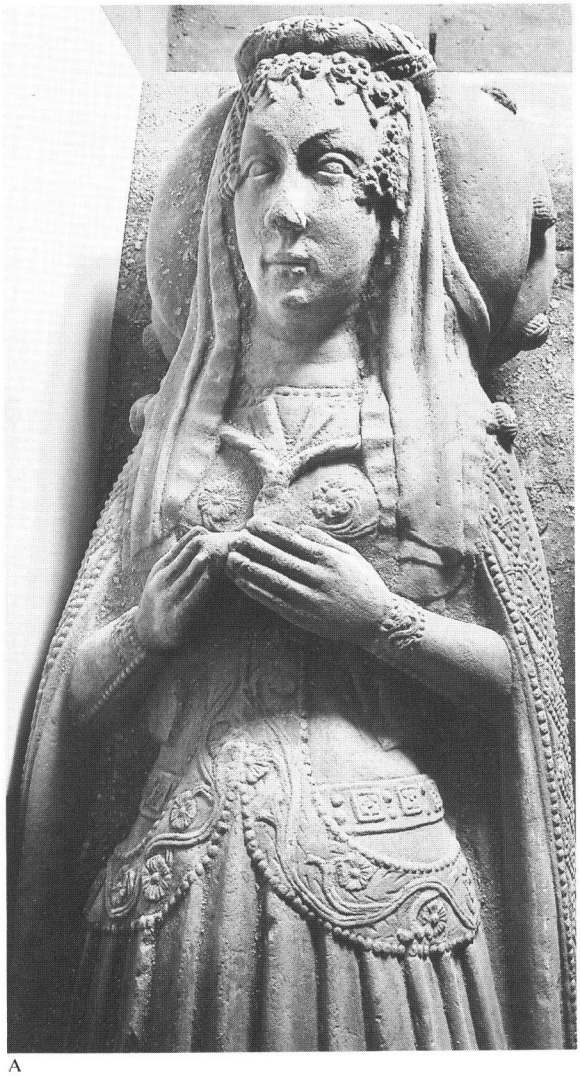


C

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
A-C. details of Campbell effigy (7)

jupon, and the main back-plate, shaped to the knuckles, is riveted to a smaller plate, and then to separate finger-plates with added plates bearing spikes or gadlings. The hands are raised to the breast and hold a heart.

The heavy waist-belt is of hinged sections with square raised quatrefoil panels, and smaller quatrefoils on their
180B bevelled sides. The sword, shown as attached to the base of the jupon by a horizontal bar, has a faceted pear-shaped pommel, a faceted grip with horizontal binding, and straight quillons with drop terminals and a semicircular plate at the junction. A dagger attached to the figure's right side by a cord has a conical pommel, a ribbed grip, a decorated but worn guard and a fluted blade. The legs are encased in plate, with keeled cuisses appearing below the skirt of mail, the poleyns at the knees keeled and having heart-shaped wings at the sides, and greaves with straps and hinges. On the feet there are laminated and pointed sabations with prominent buckled straps for spurs, and a rowel-spur shown on the right
180C leg. The man's feet rest on a lion, shown attacking a bearded man who defends himself with a dagger. (Drawing by



A



B

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80)
A. effigy of Lady Campbell (8)
B. armorial panel (9)

Hutton, ?1802, in Nat. Lib. of Scot., Adv. MS 30.5.22, item 23e; Campbell, *Highland Dress*, pl.28 opp. p.99).

181A (8) Female effigy 1.63m long, finished vertically at the foot and with the head resting on two pillows with knotted tassels. This is identified by the modern inscription, for which Crawford provides no authority, as Sir Duncan's first wife, Marjory Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Albany, but is probably his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, whom he married in 1423 and who died in or after 1442. Despite the difference in scale of the two effigies they are closely related stylistically, and they resemble those at Houston, Renfrewshire, commemorating Sir Patrick Houston (d.1456) and his wife Agnes Campbell, all probably dating from the 1440s.[23*]

The figure wears 'ceremonial dress', comprising a cloak or mantle with a pearl-enriched border containing fleurs-de-lis in lozenges, a 'flared sideless overgown' with foliated borders, and a kirtle or undergarment with decorated cuffs and buttoned sleeves and a waist-belt ornamented with square foliated panels divided by pairs of beads. The hands are joined above the breast, perhaps holding the cords of the mantle, and tassels at the shoulder of the mantle, partly concealed by the veil, may also be attached to the cords. The elaborate headdress comprises a long veil with undulating front edges, held in place by a decorated roll with triangular pendants extending onto the forehead, and large triangular 'cheek-clips' partly concealed by the veil. (Campbell, *Highland Dress*, pl.28 opp. p.99)

181B (9) The armorial panel set at the centre of the back wall of the existing tomb-recess was shown by Hutton in 1802 in a wall above the heads of the effigies numbers 7 and 8. It measures 0.59m by 0.45m, and has edge-rolls and two other vertical mouldings rising from the base, while the top forms a flat-topped bracket 90mm deep. At the foot there is a semi-octagonal moulded corbel producing two plant-stems which carry a shield with the royal arms of Scotland, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory, with two collared unicorns in high relief as supporters. The shield is surmounted by a coronet, with leaves in the outer spandrels. This panel is probably of 15th-century date, but its original association with the tomb is uncertain, and it may have belonged to an architectural setting.

POST-REFORMATION

(10) Recumbent slab bearing at the top the recut initials DB and the date 1670, and at the foot an inscription in similar

lettering to Duncan Whyte who died in 1904. This is believed to commemorate Donald Ban (Gaelic, *bàn*, 'white'), an ancestor of the local Whyte family.[24]

(11) Rough recumbent slab inscribed I MC/IL.VAEN in letters of 17th-century character. The name MacIlvane, which was a common one in Kilmun parish in 1693,[25] represents *MacGille-bhain* and was subsequently anglicised as White or Whyte.

(12) Table tomb, much worn, with a marginal inscription enclosing a large central panel carved in low relief with emblems of mortality including a wheel. In the top there has been a long inscription, now illegible, and the lower part appears to be blank. The marginal inscription reads:

> HEIR LYES MRS GILES CAMPBEL / DAUGHTER TO S(I)R IOHN CAMPBEL OF GLENOR[CHY] SPO[USE] TO MR ARCHI(BALD) M[C]LE/AN SUMTYMES MIN(ISTE)R OF THE GOSPE/LL AT KILMUN WHO DYED DESEMBER 4 1690 AETAT 30

There is no other record of this half-sister of the 1st Earl of Breadalbane. Her husband was minister of Dunoon from 1685 to 1686, and thereafter of Lochgoilhead, but from about 1700 until his death in 1734 he ministered in Co. Tyrone.[26*]

(13) Rough recumbent slab bearing the incised inscription 1695 N McNV/ER. MacNewer or MacInuer was a common local name, later anglicised as 'Weir'.



A (14) B(15)

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80); headstones

(14) Small headstone with shaped head bearing in relief the initials D MCMC and the date 1697, with a tailor's scissors and goose. The top edge bears the name DWNCA/N McKELER and the back is inscribed 'John McKellor, taylor, 1762'.

(15) Small headstone with shaped top having on one face a pair of voluted trusses flanking the initials DA / MC, and on the other face a worn inscription naming [Da]niel Anderson. This stone is probably of early 18th-century date.

(16) Large table tomb of early 18th-century type bearing in relief emblems of mortality including an hourglass. One of the end-panels has been inscribed, but is deeply buried.

(17) Slab of slate commemorating 'HB, daid (died) the year 1721 aged 41 years'.

(18) Small headstone with double horned top, bearing the initials MT / AT and the date 1722, and marking the burial-place of Malcom Turnor and his family.

(19) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.81m by 0.45m, with roll-mouldings on the edge and the bevel; possibly a re-used late medieval slab. It bears the inscription 'IC IMcL, she died March 15 1726 aged 75', and a later inscription commemorates John Campbell, tenant in Finartmore, who died in 1785 aged 66.

(20) Recumbent slab with edge-moulding, much worn. In the upper part, within an oval frame, there is an armorial with a shield bearing: a tree debruised by a sword supporting on its point a crown in dexter chief. The crest is a crowned lion's head and the supporters a unicorn and a stag, and above the frame is the motto EVEN DO & SPEAR (Spare) NOT, and the initials GMG. The inscription commemorates Alexander McGregor 'who desented (*sic*) of the family of Brakly' and died in 1728 aged 21. A later inscription marks the burial-place appointed for Gregor McGregor, farmer in Corridou, in 1788.

(21) Headstone with shaped head inscribed IT MW 1731, with an inscription to Iohn Turner, 'miller in Milltoun Milln', who died in 1759 aged 37, and his wife Elizabeth McKinley. The other face is elaborately carved, having in the pediment a shield bearing a mill-rind, crowned by a face-mask and supported by two putti. The lower part, which is partly buried, has a central niche flanked by volutes incorporating grotesque masks, and shows in the pediment a damaged tower, perhaps a symbol of instability, and in the niche a reclining man holding an hourglass. The top edge is inscribed 'Donald Turner, Hammerman, 1786'. *183A*

(22) Headstone marking the burial-place of Duncan Douglass, 'taylor', 1738. On the back, tailor's scissors and a goose are carved in low relief.

(23) Table tomb with moulded edge, much worn. It bears in false relief a shield, quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, sail furled, pennons flying. Below the shield there is a sunken panel with a winged angel's bust, and the motto NON EST MORTALE QUOD OPTO ('what I desire is not mortal'). The recut marginal inscription marks the place appointed for the burial of Robert Campbell in Inverchapple. This is probably the Robert Campbell in Inverchapel, 'forester to the Duke of Argyll', who died between 1732 and 1747.[27]

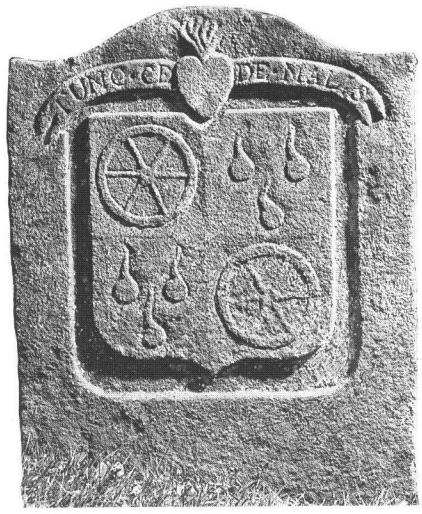
(24) Table tomb adjacent to and resembling number 23, with the same armorial and angel's head. The base-slab bears the initials DC / IS, and the marginal inscription marks 'the place appointed for the burial of Daniel Campbell of Knockmilie'. Similar capitals are used for the following Gaelic verse, incised across the middle of the slab, some of whose line-ends overlap the marginal inscription at the right:

> CLIAN DO BHITU BEO
> SULL FA NREO DO C[?H]RE
> CUIMHNIDH MINIG A MBAS
> NA DERMAD PAIS MHIC DE
> 'As long as you are alive, before your body becomes cold, frequently remember death, do not forget the passion of the Son of God'.

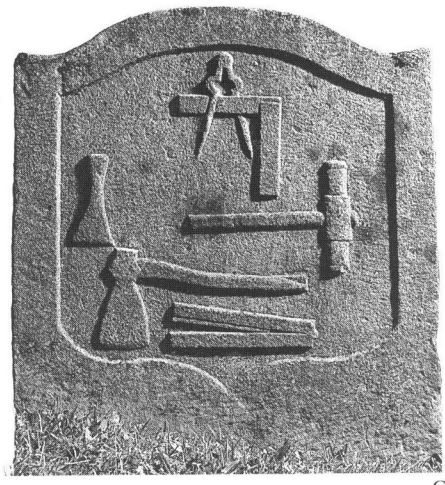
With some minor errors, this is a quatrain of classical Gaelic/Irish syllabic verse of the type known as *rannaigheacht*. The use of ligatures to represent the mutated forms 'chr' (line 2), 'mb' (line 3) and 'mh' (line 4) is also of interest.[28*] This suggests that the verse may have been an original feature of the slab, although in its present form it



A(21)



B(30)



C(33)

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80); headstones

appears to be recut. The name 'Daniel' is not recorded among the Campbells of Knockamillie, cadets of Ardkinglas, in the 18th century,[29] but this slab, like number 23 and the adjacent one to the S, which is completely effaced, probably belongs to the second quarter of the 18th century.

(25) Headstone bearing an inscription to Gilbert Anderson, who died in 1745 aged 90, and a relief armorial having for crest a ?tree, with the motto STAND SURE on a label, and a shield bearing: a saltire between a crescent in base and three mullets. The other face commemorates Neill and John Anderson, probably sons of Gilbert, who died in 1756 and 1763 aged respectively 55 and 72, and the slab was probably carved at about the latter date.

(26) Headstone with shaped top marking the burial-place of Patrick McKellar and his wife Shusann Campbell. On the back there are emblems of mortality in relief, with the initials P McK SC, the motto MEMENTO MORI ('Remember death') and the date 1756.

(27) Small headstone marking the burial-place of Patrick Mains and his family. One face bears the initials PM CT, with a heart and the date 1756, in a round-headed panel with marigolds in the upper spandrels, and the top edge is inscribed 'Here lies the corps of Christian Turner Spouse'.

(28) Small headstone similar to number 27, but with a blank panel, and on the back the initials CT KM OF JCC 1756. This stone adjoins Turner family monuments, including number 29.

(29) Small headstone, similar to numbers 27 and 28, inscribed HT IMc 1756.

183B (30) Headstone erected in 1757 to mark the burial-place of Archibald Turner, 'taylor in Greenock' and his wife Janet Thomson. On one face it bears within a sunk border a shield, quarterly: 1st and 4th, a wheel; 2nd and 3rd, three guttes de sang (drops of blood). The motto TUNC CEDE MALIS ('Then yield to evils') is incised on a label overlaid by the crest, a flaming heart.

(31) Headstone with shaped top commemorating John McKenzie, farmer in Strone, who died in 1758 aged 54. On the back is a relief armorial with tasselled mantling, a coronet and the sun for crest, and the motto LUCIO (sic for LUCEO) NON URO ('I shine, not burn'), and a shield, quarterly: 1st, a ?mountain in flames; 2nd, a stag's head cabossed; 3rd, three legs conjoined and flexed; 4th, a crown.[30*]

(32) Headstone erected in 1758 to mark the burial-place of Neill Taylor, boatman in Greenock, and his wife Mary Thomson. On the back is the motto BONO VERBO ('By the good word'), and a shield: a ?horse's head couped, on a chief a sword between two mullets.

(33) Headstone erected in 1758 to mark the burial-place of Daniel Taylor, ship carpenter in Greenock, and his family. The top edge is inscribed DT SMCL, and the back bears in relief, in a shield-shaped panel, carpenter's tools comprising an axe, chisel, hammer, set square and dividers and a folding rule.

(34) Headstone with shaped top marking the burial-place of Donald Ferguson and Isobel Dowglass. An inscription by the same carver records that Donald died in 1759 aged 50, and in a different script it is recorded that the stone was 'inscribed by Dougald Ferguson, 'skipper in Greenock'. On the back is carved a text beginning 'No man having put his hand to the plough' (Luke ix, 62), and an armorial with the motto DULCIUS EX ASPERIS ('More sweetly from hardships'). The shield, within mantling in relief in a sunk panel, bears a buckle between three boars' heads couped, as on a stone of 1774 at Strachur (No. 101, 16), and the helm bears a thistle for crest. *183C*

(35) The undated headstone adjoining number 34 bears the same arms, less expertly carved, and the motto DULCIS ASPERIS (?'sweet by hardships'). It marks the burial place of John Ferguson, farmer in Rashfield, 'and for Daniel Ferguson, Ferreir (?ferryman) in Dunoon and Elisabeth McCurrie his spouse'.

(36) Headstone with roll-moulded edges and high semicircular top, erected in 1760 to mark the burial-place of John McKiller and Mary Turner. In the pediment it bears a quatrefoil in a circle, and a concentrically-moulded disc.

(37) Headstone with beaded edges marking the burial-place of Donal McEllar, 'millar in millin of Ardntenie', and

his family. On the back, in a round-headed moulded panel having rosettes in the spandrels, an inscription in the same hand records the death in 1763, aged 22, of Donal McEllar, presumably a son.



(38)

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80); headstone

184 (38) Headstone with rounded top erected by his son Archibald to commemorate John McViccar, 'late Gardiner in Killmunn', who died in 1764 aged 70. On the back, below the motto INDUSTRIA ('By industry'), a shield in relief bears a tree between a reel of string and ?shears. It is flanked by a rake and a spade and the helm, within mantling, bears for crest a dexter hand couped holding a pruning knife.

(39) Headstone with rounded top erected in 1764 to mark the burial-place of Archibald Turner, skipper in Greenock, and his wife Mary Turner, and the burials of two infant sons. On the back, in false relief between the incised initials DT / MT, a shield within tasselled mantling bears the Turner arms as on number 30. The crest of a flaming heart is set on a helm and overlain by a label with the motto EVIL MUST BE ENDUR'D.

(40) Headstone commemorating John Blair, farmer in Whistlefield, who died in 1768 aged 60, 'and appointed for Jean McGregor his spouse'. On the back there is a shield bearing: on a saltire nine mascles, in chief a mullet, in fess two crescents, in base a garb. The crest is a stag couchant, and the motto is GOD BE OUR GUIDE.

(41) Headstone with shaped top erected in 1774 to commemorate Daniel McCurrie, late farmer in Auchnachlach, who died in 1769 aged 70. On the back, the pediment bears a scallop shell between an hourglass and an open book, and the motto TOUCH NOT THE CAT GLOVELESS, and below a shield there are emblems of mortality. The shield, within mantling and having a helm with a cat rampant for crest, bears: in dexter chief, two ?bones in saltire; in sinister chief, a dexter hand couped holding a sword; in base, a galley, sail furled, oars in action and pennons flying.

(42) Headstone with shaped top commemorating Violet Campbell, spouse to Daniel McGregor, farmer at ?Lonnile, who died in 1770 aged 29, and appointed for three other MacGregor brothers. On the back there is a small shield bearing the MacGregor arms as on number 20, with a helm having a stag's head erased for crest, and the motto EVEN DO & SPARE NOT.

(43) Headstone with shaped top commemorating Iohn Taylor, farmer in Rashfi(e)ld, who died in 1779 aged 84, and his wife Mary White who died in 1771 aged 73. In a sunk panel on the back there is a shield within mantling, which bears: in chief a musket, in base a ?lion passant. The crest is a dexter hand holding a ?Lochaber axe fessways, and a label bears the motto BONO VERBO ('By the good word').

(44) Headstone with rounded top bearing within a moulded sunk frame an inscription to John, son of Donald McKellar and Agnes Turner, who died in 1772 aged 21. The other face bears an angel's head and emblems of mortality in relief, with the names of the parents incised in large capital letters and was probably carved some years before 1772.

(45) Headstone with shaped top erected by Margaret Campbell to commemorate William Ewing, farmer in Failfauld, who died in 1773 aged 25. In a sunk panel on the back a shield within mantling bears the Ewing arms: a pennon surmounting a chevron embattled, between two mullets in chief (one concealed by the pennon) and the sun in base. The helm bears no visible crest, and the motto is AUDACITER ('Boldly').

(46) Headstone with rounded top marking the burial-place of Robert Mains and his wife Isabel Campbell, and commemorating Mary McKellar, wife of Duncan Mains, who died in 1773 aged 25. On the back there are the initials DM and a small sunk shield bearing a fish in relief.

(47) Headstone erected in 1773 to mark the burial-place of Daniel Turner, farmer in Owig (Uig) and his wife Janet Marishal. The back bears a shield with the Turner arms as on number 30, with mantling which ends in trefoils, and the motto EVIL MUST BE ENDURED.

(48) Headstone with rounded top commemorating Donald Turner, farmer in Glenmassan, who died in 1774 aged 82, and his wife Mary Taylor who died the same year aged 73. On the back are the Turner arms in relief, as on numbers 30, 39 and 47, with tasselled mantling and the crest of a flaming heart overlying the motto EVIL MOST BE ENDUR'D.

(49) Headstone with rounded top and sunken border erected in 1774 to mark the burial-place of John White, drover in Dergachie, and his family. The back names Daniel Whyte and his wife Mary, with the date 1788, and the relief-carving of a yacht in the upper half of this side probably dates from 1859 when the stone was 'renewed by their son Capt. John Whyte'.

(50) Headstone with rounded top commemorating Christian Turner, wife of Alexander Turner, miller, who died in 1776 aged 40. On the back, a sunk panel contains a shield within tasselled mantling: quarterly, 1st and 4th, a wheel; 2nd and 3rd, a mill-rind. The helm bears a wheatsheaf for crest, and the motto incised above the panel is MOLOR UT ALUM ('I grind that I may nourish', correcting ALUM to ALAM). Below the sunk panel there are a crowned hammer in relief, with the incised name Collin Turner, 1779, and labels in relief bearing the verse:

OF ALL MAHANIKS / WE HAVE RENOUN /
ABOVE THE HAMER / IS THE CROWN

Parish Church, Kilmun
(No. 80)
headstones



A(53)



B(55)

(51) Headstone with shaped top marking the burial-place of Duncan Bell, farmer in Dallinglongart, and his wife Katiren White who died in 1777. On the back there is a shield in relief bearing three bells, with a helm having a stag's head couped for crest. A relief label bears the motto SIGNUM PACIS AMOR ('Love is the sign of peace'), which is probably a play on the Latin SIGNUM, one of whose meanings is 'bell'.

(52) Small headstone commemorating Archibald MacNaught, 'Pipper (piper) in Ballochyle', who died in 1778 aged 78.

185A (53) Headstone with rounded top, 'inscribed' by his son Patrick to Neill Turner, 'late Hammer-man & Feuar in Greenock', who died in 1778 aged 52. On the back there is a shield in relief enclosing a hammer and crown within tasselled mantling, and the motto BY HAMER & HAND ALL ARTS DO STAND.

(54) Headstone with shaped top and sunken moulded border, erected in 1828 by their son Archibald to commemorate John Whyte, farmer in Corarsk, who died in 1809 aged 72, and his wife Catherine Currie who died in 1788 aged 42. On the back a shield in relief, flanked by mantling in a sunk panel, is parted per fess: in chief, a martlet; in base, three quatrefoils. The crest is a stag's head couped, and the motto on a relief label is VIRTUTE PARTA ('Born of virtue').

185B (55) Headstone with shaped top erected in 1779 to mark the burial-place of Duncan Clark, farmer in Inerchapple, who died in 1782 aged 87, and his wife Rebekah Campbell who died in 1781 aged 74. A sunk panel on the back contains a shield: a fess checky between a musket in chief and a stag in base. The crest is a huntsman blowing a horn, and the motto incised above the panel is FREE FOR A BLAST.

(56) Headstone, probably by the same carver as number 55, bearing the same arms and motto. It commemorates Walter Clark, farmer in Inerchapple, who died in 1779 aged 41, and his wife Janet Clark.

(57) Table tomb with lettering of varying scale, erected in memory of his wife Janet McGregor, who died in 1779, by Thomas Harkness of Clachaig, who died in 1808 aged 89. The stone was renewed by his widow, Isabella McKinving, in 1851. Thomas Harkness, *an Gall Ruadh* ('the red Lowlander'), whose first wife was buried at Dunoon in 1755 (No. 30, 7), was celebrated for introducing large-scale sheep-farming in Cowal. The monuments of three of his numerous sons stand in the same area of the churchyard.[31]

(58) Headstone with rounded top, erected in 1779 to mark the burial-place of John Marischal, farmer in Dallilongart, and his wife Suphia McPherson. On the back, in relief in a sunk panel, there is a shield bearing the Marischal arms, on a chief three pallets, flanked by supporters, two helmeted men armed with swords and spears, and surmounted by a coronet with crest of a man holding a wreath. The motto above the panel is VERITAS VINCIT ('Truth conquers'), and below on an incised label is QUAE AMISSA SALVA ('Save those that are lost').

(59) Headstone with shaped top and sunk border, commemorating Isobel Currie, wife of John McGregor, farmer in Achour, who died in 1780 aged 27. On the back, in relief in a sunk panel, within tasselled mantling, there is a shield bearing a stag and a tree. Above the panel is the motto EVEN DO AND SPEAR NOT.

(60) Headstone with shaped head marking the burial-place of Iohn McKinven, tacksman in Clachaig, and his wife Mary McCurrie. On the back there is a shield in relief bearing a tree, with crest of two ?crooks in saltire and the motto PASCE OVES MEAS ('Feed my sheep'). An inscription below records that four children of IMcK and MMcC were buried in 1782 '10 feet from this stone westward'.

(61) Headstone with shaped top and sunk border commemorating William Buchanan, farmer in Stuck, who died in 1785 'aged 70 odd years'. Carved in relief in the pediment at the top are an adze and a pair of dividers. On the back, in relief in a sunk panel, there is a shield bearing a lion rampant, with a helm bearing a sword for crest. The motto, on a relief label, is GOD WITH MY RIGHT.

(62) Headstone with shaped top and sunk border, commemorating Agness, daughter of Robert McPhunn, farmer in Inshnruisk, who died in 1786 aged 18, with the verse:

SNATCHD IN HER YOUTH /
HOW SWIFT OUR COMFORTS FLY /
HERE THE FOND HOPES /
OF MOURNFWL PARENTS LY

On the back, in relief in a sunk panel, there is a shield bearing: a chief, in base a winged horse. A helm bears the crest of a stag's head couped, and the motto is QUAE SURSUM VOLO ('My wish is set on things above').

(63) Headstone with rounded top, erected in 1788 by their son Alexander to commemorate Archibald Whyte, farmer in Kilmun, who died in 1786 aged 76, and his wife Janet Litch. The back bears in relief the Whyte arms and motto as on number 54, with a helm below the crest.[32*]

(64) Headstone with rounded top, cracked across, commemorating Mary Blair, wife of Archibald McKellar, farmer in Rashfi(e)ld, who died in 1787 aged 3[?]. On the back is a sunk shield bearing a lozenge, with a stag's head couped for crest and the motto DEPRESSUS SURGO ('Although pushed down, I rise up').

(65) Headstone with shaped top and sunk border, inscribed 1788 on the top edge, marking the burial-place of Daniel Campbell, tacksman of Corrasick. On the back in relief there is a shield gyronny of eight, with a helm and crest of a galley and the motto SET ON.

(66) Headstone with shaped top commemorating John McNuiar, farmer in Balagoun, who died in 1788 aged 77, and his wife Catherine Whyte. On the back there is a shield bearing a boat, sail spread and pennon flying, a ?fish naiant in the sea in base, and the motto FORTITER ('Bravely').



(67)

Parish Church, Kilmun (No. 80); headstone

186 (67) Headstone with shaped top and sunk border, erected in 1796 to mark the burial-place of John Bennet, farmer in Finnertbeg, and his wife Janet McKenzie, and commemorating her brother Colin, also farmer in Finnertbeg, who died in 1790 aged 36. On the back there is a pilastered niche containing a set-square and dividers, with the sun and moon in the upper spandrels, and above it there is incised IN DEO EST MEA FIDUCIA ('In God is my trust').

(68) Headstone with rounded top marking the burial-place of John McCallum, innkeeper in Greenock, and his wife Agnes Currie, and commemorating their infant son Peter who died in 1792. On the back, in a shallow sunk panel, there is a shield within tasselled mantling, parted per pale: dexter, for MacCallum, a saltire between four stags' heads cabossed; sinister, a galley, sail furled and pennons flying, a ?cat in chief. The helm bears a ?beehive as crest, and the motto on a label above is ARDUA TENDO ('I strive for the heights'). Below the shield is the motto TOUCH NOT THE CAT BUT (without) A GLOVE, and the verse:

HERE DO WE DESIGN TO LIE /
IF IT PLEASE THE GOD OF GRACE /
AND MY FREINDS DO ME CONVEY /
TO THIS OUR BURYING PLACE

(69) Headstone with shaped head incorporating on the front two rosettes, with a moulded sunk panel containing a Latin inscription commemorating Catharina Stewart who died 'Pomarii' ('at Orchard') in 1820 aged 15. In a sunk panel on the back there is a wreath with a lion's head couped as crest, and on a label the motto VIRESCIT VULNERE VIRTUS ('Virtue is strengthened by affliction').

(70) Headstone erected by Neil Weir, packet master, Sandbank, in memory of his wife Margaret Lawrie who died in 1822. On the back there is the verse:

STATION OBSCURE AND MORAL WORTH /
NEED NO MONUMENTAL FAME /
DUTY ALONE THIS STONE DOTH REAR /
TO MARK THE SPOT AND BEAR THE NAME

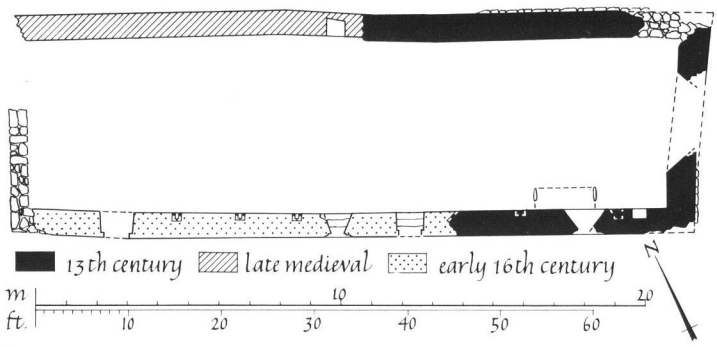
MORTSAFE. Attached to the N wall of the tower there are the two heavy metal plates of a composite coffin-shaped mortsafe. The lower plate has a series of slots which secured it by bars to the openwork upper plate, enclosing the coffin until the body was no longer suitable for anatomical dissection. This mortsafe, like the watch-house in the churchyard (*supra*), probably dates from the early 19th century when there was a great demand for bodies from the medical schools in Glasgow.

81 Old Parish Church, Kilneuair

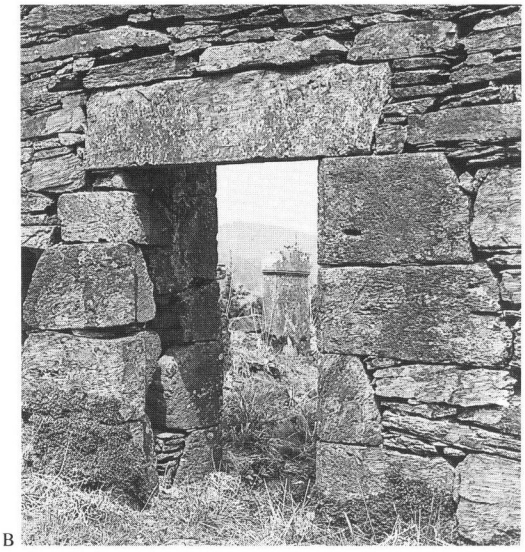
NM 889036 April 1985

The remains of the medieval church of Glassary parish occupy the N edge of a flat-topped knoll bounded on the E by a small stream, 180m from the SE shore of Loch Awe and 1.1km SW of Fincharn Castle (No. 130). The wall of the existing pentagonal enclosure is of 19th-century date but within it, especially to the S, there are intermittent traces of a turf-covered bank which may have enclosed an area about 45m in diameter. Outside the enclosure to the W there are footings of about four subrectangular buildings, probably associated with the former township of Kilneuair.[1] A major drove-road from Lochaweside to Loch Fyne (No. 274) ran close to the site, and an annual cattle-market is said to have been held there until the 18th century.[2]

In its present form the church measures 21m from E to W by 5.6m within walls about 0.9m in average thickness. Whereas the S wall and the W half of the N wall stand to heights of over 4m, the W end-wall is almost totally demolished and parts of the remaining walls are much reduced in height. A large tree is growing at the NE angle, and



A



B

Old Parish Church, Kilneuair (No. 81)
A. plan
B. exterior of SW doorway

much of the masonry in this area is in danger of collapse.

The fabric of the building indicates three main periods of
II(F) construction. The present chancel, with the entire E half of the N wall, is composed of reasonably well-coursed rubble-masonry incorporating many rounded boulders and rising at the E end from a 0.1m scarcement. The W half of the N wall has masonry of fairly similar character, but showing less consistent use of pinnings to achieve regular courses. The
II(N) greater part of the S wall, however, from a point 6.9m from its E end, was rebuilt, probably in the 16th century, with thin slabs of local schist. This masonry includes some sandstone dressings, probably re-used from an earlier phase, and some moulded epidiorite dressings in the SE door are definitely in re-use. It also incorporates, at a height of about 1.6m in both the inner and outer faces, a series of small sockets, probably putlog-holes for scaffolding.

The chancel was lit by a tall two-light window whose splayed S ingo survives to a height of 1.9m, although only the lowest rybat of the N ingo of the N light remains *in situ*. The embrasures of this window, and of another one in the S wall, had flat sills, but their outer dressings are destroyed. A second window in the S wall, which may originally have lit the E end of the nave, was blocked by the 16th-century rebuilding, but its E ingo is identifiable some 6.8m from the SE angle of the chancel. At the E end of the S wall there is an aumbry, and to the W of it a damaged piscina of epidiorite having a trefoil-cusped head wrought with a 40mm chamfer. These features appear to relate to a floor-level at least 1m above that of the 16th-century nave, but this discrepancy was probably found in the original arrangement since the sill of the blocked window described above was at a lower level than those of the chancel windows. In the early 16th century a tomb-chest (*infra*, number 4) was constructed a little to the W of the piscina, and presumably at the foot of the altar-steps; its upper slab has been displaced, but a rough groove to house it is identifiable in the adjacent wall.

Although the 16th-century S wall provides the main evidence for the late-medieval arrangement of the interior, its overall length and the division between nave and chancel were established in the intermediate period represented by the W half of the N wall. The only feature of this wall, a large but damaged aumbry 10.9m from the E wall, corresponds in position to a window in the rebuilt part of the S wall, and both features were probably associated with nave-altars set against a timber chancel-screen. The outer jambs of the window do not survive, but the sill and lintel preserve its 0.3m daylight-opening, wrought with a 40mm chamfer and a glazing-groove, and having sockets for a vertical stanchion. Its splayed embrasure is flat-lintelled, with a double-stepped sill, and the rybats of the E jamb are of sandstone, probably in re-use. Similar material is found in the W ingo of the adjacent doorway, which gave access to the W end of the enlarged chancel. This opening, which has a chamfer of 60mm on the external jambs but only 30mm on the flat lintel, also incorporates two re-used window-rybats of epidiorite in its E jamb. It has a high outer threshold and two steps down to the interior. The nave doorway, towards the W end of the S wall, has similar 60mm-chamfered jambs, the W jamb being displaced and in imminent danger of collapse. The lintel of carboniferous sandstone, which is unchamfered, bears a central sunken equal-armed cross with expanded terminals, 120mm across the arms, and above this are weathered traces of an apparent black-letter inscription occupying the full width of the lintel.[3] Natural markings on the N face of one of the rybats of the E ingo of this doorway are celebrated in local tradition as the imprint of 'the devil's hand'.[4]

The chancel of the existing church may be ascribed to the 13th century and if, as appears likely, the piscina is an original feature, probably to the second half of that century. The position of the original W wall is uncertain, and although by that period there were churches of comparable length in Kintyre,[5] it is probable that Kilneuair was extended at a somewhat later date. The rebuilding of the S wall is of early 16th-century character, and its application to part of the chancel as well as the nave may reflect the position of members of the Scrymgeour family both as rectors and local landowners (*infra*). The only indications of post-Reformation alteration are two apparent sockets in the S wall of the church, which may have held the supports of a gallery, but the damaged condition of the masonry makes their identification doubtful.

Until at least the 16th century this was the principal church of the extensive parish of Glassary, which included the SE

bank of Loch Awe and the NW shore of Loch Fyne from Loch Gilp to the Leacann Water. The name 'Kilneuair' (*Cill an Iubhair*, 'church of the yew tree') is first recorded in 1394,[6*] but most medieval references were to 'the church of St Columba in Glassary'. The parish contained several chapels (see Nos. 52, 54, 63, 69, 77), and in 1420 the maintenance of two chaplains was described as a charge on the income of the rector.[7*] The Scrymgeour lords of Glassary (see No.130) retained the patronage of the rectory even after it became a prebend of the cathedral of Argyll on Lismore in or shortly before 1432, and members of the family held the offices of rector and vicar for much of the 15th and 16th centuries.[8]

The replacement of Kilneuair by Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69) as parish church is poorly documented, although the collation of a vicar to the former is recorded in 1559.[9] By the early 17th century Kilmichael was recognised as the principal church, and although the Synod of Argyll attempted in the 1640s and 1650s to establish Kilneuair as the centre of a separate parish, it is evident that in 1656 no adequate church building existed there.[10*]



Old Parish Church, Kilneuair (No. 81)
Burial-enclosure from S, *c.* 1870

BURIAL-ENCLOSURE. Some 4m W of the SW angle of the church there stands a roofless structure measuring 4.3m from E to W by 3.1m over 0.5m walls of lime-mortared rubble. The S side-wall is treated as an ornamental façade, having a central acutely-pointed blind arch flanked by two narrow windows of similar form. Alternate blocks of the arch-surround, and also of the angle-quoins of this façade, project boldly and are carved in what appears to be a 'Celtic' equivalent of vermiculated rustication, incorporating rosettes, herring-bone, chevron- and key-ornament, and other fanciful devices. Similar motifs are carved on the sills and jambs of the windows, and of two other windows in the end walls. Apart from these embellishments, it is comparable with other family burial-enclosures in Mid Argyll (e.g., Nos.32,48,63), but no monuments are identifiable. It can hardly be earlier than the end of the 18th century, but knowledge of its origin was lost before 1844 when it was described as an 'oratory' associated with the ruined church, while a photograph of about 1870 shows that it was becoming dilapidated.[11]

FONT. This medieval font is said to have been removed from the church, but by 1916 it had been re-erected in its present position at the W end of the nave.[12] It comprises a block of epidiorite, 0.56m square with bevelled angles, and 0.42m high, incorporating a circular basin 0.41m in diameter by 0.19m in depth. The basin has a central drain-hole, and in the top edge there are two small sockets for metal fittings to secure the lid. A deep notch cut into one side of the basin is perhaps the result of later domestic use. The font stands on a slab of corresponding plan, 0.13m in height, which may have been its original plinth, and this in turn is carried on a re-used millstone, 0.9m in diameter and 0.13m thick.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS

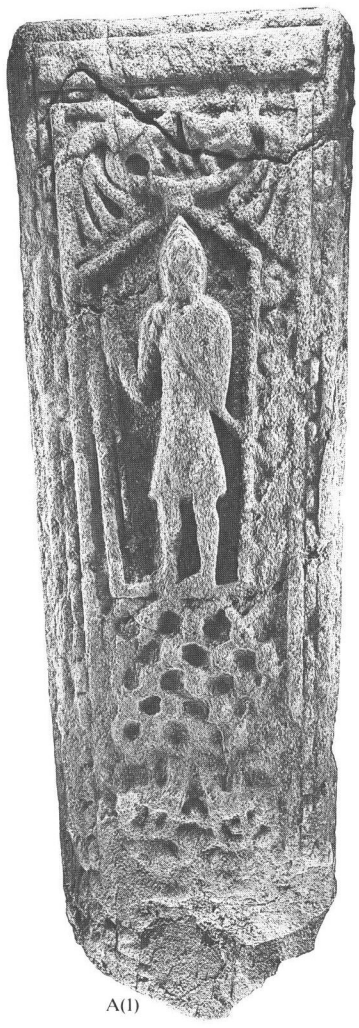
MEDIEVAL. Numbers 1-3 are in the churchyard, S of the church. Number 4 is inside the church, near the S wall of the chancel.

(1) Tapered slab with pointed foot and slightly bevelled edges, 2.01m by 0.68m; flaked at the foot. The bevel bears nailhead ornament, and an edge-moulding encloses a further row of nail-head and an inner moulding, which return below a plain or defaced label. In the upper half of the slab is the small (0.71m high) figure of a man armed with spear, ?shield and sword and wearing a knee-length aketon and pointed bascinet. He is set in a triangular-headed niche whose right pillar is foliated externally and whose gable terminates in large paired dragons' heads with pendant crests, resembling those on slabs at Kilmartin (No. 68). Below this there is a network of plain cords, rising from the tails and legs of two confronted cat-like beasts. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.* *189A*

(2) Tapered slab, 1.89m by 0.59m; broken acros and much worn. Within a border of nailhead between two plain mouldings there is the small (0.51m) figure of a man armed with spear and sword. He stands in a niche with foliated pillars whose gable terminates in dragons' heads resembling those on number 1. The lower half of the slab is filled by a loose network of plain cords. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(3) Tapered slab with bevelled sides, 1.75m by 0.48m; worn at the top. Within a plain margin, the left half is occupied by an undulating plant-stem with trefoil leaves, and most of the other half by an angular plait of three broad cords, one of which terminates at the foot in an elegant leaf corresponding to that of the adjacent plant-stem. In the top right corner is a pair of shears, and below them two interlaced pointed ovals. A Latin cross with expanded terminals, 0.32m high by 0.23m across the arms, has subsequently been incised in the upper part of the slab, obliterating the tips of the shears and part of the plant-stem. *14th-early 16th-century.* *189B*

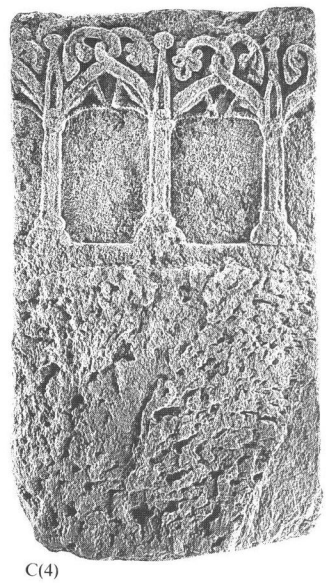
(4) The W end-panel of a tomb-chest, built against the S wall of the chancel in the 16th century, stands in what is probably its original position, but reset at a higher level. It is 0.65m wide and 1.1m high, the upper 0.54m being decorated with two bays of arcading flanked at the ends of the slab by two half-bays. The bays are divided by ribbed pilasters with moulded bases and capitals from which spring openwork cusped canopies whose arch-heads develop into intertwined plant-stems; the capitals are surmounted by open pinnacles carrying ball-finials. The probable E end-slab, 0.61m wide, which remains tilted but *in situ* some 2.2m to the E, appears *189C*



A(1)



B(3)



C(4)

Old Parish Church, Kilneuair (No. 81)
A, B. graveslabs
C. end-panel of tomb-chest

to be undecorated, while the side-slab, some 2.25m long, is almost buried by debris. A large but partly-buried slab, 0.84m wide, which lies a little to the N, may have been the lid for which, as has been noted, a groove was cut into the adjacent wall. *c.1500-60.*

82 Burial-ground, Largnahunsion

NR 739616 October 1986

This walled burial-ground, which remains in use, stands on the SE bank of the Abhainn Learg an Uinnsinn at the head of Loch Stornoway and some 400m SSW of Kilberry Parish Church (No. 49). A retaining-wall has been built to prevent further erosion of the river-bank on the N flank of the site. No dedication has been preserved, but the site was probably in use some time before the closure in the 1760s of the old churchyard at Kilberry (No. 48), although it is possible that some of the monuments described below may have been removed from that site (see also No. 46).

FUNERARY MONUMENTS[1]

(1) Headstone erected in 1720 to mark the burial-place of Gilbert McKuhan, 'taylor', and his family, and re-used in 1790 by Archibald MacKichan.

(2) Headstone 'set upe' by Captain Dugald Campbell of Kilberry in 172[?8] to commemorate John Campbell and four of his sons. On the back there is a large thistle in relief, above crudely-carved emblems of mortality.

(3-5) Three recumbent slabs of 18th-century character bearing indecipherable armorials.

(6) Headstone with shaped top erected in 1748 to mark the burial-place of Donald McIlmuluag, miller at Lergnahunsion,[2*] and his family. On the back a shield bears a set-square and dividers.

(7) Recumbent slab of schist bearing a shield similar to that on number 6, surrounded by a helm and mantling.

(8) Incomplete mill-stone, with socket for four-armed rind and incised square and dividers, re-used as a headstone in 1789 to mark the burial-place of William Dawson, and restored in 1918.[3]

(9) Headstone with shaped top and mantling in bold relief on the back, erected in 1815 by James Campbell in Balure to commemorate his parents, John Campbell in Coulghailtro, who died in 1804 aged 87, and Margaret MacTavish aged 84.

(10) Headstone erected by Alexander Glen, mason at Kilberry, in memory of his daughter Elizabeth who died in 1810 aged 3. Later headstones signed by masons of the Glen

family, here and at Lochead (No. 85,11), bear characteristic rosette ornament.

(11) Headstone erected in 1828 by George Johnstone, Carse, probably the mason who was building Carse House (No. 156) at that time.



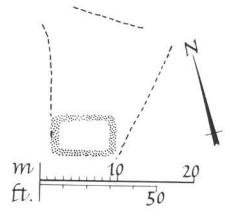
A. Cross-marked stone, Leac an Duine Chòir, Barrackan (No. 83) (*scale* 1:15)

83 Cross-marked Stone, Leac an Duine Chòir, Barrackan
NM 778038 June 1986

This stone, the 'stone of the just man', lies beside a track at the E side of a pasture-field, 220m NW of Barrackan farmhouse. It was described in 1872 as marking an 'ancient grave',[1] but the slight mound on which it lies appears to be of natural origin, and the slab may originally have been set upright.

190A It is a roughly rectangular slab of local schist, 1.74m by 0.49m, which on the left edge has been notched in two places as if to suggest a cruciform outline, although there are no corresponding marks on the other edge. On one face there is incised an irregular flattened circle with a vertical central stem, and in each half there is a mirror-image 'B', the whole forming a crudely cruciform motif perhaps inspired by a ringed cross. Above and below this design there are incised crosslets, the lower one being equal-armed.

This stone appears to be of Early Christian origin, although no close parallels for the design are known, but its original context is uncertain. The nearest known ecclesiastical site is at Kilmarie (No. 67), 2.4km to the S.



B. Chapel, Lephinchapel (No. 84); plan

84 Chapel, Lephinchapel
NR 966906 July 1986

The remains of this chapel are situated in arable ground 40m from the E shore of Loch Fyne and 250m WNW of Lephinchapel farmhouse. To the N of the chapel there is an uncultivated area measuring about 13m by 15m, but no enclosing wall or gravemarkers could be identified at the date of visit.

The chapel measures about 6.5m from ESE to WNW by 3.8m within turf-grown walls about 1m in thickness. Field-clearance material has been piled on the S and W walls, but a short length of drystone masonry is visible in the outer face of the W wall. The entrance may be marked by a slight depression in the mound forming the N wall. 6(D)

The name Lephinchapel is first recorded in 1663,[1*] and the original dedication is unknown.

85 Chapel (Site) and Burial-ground, Lochead
NR 777780 May 1985

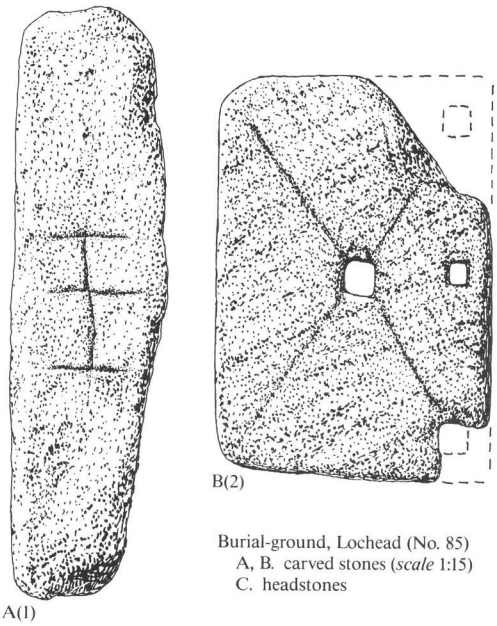
This burial-ground is situated on the N bank of the Allt Cinn-Locha, about 30m NE of a standing stone and 650m NW of Achahoish Church (No. 98).[1] The existing oval enclosure of 19th-century date, about 28m from E to W by 22m, encircles the foot of a knoll on which most of the funerary monuments are located. Short lengths of drystone revetment-walling are exposed on the S and W flanks of the knoll. No early dedication is recorded, but a cross-marked stone of possible Early Christian date was identified at the date of visit (*infra*, number 1). This was presumably the site of the chapel stated to have been removed because of its proximity to Ceannlochcaolisport or Lochead House, which now lies 130m to the NNE.[2*]

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. The following monuments are in the burial-ground.

?EARLY CHRISTIAN

(1) Slightly tapered pillar of chlorite-schist, 1.19m long by 0.31m in maximum width and 100mm in thickness, incorporated in the revetment-wall at the S edge of the knoll. At the centre of one face there is incised a cross, 250mm high and 175mm across the side-arms, having transverse bars, 130mm long, at top and bottom of the vertical arm. The simple nature of this carving precludes close dating, and a medieval origin is also possible. 191A

(2) Rectangular slab of schist, 0.75m by 0.55m by 80mm in thickness. On one face is incised a saltire cross, at whose centre the slab is pierced by a socket measuring 75mm by 191B



A(1) B(2)

Burial-ground, Lochead (No. 85)
A, B. carved stones (*scale* 1:15)
C. headstones

60mm. A smaller socket, 55mm by 40mm, is aligned with it at one side of the slab, while one of the adjacent corners has been rebated, the other being broken off. The date and purpose of this slab are uncertain, but it may be compared with the stone having one large and three small sockets at Cladh a' Bhile (No. 20, 29), and was perhaps the base for a wooden cross.



C

POST-REFORMATION[3]

(3) Recumbent slab marking 'the burial place appointed for John Wheit in Drumnamucklah' and his wife Isobel Campell in 1720.

(4) Similar but smaller slab of the same date, marking the burial-place of Donald Whit and his wife Effric Thomson.

(5) Large recumbent slab erected by Mr Patrick Pollock, 'Min(iste)r of the Gospel in South Knapdale' and his wife Helen Campbell, to commemorate their daughter Iean who died at the age of three in 1722. Patrick Pollock, who was the first minister of the independent parish of South Knapdale (see No. 43) died in 1761, and his wife in 1766,[4] but the spaces left blank in the inscription have not been completed. At the centre of the slab is carved in relief a book, and below it the emblems of mortality.

(6-8) Three headstones commemorating John, son of Duncan McKich, who died in 1747 aged three, Duncan Black who died in 1762 aged four, and Angus M(c)lntager(t) in Lochhead who died in 1768. All are evidently the work of the same carver,[5] having high round-topped pediments and, on the back, mantling which on one stone (6) is confined to the pediment.

(9) Recumbent slab commemorating Duncan McKich in Lochhead who died in 1761. At the centre, within elaborate mantling, is carved in relief a plain shield surmounted by a helm and wreath but no identifiable crest.

(10) Upright slab of coarse sandstone, much weathered. There is no identifiable inscription, but it bears in relief a two-masted sailing ship of 18th-century character, with furled sails and prominent poop and bowsprit.

(11) Headstone of sandstone commemorating Charles MacLean, tenant in Barraghebhragain, who died in ?1839. The stone has a shaped top incorporating two rosettes, and on the back is incised the name 'Tho(mas) Glen, Carver'.[6]

86 Baptist Church, Lochgilphead

NR 862880 May 1986

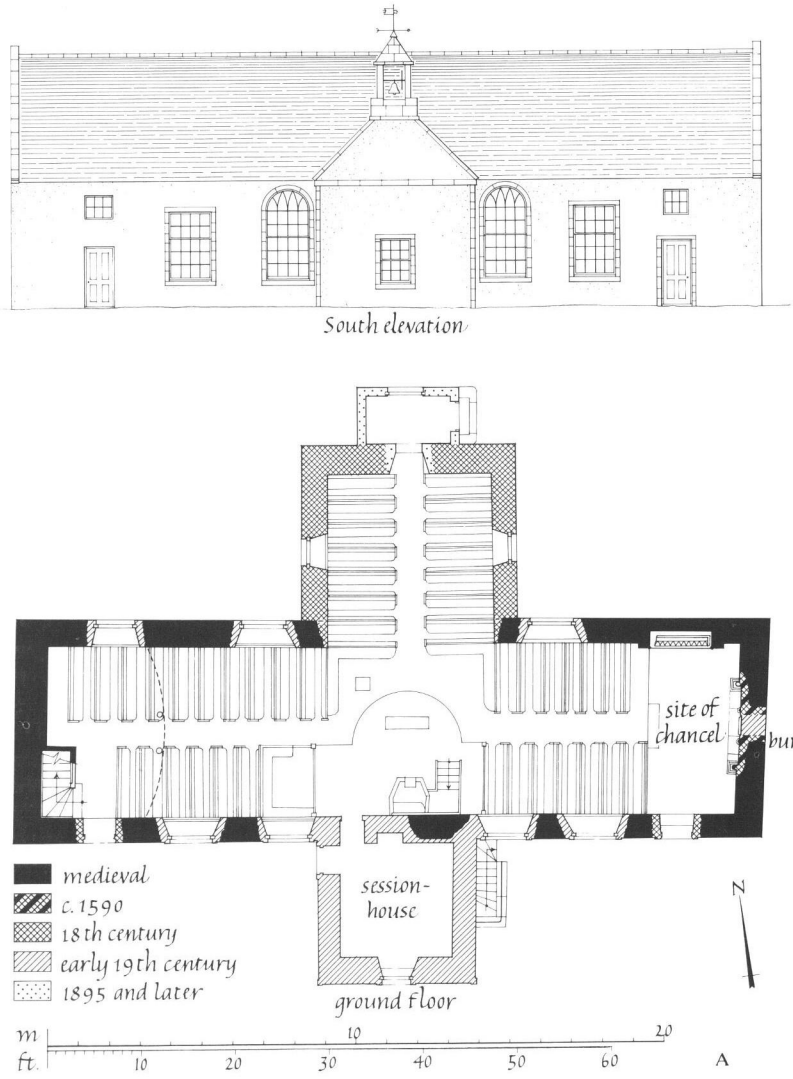
This modest early 19th-century chapel, which stands on the E side of Argyll Street, measures 15m from N to S by 10.7m transversely. It is constructed of snecked rubble and has a S entrance and three rectangular windows in each side-wall. The wallhead was raised and the orginal hipped roof replaced by a gabled one at about the end of the 19th century,[1] when the round-headed window in the N gable was probably built or enlarged, and the internal furnishings date from the same period.

The church was built in 1815 for the Revd Dugald Sinclair, pastor of a congregation originally founded in 1805 at Bellanoch on the Crinan Canal, who had conducted a notable series of evangelising tours of the West Highlands. He transferred the property in 1819 to 'the Calvinistic Baptist Society at Lochgilphead', but following a decline in numbers with the construction of a nearby Parliamentary church in 1828, Sinclair and many of his remaining congregation emigrated to Ontario in 1831.[2] There was however a revival during the long pastorate of his successor, and the building has remained in continuous use.

87 Parish Church, Lochgoilhead

NN 198014 September 1986

This building stands in its churchyard 80m from the N shore of Loch Goil and 70m NE of the former manse, which was rebuilt in 1841.[1] The main body of the church measures 22.5m from E to W by 5.5m within 0.9m walls, and may incorporate some of the fabric of the late medieval parish church, *II(M)* although the only identifiable feature of that period is an early 16th-century tomb-recess in the N wall of the former chancel. A large aisle was added at the centre of the N wall in the 18th century, and a smaller session-house outside the opposite wall in the early 19th century, when most of the



Parish Church, Lochgoilhead (No. 87)
A. plan and elevation
B. view from S
C. view from NE



B



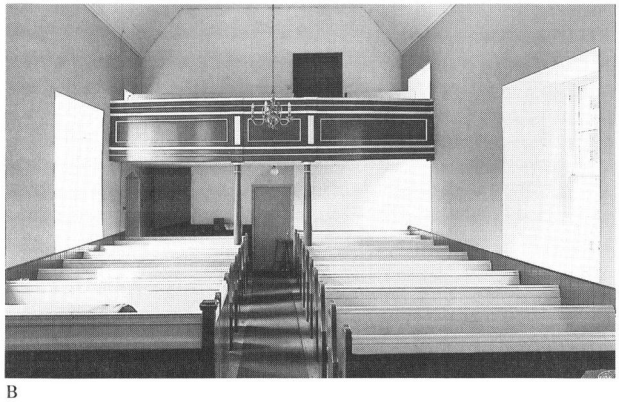
C

existing large windows were formed or remodelled. A porch was added to the N aisle in 1895, when some internal alterations were carried out, and the building was renovated in 1955 by Ian G Lindsay.[2]

The masonry is of rubble, rendered externally, and the main block and N aisle have sandstone skews with slightly cavetto skewputts. The session-house has broader skews, terminating in a crenellated ashlar plinth which supports the modern bird-cage belfry, and its quoins of drafted ashlar return as a band across the gable at wall-head level. There are similar dressings in the four large windows in the S wall of the church, two of which are round-headed, and in the three large windows of the N wall. The windows of the N aisle have chamfered jambs and lintels of 18th-century character, as do the two doorways, each having a gallery window above, in the S wall. All of the windows are of sash-and-case type, and the two large round-headed openings have lancet-tracery in the arch-heads. There is no external evidence of the late 16th-century Campbell of Ardkinglas burial-aisle which formerly stood against the E wall and was demolished about 1850.[3*]



A



B

Parish Church, Lochgoilhead (No. 87)
A. interior from W
B. Drimsynie loft from E

Internally the church preserves its 18th-century T-plan centred on the pulpit at the centre of the S wall, although the existing pews date from 1895. At the W end the early 19th-century Drimsynie loft is supported on two timber columns which are prolonged as fluted pilasters dividing the panels of its curved front. The fenestration of the N aisle, with two windows at an upper level in each side-wall, suggests the former existence of a gallery,[4*] and there may also have been one at the E end, where there is a high-level window above the S door and the cornice of the tomb-recess in the N wall is cut in two places, possibly for joists. This end of the building, the medieval chancel, was later appropriated by the Campbells of Ardkinglas, whose arms appear on the tomb-recess (*infra*, number 3), and the E wall is occupied by a large late-16th-century monument (number 6) incorporating the blocked entrance to their demolished burial-vault. In this area the floor-level appears to be unchanged, but the remainder of the church has a raised timber floor which is probably considerably above the level of the medieval nave.[5*]

The existing coved and boarded ceiling was installed in 1888. The pulpit, which has panelled sides with a moulded cornice, was brought in 1955 from the disused church of 1791 at Kiltearn, Ross and Cromarty, and is probably of the same date.[6*] A door W of the pulpit gives access to the session-house, which was provided with an adjacent external door in its W wall and a fireplace in the N wall.

This church serves a parish including both shores of Loch Goil and the area between Loch Long and the watershed W of Hell's Glen and Glen Croe.[7] During the first half of the 17th century it also included Strachur parish, whose status in the medieval period is uncertain (see No. 101), and was united in 1618 with Kilmorich (No. 74). Proposals were made in 1642 to rescind this union, and in 1650 to form three separate parishes, but Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich appear to have remained united, although with separate churches.[8]

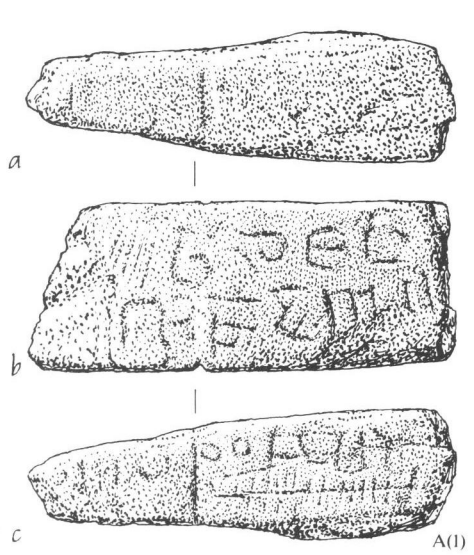
The church is first recorded in the last quarter of the 14th century, and the dedication, mentioned in a papal mandate of 1392 and later sources, was to the 'Three Holy Brethren', whose identification is uncertain.[9*] At this period the patronage of the rectory, and probably also the perpetual vicarage, were held by the Campbells of Lochawe, and in 1441 Duncan Campbell assigned their revenues to his new collegiate foundation at Kilmun (No. 80). In the same year a papal indulgence was obtained for those giving alms to repair the church which was 'completely collapsed in its structures, roofs and edifices'.[10] The close resemblance in plan to Kilneuair Church (No. 81) suggests that Lochgoilhead may have been rebuilt or extensively repaired at this period. In addition to the high altar, mentioned in 1488, a chaplainry at the altar of the Virgin Mary was endowed in 1512 by John Campbell of Ardkinglas, whose arms appear on the tomb-recess in the chancel (*infra*, number 3).[11]

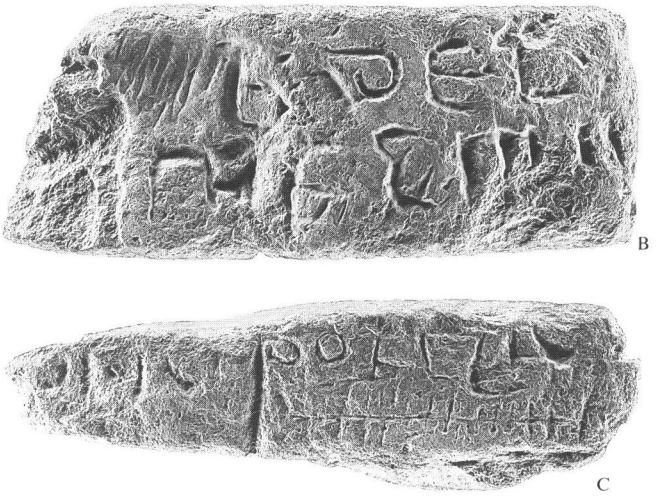
Between 1601 and 1618 two successive ministers of Lochgoilhead also held the office of archdeacon of Argyll, and this link was formalised when the chapter of Argyll diocese was restored in 1662.[12] The Campbells of Ardkinglas, as principal heritors in the parish, claimed the patronage, although the Earls of Argyll, as superiors, also claimed an interest in it.[13] Following the reformed church's prohibition of burials inside church buildings, the Campbell of Ardkinglas aisle was probably built at the same time as the monument to Sir James Campbell (*infra*, number 6), before

his death in 1592. Robert and John Douglas, wrights, received £88 Scots in 1644, in part payment 'for building the queir and repaireing of the kirk of Lochgoilshead',[14] but the extent of this work is not certain. The period at which the N aisle was added is also unknown, and it may have been a considerable time before 1792, when the building was described as 'old, and in bad order'.[15] The addition of the session-house and enlargement of the windows may be attributed to the first quarter of the 19th century, and minor alterations including the building of the porch were carried out by the Glasgow architect, Campbell Douglas, in 1894-5.[16*]

FONT. The existing font, which is mounted on a modern pedestal, is a block of sandstone with bevelled angles, 0.50m by 0.47m by 0.36m in height. It incorporates a basin 0.32m in diameter and 0.25m deep, whose upper part appears to have been widened for a metal bowl. There is no drain-hole, and its origin and date are uncertain.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND OTHER CARVED STONES. Numbers 1 to 6 are in the church, and the remaining monuments in the churchyard.



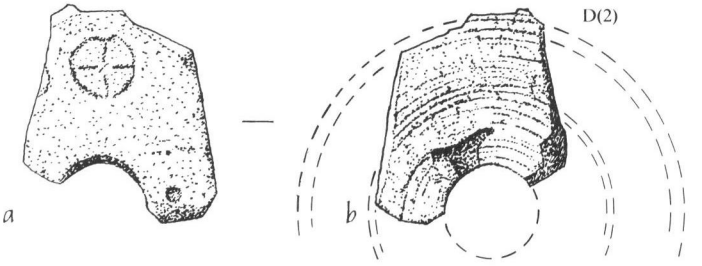


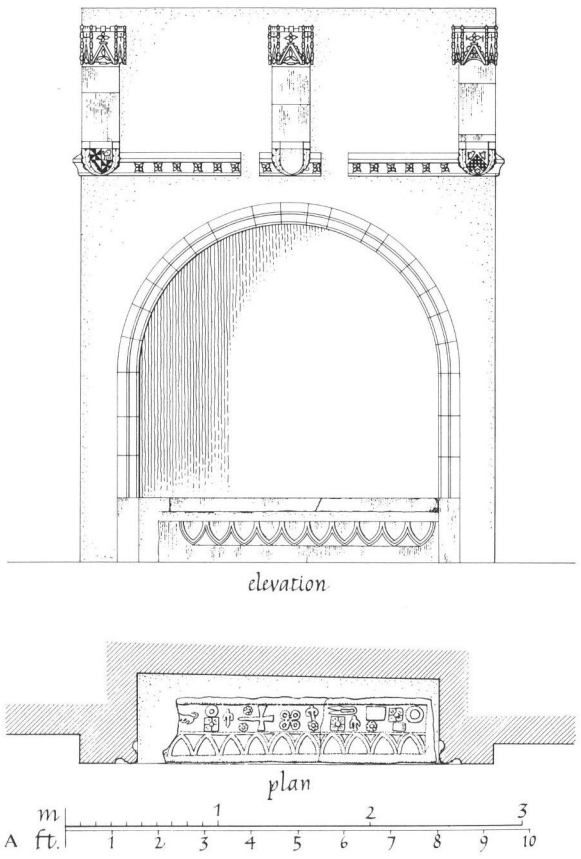
Parish Church, Lochgoilhead (No. 87)
A-C. inscribed stone (A, *scale* 1:7.5)
D. carved stone (*scale* 1:15)

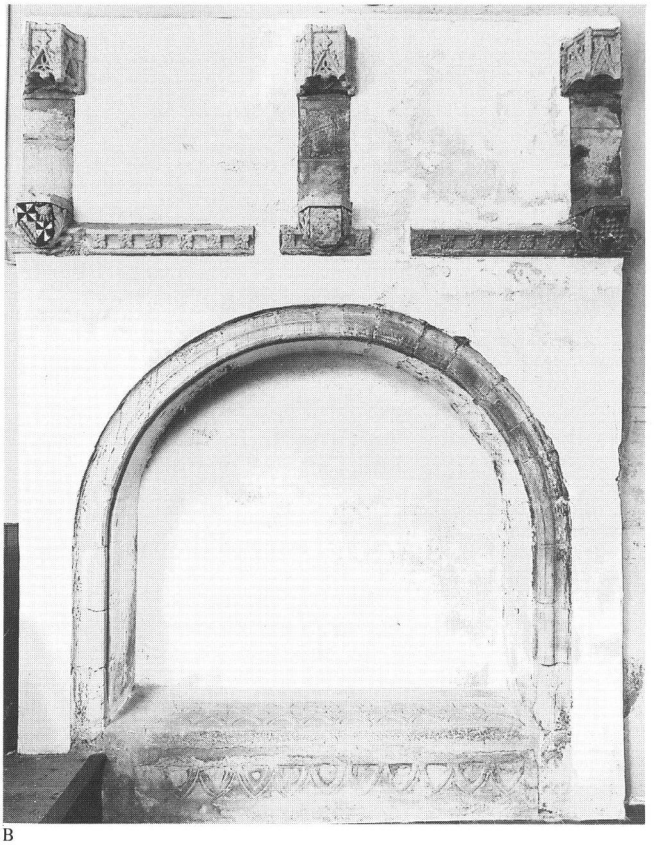
EARLY CHRISTIAN

194A-C (1) Fragment of an inscribed pillar of fine-grained sandstone, 0.42m long by 0.16m wide and tapering from 115mm to 75mm in thickness. It is incomplete, although probably lacking only a short length, at the tapered end, while one face is extremely irregular and was probably never carved. Both edges (*a*, *c*) and the other face (*b*) are comparatively smooth, although the latter shows a marked change of level towards the left end, which is damaged, and part of its surface appears to have been subsequently cut away, bearing several oblique knife-cuts. The remainder of face *b* bears two lines of irregular incised lettering varying in height from 35mm to 55mm. The first line begins with the erased area, followed by the miniscule letters B, D, E, and ?F, and the second line finishes L, M, N, all in alphabetic order. The two or three markings at the beginning of the second line are much damaged and appear to have been less regularly shaped, although that preceding the L may have been a K defaced by later incisions. The lower edge (*c*) is divided, 0.17m from the tapered left end, by a transverse groove of V-section, and to the right of it there are at the top the small miniscule letters ?D and O, followed by larger but less regular markings, while there are also traces of two or three possible capital letters in the worn area to the left of the groove. The lower part of the right division bears an incised rectangular panel having a horizontal stem-line with groups of short transverse strokes projecting to both sides, provisionally identified as an ogam inscription. The top edge (*a*) is plain except for a transverse groove a little to the right of the one on face *c*. These marks correspond to the change of level of face *b*, but the inscription on that face begins well to the left of that point, and their significance is uncertain.

The sequence of letters in the main inscription (*b*) suggests that it was part of an alphabet, carved either for didactic or liturgical purposes, like that on the cross-marked pillar at Kilmalkedar (Co. Kerry), where the inscription is attributed to the 6th century.[17*] In the present case, however, the date may be somewhat later. While the lettering on edge *c* may include the Irish word DO ('for'), suggesting the use of the memorial formula OROIT DO ... ('a prayer for ... '), the other letters cannot be identified, and the ogam inscription awaits further study.[18*]






B

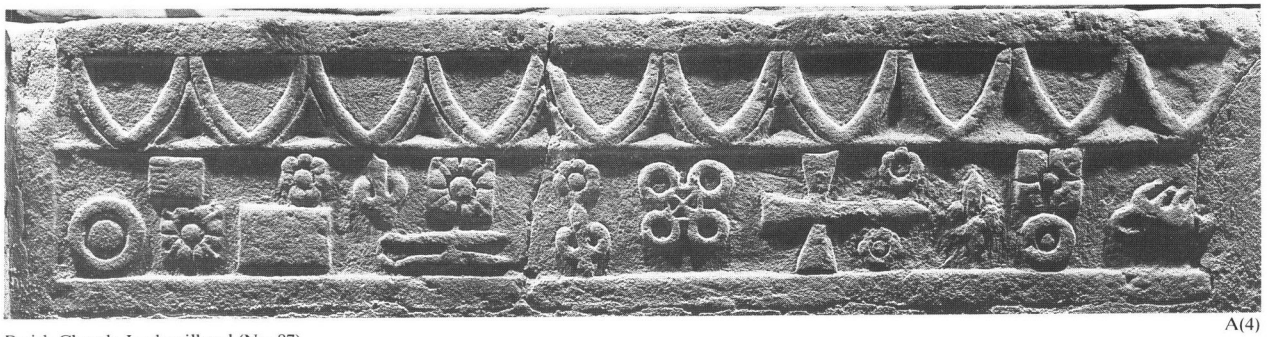
(2) Fragment of a millstone, trimmed along one edge and broken elsewhere; it measures 0.44m by 0.37m by 35mm to 60mm in thickness. It formed part of a runner stone, with a central aperture which was about 0.17m in diameter, and the lower surface preserves half of a rind-slot, and many concentric grooves. The upper surface is pecked and bears a small square socket, and incised lines forming an equal-armed cross with square centre within a 120mm circle. Part of the arc of a second circle survives at the edge of the slab. The cross was probably carved to mark the re-use of the millstone as a gravemarker, and may be of medieval rather than Early Christian date.

MEDIEVAL

195A,B (3) Tomb-recess in N wall of chancel. Within a projecting architectural surround 2.72m wide and 3.7m high there is a recess 1.96m wide, 0.6m deep and 1.76m high. It comprises a sandstone arch wrought with a filleted-roll-and-hollow moulding which terminates in curved stops, and the rybats and voussoirs have deep tails forming the ingoes and soffit of the recess. Above the arch there is a cornice, with quatrefoils set in a hollow, which returns at the angles of the projection, and above it, at the angles and centre, there are three flat niches with elaborate rib-vaulted canopies, and foliated corbelled bases incorporating shields. The central shield, which may have borne a religious motif, is defaced, 195C but that on the left corbel bears, for Campbell, quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a boar's head erased; 3rd, a


C D

Parish Church, Lochgoilhead (No. 87)
A-D. tomb-recess (3)



A(4)

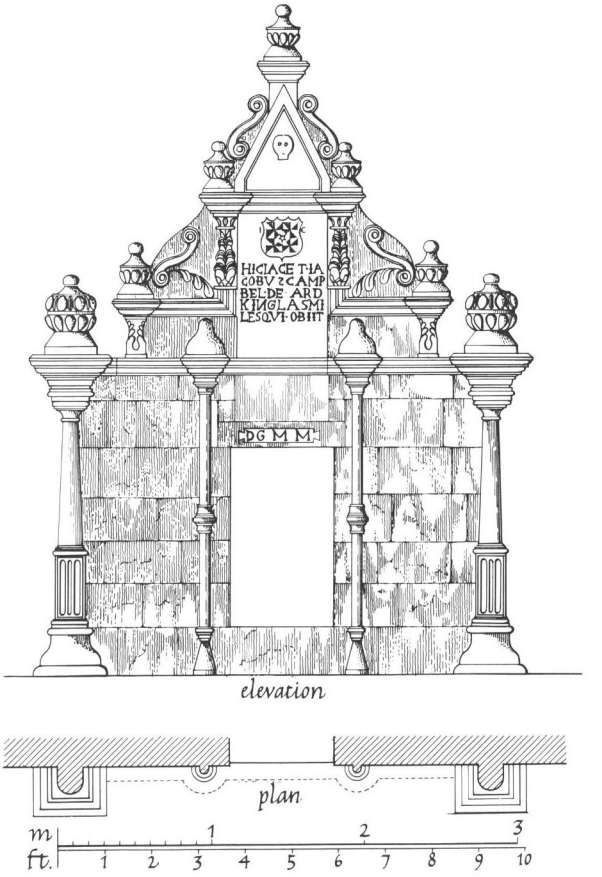
Parish Church, Lochgoilhead (No. 87)
A. carved slab

195D bend engrailed. The right shield bears: a chevron checky between three bears' heads erased. The arms have been identified as those of John Campbell of Ardkinglas, who endowed the Lady altar in 1512 (*supra*), and his first wife, a daughter of Walter Buchanan of Buchanan,[19*] but the slabs occupying the recess (*infra*, 4-5) were probably not designed for it.

(4-5) Two rectangular slabs of sandstone, one now forming the front and the other the top of a tomb-chest in the recess
196A number 3. The upper slab (4), broken across and lacking one end, measures 1.79m in surviving length by 0.43m by 90mm in thickness. Within a flat margin it is divided by a longitudinal moulding, the narrower division comprising an arcade of ten arches with sunken spandrels, seven of which are moulded. The other panel contains in false relief motifs including rosettes, square quatrefoils and fleurs-de-lis, a mirror, comb, casket and shears, a cross fitchée with expanded arms, and an incomplete animal with a curved tail. The slab (5) at the front of the recess, which appears to be inverted and is partly concealed by mortar, measures 1.82m by 0.31m in visible height, and bears a similar arcade of ten arches, but no other ornament. These slabs are probably of 16th-century date, and may have formed part of a tomb-chest, but they do not seem to have been designed for their present position.

POST-REFORMATION

193A (6) Large mural monument of sandstone, 4.4m in overall
196B height and 3.3m wide, which fills the E wall of the chancel
197A and incorporates the blocked doorway to the former Ardkinglas burial-aisle. Its lower part comprises an ashlar wall 2.05m high, flanked by rounded and tapered columns with fluted pedestals and massive rounded capitals, 0.4m in projection, which carry bulbous finials. Slighter columns, with moulded mid-annulets and capitals and ogival finials, flank the round-arrised doorway, which was only 0.7m wide
197B and 1.2m high. A recessed panel on the lintel is inscribed DG MM, probably for DEO GRATIAS, MEMENTO MORI ('Thanks be to God; remember death'). The plinth of the upper part has short foliated angle-columns with smaller capitals and bulbous finials, while more elaborate columns enclose a central armorial panel, the finials being displaced to the sides to make room for its triangular pediment which encloses a skull in relief. The sides of the pediment bear scrolled trusses and it supports a moulded pedestal carrying a finial like those below, while the armorial panel below is flanked by similar trusses and additional foliated motifs. The



B. Campbell of Ardkinglas monument (6)

upper part of the panel bears a shield flanked by the initials IC, quarterly: all four quarters, gyronny of eight; in fess point, a mullet. Below there is the inscription:

HIC IACET IA/COBVS CAMP/BEL DE ARD/KINGLAS MI/LES QVI OBIIT
'Here lies James Campbell of Ardkinglas, knight, who died..'

The monument was evidently erected during the life-time of the person commemorated, and its early Renaissance style is appropriate to the period of Sir James Campbell, Comptroller of the Royal Household in 1584-5, who died in 1592.[20*]

Parish Church, Lochgoilhead
(No. 87)
A, B. Campbell of Ardkinglas monument (6)
C. headstone
D. graveslab



A



B



C(11)



D(7)

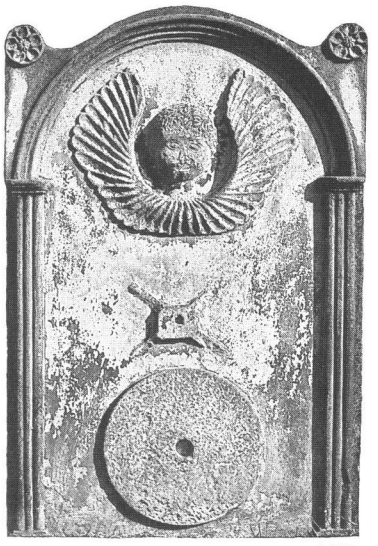
197D (7) Roughly tapered slab of schist, 1.97m by 0.49m; the lower right corner is detached and incomplete. At the top there are the initials [?I]MNDMN, and at right angles in similar irregular capitals the name IOHN McNVR and the letters ND. These names, and the date 1591 near the foot of the slab, appear to be contemporary with the densely-packed ornament which includes an axe, pick, mill-rind and other tools, a couped arm and hand, a ?tree, an animal, a decorated ?targe and other panels of irregular interlace. The name ROBART M/FARL/EN and date 1697 have been incised on the axe, and at the foot there are the initials JMC[?I], probably added in the early 18th century. (*PSAS*, **23** (1888-9), 354-5).

(8) The best-preserved of several recumbent slabs has a cable-moulded border and an illegible inscription above a rectangular panel containing a shield charged with a lion rampant, within mantling. An adjacent plain headstone bears the date 1733.

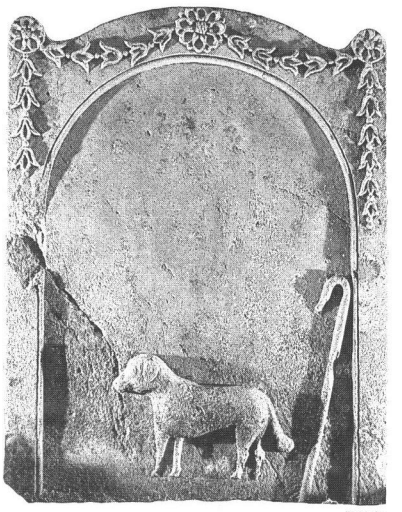
(9) Recumbent slab of sandstone, much worn and with no identifiable inscription, bearing in relief at the centre a shrouded body, an hourglass, and a coffin.

(10) The earliest of a number of 18th-century headstones with rounded or shaped heads but no other decoration commemorates Sophia Campbell, wife of John McG[...], and bears on the top edge the date 1733.

197C (11) Headstone with shaped head, erected by Angus Morison in 'Lochgoilshead' in 1758. Within a broad frame there is a sunk panel bearing mantling in high relief and a lion rampant.



A(13)



B(14)

Parish Church, Lochgoilhead (No. 87)
headstones

(12) Headstone with square top but bearing a round-headed sunk panel in a moulded frame, with rosettes in the spandrels. It commemorates Neil McKellar, who died in 1763 aged 24, and marks the family burial-place of Du(ncan) McKellar of Portndornock.

(13) Headstone with shaped top commemorating Andrew McFarlane, miller at Inveronich, who died in 1801 aged 76, and his wife and son. On the back, within a round-headed
198A frame with fluted pilasters and rosettes above, there are carved in relief a large angel's head, a mill-rind and a millstone.

(14) Headstone of sandstone commemorating John Weir, 'sheepherd' in Bein an ornich, who died in 1803 aged 46. It bears the verse:

PASSENGER READ CONSIDER WELL / WHILST YOU'RE UPON THAT STAGE
WHERE I WAS ONCE IN HEALTH AND STRENGTH / HEEDLESS OF DEATH OR AGE.
BUT NOW DEATH'S SUMMONS I OBEY'D / LIKE WAGES THINE AND MINE.
THEREFORE D(EA)R FRIEND IMPROVE IT WELL / WHILE YOU HAVE PRECIOUS TIME.

198B The back bears an arched frame with swags in the spandrels, empty except for a sheep and shepherd's crook in relief at the foot.

(15) Squat obelisk in railed enclosure, with strapwork ornament on the plinth and frieze, carrying a pedestalled urn. It bears a long eulogistic inscription commemorating Colin Campbell of Drimsynie, who died in 1833 aged 73, and his wife Lilly MacLachlan who died in 1858 aged 84.

88 Burial-ground, Maam (Site)

NN 123127 May 1982

There are no identifiable remains of this burial-ground, which was situated on the E bank of the River Shira about 80m E of Maam steading (No. 224). The last interment is said to have taken place towards the end of the 18th century, at the period when Glen Shira was undergoing agricultural improvement, and the site is also believed to have been affected by river erosion.[1] Roy's Map of about 1750 shows the township of 'Killbane' (*sic*) a short distance SE of this site, and it is probable that this was the burial-ground, dedicated to St Blaan,[2] whose name is now applied to the farm of Kilblaan, 0.9km to the NE.

89 Burial-ground, Miadan Beag, Ormsary

NR 737723 May 1985

This burial-ground is situated about 70m from the E shore of Loch Caolisport, between the policies of Ormsary House and the public road from Kilberry to Achahoish. The Gaelic name means 'little meadow', and there is no evidence of early origin.[1] The site is irregular in outline, and is divided into two parts by a small dry valley. On the higher, or S, part there stands a railed burial-enclosure with a gabled W wall of mortared masonry incorporating in the outer face a blind double-lancet window. Built into this gable are 19th-century mural monuments commemorating members of the Campbell family of Ormsary.

The N part of the burial-ground contains numerous simple uninscribed gravemarkers and 19th-century headstones.[2] The only earlier inscription (1) is on a simple headstone with rounded top commemorating Alexander Bryce, 'a mason who was killed by a fall from a scaffold at Drim [drishaig][3*] in 177[?]. In the lower part of the stone are the lines:

WARNING TAKE YE / MORTALS ALL
FROM THIS / MY UNEXPECTED FALL /
REMEMBER DEATH IS ALL / MENS DOOM
AND I WAS / CWT OF IN MY BLOOM

Several of the early 19th-century headstones have shaped tops containing twin rosettes, similar to monuments carved by members of the Glen family at other sites in the area (Nos. 82, 85).

90 Burial-ground, Pennymore

NN 050011 June 1983

This burial-ground is situated on a gently sloping hillside some 400m NE of Pennymore House, at a height of about 60m OD. There are no identifiable remains of an early

boundary, but a circle of massive sycamores surrounds an 18th-century burial-enclosure, outside which there are a few uninscribed upright slabs, presumably gravemarkers.

The enclosure measures 8.6m square over walls of lime-mortared rubble masonry which stand in most places to their original height of about 1.8m; they terminate in a bevelled rubble coping above a projecting course of slabs. A central opening in the SE wall, 1.2m wide, has projecting sandstone jambs and is rebated internally for a door. The NW wall is of gabled form, rising to a height of 2.7m, and incorporates three rectangular recesses, the central one having a bolection-moulded surround of local schist. It contains a sandstone panel commemorating Gabriel, son of Dugald Clark of Braleckan, who died 25 February 1743 aged 17. The lower two-thirds of this panel is blank, and the flanking recesses are empty.

Dugald Clerk (d. *c.* 1753), whose son John was the last land-owning member of the Clerk (MacCleirich) family of Braleckan, held several public offices and built up a substantial estate including Pennymore, Auchindrain and Goatfield.[1]

91 Long Cists, Poltalloch (Sites)

NR 820971 April 1984

In 1928 four long cists were discovered in a gravel-pit about 500m SW of North Lodge, Poltalloch, in an area formerly known as Kill y Kiaran.[1] Some 37m to the N was a low bank measuring about 0.15m in height and 7.3m in width, which was traced for a length of 64m. Gravel-digging has since removed all traces of the cists and the bank, which was interpreted as cutting off the promontory on which the cists, and a group of four short cists,[2] were situated.

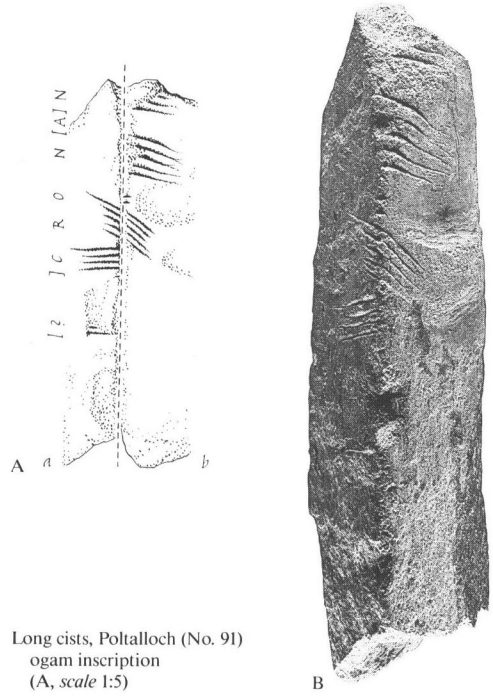
The first cist, aligned ESE and WSW, measured 1.68m in length, 0.48m at the E end, 0.46m at the shoulders and 0.31m at the W end; it was constructed of three slabs on each side, two end-slabs and three cover-slabs and contained an extended inhumation with the head at the E end. The second cist lay parallel to the first, and some 0.46m to the S; it had been damaged at the W end in the course of gravel-digging. Constructed with two slabs on the N side, one on the S, one at the E end and with two surviving cover-slabs, it measured 0.2m in width at the E end and 0.28m at the middle. The third cist lay close to the E end of the first and in alignment with it; it had been disturbed by the construction of a fourth, which was cut into its E end. The W end-slab, two slabs of each side, and one cover-slab remained. Part of a skull was found at the W end. The fourth cist was aligned NE and SW; it was constructed with three slabs on each side, two end-slabs and three cover-slabs, and measured 1.73m in length, 0.46m in width at the W end, 0.5m at the shoulders and 0.25m at the E end. It contained an extended inhumation with the head at the W end.

A stone with an ogam inscription was found near the site of the cists in 1931 and Craw suggested that 'there can be little doubt that it has been broken at some recent time from a slab of one of the graves'.[3] It measures 254mm in length by 82mm in breadth and 57mm in thickness. The scored letters use one edge of the stone as a base-line and in transliteration read CRON(A)N. The stone is now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh. *199A,B*

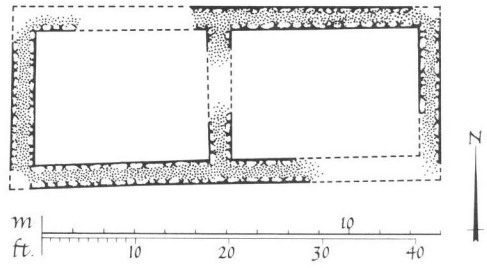
92 The Sailor's Grave, Ardnoe Point

NR 773945 July 1982

A large round-topped headstone of sandstone stands about 40m from the shore at the foot of a wooded hillside SE of Ardnoe Point. It was erected by his widow, Isabella Eston, to commemorate John Black, 'feuar and fish curer in Greenock, who died of cholera on board of his schooner Diana, and was intered (*sic*) here 28th July 1832 aged 45 years.'



Long cists, Poltalloch (No. 91) ogam inscription (A, *scale* 1:5)



C. Chapel, St Catherines (No. 93); plan

93 Chapel, St Catherines

NN 121073 May 1988

The remains of this late medieval chapel are situated at an elevation of about 18m OD on a slight knoll above an old sea-cliff 120m from the SE shore of Loch Fyne, overlooking the former ferry-crossing to Inveraray. The adjacent chlorite-schist quarry (No. 248) extends to within a few metres of the W wall, and human bones were found there 'a good number of years' before 1870.[1] No enclosure was identifiable at that date, but an area of level ground extending E from the chapel may have been used as the burial-ground; on the S the ground slopes to the Allt na Criche.

The outline of the walls was excavated for the 9th Duke of

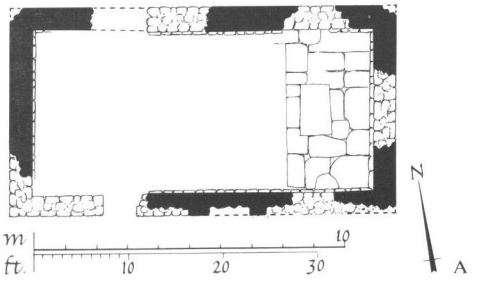
Argyll soon after 1900[2] but they are turf-grown and no lime-
II(K) mortar is visible. The chapel measured 12.6m by 4.3m within walls 0.8m thick which survive in places to a height of about 0.5m. The doorway was probably in the W half of the N wall, whose footings are not visible. The building was divided into two almost equal parts by a transverse wall of the same thickness as the side walls; the position of its doorway is not visible but, if centrally placed, it can have been no more than 1m wide. This wall may have divided the chapel proper from an anteroom with a chaplain's dwelling above, or may be the result of post-medieval domestic alterations.

The chapel was founded by Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, Lord Campbell (d.1453), who endowed it to support a chaplain, and a papal petition of 1466 by his younger son, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, requested that 'the chapel of St Catherine near Loch Fyne', although as yet unconsecrated, should be valid for mass and other services.[3] This was granted, with the privilege of using a portable altar, and a fragment of such an altar, bearing three of the original five incised foliated crosses, was discovered in the NW part of the chapel about 1900, but does not appear to survive.[4] The chapel probably remained in existence until the early 17th century, but by that period the two merklands of 'Kilkatrine', which probably represented its original endowment, had passed into the possession of a local family, under the superiority of the Earls of Argyll.[5]

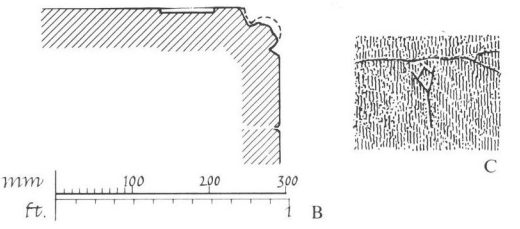
94 St Columba's Chapel and Cave, Cove

NR 751767 June 1985

Two caves penetrate the base of an old sea-cliff 100m N of the shore of Bàgh Dalach Duibhe, an inlet of Loch Caolisport which is sheltered by Eilean na h-Uamhaidh ('Island of the Caves'). Excavations in the larger or E cave have found evidence of repeated occupation, including ecclesiastical use in the Early Christian and medieval periods. The ruin of a 13th-century chapel stands some 35m S of the cave, and in the late medieval period it was probably served by the chaplain or hermit who also ministered at Eilean Mór (No. 33). The lands of 'Sanct-Colme-coif' (St Columba's cave) were associated with Eilean Mór in a charter of 1574 to Donald MacNeill of Taynish, and the township of Cove remained in MacNeill ownership until the middle of the 19th century.[1]



II(E) CHAPEL. The chapel measures 10.9m from E to W by 5.2m transversely within 0.8m walls of lime-mortared rubble slabs and boulders disposed in frequent regular courses. The walls are now fragmentary, and the external facework has been robbed from the S wall, but the W gable survives almost intact. Although the dressed stonework of the quoins and openings was removed in the 19th century,[2] the circular bases of the S doorway, carved from a buff Carboniferous sandstone, remain *in situ*. These display a water-holding profile of 13th-century character and are socketed for nook-shafts, and the W base preserves a mason's mark. A gap in



St Columba's Chapel, Cove (No. 94)
A. plan
B. profile-moulding of S door
C. mason's mark
(*scale* 1:5)

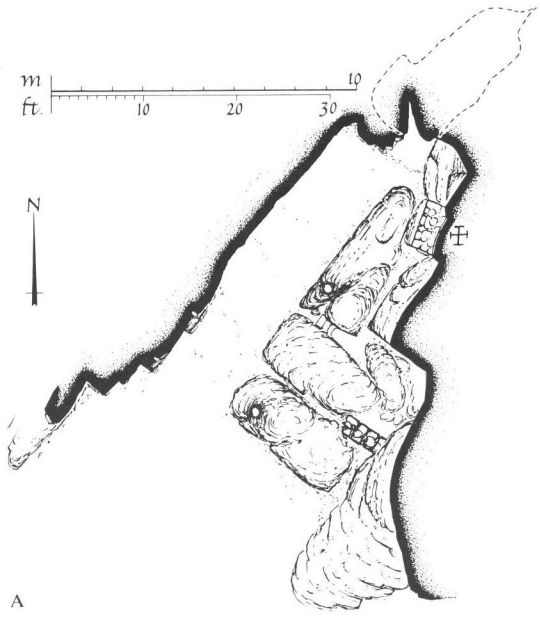
the N wall may mark the position of a second doorway, but this is uncertain. The chancel, which was lit by an E window and opposed openings towards the E ends of the side-walls, retains a roughly-paved floor with a loose setting of stones marking the position of the altar.

The area W of the chapel is partially enclosed by a curving drystone wall, but is much overgrown and disturbed by later field-drainage. The vertical slabs in a supposed burial-ground[3] on the rocky ridge W of the nearby stream, about 60m W of the chapel, appear to be of natural origin, but several inhumations have been excavated near the entrance to the cave (*infra*).

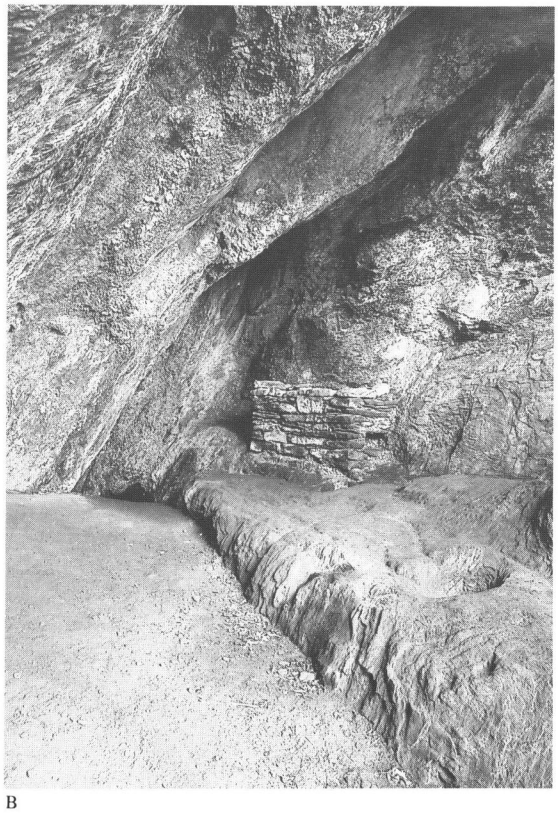
CAVE. The two natural caves occupy the head of a gully in cliffs of contorted chlorite-schist. The larger one measures about 14m from SW to NE, tapering in width from about 12m to 4.5m, and has a maximum height of about 5m; an inner cave, extending a further 6m to the NE and floored at a lower level, may not have been accessible during the medieval period.

The SE half of the main cave is occupied by a level shelf of rock, probably improved artificially, on which stands an altar of rubble pointed with lime-mortar. An area of the wall above the altar has been cut away to leave in low relief a Latin cross 0.17m in height and 0.14m across the arms. Its frame encroaches on an earlier equal-armed cross, much weathered and now represented only by four circular depressions at the terminals.[4*] At the SW angle of the rock-shelf there is an oval basin 0.3m deep, which shows no evidence of having been used as a mortar. A shallower basin near the mouth of the cave may, if of artificial origin, have been designed as a water-catchment for drips from the roof.

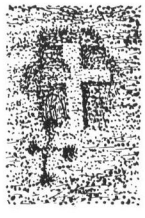
Two massive blocks of fallen rock fill the E side of the cave-mouth, forming a high ledge which appears to have been reached by steps from both the exterior and the interior, and preserves remains of a transverse drystone wall. This was probably on the same alignment as the wall across the mouth of the cave, described by White as less than 1m high, but shown in a drawing of 1833 by James Skene as containing a lintelled doorway.[5] Sockets cut in the W wall of the cave in



A



B



C

St Columba's Cave, Cove (No. 94)
A. plan
B. interior from W
C. rock-cut crosses (*scale* 1:15)

this area may have held strengthening timbers for this wall, but others in the cave are probably related to its use for drying fishing-nets during the 19th century.

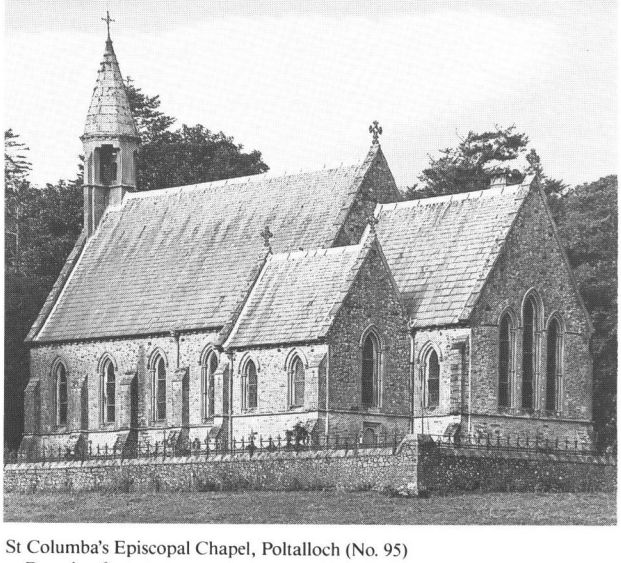
The floor of the W half of the cave, formed of accumulated soil almost to the same height as the rock-shelf, was cleared in the 1870s and dumped in a spoil-tip outside the cave. In a series of excavations between 1959 and 1976 this material was examined and replaced in the cave, under the direction of Miss Campbell of Kilberry and Dr C J Young. Finds from this unstratified spoil ranged from prehistoric bone and antler tools, and a rim-sherd of Samian ware, to a folding balance-beam of Norse or medieval date, late medieval coins and 19th-century clay pipes.[6] The spoil-tip overlay remains of probable metal-working, an E-W drystone wall with entrance, and rough cobbling of probable late-medieval date. Several extended inhumation-burials have been identified, both within the cave and immediately outside it.[7]

A second smaller cave immediately to the W shows no clear evidence of early use.

95 St Columba's Episcopal Chapel, Poltalloch

NR 816965 August 1988

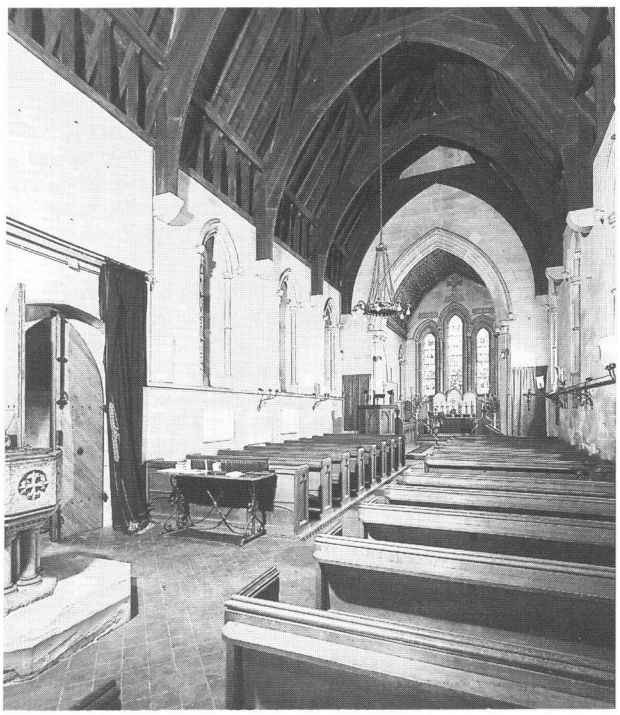
This chapel is situated in its graveyard 200m E of Poltalloch House (No. 177). A chapel wing attached to the house was included in William Burn's original designs of 1845, but omitted from the revised design of 1849. The existing chapel was begun to the designs of the London architect, Thomas Cundy, younger, in 1852, and it was consecrated two years later.[1] * It remained the private chapel of the Malcolm family until 1925, when the charge was united with Christ Church, Lochgilphead (No. 17).



St Columba's Episcopal Chapel, Poltalloch (No. 95)
D. view from SE

The church is of nave-and-chancel design, with a W bellcot and a gabled N porch, while the chancel is flanked on the N by a vestry and on the S by a family memorial chapel with parallel roof. The masonry is of local rubble, with copious sandstone dressings, and the design is of Early English style,

with stepped buttresses and shafted lancet windows, including a triple-lancet E window. Decorative carvings include rainwater-heads in the form of animal masks, and the ashlar-faced interior has head-stops on the label-moulds of all openings, while the tall chancel arch and the arches opening into the vestry and S chapel have foliated capitals.



St Columba's Episcopal Chapel, Poltalloch (No. 95)
A. interior from W

The interior is richly furnished with original stalls, pews, pulpit, font and wrought-iron communion rails and lamp-brackets. The floors are tiled throughout, with decorative tiles in the chancel and S chapel,[2*] and the panelled chancel ceiling retains its decoration of painted stars. The stained glass of the E window, which contains medallions of the Passion and the other windows of grisaille glass were designed by William Wailes, London. The chapel, separated from the chancel by an arcaded timber screen, has a mural arcade containing memorial tablets to members of the Malcolm family, and a cruciform memorial brass marking the burial of Neill Malcolm, 'founder of this church of St. Columba', who died in 1857 aged 60.

CARVED STONES. A late medieval cross from Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69,22) was re-erected SW of the chapel in the 1850s, and Early Christian stones from Barnakill (No. 13) and Oib (No. 2, 5) were set up outside the N wall of the nave in 1927.

STALLS. Inside the nave there are three timber choir-stalls of unknown provenance. These appear to have belonged to a continuous row, subsequently adapted to form individual stalls, and some elements are of recent origin, but the



B. stall (c)

decorative portions are probably English and of early 16th-century date.[3*] The lower parts of the side-panels or 'standards' are treated as separate moulded legs, joined longitudinally at floor-level by moulded rails. The curved fronts of the standards bear figure-subjects in full relief, and carved misericords, lacking the usual side-subjects, are mounted on later pivoted seats. The individual subjects are as follows:



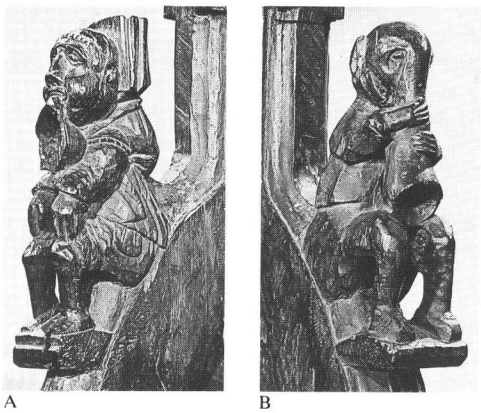
C



D

C, D. details of stall (a)

(a) On the left standard, a cloaked man with a tall rounded hat and bare feet, facing right and playing a wide-mouthed conical pipe. On the right standard, a seated skeleton, cloaked or winged, facing forwards with hands on knees. The misericord bears foliage around cruciform ribs springing from a central roundel. The front legs of this stall are cable-moulded. 202C 202D



A B



C

(No. 95)
A-C. details of stall (b)

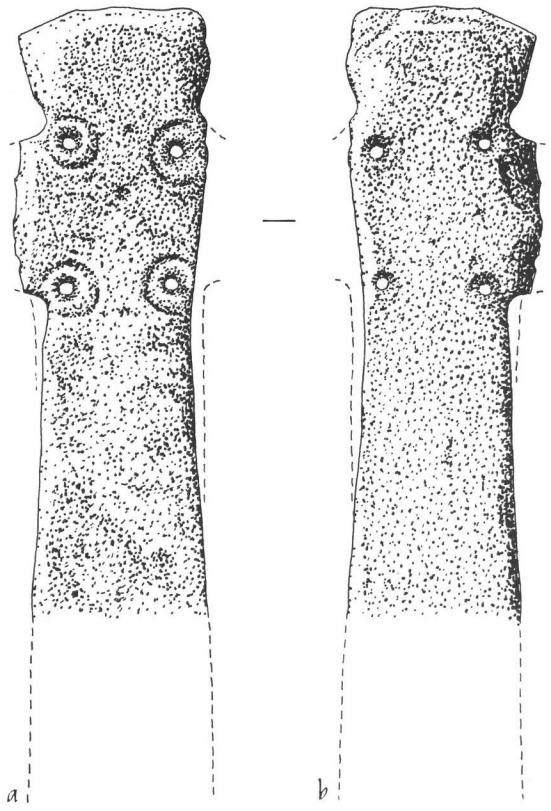
(b) On the left standard, a seated ?beggar with hands on knees, cap dangling from mouth, and a pack or book fixed behind the head. On the right standard, a seated clothed figure with elephant's head and trunk, on which its hands rest as if playing a pipe. The misericord shows a female head with head-dress and high-necked garment, surrounded by fruit.



D E

D, E. details of stall (c)

(c) On the left standard, a male figure, naked or wearing short breeches, with a heavy studded collar. The outstretched hands hold an unidentifiable animal or object. On the right standard, a tall hooded and cloaked figure, probably a monk although possibly female, holding a ?heart or damaged chalice. The misericord shows a naked man, seated facing left and playing two pipes, against the background of a cable moulding above a band of scalloped foliage.



F. Cross, St Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, Lochgilphead (No. 96) (*scale* 1:15)

96 Cross, St Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, Lochgilphead

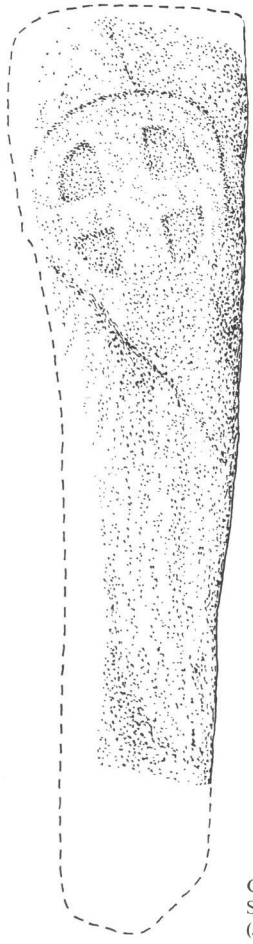
NR 863882 August 1985

This cross, which has been set up within the grounds of the Roman Catholic church in Argyll Street, Lochgilphead, stood until about 1969 in a rockery garden at Kilmory Castle (No. 169). It can, however, be identified with a cross, described by Martin and Muir, which some time before 1901 was removed 'to Argyllshire' from the island of Vallay (NF *c.* 785763), then part of the North Uist estate of the Orde family of Kilmory.[1] This identification is confirmed by the material used, a dark hornblende-schist, which appears to be of Hebridean origin.

The cross is 1.27m in visible height[2*] by about 90mm in average thickness, and the shaft tapers from 0.34m at ground level to 0.28m below the cross-head. It has been cruciform, with a somewhat irregular top arm, but the upper part of the right edge, including the side-arm, has been trimmed, probably for domestic re-use.[3*] The left arm, however, is substantially complete, with a projection of about 60mm, and the smoothed and slightly rounded armpits are preserved except for that below the right arm. Within each of the armpits, and opening into them as if to link with an edge-moulding, there are incised rings about 100mm in diameter which define four circular mouldings with 40mm pierced centres.[4*] The front surface, which now faces NW, is irregular, but no other ornament can be identified. The back preserves a well-smoothed surface, unornamented except for

the pierced holes whose apertures, independently wrought from this side, are of smaller diameter than on the front.

This is one of the largest of the few surviving crosses from the Outer Hebrides, and some of its features, such as the irregularly splayed arms, are paralleled in other carvings from that area.[5*] The cross-fragment that remains in the burial-ground at Teampull Mhuir, Vallay, displays the same distinctive ring-moulding within the armpit, although enclosing a sunk rather than a pierced centre.[6] This may be inspired by a comparable feature in the disc-headed crosses of the Whithorn School of the 10th or 11th century,[7] and the crosses from Vallay may tentatively be assigned to the same period.



Cross-marked stone, Slockavullin (No. 97) (*scale* 1:15)

97 Cross-marked Stone, Slockavullin

NR 824980 August 1985

This Early Christian slab was identified in 1968 at Creaganterve Mhór (NM 848015), re-used as a fireplace-lintel in a ruined house.[1] It has since been incorporated in the SW jamb of the doorway of Trevenek, a renovated cottage in Upper Slockavullin.

The slab is of epidiorite and measures 1.8m by 0.47m, but the lower 0.3m and the left edge are now concealed; it is much worn. In the upper part, set obliquely to the axis of the slab, there is an equal-armed ringed cross 0.41m in diameter, with slightly sunken square armpits. The ring, which is up to 70mm in width, has been worn away at the foot of the cross, but there is no evidence of a shaft.

The original purpose and provenance of this slab are uncertain. Creaganterve Mhór stands close to the junction of important routes from Kilmartin to Ford and to Craignish, and the slab could have stood upright at the roadside. However, it is more probable that it was a recumbent graveslab from Kilmartin churchyard (No. 68), 3km SSW of Creaganterve.

98 South Knapdale Parish Church, Achahoish

NR 781775 May 1985

This church, which is situated on the N bank of the Achahoish Burn, 0.65km SE of Lochead burial-ground (No. 85), serves the parish of South Knapdale, which was separated from North Knapdale in 1734 (see No. 71). Although Achahoish was chosen at that date as the most central site for the church and manse, the present building and its chapel-of-ease at Inverneill (No. 43) were erected only in 1775. Part of the parish was disjoined to form the *quoad sacra* parish of Ardrishaig in 1860, but the two charges have been linked since 1964.[1*]

The original building was a plain rectangle, 12.5m from NE to SW by 7.4m within 0.8m walls of harled rubble; its roof is gabled and slated. The principal doorway, now blocked, was at the centre of the SE wall, and above and flanking it there are three tall sash-windows with glazing bars of early 19th-century type. A small battlemented tower at the centre of the NE end-wall was probably added in the middle of the 19th century, when the gallery was built (*infra*), although its lower stage may incorporate an earlier porch. In its NE wall there is a two-light rectangular window with chamfered drip-mould lighting the stair. The belfry, which contains a small uninscribed bell, is served by NE and SE openings with schist louvre-slabs. A small porch and session-room added to the SW wall are of more recent construction.

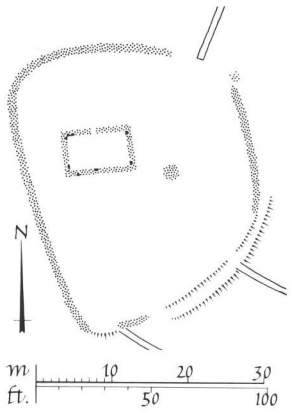
Forty years after the erection of the church it was stated that it 'had never been seated', and this defect was remedied 'a few years' before 1840.[2] This arrangement probably included a central communion-table, but the existing pews face a pulpit at the SW end and are of early 20th-century date. Two high-level windows in the NW wall suggest an original intention to build galleries, and the construction of a W gallery was recommended in 1840,[3] but the existing gallery is at the NE end. It incorporates a simple panelled front supported on two cast-iron pillars.

FONT. A stone basin, said to have been brought from St Columba's Cave (No. 94)[4] has been re-erected on a modern pedestal inside the church. A circular bowl 0.28m in diameter by 0.16m in depth has been formed in a roughly shaped block of epidiorite, about 0.41m square by 0.28m in height. There is no drain-hole, and it is probable that the basin was originally designed for domestic use.

99 Chapel and Burial-ground, Stillaig

NR 938686 July 1986

The remains of a small building, which in 1863 was identified by local tradition as a chapel,[1] are situated on the SE slope of Cnoc Pollphail, some 450m WSW of Stillaig farmhouse. It 205A



A. Chapel and burial-ground, Stillaig (No. 99); plan

6(H) measures 8.2m from E to W by about 4.4m transversely within turf-grown drystone walls about 0.9m in original thickness, which are now much tumbled and reduced to a height of about 0.7m. A break at the centre of the N wall may mark the position of the entrance.

The chapel lies within a D-shaped enclosure, 36m from N to S by about 28m transversely, marked by a low stony mound except in the SE sector where the ground falls steeply from a natural scarp; the entrance was probably to the S. There are no visible gravemarkers, but a low heather-grown cairn 5m from the SE angle of the chapel may mark a burial. The adjacent hillside shows extensive remains of agricultural activity in the recent past. Three turf dykes abut the enclosure, while a small circular structure of turf lies about 5m outside its W boundary. The 'Chapel Well', recorded in 1863,[2] is a natural spring in marshy ground 170m SSE of the chapel.

100 Burial-ground, Stonefield (Site)

NR *c.* 863720 August 1976

No visible remains of this infants' graveyard were identified. It is supposed to have given its name to the adjacent inlet, Port nan Paisd ('harbour of the child').[1]

101 Strachur Parish Church

NN 095015 June 1988

This church is situated 0.7km from the E shore of Loch Fyne, on a slight knoll within an oval churchyard on the N side of Clachan village street.[1*] It is a rectangular building with a projecting centrepiece on the S front, formerly a porch and now a vestry, which is surmounted by a bird-cage belfry. The masonry is of rubble with advanced quoins and dressings of red sandstone.

As originally built in 1789, the church was hip-roofed with doorways and two storeys of windows in the end-walls, but in an extensive restoration of 1902-3 the gables were raised and each received a central wheel-window above two tall round-headed windows, while the two existing windows in the S wall were altered to the latter form.[2] The W doorway was blocked, and subsequently the E door was enclosed in a porch. The interior was completely remodelled, with new stained-glass windows and other fittings, and the only early feature is a bow-fronted E gallery with narrow fielded panels, supported on two timber pillars.



B. Strachur Parish Church (No. 101), from S

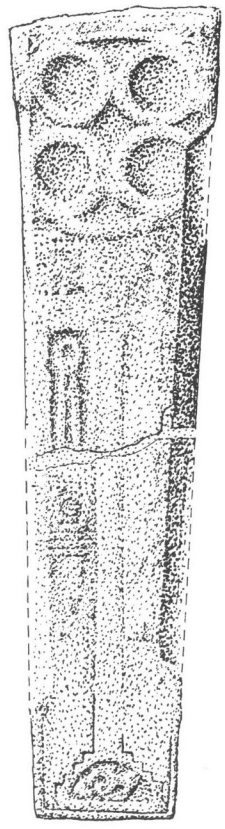
The parochial status of Strachur in the medieval period is uncertain, and when first recorded in the 17th century it was part of Lochgoilhead parish. However, Pont's map of about 1590 showed an ecclesiastical building at 'Kilmalash', and early 17th-century accounts refer to a church at 'Kilmaglash' or 'Kilmaglais', while a sasine of 1632 mentions the 'chapel of St Malaise'.[3] A Latin charter is said to refer to the 'capella Sancti Malaci', and the dedication was evidently to one of the Irish saints named Molaise, probably Laisrén or Molaise of Leighlin (Co. Carlow) rather than his namesake of Devenish (Co. Fermanagh).[4*]

In 1642 it was recorded that the people of the 80 merklands of Strachur had 'builded a church to themselves', which was to be served by the minister of Lochgoilhead, but in 1650 it was separated from the latter and united to Strathlachlan. As defined at that time, the parish extended along the SE shore of Loch Fyne from Strachur to St Catherines, and inland to include the N end of Loch Eck, which was disjoined from Kilmun.[5] The church was described as ruinous in a petition of 1698,[6] and an inscribed lintel (*infra*, number 1) may indicate repairs at that date, but there is no other evidence of the form of the building. The rebuilding of 1789 did not attract the notice of the local Presbytery, and was presumably carried out in conjunction with General John Campbell, the principal heritor, who is buried in the church (*infra*, number 20). It was described in 1843 as being 'in need of repair',[7] but any work carried out at that time has been obliterated by the repairs of 1902-3, for which the contractor was the local builder Archibald Fergusson.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS

MEDIEVAL. These stones were built upright into the outer walls of the church about 1903, except for number 10, which is lost, and number 3, which lies in the churchyard.[8*]

(1) Tapered slab of sandstone, 1.61m by 0.41m, much worn 206A and cut away at the sides. Within an angle-roll there is a four-



A(1)



B(2)



C(3)

Strachur Parish Church (No. 101)
graveslabs
(A, *scale* 1:15)

ring cross in low relief within a circle, with a long shaft supported on a semicircular Calvary base which contains an uncertain motif, possibly foliage, and has steps round the perimeter. There are traces of shears to the left of the cross-shaft, and a possible sword to the right. The slab was re-used as a lintel, possibly in the church built some time before 1642 (*supra*), and the right arris is wrought with a 70mm chamfer stopped for a 1m opening, while the edge bears the incised date 1627. In a second re-use, a 30mm chamfer was cut for 1.15m along the left arris, and 1698 was incised on the edge. *13th-14th century*.

206B (2) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 2.02m by 0.67m. The border is of nailhead between two plain mouldings, each bevelled and looped at the angles. In the upper part there is the 0.52m figure of a man with bascinet, sword and spear, in a gabled niche enclosed by a three-strand plait springing from the limbs of two animals. In the middle panel there are four animals with loosely interlaced limbs and tails, and a twist attached to the inner moulding divides it from a panel of open network. The moulded border, which returns above the pointed foot, is linked to two large leaves. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(3) Tapered slab, 1.87m by 0.51m. Within a border of 206C nailhead between two plain mouldings, the upper half contains a network of interlaced leaf-stems springing from the limbs of two animals. In the lower half is a central sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons, flanked by strips of three-strand plait with a casket at the foot on the right, and shears at the left. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century*.

(4) Tapered slab, with foot buried, more than 1.81m by 0.59m; much worn. The design resembles number 3, but with a leaf-stem rather than plaitwork to the right of the sword-blade, and there is no casket or shears. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.89,1). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century*.

(5) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.74m by 0.46m; damaged at foot and much worn. It is similar to number 3, but the upper part contains interlace without foliage, and there is no casket or shears. The border returns below the pointed top, which contains no identifiable ornament. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.47,1 (top only)). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century*.

(6) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 1.86m by 0.54m; much worn. It is similar to number 3, but leaf-stems extend down both sides of the sword-blade, and there is no casket or

shears. The border returns above the pointed foot, and the outer moulding forms two intertwined stems producing large leaves. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(7) Tapered slab, 1.59m by 0.38m; inverted in wall. It has a plain angle-moulding, with traces of chevron-ornament at the foot and possibly at the top. The upper part contains a network of intertwined leaf-stems, which continue as undulating stems flanking a sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons. This slab closely resembles one at Kilmorie, Strathlachlan (No. 75,1). *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(8) Tapered slab, lacking the foot and much worn, 1.47m by 0.46m; it is inverted in the wall. In the upper part is a sword with wide slightly-inclined quillons, surrounded by intertwined plant-stems except to the right of the blade where there is a strip of open four-strand plait. Below the sword is a full panel of similar open plait. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(9) Tapered slab, 1.88m by 0.45m, with plain angle-moulding. At the top is an open plaited knot, and then a central sword with pear-shaped pommel and inclined quillons with slightly inclined terminals. The hilt is flanked by animals, and the area to the left of the blade is uncarved, while to the right there is a strip of three-strand plait, linked to open plaitwork at the foot of the slab. (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl. 89,2). *Loch Awe school or local imitation, 14th-15th century.*

(10) Tapered slab, incomplete at foot, about 1.25m by 0.41m. A rubbing by Lord Archibald Campbell[9*] shows that within a plain margin there was at the top a large saltire of interlaced arcs, with triquetras in the interspaces, resembling the ring-knot on an effigy at Kilmartin (No. 68, 83) but without the ring. The hilt of a central sword similar to that on number 9 was flanked by animals whose tails were linked, on the left to intertwined leaf-stems and on the right to open four-strand plaitwork. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(11) Tapered slab, 1.86m by 0.53m, broken across and much worn. Within a border of nailhead between two plain mouldings, there is at the top a plain rectangle and then a network of intertwined leaf-stems resembling those on number 3. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(12) Tapered slab with pointed top, incomplete at foot, 1.51m by 0.51m; broken across and much worn. The margin of nailhead between two plain mouldings returns below the pointed top and encloses a rectangular panel (?casket) and shears, above an overall network of intertwined stems with no foliage. *Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

(13) Tapered slab with pointed foot, 1.84m by 0.55m. It is very heavily worn, but within a margin of nailhead between two plain mouldings it has been divided into three panels, the centre one containing open plaitwork. *Probably Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.*

POST-REFORMATION. These monuments are in the churchyard except for number 20, which is in the central aisle of the church.

(14) Recumbent slab, inscribed at the top in false relief: 1628 / MG / AC.

(15) Headstone with shaped top, commemorating Donald MacKellar, 'fermor in Balibeq' (Balliebeg),[10] who died in 1751.

(16) Headstone of sandstone with shaped top, containing in the E pediment an angel's head. The inscription, on a fielded panel, commemorates John Feargusun, farmer in Glensluain, who died in 1774 aged 55. On the back is carved 'The armes of the hon(oura)b(le) Fergusons of Kilcarran' and an armorial with elaborate mantling. The shield bears a buckle between three boars' heads couped, and the helm has a thistle for crest, with the motto DULCIUS EX ASPERIS ('More sweetly from hardships'). The MacKerras or Ferguson family of the Strachur area was not related to the family of Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and the arms may have been copied from a book or bookplate, but they are found on stones at Kilmun (No. 80, 34 and 35). 207B 207A



A



B

Strachur Parish Church (No. 101) headstone (16)

(17) Headstone of schist with shaped head and sunken panel containing a marigold in relief and incised inscription, similar to a stone of 1782 at Kilmorich, Clachan (No. 74, 5). It was erected in the same year by Patrick Martine, milner (miller) at Ardkinglass.

(18) Slab of a table-tomb, set upright against N wall of church. It commemorates Patrick Forbes who died in 1783,[11] and later members of the family, and bears the crest of a stag's head couped, with the motto GRACE ME GUIDE.

(19) Headstone with elaborately shaped top bearing the date 1785. It commemorates Dugald Thomson, farmer in Invernaodin, who died in that year aged 45. The back incorporates rosettes at the top, and a shield bearing quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, with a boar's head couped for crest, and the motto NE OBLIVISCARIS ('Do not forget'). This Campbell armorial shows that the name Thomson was equivalent to MacTavish (cf. No.71,10).

(20) Recumbent slab of white marble, formerly set on a pedestal.[12] It commemorates General John Campbell of Strachur, 'colonel of the 57th Regiment of Foot, several years Commander in Cheif (*sic*) of His Majesty's forces in America', who died in 1806 aged 79. It was erected by his widow, Helen Campbell, 'by whom it is earnestly requested, that no heir or successor shall disturb this sacred repository'.

(21) The Campbell of Strachur enclosure E of the church contains an ashlar obelisk with marble tablet to Mrs Janet Campbell of Strachur, daughter of Colin Campbell of Strachur and widow of Colin Campbell of Ederline, who died at Inveraray in 1816. Janet Campbell was the sister of General John Campbell, and a reredos monument, signed by A Clubb, Glasgow, commemorates her grandson, Major Colin Campbell of Strachur, who died in 1824 aged 50, and other members of the family.

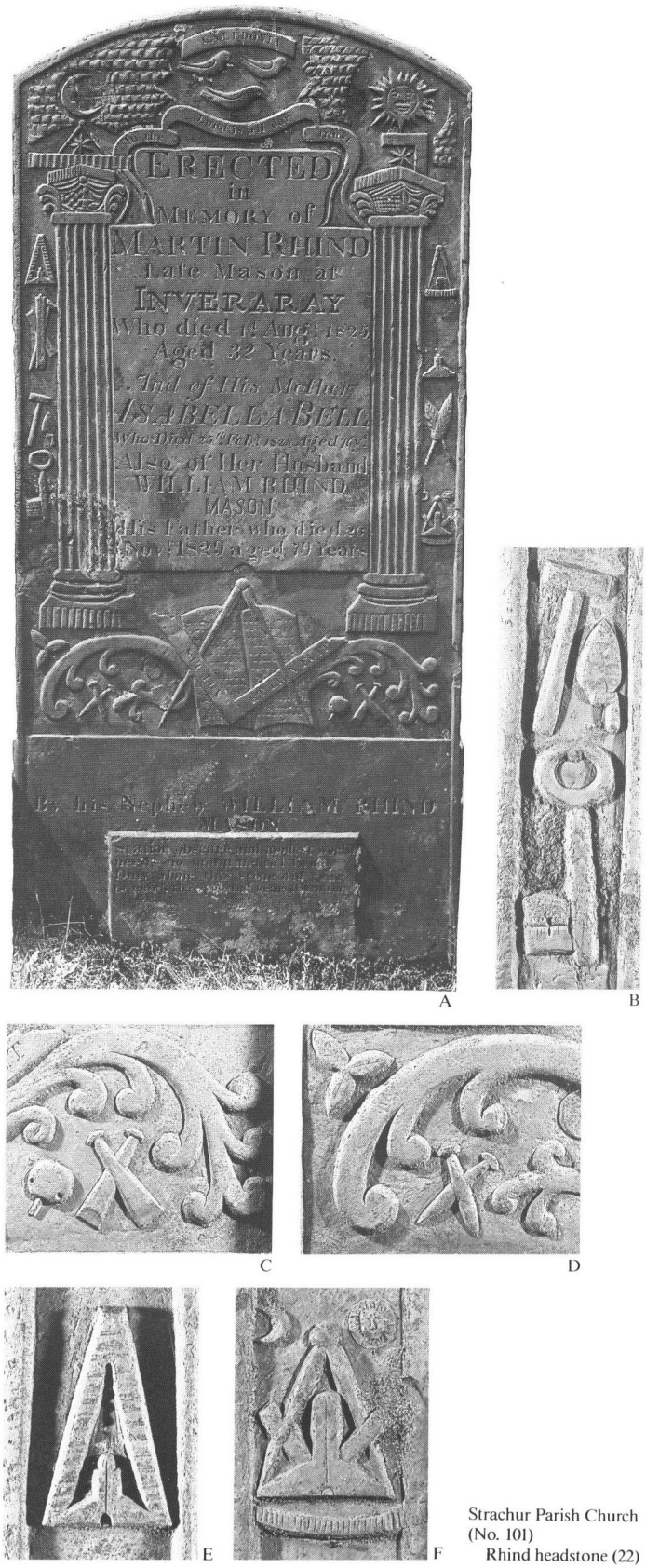
208 (22) Tall round-headed headstone of Easdale slate, erected by a nephew of the same name and craft to William Rhind, mason, who died in 1829 aged 79, his wife Isabella Bell, who died in 1828 aged 76, and their son Martin, mason at Inveraray, who died in 1825 aged 32. The inscription is framed by crude Corinthian pilasters, with motifs including sun and moon, mason's tools, and the mottoes CALEDONIA and SIT LVX ET LVX FVIT ('Let there be light, and there was light'). At the foot is the quatrain beginning STATION OBSCURE AND MODEST WORTH, found also on a stone at Kilmun (No. 80,70). An adjacent headstone of 1792 with the initials WR and IB marks the burial-place belonging to William Rhind, mason in Strachur, and another headstone with mason's square and dividers was erected by John Rhind to his son Martin who died in 1832 aged 5.[13*]

(23) A plain headstone of early 19th-century character near the E end of the church marks 'the burying place of the MacPhunn's of Dripp', a local family of 'barons' or small landowners, celebrated for the resuscitation of Archibald MacPhunn after his execution for murder at Inveraray in 1691.[14]

102 Chapel, Strachurmore (Site)

NN 100005 August 1986

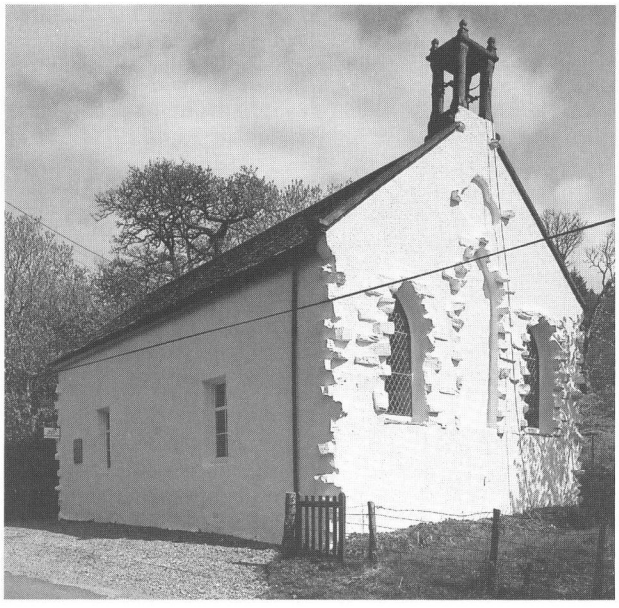
The site of a chapel was pointed out by local residents in 1870 on low-lying ground on the W bank of the River Cur, 500m SW of Strachurmore farmhouse. The field was then known as 'Chapel Field', and Roy's Map of about 1750 shows in this



A B C D E F

Strachur Parish Church (No. 101)
Rhind headstone (22)

area the settlement of 'Chaple', otherwise 'Chappelverna', of which no trace remains; the name appears in a charter of 1580.[1] It was believed in 1870 that the attached burial-ground was 'used by the inhabitants of the district prior to Kilmaglash (No. 101)', but the tradition that the medieval graveslabs at Strachur were moved from this site is unconvincing.[2] The dedication may have been to St Ernán.



A. Parish Church, Strathlachlan (No. 103), from W

103 Parish Church, Strathlachlan
NS 021958 June 1987

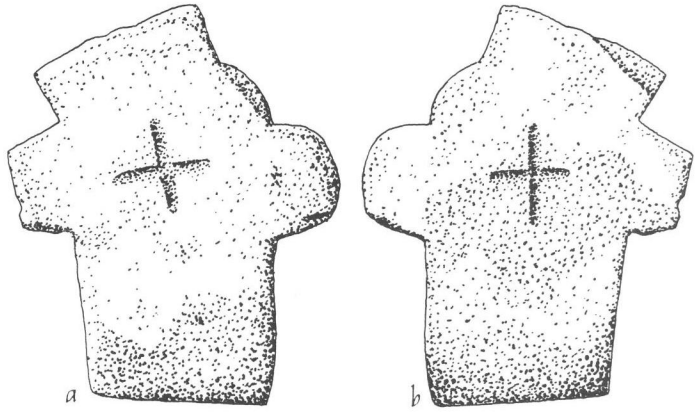
This church, which serves the SW part of the united parish of Strachur and Strathlachlan, is situated at Garbhallt, 1.25km NE of the medieval church site at Kilmorie (No. 75). It was built about 1792, and appears in a vignette on an estate map of that date.[1]

The building, which measures 12.7m by 7.2m over 0.9m walls, is of harled rubble rising from a rough plinth, but the entrance-doorway in the NE gable and a lancet-window above it have sandstone dressings, now painted over. The angle-quoins are heavily rusticated with alternately projecting rubble blocks,[2*] and the same treatment is applied to the surrounds of the Gothick features of the SW gable-wall, which has two lancet-windows flanking a taller blind lancet with a quatrefoil recess above. Its gable is surmounted by an open bird-cage belfry having thin circular pillars which support a slab roof and ball-finials. Each of the side-walls has two rectangular windows of modest size. The slated roof, with sprocketed barge-boards at the NE gable and cement skews at the SW, is of late 19th-century date.

Most of the internal furnishings are of recent date but the NE gallery, with a panelled front supported on two timber columns, is probably of early 19th-century origin. In the central panel it carries the arms of the family of MacLachlan of MacLachlan, in carved and painted timber, quarterly: 1st, or, a lion rampant gules; 2nd, argent, a dexter hand couped gules holding a cross fitchée of the same; 3rd, or, a galley sable with sail furled, oars in saltire and pennons flying, on a sea azure; 4th, argent, in base a salmon naiant argent in a sea azure. The supporters are two stags and the helm is surmounted by the crest of a three-towered castle, while the motto is FORTIS ET FIDUS ('Brave and Loyal').

104 Tigh na h'Urnuighe, Ardfern
NM 809046 March 1984

This site, whose Gaelic name means 'the house of prayer', is a natural hollow between the cliff-terrace and the shore-road at Ardfern. In 1845, 'few vestiges' remained of what was supposed to have been a 'Popish oratory',[1] and thereafter the site was occupied by a Free Church. At the date of survey, the ruins of this church were being removed and a modern house erected in its place.



B. Cruciform stone, Tom na Croise (No. 105) (*scale* 1:15)

105 Cruciform Stone, Tom na Croise
NN 175123 May 1987

This stone stands on Tom na Croise ('Mound of the Cross'), a slight knoll at an elevation of 315m above the steep NW hillside at the head of Loch Fyne and 1.4km WSW of the medieval site of Kilmorich parish church at Clachan (No. 74). A tradition was recorded in 1871 that it was erected by the people of Glen Shira when they worshipped at Clachan, on the first spot from which the church could be seen,[1] but the existing burial-ground is not visible from the knoll although the adjacent wood to the NE can be identified.

The stone, which is of local epidiorite, is now set in a rough slot formed by smaller stones, and faces SE and NW, but an earth-fast slab at the SW end of this slot is evidently its broken butt, and it formerly faced NE and SW. It stood about 1m above ground-level, the surviving main portion and the butt being respectively 0.82m and more than 0.35m in height. The cruciform outline is roughly formed, the span being 0.68m and the shaft tapering from 0.42m in width below the slightly rounded armpits to 0.38m at the butt. At the centre of each face there is an equal-armed cross with rounded terminals, formed by shallow grooves about 25mm wide.

106 Burial-enclosure, Tom nan Ragh, Dalinlongart
NS 144817 June 1988

This burial-enclosure occupies the summit of a natural mound at the mouth of Glen Lean, 400m SSW of

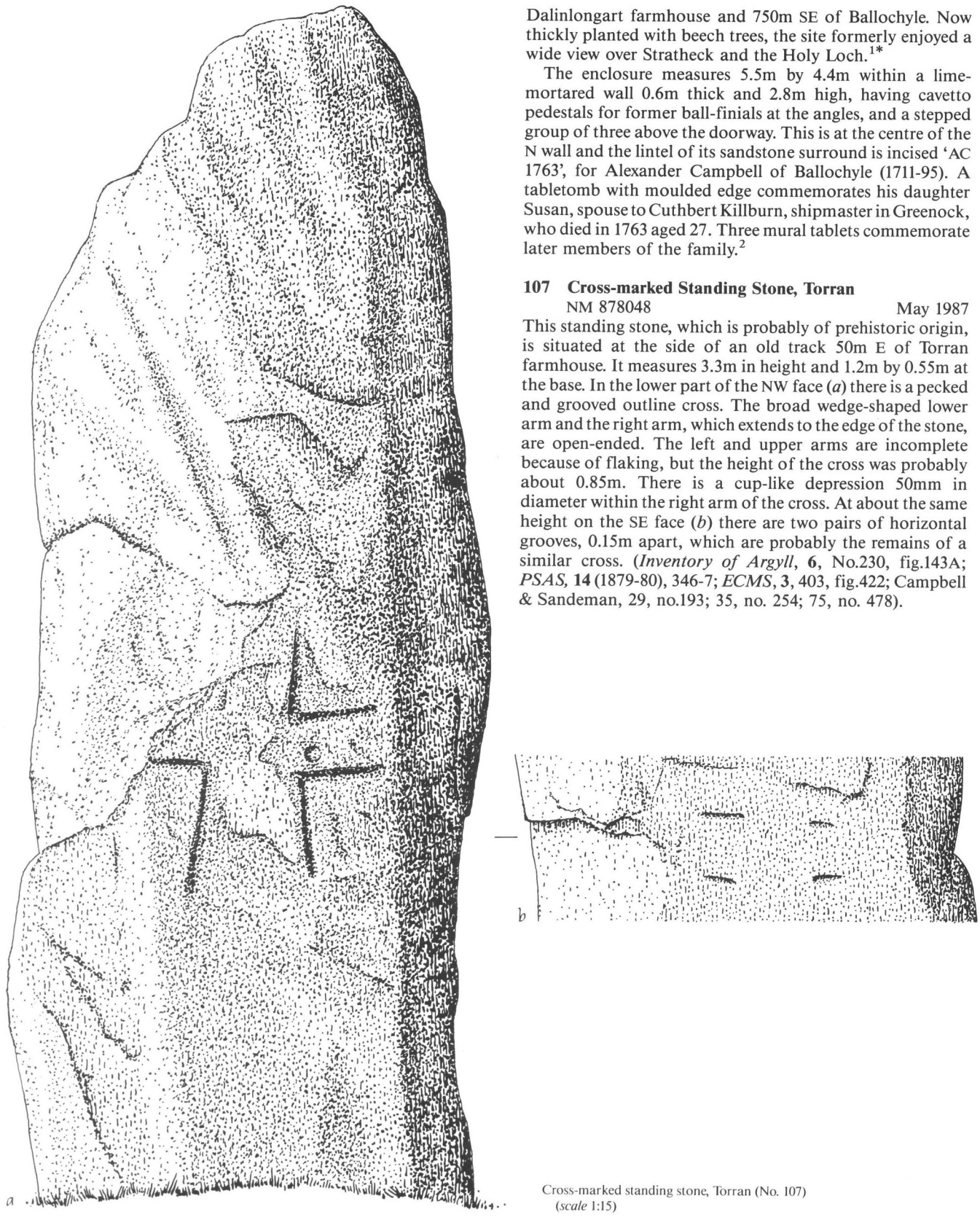
Dalinlongart farmhouse and 750m SE of Ballochyle. Now thickly planted with beech trees, the site formerly enjoyed a wide view over Stratheck and the Holy Loch.[1*]

The enclosure measures 5.5m by 4.4m within a lime-mortared wall 0.6m thick and 2.8m high, having cavetto pedestals for former ball-finials at the angles, and a stepped group of three above the doorway. This is at the centre of the N wall and the lintel of its sandstone surround is incised 'AC 1763', for Alexander Campbell of Ballochyle (1711-95). A tabletomb with moulded edge commemorates his daughter Susan, spouse to Cuthbert Killburn, shipmaster in Greenock, who died in 1763 aged 27. Three mural tablets commemorate later members of the family.[2]

107 Cross-marked Standing Stone, Torran

NM 878048 May 1987

This standing stone, which is probably of prehistoric origin, is situated at the side of an old track 50m E of Torran farmhouse. It measures 3.3m in height and 1.2m by 0.55m at the base. In the lower part of the NW face (*a*) there is a pecked and grooved outline cross. The broad wedge-shaped lower arm and the right arm, which extends to the edge of the stone, are open-ended. The left and upper arms are incomplete because of flaking, but the height of the cross was probably about 0.85m. There is a cup-like depression 50mm in diameter within the right arm of the cross. At about the same height on the SE face (*b*) there are two pairs of horizontal grooves, 0.15m apart, which are probably the remains of a similar cross. (*Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.230, fig.143A; *PSAS*, **14** (1879-80), 346-7; *ECMS*, **3**, 403, fig.422; Campbell & Sandeman, 29, no.193; 35, no. 254; 75, no. 478).



Cross-marked standing stone, Torran (No. 107) (*scale* 1:15)

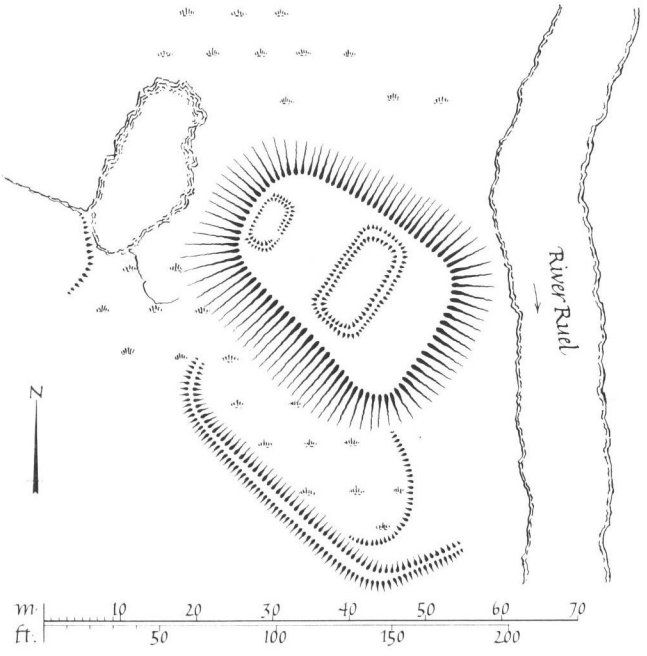
CASTLES AND FORTIFICATIONS

108 Earthwork, Achadunan

NN 200135 September 1988

This glacial mound rises some 6m above the general level of the gravel terrace on the SE bank of the River Fyne, 400m N of Achadunan farmhouse which probably takes its name from the fortification.[1*] It is separated from the neighbouring haugh-lands by an impressive 10m-wide ditch which follows a semicircular course around its base. The mound itself is of narrow linear form extending over 28m from N to S, but much of the summit is as little as 1.5m to 2m in width. Traces of walling, probably the remains of a later field-dyke, run along the line of the ridge.

The existing summit-area is clearly insufficient to have served as a defensive platform, but whether or by how much the W flank of the mound may have been eroded by the river is difficult to ascertain without excavation. On the basis of the surviving surface-remains it is therefore difficult to determine whether the earthwork should be classified as a motte, though the landward ditch, which at the N carries a small tributary burn, appears to be an artificial work of medieval character.



A. Motte, Achanelid (No. 109); plan

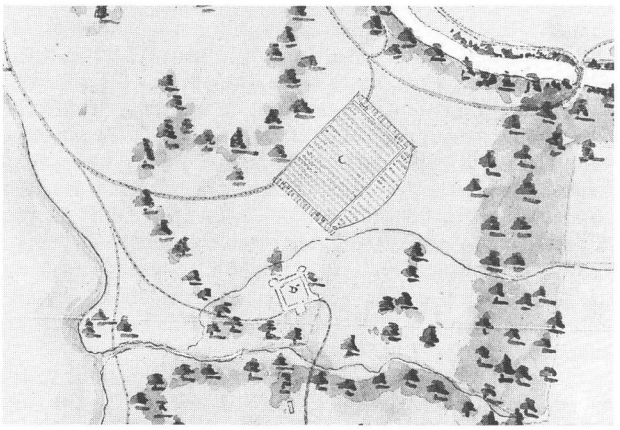
109 Motte, Achanelid

NS 006873 April 1987

This rectangular earthen mound stands close to the W bank of the River Ruel 300m SE of Dùn an Oir burial-ground (No. 26) and 500m S of Achanelid farmhouse and another possible motte (No. 125). It consists of a level tree-covered platform with artificially-scarped banks rising some 5m to 6m above the surrounding ground. The summit-area measures 28m from NW to SE and expands in width from 12m at the W to about 18m at the E. The S and W sides of the mound are surrounded by the remains of a broad wet ditch, partly circumscribed by a counterscarp bank, and there is a modern drainage-ditch system further to the W.[1*] The entrance may have been across the W sector of the ditch.

At the NW end of the summit there are low turf-covered remains of a small rectangular building measuring internally 6m from NE to SW by 3m. A hollowed area towards the centre of the platform appears to mark the position of a similar structure measuring about 12m by 5m.

As with No. 113, the earthwork can be interpreted more readily as a hall- or house-platform than as a conventional motte, for which a historical context is lacking. The buildings may be of late medieval date.



B. Castle, Ardkinglas (site) (No. 110) detail of estate-plan by Playfair, 1790

110 Castle, Ardkinglas (Site)

NN 175102 June 1988

Ardkinglas was the seat of an important branch of the Campbell family, descended from Colin, son of Colin Campbell of Lochawe, who probably received the extensive estate, lying between Loch Fyne and Loch Long, at about the time of his marriage in 1396.[1*] The old castle is indicated on an estate-plan of 1790 showing James Playfair's proposed house and offices (see No.149), and it was also described in the *Statistical Account* published two years later.[2] Playfair's caption indicated 'the Castle to be left in part as a ruin, and will be Gardener's house and hovell for Cattle', but it had been demolished before Garnett's visit in 1798.[3]

As shown on Playfair's plan, the castle appears to have been situated about 150m S of the present Ardkinglas House, on a level triangular area at the junction of three estate-roads or in the field immediately to the NE. In 1790 it lay between two small streams, which converged 100m to the WNW, but that to the N is no longer visible. The building is shown as an enclosure, about 30m square, with circular towers at all but the W angle, and a gatehouse of considerable projection at the centre of the SW wall. This corresponds well with the contemporary description of the castle as being 'composed of three separate towers, each of them fronting an area within. The space, between the towers, is defended by a strong wall, about 15 feet (4.6m) high. In the course of this wall is the great gate, which is defended by small round turrets in

flank, with apertures, through which those who assailed the gate might be annoyed with arrows, or with small fire-arms. The gate is also defended by a small tower, immediately above it, called the *gate tower*. Around the area, and within the walls, are smaller buildings, for lodging servants, for holding arms, and for storehouses and cellars'. The writer adds, presumably on the basis of a datestone, that 'there is certain evidence of its having been repaired in the year 1586' but no carved fragments from the building are known to survive.

The same account states that 'the old residence of the family of Ardkinglass, of which the ruins can now scarcely be traced, was at a small distance from the present castle, but in a more commanding situation'. It is possible that this is to be associated with a massive stone-lined well about 4m square and 4m deep, on the summit of a glacial ridge 400m to the NNE (NN 177105),[4*] but no remains of a defensive character are now identifiable.

111 Asgog Castle

NR 946705 July 1986

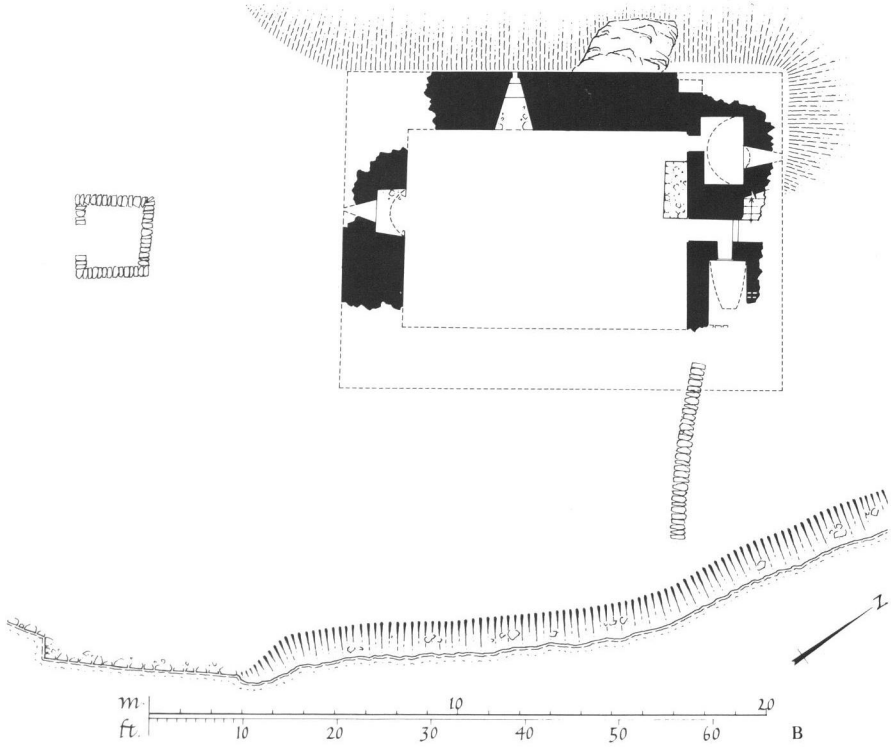
The shattered remains of this late medieval tower-house stand on a low knoll on the NW shore of Asgog Loch, 2km from Loch Fyne. The level of the loch, which contained several crannogs (see Introduction) has been raised during the present century, and a massive revetment-wall which now rises from the water formerly bounded a track running along the shore.[1] The area to the SW, used as gardens by the adjacent cottages, is now overgrown, and no remains of the supposed courtyard are identifiable.[2]

The tower measured 14.2m from NE to SW by about 10.3m over walls 2m in average thickness. Following its destruction in 1646 (*infra*), the SE side-wall has disappeared, but parts of the other walls stand to the original wallhead-height of about 15m. It comprised a vaulted ground floor, and probably two upper storeys; one of these is said also to have been vaulted,[3] but the inner face of the NW wall is now obscured by ivy and the springing is no longer visible. The masonry is of local random rubble, founded on bedrock at the NW and laid in coarse lime-mortar, but some openings have dressings of white and red sandstone, probably from Arran.

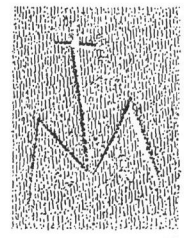


A

The ground floor was vaulted longitudinally, and the scar of the vault is visible in the SW end-wall which contains a splayed window within an arched embrasure. The vault has collapsed except at the NW angle where its springing was



B



C

Asgog Castle (No. 111)
A. view from N
B. plan
C. mason's mark (*scale* 1:5)

supported by a 0.7m skin-wall added to the thick NE wall, which incorporates two mural chambers divided by a central passage leading by a dog-leg stair to the first floor. One of these chambers, entered from the passage, has a sunken floor and a steep corbelled vault, and may have been a prison; a 212C mason's mark is incised on the SW jamb of its doorway. The other chamber, entered directly at the NW angle of the main vault, is itself barrel-vaulted transversely and is lit by a slit-window in the NE wall. The main room was also lit by a splayed window in the NW wall, but there is no evidence of an entrance either at this or a higher level, and these were presumably in the vanished SE wall.

Little is identifiable of the first-floor arrangement, but there are traces of a garderobe-chamber in the NW angle, which was severely damaged by the collapse of the outer angle sometime after 1914.[4] A drawing made before that event shows that the ground-floor opening of the flue was round-arched, but only one side of the ingo survives. The access between the first and second floors is not preserved, but a short section of a lintelled mural stair, lit by a small slit-window and evidently leading to the wall-head, is preserved high in the SW gable.

Although Asgog Castle is first recorded as a 'fortalice' in 1581, the tower bears a close similarity to the mid-15th-century one at Kilchurn, Lorn,[5] and may be attributed to the same period. It was the seat of a cadet branch of the Lamont family, who held from the Lamont barony of Inveryne an estate of six townships valued at £20, for which naval service was owed with a birlinn. Robert Lamont of Asgog is first recorded, as a witness, in 1477, and in 1554 his descendant John Lamont became heir also to the Ardlamont family, although not to their property.[6]

The castle's position near Loch Fyne was of strategic importance when in 1645-6 Sir James Lamont of Inveryne joined the Royalist army of Alasdair MacDonald in ravaging the Campbell territory beyond the loch. Robert Lamont of Asgog entertained Sir James at his 'House of Ascog' early in 1646, and two skirmishes with Campbell forces took place in the vicinity before the castle was besieged in May by a party under Campbell of Ormsary. Following the capitulation of Toward (No. 139), in the next month, the garrison surrendered on the orders of its own captured chief, and many were massacred at Dunoon. The principal members of the Asgog family were killed or died in captivity, and the tower itself was plundered and burnt. After the Restoration, the estate was claimed by the Lamont chiefs of Inveryne, and there is no evidence that any attempt was made to re-occupy the castle.[7]

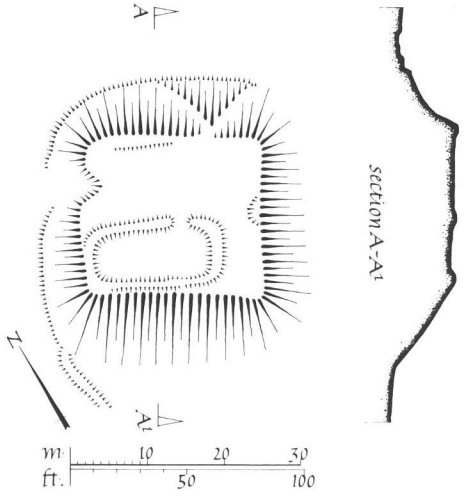
112 Auchenbreck Castle (Site)

NS 019814 April 1988

This former Campbell stronghold occupied a level spur at an elevation of 30m OD, overlooking the head of Loch Riddon and the mouth of Glendaruel. The ground slopes on the SE to a dry valley and on the NW to the Auchenbreck Burn, on which a ruined watermill is situated 100m to the NE. The former Auchenbreck farmhouse, immediately E of the site, occupies a stone-revetted platform.

The traditional site of the castle is a rectangular platform measuring about 35m from NE to SW by 18m transversely, bounded on the SE by a 25m length of revetment-wall of lime-mortared masonry, 0.7m thick and up to 2.2m high. No dressed stone is identifiable, but the masonry is earlier in character than that supporting the adjacent farmhouse. There are traces of a return at the S angle, and of rubble wall-core along the SW scarp of the platform. There is no definite evidence of artificial earthworks on the surrounding slopes, but a terrace to the NW may have been formed by steepening the upper slope.

The Campbells of Auchenbreck were descended from Duncan, a younger son of Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, Lord Campbell, who received a grant of land at Cluniter, near Dunoon, in 1435, and of extensive lands in Glassary at later dates. At first the family used the designation 'of Kilmichael (Glassary)' and the title 'of Auchenbreck' became usual only in the 16th century.[1] The principal residence was at Lochgair (No. 136), and Pont's map of the late 16th century does not indicate Auchenbreck as a settlement of unusual importance.[2] It was purchased about 1703 by John Fullarton, bishop of Edinburgh and formerly minister of Kilmodan (No. 72, 15) who is said to have been 'the last to live in the old castle'. He renamed the estate Greenhall, and it was advertised for sale in 1728 with 'the mansionhouse of Greenhall'.[3*] The only visible remains in 1870 were 'a wall in the centre of the garden', evidently the revetment described above, and it was believed that the building had been dismantled to provide material for the farmhouse and mill.[4]



Motte, Balliemeanoch, Strachur (No. 113); plan

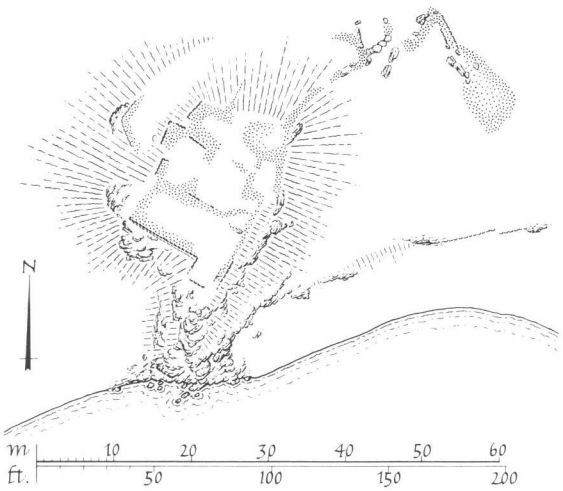
113 Motte, Balliemeanoch, Strachur

NS 102999 December 1988

This rectangular flat-topped earthen mound stands close to the A815 on the NE side of the valley of the River Cur, 0.7km SSW of Balliemeanoch farmhouse and 120m NNE of a modern cottage named An Cormer. A burn skirts the N flank of the earthwork, which rises up to 7m above the surrounding marshy ground, and there are remains of substantial turf field-dykes at the base of the SW and SE sides. The regular steeply-scarped banks are squared or slightly rounded at the angles and there are slight traces of stony debris at the E angle and around a depression in the centre of the NW side, where a later terraced path probably marks the position of the original entrance.

The summit-area measures some 24m from NW to SE by about 20m, and has an 8m length of low perimeter-bank along the NE edge, while the SW half of the site is occupied by the turf-covered remains of a rectangular building. This measures about 13m from NW to SE by 6m within low walls, apparently rounded at the angles and now spread to widths of 1m to 2m. A gap at the S end of the E side-wall probably marks the position of an entrance, and there are also traces of a possible opening in the opposite wall.

The earthwork can be interpreted more readily as a hall- or house-platform than as a conventional motte, for which a historical context is lacking before the arrival of the MacArthur Campbells in the late 13th or 14th century.[1] On typological grounds the building may belong to the 15th or 16th century



A. Fortified dwelling, Caol Chaorann, Torran (No. 114); plan

114 Fortified Dwelling, Caol Chaorann, Torran

NM 878044 September 1984

The slight remains of a probable fortified dwelling of late medieval date are situated on the N shore of the narrows of Caol Chaorann, where the SW extremity of Loch Awe is contracted to form the sheltered bay known as An Lodan. The site occupies the summit of a rock-outcrop some 13m above the level of the loch. Much of the ground to the N and W has formerly been cultivated, and parts of the site are overlain by field-clearance material.

The summit of the outcrop measures about 20m by 16m, and its SW half has been occupied by a substantial rectangular building measuring about 14.5m from NE to SW by 7m transversely over all. The best-preserved length of masonry runs for 10m along the SW edge of the outcrop, terminating at the SE in what appears to have been a tower, perhaps a garderobe, 3m in projection and 4.5m in width. The SE wall of this tower is 0.75m thick, but the walls of the main building, although their inner faces are obscured, appear to have been considerably more massive. Some lime mortar is visible in the masonry at the re-entrant angle of the tower, which survives to a height of several courses, and there are also some remains of external harling in the same area.

The SE edge of the outcrop is obscured by several massive trees, and to the NW only intermittent footings are visible, but the walling appears to have enclosed a courtyard reached by a track from the NE. A short length of wall-face indicates a possible subdivision within this enclosure, but the surface-remains are extremely confused.

The shoreward edge of a lower terrace to the SE has been artificially revetted, continuing the line of a natural rock-face, but there is no evidence of an enclosing wall. The existing remains of an enclosure on this terrace, formed by drystone walling linking outcrops of rock, appear to be of agricultural origin. On the shore to the SW there is the ruin of a small boat-house, probably of 19th-century date, and some remains of a former jetty.

The siting and character of these remains are comparable with those of Ardfad Castle, Seil and Caisteal nan Con, Torsa, both in Lorn,[1] and a 16th- or early 17th-century date may be tentatively suggested. No documentary references to the site have been identified, but it appears from Roy's Map to have been on the lands of Torran Mór, whose dwellings occupied the site of the present Torran farm. The property of 'Mekill Torrane' was granted by the Campbells of Argyll to Sir John Campbell of Calder in 1529, and sold by his grandson in 1574 to John Campbell of Inverliever, whose son Alexander Campbell of Torran held the property in 1603.[2]

115 Carnassarie Castle

NM 839008 September 1988

The roofless but well-preserved ruin of this castle surmounts a ridge 80m above and 350m W of the Kilmartin Burn, almost opposite the junction of the head of the Kilmartin valley with the narrow pass leading SSW from Loch Ederline and Loch Awe. The castle comprises a tower-and-hall range



B. Carnassarie Castle (No. 115) from E



Carnassarie Castle (No. 115) from S

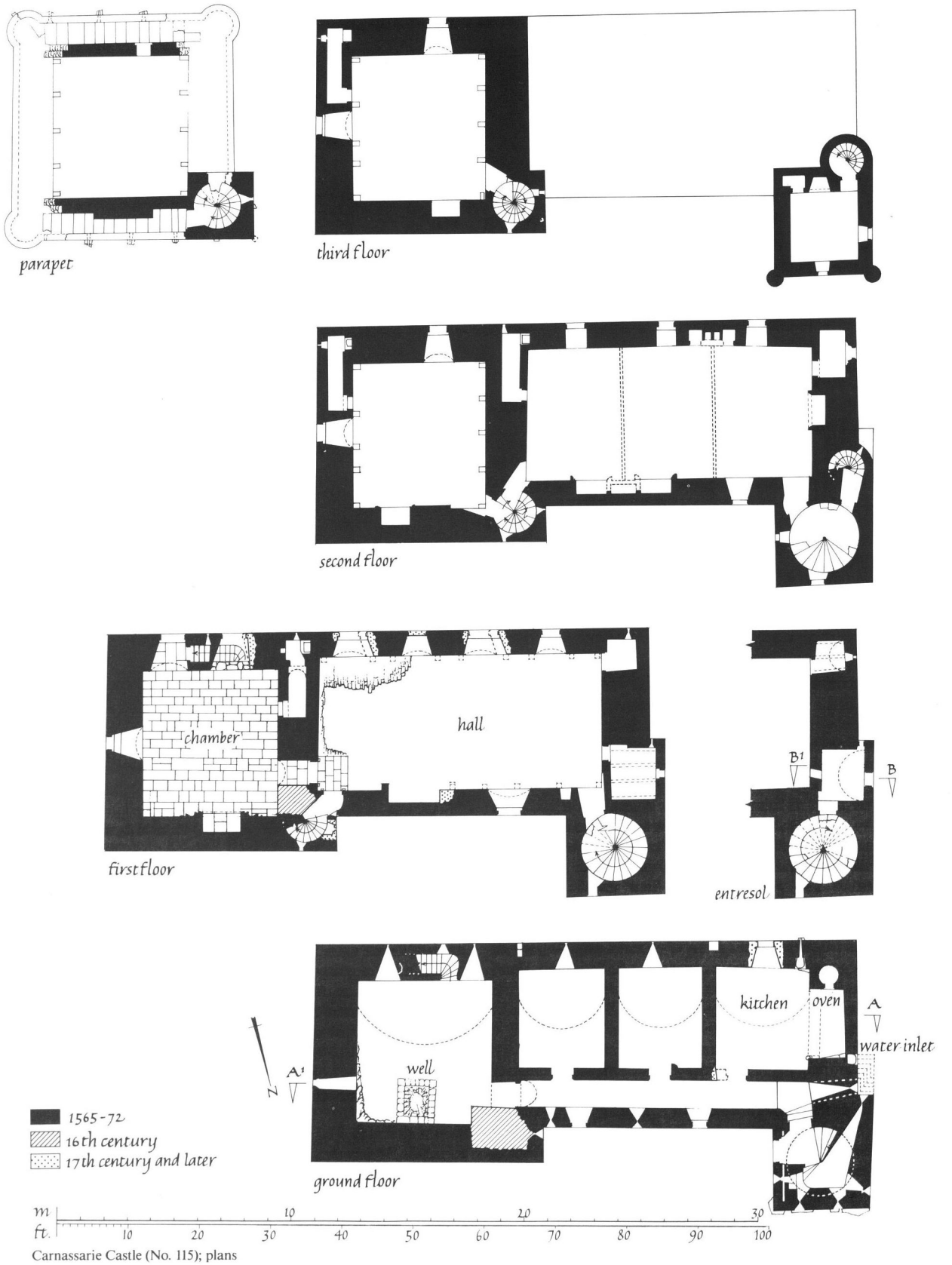
of integral design incorporating much fine moulded detail. It was built between 1565 and 1572 by John Carswell, Bishop of the Isles and a close associate of Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of Argyll, and was partly remodelled in the late 17th century. Wall-footings and stony debris on the rocky knoll a few metres NE of the tower may represent the remains of a medieval dwelling on the site, traces of earlier walling possibly extending down the intervening ridge and being incorporated within the fabric of the NE angle of the tower itself. *225 A*

The walls of the castle are built of lime-mortared random rubble comprising split boulders and slabs of local metamorphic rock. Some external wall-surfaces retain traces of harling but there has been much careful repointing in modern times. The freestone dressings are of a green chlorite-schist, usually either stugged or plain with drafted margins. The surviving masonry details are generally well-preserved and of excellent quality, and much of this early Scottish Renaissance decoration bears close comparison with near-contemporary work at Torwood Castle, Stirlingshire.[1]

Like Torwood, Carnassarie is substantially homogeneous in design, although there are indications of earlier work in the lower part of the N wall of the tower and later alterations of a minor nature have been effected throughout, the principal modification being the remodelling of the fenestration of the S frontage in the later 17th century. This work involved converting one of the first-floor hall windows into a doorway which, presumably by means of a timber forestair, gave onto a walled enclosure or garden with an outer arched gateway dated 1681. The ruin was placed in the guardianship of the then Office of Works by the Poltalloch estate in 1932, and a full programme of consolidation has been carried out by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate in recent years.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The main block of the castle is aligned E-W and comprises a five-storeyed E tower and a three-storeyed hall-building arranged *en suite*, with a four-storeyed stair-tower projecting from the NW angle of the hall. The main range measures 23.2m in overall length and the end-walls are 2m thick, the tower taking up 9.1m of this length (10m on the N side where it accommodates another stair) and measuring 9.35m transversely over side-walls 1.6m thick. The hall-range, which *216*

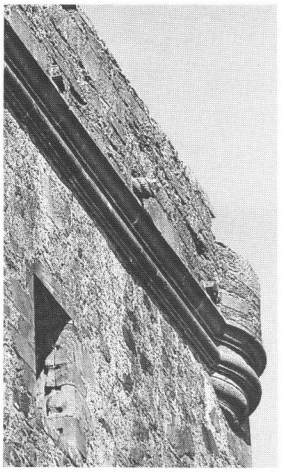


Carnassarie Castle (No. 115); plans

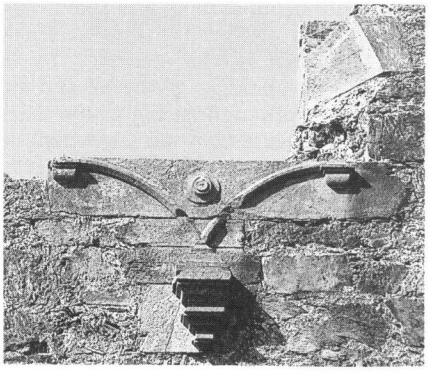

A


B


C

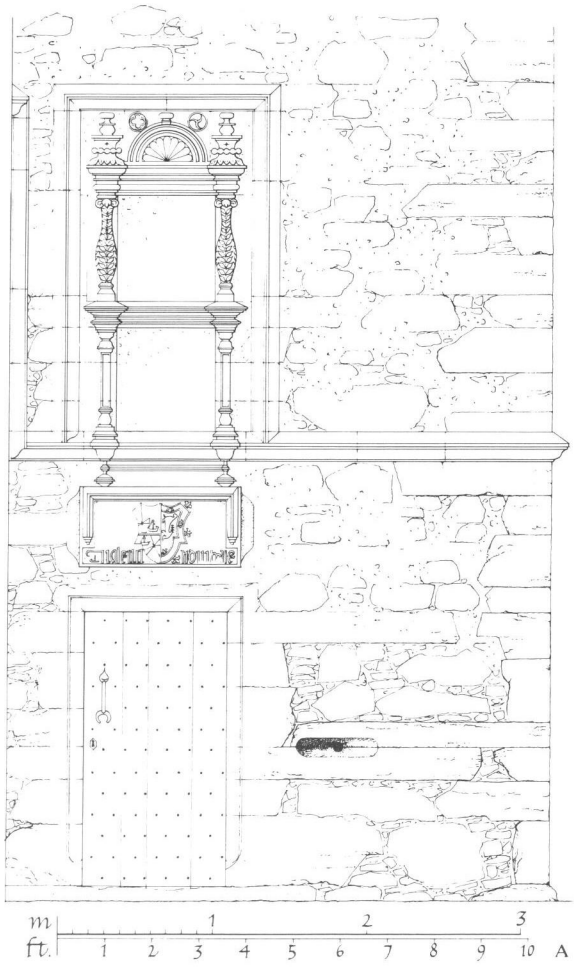

D

Carnassarie Castle (No. 115)
A. view from W
B. NW stair-tower from NE
C. angle-turret of NW tower
D. parapet of E tower
E. S wall, bracketed sill

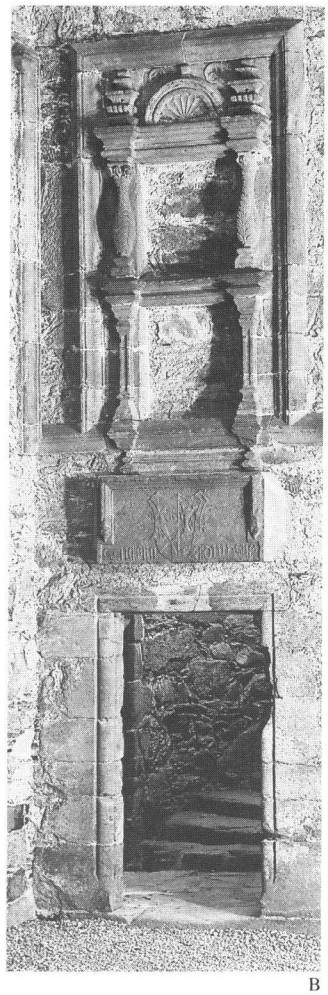

E

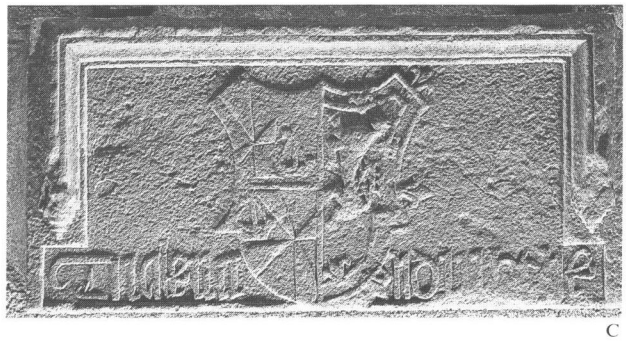
is 14m long, is about 8m wide over S and N walls respectively 1.1m and 0.85m thick. The NW stair-tower extends 3.5m northwards and measures 4.1m along the main axis of the castle, while to the W it projects some 0.8m beyond the W gable-wall, and its SW return angle is corbelled out at first-floor level.

Exterior. The homogeneity of the hall-tower design is emphasised by the use of continuous moulded string-courses. A single string-course, stepped at intervals, runs between second- and third-floor levels around the main tower and NW stair-tower, and has continued as an eaves-cornice along both side-walls of the hall-block. A similar stepped string of slightly different profile embraces the NW tower at a lower level, terminating where the tower adjoins the main block on the W wall and in the NE re-entrant angle. The SW angle of this tower is corbelled out from the W wall at first-floor level on six moulded courses, and is bevelled back to a rounded angle two storeys higher. At the base of the parapet
217D of the E tower there is a continuous ogival-moulded corbel-course which embraces three circular corbelled angle-turrets. It is associated with a plain frieze-band and a bulbous lower moulding, thus imitating the form of a classical entablature, and on the N and S walls it is surmounted by the remains of parapets incorporating carved water-spouts, one of which, on the S, bears cable-moulded decoration. The bases of
217C small triple-corbelled turrets also survive at the N angles of the NW stair-tower. At the centre of the S front of the hall at
217E second-floor level a surviving window-sill bears the remains of a double arch springing from a moulded bracket, probably originally associated with pilastered jambs and an ornate dormer pediment.



A


B


C

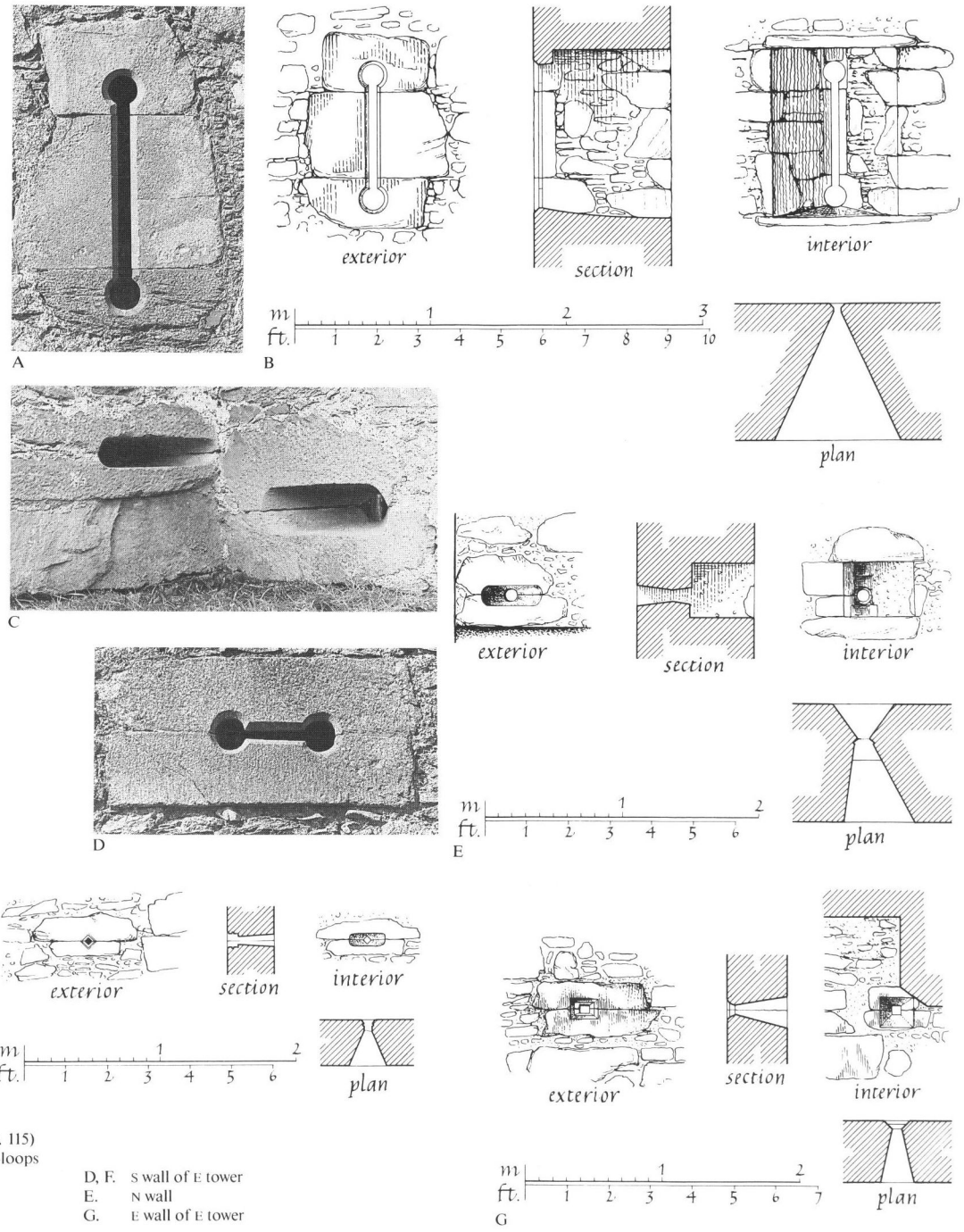
Carnassarie Castle (No. 115)
A, B. entrance-doorway
C. armorial panel

The most elaborate carving is reserved for a tall architectural frame which formerly enclosed two armorial panels, now missing, above the entrance-doorway in the E wall of the NW stair-tower. Within an outer surround rising from and continuing the mouldings of the lower string-course of the tower, there are two pairs of pilasters, the lower ones incorporating vertical recesses with bulbous bases and capitals, and the upper pair consisting of acanthus-decorated pedestals or balusters. Each pair carries a heavy entablature, with differing mouldings, and above the upper one there is a semicircular scalloped pediment flanked by gadrooned pinnacles and, in the spandrels, by lightly carved sunk roundels containing a quatrefoil and a trefoil. Set between the door-lintel and the string-course there is an oblong panel incorporating a rectangular hood-mould which springs from moulded brackets. Within it, in false relief, there is a shaped shield parted per pale: dexter, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, sail furled, for Campbell of Argyll[2*]; sinister, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory, the royal arms of Scotland. The arms are evidently those of Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of Argyll (*c.*1538-1573), and his first wife Jean Stewart, a natural daughter of King James V (divorced 1573). In similar relief along the foot of the panel there is a motto in Gaelic manuscript script:

DIA LE UA NDUIBH[N]E
'God be with Ó Duibhne'.

The designation *Ó Duibhne* for the head of the Campbell family was also used by Bishop Carswell in 1567 in the dedication to Earl Archibald of his translation of the *Book of Common Order*, the earliest printed book in Scots Gaelic.[3]

The doorway itself has a broad edge-roll-moulded surround stopped above the threshold, and is protected by a



Carnassarie Castle (No. 115)
gun-ports and pistol-loops
A, B. S wall
C. re-entrant of E tower
D, F. S wall of E tower
E. N wall
G. E wall of E tower

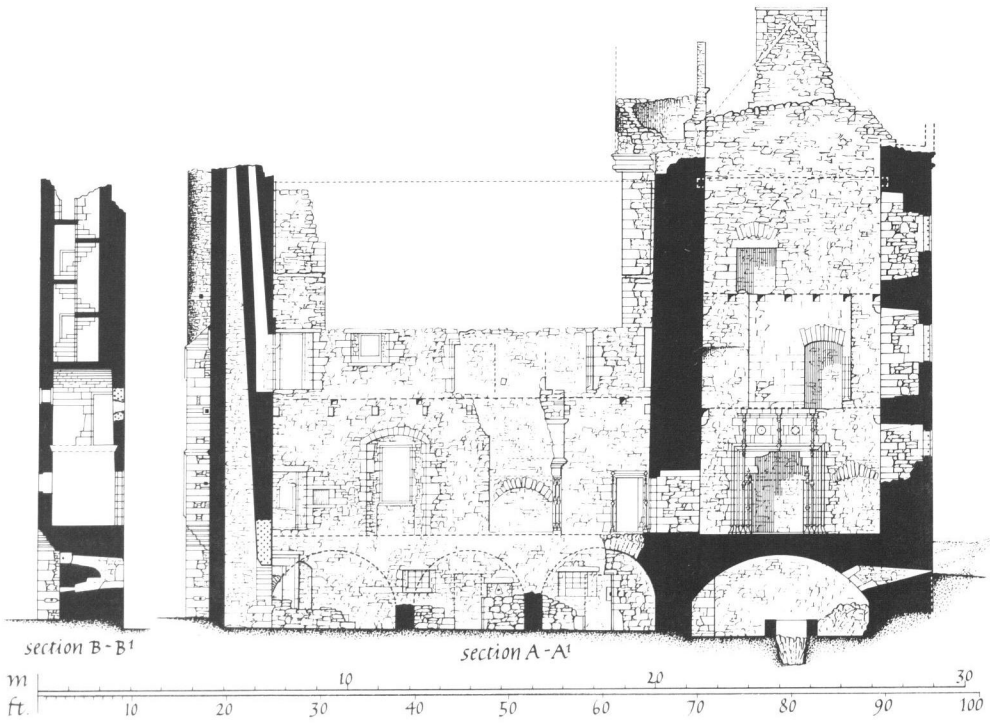
wide-mouthed horizontal gun-port whose sill is formed by an extended door-rybat and the lintel by an angle-quoin, both of exceptional length. No less than five other gun-ports are disposed around or covering the ground floor of the NW
219C tower, including two under the corbelled SW re-entrant.
219E There are three more in the N side-wall of the hall, including one at first-floor level and another, which has been blocked internally, in the re-entrant of the E tower. Protection for the
219A,B S wall of the hall and tower has been afforded by a series of four vertical 'double-keyhole' loops with monolithic heads and bases and chamfered surrounds. In the S and E walls of the tower there are also single smaller horizontal loops of 219D
similar type, each formed from a pair of stones. The upper floors of the castle are also equipped with a range of smaller apertures, some of which may have served as pistol-loops; they are mainly small square openings with broad-chamfered 219G
surrounds, but include at least one diamond-shaped aperture. 219F

On the ground floor of the N wall three oblong windows light the internal service-passage, and a similar opening, possibly a 17th-century enlargement, is set in the S wall of the kitchen. The windows generally have chamfered external surrounds and are rebated internally for shutters; those of the lower floors bear sockets for iron grilles whilst most of those at the upper levels retain evidence of glazing-grooves, and some have relieving-arches above. The original fenestration in the S wall of the hall appears to have comprised three high-level windows and a larger dais window towards the E end. Of the high-level windows, the westernmost remains intact, but the other two have been blocked, the central opening having been lowered and enlarged and its sill and E jamb rebuilt in rubble. The sill of the dais window appears also to have been lowered and the opening converted into a doorway. The westernmost of the two S-facing first-floor windows in the tower has also been partially blocked, lowered and widened, in the same way as the central hall-window, to match the adjacent one whch was originally the larger. This E window preserves its original daylight-opening but there is a patch of coursed masonry beneath the sill, suggesting that at one stage it too may have been a doorway.

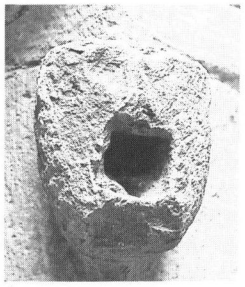
At the base of the S wall there are two lintelled openings which have served as the outlets of garderobe-chutes, and a third one close to the SE angle has been blocked. Towards the W end of this wall there are the remains of a slop-sink outlet from the kitchen, whilst in the W wall there is a lintelled water-inlet. It has a square-arrised external surround and the face of the inner vertical slab at the rear of the basin incorporates a recessed ogival motif cut on the lower edge. Relieving-arches at the rear of fireplaces are visible externally in the N walls of the hall and tower, but the origin and purpose of an arch close to the NE angle of the tower are uncertain.

The main tower has been covered by a pitched roof aligned N-S and set within an open parapet, the cap-house above the stair in the NW angle having been roofed independently. Well-formed ashlar roof-raggles on the inner face of the W gable and the W wall of the tower show the steep pitch of the roof over the hall-range. The gable is surmounted by a rectangular chimneystack, linked to the circular stair-turret at the SW angle of the NW tower by a short length of wall roofed with schist slabs and a ridge-course. The NW tower itself was probably roofed on a N-S axis, but no evidence is visible.

Interior. The general arrangement consists of a vaulted service-basement and a vertical suite containing a single chamber at each of three floor-levels in the tower, whilst the W block contains a large first-floor hall and second-floor chambers. Several mural chambers or closets are formed in and around the W end-wall, and there was a generous provision of mural garderobe-chambers throughout the upper floors. Vertical circulation was provided by a wide newel-stair in the NW tower, now surviving only in its lowest flight, and by a smaller newel-stair which survives intact at the NW angle of the main tower. This now rises from the first floor to the parapet, but appears originally to have been intended to begin at ground-floor level. In the S wall of the tower there is a straight-flighted mural service-stair from ground to first floor, and from the second floor of the main NW stair-tower there is a small newel-stair serving the cap-house above. Throughout the interior the masonry and carved detail are of high quality; the surrounds to doorways and other openings are generally chamfered, except where otherwise stated. Of the ground-floor vaulted ceilings only that over the easternmost cellar in the tower survives completely intact, and none of the joisted upper floors remains.



Carnassarie Castle (No. 115) sections



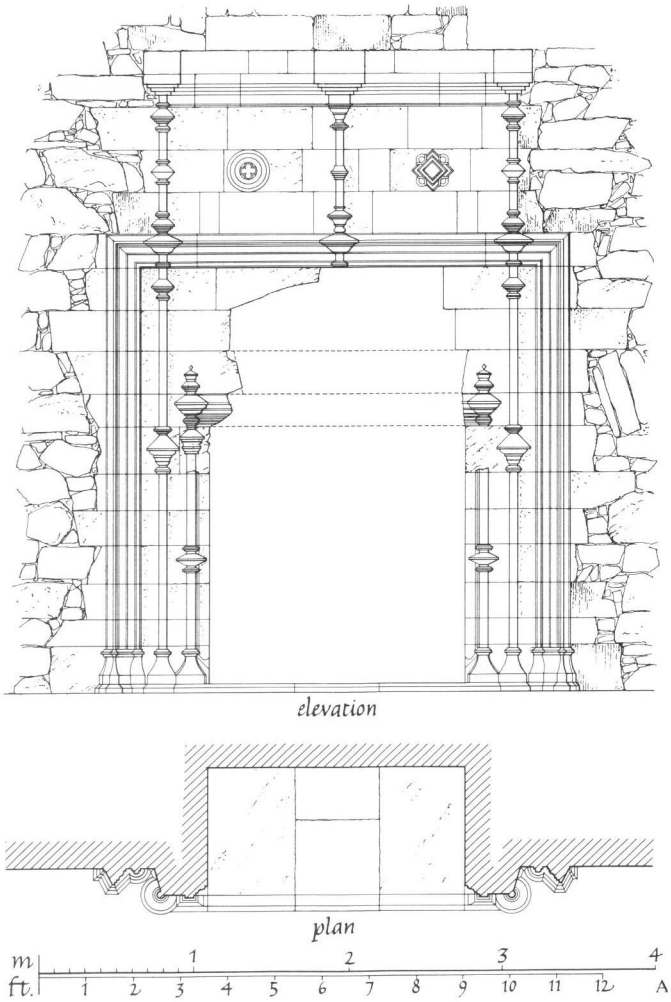
A



B

Carnassarie Castle (No. 115); A. water-inlet B. interior from E

The ground floor was formerly vaulted throughout as a series of three transverse cellars and a kitchen linked by a corridor on the N side. In addition, there is a small guard-chamber under the main stair, floored at a slightly lower level than the entrance-lobby and furnished with no less than five gun-looped embrasures. The corridor itself has been equipped with two such loops, and lit by two oblong windows. The kitchen occupies the W division, and incorporates in the W wall a segmental-arched fireplace of 3m span whose arch has been reconstructed and the wall restored. There is a circular bake-oven in the S ingo, and integral with the head of the round-arrised N jamb there is a water-inlet carved in the form of a boldly-projecting, open-mouthed face-mask. *22/A* Low down in the S side-wall there is the opening and broken rim of a slop-sink. The arch of the relatively large window-embrasure serving the kitchen appears to have been reconstructed, whilst the two other cellars in the hall-block and that in the tower have been lit only by 'double-keyhole' gun-loops set in slab-lintelled *21/A,B* embrasures. The E cellar of the hall-range preserves part of its vaulted ceiling and contains a collection of architectural fragments recovered from the site (*infra*).





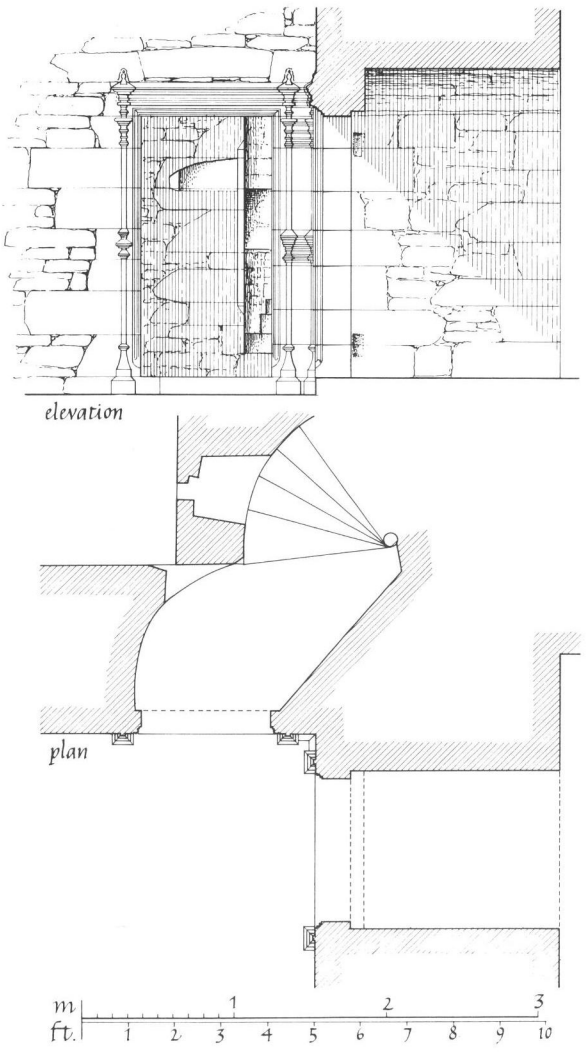
B

Carnassarie Castle (No. 115)
A. chimneypiece in N wall of chamber
B. interior of E tower from S

Much of the ground floor has been re-floored with modern paving-slabs, but the vaulted cellar within the tower retains an earth floor and natural bedrock is exposed within the NE angle. A well, which is enclosed by a modern dwarf-wall, is set against the centre of the N side-wall, and this water-supply was evidently supplemented, when necessary, by the water-inlet in the kitchen (*supra*). The walling immediately N of the entrance from the corridor has a stugged surface and is surmounted by a broad chamfered cornice. This block of masonry probably occupies the original or intended site of a newel-stair or chamber associated with a blocked gun-loop visible in the external wall. This layout, if it was ever completed, was soon superseded by the service-stair in the S wall of the tower. At the top and bottom this stair is entered by externally rebated doorways, that at the head of the stair bearing many incised graffiti. The ceiling of the stair was lowered in the 17th century to accommodate the lowered and enlarged embrasure of the window above.

At first-floor level, the great chamber in the tower measures 6.4m by 5.9m and has a modern flagstone floor laid over the vault. The wooden ceilings of this and all the upper floors in the tower have been joisted and supported on runner-beams and corbels in the E and W walls. It is lit by two large windows in the S wall, the W one having formerly been a high-level opening like the window in the E wall. The principal feature of the chamber is the exceptionally refined and well-detailed chimneypiece in the N wall. The hearth is framed within an elaborate pilastered surround carrying a heavily moulded lintel, now incomplete, and an outer architrave, all set on splayed bases. Angle-shafts with intermediate bands and caps like those of the fireplace-surround rise at the arrises of the chimney-breast to a moulded cornice at ceiling height. The upper part of the ashlar-faced chimney-breast incorporates a short central shaft flanked by relief-carvings of an encircled quatrefoil and a diamond-in-quatrefoil motif. Immediately E of the fireplace there is a rubble relieving-arch, reflected in the outer face of the wall, of slightly pointed form. In the W wall a vaulted mural passage entered by an externally-rebated doorway leads to a vaulted garderobe with an inner doorway-surround, a diamond-shaped window-loop, and a slotted stone seat. The passage at the N end of the wall between the great chamber and hall is also vaulted, and now gives onto a modern viewing-platform in the NE angle of the hall, at the

222A,B



Carnassarie Castle (No. 115)
doorway in NE angle of hall

foot of the newel-stair to the upper floors of the tower.

223 The two adjacent doorways in this angle of the hall have classically-moulded architraves incorporating splayed bases and heavily-ribbed mid-bands and cornices, linked on the intermediate pier. Also in the N wall of the hall there is the surviving E jamb and breast of a large fireplace with pilastered and moulded surround, evidently of a design and elaboration similar to that in the great chamber and rising to a fragmentary cornice at ceiling height. Its W jamb is now represented by a plain rebuilt block of square-arrised masonry. Lighting for the hall, which measures 12.2m by 5.8m, was provided by a range of four windows along the S wall and a single window in the N side-wall. All have arched embrasures although the S-facing openings, originally including three high-level windows, have been altered in the manner described (*supra*). There is no clear indication of the position of the screens at the W end, where the hall was entered through a lintelled passage from the NW stair. There is an aumbry in the N side-wall close to the entrance-doorway and a recess to receive the opened door has been formed in the adjacent section of the W wall.

Contained within the thickness of the W gable-wall and flanking the flue of the kitchen-fireplace there are two small chambers or closets. The N one, which is partly formed within the offset created by the NW stair-tower, is lit by a window in the W wall and has had a joisted ceiling forming the floor of a vaulted entresol chamber entered from the stair. Above the smaller S chamber, which was lit only by a pistol-loop in the S wall, there was a similar entresol chamber, lit by a loop in the W wall and reached, presumably by ladder, through a high-level opening within the hall.

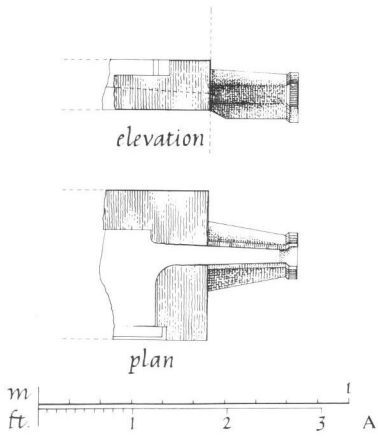
At second-floor level the main block of the hall-range has been subdivided, presumably by light partitions, into three rooms of roughly equal size. The W room, entered from the NW stair, has in the W wall a fireplace bearing traces of a moulded surround and overmantel or cornice, and there is a window in the N side-wall, with a corresponding embrasure in the S side-wall. Immediately to the E there are the blocked-up remains of a pair of conjoined garderobe-chutes and associated embrasures, the former partition between the two rooms probably corresponding to the line of the division between the chutes. In addition to this garderobe, the central room also had in the S wall the dormer-window whose sill 217E was decorated with the pendent carving described above. In the N wall there is the surviving ogival-moulded W jamb and lintel of the fireplace serving this room, and separated by the tusking for the flue of the hall-fireplace there is a similar 1.35m-wide opening and E jamb of the fireplace associated with the E room. This room also had a dormer window in the S wall, and there is a garderobe at the S end of a passage within the E wall.

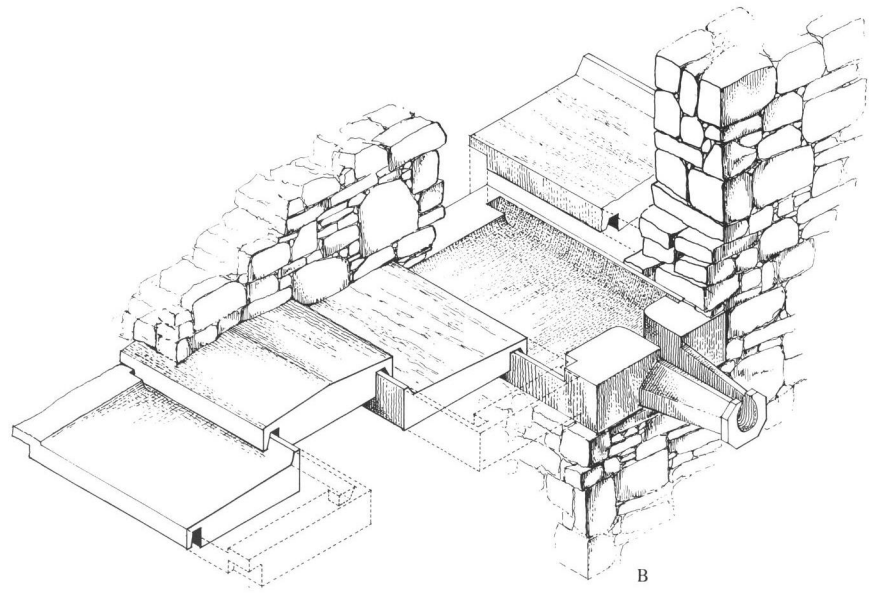
The fireplace serving the second-floor chamber in the tower is in the N wall and has ogival-moulded jambs; beneath the relieving-arch the central portion of the fireplace-lintel has been broken leaving only the ends. There are segmental-arched window-embrasures in the E and S walls, and a garderobe-passage in the SE angle is lit by a small circular aperture in the E wall. The angled lintel above the entrance-doorway in the NW angle incorporates a carved stop of indeterminate form. The third floor of the tower is of identical lay-out with fireplace, windows and garderobe of similar character, the fireplace in this case having stop-chamfered jambs and the circular garderobe-window being cut from a single stone.

The cap-house above the stair in the NW angle of the main tower gives onto the N side of a restored wall-walk, of which 224B only a small portion of the parapet-wall survives. There is a slit-window in the W wall of the cap-house, and at a slightly higher level a fragment of a rebated door opens S to the W wall-walk. Within the roof-space of the tower there has been a garret entered by a narrow externally-rebated doorway in the S gable-wall.

The cap-house above the NW stair-tower is reached by a vice-stair from second-floor level; in the S wall there are a mural recess and a fireplace with a chamfered surround, and there are windows in the N and W walls. Immediately above and to the S of the cap-house, and reached from the same stair, there is a short stretch of open parapet still retaining a drainage-channel and a fragment of coped parapet-wall.

Carnassarie Castle (No. 115)
A. drain-spout
B. reconstructed detail of wall-head





ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS. Collected within the partially-vaulted E cellar on the ground floor of the hall-block there are various fragments recovered from the site. Among those calling for special mention is a carved
224A drainage-spout, presumably from the parapet wall-walk, a fragment of a gable cope or dormer-head bearing an incised roof-raggle and projecting finial-base, and at least one curved fragment of an angle-round.

225A ENCLOSURES AND OUTBUILDINGS. The site falls steeply in a series of rocky outcrops immediately E of the castle, while to S and W it is surrounded by undulating hill-pasture rising to higher ground beyond. Extending from the SE and SW angles of the castle are the restored remains of lime-mortared enclosure-walls. That running W from the SW angle is reduced to its foundations, but about 23m W of the
225C castle it incorporates a semicircular-arched gateway whose N
225B face has a chamfered surround and a keystone inscribed SDC LHL 1681, for Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck and his wife, Lady Henrietta Lindsay.[4] Some 2.5m further W the wall assumes the form of a drystone dyke, running NW for about 35m and then continuing NE. Between the castle and the gateway the wall is backed on the N side by the foundations of at least three small oblong structures which form an L-shaped group.[5*] In the tree-covered area N and W of the castle there is a broad band of stony debris and the footings of a drystone building almost 30m in overall length. This building is subdivided into three compartments, each having an entrance in the side-wall facing the castle, and it appears to be one of the structures of Carnassarie (Beg) township, shown in this area in an estate-map of 1825.[6] Stone-and-turf dykes extend from each end of the building, the northern stretch being overlain by the later drystone dyke.

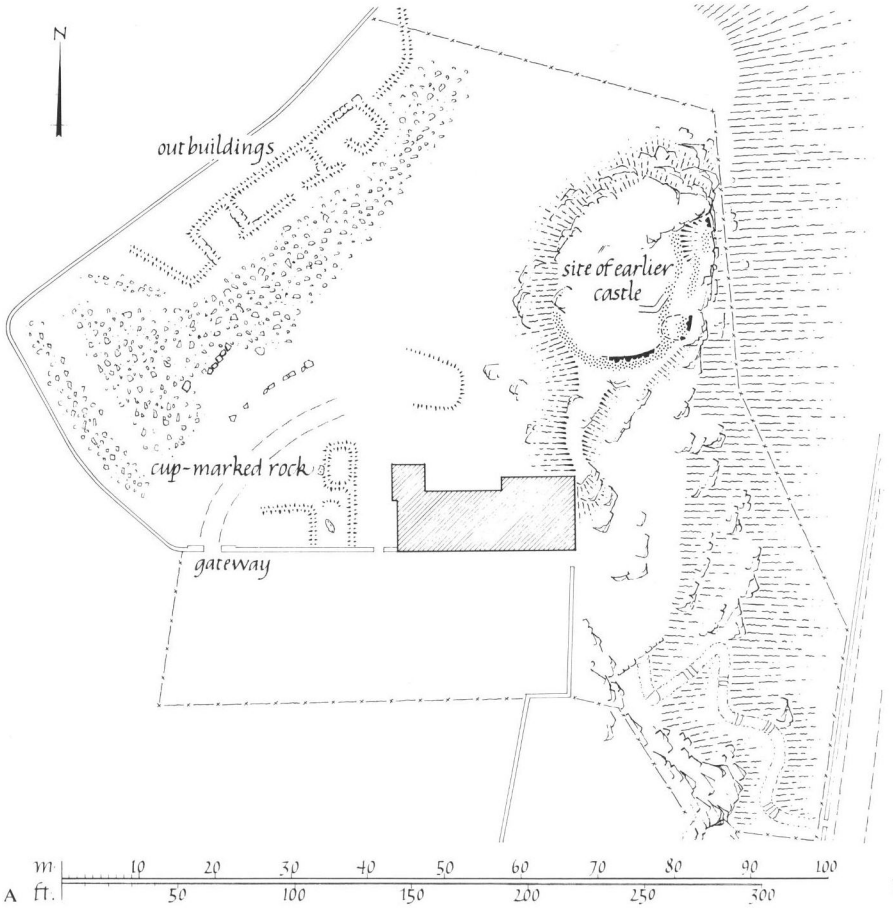
On the summit of a rocky knoll 16m NE of the castle there is an arc of walling, including a 6m-length of inner facework, around the SW edge of the summit-platform, and other traces of stony debris and short stretches of outer face along the rocky W edge. There are also slight traces of walling running down the spine of the ridge between the knoll and the NE angle of the castle, but none of the wall-foundations in this area bears visible evidence of lime mortar.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The earliest indication of a significant dwelling at Carnassarie is the grant of a charter dated at 'Carnastre' in 1436 by John MacLachlan of Strathlachlan to one of his kinsmen. The property probably belonged at that period to the Campbells of Lochawe, and in 1529 it was among the lands confirmed by royal charter to the wife of the future 4th Earl of Argyll, as part of her marriage-settlement. In 1559 the 5th Earl granted in blenchferm to his 'familiar servant', Master John Carswell, rector of Kilmartin, and to his heirs, lands including the eight merklands of the two 'Carnestris', with the custody of the castle of the same, an office which according to later tradition had been held by earlier members of the Carswell family. Carswell, who used the style 'of Carnassarie', obtained a royal confirmation of this and other grants in 1565, by which time he was superintendent of Argyll in the reformed church and a substantial landowner, and two years later he also became bishop of the Isles, with the annexed revenues of Iona Abbey.[7]

It was believed in the following century that 'this Castle was builded by [Carswell] to the Erle of Argyll', but the bishop's own resources, and his contacts as a lord of parliament and a close associate of the earl, were probably sufficient to allow him to employ masons from the Stirling area in the mid- or late 1560s. Following his death in 1572, it was held by his son and grandson until 1643, when the Marquis of Argyll granted to Dugald Campbell, heir apparent of Auchenbreck, lands including the two merklands of Carnassarie Beg and Castle, with a mention of the lands of Carnassarie Mór, previously disposed of by Neil Carswell to the MacLachlans of Creaganterve. The township of Carnassarie Mór, at NM 838011, with the mill at NM 843011, still belonged to the latter family in 1751, but

Carnassarie Castle (No. 115)
A. general plan
B. keystone
C. gateway



A

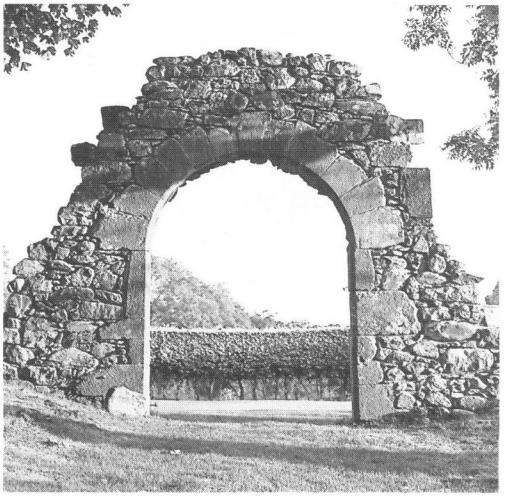


B

Carnassarie Beg and the castle had passed before 1693 to the Campbells of Kilmartin, from whom they were acquired by Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch in 1829.[8]

The castle has little recorded history. In 1594 John Campbell of Ardkinglas was imprisoned there and interrogated under threat of torture, on suspicion of complicity in the murder of John Campbell of Cawdor two years earlier. His jailer was a Donald Campbell who was induced, 'efter meikle drinking of wyne' which Ardkinglas had had brought to the castle, to allow him to escape if his life should be threatened. As a new possession of the Campbells of Auchenbreck, who presumably acquired it for its strategic value, the castle was no doubt garrisoned against Alasdair MacDonald's invasions of Argyll in 1644-6, but no details are known of any action at this period.[9]

The enlargement of windows in the castle may have been contemporary with the garden gateway and enclosure of 1681, but in 1685 Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck, as a supporter of the 9th Earl of Argyll's rebellion, 'caused man and garrison his castle of Carnassary'. It was reported from Inveraray in late June, after the capture of the Earl, that a force of 600 men had marched to attack 'Carnareceth', and were preparing to besiege it, and the Marquis of Atholl subsequently reported that it had been 'partly blown up by treachery'. Auchenbreck himself claimed in 1690 that it had been besieged by a force including Lachlan MacLean of Torloisk and other leading MacLeans, and his own neighbour Archibald MacLachlan of Creaganterve, and that following its surrender they 'did barbarously murder Alexander Campbell of Strondour, the petitioner's uncle', wounded about twenty of the garrison, drove away sixty horses, and 'did set fire to the said house of Carnassarie, and burn it to ashes'. He claimed £20,000 Scots in compensation for its destruction, but no attempt was made to repair the



C

shell, and in 1693 Carnasserie Beg was described as part of the Campbell of Kilmartin estate, with three tenants each assessed for one hearth. In 1825 it was described, along with Kilmartin Castle (No. 134) as one of 'two fine old castles in disrepair', and in 1844 as 'in ruins'.[10]

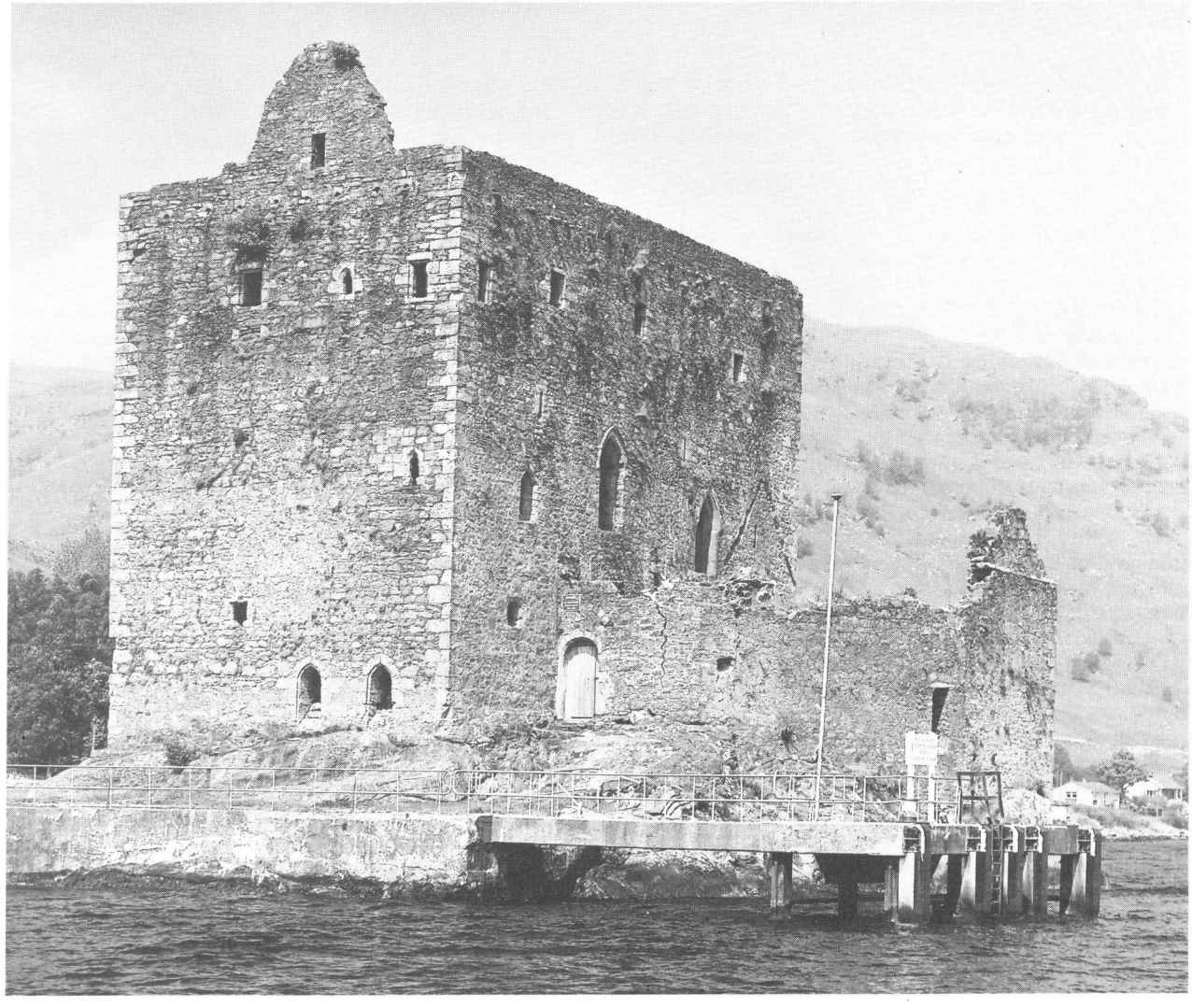
116 Carrick Castle

NS 194944 June 1988

This castle is situated on a rock (Gaelic, *Carraig*) on the W shore of Loch Goil, 2.5km from the mouth of the loch and enjoying a view SE across Long Long to the Dunbartonshire coast. The steep hinterland provided limited arable land, but this was compensated for by gently shelving shingle beaches to NW and SW, and a good deep-water mooring immediately to the E.

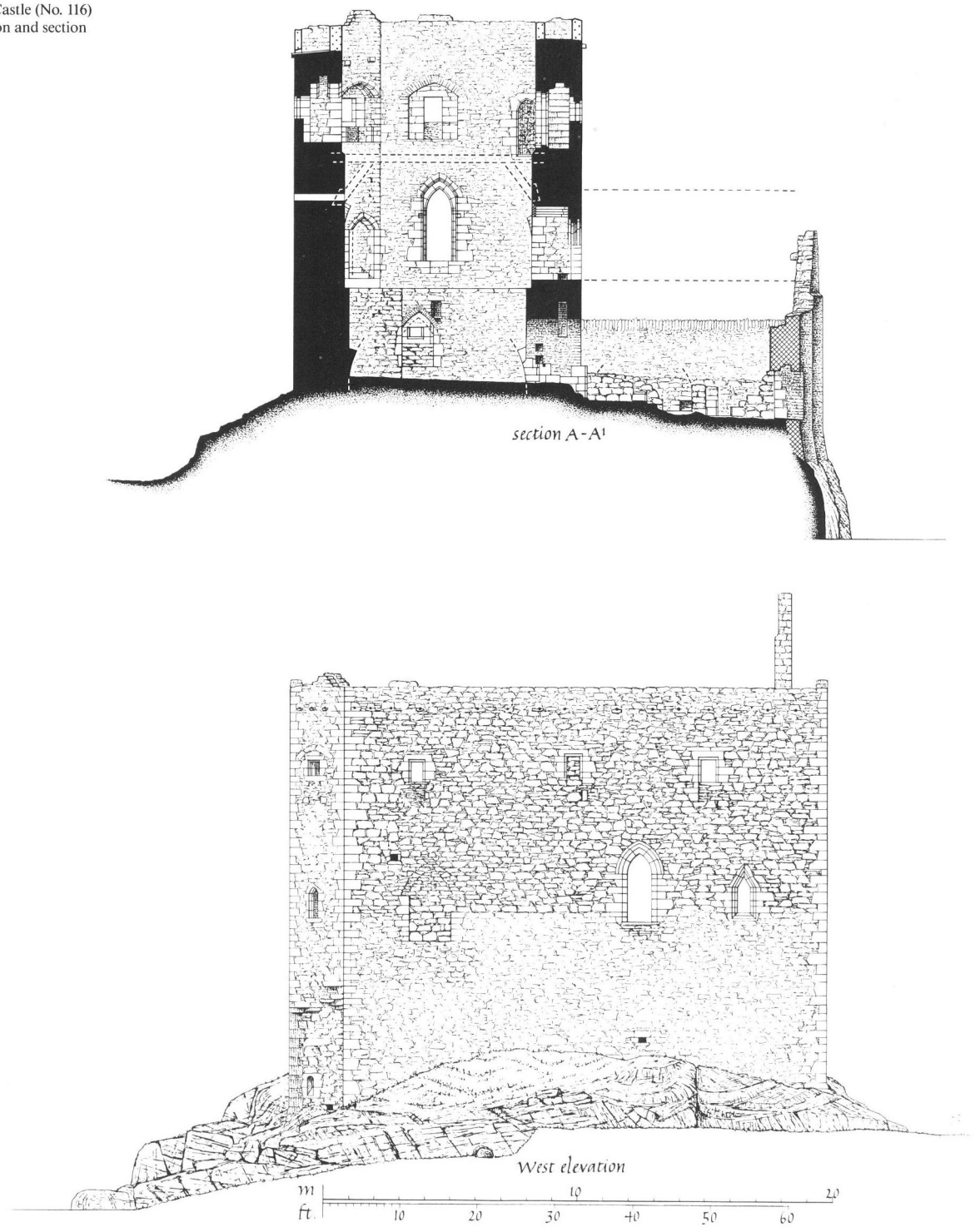
A large tower of probable late 14th-century date occupies
21 the W half of the rock, which rises about 6m above high-
228 water level and measures about 33m from N to S by 28m, and
234A a later barmkin wall descends on the E to within 3m of water-level. There is a Ministry of Defence concrete pier, replacing a timber steamship pier of 1877,[1] at the SE angle of the rock, but rock-cut slots suggest earlier jetties further N, near the entrance to the barmkin, and there are sockets for a possible landing-stage below and N of the postern-doorway. To the W is a level area, probably made up artificially, and it was stated in 1792 that the rock was 'formerly surrounded by the sea, by means of a deep ditch. The entry to the castle from the land, was by a draw-bridge, which was defended by a strong wall, and two small towers'.[2] There are no identifiable remains of these outworks, with the doubtful exception of some large boulders about 2m W of the rock, which are more probably to be associated with a boat-noost or hut.

The tower was probably built for the Campbells of Lochawe, later Earls of Argyll, and the castle was occupied on their behalf by hereditary captains from about 1500 to 1685, when it was burnt by Government forces during the 9th Earl of Argyll's rebellion (*infra*). During repairs of about 1900 there was extensive repointing and re-instatement in concrete of robbed sandstone dressings. The building's condition shortly before that time was recorded by



Carrick Castle (No. 116) from SE

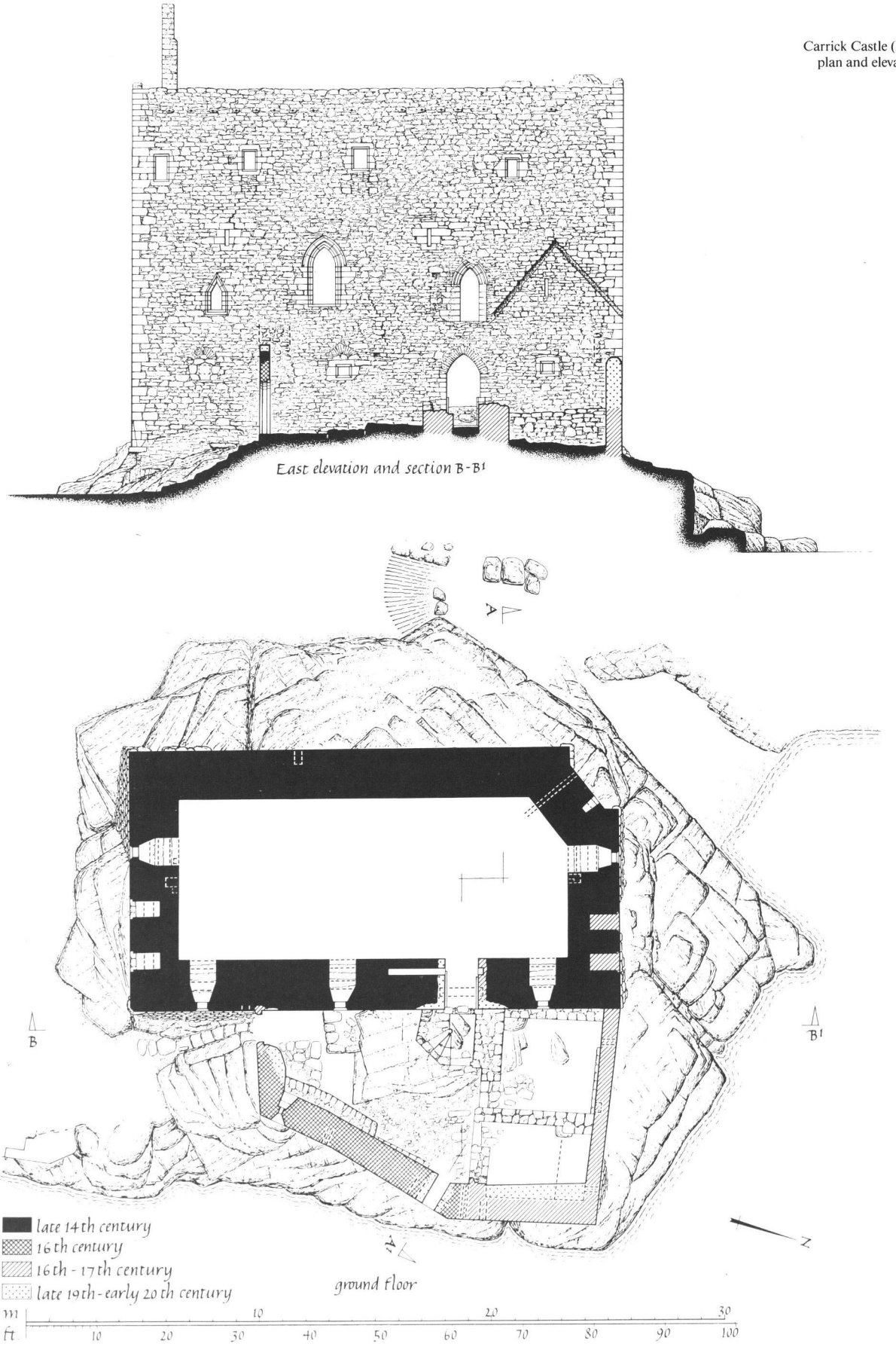
Carrick Castle (No. 116)
elevation and section

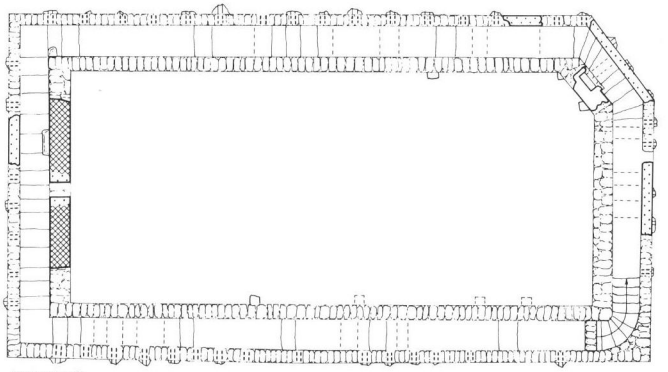


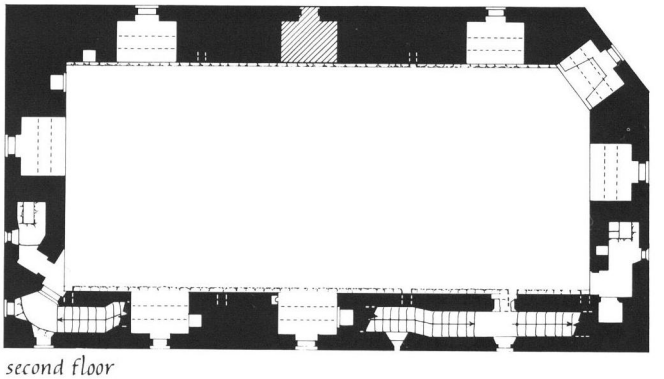
MacGibbon and Ross and in drawings published by the National Art Survey.[3] The courtyard was excavated in 1985 for Historic Buildings and Monuments: Scottish Development Department, in advance of a current programme of restoration of the castle for use as a private residence.[4*]

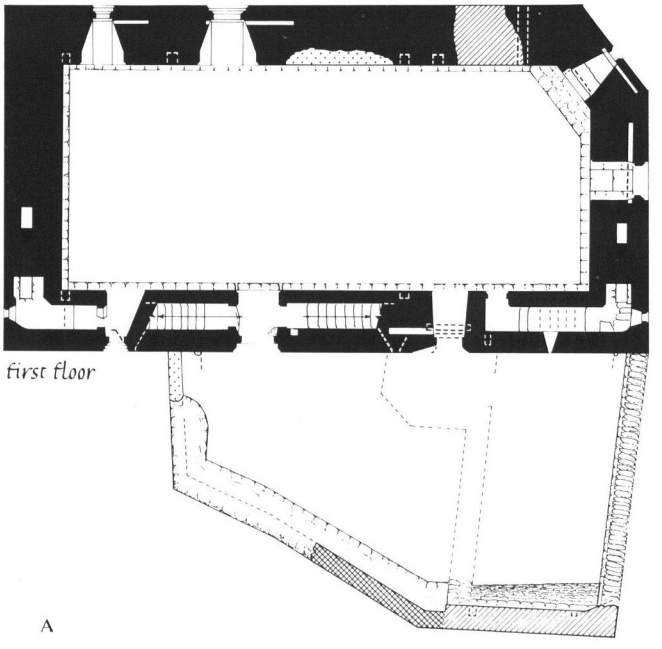
The large elongated rectangular tower has no parallels in Argyll, although many of its features can be compared with those of Lowland buildings, themselves often of uncertain date. However, the bevelled NW angle and the triangular-headed openings can be parallelled respectively at Dundonald Castle and at David's Tower in Edinburgh Castle, and there are numerous resemblances to Morton Castle, all

Carrick Castle (No. 116)
plan and elevation









A

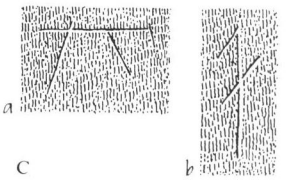


B

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

THE TOWER. This is a carefully set-out rectangle measuring 21.1m from N to S by 11.3m over walls 2.2m thick at ground level, with the NW angle bevelled to conform to the underlying rock. It contained two principal floors above an undercroft, and the average height to the restored wall-head parapet is 14.5m, but at the N end, where the rock slopes away, it is as much as 17m. The masonry is of fairly uniform character throughout its height, being of local gneiss and schist rubble, neatly pinned and brought to occasional level courses, set in coarse lime mortar. Copious use is made, in the quoins and the surrounds of all openings, of sandstone which varies in colour from pink to grey and in texture from fine to gritty. A small area of sandstone ashlar is also used in the thin outer wall of a first-floor garderobe-chamber in the S wall. There are considerable remains of harling, especially on the E wall, but some areas have been affected by modern cement-render. Some seasonal building-breaks are visible, but the variations of material occur at all levels, and the evidence of masons' marks as well as the plan of the tower establishes that it is a unitary structure.

Carrick Castle (No. 116)
A. upper plans
B. view from SW
C. masons' marks
(*scale* 1:5)
a. first-floor doorway
b. voussoir fragment



C

major works of the second half of the 14th century,[5*] at which period the Campbells had achieved a dominant position in Lochgoilhead parish, and Carrick may be attributed to that period.

The W or landward wall is blank up to first-floor level, but its upper floors, and all levels of the other walls, show a remarkable variety of openings. Those lighting the ground

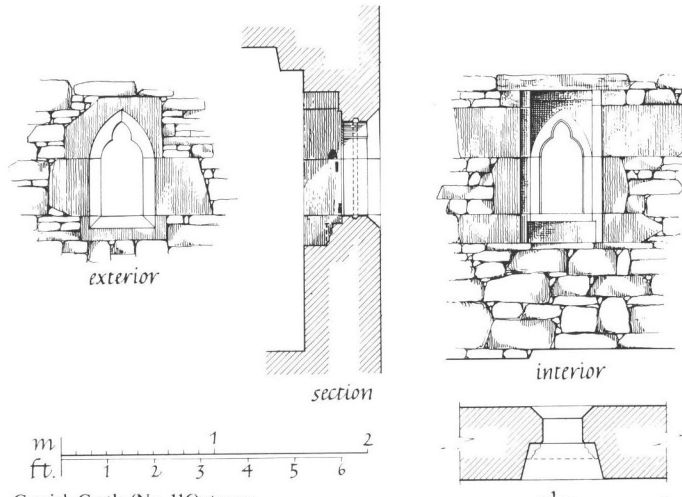
floor are squarish openings with 135mm chamfered surrounds, socketed for iron stanchions, and the window in the N wall, like one of those in the E wall, has a triangular 'tympanum' between the lintel and a rubble relieving-arch with sandstone springers. The garderobe-chambers at first- and second-floor levels in the end walls are lit by trefoil-cusped lancets with similar chamfers, and there is a larger window of the same type at first-floor level in the NW bevel. The second-floor openings are mostly tall rectangles, whose lower parts are now blocked, with external rebates, and shorter windows of the same type at the NE and SE angles light the heads of mural stairs in the E wall, which are also served by rectangular chamfered slits at intermediate levels.

At first-floor level, in all except the S wall, there is one large window-opening with a two-centred arch. That in the E wall has two chamfered orders, the outer one being narrower, within a cavetto hoodmould terminating at the left in a kidney-shaped stop, and the N window is similar, although the stops have been obliterated, but the W one has a moulded inner order in the arch-head. This arch was partly blocked when these large windows were fitted with rectangular frames, probably in the 16th or 17th century (*infra*). In the E and W walls at this level there are also smaller windows with double-chamfered triangular heads.

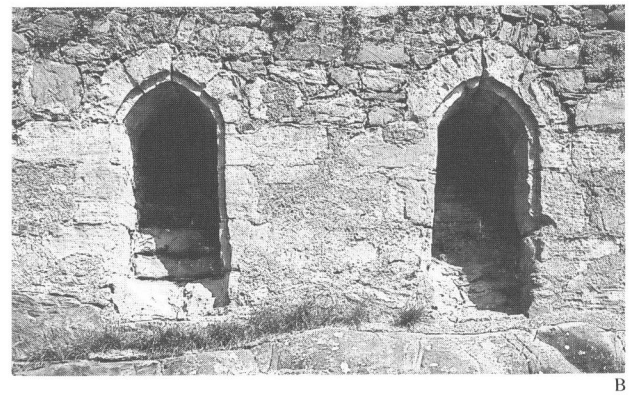
Each end-wall contains two garderobe-outlets towards the E end of the wall. Those in the S wall are each 1.74m high by 0.68m wide, and have external rebates on jambs and arch-heads, the chutes being formed by bevelled sandstone blocks, now much damaged. The openings in the N wall have been similar but are now blocked, and no rebates are visible. The lower part of the bevelled NW angle has square quoins which return to a recessed oblique face containing a sandstone chute, perhaps for a slop-sink or the garderobe of a pit-prison, and a drain which penetrates the wall. At a height of 3.5m the angle is corbelled out to a straight bevel 3.5m wide.

Towards the N end of the W wall there is a blocked first-floor doorway, 1.65m wide, which preserves sandstone jambs but whose arch has been repaired in rubble. There is internal evidence for three sockets at each side, perhaps connected with a landing and porch at the head of a timber stair (with which a socket at ground level 7m to the S may be associated), or a bridge connected to the outwork described in 1792 (*supra*). Almost opposite this in the E wall is a narrower (*c*.1.2m) doorway with a double order of mouldings, and a moulded hood, in the arch-head. It was probably reached by a timber forestair, and one socket, perhaps associated with a roof or porch above this, remains 0.5m S of the arch-head. However this stair was replaced, perhaps in the early 17th century, by a tower with a newel-stair, whose footings were excavated in 1985 (*infra*), and probably at this time the S jamb of the doorway was cut back, while the N jamb has been renewed in cement and most of the wall below, including a ground-floor doorway, heavily restored. The lowest chamfered and advanced sandstone jambs of the latter doorway remain, but internal evidence (*infra*) suggests that at least the N jamb, and perhaps both, were moved to the S when the stair-tower was added, and the S jamb was incorrectly restored after 1900.

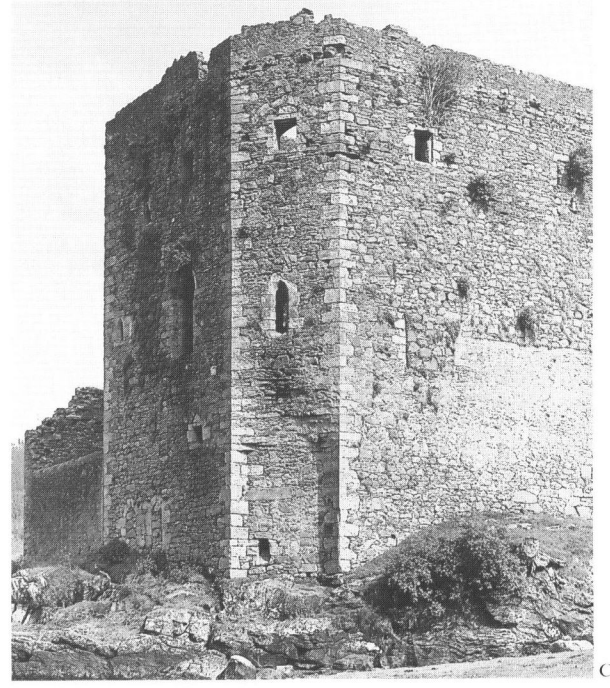
The wall-head was extremely ruinous before 1900, and the parapet was repaired at a uniform level, but most of the arched weep-holes, some with spouts, appear to be original. The S gable, set within the parapet-walk, survived to a height



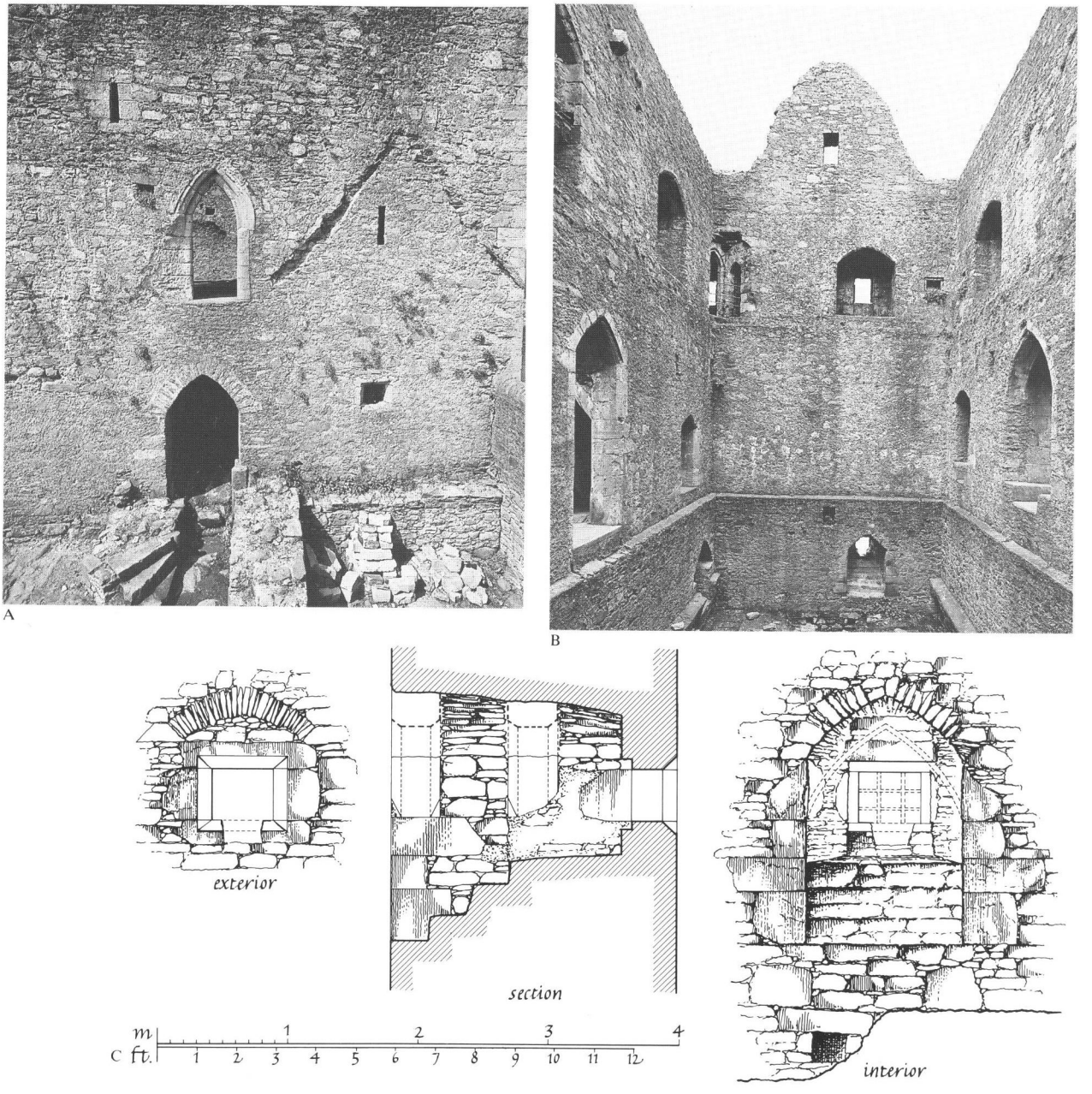
Carrick Castle (No. 116); tower
A. window in S wall
B. garderobe-outlets in S wall
C. NW angle



B



C



Carrick Castle (No. 116); tower
A. detail of E wall
B. interior from N
C. window in S wall

of about 4m and contained one fragmentary opening which has been restored as a loft window.

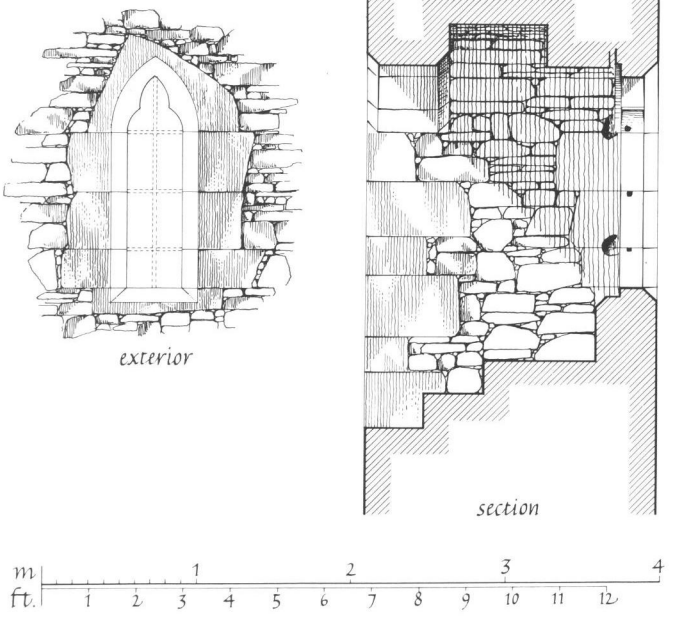
The interior of the tower measures 16.7m by 6.9m at ground level, and 17.3m by 7.4m on the first floor, above a scarcement. The alteration of the ground-floor doorway is indicated by the two 'murder-holes' in its ceiling, of which the N chute is now within the thickness of the rebuilt N ingo. Up to 3m of soil and rubble was removed from the tower about 1900, although at least 1m remains, and the wall-faces at this level were not shown in earlier drawings, so the extent of restoration is uncertain. The much refaced springing of an intended vault remains in parts of the side-walls, but its relationship to the altered N jamb of the doorway indicates

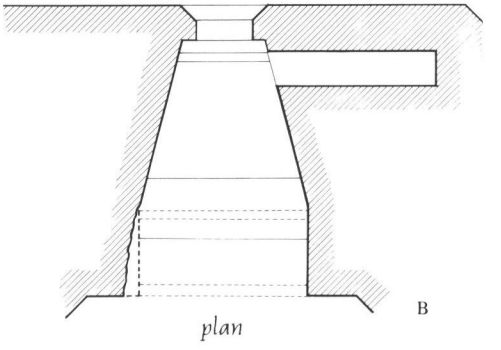
that it was secondary, and both end-walls retain sockets for an original axial beam to support the first-floor joists. Small-scale excavation at the S end in 1985 exposed sockets in the end-wall for minor joists of the ground floor, presumably set into larger transverse joists.[6*] The windows had stepped and
231C arched embrasures, with sandstone rybats and broad chamfered rear- and intermediate arch-ribs supporting rubble filling, but subsequently all of the ribs were removed and the rear-arches replaced with rubble. There are no surviving room-divisions, but there appears to be a small chamber, perhaps a prison, in the NW bevel above the chute described *supra*.

The first floor was probably divided into a lobby or service-area at the N end, and a large hall with a ceiling almost 5m high. The NE door has a panelled arched vault, like most of the other major openings at this level, with a moulded rear arris. There is a deep bar-hole in the S ingo, but a modern concrete floor partially obscures the square 'murder-holes' opening into the ground-floor entrance-passage. The W door is blocked and concealed by modern cement facing, but three deep sockets survive in the N jamb and two in the S jamb, where another is shown on early drawings; these penetrate the wall, although now blocked



A

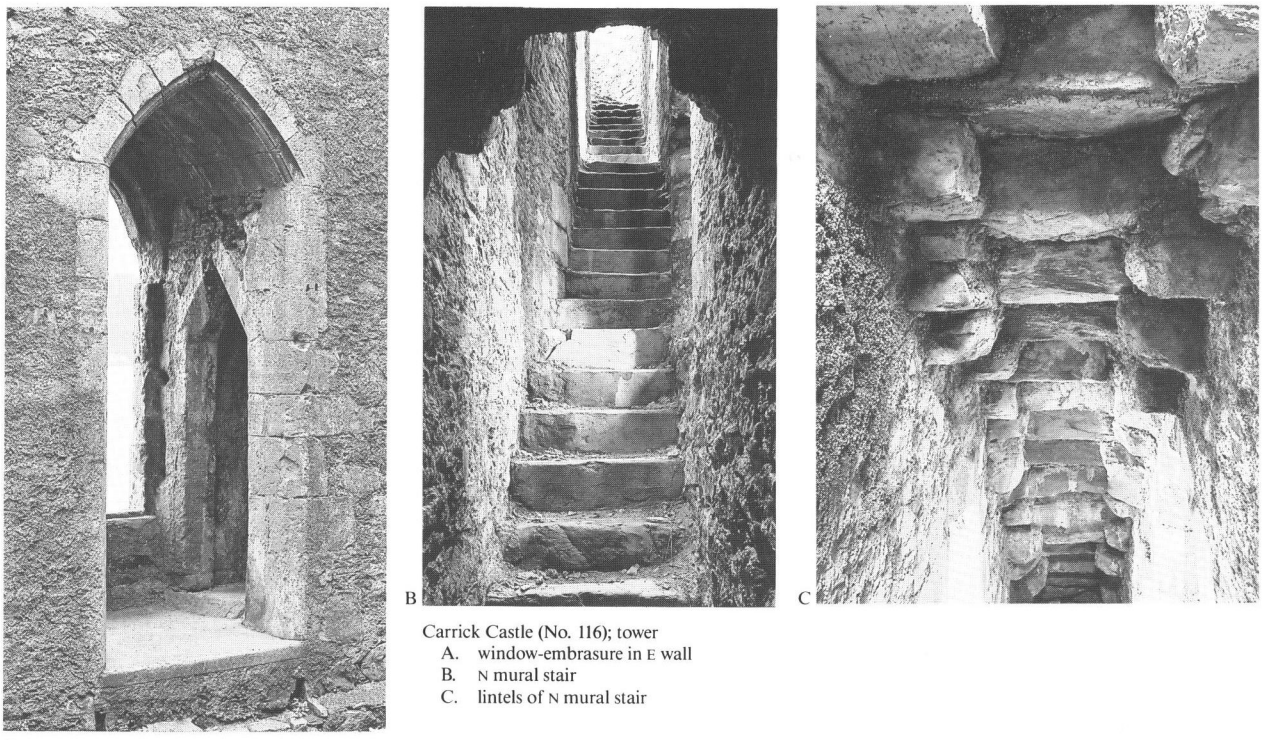




B

externally, and were presumably part of an external stairhead or bridge as described above. A small triangular-headed doorway immediately N of the E door has an ogival stop at the head of the chamfered N inner rybat, and leads by a stepped passage, lit by a rectangular slit, to a small garderobe-chamber in the N wall. At the centre of this wall is a tall window with panelled vault and chamfered inner rybats, whose embrasure has benches, and a bar-hole in the S ingo. Sockets cut into the jambs of the daylight-opening at springing-level were probably 17th-century alterations to fit rectangular window-frames, and are repeated in the other large windows on this floor. The stepped embrasure of the

Carrick Castle (No. 116); tower
A. interior of N end B. window in NW angle



Carrick Castle (No. 116); tower
A. window-embrasure in E wall
B. N mural stair
C. lintels of N mural stair

232 trefoil-headed window in the NW bevel is much lower, with a single chamfered rear-arch rib, and a bar-hole in the E ingo; its W inner jamb has been cut back slightly at a later date.

A puzzling feature of some parts of the side-walls of the first floor is what appears to be a heavily restored vault-springing about 3m above floor-level. There is no evidence that a vault was completed, although one may have been begun at the same uncertain period as that below. However, the springing may have been wrongly restored on the basis of the few areas of early masonry, S of both doorways and in the NE angle, whose alignment with sockets above suggests that they were corbels supporting braces for the major ceiling-beams, although it is also possible that there was an inserted loft in the N end. The beam-sockets 0.8m S of the E door probably coincided with a screen defining a hall about 11m by 7.3m, and there is evidence of two intermediate ceiling-trusses. It was lit by two large windows similar to that in the N wall, except that the W one has a ribbed and moulded rear-
233A arch. The embrasure of the E window contains the entrances to two mural stairs, and there are two smaller triangular-headed windows in arched embrasures at the S ends of the side-walls, that to the W having much-renewed benches and the E one having in its S ingo the entrance-passage to a garderobe-chamber. There may have been a gallery above these low windows, carried on a side-wall scarcement and end-wall sockets which appear in a drawing by Ross[7] but have been concealed by refacing. The S end-wall, containing the garderobe-flues, is blank, but it is possible that the fireplace was in the W wall, where there is a large refaced area, as suggested by MacGibbon and Ross,[8] although the relation of the chimney-flue to the second-floor window above would have been awkward.

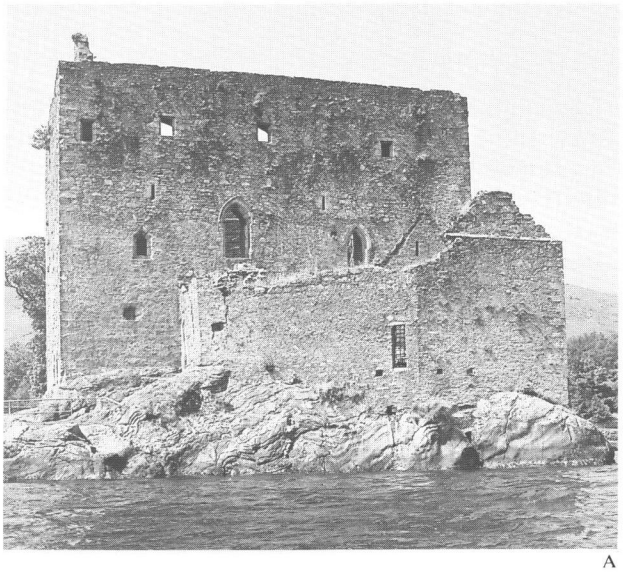
The mural stairs in the E wall, one rising to the SE angle of the second floor and the other longer flight to the NE angle 233B of the wall-walk, with an intermediate second-floor doorway, are skilfully fitted between other openings. They are entered from the window-embrasure by triangular-headed doorways, and both stairs have long runs of corbelled rubble lintels and 233C change alignment where the wall narrows above the second-floor scarcement. The intermediate windows in the outer wall have cavetto-shouldered lintels and at the head of the S stair there is a lobby, roofed with neatly corbelled slabs, with two windows of the same form. The angled doorway from the lobby to the second-floor room, and the adjacent entrance to a garderobe, are spanned by complex shouldered and corbelled lintels within the thickness of the S wall. The arched doorway in the W wall of the S stair is chamfered towards the stair, where it is lit by a rectangular window, and rebated for a door opening into the room.

Surviving or recorded sockets in the side-walls show that the second floor was divided into three well-lit chambers, measuring from about 5m to 6m by 7.5m. All of the windows have straight embrasures with square jambs and two chamfered arch-ribs, and the ingoes of the windows, although blocked in the lower parts, are visible down to floor-level.[9*] An arched doorway leads to a garderobe at the E end of the N wall, the only one to be provided with an aumbry, and a fireplace with 0.35m roll-moulded jambs, probably of 16th- or 17th-century date, has been inserted in the window-embrasure in the NW bevel, part of whose vault was removed for a flue. The E window in the central chamber was apparently intended as an oratory, having in the S ingo a projecting piscina whose damaged basin springs from a moulded corbel with traces of foliage-ornament, and in the N ingo an aumbry rebated for a door.[10] The W window in this chamber, the one above the possible fireplace (*supra*), was

blocked some time before 1900. There are two aumbries in the SW angle of the S chamber and another in the N ingo of its E window, only that at the W end of the S wall being rebated.

A few sandstone roof-corbels with moulded lips, and the stumps of others, are visible in the side-walls just below the level of the wall-walk, whose inner parapets rise flush with the interior of the tower. Although both these and the outer parapets have been rebuilt, with rubble copings, the arrangement is shown on pre-restoration drawings. The wall-walk has also been much repaired, although a series of alternately raised schist slabs survives at the heavily rebuilt S gable. The corresponding N gable does not survive, and the age and means of access to the garret are uncertain.

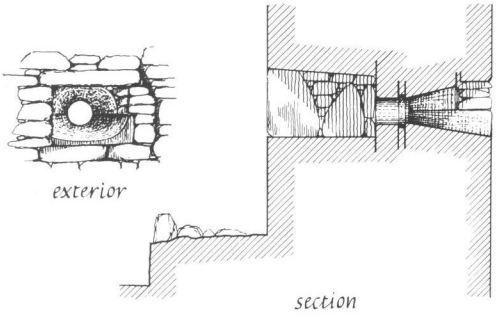
THE BARMKIN. The S wall of the enclosure, 4.5m long, incorporates the present entrance-gateway 5.5m N of the SE angle of the tower, then runs NNE along the edge of the rock for 8m, with a thickness of 1.4m and an internal height of 4m, to a much-altered postern-doorway 0.6m wide. The outer face returns N 0.6m beyond the postern, but a further 0.8m to the N the wall abuts the SE angle of a rectangular range, 9.3m from E to W by 5.5m over all and filling the N end of the courtyard, which is probably of early 17th-century date. Its E gable-wall, which is extremely ruinous on the inner face, may be as much as 1m thick, but the N wall, which has sandstone NE quoins, is only 0.7m thick; although its upper part has been rebuilt with a rubble coping, excavation in 1985 showed that its lower part was original.[11] 228

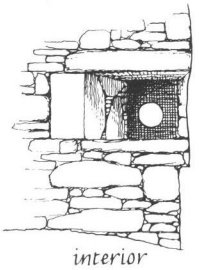


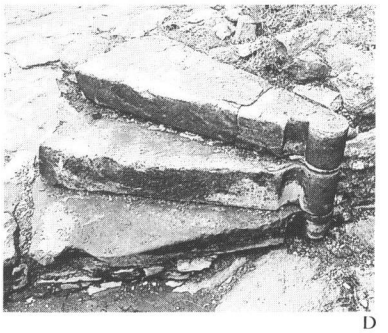
A



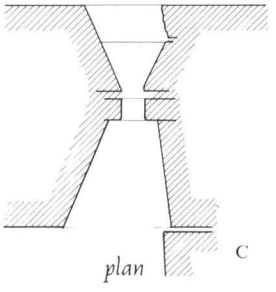
B







D



C



Carrick Castle (No. 116)
A. view from E
B. plan-view of barmkin
C. gun-port in E wall of barmkin
D. base of newel-stair

Tuskers where this wall abuts the NE angle of the tower show that it replaced a wall about 1.3m thick and 5m high, perhaps contemporary with the tower, which was presumably demolished to increase the internal floor-area of the N range. There are similar tuskers in the tower wall above the gateway, and inside it there is a cut-back sandstone springer, probably associated with the voussoirs of a wider arch about 3.2m high, visible above the present round-arched gateway which, with its chamfered jambs, may be of 16th-century date. Although the wall may thus follow the line of a 14th-century enclosure, it appears to have been remodelled, and perhaps rebuilt, in the 16th century, and just N of the SE angle,
234C commanding the landing, there is an oval gun-port with a circular 110mm aperture, set in a lintelled and double-splayed embrasure. Set against the inner face of the SE wall, and partly obscuring what may have been a firing-platform for the gun-port, there is the rubble footing, 0.7m wide and having a sandstone tread at the N end, of a stair whose superstructure may have been of timber.[12] The wall-head is much overgrown, but there are traces of a parapet 0.4m thick.

Excavation showed that the ground floor of the N range was divided into two unequal rooms with barrel-vaults, apparently secondary, springing from a central partition-wall and, at the W, from a skin of masonry added to the E wall of the tower. The chamfered doorways adjoined the butt of the partition-wall. The smaller E room was probably a kitchen, the N wall being occupied by a large fireplace whose chamfered sandstone W jamb is visible. The only features of the W room are a small recess, partially obscured by the E springing of the vault, and a mural drain at floor-level, resembling one in the adjacent room. Both rooms showed extensive evidence of burning, and a William and Mary bawbee of 1692 was excavated in the W room, above the burnt floor-level but below the debris of the collapsed vault. Many roof-slates were found, inside the building and in the adjacent courtyard.[13*]

The E gable of the N range, which has a bevelled sandstone intake-course on the outer face, is very ruinous and much refaced, but preserves sockets for roof-purlins at two levels.
228 The 50° pitch of the roof is however preserved by a raggle cut
231A into the E wall of the tower, 5.5m above ground-level. The precise level of the upper floor is uncertain, since an apparent scarcement in the E wall of the range is the result of refacing, but it probably rose into the roof-space, and was reached at an intermediate level of the newel-stair to the first floor of the tower, whose construction was integral with that of the range. This stair-tower, which measured about 2.5m square with a bevelled SE angle, had an ovolo-moulded E doorway into an entrance-passage leading to the ground floor of the tower,
234D with a newel-stair whose three lowest sandstone treads remain *in situ* rising on the S immediately inside the doorway. The extensive modern refacing in this area of the tower wall indicates the disturbance caused by the construction and subsequent removal of the stair-tower, and the form of its upper part is uncertain.[14*]

The clearance of the courtyard in 1985 exposed the summit of the underlying rock E and S of the entrance to the tower. Elsewhere there were successive cobbled or mortar floors forming a fairly level surface, with a path of rough slabs from the stair-tower to the postern. In addition to the platform at the S end that may be associated with the gunport (*supra*), there is a revetted platform, extending 1.8m E from the wall of the tower, which may have been the base of the original forestair.

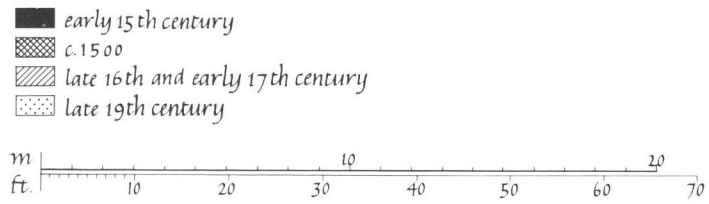
HISTORICAL NOTE

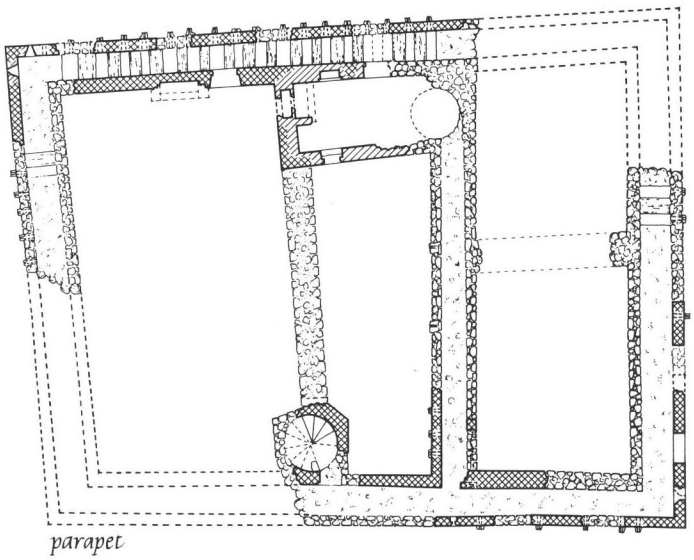
The Campbells of Lochawe had achieved a dominant position in Lochgoilhead parish by the second half of the 14th century, when extensive areas were held from them by the Campbells of Strachur and Ardkinglas. Although Carrick was not named, it was doubtless included in the lands of Over Cowal, confirmed to Gyllespyk (Archibald) Campbell by David II in 1369, and it appears as the centre of a 'martyship' or administrative area in later estate rentals.[15] The name is first recorded in 1428 when a legal summons was served on Duncan Campbell of Lochawe at 'le Carryk', although the 'castle and fortalice' is not specified until 1529 and 1541, when Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyll, granted it, with the associated lands of 'Penny of Invermuk', in liferent to successive countesses.[16] The importance of the castle as a staging-post between the Clyde and Loch Fyne is demonstrated by the visit of Queen Mary, who spent a night there in July 1563, *en route* to Inveraray. The castle is said to have been 'constantly used' as a safe store for the family charters, and in 1641 the Marquis of Argyll gave instructions for 'several writs . . . together with my battoune' to be taken 'out of our charter kists'.[17] A notarial document was executed by the 4th Earl of Argyll in 1540, in 'the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Carrick in Lochgeillisheid', and this may refer to the oratory in the central upper chamber.[18*]

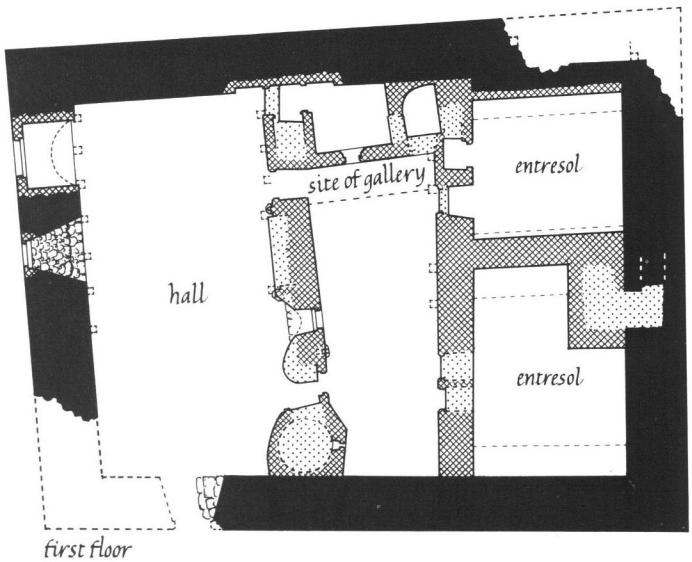
The castle was held for the earls by hereditary captains descended from the Campbells of Ardkinglas, the earliest being Robert Campbell, 'constable of Carrick', who is first recorded in 1494. From 1558 they are sometimes identified as 'of Carrick'.[19] A charter of 1673 by Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll, to John Campbell specified the lands attached to the castle, probably corresponding to the 'Penny of Invermuk' held by earlier countesses. These extended along the W shores of Loch Goil and Loch Long from Lettermay (NN 187001) to Stronvochlan near Ardentinny (NS 187887), and included a mill, and the ferry of 'Portindornack' near Knap (NS *c.*201899), and there were also isolated properties NW and S of Ardentinny, in Glendaruel, and in Rosneath.[20] However, it was to the central properties of Carrick, 'Innermuch' and 'Ardnanyne' (Ardnahein) that the duty 'of faithfully guarding our castle in peace and war' was attached, and also that of maintaining a barn at the castle for making malt.[21] The captain was required to maintain the castle at his own expense, and in a bond of the following year he undertook 'to make my actual residence and dwelling in the said Castle of Carrick alsoft as conveintlie I may', to perform the usual duties of the Earl's captains, 'especiallie the resaving and keeping of prisoners', and to employ a porter and two nightwatchmen.[22]

Little is recorded of the military history of the castle before its destruction, although in 1641 the keeper of the castle was ordered to take to Dumbarton Castle 'forty barrels of powder with the match and balls'.[23] Minor repairs were carried out in 1680, shortly before the flight of the 9th Earl of Argyll to the Continent, and in May 1685, at an early stage in the Earl's rebellion, Captain Hamilton of the 'Kingfisher' reported his own 'burning and demolishing the castell of Carick, which I did on Mundaye last, as I was ordered by the Secrett Comitie

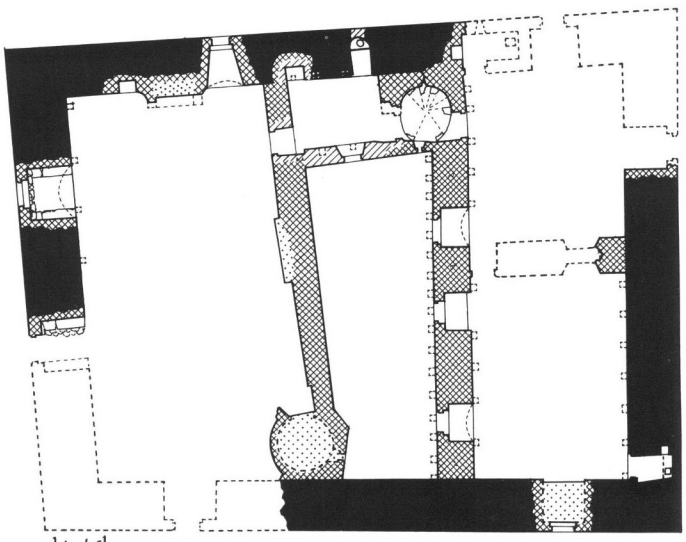
Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
plans

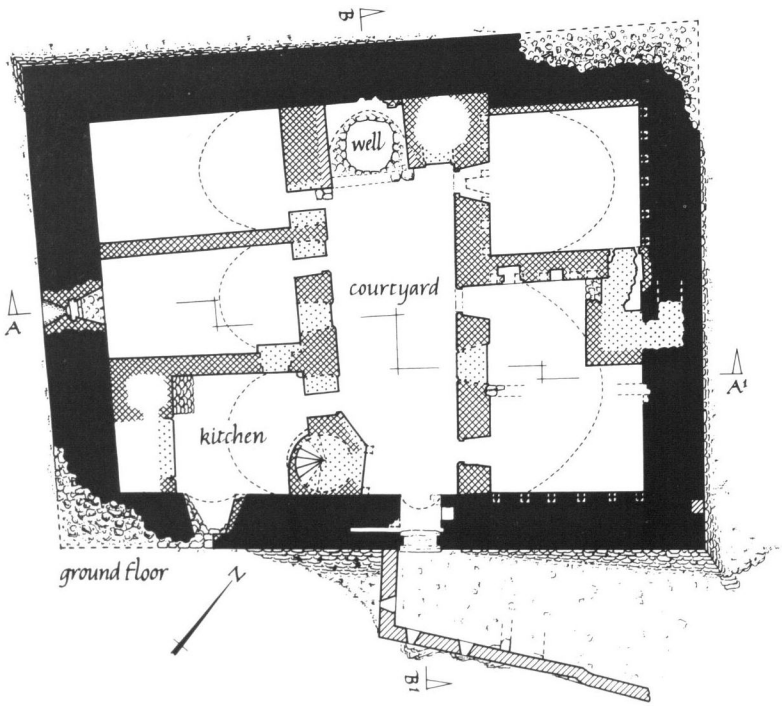



parapet

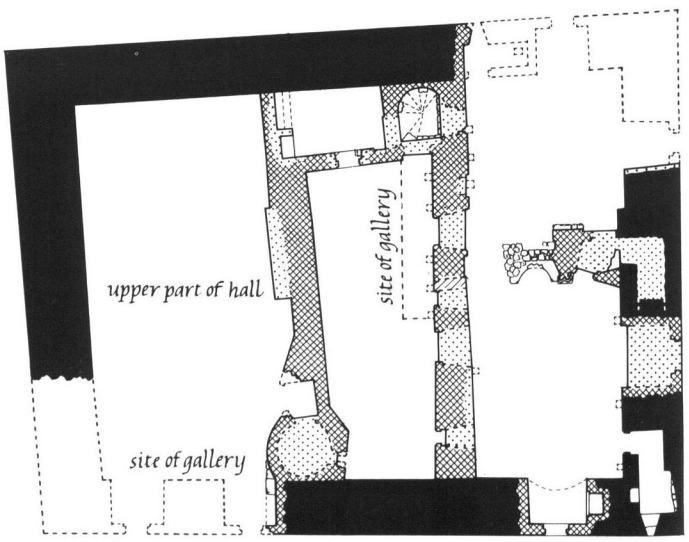


first floor


third floor



ground floor



second floor

(Privy Council), and really I believe it was so tymously done as it prevented the rebells posesing of it'.[24]

No attempt was made to restore the castle, and the Campbell family of Carrick appears to have died out in 1745, when the estate was acquired by the Campbells of Ardkinglas, and thereafter by the Earl of Dunmore.[25] The Argyll family retained the superiority, and since 1914 the castle has belonged to the Trustees of the estate of the 9th Duke of Argyll. The clearance and repointing of the building appear to have been carried out shortly before 1908.[26]

117 Motte, Castle Crawford, Dunoon

NS 179786 October 1986

The incomplete and gorse-covered remains of a rectangular scarped platform stand on level ground at Dunoon Golf Course NW of Kirn, formerly the lands of Ardenslate Farm. It was described in 1845 by the parish minister, who identified it as a Roman camp, as measuring about 27m by 22m, and 3m in height,[1] but the W end has been truncated by landscaping and it now measures about 23m in length by just over 2m in height above a well-defined ditch, possibly originally wet. On the summit there is a buttressed stone screen-wall 8m long and 3m high, incorporating in the W face a fireplace, which probably belonged to a shelter of late 19th-century date.[2*]

118 Old Castle Lachlan

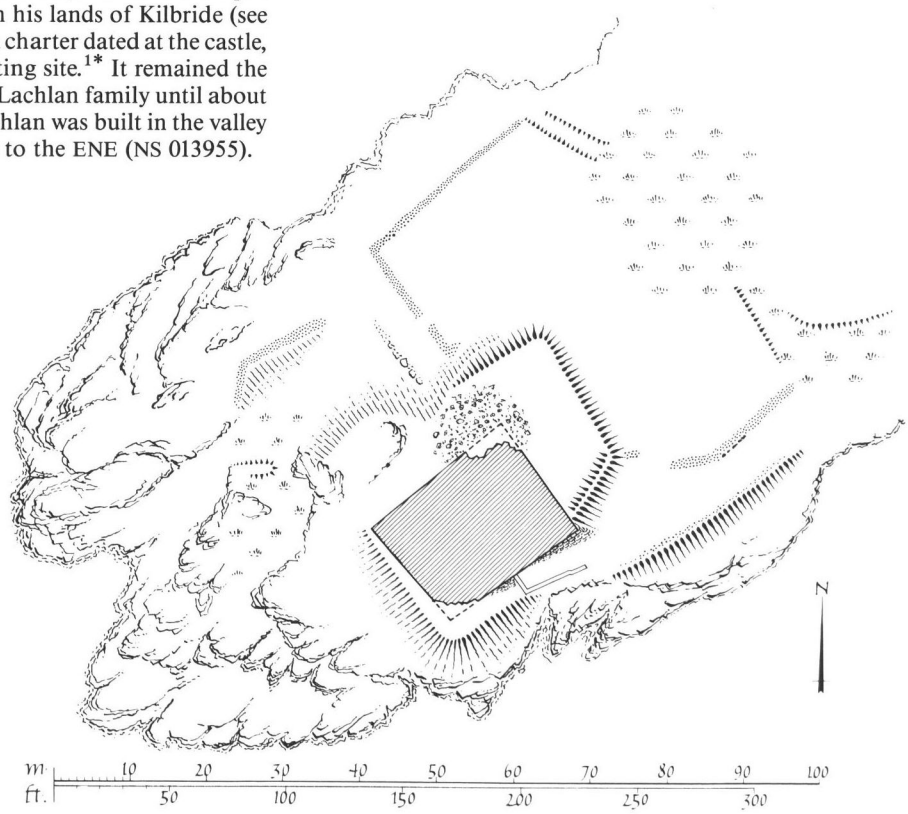
NS 005952 May 1989

The ruin of this late medieval castle surmounts a rocky knoll only a few metres above high-water level at the W end of a low promontory which projects from the E shore of Loch Fyne on the N side of the tidal Lachlan Bay. In 1314 Gilaspec MacLouchlan granted a rent from his lands of Kilbride (see No. 56) beside 'Castlelachlan' by a charter dated at the castle, which probably stood on the existing site.[1*] It remained the residence of the chiefs of the MacLachlan family until about 1790, when the present Castle Lachlan was built in the valley of the Strathlachlan River 0.8km to the ENE (NS 013955).

The neck of the promontory, some 150m in width, is spanned by shallow ditches draining a marshy central area 35m NE of the castle, and there are slight remains of an angled drystone wall above the shore 25m to the NW. The age of these remains is uncertain, however, and other enclosures to the NW and NE of the castle, including a narrow tree-lined avenue, are probably of 18th- or 19th-century origin.[2*] A scarped platform bounded on the SE by a low turf-covered wall extends for some 8m from the landward or NE wall of the castle and continues beyond its N angle to a maximum length of 20m, but there was no apparent means of access from the castle, and their relationship is uncertain. The present approach is by an enclosed ramp of late 16th- or 17th-century date built against the SE wall, above a small boat-inlet on the rocky foreshore of Lachlan Bay. Although the site is exposed to the SW wind, boats could also be drawn up on small shingly beaches at both sides of the promontory, and there are traces of a possible building or boat-noost close to the shore 60m NE of the castle.

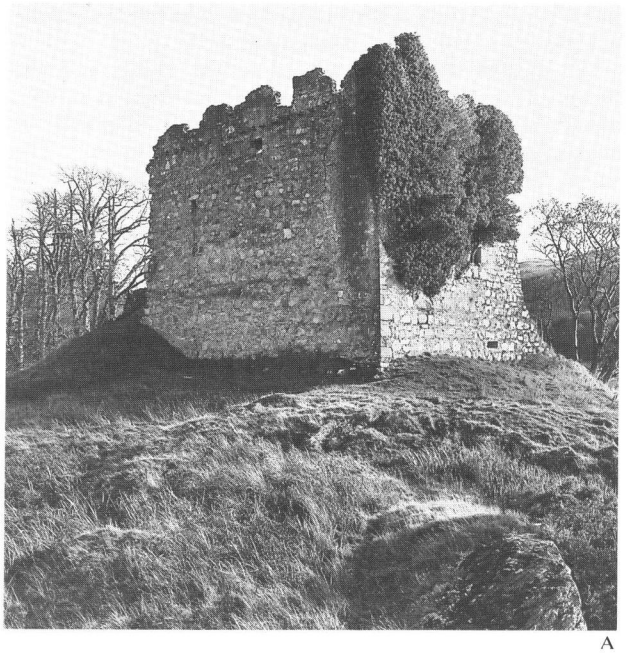
SUMMARY

The castle comprises a quadrangular enclosure entered by a central archway in the SE wall and divided into two ranges by a narrow transverse corridor or courtyard. The plan of the enclosure with its obtuse N and W angles closely resembles that of Castle Sween (No. 119), although on a smaller scale, and it may have been influenced by an earlier building on the site, but no remains of the castle recorded in 1314 can be identified. The curtain-wall is probably of early 15th-century date and a series of blocked openings indicates that the

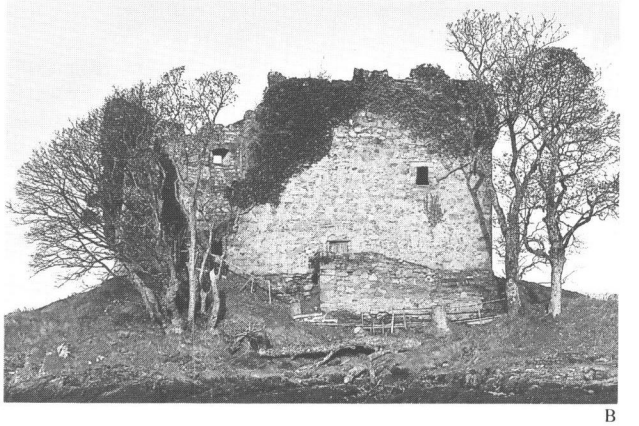


Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118) general plan

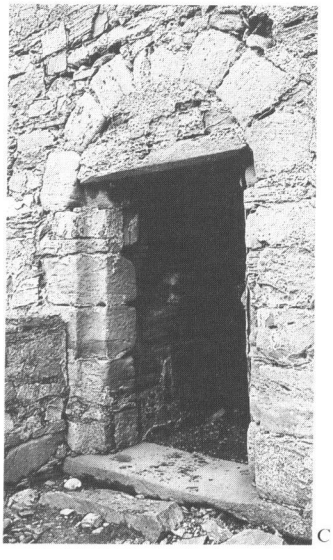
240B division into NE and SW ranges with differing floor-levels was an original one, although the existing internal structures may be dated to about 1500 by their elaborate fireplaces, and the SW range, containing the principal hall, was probably widened at that period. The original plan, with its slightly larger courtyard, may be seen as a development of the late-medieval layout of castles such as Castle Sween and Innis Chonnell,[3] with their large hall-ranges and private blocks, adapted to a confined site to produce a remarkable anticipation of the Renaissance plan of Drochil Castle (Peebles-shire).[4] The two ranges are connected at the NW end of the courtyard by a narrow building incorporating a newel stair and a series of small rooms above a ground-floor well. This stair was linked, by corbelled timber galleries above the courtyard, to the first-floor doorway of the SW hall-range and to the principal floor of the NE range, whose floor-level was 1.5m higher because of the differing heights of their respective vaulted ground floors. Provision for firearm-defence was made in this early-16th-century phase, and musket-loops were added at wallhead-level and in the SE forework, probably at about the end of that century. Some alterations were made to the NW stair-tower at about that period, and in the NE range during the 17th or early 18th century. The castle was garrisoned by Campbell militiamen during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, in which the MacLachlans supported the Jacobite cause, but an engraving of about 1790[5] shows that only the NE range was still roofed at the time when the new house was being built. The N and S angles collapsed some time after 1830, and the walls were extensively repointed, many openings being blocked, shortly before MacGibbon and Ross surveyed the building about 1890.[6]



A



B



C

Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
A. view from W
B. view from SE
C. entrance-doorway

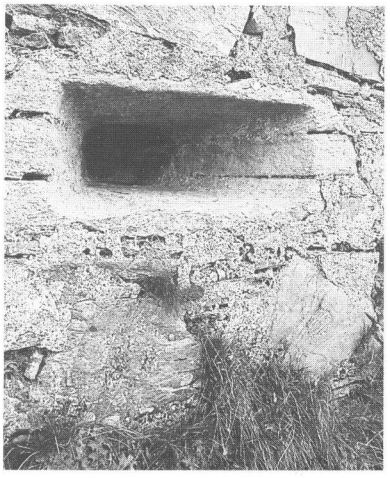
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The castle measures respectively 20.8m and 21.8m from NE to SW along the SE and NW walls, by 15.6m and 17.1m at the SW and NE, over walls varying from 1.8m to 2m in thickness and up to 13m in height.[7*] The masonry is of local rubble, with dressings of grey and red sandstone and of chlorite-schist, laid in shelly-lime mortar. The curtain-wall incorporates regular courses of large slabs laid on edge, while the material used in the later phases is more random in character, but many of the wall-surfaces are obscured by early harling and plaster, while extensive areas were refaced about 1890. In addition to the collapse of the N and S angles in the 19th century, much of the remaining outer face of the SW wall, and considerable parts of the interior and wall-head, are obscured by dense ivy. The SW curtain-wall rises directly from the rock, but the other walls have battered rubble plinths of varying width, most pronounced at the NE end of the SE wall, where the plinth is 0.8m wide and forms a neat angle with that of the NE wall.

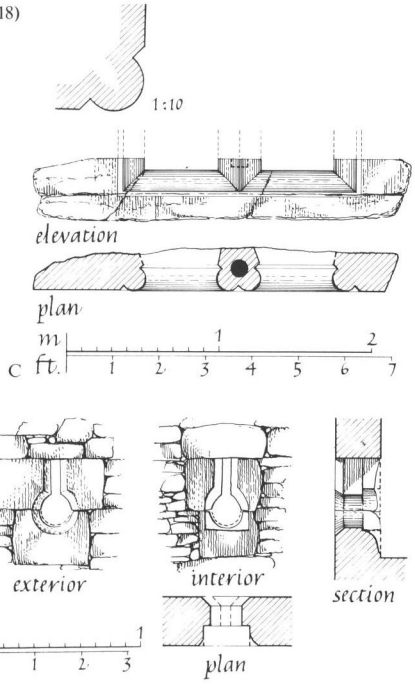
THE CURTAIN-WALL. The surviving faces of the curtain-wall are plain, although well-dressed quoins combining grey and red sandstone with chlorite-schist remain at the N and S
238C angles. The round-arched doorway in the SE wall, 1.3m wide and rebated externally, appears to belong to the first period, although a flat lintel has subsequently been fitted into the outer face. It was presumably reached by a predecessor of the existing ramp, which is enclosed by a low parapet-wall



A



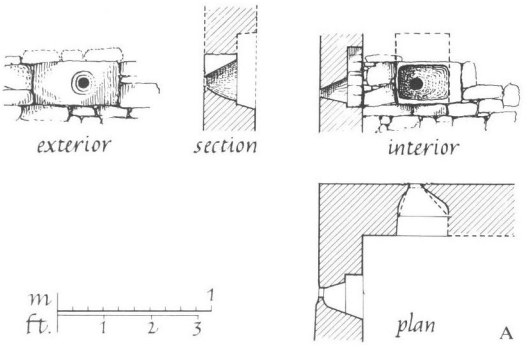
B



Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
A. view from N
B. gun-port in SW curtain-wall
C. window-sill in SW curtain-wall
D. gunloop in SE parapet-wall

containing three splayed musket-loops covering the shore below. The NW curtain is featureless below parapet-level, except for the high-level outlet of a garderobe towards the centre, and slight evidence of a possible garderobe-chute at the point where the wall is broken away 5.5m from the presumed N angle. The blocked outlet of another chute is visible at the SE end of the NE wall, and there is some evidence of rebuilding at second-floor level above it (*infra*). About 5m from the original SW end of the SE wall there is the damaged opening of a second-period window lighting a vaulted cellar which at that time was used as a kitchen, but internally it can be seen that the embrasure is set into an earlier one, and part of the splayed NE jamb of the original daylight-opening, wrought with a 30mm chamfer, survives at a slightly higher level. About 1m above external ground-level at the centre of the SW curtain-wall there is an inserted but well-formed oval-mouthed and double-splayed horizontal gun-port of early-16th-century type, 1.22m wide and 0.35m high externally, having a circular mid-wall opening 0.22m in diameter. Its roof is horizontal but the sill is splayed to command the SW end of the promontory and the approach up Loch Fyne. 239B

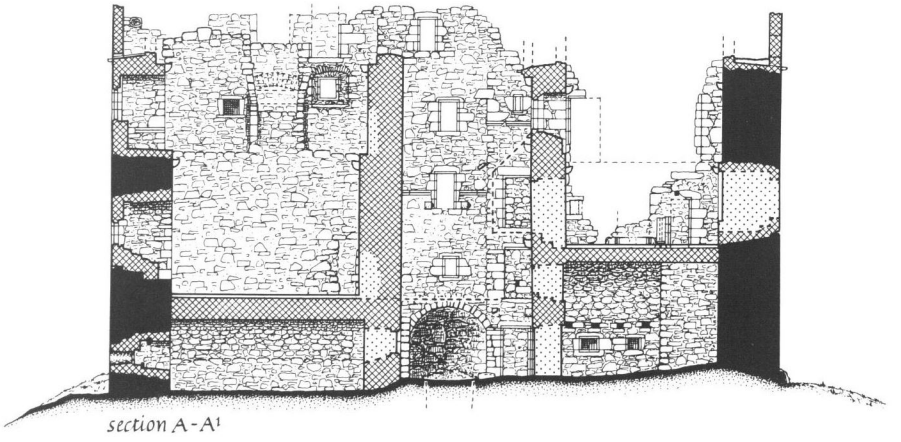
Except for the NW wall, each of the curtain-walls preserves evidence of early windows lighting the NE and SW ranges at first-floor levels somewhat below those of the second period. There are traces of a sandstone sill about 0.5m below a blocked second-period opening 5.5m from the SE end of the NE wall, and at a slightly lower level in the adjacent SE end-wall of the NE range, about 4m from the E angle, the sill of a narrow two-light window is similarly preserved below a later opening. Below the SE of two windows in the SW wall there is the schist sill of a two-light window with 0.24m daylight-openings framed by 80mm roll-mouldings which returned as a double roll on the central mullion; the base of the mullion bears a 60mm circular dowel-hole. This sill appears to be *in situ*, and was probably associated with a splayed embrasure whose internal arch-head and external opening were altered in the second period. In its altered form the daylight-opening is almost square, but the other surviving upper-floor windows, most of which have straight embrasures and also appear to belong to the second period, are rectangular openings varying from 0.7m to 1.1m in width and wrought with 70mm chamfered surrounds. At the NE end of the SE wall, however, a plain splayed slit lights an original garderobe-chamber at principal-floor level. The wall-head was probably remodelled in the second period, although no change of construction is visible, and it had an open walk 0.9m wide within a crenellated 0.4m parapet-wall which survives in places to a height of 1.5m. It was floored with transverse slabs at alternating heights, best preserved at the NW wall-head where there is a full series of simple projecting drain-spouts. In the SE parapet, overlooking Lachlan Bay and aligned with the open wall-walk of the inner wall of the NE range, there is a gunloop of truncated inverted keyhole form, 0.22m high including an opening 0.11m in diameter and a 30mm slit, all within a 25mm chamfer. The SE jamb of a similar gunloop remains at the SE end of the NE parapet, commanding the landward approach and again situated where the adjacent wall-walk allowed space to manoeuvre a small gun. While these gunloops are probably of late 15th-century date, the W angle of the parapet was remodelled about a century later with two small circular 239C 239D

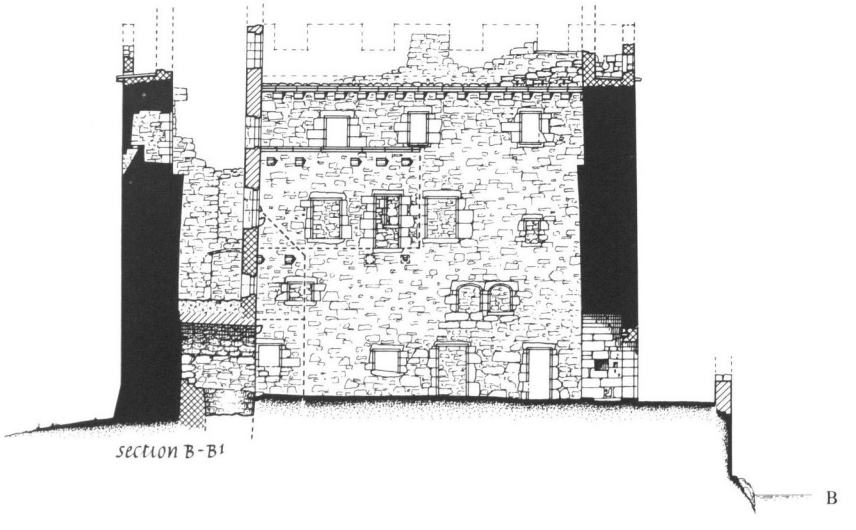


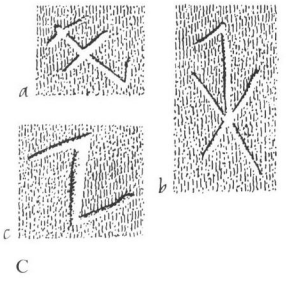
musket-loops, the one in the NW wall having a 30 mm opening within a double-hollow surround.[8*]

INTERIOR. The SE entrance-archway has a segmental-arched embrasure with a bar-hole in the SW jamb and an aumbry to the NE. It opens into a courtyard 10.5m long and widening from 3.6m NW of the entrance-area (which is contracted a further 0.6m by a faceted stair-tower) to 4.2m at the NW end. The position of the original ground-floor window in the SE end of the SW range (*supra*), which was probably set centrally, suggests that the original ranges and the courtyard were about 5m in internal width. The inner wall of the SW range was evidently re-aligned to create a more spacious first-floor hall, but that of the NE range, although also rebuilt in the second period, may occupy the position of the original wall.

The South-west range. This range, which measures from 12.1m to 12.5m by 6.1m internally at first-floor level, comprised three main storeys and a garret at wall-head level. Its NE or courtyard wall was extensively refaced and several openings were partially or completely blocked about 1890, including the ground-floor doorway to a newel-stair in the quarter-octagonal projection immediately SW of the courtyard entrance. Two corbels above this doorway supported a lean-to porch. The openings, which except for two small windows lighting the upper part of the stair-tower are confined to the two lower floors, are rectangular and bear

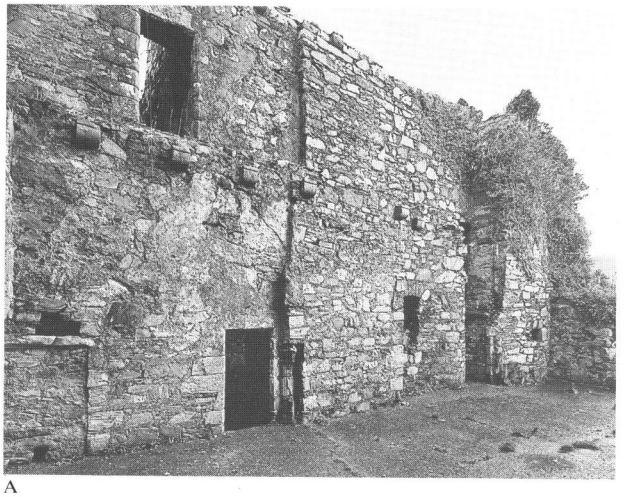




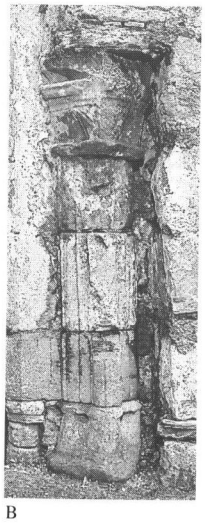


Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
A. pistol-loops at W angle of parapet
B. sections (*scale* 1:250)
C. masons' marks (*scale* 1:5)
(a.) SW range, ground-floor arch-voussoir
(b.) NE range, first-floor garderobe
(c.) NE range, first-floor garderobe

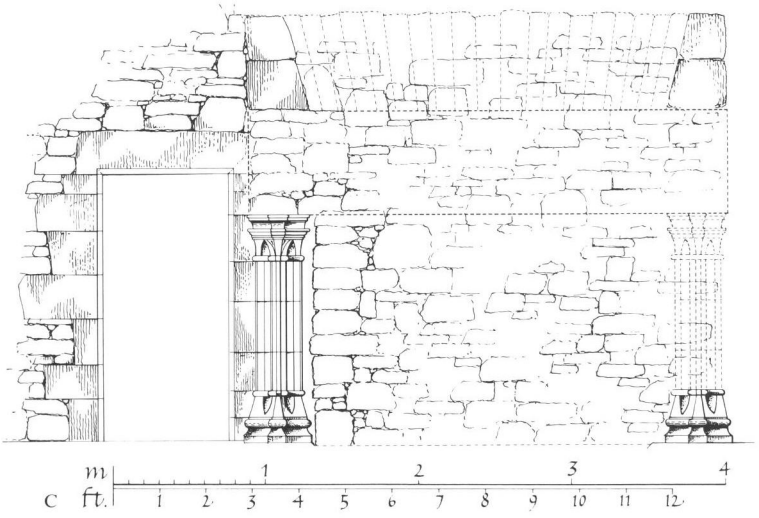
70mm chamfers. The original narrower first-floor hall was probably carried on timber joists above a low cellarage, and two socket-holes are visible in the SW curtain-wall just below the apex of the vault of the existing NW cellar. This is one of three into which the ground floor was divided by transverse vaults in the second period, each having a doorway from the courtyard. That at the NW end was otherwise unlit and featureless,[9*] whereas the middle cellar had a rectangular window to the courtyard and a door in the SE angle opening from the adjacent kitchen, both now blocked. The gun-port inserted in the SW curtain-wall in this cellar has an arched embrasure with a roughly-stepped internal sill, and transverse sockets inside the mid-wall aperture formerly held the timber gun-mounting. The kitchen was lit by a small opening with straight ingoes in the much-altered arched embrasure of the original SE window. It was encroached on at the E angle by the curved wall of the newel-stair and its



A

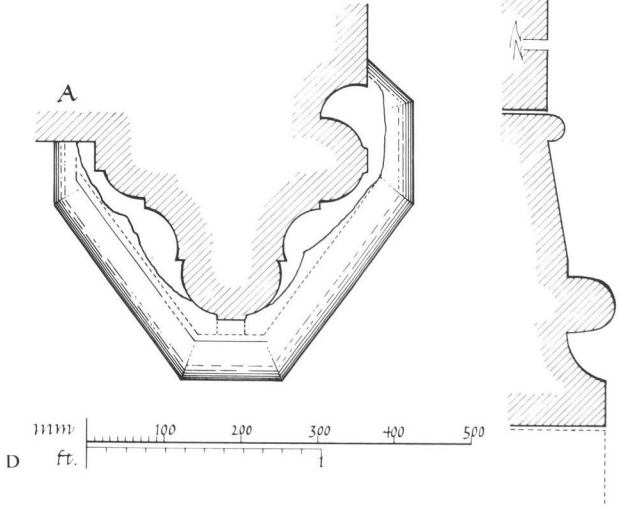


B

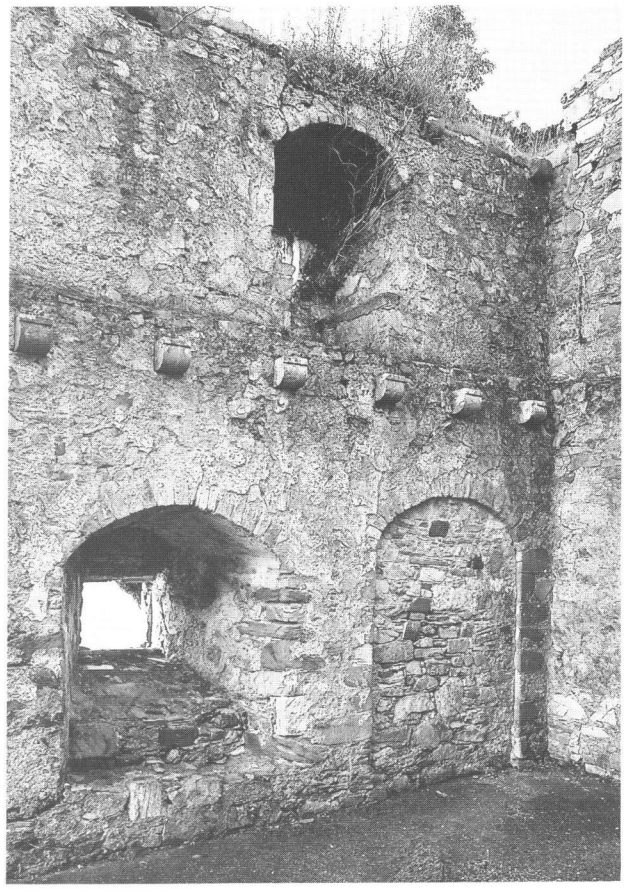


length was further reduced by a large fireplace, built against the SW wall and now blocked, whose chimney is visible above the wall-head on the engraving of about 1790. Its segmental arch, 1.9m wide and wrought with the 70mm chamfer characteristic of the second period, opened into a space about 1.5m deep, evidently incorporating on the NW an oven whose roof projects into the W angle of the kitchen as a block of rubble-masonry 0.7m deep.

The hall at first-floor level was entered from the newel-stair at the SE end of its NE wall, and a second doorway towards the NW end of the same wall opened into a timber gallery connecting it to the NW stair-tower and the upper floors of the NE range. The chamfered rybats of the SE jamb of the latter doorway are carved from the same blocks of mixed
241B schist and sandstone as the moulded NE jamb of a large
241C blocked fireplace immediately to the SE. Although the chimney-breast has been refaced and the edge-set slab-lintel spanning the 5.8m opening is not preserved, the springers of the relieving-arch above it remain *in situ*, as well as the complete NW jamb and the base of the SE jamb. These were
241D wrought with triple shafts divided by cavetto hollows and bearing fillets which splayed onto the moulded bases and capitals in a manner typical of late 15th-century Lowland



Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
A. interior of SW range from W hall-fireplace
B. NE jamb C. elevation D. profile-mouldings



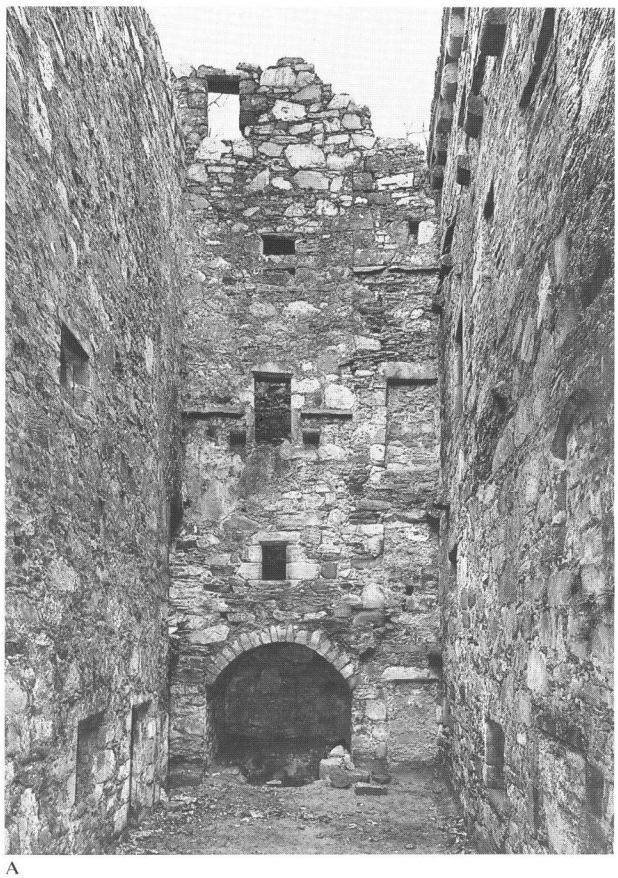
Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
interior of W angle of SW range

architecture.[10*] This upper end of the hall was lit by two windows in the SW curtain-wall, both having schist jambs and segmental arched embrasures with sandstone voussoirs. The NW opening, now blocked at the inner wall-face, has a tall rectangular embrasure whose jambs extend to the existing concrete floor and is probably of the second period, but the stepped sill and splayed embrasure of the SE window were probably associated with the early two-light sill visible in the outer wall-face (*supra*), the squareish daylight-opening and arched ceiling being a remodelling. At the NW end of the NE side-wall there is a blocked doorway which led to a small room in the adjoining wing above the well, its door being hinged to open into a recess in the NW end-wall. To the SE of the fireplace there is the embrasure of a window opening into the courtyard, which has a sandstone segmental arch-head similar to those of the windows in the SW wall although it is of more modest scale. The main part of the hall was about 4.5m high to the joists of the floor above, which were carried on runner-beams supported by corbels with moulded lips, one of which is set above the window just described, but the SE end, probably including the entrance from the newel-stair, was divided into two levels. Extensive refacing between the window adjoining the fireplace and a similar opening whose embrasure forms a lobby at the stair-head has obscured evidence of a possible screen or cross-wall in this area, but the spout of a slop-sink or basin for washing hands is visible externally. The space below the gallery was lit by a window in the SE wall, whose splayed NE jamb survives in a position similar to that lighting the kitchen below and which like it was probably of early 15th-century date. At the upper level there was an unlit mural chamber opening from the newel-stair, whose SW wall is rounded as in the kitchen below, and the NE ingo and arch-springer of a rectangular window-embrasure with bench-seats, probably of the second period, is preserved at the NE angle, leaving space for another embrasure in the collapsed S angle.

The second floor was probably divided into two rooms, although no structural division survives.[11*] The only remaining features of the SE half are the oblique entrance from the newel-stair, with a recess in the adjacent NE wall for the door to open flush, and the NW ingo of a rectangular window-embrasure with bench-seats, resembling that of the hall-gallery and also the one that survives intact 3.2m to the NW in the same SW wall. The latter window has an arched embrasure and a rectangular 0.75m daylight-opening, whereas a window 0.6m square is set at a higher level in a splayed embrasure immediately NE of the central fireplace in the NW end-wall. The fireplace, which like an adjacent aumbry and the other features at this level appears to belong to the second period, had plain rectangular jambs below corbels carrying a slab-lintel which has collapsed along with the relieving-arch. In the NE wall of this room there is a doorway opening into one of the small chambers above the well, which contains a mural garderobe (*infra*), and thence by the NW stair-tower to the NE range and the courtyard. The garret-floor of the hall-range was carried on corbels and scarcements in the side-walls, which on the SW presumably also supported the roof-structure. There were, however, overhanging eaves on the courtyard-wall, which unlike that of the NE range did not incorporate a wall-walk, and the raggle of the pitched roof is preserved on the NW face of the footings of the octagonal cap-house above the newel-stair at the E angle of the range. Three treads are preserved at the head of the stair, which at this level was 1.7m in diameter and opened onto the SE wall-walk by a narrow doorway. The former crowstepped SE gable, with a chimney which probably served a third-floor fireplace like that in the opposite end-wall, is shown in the engraving of about 1790, although the cap-house is not visible. The base of the corresponding NW gable contains the flue of the fireplace below, and an adjacent doorway to the NW wall-walk.

The North-west wing. The small wing filling the NW end of the courtyard is 4.1m in width and extends about 2.5m from the NW curtain-wall. It comprises a stair-tower only 1.5m in width attached to the NE range and a well, open to the courtyard, in the recess between the stair and the NW end of the hall-range, with four storeys of single rooms above. The well, now filled with rubble, is a roughly-lined pit about 1.7m by 1.5m, and possible tuskers in the N angle of the well-chamber indicate that it may also have been enclosed in the first period. The stair-tower provided the only means of access to the upper floors of the NE range, and also linked it to the hall and the chamber above it through the adjacent small rooms, which were entered direct from the stair at each level. A blocked first-floor doorway in the SE wall of the stair opened from a gallery, carried at the NE end on two corbels and evidently having a lean-to roof with a drip-course and

240B 243A

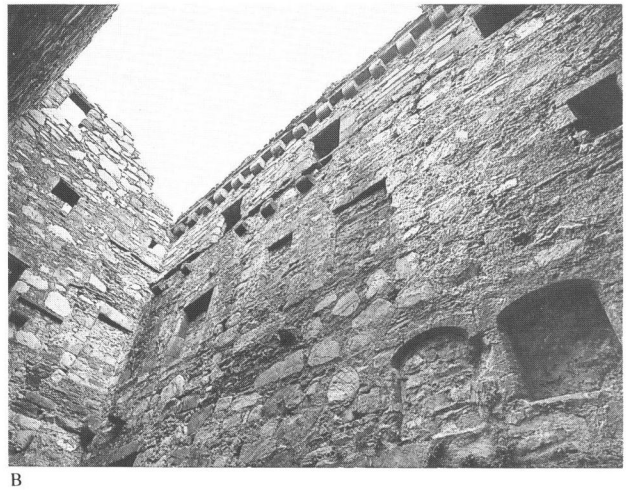


A

two corbels supporting the wall-plate; this gallery connected the stair to the doorway of the hall, above which there is a sloping raggle. A second-floor doorway opened into a similar but longer gallery running along the front of the NE range to the entrance of its SE first-floor room, while the entresol of the vaulted NW cellar and the rooms above it were entered directly from the stair. A string-course runs below the third-floor window of the stair-tower, and at this level its S angle appears to form a straight joint against which the front wall of the adjacent room is added. The stair probably originally terminated at this height, and there is evidence of the base of a gable at the same level as the wall-head of the NE range. The adjacent suite of rooms was probably heightened, by two storeys added to the original three, after the first-floor timber gallery had been removed. The sill of its second-floor window is set at the same height as the corbels of the lean-to roof, and like those of the upper floors the opening is larger than that at first-floor level. The segmental arch and vault above the well also date from this period, perhaps the late 16th or 17th century. The top floor is at wall-head level, and was presumably gabled above the SW end-wall, which was set on the NE wall of the hall and which contained chimney-flues, but the arrangement above the stair-head is uncertain.

The interior of the ground floor of the stair-tower is filled with rubble, but the next two levels preserve a straight wall-face to the NE, which may perpetuate the alignment of a return of the original curtain-wall, the NW wall being curved. The upper part of the stair was circular, about 1.7m in diameter, and the stumps of the treads are preserved in the wall. The rooms entered from the stair appear to have been altered, probably when the wing was heightened, and some decayed timber door-lintels remain *in situ*. In the first-floor room there was a small mural chamber, now blocked, set into the NE wall of the hall-range and entered from the SE ingo of the connecting-door in the W angle. The room above has a fireplace and adjacent aumbry, probably inserted, in the SW wall, while in the NW curtain-wall of the added third-floor room there is a mural chamber with a garderobe whose seat preserves a vertically-set front slab and a top slab with circular aperture, both of schist. It opens into a short high-level flue and is probably of the first or second period, but the original access is uncertain. The fourth-floor room had a fireplace set in front of the chimney-flue in the SW wall, and an adjacent full-length cupboard, with an aumbry and a doorway opening to the wall-walk in the NW side-wall.

The North-east range. The NE range of about 1500 comprised two transversely-vaulted cellars of unequal span, each containing an entresol floor and the larger SE one being sub-divided at ground level; two floors of residential accommodation, each having two rooms divided by a flue-bearing cross-wall; and a garret of which almost nothing remains, although its roof was complete in 1790. The original range was probably of similar width, but the only identifiable features are the external first-floor window-sills described above, and possibly the mural garderobe-chambers in the E angles of the first and second floors. Most of the NW end-wall and the return at the NE have collapsed, or at the lower level been buried by fallen rubble, and at a height corresponding to the entresol of the vault there is exposed a length of 1.9m of wall-face parallel to and set back about 1.7m from the presumed line of the outer face of the NW wall. This walling appears to return 1.7m from the NE wall but its purpose is uncertain; the space is too limited for a pit-prison, and there is no evidence of the lintels of a mural stair, but an early postern-gate may have given access to the platform adjoining the NE curtain.[12*]



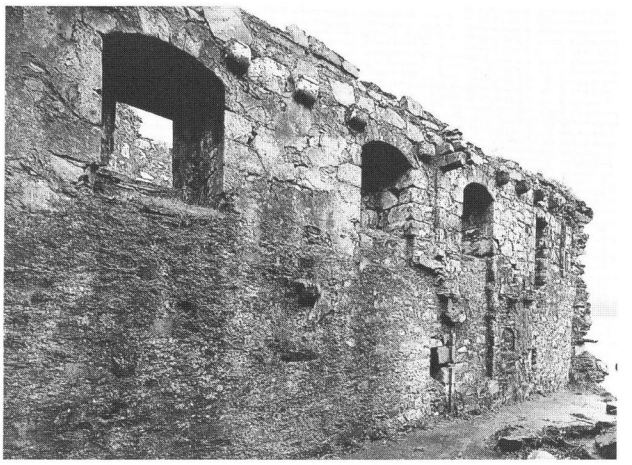
B

Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
A. courtyard and NW wing from SE
B. NW wing and NE range from S

240B 243B The SW wall facing the courtyard contains numerous chamfered openings, most of them lintelled but with two small elliptical-headed windows lighting the entresol of the SE cellar. The door to the entrance of the SE first-floor room, and one of the two windows flanking it, were evidently enclosed in a timber gallery 5.2m long and about 4.5m above the courtyard, extending from the second-floor doorway of the stair-tower. Its floor was carried on two pairs of corbels and its wall-plate, with string-course above, on five corbels, all with moulded lips. The purpose of a small and low blocked opening towards the SE end of the first floor, not identifiable internally, is not apparent. At second-floor level there are three rectangular windows, and above them the wall-head is carried out about 0.3m on close-set corbels supporting a string-course at the base of the parapet of the wall-walk, which preserves some spouts draining into the courtyard. The wall-walk was entered, in the final period of occupation, from the added top storey of the stair-tower, and its SE end provided working-space for the gun-loop in the adjacent curtain-wall. A cavetto skewputt at the SW end of the base of the SE gable, however, extends into this space and is probably of late 16th- or 17th-century date. Both gables were shown in the engraving of about 1790 as crowstepped and bearing chimneys, while a large transverse chimneystack surmounted the mid-wall.

The two vaulted ground-floor cellars are each 4.8m wide and about 3.8m high, but that to the SE is 6.7m in length, its vault spanning the longer dimension, and the other is only 4.5m in length. The SE cellar had two doorways from the courtyard, the wider NW one now being blocked, with an adjacent window lighting the NW half. It was divided by a slight transverse wall which supported the entresol floor-beams set in sockets on the longer axis, and the NW half contains two aumbries, one of L-plan, in the NW wall, while its NE end is almost filled by a block of masonry enclosing a stair which connects the NW cellar to the rooms above. This is probably an insertion blocking an original door between the two cellars, but the original access to the entresol floor of the SE cellar, presumably by a timber stair, does not survive. The entresol was lit by two elliptical-headed windows sharing a central mullion, whose position suggests that there was no internal partition at this level. The NW cellar was originally entered by a door at the NW end of the courtyard-wall, but subsequently, probably when the service-stair was added, this was altered to a window with a recess below its internal sill. The doorway at the E angle is now blocked, although part of the lobby at the foot of the inserted stair is visible through a break in the blocking. The entresol floor, unlike that of the other cellar, was floored by longitudinal beams in sockets in the side-walls of the range, and was lit by a window in the courtyard-wall, while an adjacent mural chamber contains a blocked opening on the NW, evidently a passage to the stair-tower.

Each of the two upper floors and the garret of the NE range were divided into two rooms, that to the SE about 6.5m and the NW one 5.5m in length, by a transverse wall 1.7m thick at first-floor level and 1.2m thick above that. It incorporates in the SE first-floor room the much-damaged NE base and shaft of a fireplace of about 1500, similar to that in the SW hall but with a deeper hollow on the inside. This fireplace was infilled with a narrower one bearing a bead-and-hollow moulding, probably in the early 18th century,



Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118)
interior of NE range from SE

and a doorway from the service-stair at the NE end of the wall may also be an alteration, but the remains are fragmentary. The main access to the first floor was from the courtyard gallery to a door, now blocked, in the W angle of the SE room, adjoining a communicating door in the transverse wall. A large window in the courtyard wall is now blocked, and much of this wall has been refaced internally, but the rectangular arched window-embrasure in the SE end-wall, built above an original sill in the curtain-wall, preserves a large aumbry with slots for a shelf and an external rebate for a timber door-frame. The corresponding embrasure in the NE wall is blocked, but a doorway gives access to a garderobe-chamber in the E angle, lit by an early slit-window in the SE curtain, which may have belonged to the early 15th-century range. It contains an aumbry, but the area of the flues has been damaged, and patched externally, and a flue from the chamber above now opens through the ceiling. The arrangement of the NW room probably mirrored that just described, but most of its outer walling has collapsed and the remainder been refaced. At the W angle there is one jamb of a splayed slit, evidently lighting a mural garderobe-chamber like that above and presumably of the first period, while there was probably a large window-embrasure where the stump of the NE wall has been refaced. A courtyard window adjoined the internal door in the S angle, and to the NW of it there is a blocked elliptical-headed recess of uncertain purpose, and a blocked doorway to the stair-tower. The SE wall incorporated a fireplace and a door to the service-stair, both much altered. The corbels supporting the floor above are much damaged.

Most of the transverse wall separating the two second-floor rooms has collapsed, although the splayed jamb of a possible fireplace in the SE room is preserved at the NE end, and the SW jamb of the door between the rooms also remains. However the surviving masonry of these rooms is less altered than that below and the arch-headed rectangular embrasures of three windows survive in the courtyard wall, two of them in the SE room, while a rather larger blocked embrasure occupies the SE end-wall of that room. At the SE end of the NE wall there is a small garderobe-chamber, probably of the first period like that below. In addition to the

window in the courtyard wall the NW room retains the SE ingo of a second-period window in the NE curtain, while the stump of the NW curtain preserves the door-jamb and aumbry of a garderobe-chamber in the W angle. These features seem to belong to the second period, like the doorway to the stair-tower. The garret floor was carried on corbels with moulded lips like others of the second period throughout the castle, and it presumably communicated with the adjacent stair-head and the wall-walks, but no internal features survive.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The MacLachlan family descended from Lachlan Mór, a great-grandson of the common ancestor of the Lamonts, MacSweens and MacLachlans, who was probably active in the middle of the 13th century. His son Gillescop held unspecified lands in Argyll in 1292, petitioned Edward I in 1296 for a grant of the forfeited 'barony of Molbride the young which is called Strath', and received a grant of lands in Glassary from Robert I. In 1314, as Gilaspec MacLouchlan, he granted to the Dominican Friary at Glasgow an annual rent of forty shillings from his pennyland of Kilbride beside 'my castle which is called Castle Lachlan' (*castrum meum quod dicitur Castellachlen*). The succession passed through Gillescop's brother, whose descendant Donald in 1456 confirmed the 1314 grant and added a further 6s 8d of rent.[13] The earliest part of the existing building is probably of the early 15th century, with the major remodelling at the end of that century. At this period the MacLachlans were allied by marriage to the Lamonts and Campbells, and in 1502 John MacLachlan of Strathlachlan, in the presence of the 2nd Earl of Argyll, granted a charter in his room at Castle Lachlan, which may have been one of the first-floor rooms in the NE range.[14]

The MacLachlans remained a family of considerable local importance, connected by marriage to both Lowland and Argyll families during the 16th and 17th centuries, but there are few references to the castle. It was garrisoned by the Campbell Captain of Dunoon on behalf of the local Committee of War in 1645, and again seized by Campbell forces in 1715 and 1745. Lauchlan MacLachlan served as colonel of a force of MacLachlans and MacLeans and Commissary of the Jacobite army in 1745-6. Following his death from wounds after the battle of Culloden in 1746 the proposed forfeiture of the estate was rescinded and a charter granted to his son Robert at the intercession of the 3rd Duke of Argyll. This chief in 1792 was still 'resolved to keep the castle in such repair as it was in when he succeeded to it, but finding it inconvenient for a family residence, he has just now built a good modern house close by the castle'. Part of the roof of the NE range remained intact in 1830, but the building was extremely ruinous by about 1890 when repairs were carried out by John MacLachlan, father of the present Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan.[15*]

119 Castle Sween

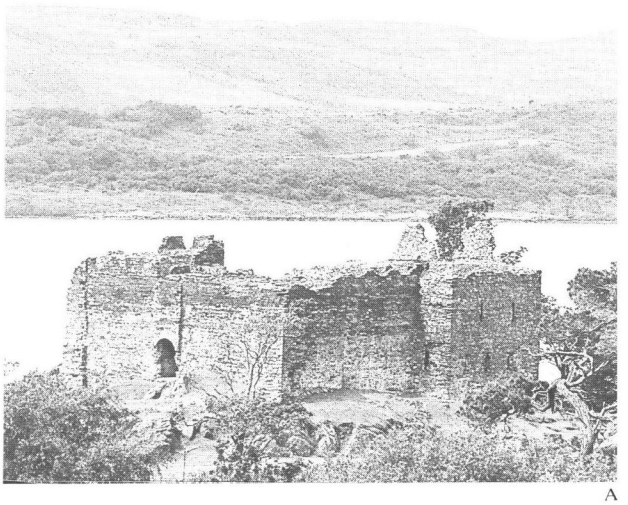
NR 712788 May 1989

The castle is situated on the N summit of a low rocky ridge on the E shore of Loch Sween, about 3km from the mouth of the loch. A level valley-bottom some 150m in width separates it from rising ground to the E, and it commands an extensive prospect of Loch Sween itself and, to the W, Jura.

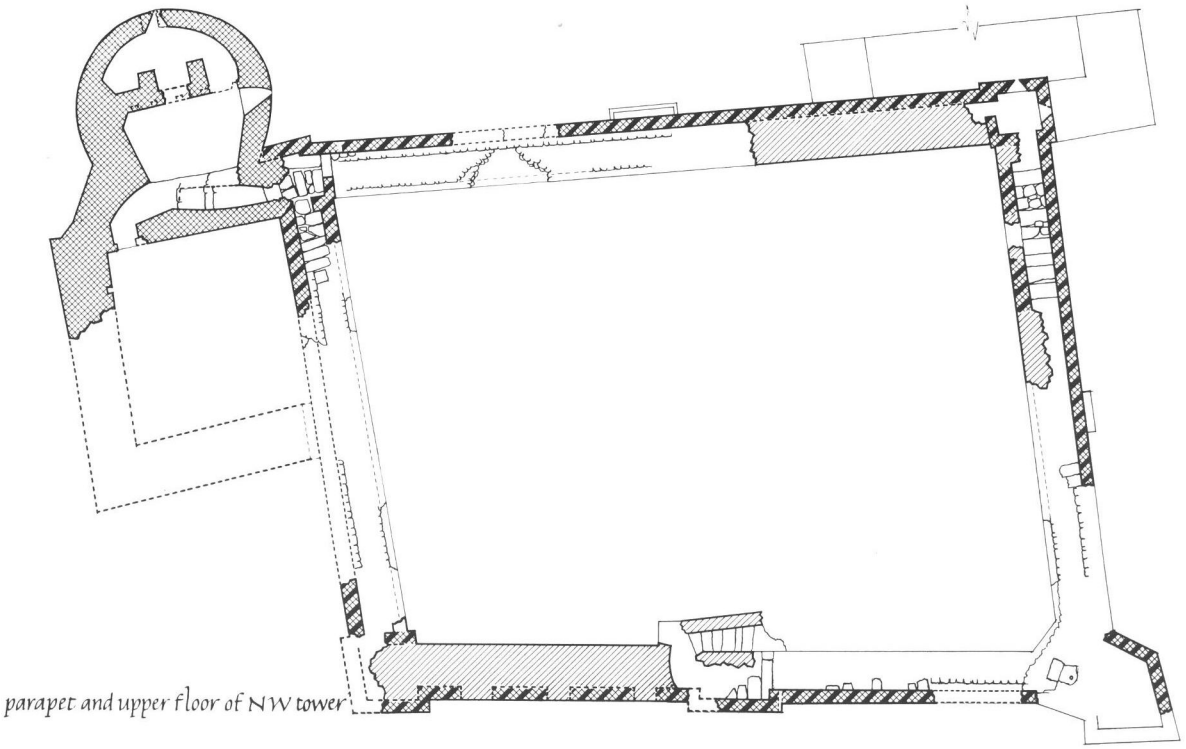


Castle Sween (No. 119) from SW

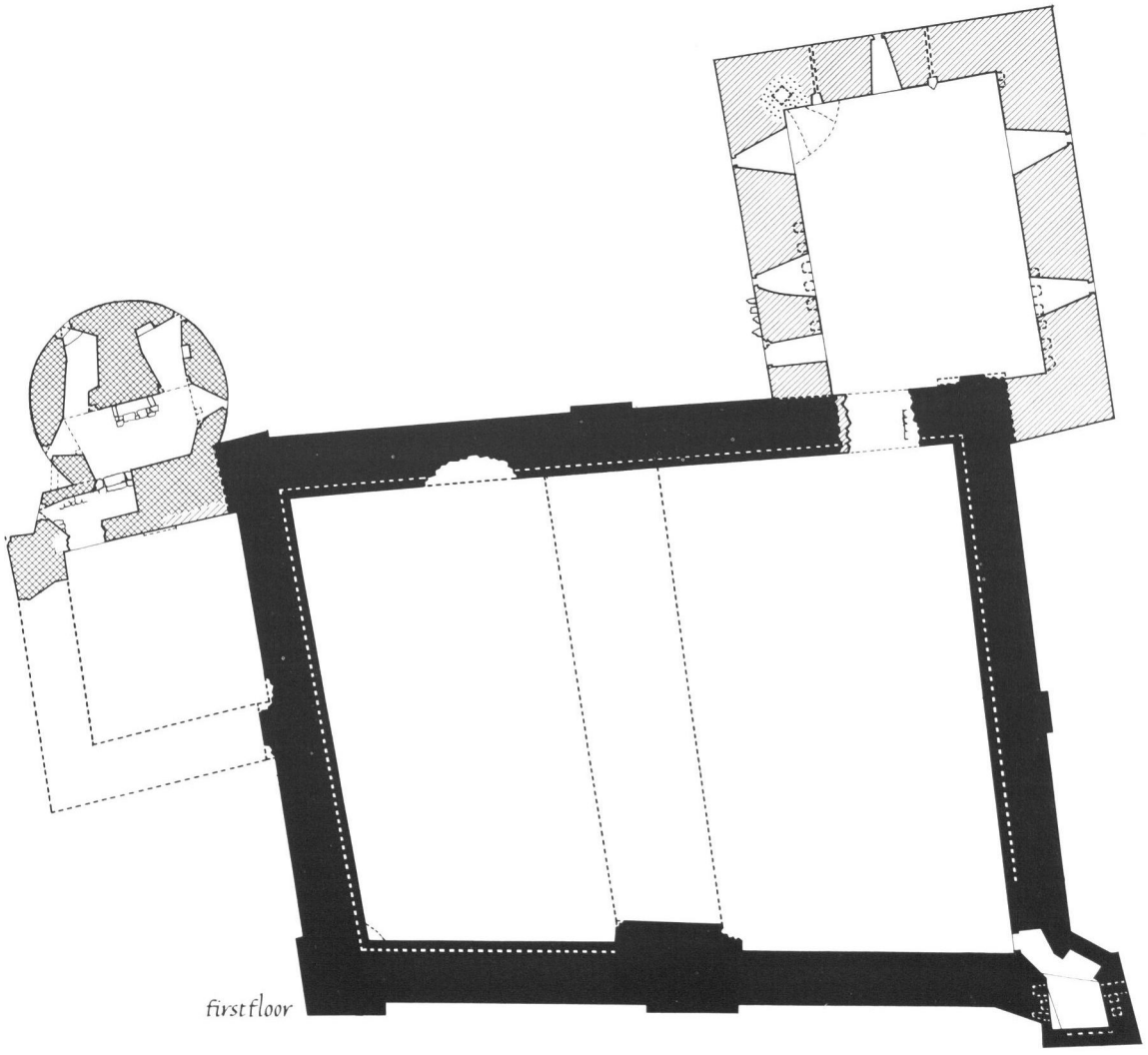
Castle Sween (No. 119)
A. view from SE
B. plans



A

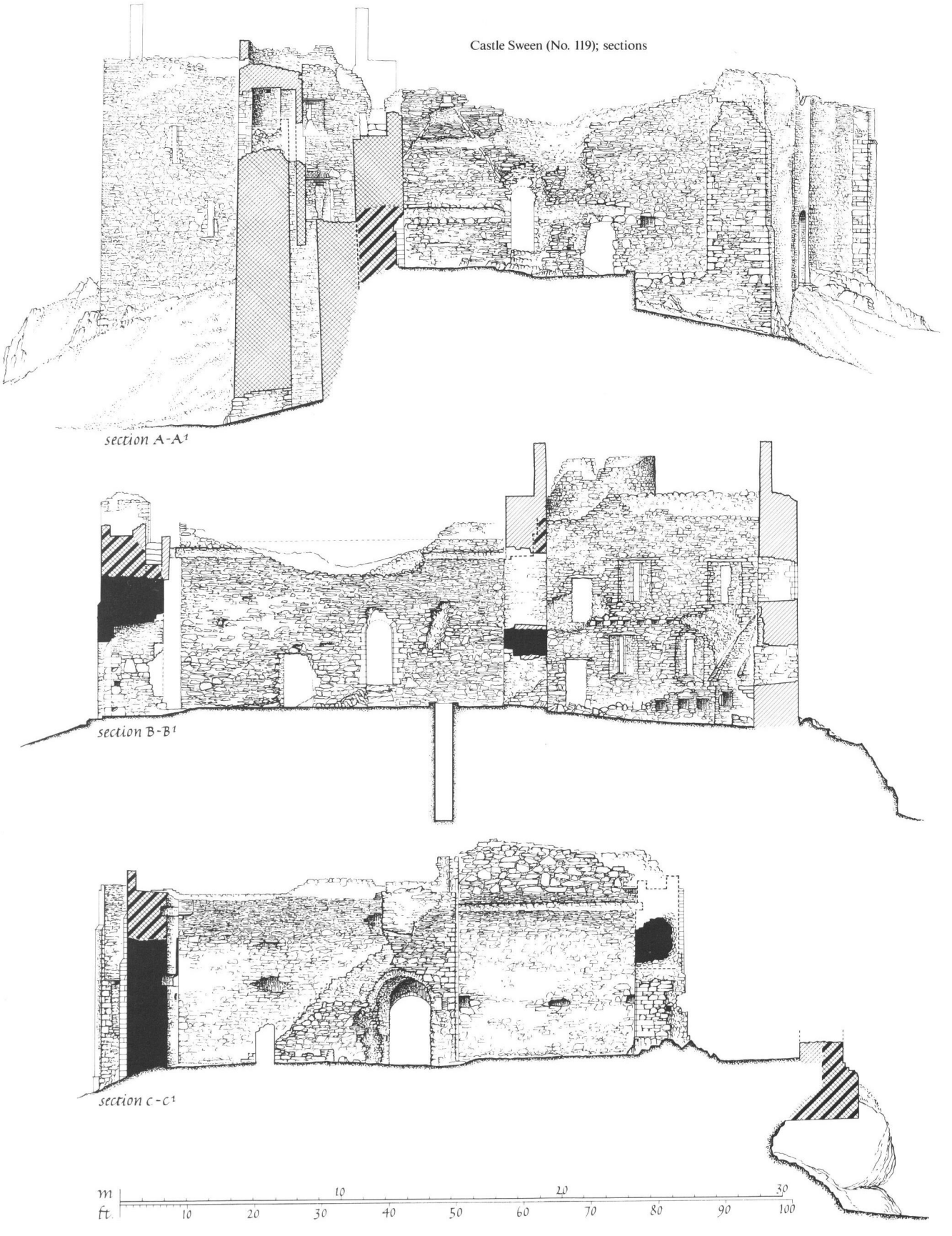


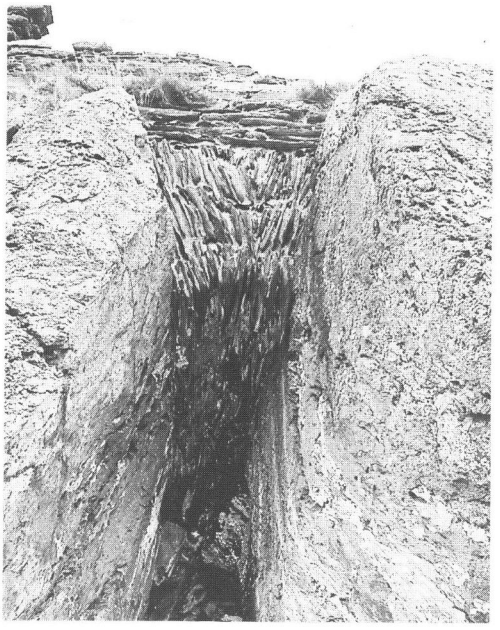
parapet and upper floor of NW tower



first floor

Castle Sween (No. 119); sections





Castle Sween (No. 119); supporting-arch in gully

Immediately NW of the castle a small inlet has been cleared of rocks to provide a boat-landing, while 160m to the SSW there is a gently shelving sandy beach. A more secure anchorage was available in the inner recesses of Loch Sween, in the Tayvallich area.

The rocks of the ridge on which the castle stands are bedded almost vertically, forming a series of rocky bosses interspersed with turf. Within the building, outcropping is visible in the E part of the courtyard and in the NE and W towers, while in the curtain-walls occasional tongues of rock project above the level of the foundations, which for the most part accommodate themselves to the irregularities of the underlying surface. Whereas the original quadrangular enclosure is founded on a fairly level platform, except at the SW angle, the addition of the NE tower required a considerable amount of underbuilding, and the NW round tower extends 7m below the level of the courtyard. The enlargement of the W range involved building upon a shattered mass of rock with a rounded upper surface, penetrated on the W by a gully and underlain at the SW angle by a small cave. Underpinning was provided by roofing the
249 gully with three courses of mortared chlorite-schist voussoirs carrying the footing-course of the W wall of the range. The E wall of the cave has been lined with masonry arranged in 'herring-bone' fashion. To arrest continued movement of the rock in this area, a concrete support-pier was inserted in the cave in 1983.

About 11m S of the S angle of the castle, a few courses of drystone masonry fill a gully in an otherwise uniform E-facing rock-face some 3m in average height. About 10m further S the outcrop is interrupted by a trough, 7m in width, which may have been enlarged by quarrying and probably formed the main landward approach. Several large tumbled boulders at the S edge of this trough may have fallen from a wall above, but there are no other identifiable remains of outer defences.

SUMMARY

The earliest part of the castle, a quadrangular enclosure, was probably begun by Suibhne, ancestor of the MacSween family, about the end of the 12th century. Some recent scholars, following Simpson, have interpreted this as the lower part of an intended keep,[1] but its irregular layout, comparatively limited wall-thickness and absence of windows all militate against this theory.[2] It is probable that the later arrangement of a small courtyard flanked by ranges was planned from the first, but the upper parts of the curtain-walls, containing chases for the roofs of these buildings, are constructed of different materials and belong to a second phase, probably in the early 13th century. This work no doubt followed the original intention in height and layout, but that some changes were made is demonstrated by the blocking of a garderobe-chute at the SE angle. Probably at the same period, a small single-storeyed wing with attached garderobe was built on a terrace outside the W curtain-wall and at right angles to it. The earliest identifiable range to be completed in the courtyard was attached to the E half of the N curtain-wall, but since the masonry of the surviving E gable differs from that of the early 13th-century wall-head on which it was set it cannot be closely dated.

During the second half of the 13th century the MacSweens were replaced as Lords of Knapdale by the Stewart Earls of Menteith, and although an expedition about 1300 by John MacSween to regain the castle is the subject of one of the earliest Scottish Gaelic poems, it remained in the hands of the Menteith family for at least a century. At about the beginning of the 14th century, when Sir John Menteith played an important role as the owner or constable of several castles in the Clyde estuary, the small W wing was incorporated into a three-storeyed tower with an attached circular garderobe-tower of impressive height, lit by crosslet-slits. The reconstruction of a mural garderobe at the NW angle of the courtyard probably belongs to the same period.

The final addition to the courtyard was the rectangular tower added to the NE angle, which contained a kitchen on the ground floor and a spacious chamber above. Although this has frequently been ascribed to the 13th century, partly because of two lancet window-heads which may be in re-use, it more probably belongs to the 15th century, when the MacNeill family of Gigha or their MacMillan kinsmen were constables on behalf of the MacDonald Lords of the Isles. The tower was associated with a two- or three-storeyed range filling the E part of the courtyard, which presumably contained the great hall, and the continuity of the wall-walk was interrupted by the N gable of this range. A parallel W range, leaving a narrow central corridor, was probably built about the same time.

From the late 15th century the keepership of the castle was held by the Campbell Earls of Argyll, but the only building works that can be assigned to this period were the intended insertion of vaults in the kitchen-tower and E range, perhaps in the late 16th century. The castle was garrisoned in the 1640s, but thereafter became ruinous. It was transferred to the guardianship of the Office of Works, now the Scottish Development Department, in 1933. The present survey was carried out in advance of a major consolidation of the masonry in 1985-8, but has been revised to take account of

information revealed by that work and by the excavation of part of the courtyard in 1989.[3]*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

THE MAIN ENCLOSURE. The earliest work in the castle is the curtain-wall, from 1.7m to 2m in thickness, which encloses a quadrangular courtyard measuring 20.6m from WNW to ESE by 14.5m transversely at the W end and 16.7m at the E end. The external angles are strengthened by broad clasping buttresses, and the walls by mid-buttresses. These vary in size, that at the SE angle being enlarged to include a garderobe-chamber, and the S mid-buttress to accommodate the principal entrance. Sandstone weathering-courses at varying heights were used to reduce their depth, and in some instances their widths.

The rubble-masonry is built of irregular slabs of local rubble, mainly quartzite, bonded in lime-mortar with pinnings of chlorite-schist. Many of the slabs are set on edge to form a smooth wall-face, and there are frequent continuous courses. Lavish use was made in the quoins and door-surrounds of a medium-grained sandstone, mainly grey in colour although some blocks include orange bands. This stone has weathered badly, but some diagonal tooling is preserved on blocks on the SE garderobe-tower. The masonry appears to have been harled throughout. The upper parts of the walls, from an average height of about 6.5m, have been completed or rebuilt almost entirely with slabs and small blocks of chlorite-schist, but the sandstone quoins of the buttresses continue above this level.

Much of the curtain-wall is built without any visible footing-course, but special provision was made at the SW angle, where the underlying rock is irregular. The W part of the S wall is founded on a scarcement 0.1m in projection, while the adjacent section of the W curtain-wall has a double-stepped plinth projecting 0.6m and up to 2m in height. The inner face of the S wall in this area is also founded on a low plinth. Outside the E curtain there is a wide rubble footing with bevelled facing-stones, which resembles that of the NW tower and is probably an addition of late medieval date.

A remarkable feature of the curtain-wall is the complete absence of original openings other than the S entrance, and a postern-doorway in the W wall. The former opening, 250B occupying the whole width of the S mid-buttress and formed entirely of dressed sandstone, has had a daylight opening of about 1.8m and a height to the arch-head of 3.35m. Its outer jambs are mutilated so that all evidence of the door-check is lost, but in the semicircular arch-head the outer order of square-arrised voussoirs remains intact, while weathering-marks suggest the former existence of an inner order recessed about 160mm. Rough sockets in both jambs, at heights of 0.3m and 2.1m, mark the former position of the hinge-brackets of a two-leaved door, and there is a deep bar-hole in the W ingo. The barrel-vaulted entrance-passage is 2.4m in length, additional depth being gained by the construction of 251B an open stair against the curtain-wall to the E. The sandstone surround of the inner arch has been robbed, but it appears to have been a round-headed arch about 4.2m in height.

251C The postern-doorway immediately N of the mid-buttress of the W curtain is much mutilated, although part of the S

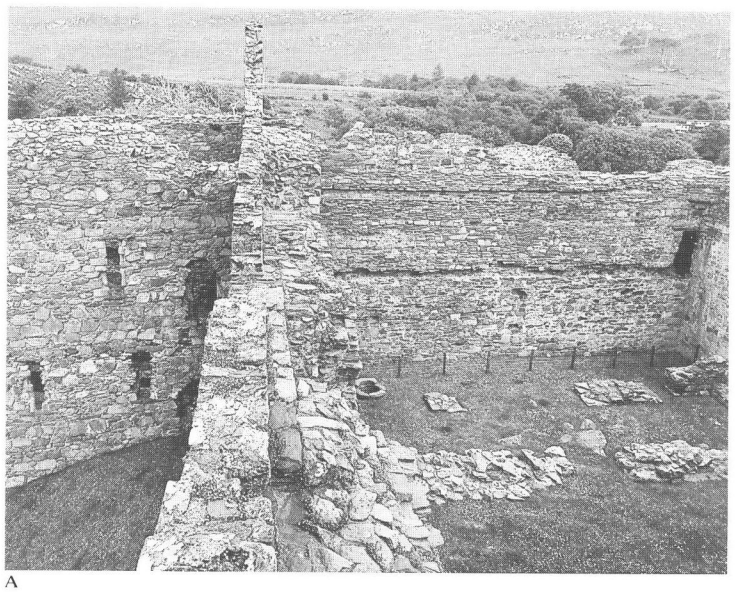


A

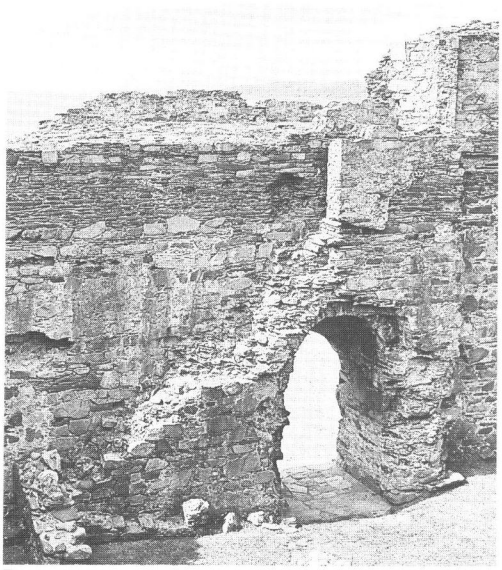


B

Castle Sween (No. 119)
A. N curtain-wall and NW tower from NE
B. entrance-archway and buttress



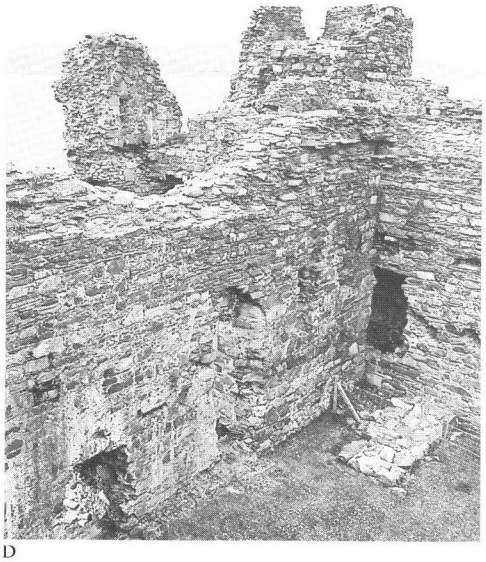
A



B



C



D

Castle Sween (No. 119); interior of enclosure

A. view from W
B. entrance and stair from NE
C. W curtain-wall
D. NW angle

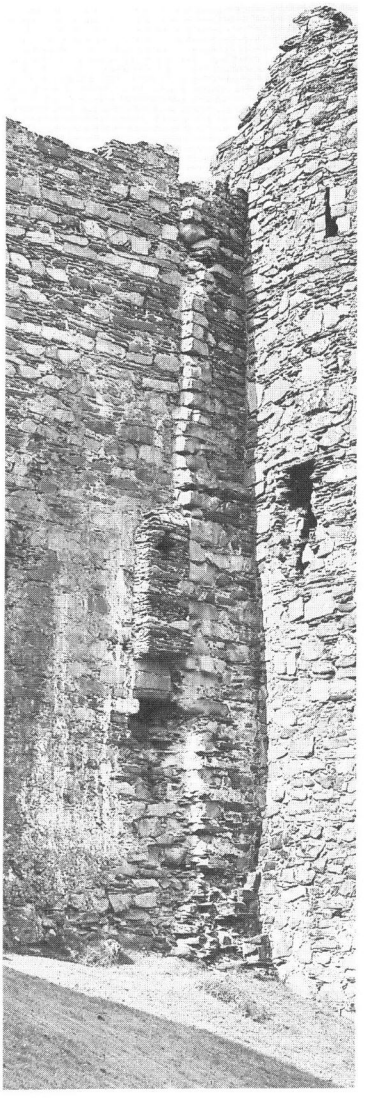
jamb of the rear-arch preserves a 130mm chamfer. It had a daylight width of about lm and a height of about 2.8m to the arch-head, which was probably semicircular.[4] The passage was paved with schist slabs resting on a spur of rock about 0.7m above the courtyard, and was provided with a bar-hole in the S ingo. At a later date a second doorway was driven obliquely through the curtain-wall immediately S of the mid-buttress, whose lower quoins were removed to make way for its N ingo.

The garderobe-tower at the SE angle is of irregular internal plan, although at first-floor level this has been partly corrected by the re-alignment of its W wall. Its S wall is only 0.4m in thickness, and to compensate for this weakness much of the internal facework of the lower part of this wall is of sandstone ashlar, which was also used for the surround of the double garderobe-chute in the E wall. This garderobe has a well-formed outlet with a sloping back, about 1.2m above external ground-level. At first-floor level within the tower both flues are visible because of the later removal of facing-stones; it can be seen that they are roofed over at this level, and it is uncertain whether they ever functioned, although they were probably designed to serve a chamber at about the level of the existing wall-head. The only garderobe serving the first-floor room contained a single vent discharging into the NE re-entrant of the tower; this angle is bevelled at a lower level above three courses of corbelling, and immediately above the vent the oblique wall-face is carried out a further 0.4m above a massive schist lintel, to provide additional space at wall-head level. This first-floor chamber was entered by a flat-lintelled opening at the S end of the E curtain, and the

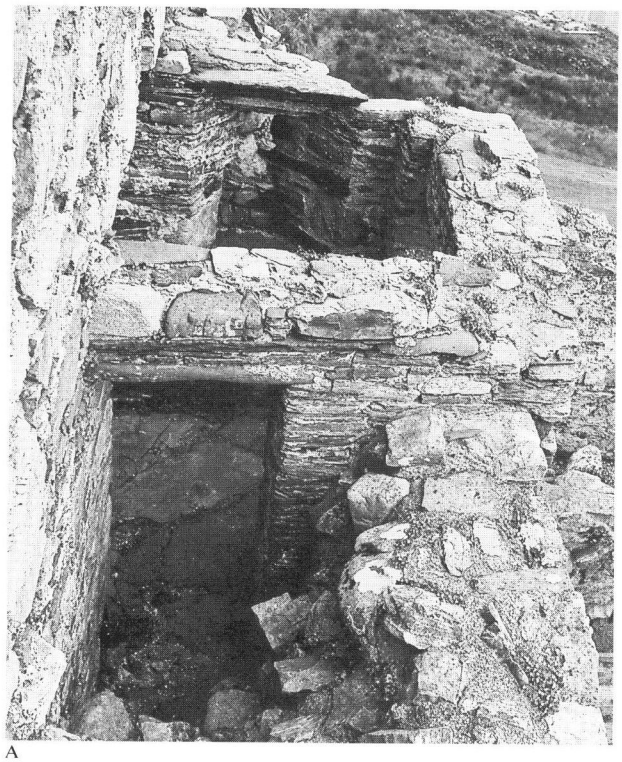
entrance-passage and chamber are both roofed with schist slabs, supported on internal corbels at the SE and SW corners. The floor of the chamber, which is unlit, was originally carried on slight scarcements in the E and W walls, above which shallow chases contain the impressions of runner-beams. Subsequently these were replaced by massive joists set in sockets in the E and W walls; one of these sockets runs through to the outer face of the E wall, and another has penetrated the garderobe-chute already described. The ground floor of the tower is featureless, and could only be reached from above; its use is uncertain.

The original access to the garderobe-chamber is also uncertain, although in the later period it was entered from an adjacent range. Where the walls of the courtyard are preserved to wall-head level it can be seen that all of them, except the E half of the S curtain, have been provided with a carefully shaped chase, about 0.4m high and 0.3m deep, at a height of about 7m in the predominately schist masonry of the second phase. This feature was presumably intended to house runner-beams or wall-plates supporting the rafters of a series of ranges, but it is uncertain whether any was built, and evidence of various later arrangements is provided by a series of rough chases and sockets broken into the curtain-walls, and by massive footings in the E half of the courtyard, which survive to a maximum height of 0.7m. At least two of these footings are of two periods, and it is possible that the earliest remains are the truncated section of a wall running E to W, 6m from the N curtain and perhaps related to a first-floor chase at a height of 2.2m in that curtain, which extends W from the NE angle for 12.6m. A large robber-trench continuing the line of the S wall towards the E curtain was excavated in 1989. The range thus formed was probably associated with a gable preserved in the inner parapet of the E wall-walk (*infra*), and its rafters were no doubt carried on the N by a wall-plate set in the earlier chase. This fragment of wall was later incorporated into a N-S wall, with a central doorway 1.5m wide and splayed on the S only, and another doorway at the N end. The range thus formed was 8m in internal width and a series of masonry piers, together with a socket at a height of 3.2m in the S curtain, evidently carried an axial beam supporting its floor-joists, which were fitted into a chase at a slightly higher level in the E curtain. This level corresponds with the threshold of the first-floor opening into the late medieval NE tower, while the relationship of the demolished wall to the head of the stair in the S curtain suggests that the wall was still standing when the stair-head was altered at a late date (*infra*). Part of the N wall-walk was filled by a mass of added masonry to form the N gable of the range, which evidently rose to a height of three storeys. MacGibbon and Ross about 1890 recorded an L-plan footing in the S part of this range, and excavation in this area in 1989 revealed complex industrial remains including two probable kilns, probably dating from after the abandonment of the castle in the 17th century. The rock-cut well in the NE angle of the courtyard, which was shown by excavation in 1989 to be an early feature, was probably always enclosed in an undercroft; it is about 5m in depth and has a later kerb of large segmental schist slabs.

Whatever the original intention for buildings in the courtyard, these successive ranges in its E half, with respective internal dimensions of about 12.5m by 6m and 16.5m by 8m, probably comprised the principal accommodation in the castle for most of its period of occupation. It is not evident whether any buildings were completed in the W half of the courtyard in the early period, but a mural garderobe-chamber with its floor at a height of 1.1m was provided at the NW angle. An adjacent N-S footing, later doubled in thickness, and a socket at a height of 2.2m in the W curtain, probably mark the position of a former covered stair to this garderobe, whose entrance had a sandstone surround. The chamber, 2.1m in internal height, is an original feature of the curtain, but may at first have given access to a postern-door. Most of the garderobe-chute has been destroyed but the wall above it, in the re-entrant of the NW angle-buttress, is carried on a schist corbel-lintel and 252
built of the same material. It incorporates a crosslet-slit, 0.41m high and 0.29m across the arms, and this suggests a late 13th- or early 14th-century date for the alteration, which appears to be filling an opening 0.7m in width.



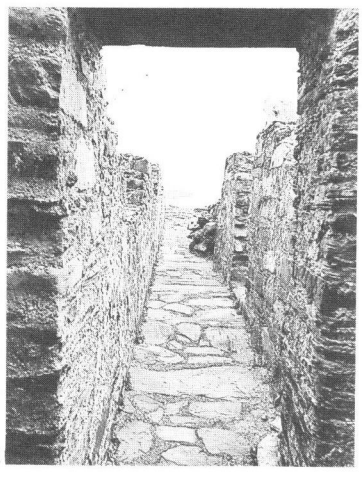
Castle Sween (No. 119)
garderobe in re-entrant of N curtain-wall


A

The stair leading to the S wall-walk is integral with the S curtain-wall and entrance-passage, and was originally open. In the late medieval period, however, it was enclosed in the E courtyard-range, and subsequently the lower steps were obstructed by an axial wall which was perhaps designed to carry a double vault in the S end of the range, similar to that begun in the NE tower (*infra*). The lowest sandstone tread remains *in situ* to the E of this wall, and the stumps of several others are visible, but at a higher level the treads were of schist. It is likely that in the final period the stair was entered from the first floor of the former E range, and the upper flight is enclosed on the N by a late parapet-wall which at the E end overhangs the wall-face below by its entire thickness of 0.4m; in this area the parapet is supported by the treads of the stair itself, and its E return probably abutted the outer face of the W wall of the E range.

The wall-head, except for the area in the E half of the N curtain-wall where it has been heightened as a gable (*supra*), and a similar area W of the stair-head in the S curtain, preserves evidence of two main phases of construction. In all four curtain-walls it can be seen that the existing 0.45m outer parapet rests on a scarcement which is probably the remains of an earlier parapet, 0.7m in overall thickness. The height of this original parapet is obscured by added masonry on which the present wall-walk and inner parapet (where they survive), are placed, but in the N wall it can be seen that the inner wall-face of the parapet runs down flush for about 1m below the later paving-slabs, to about the level of the continuous wall-chase. It may have been hoped that the roofs of the courtyard-ranges, particularly if they were to be of pitched rather than lean-to form, would obviate the need for an inner parapet, and the altered wall-walk was perhaps a consequence of the change in plan as regards these buildings. The height of the wall-walk above the courtyard was about 7m in the original arrangement and 8m in the revised one. The later parapet of the E curtain-wall retains traces of the lower parts of crenellations, and in the W half of the S curtain the late-medieval heightening of the wall-head in different materials has preserved the outlines of three crenelles, from 0.7m to 1m in width, whose sandstone jambs had been almost wholly removed.

In the remodelled wall-head, the outer parapet is stepped forward above the mid-buttress of the S curtain to provide extra space at the head of the stair and above the entrance, while above each of the angle-buttresses the parapet-wall was heightened to form a small chamber. That at the NE angle, 1.4m square internally, is preserved to a height of 1.8m. It was entered from the adjacent wall-walks by narrow doorways, 1.6m high to their schist lintels, and was lit by narrow splayed slits, with flat sills and splayed heads, in the N and E walls. The slit in the N wall now opens into the late-medieval NE tower and the other is blocked by the butt of the S wall of the tower, while the W doorway is blocked by added masonry, probably of the 15th century. Although only the lowest courses of the other chambers are preserved, their arrangement appears to have been similar, except that the SE chamber was larger and of irregular plan; a shallow pivot-hole for a harr-hung door is visible in its threshold, and the S door of the NE chamber shows the same feature. On the courtyard sides, the angles of these chambers were carried on bridging-slabs. The paving of the wall-walks was composed of flush-set schist slabs, some of which underlie the outer parapet, and there are occasional weep-holes in the parapets of the N and S curtains. Short lengths of an inner parapet-wall, 0.55m in thickness and leaving a wall-walk 0.9m wide, remain at the N and S ends of the W curtain, and the seating for a similar wall is visible in the E half of the S curtain.


B

Castle Sween (No. 119)
A. NE angle-turret of enclosure from W
B. E wall-walk from NE angle-turret

In the N part of the E wall-walk the inner parapet is formed by the surviving lower part, 1.85m in maximum height, of the E gable of a former E-W range, probably of 13th-century date (*supra*). At either end of the gable an irregular mass of masonry has been added, restricting the wall-walk at one



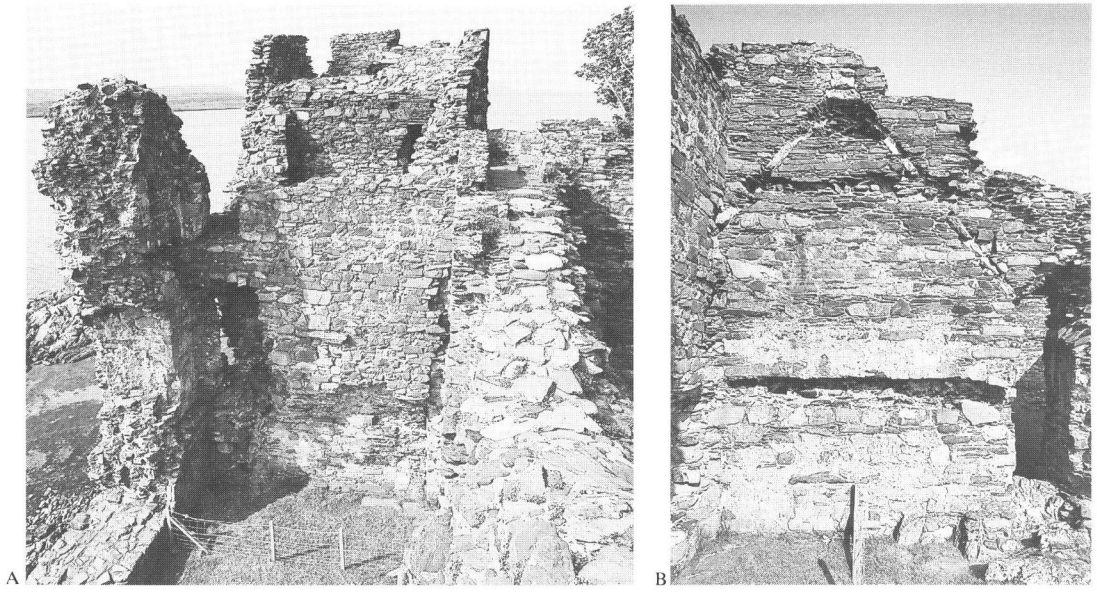
Castle Sween (No. 119)
view from NW

point to a width of less than 0.5m. This suggests that the gable was preserved as part of the side-wall of the late-medieval E range, and the doorway at the centre of the gable was probably created or remodelled at this period or later, possibly from an original window. Its splayed ingoes are of sandstone whereas the door-surround was of schist; the threshold indicates that the daylight-opening was 0.4m in width and wrought with a 60mm chamfer, while shallow sockets mark the position of an internal door-frame.

The masonry added to form the N gable of the E range rises about 2m above the former level of the N wall-walk, but no significant features are preserved and the height of the side-walls is not obvious. The corresponding masonry W of the stair-head in the S curtain rises to the same level and its rubble contrasts strongly with the chlorite-schist of the older crenellated wall-head (*supra*). At the W end it completely filled the chamber above the SW angle-buttress, while its E end is slightly curved to give extra space at the head of the stair, and incorporates the S jamb of a former window lighting the stair. This masonry was evidently designed as the S gable of a W courtyard-range, and there are three socket-holes below at an appropriate first-floor level, but no corresponding foundations have been preserved. However, the footings of a N-S wall, described as being of slight construction, were recorded immediately W of the main entrance about 1890,[5] and if, as seems probable, the range was contemporary with the E hall-range of the 15th century, a narrow central corridor resembling that of Old Castle Lachlan (No. 118) would have been formed.

THE WEST RANGE AND NORTH-WEST TOWER. This is the most difficult part of the castle to analyse owing not only to the collapse of much of the S and W walls onto the beach below, but also to the complexity of successive alterations and additions. In its final arrangement, dating probably from the late 13th or early 14th century, a rectangular tower measuring about 10m from N to S by 7.5m transversely over all abutted the N half of the W curtain-wall. At the N end was attached a cylindrical garderobe-tower 6.5m in diameter, which stands to a height of 17.5m, the lower 7m being below the general level of the castle. The W wall of the rectangular tower survives at the N end to a height of three storeys, but for the most part is reduced to a maximum height of only 0.7m, and large masses of fallen masonry, including features such as window ingoes, lie on the rocky shore below.

Despite its fragmentary state, sufficient evidence remains to show that the tower incorporated parts of an earlier wing aligned E to W and measuring about 6.7m by 4m internally. Part of the W gable of this wing is preserved as a 0.75m outer skin in the reduced central portion of the W wall, and the return of its S wall probably controlled the alignment of the straight N ingo of a ground-level embrasure whose S side is splayed (*infra*). In the thickness of this two-period wall, *248* *255A,B*



Castle Sween (No. 119)
A. W range and NW tower from S
B. W curtain-wall with roof-raggle of early W wing

about 3m N of the original SW angle and midway along the length of the gable, there are visible some of the sandstone rybats of the N side of a splayed opening not less than 0.7m high and with traces of a sill about 1.7m above ground level. The evidence for the height of this early masonry is obscured by the N ingo of a large first-floor window-embrasure, but externally it can be seen that the earlier work, constructed mainly of slabby schist and resembling the masonry of the upper parts of the courtyard-walls, survives to a height of about 2.5m. It returns at the NW angle to a bevelled face following the irregularities of the underlying rock, and then returns E to a butt-joint with the round tower on an alignment which coincides with the N face of the NW angle-buttress of the courtyard.

The N wall thus formed was from 2.1m to 2.4m in thickness, and contained several mural features. At the present internal NW angle of the tower, and partly overlain by the later skin-wall, there are the sandstone jambs of a blocked doorway 0.8m in width, whose E ingo incorporates the newel of a spiral stair. The thin N wall of the dog-leg passage at first-floor level above this stair rests on a scarcement which represents the upper limit of the original wall, and the S and E walls of this passage, together with the E wall-face of the round tower, probably also perpetuate early wall-alignments, although it is not certain whether first-period masonry is preserved to this level. This stair presumably led to a mural garderobe-chamber whose outline is represented by the E part of the first-floor passage. At ground-floor level in the N wall of the early wing there was a recess 0.4m in depth and at least 1.6m in height, extending for 3.1m from the E jamb of the blocked doorway to sandstone quoins close to the NW angle-buttress of the courtyard. A sandstone block at low level in the centre of the recess suggests that it was once sub-divided, but its purpose is uncertain; it seems too shallow to have been a fireplace, but may have housed a buffet or other furnishings.

The E gable of the early wing was formed by the outer face of the W curtain-wall, and much of the sandstone raggle of its steep-pitched roof is preserved, from the presumed eaves at a height of about 3.8m on the S to its apex marked by two sandstone blocks at a height of 7.7m. The top 2.5m of this raggle appears to be contemporary with the schist masonry of the upper part of the courtyard wall, whereas the lower slabs have apparently been set in a groove cut into earlier masonry and packed with small pinnings. At the N side the lowest visible stone of the raggle is set in a notch cut into the quoin of the NW angle-buttress, but the raggle presumably continued behind the later masonry of the N wall. The chases cut into the E gable at heights of 2.3m and 5.5m probably relate to the floor levels of the later tower, and there is no evidence that the early wing contained more than one storey. The roof-raggle indicates that the S wall of the wing returned just N of the earlier of the postern-doorways leading from the courtyard, and a slight footing is preserved at this point; it is also noticeable that an area of upstanding rock terminates or has been cut away N of this line. The suggested alignment of the S wall, which evidently contained the entrance-doorway to the wing, corresponds with the SW angle already noted.

The association of this wing with the upper part of the courtyard-wall, by its masonry and by the structure of the roof-raggle, suggests an early 13th-century date. It was, however, of very slight construction compared with the MacSween hall-house of the same period at Skipness, Kintyre,[6] and it was probably of a single storey, heated by a central hearth. The provision of a garderobe suggests that it was designed as a private chamber rather than a kitchen or service-building.

The S part of the tower that replaced this early building has almost entirely disappeared, and the existing E-W revetment-wall at the edge of the rock-platform, 2.6m N of the SW angle of the enceinte, appears to be of recent date,

although it may incorporate older masonry. The last point at which the footing of the W wall of the tower can be traced is 8m S of its internal NW angle, and a socket opposite this, in the mid-buttress of the W curtain, suggests that the S wall returned at this point, with a door and bar-hole at the E end. The position of the later of the postern-doorways immediately outside this wall would be identical to that of its predecessor in relation to the early 13th-century building, and the removal of the quoins of the mid-buttress may have allowed the butt of the wall to be bonded into it. The chase in the wall above the postern presumably housed a porch above the two doorways. The early postern itself was probably blocked at this period, since a floor-chase crosses it at mid-height, although a large break in the wall above it allows the possibility that a first-floor opening to the tower was formed.

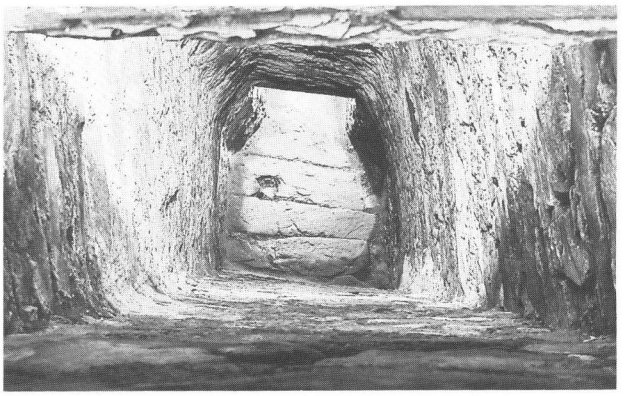
The tower contained on each of its storeys a room measuring about 6.5m by 5.5m within walls up to 2m in thickness. Apart from the bar-hole of the presumed S doorway, the only extant feature of this period in the ground-floor room is the embrasure in the W wall whose N ingo may overlie the S wall of the earlier wing (*supra*). It is paved with schist slabs and the 0.73m internal opening preserves its lowest sandstone rybats, wrought with 70mm chamfers and checked for a door. Only the inner half of the splayed S ingo survives, however, and the size and purpose of the daylight-opening are uncertain. In the N wall, the masonry blocking the entrance to the earlier spiral stair probably belongs to the period of the tower's construction, and the chamber served by the stair was probably at a lower level than the later first floor.

At first-floor level, the N half of the W wall contained the large window-embrasure already mentioned, which was lintelled with flat slabs. Its surviving N ingo has sandstone rybats at the internal and daylight openings, and was splayed except for a straight entry 0.5m in length. Its position in the wall allows room for a second opening to the S, and this is also suggested by one of the masonry fragments on the shore, which incorporates fragments of two embrasures, 1.3m apart. The details of the ingoes differ from the surviving one, however, and the 1.4m thickness of their wall, as compared with the 1.8m of the W wall at first-floor level, suggests that they came from the storey above.

The N wall at this level contains the damaged entrance of the dog-leg passage to the garderobe-tower. The passage is lit to the W by a wide-splayed slit penetrating the bevelled wall-face that was superimposed on earlier masonry (*supra*). In the E part of the N wall was a fireplace, subsequently blocked, whose sandstone W jamb supports a massive schist corbel; the lintel is not preserved, and the E jamb probably coincided with the NW angle-buttress of the enceinte.

The second floor of the tower retains no features except a socket-hole of uncertain purpose towards the N end of the W wall, and the lower part of the doorway of the curving passage that communicated with the garderobe-tower and the wall-walk of the main enclosure. At this level the upper part of the E wall was formed by the comparatively slight outer parapet of the W curtain-wall, and it is not clear how the tower was roofed.

The round garderobe-tower extending N from the W range was evidently built at the period when the latter was remodelled. In both cases their masonry is predominantly of angular rubble with frequent through courses, although for obvious practical reasons a greater proportion of small material is used at the upper levels. The masonry at first-floor level is clearly of one build, and to the N of the window lighting the dog-leg passage at that level there is a series of corbels spanning the sharp re-entrant angle between the round tower and the N wall of the early 13th-century wing. Moreover, the internal arrangements of the tower are related to the floor levels of the adjacent range. Its lower 8.5m are solid, except for the carefully constructed main flue, 1.6m by 1.2m in section, and the inclined and paved passage that allowed the pit to be cleaned out. The jambs of the external opening of this passage are of sandstone, recessed within a slight sloping plinth which bears nailhead-ornament.



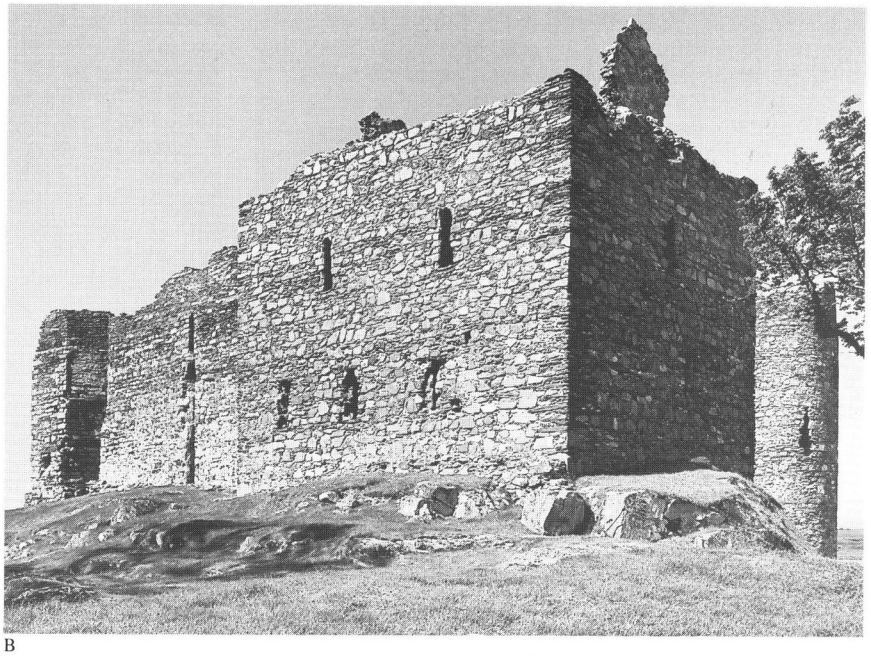
Castle Sween (No. 119)
garderobe-flue in NW tower from above

At the level entered from the first floor of the W range, the tower contained a single room in the S half, between the chordal N wall of the adjacent range and a parallel wall on the diameter of the tower itself. This room, measuring about 4m by 2.1m, accommodated a single long garderobe-chute against the N wall, and was lit by splayed slits to the E and W. These slits have lost most of their sandstone surrounds, but that in the E sector was about 1.6m in height, and its embrasure is spanned by a schist lintel carrying a flat relieving-arch. At each end of the N wall of the room there is a doorway leading into a mural chamber of irregular plan and containing a single slit-window. The window in the E chamber preserves the worn upper stones and the splayed sill of a cross-bar, 0.6m below the lintel and about 0.36m in width. The sill of the slit itself is destroyed, but the lowest sandstone block in the NW jamb indicates an original opening about 1.4m in height. The ingoes of this window contain two shallow aumbries. In the W chamber the slit-window is very damaged, but appears to have been of similar form to that just described. Below the sill there is a chute which is too awkwardly positioned for a garderobe and may have been a machicolation.

The floor of the main chamber in the main storey of the tower was carried on scarcements in the N and S walls. The room extended further to the S than the one below, and a mural stair at that side led up to the wall-walk of the main enclosure. It was lit only by a slit in the E wall, and a doorway N of this embrasure entered a curving passage in the N half

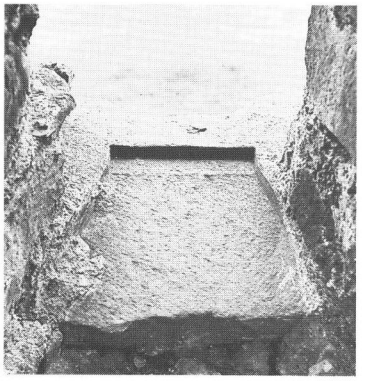


A



B

Castle Sween (No. 119)
A. slabbed ceiling of garderobe-chamber in NW tower
B. view from NE
C. sill of window in E wall of NE tower



C

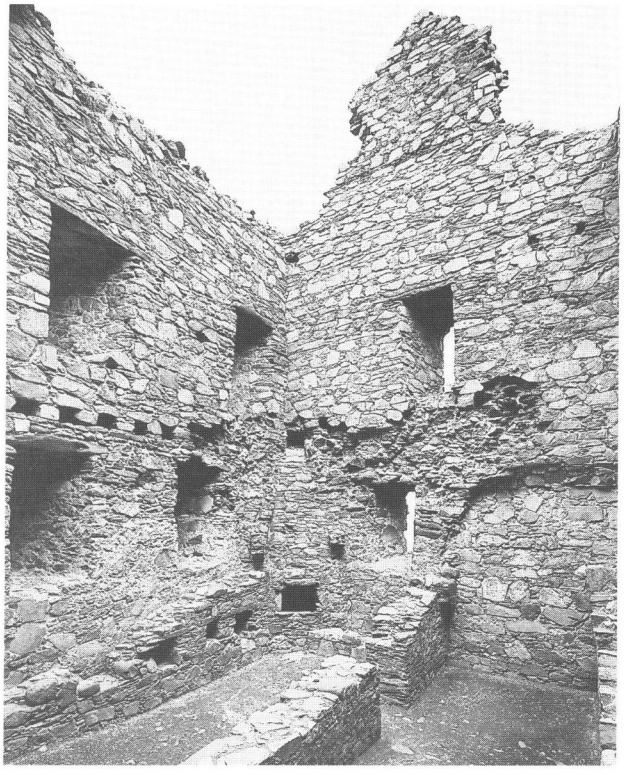
of the tower, spanned by a ceiling of close-fitting slab lintels. A recess S of the passage housed a garderobe-chute and was lit by a window in the N wall. The upper floor of the tower was of stone in the N half and of timber, carried on joists fitted into mural sockets, in the S half. On the N its parapet is preserved to a height of 1.1m and incorporates a weep-hole. As was noted by Simpson,[7] it shows traces of three embrasures; that facing N, the only one to preserve both jambs, is 1.1m in width. The means of access is uncertain, but was probably by steps from the S room below, or else from the garret of the adjacent W range.

THE NORTH-EAST TOWER ('MACMILLAN'S TOWER'). The last important addition to the castle was this substantial rectangular tower, whose E wall lies 3.5m beyond the original enclosure and returns to abut the E face of the NE angle-buttress. The quoins of the N face of the buttress were evidently removed, doubtless for re-use, before the tower was constructed. It measures about 9.5m from N to S by 7m transversely within walls 1.8m to 2m in thickness, and contained two main storeys, the upper floor being related to the corresponding level of the E courtyard-range (*supra*). The masonry is composed principally of angular quartzite rubble, which at various heights is brought to level courses, probably indicating seasonal building-breaks; the quoins are formed mainly of thin slabs of schist. The tower was well lit, on the ground floor by a series of tall windows having 180mm daylight-openings, with sandstone jambs and schist sills and lintels wrought with 60mm chamfers and socketed for iron stanchions. Their internal embrasures are splayed and roofed with flat schist slabs. At first-floor level the two windows in the W wall are of similar form, but with 0.3m openings and 80mm chamfers. The single window in the N gable, however, and both of those in the E wall, have sandstone lancet-heads set in embrasures resembling those of the other windows.

The tower was entered, presumably through the E range, by a ground-floor opening about 1.25m in width, and at first-floor level by a doorway of which only a few stones of the E ingo survive. Close to the S end of the W wall there is a postern-doorway giving access to a narrow terrace; its external surround, which appears to have been of sandstone, has been entirely destroyed, but it was evidently furnished with two bar-holes and the passage is slab-lintelled. A similar opening at first-floor level, of uncertain purpose, has likewise lost its sandstone surround and shows no evidence of a bar-hole. At a higher level in the outer wall-face N of this opening there is a group of rough corbels, and there are two others in the outer face of the N wall, all possibly intended to support scaffolding.

The first-floor room in the tower, whose floor was carried on close-spaced joists set in sockets in the side-walls, was spacious and well-lit, but contains no other features except for the doorways in the S and W walls, and two damaged water-outlets in the N wall. The absence of a fireplace was perhaps compensated for by the room's position above the kitchen, which originally occupied the entire ground storey and rose to a ceiling-height of 4.5m at the N end. The original kitchen-fireplace was probably in the E half of the N wall (*infra*), and a water-inlet with a chlorite-schist external basin and internal spout penetrates the E wall close to this position.

248 258



Castle Sween (No. 119)
interior of NE tower from SE

Subsequently, probably in the 16th or early 17th century, it was planned to divide the room into two narrow compartments roofed with barrel-vaults springing from an axial wall and from extra thicknesses of rubble masonry added to the side-walls. Two of the windows in the E wall were blocked, but a recess was left in the skin-wall to allow continued use of the water-inlet, and four small recessess, presumably aumbries, were formed in the W wall. Sockets for the vault-centering of the E compartment are identifiable in the E wall, and the axial wall, with a doorway in the N half, stands in places to a height of 1.5m, but there is no structural evidence that the vaults were completed. In the NW angle there is a large circular domed oven, apparently contemporary with the intended vaults, and built into its curving front wall are the corbels of a fireplace whose flue enters the N wall at first-floor level. The probable position of the original fireplace is marked by a massive corbel encased at the N end of the spine-wall, and by the set-back of the N wall to the E of this; the position of the flue is not visible, however.

The gables of the tower are placed at the inner faces of the N and S wall-heads, allowing room for a wall-walk outside them. Although both gables are partially preserved to almost their full heights, there are no identifiable openings, and access from the wall-walk of the main enclosure was blocked by the masonry of the N gable of the E courtyard-range. No evidence of flooring survives at this level, and it is uncertain whether the garret space was utilised.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The castle and the adjacent loch take their names from Suibhne, a chieftain of Irish descent and ancestor of the MacSweens, whose position in the family genealogy indicates that he was active at about the end of the 12th century. This date is consistent with the architectural characteristics of the building, and indeed the 16th-century Irish chronicle of his descendants records that Suibhne was its builder.[8] Later tradition in Argyll remembered 'Swine Ruadh' ('Suibhne the Red') as 'Thane of Knapdaill and Glassrie', and another Campbell history recorded a marriage-alliance with 'Dugal MacSwine of Skipnish whose predicessors were proprietors of Knapdail and Kelislate (South Knapdale), and built that large house Castle Swine'.[9] Dugald was son of Suibhne, and with his nephew Murchadh was an important landowner in the middle of the 13th century, appearing as a witness in a Paisley charter of about 1232-41 along with Walter Stewart, Justiciar of Scotland. In 1261 Dugald was lord of the 'castle' or hall-house and the adjacent chapel at Skipness, which was then reckoned as part of Knapdale. His grant in that year to Paisley Abbey of the patronage of a Kintyre church was witnessed by Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and in the following year, in a confirmation of the same grant witnessed by Dugald and his nephew Murchadh, the earl referred to his own recent acquisition of the lands of Skipness from Dugald. There is no other evidence of the disposition of MacSween lands between different branches of the family, and it is not known whether the Stewarts or their Comyn relatives already held land in Knapdale, but it may be significant that Murchadh's death in 1267 took place in Ireland. Walter Stewart granted churches in Knapdale (Nos. 45, 71, 76) to Kilwinning Abbey during the second half of the 13th century, and an act of parliament of 1293 included 'the Earl of Menteith's land of Knapedal' in the new sheriffdom of Lorn. Walter Stewart died soon thereafter and was succeeded in Knapdale by his younger son, Sir John Menteith.[10]

The turbulent period of the Wars of Independence afforded to the MacSweens an opportunity to regain their heritage. In 1301 John MacSween, apparently a nephew of Murchadh and lord of Fanad (Co. Donegal), wrote to Edward I describing his service in the Firth of Clyde with a fleet commanded by Hugh Bisset, and his subsequent visit to 'my land of Cnapedale', which Edward had previously granted to him. He found it occupied by an armed force led by John (MacDougall) of Argyll in support of Sir John Menteith. In 1310 Edward II granted to John MacSween and his two brothers 'the whole land of Knapdale which formerly belonged to their ancestors', to make them more hostile to 'our enemy and rebel, John of Menteith', and other enemies of the king.[11] This may have been the occasion of the 'tryst of a fleet against Caistéal Suibhne (Castle Sween)' recorded in the celebrated Gaelic poem that describes in heroic terms the fleet and its leader, John MacSween, who returns to 'a pleasant anchorage in the bosom of Knapdale' as the rightful lord of the land. This period may have seen the strengthening of the castle by the addition of the W tower with its attached fortified garderobe-tower. The MacSweens were evidently unsuccessful in their attempt to regain Knapdale, but remained in Ireland as important landowners and leaders of mercenary forces.[12*]

Despite an abortive grant of Knapdale to John MacDonald of Islay, the future Lord of the Isles, by Edward Balliol in 1336, it appears to have remained in Menteith hands. In 1357 Sir John Menteith's grandson of the same name was still described as 'Lord of Knapdale and Arran', although four years earlier he had granted properties in Knapdale, including the pennyland of 'Castle Swine', to Archibald Campbell of Lochawe. Following Sir John's death about 1360, however, Knapdale appeared among the territories controlled by Robert Stewart, possibly as heir to the deceased Menteith line. In 1376, as King Robert II, he granted 'half of our lands of Knapdale' to his son-in-law, the same John, Lord of the Isles, who had received Edward Balliol's grant.[13] In 1430, during the brief forfeiture of Alexander, Lord of the Isles, James I granted to two Ayrshire knights the custody of 'the royal castle of Soon', along with the islands of Gigha and Danna which pertained to that keepership. Ten years later Alexander granted these lands to Torquil MacNeill, constable of Castle Sween, and two of Torquil's sons also held that office. Neil MacNeill of Gigha, named as keeper in a charter of 1455, was the subject of a Gaelic elegy by his wife, which associated him with 'Dùn Suibhne, that greensward of a stronghold of generous men'. His brother Hector appeared as keeper in a witness-list of 1472, but was presumably succeeded by Alexander MacMillan soon thereafter, if the family tradition that the latter was Hector's son-in-law and served as keeper for the Lord of the Isles is correct.[14] While it is architecturally possible that the NE or 'MacMillan's Tower' may have been built at this period, the time available for such a major building-campaign was limited. Knapdale and other mainland territories of John, Lord of the Isles, were forfeited in 1475, and in 1478 he was summoned to answer before parliament for 'his tresonable assistence . . . to (the king's) Rebellis and tratouris being in the castell of castelsone And for art and part of the tresonable stuffing of the said castell with men Vitals and Armis for weire (war). And for the . . . halding of the said castell contrar to the kingis maieste'. Although John was restored to some of his Knapdale lands in 1481, in the same year Colin, Earl of Argyll, received an extensive grant of lands in Knapdale 'with the custody of the royal castle of Castlesone'.[15]

The royal grant was renewed to successive earls of Argyll, and as with other castles they appointed keepers, Duncan Campbell being captain of Castle Sween in 1553. He succeeded his brother as laird of Auchenbreck, and he and his successors held extensive lands in North Knapdale from the earls of Argyll. Duncan's widow was resident in Castle Sween, but was evicted by one of her nephews some time before 1592, when her son in turn ejected the nephew and his family and restored his mother to possession.[16] The castle was an assembly-point for part of the 7th Earl of Argyll's expedition against the MacDonalds of Islay in 1615, but in the highland warfare of the 1640s it played a defensive role, being used in 1646 as a centre for the import of meal from Ireland and its distribution to other garrisons. Later tradition recorded that the castle was captured and burnt by the royalist forces of Alasdair MacDonald, probably in 1647, and it was probably not re-occupied, although a small hoard of coins, at least one of which belonged to the reign of Charles II (1660-85), was discovered when the area inside or close to the enclosure was cultivated in the early 19th century. In 1653 the Cromwellian commander, Col. Lilburn, reported that 'certaine great guns lye att Knapdrale (*sic*) between Swin Castle and Rosse', but it is not clear whether these had been part of the castle's arsenal.[17*]

None of the five tenants named in the township of Castle Sween in 1693 had more than one hearth, although a mill was attached to it. Following the division of the Auchenbreck estate, the 4th Duke of Argyll in 1763 granted to Donald Campbell of Castleswyne, possibly a younger son of Sir James Campbell, the four merklands called 'the Pennylands of Pennychastell', with the mill and 'the custody of the house called the castle of Castleswyne'. Parts of the castle were already in a state of collapse at this period, however, for Currie recorded the fall of masonry from the W tower into the loch 'many years' before 1830.[18] Photographs of the 1860s[19] show much of the masonry obscured by a dense growth of ivy, which restricted the investigation by MacGibbon and Ross and was removed only after the proprietor of the Ellary estate placed the ruin in the guardianship of the Office of Works in 1933.

120 Motte (possible), Cnoc Mhic Eoghainn, Ballimore

NR 922832 October 1986

This steep-sided and densely-overgrown mound is situated about 30m E of the shore of Loch Fyne in wooded policies some 100m SW of Ballimore House. It appears to be a natural mound, artificially scarped in the medieval period and modified to provide a setting for later burial-enclosures on the summit. Its name suggests a traditional association with the MacEwans of Otter (see No.137)

The mound rises to a height of about 9m above a surrounding ditch. Its oval summit-area, which measures 24m from NE to SW by 15m, is reached by a causeway and approach-track, probably of recent date, ascending the W flank of the mound.[1*]

Two rectangular 19th-century burial-enclosures occupy the summit of the mound. Above a blocked doorway in the N wall of the NE enclosure there is a bronze plaque recording that this was 'Formerly the burying place of the family of Campbell of Otter 1855'. The SW enclosure contains four mural monuments commemorating Susan Campbell (d. 1852) and the family of Mungo Nutter Campbell of Ballimore (d. 1862).

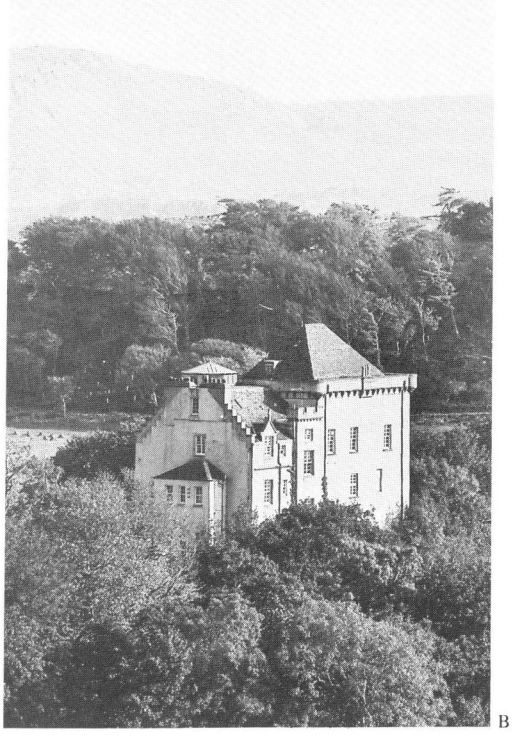
121 Craignish Castle

NM 771016 April 1984

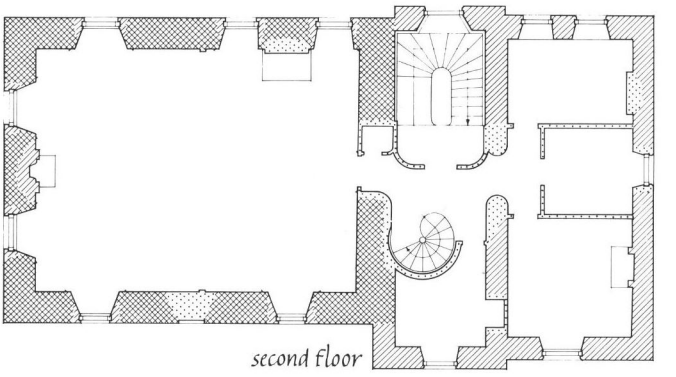
The much-altered and extended remains of this late medieval tower-house stand on a level tongue of land overlooking the head of Loch Beag, an inlet of the Sound of Jura about 3km from the SW end of the Craignish peninsula. In its existing form it comprises work of three main periods, together with at least two phases of alterations in the 20th century. The ground floor and part of the first floor of the three-storeyed tower-house occupying the S part of the site appear to represent work of late 14th- or early 15th-century date, the castle being recorded as incomplete in 1414. The remaining walls of the tower were subsequently reconstructed and the interior remodelled at some date in the 16th or 17th century, judging by a few surviving architectural features. A two-stage N range, in existence in 1797,[1] was added to the tower, but in 1837 these additions were replaced by two- and three-storeyed ranges in English Elizabethan style designed by William

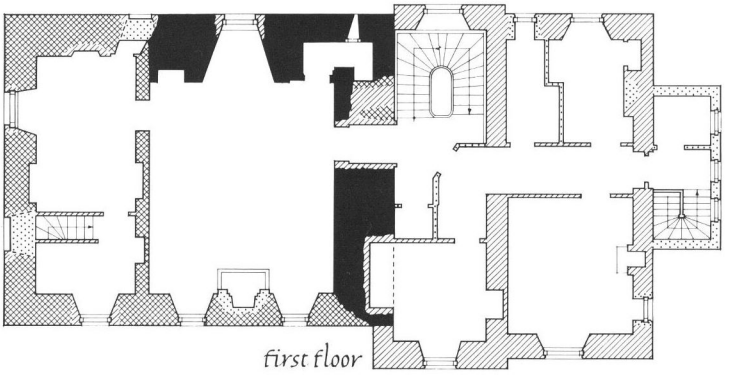


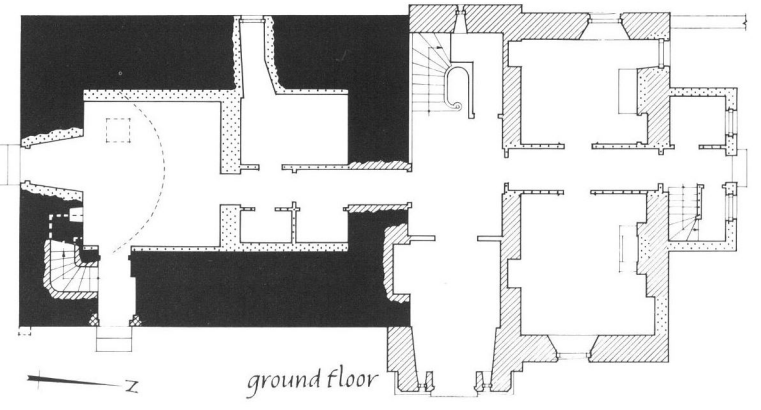
A



B







C

Craignish Castle (No. 121)
A. view from E, *c.* 1900
B. view from NW
C. plans

Burn,[2] and the upperworks of the tower were rebuilt at the same time. These additions have since been reduced to two of the original four bays of the three-storeyed N range, a two-storeyed stair-wing being added against the centre of the new N gable-wall, which was an original internal flue-bearing wall. The crenellated octagonal upper storey of the 1837 entrance-tower has also been reduced in height, while the tower-house itself is now covered with a high hipped roof.

The walls throughout are of harled rubble-masonry, while most of the exposed dressings, including the ashlar-faced porch in the E side-wall, are of a greenish sandstone, possibly from Ardentallan or Barrnacarry,[3] and are generally of 19th-century or modern workmanship. The tower measures 12.6m by 10.2m over original walls varying at ground level from 2m to 2.5m in thickness. A tusking-stone at the SE angle indicates an actual or proposed eastwards continuation of an

associated enclosure-wall, and towards the S end of the E side-wall there is a ground-floor entrance-doorway, possibly original but with a lightly reworked 17th-century surround. It has round-arrised rybats and there is an incised mason's mark on the reveal of the upper rybat of the S jamb. The doorway in the S end-wall is modern. Apart from a small first-floor slit-window at the N end of the W side-wall and a pair of first-floor E windows, which may preserve their original daylight-openings, the window-openings in the tower are of 19th- or 20th-century date and contain modern frames. At the wall-head the open parapet and angle-rounds project on a series of triple corbels of 19th-century character and the centre of each parapet-wall is advanced in the form of a false machicolation around the chimney-stacks; the NE angle-round is largely concealed within the adjacent octagonal turret.

The original entrance at the S end of the E side-wall gives onto a short passage containing a restored wrought-iron yett, and a mural stair, which was reconstructed in the 19th century, rises within the SE angle. The ground floor has an axial barrel-vault and the site of an infilled pit-prison recorded in earlier accounts[4] lies close to the SW angle. The doorways, window and brick-built partitions at this level are otherwise modern insertions. The first floor of the tower is divided unequally by a transverse wall, possibly part of a 17th-century scheme of reconstruction in which only the N end of the W side-wall and the N wall itself were preserved in their original 2m-thick form. The first-floor N room thus incorporates a deeply-splayed window-embrasure flanked by an aumbry and a small L-shaped mural chamber, possibly the site of an original garderobe. In the outer face of the N end-wall, visible from the later staircase, are the partially blocked remains of a chamfered window-surround bearing sockets for stanchions and relieving-arch above. Fireplaces and flues for the two first-floor rooms are set in the rebuilt portions of the E and W side-walls.

An early 20th-century scheme of decoration in both rooms comprises oak panelling, brass door-furniture and plaster friezes and cornices, all bearing reliefs of West Highland foliated and interlaced motifs based largely on the late medieval funerary monuments of the Iona school. The stone chimneypiece and overmantel in the E wall of the N room are especially elaborately wrought with effigies and galleys.[5*] The second floor of the tower now forms a single modernised room containing early 20th-century panelling to dado height and an Adamesque chimneypiece in the S end-wall; there has been a second fireplace towards the N end of the W side-wall and an earlier division probably ran transversely across the middle of the room.

The gableted porch of the surviving stump of the 1837 wing contains a blank shield within the tympanum. A long tiled entrance-lobby, panelled to dado height, leads to the door of an open-well geometric stair on the W side. In the S wall of the entrance-lobby, E of the later door into the tower, there is a segmental arched recess and a straight joint in the masonry which probably relates to the earlier structural history of the tower and its additons. The plain surviving interiors of this wing call for no special mention, except that the third floor displays part of a 19th-century queen-post roof-truss.

Gardens associated with the castle, which appear on Langlands's 1797 map of the estate, are located below the E scarp of the promontory on which the castle stands, but the rampart and ditch that evidently formed part of the castle outworks are no longer in evidence. 'The garden contains a stone basin, 0.85m in diameter and 0.72m high, carved with blank shields on the facets and with cable moulding and wrought-iron scrollwork around the head.

Within the castle policies at NM 775014 are the remains of the so-called 'Green Lady Bridge', a 19th-century dry bridge which formerly carried a footpath from the castle to the old parish church (No. 67) across the public road. The surviving remains consist of a pair of abutments partly formed out of natural rock, some 2m wide, 3.3m high and about 12m apart.

A long causeway at the head of Loch Beag leads to Island Trarach (NM 770013) where there is a mock artillery battery 11.8m long and 3.2m wide, incorporating a pair of seaward-facing splayed embrasures.

CARVED STONE. Set into the inner face of the SE gable-wall of the restored outbuilding SW of the cottage at Duine (NM 790028) there is a stone carved in false relief with the initials GC MC and the date [1]69[?3], which is believed to have come from Craignish Castle. The initials are probably those of George Campbell of Craignish (d.1710) and Margaret Campbell, of the Lochnell family, whom he married in 1693.[7] A lintel bearing the same initials and the date 1705, and later inscribed stones, are built into Craignish Mains farm-steading (No. 218).

HISTORICAL NOTE

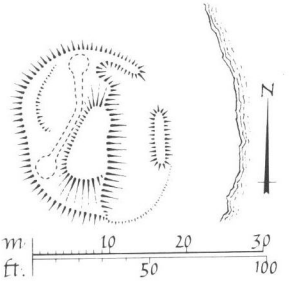
The early Campbells of Craignish used the designation 'MacDuill', marking their descent from a Dugald who was believed to have married the daughter of the *toiseach* or thane of Loch Avich about the beginning of the 13th century. The estate belonging to Dugall of 'Cragins' was mentioned in 1292, and in 1361 Christian, daughter of Dugald, late lord of 'Cragyniss', sold to Colin Campbell of Lochawe her barony there, whose direct tenure from the crown had been confirmed to her father by David II.[8]

Thereafter the Craignish portion of the estate was held by the descendants of Dugald's son Malcolm from the Campbells of Lochawe, later Earls of Argyll, who received numerous confirmations of their superiority from the crown. In 1412 Ronald or Reginald, son of Malcolm of Craignish, received from Colin Campbell of Lochawe a charter of lands in Craignish, and two years later the granter's son Duncan confirmed this, for military services including a twelve-oared ship, 'and if Reginald or his heirs, or we or our heirs, jointly or separately, should erect or build the castles of Loch Avich and of Cragynse, or either of them, we grant the office of constable of that castle, built, constructed and erected, to him and his heirs'. Despite the ambiguous nature of these conditions, it is probable that both castles existed by 1414.[9*]

The senior line of the MacDuill Campbells died out in 1546, and the lands reverted to the Argyll family. The merkland of Pennycastle, with the captaincy of the castle, were sold by Archibald, 5th Earl, to John Carswell of Carnassarie, the future bishop (see No.115), in 1560, and Carswell's brother Malcolm appeared as constable or captain in 1572 and 1573, after the bishop's death. However, most of the lands in the barony were granted in 1562 to Colin

Campbell of Boquhane, the future 6th Earl, who was credited in the 18th century with completing the unfinished tower-house, and thereafter the lands were held in succession by natural sons of the 4th and 5th Earls, both named Colin.[10] In 1614 Ronald Campbell, of the cadet Barrichbeyan line, was granted part of the estate including Pennycastle, and secured the right to occupy the castle. His youngest son Archibald, as tutor for his nephew, was captain of Craignish in 1643 and 1651, and commanded the successful defence of the castle for three weeks in 1646 against a large royalist force commanded by Alasdair MacDonald. In 1676 George Campbell feued from the 9th Earl lands which had formerly been held in wadset, and he purchased the property of the castle which had formerly been held by his family as constables.[11] The carved stones described above, bearing the dates 169[?3] and 1705, probably indicate building-work by this laird, but it is not known when the N range shown on the 1797 estate-plan, said to have been 'little in unison with the tower to which it was attached', was added. However, the assessment of Dugald Campbell for tax on nineteen windows in 1749, and twenty-two in 1754, suggests that an additional range then existed.[12]

The estate passed from the Campbells of Craignish to Archibald Campbell of Jura shortly before it was surveyed for him by George Langlands in 1797. It then comprised the farms of Aird, Pennycastle, Gartcharran, Achanarnich and Barrackan, extending NE from Craignish Point for about 7km, with the islands S and W of the Dorus Mór. Archibald's son James commissioned the new N range, 'in better taste, as well as more spacious', from William Burn in 1837, but the estate was sold to the Gascoigne family about 1860, and the embellishment of the first-floor rooms in the tower was carried out for them about 1910.[13]



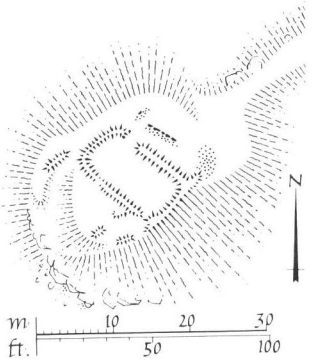
A. Castle, Dubh Loch, Glen Shira (site) (No. 122); plan

122 Castle, Dubh Loch, Glen Shira (Site)
NN 113107 April 1984

The traditional site of a stronghold of the MacNaughton family occupies a low oval mound in a triangular area of low-lying ground on the S shore of the tidal Dubh Loch, about 200m NNW of the Dubh Loch bridge (No. 263). This area is still inundated at spring tides, and 18th-century estate-maps[1] appear to show it completely insulated; a particularly marshy hollow lies to the W, at the foot of the higher terrace on which the estate road runs. The straight river-bank to the SE was probably formed in the mid or late 18th century when the outflow of the loch into the Gearr Abhainn river was widened. It was perhaps this insulated area, rather than the crannog immediately offshore to the NE (No. 140), that was named on Pont's manuscript map of about 1590[2] as 'Ylendow' ('black island').

The mound is about 25m in maximum length and 3m in height. On the S it slopes evenly down from the summit area, which is no more than 5m wide, whereas to the W there is a lower platform which has been disturbed by a dumbbell-shaped excavation of recent origin, possibly a military training-trench. On the N and W there is an outer bank about 1.6m in width and 1m in maximum height, which probably served as a barrier against floodwater and may formerly have been continuous with a similar length of bank to the E. A circular disturbance on the summit may mark the former position of a flagpole or gun-emplacement, and the most probable site for an early building is on the intermediate platform to the W rather than on the summit itself. There are no remains of masonry, although it is reported that probing has identified much stonework below the turf.[3]

The existence of a MacNaughton castle beside the Dubh Loch was first recorded in 1843, while Lord Archibald Campbell subsequently collected the tradition that it was demolished and abandoned in favour of Dunderave Castle (No. 126) following a plague.[4*] Pont's map (*supra*) shows 'Ylendow' as an occupied site, but it is not mentioned in a somewhat later description of fishing expeditions by the 7th Earl of Argyll to the Dubh Loch.[5] The existing remains are too amorphous for their antiquity and original character to be ascertained, and it is possible that the mound underwent various modifications in connection with fishing or wildfowling, in addition to the recent disturbances described above. A plan of the Inveraray policies about 1720 shows an ambitious formal garden in the Deer Park, which includes a pavilion on the island, and although this scheme was never executed, a plan of the Deer Park in 1747 marks the position of the mound by a circle, perhaps indicating an intention to adapt it at that period.[6]



B. Fortified dwelling, Duine, Ardfern (No. 123); plan

123 Fortified Dwelling, Duine, Ardfern
NM 791028 April 1984

The remains of a rectangular building occupy the summit of a small flat-topped hillock about 70m NE of Duine cottage, formerly known as South Corranmore,[1] and a similar distance from the NE shore of Loch Craignish. The hillock is for the most part steeply scarped and there are rocky outcrops on the S flank. A gully in the W sector may have formed part of an approach to the summit. The fields sloping

away to the N of the site bear traces of ploughing.

The building is aligned roughly NW-SE and measures 16m by 10m over walls 1.3m in average thickness. The walls are of turf-covered drystone construction, with no visible traces of lime mortar, and stand to an average height of about 0.5m. There is an entrance at the N end of the E side-wall, and a slight depression in a corresponding position in the opposite wall probably marks another entrance. Short stretches of walling extend laterally from the corners at the SW end of the building, and in the S sector appear to form a small annexe or enclosure adjacent to the main building. Outside the main entrance in the N sector of the summit area there are bands of stony debris incorporating some facing-stones, possibly representing parts of a kerb or revetment.

There is no visible evidence for the earlier occupation that has been suggested for the site[2]. Although lacking closely dateable features, the building probably belongs to either the medieval or immediate post-medieval periods. The 1797 map of the Craignish estate shows that this site evidently lay just within the boundary of the adjacent lands of Corranmore, and the building may have formerly served as a residence for a branch of the Campbells of Craignish who in the 15th and 16th centuries took their title from Corranmore.[3]

124 Fortification, Dùn an Garbh-sròine

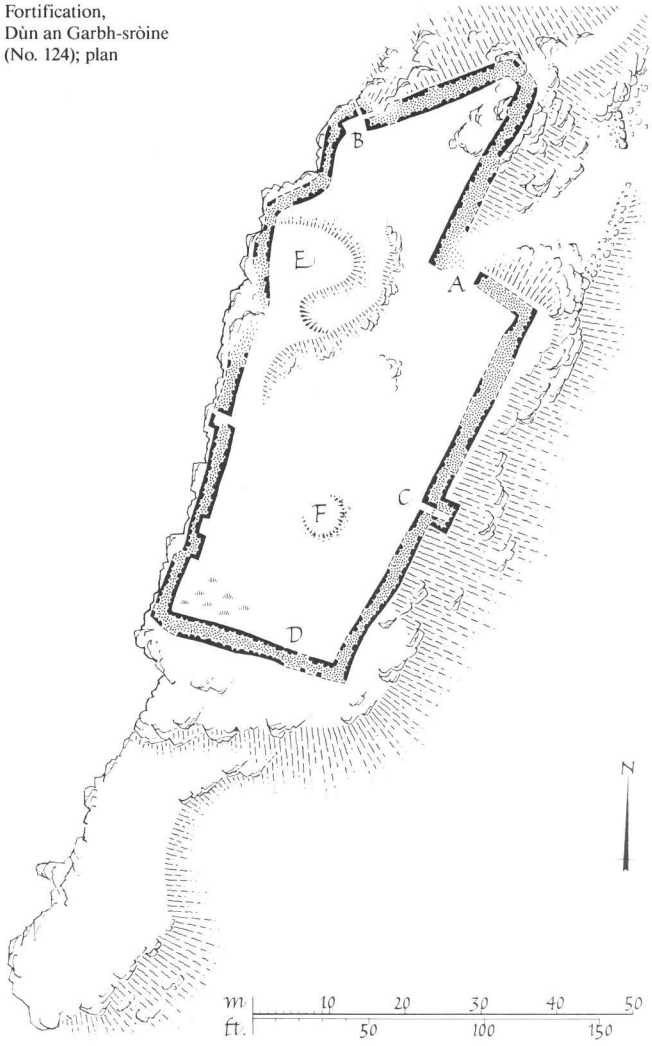
NM 803089 May 1984

The remains of this fortification occupy the summit of a steep-sided ridge close to the shore of Asknish Bay on the S approach to Loch Melfort. It consists of a large polygonal enclosure covering an area of about 0.18ha contained within a substantial drystone rubble wall; the wall varies between 2m and 3m in thickness and stands to a maximum internal height of 1.2m. Despite the irregular undulating character of the summit area the enclosure is markedly straight-sided, being made up of straight lengths of walling and squared angles; even on the N and W flanks, where the wall follows the edge of a rocky precipice, there are few curved stretches of walling or rounded angles. The overall plan is roughly oblong with a triangular spur extending towards a rocky outcrop at the NE end of the ridge.[1]

263 The main entrance (*A*) is located in the NE re-entrant angle. It stands at the head of a natural gully which has been further protected by outworks at a lower level, now represented by a footings-course and a band of stony debris. Christison[2] also refers to an additional rampart in front of the SW angle, but this is upcast material from an adjacent ditch which has probably been excavated in modern times. A mural embrasure in the NW flank (*B*) contains what appears to be a narrow postern-gateway at the head of a steep and partly rock-cut stair. There are two more embrasures of uncertain purpose placed towards the S end of the W wall, and a narrower opening (*C*) in the E wall opens on to the foundations of an oblong external turret or buttress. A slab-lintelled drain runs beneath the SW wall at *D*; vestiges of similar drains are also to be found in the N wall of embrasure *B* and a short distance to the NE of *C*.

The platform at *E* is the highest point within the enclosure, but, although a likely building-stance, it bears no traces of prehistoric or later activity. The only defined structural remains in the interior are the stone foundations of an open-ended building or enclosure at *F*. A damp hollow at the SW corner of the site may indicate the position of the water-supply, but the 'well of 9 by 6 feet [2.7m by 1.8m] wide . . . filled with rubbish' recorded in 1843,[3] is no longer visible.

Fortification, Dùn an Garbh-sròine (No. 124); plan

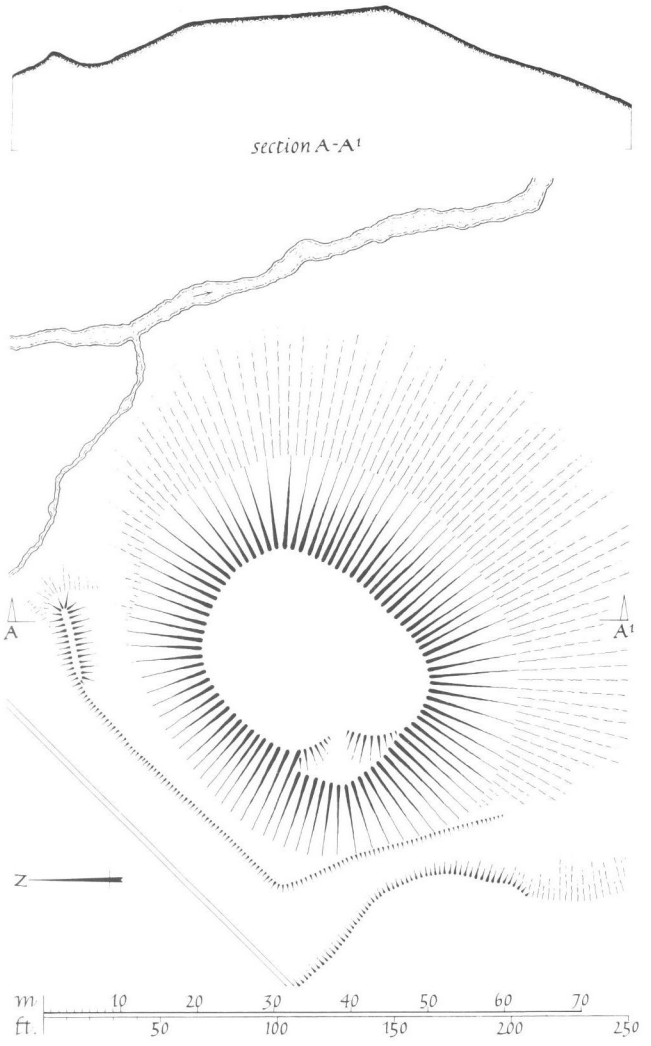


These remains do not conform with any common type of Scottish medieval fortification, but some of the characteristics of the layout and walling are shared by the barmkins or enclosures attached to a number of sites in Lorn.[4] Its period of construction is uncertain, but Lergychoniemore, of which Garraron originally formed a part, was possessed by the McIver Campbell family during the later Middle Ages, and the site may have been occupied by them from at least the 14th century until the 17th century.[5*]

125 Motte (possible), Dùn an Oir, Achanelid

NS 006878 March 1987

This artificially-improved natural mound stands 100m W of 264A Achanelid farmhouse and immediately SE of the public road on the W slope of Glendaruel, commanding a wide view of the valley. The burial-ground now known as Dùn an Oir (No. 26) is situated 400m to the SSW, and there is another possible motte (No. 109) 500m to the S.



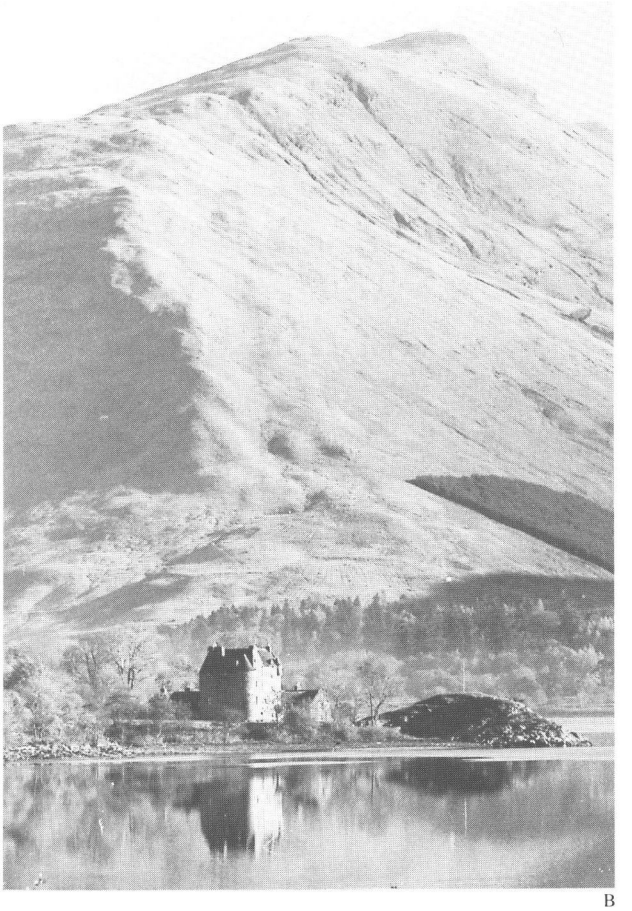
A. Motte (possible), Dùn an Oir, Achanelid (No. 125); plan

The mound has steeply scarped flanks, especially on the SE where it slopes down about 15m towards the valley-bottom, and to the W there is a natural gully with a revetted track. The flat-topped summit-area is roughly oval, measuring 30m from NE to SW by 24m, and there is a slight scatter of stony debris around much of the perimeter. In the E sector there is a gap leading down to a lower terrace, possibly marking the position of an entrance.

126 Dunderave Castle

NN 143096 September 1988

This substantial late 16th-century tower-house stands on Dunderave Point, a low promontory at the foot of a steep wooded hill-slope on the NW shore of Loch Fyne, about 5.8km from the head of the loch and 3km W of Ardkinglas (Nos. 110, 149) on the opposite shore. The headland immediately S of the tower rises to a rocky knoll which bears no visible structural remains, but on the shore to the E there are a boat-landing and slipways. The original building is an L-plan tower of four main storeys and a garret, erected by



B



C

Dunderave Castle (No. 126)
B. distant view from W
C. view from SW, *c.* 1890

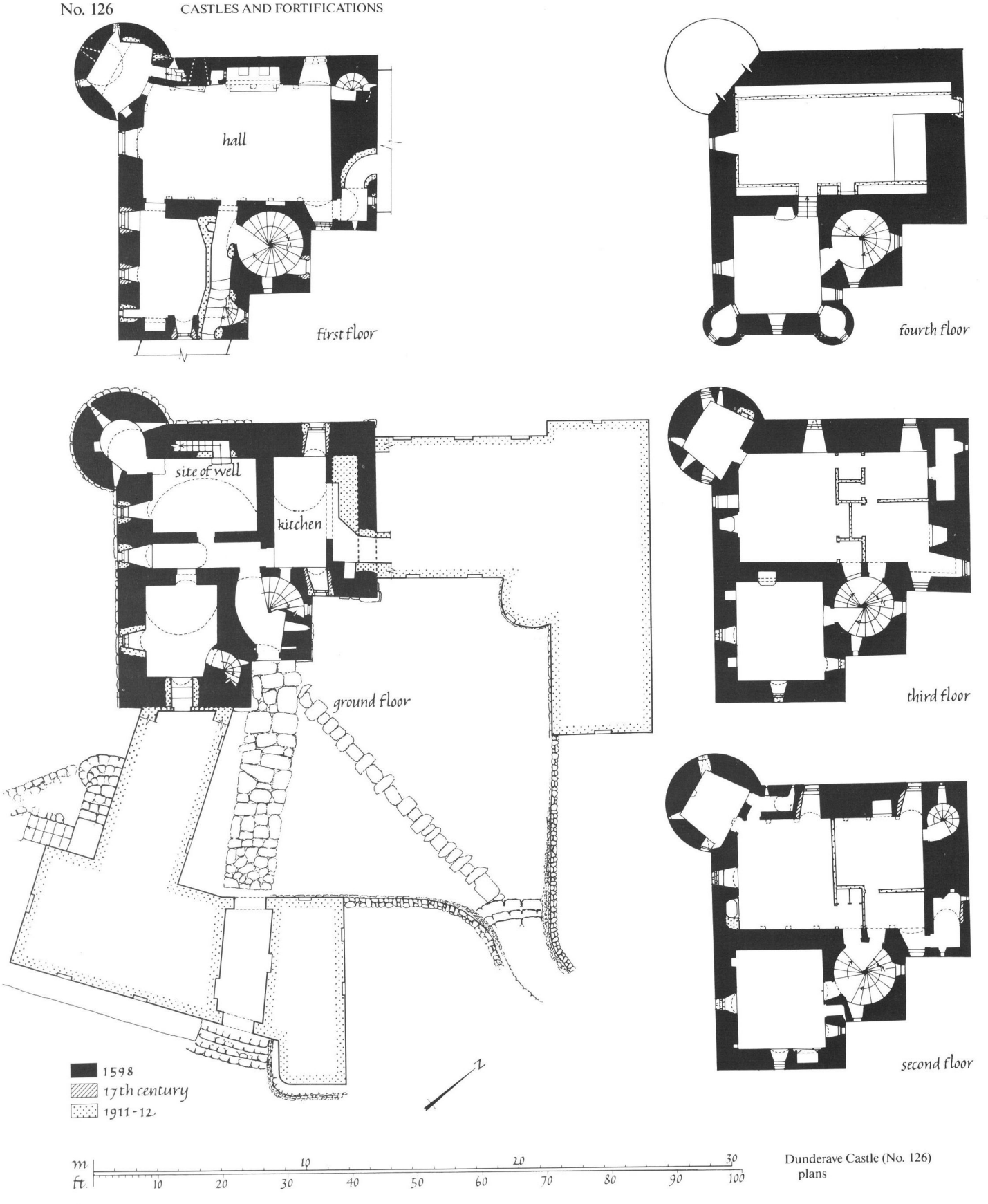


A



B

Dunderave Castle
(No. 126)
A. view from S
B. view from W



Dunderave Castle (No. 126) plans

John MacNaughton in 1598, which remained in occupation, with minor alterations and additions, until the early 19th century. By the middle of that century it had become a roofless shell, but in 1911-12 it was restored and extended for the family of Sir Andrew Noble of Ardkinglas by (Sir) Robert Lorimer, architect.[1]

These early 20th-century additions, which were designed to harmonise with the tower, consist principally of 1½-storeyed ranges enclosing the N and S angles of a cobbled and paved courtyard which is bounded on the W by the tower itself and on the E by the approach to a terraced garden. The SW range, occupying the site of a single-storeyed gabled cottage, now consists of a service basement with a colonnaded loggia above. The S range comprises a music room and rope room on either side of a pend, and a library on the first floor. The L-plan layout of the NW and NE ranges contains the kitchen, services and servants' rooms. Gardens and a garden cottage were laid out in the area to the E of the castle, and the policies include a former boat-house (NN 143098) and a cottage (NN 137098), formerly thatched and still retaining pronounced slab skews.

The walls of the tower and later ranges consist of local random-rubble masonry, partly based on a projecting boulder-stone base-course, and with sandstone dressings to all exposed margins. The sandstone shows some variations in colour and quality, ranging from a fine-grained purple-red to coarser yellow sandstone in the upperworks. Much of the early-20th-century restoration is characterised by the use of grey sandstone and chlorite-schist, and the restored roofs throughout are gabled, crowstepped with cavetto skewputts, and covered with thick stone slabs. The restoration programme clearly involved much well-disguised re-use of freestone dressings, the surrounds of most original openings having been wrought either with edge-roll mouldings or rounded arrises; those with hollow chamfers are possibly of 17th-century date. The larger window-openings, which are generally associated with relieving-arches, have been uniformly restored, incorrectly, to incorporate outward-opening casements. The walls also incorporate at least twenty-five pistol-loops, a number of which appear to have been reworked or inserted in the course of the early 20th-century restoration. The loops are simple circular apertures, some of which have been scribed with surrounding circles externally.

On plan, the tower consists of a main block measuring 12.1m from NE to SW by 8.5m over walls 1.6m in average thickness at ground level, and a SW wing or 'jamb' measuring 6.15m by 5.2m over walls varying from 1.2m to 1.4m. A conical-roofed circular tower, 4.75m in diameter, projects from the W angle and rises through the full height of the building, while the adjacent angle of the SW gable of the main block rises vertically to its chimneystack. In the E re-entrant angle between the main block and the wing there is a stair-turret about 3m square, gabled at the NE and serving all five floor-levels. Two conical-roofed turrets, each carried on four courses of continuous corbelling some distance below wallhead-level at the angles of the SE gable-wall, open into the top-floor chamber in the wing.

268B The original doorway is set at ground level in the SE wall of the stair-turret. Its surround is ornamented with neatly-cut dog-tooth set obliquely in a hollow between two roll-mouldings, and similar oblique dog-tooth, along with an outer band set on the plane of the wall, encloses a broad zone of billet-ornament in the frame of a panel, now blank, above the doorway. Between the relieving-arch of the doorway and the structural lintel there are a small sandstone panel with a roll-moulded lower edge bearing in false relief the date 1598, and a long secondary lintel, roll-moulded at top and bottom, broken across at the centre and incomplete at the right, inscribed in relief with neat capitals having diamond stops between words:

268A *269B*

IM AN BEHALD THE END BE NOCHT / VYSER NOR THE HIESTES I HOIP IN GOD

The initials, although unusually abbreviated, are presumably



A



B

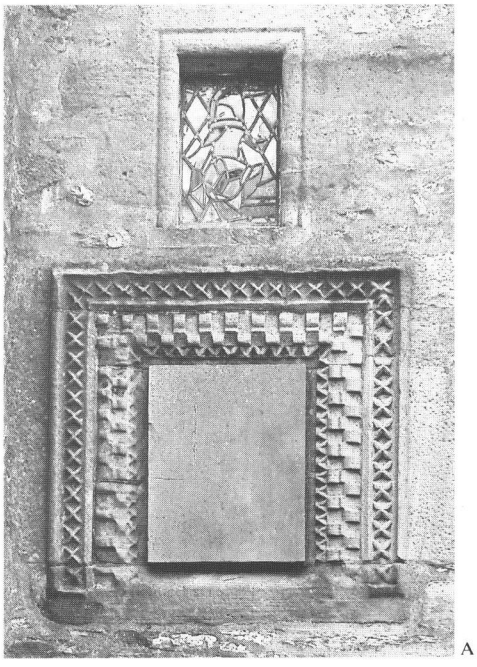
Dunderave Castle (No. 126)
A. upper floors of SE wing from S
B. view from E, *c.* 1930

those of John MacNaughton, who succeeded his father between 1593 and 1596, and Anna MacLean (*NicIlleain*) of the Lochbuie family, whom he married in or before 1587. The second of the moral injunctions appears to mean 'Be not wiser than the highest one is', with the two final words run together. The motto 'I hope in God', with the MacNaughton arms supported by two roebucks, were described by Nisbet in 1722 as 'to be seen cut on a Stone in the House of *McNauchtan*', perhaps in the recess above the door.[2*]

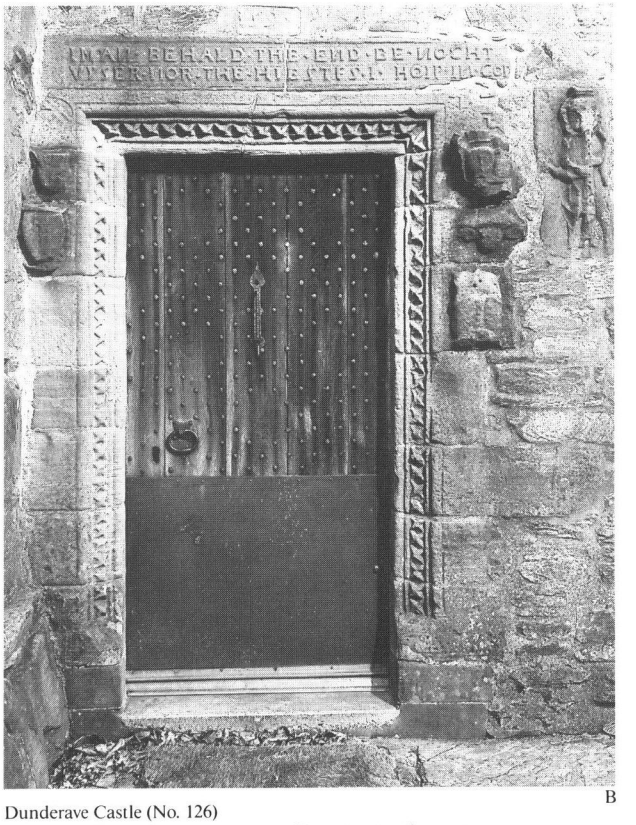
269A-G The main lintel itself bears lightly-carved relief ornament at the ends, an incomplete circle or oval at the left and a hexafoil, ?plant and bird at the right. The tails of the upper rybats, two on the left and three on the right, bear heads carved in bold relief but heavily worn, one wearing a ruff and one apparently being an animal-mask of Romanesque character. The top rybats on both sides appear to have formed brackets, that to the left wearing a crown and the other being a much-damaged ?triple head, and the middle one on the right appears to be a female head with a wide head-dress. Set in the rubble immediately right of the lintel there is a sandstone panel, 0.61m high by 0.28m, carved in relief with a figure wearing a ruff and cloak but with goat-like legs, and playing a large vertically-set wind-instrument with a conical end, probably a shawm or bumbarde.[3] Slung at the waist there is a horn, and the head carries an incomplete moulded bracket. The relationship of these carvings to the 1598 datestone and the doorway is uncertain, but several of them, including the main inscription, do not appear to have been intended for their present positions. Stylistically their links are with buildings of the 1570s and early 1580s, such as Blairquhan House, Ayrshire, and Gylen Castle, Kerrera.[4] The musical figure and inscribed lintel certainly appear to be re-used, and it is possible that even the dogtooth and door-mouldings were cut into the tails of carvings of slightly earlier date, whereas the shallow ornament of the existing lintel is different in style.

A further link with the 'Blairquhan school' is provided by a sandstone panel bearing in relief an arched detail with a finial flanked by pellets, set below the second-floor window in the NE wall of the SE wing. Similar pelleted ornament is preserved in dormer-pediments at Blairquhan and at Maybole Castle, also in Ayrshire. A weathered panel, apparently of zoomorphic ornament, is set below the top window in the SE gable, and a small sandstone ridge-finial has been placed on the ridge of the wing. The chimneystacks at the gables and across the ridge of the SE wing have weather-tables for the coverings of the original roofs and broad copings, and on the NW wall-head of the main block there is a massive stepped chimneystack serving a first-floor hall fireplace whose relieving-arch is visible below[5*], while a smaller stack is set on the NW wall-head of the round tower. The existing dormer-pediments were introduced for the most part in Lorimer's restoration, although some may be of 17th-century origin. However, the plain triangular pediment at the NE end of the NW wall of the main block, and that above the entrance-doorway, remained intact before the restoration.

The arrangement of the interior follows a conventional late 16th-century pattern, comprising ground-floor kitchen and cellars, first-floor hall and chamber, and chambers on the upper floors of the main block and the wing, all served by the main newel-stair. There are, in addition, two service-stairs from ground to first floor, and a further stair from the hall to a second-floor chamber. There is evidence of a series of minor alterations dating from the original period of occupation, perhaps in the 17th century, but most of the detectable modifications to the original structure belong to



A

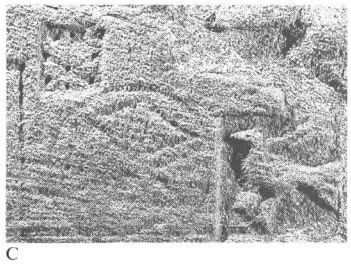


B

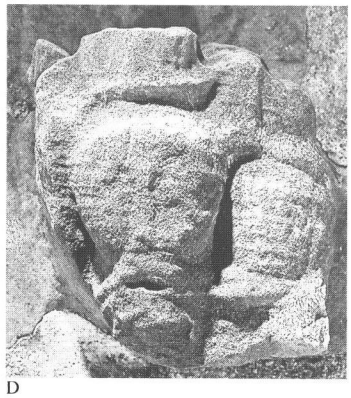
Dunderave Castle (No. 126)
A. panel B. entrance-doorway

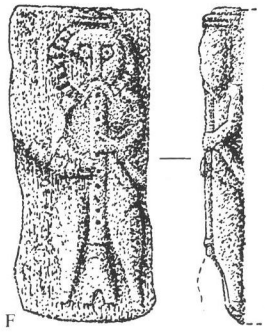

A

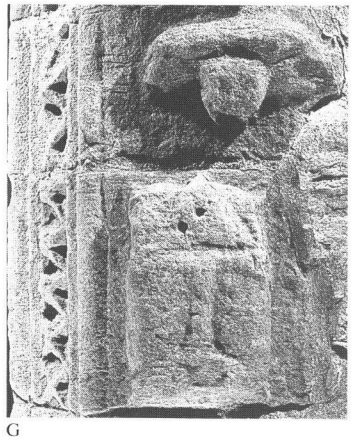

B

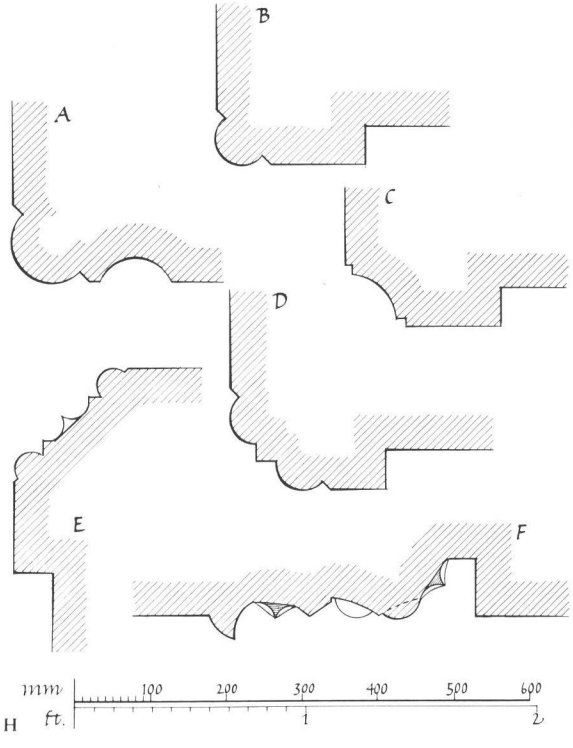

C


E


D


F


G

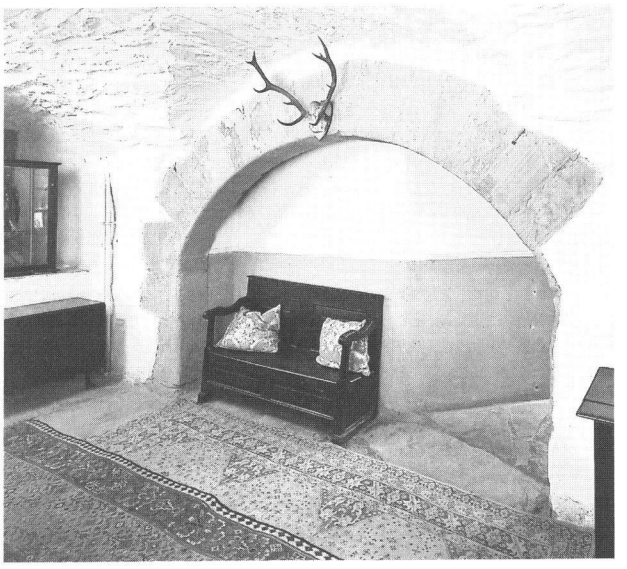


Dunderave Castle
(No. 126)
A-G. details of entrance-doorway

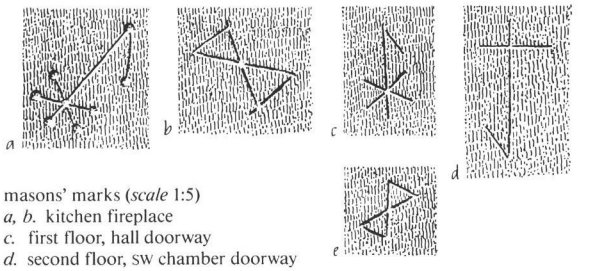
H. profile-mouldings
A. jamb of hall fireplace
B. jamb of second-floor window
C. jamb of ground-floor window
D. jamb of hall window
E. jamb of entrance-doorway
F. surround of panel

the 1911-12 restoration. Apart from general alterations to window- and fireplace-openings, the changes on the ground and first floors are principally concerned with the creation of communicating links with the adjacent ranges. The doors, panelling, plasterwork, ironwork, and the floors and ceilings of the upper levels, all of outstanding quality, are products of this period of restoration, and Lorimer's team of craftsmen. In general, the original door-surrounds throughout the castle are chamfered or round-arrised, and the fireplaces have roll-and-hollow or simple roll-moulded surrounds.

The ground floor of the tower is vaulted throughout, and contains a kitchen and two cellars linked by a central passage entered from the lobby of the main stair, with a further cellar in the W tower. The former kitchen is located at the NE end of the main block, and the segmental arched fireplace is in 270A
the NE wall, set transversely in relation to the vaulted ceiling which has been groined to receive it. The voussoirs of the arch



Dunderave Castle (No. 126)
A. fireplace-arch of former kitchen



B. masons' marks (*scale* 1:5)
a, b. kitchen fireplace
c. first floor, hall doorway
d. second floor, SW chamber doorway
e. first floor, SE chamber doorway

*270*B(*a,b*) have rounded arrises and many bear incised masons' marks on the outer face. A recess, which was probably a salt-box, is preserved in the SE jamb, but otherwise the rear of the fireplace has been altered and partly infilled to provide a service-passage and kitchen-fireplace associated with the 1911-12 NW range, and the flue has also been utilised for service-pipes and drainage. The windows in the side-walls of the original kitchen have arched embrasures which encroach awkwardly on the vault; they have apparently been enlarged, and the N window is not shown on a late 19th-century drawing.[6] An aumbry in the SE wall has evidently been broken through to provide a serving-hatch at the foot of the main stair.

The vaulted passage is lit by a window at the SW end, and gives access to the cellars through doorways on each side. The W room in the main block, which has a comparatively wide vault with a low springing-point, is known as the 'Well Room'; the site of the well is known to be under the slabbed floor in the N quarter of the cellar, close to the entrance of a narrow straight-flighted mural stair to the first floor. In the W angle there is a doorway to the vaulted room in the tower which contains an aumbry and three pistol-loops with slab-ceiled embrasures. The vaulted chamber SE of the passage is lit by a much-altered window in the SW wall, and a doorway to the basement of the later SW range has been formed out of an original slit-window in the SE wall. In the E angle of the cellar a doorway opens into a small newel-stair to the first floor.

In the entrance-lobby, the outer doorway has been secured by a draw-bar slot, and a pistol-loop with a long slab-lintelled embrasure has been contrived in the NE wall under the stair. The stair itself has been much renewed; it is wide with low steps, and the treads have curved quirks cut close to the newel. Most of the stair-windows contain stained glass bearing heraldic motifs.

At the first-floor stair-landing a doorway with stop-chamfered jambs and lintel cut on the curve gives onto an irregular passage which at the NW end opens into the great hall and at the SE end traverses the head of a service-stair and runs through into the loggia. Comparison with earlier drawings, including the 1911-12 sketch-plans, shows that the passage was created at that date out of part of the adjacent great chamber; this operation involved the removal of much of the rear and side-walls of the original short lobby to the hall, a cupboard recess, part of the head of the service-stair and what appears to have been a garderobe in the SE wall. The triangular-headed aumbry in the existing passage is presumably also a creation of the 1911-12 restoration.

The great hall, known as the 'Hall of the Red Banners', *271*A,C occupies the full length of the main block, measuring 8.9m by 5.5m. Its most conspicuous feature is a large lintelled fireplace, 2.5m wide, in the NW side-wall; it has a roll-and-hollow moulded surround, stopped at base on the SW jamb, *269*H(*A*) and the renewed lintel has a relieving-arch over. Immediately SW of the fireplace there is a capacious aumbry with a restored wooden door in the front and a perforated slab in the *271*B S ingoing of the fireplace itself. In the opposite side-wall the doorways from the stair-passage and from the adjacent great chamber are wrought with broad roll-moulded surrounds and bear masons' marks and later graffiti. A triangular- *270*B(*c-e*) headed niche is situated NE of the main entrance. There are relatively large windows and window-embrasures in the SW end-wall and at opposite sides of the NE end of the hall, the latter probably marking the dais. The wooden shutters and bench-seats date from the 1911-12 restoration. A high-level window, possibly a 17th-century insertion, is located close to the W angle of the NW side-wall. Above the hall an open-beam and boarded ceiling has been authentically set on runner-beams, a small number of original corbels having served as models for the restored ones.

A door in the window-embrasure in the NE corner of the hall leads into the lower floor of a two-storeyed mural chamber measuring 1.55m by 1.3m and lit at each level by a slit-window in the NE wall. Its upper level is barrel-vaulted and its floor has been partly reconstructed with open joists. The rear wall of the lower chamber has been broken through to form a curved passage leading to the first floor of the modern NW range. Painted on the plaster above the door from the hall there are an inscription and a shield, dating from the 1911-12 restoration. At the NW end of the NE end-wall of the hall a door leads to a small newel-stair to the second floor. In the SW angle of the hall a projecting wedge of masonry corresponds with the line of the mural stair from the well-room below to the room in the tower. This room, which is polygonal in plan, is provided with slit-windows, pistol-loops and an aumbry, and later linings may conceal a fireplace in the NW wall. As in the NE mural chamber, there has evidently been a joisted upper floor or entresol within



A



B



C

Dunderave Castle (No. 126)
hall
A. view from W
B. aumbry in NW wall
C. view from E

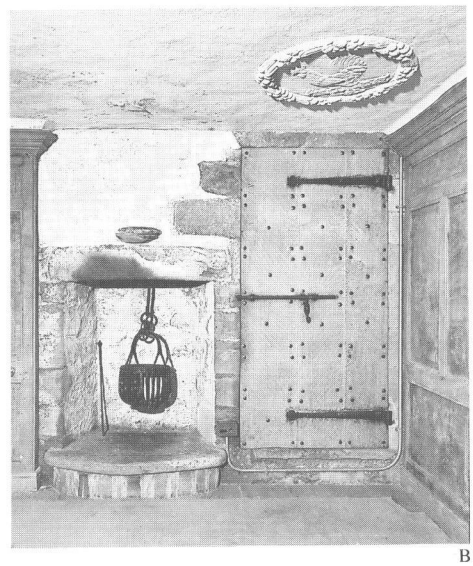
this room; the upper level is lit by a slit-window and is ceiled with a barrel-vault.

The SE chamber originally occupied much of the wing and had direct communication with the ground floor by the newel-stair in the E angle. It has been truncated on the NE side by the creation of the passage described above, and an additional window has been inserted at the SE end of the SW wall. The resulting room, marked as the 'Boudoir' on Lorimer's drawings, is panelled and covered with a ribbed plaster ceiling. The fireplace in the SE end-wall, which has been restored with tiled ingoes and a basket-grate, has an original roll-and-hollow-moulded surround stopped at the base.

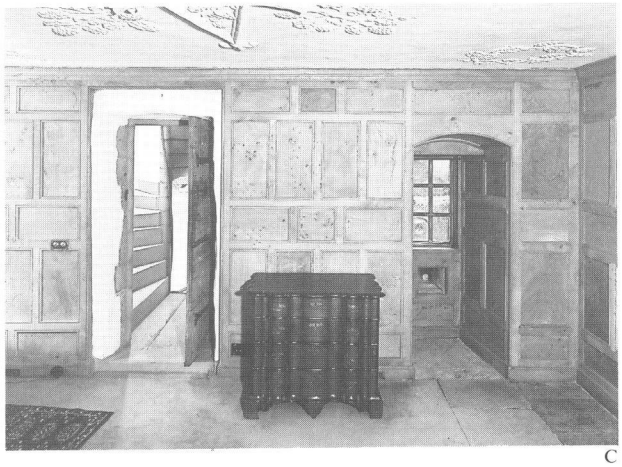
Because of the greater height of the hall the chambers in



A



B



C



D

Dunderave Castle (No. 126)

A. second-floor SE chamber
B. fourth-floor SE chamber
C. third-floor SE chamber
D. second-floor NW chamber

the three upper floors of the main block are set at a slightly higher level than those in the SE wing, which contains a single oblong room at each level. As restored in 1911-12, each of these SE chambers is fully lined with panelling and has ribbed plaster ceilings incorporating a variety of decorative motifs and panels. Each chamber is entered directly from the principal stair through a studded door and is lit by windows in each of the three external walls. In the second-floor chamber the fireplace is in the SE wall and has a stopped roll- and-hollow-moulded surround. The fireplaces of the third- and fourth-floor chambers are in the NW wall and are wrought with quirked edge-roll and round-arrised surrounds respectively. The second- and third-floor chambers evidently incorporate pairs of aumbries in the SW wall (retained in the panelling), and within the NE wall of the second-floor room there is a small chamber, evidently a close-garderobe, with an externally-rebated door-surround, a curved rear wall and an angled slit-window. At fourth-floor level, each of the turrets or rounds at the S and E angles of the SE chamber has a single window and two floor-level pistol-loops. 272A 272B,C

Within the main block the second and third floors as restored in 1911-12 each contain two main divisions, probably corresponding to the original arrangement, and the NE half in each case has been further subdivided. The rooms are entered from the stair by pairs of panelled doors in round-arrised surrounds, divided by narrow stone piers. On each floor the largest of the chambers is at the SW end and communicates with the room in the W tower. The walls and partitions of the second-floor SW chamber are for the most part lined with plain sunk panelling, and the joisted ceilings of this and the adjacent N chamber are supported on corbelled runner-beams, a few of the corbels in the side-walls being original. The SW chamber is lit by windows in the NW and SW walls, and the fireplace in the SW wall, which has a roll-and-hollow-moulded surround, has been contracted by about 0.3m on the SE jamb and restored with tiled ingoes. The adjacent room in the tower has a pair of windows and pistol-loops, and Lorimer's plans show an early fireplace in the NW wall which is not now visible, but whose chimney survives at the wall-head. In the NW wall of the main

chamber, and entered by original doorways both from the chamber and the tower, there is a vaulted mural passage, possibly originally a garderobe or an intended stair, which is lit by two slit-windows and has a stepped ceiling at the inner end. In the NE division of the second floor the principal (N) 272D chamber is panelled and ceiled in the same fashion as its SW counterpart, and the fireplace also has a roll-and-hollow-moulded surround. The newel-stair from the hall, which has a wrought-iron balustrade at the stair-head, opens off the NE angle, and there are windows at the NE ends of both side-walls. In the 1911-12 restoration a bathroom-lobby was formed in the E angle, and entering from the NE ingo of its window-embrasure there is a vaulted mural chamber incorporating vestiges of a round-ended close-garderobe at its inner (NW) end.

A similar general arrangement obtains at third-floor level. The SW chamber has plain plastered ceilings and its fireplace, which is in the SW wall, has a round-arrised surround and deeply-splayed ingoes. The room in the W tower is lit by two windows and provided with three pistol-loops, and a modern wall-safe in the NW wall. In the NE division of the main block, the NW room, which is used as a bathroom, opens into a square-ended mural passage in the NE wall, probably an original garderobe. The fireplace in the NE wall, which originally served the whole chamber, is now in the SE division, and a large embrasure with coved ceiling and windows facing NE and SE occupies the adjacent E angle. A loft within the roof-space over the main block is lined with plain boarding and lit by an original window in the SW gable-wall. It is entered by steps in the SE wall leading up from the fourth-floor room in the SE wing, which is itself reached from the top landing of the main newel-stair, where there is an elaborate wrought-iron balustrade incorporating a thistle motif.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The MacNaughton family, when first recorded in the middle of the 13th century, were active both on upper Loch Fyne and Loch Awe. Gilchrist MacNaughton granted the church of Kilmorich (No. 74) to Paisley about 1246-7, and in 1267 he received a royal grant of the keepership of Fraoch Eilean castle.[7] Charters of 16th-century and later dates list a block of property extending to about 30 merklands on the NW shore of Loch Fyne, comprising 'Letter', the steep hillside on which Dunderave and other settlements were situated, with several townships on the W side of Glen Fyne and Elrig Mór and Beag in Glen Shira, all held from the earls of Argyll. Traditionally the MacNaughtons were lords of Glen Shira, with a castle at the Dubh Loch (No. 122), and the designation 'of Dundaraf' was first recorded in 1501, being used of Alexander MacNaughton whose son Gilbert subsequently became sheriff of Argyll.[8]

Nothing is known of the original residence, although it has been suggested that Dunderave rather than Inveraray was the 'Andrerast' where Queen Mary stayed for two nights in 1563.[9] The style and haphazard location of the carved stones at the principal entrance to the tower (*supra*) suggest that they were intended for or re-used from an earlier building, possibly associated with one of the masons who was working at Gylen Castle in 1582. This work may have been executed for Sir Alexander MacNaughton, who died between 1593 and 1596, or his son John who was fiar of the estate as early as 1564. The tower itself has many similarities in plan and detail to the smaller tower-house built at Barcaldine, Lorn, in the first decade of the 17th century,[10] and the 1598 date-panel, although again apparently in re-use, is probably close to the date of the existing building.

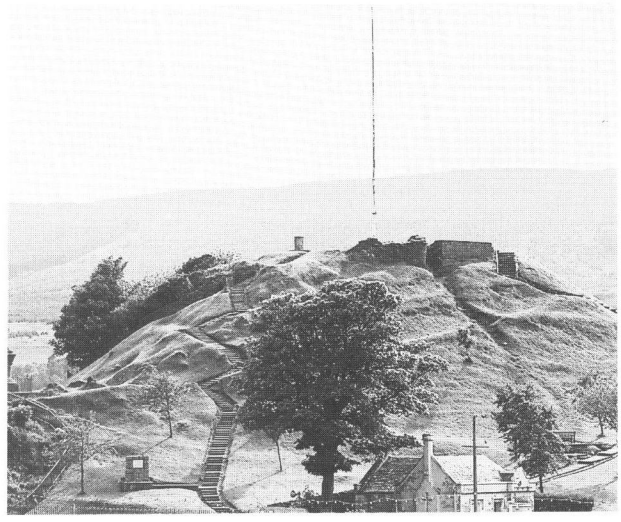
The MacNaughtons were close associates of the Argyll family in the early 17th century, Alexander MacNaughton leading a force of Highland archers to France on the orders of Charles I in 1627, and his brother and successor Malcolm dying from his sufferings while commanding the defence of Skipness Castle against Alasdair MacDonald in 1647. Following the restoration of the 9th Earl, however, there were recurrent disputes between the families over property and political matters, and the estate was claimed by creditors in 1667. John MacNaughton had probably lost control of his property even before he was forfeited by Parliament in 1689 for fighting on the Jacobite side at Killiecrankie, and in 1700 he was designated 'MacNaughton of that Ilk' rather than 'of Dunderave'. The Dunderave estate is not included in the hearth-tax assessment of 1693, perhaps because of uncertainty about its ownership. The younger John MacNaughton, last male heir of the family, granted most of his lands in 1710 to Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, who had previously purchased the creditors' rights, but there appears to be no foundation for the tradition that 'MacNaughton of the Dùn' fled the country with Campbell's younger daughter after the deceitful substitution of her elder sister in their wedding ceremony.[11]

The MacNaughton lands and castle remained part of the Ardkinglas estate until the present century. The castle, like that at Ardkinglas (No. 110), was in 1748 'possessed by Major Cawfield and the other officers of the army who are making the new roads', being assessed for twenty-eight windows, and in 1754 it was 'emptie'. It is not clear from the brief description of the 'large and strong tower' of 'Dundaramh, the Fort of the two Oars', given in the *Statistical Account* of 1792, whether it was still habitable. It was as a romantic ruin with its attached thatched cottage, however, that it became a favourite subject for 19th-century artists, and inspired Neil Munro's novel *Doom Castle*. Lorimer's restoration in 1911-12 was commissioned by Sir Andrew Noble, for whom the architect had already designed Ardkinglas House (No. 149), as a home for his sister, and the castle remained the property of relatives of the Noble family until about 1950.[12]

127 Dunoon Castle

NS 175763 September 1988

The ruins of this castle occupy the summit of a rocky mound 331 some 27m in height, at the seaward (SE) end of a low promontory commanding the narrowest part of the Firth of Clyde. From at least as early as the 17th century the ferry situated in East Bay, about 350m to the N, was one of the principal means of access to Argyll from the Lowlands, while a small boat-landing, formerly known as Castle Port, lay to the SE of Castle Hill. Although the SE base of the mound comes to within 40m of the present shore, however, it is separated from it by a road whose precursor was deseribed in 1540 as the 'hey (high) gait betwix the castell and the sey'. At that date there were a few houses to the SW of the castle, between the 'gret wall' and the 'constable's acre', but later



Dunoon Castle (No. 127) from E

sources indicate that the early village of Dunoon lay around and N of the parish church (No. 30), on higher ground 250m to the NNW.[1*]

The mound upon which the castle stands, although natural in origin, appears to have been artificially scarped in places to improve its defensive qualities, and there are some indications on the NW side of what may have been a ditch separating the Castle Hill from the adjacent area of raised ground, now occupied by Castle House (No. 157) and Castle Gardens, which may originally have formed a bailey. The visible remains, which are fragmentary, comprise portions of a curtain-wall revetting and enclosing a roughly oblong summit-area measuring about 26m from NW to SE by 18m. Close to the W and lowermost angle of the enclosure there is an entrance-gateway from which a passage appears to have led SE for about 8m before returning NE and ascending to the summit.

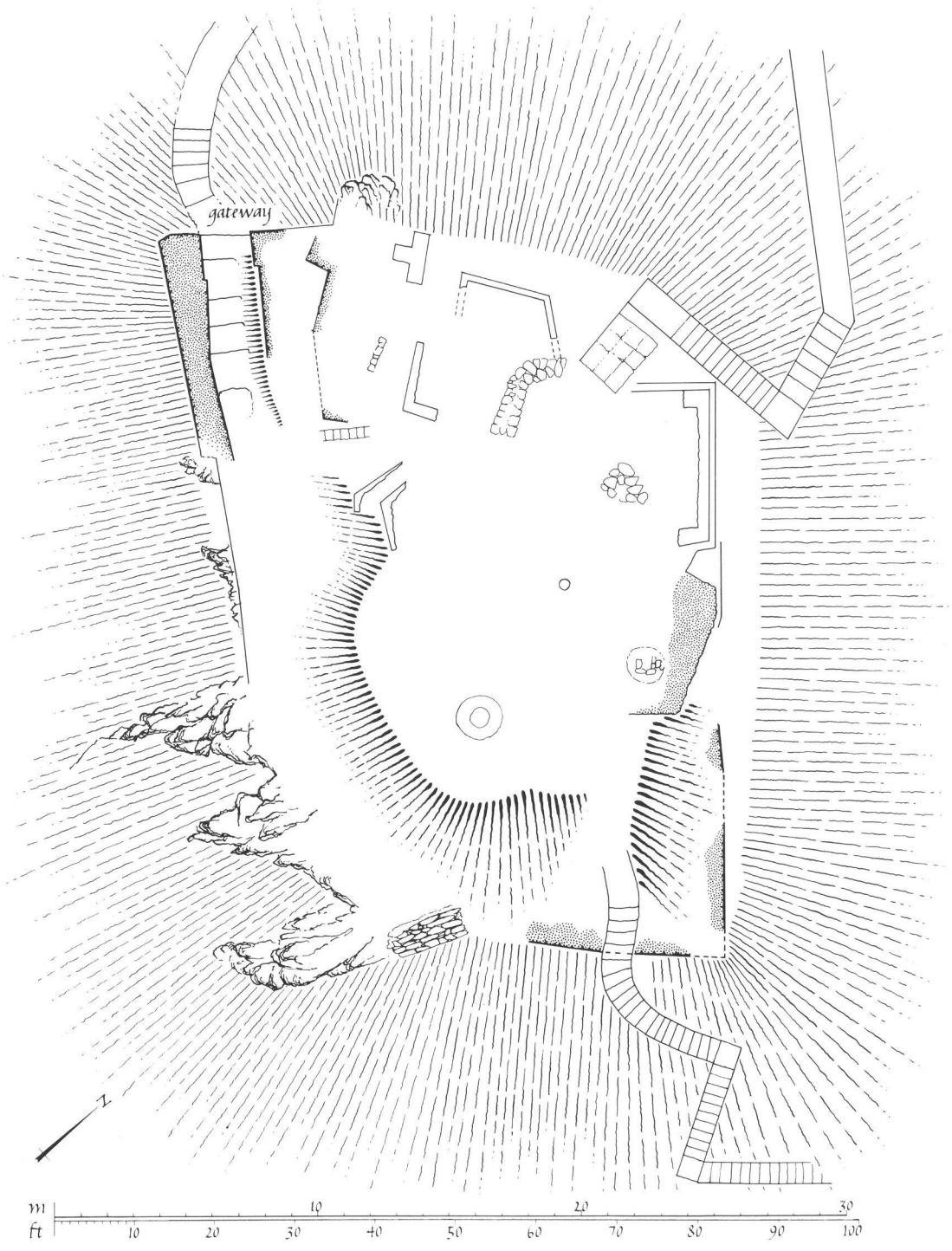
Much of the curtain-wall has been rebuilt or refaced in modern times, but it appears originally to have had an average width of about 1.3m, and where best preserved rises to a height of 2.5m. The masonry adjacent to the entrance-gateway incorporates a number of dressings of coarse-grained purple-brown sandstone, of local origin. The gateway itself, which has a width of 1.8m, may formerly have been surmounted by the roll-moulded lintel of 16th-century character that now serves as a threshold. The summit of the mound incorporates the brick and concrete foundations of several comparatively recent buildings, as well as a modern flag-pole and direction-indicator, and the only visible remains that seem likely to be of early date are two small areas of stone footing near the N angle. Access is by a series of modern paths and flights of steps which use the original entrance-passage at the W and modern gaps in the curtain-wall to the E and N. The castle well, indicated on a plan of 1824, lay about 60m NW of the mound, immediately beside the roadway that formerly led to the village.

Dunoon Castle existed in the second quarter of the 13th century when John, 'constabularius de Dunnon', witnessed a charter in association with Walter Stewart. It is not certain whether the castle belonged to the crown or the Stewart family before the latter succeeded to the crown in 1371.[2] The plan of the curtain-wall suggests that the building may belong to the group of early stone castles termed 'simple rectangular castles of enclosure', several of which are of 13th-century date,[3*] but without archaeological excavation this must remain a hypothesis.

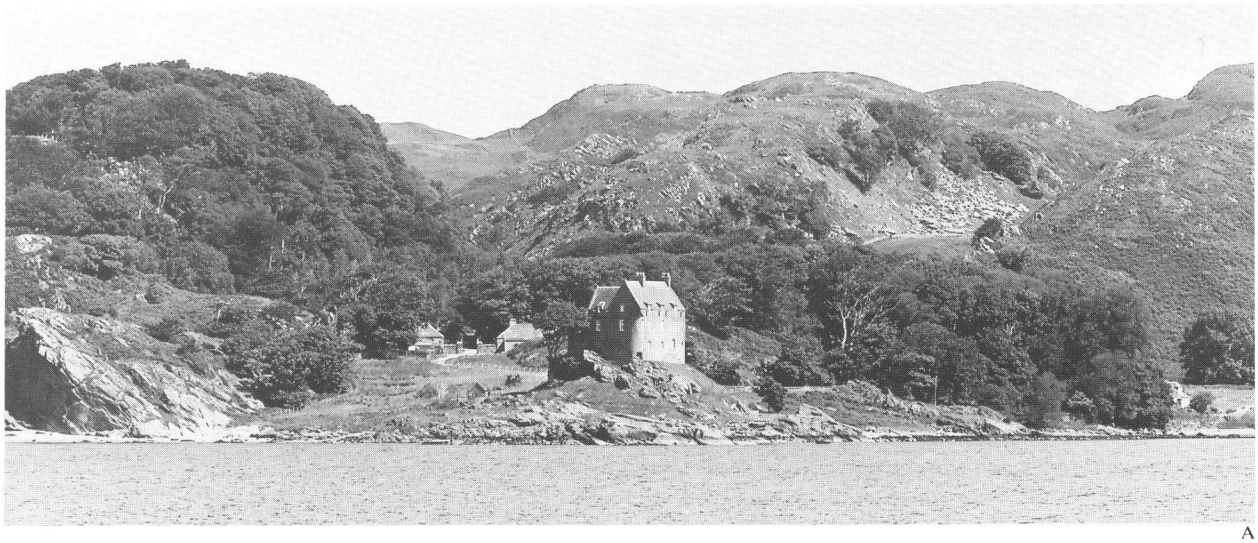
The castle was surrendered to Edward Balliol in 1334, but recaptured for David II in the same year by Sir Colin Campbell and Robert Stewart, who besieged it with their 'engines of war'.[4] Thereafter there are no significant references to it until 1446, after which annual payments equal to the rents of the adjacent crown lands were allowed from the royal exchequer, 'for custody of the tower', to successive constables including William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, from 1451 to 1454, and George Lauder, Bishop of Argyll, from 1455 to 1460. Lauder held the crown rents for life, by an indenture which stipulated that he should garrison the castle and keep it in repair, and Colin, 1st Earl of Argyll, received a similar grant in 1460 or 1461, while in 1469 James III gave an undertaking to reimburse him for any expenses incurred in repairing the castle. In 1473 the earl received a royal charter granting the hereditary custody of the castle, with power to appoint constables, janitors, jailers, guards and watchmen, for a rent of one red rose.[5] The grant included the twenty-seven merklands of 'Bordland', defined in a charter of 1571 as including the 'Castell aiker' and the town of Dunoon, with the widely-dispersed townships of Innellan, 'Garrarif', Kilbride, Auchmoir, Dunloskin, Ardnadam and Finbracken.[6*]

Thereafter the royal grant was confirmed to successive earls of Argyll, and charter dates indicate that they made regular use of the castle, while a sheriff court was held 'on the hill of the castle of Dunoon' in 1540. In 1544 a garrison commanded by the 4th Earl fired upon an English fleet led by the Earl of Lennox, but was unable to prevent an attack in which the town was burned. In 1563 Queen Mary spent two nights at Dunoon after her visit to Inveraray.[7*] The keepership of the castle, with the lands of Bordland and others, had been granted in 1550 by Archibald, master of Argyll, to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas for the service of two boats, Archibald undertaking to maintain the building. In 1571 as 5th earl, for the service of a ten-oared boat, he granted a feu-charter of the 'castell aiker' with the office of baillie of the lands of Bordland to Archibald Campbell, 'captain of the castle of Dunoon', a cadet of the Ardkinglas family and founder of the Campbell family of Innellan and Dunoon.[8]

The castle was depicted on Pont's map of about 1590 as a conventional tower, and an early 17th-century description referred to its former importance as a royal residence,[9] but it does not appear to have been used after about 1650, when the captains of Dunoon built their house at Innellan (No. 164). The building was evidently plundered for building-stone, and little appears to have been visible before James Ewing, owner of Castle House, exposed some of the walls in the 1820s. His attempt to enclose the Castle Hill, and encroachment on adjacent common ground, however, were fiercely resisted by local residents, and the excavations were abandoned.[10] The 8th Duke of Argyll in 1896 recognised that the Campbells of Dunoon 'have become the practical owners of the castle', and in 1924 their heirs feued it to Dunoon Burgh Council, which incorporated the site in the adjacent Castle Gardens.[11] A bronze statue of Mary Campbell (Burns's 'Highland



Dunoon Castle (No. 127); plan



A



B

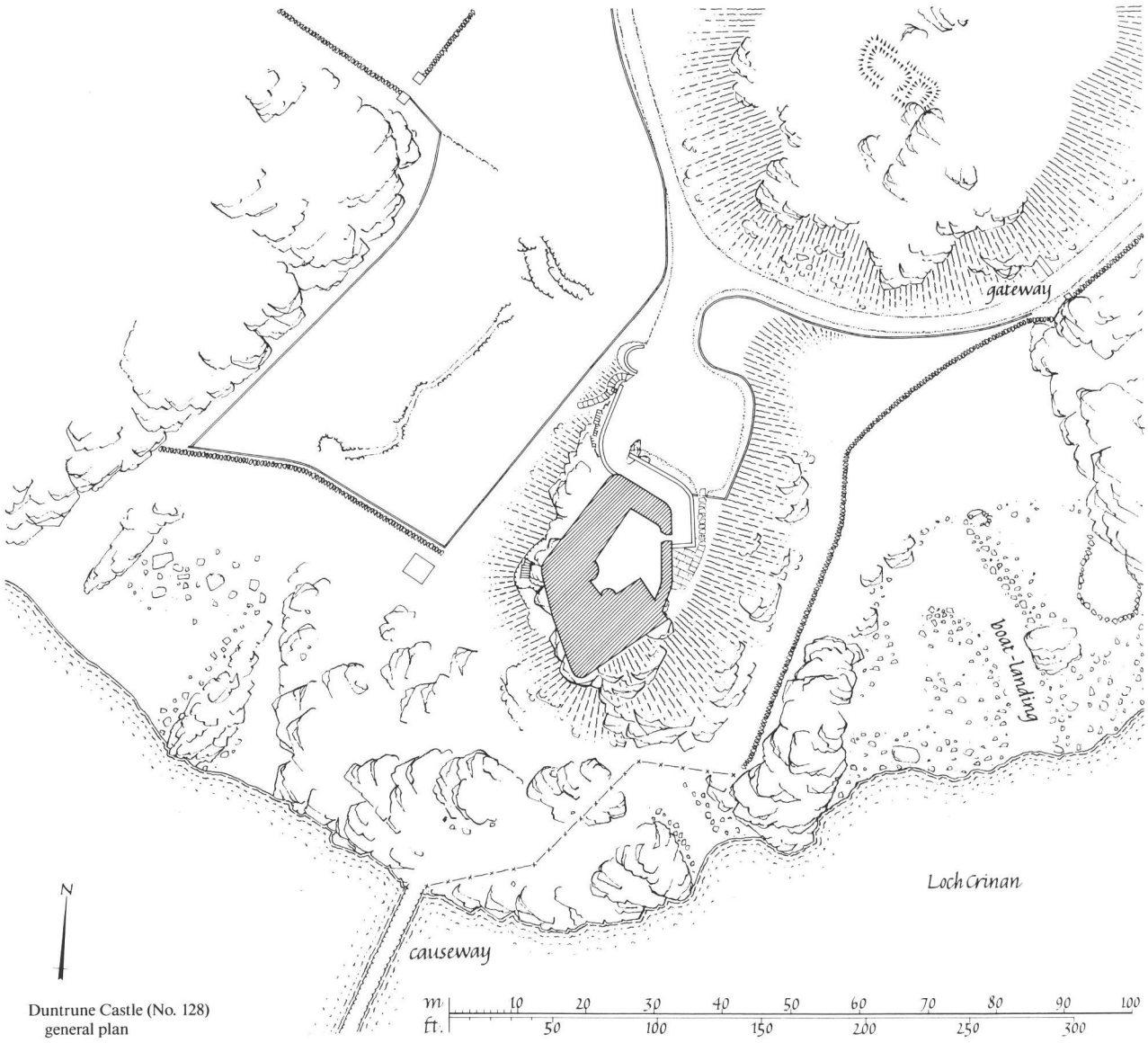
Duntrune Castle (No. 128)
A. distant view from S
B. view from SE

Mary') was erected on the E slope of the mound in 1896, and a memorial commemorating the nearby Lamont massacre of 1646 was built a short distance to the W in 1906.

128 Duntrune Castle

NR 793955 May 1982

This castle stands on a rocky promontory on the N side of Loch Crinan commanding a wide prospect on all except the N and NW approaches. To the S of the castle the promontory extends into the loch as a low rocky spit reached by a causeway and usable as a boat-landing in calm weather.

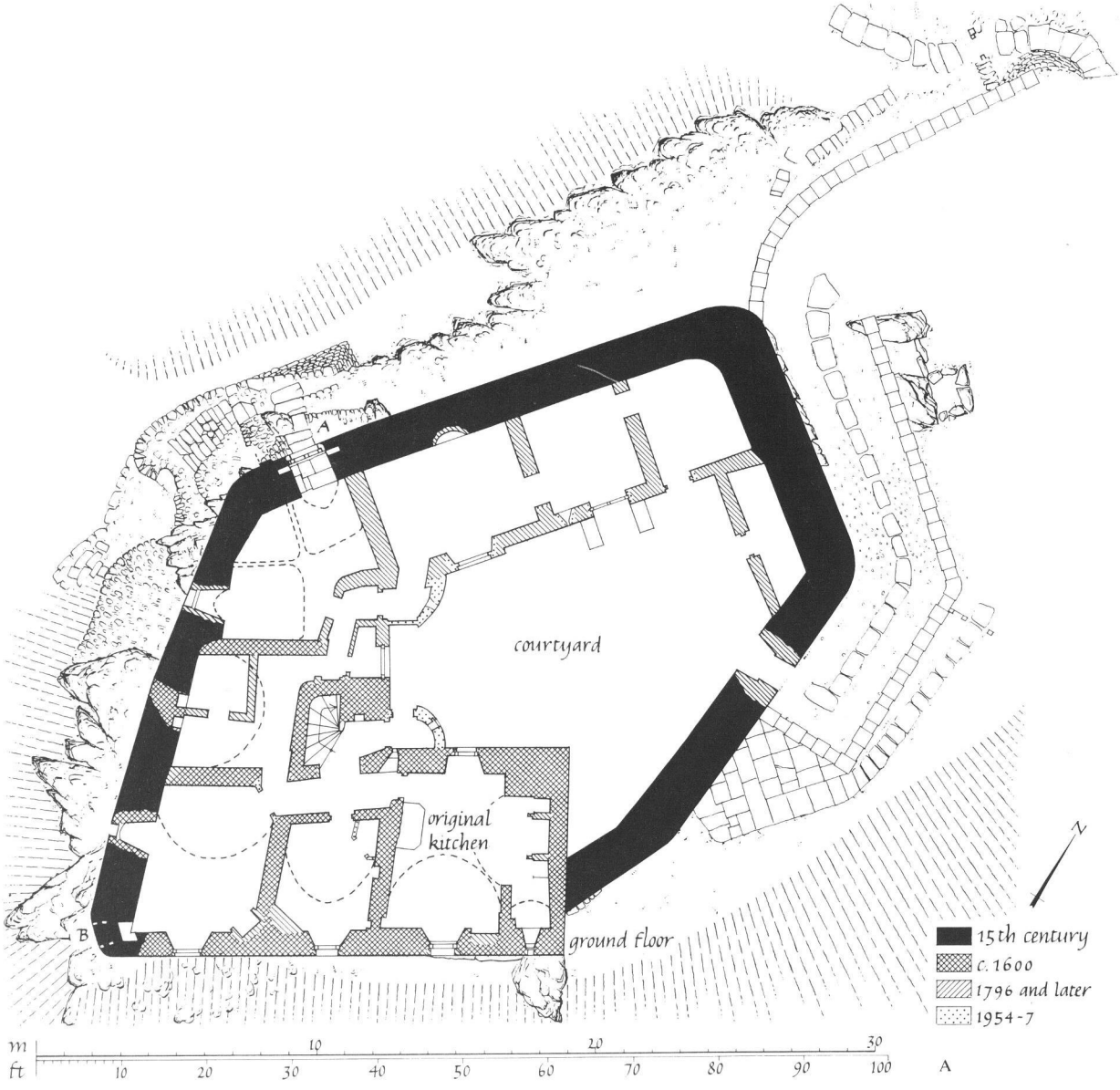


Duntrune Castle (No. 128)
general plan

There is a more sheltered beach and boat-landing on the E side of the headland. The landward approach is now by a driveway and an artificial terraced platform, but the castle may at one time have been protected by a natural gully or ditch, separating it from a higher knoll to the NE. There are the footings of an oblong building of bicameral plan and indeterminate age on the summit of this knoll.

The castle consists of an irregular round-angled polygonal enclosure incorporating a three-storeyed L-plan tower in the S angle. It is roofed and inhabited, and modern ranges of buildings extend along the internal NW and NE faces of the courtyard. The sequence of building is reasonably clear, but precise criteria for dating the earliest phases of construction are lacking. The enclosure itself probably belongs to the late medieval period, and the general layout and character of the castle are more analogous to the 15th-century Breachacha and Kisimul Castles than to earlier enclosure-castles such as Mingary and Tioram.[1] The existing tower-house can be ascribed to about 1600, probably replacing an earlier structure in a similar position, and the mannner in which it has been built against and over the top of the earlier enclosure is particularly evident on the SW wall. A scheme of restoration and alterations was undertaken after 1796 when the castle was purchased by Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch. Following the abandonment of Poltalloch House (No. 177), the buildings of the castle were further modernised and extended between 1954 and 1957 by Col. George Malcolm of Poltalloch.

The walling throughout is of random-rubble masonry, much of it heavily pointed or rendered. The dressings, including those of the modern work, are of green chloriate-schist and schistose sandstone. At the head of the northernmost first-floor window in the W side-wall of the tower there is a single rybat bearing an 80mm edge-moulding.



Original surviving openings in the tower block are otherwise characterised by simple round-arrised surrounds and the castle as a whole is devoid of early architectural decoration.

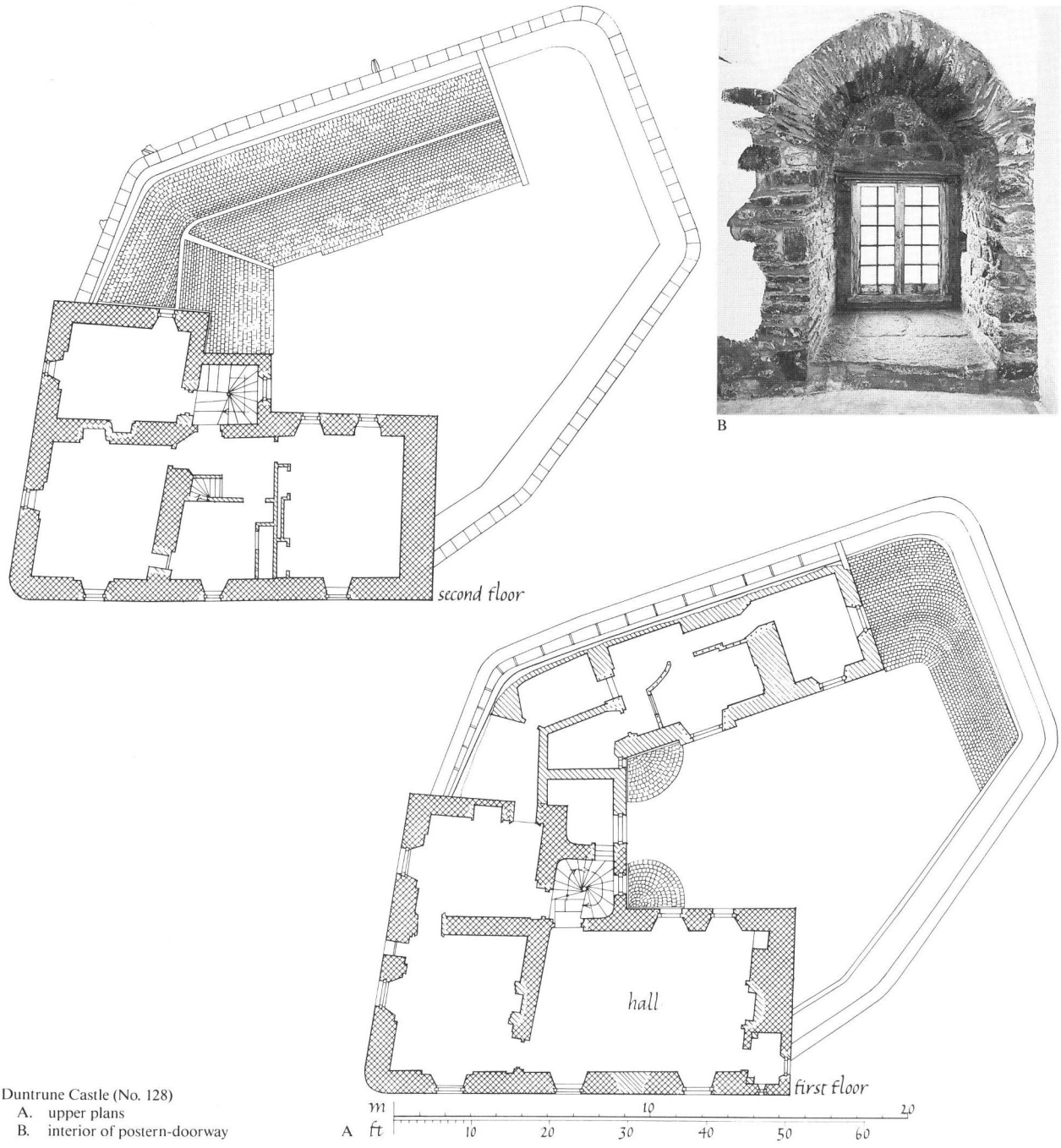
CURTAIN-WALL AND FOREWORK. The castle enclosure is roughly hexagonal on plan, and the curtain-wall stands to a height of about 5m above the courtyard on all except the SW face, where its course is interrupted by the later tower-house. Its width varies between 1.5m and 2m, and most of the angles are rounded. The wallhead is battlemented and the crenelles and merlons, which probably date from the late 18th-century restoration, are evenly spaced and capped with slabs. The parapet is backed by an open wall-walk in all except the S sectors of the enclosure, but there are weepers or drains only on the NW face.

The main gate, a plain lintelled opening, is in the NE wall at the head of a ramped approach which follows the angled



B

Duntrune Castle (No. 128)
A. plan B. view from NW



B

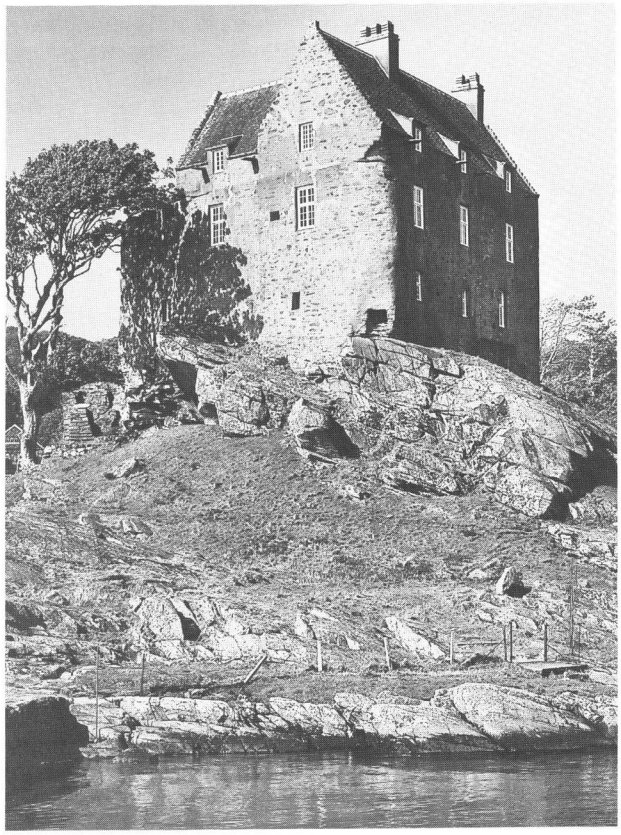
Duntrune Castle (No. 128)
A. upper plans
B. interior of postern-doorway

course of the curtain from the N. The gateway and forework date from the late 18th-century restoration,[2*] and there is no evidence of an earlier opening in this area. The door is studded and faced with an embossed metal panel removed from Poltalloch House;[3*] this bears the arms of the Malcolm family and the date 1851. The forework is flanked by low walls crenellated in the same manner as the main curtain.

Close to the W angle of the enclosure there is a doorway, now converted to a French window, which originally served
278A as a postern or sea-gate (*A* on fig.). The opening, which is 1.4m wide, is lintelled externally and has an arch-pointed, slightly splayed embrasure. In the ingoings there are drawbar-slots 0.2m square and probably blocked at one end. Some of the rybats have rounded arrises but the external face of the opening shows much evidence of reconstruction. There are tusking-stones for a projecting wall immediately SW of the gateway.

Above the crag at the base of the rounded S angle is the mouth of a garderobe-chute (*B*) evidently associated with the first-phase enclosure-wall. The opening, which is lintelled

and about 0.8m wide, has been blocked internally, but there is a recess in the angle of the corresponding ground-floor room (see *infra*).



Duntrune Castle (No. 128); tower-house from S

THE TOWER-HOUSE. This is a three-storeyed L-plan building with a projecting stair-tower and porch in the N re-entrant. Its acute outer angle conforms to that of the earlier enclosure, although the NE angle projects about 1.5m beyond the original curtain-wall. The main block measures 16.5m by 7.5m over side-walls about 1m thick. The corresponding dimensions of the wing are 6.15m and 4.5m, while the stair-turret is about 2.5m square. Main block and wing are gabled and crowstepped, and covered with steeply pitched slated roofs, while the stair-turret is hip-roofed. At eaves-level the S gable is corbelled out to the square above the rounded S angle of the earlier curtain wall. The rooms on the upper floors are lit by flat-headed dormer windows, and four slab-weepers project along the SE side-wall at the same level. On the main block there are cement-rendered chimneystacks above the NE gable wall and above a mid-partition; early photographs also show two chimneystacks above the wing, both evidently removed in 1954-7.

Almost all of the window-openings have been modified, and in some cases enlarged or blocked, during the course of restoration works. Some original character is, however, retained by the surrounds of the ground-floor window in the SW wall of the main block, and of the E-facing slit-window at the NE end of the first floor. The oblong apertures at first-floor level in the S angle and SW wall may have been gun-ports.

The ground floor of the tower is vaulted throughout, originally providing cellarage and services for the domestic accommodation on the two upper floors. These are reached by a stone newel-stair. The original entrance is set within a later porch at the foot of the stair, and there is an aumbry in the wall close to the stair-newel. The entrance-doorway has round-arrised rybats, and a slit-window in the adjacent wall to the SE has a similar surround. There are three segmental-vaulted cellars (including the former kitchen), now rooms, in the main block, and one in the wing, all served by a slab-roofed corridor.

The former kitchen occupies the NE end of the main block, and is entered through an original round-arrised doorway. The large fireplace in the NE wall has a reconstructed segmental arch supported by two later stone piers, and is set within a groined vault. Opening off the SE side of the fireplace there is a small vaulted chamber lit by a slit-window and containing the remains of what was evidently a service-stair to the first floor. One of the slab steps incorporates a fragment of a stone basin 165mm in internal diameter with a small central boss 25mm in diameter. On the other side of the parpen wall in the E corner of the SE side-wall there is a semicircular arched recess of uncertain purpose.

Fireplaces have been inserted into the S and E corners respectively of the central and S vaulted rooms. There are small aumbries in the NE wall of the central room, and the larger opening at floor-level in the S angle of the S room is part of the early garderobe whose external aperture has been described above. The SW-facing window in this room has a slab-roofed embrasure and slots at intermediate height in the ingoings, probably to secure window-shutters. A brick-built storage-chamber has been formed in the NW angle of the wing, and the window in the W wall has been blocked up. The NE angle of the wing has been broken through to give access to the NW range.

The arrangement of rooms on the first floor of the tower-house probably perpetuates the original layout; it comprises a hall and chamber (now drawing-room) arranged en suite in the main block and a second chamber in the wing. The latter now intercommunicates with the adjacent rooms, but in the original arrangement access was probably obtained independently from the stair. In the E corner of the hall there is a small slab-roofed mural chamber lit by an original slit-window in the SE wall. This chamber may have formed the head of the intramural stair for which there is evidence in the former kitchen (*supra*). Some confirmation of this hypothesis is provided by the fact that the lowest rybat on the jamb of the entrance to the chamber is rebated externally and round-arrised on the inner face. The chamber now contains another armorial plate of 1851 taken from Poltalloch House. There is a cupboard in the N angle of the hall, but the fireplace in the NE wall has been wholly reconstructed and the hall now exhibits no early architectural features of note. The window embrasures are slab-roofed, and there is a blocked window-opening in the centre of the SE side-wall.

The drawing-room preserves elements of a scheme of decoration dating from the late 18th-century restoration. In the NE wall there is a classical chimneypiece of pine with an



Duntrune Castle (No. 128)
drawing-room chimneypiece

inner white marble surround, and the plaster ceiling-cornices in this and the adjacent room in the wing are enriched with a form of egg-and-dart ornament. The fireplace in the NW wall of the room in the wing has a stone surround which has been reconstituted in modern times.

On the second floor the rooms in the wing and the S angle correspond in size to those below. The area above the hall, however, has been modernised and sub-divided and it is not now clear whether there was a fireplace in each of the end-walls. Some of the surviving doorway- and fireplace-surrounds in these second-floor rooms retain round-arrised rybats, but all have been reconstructed in some measure. There is a small round-headed aumbry in the W ingoing of the northernmost window in the main block.

NORTH-WEST AND NORTH-EAST RANGES. In its existing modernised form the two-storeyed NW range is substantially a product of the programme of restoration carried out between 1954 and 1957, the dates shown on a number of rainwater-heads throughout the castle. The shell of the building is at least of late 18th-century origin, however. Early illustrations and plans of the castle[4] show that ranges of ancillary buildings were grouped along the inner faces of the NW and NE curtain-walls but there are few ascertainable details. The NW range appears to have been two-storeyed with a chimney-stack surmounting the mid-partition and the N gable-wall crowstepped. Ventilation-slits, including at least one blind slit, in the wall facing the courtyard probably date from the late 18th century, and inside there are contemporary moulded stone cornices of chamfered and ogival profile running along the inner face of the W curtain-wall at ground- and first-floor levels. The range contains a suite of bedrooms on the first floor above ground-floor kitchen and services; a dining-room occupies the linking section adjoining the wing of the tower-house. The single-storeyed storehouse range along the NE wall incorporates a small dovecot, the slated roof being swept over a round-headed gablet containing five flight-holes.

BELL. Close to the base of the ramp leading to the castle entrance there is a bell mounted on a wrought-iron frame. It measures 0.3m in height and is 0.35m in diameter at the skirt. Around the waist it bears a two-line Latin inscription:

PRAECONE CELLAE MARTINI PAROCHIAE
AROSKIODNISH / M(AGIST)RO DUGALLO CAMPBELL
A.S. 1712 R.M. FECIT ED^{P}
'For Mr Dugall Campbell, minister of the parish of Kilmartin in Aroskiodnish, Robert Maxwell[5]* made (this bell) at Edinburgh in the year of salvation 1712'.

Dugall Campbell, who was minister of Kilmartin from 1690 to 1721,[6] does not appear to have been closely related to the Campbells of Duntrune, and the bell was probably removed from Kilmartin Church (No. 68) during one of its 19th-century restorations, when the Malcolm family were principal heritors.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Duntrune lay within the medieval lordship of Ardskeodnish, held of the Crown from 1315, or earlier, by the Campbells of Lochawe. In 1423 Duncan Campbell of Lochawe granted to his brother Duncan (probably an illegitimate son of Sir Colin Campbell), an extensive block of land, with the office of steward in the lordship, and in 1466 and 1489 this grant was renewed for successive heirs, for the service of a twelve-oared galley.[7] The castle itself is not mentioned in these charters, but since the land on which it stands was named 'Ardechaisteol', it may be assumed that an earlier fortification of some type occupied the promontory.[8]* The designation 'of Duntrune' is not found in the charters, but was applied to the head of the family in 1448 and later.[9]

The property granted in 1423 included Crinan (i.e. Crinan Ferry) with its associated moss, and a compact block of land extending N from Loch Crinan for some 7km along the E shore of Loch Craignish and probably bounded on the E, in the area S of Kilmartin Church, by the Kilmartin Burn; it also included Eilean Righ and Island Macaskin in Loch Craignish.[10] Most of the northern part of the estate was eventually feued out, Poltalloch to the MacCallums in 1562, Eilean Righ to a Campbell described as a 'cousin' in 1583 and Raslie to a younger son of the family in the early 17th century.[11] During the 18th century, however, the estate of Oib Campbell in North Knapdale was also acquired.[12]

Duntrune was the main assembly-place for the 7th Earl of Argyll's expedition to Islay in 1615.[13] The earliest references to the castle itself belong to the 1640s, when it was garrisoned during the invasions of Argyll by Alasdair MacDonald. It was one of the castles to which meal was supplied by the Marquis of Argyll in 1646, and the local tradition of a proposed attack by MacDonald probably belongs to the same year. A piper sent forward as a scout 'found, by the narrowness of the stair-case, that only one person could enter at a time to attack the place, and that it was otherwise sufficiently strong to repel the invaders'. Confined to 'one of the upper turrets of the castle', he warned MacDonald of his

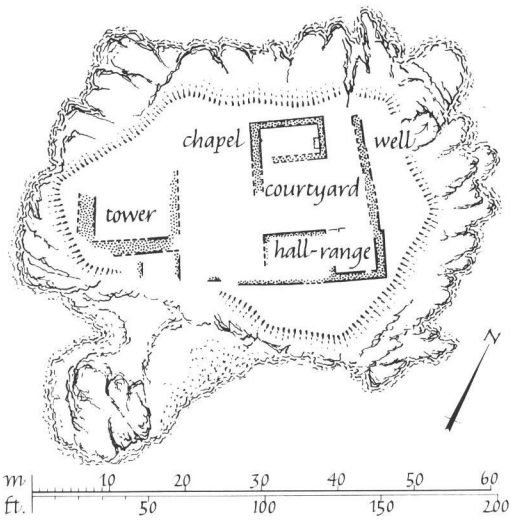
danger by playing a pibroch, and the attack was abandoned.[14*]

By the late 1660s John Campbell of Duntrune was in severe financial difficulties, and over a period of years the ownership of the estate passed to a kinsman, Neil Campbell, who was sheriff-depute of Argyll and a former provost of Inveraray. In 1673 it was agreed that, 'as the mansion house of Duntrune is ruinous and in need of repair', Neil Campbell would undertake this, but John Campbell of Duntrune would repay the cost. Two years later, however, it was 'Neill Campbell of Duntroon' who received permission from the 9th Earl of Argyll to garrison 'the house of Duntroon' with fencible men during a period of unrest.[15] The older family continued to be represented by its Campbell of Raslie cadet line, while the descendants of Neil Campbell retained the estate until 1796.[16]

In that year the estate was purchased from the trustees of the creditors of Neil Campbell of Duntrune by Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch, who set about the restoration and rehabilitation of the castle as a residence. Correspondence between the laird and his factor, John Campbell of Prospect, has recorded some of the details of the building-works undertaken at this time.[17] Carpentry and plasterwork in the castle were undertaken by William Park and a Mr McPhail. In the account for 1796-8 Park's contribution amounted to £99, with £3 for 'lathing kitchen and making two windows in the stair'. In September 1797 McPhail estimated that he would require 10 cwt. more of stucco 'to finish off the castle', and 10,000 lath-nails for dentils in the cornices. A letter of January 1799 from John Paterson, resident engineer at the Crinan Canal, refers to the construction of 'two neat bound doors for the two lower rooms of the castle' and these two rooms having 'each a chimney placed in the front corner, the flue for which is to be carried up in front of the castle, a cut will be to make for this purpose'.[18] The main body of the castle was ready by February 1801, and work proceeded immediately on the house in the court and the servants' hall.

Externally, the most substantial addition was the construction of the breastwork.[19] In October 1802, shortly after succeeding his father, Neill Malcolm issued instructions to his agent, James Gow, for 'a small battlement to be raised round the wall of the castle (and) as this is mainly for ornament it need not be made thick or heavy but merely of sufficient substance to resist the wind. Small battlements should also be raised on the top of the wall on the entrance into the court; the slope should also be made gradual. The castle wall within the court to be pointed and pinned but not harled at present. . . . The necessary (house) to be built below the castle near the sea among the trees.' The stable was ordered to be demolished, the stones to be buried at the entrance into the castle. Previously, in October 1800, the factor had been instructed to level the garden W of the castle, and to erect a paling for drying linen and clothes.[20]

An engraving by William Daniell, from a drawing of 1815, showed the restored castle and its surroundings, including a battlemented approach-wall, with the comment that the improvements 'rendered it a very comfortable residence'. Lord Teignmouth about 1830 also noted the 'castellated appendages' added by Mr Malcolm.[21] Further extensive but unspecified 'repairs and additions' were made at a cost of £1180 in 1833-5, under the supervision of the architect JG Davis.[22] The castle remained the principal local residence of the Malcolm family until the completion of the grandiose Callton Mór (Poltalloch) (No. 177) by Neill Malcolm in 1853. Following the abandonment of Poltalloch House, the castle was again restored and extended within the courtyard between 1954 and 1957, and remains in use as a family home.



Castle, Eilean Dearg (No. 129); plan

129 Castle, Eilean Dearg

NS 008770 April 1988

The fragmentary remains of this medieval castle occupy a small island ('Red Island'), known locally as 'One Tree Island', situated 150m from the E shore of Loch Riddon and 1.5km N of the point where the loch opens into the Kyles of Bute. It was described as impregnable (*inexpugnabile*) by Bower, writing soon after 1440,[1] but in 1685 it was blown up by Government forces following its use as the main arsenal for the 9th Earl of Argyll's invasion. Clearance and excavation were carried out between 1964 and 1967,[2] but at the date of survey the site was heavily overgrown and only intermittent fragments of the excavated walling were identifiable.

The island measures about 60m from E to W by 45m, with a small SE spur and a large extension to the SE which is separated from it at high tide, and it rises to a maximum height of about 5m above the rocky shore. The summit area is occupied by a rectangular enclosure measuring about 22m from N to S by 16m, which incorporates on the S a hall-range and on the N a probable chapel, perhaps originally freestanding. A S curtain-wall extending 10m to the W returns N to abut what was identified as a massive rhomboidal tower projecting to the W. The surviving masonry is of local rubble, but numerous fragments of sandstone, some moulded or bearing masons' marks, were recovered during the excavation.

The tower was identified as measuring 9.3m from E to W by 6.9m within 2.4m walls, but only part of the S wall and the inner face of the W wall, with a possible return at the NW angle, were identifiable at the date of survey. No traces are visible of a polygonal curtain-wall linking the NW angle of the tower to the NW angle of the chapel, identified by the

excavator as part of a barmkin attached to the tower in the earliest period of fortification, which may also have incorporated the rebuilt W wall of the chapel and the W wall of the later hall-range.[3] Outside the S wall of the tower there was a small cobbled yard, whose E and W walls are traceable and which produced numerous finds of 17th-century date.

The supposed hall-range at the SE angle measured about 14.5m by 4.7m within walls 1.1m thick; the E end-wall is 1.4m thick and stands several courses high. There are remains of a transverse wall 5.5m from the E end, possibly associated with vaulting in the undercroft, and a N doorway aligned with this wall preserves a sandstone threshold-slab. A curtain-wall about lm thick, and abutting the N wall of the hall-range about 0.4m from its E end, ran N for about 16m, its N end incorporating the E jamb of a sea-gate, 3.6m wide, bounded on the W by the chapel. Extensive cobbling was excavated in the courtyard between the hall and chapel.

The chapel measures about 7.6m from E to W by 4m within 0.7m walls, but the W wall was apparently rebuilt with a thickness of 1.2m, the W end of the S wall being altered to abut it. An opening with a pivot-stone for a harr-hung door was excavated towards the W end of the S wall, but was not visible at the date of survey, but the footings of a probable altar, measuring 1m by 0.65m, stand against the E wall a little S of the centre.[4] Excavation indicated that the chapel had been abandoned, probably in the post-Reformation period, and re-used as a builders' yard. The S continuation of the rebuilt W wall had been dismantled, probably when the hall-range was built, to link the new courtyard with the original barmkin.

The castle well was an oval rock-hollow about 6m E of the N end of the E curtain-wall and measuring about 3.8m by 2.1m, which was revetted with masonry to enclose a natural spring.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The fragmentary structures described above present few dateable features, but the plan of the W tower suggests a possible late 14th- or early 15th-century date. If the barmkin was contemporary with this, the chapel was presumably earlier, but it is undocumented and it is not obvious whether it stood alone or was part of a domestic complex. The SE range was probably of late 15th- or 16th-century date, and no identifiable structural work can be associated with the renewed occupation of the late 17th century (*infra*).

The estate of Ormidale, extending from Eilean Dearg SE to Strone Point (not to be confused with the later estate (No. 286) on the W shore of Loch Riddon), was probably a Stewart property in the early 14th century, for in 1348 it was in the possession of Sir William More of Abercorn, a close relative of the future Robert II, who granted it to his sister Agnes. Probably because of its proximity and strategic significance to his family lands in Bute, Robert II leased the estate from Agnes More's husband from 1383 until his death in 1390,[5*] but the date and nature of its subsequent transfer to Campbell ownership are not recorded.

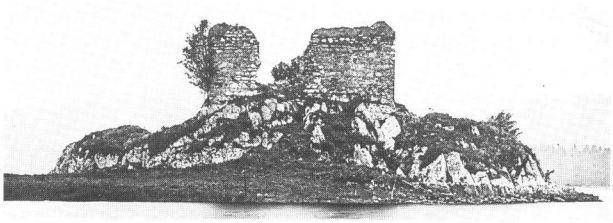
Walter Bower, writing in the mid-1440s, described 'Louch-Riane' (Loch Riddon) with its island of 'Helingerik, ubi castrum inexpugnabile domini de Lauquhaw' ('Eileen Dearg, where there is an impregnable castle of the Lord of Lochawe').[6] In 1442 and later Neil Campbell of 'Ormudul', a son of Duncan, Lord Campbell, appeared as a witness, and in 1452 his own son Colin received a charter of lands at the head of Loch Striven.[7] His descendants continued to hold Ormidale until the early 18th century, although from 1657 or earlier a cadet line took their title from 'Ellangreig', an alternative form of the island's name.[8*]

Little is recorded of the castle's history, although it appears on Pont's manuscript map of about 1590 as a conventional tower, and the neglect of the courtyard cobbling suggested to the excavators a period of abandonment in the early 17th century.[9] It was, however, habitable in 1685 when the 9th Earl of Argyll, relying on the protection afforded by the treacherous narrows of the Kyles of Bute, chose it as his main base for military supplies, including large numbers of muskets and gunpowder. Argyll set up a battery of cannon, stationed a garrison of 180 men, and left his ships at anchor in the bay E of the island, where a naval force under Captain Hamilton, who had already burnt Carrick Castle (No. 116), proposed to attack them with a fireship. At the approach of the government fleet, however, the garrison abandoned the castle, setting a fuse to the powder-magazine and leaving a number of prisoners from Orkney 'upon the top of the house to be blowen up with it'. The prisoners gave warning 'with a whyte cloutt insteed of a flagg', and the valuable stores were removed by the government force before they themselves ignited the gunpowder, said to have amounted to 500 barrels.[10] The excavation revealed the catastrophic nature of this explosion, but among the finds recovered were a quantity of musket-flints and balls, as well as about forty gaming-counters of slate, two pairs of navigational dividers of Dutch type, and pottery ranging in date from the 14th to 17th century.[11*]

130 Fincharn Castle

NM 898043 September 1984

The shattered remains of a hall-house of probable 13th-century date surmount the rocky N tip of a promontory enclosing a small bay on the SE shore of Loch Awe, 0.5km NW of Fincharn farmhouse. The building occupied the entire width and most of the length of the summit, the *284* remaining area to the NE forming a small bailey enclosed by a lime-mortared wall. Except at the SE angle of the bailey, where its footing is 1m thick, this wall is now represented only by intermittent lengths of rubble core and occasional outer facing-stones. The principal approach was probably up a steep slope into the bailey from the NW. Access from the SW end of the rock-outcrop was prevented by a rock-cut ditch about 3m in width, which doubtless supplied much of the stone used in the building. It is possible that this ditch was



Fincharn Castle (No. 130), from E, *c.* 1870

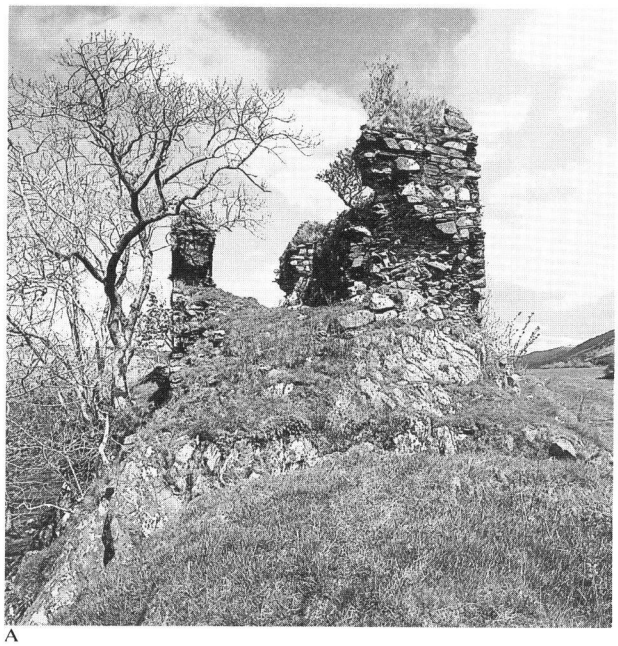


Fincharn Castle (No. 130) plans

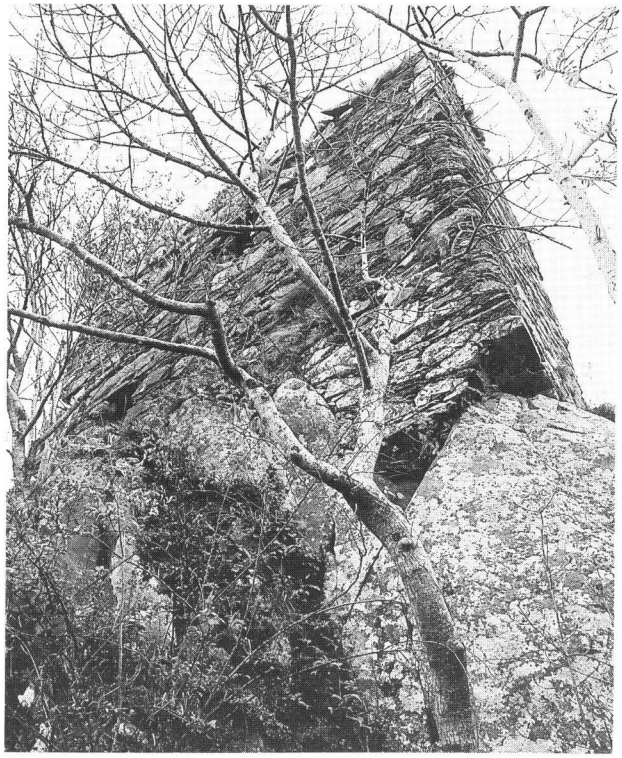
spanned by a bridge leading to an entrance, but since much of the SW end-wall of the hall-house has collapsed, this cannot be decided without excavation.

The hall-house was almost rectangular on plan, although its vanished W angle was acute, to make best use of the irregular ground-surface. It measured 15.5m to 16m from NE to SW by 8.2m transversely over walls which, except for the NE end-wall, were about 1.4m thick. The latter wall, containing the entrance and at least one mural chamber, was 2.15m thick. Part of the SEside-wall stands to a height of about 6m, but its central portion, and much of the NW wall, have collapsed into the interior of the building, which is encumbered with debris to a depth of at least 1.5m. The masonry is of angular local rubble with frequent pinnings, bonded in coarse lime-mortar and intermittently coursed. A uniform levelling-course near the base of the walls projects in places as a scarcement up to 0.2m wide. The quoins are of rubble, repaired at the N angle with smaller material in the lower parts, but in some of the windows there are remains of dressings of cream-coloured sandstone, although the arch-heads at first-floor level were of schist rubble.

Entrance from the bailey to the hall-house was by a ground-floor doorway in the centre of the thick NE end-wall. The inner part of the splayed SE ingo, with its deep bar-hole, and one mid-wall lintel, remain *in situ*, but the NW ingo has been destroyed, and it is unlikely that there was direct access from the entrance-passage to the adjacent mural chamber. The function of this chamber is uncertain; if it housed a stair, this must have risen steeply in the thickness of the NE wall to clear the head of the entrance-doorway. The chamber contains a lintelled recess at the NE end of the NW wall. The only other surviving feature of the ground floor is a straight-lintelled splayed window in the SE wall, which has a daylight height of 0.83m. Its external lintel is of rubble, but one much



A



B

Fincharn Castle (No. 130)
A. ditch and hall-house from S
B. N angle of hall-house from below

worn sandstone rybat survives, displaying a rebate inside a possible broad chamfer. The joists carrying the first floor were set directly into the side-walls, and their sockets remain towards the NE ends of both side-walls, and at the SW end of the SE wall.

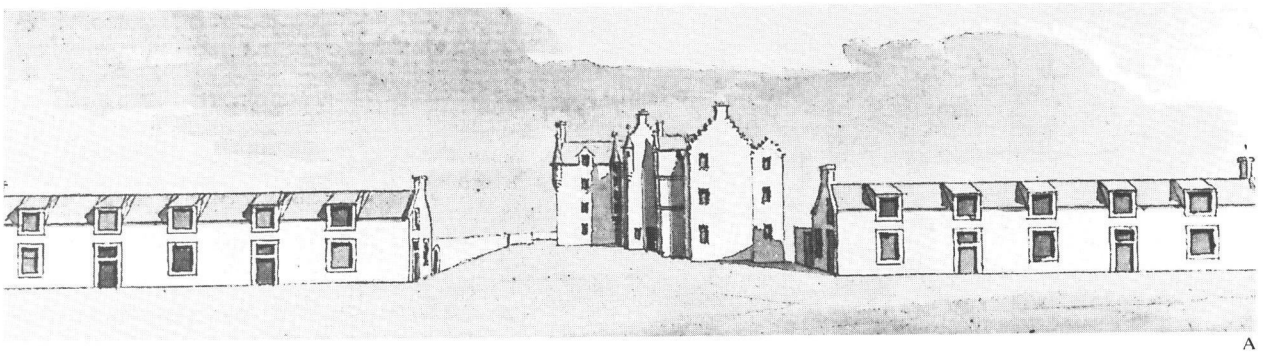
At first-floor level there is a tall opening of uncertain purpose at the NE end of the NW wall, probably entered from a mural chamber corresponding to that below. The rebate in the NE ingo, shown on the plan, occurs only at a high level, while the other ingo rises to a height of at least 1.9m. The absence of a draw-bar socket appears to preclude the interpretation of this feature as an entrance-doorway; while it may have given access to a garderobe, there is no indication of any external projection at this point.[1*] This area at the NE end of the hall may have been subdivided for service purposes, for the splayed window-embrasure at this end of the SE wall, although preserving some internal rybats of sandstone, is slab-lintelled and has a daylight height of only 1.1m. In contrast, the remainder of the hall, measuring about 9m by 5m, was lit by a series of tall window-embrasures with rubble-built arch-heads. One jamb of such an opening survives at the centre of the SW end-wall and there were probably two more in each of the side-walls, although in the NW wall there is now evidence for only one. It is possible that the position of this supposed window was occupied by a fireplace, but it appears more likely that, as at the 13th-century hall of Fraoch Eilean Castle at the N end of Loch Awe,[2] there was a central hearth and an open timber roof with a smoke-louver. There is no surviving evidence of a parapet-walk but the walls, where extant, stand to a fairly uniform height, and it is unlikely that there was another storey.

HISTORICAL NOTE

'Fyncharne', extending to five pennylands, stands at the head of the list of lands granted or confirmed by King Alexander II to Gillascop MacGilcrist in a document of 1240 which is celebrated as the oldest extant original charter of property in Argyll.[3*] These lands were subsequently held by Master Ralph of Dundee and his descendants, John and Gilbert of Glassary, and in 1346 were united with the former property of Ewen, brother of Gillascop MacGilcrist, as the lordship or barony of Glassary.[4] The lands and castle of Glassary were regranted to Gilbert of Glassary by a royal charter of 1374 which ensured the succession to Gilbert's daughter and her husband Alexander Scrymgeour, hereditary constable of Dundee and standard-bearer of Scotland, whose descendants held them until 1668.[5]

The only reference to Fincharn as a place of special importance is in a retour of 1563, which enumerates the lands of the lordship of Glassary, 'with the messuage or manor of the lordship, called Lower Fyncharn'.[6] The castle is not shown as such on Pont's manuscript maps of about 1590, although he names the settlements of Fincharn Beg and Fincharn M(ór).[7*] However, 'Castle Fincharn' is marked on Roy's Map of about 1750, which shows the township of Nether Fincharn at or near the site of the present farmhouse. A traditional account of the destruction of the castle by arson, recorded in 1844, ascribes that event to a remote period, and photographs taken about 1870 show it in a condition similar to its present one.[8] 283

Despite this paucity of explicit references, it is probable that Fincharn Castle was built at about the time of the charter of 1240. It is the smallest surviving member of the West Highland group of hall-houses (see Introduction), but in both masonry and plan-form it resembles the much larger



A

mid-13th-century hall-house of Fraoch Eilean (*supra*). The MacGilcrists were an important local family, closely related to the MacSweens of Knapdale (see No.119).[9] The modest scale of the castle may be due to the partition of the original lordship between the sons of Gilcrist, and its subsequent tenure by predominantly absentee lords, who in the 16th and 17th centuries set many of its lands in feu. There is no reason to doubt that Fincharn was the 'castle of Glassary' mentioned in the charter of 1374 (*supra*). It was probably also one of the three castles garrisoned by John (Bacach) MacDougall of Lorn and mentioned in a letter of 1308 or 1309 to Edward II of England.[10*] Less certainly, it may have been the 'castle with a barony, named Glasrog', held by the Steward of Scotland, which in 1297 was captured by Alexander MacDonald of Islay claiming to act on behalf of Edward I.[11*]

131 Castle, Garvie (Site)

NS 036903 July 1986

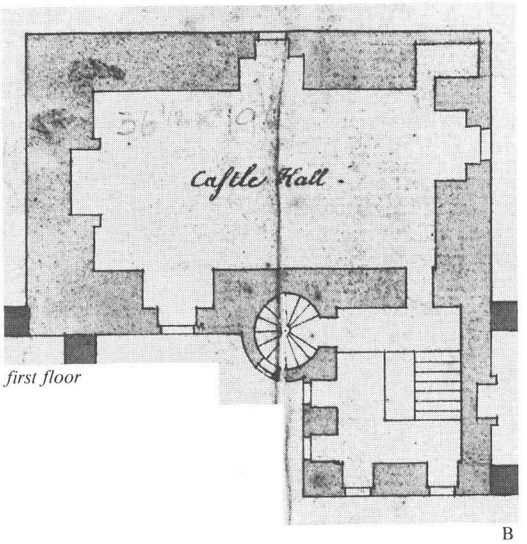
There are no identifiable remains of the 'ancient, but small and unimportant Castle' whose traditional site was recorded in 1866 as lying immediately W of Garvie farmhouse.[1] In 1530 documents were witnessed by the 3rd Earl of Argyll at 'the Garwe', and the lands of Garvie were feued by the 4th Earl in 1558 to a retainer, but appear to have reverted to the Argyll estate.[2] Pont's manuscript map of about 1590 shows a building of some consequence, possibly a tower-house, and in 1665 a witness related that 'of old' an adjacent township supplied peats to the House of Garvie 'where my Lord did sometimes reside'.[3]

132 Old Inveraray Castle (Site)

NN 096093

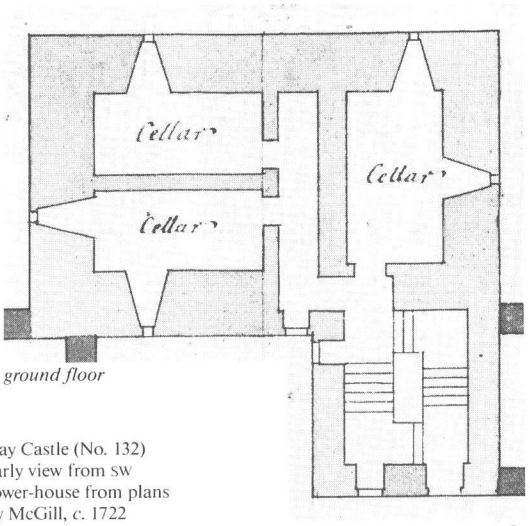
401 This 15th-century tower-house stood about 80m NE of
403B Inveraray Castle (No. 184), and 60m from the W bank of the River Aray. Small-scale excavations in 1966 identified the robbed foundations of the tower, which was demolished about 1774, and the site is now marked by three concrete pillars.[1] The tower stood at the edge of a terrace 10m above the river, and the subsidence of 'the bancke' was among the causes suggested in 1744 for its ruinous state.[2]

The original rectangular tower, said to have been erected in the 1450s by the builder of Kilchurn Castle, was converted to an L-plan and otherwise modified, probably in the late 16th century, and at about the same period an elongated SW range was added. Further to the SW, on the site of the present NE terrace, stables had been built, probably some time before 1720-2 when they were remodelled and a matching L-plan



first floor

B



ground floor

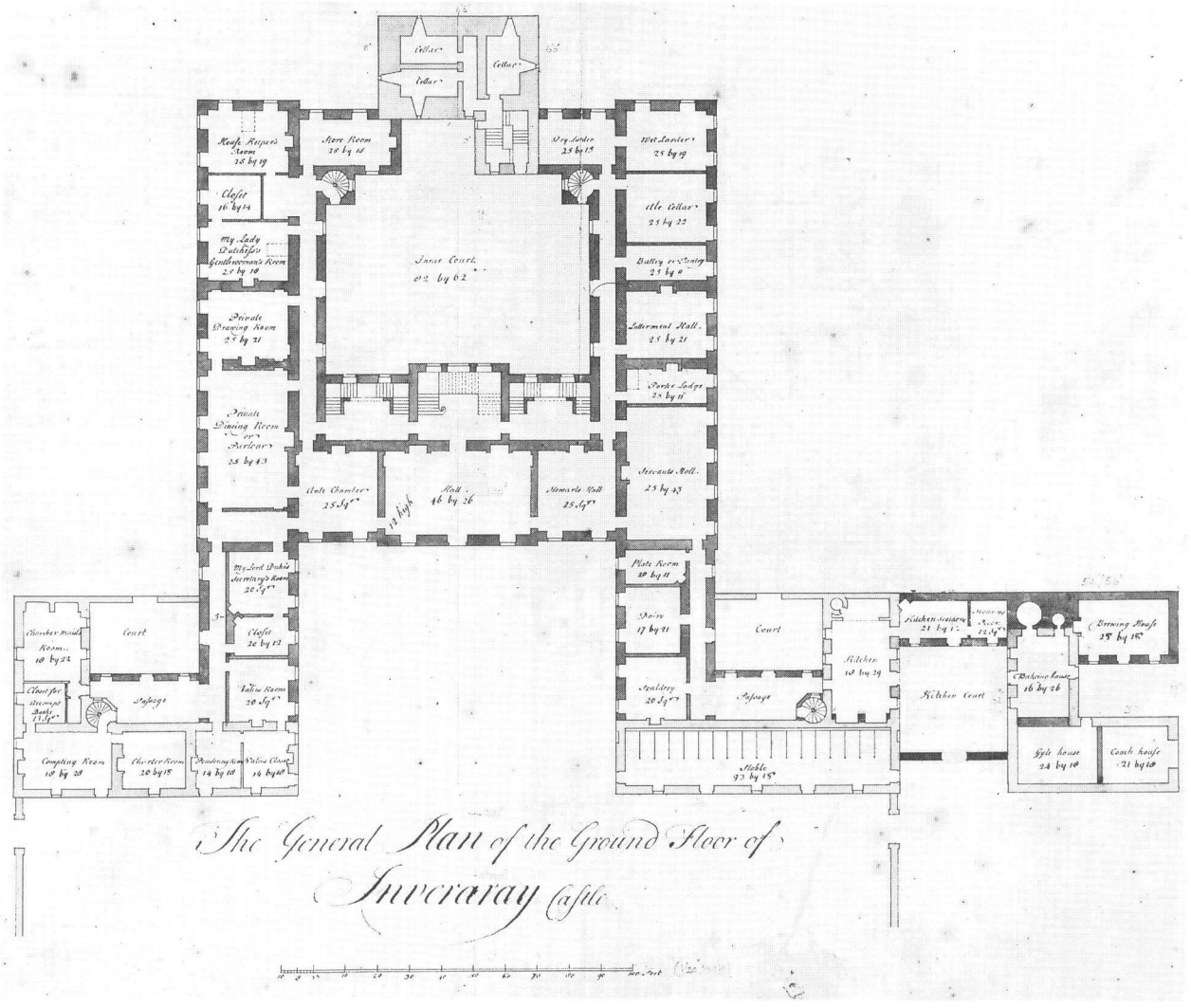
Old Inveraray Castle (No. 132)
A. early view from SW
B, C. tower-house from plans by McGill, *c.* 1722

C

domestic block added to the designs of Alexander McGill, 30m apart and flanking the approach to a forecourt 58m long. These pavilions remained in regular use by the 3rd Duke of Argyll until 1761, but the whole complex was swept away in the early 1770s. However, some parts of it are recorded in plans of about 1722 and in drawings by Paul and Thomas 287
Sandby and other artists.[3*] 289A,428

The tower-house measured about 15.5m from NW to SE by 10m over 2.2m walls and the added wing continued the line of the SE end-wall for 5.5m to the SW, and was 6.1m wide over 1.1m walls. The tower comprised four main storeys and garrets, and tradition recorded that originally it had 'a battlement',[4] but probably at about the same time as the wing was built it was remodelled with gable chimneys, overhanging eaves, pedimented dormers and corbelled angle-turrets, and a stair-turret with conical roof was corbelled out at first-floor level in the re-entrant.

286C The ground floor of the tower evidently had an axial vault 5.8m wide, whose pressure on the damaged NE side-wall was mentioned in 1744, and the plan of about 1722 shows two transverse walls, one of which formed a cellar 3.2m long in the SE end and was divided by a corridor from a thinner wall. This wall may have been original since it divided the vault into two equal parts, each 5.5m long, but it contained two doors into cellars in the NW end, separated by an inserted axial wall. The three cellars were lit by splayed slits, in the end- as well as the side-walls, but a wider opening at the SW end of the corridor may mark the original door, or this may have been in the area enclosed in the added SW wing, and the latter is the most probable position for a mural stair. The wing, whose area had been increased by cutting into the outer face of the tower, formerly contained chambers,[5*] but probably in the third quarter of the 17th century a grand scale-and-platt stair was formed in the lower levels, rising from a door in the SW wall of the wing to a first-floor landing which communicated with the turreted newel-stair in the re-entrant. The doorway from this landing to the 'Castle Hall' may have been the original main entrance, although its width of only 0.85m in 1722 is less than that of the corresponding feature at Kilchurn. The hall itself, measuring 11.1m by 5.9m, 286B appears to have retained much of its medieval character, with straight-sided window-embrasures in all but the NW wall and a mural chamber in the E angle; the large central fireplace in



Old Inveraray Castle (No. 132)
plan of tower-house, pavilions and proposed mansion by McGill, *c.* 1722

the NW end-wall, however, may have been associated with the remodelling of the late 16th century, or later, and Thomas Sandby shows an ?earlier chimney-stack rising within the eaves-line of the NE wall. No plans of the upper floors survive, but the external openings in views by Paul and Thomas Sandby show that there were mural chambers lit by slits at all levels in the E angle, and that the SE gable-wall, which contained fireplaces, was otherwise blank, although there were windows lighting the rooms in the wing. The angle-turrets were evidently floored at the same level as the garrets, which were lit by single dormers in the SW and NE walls and in the SE wall of the wing, and windows in at least the SE gable-wall.

The SW range, whose outline was recorded in plans of 1731,[6] abutted the SE face of the wing of the tower-house and measured about 31m from NE to SW by 9m, with further slight projections at the E and S angles. Views show that at
286A least the SW part was three-storeyed, with a crowstepped SW gable and, at the NW wall, a gabled projection, perhaps a porch or stair-tower, divided by horizontal corbel- or string-courses. The Sandby drawings of 1746-7, however, show no buildings surviving to first-floor height at the NE end, and it is possible that this was the site of the 'old tower' that was demolished in 1745, but it is not certain whether this or the SW end was the 'little tower' in which the 2nd Duke of Argyll had been born.[7] It is not possible to distinguish which of the twenty rooms listed in an inventory of 1650 were in this range and which in the original tower, but the 'long hall' was probably in the SW range, and another source refers to the 'laiche volt in the ground of the new work', presumably a vaulted cellar.[8]

The SW pavilion apparently incorporated 'the Old Court where the Sheriff then (1720-2) lodged', but the plans of
286A about 1722 and a later drawing show that it and the new NW
287 pavilion were symmetrical in plan and façade, having five-bay SW fronts 27.1m long and 7.1m deep, with wings at the outer ends extending a further 12.2m to the NE, and stairs in the re-entrants. The SW frontages were 1½-storeyed, each having on the ground floor three windows and two doors with fanlights, and at the upper level flat-roofed dormer windows with sills extending a little below eaves-level, and gable chimneys. The two pavilions together were sometimes known as the 'new office',[9*] and the plans of about 1722 appear to identify the rooms as they were used by the 2nd and 3rd Dukes, although it is possible that some of the functions relate to the scheme for further ambitious buildings shown on the same plans. The NW pavilion included on the ground floor a counting-room with adjacent 'closet for accompt books' and a charter-room, while the upper floor, reached by a newel-stair, contained six bedrooms with closets. The front range of the SW pavilion comprised a stable for eighteen horses, and in the wing behind was a large kitchen having a massive NE fireplace with oven, and extending into the roof-space. The rooms above the stable are not captioned on the plan but included a bedroom and what was probably a dining-room measuring 9.2m by 5.5m.

Some 10.4m SE of the stable, and having its side-wall on the same line, was a single-storeyed L-plan building containing a coach-house and, in the rear wing, a bakehouse.[10*] Its crowstepped SE gable with the carriage-arch is visible in
428 Paul Sandby's view of the Old Town, which also shows the precinct-wall with its entrance from the market place to the coach-house. This wall continued NW of the church to form an outer court extending 50m in front of the pavilions and having an entrance from the great avenue, and the court and the castle itself were bounded on the NW by extensive gardens (see No.185).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Inveraray was named as an alternative to the principal Campbell seat at Innis Chonnell for a payment to be made in 1432, but later tradition of the Glenorchy and Argyll families agreed that the castle was built by Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy during the minority of his nephew Colin, after the death of Duncan, Lord Campbell, in 1453 (see No.80) but not necessarily before Colin was created 1st Earl of Argyll in 1457.[11] The tradition is confirmed by the close resemblance of 'the large Tower' to Sir Colin's tower-house at Kilchurn. Thereafter the castle, with its burgh of barony (No. 199), was the principal residence of the earls, often referred to as a 'manor', although Innis Chonnell remained the principal messuage of the barony of Lochawe, and it was visited by James V for about a month in 1533 and by Queen Mary in 1563.[12] During the 16th century the MacIvers of Stronshira held numerous lands and offices in Inveraray, including 'keeping of the place and fortalice thereof', until this was exchanged by Duncan MacIver in 1596 for lands in Craignish.[13] Probably a few years before this, the 'Castel of Inreyra' appeared in two slightly differing drawings in Pont's manuscript map, within an enclosure and having two towers which are shown in one version as being of unequal size. The remodelling of the tower-house and the building of the SW range were probably carried out, after he attained his majority in 1592, by Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll, who was credited with building 'a verie faire and plesant dwelling Pallace and yairds'.[14]

Little is recorded of the history of the castle, but it was defended for the Marquess of Argyll against the forces of Montrose and Alasdair MacDonald, who attacked or burnt the burgh in 1644-5, 1645-6, and 1647. An inventory of furniture prepared for the Marquess in 1650 named twenty rooms, while an undated list naming a further eleven may reflect the activities of his son the 9th Earl, who was assured by Sir Robert Moray in 1666 'the change you seem to intend in the house is great, and the wayes of contriveing the conveniences & apartements etc. various'.[15*] This may apply to a proposed new house, and the only work that can be attributed to this period is the insertion of the grand staircase in the SW wing of the tower, although in 1671 an agreement was made with Nathaniel Whyte, plumber, to bring water in lead pipes from the well on Dùn na Cuaiche (see No.185).[16]

After the forfeiture of the 9th Earl in 1684, his property in Inveraray was granted to the Marquess of Atholl, who used the castle as a military store and base for operations against the Earl's invasion in 1685, having countermanded an earlier order to burn it. The newly-restored 10th Earl gave orders in October 1689 to glaze and slate the house, but the hearth-tax assessment of 1693 for twelve hearths noted 'the old tour ruinous'.[17]

The pavilions built for the 2nd Duke were probably designed by Alexander McGill, who visited Inveraray with the Duke in 1720, although the surviving accounts suggest

that the 'old office', presumably the stable block, was not entirely rebuilt. Most of the craftsmen employed came from Glasgow or Stirling, and freestone was quarried in Arran with paving-slabs and hearthstones from Creggans (No. 234).[18] The surviving plans, which record the old tower and the pavilions in detail, are presumably of 1722 or later, since they show the latter as completed but linked to a proposed great house. This was to incorporate the tower at the rear of an inner court with newel stair-towers, flanked by symmetrical ranges extending SW to the pavilions. Recessed 24m from the pavilions was the seven-bay façade of the main block, 30m (100 feet) wide and having a three-bay centrepiece, which included a central hall and 'sallon' above, each 14m by 7.9m, with grand stairs at the rear. McGill, and subsequently Roger Morris, also prepared plans for new houses on other sites,[19*] but no action was taken until the succession of the 3rd Duke.

286A,B 287

In 1742 the estate mason William Douglas was paid £160 15s Scots for repairing 'the South Tower', but two years later he inspected the structural cracks in the old tower, and reported that 'in most places it is greatly shattered'. The decision was taken soon thereafter to build the new castle (No. 184) in the existing forecourt. An 'old tower' was demolished early in 1745 (*supra*), but building work was soon interrupted by the outbreak of the Jacobite rebellion, when the castle became the assembly point and arsenal for regular troops and militia under the control of General John Campbell (later 4th Duke of Argyll), and also a prison. Earthworks were laid out enclosing 'the two castles', presumably the old and new towers, but there are no identifiable remains of these.[20] The Sandby drawings of 1746-7 show that the original tower-house was still roofed and externally complete at that time, while in 1748 the 'old tower' was assessed for forty-three windows, the 'new tower' (SW range) having nineteen and the 'new office' (pavilions) thirty-five windows.[21] The 3rd Duke made regular use of the pavilions during his visits until his death in 1761, and even thereafter the SW range was used as temporary accommodation for estate workers and pensioners, and as a store for the burgh's weapons, but the tower-house appears as a roofless shell in Clerk of Eldin's views, probably made some years before the buildings were demolished and the site landscaped in the early 1770s.[22]

428

289

133 Kilberry Castle

NR 708641 August 1988

The seat of the Campbell family of Kilberry lies in wooded grounds 0.6km from Kilberry Bay on the E shore of the Sound of Jura, and about 50m W of the site of the medieval parish church (No. 48). A tower-house of L-plan, probably of late 16th-century date, was refurbished in 1727 but severely damaged by fire in 1772, when Colin Campbell prepared a remarkable series of annotated plans and elevations in connection with his insurance claim.[1] Although Cockburn claimed in 1843 that 'not a single organised fragment now remains', some walls appear to have been incorporated in the small baronial mansion designed in the following year by the Edinburgh architect Thomas Brown for John Campbell of Kilberry, which was greatly extended to W and N, to the designs of Peddie and Kinnear, in 1873.[2] The house remains substantially unaltered since that date.

290A-D

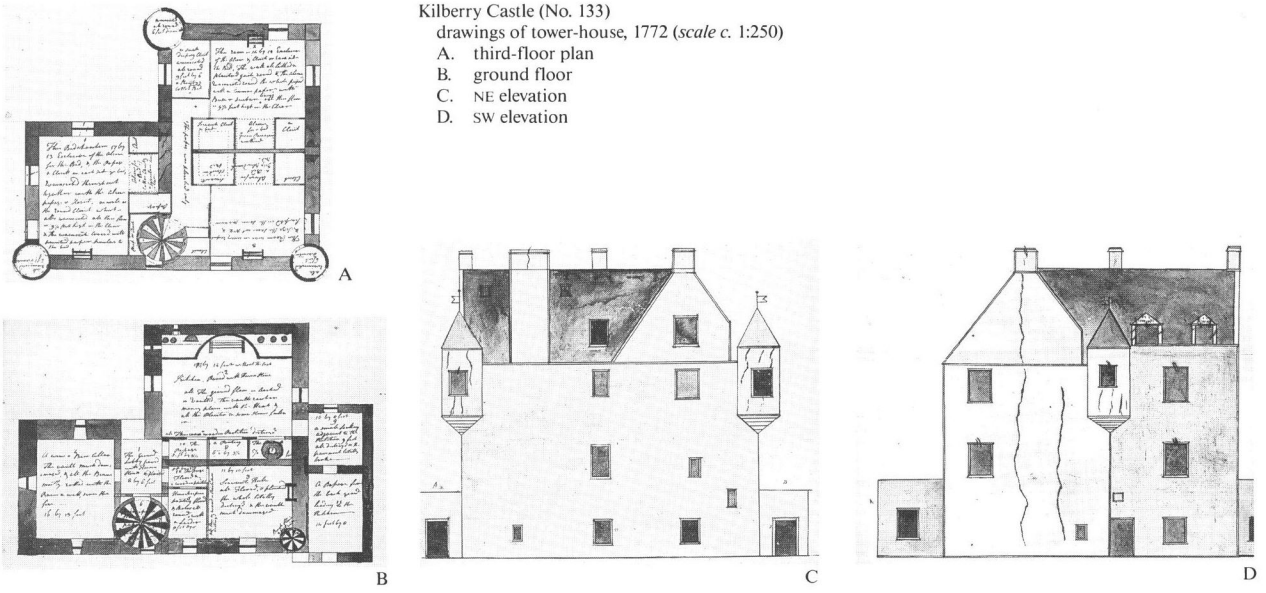


B. Kilberry Castle (No. 133) view from NE, *c.* 1850

The tower-house measured 11.8m from N to S by 7.8m over walls about 0.9m thick, with a wing 7m wide extending a further 6.1m to the E and having the doorway in its SE re-entrant; the height to the wall-head was 10m and to the gables 13.5m. Comparison of the existing structure with the 1772



A. Old Inveraray Castle (No. 132), Inveraray Castle (No. 184), and Old Inveraray Burgh (No. 199); view from SE by Clerk of Eldin, *c.* 1770



Kilberry Castle (No. 133)
drawings of tower-house, 1772 (*scale c.* 1:250)
A. third-floor plan
B. ground floor
C. NE elevation
D. SW elevation



E. view from NE

survey suggests the probability that the lines of the N wall, and the S and E walls of the main block, were retained in 1844, while the E gable of the NE wing was rebuilt some 1.7m within the original line. The adjacent S wall of the wing was apparently rebuilt immediately within the old wall, whereas the W wall of 1844, now encased within the additions of 1873, appears to lie immediately outside the original line. In 1844 a N wing was added, matching the S limb of the original tower, and a circular stair-tower was built in its re-entrant with the E wing, which had the main entrance-doorway at the centre of its E gable. The W wing of 1873 included at first-floor level a library between a SW dining-room and a drawing-room, both with large canted bay-windows, while to the N of the 1844 house was added a large billiard-room above a kitchen, and other service-buildings.

The existing external masonry, of schist rubble, is entirely of 19th-century character, and the only features which, although refaced, may be of early origin, are a blocked slit at basement-level in the E wall of the S wing, covering the former entrance; the lower part of a blocked slit or crenelle above and to the S of a second-floor window in the same wall; and the possible sill of a first-floor window in the S gable-wall, just above and to the W of a basement window. The 1772 elevations show that the tower contained three main storeys with a variety of window-openings, many of which had probably been altered in the early 18th century, while the entrance-doorway, above which was a blank panel, was of plain character. There were tall conical-roofed turrets corbelled out some distance below the wall-head, at the SE and NW angles and at the NE angle of the NE wing, two of which are shown in one drawing as carrying metal vanes with the date '1727'. The gable-skews and chimneys appear to be of 18th-century type, although a tall stack rising from the N wall-head of the NE wing may have been older. The garrets were lit by windows in the N and E gables, and by two levels of skylights, and in the S wall of the NE wing, above the entrance, there were two dormers with pediments inscribed CC / HW, for Colin Campbell and his wife Helen Wood, of the Largo family. One pediment was shown as bearing the date 1545 but 1595 is a more probable reading.[3]

The mansion of 1844 had rectangular windows, crow-stepped gables and small corbelled conical-roofed turrets at all angles, with the conical-roofed stair-tower rising above the wall-head in the NE re-entrant, and intermediate as well as gable chimneys. Many of these features were repeated in the extensions made by Peddie and Kinnear in 1873, with the

addition of dormers of varying form and double-mullioned windows, especially in the new W front which extended 21m.

In addition to the re-alignments of walls noted above, the 1844 house differed from its predecessor in having a major transverse E-W wall continuing the new line of the S wall of the NE wing.[4*] The service-quarters in the basement were considerably altered in 1873, when the kitchen was removed to a new N wing, and at principal floor-level the central dining-room was replaced by a staircase and inner hall, while back stairs were formed in the 1844 drawing-room in the S wing. No original internal features can be identified, but the drawings of 1772, although not accurate in detail, describe the individual rooms with their furnishings.

Within the tower circulation was provided by a newel-stair, about 2.5m in diameter, projecting into the building from the inner face of the N wall, connected by a lobby to the entrance-doorway and largely enclosed at all levels by panelling and closets. A small stair, only 1.2m in diameter, was contrived in the NW angle, but rose only to first-floor level. At the ground floor the stone-flagged kitchen, in the S part of the main block, and the beer cellar in the NE wing, were vaulted, but it is not apparent from the drawings whether the kitchen vault extended to the servants' hall and pantry in the N end of the block. The kitchen had a large fireplace-arch at the S gable-wall, with two slit-windows in the SE angle, and against its N wall there were timber partitions enclosing a pantry and a 'pump', presumably above a well.[5*] An inserted door in the W wall gave access to a single-storeyed scullery and covered passage to the service-court.

The stair opened at first-floor level into a lobby on the W, with a study beyond it in the NW angle, and both rooms had access to the drawing-room in the S part of the main block, which measured 7.2m by 5.8m by 3.7m in height. Its furnishings included twelve chairs and 'eight capital paintings' and there was a mural cupboard in the S wall and a fireplace in the E wall. This room and the adjacent study, which contained bookcases and a 'field bed', had panelled dadoes ('wainscoted chair back high'), with wallpaper above, whereas the 'dining parlour' in the NE wing, 5.2m by 4m, was 'wainscoted throughout', as was the bed-alcove in its W wall above the entrance-lobby. The parlour had a fireplace in the E gable-wall and two 'Buffetts or presses' in the N wall, and was hung with 'four paintings and many prints'. The access from the 'back stairs' at this level was not directly into the study, but along a 0.5m passage behind its N wall for 3m to the lobby, and this passage was extended a further 0.8m beyond the doorway to form a china-cupboard. At this and the higher levels the NE wing was divided from the main block by a continuation of the E wall of the latter, which was presumably carried on the vault spanning the entrance-lobby.

At the second or 'Bedchamber' floor, the stair opened on the SW into a passage serving two bedrooms, 'in every respect and size the same', in the main block. Each measured 4.5m by 3.7m by 2.9m high, and against the wall dividing them there were, to the W closets and to the E 'servants' closet(s) and bed(s)', flanking central panelled bed-alcoves 1.5m deep. There were gable fireplaces, and the N room opened directly into a panelled angle-turret 1.8m in diameter, whereas at the SE angle this was attached to an additional 'small dressing closet', 2.7m by 1.8m and containing a 'field bed', entered from the S bedroom. A further passage from the stairhead extended into the bedchamber in the NE wing, and formed one side of a bed-alcove flanked on the S by a closet. The fireplace was in the N wall, and in the E wall, close to the entrance of the angle-turret, there was a deep cupboard. The room and passage were 'wainscoted throughout . . . and the wainscot covered with painted paper'.

At the 'Attick Story' the E wall of the main block was continuous and the stair, lit by a skylight, had separate doorways into the two roof-spaces. In the main block there was in the N end a 'bed room without a fire' and to the S a large room, 2.6m high, 'not quite finished for the library'. In both rooms the lower parts of the sloping roof were enclosed as closets or lumber cupboards, and it was in one of these that the fire of 1772 broke out. The upper parts of the angle-turrets were also accessible as 'dark places or garrets for lumber', and above the library, lit by a second tier of skylights, was 'a low garret for Servants' Bedds or Lumber'. The panelled bedroom in the NE wing, lit by an E gable window and a S dormer, was similar in arrangement to that below, with a bed-alcove at the W, but this is shown on the plan as enclosed on the S by 'a closet for dressing' 2.6m long which projected 0.9m above the re-entrant. This detail does not appear in the elevation-drawings, but it is possible that the dormer shown in this position was corbelled out to form a machicolation defending the entrance-doorway.

The flat-roofed single-storeyed scullery and passage built against the W wall of the tower led to a 'back yeard', which was probably enclosed on the N by the stables and other outbuildings converted by Colin Campbell into 'the Little Epitome of a House' after the fire of 1772 (*infra*). No details of this building are known, but some old walls and blocked openings in the 19th-century laundry about 13m N of the tower may incorporate its remains.[6]

HISTORICAL NOTE

Built into the wall above the entrance-doorway of the mansion there is a pediment with initials and the date 1497, and also a ?lintel inscribed 'Plundered and Burnt by Capt. Proby an English Pirate 1513; rebuilt J(ohn) C(ampbell) 1849'.[7] Both stones are, in their present form, of 19th-century date, and the recorded form of the tower-house militates against the tradition that it incorporated parts of an earlier monastery. Its slight walls and plan suggest rather that it belonged to the end of the 16th century, when Colin Campbell of Kilberry, a grandson of Archibald Campbell of Auchenbreck, married Helen Wood and established a family which, through a marriage in the 18th century to a line descended from the founder's uncle, still owns the castle.[8] The castle is not shown as such on Pont's map of Knapdale, of about 1590, but it and the church were mentioned in an early 17th-century description of the Highlands, and in 1693 Angus Campbell of Kilberry was assessed for three hearths.[9]

The banners of 1727 shown in a drawing indicate that the castle was remodelled during the time of Captain Dugald Campbell, who also built the adjacent mausoleum (see No.48), and accounts of 1737-8 survive for quarrying stones for ridging the roof, from a quarry near the shore (NR *c*.701640).[10] The total of twenty-five windows assessed for window tax in 1748-9 corresponds closely to those visible in the drawings,[11] but further internal work was being carried

out for Colin Campbell by Patrick Campbell, wright, when in April 1772 the house was gutted by a fire which spread from second-floor joists projecting into the flue of a fireplace in the E wall of the main block. Much structural damage occurred, especially in the stairs and the ground-floor vaults, and Campbell obtained an estimate for rebuilding from Thomas 'Minilaws' (Menelaws), 'Master Builder in Greenock', amounting to £1041 13s 7½d, which excluded the cost of scaffolding and work on the inaccessible ground floor. Menelaws noted that the local stone, which had been used 'for all the hewing works in this Building', was extremely hard and expensive to cut.[12*] In the following year, however, Menelaws revisited the castle with William Key, master builder in Edinburgh, acting on behalf of the Sun fire insurance office, and agreed to an estimate of less than half his previous one. This led to angry letters from Colin
290A-D Campbell, who submitted fully annotated plans and elevations, perhaps based on a survey by Menelaws, to show the extent of the damage, but no settlement appears to have been reached.[13]

The unfortunate Campbell moved into the offices N of the castle, which at first had only four windows, and two 'sham ones, for uniformity', and these were converted for domestic accommodation, with two new windows and three more formed in the doors of 'my Stable and Hay Lofte'. He soon became embroiled in argument with the collector of window tax over the assessment of twelve rather than nine windows, but the total was not reduced in the register until 1785.[14] A house with its surrounding woodlands is shown on Langlands's 1797 map of Kintyre, which also indicates the extent of the estate, including the detached properties of Shengart and Clachbreck, respectively 8.5km and 13km to the NNE. The remainder formed a compact block extending along the coast for about 4.5km S from Kilberry Head to the mouth of Loch Stornoway, and was bounded to N and E by the properties of Coulaghailtro and Largnahunsion, both owned by Colin Campbell's cousin, John Campbell of Knockbuy, who inherited Kilberry in 1799.

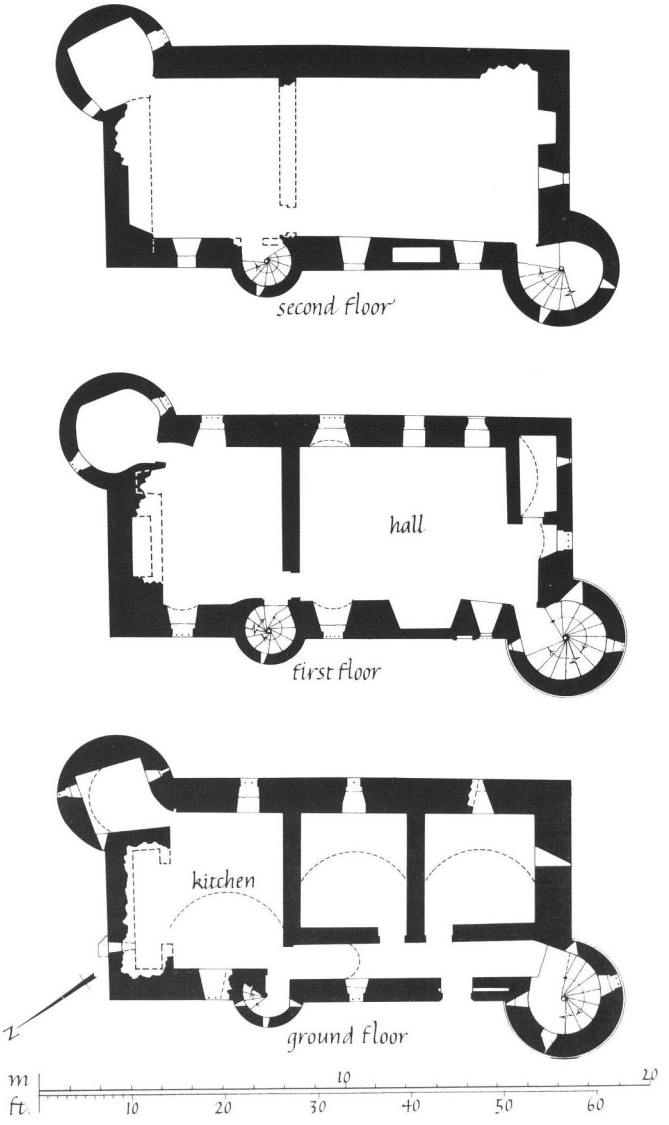
Kilberry remained a peripheral part of the Knockbuy estate until 1842, when Minard (No. 174) was sold and John Campbell (1803-61) 'resolved to set himself down on his western extremity, which consists of a bare, flat, featureless, half-reclaimed moor. . . . Because it was the family place!'[15] Cockburn's comments were made during a visit to the family, in temporary residence at Ardpatrick (No. 152), in 1843, and in the following year Campbell obtained plans from Thomas Brown for a small mansion which, with minor alterations,
289B was built in the succeeding five years. The old castle was an ivy-covered ruin, and parts were removed by blasting,[16] but the alignments and dimensions discussed above indicate that substantial parts were retained in the new building. A home farm 200m to the NE was built or enlarged at this period, and further extended in 1881. The major additions to the house, designed by Peddie and Kinnear in 1873, were carried out for John Campbell (1844-1908), known locally as 'Old Kilberry'.[17]

134 Kilmartin Castle

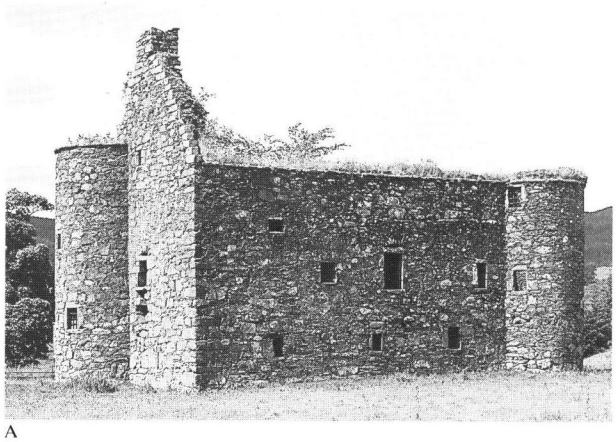
NR 835991 September 1984

The ruin of this semi-fortified residence, probably built in the last quarter of the 16th century, stands on a terrace overlooking the valley of the Kilmartin Burn, 300m NNE of Kilmartin Church (No. 68). An estate-map of 1825 shows it within a rectilinear wooded enclosure, but there is no surviving evidence of this, or of the small outbuilding indicated on the same map close to the NW angle of the castle.[1]

The building comprises a rectangular block measuring 15.3m by 7.4m over walls which vary from 0.75m to 1.2m in thickness. At the SW and NE angles there are circular towers, each measuring 3.9m in diameter. The former contains the principal stair and the other a series of small rooms of irregular internal plan, while a service-stair is housed in a semicircular projection in the W wall. There are three storeys, the lowest being vaulted and the uppermost partly contained within the roof-space. Most of the walls remain substantially intact to wall-head level, but the upper part of the N gable, with its massive kitchen chimney, collapsed some time after



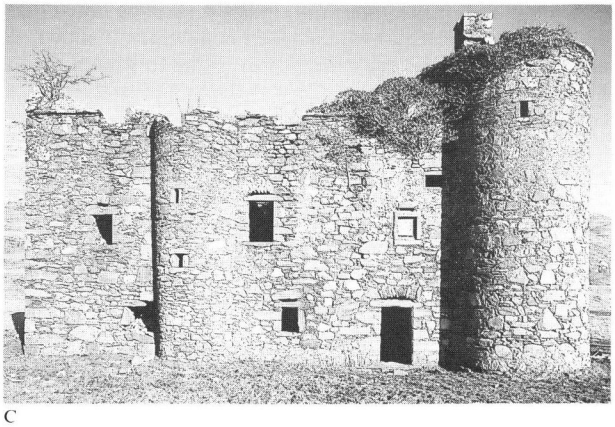
Kilmartin Castle (No. 134); plans



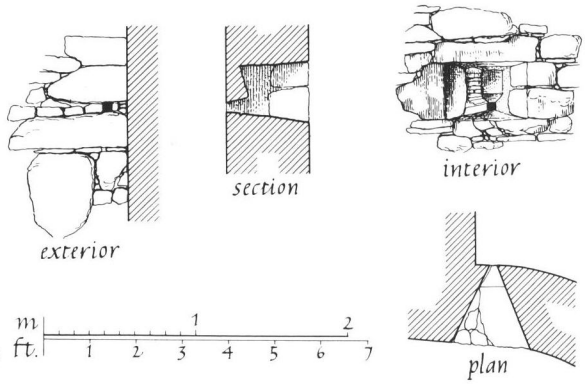
A



B



C



D

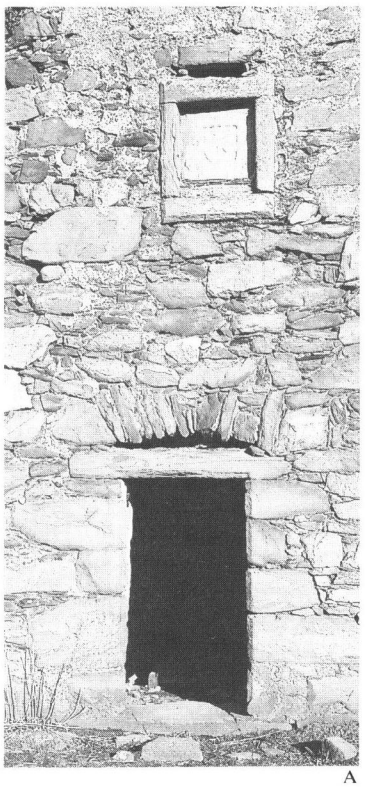
Kilmartin Castle (No. 134)
A. view from SE
B. view from SW, *c.* 1870
C. view from W
D. pistol-loop in SW tower

1890. The masonry is of random local rubble with irregular pinnings, and the stair-projection in the W front, whose wall is little more than 0.3m thick, is of noticeably slight construction. There are some remains of external harling, and the walls were plastered internally.

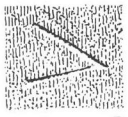
The exterior of the building is distinguished by the number and variety of its windows, ranging from small and inconspicuous pistol-loops in the angle-towers to large openings with broad-chamfered or rounded arrises lighting the first-floor hall and chamber. Most of these large windows, as well as the entrance-doorway in the W wall, were constructed with relieving-arches above their rubble lintels, whereas the rather smaller ground-floor openings have double lintels. All but the narrowest openings retain sockets for metal stanchions, and one window in each of the angle-towers preserves its original grille of two vertical and three horizontal interpenetrating iron bars. Several of the first-floor windows were provided with grooves for complete or partial fixed glazing, while in other openings the sills were rebated to house wooden frames.

The entrance-doorway, towards the S end of the W wall, is wrought on jambs and lintel with a 70mm chamfer; the hinge crooks of the door are preserved in the N ingo, and the S ingo is provided with a drawbar-socket. About 2m above the doorway, and offset to the S a projecting surround wrought with a shallow 60mm chamfer frames an armorial panel of schist, so weathered that only the outline of a shield is identifiable. 294A

At eaves-level the side-walls terminated in a simple rounded cornice, interrupted in the W wall by the lower parts of three dormer-windows. Whereas the cornice of the NE angle-tower is continuous with that of the E wall, the wall-head of the SW stair-tower rises about 1.2m above the adjacent W wall, and the junction between them is concealed by a dense growth of ivy. Its cornice is of similar form, however, and although there is a distinct horizontal joint in the masonry of the tower at the level of the adjacent wall-head, this is probably evidence merely of a seasonal break in construction. Both N and S gables were crowstepped, and the collapsed kitchen chimney of the former appears from early views[2] to have resembled the surviving chimney of the 293B



A



B



C

Kilmartin Castle (No. 134)
A. entrance-doorway
B. mason's mark, first floor (*scale* 1:5)
C. ground-floor passage from NE

S gable, with an inclined coping above a projecting slab-cornice.

The entrance leads into a longitudinal vaulted passage linking the principal stair to the kitchen and two cellars, all of which are vaulted transversely. The arrangement of the kitchen is obscured by collapsed masonry, but it seems that an inlet-spout which is visible in the outer face of the N gable-wall led water into the W end of the large fireplace-embrasure recorded by MacGibbon and Ross.[3] Debris also obscures the details of former doorways at the entrance to the service-stair, which rises from the SW angle of the kitchen. The principal stair, in the SW tower, is of newel type, and the space below the stair-treads allows access to two pistol-holes covering the approach to the entrance-doorway.

At first-floor level the building is divided into a hall, measuring 6.8m by 5.1m, and a private chamber to the N. The entrance to the hall was lit by a central window in the S wall, from whose E ingo there is entered a narrow vaulted chamber, probably designed as a safe store for plate and other domestic valuables. The S end of the hall may have been screened off, for the windows at the S end of each of the side-walls are set at a high level, probably to serve a gallery, although the damaged condition of the adjacent masonry has removed any evidence of joist-sockets in this area. The hall was heated by a large fireplace in the W wall, whose relieving-arch remains although the lintel has disappeared, and it was lit by opposed windows at the N end, and a smaller opening in the E wall. A doorway in the stone partition-wall gave access to the private chamber and to the service-stair at its SW angle. This chamber was heated by a fireplace, now destroyed, in the N wall W of the doorway leading into the private room or study in the NE angle-tower.[4]

Both the principal and private stairs continued to the second floor, whose arrangement appears to have resembled that of the floor below. There is no surviving evidence of any division in the large S room[5], although it must be noted that even the stone partition-wall at its N end, which is shown in early views rising to the same height as the former N gable, has collapsed without trace. Consequently, the existence of a communicating door between the N and S rooms is uncertain. The latter was provided with a fireplace in the S gable, and a small window in the same wall as well as the dormers in the W wall. The N room was lit by a single dormer, and there are traces of the ingo of a possible fireplace at the W end of the collapsed N gable. The SE window of the room in the adjacent angle-tower is one of those that retains its original iron grille.

HISTORICAL NOTE

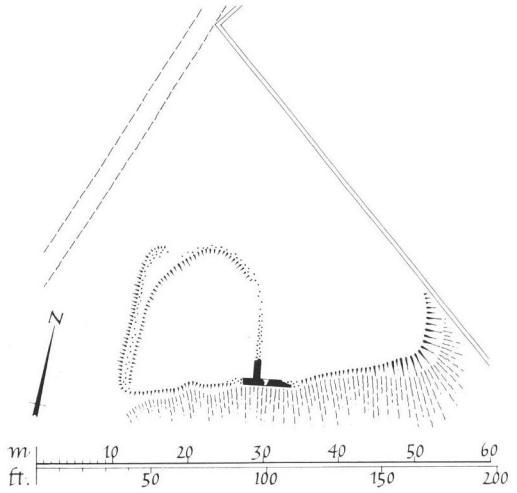
The construction of Kilmartin Castle has sometimes been

attributed to Bishop John Carswell (d. 1572), who is said in an early 17th-century source to have resided at Kilmartin, where he was rector.[6] On architectural grounds, however, it is probably somewhat later than the nearby Carnassarie Castle (No. 116), begun by Carswell in the late 1560s, which may have influenced some features of Kilmartin such as the ground-floor plan and the vaulted safe-closet in the hall. The existing building appears to be that shown in a minute drawing on one of Timothy Pont's manuscript maps, probably completed by 1596.[7]

Its erection may be attributed to Neil Campbell, rector of Kilmartin from 1574 to 1627, Bishop of Argyll from 1580 to 1608, and one of the curators of Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll, during his minority.[8*] His eldest son and successor as Bishop of Argyll, John Campbell, died in his father's lifetime, but in 1627 John's son Alexander succeeded his grandfather in a Kilmartin estate based in part on former church lands.[9] Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin was in turn succeeded by his son Neil, who lost possession of the estate shortly before 1674 when it was acquired by Alexander Campbell, a member of the Inverawe family.[10]

Members of this second Campbell family of Kilmartin are said to have occupied the castle until the middle of the 18th century, when Kilmartin or Largie House was built on a site about 400m SW of the present Upper Largie farmhouse (NR *c.* 832998).[11] The Kilmartin estate was purchased in 1829 by Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch.

The castle was evidently still roofed in 1800, when 'the flat (?first floor) of the Castle' was used as temporary accommodation for the parish school.[12] In 1825 a sale advertisement for the Kilmartin estate referred to 'two fine old castles in disrepair', and although in the following year 'the Old Castle' was named as the residence of a female pauper, it was described by the parish minister in 1844 as a ruin.[13]



Knockamillie Castle (No. 135); general plan

135 Knockamillie Castle

NS 152710 May 1987

The slight remains of this Campbell residence occupy a terrace at an elevation of 65m OD on the hillside 300m NW of Innellan Pier, enjoying a wide view of the Clyde coast and Bute. The surviving fragment of masonry is set mid-way along a natural scarp about 40m in length, and the W half of the platform has been occupied by an angular enclosure about 16m square bounded by low stony banks, with the building at its SE angle.

The surviving S-facing wall is 7m long and 0.85m thick, with a maximum height of about 7m. At ground level there is a narrow splayed opening which has been heavily robbed but retains some fragments of red sandstone, of the type found in the Toward area. Above this opening there is the W jamb of a rectangular window, 1.6m high and wrought with a 70mm roll-moulding; the ingo is splayed, and the sandstone rybats and springer of the arched embrasure remain *in situ*. A wall abutting this one at right angles appears to be of comparatively modern origin, intended as an open stair and a buttress to prevent the collapse of the original fragment, although its line is continued by some large stones in the E wall of the enclosure.

Knockamillie may have been included in the grant of the adjacent property of Cluniter in 1435 to the founder of the Campbell family of Auchenbreck (No. 112).[1] Archibald, second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck, was granted this and other lands in 1643 and subsequently used the designation 'of Knockmelling', but his son succeeded to the Auchenbreck estate.[2] The site is not shown as a settlement of unusual importance on Pont's map of about 1590, and the surviving window details suggest a 17th-century date for the structure.[3] 'Mr Alexander Campbell his house' was assessed for three hearths in 1693.[4] The building was reported in 1864 as having been robbed during the preceding thirty years.[5]

136 Castle, Lochgair (Site)

NR 929913 May 1983

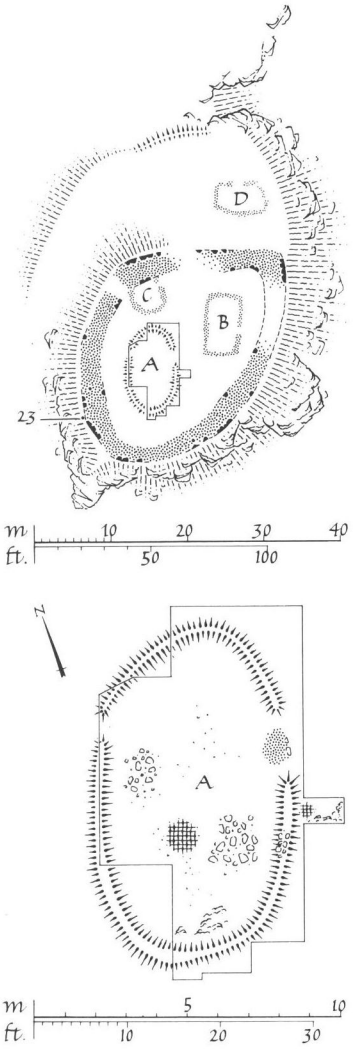
This site lies in pasture on the E bank of the Abhainn Mhór, about 50m from the shore of Loch Gair and 180m SSE of Asknish House (No. 153). No remains of buildings or enclosures are identifiable either on the ground or in available air photographs, but the location appears to correspond with that of the house of 'Kenlochgair' on Roy's Map of about 1750. The site was pointed out in the 19th century as that of 'a castle or baronial residence which had been the mansion of the estate prior to the present one'.[1]

The 'dwelling place of Lochger' was among property bequeathed by Dougall Campbell of Auchenbreck to his wife in 1583, and 'the house of Lochger', belonging to Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck, was plundered in 1685 following his participation in the 9th Earl of Argyll's rebellion.[2] Whatever the original character of the building, it was probably greatly extended during the early 18th century, when it remained a principal residence of the Campbells of Auchenbreck.[3] The statement of a later parish minister that it had been 'a mansion of great size' is confirmed by the Argyll window-tax assessment of 1748, which rated the property belonging to 'Sir James Campbell's children, Lochgare' at fifty-five windows.[4*] Roy's Map shows 'Kenlochgair' surrounded by wooded policies, and the sundial of 1685 standing about 90m to the NNE (No. 153) may mark the position of the gardens. The building was probably demolished shortly before the erection of Asknish House in the 1780s.

137 MacEwan's Castle

NR 915795 May 1987

On a rocky promontory at the N end of Kilfinan Bay and 1.1km WSW of Fearnoch, there is a ruined dun known as MacEwan's Castle or Caisteal Mhic Eoghainn. This site, like the motte at Ballimore (No. 120), is associated with the MacEwans of Otter, a family of the same lineage as the MacSweens, Lamonts and MacLachlans. In 1432 their chief accepted a Campbell of Lochawe as heir to his barony of 'Ottirinwerane', and the family lost their status as landowners before the end of that century.[1] Excavations undertaken in 1968 and 1969 revealed a series of medieval or later buildings. The earlier remains are described in volume 6 of this *Inventory* and in the published excavation report.[2]



MacEwan's Castle (No. 137); plans

The prehistoric dun, which received additional protection from an outer rampart across the neck of the promontory 14m to the N, measured about 22m by 20m within a 3m drystone wall whose E and NE sectors have been robbed to provide material for the later buildings. The excavator identified refacing on the outer face of the SW sector, and carbonised material from a post-hole in this area (*23*) gave a radiocarbon determination of ad 1530 + 70 (GaK-2046), suggesting refurbishment of the rampart in the 15th or 16th century. The entrance was to the NW, and was blocked internally by a circular structure (*C* on fig.)

In addition to this building, there were excavated an oval turf-walled structure (*A*) in the S part of the enclosure, a rectangular stone-walled house (*B*) close to the demolished SE rampart, and a smaller stone building (*D*) 6m beyond the NE rampart. The turf structure measured 10m from NNE to SSW by 5.5m within a wall 0.9m thick in which several courses of turf could be identified. In the E wall there was an entrance about 2m wide, part of which was cobbled, and opposite it in the W wall there was an opening only about 0.5m wide. There was evidence for benches, of turf in the N end and of turf-and-stone against the W and possibly the E walls, and a central hearth with stone kerb in the S half of the building. A Romanesque crucifix was found above the wall of this building, and a groat of James I (1406-1437) was excavated above the floor-level, but there were no stratified finds.[3]

The stone-walled house (*B*), whose associated cobbling overlay the E rampart, measured 7.4m from NNE to SSW by 3.8m within 0.8m walls about 0.7m high; the inner angles at the N end were rounded, forming a curved end-wall. The 0.7m doorway, which was towards the S end of the E wall and contained several layers of paving and cobbling, had been deliberately blocked. There were stone benches against the end-walls, and a roughly cobbled floor with a hearth incorporating a 0.9m quernstone, one of several fragments re-used in this building. The circular building (*C*) measured about 4.3m in diameter within a 0.75m wall except at the N, where it incorporated the inner face of the disused rampart. Its entrance was to the NE and the floor was cobbled, but there was no evidence whether the structure was roofed, and there were no finds.

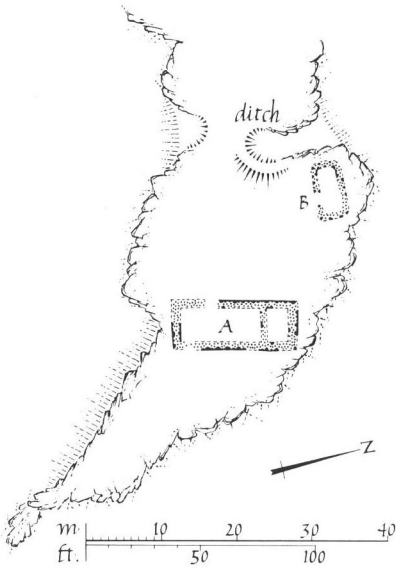
Building *D*, NE of the rampart, measured up to 6m from WNW to ESE by 3.1m within walls incorporating irregularly shaped boulders. There was an entrance in the N side-wall and remains of a blocked one in the curved E end-wall. A hearth was identified in a secondary phase overlying cobbling, and another hearth partly underlying the outer face of the N wall belonged to an earlier period of occupation on the site.

In addition to the crucifix and groat mentioned above, several sherds of green-glazed pottery of medieval type were excavated in and near the rampart, but there were no significant stratified finds in the buildings. While the turf house, which occupies a favourable position within the rampart, may be of late medieval date, the other buildings are undateable, and may be of the post-medieval period.

138 Fortified Dwelling, 'Robber's Den', Ardrishaig

NR 849866 May 1984

These remains are situated on a narrow and steep-sided promontory above the confluence of the Kilduskland Burn and one of its tributaries. The site is flanked by deep gorges through which the two burns run, and slopes gradually from the NW down to its rocky SE tip. A broad rock-cut ditch has been formed at both sides across much of the neck of the



Fortified dwelling, 'Robber's Den', Ardrishaig (No. 138); plan

promontory, leaving an entrance-platform about 5m wide. On the inner lip of the ditch, immediately NE of the entrance, there is a crescentic bank some 7m in length.

About 20m E of the entrance the ruins of a large rectangular building (*A*), aligned NE-SW, occupy almost the full width of the promontory. It measures 16.4m by 6.3m over side- and end-walls measuring 1.0m and 1.2m respectively in thickness. At maximum the walls stand to a height of over 1m, and the random-rubble masonry is composed of clay-mortared boulder stones. Although the building is of relatively substantial proportions and construction, there is no clear indication to show that it ever rose more than one storey in height. A stone cross-wall subdivides the interior into unequal portions: the larger (S) unit has an entrance in the W side-wall, and possibly another at the S end of the opposite wall, but there is no visible means of access into the smaller (N) unit.

The foundations of a small round-angled building (*B*) occupy the N corner of the site close to the ditch. It measures 7.8m along its E-W axis by 4m; the entrance is placed towards the E end of the S side-wall.

The age of the surface-remains is uncertain, but the ditch and the surviving buildings may be ascribed to the 16th or 17th centuries. Tradition affirms that a 'robber' lived here, and it is variously stated to have been built by a branch of the MacIver family, or occupied as the last refuge of a member of the MacVicar family.[1]

139 Toward Castle

NS 118678 May 1987

The ruins of the principal stronghold of the Lamont family are situated on the S shore of the East Cowal peninsula, in the wooded grounds E of the baronial mansion of Castle Toward (No. 158), and 400m SE of the former Campbell residence of Old Auchavoulin House (No. 154). The castle stands on a rocky promontory associated with old sea-cliffs 150m N of the shore of the Firth of Clyde, commanding a wide view of the Ayrshire mainland and the islands of Bute and Cumbrae. The area around the base of the promontory retains evidence of an encampment of World War II, and N of the castle and the raised-beach levels the ground rises gently to the distant Toward Hill.

The nucleus of the castle was an oblong tower-house 298
occupying the S edge of the steeply-scarped promontory; it stands fully three storeys in height at the SE angle but much of the remainder has collapsed, some fragments of masonry having fallen down the slope. The tower, which probably dates from the mid- or late 15th-century, is associated with a rectangular enclosure or courtyard whose N side incorpor- 299
ates a gatehouse range, while its E side is occupied by a single-storeyed hall-and-kitchen range. These N and E ranges evidently date from the late 16th or early 17th century, and there are indications of other minor 17th-century modifications throughout the castle, which was captured and burnt by a Campbell force in 1646 and, by tradition, has not been occupied since. Parts of the structure appear to have been consolidated and repaired in the 19th century and further excavation and consolidation took place in the 1970s.[1]

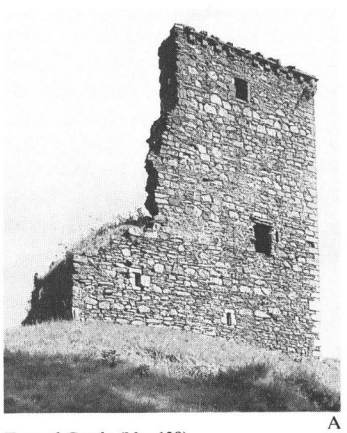
The walls throughout are built of lime-mortared random rubble comprising chiefly schistose grits and chloritic schists. The freestone of the earliest work is a fine-grained pink-white sandstone, probably of Lower Old Red Sandstone age and from S Bute or Arran, which has also been re-used in later phases. Except for the fine-grained stone used in the gateway-surround, second-phase building work is distinguished by a coarse and friable local sandstone of a deep red colour.

TOWER-HOUSE. The tower measures 11.8m by 8.8m over 298A-C
walls 1.7m in average thickness. At the SE angle it survives to a height of about 13m at the level of the corbelled parapet. Below this level it is of three main storeys and a part-basement. The principal entrance appears to have been the first-floor doorway at the S end of the E wall, which has a round-arched head formed in two stones, a 100mm-chamfered surround, a partly-infilled threshold and a draw-bar slot in the S jamb of the lintelled embrasure. There is no clear evidence of an associated forestair.

Around the head of the S and E walls there is a corbel-course of modest projection consisting of eleven individual corbels, including a SE angle-corbel; they bear a cavetto-moulded course, and two superimposed corbels arranged in the form of a machicolation towards the E end of the S wall. There are indications that the wall-head has been consolidated and at the W end trimmed with a vertical face in modern times.

Most of the windows lighting the tower appear to have been altered in the 16th or 17th century. At ground-floor level there are oblong slit-windows which for the most part have had hollow-chamfered and rebated surrounds. First-floor openings include in the S wall a large much-altered window and associated slit-window bearing a glazing-groove; in the E wall, N of the doorway, there is also a window-opening now reduced to two chamfered rybats. A second-floor window in the S wall has edge-roll mouldings on the W jamb only, and has otherwise been subsequently altered.

The N and W walls are largely ruinous, but part of the external face of the N side-wall has collapsed inwards and is still visible. In this face, some 3m above ground-level, there

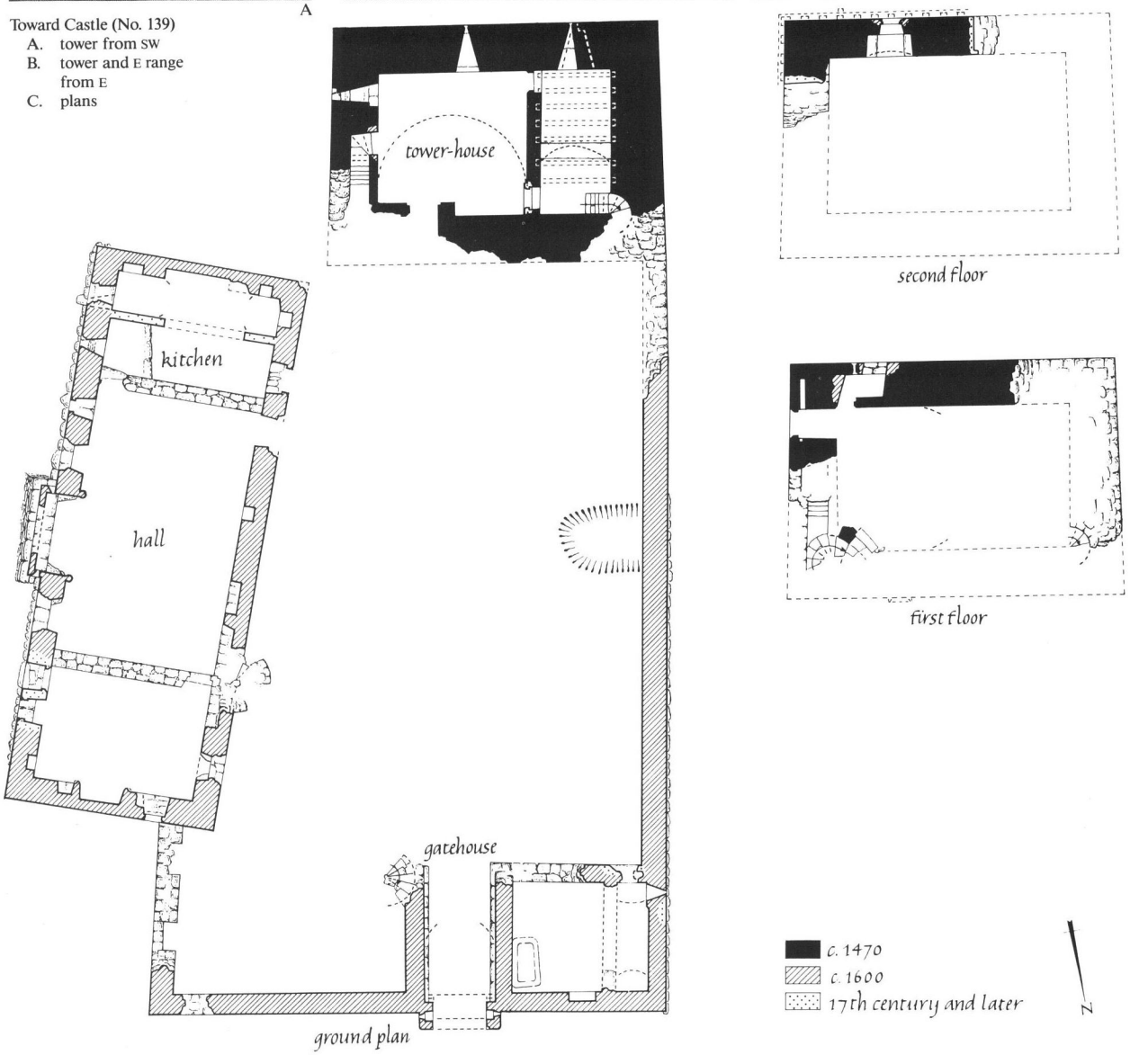


A



B

Toward Castle (No. 139)
A. tower from SW
B. tower and E range from E
C. plans





Toward Castle (No. 139)
A. courtyard from S
B. E range and tower from NE

A

is a cavetto-moulded band, 1m long and mitred at each end, which probably represents the base of a panel-surround, and about 1m further W there is a red sandstone fragment which is now much weathered but may have been carved.

Much of the interior of the tower remains intact at ground-floor level. It is of an unusual bicameral plan, comprising two parallel vaulted chambers with vaults springing from E to W and a N-S partition-wall containing two communicating doorways. The smaller W chamber has been two-storeyed, incorporating a basement beneath a joisted main floor. The basement was lit by a slit-window in the S wall and was reached by the S doorway in the partition-wall, but its N half had been infilled and sealed by a cross-wall, the upper level being served by the N doorway in the partition-wall. In the NW angle there is the curved outline of a narrow mural stair to the first floor. Except for an arched portion in front of the E window, the ground-floor window-embrasures are deeply splayed and slab-lintelled throughout. The vault of the larger (E) chamber is almost completely intact. A round-arrised doorway in the E wall gives access to a passage, which may have contained a mural stair. At the E end of the N wall there is also an internal porch incorporating a wide rebated door-surround, presumably giving access from a main newel-stair in the NE angle. There is at least one mason's mark on the inner face of the W parpen-wall, and rybats in the E wall bear a rebate and a broad chamfer which evidently mark the position of a second door. The original layout in this area is not clear because of the collapsed masonry-debris, but judging from the manner in which the N wall has collapsed leaving part of its inner wall-face exposed, it is possible that originally there was a ground-floor passage within the N side-wall of the tower. The fragmentary visible remains of the main newel-stair appear to incorporate a stepped landing and a subsidiary stair leading to the first floor.

The first floor, which is now largely a mass of stony debris, has also been vaulted, the vault in this case having sprung from N to S and having disappeared except for a haunch 0.4m wide in the S wall. Apart from the altered remains of the doorway in the E wall, the only surviving feature of note at this level is a much-altered slab-ceiled mural chamber, possibly a garderobe, at the E end of the S wall; it retains its original doorway and slit-window, adjacent to a much-enlarged opening. The only surviving window-embrasure at second-floor level is segmental-arched and incorporates the remains of a pair of rubble-built bench-seats; it is possible that there were windows where the ends of the surviving walls have been neatly truncated.

EAST RANGE. The ruins of this single-storeyed and gabled range take up much of the E side of the courtyard, and its SW angle lies within about 1m of the probable position of the NE angle of the tower itself, the actual angle and possible linking section being obscured by collapsed masonry. At the N end the range is abutted by the foundations of the E wall of the gatehouse-range. *300A*



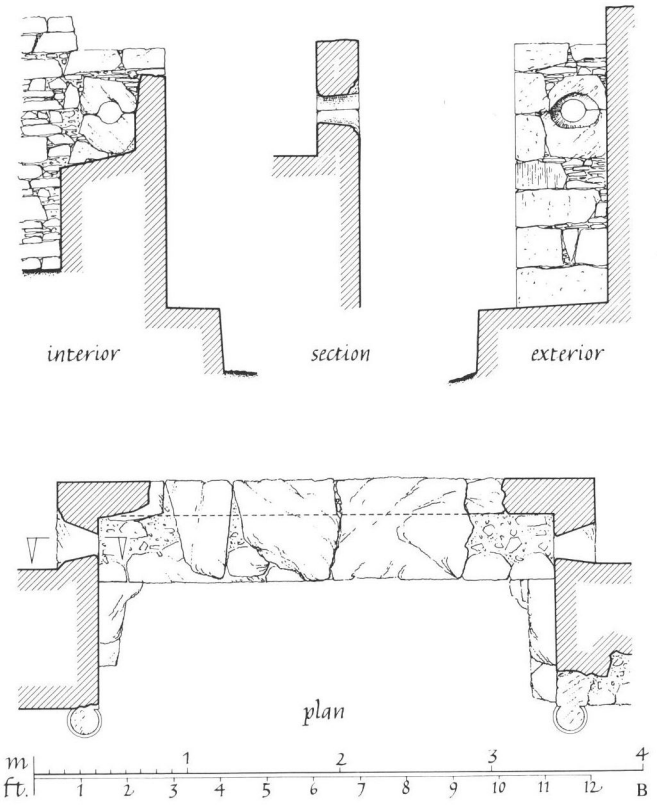
B

The E range measures 20.5m from N to S by 7.7m over walls averaging 1m in thickness. These stand almost to a full height of 5m at the N gable but there is no evidence of an upper storey or garret, except possibly at the N end. Internally, the building is divided into three intercommunicating compartments by the remains of two original cross-walls. From N to S these rooms appear to have consisted of chamber, hall and kitchen, measuring 4.1m, 9.8m and 3.7m in respective length.

The internal doorway into the N chamber has an original roll-moulded surround, but the external doorway and adjacent window in the E side-wall are clearly later insertions, themselves subsequently altered. The fragmentary fireplace-surround in the N gable-wall is also wrought with an edge-roll moulding. There are aumbries near to the fireplace and high-level lighting has been provided by a small oblong window with internally rebated and



A



B

Toward Castle (No. 139)
A. E range from SW
B. hall-fireplace in E range

externally roll-moulded surround. The surviving embrasure of a window in the W wall contains the remains of bench-seats.

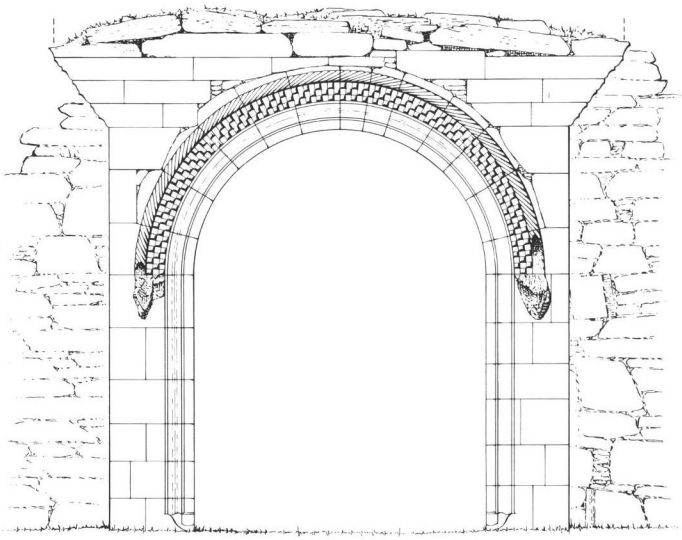
The principal feature of the hall is a large fireplace, some 3m wide, whose chimney-breast projects 0.54m beyond the outer face of the E side-wall. The jambs bear 200mm roll-mouldings, and an arch-springer has subsequently been added to the N jamb; it is likely that the opening was originally lintelled with a relieving-arch over. In the ingoes of the fireplace there are two pistol-loops, 120mm in diameter, flanking the outer face of the E wall, and there appears to have been a stone bench or scarcement along the rear wall of the fireplace. There are remains of a window at each side of the fireplace, and towards the S end of the E wall there is another high-level window with roll-moulded surround and glazing-grooves. At the S end of the W side-wall there is a doorway from the courtyard, then an aumbry and a full-height cupboard-recess. In the NW angle there are remains of a window-embrasure, and an adjacent doorway into a curved projection, 2.2m in diameter and reduced to footing-level. Although this occupies an appropriate position for a stair to an upper floor above the N chamber, there is no clear evidence of surviving treads, and it may have been a porch or garderobe.

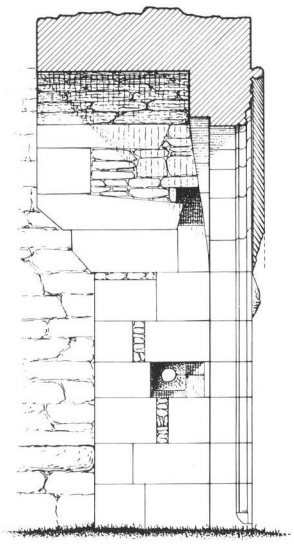
The S compartment or kitchen, which was excavated and consolidated in 1972-4, was entered from the courtyard by a door in the W wall, and from the hall by another at the E end of the cross-wall. In the S end there is a segmental fireplace-arch which has been inserted, possibly in the early 17th century, and re-assembled in 1972-4.[2] The areas behind the jambs of the fireplace incorporate the haunches of vaults as in the N range (*infra*), and in the S end-wall itself there are recesses and aumbries probably associated with the original fireplace. Windows with splayed embrasures in the E side-wall lit the working-areas outside and inside the fireplace-arch, and there is a low-level slop-sink beneath the southernmost window.

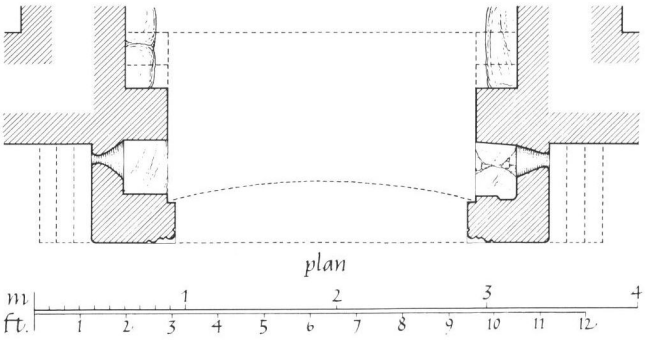
NORTH RANGE. Measuring some 18.8m from E to W by 5.5m over walls 0.8m in average thickness, this range contains a slightly projecting archway and a gatehouse-passage flanked on the W by a kitchen-bakehouse and on the E by an incomplete room of uncertain purpose. This E compartment measures 8.35m in internal length and its N wall stands to a maximum height of about 1.5m. In the footings of the E end-wall there are the ingoes of a fireplace or window-embrasure. There are no surface-remains of its S wall fronting the courtyard, but at the S end of its W wall, adjoining the gatehouse-passage, there are a few treads of a newel-stair about 1m in radius.

The gateway, which projects 0.6m beyond the outer face of the N wall, incorporates a semicircular-arched opening 1.95m wide and 2.7m high to the soffit of the keystone. The projection is ashlar-faced and on each side is corbelled laterally some distance below the wall-head. The arch-surround is wrought with a double-roll-and-hollow moulding, and around the arch-head there is a triple band of billet-ornament framed within a cable-moulded hood, the inner mouldings and outer frame being combined on individual voussoirs. The corbelling comprises three courses carved with double rolls, below a cavetto-moulded cornice. Below the impost-level of the arch the outer angles of the gateway are round-arrised, and a small pistol-loop with circular aperture and box-like embrasure is placed in each flank immediately behind the rebate for the gate. There are other slots, one immediately above the loop-embrasure on the E and another above the springing in the W side, but neither could easily have accommodated a draw-bar. The

301A-C







A

gateway has a rubble rear-arch and opens into a passage about 5m long and 2.4m wide. The walls, which stand to a height of 2.5m, show on both sides the haunches of a barrel-vault and, at ground-level, a low scarcement or bench. The S end of the E flanking-wall incorporates the newel-stair described above, but the corresponding area of the W wall is fragmentary.

The W compartment, which measures 4.9m in length, has evidently served as a kitchen or bake- and brew-house, and joist-sockets and a scarcement in the NE angle suggest that it contained a loft or garret. The tuskers of fireplace-jambs towards the W end of the side-walls indicate that about one-third of the room was occupied by a stone-arched or canopied fireplace, vaulted internally on each side. The scar of the flue is also visible in the W gable-wall, which survives to about 5m, almost its full height. There are two beam-slots within the former chimney, and a low-level slop-sink at the S end of the W wall. Also set into the S or courtyard wall, within the fireplace, there are the remains of a hatch or servery incorporating part of a monolithic arched slab in a splayed rubble-arched embrasure. A later carved stone trough lies in the NE angle.

In the outer N wall of this range, immediately W of the gateway, there are a roll-moulded fragment and a rebated



B



C

Toward Castle (No. 139)
A. gateway
B. gateway from NE
C. gateway-arch

stone, both in re-use. At the lower level of the W gable-wall, immediately to the N of the slop-sink, there is a blocked opening which does not correspond with any of the internal features of the fireplace.

299A ENCLOSURE-WALL. At its maximum extent the courtyard measures about 22m from N to S by over 16m. It is bounded on the W by a plain stretch of rubble walling which stands to an external height varying between about 2m and 2.5m and is based on a low footing-course. It measures slightly less than 1m in average thickness, and its outer face is aligned with those of the tower and of the N range. There is no evidence of buildings erected against the inner face, the only visible feature being a stone-filled depression some 2m across, which may represent the site of a well or cistern.

CARVED STONES. A number of dressed stones have been brought together inside the main ground-floor chamber of the tower, and others lie close to the kitchen-fireplace arch in the E range. There include chamfered, round-arrised and roll-moulded rybats, coping-slabs, fragments of lintels, sills and newels, none of which calls for special mention. Lying outside the NW angle of the E range there is a fragment of a round-headed dormer-pediment designed to surmount a lintel 1.1m in length; it bears an outer moulded hood and a central rosette. A stone recorded in 1914 as 'lying in the courtyard', and bearing the date 1619 with the initials SCL for Sir Coll Lamont, cannot be identified.[3]

HISTORICAL NOTE

Lamont family tradition claimed that in the 13th century, during the time of their ancestor Laumon and his predecessors, the family had dominated much of Cowal, but records of their landholdings in the 15th century show the principal line of the family owning property in two main areas, around Kilfinan on Loch Fyne and at Toward on the Firth of Clyde. It was stated in 1699 that the chief had a residence at Toward in the late 14th century, but at least some of the Toward lands, which fell into three divisions, were forfeited to the crown at that period and subsequently occupied by families of Lowland origin. The territorial designation used by the chiefs, first recorded in 1410, was 'of Inveryne', from a property 3.5km SSW of Kilfinan (NR 919756) where there are no identifiable remains of early buildings. 'Tollart' was included among the lands confirmed to John 'Lawmond' and his male heirs by a crown charter of 1472 erecting the barony of Inveryne, and the tower-house probably dates from about this period.[4*]

Toward appears to have become the main residence of the Lamont chiefs, and several charters were witnessed there, while the first wife of Sir John (d. 1568) was referred to as 'Lady Toward'. This chief, who purchased further lands at Toward from the crown in 1535, entertained Queen Mary there in 1563. The ornament of the N gateway indicates that it was probably erected in the time of James Lamont, chief from 1579 to 1614, although a lost stone (*supra*) recorded further work by his son Sir Coll (d. 1634). The layout of the E range in particular shows little thought for defensive considerations, and in the 1640s Toward was surrounded by 'plantings ... orchzairdis, parkis and walkis'. Sir James Lamont was described as receiving commissions from Charles I 'at his owne Mansion' and at his 'cheife mannor house' in 1644 and 1645.[5]

Sir James's support for the royalist cause in 1644-6, and his association with Alasdair MacDonald's attacks on the Campbells, led to an artillery siege which the castle, overlooked from the NE and with its unfortified E range, was unable to withstand. His brother Archibald, in charge of 'the House of Towart', refused several times to deliver it to the Marquis of Argyll's forces, and in July 1645 captured a passing boat containing the Baron MacGibbon, who subsequently 'corded (himself) over the Wall and escaped'. In May 1646, however, 'the whole power of the Campbells', commanded by James Campbell of Ardkinglas, landed from Ayrshire 'with shipps, boats and great cannons, and beleaguered (Sir James) by sea and land within his owne principall house'. After about a fortnight the Campbells, 'having mounted their cannons, did continue shooting and battering for two days together'. Sir James himself recorded that they 'caused Shoot nine Shot of Cannon, Wherethrow part of the wall was holed and some within the House Slayne'. In a parley at the adjacent house of Auchavoulin (No. 154), Sir James agreed to 'overgive his house at Toward' on honourable terms, but following the surrender on his orders of Asgog Castle (No. 111), many from both garrisons were imprisoned in Toward 'house and yards' for several days, and subsequently massacred in Dunoon churchyard. Both castles were plundered and burnt, and Toward was despoiled by Campbell of Auchavoulin, who was accused of 'taking away the great hewed stones thereof, and buylding therwith houssis to himself', as well as removing the machinery of a nearby waulkmill or fulling-mill.[6]

The lands of Toward were claimed by creditors, and even after 1661, when the attacks on Toward and Asgog were among the charges leading to the execution of the Marquis of Argyll, Sir James Lamont made no attempt to restore the castle, making his home at Ardlamont (No. 150). Three tenants on the township of 'Towart Castell' are named in the Hearth Tax assessment of 1693. The lands of Toward were sold in 1809, acquired by Kirkman Finlay about 1818 and merged with the former Campbell property of Auchavoulin to form his Castle Toward estate (No. 158).[7]

CRANNOGS AND RELATED STRUCTURES

140 Crannog, Dubh Loch, Glen Shira
NN 113108 May 1984

This crannog is situated about 10m from the SW shore of the tidal Dubh Loch and 50m NE of the supposed site of a castle of the MacNaughton family (No. 122). It comprises a partly submerged mound of rounded stones which at low tide has a diameter of about 10m; when the water-level is low, several large unshaped horizontal timbers can be identified below the surface to the NW. The remains of a causeway of boulders links the crannog to the adjacent shore.

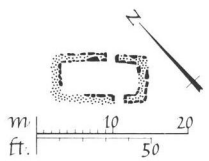
An occupied site named 'Ylendow' ('black island') is shown in this position on Pont's manuscript map of about 1590,[1] but it is uncertain whether this refers to the crannog

or to the ground where the 'castle' is situated, which at that period was also an island. However, that is no reason to doubt that the crannog is an artificial island of medieval or earlier date, rather than a landing-stage, as has been tentatively suggested.[2]

141 Island-dwelling, Eilean dà Ghallagain

NR 834658 May 1984

This island, 3ha in extent, is situated about 2.8km from the head of West Loch Tarbert and 100m from the NW or Knapdale, shore of the loch. It has been convincingly identified with the 'Cleandaghallagan in Knapadal' where John, Lord of the Isles, granted a charter to Paisley Abbey in 1455. Much of the island consists of rocky ridges aligned NNE-SSW, but there are some sheltered level areas, heavily overgrown with bracken. Towards the S end of the island (NR 834567) there is the outline of a subrectangular building, 7.5m by 4.5m over 1m walls, which appears to be of no great age. Some 40m from the NW shore, however, there are the remains of a more massive structure.



A. Island-dwelling, Eilean dà Ghallagain (No. 141); plan

This building spans the saddle between two rock-outcrops, from which there is a gentle slope N to a shingly bay. It measures 12.8m from NW to SE by 6.8m in maximum width over walls which vary from 1.1m to 1.5m in thickness and stand to a height of 0.6m. The masonry, which appears to be unmortared, incorporates many large orthostatic facing-blocks. The NE wall and the SE end-wall are both noticeably bowed on plan. Towards the SE end of the side-walls, but not opposite each other, there are doorways incorporating orthostatic side-slabs.

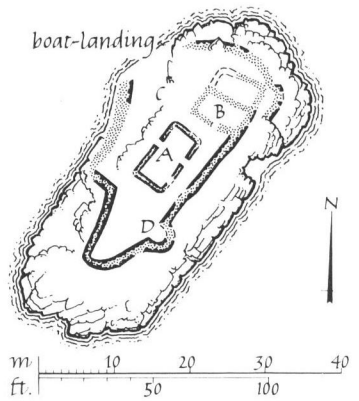
Both in plan and construction this building is not typical of pre-improvement settlements in Mid Argyll, and it is unexpectedly substantial in relation to the agricultural capacity of the island. Its plan may be compared with those of two buildings near the boat-landing at Dùn Chonaill Castle in the Garvellachs,[2] and building *D* on the crannog in Loch Ballygrant, Islay,[3] all of which are probably of late medieval date. Possibly, as has been suggested, this was a shore base used in connection with the nearby anchorages.[4*]

142 Island-dwelling, Eilean na Circe

NR 767892 April 1984

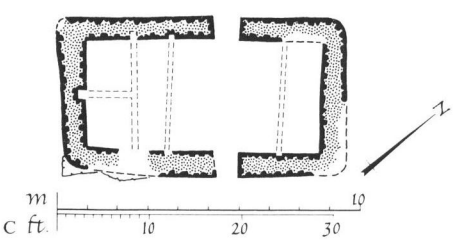
This rocky island is situated 100m from the E shore of Caol Scotnish, a narrow tidal extension of Loch Sween, and is surrounded by deep water. It measures about 65m by 20m transversely and rises to a level summit about 5m above high-water mark.

The entire summit-area, 34m in length, is enclosed by a drystone wall about 1.2m thick and up to 1.3m high, which on the NW, where it is extremely ruinous, descends to the shore to enclose a boat-inlet. Access to the summit was
303B probably by rock-cut steps above the boat-landing (*C* on fig.), in an area much obscured by vegetation. An alternative



Island-dwelling, Eilean na Circe (No. 142)
B. plan C. plan of building *A*

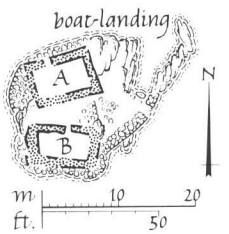
position SW of the boat-landing, where the wall returns to the summit, appears too constricted for convenient access. A gap in the NE side of a bastion-like projection of the SE wall (*D*) has also been identified as an entrance', but is probably a later break. The SE wall returns NE from this projection in an almost straight line for 19m, to a point where its continuation is offset 2m to the SE. Any evidence of the link between these two sections of wall has been obscured by erosion or the later construction of adjacent buildings. The masonry at the NE end of the enclosure, described by Christison as 'indistinguishable from ordinary prehistoric workmanship',[2] is greatly eroded but not perceptibly different in character from other sections. Various features of the wall, notably the straight SE length and the sharp returns at several points, indicate that it is of late- or post-medieval origin.



Within the enclosure there are the remains of two drystone buildings. The more substantial (*A*) measures 9.6m by 5.3m over walls 0.7m to 0.9m thick and up to 1.1m high. It has opposed doorways in the side-walls, which also include four probable cruck-slots, and in the SW end-wall there is a slot for an end-cruck. At right angles to and 2m N of this building there is a more ruinous one (*B*), 7.8m by 4.3m over all, which is featureless except for a doorway at the centre of the SW wall. It appears to have been built across the line of an earlier building, part of which was retained as an annexe to the NE.

No documentary references to this site have been identified, and no settlement is shown on Pont's map,[3] although it names 'Yl(en) Kerk' and identifies the narrows to the SSW as 'Cheulis (*caolas*, 'channel') na Kerk'. Simpson, who knew the site only from Christison's description,

interpreted it as an Early Christian monastery, with building *B* as its chapel[4]. However, the enclosure-wall is more probably of late medieval date, and the buildings perhaps of the 17th or 18th century. The local tradition that it was formerly used as a refuge by 'the laird of Ob'[5] is confirmed by its omission from a 1747 map of the Taynish estate, which included the farms on the W shore of Caol Scotnish. It was presumably attached to the lands of Oib Campbell or Oib Mór on the E shore.



A. Island-dwelling, Eilean Tigh, Loch nan Torran (No. 143); plan

143 Island-dwelling, Eilean Tigh, Loch nan Torran
NR 755684 May 1985

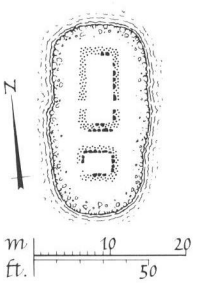
This small island lies 120m from the W shore of Loch nan Torran, a remote upland loch situated at an elevation of 220m OD and some 3.8km SSE of Ormsary. It is founded upon several ridges of rock which form a natural boat-inlet, perhaps improved by quarrying, at the NE angle. It measures about 20m from E-W by 18m, and the perimeter is almost entirely encircled by a kerb of coursed boulders which provides a secure foundation for two drystone buildings. There is no evidence, however, that this kerb rose to form a defensive wall. A spur-wall extends NE to enclose the head of the boat-inlet, and shows traces of a possible entrance opening directly to deeper water. The area at the entrance to the passage between the buildings appears to have been cobbled, but most of this space is filled with accumulated soil to a height of about 1m, as are the buildings themselves.

304A The larger of the buildings (*A* on fig.) measures 6.8m from E to W by 4m within walls varying from 0.8m to 1.2m in thickness. Its E gable-wall is preserved to a height of 1.8m, and the well-squared SW angle stands to 1.3m, but the side-walls are much reduced. The N wall, which rises directly from the boulder kerb, incorporates a probable doorway opening directly to the loch, opposite the main doorway in the S wall. In the E wall there is a recess or aumbry which has lost its lintel. Building *B* measures 6m by 3.5m within walls varying from 0.7m to 1.4m in thickness. The doorway in the N wall is well preserved, but the rounded angle E of this appears to have been rebuilt following a collapse.

A settlement on 'Oilen Loch Mack Torren' was indicated on Pont's map, surveyed in the last quarter of the 16th century, but nothing is known of the occupiers of the adjacent properties at that period, although the Campbell earls of Argyll had succeeded the Lords of the Isles as superiors of this area of Knapdale a century earlier.[1*] The existing remains probably belong to the 16th or 17th century, but it is possible that the kerb is of somewhat earlier date than the buildings.

144 Island-dwelling, Loch a' Bhàillidh
NR 755633 August 1984

An island some 120m from the W shore of Loch a' Bhàillidh, measuring about 27m by 12m, was identified by Munro in 1892 as a crannog. The water-level of the loch was subsequently raised to serve as a local reservoir, and in normal conditions only the outline of an almost-submerged subrectangular building is now identifiable. During the dry summer of 1984, however, the water fell about 1m below its usual level and most of the island was exposed although not to the height described by Munro.[2] At the date of visit it measured about 24m from N to S by 12m transversely. Much of its perimeter is obscured by a dense growth of rushes, but large kerbstones are intermittently visible and, as noted by Munro, the island appears to be composed of imported boulders, with no identifiable timber framework. There is no evidence for the existence of a causeway.[3]



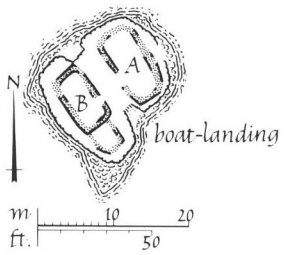
B. Island-dwelling, Loch a' Bhàillidh (No. 144); plan

The principal building, which occupies the N half of the island, measures 11m by 5.2m over drystone walls about 1m thick and up to 0.5m high. These are much obscured by tumbled masonry, but several facing-stones of the S wall are visible and there were oposed doorways towards the S ends of the side-walls. About 3m to the S there is the outline of a structure measuring 3.4m from ESE to WNW by 2.6m, within walls of uncertain thickness whose outer faces may have been of turf. The entrance to this outbuilding was probably in the W end-wall, and fragments of metallic slag were identified here at the date of visit, while in this area of the island Munro found 'a bed of pure ashes and charcoal'.[4]

A settlement on *Oilen Loch na Vaylle* ('island of Loch a' Bhàllidh') is shown on Pont's map of about 1590,[5] and the buildings described above may belong to that period. The lands of Carse, which included all but the N shore of the loch, were in the possession of the earls of Argyll by 1511, but nothing is known of the occupants of the property in the 16th and 17th centuries.[6*]

145 Island-dwelling, Loch an Daimh
NM 861110 May 1984

This small island is situated about 50m from the E shore of a remote loch at a height of 250m OD. Although surrounded by hills, it enjoys convenient access to the former township of Grianaig at the head of Gleann Domhain. The island measures about 17m from NE to SW and varies in width from 12m in the NE half to 16m at the SW end. Its perimeter is



A. Island-dwelling, Loch an Daimh (No. 145); plan

revetted with boulders of medium size, and the surface rises to 1.5m above the normal level of the loch. A ridge of rock rises above water-level some 50m to the S, and the island was probably raised artificially on a continuation of the same ridge; indeed, some bedrock is visible at the S angle.

A transverse passage extending NNW from a small boat-
305A inlet separates two subrectangular buildings (*A*, *B* on fig.) whose drystone walls stand in places to a height of 1m. They measure respectively 10.8m and 8.4m from NNW to SSE by 5.6m and 4.9m transversely, and the smaller (*B*) has an annexe attached to its SSE end-wall, while the inner face of the NNW end of its ENE wall is cut back to form a possible bed-recess.

Although few features are visible because of the growth of thick grass, these remains appear to be of late-medieval or 16th-century type, and a residence on 'L(och) Kendaif' is shown on Pont's map of Lorn, based on a survey of late 16th-century date.[1] No other documentary references to the site have been identified, but it was probably attached to the township of Grianaig, which from the 14th to the early 17th century belonged to the MacIver Campbells of Lergychonie and Asknish.[2] A 19th-century tradition affirmed that it was used as a refuge by the Campbells of Asknish during Alasdair MacDonald's campaigns in Argyll in the 1640s.[3]

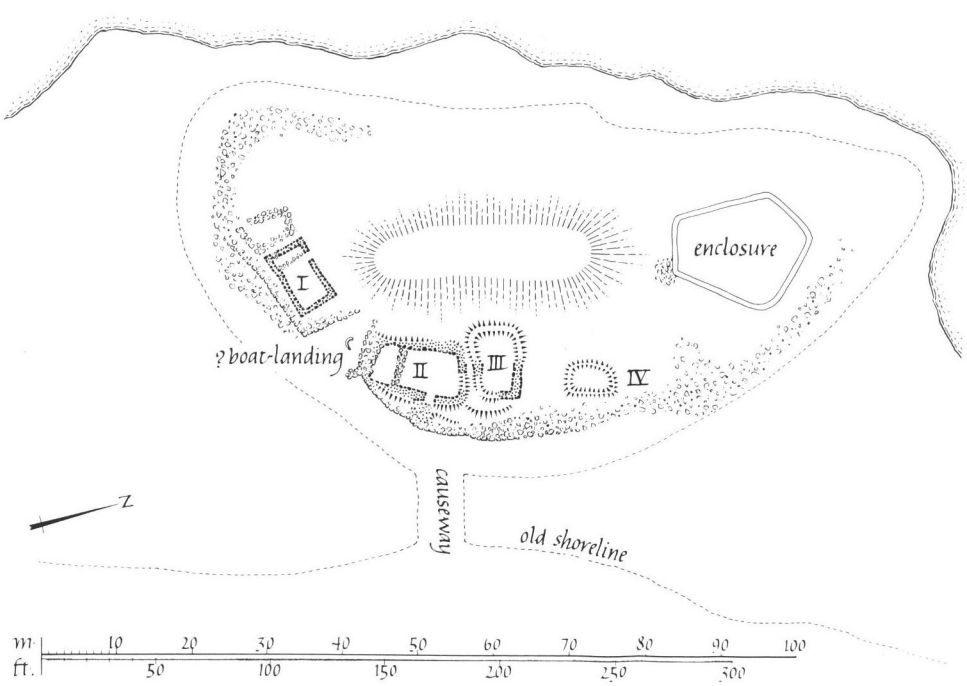
146 Island Settlement, Loch Glashan (Site)

NR 916925

A natural island, situated close to the SE shore of Loch Glashan, was submerged along with an adjacent crannog[1] in 1961, when construction of a hydro-electric dam raised the surface-level from 96m OD to about 110m. The following description is based on the published report on the excavation directed by the late Dr H Fairhurst in advance of this flooding, at a time when the water-level was about 3m lower than normal.[2]*

The island measured about 95m from NE to SW by 48m, and was separated from the shore by a channel which at its narrowest point, about 10m in width, was spanned by a paved causeway or ford. A central rocky ridge rose to a height of about 10m, and to the SE or landward side five buildings were ranged along an artificial terrace up to 12m in width. This had been built up with turf and soil behind a drystone revetment-wall about 1m in height, which was found to rest upon an earlier kerb of oak logs. The line of the revetment was continued for some distance along the NE and S shores by stony banks which in the former area degenerated into 'a mere strip of stones'.[3] Some 20m SW of the causeway the revetment returned to form an angular re-entrant which was interpreted as the entrance, although no steps to the terrace were identified here or elsewhere. Although this re-entrant was probably above the normal shore-line, it resembles the boat-landings found in other late-medieval island-dwellings (see Nos.143,145). A pentagonal enclosure at the NE end of the island was probably of no great age.

Of the five structures on the terrace, those to the N (IV on
305B fig.)[4] and the S were of post-medieval date, the latter being a bothy of recent construction, perhaps used for duck-shooting, and the other a rectangular drystone hut, about 7m by 4.5m over all, of the type found in local shielings. The remaining buildings to the N of the possible boat-landing (II,

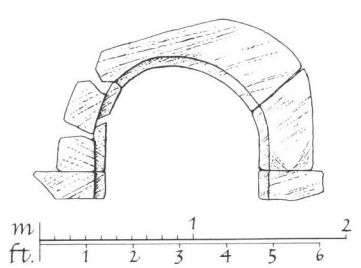


B. Island settlement, Loch Glashan (No. 146); plan (*after* Fairhurst)

III) were both roughly built of local stone which appeared to have been mixed with turf. Building II, whose S end-wall overlay the revetment and was supported by a crude buttress, measured about 13m to 15m from NE to SW by 8.5m over walls from 1m to 2.5m thick, the SE wall being considerably longer than the opposite one. It was divided into two unequal rooms by an inserted cross-wall which incorporated several worked stones, apparently in re-use (*infra*). The larger NE division contained a hearth-stone and two opposed doorways, while in the E end of the smaller room iron hinges for a possible cupboard door remained *in situ*, but there was no evidence of an entrance-doorway. Building III lay 1m N of II and at right angles to it and measured about 10m by 7m over 1m walls; its door may have been in the N wall, but no other features were preserved. Fragments of late medieval pottery were associated with both structures, and a silver half-groat of Robert II (1371-90) and a stone mortar were found in building II.

Building I, situated W of the boat-landing, was much superior in construction to buildings II and III, although likewise of drystone rubble. It measured 7.5m by 4m within 0.8m walls standing up to 1m in height, and was orientated about 8 degrees N of E. The dimensions and layout, and the lack of domestic finds, are consistent with the interpretation of this structure as a chapel,[5] but the position of the only certain doorway, a blocked opening at the S end of the W end-wall, is not matched elsewhere; the identification of a doorway in a more conventional position in the N wall is uncertain because of stone-robbing for the adjacent bothy. There were slight remains of an inserted partition-wall immediately W of this possible opening.

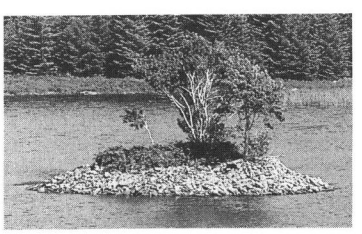
All three buildings appeared to belong to the first occupation of the terrace, which was dated to the late medieval period by numerous sherds of green-glazed pottery. In addition to the Robert II coin from building II, a penny of Edward II of England (1307-27) was found on the floor of the boat-landing. More remarkable was the re-use in buildings I and II of 18 worked stones of local schist, including 2 jamb-stones with a 75mm rebate and numerous apparent quoin-stones, some with diagonally-tooled margins.[6] The two jamb-stones have been incorporated in the screen-wall flanking the entrance to Lochgair power station



A. Island settlement, Loch Glashan (No. 146); arch-head

(NR 924908), along with an arch-head found lying in the boat-landing. Although now broken into three fragments, this was monolithic and the outer edge conforms roughly to the segmental curve of the 1m daylight-opening, which is wrought with a 70mm rebate. A comparable monolithic arch-head, possibly of late medieval date, spans the S door at Kilmarie, Craignish (No. 67), and voussoired doorways of similar segmental form, but with chamfered arrises, are found in the late 14th-century tower of Duart Castle, Mull.[7] There was, however, no evidence that any of the worked stones at Loch Glashan had been incorporated in a building before their re-use as rubble, and no trace of an appropriate structure was identified.

The name of this island has not been preserved, but it was probably that mentioned in a charter of about 1315 by John of Glassary to Dugald Campbell granting 'Knocnagullaran . . . with its lake and island', and other lands.[8] 'Cnocnagoloran' had been included in the 1240 charter to Gillascop MacGilchrist (see No.130), and the bounds given in the 1315 document allow its identification with the township of Knock, whose pre-improvement buildings are visible about 0.8km S of the island site (NR 919915 and 920917). These lands and others forming 'a third of Glassary' remained in Campbell ownership, although claimed in the 15th century by the Scrymgeour lords of Glassary, and were probably included in the 1462 grant of Minard and other lands by the first Earl of Argyll to his uncle Duncan Campbell, ancestor of the Campbells of Auchenbreck, whose principal residence was subsequently at Loch Gair (No. 136).[9] An earlier dispute over ownership may have led to the abandonment of work on an ambitious building, for which the worked stones were intended, in favour of the simpler buildings described above. While the possibility that Building I was a chapel cannot be discounted,[10] the series of late medieval island-dwellings and minor domestic sites recorded during the current survey of Argyll provides an adequate secular context for the settlement. The island is not indicated on Pont's manuscript map of the last quarter of the 16th century, and the absence of finds suggests that it had been abandoned as a residence before that period.



B. Island-dwelling, Loch Leathan (No. 147); view from W

147 Island-dwelling, Loch Leathan

NR 874983 June 1981

This small stony island in the middle of Loch Leathan appears to be partly artificial in origin. It has a boulder-strewn shoreline and there is a boat-inlet in the NE sector. The low summit-area is occupied by the foundations of a building of indeterminate, but probably originally rectangular plan, which has been considerably altered at the S end by the construction of three duck-shooting hides in modern times.

A tradition relating to an episode in 1647, when Alasdair MacDonald was fired upon with arrows from this island, suggests that it was considered to be a 'castle' at that period, but there are no surviving remains to confirm that it has been fortified to any degree. A conventional building is shown on the island on Pont's map of about 1590.[2]



Ardfern House (No. 148); view from SE

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE FROM THE 17TH TO THE 19TH CENTURY

148 Ardfern House

NM 803042 June 1989

This two-storeyed house, built in 1834 as the manse of Craignish parish,[1] stands on rising ground 120m NW of the parish church (No. 21). It measures 12m by 9.8m, and the walls are of harled rubble with exposed margins of droved ashlar. The roof is hipped, with chimneystacks rising from the centres of the end-walls.

The principal front, which faces SE, is of three symmetrical bays, with a slightly-advanced pedimented centrepiece terminating in a chimneystack banded by an emphatic roll-moulding. The entrance-doorway has a moulded surround surmounted by a simple cornice, and the windows are twelve-paned. Projecting from the NE front there is an outshot of one-and-a-half storeys, 15m long, which is of mid-19th-century date.

Internally, the rooms are disposed around a dog-leg staircase which rises to the NE and has a simple wrought-iron balustrade. There are a number of original cast-iron fireplaces, and above the first-floor landing there is a coffered plaster vault of segmental form.

149 Ardkinglas House

NN 175103 May 1989

The existing baronial mansion standing in terraced gardens 75m from the SE shore of Loch Fyne is one of the outstanding works of Sir Robert Lorimer, having been built for Sir Andrew Noble between 1906 and 1908.[1] It thus falls outside the scope of this *Inventory*, but it stands in policies 21/B which were originally laid out round the castle (No. 110) that continued to be occupied until the 1790s. Lorimer was the last of a series of distinguished architects who provided designs for the replacement of this castle and its successor, a large 309C plain building of about 1795 which was destroyed by fire in 1831.

The immediate precursor of the present house was a modest building of one-and-a-half storeys situated 200m to the S, which is said to have been converted from a stable or coach-house some time after the 1831 fire.[2] Its NE front had a low central gable and seven bays of dormer-windows, which were continued along the side-walls, but only a much-altered fragment of the NW end of the building survives. The square court of offices 90m W of this building was rebuilt by Lorimer on the same site.

Roy's Map of about 1750 shows that the old castle was associated with a series of enclosures between the Allt an Fichead Sgillinne and the Kinglas Water, and a large block of woodland extending inland from Loch Fyne W of the former stream. This western plantation was considerably reduced in extent by the time of James Playfair's survey of 1791, but the mature silver firs admired by Cockburn in 1848 were probably planted soon after 1750 in the valley of the Kinglas Water, where there is a notable arboretum. Playfair proposed a walled garden in the field SE of the present house, but a 21/B garden of the same D-plan was built 150m ENE of the house-site, probably in the early 19th century. It is enclosed by a rubble wall 3.1m high with sandstone coping and an arched NE gateway. Cockburn in 1848 referred to the grounds as being recently 'reformed', with an excellent flower-garden, and described the artificial lake or 'Caspian Sea', some 180m in length, which is situated 50m N of the house. An ornamental garden SW of the walled one, and those round the mansion, were formed during the present century.[3*]

LODGE (NN 182099). A lodge of early 19th-century character, now unoccupied, with adjacent ashlar piers and metal gates, stands 0.85km ESE of Ardkinglas House at the N side of the former road to Strachur, now bypassed by the A815. It measures 8.5m by 5.8m over all and is of elongated octagonal plan, containing two rooms divided by a central chimneystack. The base-course, door- and window-dressings are of sandstone ashlar and the remaining masonry of harled rubble, with a hipped and slated roof having sprocketed eaves. In each end there are two round-arched sash-windows and a third corresponding blind recess, and the doorway is at the centre of the NE side-wall.

BRIDGE (NN 178101). A rubble-built bridge of late 18th-century character carries a drive leading from the former military road (No. 264) at Cairndow across the gorge of the Kinglas Water, 380m SE of Ardkinglas House. It is 28m in length over curved approaches, with a slab-voussoired arch 7.1m in span, and the roadway is 3.65m wide within 0.3m parapets having ashlar copings. A bridge is marked in this position on Playfair's estate-plan of 1791, and it may have 21/B replaced a slightly earlier bridge some distance up stream, whose alleged insufficiency led to litigation in 1786 between Sir James Campbell and the mason John Brown.[4*]

MILL. A ruined mill of 18th-century character, recorded as roofless in 1870,[5] stands on the steep SW bank of the Kinglas Water about 40m NE of the lodge and just outside the boundary-fence of the Ardkinglas policies. It comprised a two-storeyed mill, 10.8m from NNE to SSW by 5.8m over 0.8m walls, having a small transverse stones-loft in the N end with a kiln 5m square projecting from the S end of the E wall. The former wheel, which was supplied by a lade from a dam about 300m upstream, was linked to the gearing by a 0.6m circular opening in the N end-wall.

DEMOLISHED AND UNEXECUTED BUILDINGS. The following schemes are known from architectural drawings at Ardkinglas or in other collections.

308A (i) A sheet of 'Draughts for Ardkinglas by Colin Campbell' (d.1729) shows the principal and upper-floor plans of a Palladian house 22m (72 feet) square, evidently designed for Sir James Campbell, MP (d. 1752), the last in the male line of the Ardkinglas family.[6]

308B,C (ii) Plans and front elevation by Robert Adam for Sir James Campbell (formerly Livingstone) of Ardkinglas, one plan being dated April 1773.[7] They show two variant schemes for a three-bay hip-roofed central block of three storeys above a partly-sunk basement, with flanking hip-roofed wings.

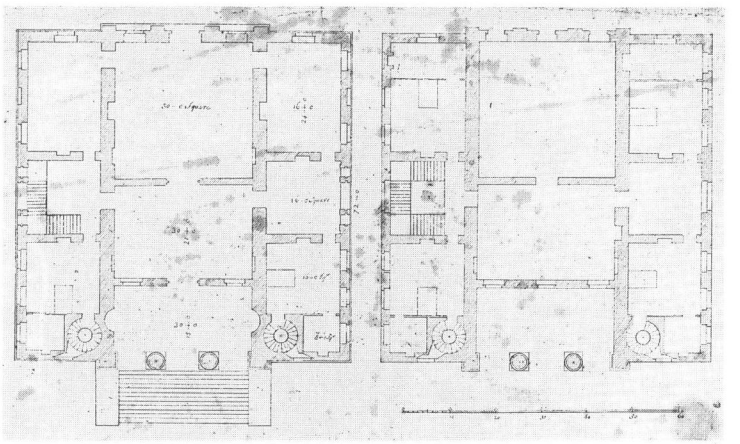
308D (iii) A damaged sheet[8] gives three floor-plans and the front elevation of a house with a three-bay central oval bow containing the pedimented ground-floor doorway and oval hall. The front elevation has a crenellated parapet outside the hipped roof, with a balustrade in the central bow. This design shows considerable similarity to that of Strachur House (No. 179), and probably dates from about 1780.

(iv) In 1790 James Playfair provided for Sir Alexander Campbell several alternative designs for the replacement of the old castle, one of which retained its quadrangular form
309A with angle-towers but added a high circular crenellated central tower and a tall Perpendicular window above a turreted entrance porch. The preferred design, designated a
309B 'marine pavilion' in drawings of 1791, was for a classical house of two storeys above a basement, with slightly advanced hip-roofed end bays, and a dome with tall drum rising above the circular staircase at the centre of the rear elevation. Playfair's site-plan showed the proposed location of the 'pavilion', with a small circular court of kitchen offices at the rear, about 300m NNE of the present house, facing SW down Loch Fyne (NN 176106), and with a rectangular court of offices 300m to the NE, near the mouth of the Kinglas Water.[9]

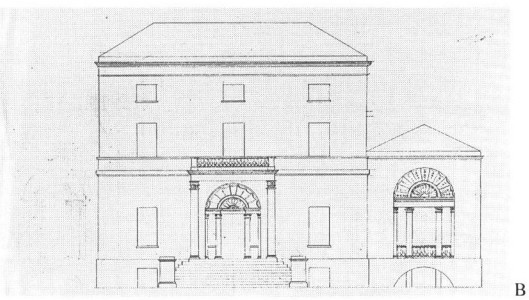
(v) Undated plans and elevations, and an engraving of the
309C house as built about 1795, show a seven-bay rectangular hip-roofed block of three storeys above a basement, measuring about 25m by 13.5m. The three central bays were slightly advanced at the front, where there was a pediment, and recessed at the rear. This 'great square mass of masonry' was described by Garnett in 1798 as 'new, large and convenient, but the architecture by no means elegant'. Sir Alexander Campbell was said in 1792 to have made a contract with a builder for a house to cost £3,000 to £4,000, and tax was charged on 66 windows from 1797 onwards. Dorothy Wordsworth described the house's unused condition in 1822, and it was destroyed by fire in 1831. The site is marked by a large stony depression in a field, about 120m SE of the present house and half that distance from the probable site of the old castle. Associated drawings show a classical stable-block with an advanced pedimented arch in the five-bay frontage, and hipped roofs. This may have been the building that was adapted as 'Old Ardkinglas House' about 1840.[10]

(vi) Immediately after the destruction of the 1790s house
309D in 1831, William Burn provided drawings for an Elizabethan-style mansion of two storeys, with a basement and adjoining sunken court of ofices at one end.[11]

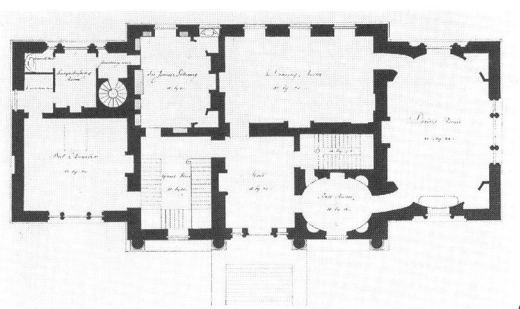
(vii) In January 1832, only a few weeks after Burn's design was produced, AM Binning signed a perspective view of a



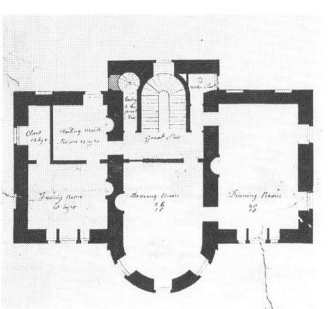
A

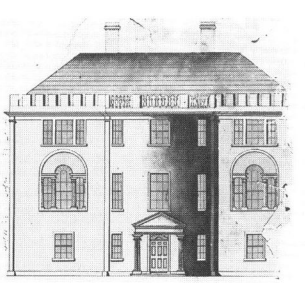


B



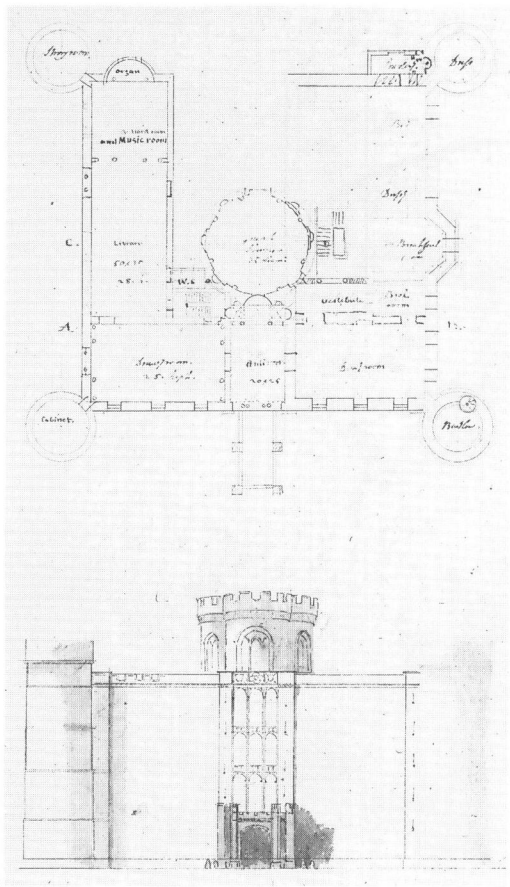
C



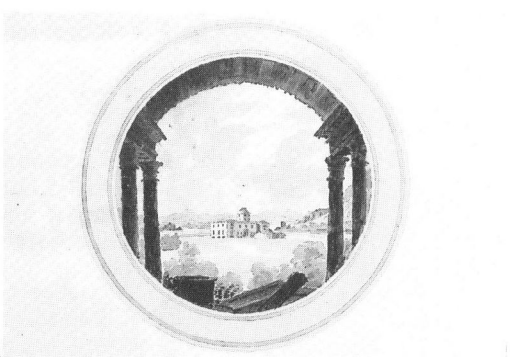


D

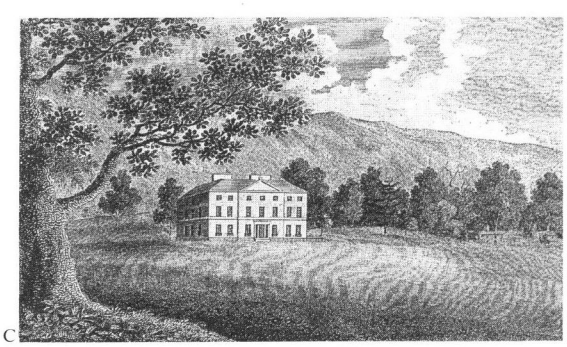
Ardkinglas House (No. 149); proposed designs
A. plans by Campbell, *c.* 1720
B. elevation by Robert Adam, *c.* 1773
C. plan by Robert Adam, 1773
D. plan and elevation, *c.* 1780



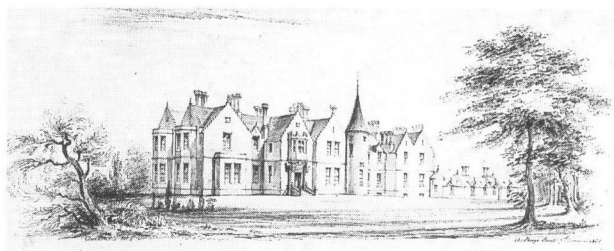
A



B



C



D

Ardkinglas House (No. 149)
A. design by Playfair, 1790
B. design for marine pavilion by Playfair, 1791
C. engraving of late Georgian house, *c.* 1800
D. perspective design by Burn, 1831

Scots Baronial mansion with central gate-tower, and the left end of the entrance front rising as a crenellated tower above the three storeys of the rest of the building.[12]

150 Ardlamont House

NR 980657 August 1987

This house stands in wooded policies 400m NNE of Ardlamont Bay, with an extensive view S over Ardlamont Point to Bute, Arran and Kintyre. The approach as shown on Roy's Map of about 1750 was from the W, by a road from Kilfinan, and a substantial single-arched bridge which spans a stream 200m SW of the house may be of that period, while the gate-piers of a former avenue 200m E of the house are of early 19th-century date. A walled garden 0.64ha in extent lies immediately NE of the house, and a court of offices faces the public road 180m to the NNE.

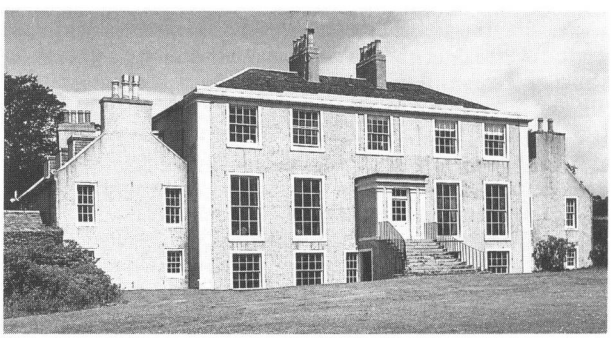
The estate of Ardlamont belonged in the medieval period to a family, first recorded about 1315, who were closely related to the Lamont barons of Inveryne and were succeeded by them in 1554. Following the destruction of Toward Castle (No. 139), Ardlamont became the principal residence of the Lamonts of Lamont from about 1664. 'Lamonts new house, brew house, woman house, together with ane kilne' was assessed for eight hearths in 1693, and window-tax was charged in 1748 for twenty-one windows, rising in 1781 to twenty-eight. The laird at this period, John Lamont, was non-resident, but his heir, Major-General John Lamont, resolved in 1818 to rebuild the house despite inherited debts. Complaining of 'the very contracted and disagreeable accommodations of my present house', he proposed 'to build a house fit for my family on the most limited and frugal plan'. A 'plan and estimate of the improvements that will be requisite' amounted to £1100, and a contract for the supply of lime from Ireland was made early in 1819. The estate became notorious in 1893 for the murder of a potential purchaser in the woods close to the house, and in the same year the house and most of the estate were sold to the Watson family, who continue to occupy it.[1]

Although the works of 1819-20 were described as 'additions', they seem to have included the building or extensive rebuilding of the present main block, comprising *310-11* two principal storeys and a partly-sunk basement, whose five-bay S front at least is entirely of that period. The low transverse side-wings, however, incorporate older work, the W wing probably being of early 18th-century origin. In the

Ardlamont House (No. 150)
plans







B



C

Ardlamont House (No. 150)
A. S elevation
B. view from S
C. view from N

early 19th century the S gables of these wings were raised as crenellated screens with third storeys of paired mock windows, but they were restored to a gabled form in the 1970s when the interior and N front were also altered.[2]

All parts of the exterior are cement-rendered, with painted sandstone dressings, and the roofs are slated. The hip-roofed main block measures 20m from ENE to WSW by 9m, and the gables of the flanking wings, set back 1.7m from the S front, extend its width to 32.5m. At the centre of the N front, facing the courtyard enclosed by the wings, there is a projection 6.4m wide and 5m deep, with single-storeyed additions in the re-entrant angles. This projection contains the remodelled principal stair and the present entrance-doorway, formerly a service-door, which in 1970 was enclosed in a pillared portico.

The S front has ashlar angle-pilasters with capitals linked to a cornice carrying a stepped blocking-course. A stone stair with light iron balustrade, formerly continued as an area-railing,[3] rises to a porch with paired pilasters carrying a moulded cornice, which frame a door with rectangular fan-light. At all levels there are broad sash-and-case windows with dressed surrounds, those of the principal floor being almost 3m in height, and the central one of the upper floor has narrow dummy side-lights. The hipped roof is surmounted by two transverse chimneystacks.

The hip-roofed projection of the N front has a round-arched doorway flanked by two windows, with corresponding stair-windows above, but the architraves of the ground-floor openings, with entablatures and moulded cornices, were simplified in 1970, and those of the upper window were removed. At that date a single-storeyed lean-to portico of four Doric columns was added, extending across the hip-roofed additions in the angles of the stair-tower which were probably made in the 1890s. In the main block, the windows are of more modest scale than those of the S front, and it is possible that the shell of the 18th-century house has been preserved, but there are no significant variations in wall-thickness or other features to confirm this. The angles of the main block and stair-tower have narrow advanced quoins, which on the former are linked to an eaves-course.

The narrow central division of the principal floor contains a hall, divided from the S porch by a glazed timber screen which may be original and flanked by single large rooms, with corridors to the N. At the N end of the hall and the foot of the stair there are heavy plaster beams carried on foliated brackets, and the cornices of the hall and corridors are continuous with these, which probably date from the 1890s. The dining-room to the E has a bolection-moulded marble chimneypiece of the same period in the W wall, between two doors with reeded architraves, one now altered to a cupboard. In the E wall there is an elliptical-headed recess, and the ceiling has a large circular plaster centrepiece with a relief rosette and swags, probably original. The drawing-room W



A

of the hall contains in the E wall a fine pine chimneypiece of late 18th-century type, carved with urns, vine-swags and foliage-sprays. The doorway was moved from the S to the N end of the E wall in 1970, and an opening was formed through the W wall into the adjacent study at the same time.

The family room, formerly the library, in the W division of the basement, is now entered from the front hall but until 1970 had access from the W wing only. Its plaster ceiling-beams incorporate Regency reeding and rosette-motifs, but are probably of the 1890s. The former kitchen in the E division, and a staff bedroom in the central one, have been remodelled as bedrooms.

The principal stair, which faces the hall and porch but is now reached by steps rising at each side from the N entrance-hall, has openwork timber balustrades, probably dating from the 1890s, and the plasterwork of the first-floor landing and upper hall is of the same period. In the S front the original arrangement of two main bedrooms with a smaller one between is retained, but all fittings here have been altered and the dressing-rooms to the N have also been remodelled, especially at the W where a linking corridor to the W wing has been formed.

The alignment of the wings, especially the E wing, is not completely symmetrical, but they presumably flanked the entrance-court of a main block in or close to the present position. The S gables have been rebuilt with modern skews and chimneystacks, following the removal of the crenellated screens, but they retain their previous windows. The W wing measures 12.7m from N to S by 7m over 0.7m walls, and the conjunction of its E wall with that of the main block suggests that some older masonry is preserved in the Regency house. It has a moulded eaves-course on the side-walls, with triple-roll skewputts and narrow sandstone quoins. The fenestration is irregular, and confused by an added boiler-house to the SW, but it includes a very narrow central window at first-floor level, with a larger one to the N. These apparently original openings have a rounded arris, suggesting a mid-18th-century date which is consistent with other features of the wing. Two windows in the E wall, and the narrow one in the W wall, have glazing-grooves in the lintels, which may have been re-used.

The interior of the W wing has been greatly altered but in 1970 a segmental-arched kitchen-fireplace, 2.8m in span, was identified in the N gable-wall. The outer face of the arch had been cut back, but the inner face preserved a chamfered arris, and there was a salt-box in the E jamb. The rooms in the upper floor have dadoes, shutters and doors with deep fielded panels. In the S gable there is a pine chimneypiece, probably of the 1890s but framing a beaded sandstone fireplace-surround of 18th-century date, and a simple dentillated cornice in the same room may be original.

The E wing is very irregular on plan, measuring 13.7m by 7m at the S end and 6.2m at the N, and it preserves no early features. It formerly contained a laundry on the ground floor (corresponding to the basement-level of the main block), and on the upper floor there is a kitchen connected by a hatch to the dining-room.



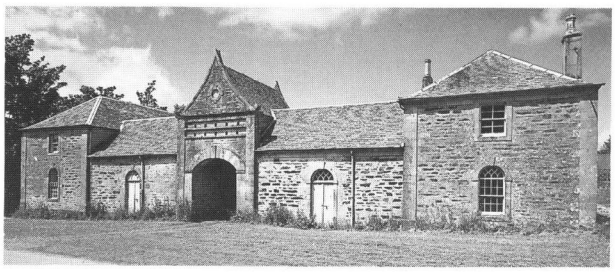
B



C

Ardlamont House (No. 150)
A. drawing-room chimneypiece
sundial
B. view from SW
C. detail of N face

SUNDIAL. At the centre of the garden, which is enclosed by a wall 3m high, there is an obelisk sundial measuring 1.74m in overall height. It is in three sections, the shaft being of red sandstone, and the faceted octagon and obelisk being of grey sandstone all much shattered and repaired. The shaft is 0.85m high by 0.23m square and is divided into four rather than the usual five panels (cf. Nos.153, 285,286), with sunken



A. Ardlamont House (No. 150); court of offices from S

circles, hearts and a chevron. On the N face there are paired shields: dexter, a lion rampant, for Lamont; sinister, a fess (should be checky), for Stewart, above the initials DL / MS, for Dugald Lamont of Lamont, chief from 1712 to 1729, whose first wife, Margaret Stewart, married him in 1684 and died before 1723.[4] On the E and W faces, one panel contained a gnomon and dial. The faceted octagonal ball bears the usual sunken circles and hearts surrounding flat dials with gnomons, and the obelisk, which is less weathered than the other sections, bears three dials on each face. It carries a modern metal orrery.

COURT OF OFFICES. This comprises a single-storeyed S range with central gateway, fronting the N side of the road, and two-storeyed terminal wings, the W one extending N to flank a courtyard enclosed on the N by a separate range. The central gateway is slightly advanced, with sandstone quoins rising to the skewputts of a tall concave-sided pediment containing a circular window. Its segmental archway has impost-blocks and a projecting keystone, and is separated from the pediment by two tiers of dovecot entry-holes. Each of the single-storeyed side-ranges contains a round-arched doorway with keystone and fanlight with intersecting tracery, and has a high sandstone eaves-course. This is repeated in the end-walls of the hip-roofed flanking wings, which have advanced quoins and round-arched ground-floor windows with intersecting tracery. The E wing contains domestic accommodation.

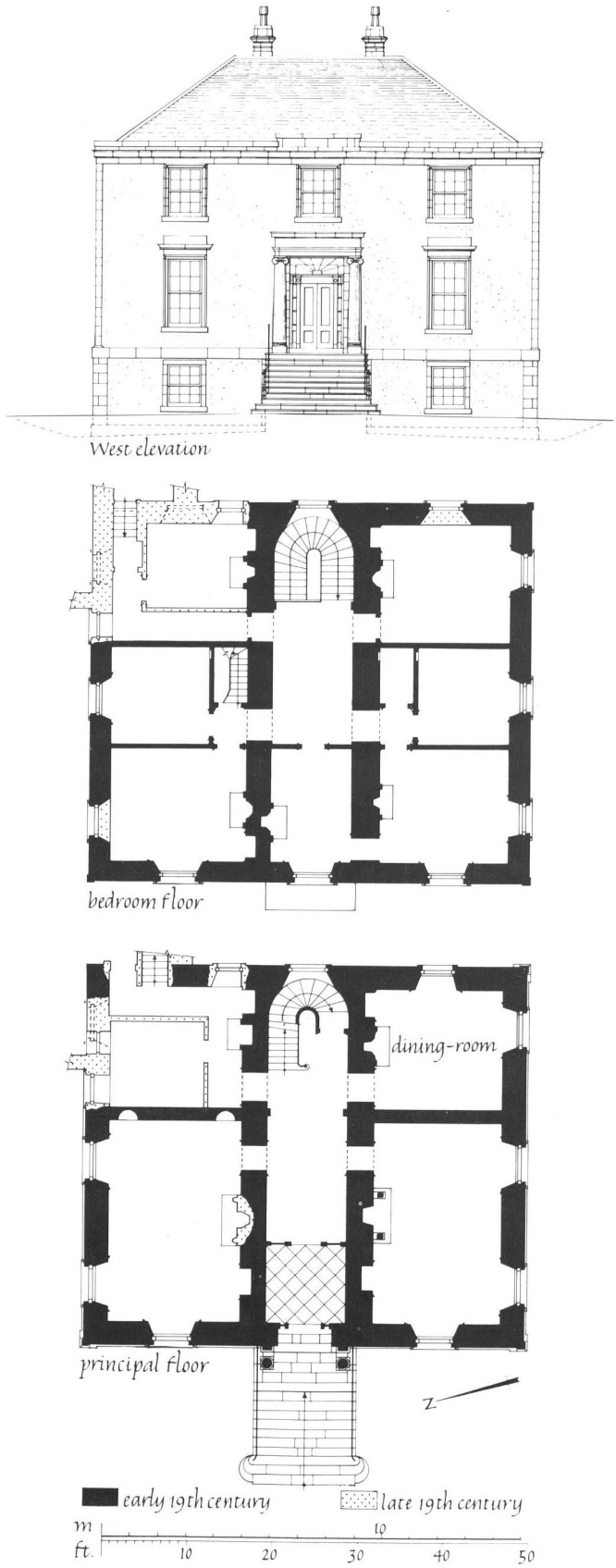
151 Ardmarnock House

NR 916728 August 1986

This late-Georgian house stands on a terrace in wooded policies 0.7km from the E shore of Loch Fyne. The Ardmarnock estate was created by John MacIver's purchase of several contiguous farms in 1826,[1] and the rectangular main block of the house was probably built at about that date. Following the sale of the estate to Dr John Nicol of Liverpool in 1852, a baronial NE wing was added about 1880, probably by his son, Donald Nicol, MP for Argyll.[2] The estate remained the property of the Nicol family until about 1980. At the date of survey an extensive programme of renovation was in progress.

The Georgian block measures 16.1m from NNE to SSW by 13.6m over 0.85m walls, and comprises a partly-sunk basement and two upper storeys with a hipped and slated roof. Its rubble masonry is covered with rendering incised in imitation of ashlar, and the copious dressings are of fine-grained white sandstone; the rear elevation is harled.

The principal or W façade, and the side-elevations, are of



B. Ardmarnock House (No. 151); plans and elevation



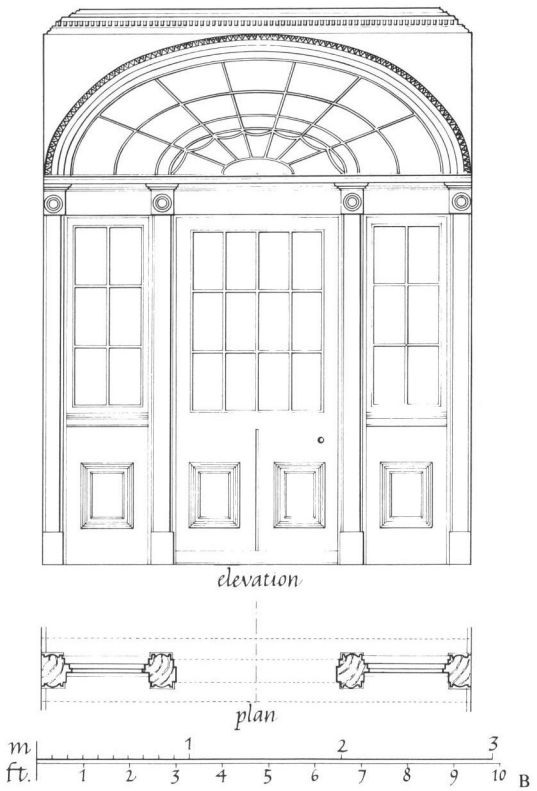
A. Ardmarnock House (No. 151); Georgian block from W

three bays. An ashlar base-course and a continuous band at principal floor-level are linked by broad quoins, whereas the upper floors have narrow quoins with moulded bases, terminating in a plain course below the projecting cornice and low parapet which to the W carries a central blocking feature. Whereas the basement windows have plain ashlar margins, the tall windows of the principal floor have moulded architraves and cornices, and the upper openings have similar architraves; all retain their original sash-windows. The position of the E windows in the N wall was altered when the baronial wing was added, and they were reduced in width although the original dressings were re-used. In the E wall there is an elliptical-headed doorway into the rear area, and a tall central round-headed stair-window. All openings in this wall have plain surrounds, and several of them have been altered.

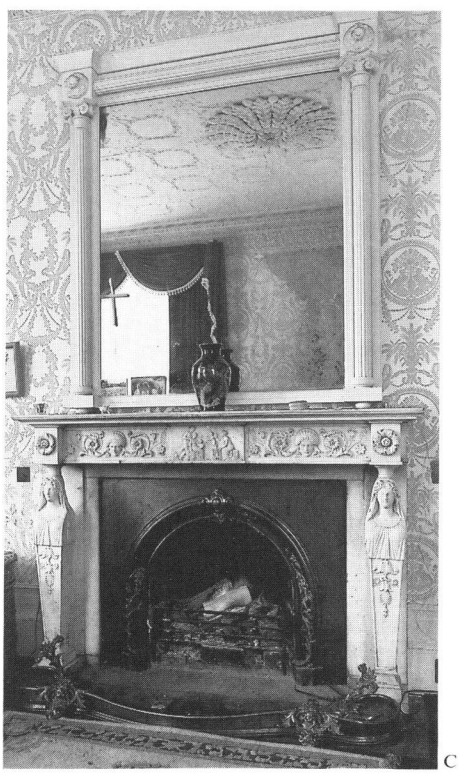
The central doorway in the W front is reached by a stone stair with cast-iron balustrades, carried on a vaulted cellar. Its portico has freestanding fluted Ionic columns with matching pilasters, supporting a high entablature and moulded cornice. The door is set in a timber frame with narrow side-lights and a rectangular fanlight.

The symmetrically-planned interior incorporates two flue-bearing walls flanking a narrow central division, in which a stone-flagged lobby is separated from the inner hall by a glazed timber screen with a broad elliptical fanlight. Whereas the lobby has a simple dentillated cornice, the inner hall and stair-hall have alternating modillions and quatrefoils, and are separated by an elliptical plaster arch with Ionic responds and decorated soffit. The doorways to the front rooms have panelled ingoes and soffits, while those in the stair-hall are set in elliptical-headed recesses, as are those on the bedroom-floor.

The geometrical stair, lit by a tall round-headed window, has stone treads and an iron balustrade with timber handrail. Its ceiling and that of the upper landing have egg-and-dart cornices, separated by a plaster lintel with Ionic responds similar to those in the hall. A small timber stair in the end division of the bedroom-floor gives access to the garrets, while the basement is reached by a continuation of the main stair.

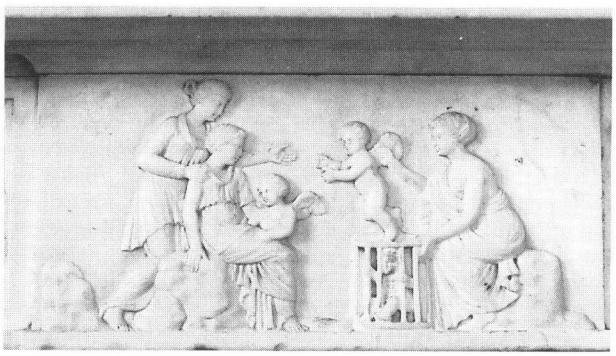


B



C

B. inner screen
C. chimneypiece of SW room



A. Ardmarnock House (No. 151); detail of chimneypiece

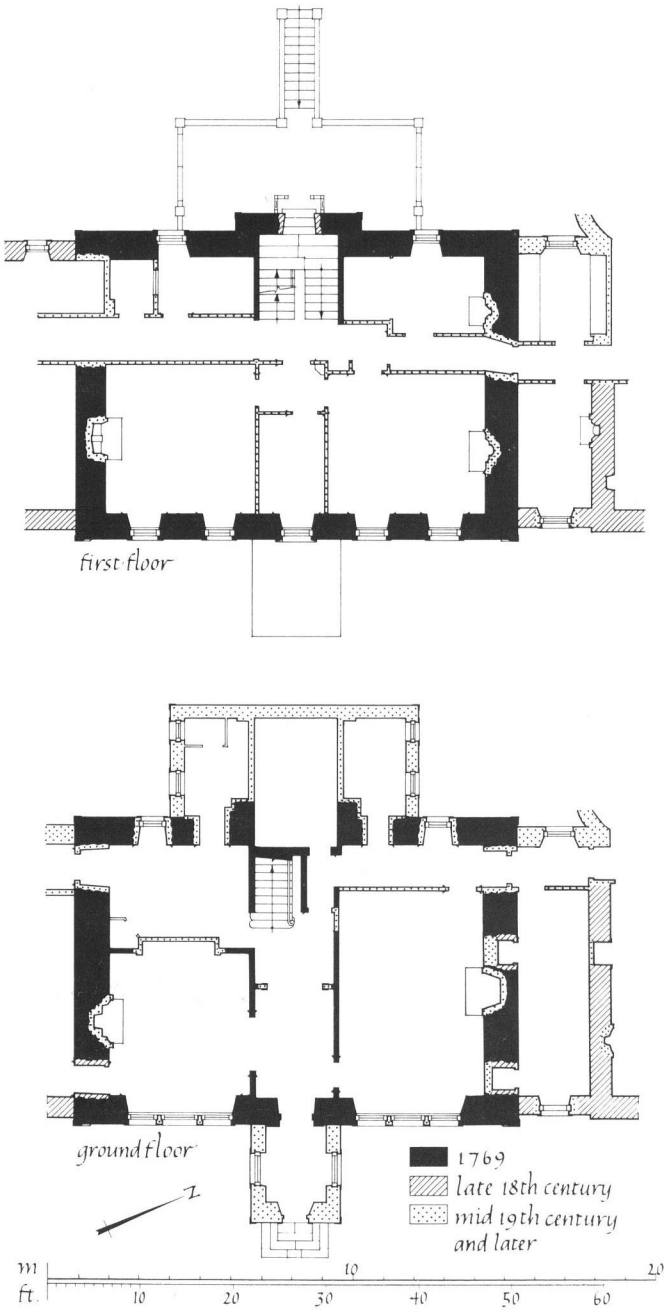
The large room in the SW angle has an elaborate cornice with anthemion frieze and Greek key-pattern, while the dining-room to the rear has an egg-and-dart cornice. In the former room is an elaborate chimneypiece of white marble with freestanding female terms supporting a lintel carved with female masks among acanthus ornament, and having a central allegorical plaque. The dining-room has a plain chimneypiece of white-and-grey marble, and several of the rooms on the floor above have smaller chimneypieces in the same style, some with lintels depressed below the tops of their jambs. The chimneypiece of the NW room on the principal floor has been replaced, but two original semicircular niches remain in the E wall.

314C

315A

The bedroom-floor retains most of its original layout, although the NE room has been divided to form an access-corridor to the baronial wing, as on the floor below. In each main division there was a front bedroom with adjacent dressing-room and a small closet, while the SW room also communicated with a smaller bedroom at the centre of the W front. Two further bedrooms occupied the rear of this floor. The garret has an axial corridor flanked by small rooms lit by skylights or, at the rear, by inserted dormer-windows.

Until the construction of the baronial wing the Georgian house was freestanding,[3] and the basement, whose lay-out resembles that of the principal floor, evidently contained the service-accommodation. The kitchen and servants' hall were subsequently removed to the new wing, and the old kitchen in the NE angle became a laundry. The large SW room became a billiard-room, with access to a library at the rear, and the NW room was divided into an estate-office and storeroom. In addition to the service-accommodation, the late 19th-century wing contained guest-rooms. Its W front displays crowstepped gables and dormers, and a two-storeyed window-bay with crenellated parapet.

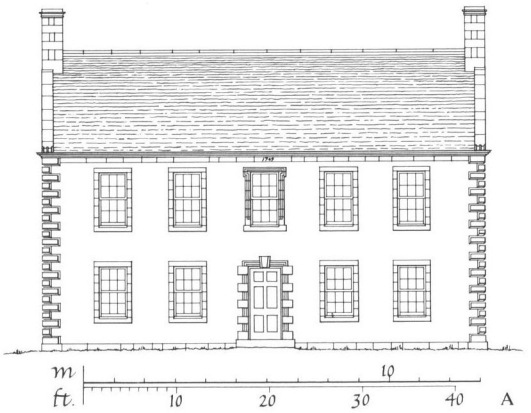


B. Ardpatrick House (No. 152); plans

152 Ardpatrick House

NR 753593 August 1984

This 18th-century laird's house is situated on a terrace 250m from the NW shore of West Loch Tarbert, about 2.5km from the mouth of the loch. Its wooded policies were partly developed by about 1750,[1] and to the W of the house there is an extensive walled garden with attached outbuildings. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries Ardpatrick was a seat of the MacAlisters of Loup (Kintyre),[2] and the existing house, which bears the incised date 1769, was built for Angus MacAlister by the Greenock master-mason John Menelaws and his brother Thomas. An incidental reference in a Kilberry document of 1772 shows that the latter was blamed for the cost of 'Loup's house' greatly exceeding the original estimate of about £500.[3*] At that date the house was said to be 'scarce half finished', and window-tax returns suggest that while the main block was occupied in 1774, the wings were not completed for another two years.[4*] The estate was purchased from the creditors of Angus MacAlister in 1798 by



A


B


C

Ardpatrick House (No. 152)
A. E elevation of 1769 block (*partially reconstructed*)
B. view from SE
C. view from W

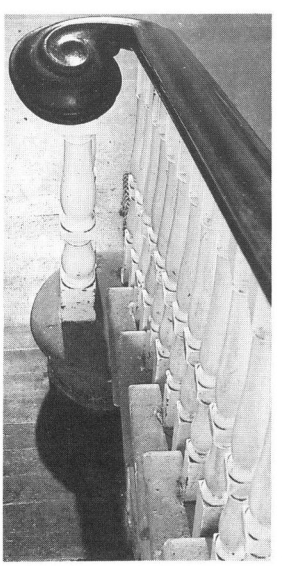
Walter Campbell of Shawfield and Islay, whose descendants owned it until about 1923.[5]

The original house of 1769 was a two-storeyed rectangular block with slightly later flanking wings. Extensive alterations were made some time after 1859, the S wing being rebuilt on a different axis as a private suite of rooms, while considerable additions were made at the rear of the service-rooms in the N wing. The main facade was further altered in the 1920s.

In its original form the house measured 14.5m from NNE to SSW by 10.1m over 0.9m walls, the central portion of the W wall being slightly extruded to accommodate the stair. The original appearance of the principal, or E, facade is shown in the accompanying elevation-drawing. It was of five bays with a central ground-floor doorway, now enclosed in a 19th-century porch which partly conceals the keystone of its rusticated surround. The rusticated angle-quoins rise above a low ashlar base-course, and at the wall-head there is an ashlar band bearing, above the central window, the incised date 1769. This window has a lugged and moulded architrave, but the other first-floor openings have plain sandstone surrounds offset to receive harling. Early views[6] show that the ground-floor windows were of similar form, but about 1923 each pair was altered to form a single three-light opening, although the outer jambs appear to be *in situ*. The skews of the slated roof are of ashlar, with spiral skewputts, and the gable chimney-stacks are also of ashlar.

The centrepiece of the W elevation, 4.1m in width and advanced 0.6m, is gabled, with a moulded cornice which returns for a short distance at wall-head level to define a pediment. Its freestone quoins are wrought with an advanced band, but the rubble masonry of this front is not harled. Much of the W wall is concealed by a single-storeyed addition whose roof forms a balustraded balcony, reached from the main stair by an inserted doorway at the half-landing and from the garden by a flight of steps. This addition is probably of late 19th- or early 20th-century date. The ground-floor windows appear to have been reset to avoid it, and they are not aligned with those above.

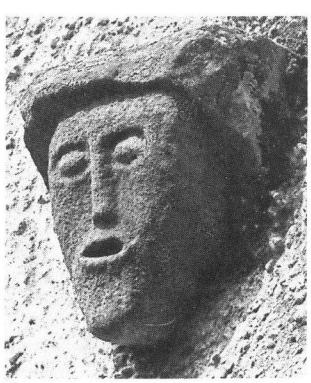
The interior of the house has been much altered, but the main partitions at ground-floor level preserve the original tripartite division. It is probable that in the original arrangement there were two rooms of unequal size in each of the side-divisions. The principal early feature is the stone-built scale-and-platt stair at the rear of the central division. Its treads have moulded lips returned down the fronts of the risers, and although the balusters have been renewed, the timber handrail with its spiral lower terminal appears to be original. The central division comprises a front hall and stair-


D. handrail of stair

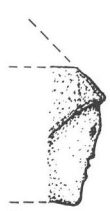
hall, separated by an arch of classical style dating from the 1920s, and the S side-wall of the front hall has been largely replaced by a similar arch. The room entered through this arch appears to be of its original size, although its chimney-piece and the bookcase-recess in the W wall, both of Regency style, are probably further insertions of the 1920s. The corresponding room in the N division has been extended by the removal of a partition-wall, and a corridor has been formed to the W. All of the dividing-walls on the first floor appear to be of 19th- or 20th-century origin.

The two-storeyed N wing lies parallel to the main block, set back a mere 0.1m from the line of its front wall and separated from it by a slightly recessed link-building 2.4m wide and originally single-storeyed. Subsequently this link was heightened and given a crowstepped E gable, while a corresponding but wider bay was added to the N gable of the wing. The E wall of the wing contains at each level three close-set windows with sandstone margins, of which the centre one at ground-floor level was originally a doorway. The lintels of the first-floor windows are formed by a sandstone eaves-band continuous with the advanced quoin-band. The wing has substantial ashlar-built chimneys, and the sandstone E skews of the N gable retain their cavetto skewputt. It measures 9.5m square over 0.8m walls, but the interior retains no early features.

A wing of similar arrangement to the S of the main block was much altered, and mostly demolished, in the second half of the 19th century, to be replaced by a two-storeyed range connecting the 1769 house with a rectangular block in baronial style. The latter is set at right angles to the original house, and its crowstepped E gable is slightly advanced in relation to it. In the N ground-floor room of the link-building there is a late 18th-century timber-and-gesso chimneypiece; its ornament includes foliage-scrolls in the frieze and rams' heads above the jambs, which are decorated with swags.



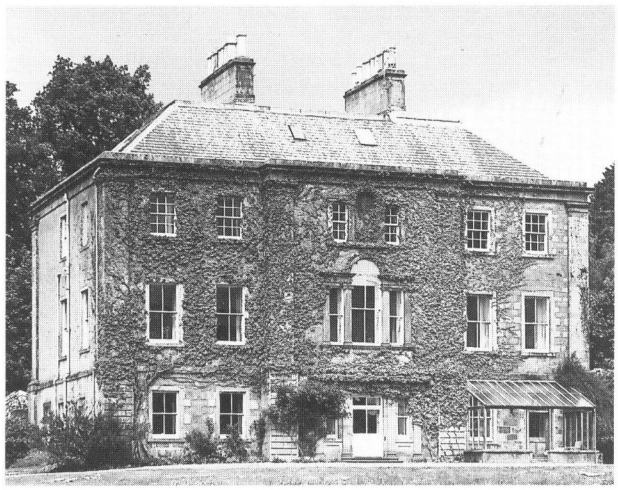
A



B

Ardpatrick House (No. 152)
carved fragment
(B, *scale* 1:15)

CARVED FRAGMENT. Built into the E wall of the N wing there is a sandstone fragment, probably part of a cavetto skewputt, which measures 0.21m in width and bears a carved head 0.19m in height. The head is smoothly carved in high relief with pointed chin, large oval mouth, slab-shaped nose and almond-shaped eyes. Its provenance is unknown and although it probably derives from a late medieval church, it is possible that it came from a 16th- or 17th-century house on the site.



C. Asknish House, Lochgair (No. 153)
view from S

153 Asknish House, Lochgair

NR 928915 September 1987

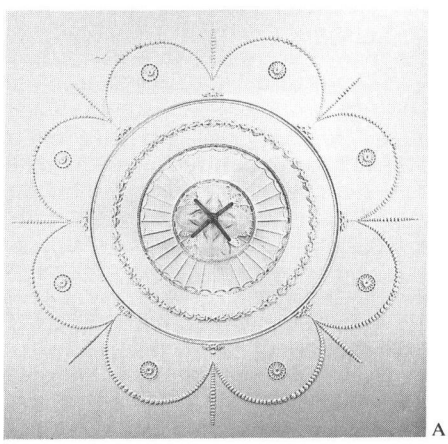
This late 18th-century mansion stands on an artificially terraced site in wooded policies 250m from the N shore of Loch Gair, and 1.1km NNE of Lochgair village (No. 222). It was built by Robert Campbell of Asknish, sheriff-depute of Argyll, and replaced the former Campbell of Auchenbreck mansion of 'Kenlochgair', which appears from Roy's Map to have stood close to the loch, on or near the site of the castle No.136. The date of erection of the house is not recorded, but no window-tax was paid on the property between 1783 and 1787, and its architectural features are consistent with its construction during that period.[1*] Except for minor additions to the E side and rear, and the insertion of some internal partitions, it remains almost unaltered. *319*D

The house is a substantial three-storeyed block measuring 21.4m by 13.3m; advanced centrepieces project a further 1m to both front and rear. The masonry of the principal, or S, facade is of regularly squared and coursed yellow or buff quartzite rubble, alternating with vertical groups of small pinnings and having copious dressings of buff or grey sandstone. It displays four giant pilasters at the ends of the centrepiece and of the facade. The ground storey is treated as a basement, the pilasters being faced with channelled ashlar, but above a continous sill-course at first-floor level they are of polished ashlar and have Tuscan bases and capitals, rising through two storeys to support a wall-head entablature with blocking-course. In the lowest storey of the centrepiece there is a doorway with narrow flanking lights, divided and framed by Doric pilasters carrying an entablature. Each of the upper storeys is lit by a Palladian window, the large one at first-floor level having Ionic pilasters, while the central feature of the other is a semicircular niche. The flanking bays of this facade contain two windows at each level, one of which, in the lowest storey of the E bay, has been altered to a doorway. Most of these windows have secondary lintels of local schist above the plain sandstone architraves. The roof is hipped and slated, with two panelled chimneystacks in line with the pilasters of the centrepiece. *318*B

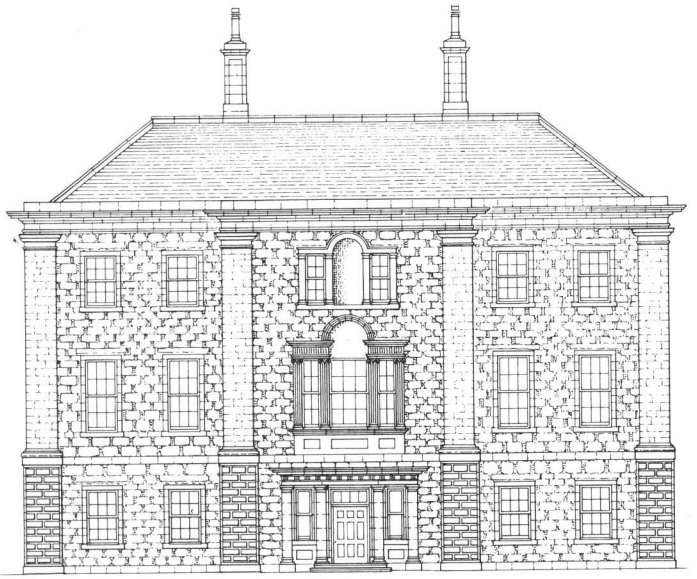
The rubble masonry of the other elevations is harled. The E and W end-walls have ashlar pilasters at the angles, with

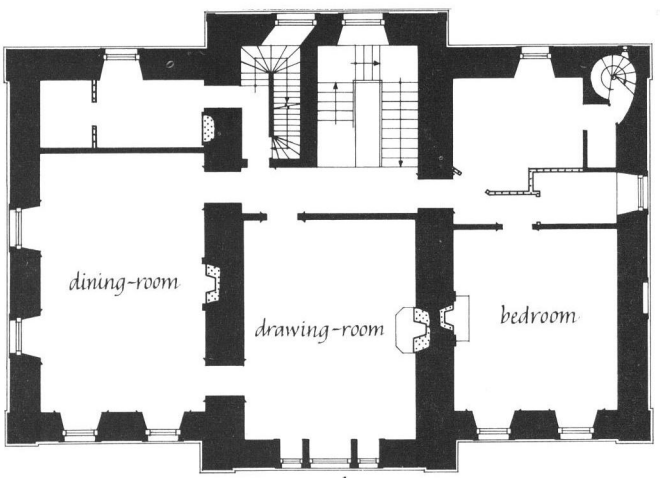
bases and capitals corresponding to those of the S front, and the first-floor sill-course is also carried along the flanking bays of the N facade. Several of the windows in the end-walls are dummies. The centrepiece of the N front contains paired round-headed windows at intermediate levels, lighting the stair-landings above the ground and first floors; one of the upper windows preserves glazing-bars which follow the curve of the window-head. At wall-head level there is a thin horizontal band which frames a pediment enclosing a blank oculus. In the E bay there is a ground-floor service-door, and small vertical windows near the NE angle light a newel-stair between ground- and first-floor levels. Curving screen-walls attached to the angles of the house enclose a small service-court to the N.

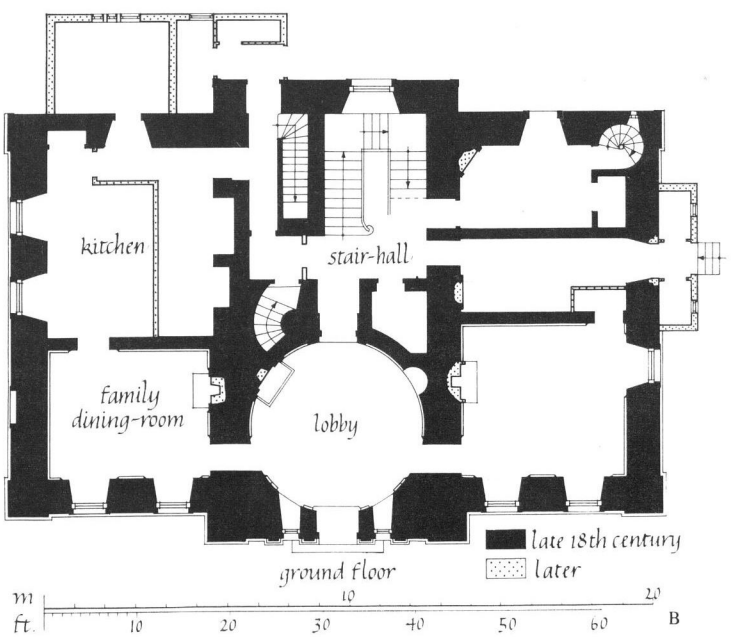
The interior is of tripartite plan, with massive internal walls carrying the chimney-flues. Throughout the house many of the original fittings survive, including panelled and fielded doors, embrasures and window-shutters, moulded timber chair-rails and plaster cornices. Most of the surviving fireplaces have beaded stone surrounds with quarter-round angles, framed by timber chimneypieces with fluted or reeded jambs, but some have been removed.



A



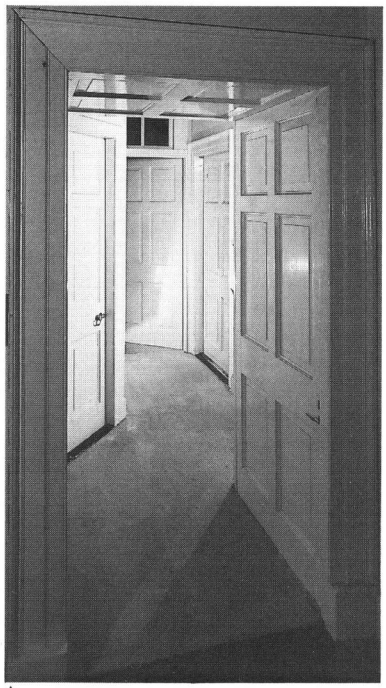




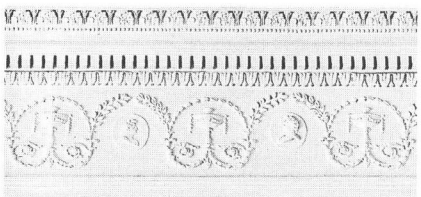
B

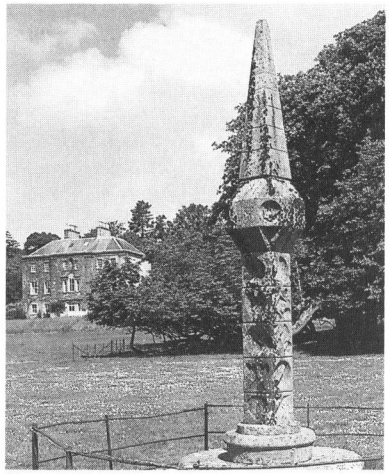
Asknish House (No. 153)
A. ceiling of lobby B. plans and elevation

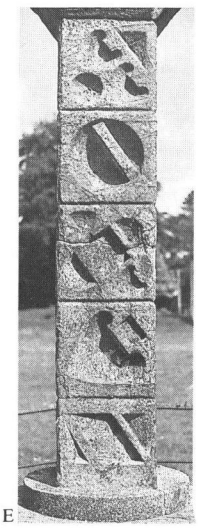
The entrance-doorway leads into a circular lobby with ornamental plank flooring and a lightly-decorated plaster ceiling of Adam style, incorporating concentric rings surrounding a petalled centre and enclosed by a series of semicircular bluebell swags. The same swag motif is found on the frieze, and on a timber chimneypiece in the NW wall, above which is a moulded frame for a mirror or painting. In the corresponding position in the NE wall there is a round-headed niche, and between these features is the doorway leading to the stair-hall, which has a timber frame with pilasters and arcaded frieze and a segmental pediment. A similar frieze with cornice is incorporated in the frame enclosing the entrance-doorway and its flanking windows. The doors in the E and W walls conform to the curve of the
319A lobby and lead into short passages and through further doors to the side-rooms. The W division contains a room which was perhaps the family dining-room and, to the N, the kitchen. This is now subdivided and a 19th-century range occupies the original fireplace in the E wall. In the front of the E division


A


B


C


D


E

Asknish House (No. 153)
A. ground-floor corridor
B. first-floor chimneypiece
C. frieze of first-floor central room
D. sundial and house from SE
E. W face of sundial shaft

is a public room, and at the rear a service-room or business-room communicating with the cellar below by steps, and with the first floor by a newel-stair in the N angle. The small room in the middle of this division, which originally had access to the front room as well as the stair-hall, retains no original features.

The elegance of the entrance-lobby contrasts with the simple stair-hall and the scale-and-platt main stair, whose timber handrail is carried on plain metal balusters of square section. A corridor W of the stair-hall leads to a dog-leg service-stair which, like the principal stair, is of stone and rises to the second floor. A curving stair in the thick wall NW of the lobby leads down to a series of cellars, paved throughout with 0.31m square slabs of schist and corresponding in general arrangement to the rooms in the front and E divisions of the ground floor.

The principal public rooms are on the first floor, where the landing has a plaster frieze showing tritons holding pairs of lamps, alternating with floral urns. The large well-lit room in the W division, conveniently placed near the service-stair, was probably the principal dining-room. It has in the E wall
319B a fine marble chimneypiece with bluebell swags on the pilasters and festooned urns on the lintel above them; the central tablet bears a wide urn surrounded by arabesques, which are also carved on the flanking frieze. The plaster frieze of this room shows *amorini* on pedestals, holding swags and alternating with miniature portrait busts enclosed in circular garlands. The foliated frieze of the
319C communicating room in the central division includes urns and pairs of leaves forming arches above similar portrait medallions. The Palladian window in the S wall of this room is framed in reeded pilasters; its window-head does not relate well to the interior, being cut by the ceiling at springing-level. The SE room on this floor, entered from the landing through an ante-room at the head of the newel-stair from the ground floor, may have been the principal bedroom.

At the second-floor level the side-divisions were arranged symmetrically, each having two bedrooms separated by a lobby and dressing-room, while a similar suite with a smaller bedroom was placed in the front of the centre division. The panelled doors and shutters at this level are not fielded, as on the lower floors. The service-stair continues from this floor to the garret, which contains six rooms, presumably for servants, with small fireplaces and other fittings of 19th-century date.

The small range of outbuildings in the courtyard N of the house are not contemporary with it. The large court of offices and home farm that stand near the shore of Loch Gair 300m to the SE (NR 930913) appear to be of late 18th-century origin, but have been much altered.

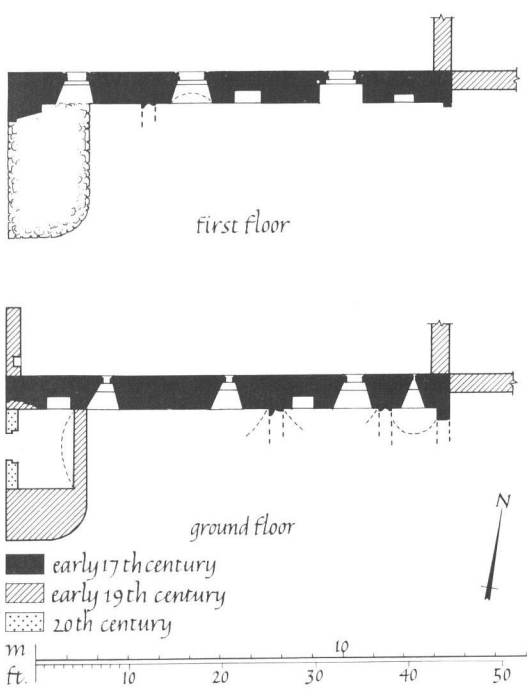
SUNDIAL. A late 17th-century obelisk sundial of *319D* sandstone stands in a field 130m SE of the house, and N of the supposed site of the former Campbell of Auchenbreck mansion (No. 136). It stands on a four-stepped circular pedestal 0.9m high, probably of late 19th-century date. The shaft, which has been broken across and repaired, is 1.11m

high, and the overall visible height is 2.69m. The shaft is
319E divided on each face into five panels with the usual sunken hemispheres, hearts, a shield and other geometrical devices, those on the S face incorporating metal gnomons. On the N face, above a saltire, there are the initials S / DC and L / HL, for Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck and his wife Lady Henrietta Lindsay, who were married in 1679, and on the lowest panel there is the date 1695.[2] As in the sundial at Lochgoilhead (No. 285), the faceted globe has sunken triangles and hemispheres on the oblique facets, and gnomons on the cardinal faces, while the obelisk is divided into ten incised panels of diminishing height, each incorporating a gnomon.

154 Old Auchavoulin House, Castle Toward

NS 116681 October 1988

The estate on which Castle Toward (No. 158) was built in 1820 had belonged since the early 16th century to the Campbells of Auchawilling or Auchavoulin, a cadet line of the Ardkinglas family.[1] Pont's map of about 1590[2] shows a tower-house with enclosure, similar to the nearby Toward Castle (No. 139), but the existing fragment appears to belong to a house of early or mid 17th-century date. It is uncertain whether this is the building on which James Campbell paid tax for 13 windows in 1799, but it was reduced to its present ruined state by 1870.[3*]



Old Auchavoulin House (No. 154); plans

The existing remains, situated at the NE angle of the walled garden 130m E of Castle Toward, comprise a two-storeyed side-wall 14.5m long by 1.1m thick and about 6m high, oriented exactly E-W, with the stumps of return walls at E and W. There is no visible evidence of the original width of the building, which is of random rubble with copious dressings of the red sandstone found near Toward Point; traces of wall-plaster survive internally.

The ground floor comprised three transverse barrel-vaulted cellars, 3.1m and 3.5m in span, whose vault-scars and the tuskers of the springing-walls are best preserved in the W half. A further vault at the W, only 1.5m in span, probably belonged to a kitchen fireplace similar to that in the E range of Toward Castle (No. 139), its W wall being only 0.4m thick. This space was lit by a slit-window 0.36m high, and the cellars by single windows measuring 0.5m wide and 0.7m high in the W cellar, and 0.2m by 0.4m in the others. All of these openings have 60mm chamfered surrounds, sockets for vertical iron bars, and splayed embrasures with stepped sills and lintelled roofs. Below the windows of the E and central cellars there are recesses in the inner wall-face, of uncertain purpose. In the E and W cellars there are aumbries, 0.7m wide and 0.9m high.

The upper floor was divided into two rooms by a cross-wall whose tuskers remain 3.2m from the E end-wall. The smaller room was lit by a window with splayed embrasure and a daylight opening 0.6m wide and 1m high, wrought on the jambs and lintel with an 85mm roll and having a glazing-groove; lintels with relieving-arches span the window and embrasure. Only the S ingo survives of another window in the E wall of this room. The two windows in the S wall of the larger room were similar, but are 0.8m wide, and the W window, which has lost its lintels, has straight ingoes. There are also two aumbries in this wall. The return of the W end-wall preserves the S jamb of another roll-moulded window, presumably lighting a recess formed by the chimneybreast above the kitchen fireplace.

A small barrel-vaulted cellar was formed at the E end of the ground floor, probably in the early 19th century, and its segmental entrance-arch, in the W wall, was filled in the early 20th century with angular tracery. This may have been inspired by the belief that the building was 'a religious house' or an 'ancient chapel'.[4]

155 Barbreck House

NM 831064 May 1989

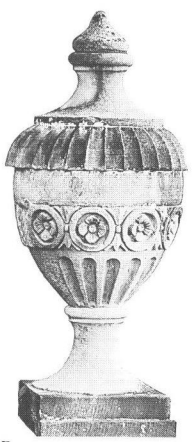
This mansion stands in open landscaped policies in the lower valley of the Barbreck River, 1.4km from the head of Loch Craignish. The original Campbell family of Barbreck, descended from the Campbells of Lochawe in the 15th century, lost their estate by forfeiture in 1732 (see No. 277), and part of it was granted by the 4th Duke of Argyll in 1768 to John Campbell, a distinguished military officer and grandson of Alexander Campbell of Lochnell. He augmented the estate by purchases, including Turnalt (No. 183), and built the present house which bears the date 1790, although its first assessment for window-tax, with thirty-eight windows, was in 1793, the year before General Campbell's death. He was succeeded by his nephew, General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell (d.1837), and his great-nephew, Admiral Donald Campbell of Achanduin and Barbreck (d.1856), whose descendants held the estate until 1930.[1]

The hip-roofed main block, which is dated 1790, is of three 321A
main storeys and an attic, and the five-bay SW elevation has 322-3
a three-bay pedimented frontispiece incorporating the entrance-doorway.[2*] The house is flanked by a pair of two-storeyed pavilions linked to it by screen-walls and forms one

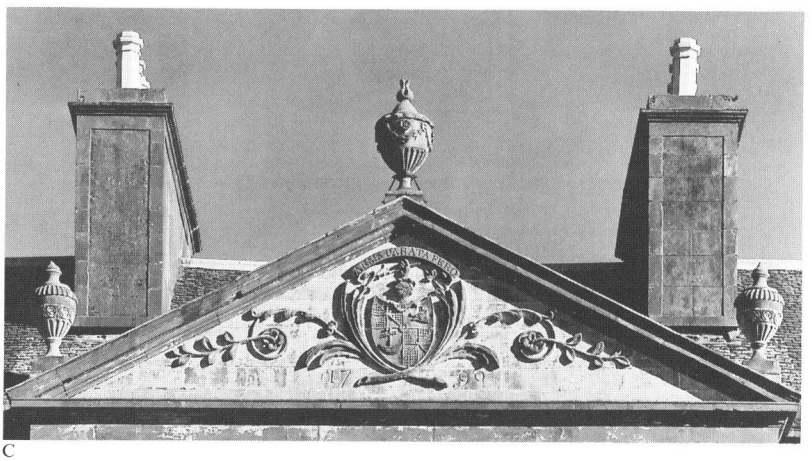


Barbreck House (No 155)
A. view from N
B, D. urn-finials
C. pediment of SW front

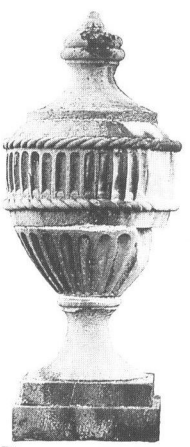
A



B



C



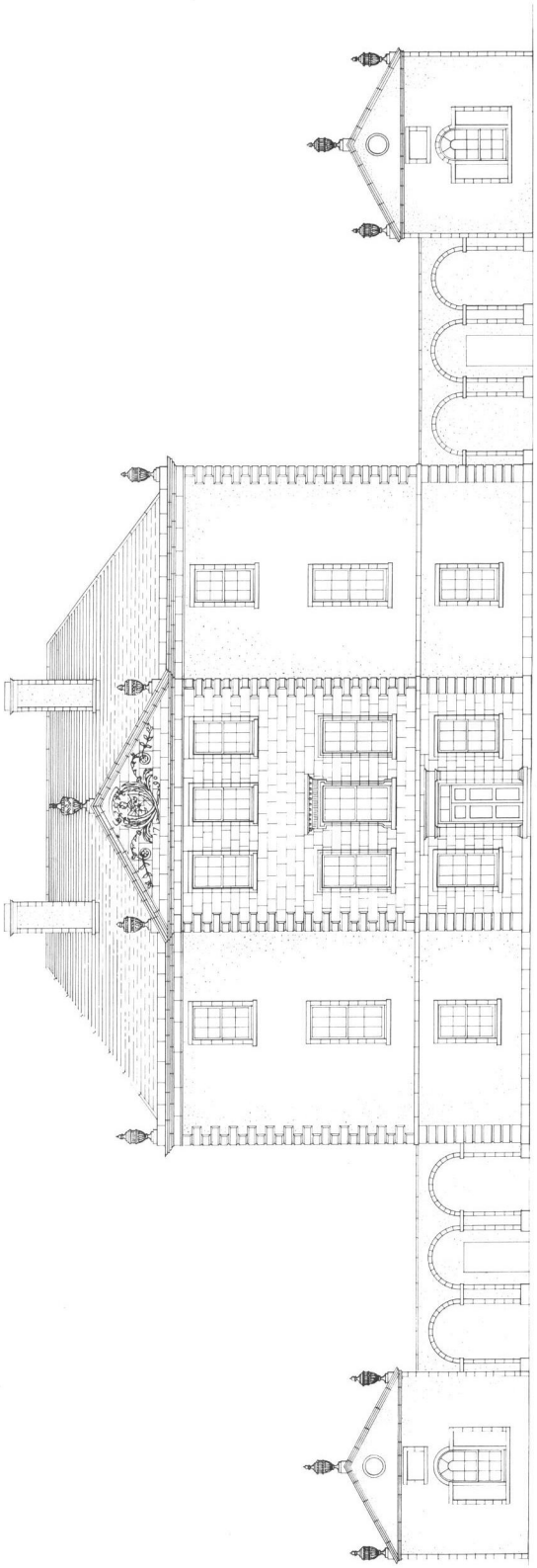
D

side of a courtyard which is enclosed on the other three sides by ranges of farm offices. Originally T-shaped on plan, the house was extended at the rear in the 19th century, and there have been other minor alterations to the interior and outbuildings.

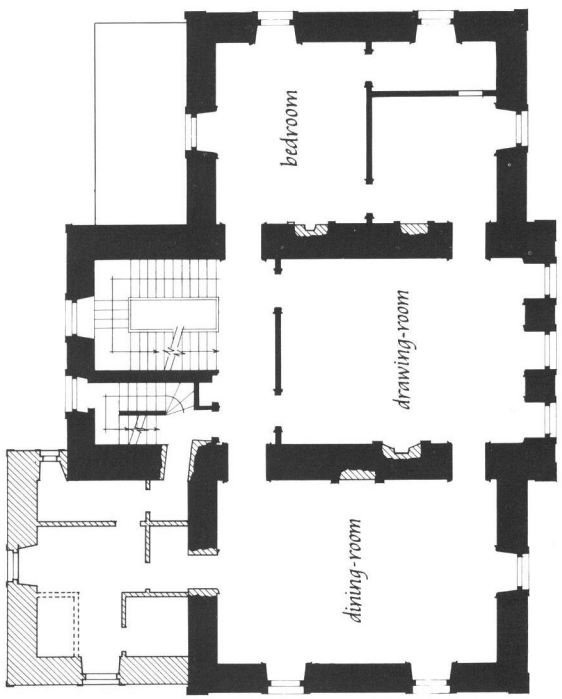
The original block, which measures 22.8m from NW to SE by 16.3m, is divided into three compartments by flue-bearing cross-walls. The central division projects some 4.1m at the rear, and contains the principal and service-stairs which rise to the second and attic floors respectively. A single-storeyed lean-to extension, probably of early 19th-century date, occupies the E re-entrant angle, while a mid-19th-century service-block of three storeys has been added to the N re-entrant.

The centrepiece is of grey sandstone ashlar but otherwise the walls of the house and pavilions are of coursed rubble-masonry faced with a colour-washed cement render; the dressings are of a brown-painted sandstone, and the roofs of house, pavilions and offices are slated throughout. The quoins are offset and rusticated, and a plain ashlar band marks the first-floor level. The windows have plain offset margins except for the three central first-floor windows which have faceted mouldings; the surround of the central window is shouldered at the top and bottom and surmounted by a fluted frieze incorporating pellet-ornament, and a dentillated cornice. The doorway is framed by plain Tuscan pilasters and surmounted by an entablature incorporating a fluted frieze. At second-floor level there are 'dummy' windows in the frontispiece and in the end-walls. The wall-head terminates in a plain frieze, moulded cornice and blocking-course, and five well-wrought urn-finials are disposed symmetrically at the angles and around the pediment. The pediment contains the arms of General John Campbell over the incised date 1790, the shield bearing quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a boar's head erased; 3rd, a galley, sail furled; in fess point, a crescent. The helm bears for crest a dexter hand grasping a baton, and above it a label with the motto ARMA PARATA FERO ('I bear my arms at the ready'). The mantling is represented by luxuriant foliage. Two original lead rainwater-heads decorated with embossed swags remain in the re-entrant angles of the centrepiece. The rusticated quoins of the principal and side elevations are reduced to narrow offset margins on the rear elevations, chimneys and pavilions. A pediment over the staircase-wing at the rear contains an inscription-panel: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL / OF BARBRECK / AND JANET COLQUHOUN HIS SPOUSE / 1790.

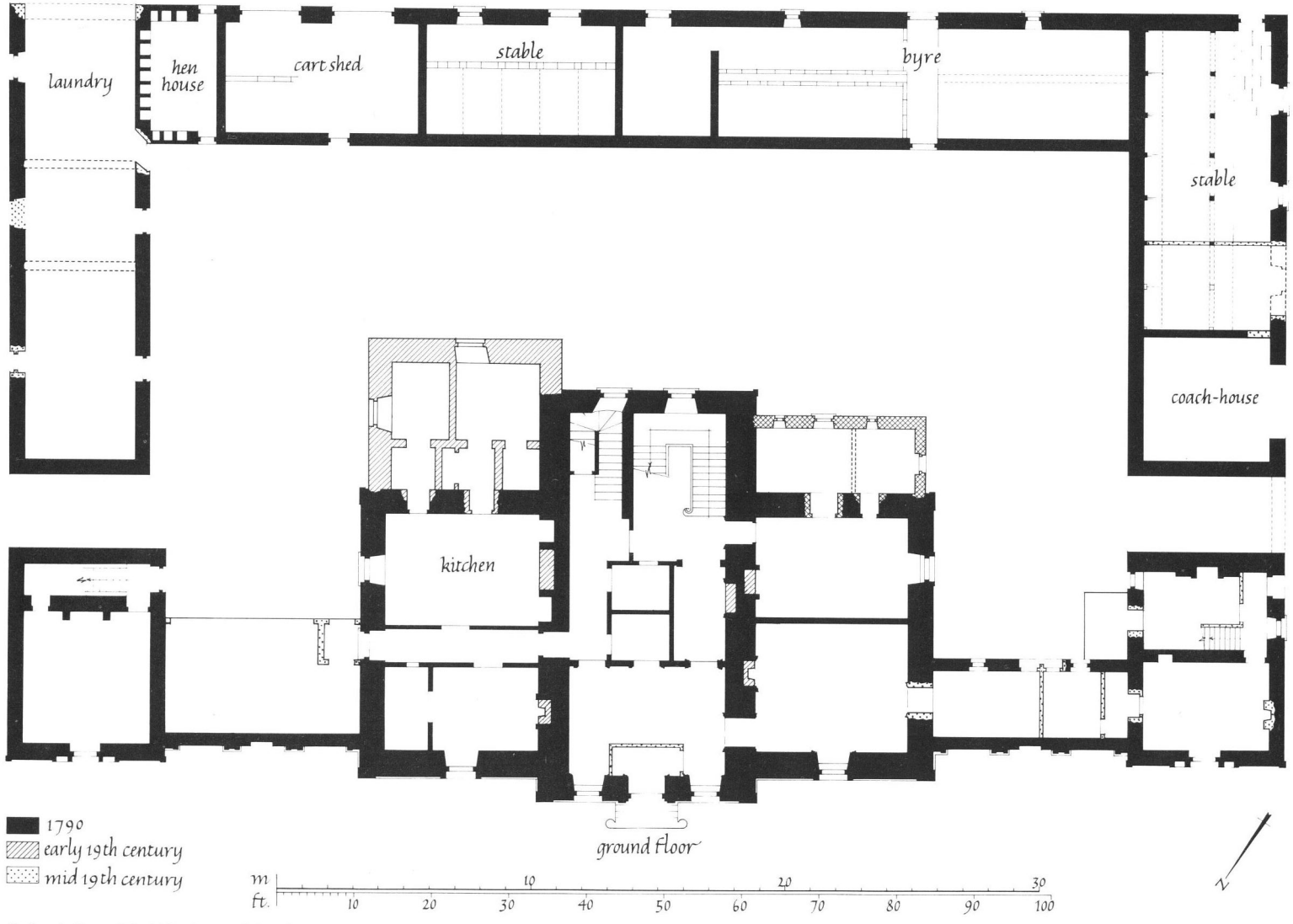
Screen-walls, each with three blind arches, link the flanking pavilions to the main block.[3*] A Venetian window with blank side-lights serves the ground floor of each pavilion, and there is a blank recessed rectangular panel over



principal elevation



first floor



Barbreck House (No. 155); plans and elevations

each window. Each pavilion is gabled, with a moulded pediment containing a recessed circular panel, also blind. Three urns formerly surmounted each pediment.

The entrance-doorway originally gave access directly into a hall but is now screened internally by a modern wooden lobby. A short passage with fireplace leads to the principal staircase at the rear. Two large rooms occupy the SE side of the house, the rear room being linked by inserted doorways to the E annexe which was formerly subdivided and was probably added shortly after the house was completed. A passage leads from the entrance-hall to the service-stair and gives access to two small storerooms in the centre of the house. Another passage, which leads to a service-door in the NW end-wall, serves at the front what was formerly a small staff-room, with an adjoining closet, and at the rear a kitchen which retains a range containing three fireplace recesses; doorways broken through the NE wall of the kitchen lead into a later scullery and fuel-store.



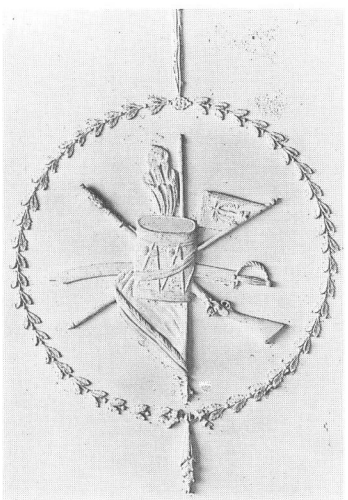
A

The principal staircase is of open-well form with half-landings. The stone treads have moulded soffits and nosings returned at the ends (except in the lowest flight), and plain wrought-iron balusters support a mahogany hand-rail. There is a delicate plaster cornice with a frieze bearing honeysuckle ornament around the first-floor landing and an equally ornate frieze, of a different design, at second-floor level. The service-stair is of scale-and-platt construction with a solid newel and stone treads.

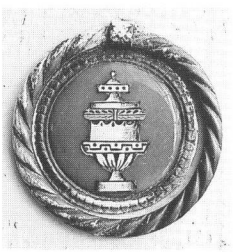
The principal rooms on the first floor are of some architectural merit. The central division is occupied by a large drawing-room with three windows commanding extensive views. There is a panelled dado and a plaster ceiling with floral and geometric motifs and a frieze incorporating garlands and urns. A white marble chimneypiece with fluted pilasters and frieze-tablet contains a modern fireplace. Doors and window-shutters retain some original brass furniture, and the escutcheons to the shutter-handles are decorated with various designs of urns in coloured enamel. The spacious dining-room occupying the NW bay originally had windows



B



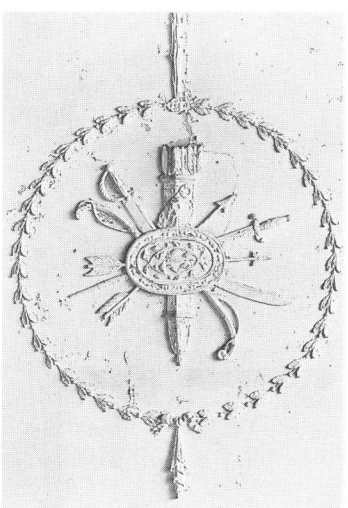
G



C



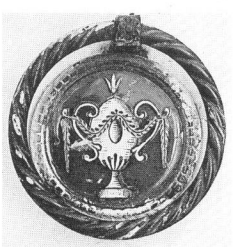
D



H



E



F

Barbreck House (No. 155)
A. principal stair
B. drawing-room
C-F. shutter escutcheons
G, H. details of dining-room ceiling

in all three outer walls, but that in the NE wall was converted into a doorway when the service-wing was added. The room has a delicately moulded ceiling incorporating floral designs
324G,H in a geometric layout with two trophies of arms. A grey marble chimneypiece is of similar design to that in the drawing-room and has lost the original fireplace; the woodwork and fittings also correspond to those of the drawing-room except that the top rail of the dado is fluted. An ante-room, bedroom and closet occupy the SE bay of the first floor. The bedroom fireplace has a marble surround with wooden edging and mantel-shelf; fireplaces in the ante-room and those on the second floor have all been altered but most retain original plain stone or marble surrounds.

On the second floor there are five bedrooms disposed about a spacious stair-landing which shares a curved partition-wall and doorway with the central front bedroom. Servants' accommodation was provided in the attic where the ceilings are very low, some rooms being only 1.8m in height, and a number of the doorways are less than 1.4m high.

The NW pavilion also provided servants' accommodation and used to contain one room on each of the two floors; the stair has been removed and the building now serves as a garage and workshop. A modern garage stands against the rear of the screen-wall between the pavilion and the house. The SE pavilion contains a two-storeyed cottage, apparently reconstructed in the late 19th century, with two rooms on both ground and first floors. A doorway has been inserted in the NW wall and additional accommodation partitioned off from the adjacent lean-to building behind the screen-wall. This building formerly had a central doorway to the yard with a window on either side, and another opening was subsequently formed to connect the W half of the range with the main block of the house.

OFFICES AND OUTBUILDINGS. Arched entrances to the courtyard are located on the NE sides of the pavilions, and the farm offices, rubble-built and single-storeyed with lofts, are grouped around the remaining three sides of the yard. The entire group, including the house, forms a rectangle measuring 50m by 31m over all. The SE range contained a coach-house and connected stables which evidently contained seven stalls. There are, however, no surviving remains of the timber stall-partitions noted in 1961 and a large opening has subsequently been broken through the NE end-wall. Here, as in many parts of the outbuildings, there are traces of the original paved and cobbled floors.

The adjacent unit in the NE range is a byre which connects with a small animal-house. A stable for five cart-horses, a two-bay cart-shed with arched entrances, and a hen-house with stone nesting-boxes make up the remainder of this range. The gutted NW range is known to have been divided into three units, the northernmost having been a laundry with a bothy in the loft above. Pig-sties, and the site of a barn noted in 1961, stand nearby to the NE, and there are dog-kennels to the E.

FOLLY AND GARDEN. About 500m NE of the house there is a Gothick folly consisting principally of a SW-facing screen-wall 17m long and divided into three bays. Each bay contains a large partly-infilled arch-pointed opening, and there are remains of corbelled and crenellated parapets above the slightly advanced end-bays. The wall is built of random-rubble masonry and the quoins and margins are of dressed sandstone. It was evidently erected to screen a small farmhouse, ruinous in 1961 and now reduced to foundations.



Barbreck House (No. 155); folly from NW

Nearby to the NW there is a walled garden with a burn flowing through the centre and the remains of a gardener's cottage attached to the external face of the SE wall, which has been heightened. The other walls also show evidence of alterations and blocked-up openings. A shafted stone sundial with an octagonal copper dial engraved I MILLER EDINBURGH was noted in the garden in 1961 but has since been removed to Craigdhu (NM 820054).

MAUSOLEUM. On the top of Dùnan Aula, a natural knoll a short distance E of the garden and 650m NNE of Barbreck House, there is a mausoleum which stands a little to the S of a prehistoric cist.[4] The rubble-built mausoleum is 5.2m square, with a pyramidal slated roof, and contains two mural tablets of white marble commemorating Major-General John Campbell, who died in 1794, and Isabella Campbell, widow of Rear-Admiral Donald Campbell, who died in 1861. There are also two blank mural panels.

BRIDGE. Some 200m SE of the house its S approach-drive crosses a straight section of the Barbreck River, canalised some time after 1808, by a single-arched bridge of 15m span which incorporates a low flood-arch beneath the NW abutment. At the crown of the bridge the carriageway is 3.6m wide within parapets 0.45m wide and 0.5m high, and is some 6.5m above water-level. The bridge is constructed of roughly-coursed random-rubble masonry and the parapet has a plain coping incorporating intermediate vertically-set slabs. There are traces of a fish-trap below the weir on the upstream side of the bridge.

This is almost certainly the 'bridge on the Water of Barbreck' for which plans and estimates were presented to the Commissioners for Supply in 1766 by Archibald Campbell, then owner of the Barbreck estate. A grant of £200 was approved in 1768, and the bridge was probably built soon thereafter, although General (then Colonel) John Campbell did not receive full settlement of his outlay until 1776.[5*]

156 Carse House

NR 747618 July 1988

This small country house stands in its own grounds 1km NE of the head of Loch Stornoway and 220m N of Gorten farmsteading, which served as its home farm.

The house was built for Captain John Campbell of Druimnamucklach (see No. 22), who in 1816 obtained plans and specifications signed 'J Shepherd, architect', for a two-storeyed hip-roofed house of suburban character.[1] In 1828 these were redrawn by George Johnston, the mason who built Inverlussa House (No. 165) eight years earlier, who gave the main front a central advanced bay with blocking-course, and introduced a gabled roof, but left the floor-plans almost unaltered.[2] The house was built to this design, and bears the date 1828 in the blocking-course. It remains little altered except for the addition of a gunroom at the rear and modern dormers.

The house comprises two storeys and basement, and measures 14.2m from NW to SE by 12m, over walls varying from 0.75m to 0.85m in thickness. The SW front is almost as in Johnston's elevation, but has a radiating fanlight above the nine-panelled door, and the portico has round pillars with Ionic rather than Doric capitals, and a blank tablet above the cornice; the forestair has a simple iron balustrade whose handrail has a spiral terminal like that of the internal basement stair. The masonry is of rubble with ashlar quoins, dressings, eaves-course and a band at principal-floor level. Most of the openings in the side elevations are blind, as shown on the plan, although some of them were subsequently opened up, and in each gable, at attic level, there are two smaller blind windows. In these walls only the central windows of the principal floor have full architraves, the others having ashlar sills and lintels but rubble jambs. At the rear there is an original basement doorway and a tall stair-window, and the windows are treated as in the side elevations. The gables are surmounted by rubble chimneystacks with ashlar quoins and cornices, and the roof is slated.

The vestibule leads to a stair-hall with moulded plaster cornice and central ceiling-roundel. Throughout the house the woodwork closely resembles that at Inverlussa House, with sharply fluted or reeded mouldings on architraves and ingoes, and fielded panelled doors and shutters. To the right is the 'dining room', now the drawing room, which has windows and door with reeded surrounds having roundels at the junction of jambs and lintel. The chimneypiece has paired fluted columns, with a reeded-roundel lintel and central tablet. A recess shown on the plans in the SE wall of this room was constructed in the former 'drawing room', now the dining-room, to the left of the hall, suggesting that the uses of the rooms were altered at an early stage. Apart from this recess, which has a reeded-roundel surround, the 'drawing room' was a mirror-image of the other, but it is now subdivided, with a dining-room at the front and a small kitchen behind. The chimneypiece in the dining-room has single fluted pillars.

The 'sitting room' in the N angle was formerly subdivided, with an entrance-lobby and 'china closet', but these partitions have been removed. The NW window has a deep fluted ingo, and the chimneypiece, in the same wall, has a stone bolection-moulded surround of late 17th-century type. The 'writing room and library' in the E angle has similarly been enlarged, and the partly-blind window in the NE wall has been opened up.

The stone geometrical stair has an iron balustrade of late 19th-century type, and the stair-window contains stained glass of the same period, but the moulded plaster cornice is original. The plan of the first floor is symmetrical, having on each side of the central hall two bedrooms measuring 4.6m by 4.3m, divided by a row of closets 1.7m wide of which one ('napery closet') is entered from the hall and one from each of the bedrooms.[3*] A 'bed or dressing closet' occupies the front above the entrance-hall and, as shown on Shepherd's plan, it has a door to the hall as well as to the SE bedroom. These rooms have moulded timber chair-rails, architraves, chimneypieces and moulded plaster cornices throughout, and cupboards with full-length doors. In the two rear bedrooms, however, these cupboards have been opened to form windows, and bathrooms have been inserted. The main stair continues in timber to the bedrooms in the attic, lit by large dormers of early 20th-century type at front and rear, which have been largely remodelled but retain early doors and architraves.

The basement, reached by a door below the main stair, is again of symmetrical plan, with the kitchen in the W angle, the laundry in the S angle, and the 'wine and beer cellar' between them. In the N angle was a 'man servant's room', with bed, and a lobby and larder, whose partition-walls have been removed, and to the E was the 'common hall or housekeeper's room', which has been similarly enlarged by the removal of a lobby and 'milk room'. The intervening spaces were occupied, to the SE of the hall, by a 'women servants' room' with two beds and, to the NW, by a 'stoneware closet' entered from the hall and a 'scullery' entered from the kitchen by an elliptical timber arch which survives. This closet and scullery have been combined, and the N corner has been altered for a boiler-house, but most of these rooms retain their six-panelled doors with simple moulded architraves, and panelled shutters.

COACH-HOUSE. This small rectangular range, situated 50m N of the house, has a slightly advanced centrepiece with an archway below an ashlar-framed pediment. The lower side-wings have hipped roofs, and the door of the N wing has been enlarged for use as a garage. There is no surviving evidence of stable-fittings.

GORTEN STEADING. The principal or SW front has a tall pedimented central block containing an elliptical archway, and pigeon-holes above it. This is flanked by single-storeyed ranges, lit by vertical slits which alternate with blind windows, terminating in two-storeyed slightly advanced hip-roofed pavilions. These extend back on the NE and are continued as single-storeyed ranges flanking a courtyard.

157 Castle House, Dunoon

NS 174764 July 1987

Castle House stands in landscaped grounds, now a public park, 50m NNW of Dunoon Castle (No. 127) and overlooking the Firth of Clyde. It was built in 1822 on land feued from the Milton estate by James Ewing, MP, Lord Provost of Glasgow, as a 'handsome marine villa', and the design was attributed by a contemporary writer to the Glasgow architect, David Hamilton.[1] 'The taste displayed in

331



A



B

Castle House, Dunoon (No. 157)
A. view from NE B. ceiling of staircase

the erection of his villa, and in the laying out of the grounds around it, pointed out to others the advantages of the locality, of which several individuals of respectability soon availed themselves'.[2] The house and grounds were purchased by the former Dunoon Burgh Council in 1893.[3]

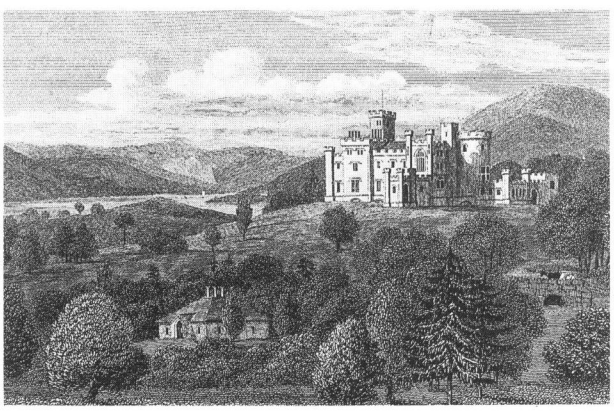
The house is of Castellated Gothic style, and comprises a two-storeyed main block, of approximate L-plan, with a principal S section and a lower N service-spur, and a further single-storeyed service-annexe. It measures 29m from N to S by 19.5m over all, excluding the conservatory, and is constructed of horizontally-tooled white sandstone ashlar with polished dressings, the roofs being hipped and slated. It displays a variety of castellated features—crenellated bay-windows and parapets, angle-turrets (some corbelled), and rectangular or arched sash-and-case windows with hood-moulds.

The asymmetrical E facade is dominated by a central two-storeyed hip-roofed section with ground-floor canted bay-window, three first-floor windows and machicolated parapet, flanked by square turrets. To the S there is a slightly recessed bay with angle-turret, and to the N is set back a lower service-wing and three-bayed arcaded and rib-vaulted porch. A timber conservatory projecting 8m to the S was added to the S facade of the main block later in the 19th century. The W facade has a full-height canted bay-window at the S end and a large central arched stair-window. The single-storeyed service-wing, similar in materials and detailing to the main block, is ranged round a small courtyard.

The NE porch gives direct access to a central stair-hall whose E portion is separated by a later pillared screen from the geometrical stone stair with its ribbed ceiling. A S lobby gives access to three main rooms which latterly served as an official suite for Dunoon Burgh Council. The SW Council Chamber has laminated wood furniture and fittings of about 1930, and the NE Members' Room has windows with painted glass representations of the burgh arms. The SE Committee Room is hung with portraits of former provosts, but no early furnishings survive. The first floor, now converted into a public library, contains two main rooms.

LODGE. The single-storeyed castellated Gothic lodge situated at the E boundary of the Castle Gardens 70m ESE of Castle House probably dates from the second quarter of the 19th century. It is built of painted sandstone ashlar, with part-hipped slated roof, and measures 8.8m from E to W by 6.8m. The main E facade is asymmetrical, with an entrance-doorway and triangular crenellated bay-window. To the N of the lodge are matching gate-piers and curved screen-walls.

PAVILION. The Cosy Corner Cafe in Tom-a-Mhoid Road, situated about 40m SW of Castle House, incorporates a small Georgian Gothic pavilion of square plan, probably built at the same period as the lodge but much altered and added to.

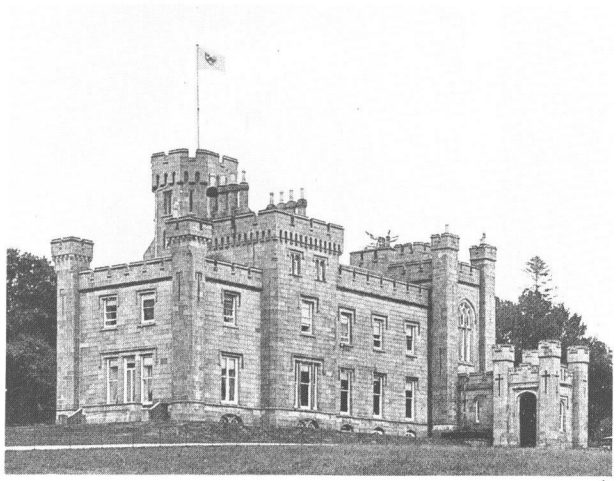


C. Castle Toward (No. 158); early view from NE

158 Castle Toward

NS 114682 April 1988

This castellated Gothic mansion, prominently situated in wooded policies above the Firth of Clyde with extensive views S to the island of Bute, was built in two stages. The original house, the present E section, was erected in 1820 by Kirkman Finlay, a wealthy Glasgow merchant and former Lord Provost, who had bought the estate of Auchavoulin (see No.154) three years previously and renamed it Toward. It was designed by David Hamilton, and 'there was none of that talented architect's plans which he himself considered more satisfactory'.[1] In 1920-4 the present W section was added in matching style by Andrew Coats. The house was requisitioned in 1939 by the Royal Navy and acquired in 1947



A



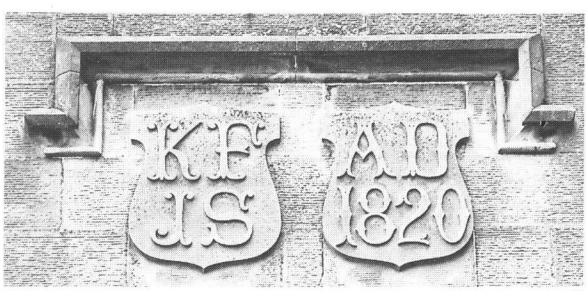
B



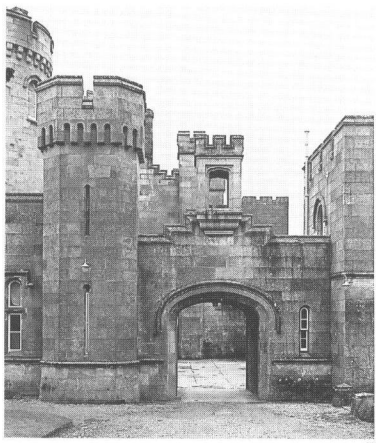
C



D



E



F

Castle Toward (No. 158)

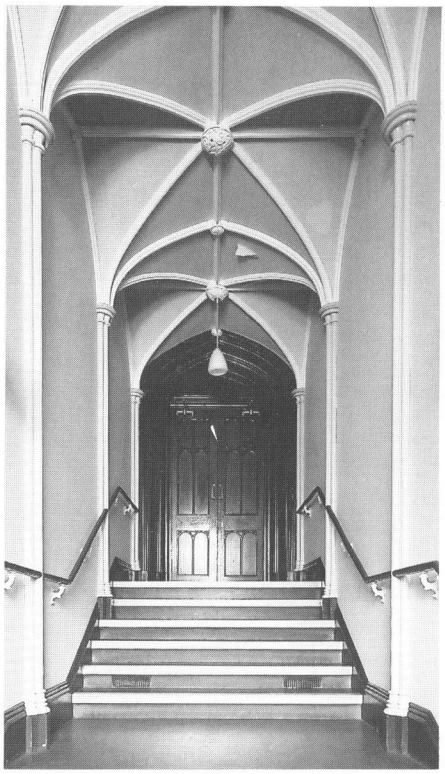
A. view from SW, *c.* 1919
B. view from SW
C, D. label-masks of porch
E. date-panel
F. service-court from E

by Glasgow Corporation for use as a residential school.[2]

The original E block is of two and three storeys with basement, and measures 34.2m from E to W by 33.2m over all. It is constructed of horizontally-tooled white sandstone ashlar with Perpendicular or Castellated detailing, particularly in its principal S façade; mullioned-and-transomed windows, hood-moulds, stringcourses and crenellations. The principal feature of the S facade is an irregular group at its E end. A crenellated turreted tower contains the main hall, with three-light windows, and two shields inscribed KF / JS and AD / 1820, on the E facade; to its NE, a machicolated staircase tower of semicircular plan; and to its S, a turreted and crenellated porch with arched door facing E. To the W there extends the main S façade, with an originally plain two-storeyed three-bayed central section, and then a three-storeyed tower with machicolated battlements and a plain turreted outer bay. Its basement is battered, and has pointed sash-and-case windows. To the NE of the main building there extends a single-storeyed service-courtyard with E archway and bellcot. The rear (N) façade is dominated by clusters of octagonal chimneystacks and by a tall NW tower with an octagonal upper part and machicolated parapet.

Internally, the SE porch, staircase and hall give access, on the E to a staircase in the circular tower, and on both ground and first floors, to corridors on the W flanked by rooms on both sides. The porch, staircase and hall retain original plaster rib-vaulting with clustered wall-shafts and ceiling bosses, and have Perpendicular-traceried doorways and windows. The decoration of the staircase, corridor and other main rooms, however, was replaced in the 1920s. The principal ground-floor accommodation comprises a S central dining-room with, to the E, a servery and staircase to the basement kitchen, and, to the W, a library and drawing-room. To the N is located the main service-stair, the service-entrance, and three smaller rooms. *329A*

The alterations of the 1920s principally involved the construction of a large W block of three storeys, basement and attic, matching the castellated detailing of the earlier work. It is of T-plan and measures 37.1m from N to S by 23.3m overall. Its principal W façade is roughly symmetrical, with projecting towers flanking a recessed centre with ground-floor arched screen accessible by an open staircase.



A



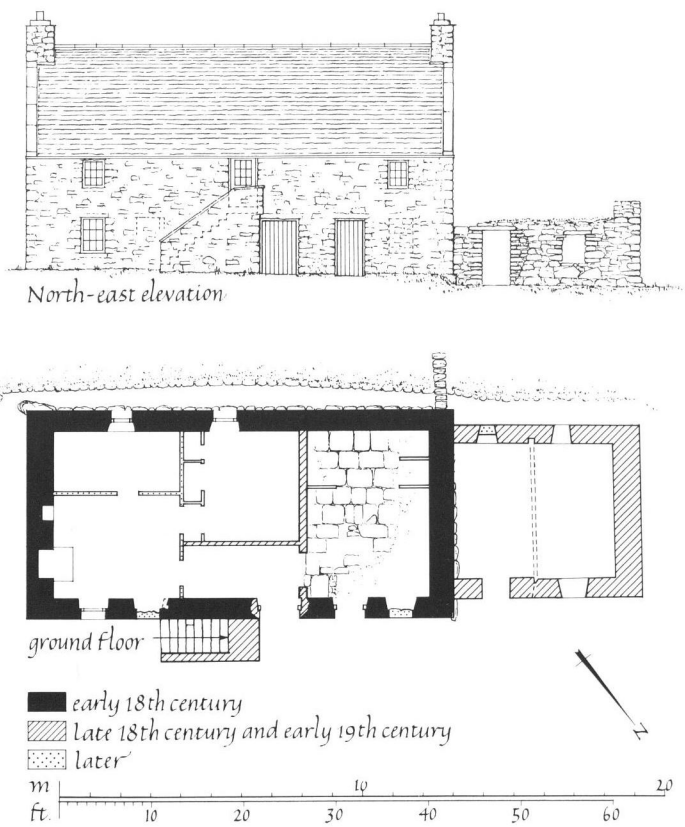
B

Castle Toward (No. 158)
A. SE stair B. court of offices from SW

Substantial alterations were also made to the original block, which gained a third (attic) storey, more elaborate detailing to battlements and elsewhere, and a central balcony and two ground-floor bay-windows on the S façade.

Internally, the W block extended the original ground-floor corridor into a new staircase-hall, giving access to a W ballroom, an enlarged S drawing-room, and two other main rooms. Its decoration comprises a mixture of Perpendicular Gothic and Jacobean, in the staircase-hall and ballroom; Adam style, in the SW room; and Louis XVI in the drawing-room. Eclectic classical detailing was also carried into the original block, notably the E-W corridors on ground and first floors, and the E staircase. The library was given a new saucer-domed ceiling, full-height book-cabinets, and neo-17th-century bolection-moulded chimneypiece.

COURT OF OFFICES. These buildings, which are situated 0.5km SW of the house, near Toward Quay, and include an entrance-archway, are built in the same castellated style and 'present the likeness of a strong barbican or outwork'.[3] The entrance-arch is set in a square turreted tower, with a higher SE turret rising from its roof. Further additions were made in the 1920s.



C. Crinan House (No. 159); plan and elevation

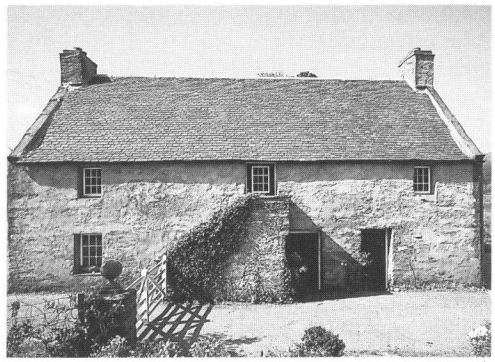
159 Crinan House, Crinan Ferry

NR 797937 September 1985

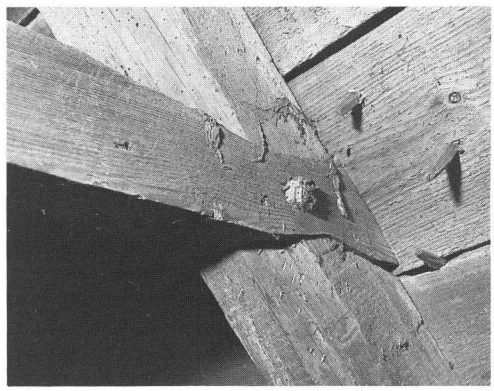
This early 18th-century tacksman's house is situated near the W shore of the promontory dividing Loch Crinan from the estuary of the River Add. At the point about 130m to the S there is a boathouse built to serve the ferry which was until about 1850 the main route from Knapdale to Duntrune and Kilmartin,[1*] while a 19th-century commercial ice-house (No. 235) stands some 50m to the NE. A former inn or change-house, which in the 19th century was a single-storeyed thatched building[2] and has recently been renovated, lies 20m to the SE. The farm of Crinan extended in the 18th century to about 215ha, but much of this was unimproved moss. The ruins of the main farming settlement, known locally as 'the Wintertown', are situated on higher ground 400m to the NE.

The house is two-storeyed and measures 14.1m from NW to SE by 6.9m over walls varying from 0.7m to 0.9m in thickness; a rough base-course is visible except on the NE, where the external ground-level has risen slightly. The masonry is of local rubble and the walls preserve considerable remains of early harling. Both schist and timber are used for the lintels, and some of the latter material bear adze-marks.

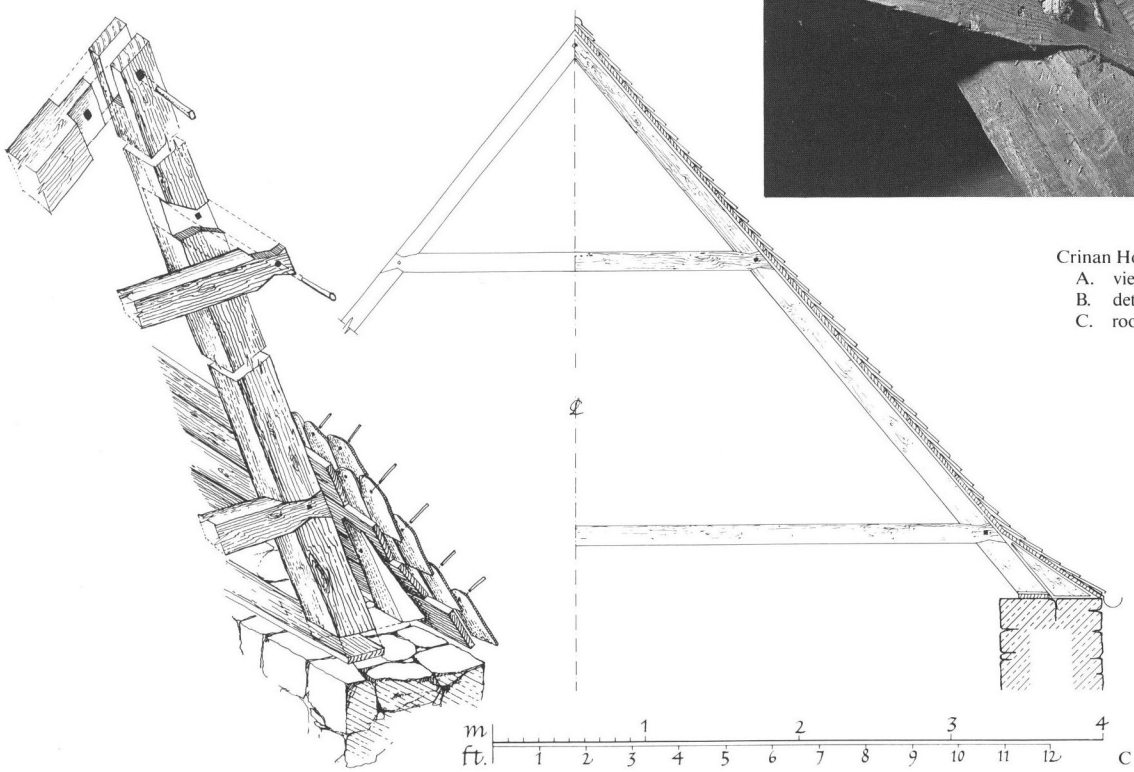
To the S there is a rocky knoll from which the building is separated by a stone-revetted gully, and the main frontage faces NE. It is not certain whether there was a ground-floor doorway at the centre of this front or whether the openings (one of which is blocked) towards the ends of this wall are original. Subsequently, probably when the building was being used as a storehouse (*infra*), a wider loading-door was inserted and a stone forestair formed to a central doorway, perhaps adapted from a window, on the first floor, where the residential accommodation is now situated. The present irregular disposition of windows is due in part to the blocking of apertures, such as the window at the NW end of the wall



A



B



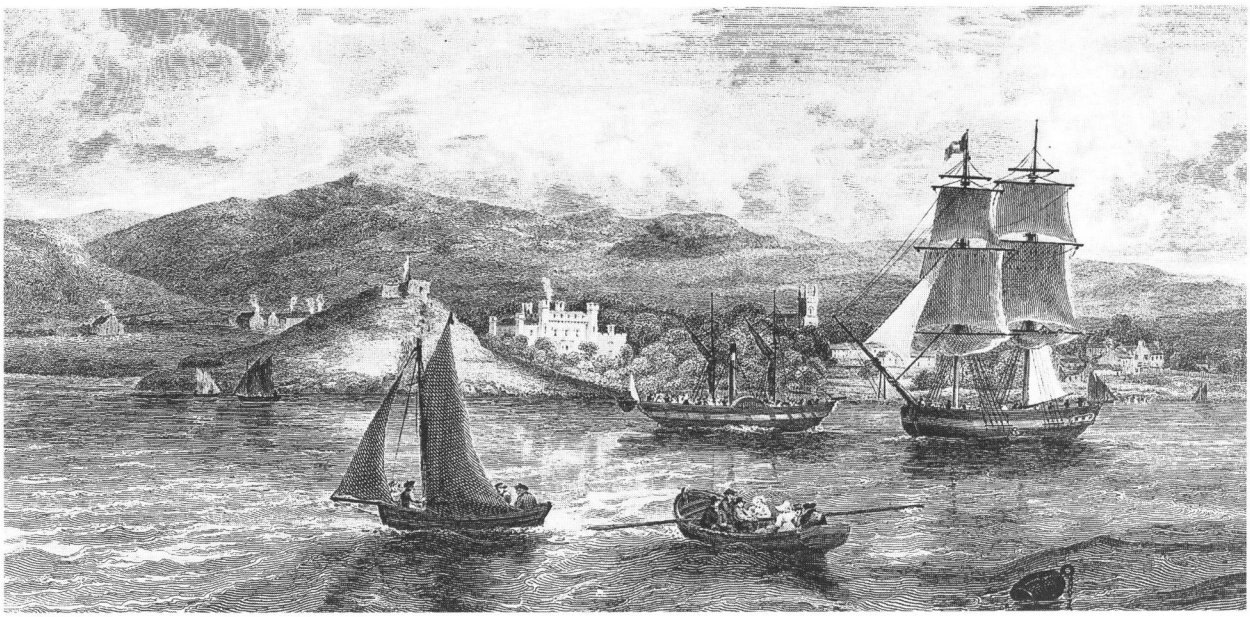
C

Crinan House (No. 159)
A. view from NE
B. detail of lap-joint
C. roof-truss

and another, itself formed from a blocked doorway, at the foot of the forestair. The small windows at first-floor level are probably close to their original size, but show no traces of dressed stonework. In the SW wall there are five windows of varying sizes, and in each gable there is one small opening lighting the garret. The gables terminate in plain rubble chimney-stacks and have stone skews with cavetto skewputts, while the slated roof, whose eaves are of 'bell-cast' profile, had a ridging of stone slabs which have been temporarily replaced with zinc and are stored for future reinstatement.

The interior has been much altered, and the oldest partitions in the lower storey, which incorporate timber studs infilled with poorly fired bricks, are probably of late 18th-century date. There is a plain fireplace towards the NE end of the S gable-wall, with an adjacent aumbry, but any other early features are concealed by wall-plaster. The NW division is floored with slabs of slate, possibly derived from the quarry that in the late 18th century was being worked at Kilmahumaig on the S shore of Loch Crinan.[3]

At first-floor level the disposition of fireplaces in the



Dunoon Town (No.160); view from SE *c.* 1830, with Parish Church (No. 30), Castle (No. 127) and Castle House (No. 157)

gable-walls indicates that there was originally one large room in the SE end and two smaller ones in the NW end, and this arrangement has been reproduced in the recent renovation of
330C the house. The original timber roof-structure incorporates oak rafters with an average scantling of about 120mm by 90mm, fixed at the apex by pegged mortice-and-tenon joints. The collar-beams, which are of similar scantling, are secured
330B to the rafters by pegged and double-notched lap-joints, and the slates are held by oak pegs driven up to 60mm through the pine sarking-boards.

Built against the NW gable there is a single-storeyed outhouse incorporating slots for one cruck-couple. This structure, whose masonry is of lime-mortared rubble, is probably of early 19th-century date.

The hearth-tax schedule of 1693 records no houses of more than one hearth at Crinan,[4] which since the 15th century had belonged to the estate of the Campbells of Duntrune. From 1710 the property was held in wadset by John Campbell, surgeon in Greenock and a relative of the Duntrune family, and the existing house probably dates from this period.[5*] The property had reverted to the Duntrune estate by 1739, from which date it was held by a series of absentee Campbell tacksmen of limited financial security. Donald Campbell's house at Crinan was assessed for thirteen windows in 1748, and in 1786 the 'white sclate (i.e., slated) house of Crinan' was reserved from a tack of the grazings of Crinan.[6] In 1800 an application to rent 'the slate house' was made by two muslin manufacturers, and a rental of that date indicates that the lower storey of 'the white house' was being leased separately, while two years later 'the slate storehouse' was mentioned in a report on the Poltalloch estate, to which Crinan now belonged.[7] The building appears to have reverted to domestic use by 1821, when there is a record of minor repairs to the roof of 'Crinan House'.[8] The building was derelict for a considerable period before its restoration in 1979.[9]

160 Dunoon Town

NS 1676, 1776, 1777 October 1988

The original village of Dunoon was associated with the medieval castle (No. 127) and the parish church (No. 30), and charters of 1536 and later indicate that, apart from isolated houses on the 'Castle Acre' W of the castle, the main settlement occupied the high ground W and S of the church, on the E and W sides of the present Kirk Street. To the W it included several properties and gardens belonging to the bishops of Argyll, and in the 17th century other houses were owned by the Campbell families of Ballochyle and Dunoon. In 1693, however, the largest residence, situated 150m NW of the church, was that of John MacArthur of Milton (see No.30,1), with seven hearths including those of the associated mill (NS 176772) and kiln. Ten other householders with single hearths were named, as well as five 'waste' hearths on the properties of the former bishop. The ferry croft, mentioned in 1621, was situated on the SW shore of East Bay, NE of the church and close to the existing jetty at NS 175767.[1]

Although several neighbouring landowners held properties in the town by 1751, it was inhabited forty years later by only about thirty families, its decline as a ferry being attributed to the construction of the military road to Inveraray (No. 264). As late as 1822 it presented 'but the appearance usual in Highland *clachans*: there were not more than three or four slated houses, besides the parish church and manse'. The latter building had been rebuilt 0.8km to the N (NS 173773) in 1803, but estate-maps of this period show that only the streets immediately N and S of the church had yet been developed.[2]

A decisive change in the village's fortunes was brought about by the development of steam navigation. By 1820 sixteen steamers were operating on the Clyde, and the transformation of Dunoon into a summer resort was heralded in 1822 by James Ewing's construction of Castle

House (No. 157), his 'marine villa' adjoining the castle ruins. The development of the village exhibited 'a charming indifference to town-like regularity', with four superiors each granting feus independently. The feuing of the ground between Moir Street and the shore, including the southern section of the present Argyll Street, had been commenced by Dugald Mackinlay in 1819, while the development of the Milton Estate, owned by John Moir from 1815, was also under way. The early 1820s saw the first feus of ground in West Bay and East Bay (1824), and at Kirn on the Hafton Estate in 1823. A new pier NE of the castle was erected in 1835 by a company formed by James Hunter of Hafton, and this structure, which was of 'immense accomodation and benefit to the village and parish', was renewed around 1845 by Robert Hunter, and rebuilt in 1896-8.[3]

By 1845 the population of the village had reached 1296 and it was recorded that 'the villas around and in the neighbourhood of Dunoon present a very pleasing and cheerful appearance'. It became a police burgh, including Kirn and Hunter's Quay, in 1868, by which time it had expanded to include several former farming settlements and most of the present street lay-out had been established and built up. At this period there existed four churches, three schools, a parochial library and a gasworks established in 1852.[4]

The following descriptions are arranged by streets. Descriptions are given elsewhere in this volume of long-cist burials (No. 29), the parish church (No. 30), the castle (No. 127) and Castle House (No. 157).

ARGYLL STREET. Nos.81-95 Argyll Street, a two-storeyed group built in the second quarter of the 19th century, stands on the SW side of the street immediately N of Hatton Place. Nos.89-95 comprise a plain six-bay range built of ashlar with offset dressings, adjoined to the SE by nos. 81-87, a five-bay section altered by a later mansard roof and dormers.

On the NE side of Argyll Street there stands a series of four two-storeyed buildings, all of early 19th-century date. The two NW buildings, nos. 100-110, form a continuous nine-bay range measuring 43m by 10.5m, while the SE blocks are each four-bayed, nos. 96-98 measuring 13.5m and no. 92 13m in length. The ground floors contain shops, and access to the upper-floor flats is by external staircases at the rear.

No.156 Argyll Street, a two-storeyed ashlar-built block erected in the second quarter of the 19th century, has a three-bay SW facade 11.7m in length.

CASTLE STREET. Nos.4-8 Castle Street comprise a range of three single-storeyed cottages of early 19th-century date measuring 25m from E to W by 7.4m. It is built of painted rubble with offset sandstone dressings, and the roof is hipped and slated. The S front is of nine bays, each house having a central doorway flanked by single windows.

CLYDE STREET. 'Beach House' comprises a two-storeyed block built of roughcast rubble, with a three-bayed S façade incorporating a central portico and inscribed '1832', and a single-storeyed W annexe of mid-19th-century date.

HATTON PLACE. The Caledonian Hotel is a two-storeyed ashlar-built block dated 1847 by inscription, with a six-bay façade of convex plan.



Dunoon Town (No.160); Beach House, Clyde Street, from S

JOHN STREET. 'Albany House', a plain two-storeyed villa dated 1831 by inscription, is built of roughcast rubble with painted offset sandstone dressings and ashlar chimneys. Its symmetrical N street-façade is 11.1m in length, and it is 8m in width. Later single-storeyed annexes extend to S,E and W.

KIRK STREET. No.44 Kirk Street, a plain two-storeyed house of early 19th-century date, occupies the NW angle of the junction with Castle Street. It measures 10.8m by 7.5m and is constructed of painted rubble with offset sandstone dressings and gabled slated roof. The main E façade is three-bayed, with original first-floor fenestration. An early-19th-century rubble wall extending 8m to the N contains a contemporary pointed archway.

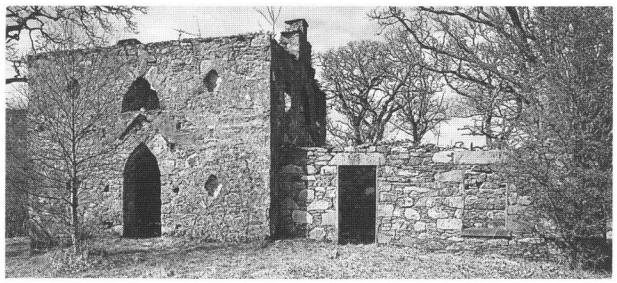
'Ballochyle House', a plain two-storeyed building of about 1800, stands on the W side of Kirk Street immediately NW of the parish church, occupying a site which had belonged to the Campbells of Ballochyle since the 17th century. Measuring 12.2m by 6.8m over all, it is built of rendered rubble with offset sandstone dressings and quoins and a slated roof. The three-bay NE street-façade has a central double door and a two-light SE window, with a moulded stringcourse marking the upper floor. The interior was latterly divided into a shop and flats, but was disused and ruinous at the date of survey.

KIRN BRAE. 'Broughallan', a villa built in cottage style about 1830, stood in wooded grounds on the N side of Kirn Brae until its demolition in 1987. It was two-storeyed and built of roughcast rubble with sandstone dressings, sash-windows and pitched roofs with broad bracketed timber eaves. The building was of T-plan, with the main E block, 17m by 6.2m over all, having bowed N and S ends, and a service-wing extending 9m to the W. The polygonal ashlar-built entrance-porch in the upper floor of the partly-sunk E front was reached by a massive flight of steps with iron balustrade, and the main public rooms flanked the entrance-hall on the upper floor.

161 Old Schoolhouse, Glen Aray

NN 087139 March 1985

This ruined schoolhouse is situated 0.5km ESE of Stronmagachan (No. 181), on the S bank of an unnamed stream and close to its confluence with the River Aray. It



A. Old schoolhouse, Glen Aray (No. 161); view from S

stood just inside the policies of Inveraray Castle, between the Garadh Crom, or boundary wall of the 1750s, and the former military road (No. 269), and its Gothic style may indicate that it was visually equivalent to an estate lodge. It was built by the Argyll Estate in 1781 for a schoolmaster maintained jointly by the estate and by the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and remained in use until about 1935.[1*]

The original two-storeyed schoolhouse, to which a rectangular E wing was added in the 19th century, measured 7.2m square over 0.6m rubble walls, harled externally and plastered internally. The S front has a central arch-pointed doorway and above it a triangular-arched window, flanked by small quatrefoil recesses at each level. The other elevations appear originally to have been similar, with windows at each level, although most of these openings were subsequently replaced by larger rectangular ones. In the E wall, however, the central 'windows' back onto the chimney-flues and are blind, being flanked by rectangular openings which may be original. This wall-head is surmounted by a corbelled-out and stepped chimney which retains a raggle for the former pyramidal slated roof.

It is probable that in the original arrangement the ground floor was used as the schoolroom, which in the 1790s accommodated about thirty-five pupils.[2] Each floor was heated by a fireplace in the projecting chimney-breast in the E wall. In the 19th century the schoolroom was moved into the added E range and the older building was subdivided, a brick-built chimney-flue being inserted in the W wall. The upper floor was of timber, and the same material was used for the stair,[3] which was probably in the SW angle.

The single-storeyed E range, which probably dates from the second quarter of the 19th century, measures 7.3m by 4.65m over 0.5m walls, and its roof was hipped at the E end. It was lit by single windows in the N and S walls, and had its own S door as well as a communicating door formed from a window in the E wall of the original schoolhouse. The stone-built fireplace in the E wall is surmounted by a brick chimney.

Sometime after 1862, when the schoolroom was described as too small for the number of pupils,[4] a larger one was built some 9m to the E. It measures 8.65m from E-W by 6.6m over 0.65m walls, and was hip-roofed. It was well lit, having two large windows with dressed sandstone margins in each wall except the W end-wall, where there is a central doorway, and the chimney on the E wall-head is also of ashlar.

A small outhouse with walls of mortared rubble stands about 12m N of the schoolhouse, and the footings of an older outbuilding are visible nearby. It is probable that this was used for agricultural purposes, since the master's allowance from the Argyll Estate included grazing rights for a cow.[5]



B. Glenshellish House (No. 162); view from NE

162 Glenshellish House

NS 113973 September 1988

This house is situated on a terrace at the mouth of Glen Shellish, at the S side of the valley of the River Cur some 2km NW of the head of Loch Eck. The estate was acquired about 1826 by David Napier, a pioneer of steam navigation on the Clyde, who established a steamer service on the loch, with steam carriages connecting to piers at Kilmun on the Holy Loch and Strachur on Loch Fyne.[1] The 'mansion house', which was probably built at about this time, was occupied from about 1850 by farming tenants,[2*] and the attached steading is now used as a dairy farm.

The two-storeyed house has a three-bay N front 14m long, and curving single-storeyed wings, set back 2.3m from the front wall, extend a further 12m to each side and run back for 32m to enclose a U-shaped cobbled yard behind the house. The masonry is of whitewashed rubble with sandstone dressings, partly painted black, and the roofs are slated, that of the house being hipped. The door and front windows have chamfered architraves with hollow-chamfered 'Tudor' label-moulds, and the door has a rectangular fanlight; the windows have been renewed with modern glazing-bars. The advanced quoins return as a cavetto eaves-course, which continues below a central pediment containing a blind oculus, and there are chimneystacks on the end-walls. The courtyard elevation shows a similar dispositon of openings, with plain architraves.

An entrance-lobby opens into a hallway which leads through a moulded plaster arch to a geometrical stone stair. There are two rooms at each side of the hall, those at the rear being smaller. The arrangement of rooms is similar on the first floor, where the arch of the central lobby preserves its ornamental plaster corbels. The rooms to the W of the lobby are divided by a series of closets, one of which, entered from the lobby, contains a steep timber newel-stair to the garret rooms. Throughout the house there are moulded architraves and six-panelled fielded doors and shutters, and the moulded ceiling-cornices also appear to be original, but all chimneypieces have been renewed. The garrets contain simpler architraves and panelled doors.

The flanking wings are now used mainly as cattlesheds, but originally contained stables, a coach-shed, a dairy and other domestic offices. The outer faces of the quadrantal sections contain doors and windows with label-moulds similar to those of the house, then in the S wing a pilaster marking the end of the curve is followed by four bays with chamfered

architraves, one containing a window with three mullions. The W gable of this wing is crowned by a low octagonal finial carrying a weather-vane. The curved section of the N wing carries a pair of low octagonal chimneys, but most of its N wall is obscured by a modern extension. Most of the openings to the courtyard are of simple rectangular form, but in the curve of the S wing there is a segmental-arched carriage opening, and further W there are tall ventilation-slits.

163 Hafton House

NS 175798 August 1988

Hafton House stands on a low wooded promontory on the S shore of the Holy Loch, 1.2km NW of Hunter's Quay. Originally a small mansion known as Orchard Park,[1*] it was bought about 1820 by James Hunter, who immediately began substantial additions to N and E in Perpendicular Gothic style. Further additions were made by his son James about 1840, and the house was subsequently praised for its 'mixed modern Gothic' style and its situation.[2]

The original building, probably of late 18th-century date, was a two-storeyed rectangular block aligned E-W,[3] on the site of the present staircase-hall and kitchen area. Parts of the ground- and first-floor levels appear to survive in the kitchen and the rooms above, while a window and wall-head belonging to its N wall were recently discovered in the S wall of the present first-floor N function-room. The location of the original kitchen may be indicated by two thick (1.2m) N-S walls at the centre of this area.

The present form of the house is largely a result of Hunter's rebuilding, which provided two new two-storeyed frontages to N and E, the latter also including a basement. The entire house is constructed of harl-pointed rubble, with imitation snecked-rubble patterning, and ashlar or tooled freestone dressings. The three-light rectangular windows are mullioned and transomed and have Perpendicular label-moulds, and the wall-heads have stepped crenellations or, in the centre bays, flat-topped arcades. The angles and bay-divisions are marked by octagonal turrets which rise high above the wall-heads. The E façade, 20.2m in length excluding its corner turrets, is symmetrical around a central canted bay-window with a three-light window above. The N façade, 25.2m in length, is asymmetrical; its central entrance-bay, with crenellated porch (now partially obscured by a later porte-cochère), is flanked by a W bay with ground-floor bay-window and a slightly advanced E bay. Internally, the rib-vaulted N porch gives access to an inner hall originally
334B leading, through moulded archways, to two E rooms and one W room. The W room ('Green Room') has a black marble fireplace and a ribbed ceiling with a central traceried star. The NE room has a white marble fireplace, a trefoil wall-frieze and a ribbed ceiling with bosses and a central roundel containing flowing tracery. An elaborate Perpendicular-traceried double door leads into the SE room, which has a similar fireplace and ceiling and a large bay-window. Separately accessible to the SE are an office and library; the latter has a panelled ceiling with gilt bosses, and a Gothick chimneypiece of black marble.

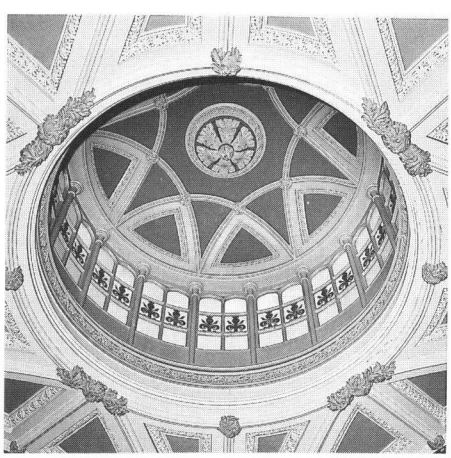
The alterations of about 1840 saw the reconstruction or removal of some earlier sections to S and SW. The first addition was a NW wing extending 9.8m to the W, slightly set back from the existing N façade and of two rather lower storeys. It is two-bayed to the N and three-bayed to the W and



A



B



C

Hafton House (No. 163)
A. view from NE
B. archway and stair-hall
C. ceiling of stair-hall

has detailing similar to the earlier block but with two five-centred arched openings in the W wall. Thereafter the existing two-storeyed S and W accommodation was reconstructed and heightened to three storeys, its W section retaining the existing first-floor ceiling heights but its E section being swept away in favour of a new principal staircase and a large S room. The new additions are battlemented and turreted and of three irregularly-windowed bays to the S. They are surmounted by a tower with heavily corbelled and crenellated parapet and three-light windows. Two further additions were the turreted porte-cochère, added to the N porch, and a five-bayed conservatory, with octagonal angle turrets, at the S end of the E façade; this has four internal iron columns with foliage-capitals.

Internally, the principal feature of the work of about 1840 was the new stair-hall, with its double stair surmounted by an elaborate ribbed ceiling with circular lantern and shallow dome. The hall is entered by a N archway from the original inner hall and gives access by further archways to E and S to the library and office, and to a new S room, with panelled ceiling and black marble chimneypiece. At first-floor level, four-centred arches with wall-shafts give access from the stair-landing to E and N bedrooms, now converted into large function-rooms, while mezzanine archways on the W lead to service accommodation at the original lower first-floor level, and in the later second-floor additions. The large billiard-room in the NW angle of the added range has a Gothick chimneypiece of white marble. The only other room of elaboration dating from this phase is a small circular lobby linking library and conservatory, with doors and Perpendicular-traceried windows separated by arched recesses, and a shallow dome with ribs springing from foliated corbels and meeting in a central pendant.

334C 334B

The kitchen court incorporated in the W side of the building, which appears to date mainly from the 1840s, has a tall arched entrance surmounted by a belfry.

ARMORIAL PANEL. A sandstone panel has been reset in the E wall of the porch. It bears the Hunter arms, three hunting-horns (with knotted straps), with an anchor for crest and the motto S[PER]O ('I hope').

GARDENS. A terraced garden extends S from the house, as shown on late 19th-century watercolours.[4] The upper wall is of rubble with a moulded coping and steps of sandstone. A lower terrace extends to enclose the E side of the house. A baluster sundial in the garden, which has lost the dial-plate, bears on the plinth the inscription 'Presented by Alexander Stewart, builder Dunoon, in testimony of gratitude to James Hunter Esq. of Hafton'. The donor is named in Pigot's *Directory* of 1837, and may have carried out work for the younger James Hunter in the 1840s. A large walled garden situated 200m S of the house bears the date 1804 above the N entrance-arch.

BRIDGE. An iron footbridge, probably dating from the second quarter of the 19th century, is situated 100m S of the house, where a path from the garden was carried obliquely across a sunken estate-road. It is approached from the E by five stone steps, and is 4.3m in span and 2m wide. Three cast-iron beams, segmentally arched on the under-side, carried the roadway, which does not survive. The outer faces of the beams are ornamented with saltires alternating with faceted squares, and carry ornamental railings.

COURT OF OFFICES. This building, situated on a higher terrace 120m NW of the house, is shown on the Orchard Park estate-map of 1819,[5] and probably dates from about 1800. The Gothick E front, 29m in length, has a two-storeyed gabled central block with a large segmental arch, and flanking wings connected by single-storeyed links, each having a lancet window. Each wing has a lancet within a round-headed recess with dressed surround, and their gables contain blind quatrefoils and are flanked and crowned by pinnacles, as is the gable of the central block. This is capped by a weathervane, now incomplete, and in the gable is a large lancet with stone pigeon-holes in the upper part, flanked by blind dumb-bell arrow-slits. The side-wings extend 20m to the W, and four ranges enclose a narrow courtyard. The upper floor of the central E block contained domestic accommodation, the S range was a barn with central archways and ventilation-slits, and the W range included stables. A screen wall in the same style continues the line of the E front for 19m to the S and includes an arch into an outer court, having a two-storeyed block with three coach-arches, on the W, and cottages to the S.

ICE-HOUSE. There are no identifiable remains of this structure, which was erected 'in a wood on rising ground about 300 yards (275m) above the big house' in the third quarter of the 19th century. The underground pit was lined with metal, and the superstructure was of timber with a thick heather thatch.[6*]

LODGES. The original lodge for Orchard Park, with the adjacent 'Porter Lodge pendicle' or croft, were situated at the end of an avenue 1km SW of the house (NS 169791), near Loch Loskin and the present A885. The estate-map of 1819 shows parallel rectangular lodges flanking the drive, but the existing crenellated gatepiers, and the single-storeyed L-plan lodge with chamfered window-surrounds, are probably of mid-19th-century date, as is the lodge on the driveway towards Hunter's Quay (NS 182795).

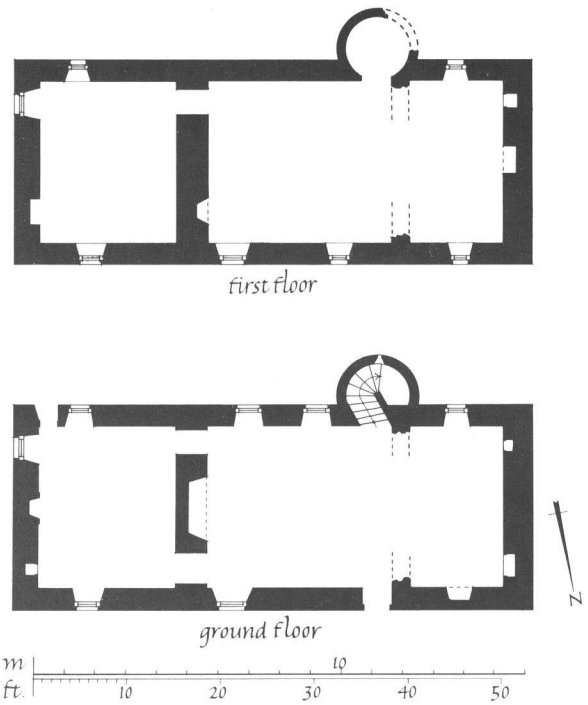
164 Innellan House (Site)

NS 144698 August 1986

The 17th-century residence of the Campbell family of Innellan, constables of Dunoon Castle (No. 127), was situated on rising ground about 100m W of Ferry Bay. In 1864 it was 'quite complete except for the roof',[1] but the only surviving remains are a low mound of stony rubble. The following description and the accompanying plans are based on those supplied by J D Robertson to MacGibbon and Ross about 1890.[2*]

336A

The house was 'a very plain unpretending two-storied dwelling' of rectangular plan, measuring about 17m from E to W by 7m over walls about 0.8m thick. It was divided at each level into three rooms, and access to the upper floor was by a newel-stair housed in a semicircular tower projecting from the S wall of the centre room, directly opposite the principal entrance. Above this doorway were 'the arms of the builder, and the initials of himself and his wife', given in another source as DC / EC,[3] and the date 1650. The owner of the Innellan estate at that time was Duncan Campbell, who



A. Innellan House (No. 164); plans

inherited it in 1644 and married Elspeth Campbell in or after 1649.[4] The centre room at ground-floor level was provided with a large fireplace in the E dividing-wall, and the other rooms contained aumbries and mural cupboards. The windows of the upper floor are described as dormers, carried on a continuous corbelled eaves-course.

165 Inverlussa House

NR 774859 June 1988

The former manse of North Knapdale parish stands 200m from the E shore of Loch Sween on the N bank of the Lussa River, at the foot of a steep slope surmounted, 100m to the E, by the parish church at Kilmichael (No. 71). It replaced an earlier manse situated a few metres closer to the slope. The existing walled garden to the SE was associated with this earlier manse, and traces of buildings can be seen at its N angle.[1*]

The rebuilding of the manse was agreed upon in 1817, when a plan by Donald McDougall, 'architect from the parish of Craignish', was accepted, but the start of work was delayed by discussion of the exact siting of the building. The contractor was George Johnston, mason, in partnership with Alexander Campbell, carpenter, both from Mid Calder. Work was completed in 1820 when it was reported that the carpenter-work in particular far exceeded the specified standard.[2]

The building measures 14.3m by 8.7m over all, with flanking pavilions recessed 3m from the front wall. It is of two storeys, with garrets, and has a three-bay W front with a central gablet containing a small round-headed window; the square hip-roofed central porch is probably original, and the single-storeyed pavilions are also hip-roofed. The masonry is harled and whitewashed, and the sash-and-case windows



B. Inverlussa House (No. 165); view from NW

have projecting sills but no other identifiable dressings. The roofs are slated, with two large modern dormers, and the gable chimneystacks have projecting copings.

The entrance-hall leads to a geometrical stone stair with timber handrail on plain square iron balusters, flanked by a single room on the N and two rooms to the S, the one to the SEbeing a modernised kitchen. The arrangement of the first floor is similar, with a central dressing-room above the entrance-hall. The original stair continues to the garrets, but these have been altered during the present century. Most of the rooms retain original moulded skirtings and chair-rails, door- and window-architraves with six-panelled fielded doors and shutters, and moulded plaster ceiling-cornices. Considerable variation is shown, especially in the architrave mouldings. In the SE ground-floor room there is a simple timber chimneypiece, and in the large N room of the first floor there is one with reeded jambs and lintel, and roundels above the jambs.

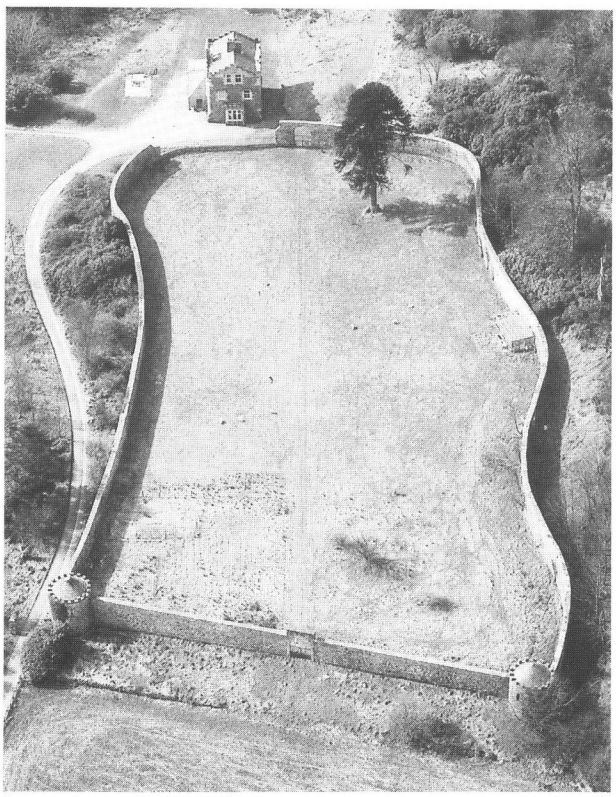
The N ground-floor room, which was evidently the principal public room, has at the E an elliptical timber arch leading into the recess of a window, flanked on the S by a closet door and on the N by the door of a passage into the N pavilion. At the date of visit redecoration was in progress and remains of an original scheme of trompe l'oeil painted decoration were exposed in the ingoes of the window. These comprised a wood-grained dado, with panels outlined in black, and a chair-rail imitating the moulded timber chair-rail of the room; the skirting-board, however, is of timber.

The flanking pavilions are original, but have been entirely renovated. It is probable that the N pavilion was an office or study and the S one a kitchen, and the latter communicates with a short range running E, which includes a former wine-cellar. A late 19th-century addition against the E wall of the house includes a pantry on the ground floor and bathrooms above. It extends into a cobbled yard which is bounded on the N by an early 19th-century steading about 30m from E to W by 6m over all and containing a barn with ventilation slits, a cobbled byre, and stables with a pigeon-loft above. A transverse W wing, including a former privy, is probably the 'cart-shed, potatohouse and bog' for which an estimate was produced by Donald MacDougall in 1818.[3]


A


B


C


D

Inverneill House (No. 166)
A. view from SE, *c.* 1950
B. forestair of S pavilion
C. S pavilion from NW
D. aerial view of garden from E

166 Inverneill House

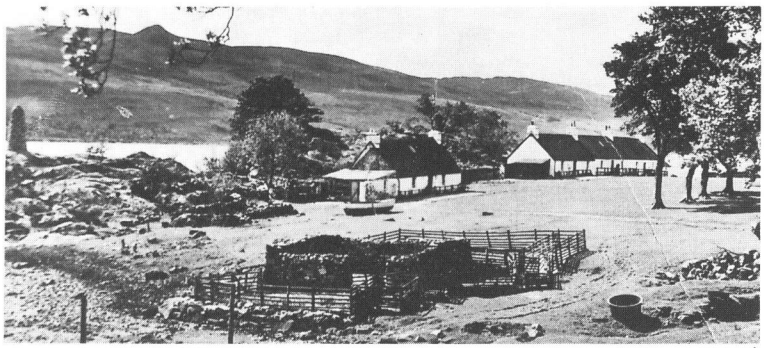
NR 846814 November 1988

The remains of this small mansion stand 40m from the N bank of the Inverneil Burn and 300m from its outflow into Whitehouse Bay on the W shore of Loch Fyne. The existing building is a crenellated two-storeyed tower with crow-stepped E and W gables, added in the late 19th century as the N wing of a house of late 18th- or early 19th-century date, demolished in 1955, whose roof-line is still visible on the S side-wall. The earlier house, described about 1840 as 'the Cottage', was also two-storeyed and was of four bays, including at the S end a projecting round-fronted and hip-roofed bay with a tripartite window at each level. The interior was described about 1840 as containing dining- and drawing-rooms and eight bedrooms including two, with adjacent dressing-rooms, in 'the bow'.[1]

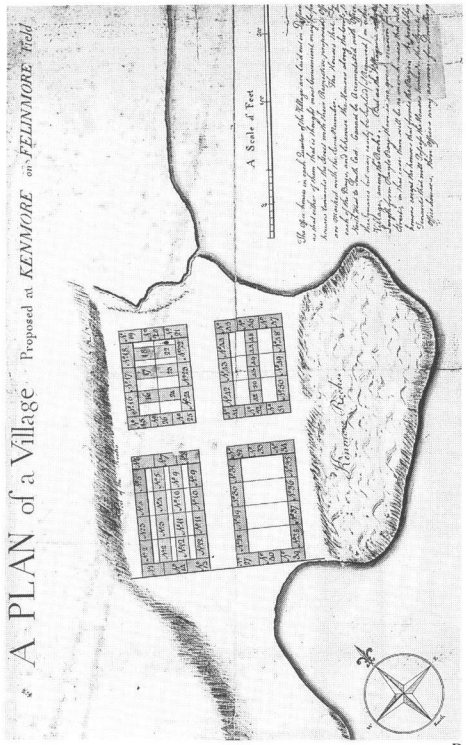
The estate of Inverneill was acquired in 1773 for General (Sir) Archibald Campbell, then on active service in Madras, by his brothers James and Duncan; (Sir) James inherited the estate on his brother's death in 1791, and his descendants held it until 1954. A survey of 1776 shows that the site of the present house and garden was then arable surrounded by woodland, but there was a building on the S bank of the Inverneil Burn and NNE of the present Inverneill Farm (NR *c.*841811). It is said that this area, known as 'the castle garden', was the site of an earlier mansion and that Sir Archibald laid out an avenue intended to lead to a new house which was never built.[2] Langlands's 1801 map of Argyll appears not to show the present house, but it and the adjacent garden were probably built before the death of Sir James in 1805. Sir Archibald had been buried in Westminster Abbey, but his brother erected a mausoleum (No. 42) 850m WSW of the house in 1802. Further proposals of 1827 for a house to the S of the burn were not carried through.[3]

GARDEN. The large walled garden lying E of the house is of irregular plan, measuring about 120m by 60m and enclosing an area of about 0.75ha. Except for a dismantled stretch immediately in front of the house the slab-coped rubble walls, 0.65m in thickness, stand to about 4m. A symmetrical E frontage some 64m in length includes a central arched gateway and two-storeyed circular angle-pavilions, the S one also incorporating a basement. The conical-roofed pavilions have crenellated parapets, first-floor Venetian windows, and external forestairs to the first floors, supported in one case by a Doric column; the perron of the N pavilion is entered from within the garden. The remains of raised paths show that the internal area has been divided into four roughly equal quarters, and in the centre of the NE quarter there is a stone baluster-shafted sundial with brass gnomon.

ICE-HOUSE. About 30m W of the S pavilion there are turf-covered remains of a domed ice-house. It has a slab-lintelled entrance-passage and a corbelled egg-shaped interior about 3m in maximum diameter and over 4.6m in height above



A



B

Kenmore village (No. 167)
A. view from N, *c.* 1930
B. plan of proposed village, 1775

accumulated soil at the base. It was built into the steep N bank of the Inverneil Burn, and at the base of the structure there is a lintelled and slab-sided drain.

167 Kenmore Village

NN 064020 May 1985

This small improved village occupies the level ground between two small bays which cut off a rocky promontory on the NW shore of Loch Fyne. It was begun on the instructions of the 5th Duke of Argyll in 1771, when his Chamberlain reported that the surveyor William Douglas was 'making a survey of the ground proposed for the new village', and that he had applied to Lord Findlater and the laird of Grant, two well-known improving landlords, for information about the conditions on which they erected their villages.[1] Douglas's plan of that year showed two parallel rows, each of nine houses, and by 1772 fourteen houses had been completed and 'neatly thatched with heather' as instructed by the Duke.[2] A proposal of 1775 to build additional houses to a total of fifty-two, in a cruciform arrangement of four hollow rectangles, was not acted upon.[3] Early rentals show seventeen tenants, probably occupying two rows of eight houses with a detached property, Top House, 90m to the W. The population rose from 60 in 1779 to 137 in 1811, but there was considerable depopulation in the late 19th century, and by 1900 two or three houses in each row were ruinous.[4] At the date of survey six properties were occupied, all but one as holiday residences.

The single-storeyed houses were laid out in two parallel rows measuring about 85m from NE to SW and 60m apart, fronting a green which retains a few trees of a central avenue. The existing buildings have been extensively remodelled, but that at the NE end of the SE row, which at the date of survey was in process of restoration, is typical of the original arrangement. It measures 11.2m by 6.4m over 0.8m walls of lime-mortared rubble, having a central doorway and two windows in the front wall, and the gable-walls are surmounted by rectangular chimneys with drip-courses at the level of the original thatch. Only a fragment of the adjacent house to the NE has been preserved, as a lean-to outbuilding, but it retains the substantial lower members of a scarf-jointed cruck-couple 2.6m from the end-wall. An early photograph shows that this house, already roofless, had a loft window in its NE gable, but the roof-spaces of the other houses were presumably unlit until their roofs of roped thatch, shown in the same view, were replaced during the present century.

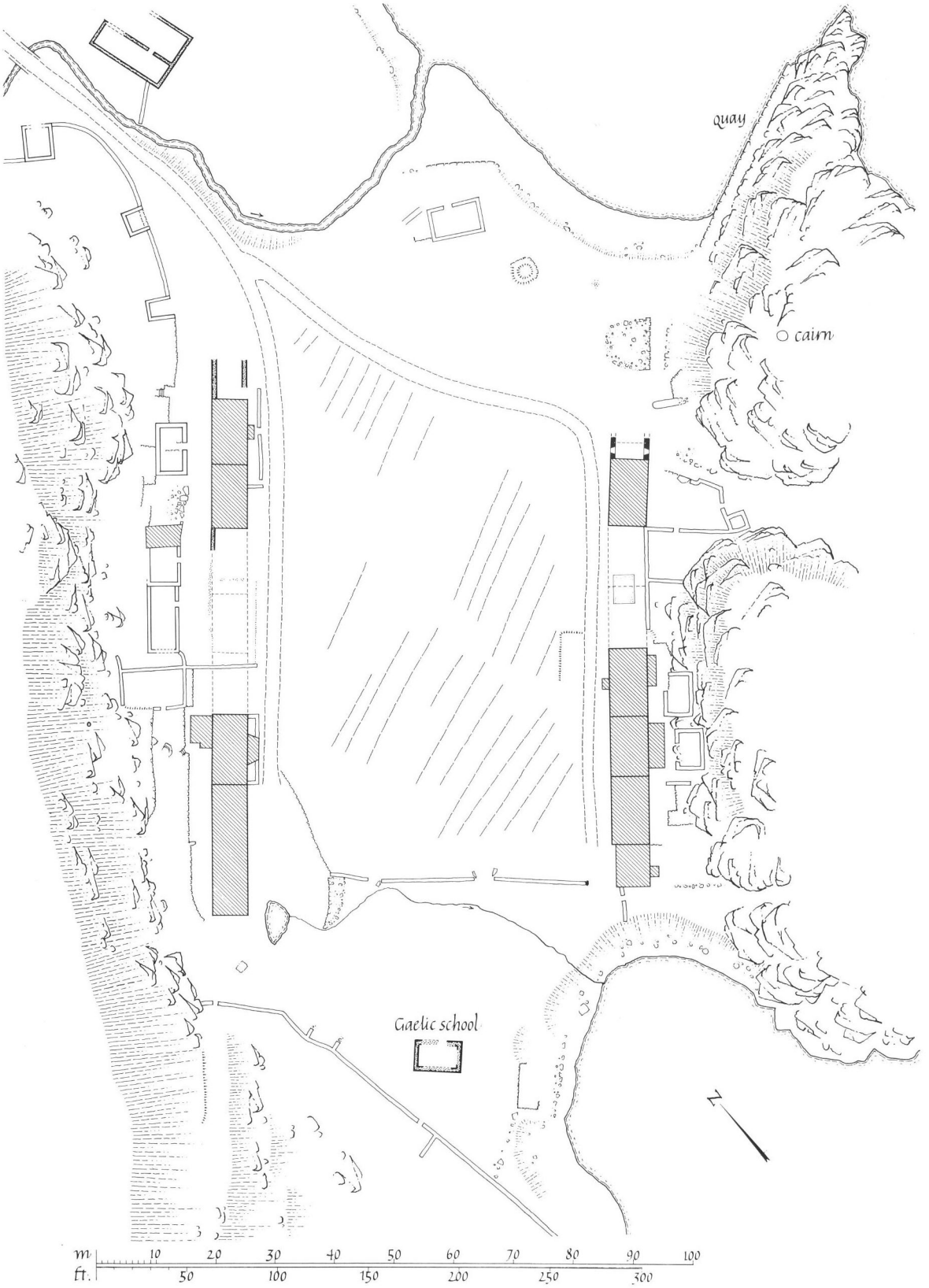
Most of the houses had detached outbuildings to the rear, and the remains of several other small storehouses are built into the revetment-wall adjoining the approach-track. The early tenants included some craftsmen, but lived mainly by agriculture and fishing. A small quay was built against the rocks at the SE side of the NE bay, whose shore was used for drying nets, and a rectangular building S of the stream that flows into the bay is believed to have been used for gutting and storing herring. Subsequently this structure was incorporated in a sheep-fank used by the farm that had absorbed most of the agricultural holdings, and the two cottages at the SW end of the NW row were remodelled as a steading early in the present century. The remains of a rectangular enclosure of about 27ha, laid out by William Douglas in 1771, are identifiable on the afforested hillside to the NW, as is the central track giving access for cattle to the former rough grazings above the enclosure.

A schoolmaster was resident at Kenmore as early as 1778, and a Gaelic school which had sixty pupils in 1830 is believed to have occupied a small building above the shore of the SW bay, while the remains of a later school are situated on the N bank of the stream close to the approach-track.[5] A memorial cairn was erected on the rocks near the NE bay in 1930 to commemorate the Gaelic poet Ewan MacColl, 'the bard of Loch Fyne', born at Kenmore in 1808.

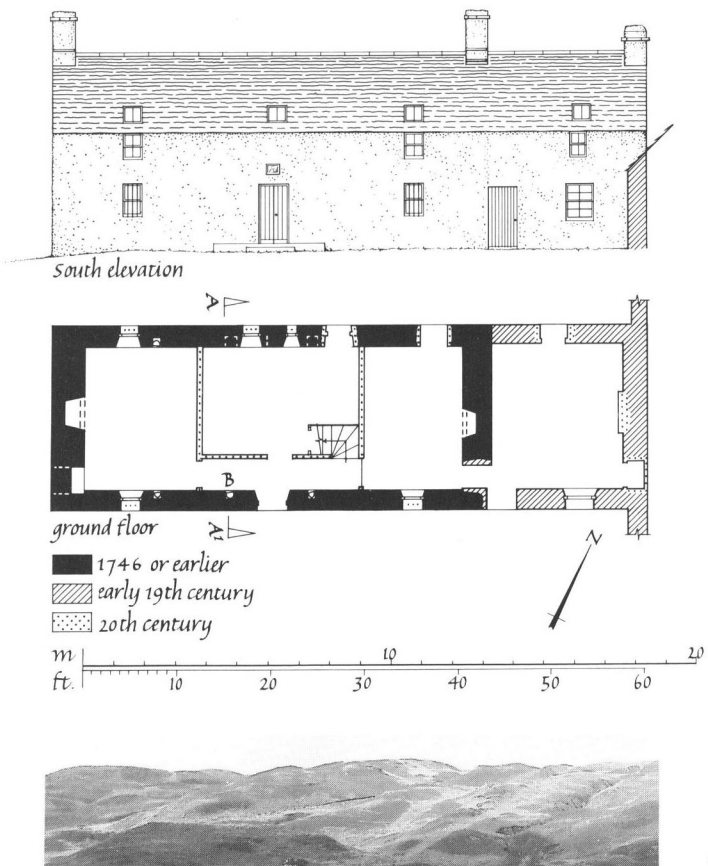
168 Kilbride Farmhouse

NM 835084 July 1988

This small tacksman's house is situated in a sheltered hollow W of the valley of the Barbreck River and 0.75km NW of Turnalt (No. 183). Kilbride is recorded as a property of the MacIver Campbell family of Asknish in 1582,[1] and remained



Kenmore village (No. 167); plan



Kilbride farmhouse (No. 168)
A. plan and details
B. view from SE
C. date-panel

in their possession until the early 20th century. The house was built or remodelled in 1746 and extended to the NE by one bay in the early 19th century. A steading range abutting this extension at right angles is of 19th-century date. Later additions to the NW have recently been removed, as part of a programme of restoration.

The original house is of two low storeys, possibly heightened from one storey (*infra*), and measures 14.4m by 6.2m over walls varying from 0.7m to 1.1m in thickness. Its masonry is of mortared rubble, harled and whitewashed, and the roof is slated; a massive plinth at the base of the walls appears to be of recent construction. The SE front is symmetrical, having two small windows at each level and a central doorway, while in the NW wall there are three ground-floor windows of varying size but no first-floor openings. All of the ground-floor windows have schist sills and lintels which retain sockets for diagonally-set square metal stanchions. The entrance-door has been remodelled, but above it there is a sandstone panel within a roll-moulded frame, which bears the date 1746 and a reversed monogram of the initials AC, probably for Alexander Campbell of Kilbride (d. *c.* 1772), the younger brother of Angus Campbell of Asknish.[2*]

The upper storey is so low that the lintels of the two windows in the SE wall are formed by the wallplate of the roof, which incorporates three modern skylights. The gables terminate in chimneystacks with slab copings and projecting courses 0.4m above slate-level at front and back, and this feature may indicate that the roof was originally thatched.

Internally the house has been completely remodelled during the 20th century, and two doorways into the later extension had been driven through the NW wall. The only indication of the earlier arrangement is afforded by the two windows, one extremely small, towards the centre of the NW wall, which were probably designed to light closets behind or beneath a timber staircase.

During recent alterations a series of wall-posts for scarf-jointed cruck-couples was exposed, three posts (of an original four) in the SE wall and one corresponding post in

the NW wall. These lower members began about 0.6m above ground level and were about 2.1m in height, incorporating pegged joints. The sawn-off upper members intruded into the first-floor space, and it is probable that the wall-head has been raised, possibly in 1746, although no structural evidence of this has been exposed in the side-walls or gables.

The early 19th-century extension to the NE replaces an earlier single-storeyed one whose roof-raggle was exposed in 1987 in the outer NE gable of the original building. In its present form it is 5.2m long and corresponds in width to the original block. In the SE wall it has a doorway, whose SW jamb utilises the angle of the older building, and one window at each level. Immediately inside the doorway, driven into the NE gable of the 1746 house, there was a deep cupboard, probably marking the position of a communicating doorway which has been re-opened during the recent restoration.[3]*

169 Kilmory Castle

NR 868867 July 1985

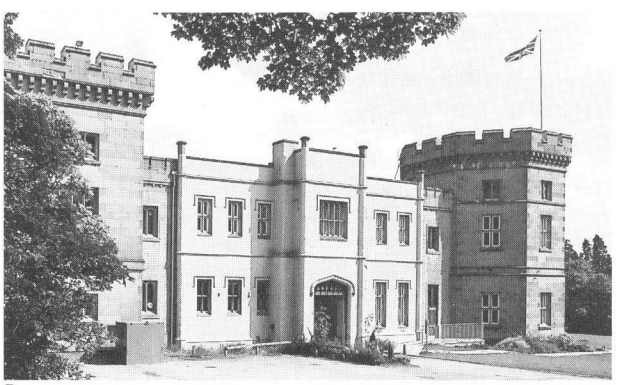
This mansion stands in wooded policies some 1.5km SSE of Lochgilphead, with a S outlook across terraced gardens towards Loch Gilp. In 1816 the site was occupied by a rectangular house with a central wing on the SSW, having offices round three sides of a court a few metres to the N. This house belonged to the Campbells of Kilmory, a cadet branch of the Campbells of Auchenbreck, and Peter Campbell, last resident member of the family, made additions and built a new court of offices 180m to the SE, between 1816 and 1820.[1] The house was incorporated into the mansion built by his successor, Sir John Powlett Orde, Bt, 'so as not to be distinguished from the new'.[2] A large octagonal SW tower and a W range in Gothick style were built between about 1828 and 1836, to the designs of the London architect, J G Davis.[3] Further extensions in Tudor style to the E and SE, made in the two decades preceding Sir John Orde's death in 1878, completed the house's present U-plan. For much of the present century it was occupied as a hotel, but in 1974 it became the headquarters of Argyll and Bute District Council. A detached NW block and linking corridor in modern style were erected in 1980-2, and the main block was refurbished following a fire in 1983.[4]

The original portion of the house is presumably encased in the three-storeyed central section of the present S range. It is constructed of local schist rubble with freestone dressings and the roof is pitched and slated. The S façade, comprising the central five bays, 18m in length, of the present S frontage, is symmetrical. Its central bay, containing a ground-floor gabled porch, is surmounted by a shaped gablet, while the gabled outermost bays are corbelled out at second-floor level and have three-light windows. To the rear (N), this section has two gabled bays with irregularly-disposed chamfered windows. Its plan comprises rooms flanking an E-W corridor on each floor; no interior features of especial interest survive, with the exception of oak panelling of about 1900 in two rooms at the NW end of the first floor.

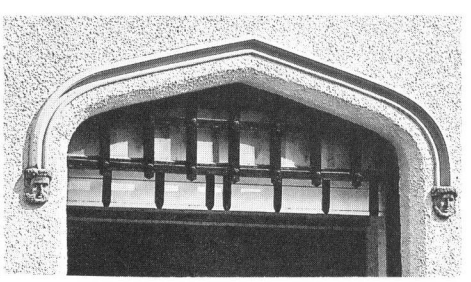
The castellated work begun in 1828 provided a new W entrance-frontage, and service accommodation. The house thus assumed an L-plan, and in 1837, at the conclusion of these additions, it was described as 'almost entirely rebuilt . . . in the Old English style' and forming 'a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape from all parts of the loch'.[5]* The roughly-symmetrical W façade, 44m in overall length, comprises a seven-bayed central section, roughcast with ashlar dressings, flanked by towers of local schist ashlar; the N corner tower is rectangular on plan, and the SW one octagonal. The advanced central bay has a four-centred carriage-archway with label-mould and head-stops, and a five-light window above. It is divided horizontally by stringcourses, and has small octagonal angle-turrets which rise above the flat parapet. It is flanked on each side by three bays of plain mullioned-and-transomed windows with label-moulds, and these bays have similar stringcourses and angle-turrets. The carriage-entrance stretches the full depth of the building, and originally gave direct access to the kitchen on the N and the entrance-hall on the SW. It was extended to the



A



B

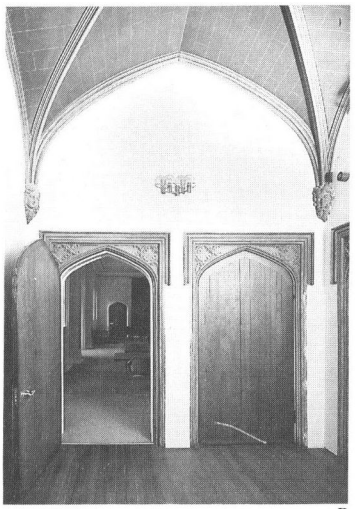


C

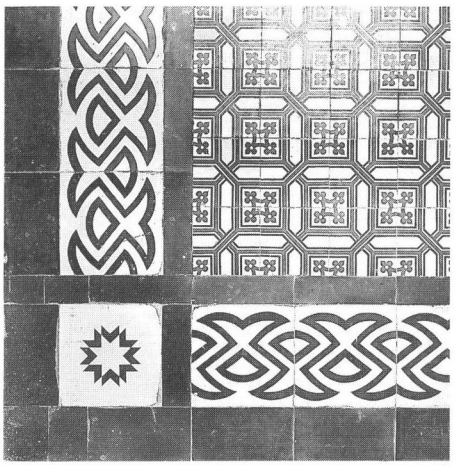
Kilmory Castle (No. 169)
A. view from SW
B. view from NW
C. detail of W entrance-archway



A



B



C

Kilmory Castle (No. 169)
A. staircase
B. anteroom
C. detail of tiled floor

E in the late-19th-century phase and, in recent alterations, was glazed at each end and converted to a reception-lobby. It was originally closed off at each end by a wooden portcullis, described by Sir John Orde as 'a perfect protection in this stormy climate',[6] but only the W one survives. The corner towers have moulded stringcourses, mullioned-and-transomed windows, and corbelled battlements, and similar parapets, with two-light windows, are found in the single bays linking them to the central block. The N tower has a four-light window on each floor while the octagonal W tower, measuring 10.7m over all, has two-light mullioned-and-transomed windows, with two-light dummy windows on the second floor. On the N side, beyond the one-bay ashlar return of the N tower, the building is faced with random white sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings, while its exposed E gable features an oculus at second-floor level.

The interior has been extensively reconstructed, but still retains some of the features described by Sir John Orde in 1844.[7] Several four-centred arched doorways and doors of polished oak survive. The former entrance-hall, situated between the entrance-way and the staircase, is now subdivided, but retains a unique floor of Minton tiles of about 1837, of 'Moorish' design in black on a yellow ground.[8*] It measures 7.2m from E to W by 5.9m and the tiles are 0.15m square, while the curvilinear border is 0.41m wide. The top-lit octagonal staircase-hall, situated immediately to the S, measures 5.3m across. Its open-well timber stair was described by its owner as 'much admired' and features detailing of Italian workmanship on balustrades and newels, notably grape and cartouche motifs on the balusters. The octagonal SW tower contains on each floor a single room measuring 8.9m across: a basement room with central octagonal pillar and radial ceiling-ribs; a ground-floor dining-room whose ceiling has radial decorated plaster ribs; and a first-floor drawing-room with wall-shafts carrying foliage capitals from which springs an elaborate vault with moulded ribs and central foliated pendant, and a Perpendicular-traceried N door. The Chinese Drawing-room, occupying the first floor of the W range, measures 17.2m by 7.9m and is now severely decorated, but it originally featured damask coverings and paper hangings 'manufactured expressly for us in China';[9] its ceiling is coved. The anteroom, situated between the two drawing-rooms and the staircase, is in Perpendicular style; its two-light W window is fronted by a traceried canopy and flanked by plaster relief tracery, while each of the other three walls has two four-centred archways with rectangular hood-moulds and traceried spandrels. The rib-vaulted ceiling springs from angle-corbels, including a female head similar to one used by Davis at Kilmartin Church (No. 69).

The late-19th-century alterations, built in Tudor style of cherry-cocked rubble with freestone dressings, transformed the house to its present U-form. The existing N block was extended on its E face and, to N and S of the rear courtyard, matching two-storeyed blocks with oriel windows at first-floor level were built on a N-S alignment. The S block, whose S gable-wall, with an elaborate oriel-window, terminates the S front of the house, bears the date 1863, while the N block incorporates an earlier single-storeyed building. To the E of these blocks were erected single-storeyed service annexes and, at the E end of the courtyard, a screen-wall with central ogival-parapeted archway and broach-spired NE and SE corner-towers. The driveway along the N side of the house, which linked it to the court of offices, probably assumed its present form at this stage, with a high retaining-wall to the N and spanned by a bridge and two archways, of which that to the W has a crenellated parapet.

COURT OF OFFICES. This square may incorporate part of the three-sided court of offices built on this site in 1816, but in its present form it dates mainly from the 1830s. It is built of rubble with freestone dressings, and is 1½ storeys in height. The NW entrance-front has a gabled four-centred archway flanked on each side by Venetian windows, and the SW front has a central archway and flanking shaped gables. Later single-storeyed buildings project on the SE.

170 Kilmun House

NS 165821 December 1988

This house stands on a terraced site at the foot of a steep wooded hillside, 130m from the NE shore of the Holy Loch



A. Kilmun House (No. 170); original block from S

and 120m NW of Kilmun parish church (No. 80). It comprises a rectangular block, probably of early 18th-century date, with a late 19th-century W extension in baronial style and a more recent addition at the rear.

The original building measures 16.3m from ESE to WNW by 7m over walls 0.85m thick at the sides and 1m thick at the gables, and comprises a basement and two upper floors. It is built of random rubble, now harl-pointed with snecked markings, and has sandstone quoins and dressings. The S front is of six bays, with the entrance-doorway in the third bay from the W, reached by a rebuilt stone stair and having a bolection-moulded surround and pediment, probably of late 19th-century date. The basement windows are round-arrised, with modern stanchions, but the windows of the upper floors have 35mm chamfered surrounds and sloped sills of 18th-century character. The fenestration of the N wall (part of which is obscured by the modern N wing) shows a remarkable variety of dressed stonework, some of which is likely to be in re-use. The two windows at the principal floor have original stanchions and round-arrised sandstone rybats, some with glazing-grooves and quirked to form 65mm half-rolls. The same mixture of plain and quirked rounded arrises is seen in the two upper windows, and in another at an intermediate level between the basement and principal floor, which perhaps lit a stair. The only opening in the E gable-wall is a small basement-window towards the S end, and the other gable is obscured by the Victorian extension. The cavetto eaves-course, crow-stepped gables and gable chimneystacks are of 19th-century date.

The interior of the house was entirely remodelled in the second half of the 19th century, and retains a panelled dining-room of that period. The only early feature to survive is a stone bolection-moulded fireplace within a 19th-century timber surround, in the W gable-wall at first-floor level.

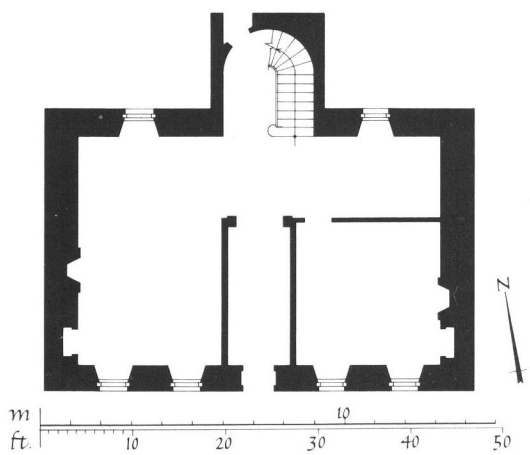
The estate of Kilmun, extending N from the Holy Loch to Glen Finnart, and including some land S of the Holy Loch, was acquired from the Campbell of Kilmun family at some time in the first half of the 18th century by the Campbells of Finab, a cadet line of the Breadalbane family. After Robert Campbell succeeded in 1778 to the Perthshire estate of Monzie, however, Kilmun House appears often to have been leased to tenants, including the Campbells of Ballochyle. Between 1863 and 1874 the estate and house were sold to the owner of the adjoining Benmore estate, who probably carried out the extensive refurbishment described above.[1*]

171 Knockdow House

NS 104706 November 1988

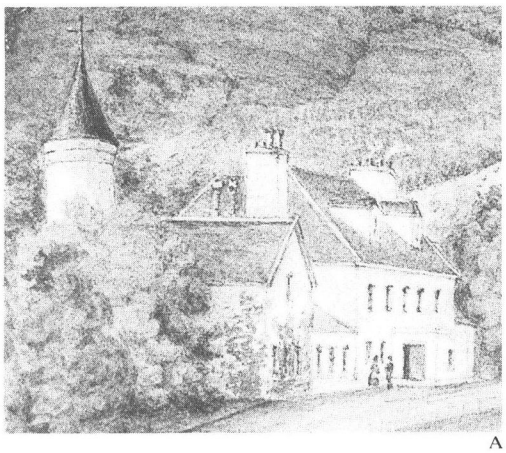
This mansion stands in wooded policies of 18th-century origin on the W bank of the Ardyne Burn, 1km from the E shore of the mouth of Loch Striven. The estate of Kilmichael was acquired in 1753 by Colin Lamont of (Old) Knockdow (NS 095743), and became the seat of the family until the death of Sir Norman Lamont of Knockdow in 1949, although the name Knockdow was not adopted for the mansion before the second quarter of the 19th century.[1]

The house comprises an L-plan of two-storeyed domestic ranges to S and E, with the re-entrant filled by service accommodation. The S range has an 18th-century centre, much added to and altered in the 19th century, while in 1919-21 the E range was extended, and the whole interior extensively remodelled, by the Edinburgh architect G Mackie Watson.[2*] His plans, and other drawings including estate-plans of 1817 and 1856, illustrate the original lay-out and development of the house.[3]



B. Knockdow House (No. 171); plan of original block (*after* Mackie Watson)

The original rectangular block with rear stair-tower, whose five-bay S front is preserved, was probably built shortly before 1765, when the Greenock mason John Menelaws was described as 'mason at Kirkmichael in Nether Coull (Cowal)'.[4] Measuring 14.2m by 9.5m with a rear projection at least 5.5m wide and 3.2m deep, it was very close in length to, although not so deep as, the house of 1769 by Menelaws at Ardpatrick (No. 152), whose facade is similar, but the stair arrangement was closer to that at Ardgour. As shown in 1817 the house was hip-roofed, with an extension of the stair-tower linking it to a modest parallel N range, and shortly thereafter identical bow-fronted side-wings, originally single-storeyed, were added against the end-walls.[5*] The W end of the S front was further extended about 1849-50[6] by the S gable of a two- 344A
storeyed library, with a conical-roofed circular stair-tower rising above its NW angle. In 1856 the house was shown with the side-wings running back to join an elongated N service-range, and despite later infilling and additions this pattern is still identifiable, while in 1884 the end-walls of the original



A



B

Knockdow House (No. 171)
A. view from SW, *c.* 1870
B. view from SE

house were raised to pitched gables, and the flanking wings heightened to two storeys.[7] Mackie Watson's work of 1919-21 included the extension of the E wing, whose remodelled facade was centred on a new principal entrance, while the N wall and stair of the original house were removed to make way for a domed and galleried inner hall.

The S front of the original house is rendered, with painted freestone dressings, while the side-bows and library are painted, with mock-ashlar incisions. The original block has rusticated quoins like those at Ardpatrick, and a base-course 0.3m high which is repeated on the wings; its moulded ashlar eaves-course is continued at the same level on the wings, but differs in profile and is probably original. However the advanced door- and window-surrounds, which have cornices at ground-floor level and moulded pediments on the upper floor, with a segmental pediment above the two-light central window, were probably remodelled in 1884.[8*] The windows in the bows of the heightened side-wings are tripartite, the lower ones presumably being of early 19th-century date. The angles of the roof are hipped above the wings, and the original block has three dormers, replacing the two shown on a pre-1884 watercolour. The tower at the NW angle of the library, 4m in diameter and 13m high, formerly had a conical roof, replaced by a crenellated parapet in or before 1919.

Watson extended the E front from 19.5m to 28m in length by adding a servants' hall with bedrooms above, which received a two-storeyed semi-octagonal window-bay symmetrical with a late 19th-century one in the E end-wall of the S range. Between these features there are five first-floor windows including a pedimented one in the advanced centrepiece, which is itself framed by rusticated pilasters carrying a segmental pediment with a Lamont armorial. The entrance-doorway is enclosed by a rusticated porte-cochère with round arches below open pediments on three sides.

The original block appears to have included two rooms on each side of a central hall, but scars on the walls of the front rooms show that, as at Ardpatrick, they were enlarged when a rear corridor was formed to connect the added wings, probably about 1820. The geometrical staircase rising anti-clockwise at the rear was swept away by Watson when the N wall of the corridor was replaced by a pillared screen opening into the domed inner hall, and only about 1.5m of the return of this wall was retained at each end. The only original features at this level are some fielded window-shutters and architraves, while in the SE room there is a pine-and-gesso chimneypiece of about 1800, with putti in the central tablet of the anthemion frieze. The arrangement on the first floor is similar, with two bedrooms separated by dressing-rooms, but at this level the corridor, which presumably dates from 1884, is narrower, and the bedrooms correspondingly larger. The entrance to the pillared gallery above the inner hall was set between two windows in the original N wall, and that to the W retains early shutters, as does the W bedroom, although the other window has been altered to a doorway.

The ceiling of the dining-room in the W wing, which has a panelled N wall reflecting the curve of the S bow, and that of the drawing-room in the S wing, were probably raised when the upper storeys were added in 1884. Their existing furnishings and plasterwork date partly from that period and mainly from the 1920s, while the W block of about 1849, used as a billiard-room before 1919, was then fitted up as a library with decorated plaster ceilings and timber columns and panelling in late 17th-century style. This work, with the inner hall and the new entrance-hall and scale-and-platt stair in the E range, uses mahogany and other timbers from the Lamont family plantation at Palmiste, Trinidad, and is of excellent quality.

Mackie Watson made considerable alterations to the internal layout of the service-quarters, with staff-bedrooms above, lying N of the S range, although the kitchen retained its position N of the original stair and new inner hall. These areas have been little altered since the 1920s, and preserve a good example of the domestic arrangements of the period.

COURT OF OFFICES. The estate-plan of 1817 shows a substantial building 80m N of the house and parallel to it, with smaller blocks close to its NE and NW angles and another range N of a courtyard. By 1856 the W range had been extended to the N, and the Ordnance Survey map of 1864-5 shows that the E side of the courtyard was also enclosed by a full range. The S range contained stables and a barn, with a forestair to a hayloft and bothy on the upper floor, and the W range included a coach-house, while the building to the N is a cottage. The early building at the S end of the E range includes a pigeon-loft entered from the S, and there are remains of archways linking the N angles of the S range to this building and its companion on the W.

LODGES. In 1817 the policies were bounded on the W by an avenue 180m from the house, whose S part formed the

beginning of the approach from the public road to the house, and a lodge at the roadside (NS 102702) is shown on the 1856 plan, as well as another on the W bank of the Ardyne Burn, 380m SSE of the house. By 1864-5, however, the policies had been extended a further 200m to the W, and the former lodge had been replaced by another at the SW end of the extended approach, 650m SW of the house. This and the SE lodge are single-storeyed hip-roofed buildings.

172 Lochgilphead Town

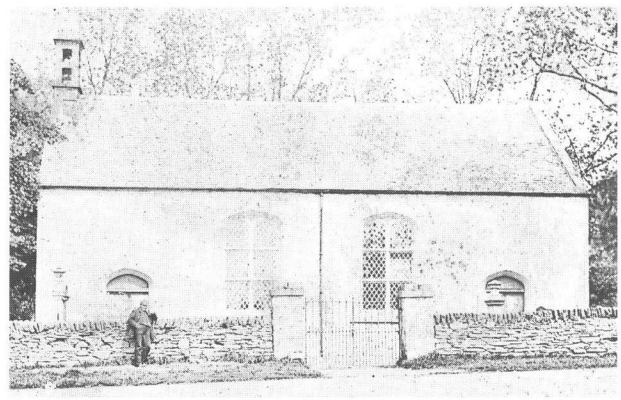
NR 8697, 8688 January 1987

In about 1750 Roy's Map showed a small settlement, perhaps a single house, at 'Masnacurr' on the N shore of Loch Gilp. Its position at the junction of the roads from Inveraray to Oban and Campbeltown as improved in the 1770s made it a favoured venue for the meetings of public bodies, and Langlands's map of 1801 shows extensive linear development along the road, on the lines of the present Lochnell and Poltalloch Streets. This village was developed by John MacNeill of Gigha on the lands of Druim, part of his Oakfield estate, and a smaller village was laid out to the SE by Peter Campbell of Kilmory, in the area of Cossack Street, Paterson Street and Whitegates Road, at the entrance to his estate (No. 169).[1*] Campbell also built a quay at the SW end of Paterson Street (NR 863876), but the upper 1.6km of Loch Gilp is above low-water mark and the main marine development in the area was MacNeill's village of Ardrishaig at the SE end of the Crinan Canal (No. 261). The population of Lochgilphead was 1025 in 1825, and it reached a peak of 1674 in 1861, two years after becoming a police burgh.[2]

From an early stage the town evolved in accordance with a numbered plan of sites, under strict conditions of feu or tack which controlled the height and appearance of buildings, and to this was attributed in 1845 the 'greatly improved' appearance of the town's houses.[3] The Inveraray-Campbeltown road, following the line of the shore, forms an angle which opens on the N through Colchester Square into Argyll Street, the main N-S axis of the town, some 300m in length. The Inveraray road is bounded to the S by an area reclaimed from Loch Gilp for markets and other public purposes. Back streets, later known as Lorne Street and Union Street, were laid out parallel to Poltalloch and Lochnell Streets and running respectively WNW and SE from Argyll Street. These formed the bases of two grid-developments, including alleys and other streets, which met in a wedge of garden ground behind the E frontage of Argyll Street.

The development of sites in Lochnell, Poltalloch and Argyll Streets, largely with two-storeyed houses, is recorded from 1811 onwards, while in 1815 a disposition of ground SW of the future Union Street specified the construction, on the street frontage, of 'a house of stone and lime and covered with slate . . . to consist of one storey and a half'. The development of the W side of Colchester Square began in 1824, and of the E side, most of it by David Crow, a local builder and architect, in 1841.[4] The prominent site facing the head of Argyll Street was occupied in 1828 by a Parliamentary Church of standard design,[5] which was replaced in 1885 by a church of Early English style with a gabled S front incorporating a steeple at the SW angle.

The town's industry was concentrated to the N, along the S bank of the Cuilarstich Burn, where various water-powered



A



B

Lochgilphead Town (No. 172)
A. parliamentary church, *c.* 1880
B. nos. 71-85 Argyll Street from NE

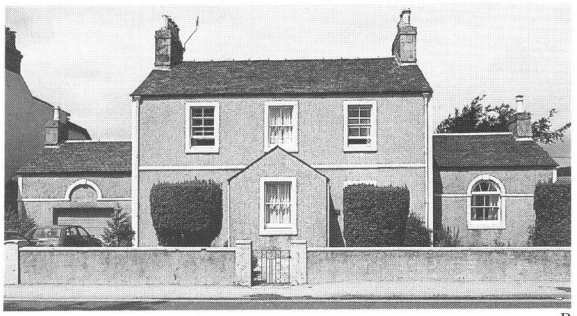
mills and a dye-house had been established by the 1820s. A two-storeyed building, probably of that period, survives in the present yard of D and J Carmichael, Ltd. Several public utilities were installed during the first half of the 19th century, largely at the expense of the proprietors: a piped water-supply from the mill-lade in 1807; a reservoir NE of the town, and side-drains in the streets, in 1831; and street-lighting, supplied by a gasworks in Union Street, in 1844-6.[6]

The following descriptions are arranged by streets. Descriptions are given elsewhere in this volume of the Baptist Church, Argyll Street (No. 86), Christ Church Episcopal Church (No. 17) and a cross at St Margaret's Roman Catholic Church (No. 96).

ARGYLL STREET. This street is largely composed of plain 19th-century blocks of two storeys and attic, with roughcast walls and painted offset margins. The least altered range, nos. 71-85, stands on the W side and comprises five tenements, measuring 46.3m N-S by 8.5m (excluding later annexes). The two S tenements are dated 1859, and the central one 1828, while the five-bayed N tenement has a symmetrical E facade surmounted by a central gable with oculus, and a rear stair-tower. Nos.2-8, on the E side of Argyll Street and immediately N of Colchester Square, comprise a pair of three-storeyed tenements with three-bay frontages, built in the first quarter of the 19th century. The S tenement, nos. 2-4, measures 12.3m N-S by 8.8m and retains original external features—painted snecked rubble on the W facade, roughcast to S and E, and painted offset margins to W and



A



B

Lochgilphead Town (No. 172)
A. nos. 5-11 Colchester Square from SE
B. Islay Lodge, Poltalloch Street, from S

S. The N tenement, nos. 6-8, was altered about 1935 by the insertion of recessed canted bay-windows in the outer bays and enlarged plate-glass windows at the centre.

COLCHESTER SQUARE. Nos.5-11, Colchester Square a plain two-storeyed classical block built in 1822, occupies most of the W side of the square. It is built of rendered rubble with imitation-ashlar patterning to front, and a pitched slated roof with overhanging eaves. The E facade is nine-bayed, with three Doric-pilastered doorways, first-floor sash-and-case windows with offset margins, and roll skewputs, the former dated 1822, at SE and NE angles.

Lochgilphead Post Office, an early-19th-century block occupying the E side of Colchester Square, is of two storeys and attic, and measures 31.2m N-S by 9.2m. Both the eleven-bayed W facade and the three-bayed S end-facade are of painted ashlar, with ground-floor Doric pilasters and modern windows, first-floor fenestration alternating between consoled architraves and moulded surrounds with lugged corners, and three mid-19th-century hip-roofed W dormers. There is a prominent cornice and eaves blocking-course, and a single modern ridge chimneystack.

OLD MANSE, MANSE BRAE. This house is situated at the NE edge of the town (NR 866872), 'pleasantly situated on a rising bank'[7] which falls to the SW. It was completed in 1828 as the manse for the Parliamentary church of the same date (*supra*). It was built to Telford's single-storeyed design, with advanced hip-roofed end-bays, but in the late 19th century the central part was heightened to two storeys, with gables and a stair-tower at the rear (E). The internal lay-out has been extensively altered, although some doors with fielded panels may be original.

PATERSON STREET. Nos.1-7, a two-storeyed terrace of four houses, stands on the SE side of Paterson Street opposite Kilmory Quay. It appears to correspond with the building shown on a block of feued ground in the Kilmory estate-plans of 1816, and fronted the new coastal line of the Inveraray road which had recently been diverted from the Kilmory policies. The terrace is built of roughcast rubble with offset freestone margins and dressings, and measures 32.8m from NE to SW by 6.9m, excluding rear annexes. On the principal NW front each house is two-bayed with the exception of the SW one, no. 7, which is of three bays with an added timber porch.

POLTALLOCH STREET. This street, running W from Colchester Square, is built up on its N side with a mixture of two-storeyed early and mid-19th-century blocks, generally of plain roughcast appearance, and later-19th-century three-storeyed tenements. The earliest of the two-storeyed blocks (numbered 1, Colchester Square) stands in the NW angle of Poltalloch Street and Colchester Square, and measures 12.2m by 8m. Its four-bayed S facade is rendered, with offset quoins and margins and roll-moulded SE skewputt. The E gable-wall is plainer in appearance, while an outside stair is situated to the N.

Islay Lodge. Of the villas at the W end of Poltalloch Street, this two-storeyed building of early 19th-century date is the most noteworthy. Constructed of rendered rubble, its principal S facade is three-bayed with a central porch and is flanked by single-bayed E and W wings, one storey in height.

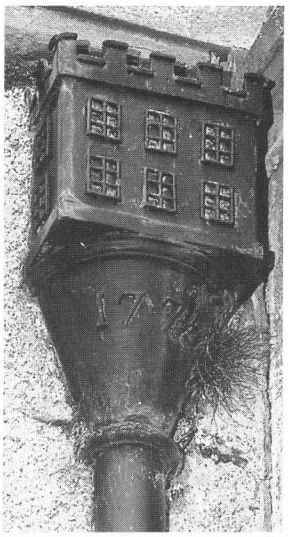


C. Lunga House (No. 173); view from S

173 Lunga House

NM 795064 June 1989

This substantial mansion is situated 450m SE of Bàgh an Tigh-Stòir, an inlet on the S approach to Loch Melfort. It owes its present baronial appearance to extensive 19th-century alterations, when concrete crow-steps and ornamental turrets were added to an earlier core, and the window-margins replaced. Formerly known as Daill, the house originally belonged to the Campbell of Craignish estate and was assessed for thirteen windows in 1748, when it was occupied by 'Lady Campbell', although this total was reduced to seven in 1770. In the late 18th century it was acquired by John MacDougall of Lunga, who took his designation from his island of that name situated 8.1 km to


A


B


C

Minard Castle (No. 174)
A. rainwater-head
B. view from W
C. view from S

the W, and this name came to be applied to the mainland property in the middle of the 19th century.[1]

The house is built on a NE-SW axis and the earliest portion appears to be the central block of the NW front, where a ground-floor return wall incorporates a lintelled doorway with a circular recessed gunloop to the W. This part of the building, which may be ascribed to the middle of the 17th century, appears to have belonged to a semi-fortified L-plan house with the main staircase situated in the re-entrant angle. The early entrance is now enclosed by a block on a NW axis, which is of mid-18th-century date. Both blocks of this L-plan are of two storeys with garrets. There are no significant early internal features.

ICE-HOUSE. Some 70m N of the house and facing N there is an 18th-century ice-house built of mortared rubble and finished with stucco. It measures 1.8m across within 0.75m walls, by 2.45m in depth, and has a barrel-vaulted roof rising to a maximum internal height of 2.85m.

174 Minard Castle

NR 972942 October 1986

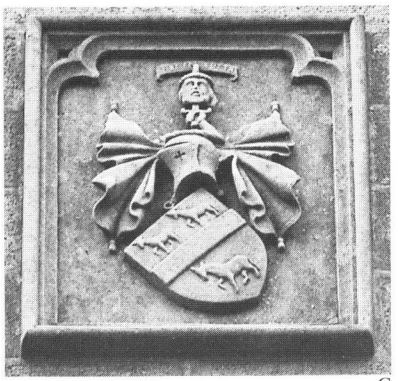
This castellated mansion stands on a low promontory S of Minard Bay, bounded on the E by Loch Fyne and on the W by steep wooded slopes. It incorporates a plain Georgian house built on a new site by Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy (1693-1790), a noted improving landlord who since about 1740 had been developing the policies, N and W of Minard Bay, associated with a house near the present Stable House (*infra*). The building bears the date 1775, but it was not assessed for window-tax until 1784.[1*] The estate was sold in 1842 to H W Askew, who immediately began extensive alterations and additions, completed in 1848, to the castellated designs of the Glasgow architect J T Rochead. It was owned by the Lloyd family from 1875 to 1938, and after a period of use as a hotel or guest-house it was extensively renovated in the 1970s by the present owner.[2*]

The original house, preserved at the rear of what is now a T-plan mansion, was a three-storeyed hip-roofed block almost exactly 18.3m (60 feet) square. The harled rear (NW) elevation and the fenestration of the upper levels of the three-bay side-walls indicate its character, the eaves-cornice and plain offset window-margins in grey-green sandstone being clearly distinguishable from the 19th-century alterations, which include label-moulds, mullioned-and-transomed windows, and a crenellated parapet. A rainwater-head towards the NW end of the NE side-wall bears the date 1775 and shows a house with sash-windows and crenellated wall-head. No original features are identifiable in the principal SE elevation, which is totally encased in later additions, but it appears not to have had an advanced centrepiece. The interior has been much altered, and it is not certain that all of the existing structural walls are original, but an inner hall leads to a central top-lit open-well stair whose treads have moulded nosings. The two rooms NE of the hall and stair, one of which is the present kitchen, and the billiard-room in the S angle, are covered by shallow segmental vaults, probably of 18th-century date. The wall aligned with the NW side of the stair forms a compartment measuring 16.5m from NE to SW by 5.3m at each level, but the existing partitions are secondary and it is not known whether the original lay-out included a gallery or saloon.

Rochead added a transverse front block of stugged ashlar masonry, 36m from NE to SW by 7.5m over all, which is two-storeyed to the NE of the central porte-cochère and three-storeyed to the SW. It has mullioned-and-transomed windows and crenellated parapets, and the SE front



A



C

Minard Castle (No. 174)
A. entrance-hall
B. principal staircase
C. shield on porte-cochère



B

terminates in slightly advanced rectangular towers, that at the S angle having a corbelled first-floor oriel-window at the SE and a two-storeyed bay at the side. A tower with corbelled parapet and tall octagonal E angle-turret rises above the stair-hall behind the porte-cochère, and a smaller tower lights the original stair. A rectangular tower was also added at the W angle of the original house, and a five-arched loggia links it to the S tower. To the NE of the front block there is a long single-storeyed gallery-range terminating in a two-storeyed turret which serves as a chapel. The centre of the gallery bears the armorial achievement of the present owner, and there is a series of armorial shields on the exterior of the porte-cochère.

Internally the principal Victorian additions include a suite of public rooms comprising ground-floor morning-room and dining-room to the NE and, to the SW, an oak staircase rising from a plaster-vaulted and arcaded entrance-hall to a large first-floor drawing-room at the S angle. A series of bedroom-partitions was removed in the 1970s from the NE gallery, but its original use is uncertain.

SUNDIAL. An octagonal baluster-shafted sundial, possibly of 18th-century origin but with a modern dial-plate, stands on the lawn SE of the house.

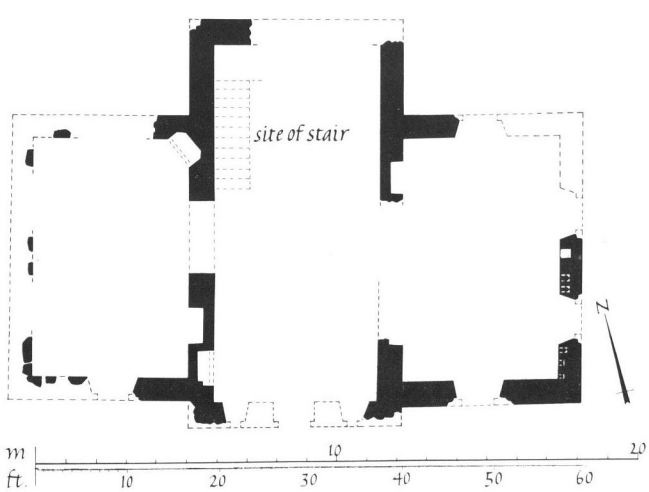
STABLE HOUSE. About 250m N of the house there is a two-storeyed hip-roofed quadrangle enclosing a cobbled courtyard. Renovated and converted for domestic purposes in recent decades, this early-19th-century group originally served as coach-house, stables and granary for the mansion.



Minard Castle (No. 174)
A. dining-room chimneypiece
B. drawing-room

The S frontage incorporates a central segmental-arched pend flanked by two arcaded window-bays, and there are blind arcades on the courtyard elevations. The masonry shell of a circular horse-mill adjoins the outer wall of the W range, which evidently served as a threshing-barn and granary. The irregular walled garden to the N existed before 1839, whereas those at the W side of the mansion were formed between that date and 1866.[3]

BRIDGE. A stone bearing the incised date 1722 has been built into the inner face of the E parapet of a bridge carrying the approach-avenue of Minard Castle over a burn 60m S of the A83 at NR 969952. The rubble-built bridge, whose arch has a span of 2m, has been widened at least twice from its original width of about 2.5m.



C. Old Poltalloch (No. 175); plan

DP042929

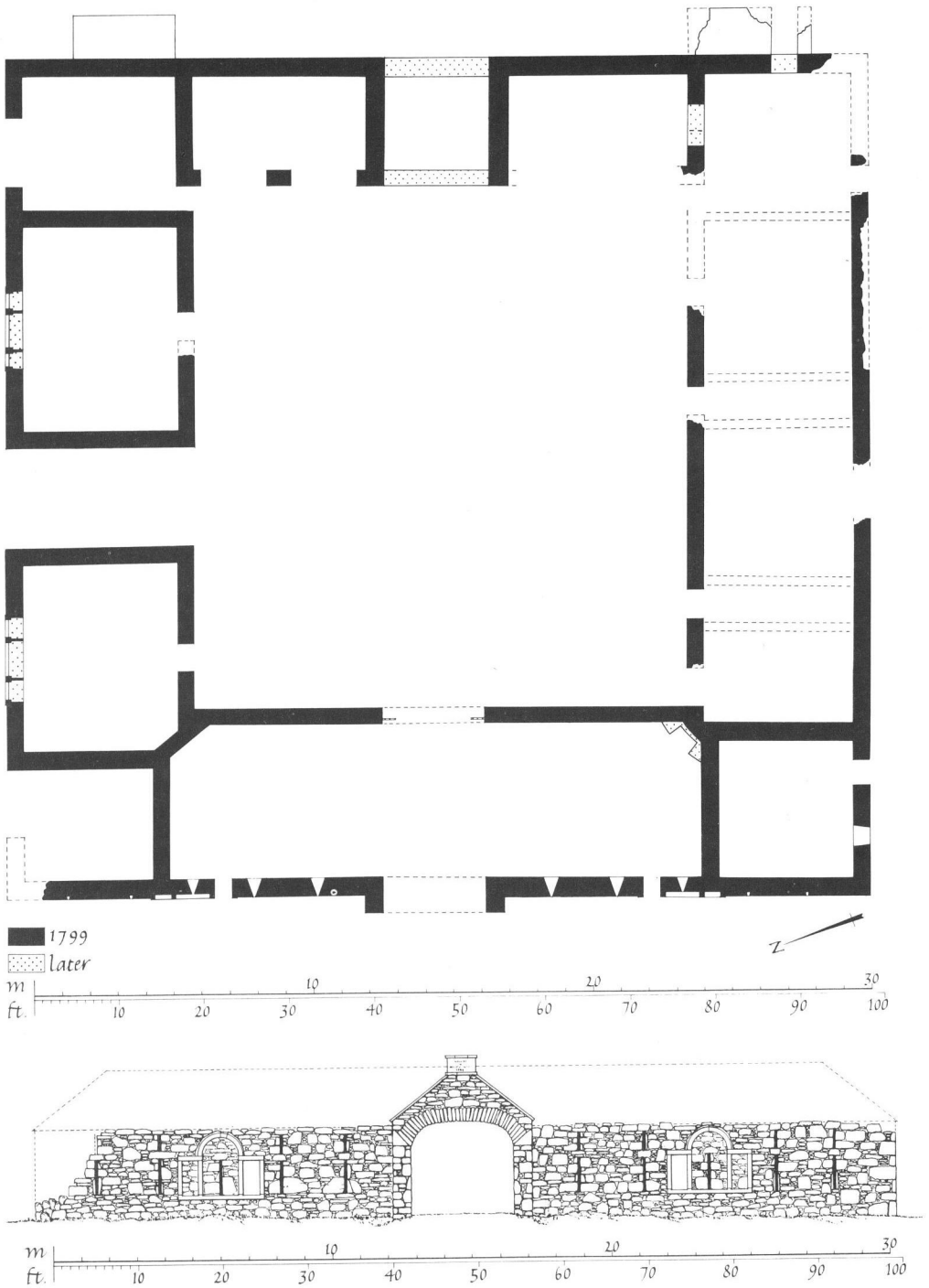
175 Old Poltalloch

NM 807010 October 1984

The ruin of this late 18th-century house stands within a forest plantation at an elevation of 30m OD, above the E shore of Loch Craignish. It lies N of its associated walled garden and farmstead, close to an old terraced track. The main block of the house has been laid out on a symmetrical tripartite plan facing SW and incorporating an advanced central block with narrower flanking wings. It measures 19m by 13.5m over walls 0.75m in average thickness. Much of the E wing rises to three main storeys above a partly sunk basement; parts of the central block survive to first-floor level, but the W wing is largely reduced to wall-foundations and masonry debris. The house was built of rubble masonry brought to courses in short lengths, and a fine-grained buff sandstone was used for plain offset margins, quoins and string-courses.[1*]

The main entrance-doorway has presumably been at the centre of the SW front. There are the remains of a fireplace on the W wall of the entrance-lobby and the raggle of a scale-and-platt stair which ascended in the NW corner of the central block. At the foot of the former stair a wide segmental arch opens into the W wing whose ground floor has had a lintelled fireplace in the NE angle, a cupboard at the end of the E wall, and a window in the S front wall. The walls of the E wing contain the joist-sockets of the timber floors, and set within the thickness of the E wall at the NE angle is a chute, possibly a latrine-vent. The basement of the E wing includes the remains of a large kitchen-fireplace.

There are vestiges of a stone-walled forecourt or garden to the S of the house, and a dyke runs NW to link with a three-unit cottage or pavilion aligned NE-SW. There is a corresponding NE pavilion which occupies a bankside position near the track and is now in a dangerous state of collapse. The rubble walling and dressed surrounds of both pavilions conform to those of the main block. The NW range has been single-storeyed with a loft over the central unit. There are two blind windows in the main (E) frontage, and three doorways give access to the individual units, some of which have been equipped with fireplaces. The N unit is self-contained, whilst the central and S units intercommunicate at ground- and first-floor levels.[2*]



Old Poltalloch (No. 175) plan and W elevation of steading

In low-lying ground between these two ranges and in line with the rear of the house is a small two-storeyed oblong building with a doorway in the E wall leading into a former latrine. It has a window on each floor and flight-apertures for birds at the upper level.

On the hillside below the access track and 50m S of the house there is a large walled garden covering an area of 0.41ha. There are lintelled gateways in the centre of the N and S walls and traces of a garden-building against the N end of the E wall.

FARM STEADING. This ruinous steading is set on a platform facing W over Loch Craignish and some 200m SSE of the house. The ranges of buildings, mainly of 1½ storeys, are grouped around four sides of a courtyard slightly more than 30m square. The rubble walling-materials are

similar to those used in the house, but the freestone dressings are of a different, red-coloured sandstone. The main W frontage has a central, slightly projecting and pedimented gateway, with a shouldered flat arch composed of slabbed voussoirs. An inscribed sandstone block at the apex of the pediment records that the building was erected by George Malcolm in 1799. Flanking the entrance are two tiers of ventilation-slits and dummy three-light Venetian windows. Access to the inner courtyard was also obtained through the N and E quarters, the latter subsequently blocked up and provided with stone nesting-boxes at the upper levels of the stone blocking. There are two segmental-arched cart-bays at the N end of the E range, and stone forestairs at each end of the same range gave access to the upper floor.

To the NW of the steading are the ruins of a three-bay single-storeyed cottage which retains evidence of cruck-slots in the S side-wall.[3*]



Point House, Loch Gair (No. 176); view from S

HISTORICAL NOTE

Poltalloch was the principal residence of the MacCallum or Malcolm family from the 16th century until the purchase of Duntrune Castle (No. 128) in 1796. However, the buildings described above were erected by George Malcolm, a younger brother of Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch, who held a lease of Poltalloch and the neighbouring township of Strone.[4*] In his observations on the estate, prepared in 1798, he declared his intention to perpetuate the memory of his ancestors by improving Poltalloch with new roads, enclosures and 'a regular set of Farm buildings on a small scale with a Cart & Coachhouse, a Small neat Mansion House and two outoffice houses at the extremity of the back square', as well as a garden wall of proper height.[5] Work was carried out on the garden wall, as well as the farm steading, in 1799, and in 1801 it was reported that existing buildings 'will be in a short time turned down by Mr George's new buildings'.[6*] However, George Malcolm's main energies thereafter were devoted to the family property in Jamaica, and it was believed in 1872 that the mansion, then ruinous, had never been completed.[7] At that period the steading and both outhouses were intact, but by 1900 only the W outhouse and the NW range of the steading retained their roofs.[8]

176 Point House, Loch Gair

NR 929900 October 1986

This small but conspicuous Gothick building stands on a rocky promontory at the W side of the mouth of Loch Gair, about 0.8km SE of Lochgair village. It is a two-storeyed pyramidal-roofed tower 5.6m square, to which a single-storeyed kitchen-lobby annexe has been attached on the NW. A detached single-storeyed outbuilding stands a short distance to the N, with a boat-landing beyond. The walls of the tower, about 0.75m in thickness, are of heavily-rendered random-rubble masonry and the roof is slated; the annexe has a weatherboarded NE entrance-front and is covered with a lean-to felt roof. The outbuilding, which now has a corrugated iron roof, was formerly thatched.

The landward (NE and NW) elevations of the tower are characterised by the use of arch-pointed blind recesses at first-floor level; on the NE elevation there is a large ground-floor arch of this form, and a small lintelled window has been formed within one of the upper-floor recesses. The windows in the SE and SW walls are lintelled openings with rubble surrounds. Plain square chimneystacks with slab drip-courses rise flush from all four angles of the building but the only functional stack is that at the S angle. The interior was inaccessible at the date of survey.

The building, also known as 'Catherine Castle', is probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date and may have served as an eyecatcher for Asknish House (No. 153). Along with the lean-to annexe, which was erected by the present owner's grandfather, it appears in the background to a view of Lochgair dated 1894.[1]

177 Poltalloch House

NR 814965 October 1981

The roofless shell of this large Jacobean-style mansion stands in extensive policies 2.3km NE of Duntrune Castle (No. 128), which it replaced as the seat of the Malcolm family of Poltalloch. It occupies a natural terrace bounded to the N and W by a wooded ridge, but enjoying a wide prospect over parkland to S and E. The house was built for Neill Malcolm between 1849 and 1853 to designs produced in the London office of William Burn, who himself staked out the proposed outline of the building in 1845.[1] This original plan was modified in extended discussions with the client, so that working-drawings were produced only in 1849. Advice on the setting of the house was given by the landscape-architect W A Nesfield, who designed the surrounding terrace-walls and parterre.[2*] The house, formerly known as Callton Mór, was dismantled in 1957.

From the first, the main house was designed on a U-plan round three sides of a courtyard, with the entrance-front to the E flanked on the N by an additional stable-court. The principal rooms occupied the S and W fronts, backed by a wide E-W corridor opening on the N to the stair. A private wing at the NW terminated in a conservatory, and the kitchen and laundry extended N from the courtyard, partly at basement level. A chapel wing at the SE was included in early versions of the plan, but a chapel of different design (No. 95) was subsequently built 200m to the E. *352-3*

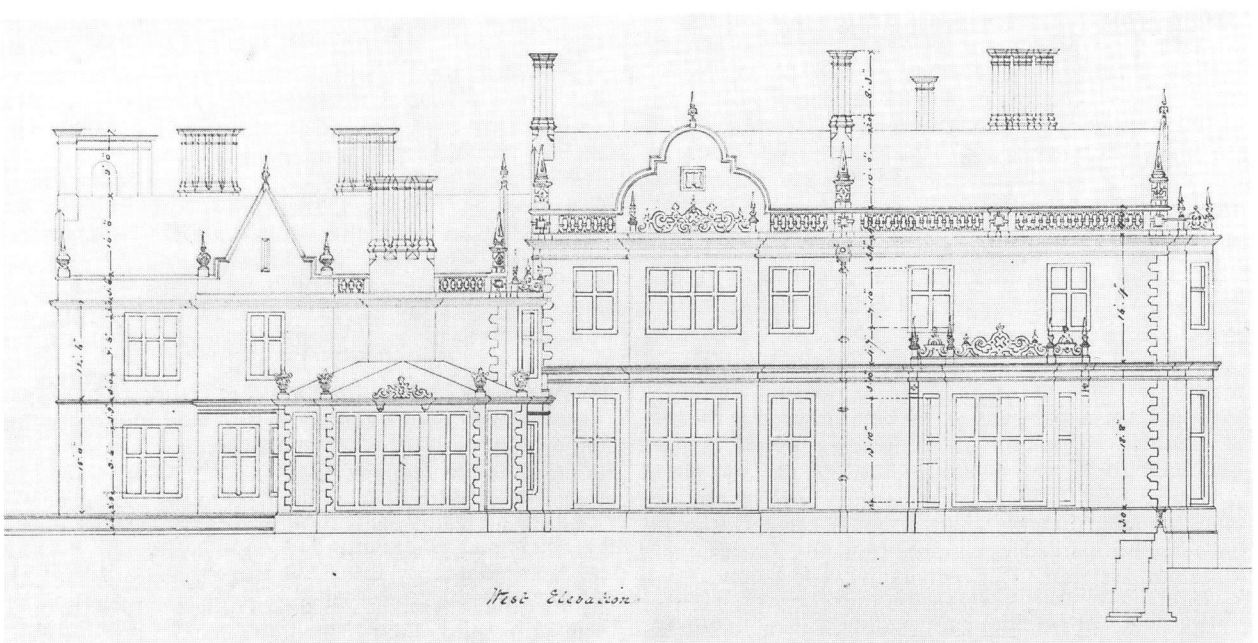
The external masonry is of white sandstone-ashlar, with internal facings of red brick, and the principal internal cross-walls are of random rubble with brick dressings. The roofs



A



B



C

Poltalloch House (No. 177)
A. view from SE, *c.* 1950
B. view from W, *c.* 1950
C. W elevation-drawing by Burn, 1849

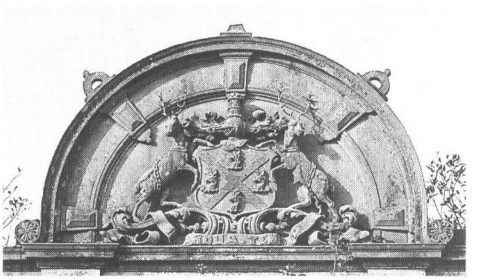

A

were slated except for that of the conservatory, which was glazed on light iron ceiling-ribs. The ceilings of a number of ground-floor rooms were reinforced with metal girders incorporating a curved truss, the largest example, 10.3m in length, spanning the E-W length of the staircase.

The exterior of the two-storeyed main block has elaborate Jacobean detailing, with shaped quoins in relief, two- and three-light mullion-and-transom windows, a pierced roof-balustrade with intermediate and angle-finials, and groups of octagonal chimneystacks. The asymmetrical E entrance-façade has a projecting entrance-tower which rises to a blind strapwork-decorated parapet carrying a semicircular panel with the armorial achievement of the Malcolm family supported by stags. The round-arched doorway is set between Tuscan columns and surmounted by a canted bay-window. A three-storeyed octagonal clock-tower, formerly with a lead-covered ogee-roof, is set in the re-entrant angle between this façade and the stable-court, and its shape is repeated in the two-storeyed SE angle-tower of the stables, whose seven-bay façade has a shaped gable with finials above the central entrance-arch, originally flanked by a series of round-headed dormers.

The principal apartments at each end of the 32m S front were provided with two-storeyed canted bay-windows whose flat roofs with strapwork parapets are backed by shaped gables bearing panels with the letter M in relief. Similar bays, the former one of rectangular plan, distinguished the drawing-room in the W façade and the boudoir in the private wing, whereas the library at the S end of the W front has a canted bay of only one storey. The single-storeyed conservatory W of the private wing has panelled quoins and mullion-and-transom windows resembling those of the main house, but its cornice was surmounted by classical urns. The three-storeyed rear elevations are plain except for their pedimented gables and dormers.

The interior of the house was formerly lavishly decorated with timber panelling, plaster cornices and strapwork ceilings, and stone and marble chimney-pieces. The most elaborate of the latter, with a massive stone armorial
354A overmantel in Jacobean style, was in the stair-hall opposite the massive timber stair which was lit by a six-light window containing armorial stained glass. Almost all of this ornament has been destroyed or dispersed, but the lay-out of the building is intact. The E porch and inner entrance-hall led into the axial corridor or stair-hall, having to the S the
354B breakfast-room, dining-room and SW library, and to the W the drawing-room. The first-floor accommodation above these rooms comprised four suites of bedroom and dressing-rooms. In the E arm, N of the entrance-hall, were the billiard-


B


C

Poltalloch House (No. 177)
A. view from E
B. armorial panel of entrance-tower
C. entrance-tower



A



B

Poltalloch House (No. 177)
A. stair-hall, *c.* 1950
B. library, *c.* 1950

room and gun-room, with servants' hall in the basement and bedrooms for male servants on the first floor. The ground-floor of the private wing contained family sitting-rooms and bedrooms, with direct access from the boudoir to the conservatory, and on the upper floor were the schoolroom and rooms for the young ladies of the family and their governess, and for maidservants. The housekeeper's room in the basement of this wing was conveniently placed for access to the kitchen.

Nesfield's layout for the surroundings of the house included a lozenge-pierced parapet round the S and E sides of the entrance-forecourt, which was continued S of the house to enclose the lawn and a slightly-sunk parterre S of the private wing. A large walled garden was subsequently created some 300m to the NE. An ornamental bridge with pierced parapet spanning the Kilmartin Burn was designed by Burn along with the E lodge (NR 825959) in 1854, and a mirror-image of the lodge was built at the N or Kilmartin gate (NR 823975) two years later. Both lodges are two-storeyed with large barge-boarded gables and canted ground-floor bay-windows, and are built of random rubble with freestone dressings and rectangular ashlar chimneystacks.

178 Stonefield Castle
NR 864717 July 1985

This large mansion in Scots Baronial style occupies a terraced site in wooded grounds on the W shore of Loch Fyne, 3km N of Tarbert. It was built between 1836 and 1840 for John Campbell of Stonefield to replace the former Barmore House, destroyed by fire in 1790.[1*] Latterly the house has been occupied as a hotel. The architect was W H Playfair, whose friend Lord Cockburn considered the house to be 'worthy of its author', while deploring the reported cost of £30,000, and both the client's and architect's sets of drawings

have been preserved, for the house and some of the estate-buildings.[2*] The latter include a U-plan block of stable offices some 250m to the SSW, and a S lodge ('Tarbert Lodge'), both of 1836, and an E lodge and steading, as well as a later laundry to the NNW, a vaulted coal-store at the quay in North Bay, and a crenellated dovecot tower.

The house was designed on an L-plan, with a principal block of two storeys and attic measuring 28.8m from NE to SW by 15m, abutted at the NE end by a NW wing of two storeys and attic which contained service-accommodation and further bedrooms. A single-storeyed U-plan court of offices, at basement level, projected further to the NW. During the 20th century, however, the main block was augmented by a single-storeyed dining-room at the E angle, and the service-wing by a five-bay extension to the NW, formed by heightening the existing offices. The external masonry is of tooled white sandstone ashlar with a random rubble core, and recent fire damage has shown that the main internal walls are of rubble, with original partition-walls of brick. The roofs, including two parallel roofs above the main block, are slated.

The irregular exterior of the main SW block has elaborate detailing in Scots Renaissance and Baronial style, with roll- 356
moulded or chamfered windows, corbelled turrets and crow-stepped or strapwork-panelled gables and dormers. The most profuse detail is found in the asymmetrical SW end-façade, where the principal entrance, placed near the left angle, has a double-roll-moulded doorway with strapwork-decorated



A

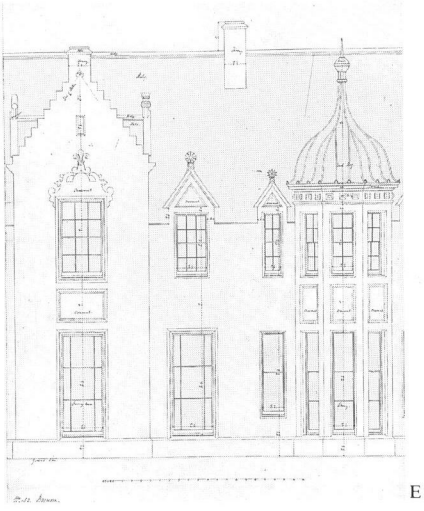
B

Stonefield Castle (No. 178)
A. aerial view from SE B. plan by Playfair, 1836


A


C


B


E


D

Stonefield Castle (No. 178)
A. view from S
B. detail of SW front
C, D. details of SE front
E. detail of SE elevation, 1836

keystone surmounted by a strapwork pediment with a monogram of the name CAMPBELL, and a square panel dated 1837 bearing a galley and the Campbell crest of a boar's head. It is approached by a balustraded stair with ball-finials and is flanked by tall conical-roofed corbelled turrets, that to the SE having a corbelled-out window with strapwork panel in its SE angle.

The nine-bay SE façade, almost symmetrical, features strapwork panels on the dormer gablets and between the ground- and first-floor windows. The polygonal central bay, lighting the ground-floor library, has a first-floor armorial panel with the mottoes NE OBLIVISCARIS ('Do not forget') and MEDIOCRIA FIRMA ('Strengthen the faint-hearted'), and was formerly capped by an ogival lead roof, now replaced by a pyramidal spire. Projecting rectangular bays with crowstepped gables and dormers at the sides mark the drawing-room and dining-room. The NW elevation is of plainer character, with some crowstepped gables and mullioned-and-transomed windows, and the NE end-wall was largely concealed by the service-wing. A tall square crenellated tower with mock-cannon drain-spouts rises above the principal stair at the N angle, and itself has an attached stair-turret at its E angle which was originally ogival-roofed. The NW service-wing is of five bays to NE and SW, with a recessed centre between crowstepped projections on the NE. It has sash-and-case windows at ground-floor and, on the SW, at basement level, and pedimented dormers.

The principal apartments are located on the ground floor, *355* with a sequence of porch and vestibule, hall or 'ante room' and stair along the NW side, and drawing-room, library and dining-room, all entered from the ante-room, along the SE front. The decoration is predominantly of 17th- and 18th-century style, with bolection-moulded door-surrounds, panelled window-shutters and geometrical or strapwork ribbed ceilings. The largest rooms are all of T-plan with deep window-bays. The ante-room has a timber chimneypiece in *357B* the SE spine-wall and another fireplace in the large NW bay, which is lit by two mullioned windows, and it opens into the



A



B

Stonefield Castle (No. 178)
A. stair-hall
B. ante-room
C. library



C

scale-and-platt principal staircase. This has stone treads with timber balustrade and pendent newels, and is lit by a double window on the NW, while the stair-hall has a panelled dado and ribbed ceiling. The drawing-room in the S angle has a Rococo chimneypiece of brown veined marble, with mirror above, and an octagonal-patterned ceiling. It opens, through a wide opening with sliding doors, into the library, which has original recessed bookcases with strapwork pediments and a bolection-moulded chimneypiece of yellow veined marble. The dining-room in the E angle, originally wallpapered, has later oak panelling with modillioned cornices, and an octagonal-patterned ceiling.

The first floor of the main block contained three suites of bedrooms with attached dressing-rooms, and three other bedrooms, but some of these rooms, which flanked an axial corridor, have been subdivided. Their decoration was modest but included bolection-moulded doorways and moulded plaster cornices. A stone stair at this level in the service-wing adjoining the NE wall of the stair-tower led to an oval newel-stair in the upper part of the turret at its N angle, while the first floor of the turret contained a vaulted strong-room. The newel-stair gave access to the attic-space and to two floors of servants' rooms in the stair-tower.

The NW service-wing has an axial corridor at each level, flanked originally in the basement by service-rooms including the kitchen and servants' hall, and cellars both for wine and for 'wine in cask' adjoining the stone back-stairs. At principal-floor level a door from the dining-room led to the serving-room and adjacent butler's pantry, and the other rooms included the laundry and a 'business room' with panelled dado and bookcases, which had convenient access to the main block and to an external door. The upper floor, communicating with the bedroom floor of the main block, contained five bedrooms, one with attached dressing-room, which were occupied by the Campbell family.[3*] Some of the rooms on the lower floors retain original chimneypieces and cornices.

179 Strachur House

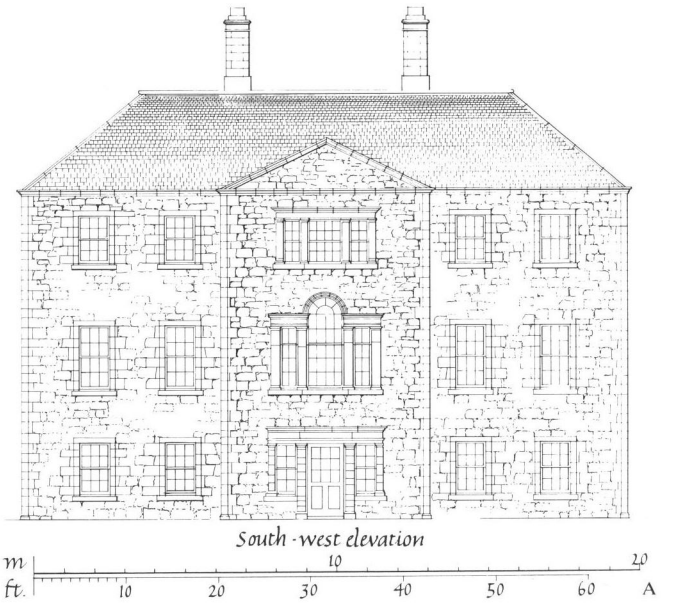
NN 091016 July 1987

This late 18th-century mansion stands in wooded policies 250m from the E shore of Loch Fyne and 500m W of Strachur village, which was formerly known as Clachan. A substantial court of offices of the same period, 60m S of the house, is separated from it by a small stream spanned by an ornamental bridge, and another 18th-century bridge 270m to the NE carries an estate-road across the Eas Dubh. The existing garden E of the house was laid out early in the present century, replacing an extensive shrubbery, but there is a large walled garden 300m to the ENE. The original entrance was from the NW, by an arched gateway with an entrance-lodge and along an avenue which preserves some of its original trees. A small ornamental lake fed from the Eas Dubh lies 250m N of the house.

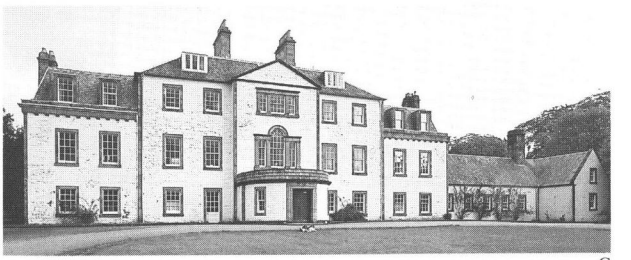
The house was built by General John Campbell of Strachur to replace an earlier residence near Succothmore,[1*] and was at first called Strachur Park. Work is said to have begun about 1772, and a bond was signed at Strachur Park in 1774, but the existing house appears to date from the 1780s and was first assessed for window tax in 1785.[2] A rise in the assessment in 1788, from 35 to 42 windows, may indicate the completion of one or both of the flanking wings.

Following the death of General Campbell's widow some time after 1825, the house was let to a series of tenants including, from about 1838 to about 1862, John Murray, Lord Advocate and later a Lord of Session, and his wife, a celebrated hostess.[3] The estate was sold in 1897, and some years later was bought by Lady George Campbell, widow of a son of the 8th Duke of Argyll, who carried out several alterations to the building, including the mansard roofs of the wings.[4]

The main block of the house measures 19.7m by 10.7m and its principal or SW façade has an advanced centrepiece 6.7m wide, while the NE front has a central bow of the same width, projecting 3.6m. A single-storeyed round-ended entrance-porch of early 20th-century date replaced the square classical porch, probably of the early 19th century, shown in early photographs. This block is three-storeyed and has a hipped roof which carries two chimneystacks. The two-storeyed flanking wings are of the same width as the main block, and each extends 7m. A further single-storeyed wing, which continues to the SE and includes service-accommodation, is of early 20th-century date. The masonry is of rubble, painted on the SW front and harled elsewhere, and a yellow-grey sandstone was used for the quoins, openings and a moulded eaves-cornice. Much of the dressed stone bears distinctive tooling, which differentiates original work from later alterations.



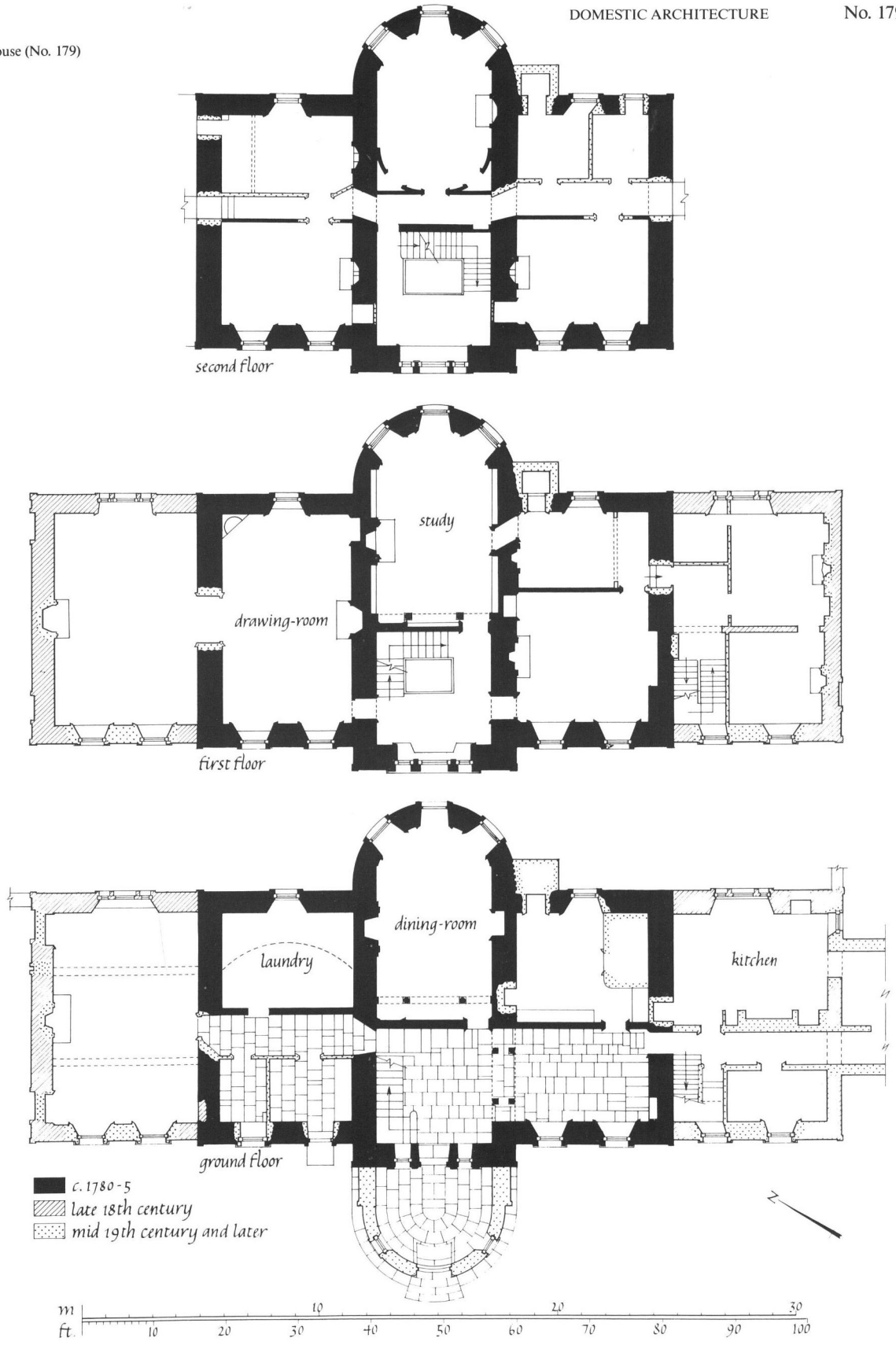

B


C

Strachur House (No. 179)
A. SW elevation
B. view from W, *c.* 1870
C. view from SW

The SW façade is of five bays, the advanced central bay having a pediment with a moulded surround, and the first floor is treated as a *piano nobile* with taller windows. Within the porch the entrance-doorway and narrow flanking lights are framed by pilasters with moulded bases and capitals 360B

Strachur House (No. 179)
plans





A



B

Strachur House (No. 179)
A. view from NE
B. entrance-doorway

carrying an entablature and cornice. At first- and second-floor levels there are respectively a Palladian window and a three-light window with a straight lintel, both having moulded bases, capitals and cornices. The windows in the side-bays have plain sandstone surrounds with projecting sills, but in the ground-floor opening NW of the porch the sill was lowered to form a service-door, probably in the early 20th century.

The central bow of the NE front has three openings at each level, and the side-bays only one. At ground-floor level, the central opening is a doorway, and the two flanking windows have frames which extend to the ground, with recessed panels below the openings. The tall windows of the floor above have ovolo-moulded architraves, and all of these openings are of a red sandstone not found elsewhere in the building; however, the tooling corresponds to that of the original masonry. A small inserted second-floor window, and a tower for a service-lift in the SE re-entrant, are both of early 20th-century date. The eaves-cornice of the SW front is continued along the side-walls and the side-bays of the NE front, but on the bow it is replaced by a crenellated parapet carried on an arched corbel-course, probably an original feature.[5*]

In the SW front of each wing there was originally a single central window at each level, corresponding in size to those of the main block, but these were replaced in the early 20th century by pairs of windows. In the NE front there was a straight-headed three-light window at each level, but those of the ground floor have been altered externally to simulate Palladian windows. The NW side-wall has two blocked ground-floor doorways and two windows above, now also blocked. Crenellated parapets like that of the NE bow were removed from the SW front to make way for the mansard roofs with their tall dormers, but their supporting multiple-roll corbels remain, as do the parapets themselves at the NE and on the NW side-wall.

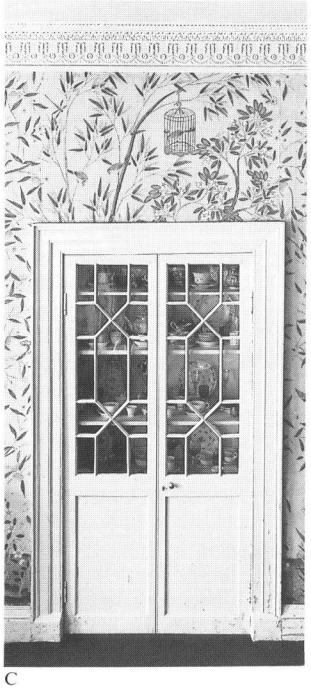
The entrance-doorway opens directly into the stone-
36/A slabbed stair-hall, from which a scale-and-platt stair with a rectangular well rises to attic-level; it has moulded sandstone treads and curved iron balusters of square section carrying a mahogany hand-rail. The ceiling-cornice at each landing is of enriched modillioned type, and a foliated cornice runs along the underside of the stairs. The stair-hall opens to an inner hall in the SE division of the house, through a screen formed by two pairs of timber columns with plaster capitals. The screen, and the compartmented ceiling of the inner hall, are probably of early 20th-century date, although they incorporate ornamental motifs found elsewhere in the house.

The dining-room, which occupies the central bow, is *36*/B entered from the stair-hall by a door opening into the SE end of a shallow screened area. This has two freestanding timber columns with moulded bases and leaf-ornamented capitals, and terminates in corresponding respond-pilasters. A second, dummy, door occupies the NW end of the screened area, whose panelled ceiling is 0.27m lower than that of the main room, allowing the plaster frieze to return above it. A timber-and-gesso chimneypiece in the NW wall has jambs with thin paired fluted columns and a lintel incorporating

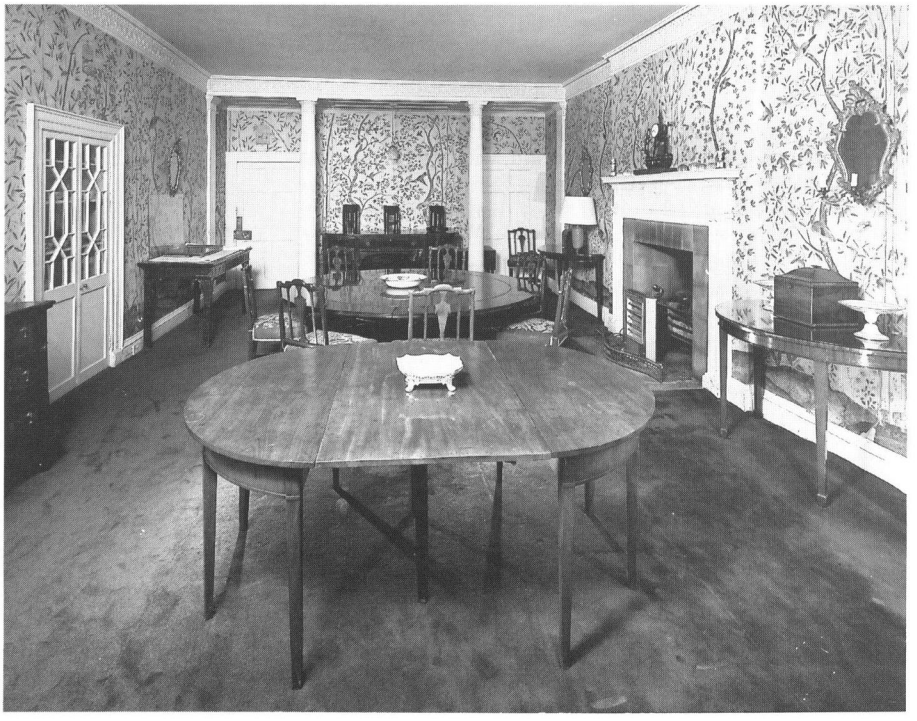


A

Strachur House (No. 179)
A. stair-hall
B. dining-room
C. china-cabinet in dining-room



C



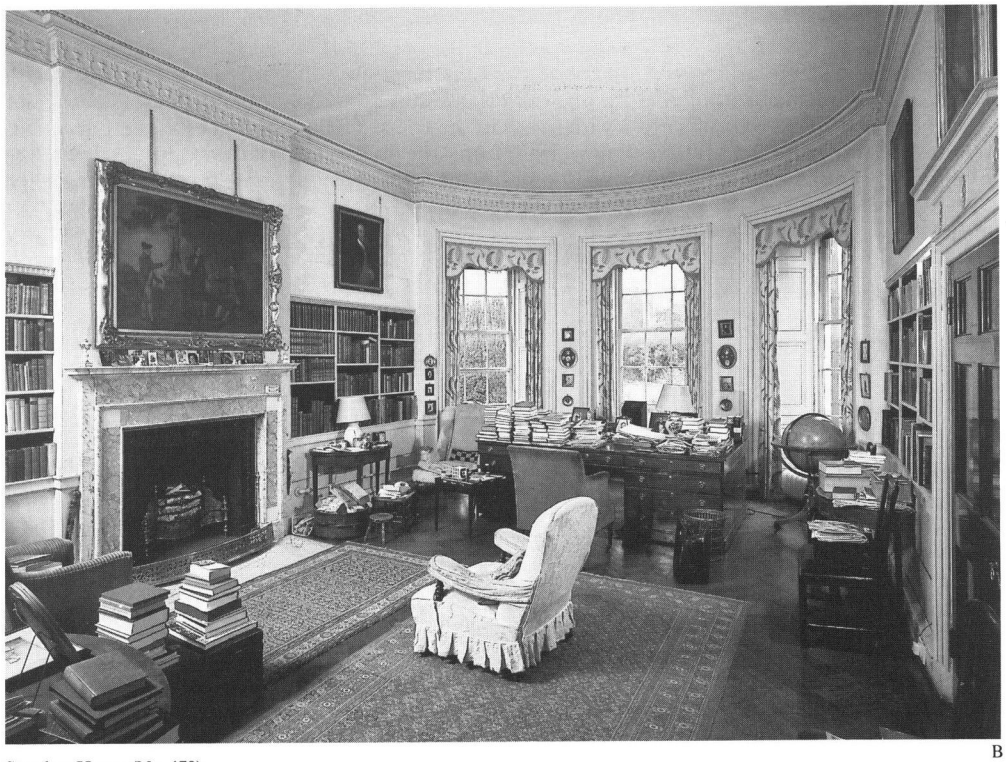
B

oval medallions and floral swags. Opposite in the SE wall is a china-cabinet with fretwork glazing-bars of 'Chinese' style in the upper half. The room narrows slightly at the entrance to the bow, which contains three identical embrasures with moulded architraves and shuttered ingoes; the plaster frieze, incorporating swags, paterae and pendent ovals, returns round the bow. The ceiling is plain, but the walls are covered with a hand-painted Chinese wallpaper of 18th-century type, showing flowering shrubs, butterflies, birds and cages. The doors here, as throughout the house, are of six-panelled design.

The side-divisions of the main block now contain service-



A



B

Strachur House (No. 179)
A. first-floor stair-landing
B. study



Strachur House (No. 179)
screen in study

rooms, including a laundry roofed with a shallow barrel-vault, probably of early 19th-century date, in the NW division. The SE flanking wing contains the kitchen and a corridor to the adjoining service-wing, but the NW wing was converted into a sitting-room in the early 20th century, when its internal partitions were removed.

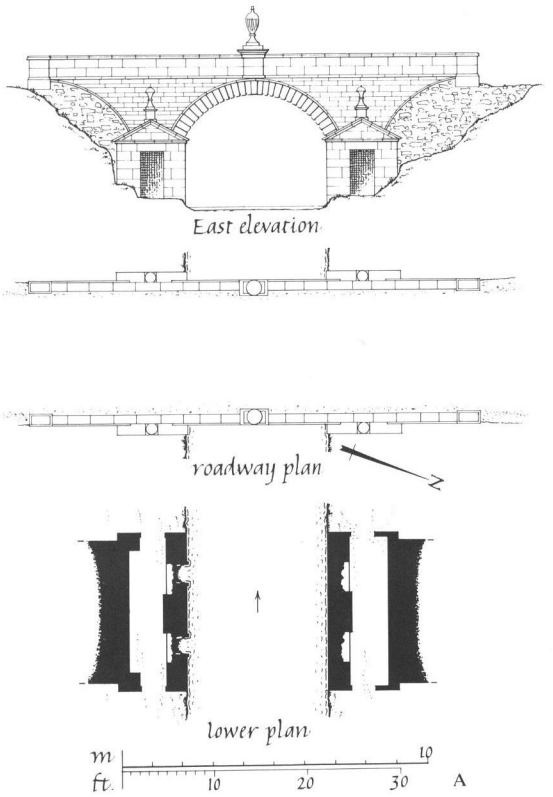
The stair rises at first-floor level to wide landings on SE and SW, with a door at the stair-head into the study, and deep panelled ingoes from the SW landing to the adjacent rooms; the doors at this level are of mahogany. The study, described in 1792 as 'a drawing-room, having 3 large windows',[6] corresponds in layout to the dining-room below, but the screened area is shallower, the columns being taller and with pronounced entasis. The columns and respond-pilasters have acanthus capitals, and the ceiling of the screen is panelled with central paterae. The entrance-door and its matching dummy door, and a doorway at the centre of the SE wall, all have moulded architraves with fluted friezes incorporating oval medallions, and the entrance-door has foliage enrichment in the moulded surrounds of its panels. The chimneypiece in the NW wall has jambs, lintel and frieze of yellow veined marble and a cornice of white and grey marble, with an inner metal surround decorated with swags and paterae. This fireplace may be of early 20th-century date, as are the fitted bookcases. The frieze of the plaster ceiling-cornice contains urns and acanthus-ornament.

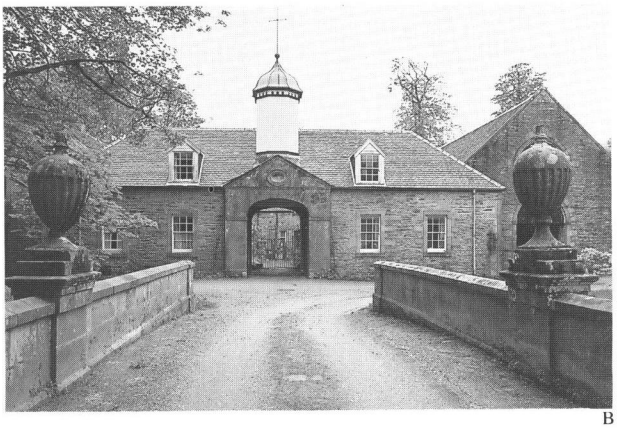
The present drawing-room occupies the entire NW division of the original house, and is lit by windows to SW and NE. A cupboard-door at the NE end of the SE wall matches the entrance-door, and the central fireplace has a surround of white and grey marble, with a projecting tablet in the entablature. A double door in the NW wall gives access to a large sitting-room in the flanking wing, formed and furnished early in the 20th century. The SE division now contains a bedroom, at the front, and a bathroom behind, which is connected to the study by an oblique mural passage. In the SE wall of the bedroom there is an elliptical-arched recess for the head of the bed, which is probably not original, and in the opposite wall there is a chimneypiece of grey marble with pilastered frieze. The adjacent bathroom contains an altered fireplace, and an elliptical-arched recess which is probably modern; the original function of the room is uncertain. A door connects it with the SE wing, which has been extensively remodelled.

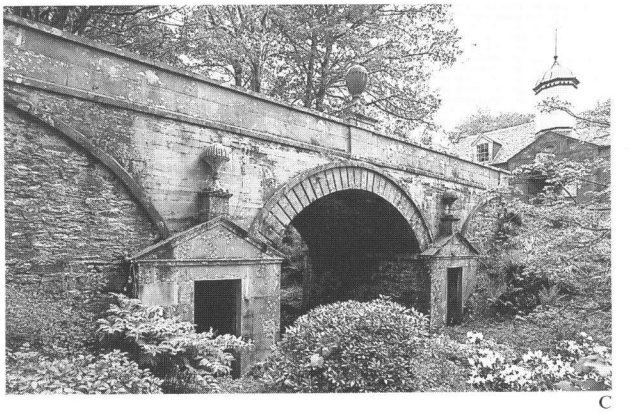
At second-floor level two doors originally led from the SW landing into the adjacent bedrooms, but the openings have been blocked and their ingoes are preserved as cupboards. A narrow landing gives access through a lobby to an oval bedroom above the study, with curved panelling enclosing cupboards at the inner end. This room has a fireplace with a plain sandstone surround and Carron grate, and a cornice with swags in the frieze. Oblique passages in the spine-walls now lead from the lobby to axial corridors serving the bedrooms in the side-divisions, and the mansards in the wings beyond. Before the creation of these corridors, and the further subdivision of the SE area, all four bedrooms were of equal size, and three rooms retain sandstone fireplace-surrounds wrought with 25mm chamfers and having Carron grates in Adam style which are probably not original. The NE room is spanned at one end by an elliptical timber arch forming a bed-recess, which is probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date.

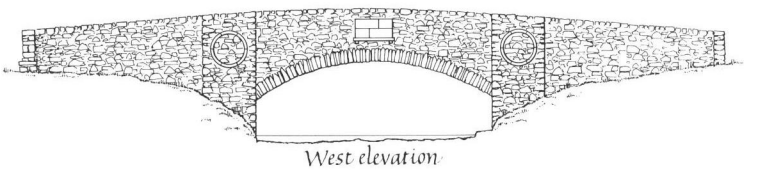
The stair continues to the garret, where a landing encloses the stair-well on three sides. The rooms are lit by dormers of early 20th-century date and have fireplaces of the same period. A bell-board in the lobby in the SE division, which is separated from the landing by a door, indicates that these rooms were then occupied by servants.

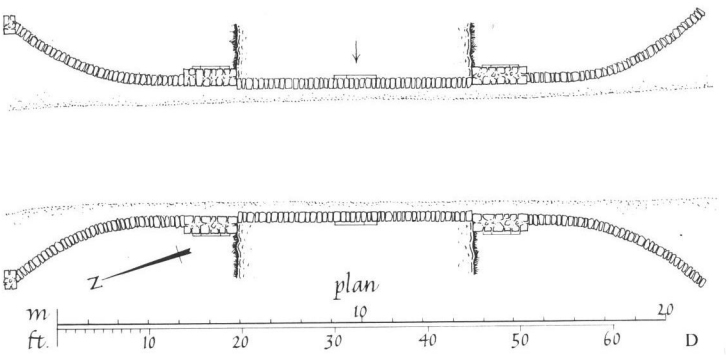
COURT OF OFFICES. The 'very complete court of offices, which, perhaps, exceed the proportion they should bear to the house',[7] comprises four ranges round a rectangular courtyard, measuring 36.5m from NE to SW by 29.3m over all. The NW range, facing the ornamental bridge, and the NE range, both have advanced centrepieces with elliptical arches and moulded pediments. The former, which has a central pend dividing two cottages, has a small oval window in the pediment, which is surmounted by an octagonal timber




B


C



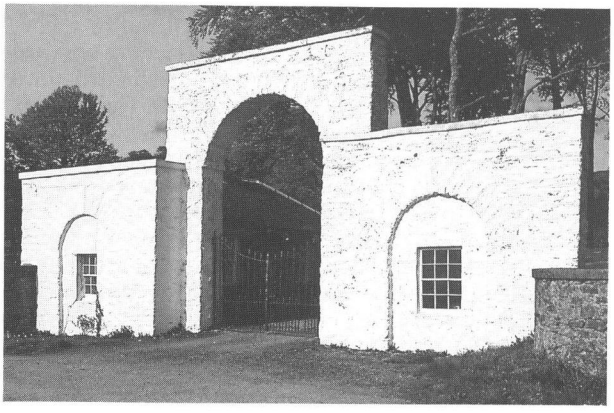


dovecot. The NE range, with a circular window breaking the lower frame of the pediment, contains stables and an upper hayloft reached by forestairs at the gable-walls. The SW range, formerly a coach-house and now a garage, has a central large round-arched opening in each wall, while the SE range of cottages has been much altered. An L-shaped block to the E, probably of late 18th-century date, includes barns and a cart-shed, and a square tackroom of mid-19th-century date stands in the yard enclosed by this block and the stable-range.

ORNAMENTAL BRIDGE. This bridge, situated immediately N of the court of offices, has a roadway 15m in length and 4.2m in width within 0.3m parapets surmounted by central pedestalled urns. An arch 4.6m in span springs, about 2.2m above normal water-level, from the roofs of pedimented aedicules incorporating plain doorways and surmounted by small urns on tall pedestals. The square hood-mould enclosing the rusticated voussoirs of the arch is repeated in blind half-arches in the abutments. The arch, aedicules and parapet are built of pink sandstone ashlar, while thinly-coursed chlorite-schist ashlar fills the spandrels of the main arch, and the masonry within the half-arches is of rubble, probably originally harled. This colour contrast may be inspired by Mylne's Aray Bridge (No. 255), while the pairs of aedicules linked by vaulted passages are found also in John Adam's Garden Bridge (No. 267). In this case, each passage has two arched recesses, now blocked, in the outer wall; these appear to have been privies discharging into the stream, and an arched outlet is visible in the S abutment.

Strachur House (No. 179)
A. ornamental bridge
B. ornamental bridge and court of offices from NW
C. ornamental bridge from E
D. 'Betty Jenkins's Bridge'

BRIDGE. This bridge, locally known as 'Betty Jenkins's Bridge', spans the Eas Dubh by a segmental arch 7.8m in span and has a roadway 4m wide within 0.4m parapets. Its overall length, including the curved approaches, is about 24m. The masonry is of rubble except for the square mouldings of red sandstone forming a circle 1.25m in diameter on each of the 1.8m wide abutment-piers. On each side, above the crown of the arch, there is an uninscribed sandstone tablet with a base-course carried on two moulded corbels.



A. Strachur House (No. 179); gateway

GATEWAY. This gateway at the NW end of the original main avenue is of whitewashed rubble and incorporates a tall round-headed arch, 3.35m wide, with a flat slab-coping above. It is recessed between lower walls with arches 1.9m wide, now infilled. The N arch now incorporates a window serving a lodge which is probably of 19th-century date, but there are no remains of a S lodge which was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1866. The proportions of the gateway resemble those of the arches shown on some of Mylne's 1783 drawings for the Dubh Loch Bridge (No. 263), and he may have advised on its design.



B. Old Inn, Strachur (No. 180), from NW

180 Old Inn, Strachur

NN 095015 September 1988

The 'excellent inn', built for General John Campbell shortly before 1790,[1] stands at the roadside opposite Strachur Church (No. 101) at the NW end of Clachan village street. At about the end of the 19th century it was divided into two flats, the upper of which was occupied as the police station until about 1960; both flats are now private residences.

The building is of whitewashed rubble and comprises an L-shaped block of two storeys, having a semicircular projection 5.1m wide on the NW front. This bow was probably originally set centrally, but the NE gable of this wing was truncated obliquely for road-widening in the 19th century.[2*] The SW wing is 14.6m long and the NW one 11m, both being 6.8m wide. The entrance to the lower floor is in the NE side of the bow and that to the upper floor is in the NE re-entrant, where the road-level is high above the adjoining garden. The disposition and size of windows is irregular. The two-storeyed NW bow is surmounted by a rectangular addition, supported by corbels at the oversailing angles, which has a circular window in the gable. Internally the building has been much altered, but a large kitchen remains in the SW half of the lower storey of the NW wing.

Immediately NW of the churchyard there is a rubble-built range containing a coach-house and a stable with hayloft above. This has always been associated with the inn, and is shown on a plan of 1804.[3] The W range of the joiner's yard SE of the churchyard was used as a farm-steading attached to the inn in the 19th century,[4] and appears to be of that period.



C. Stronmagachan House (No. 181) from E

181 Stronmagachan House

NN 082141 August 1988

This house is situated on the W side of Glen Aray at an elevation of about 120m OD. It was built for the Inveraray lawyer Duncan Campbell (later 'of Ross') who in 1781 was granted a tack of the township by the Argyll estate on condition that he built a farmhouse measuring 40 feet by 24 feet (12.2m by 7.3m) over walls, and erected new head- and march-dykes. In the same year an estimate for the house was furnished by John Tavish, the cost of £93 10s to be shared by the tacksman and the estate. Campbell, who referred to the house as his 'Country Villa', stated when he surrendered his tack in 1796 that he had converted the farmhouse built by the previous tacksman, Dr John Duncanson, into 'a kitchen and lardner', and greatly increased the number of farm buildings.[1] Further work was carried out by his successor,

John Campbell, who claimed in 1807 to have spent '£60 to £70 in building and finishing the slated backhouse'.[2] From about 1810 to 1850 the house was occupied by successive ministers of Glenaray parish.

365C The original house, which appears to have been single-storeyed, measured 12.25m from N to S by 7.5m, almost exactly the dimensions specified in Campbell's tack of 1781, but it was extended a further 6m to the S and heightened by a storey in the second half of the 19th century. The E front was of three bays with an advanced centrepiece containing a round-arrised doorway flanked by blind recesses, and with round-headed windows in the side bays. The heightened centrepiece now rises to a gable, and it is not evident whether there was an original pediment. The interior was divided by flue-bearing walls on each side of a central hall, and the arrangement of fireplaces indicates that there was only one room in each division, with the corridor on the W perhaps being an original feature. The hall had quadrants of panelling, now removed, flanking the entrance-doorway, but no early features remain except for some six-panelled doors.

The two-storeyed block is now of L-plan, with the principal entrance in the SW re-entrant leading to an added lobby, stair and kitchen. Doors lead from the lobby to the corridor of the original house and also to a single-storeyed E-W rear wing, which contains a drawing-room with a tripartite S window, a pilastered recess in the W wall and swags in the plaster frieze above the recess. The lobby itself has a plaster ceiling with a central foliated roundel surrounded by swags of similar character, and it is probable that all of this work belonged to the 'backhouse' erected by John Campbell about 1800.[3*]

Duncan Campbell claimed in 1796 that he had increased the number of farm-buildings to eight, comprising twenty-nine couples in all, but the core of the existing steading, situated 50m SW of the house, appears to be of early 19th-century date. It comprises a two-storeyed rectangular block with central archway and short hip-roofed return wings, enclosing a cobbled yard.

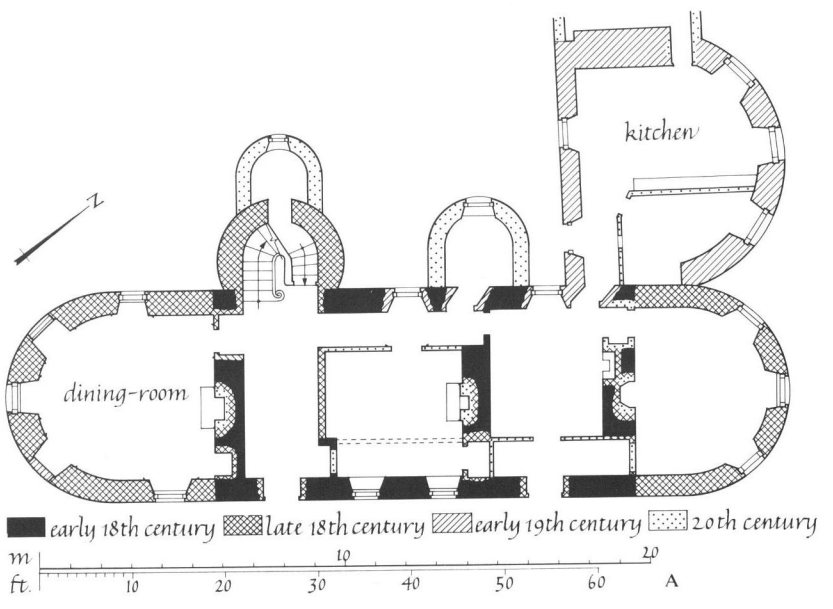
182 Taynish House

NR 725831 August 1984

This small mansion is situated towards the SW end of the Taynish peninsula, equidistant some 250m from the E shore of the Linne Mhuirich and the W shore of the inlet of Loch Sween formed by Taynish Island. From the 15th to the 18th century Taynish was the seat of a branch of the MacNeill family, and the core of the existing building is a laird's house, probably built in the first half of the 18th century. This is represented in schematic form on Stephen MacDougall's 1747 map of the Taynish estate[1] as a two-storeyed building of five bays. This house was extended at each end by a bow, probably some time after 1780 when the estate was acquired by Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill,[2*] and it remained in the possession of the same family until 1929. The building was repaired following damage by fire in 1955.

Roy's Map of about 1750 shows large enclosures with shelter-belts to SW and NE of the house, while MacDougall's plan indicates extensive planting close to the house. The rectangular garden of about 0.7ha S of the house, with its wall of lime-mortared masonry up to 3m high, is probably of late 18th-century date. About 100m SE of the house there are a large barn with attached farm-steading, and an octagonal dairy or summer-house, both probably of early 19th-century date.

The original building appears to have been a two-storeyed rectangular block, 7m wide and 13.8m long, which was extended by the addition of the NE and SW bows to a total length of 25.7m. This analysis, however, must remain tentative since many internal wall-surfaces are concealed by modern linings, and no significant differences in wall-thickness can be identified.[3*] The present approach, dating probably from the early 19th century,[4] curves past the NE end of the house, and at that period a narrow kitchen wing was added at the NW, with its NE side-wall repeating the curve of the adjacent NE bow. The masonry is of local rubble, cement-rendered and, to SE and NW, whitewashed



A


B

Taynish House (No. 182)
A. plan B. garden gate



A



B

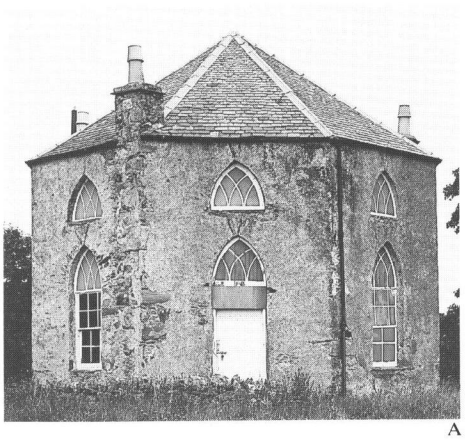
Taynish House (No. 182)
A. view from NW
B. view from NE

with painted-window surrounds. The NE part is roofed with slate but the roof of the SW part of the main wing, which was destroyed in the fire of 1955, has been covered with shingles, and the dormer windows of the former servants' bedrooms in the roof-space have not been replaced.[5]

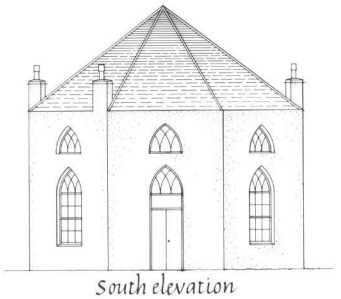
The SE, or entrance, front displays an irregular fenestration whose three central bays probably perpetuate that of the original laird's house. These windows are small, with daylight openings of 0.76m, and their jambs and lintels are wrought with a 50mm chamfer. The doors in the second and fifth bays are probably insertions of the late 18th century, but the principal, or SW, one displays the same chamfer, and may incorporate re-used dressings. During alterations to the SW ground-floor window at the date of visit, it was noted that the schist lintel had come from a smaller opening of the type described above, with its original chamfered face turned into the wall. This window, and that above it, were given similar chamfers, but the other openings in the bowed ends have plain surrounds.

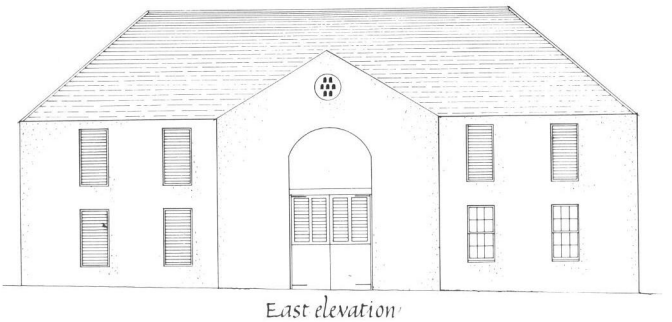
The rear elevation of the main wing is complicated by two bow-ended additions which probably date from the early 20th century. The smaller of these is itself added to a circular stair-tower of late 18th-century type, whose wall-head rise above that of the main wing. No early openings survive in this elevation. The chimneystacks, and the skews of the NW gable of the kitchen wing, are cement-rendered, and the former have uniform slab copings, probably of 19th-century date.

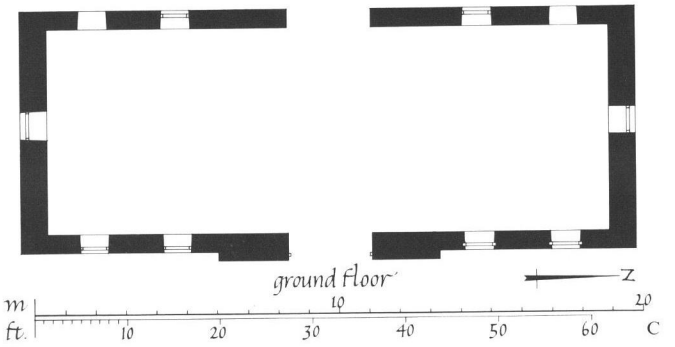
The interior of the house has been extensively remodelled, and no evidence remains for the internal arrangements of the early 18th-century building. Before the fire of 1955 the dining-room occupied the SW end of the main wing, with the drawing-room above it,[6] but the whole of the upper floor was gutted at that date and preserves no early furnishings. The former dining-room, however, retains shutters with fielded panels of late 18th-century character, although the moulded chair-rail and the curved doors of the cupboards in the SW wall are probably of somewhat later date, since the latter occupy blocked window-embrasures. The larger of the two mid-divisions of the ground floor incorporates the stair-hall and a room which now extends to the SE wall but was formerly separated from it by a corridor. The geometrical stair in the stair-tower has a lowest tread of stone, but the remainder is of timber, with simple iron balusters of square section carrying a timber handrail. The division between the central and NE cross-walls, only 3.6m wide, is now an entrance-hall, but may have been the kitchen before the erection of the NW wing. Like the adjacent room in the NE bow, it has a stone-flagged floor. The existing kitchen has been modernised, but the position of the large fireplace can still be identified in the NW gable-wall.

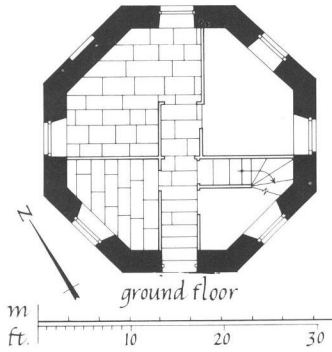


A









Taynish House (No. 182)
A. dairy from S
B. dairy
C. barn

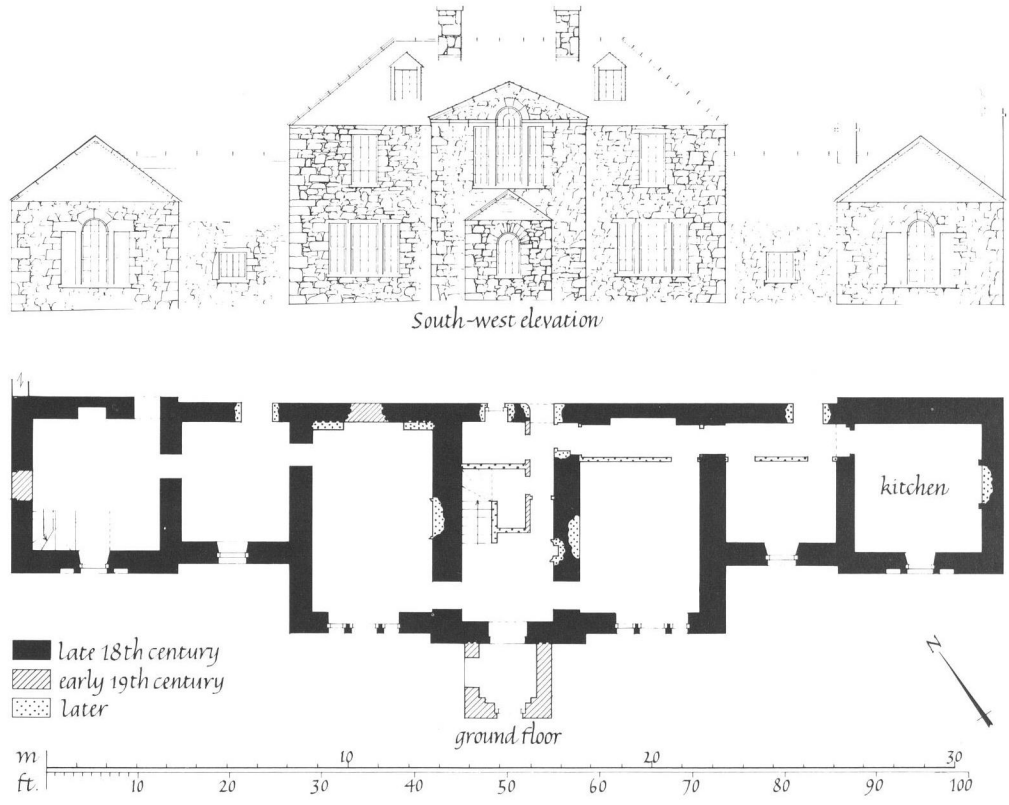
DAIRY. This small two-storeyed building of early 19th-century date was erected as a dairy, but subsequently converted into a gunroom with bedrooms on the upper floor.[7] On plan it is a regular octagon measuring 8.9m in span over 0.8m walls of harled rubble. At ground-floor level there is an opening in each wall, except that to the N which contains a recessed dummy window. The fanlight above the doorway, in the SW wall, and the windows, appear as tall lancets with intersecting tracery, but their arch-heads seem always to have been dummies and the 'tracery' is mounted on wooden boards; internally these openings appear as conventional rectangular sash-windows. The first-floor windows are of two-centred arched design with intersecting glazing-bars. Simple chimneystacks surmount three of the angles, at the base of the pyramidal slated roof.

The existing internal partitions date from the building's conversion to a gunroom, although the flagstones of the NW part of the ground floor are probably an original feature of the dairy. At each level there is an axial corridor, flanked on the ground floor by four rooms, and on the upper floor by two rooms. The roof-structure, which incorporates a king-post resting on a transverse beam, has been renewed.

BARN. This massive two-storeyed structure measures 20.4m by 8m over walls of harled rubble varying from 0.6m to 0.9m in thickness. The side-walls are of five bays, with an advanced centrepiece to the NE only, and the central bay in each side-wall contains a large round-headed loading-door rising to eaves-level and divided by a transverse beam at the first floor. The roof, much of which collapsed in May 1984, was hipped and slated, and the space between it and the gable of the N centrepiece was roofed over to form a pigeon-loft, with entry-ports in the wooden filling of a circular opening in the gable.

The large rectangular windows have timber inner lintels. Those at ground-floor level in the NW half of the barn are glazed, but the others (except for two which are blocked) contain timber louvres, as does the surviving twin-leaved NE door. The NW part of the barn, including the central bay, was formerly floored at the upper level, and four massive transverse joists remain *in situ*, but the SE end appears never to have been divided. The roof appears to have been rebuilt at some period, along with the masonry of the upper 0.8m of the inner wall-head.

The barn forms the NE wing of a farm-steading, now unoccupied, whose other buildings are of mid-19th-century date, and a small piggery of the same period lies 150m to the WSW.



Turnalt House (No. 183); plan and elevation

183 Turnalt House

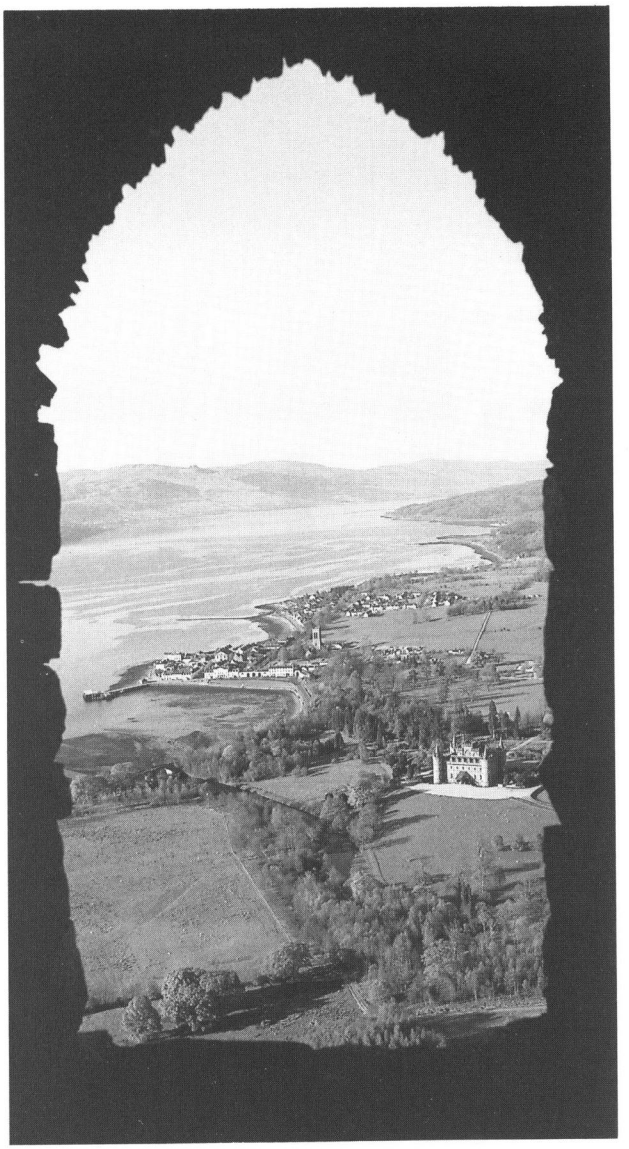
NM 841079 September 1984

This small gentleman's residence is situated in the valley of the Barbreck River, 1.9km NE of Barbreck House (No. 155). It was probably built about 1800, at which period Turnalt belonged to the Barbreck estate of General John Campbell and his heir, Duncan Campbell of Lochnell.[1*] A farm steading of 19th-century date extends NE of the house, but the area to the SW is wooded, and a former walled garden is situated 80m to the S, on lower ground beside the Barbreck River.

The symmetrical layout, 33m in total length, comprises a two-storeyed main block linked to single-storeyed pavilions by slightly lower flanking wings. The masonry is of local rubble, with dressings of grey sandstone in the sills and mullions of the principal, or SW, front, and the roofs are hipped and slated.

The SW front of the main block is of three bays, with a slightly advanced pedimented centrepiece. The moulded freestone band defining the base of the pediment is carried round the head of the central light of a Venetian window; although the tympanum of this light is blocked externally, the original glazing-bars can be seen from the stair-head landing. The porch below this window is probably an early 19th-century addition. In the side-bays, the ground-floor windows are also tripartite, but flat-headed. Each of the linking wings is lit by a single small window, but the pavilions contained Venetian windows whose side-lights are dummies (cf. No. 155). The main block is surmounted by two substantial chimneystacks whose existing slab cappings, as well as the roof-dormers, are of later date.

The interior retains the tripartite plan characteristic of 18th-century houses in Argyll, with flue-bearing walls enclosing an unusually small central division. There are no surviving early fittings, except for some panelled shutters, and the details of the original arrangement are not certain. However, there appears to have been one large room in each side-division of the ground floor, although that to the SE has been reduced in length by a later corridor which extends to the kitchen in the SE pavilion. The stair, although rebuilt, probably occupies its original position, and a door in the passage leading from the stair-hall to the back of the house preserves a fanlight of early 19th-century character. At first-floor level the existing subdivisions are of early 20th-century date, and it is uncertain whether there were any reception-rooms at this level. The NW pavilion, which communicated with the house but also had an external doorway, subsequently blocked, may have been used as an office.



Inveraray Castle (No. 184), Policies (No. 185) and Town (No. 200) from Tower, Dùn na Cuaiche (No. 194)

INVERARAY CASTLE ESTATE

184 Inveraray Castle
NN 096092 October 1988

403B The seat of the Campbell Dukes of Argyll occupies an artificially terraced position above the W bank of the River Aray, about 300m from the NW shore of Loch Fyne and 80m SW of the site of the old castle (No. 132). Like the old one it was set on the line of the SW lime avenue (see No.185) and its siting in the forecourt of the old building was evidently controlled by the wish to retain the early 18th-century pavilions there for as long as possible.

SUMMARY

Rebuilding on the old site, or on a new one to the N, was considered from the 1660s onwards, and Vanbrugh about 1720 produced a scheme for a small square courtyard-building with four angle-towers possibly intended for Inveraray, which appears to have influenced the design of the present building. A Gothick design by Roger Morris was chosen in 1744 by Archibald, 3rd Duke of Argyll, in preference to a military design by Dugald Campbell and Palladian alternative schemes, and work began in 1745 with William Adam as superintending architect.

Following his death in 1748, and that of Morris a year later, Adam's son John assumed responsibility for completing and fitting up the building until the 3rd Duke's death in 1761. Major works resumed after the succession of John, 5th Duke, in 1770, with the decision to move the principal entrance from the SW to the NE front, under the supervision of William Mylne, and the elaborate decoration of the state rooms by his brother Robert Mylne between 1772 and 1789. Plans for several alterations were commissioned in 1806 by George, 6th Duke, from Joseph Bonomi, his architect at Rosneath, but the only significant one carried out was the alteration of the basement stairs.

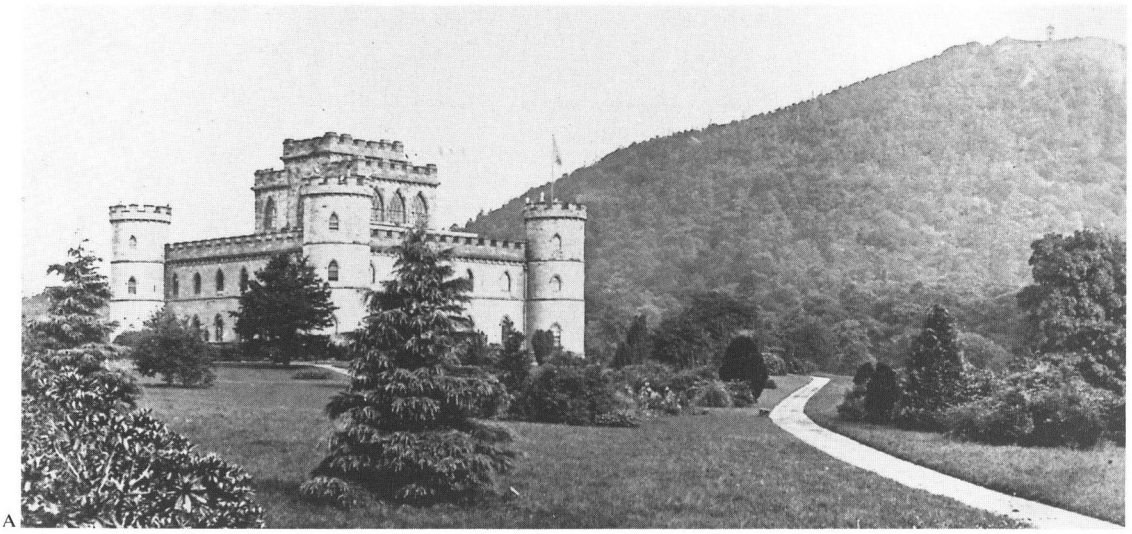
Thereafter the castle was altered little, despite an ambitious baronial project of the early 1870s by Anthony Salvin for George, 8th Duke, until the same architect directed repairs, including the addition of a new upper floor, following a disastrous fire of 1877. The building was extensively renovated in the 1950s by Ian G Lindsay and Partners for Ian, 11th Duke of Argyll, and the same firm, under the direction of Crichton Lang, repaired the building for Ian, 12th and present Duke, after a second major fire in 1975.

The castle has been the subject of a major architectural and historical monograph by the late Ian G Lindsay and Mary Cosh, based on the abundant documentary material and tourists' accounts, to which reference should be made in conjunction with the following description.[1*]

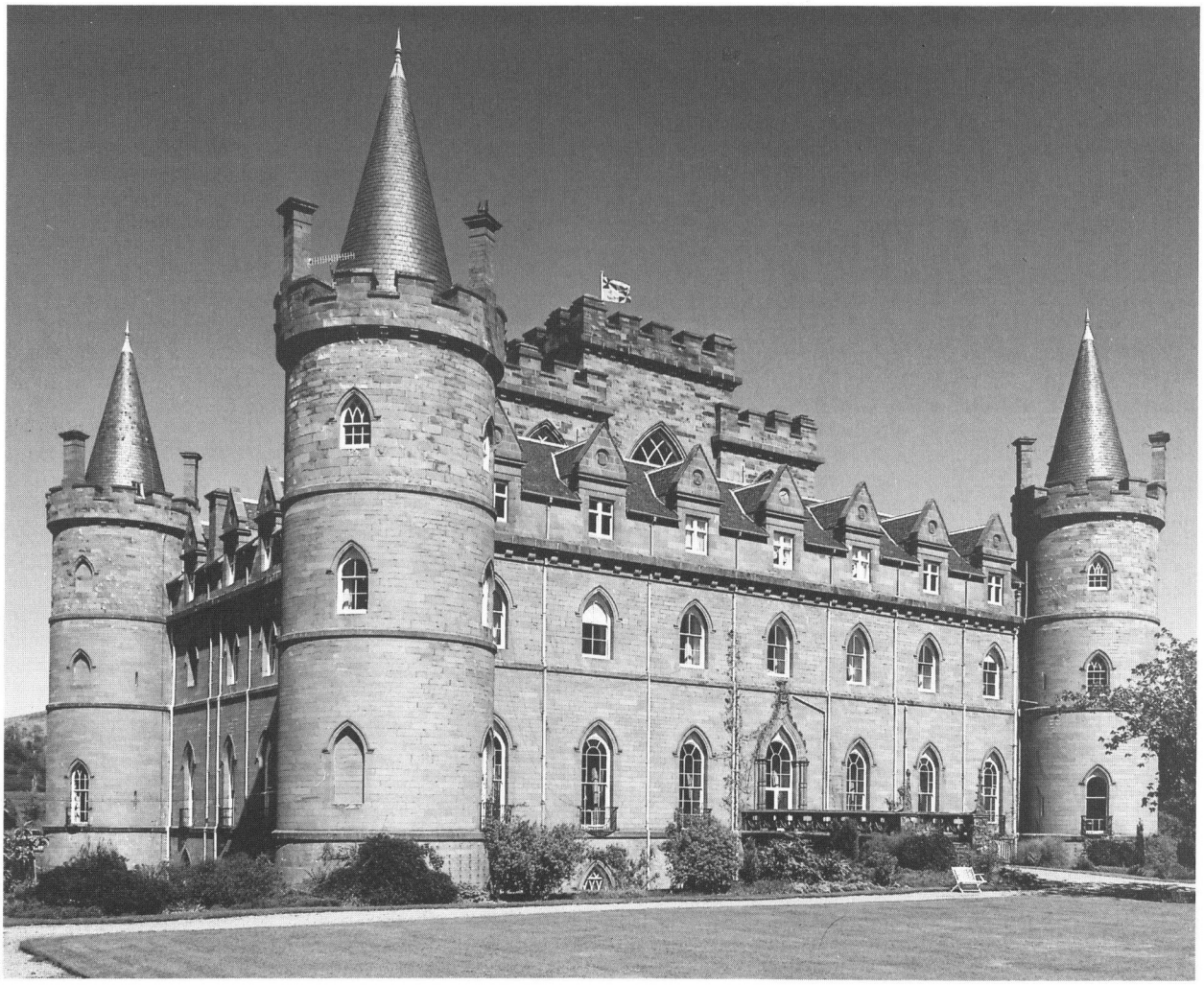
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The lower storeys of the castle are built of green chlorite-schist ashlar of admirable quality from the Creggans quarry (No. 234), diagonally tooled with 15mm-wide grooves.[2*] Two courses below the upper string-courses of the angle-towers, corresponding to the original eaves-corbels of the main block, there is a colour-change where the browner schist from St Catherines (No. 248) was introduced in 1751, and the same material, in somewhat higher courses, was used for the whole of the central tower and the fosse buildings, as well as for Salvin's additions. Extensive use was made internally of bricks produced at Loch Gair, and lime-kilns were established at the new town and at Carloonan (No. 229). Timber was imported from the Baltic, but the lead-mines at Strontian and the iron-furnace at Furnace (No. 239) provided materials during the 1750s, and the roofs are covered with Easdale slate.

FOSSE. Work began in 1745 with the digging of a foundation-trench 51.8m from NW to SE by 45.7m, and major drains were installed at that time, but the complete

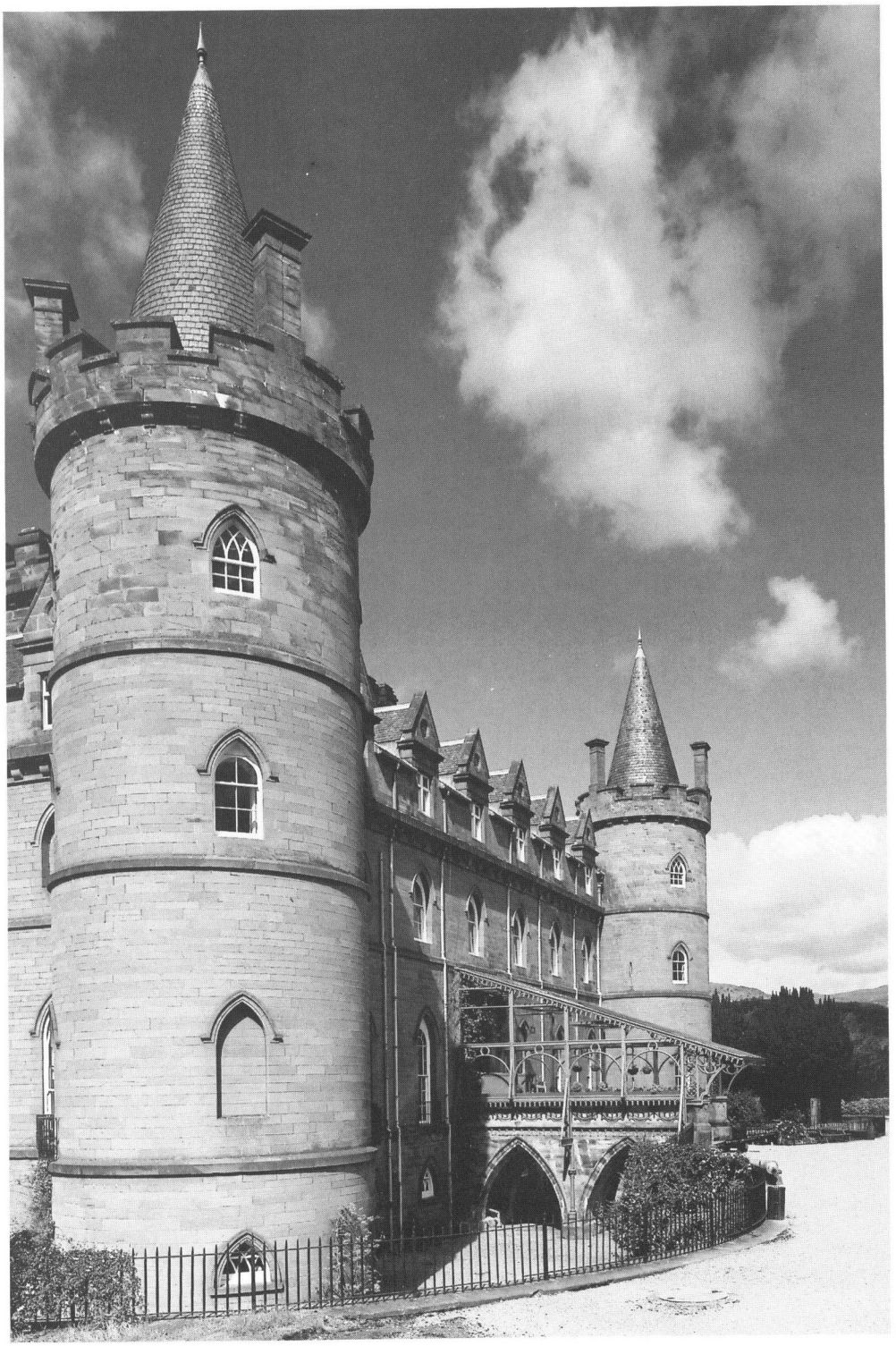


A



B

Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
A. view from S, *c.* 1870 B. view from W

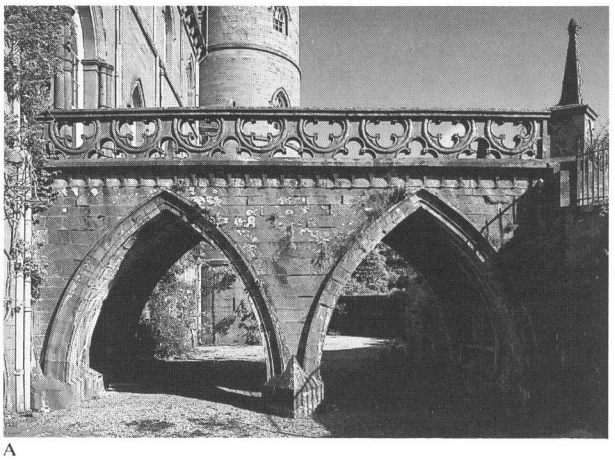


A

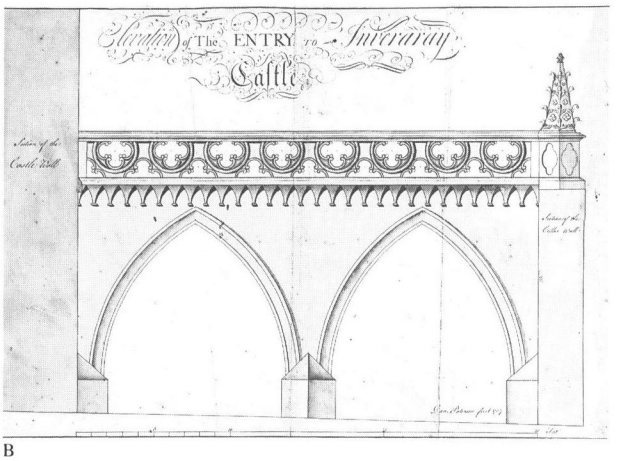


B

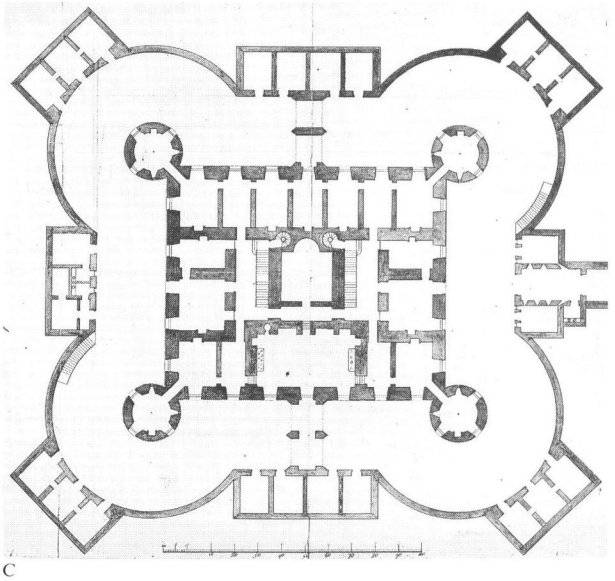
Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
A. NE front from E
B. finial of SW bridge



A



B



C

Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
A. SW bridge from NW
B. elevation of bridge by Paterson, 1757
C. plan of fosse, *c.* 1750

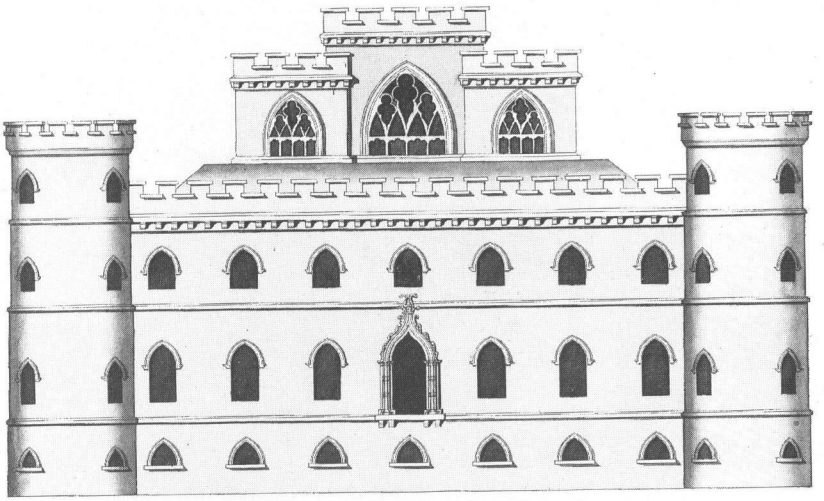
excavation and revetment of the ditch or fosse surrounding the castle, 9.1m wide and given a quatrefoil form by following the curve of the angle-towers, was delayed until 1756-8. The fosse is about 3.5m deep and its vertical ashlar-faced outer revetment-wall is surmounted by a broad coping with a simple iron railing similar to that shown on a drawing of the 1750s attributed to James Adam. Vaulted cellars or 'casemates' were built at the centre of each outer side-wall and on the outer arc of each curve. The latter are uniform groups of three intercommunicating barrel-vaulted cellars entered by doors with square hood-moulds. Those at the centres of the long sides each contain four cellars and their front walls incorporate the responds of the two double-arched bridges (*infra*), while the shorter ranges to NW and SE included privies. The centre bay of the SE casemate has a segmental-arched opening into a vaulted tunnel or 'subterraneous street', which can still be followed for 27m, designed to provide service-access from the SE to the casemates and the basement of the castle. Many of the cellars were used as coal-holes, but one of those in the SW range housed 'the Great Cistern from which the Castle is supply'd in Water', and Mylne supplied drawings in 1785 for a proposed ice-house (see No. 192).[3*]

Access to the fosse from the surrounding terraces was by two curving stone stairs, shown by Morris in the SE and NW quadrants. Although the latter is shown in the same position on Bonomi's plan of 1806, it had been replaced before 1866 by a similar stair in the NE quadrant, which remains in use. Bonomi's proposal for an elaborate carriage-ramp to be built against the SE wall of the fosse was not carried out.

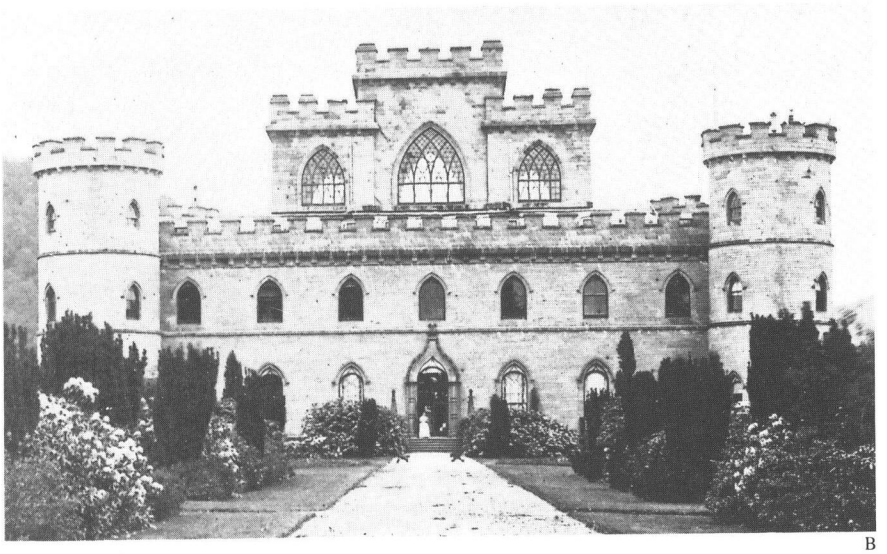
The principal floor was reached by two level bridges at NE and SW designed by Morris but built by George Hunter, with minor variations from Morris's plan, in 1755-6. The SW bridge, designed as the principal entrance but now leading from the private garden to the saloon, is 10.2m long and 3.4m wide within 0.45m parapets. It is carried on two two-centred arches with cavetto hood-moulds, springing from a central pier which is itself pierced by an arch, and the ceiling has interpenetrating vaults which extend to a lancet window lighting the kitchen. The parapets, whose proportions were slightly altered from Morris's design by Daniel Paterson in 1757,[4] are carried on continuous arched corbel-tables and comprise two zones of openwork cusped trefoils supporting moulded handrails. The obelisk finials on quatrefoil-panelled plinths above the outer respond-piers, whose details were again altered by Paterson and which were carved by William Templeton in 1756-8, bear rosettes and crockets reflecting the Gothick detail of the adjacent doorway. The NE bridge is similar, but its outer arch has a simple pointed vault although the inner arch is groin-vaulted to light a window. The parapet openings are now infilled and the finials were removed in 1871 to allow the construction of a canopy of iron and glass designed by Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt. A third bridge, giving access from the garden to a new SE private entrance, was designed by I G Lindsay about 1956.

372B 375F

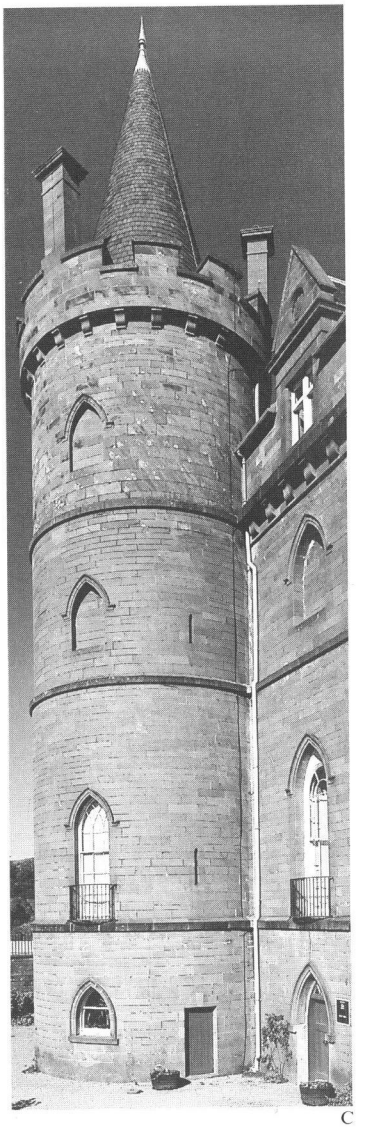
CASTLE EXTERIOR. The castle forms a rectangular block 35.7m from NW to SE by 29.8m over walls up to 1.5m thick at basement-level and slightly intaken in the upper storeys, with almost totally projecting angle-towers 7.3m (24 feet) in diameter. The height from the fosse to the original



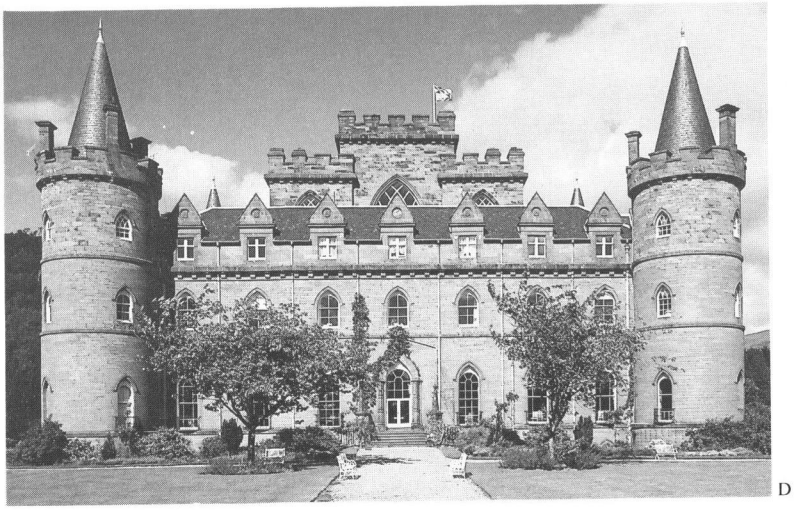
A



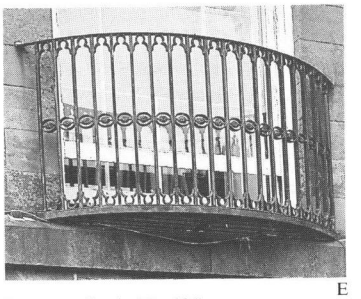
B



C

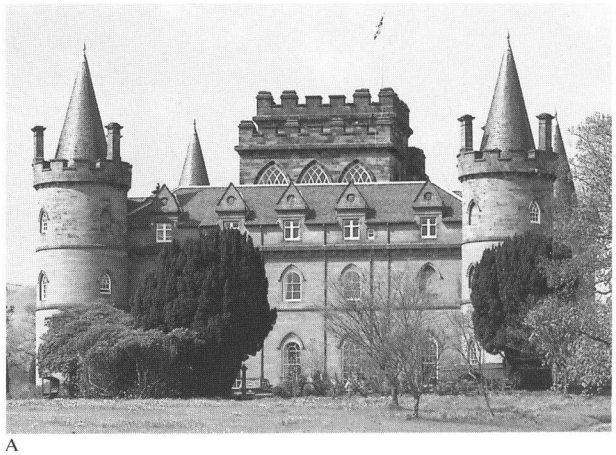


D

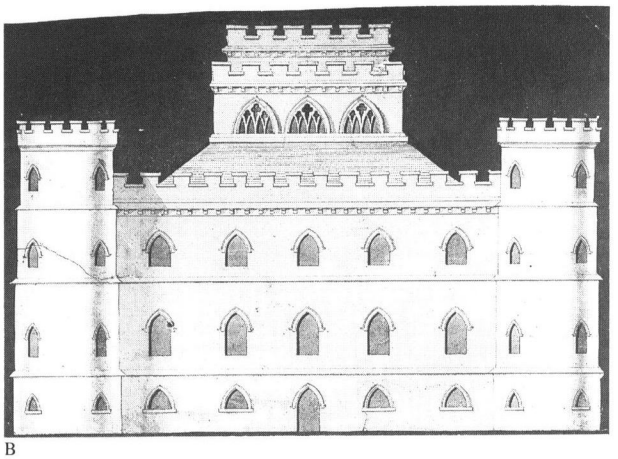


E

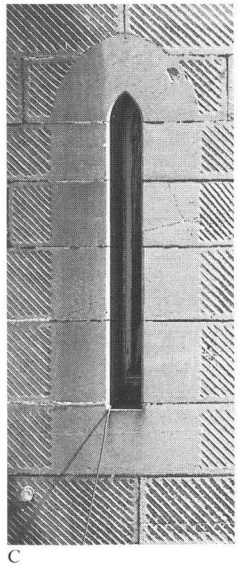
Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
A. SW elevation, *c.* 1751
B. view from SW, *c.* 1870
C. N angle-tower from W
D. view from SW
E. balcony



A



B



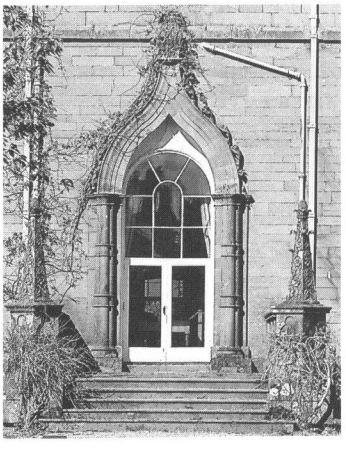
C



E



D



F

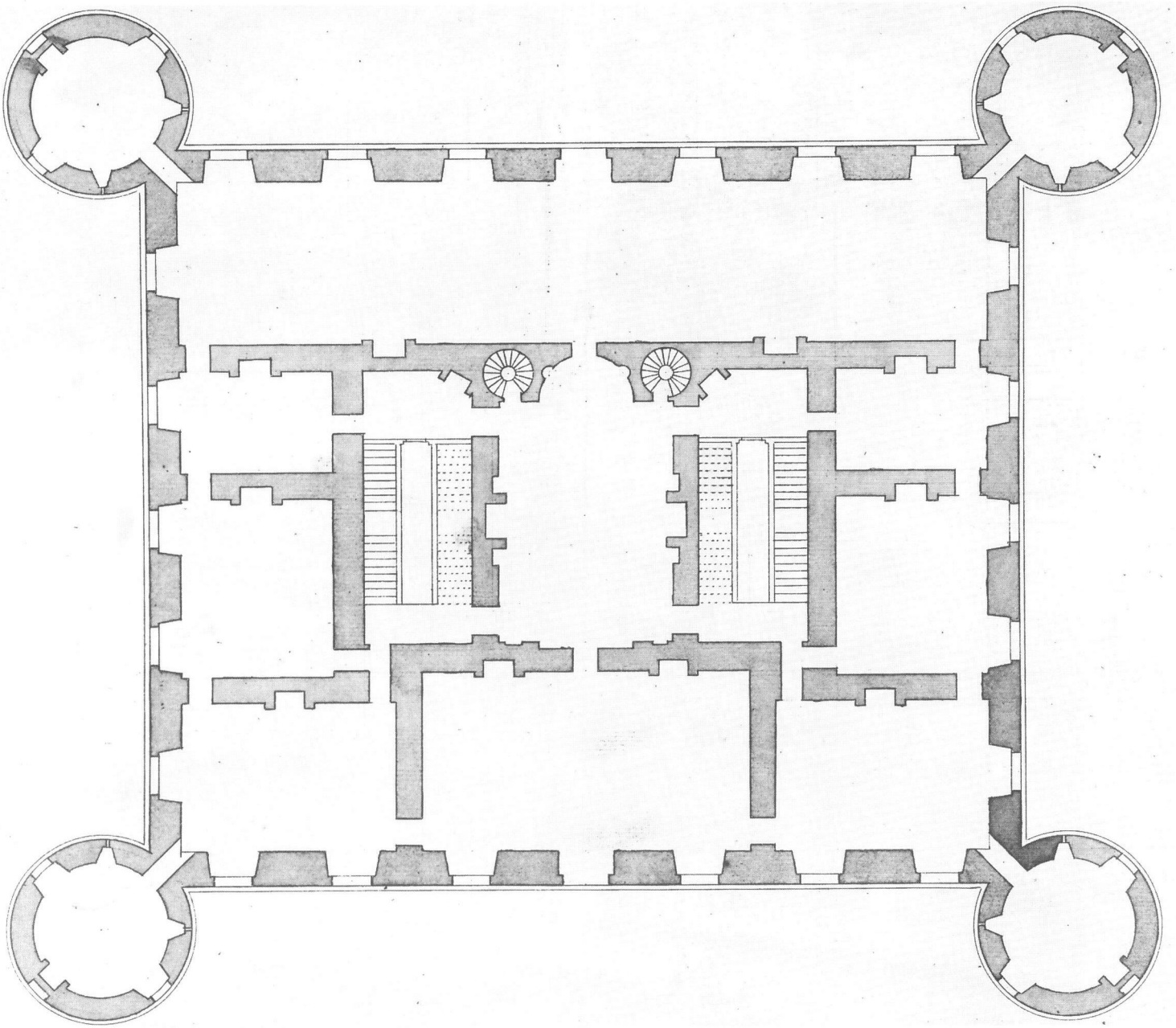
Inveraray Castle (No. 184)

A. view from SE
B. NW elevation by Douglas, *c.* 1747
C. lancet of W angle-tower
D. window of N angle-tower
E. window of NE front
F. SW entrance-doorway

crenellated parapet, removed by Salvin, was 18m, to those of the angle-towers it is 22.5m, and to the parapet of the central tower 30.5m (100 feet). In the original arrangement the service-quarters in the basement carried the principal floor with the state and family apartments, and a bedroom floor above, and the relative heights of the storeys, divided by plain bevelled stringcourses, reflect their importance. The roof designed in 1751 by John Adam, modifying a lean-to design by Morris, was of mansard form abutting the base of the central tower, but in 1878-9 Salvin infilled the parapet to form an attic-storey with pedimented dormer windows, and separate pitched roofs along each side, and he also added tall conical roofs and Jacobean chimneys to the angle-towers.

The side- and end-walls are respectively of seven and five bays, four openings in the basement and principal floor being doorways, and the angle-towers have three windows and two narrow slits, some of each kind being simulated, in each of their four storeys. Including the large traceried windows of the central tower, but excluding the Victorian additions, the existing number corresponds closely to the 120 windows for which 'the new house' was taxed in 1762.[5]

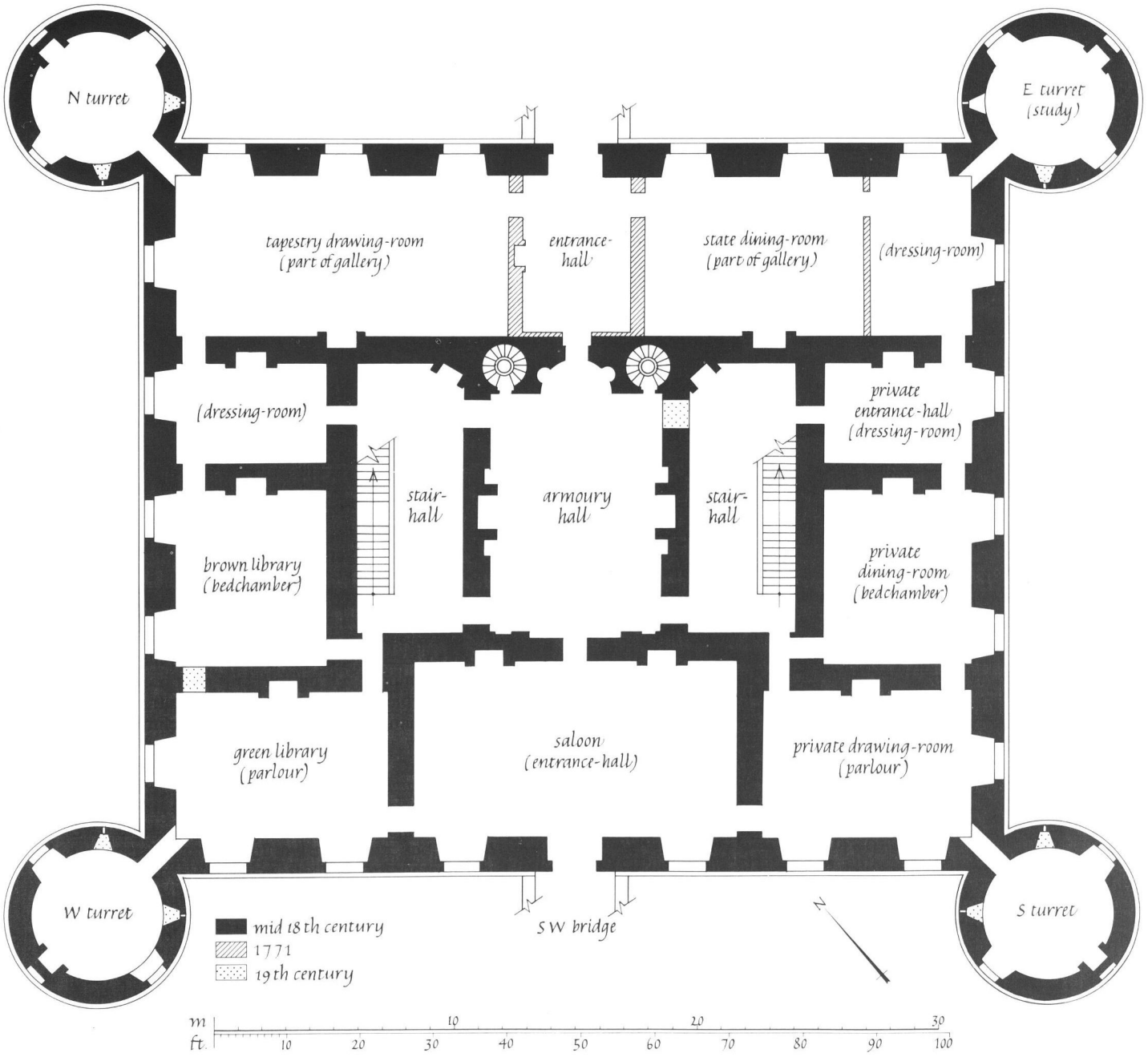
The basement windows have equilateral arch-heads springing directly from projecting level sills, except for the three deeper openings in the SW wall that light the kitchen, and they have sharp arrises and advanced surrounds incorporating a hollow chamfer. In the taller windows of the upper storeys the same arch-moulding appears as a hood-mould, returning as a horizontal label at springing-level, but up to that level the jambs have slightly rounded arrises and polished margins. Some of the windows in the basement and the angle-towers retain their original intersecting glazing-bars, but in the principal and bedroom floors, and some of the principal-floor windows of the towers, glazing-bars and wooden tympana were inserted by Mylne between 1782 and 1787 to give a round-headed effect internally, those of the principal floor having ogival panelling. At the same period, the sills of the principal storey were cut down to the stringcourse to correspond to the internal floor-level, and light bow-fronted iron balconies, with a central zone of rosettes, were installed. The narrow lancets or arrow-slits in the angle-towers flanking the side-walls, many of them simulated, have broad polished margins. The two outer windows in each end-wall at bedroom-floor level are also simulated, as shown on Morris's plans.



Inveraray Castle (No. 184); principal-floor plan, *c.* 1747

At the centre of the NW and SE end-walls there are original doorways from the fosse into the basement, which have hoodmoulds and labels like the windows above, and jambs with round arrises and polished margins. The window at the NE end of the NW wall has also been converted into a doorway, and modern lintelled doorways have been formed in the N and W towers. The principal-floor entrances reached by the NE and SW bridges have Gothick doorways of
375F different designs, that to the original principal or SW entrance being the better preserved. It is framed by sharp-arrised pilasters fronted by triple-clustered shafts with moulded bases and capitals and with two sets of intermediate annulets. The ogival doorhead has two sharp-arrised orders separated by a bead from a shallow ogival moulding within a cavetto hoodmould having deeply-undercut foliaceous crockets, and the foliated finial overlies the stringcourse above. The NE doorway has a lancet surround within a rectangular frame with a shallow rounded moulding and panelled spandrels. The cavetto hood-mould of the frame returns at springing-level as a label supported on corbels, and there is a corbelled cornice above.

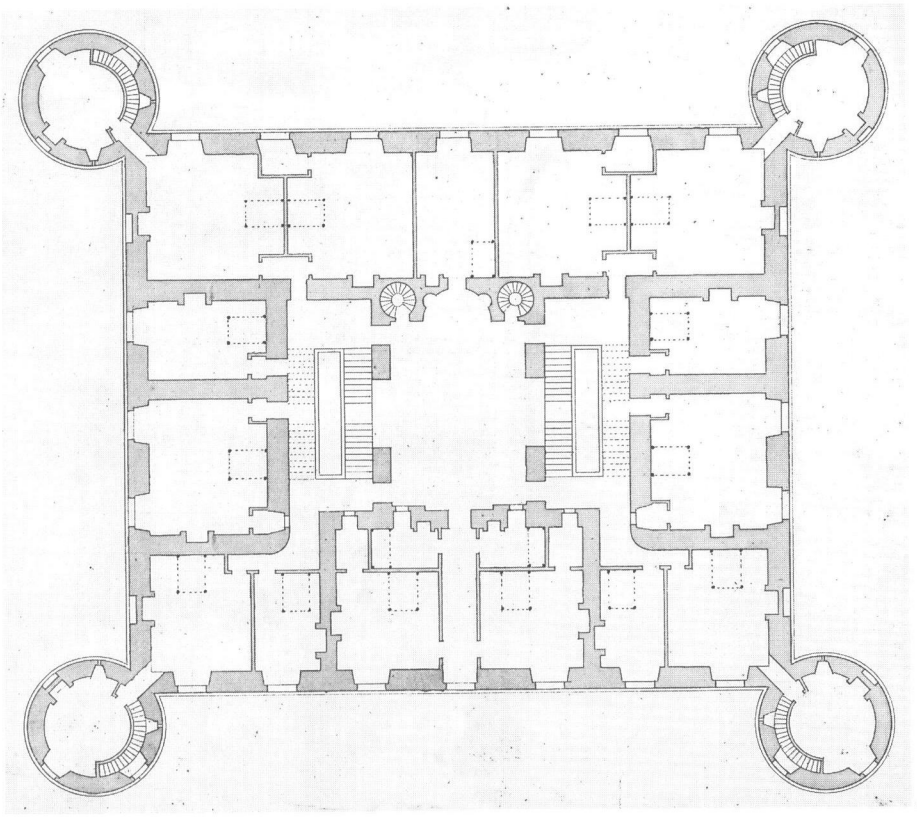
At the original wall-head there was an advanced polished



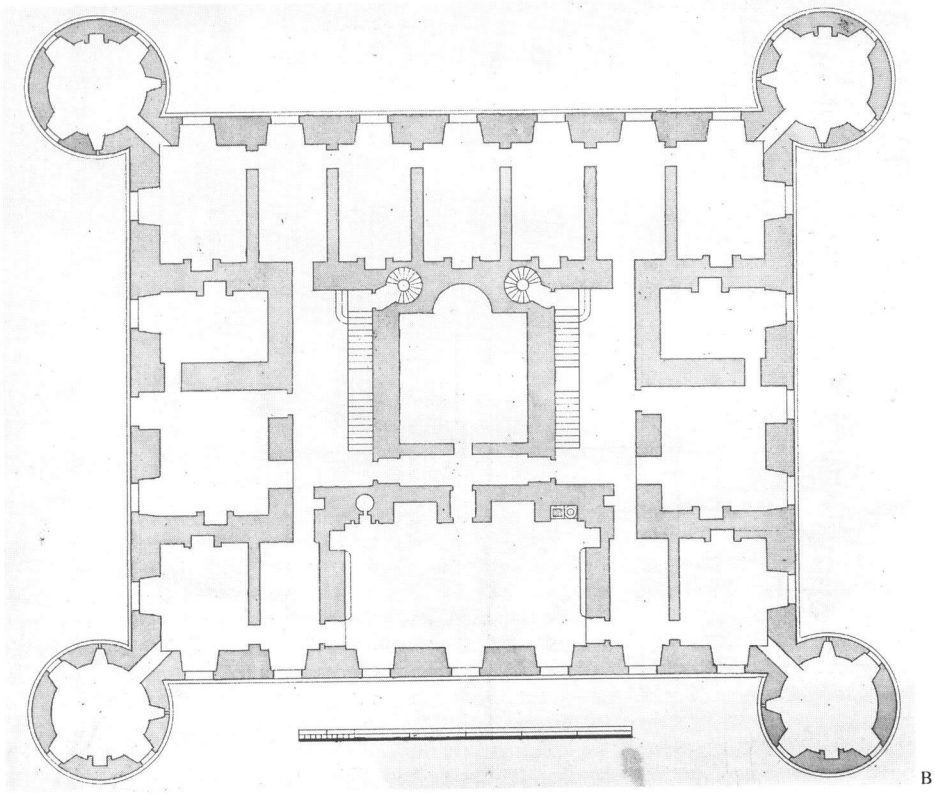
Inveraray Castle (No. 184); principal-floor plan *after* fig. 376, with later alterations
(*early uses of rooms shown in brackets*)

course incorporating moulded corbels which carried a projecting stringcourse. The crenellated parapet above this was infilled by Salvin, and refaced with matching ashlar, but at the date of survey the inner face of part of the blocked crenellations was visible in the unplastered outer wall of a room in the NE attic. Similar corbelled parapets were built on the angle-towers, although here John Adam in 1752 increased the number of corbels and crenellations from Morris' original design,[6*] and on the central tower.

The tripartite central tower, whose high centre division rose about 11.3m above the original roof but is now partly obscured by Salvin's attic, reflects the internal division into a central hall flanked by two stair-halls, which receive clerestory lighting from three large lancet windows in each wall. Some early drawings show elaborate curvilinear tracery 374A in the arch-heads, but others show intersecting tracery of the 375B



A



B

Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
A. bedroom-floor plan, *c.* 1747
B. basement plan, *c.* 1747

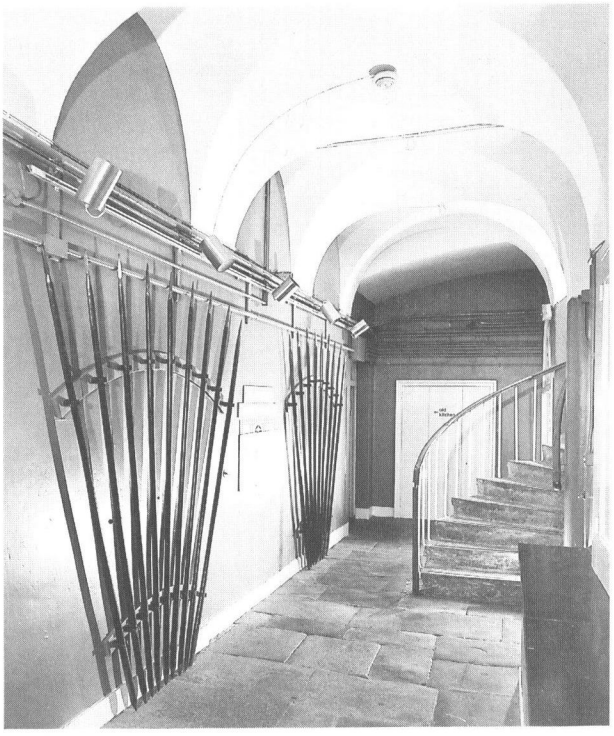
type that was installed in 1759 and which was fitted with coloured glass with curvilinear patterns, destroyed in the 1877 fire.[7]* The central division is recessed at NE and SW between the lower flanking wings, whose corbelled parapets return to abut its end-walls. The corbel-courses resemble that of the original wall-head, and the crenelles have projecting slab sills and copings. Those at the outer angles of all three divisions, and the adjacent ones, incorporate chimney-flues with bead-and-cavetto mouldings which, although not shown in any early elevation-drawings, appear in a detail sketch of 1747 in Morris's letter-book.[8] All three divisions have lead-covered platform roofs.

The dormer-windows designed by Salvin have rectangular chamfered surrounds and moulded cornices at the bases of steep gabled pediments with projecting margins. Each pediment contains a circular recess with either the monogram EA, probably for 'Elizabeth, (Duchess of) Argyll', or a heraldic motif including the Campbell gyronny of eight and galley. A single tall square chimney with moulded cornice rises between two of the dormers at the NW wall-head, and three similar chimneys were added to the parapet-wall of each of the angle-towers. The slated conical roofs added by Salvin within the parapet-walks of the angle-towers are about 12m high, including their lead finials.

376-8 CASTLE INTERIOR. Morris's plan for the castle was based on strict lateral symmetry, and this has remained unaltered except for the unequal subdivision of the SE end of the original NE gallery in the 1770s, and the removal in the 1950s of a partition-wall to form the existing castle shop in the N angle of the basement. Subsequent variations include the alteration of the basement stairs by Bonomi in 1806, and minor changes in partitions and doorways during the 19th and 20th centuries. The only surviving fittings designed by Morris, however, are a few chimneypieces in the basement and possibly the bedroom floor. In contrast, most of the surviving original fittings in the upper floors were designed by John Adam in the 1750s, and this includes notable plasterwork in the present private rooms in the SE front of the principal floor. Robert Mylne created the decoration of the SW Saloon and the State Rooms in the NE front.

Morris's plan for the foundations, drawn in 1746,[9]* showed a compartment 32.7m by 6.7m along the NE front, which at principal-floor level remained open as a gallery until the 1770s. In the SW front there were three unequal divisions, the central one, 13.3m by 7.2m, containing the original kitchen at basement-level and the entrance hall, subsequently the saloon, above. At the centre of the building there is a SW-NE room with a central apse in the NE wall, vaulted in the basement, and rising from the principal floor into the tower as a central hall, flanked at all levels by two stair-halls. The central parts of the NW and SE fronts were each divided unequally into two rooms. These major dividing-walls, which rise to attic level, vary from 1.1m to 1.4m in thickness and evidently incorporate an elaborate series of flues serving the chimneys in the central tower, although no section-drawings have been preserved.

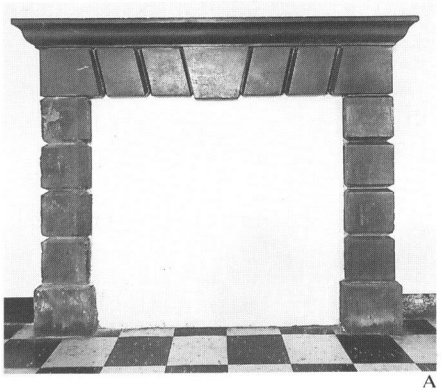
Basement. The basement was entered from the fosse by doorways in the NW and SE end-walls, which originally opened into the two servants' halls but soon had passages partitioned off from these. Access from the principal floor was originally by straight flights of steps against the inner walls of the two stair-halls but Bonomi moved these to the outer walls and curved the lower steps round solid newels. Morris also incorporated two spiral service-stairs, 1.8m in diameter with cantilevered steps round an open centre and having shaped iron balusters, in the solid masonry behind the apsidal NE end of the central compartment. In the basement these stairs are entered in the inner NE angles of the stair-halls, close to the feet of the original main stairs.



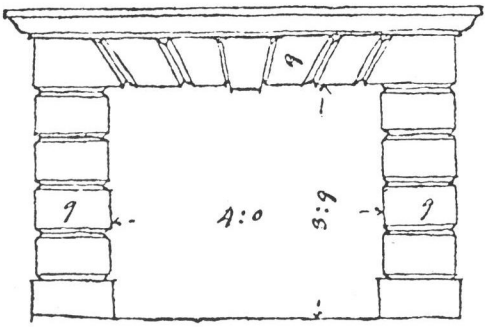
Inveraray Castle (No. 184); NW stair-hall of basement

The basement is stone-flagged in most rooms and vaulted throughout, the groined vaults in the stair-halls presumably having been rebuilt by Bonomi. The main NE and SW compartments are barrel-vaulted axially and the other ones from NE to SW, all being groined at door- and window-openings. Morris provided for the division of the long NE compartment into seven rooms by 0.75m walls 'after the Building is cover'd in', with two similar walls dividing each of the compartments at the W and S angles into a room and access-passage.[10] Several of the doorways are arch-pointed, and some of them have two-leaf six-panelled doors, with glazed fanlights having intersecting tracery. Most of the walls are plastered and painted or whitewashed.

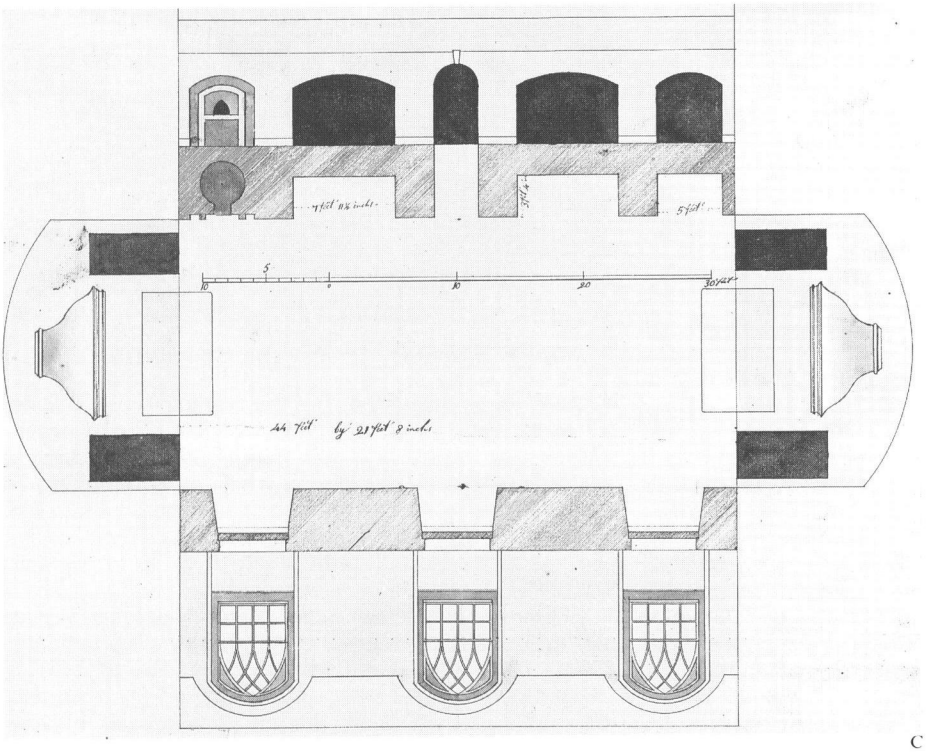
The division of the NE front gave three central intercommunicating rooms with fireplaces, separated by corridors from the wider rooms at the N and E angles, which in turn communicate with the angle-towers by mural passages. The N room and corridor have been opened up to form a shop, with adjacent store-room to the SE, while the remaining rooms in the NE and SE fronts are used as private store-rooms and workshops. The old kitchen in the SW front is preserved in its original state, and the central vault, formerly the wine-cellar, houses the family charters, while the NW front is occupied by the tea-room and its kitchen.



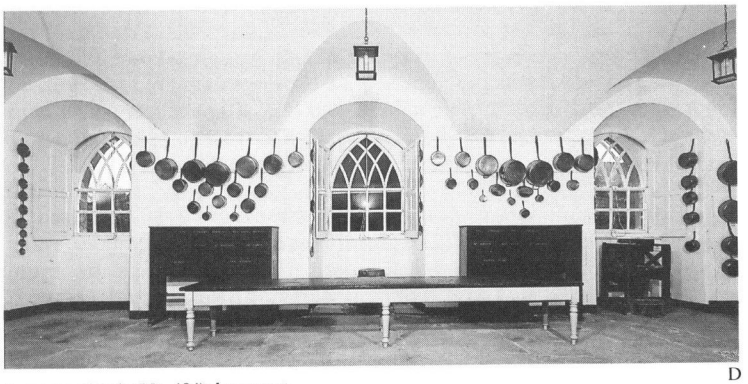
A



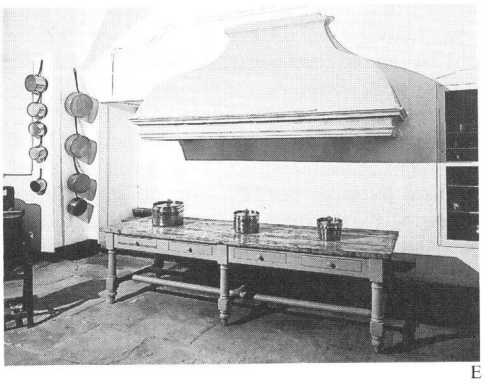
B



C



D



E

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); basement

A. chimneypiece of W room
B. design for chimneypiece by Morris, 1747
C. design for kitchen by Morris, *c.* 1747
D. kitchen from NE
E. smoke-canopy in NW wall of kitchen

Except for the kitchen, few early fittings are preserved, but examples remain of two of the four types of chimneypiece designed by Morris in 1747. Heavily rusticated stone surrounds with deeper keystones and simple cornices designed for 'the 4 Corner rooms, Base Story', remain in the N and W rooms, and simple slab surrounds with ovolo cornices, designed for the round towers, are preserved in the N and S towers.[11]*The original functions of many of the rooms are uncertain, since the few early sources vary, but the plan published in *Vitruvius Scoticus* shows in the NE side a steward's hall with butler's room in the adjacent turret, a pantry and two larders (one described elsewhere as a milk house) between the two passages, and at the other angle a housekeeper's room with adjacent store-room or dry pantry. In the NW and SE fronts there were servants' halls, later subdivided for entrance-passages, with adjacent smaller rooms, one a Porter's Lodge and the other a 'lattermeat room'. The W room was a scullery with adjoining pastry-room in the turret, and the S room and turret, captioned in the *Vitruvius Scoticus* plan as 'laboratories', were adapted to contain water-closets while the building was under construction.[12]* Morris noted that the passages leading NE and SW from the stair-halls afforded space 'where many Presses, Cupboards and Closets may be made, which will give great Conveniencies to Servants to put things out of the way',[13]* and Bonomi provided similar storage-space under the rebuilt staircases.

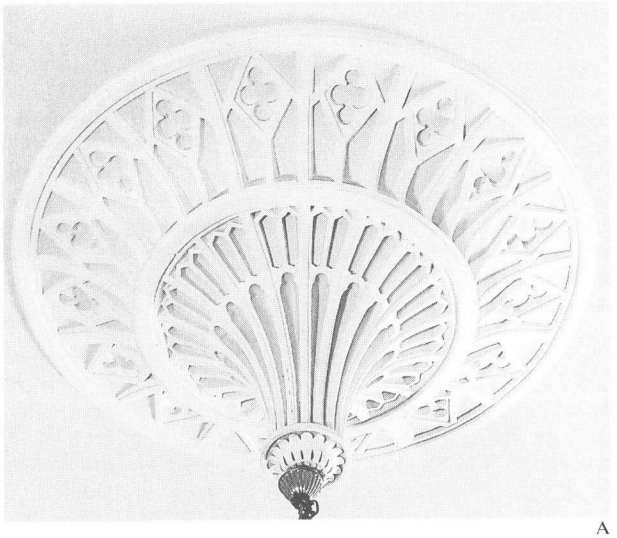
The 'old kitchen' was built as shown in Morris's drawings,[14] and retains many of its original features. The round-headed doorway with projecting internal keystone in the NE wall has steps down to allow greater height to the vault, as had the doorways (that to the SE now blocked) at the SW ends of the end-walls. The three windows in the SW wall have splayed and shuttered embrasures extending to floor-level, with segmental arch-heads, and a sink which remained until the 1950s in the central embrasure marked the original inlet for the water-supply from the adjacent 'great cistern' (*supra*). At the centre of each end-wall there is a massive ogival smoke-canopy 1.05m deep rising from a moulded cornice, designed to carry away the steam from a range of five stoves which has been removed, and to the NE there were glazed cupboards, formerly with full-height doors matching those at the SW ends of the walls. Above the smoke-hoods, just below the apex of the vault, there are small square ventilation-flues as shown in Morris's letter-book. Flanking the central doorway in the NE side-wall there are two segmental-arched recesses, 2.44m wide, 1.8m high and originally 1.02m deep, which were shown by Morris as fireplaces, but that to the NW is now empty and the other has been reduced in depth to contain a metal range of late 19th-century date. At the ends of the wall are two recesses of the same height and originally 1.53m wide. That to the NW contained a circular oven whose flue is identifiable, and the other, 0.76m deep, was designed by Morris 'for a broyler and boyler' and now contains a laundry boiler.

376 *Principal floor*. In Morris's original arrangement the SW entrance from the Great Avenue led through a large hall into the central top-lit hall or 'vestibule', flanked by its stair-halls, and thence through an apsidal niche into the gallery running the full length of the NE front. In the W and S angles, flanking the entrance-hall, there were drawing-rooms or parlours, and at the centres of the NW and SE fronts there were bedchambers with attached dressing-rooms. A proposal of 1746 by General John Campbell and William Adam to change the main front to the SE, facing the loch, was rejected by the 3rd Duke, but in 1771 William Mylne supervised a complete reversal of the building for the General's son, the 5th Duke. Partition walls in the gallery formed a small 377
entrance-hall flanked to the NW by a great drawing-room and to the SE by a dining-room, with a dressing-room for the Duke in the E angle, and the original entrance-hall became a saloon or 'summer parlour'. These rooms were sumptuously decorated by Robert Mylne in the 1780s and retain much of their original furniture, but the other rooms retained their original functions and much of John Adam's decoration of the 1750s. These latter rooms remain in family use, the NW bedchamber having been converted into the Brown Library in 1871 and that in the SE front into a private dining-room, with its dressing-room as an entrance-hall for the new SE bridge, in the 1950s. The following description is arranged in accordance with the present approach to the building.[15]*

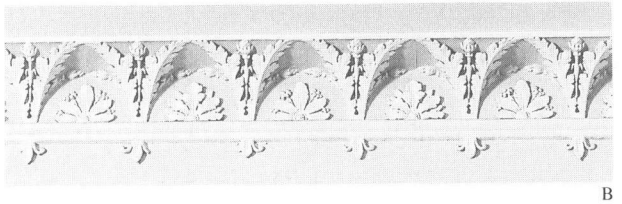


Inveraray Castle (No. 184); entrance-hall from NE

The 'lobby or small hall' at the centre of the NE front measures 6.6m by 4.4m with a floor of black-painted schist slabs, and has a coved ceiling 5.6m high. The ornament corresponds to drawings supplied by Mylne in 1780,[16] and the delicate plasterwork was executed by John Clayton from moulds prepared by the London plasterer John Papworth. The inner soffit of the arch-pointed entrance-doorway has 382C
elaborate plaster ornament incorporating quatrefoils within



A



B



C

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); entrance-hall
A. ceiling pendant
B. cornice
C. plasterwork of door-arch

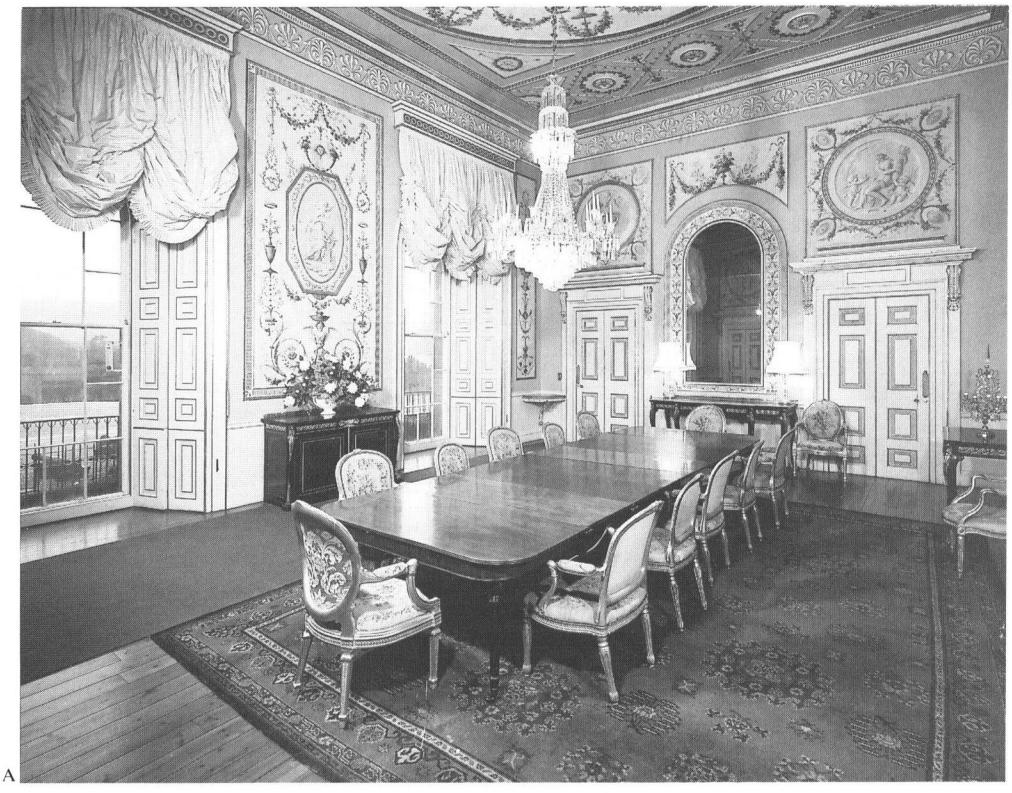
lozenges, enclosed by multiple ogee-mouldings and foliate ornament. The ingoes of the doorway have moulded plaster panels with concave angles, and the two-leaf door itself is glazed as shown by Mylne, although the glazing-bars, and intersecting tracery in the fanlight, have been replaced by plate-glass. The matching doorways into the dining- and drawing-rooms, at the NE ends of the side-walls, have moulded architraves with plain friezes whose end-pilasters widen into the dentillated and reeded cornices. This detail differs from Mylne's drawing, which shows central frieze-tablets and simple cornices, but the mahogany doors, eight-panelled with central vertical bead-mouldings, correspond to those shown, although they appear to have been converted from two-leaved doors. The entrance into the armoury hall was shown as a pilastered lancet arch with a blind tympanum above a six-panelled door, but it now contains a two-leaf eight-panelled door framed between broad pilasters which terminate in moulded cornices about 0.8m above the lintelled door-head.

The decorative treatment of the side-walls now differs somewhat from Mylne's elevations, but irregularities in the wall-surface show that the original scheme was executed. Thus, in addition to the surviving moulded skirting and chair-rail, there was a continuous moulding or picture-rail immediately above the door-surrounds, and a tall arched central recess in the SE wall corresponding to the chimneypiece opposite, with picture-frames at the SW ends of both walls. The existing chimneypiece is of painted pine and gesso, ornamented in late 18th-century style with urns, swags and oval paterae. A reeded motif in the cornice may link it with the doorcases, and the inner surround is of pink-and-green Tiree marble, which is known to have been used for the Saloon fireplaces in 1782. A circular recess was shown above the chimneypiece by Mylne, in a position now concealed by a portrait.

The plaster cornice and ceiling constitute the only Gothick ornament inside the castle. A deep moulded cavetto lower cornice, continuous except where it returns into the frame of the entrance-arch, is corbelled out on foliated three-dimensional arches enclosing alternate leaves of two types. The ceiling has an upper cornice which returns to form three panels, the narrow outer ones having at their outer angles flat Perpendicular-traceried quadrants with central flowers. The square centre panel encloses a roundel of more angular tracery, with a deep ribbed central pendant perforated at the base for the chain of a chandelier.

The state dining-room measures 9.3m by 6.6m and has doors connecting with the entrance-hall and the former Duke's dressing-room, at the NE ends of the NW and SE end-walls, and matching blind doors at the SW ends of those walls. These conform closely to Mylne's drawing for 'Doors of Principal Rooms', resembling those in the entrance-hall but with the addition of panelled tablets in the friezes, elaborate consoles supporting the cornices and pedestals above them, and fluted enrichment in the mouldings of the sunk panels. The doors are painted, and the ornamental features are gilded against a light green background. The mouldings of the full-length panelled window-shutters and the round-headed soffits and architraves of the two NE windows are also picked out with gilding.[17*] The upper moulding of the skirting and the chair-rail bear foliate and reeded enrichment. At the centre of the SW wall there is a fireplace whose position, a little NW of one shown on Morris's plans, may have determined the plan of the new room. It has a chimneypiece of white marble with beaded inner surround, fluted jambs and frieze with urns on the pilasters, and moulded cornice. This is presumably the one noted as 'already made' on Mylne's elevation of 1780, having been obtained in London by the 5th Duke in 1772.[18]

The same drawing shows a scheme of decoration which,



A



B



C

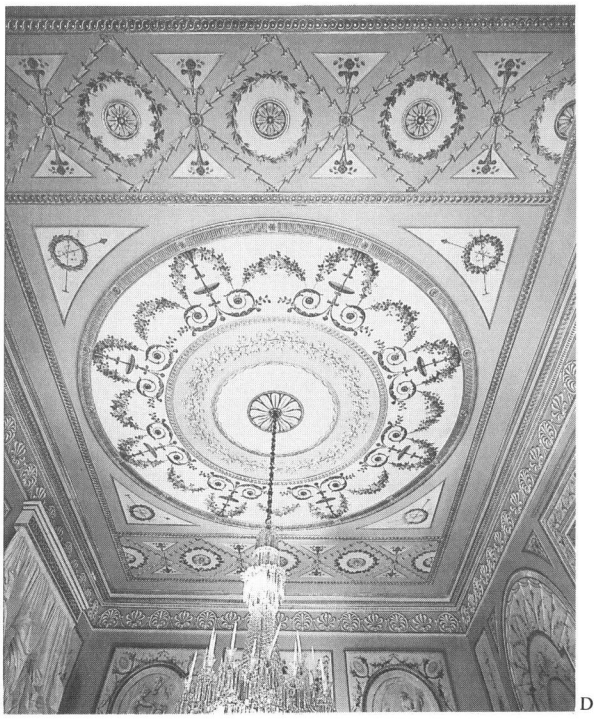
Inveraray Castle (No. 184); dining-room
A. view from W
B. doorway and bracketed table
C. chimneypiece



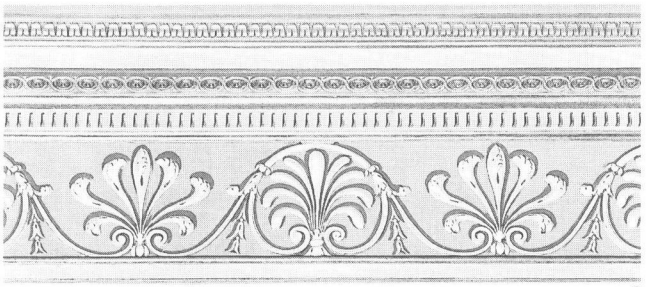
A



B



D



C

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); dining-room

A. panel in SW wall
B. panel in NE wall
C. cornice
D. ceiling

with minor variations, was carried out. This comprises round-headed panels, reflecting the window-heads, at the centres of the end-walls and on each side of the chimneypiece, with rectangular panels above the chimneypiece and on the pier between the windows opposite it, and narrow vertical rectangles at the ends of both side-walls. Above each door Mylne showed a circular 'Pannel for a Picture', but these are now contained in square frames, and the swags linking them were adapted as central panels whose undersides match the curve of the large panels below. Similarly, the spandrels above the arched panels of the SW wall contain separate small



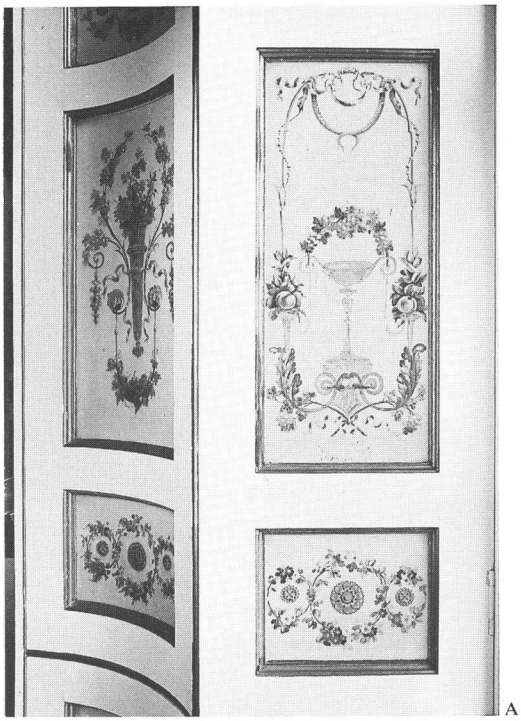
Inveraray Castle (No. 184); drawing-room from SE

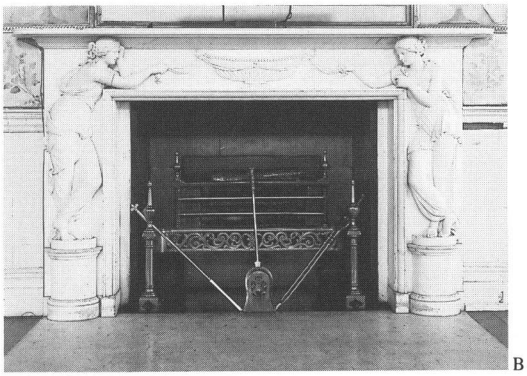
triangles with curved lower edges, in place of the proposed rosettes. Mylne showed 'curtain laths' above the windows, terminating at the same height as the tops of the panel-frames and with the same arched corbelling as in the cornice of the entrance-hall, but the existing pelmets begin at that height and incorporate a guilloche motif similar to that in the cornice above.

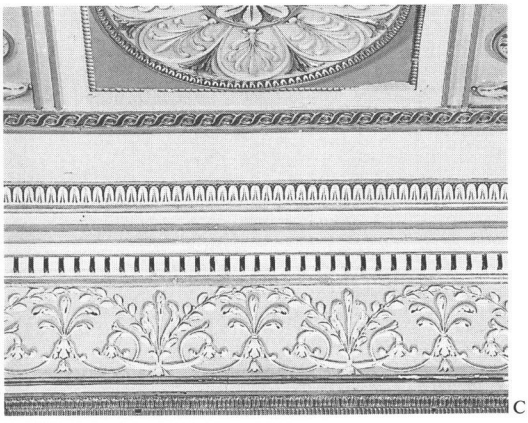
Mylne specified that 'the whole room is to be finished in Stucco for painting in oil' and his elaborate scheme of decoration, and the similar work in the drawing-room, were executed by three French artists. The gilder was Leonard Dupasquier and the painters 'Guinand', who probably died at Inveraray in 1784 and is assumed to have painted the grisailles in the main panels, and Irrouard le Girardy, also recorded working for the Prince of Wales at Carlton House during the 1780s, who executed the decorative surrounds and
383-4 ceiling decoration. The large panels have fluted gilt frames of plaster, and both they and the square overdoor panels have narrow enriched inner surrounds enclosing respectively oval and circular grisaille paintings of allegorical scenes. The panel above the chimneypiece, however, and the two round-headed ones at the end-walls, contain mirrors, and their surrounds, like those of the grisailles, are filled with brilliantly-coloured decoration against a white ground, including leaf-scrolls and spirals, floral garlands which on the end-walls replace Mylne's swags, urns, human heads including that of a negro, a sphinx's bust and, in the narrow vertical panels, doves, owls and squirrels. The three large painted panels have trompe l'oeil grisaille leaf-sprays enclosing the ovals, and the two in the SW wall have scallop-edged fan-patterns in the upper part, as shown by Mylne.

The plasterwork of the cornice and ceiling was executed by John Clayton in 1781-2, but the raised stucco again formed a framework for elaborate painted decoration. Above the
384C acanthus frieze the cornice incorporates dentillated and
384D rosette-in-guilloche motifs. The ceiling is divided into three panels by a continuous gilt frame of guilloche-ornament, the square centre one containing a large circle which includes a central flower, a scalloped fan, a band of trompe l'oeil leaf-sprays in grisaille, and a broad band of painted floral garlands and leaf-scrolls, all separated and enclosed by gilt mouldings enriched with bobbin, guilloche and fluted ornament. Each spandrel has a triangle, curved to respect the circle, with a foliage wreath and crossed staves, one a trumpet and the other having a ?pineapple terminal. Each of the narrow end-panels is divided, by painted rows of bluebell-flowers, into three complete and two half lozenges, containing gilt plaster flowers within painted wreaths and having in the outer spandrels painted triangles with floral decoration.

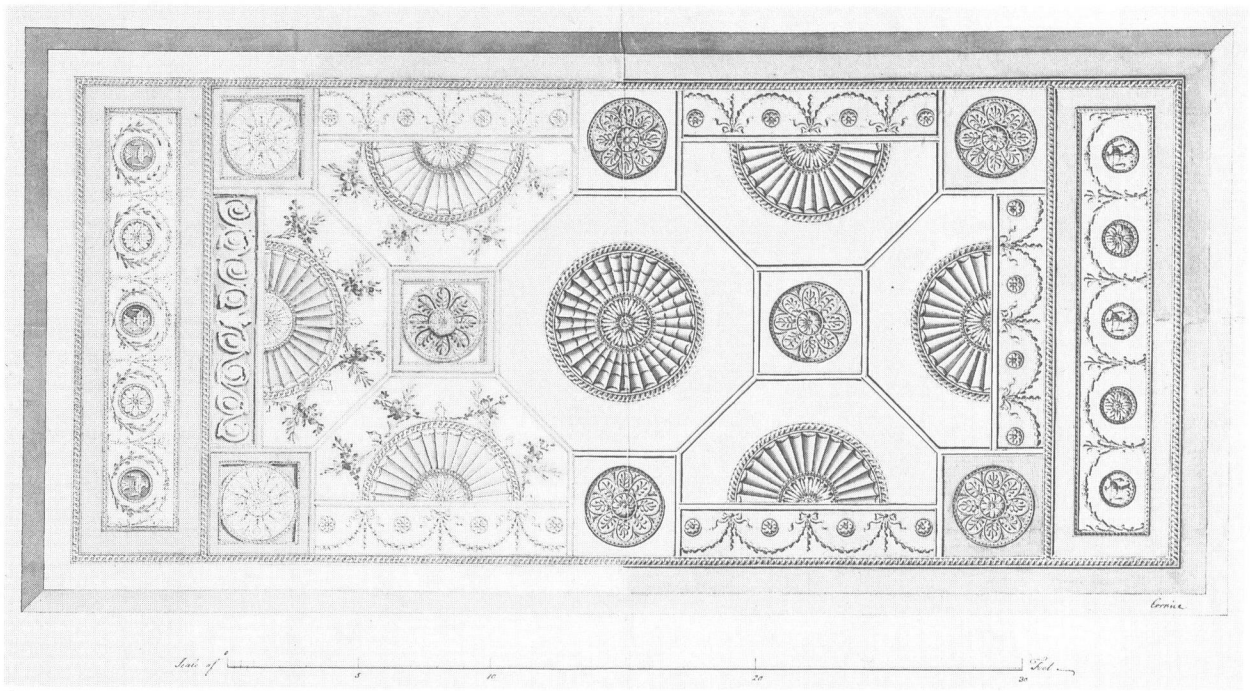
385 The 'Tapestry Drawing-room' in the NW half of the NE front measures 13.4m by 6.7m. The unpainted mahogany door leading from the entrance-hall, and those at the ends of the SW side-wall (that at the SE end being a dummy) resemble those of the dining-room, but their painted doorcases include additional enrichment, including guilloche-ornament at the inner architraves and in the cornices, whose lowest members are dentillated. The friezes have gilt triple swags below paterae and, on the central tablets, figure-medallions, and the pulvinated features above the cornices bear gilt palmette-ornament. The skirting is enriched as in the dining-room, but only the lowest member of the chair-rail is foliated. The


A

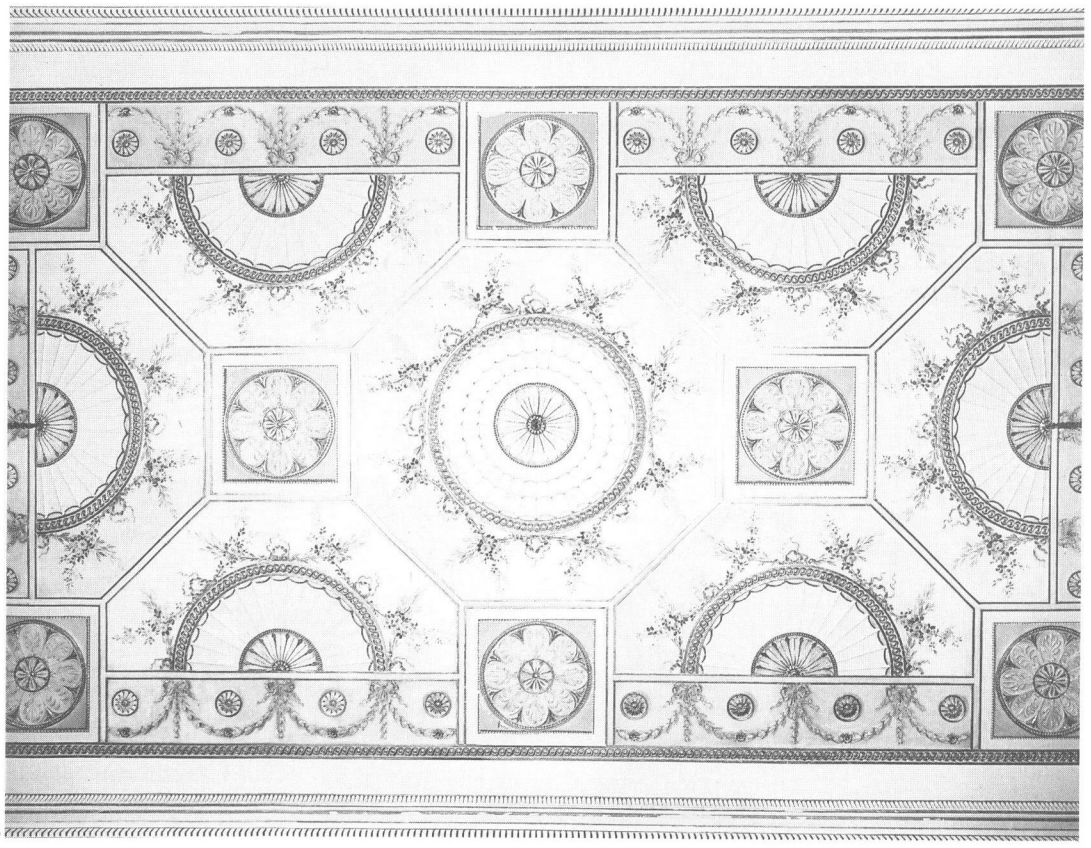

B


C

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); drawing-room
A. painted shutters
B. chimneypiece
C. cornice

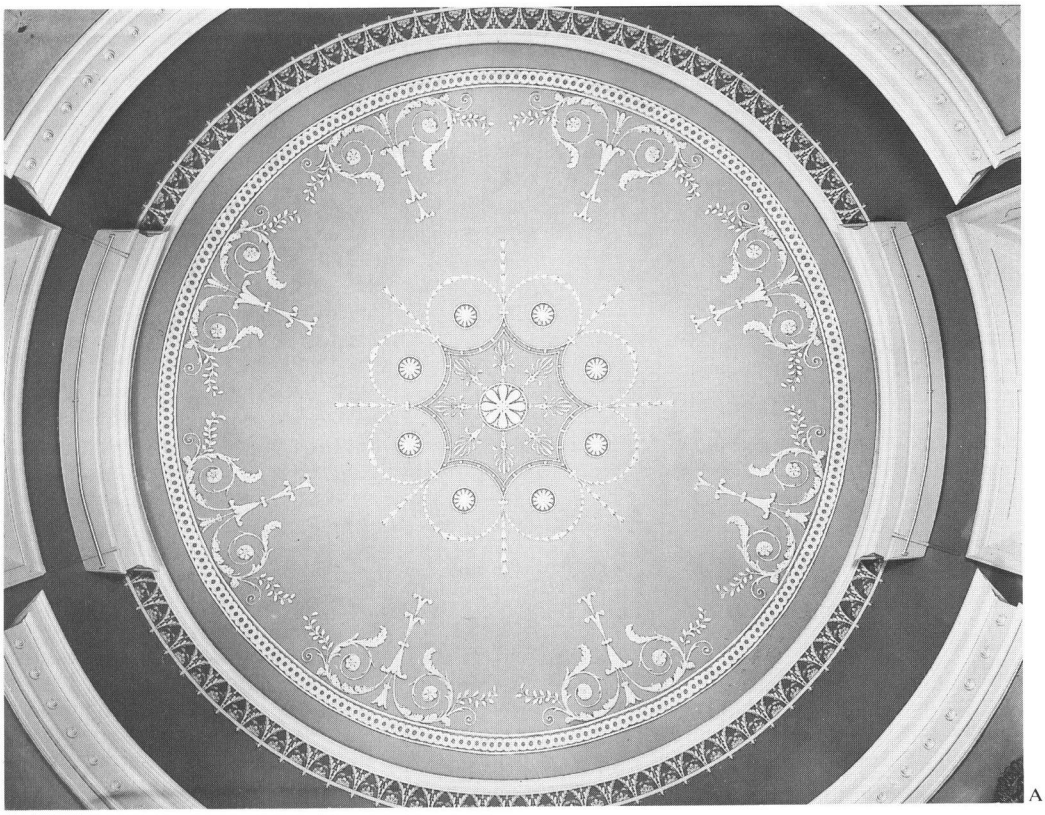


A



B

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); drawing-room ceiling
A. design by Mylne, 1780
B. central panel



A



B

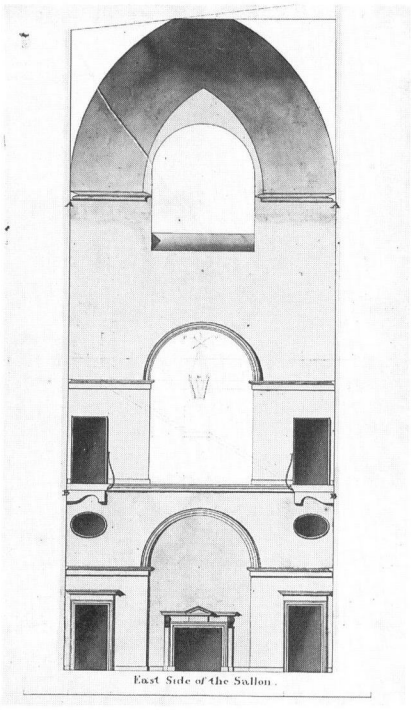
Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
N turret
A. ceiling
B. interior from S

round-headed embrasures of the three windows in the NE wall, and that in the NW end-wall, have concave inner reveals of a type first mentioned in 1771 within fluted and foliated
386A architraves, and the shutters, reveals and soffits have painted floral and arabesque decoration, presumably by le Girardy (*infra*), resembling that in the dining-room. At the centre of the SW wall, about 1.3m NW of the position of the gallery fireplace shown on Morris's plans, there is a fine
386B chimneypiece of white marble, purchased in 1800 by the 5th Duke from Bellevue House, Edinburgh, for £200, and possibly designed by Robert Adam. The jambs bear in relief two lightly-draped female figures on circular pedestals, each extending her right arm to hold drapery attached to an urn at the centre of the lintel.[19*]

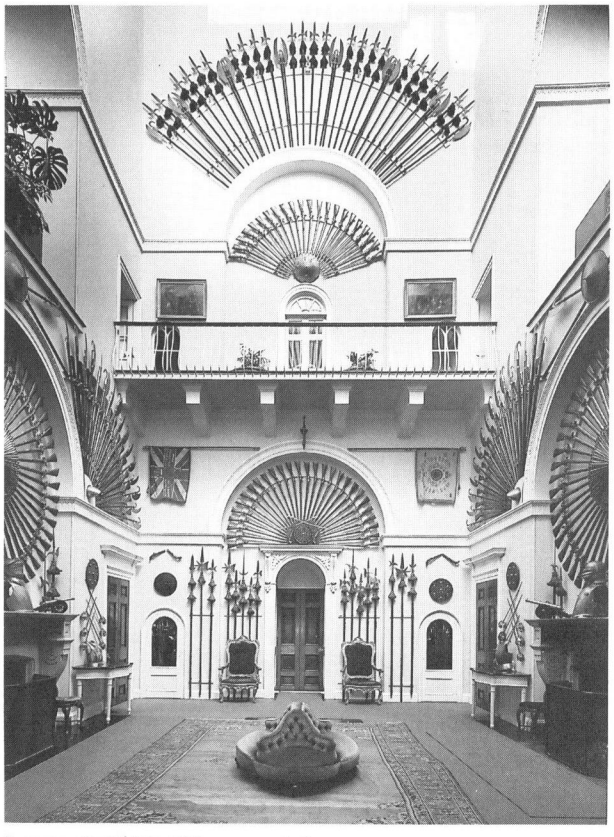
No drawings by Mylne for the wall-ornament survive, but the room is now dominated by the set of seven Beauvais tapestries of pastoral scenes, commissioned in 1785 and hung in 1787. These are mounted in gilt timber frames filling the main wall-spaces between the chair-rail and the frieze, except above the chimneypiece where there was originally a mirror, later replaced by Hoppner's portrait of Lady Charlotte Campbell as Flora. This is flanked by two narrow strips of floral garlands surmounted by birds, evidently painted by le Girardy who left a signed note behind the tapestry indicating that he executed all the paintings of this room in 1788.[20] These may have included the three overdoor paintings of classical ruins within floral surrounds, but the main work was the decoration of John Clayton's plaster ceiling of
387A 1781-2, for which Mylne had provided a coloured drawing showing two alternative designs in 1780.[21] Above an
386C acanthus frieze and dentillated cornice, a guilloche frame defines two narrow end-panels, each having alternating roundels of draped urns and rosettes under five arches of bluebell-swags, all executed in gilt plaster but with additional
387B painted leaf-sprays below the roundels. The main panel, 9.6m by 5.5m, has its own border of ribboned swags and small rosettes, interrupted at the angles and the centres of the long sides by large rosettes in square frames, and on the central axis two more of these rosettes flank a large central roundel with floral centre and concentric scalloped surround within a guilloche border, set within an octagonal frame. At the ends and sides there are six half-roundels in semi-octagonal panels, each resembling the central one but with radiating fan-ornament, and the broad borders of these and the central feature are filled with painted flower-sprays forming interlocking circles,[22*] while much of the plasterwork is gilt.

The N turret is entered from the drawing-room by two-leaf doors partly covered in tapestry. Its shallow domed ceiling of painted papier-maché or 'paper stucco' was designed by Mylne and ordered by him in London in 1773. Above a cornice of corbelled arches like that of the entrance-hall, and a guilloche-band, there are thin peripheral leaf-scrolls and a central flower surrounded by swags enclosing small rosettes. The white marble chimneypiece in the N wall, which has swags and rosettes on the jambs, with urns above, a central tablet with a rose in an oval medallion between swags on the lintel, and a heavily dentillated cornice, is probably contemporary with the ceiling. In 1773 this was a dressing-room, but in 1806 it was described as a 'cabinet', and the fireplace is now flanked by two classical bookcases adapted to display china.

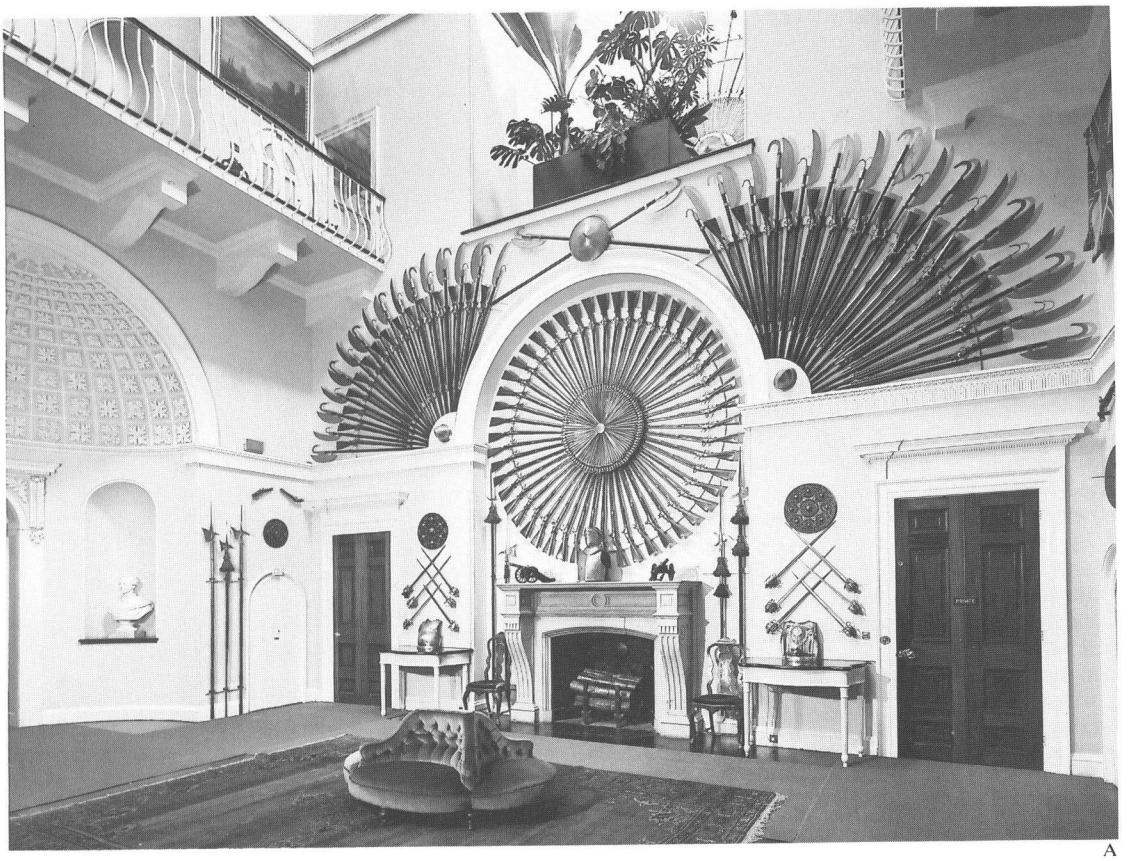
The central armoury hall, dominated by the circles and



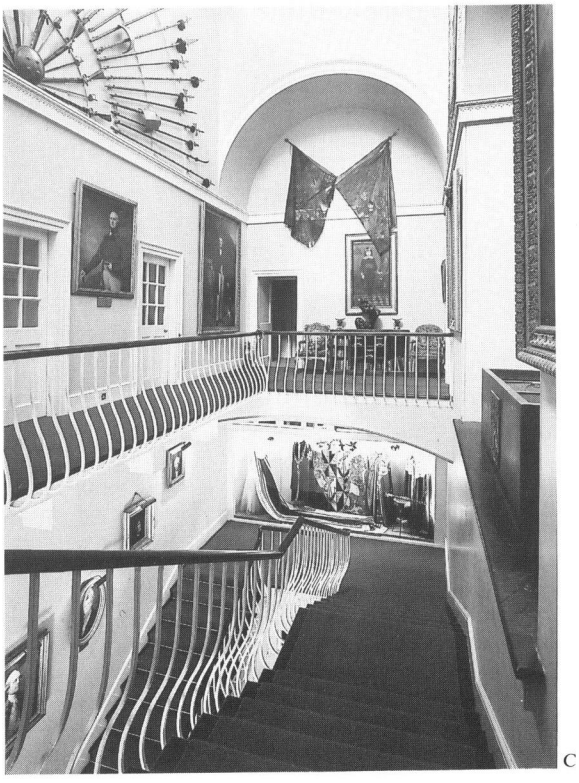
A


B

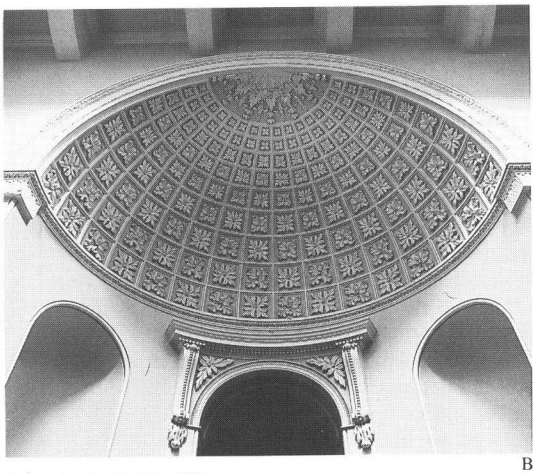
Inveraray Castle (No. 184); armoury hall
A. elevation of SE wall by John Adam, *c.* 1753
B. view from SW



A



C



B

Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
armoury hall
A. view from E
B. ceiling of apse
NW stair
C. view from SW

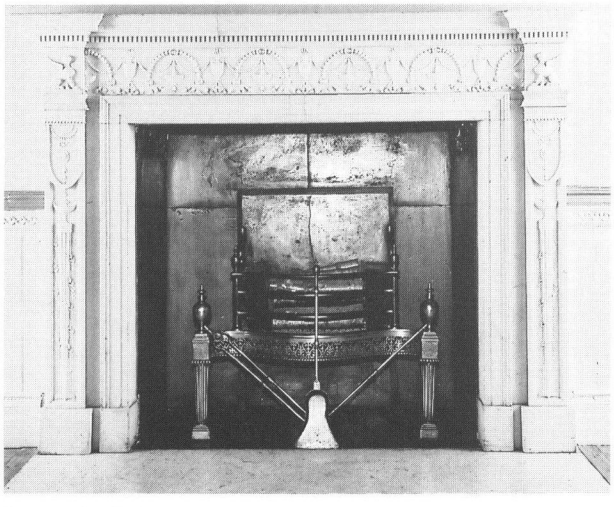
fans of muskets and edged weapons which were first installed under Mylne's direction in 1783, is nevertheless the least altered part of Morris's internal design. Measuring 9.6m by
389 7.1m, it rises through a first-floor space with balconies at the end-walls and large round-arched openings into the stair-halls at the sides, past the arch-pointed tower windows and corresponding upper openings in the side-walls, to a ceiling which was originally vaulted at a height of 22m (75 feet).[23*]

As first designed, the hall was entered from the entrance-hall (now the saloon) by a door in the SW end-wall, and a corresponding doorway in the apsidal recess in the opposite wall gave access to the gallery in what is now the entrance-hall. Doorways at the ends of the side-walls (that at the NE end of the SE wall now blocked), led to the stair-halls and to the dressing-rooms in the NW and SE fronts, and small round-headed doorways flanking the apse gave access to the spiral service-stairs. These have two-leaf six-panelled doors, but the single-piece mahogany doors in the side-walls are of Mylne's design with eight enriched panels, set in moulded architraves with dentillated and fluted cornices. The door into the saloon and that to the entrance-hall, which is of two leaves, are similar although rather narrower. The former is set at the inner end of a round-arched mural passage with a scalloped-fan plaster tympanum and acanthus, rosette and swag-ornament in the soffit, and an architrave with a dentillated cornice on consoles, having large leaves in the spandrels. The door to the entrance-hall has a matching tympanum, but the architrave conforms to the curve of the apse which is 2.9m in diameter and contains two round-headed niches, indicated on Morris's drawings. At the apex of the half-domed ceiling there is an elaborate scalloped feature from which radiates a grid of mouldings with a single square foliate motif in each cell.

The arch-head of the apse has an enriched architrave, and at the springing-level below the plaster-ornament there is an egg-and-dart moulding which continues along the walls of the room as the upper member of a reeded plaster frieze, indicated on drawings by Morris or John Adam but executed by Mylne. This frieze links shallow round-headed recesses with arch-architraves like that of the apse, framing the saloon doorway in the SW wall and large fireplaces in the side-walls. In their present form these chimneypieces are of late 19th-century date, with large consoles forming the jambs, and faceted panels in the frieze, but they may be based on a design
389A by John Adam, although a drawing attributed to him shows a different type with small central pediment.[24*] The same drawing shows circular, oval and square panels, of which there is no visible evidence, filling some of the wall-surfaces. The existing floor of black marble is probably that laid in 1782.

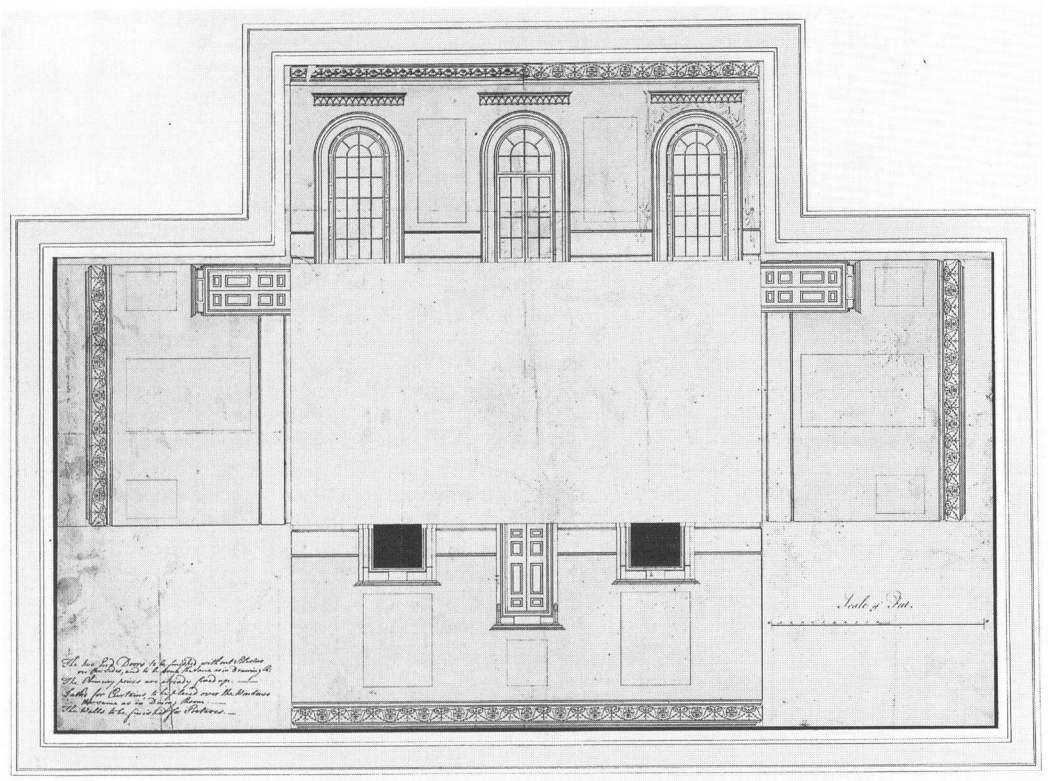
The stair-halls entered from the armoury hall were altered to provide more floor-space in 1806 when Bonomi moved the basement stairs from the inner walls to positions below the upper flights. The areas below the half-landings at the NE ends of the stair-halls, with access to the armoury hall and the dressing-rooms, were provided with angle fireplaces and some plans show them partitioned off as servants' rooms. The main flights of stairs were entered at the SW ends, close to doorways leading to the adjacent parlours and bedchambers. Yellow marble was quarried for them at Tom Breac (No. 253) in 1752, but the steps are now of black marble. The first flights, with small intermediate landings, are walled in below, with circular spoked borrowed-lights serving the basement stairs. There are broad half-landings below segmental arches, where Bonomi planned to install water-closets, and the upper flights lead to the SW landings of the bedroom floor, which are carried on similar arches. The balustrades are of thin square-section S-curved iron bars, cantilevered out from the ends of the steps and carrying mahogany handrails. Massive shaped corbels supporting the landings at bedroom-floor level in the outer walls of the stairs and the end-walls of the armoury hall were designed by Morris in 1746.[25*]

The saloon, formerly the main entrance-hall, measures 392
13.3m by 7.2m. Mylne altered the original main entrance-door in 1785 to a two-leaf glazed door with a round-headed fanlight and shuttered architrave matching those of the two adjacent windows in the SW wall. A door in the opposite side-wall led into the 'vestibule' or armoury hall, and at the SW ends of the end-walls there were doorways into the parlours of the private apartments. Mylne amended his wall-elevations of 1780 to add matching dummy doors at the NE 392A
ends of these walls, and also noted that these end-doorways were to be built without pilastered architraves, presumably to emphasise that leading to the other public rooms. This NE door has a consoled doorcase almost identical with those of the drawing-room, but lacks their enriched and tableted friezes, and all five doors are of Mylne's eight-panelled design, painted and gilded, with moulded architraves framing those in the end-walls. The two fireplaces in the NE wall occupy the positions fixed by Morris, but the existing late 18th-century white marble chimneypieces were brought from Rosneath in 1952, supplanting Victorian ones which had replaced the original chimneypieces of Tiree marble fitted in 1782. The pilastered jambs bear tall pedestals entwined with leaves and carrying urns, with sphinxes at frieze-level and urns and swags in the lintels, below dentillated cornices.[26]



Inveraray Castle (No. 184); chimneypiece in saloon

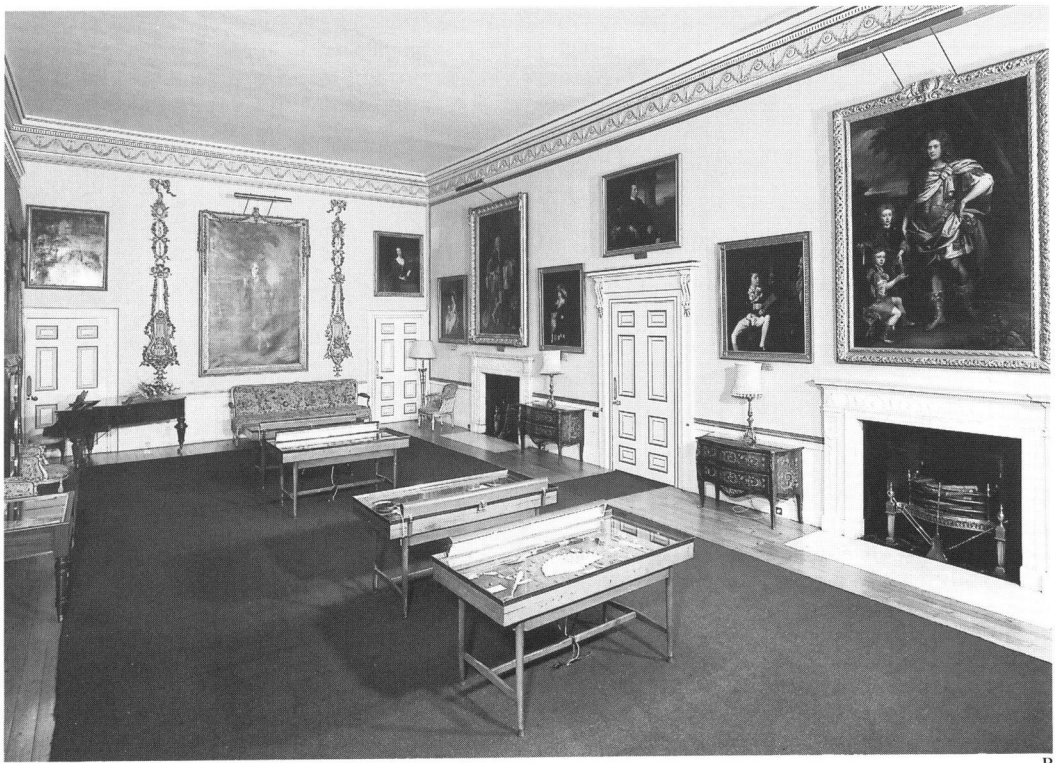
Mylne's elevations show enriched skirtings and chair-rails, 392A
and the latter bear a wave-motif not found elsewhere in the castle. Above these he noted 'the walls to be finished for



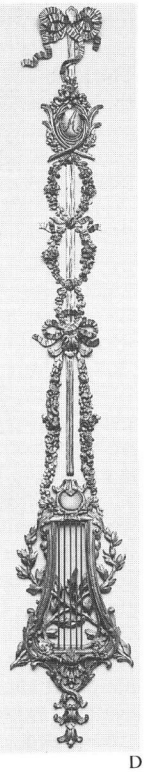
A



C



B



D

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); saloon
A. elevation by Mylne, 1780
B. view from NE
C, D. girandoles

Pictures', with the outlines of the main portraits. Until the 1950s the walls were hung with green damask, but they are now painted. The large central portraits in the end-walls, one of them being that of the Duchess of Argyll's son, the 8th Duke of Hamilton, by Batoni, are flanked by pairs of elaborate carved wood girandoles incorporating lyres and floral garlands, gilded in 1788-9. The angles of the room have gilt mouldings which return to form the lowest member of the cornice, for which Mylne provided two alternative designs, one showing urns in oval medallions below arches of swags. That executed, however, shows gilt swags draped over rosettes, set against a lightly painted counterpoint design of swags and ribbons which is repeated in the curtain-pelmets below fluted cornices. The ceiling of this room is plain, although an elaborate plaster ceiling was prepared for it in the late 19th century.

The SE apartment, comprising parlour with adjacent turret, bedchamber and dressing-room, was entered from the stair-hall by a lobby with doorways to the parlour and bedchamber, which also have a connecting door. Except for the alteration of the windows by Mylne, much of John Adam's ornament of the late 1750s remains intact, including fine Rococo plaster cornices and ceilings probably executed by Thomas Clayton, although some work was also carried out under William Mylne's direction in 1771. The private drawing-room at the S angle, used as such by the 5th Duke and Duchess, was hung with tapestries until the 1950s, as was the adjacent turret or 'Dutchess round Tour'. Above the moulded chair-rails there are additional enriched timber fillets which return up the angles of the walls to frame the former tapestries. The doors in the NE wall are six-panelled, having moulded architraves, pulvinated friezes with central tablets, and dentillated cornices. The chimneypiece in that wall is of white marble with variegated inlays in the jambs and lintel and in oval medallions above the jambs. The lintel, carried on consoles and fluted in the lower part, has a central tablet with two draped females, a motif much favoured by the Adam brothers, holding swags that issue from a central urn, and the cornice is dentillated. The entablature of the upper walls is of the Corinthian order specified by the 3rd Duke in 1757,[27] with a frieze showing birds and baskets of fruit among thin leaf-scrolls, and rosettes between the foliated medallions of the cornice. The 'genteel Ornaments of Stucco' ordered for the ceiling comprise a typical central flower-motif as used by Clayton at Blair Atholl, within interlocked plant-scrolls incorporating baskets of fruit, and the outer border has similar scrolls linking asymmetrical angle-cartouches enclosing floral sprays and central cartouches with shells.[28]



A

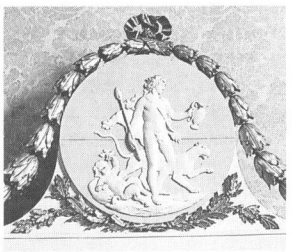


B

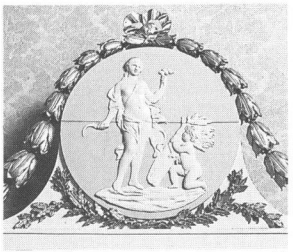


C

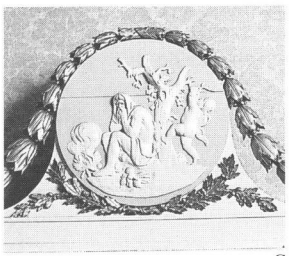
Inveraray Castle (No. 184); private drawing-room
A. ceiling
B. chimneypiece
C. view from S



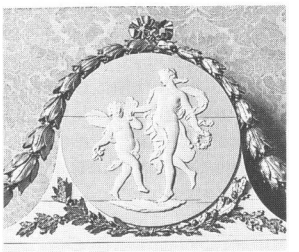
A



B



C

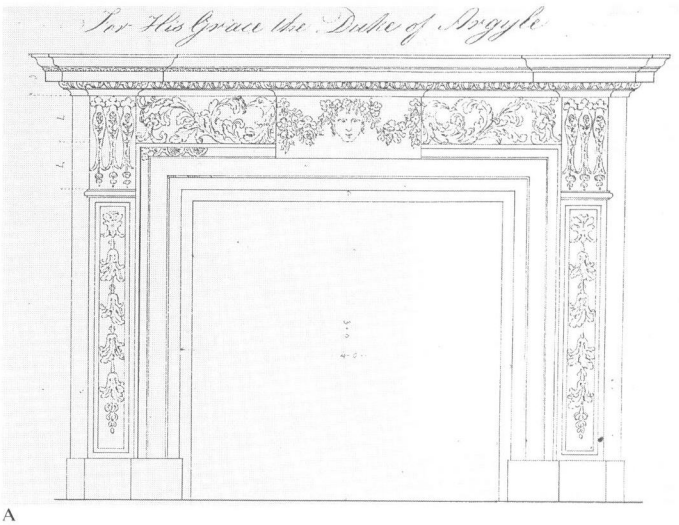


D



E

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); S turret
A-D. finial-medallions of bookcases
E. interior from N



A

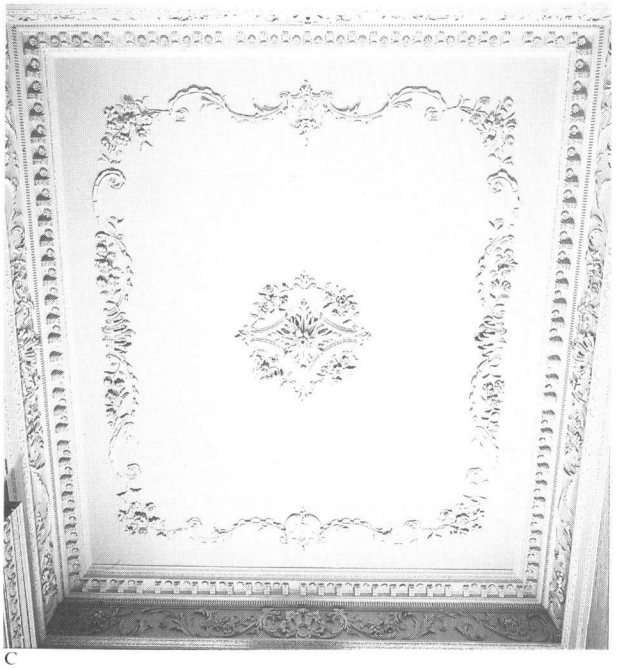


B

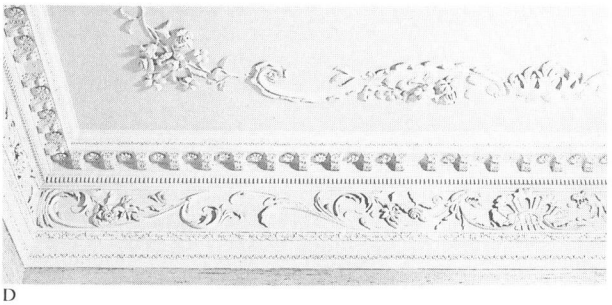
The adjacent tower-room, which in the 1780s was used as a breakfast-room and was fitted with a stair to the basement, has a chimneypiece of white marble with egg-and-dart enrichment in the architrave, a variegated frieze and dentillated cornice, the last feature being repeated in the cornice below the plain domed ceiling. The turret now contains four fine glazed bookcases of neo-classical design, with circular finial-medallions bearing plaster figure-scenes, made in 1795-6 for the 5th Duke's study in the E turret.

The main central room in the SE apartment was normally regarded as the State Bedchamber, although Bonomi proposed to convert it to a library, but since the 1950s it has been the private dining-room. The four doors, which include a matching cupboard door at the NE end of the NE wall, correspond to those in the adjacent drawing-room, as do the chair-rail and skirting. The white marble chimneypiece in the NE wall appears to be that shown in a drawing in the Adam collection at the Soane Museum, but the swags in the jambs are shorter, the central tablet has floral sprays round a bunch of grapes rather than a human head, and the leaf-scrolls in the frieze incorporate flowers rather than the original birds' heads, while the egg-and-dart ornament in the cornice carried on short consoles is much enlarged.[29] The entablature is very similar to that of the private drawing-room although with more flowers but no birds in the cornice, which has dragons' heads flanking a foliate motif at the centre of each side. The central floral motif of the ceiling is fitted into a concave lozenge encircled by flower-sprays, while the outer border has no large cartouches but a small one enclosing a human head at the centre of each short end.

The adjacent dressing-room, which in the time of the 5th Duke was used by the Duchess, was converted to a private entrance-hall when the new SE bridge was built about 1956, its single window becoming a doorway. The three internal doors, one of them leading to the stair-hall, resemble those in the other rooms of the apartment, although without entablatures, as do the chair-rail and skirting. The
396B chimneypiece in the NE wall has a lug-moulded outer frame with egg-and-dart ornament and foliated side-trusses, below a pulvinated frieze bearing quatrefoils at the junctions of a diagonal grid, and a cornice incorporating very bold egg-and-dart. The entablature resembles those of the adjacent

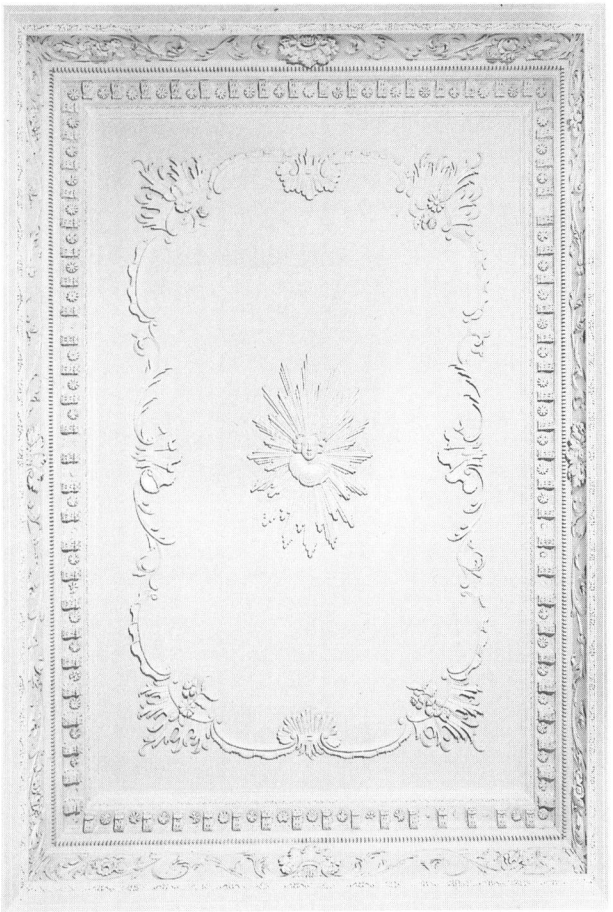


C



D

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); private dining-room
A. design for chimneypiece
B. chimneypiece
C. ceiling
D. cornice



A



B



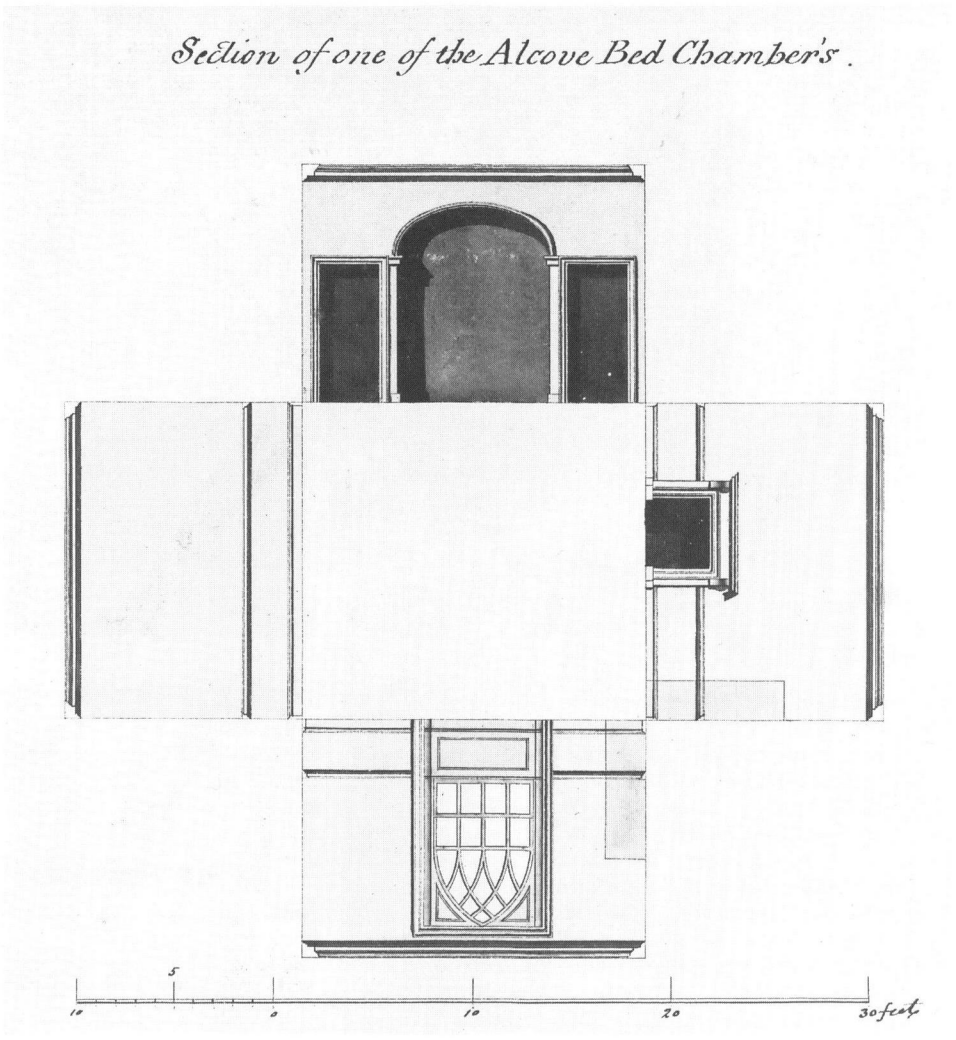
C

Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
private entrance-hall
A. ceiling
B. chimneypiece
W turret
C. chimneypiece

rooms, the frieze containing only leaf-stems and flowers. The centrepiece of the ceiling is a bust of a female figure, probably Aurora, in a burst of radiating sunbeams, and the outer border has leaf-stems and flowers, with shell-like motifs at the centres of the sides.

The room to the NE, now used as a kitchen and containing no early features, was one of those formed in 1771 by the division of the gallery, when it became the Duke's dressing-room. Like the Duchess's dressing-room, it appears to have had an entresol story used as a servant's room, and a late 18th-century plan shows a staircase, built against the NE wall, which may have given access to this.[30*] The adjacent E turret used by the 5th Duke as a study, in which the classical bookcases described above were fitted in 1796, also retains no early features.

The corresponding NW apartment contained the 3rd Duke's bedchamber but retains no evidence of similar decorative treatment. The least altered room is the W parlour, intended by the 3rd Duke as a dressing-room and now the Green Library, which has an 18th-century cornice with plain frieze and a late 19th-century arched marble chimneypiece with elaborate applied metal monograms.[31*] The adjacent W turret retains the only one to remain *in situ* of three marble chimneypieces ordered for this apartment by the 3rd Duke from John Adam in 1757. The painted surround encloses a plain inner frame of schist, possibly designed by Morris, within jambs bearing elegant leaf-stems, a lintel with urns and swags, and a dentillated cornice. A curved stair to the basement, now blocked at the top but preserving its original painted wallpaper below, was formed against the SE wall of the turret in 1771-2. Thereafter the Duchess hung the room with prints, some of which remain above the existing bookcases. The former bedchamber in the NW front was converted in 1871 into the Brown Library, with a black marble chimneypiece in the NE wall and a gallery round three walls having an elaborate openwork metal balustrade



A

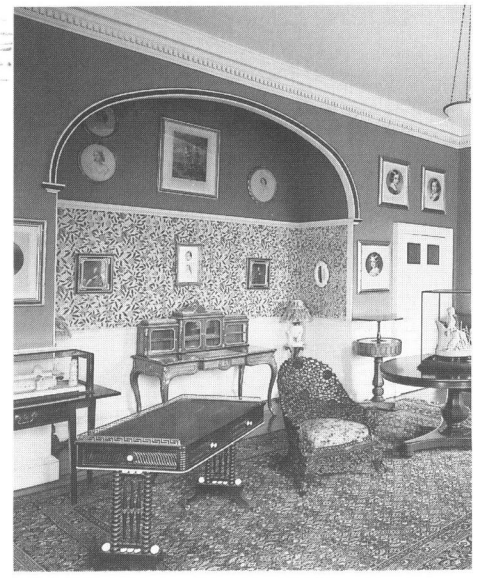


B

Inveraray Castle (No. 184)
A. design for bedroom by John Adam, *c.* 1758
B. SE bedroom, 1962



A



B

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); 'Victorian Room'
A. view from N, 1962 B. alcove in SE wall

incorporating Campbell monograms and emblems. The adjacent dressing-room, which like that in the SE front had an entresol above, is now used as a staff room. It is roofed with a high coved vault and retains no early features.

378A *Bedroom Floor*. The upper floor was designed by Morris, and remains with minor alterations, as a series of bedrooms entered from the landings of the central hall and stair-halls. Early plans show that several of the principal bedrooms were designed to have the heads of the beds set in alcoves, each flanked by doors to a lobby and a small closet. Only four of
397A these 'Alcove Bed Chambers' were executed, to John Adam's designs, about 1758, in the S and W angles and in the
397B adjacent large bedrooms in the SE and NW fronts, and only the two latter rooms preserve the elliptical-headed recesses shown on Adam's drawing. In the two rooms at each end of the NE front, the spaces intended for the alcoves were combined to form an additional closet or bedroom, and these rooms were probably included in the total of 'eighteen good bed-chambers' mentioned by Pennant in 1769.[32*] Bonomi in 1806 opened doorways in the major dividing-walls between the central rooms in the NW and SE fronts, and a similar door was created by I G Lindsay about 1955 to allow visitor-access from the 'MacArthur Room' at the W angle to the adjacent 'Victorian Room' at the NE. Except for these rooms in the NW front, the floor remains in use for family and guests.

390A The corbelled balconies at the end-walls of the armoury
390B hall, and the landings of the outer and end-walls of the stair-halls, have shaped balustrades like those of the stairs. The
390C large arches opening through the side-walls of the hall into the stair-halls, which were originally used to display a collection of sculpture, have architrave and impost-mouldings like those of the principal floor.[33*] The imposts are continued along the walls to link with the NE apsidal recess and a shallow recess in the SW wall, and into the stair-halls where there are deep recesses at the NE ends. The NE apse, where a chamber-organ was installed soon after 1757, has two niches like those below, but the dome is plain. The two adjacent doors to the service-stairs are round-headed, as are a central doorway and two flanking borrowed-lights in the opposite end-wall. The doors joining the landings of the hall and stair-halls, and those into the bedrooms, have moulded architraves and are of six-panelled design, although most are glazed and many are modern replacements.

Most of the rooms retain the simple fittings installed by John Adam in the late 1750s although the windows, set in lintelled embrasures with moulded architraves and panelled shutters, were altered to Mylne's round-headed design in the 1780s. The wooden dadoes have moulded skirtings and chair-rails, some of the latter incorporating a cavetto moulding, and the ceilings are plain, with dentillated cornices. In the 'MacArthur Room' at the W angle, and three other bedrooms in the NE front, there remain schist chimneypieces with plain 399B friezes and consoles supporting moulded cornices, while the 'alcove bedchamber' in the SE front has a chimneypiece of dark variegated marble, with the consoles confined to the 399A height of the frieze and with the cornice broken above the consoles and the central tablet of the frieze. Simple chimneypieces with concave-ended friezes are preserved in two of the smaller rooms in the SW front, and one of those in the NW front. In 1871 the NW alcove- bedchamber, now the 'Victorian Room', was fitted up for Princess Louise on her marriage to the Marquess of Lorne and was papered with a William Morris 'Fruit' design of 1864, now preserved only in the bed-recess, while the chimneypiece was replaced by a white marble one in French 'Empire' style, as were those in the S and E rooms and the N turret. The four turrets, which in the 18th century included stairs to their respective upper floors and the roof of the main building, have dentillated cornices and flat ceilings. That at the E angle retains a curved schist chimneypiece with an ovolo-moulded frame and simple moulded cornice, almost identical with Morris's 1747 design for two chimneypieces in the basement.[34]



A



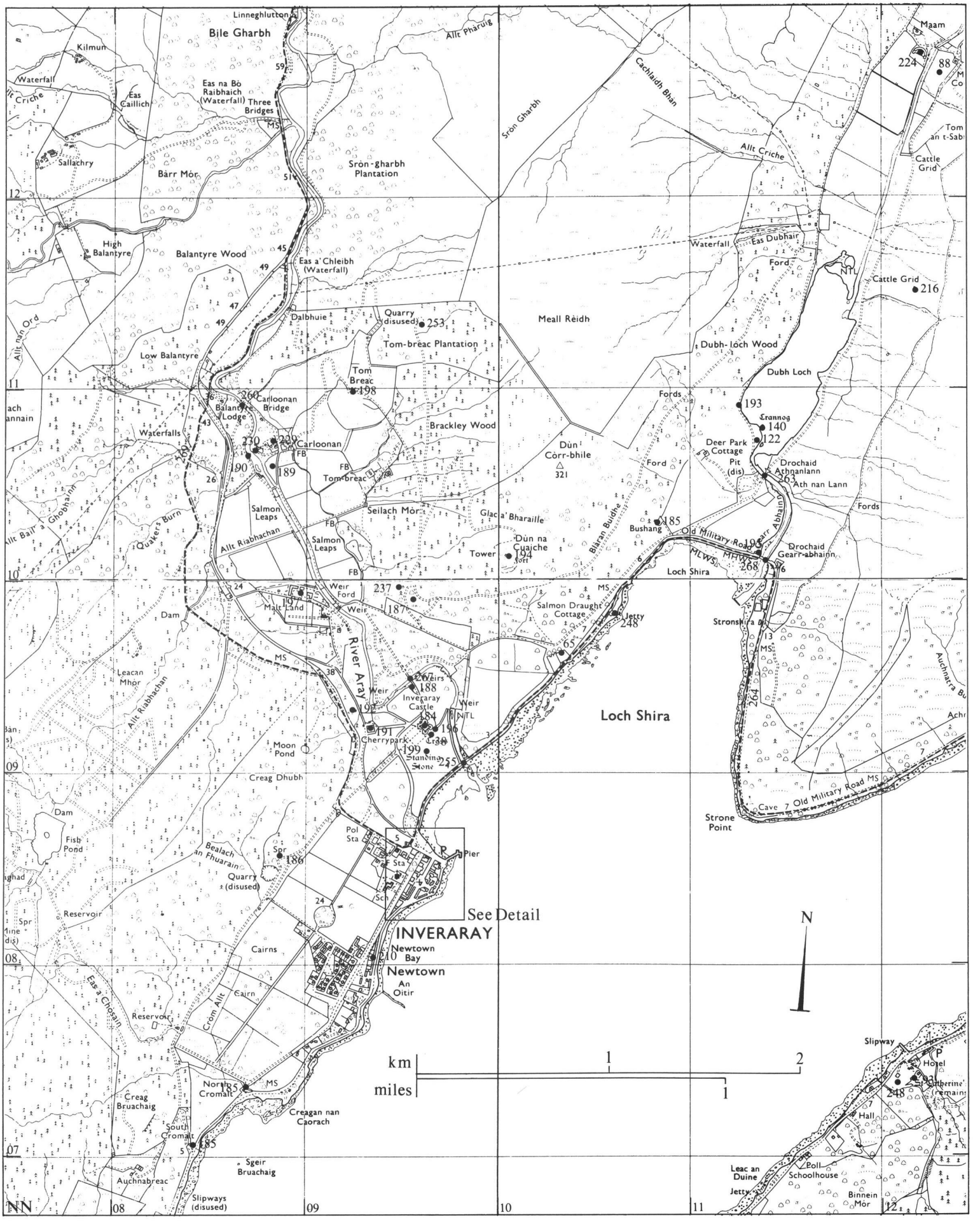
B



C

Inveraray Castle (No. 184); bedroom floor
A. chimneypiece in SE bedroom
B. chimneypiece in 'MacArthur Room'
C. arch between NW stair and armoury hall

Attic Floor. The original access to the low roof-space was by the two spiral stairs, and in 1751 John Adam prepared a plan with corridors leading from the separate stairs to dormitories for female servants in the SE front and for footmen on the NW, each with seven beds fitted between the trusses of the mansard roof, and lit by skylights.[35] Two rooms for 'Servants out of Livery', each with a single bed, were proposed at the centre of the NE front, and the adjacent angle rooms, with the whole of the SW front, were designated as 'lumber garrets'. These rooms were fitted up for 'principal servants' in 1771, but the detailed plan is not known. Following the fire of 1877, Salvin installed a stair in a closet entered from the SW landing of the armoury hall, and this was replaced by a spiral stair in the restoration after the 1975 fire. In the heightened attics of the post-1877 plan there were bedrooms round all sides of the building and in the turrets, with continuous corridors round the walls of the central



Linneghlutton
Bile Gharbh
Kilmun
Waterfall
Eas Caillich
Eas na Bò Raibhaich (Waterfall)
Three Bridges
Sallachry
Bàrr Mòr
Sròn-gharbh Plantation
Allt Pharuig
Sròn Gharbh
Cachlaidh Bhàn
Allt Criche
Maam
Cattle Grid
High Balantyre
Balantyre Wood
Eas a' Chleibh (Waterfall)
Waterfall
Eas Dubhair
Ford
NTL
Cattle Grid
Dalbhuie
Quarry (disused)
Meall Rèidh
Tom-breac Plantation
Dubh-loch Wood
Low Balantyre
Tom Breac
Dubh Loch
Carloonan Bridge
Balantyre Lodge
Fords
Waterfalls
Brackley Wood
Crannog
Carloonan
Dùn Còrr-bhile
Deer Park Cottage
Pit (dis)
Drochaid Athnanlann
Ath nan Lann
Tom-breac
Salmon Leaps
Seilach Mòr
Glac a' Bharaille
Bushang
Old Military Road
Drochaid Gearr-abhainn
Allt Riabhachan
Salmon Leaps
Dùn na Cuaiche
Tower
Loch Shira
Weir Ford
Malt Land
Weir
Salmon Draught Cottage
Jetty
Stronshira
Dam
River Aray
Leacan Mhòr
Weirs
Inveraray Castle
Weir
NTL
Loch Shira
Cherrypark
Moon Pond
Standing Stone
Creag Dhubh
Old Military Road
Cave
Strone Point
Dam
Fish Pond
Pol Sta
Pier
Bealach an Fhuarain
Quarry (disused)
Reservoir
See Detail
INVERARAY
Newtown Bay
Newtown
An Oitir
Cairns
Cairn
Eas a' Chosain
Reservoir
Cròm Allt
North Cromalt
Creag Bruachaig
Creagan nan Caorach
South Cromalt
Sgeir Bruachaig
Auchnabreac
Slipways (disused)
Slipway
Hotel
Hall
Leac an Duine
Poll
Schoolhouse
Jetty
Binnein Mòr
km
miles
1
2
N



Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185) and Old Burgh (No. 199) estate-map, 1731

.ower. As restored since 1975, there is a caretaker's flat in the SW front, with the search-room and store-rooms for the Argyll family archive in the S angle and SE front. The modern roof has metal trusses supporting the covering of Easdale slate.

Location map of Inveraray area (*broken line marks military roads*, Nos. 264 *and* 269)

185 Inveraray Castle Policies

September 1989

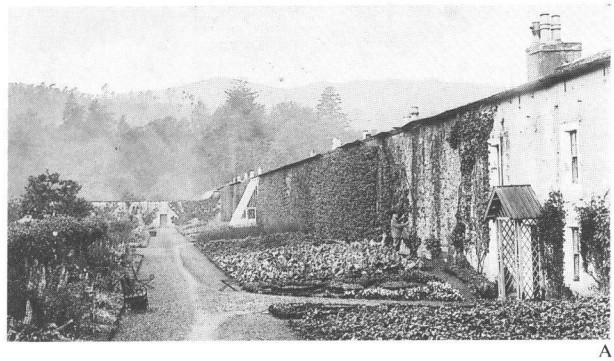
The existing Inveraray Castle (No. 184) stands in extensive parkland traversed by great avenues which were originally associated with the old castle (No. 132). The gardens and 'yairds' adjoining the castle were enclosed by the 7th Earl of Argyll (*infra*), and the extension of the policies during the 17th century is attested by the disappearance of farming townships such as the Wintertown, SW of the castle, and Kilmalieu on the NE bank of the River Aray. Two of the major avenues are attributed to the Marquis of Argyll (d.1661) and tree-planting was continued by his son the 9th

370 403

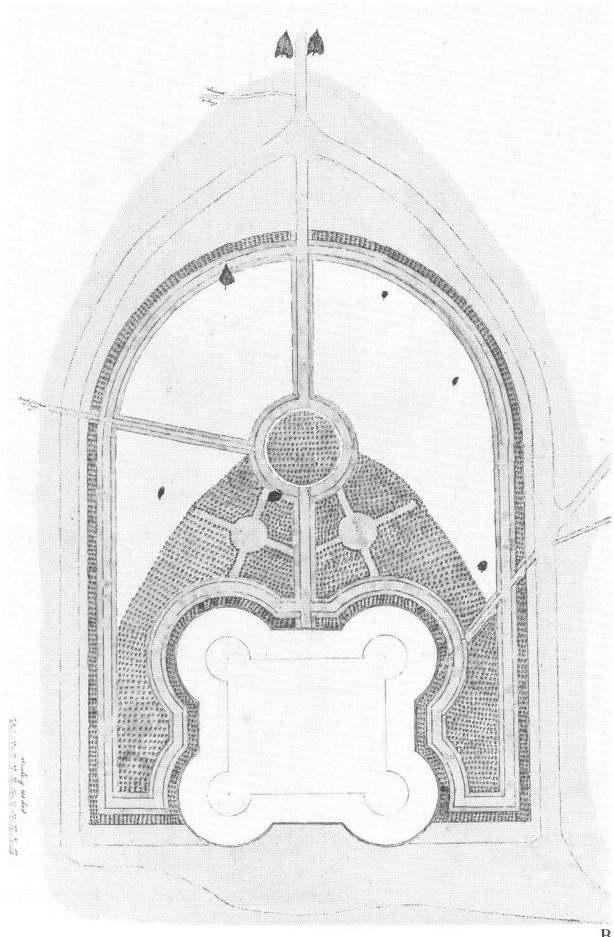
Earl, both mature timber and nursery trees being despoiled by the Marquis of Atholl's forces during the Earl's rebellion in 1685. Many stone and turf enclosure-walls were constructed at this period.[1*] From about 1720 the 2nd Duke carried the plantations along the E side of Dùn na Cuaiche and enclosed a deer park at 'Beauchamp' or 'Boshang' at the mouth of Glen Shira. He also drained the great Fisherland
29 meadow NW of the present town, enclosing it with mortared walls which the 5th Duke replaced in the 1770s by sunk fences, some still visible, 'much pretier for adorning the Policy than high dykes'.[2] In the 1750s the 3rd Duke had the lower course of the River Aray straightened, and it was provided with paved 'cascades' which are still visible between Carloonan and Maltland and NE of the castle. At the same period he had built the 'Garadh Crom' or 'crooked dyke' (see No. 216), running from South Cromalt (NN 084070) to Stronshira (NN 114097) and enclosing the lower 5.5km of Glen Aray and 3.5km of Glen Shira. The ground thus enclosed was used partly for improved stock-raising and partly for plantations. This marked the greatest extent of the policies, but the erection of ornamental and functional buildings, begun by the 3rd Duke, was continued by the 5th Duke until the first decade of the 19th century. Many of these buildings are described individually in this section of the *Inventory*, and in the sections on Farms (Nos. 221, 224), Industrial Monuments (Nos. 229, 230, 237, 249, 253), and Transport Monuments (Nos. 255, 260, 263, 267, 268, 272). Brief accounts are included here of the gardens, avenues and woodlands, lodges and demolished or unexecuted buildings.

GARDENS. An account of the Highlands dating from the time of the 7th Earl of Argyll, who went into exile in 1618, described 'a verie faire and pleasant dwelling Pallace and yairds builded in (Inerraray), be this Archibald Campbell Earl of Argyll, and sundrie zeairds, some of them with divers kynd of herbs growing and sett therintill. And other zairds planted with sundrie fruit trees verie prettilie sett, and planted, and there faire greens to walk upone, with one wall of stone and lyme builded laitlie about the said green'.[3] A new garden was laid out in 1666 by the 9th Earl, the gravel walks and walls being completed in the following year.[4*] This was probably the basis of the elaborate garden situated in the bend of the River Aray NW and N of the old castle, and
401 shown on maps of about 1722 and 1731, although it may have been altered following the proposals of William Boutcher in 1722.[5*] It was divided into upper and lower gardens sharing a central avenue parallel to the main lime avenue (*infra*), with broad transverse walks, and narrower diagonal or serpentine paths crossing the individual plots. A simpler division into two tree-lined gardens is indicated on Roy's Map of about 1750, and although the position of the 'low garden' is perpetuated in the name of the Garden Bridge of 1758 (No. 267), there are no identifiable remains of the early layout in the existing pasture fields.

The new castle (No. 184) rose from a smooth lawn, provision for flower-growing being made in the large walled
423A garden at the Maltland (No. 197), whose 5.5m-high wall was
424 built by the mason James Potter in 1752-5. The castle remained 'naked on a green lawn'[6] until the 1820s when the surveyor John Brooks, in consultation with the Duchess of Argyll, designed an enclosure of D-plan, formed by belts of evergreen shrubs within a wire fence which surrounded the



A

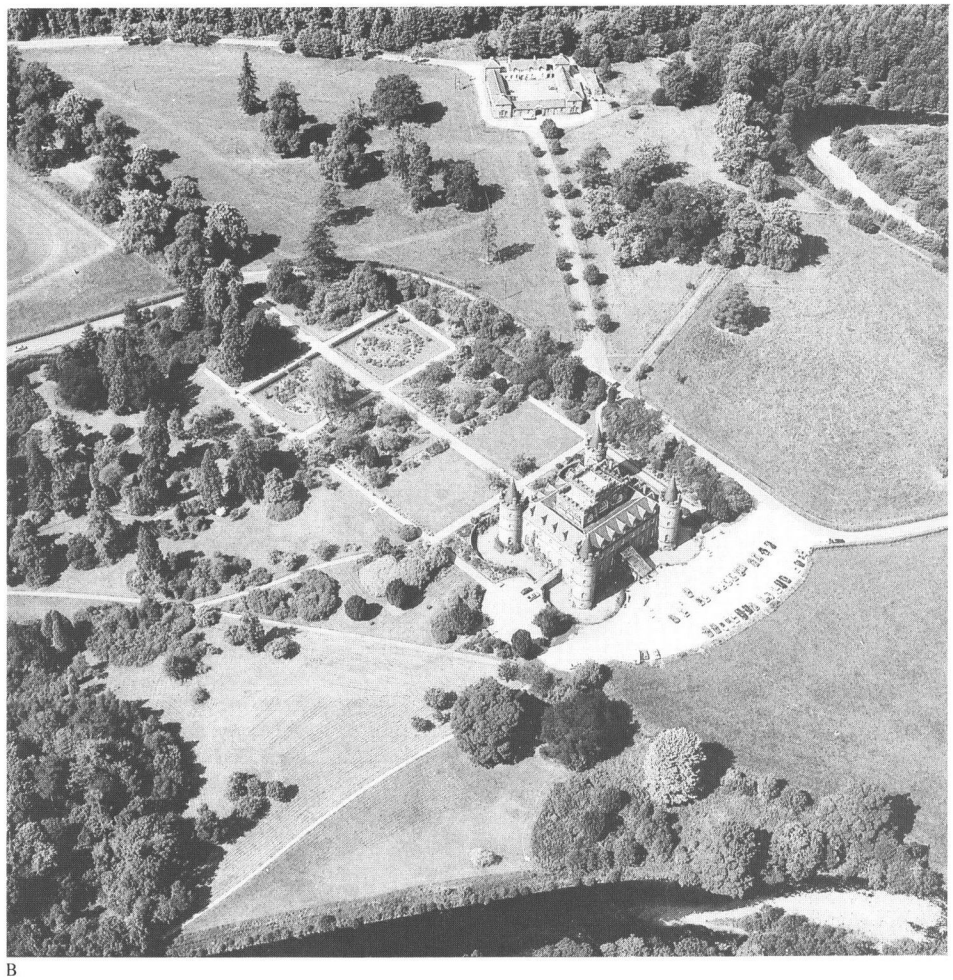


B

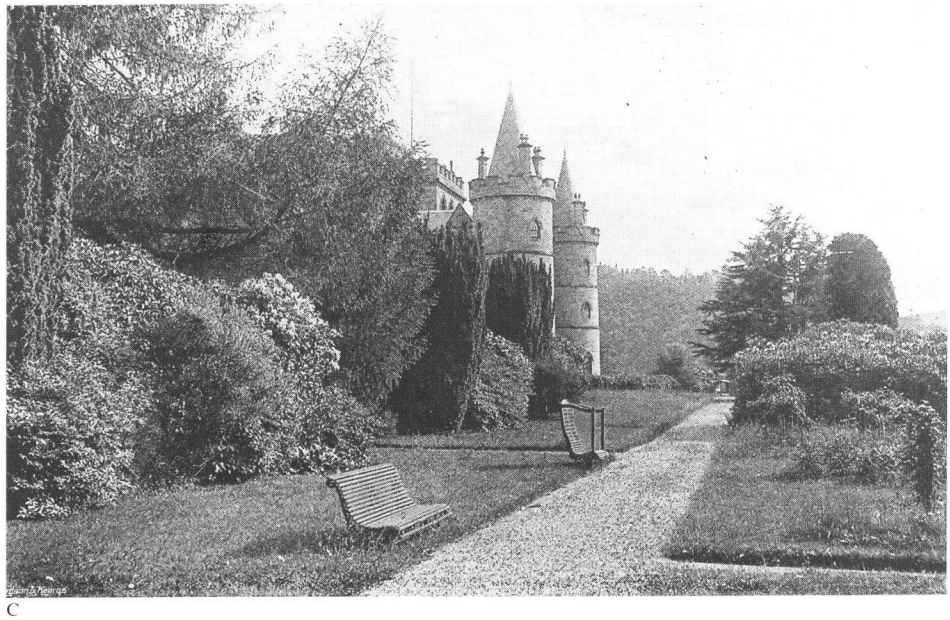
Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)
A. N wall of walled garden, *c.* 1899
B. plan of castle gardens, *c.* 1824



A



B



C

Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)

A. sculpture of Campbell sisters by Bartolini

B. Inveraray Castle (No. 184), gardens and Cherry Park (No. 191), with sites of Old Castle (No. 132) and Old Burgh (No. 199); aerial view from E

C. Inveraray Castle (No. 184) and gardens from SW, *c.* 1899

building except at the NE entrance-front. The NE half of the garden adjoining the castle was planted with a dense shrubbery but this was removed in 1848 by W A Nesfield, who proposed slightly-sunk flower-beds set in two main grass compartments.[7] Some time before 1870 the garden was lengthened to the SW to its present length of about 140m and at that period the central walk, on the line of the 17th-century lime avenue, was flanked at each side by a large circular flower-bed and two rectangles planted with shrubs in the form of the union and national flags. Two of these 'flag-
403B borders' remain, while the others have recently been replanted as rose-beds and the areas adjoining the castle are occupied by lawns. The garden contains a bronze dial-plate of 1843, with the arms of the 7th Duke of Argyll and his 3rd wife, Anne Cunningham, set on an octagonal sandstone pedestal. The garden and the adjacent woodland garden contain several pieces of sculpture, some of which were formerly displayed in the armoury hall of the castle. They include a marble group of Perseus and Andromeda signed by Michael van der Voort at Antwerp in 1713, and an elegant
403A marble sculpture on a circular pedestal, signed by Lorenzo Bartolini (1777-1850), of Emma and Julia, daughters of Lady Charlotte Campbell, which formerly stood in the dining-room. A pair of 18th-century gatepiers from Rosneath (No. 196) was incorporated in the 1950s in a new private entrance near the E angle of the castle.

AVENUES AND WOODLANDS. The Beech Avenue or Town Avenue, believed to have been planted by the Marquis
431B of Argyll about 1650, runs WSW for 1km from the entrance-arch and lodge of 1787 in Front Street (No. 201,*c*), cutting off the Fisherland meadow from the promontories on which the New Town and Newton Row were to be built. For 0.7km, as far as the Fisherland Barn (No. 210), it is bounded on the ESE by a high wall begun by the mason James Potter in 1757. The avenue itself continued SW for a further 500m to North Cromalt, and by 1731 an extension ran NW along end of the meadow to meet the upper avenue at Eas a' Chòsain. A few old trees survive, but most of those in the main avenue were removed in 1953 for reasons of safety, although the N end was replanted in 1974 with young trees.

The Lime Avenue, also attributed to the Marquis, ran SW for about 0.6km to Croitievillie, on the line of the existing A819 road (NN 091088), from the SW gate of the forecourt of the old castle (No. 132). This gate was probably situated a few metres SW of the SW fosse of the new castle, and about 150m of the avenue was evidently removed in the 1750s to make way for the Great Lawn, but the central walk of the later garden 403B (*supra*), and the transverse axis of the castle itself, preserve its line. The SW part of the avenue is about 20m wide and retains many original trees. It appears to have been continued SSW along the foot of Creag Dhubh for 1.4km to Eas a' Chòsain at an early date, for in 1680 the 9th Earl made a contract referring to 'the great walk from the castle to the entry of Easeachosan'.[8*] This remained a popular excursion in the 18th century, and was embellished with the well-house at Bealach an Fhuarain (No. 186), but the avenue is now encroached on by scrub woodland.

Both the Marquis of Argyll and the 9th Earl corresponded about trees with John Evelyn, a celebrated authority on silviculture, and the Earl obtained seeds from London suppliers. In 1667 he declared a particular interest in elm, but the avenue planted S of the Dubh Loch at the mouth of Glen Shira, probably in the 1670s, was again of beech. It ran NE for 550m from the shore of Loch Shira (NN 109102) to a ford immediately downstream from the Dubh Loch Bridge (No. 263) and part of its line is preserved in the approach to the bridge, although the SW end is now crossed by the re-routed A83. Many original trees remained at the beginning of the 20th century, but there are no surviving remains of the avenue. The 9th Earl also carried out extensive planting round the old castle, declaring his intention for it to 'looke



Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185); Dubh Loch avenue, *c.* 1899

at a distance as if it stood on the tope of a wood', while a large area of woodland on the E slope of Creag Dhubh, overlooking the castle from the W, was identified on an
401 estate-map of 1731 as 'Earl's Planting'.[9] A further block of woodland at a higher level on Creag Dhubh was identified as 'new planting', and from 1720 onwards the 2nd Duke of Argyll also carried hardwood plantations along the S and E faces of Dùn na Cuaiche and into Glen Shira, under the direction of the Edinburgh garden-designer William Boutcher and the architect Alexander McGill.[10] Contemporary plans show an elaborate triangular layout of avenues at 'Dalquaich' on the NE bank of the Aray, NW of the present Garden Bridge (No. 267), with a central NNW-SSE avenue which was aligned on the old castle and continued NNW as the 'Oak Walk' to Carloonan (see No. 189).[11] The central avenue remains in use as an estate road, but the subsidiary avenues were not maintained after about 1900, and two contemporary round-points with radiating avenues, on the SE and SW slopes of Dùn na Cuaiche, are not recorded after the middle of the 18th century.

The 3rd Duke's interest in the landscape surrounding the new castle was indicated by the early construction of the tower on Dùn na Cuaiche (No. 194), and as well as continuing earlier planting in Glen Aray W of the Maltland and in Glen Shira, he established the Tom-breac plantation and planted circular clumps of trees, some of which remain, in the Fisherland meadow and on the higher ground W of Creag Dhubh. He also introduced 'exotick' conifers which were planted on Strone Hill, to the E of Loch Shira, and elsewhere in the enlarged policies.[12] This programme of planting and commercial exploitation of the woodland was continued by the 5th Duke, and in 1775 he had a new private approach formed along the SE slope of Dùn na Cuaiche from the new Garron Lodge (No. 195) to the Garden Bridge (No. 267). Further planting was carried out early in the 19th century on Strone Hill, much of which was destroyed by a gale in 1968. and the existing woodlands were varied during that century by groups of conifers, notably in the woodland garden S of the castle, on the SW slope of Dùn na Cuaiche, and at Balantyre Wood in Glen Aray.

LODGES. The earliest of the existing lodges is that at the Garron Bridge, designed by Robert Mylne in 1775 (No. 195). In addition to those described below, there is a much-altered lodge of early 19th-century date on the Dalmally Road at Balantyre (NN 085109), and there are estate cottages of the same period at Bushang (NN 108103) and in the nearby Deer Park (NN 110106), both preserving latticed windows but re-roofed with broad eaves like those of the Salmon Draught Cottage (No. 249).

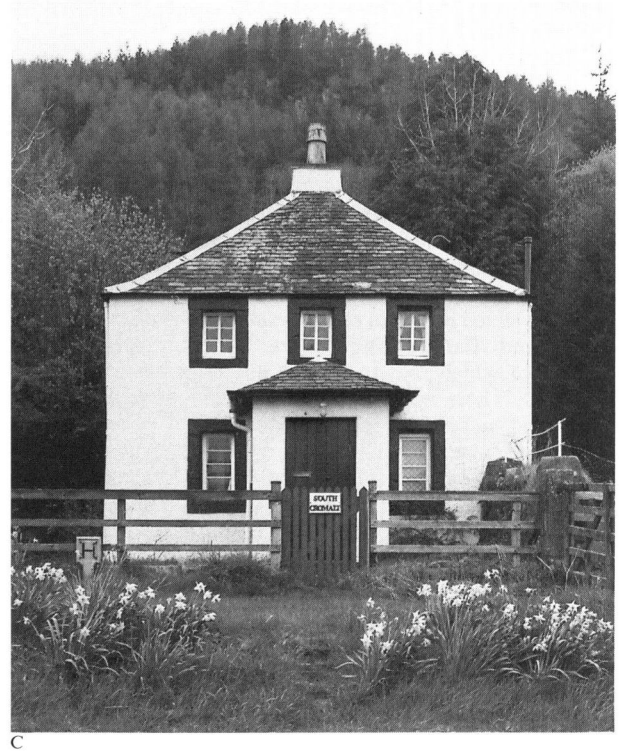
Main Lodge (NN 095086). This single-storeyed rectangular lodge was built in 1795-6 immediately NE of the former smithy at the NW end of Front Street (No. 201), at the gate of the approach from Inveraray to the castle and Cherry Park.[13] It measures 11m by 8m and is built of diagonally-tooled chlorite-schist ashlar, with a hipped slated roof having a central chimneystack. The three-bay NNE front faces the entrance to the castle drive and has twelve-pane sash-windows like the one in the ESE end-wall fronting the road. The central parts of these walls are recessed within a continuous plinth, pilastered quoins and eaves-courses. The interior is divided into a lobby and two rooms.



A



B



C

Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)
A. Bushang Cottage from S
B. Main Lodge from E
C. South Cromalt Lodge from E

405C *South Cromalt Lodge* (NN 084070). This two-storeyed lodge was built in the late 18th century on the W side of the Inveraray-Lochgilphead road, now the A83, at the S end of the policies, where there was originally a private entrance to the upper avenue above the Fisherland meadow. It measures 5.8m square over all and is built of harled rubble, with a pyramidal slated roof rising to a central chimneystack. The three-bay E front has an added central porch, and very small six-pane windows in the upper storey. The ground floor, whose fireplace has been renewed, comprises a stair-lobby and one main room, and the upper floor is divided into an L-shaped main room and a small bedroom by a partition-wall which was lined with newspapers dated 1843.

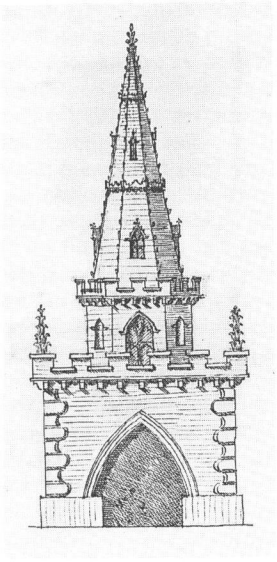


Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)
A. North Cromalt Lodge from W, *c.* 1960

North Cromalt Lodge (NN 086073). This lodge, which was built in 1801, perhaps to the design of Alexander Nasmyth,[14] stands at the W side of the A83, 400m NE of South Cromalt and at the S end of the Fisherland Meadow and the Town Avenue. It has a rectangular two-storeyed central block with a hipped slated roof and chimneys at the centres of the side-walls, and flanking hip-roofed single-storeyed lean-to blocks, of which that to the NE has been heightened and extended. There was originally a central door in the NW front, and each side-block had a door in one end-wall and a recess for a false door in the other, one of which now contains a window. The upper floor of the central block contains a series of round-headed recesses, some containing windows, and the NE side-block originally had a similar recess in its side-wall. The interior is divided into two rooms at each level by a timber stair encased in brick walls, but few other early features are preserved.

DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

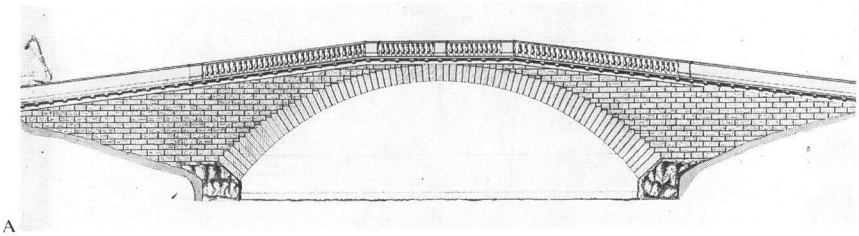
Physick Well (NN 092100). This well-house was built in the early 1750s in the meadow E of the River Aray and about 150m NE of the modern Maltland Bridge. Two schemes are shown in drawings attributed to John Adam, and the less ornate one corresponds to Pococke's description in 1760 of 'a Gothick building on four arches over a mineral well of steel and sulphur'. It measured 7.1m square above a plain projecting base-course, and 6m in height to the top of the crenellated parapet, which was carried on moulded corbels like those of the castle. The quoins were rusticated, with alternating concave and convex ends to the tails, and each wall contained a central moulded arch 2.6m across and 3m high. One drawing shows a low pyramidal roof rising within the parapet, crowned by an obelisk finial and having similar finials at the angles of the parapet. The interior had benches round the walls, and a central basin of uncertain height,



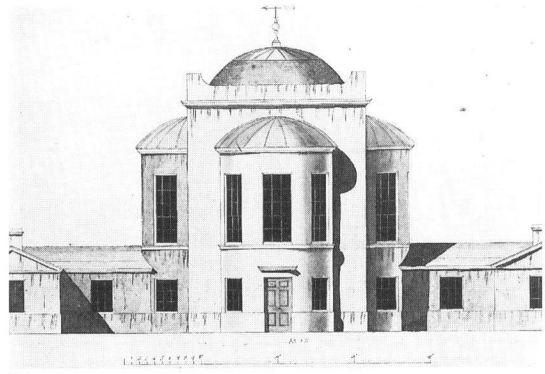
Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)
B. drawing of Physick Well, attributed to John Adam, *c.* 1755

evidently for the water of the spring. Another drawing attributed to John Adam is a 'Sketch for Adding a Spire to the Mineral Well, to serve as a Visto from the Garden'. It shows the lower part unaltered, except for crocketed finials on the parapet, but carrying a central octagonal tower with corbelled parapet below a three-stage spire with small traceried windows. This alteration was probably never made and the well was demolished in 1775, its dressings being re-used in the manses in Front Street (No. 201).[15*]

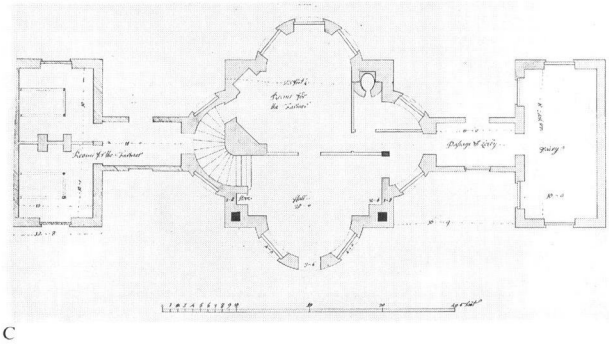
Stable (NN 100096). The upper part of the field lying NE of the mouth of the River Aray was already known in 1731 as 'Stable Park', and a building situated about 550m NNE of the present Aray Bridge (No. 255), and approached by an avenue from the E, is shown in maps of that date and of 1756. Two plans of the latter year show alternative schemes for dividing the building, which measured about 18m by 8.4m over all and had a gabled slated roof with stone skews. It had opposed central archways in the side-walls, each of which contained two small slit-windows, and one scheme showed a 3m opening in one end-wall, with a three-bay cart- or coach-shed in a lean-to at the other gable. The alternative plan showed a narrower opening in the end-wall, and an internal stair to a loft which was lit only by loading-doors in each gable. This proposed renovation was probably designed to provide stable-accommodation in the interval between the intended demolition of the old 'stable pavilion' (see No. 132) and the completion of new stables at the Cherry Park (No. 191) and Maltland (No. 197). The building was probably removed before the end of the 18th century.[16]



A



B



C

Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)
A. design for bridge by William Mylne, 1771
B, C. design for Kilbride Dairy
by Robert Mylne, 1775

UNEXECUTED PROPOSALS

'Gothic Temple', Summerhouse and Timber Bridge. In June 1745 Roger Morris sent William Adam descriptions and models of two ornamental buildings, and a specification of timber required for a bridge 18.3m in span and 2.4m wide. The 'Gothic Temple' was to have three tiers of battlements carried on 'modillions' or corbels, and four arches, probably like those of the Physick Well (*supra*). It was to have pinnacles at the angles, and an 'upper Piramid with the Cross on the top', but no dimensions are recorded except for wall-thicknesses. The 'Summerhouse' was to be a timber-framed building 3.7m square, weather-boarded externally and having a pyramidal or hipped roof.[17]

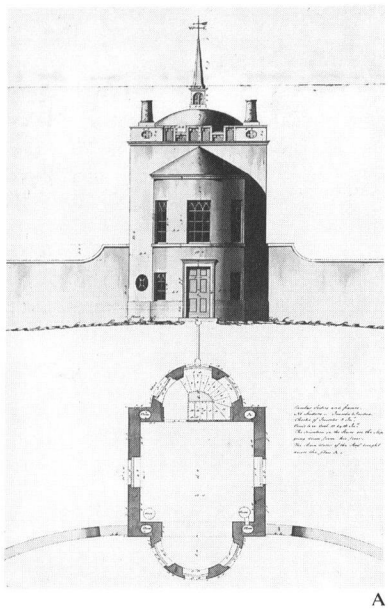
Fountain-head, Dùn na Cuaiche. A spring on the SW slope of Dùn na Cuaiche (NN 097098), enclosed in a timber canopy, was probably the 'fountain head west side of Dunequech' from which water was taken in the 1750s by lead pipes across the Garden Bridge (No. 267) to the new Castle (No. 184). It may have been the source for the similar supply constructed to the old castle in 1671. A drawing of 1747, probably by John Adam, shows a proposed two-storied octagon, 6.4m over all, enclosing a central circular 'fountain head or cistern'. The building was to be of Palladian style, with a rusticated doorcase and rectangular windows above a heavy base-course, separated by a band from an upper storey with round-headed windows having projecting imposts. The pyramidal roof was to have oversailing eaves. The interior was to have a circular stair set between the outer wall and the wall enclosing the cistern, giving access to a single first-floor room. It is possible that this was the building known as 'the Countess', completed in 1749, which incorporated a pump, but nothing is shown in this position on Paterson's map of 1756, and the fountain-head was probably never built.[18]

Belvedere, Dùn na Cuaiche. A 'building proposed for the Belvidere on Duniquech' was shown in two almost identical elevation drawings, one attributed to James Adam and the other a copy dated 1757 by the future Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill. They show a circular building with arched doorway below an oversailing roof carried on pillars with bases and capitals. Above the roof there rises an octagonal spire with crocketed angles, having at its base an open gallery within a quatrefoil parapet incorporating columns which carry traceried gablets. This Gothic structure may have been intended for a terraced site on the E slope of Dùn na Cuaiche (NN *c.*104100), where the idealised view of Inveraray painted by Brunias in 1759 shows a classical peripteral temple.[19]

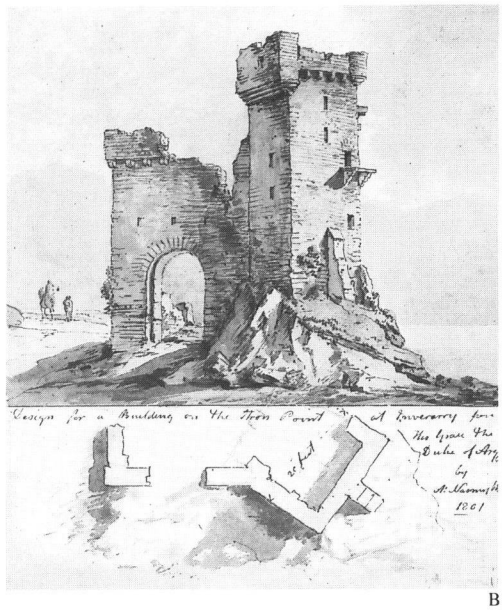
Gatepiers. An 'elevation of a gate', labelled 'Adams' in a second hand, shows a wide two-leaved metal gate between massive square piers carrying modillioned cornices and urn-finials. The round-arched pedestrian gates at each side are flanked by identical piers and have similar cornices carrying scalloped parapets with ball-finials. The gate is shown as set in a high stone wall, but there is no indication whether it was intended for Inveraray.[20]

Bridge. An elevation-drawing signed by William Mylne is probably the design for a bridge that he prepared for an unspecified site in 1771. It shows an ashlar-faced bridge having a shallow segmental arch 18.3m (60 feet) in span which rises 5.5m above water-level, with a corbelled balustrade interrupted by regular narrow piers. The arch-voussoirs are shown as diminishing in length towards the crown of the arch, and as having pointed tails, but in other respects the bridge closely resembles the Leafield Bridge at Warwick, designed by Mylne's brother, Robert, in 1765.[21] 407A

Kilbride Dairy. A dairy herd was maintained on the W shore of Loch Fyne some kilometres S of Inveraray during the second half of the 18th century. Although commonly known as the 'Kilbride Dairy', it appears to have been based at the adjacent township of Barvrack (NN *c.* 072056), where two dairymaids were resident in 1779.[22] In 1775 Robert Mylne 'gave the D(uke) of Argyll a design for a Dairy farm



A



B

Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)
A. design for Porter's Lodge by Mylne, 1786
B. design for tower, Strone Point, by Nasmyth, 1801

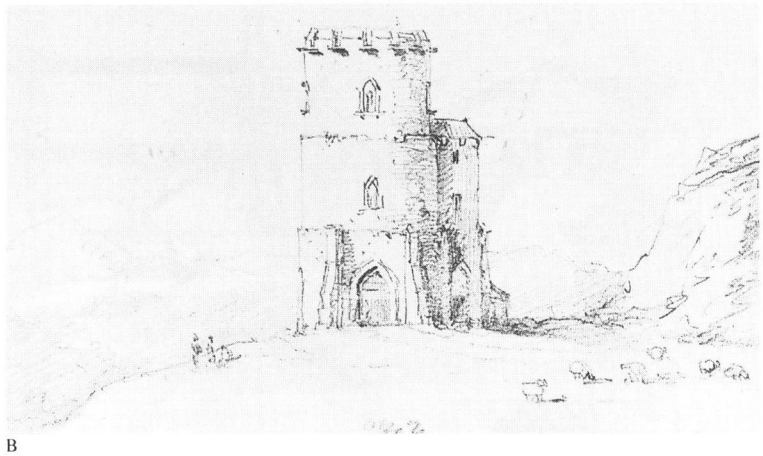
house with a large room over it, proposed to be erected on the
407B,C side of Loch Fyne'. Two almost identical sets of drawings in Mylne's hand show a tall central block, 7.1m square and with a two-storeyed bow at each of the four sides, linked by corridors to single-storeyed transverse pedimented wings in a frontage 25m wide. Each of the projecting bows contained ground-floor windows of modest height and three tall first-floor windows, some of them dummies, and terminated in a half-dome roof against the walls of the central square, which rose to a cornice and plain parapet with raised angles, enclosing a dome. The interior of the main block was to be divided into a hall in the front half of the main block and 'Rooms for the Farmer' behind, linked by a corridor to two bedrooms in the left wing, while a passage from the hall gave access to the dairy-room, 6.3m by 3.1m internally, in the other wing. A semicircular stair was to lead from the hall to the generously lit 'Great Room' above. No action was taken on these plans, and the dairy was moved from Barvrack some time before 1800, when extensive plantations are shown on Langlands's map.

Porter's Lodge. In September 1785 Robert Mylne 'set out new road from (Garron) Lodge, thro' the Deer Park, and fixed the site of a new entrance and lodge', and in the following days he considered the 'moval of Park Wall and Road and Entrance of Deer Park' and staked out 'New Lodge
408A & Gates'. The surviving drawings, sent to the 5th Duke in April 1786, show that the lodge was designed for the W shore of Loch Shira (NN 106099), where the private approach through the Deer Park from the Garron Bridge to the castle, laid out in 1775, converged with an estate road up the W side of Glen Shira and came close to the military road. In Mylne's proposed arrangement the private road was to run 28m NW of the military road, but at a level about 4m higher, and the lower floor of a two-storeyed lodge was to be set into the intervening slope, with its bowed SE end-wall projecting from a concave wall which was to incorporate two gateways. At the higher level, a fence running back to the wooded hillside was to be interrupted by a 'horse gate' adjoining the NW bow of the lodge, and a carriage gate on the private road some 8m to the NW. The lodge was to measure 5.5m square, with bows projecting a further 1.8m at NW and SE, and the two-storeyed SE front facing the military road was to contain a central doorway with moulded surround, flanked by windows, and three taller windows on the upper floor, with two small oval windows in the straight wall flanking the bow at ground-floor level. The windows throughout were to be of rectangular sash-and-case pattern, with intersecting tracery in the upper parts, and the bows had hipped roofs, while the main block was to be covered by a dome with a 2.9m obelisk-spire built round the central upright post of the timber roof, within a parapet decorated by sunk quatrefoils and having chimneypots on the angles. The ground floor, which except at the SE was to be insulated by a half-vaulted passage, was to be divided into a lobby in the front bow, and a kitchen with two box-beds and a fireplace 1.63m wide, described by Mylne as 'made wide to sit within it, as some Country people do in Cold Weather'. A round oven-like recess adjoining the fireplace was intended 'for setting of hens and hatching chickens', but the only light was provided by the oblique embrasures of the two small oval windows in the SE wall. The NW bow was to include a cellar below the semicircular stair, which was to be provided with an external door at the upper landing, and the large upper room was to have a moulded dado and cornice but no shutters, and a stove and matching 'vase' flanking the entrance of the SE bow. Annotations on the drawings indicate that the lodge was to be occupied by Hugh Main, the Duke's fisherman, but the proposals were not executed, and the Salmon Draught Cottage (No. 249), built some years later about 150m S of the proposed site, provided better facilities for salmon-fishing.[23]

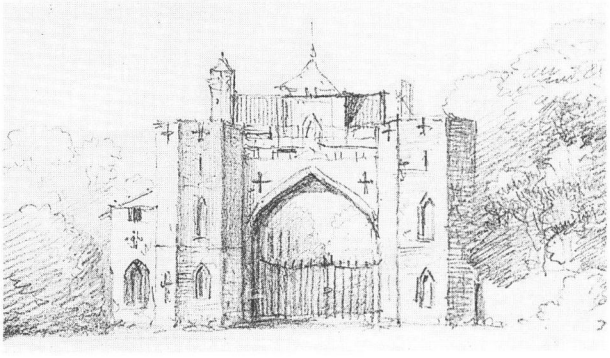
Designs by Alexander Nasmyth. Watercolour drawings of 1801 by Nasmyth show a six-stage tapered lighthouse rising from an octagonal buttressed base and having a corbelled and crenellated parapet, intended for the end of Inveraray Pier (No. 208), and a tall castellated ruin with entrance- 408B
archway and angled tower, designed to stand beside the



A



B



C

Inveraray Castle Policies (No. 185)
designs by Nasmyth, *c.* 1801
A. tower for Deer Park
B. tower for Glen Shira
C. gateway

military road at Strone Point (NN 112088).[24] Three undated pencil sketches initialled by Nasmyth show a tall two-tier octagonal buttressed structure with Gothic windows and pinnacles, 'for the Deer Park near the Dowloch'; a circular tower with buttressed lower stage and a lower rectangular wing to the rear, for 'the Vase Tree Hill, Glen Shirra',[25*] shown as a terrace high above the valley-bottom; and a large castellated gateway having polygonal towers with lancet windows and crosslet-loops, supporting a roofed gatehouse, which was designed for 'the Two Gates near Dalhenna'.

186 Well-house, Bealach an Fhuarain, Inveraray
NN 088085 June 1984

This small classical building, which encloses a natural spring, is situated on a loop track above the Upper Avenue on the wooded SE slope of Creag Dhubh, 1km SW of Inveraray Castle (No. 184). The avenue led to a waterfall at Eas a' Chòsain, already a celebrated feature of the local landscape in the 1750s, and 'the well in the Black hill' was built for the 3rd Duke of Argyll about 1747-8, probably to the design of William Adam.[1] Drawings attributed to Adam, confirmed by an estate-plan of 1756, show that it was originally enclosed by a semicircular forecourt 12.4m in diameter, whose removal was probably carried out under Robert Mylne's direction in 1785.[2*] The restriction of public access was perhaps related to the piping of water from the spring to serve Inveraray New Town, from 1774 onwards, and in 1803 iron gates to protect the supply were fitted by Robert Napier, the Argyll Estate blacksmith.[3] A landscaping project for 'Bahnahuran', prepared by Alexander Nasmyth in 1801, would have involved extensive remodelling of the building, but was not put into effect.[4]



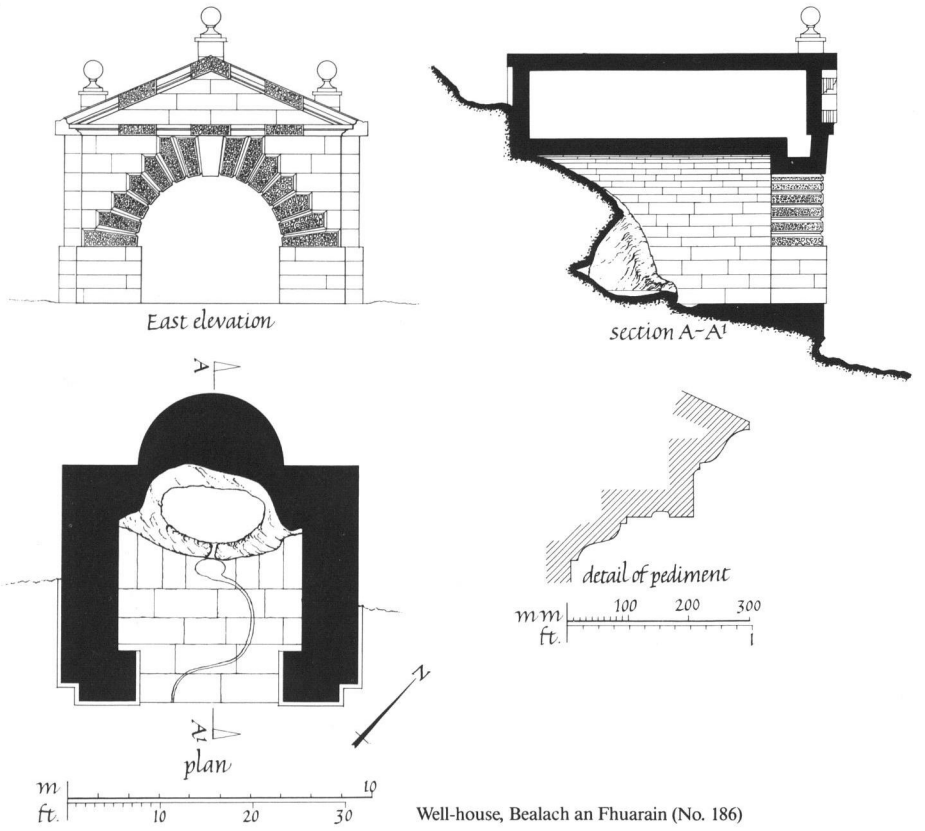
D

Well-house, Bealach an Fhuarain (No. 186)
D. view from E
E. detail of masonry



E

Although the building was praised by Dalrymple in the 1750s as having 'a much better effect than even a temple' because of its 'relation to upland life',[5] it is of conventional



Well-house, Bealach an Fhuarain (No. 186)

classical design. It is neatly built of chlorite-schist ashlar, close-jointed and dressed with diagonal tooling within polished margins, which bears many graffiti including the date 1757 and other 18th-century dates and initials. A barrel-vaulted chamber 3.05m in width within 0.9m walls extends over the sloping face of a rock-outcrop containing a roughly shaped basin, about 1.6m by 0.8m, which collects the water dripping through fissures in the rock. The side-walls are set into the hillside, perhaps partly as a result of Mylne's landscaping, and the NW or back wall has an apsidal projection at a high level to accommodate the vault.

409D The ornamental SE façade, which is set 0.3m in front of the return of the side-walls, rises from a level plinth four courses in height. It incorporates a semicircular-headed arch 2.3m wide whose large voussoirs spring from the plinth and, except 409E for a polished keystone, are elaborately vermiculated on outer face and soffit. On the springer blocks only, the vermiculation extends onto the return faces of the facade, while similar ornament is applied to alternate blocks of the moulded cornice and gabled pediment. The apex of the pediment was formerly crowned by the cubical seating-block for a ball-finial, which at the date of visit was lying in front of the entrance, and the kneelers or seatings still remain for two other finials at the lower angles of the pediment. The roof, which conforms to the outline of the pediment, is covered with schist slabs, rebated and interlocking to prevent water-penetration. On both sides, however, these have slipped because of their weight, leaving the shaped ridge-piece isolated and displacing some blocks of the plain ashlar eaves-course.

Within the chamber, the iron gates erected in 1803 are fixed against the inner face of the SE wall, the centre section being hinged for access. The mouth of a lead pipe channelling the main water-supply can be identified at the bottom of the rock-cut basin already described. The floor is paved with slabs in which is cut a shallow serpentine groove to receive overflow water from the lip of the basin. This groove was originally continued across the paving of the forecourt, which was entered by a gateway on the S and stood to a probable height of about 1.8m at the front.

187 'Beehive Cottage', Inveraray

NM 095099 March 1985

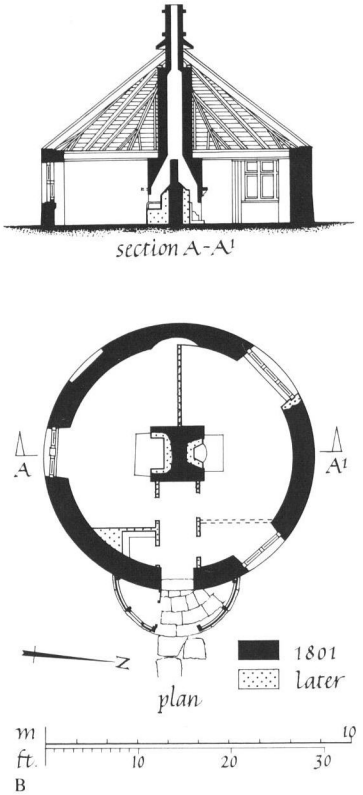
This small circular house is situated at a height of 50m OD on the SW slope of Dùn na Cuaiche, about 650m N of Inveraray Castle (No. 184) and 100m SE of the lime-kiln No. 237. It was designed as a gamekeeper's cottage in 1801 by Alexander Nasmyth, who suggested that its central chimney would be acceptable locally because of its similarity to 'the old cradle chimney' or canopied central hearth of traditional rural dwellings.[1]

The cottage measures 8.9m in diameter over walls which rise with a slight batter to window-sill level, where they have a thickness of 0.7m; the masonry is of lime-mortared granite rubble, formerly harled and whitewashed. The entrance-doorway, in the E sector, is now enclosed in a semicircular timber porch of recent origin, but built on an older platform of granite blocks. There are three irregularly-spaced window-openings, and an external recess for a simulated window in the SW sector. Two of the windows have modern frames, and



A

'Beehive Cottage', Inveraray (No. 187)
A. view from SE
B. plan and sections



B



C

Campbell Monument, Inveraray (No. 188)
C. view from NE

one has been enlarged, but the NE window retains half of a latticed frame. The conical roof, now slated, rises to a circular ashlar chimney incorporating a deep ring to shed rain-water at the junction with the original thatch.

Nasmyth's intention was that the square central chimney-stack should be free-standing, except for one segment partitioned off as a kitchen, but the interior is now divided into two main rooms of equal size, with partitions and fireplaces of late 19th-century character. At this period the walls were lined with vertical boards, but they were originally plastered and colour-washed, and in the NE sector there are remains of a band of stencilled foliage-ornament about 1m above floor level. In the W sector there is a curved recess, probably to house a small timber stair to the loft, but now concealed behind the added wall-linings.

The lower part of the chimney-stack is built of stone, although Nasmyth proposed to incorporate sheet-iron to radiate 'a very general and wholsome heat to all the Coatage'.[2] Above ceiling-level it is constructed in brick, and in the upper part it is bevelled to an octagonal plan to support the circular chimney. The timber roof probably dates from the period when the original thatch was replaced by slates.

188 Campbell Monument, Inveraray

NN 095094 May 1986

This 18th-century monument, which formerly stood in the garden of the Bank of Scotland, Church Square, Inveraray (NN 096083), was re-erected in 1983 in the policies of Inveraray Castle, 50m SE of the Garden Bridge (No. 267). It is of chlorite-schist and measures about 3.5m in height, comprising a pillar 0.51m square set on a moulded pedestal with panelled sides and supporting a projecting cornice and an urn from which a ball-finial has been broken.

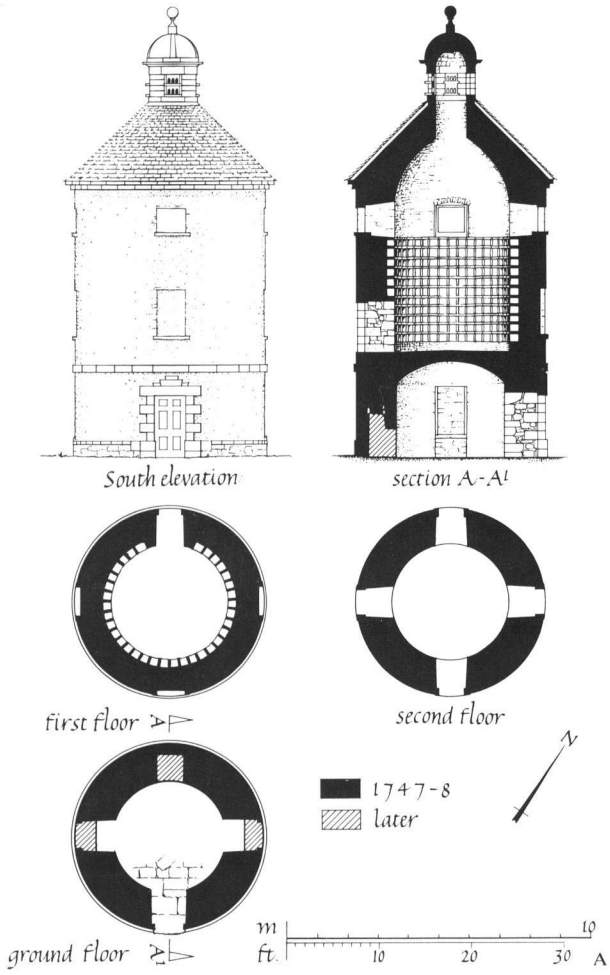
Each face of the pillar bears a recessed round-headed panel, and those on the NE and SW faces contain an incised Latin inscription[1*] commemorating Colin, brother of Walter Campbell of Skipness, who 'with other adherents of evangelical religion and the liberty of the people' was executed in 1685 for supporting the 9th Earl of Argyll's rebellion. The monument was erected in 1754 by Colin Campbell's grandson Duncan, probably when the construction of the new town began on the former 'Gallows Foreland Point'.[2]

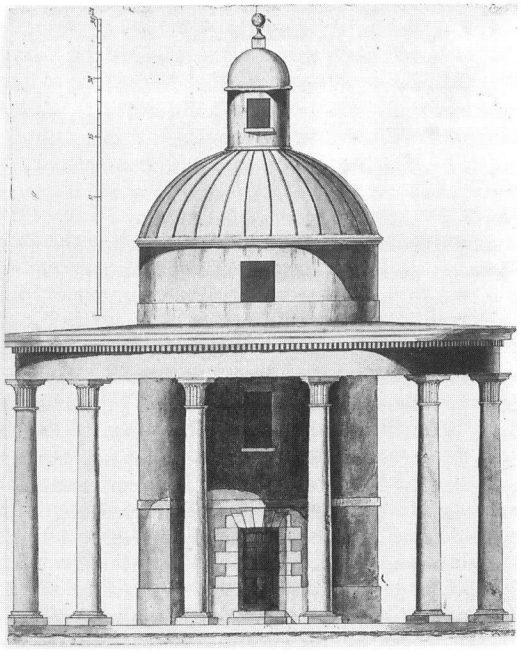
189 Dovecot, Carloonan

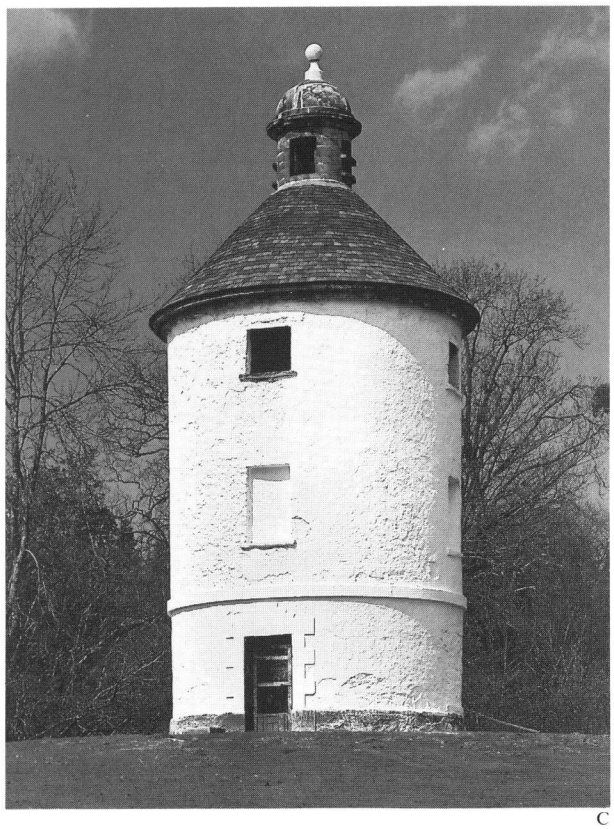
NN 088106 June 1984

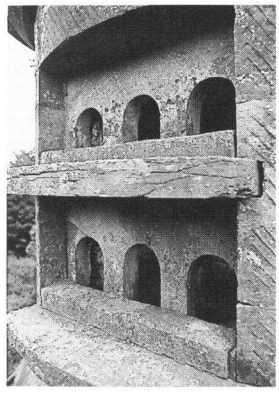
This circular dovecot stands on a hillock which in the 18th century marked the NW end of the 'Oak Walk', terminating a vista of 1.3km from the site of the future Garden Bridge (No. 267). It was designed by Roger Morris in 1747 and completed in the following year by the mason William Douglas at a cost of about £53, the superintending architect being William Adam.[1] Robert Mylne in 1776 prepared various designs for the addition of an encircling colonnade 412B and external dome, to give it the appearance of a peripteral temple, but these were not carried out.[2]

The building, which conforms closely to Morris's original drawing,[3] is 6.3m in diameter over walls 1.3m thick, and rises 412 to a total height of 15.1m, the height to eaves-level being 9.3m. It is built of harled rubble masonry, but schist ashlar is used for the base- and eaves-courses, a projecting band at first-floor level, the cupola and the surround of the ground-floor




B

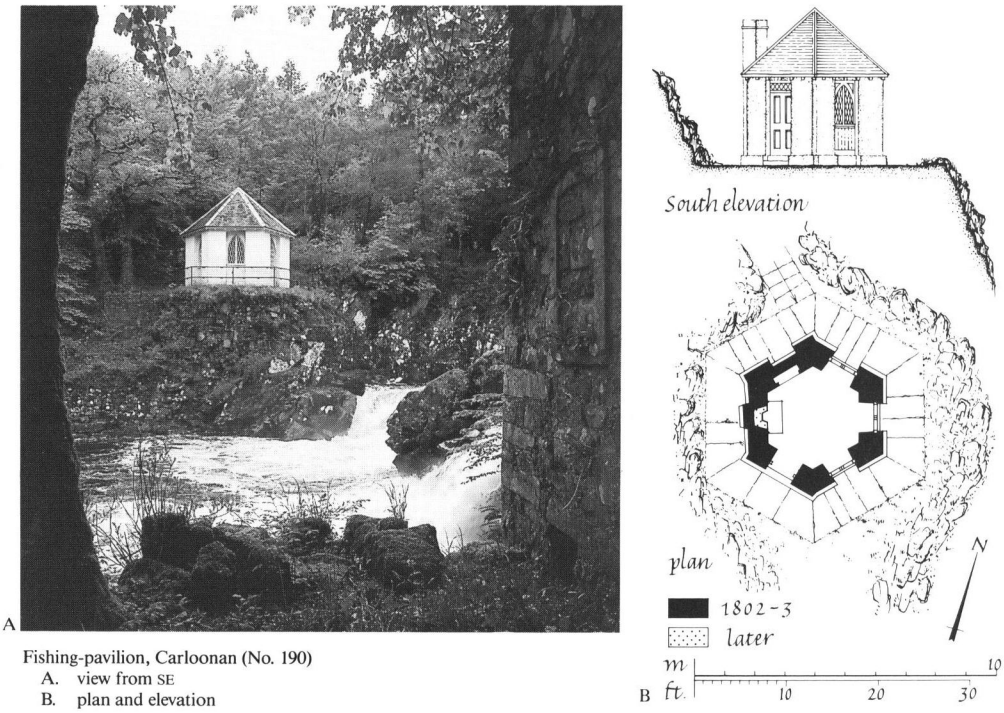

C


D

Dovecot, Carloonan (No. 189)
A. plans, elevation and section
B. proposed alteration by Mylne, 1776
C. view from SE
D. entry-holes

doorway. This 'rustick door' was designed by Morris with alternate long-and-short rybats, as built, and with a flat voussoired arch, but the latter was executed as a lintel with an upper block simulating the stepped outline of a high keystone and flanking voussoirs.

This doorway, which faces SE down the line of the vanished avenue, gives access to a room vaulted with a shallow dome and formerly provided with two windows and a fireplace, all of which are now blocked. At first-floor level there are three tall 'blank windows', and in the NW sector a plain doorway into the dovecot proper, which is lined with 410 square slab-built nesting-boxes in eleven tiers. The upper part of the dovecot, which does not appear to have been floored separately, is lit by four window-openings with



A

Fishing-pavilion, Carloonan (No. 190)
A. view from SE
B. plan and elevation

B

shallow segmental rear-arches, and is roofed with a steep domed vault penetrated by a 1m circular opening into the cupola.

Morris's drawing shows the conical exterior of the roof covered with five overlapping tiers of stone slabs, but it is now slated. The cylindrical drum containing the pigeon-openings was originally to be covered by a small conical roof of similar form. Its replacement by a domed cupola with central ball-finial probably accounted for the major part of the £5 paid in 1748 for additional work beyond the contract price.[4*] Two
412D of the four windows in the drum retain their filling-slabs, pierced by two tiers of three round-headed openings and having external perches below each tier.

190 Fishing-pavilion, Carloonan

NN 087106 April 1984

This small hexagonal building is dramatically situated on a terrace on the W bank of the River Aray, overlooking Carloonan Falls and the mill No. 230. The sides of the terrace are strongly revetted with local granite and, on the N, steps lead down to the river from the flagged path surrounding the pavilion. Access for fishing in the 'lyng' (Gaelic, *linn*), or pool, at the foot of the falls, 'when we personally for our solace so wish', was reserved by the 6th Earl of Argyll in a 1577 feu-charter of Carloonan.[1] The falls were noted as a spectacle by 18th-century travellers, and the pavilion was built for the 5th Duke of Argyll in 1802-3 by the mason John Tavish, possibly to a design by Alexander Nasmyth.[2*]

The building is a regular hexagon measuring 4.5m in span over walls 0.8m thick, but the S wall, which contains the entrance-doorway, and the blank NW wall are slightly advanced to frame the projecting chimney-breast in the SW wall. The masonry is of rubble, rendered and whitewashed, and the pyramidal roof is now slated with lead ridges and sprocketed eaves, but was originally thatched.[3] The walls rise from a level plinth and except for the SW wall each contains a straight-headed central recess. That on the NW is blind, but the three looking towards the river contain timber surrounds framing two-leaved pointed windows with latticed glazing. These appear to be modern, but probably reproduce the original pattern, and a similar lattice fills the rectangular panel above the doorway. The hexagonal chimney on the SW wall-head has a projecting moulding at the top but no provison for its junction with the former thatch.

The only internal features are a blocked fireplace with simple timber surround in the SW wall, and a shallow cupboard in the NW wall.

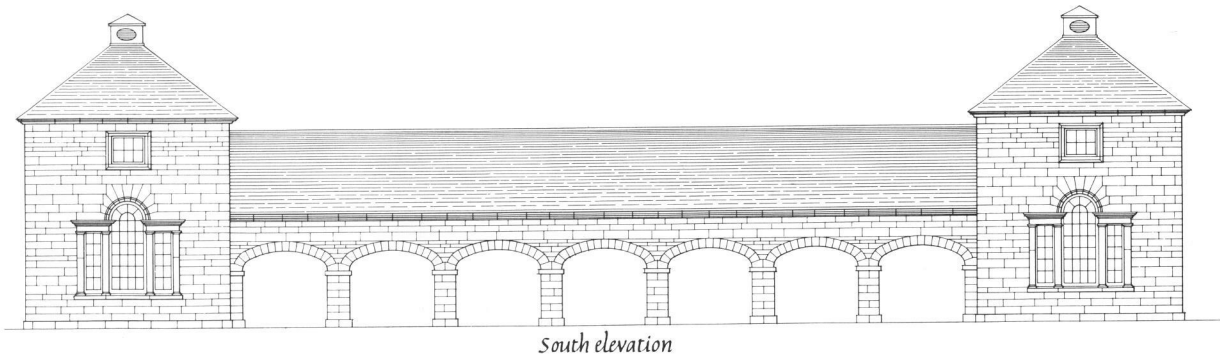
191 Court of Offices, Cherry Park

NN 093092 June 1988

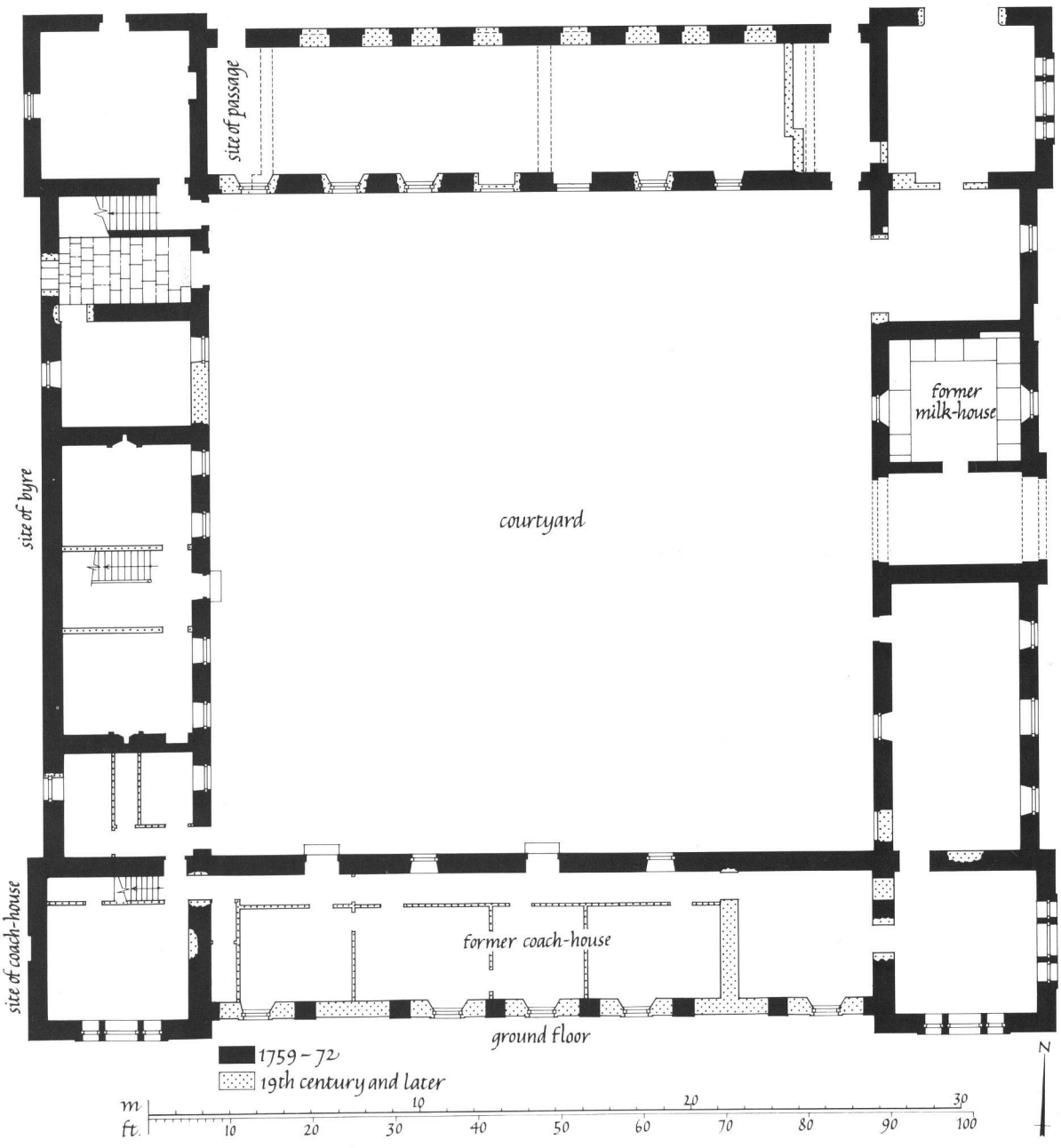
This court of offices, which now houses the Argyll Estate Office and a museum, is situated 230m W of Inveraray Castle 403B
(No. 184), to which it is connected by an avenue.

Plans for a coach-house and stables, to replace those associated with the old castle (No. 132), were drawn up by John Adam in 1759 and work began in the following year, but only the E range was roofed in when the 3rd Duke of Argyll died in 1761. The 5th Duke commissioned plans for 'alteration and completion' from William Mylne, and these were carried out in 1772.[1*] A plan of 1807 by Joseph Bonomi 415C
shows proposed two-storeyed additions against the outer walls of the E and S ranges, as well as identifying the existing uses of the rooms, but these works were not carried out.[2] Further alterations were made in the 19th century and the 1960s, especially in the W and S ranges.

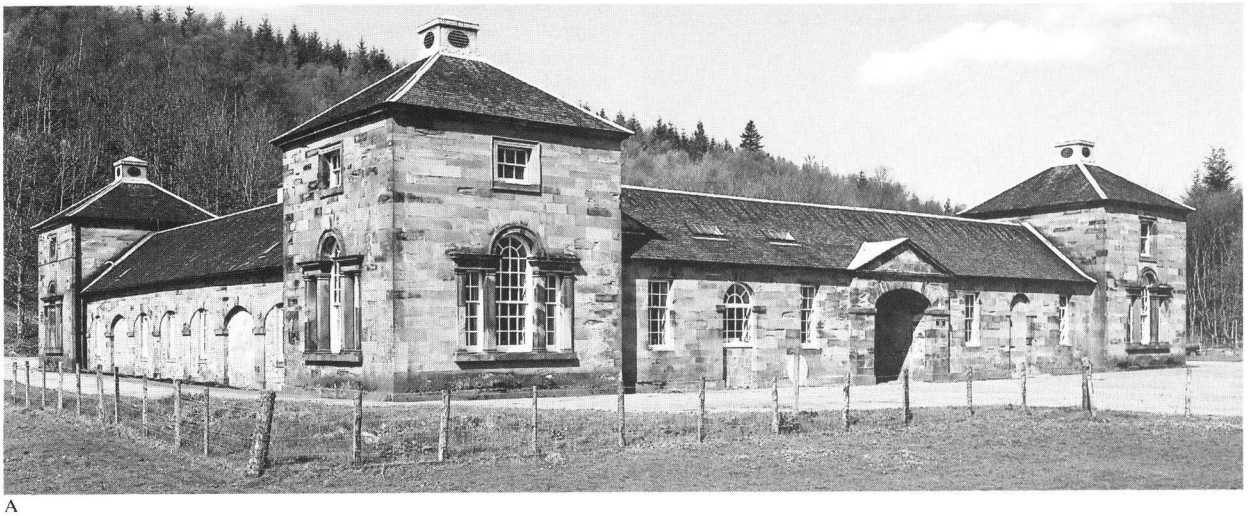
The building comprises four ranges, each 6.1m wide, and 414-16
all originally single-storeyed, with two-storeyed corner-pavilions, enclosing a courtyard 24.6m square; the overall



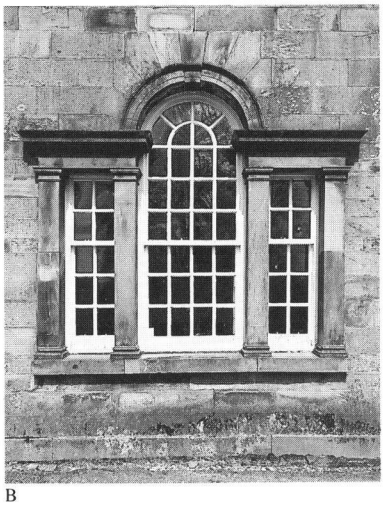
South elevation



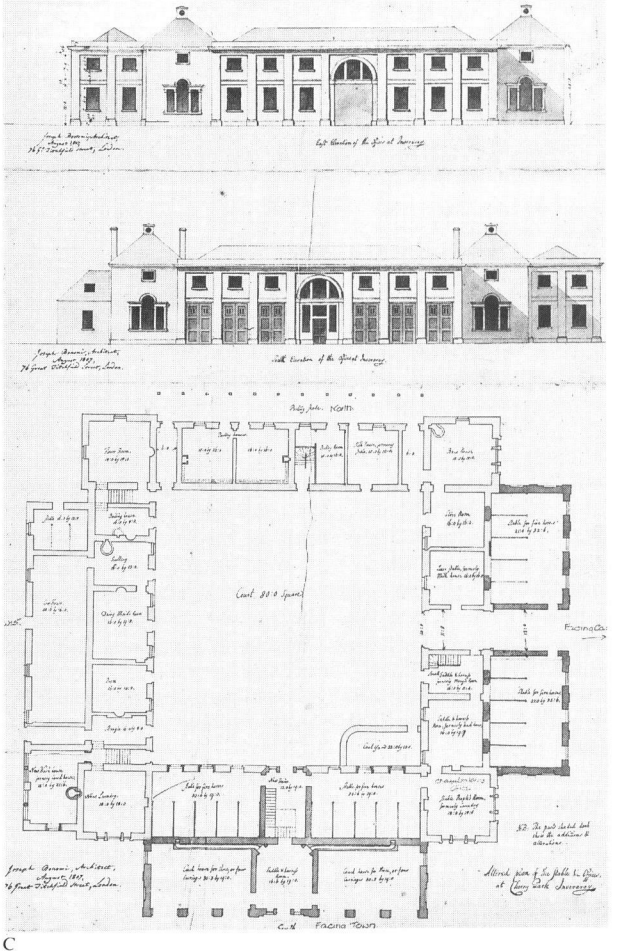
Court of Offices, Cherry Park (No. 191)



A



B



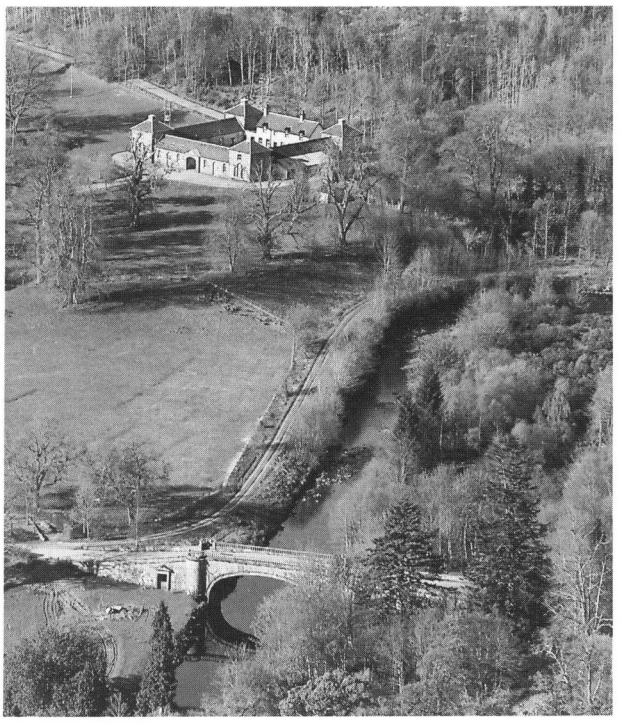
C

Court of Offices, Cherry Park (No. 191)
A. view from SE
B. window
C. plan by Bonomi, 1807

length of each façade is 38.4m and the pavilions are 6.8m square. The masonry is of chlorite-schist ashlar from St Catherines, displaying both vertical and diagonal tooling, some of which has been incorrectly laid on edge and is badly perished, and dressings of polished schist.[3]* The roofs are of Easdale slate.

The show fronts are to the E, incorporating the entrance-archway from the castle, and the S, which formerly contained the arches of the coach-houses. The E front has an advanced centrepiece with a plain basecourse which continues round the building, impost-bands at the springing of the elliptical archway, and a triangular pediment with moulded surround. The base-moulding of the pediment is continued as an eaves-cornice in the flanking wings, each of which has two round-arrised sash-and-case windows separated by a round-arched recess with impost-bands; that to the N is blind, while the other contains a window. The pavilions, which continue the same coursing of masonry, have Palladian windows with moulded bases, capitals, entablatures and arches, and projecting sills, and at first-floor level horizontal six-pane windows with moulded frames. Above the moulded eaves-cornices the pyramidal roofs terminate in lead-covered ventilators with oval louvred openings.

The S front is framed by pavilion façades identical to those described, but the intervening length was occupied by an



Court of Offices, Cherry Park (No. 191) and Garden Bridge (No. 267); view from Dùn na Cuaiche (No. 194)

arcade of seven elliptical arches, 2.73m wide and 2.55m high, springing from rectangular piers of polished ashlar with square basecourses and impost-bands. These arches were infilled with harled rubble, probably in the 19th century, and some now contain windows.

The two remaining frontages have been considerably altered. To the W there was a single-storeyed range, most of which has been raised to two storeys, leaving unroofed areas at each end, and to the W of this there was in 1807 a byre, with a transverse coach-house abutting the W wall of the SW pavilion, both of which have been demolished some time after 1900. The pavilions have one rectangular round-arrised window at each level. The N range was in 1807 abutted by open-fronted poultry-sheds, whose roof-raggle is visible at the W end of the range. These have been replaced by pony-stables, but a blocked window is visible in one of them. This N wall is of granite rubble, formerly harled, with a plain eaves-course.

The entrance-passage leads into the courtyard through an archway similar to that of the E front, but with shorter impost-bands. The courtyard walls are mainly of granite rubble with schist dressings and remains of harling. Many of the openings have been altered, but the remaining ones are round-arrised, and there is a plain square eaves-course. Above the central door in the S range there is the lower part of the surround of a former dormer-window, and the sill of another is visible in the N range. At each end of the W range stone stairs were provided to the upper floors of the angle-pavilions, and that at the N is intact.

All of the ranges have been extensively altered internally. The S range was designed to accommodate seven coaches, and the central door from the courtyard, with dormer above, suggests that there was a stair to a loft in that area. Bonomi proposed to add to the outer wall a parallel two-storeyed hip- 415C
roofed range of the same width, with a giant order of pilasters dividing three coach-entrances on each side of a central 'saddle and harness room' which was to be lit by a thermal window above the doorway. The former coach-house was to become a stable for ten horses, with a large central staircase. It is now subdivided for use as the estate-office. Bonomi designed for the E front an almost identical building, but with windows instead of doors in the lower storey, to provide stables for five horses on each side of the entrance-passage. At that time the SE pavilion, now the Duke of Argyll's office, was a laundry, and the adjacent half of the E range, now a single large store-room, was divided into a 'wash house' and 'mangle room'. Bonomi proposed to use the pavilion as a 'stable peoples' room', and both of the adjacent rooms for saddles and harness, and the room N of the entrance-passage as a 'loose stable'. This was originally the milk-house, and it retains round three walls a bench of schist slabs with moulded edges. The adjacent store-room, and the former brewhouse in the NE pavilion, have both been converted into garages.

At each end of the N range there was a passage, of which that to the E remains, widened to the W to accommodate a timber stair to the upper floor of the NE pavilion. The E wall of the other passage, and all other partitions in this range, have been removed to form a single large room, now used as a museum. The E room, with access to the courtyard and the exterior, was a stable which Bonomi proposed to alter to a milk house, while the other rooms, with access only from the exterior, were a 'poultry room' and two 'poultry houses' opening into the lean-to 'poultry shades'. The NW pavilion, which retains the only early fireplace in the building, was indicated in 1807 as the 'flower room'.

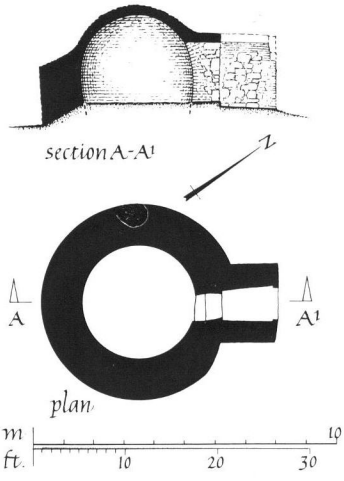
The W range was converted in the late 19th century from a dairy to a two-storeyed house, but the original partitions survive at ground-floor level. The adjacent parallel range, which may have been part of Mylne's alterations and was demolished some time after 1900, contained in 1807 a long 'cow house', with a three-stall stable at the N end, and a passage at the S dividing it from a hip-roofed two-bay coach-house built against the W wall of the SW pavilion. In 1807 the main range contained, from the N, a 'boiling house', now an open yard, then a scullery communicating with the 'cow house', a dairymaid's room, and another room with fireplace. Bonomi proposed to move the laundry from the SE angle of the court to the SW, and his plan shows the S room in the W range as the mangle room, with the 'new laundry' in the SW pavilion and the 'new wash-house' in the former coach-house to the W.

192 Ice-house, Cherry Park

NN 092093 April 1984

This ice-house is situated 100m NNW of the Cherry Park court of offices (No. 191) on the slope between the A819, the former military road to Dalmally, and an estate road. It was built at a cost of £225 in the winter of 1785-6, under the direction of William Stothard, to replace an unsatisfactory ice-store in the casemates at Inveraray Castle (No. 184).[1] Building-material was probably obtained from a small quarry immediately to the NW.

The building comprises a circular shell of lime-mortared



A. Ice-house, Cherry Park (No. 192)

rubble, originally harled externally, with an overall diameter of 6.5m, enclosing a domed vault of brick. The upper part of the dome, which is now exposed, was formerly covered by a conical slated roof supported on the outer wall-head, and may originally have been thatched. An entrance-passage projecting for 1.7m to the NE rises above the general level of the wall-head. Its outer door had a massive schist lintel, now displaced, and the rubble walls carry a segmental brick vault. There is a step up to the inner doorway, which is paved and lintelled with slabs of schist. The chamber was probably egg-shaped in vertical section, the maximum diameter being 3.7m, but it has been deliberately infilled at threshold-level, leaving a height to the apex of 2.9m. The inner lining is of bricks set radially, and was originally plastered.

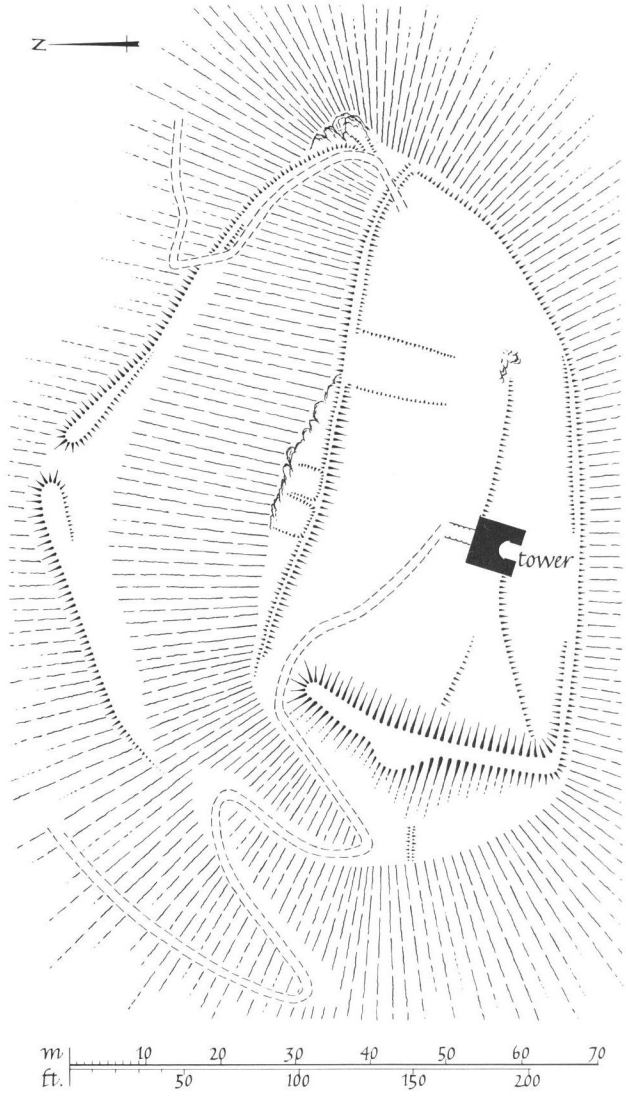
193 Boat-house, Dubh Loch, Glen Shira

NN 112109 September 1987

This 18th-century boat-house is situated on the SW shore of the Dubh Loch, which had long been celebrated for both salmon- and trout-fishing.[1*] It was built for the Argyll Estate by the local mason James Potter in 1751-2 at a cost of £39 10s. 3d.[2] After lying derelict for many years, it was reroofed in 1987.

The boat-house lies immediately below a terrace carrying an estate road, and its W side-wall is revetted against a steep slope. It is built of lime-mortared rubble and measures 12.5m from N to S by 6.2m over 0.8m walls which stand to a height of 3.5m. The gables are pitched and the roof is slated. In the N gable-wall, facing the Ioch, there is a segmental-headed archway having a span of 2.9m and a height of 2.3m. Its jambs and voussoirs of schist are wrought with a 30mm chamfer, and then a 0.22m polished band followed by diagonally tooled tails. The archway has iron crooks for double doors, and its ingoes are spanned by a massive timber lintel. The landward approach led to a doorway in the S wall, which has jambs and a lintel of dressed schist wrought with a 25mm chamfer.

It is possible that the interior of the boat-house originally contained water, but stone benches 0.75m in width against both side-walls were probably built to support a raised timber floor. A drystone revetment flanks the approach from the N wall of the boat-house to the Ioch, and the N gable-wall is prolonged to the W as a screen-wall revetting the higher ground immediately W of the building.



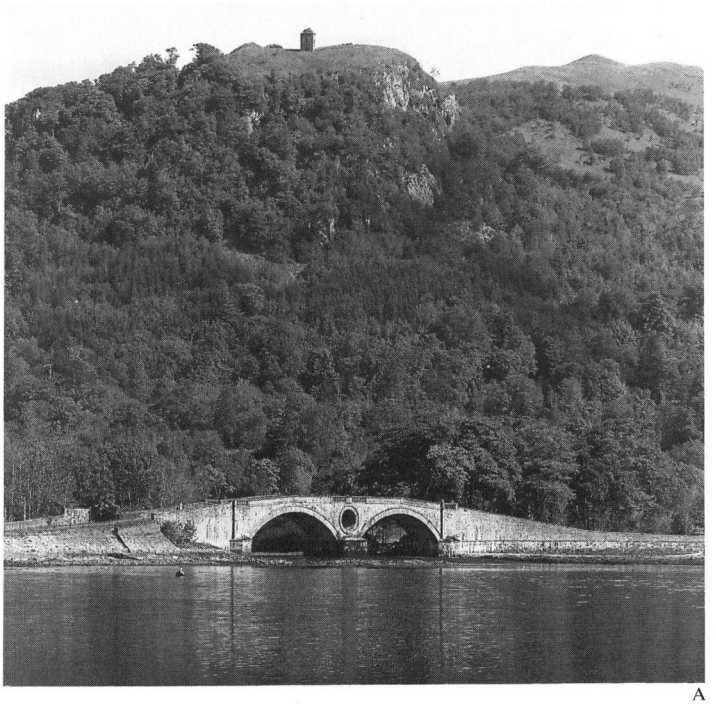
B. Tower, Dùn na Cuaiche (No. 194); general plan

194 Tower, Dùn na Cuaiche

NN 100101 May 1988

This tower surmounts the rocky crag, 248m OD in height, that overlooks Inveraray from the NE. It is placed somewhat below the highest point, in a hollow near the S scarp of the sloping summit-area, but occupying a conspicuous position on the skyline as seen from the castle and town. It was one of the earliest ornamental buildings commissioned by the 3rd Duke of Argyll from Roger Morris, and was built in 1747-8 by William Douglas, at a contract price of £46 for the masonwork, under the supervision of William Adam.[1] A winding roadway on the N slope of the hill was built at the same time, for the transport of building-materials and the

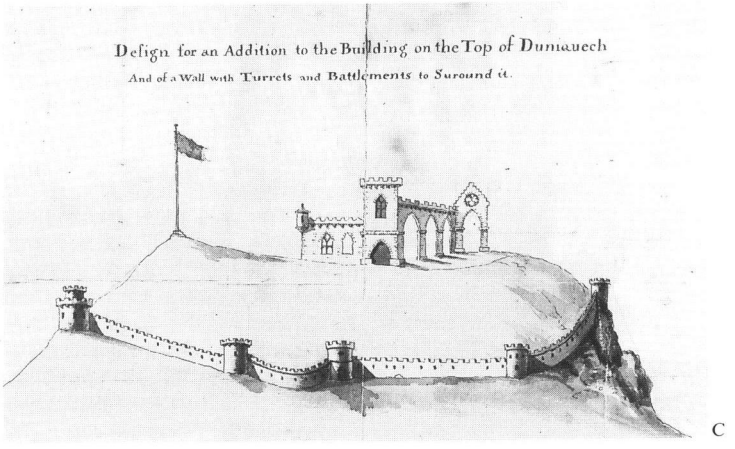
418A 428 517



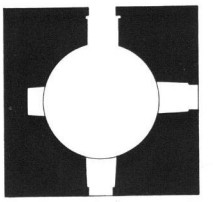
A



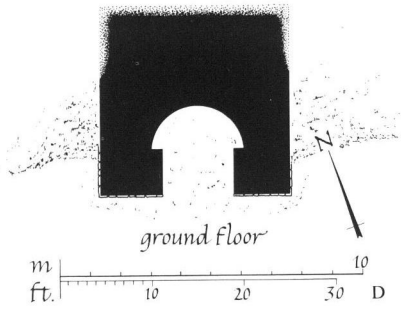
B



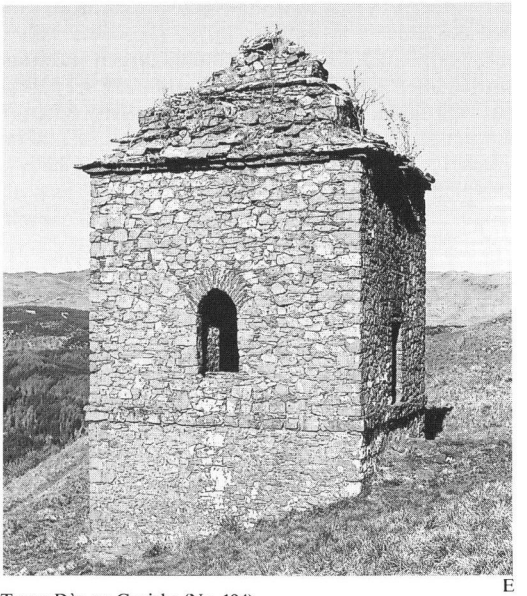
C



first floor



D



E

Tower, Dùn na Cuaiche (No. 194)

A. tower and Aray Bridge (No. 255) from S
B. aerial view from S
C. proposed addition, *c.* 1750
D. plans
E. view from E

convenience of visitors. A surrounding earthwork has been identified in the past as a prehistoric fort, but it is not characteristic of this class of monument and may be the result of 18th-century landscaping, although an earlier military origin is possible.[2*] The tower was struck by lightning as early as 1752, and has been damaged on several subsequent occasions. The masonry was repaired in 1989.

The tower measures 6.5m by 6.2m and is about 15m high. It is built of granite rubble quarried at Carloonan, with rough schist arch-voussoirs, and roofing-slabs also of schist. On the S, where the ground-level is lowest, a pointed arch opens into a half-domed room or 'cave'. A projecting rubble band marks the first-floor level, which is entered on the N by a straight-lintelled doorway whose threshold is 0.8m above the approach-causeway. Above the square schist eaves-cornice is the lowest of three stepped tiers of roofing-slabs; these are now damaged, and the form of the apex is not identifiable.

The circular first-floor room is 3.8m in diameter and is roofed by a corbelled domical vault 8.5m in height. In the S and E walls there are lancet windows with segmental rear-arches, affording fine views of Inveraray and Loch Fyne, while in the W wall there is a recess, indicated on the contract-drawing as a cupboard.[3*]

417B The tower stands within an almost triangular enclosure following the scarp of the summit-area, 65m from E to W by 30m in width at the W end. The enclosing stony mound is most substantial at the W, rising to a height of 3m above the interior; elsewhere it is up to 3m thick and 1m high. At a lower level to the N, a similar bank running along a natural terrace encloses ground sloping steeply from the summit. The line of the main enclosure appears to correspond to that of a proposed crenellated wall with loopholes and intermediate *418C* circular towers, shown in a drawing of about 1750 attributed to John Adam. This scheme may have been designed as an elaboration of an earthwork contemporary with the tower, and it shows a flagpole on the highest point of the W bank. The tower itself was to receive a corbelled and crenellated parapet, with an arcaded ruin of ecclesiastical character extending to the N, and a wall with corbelled angle-turret at the W.[4*]



Garron Lodge (No. 195)
view from SW

195 Garron Lodge

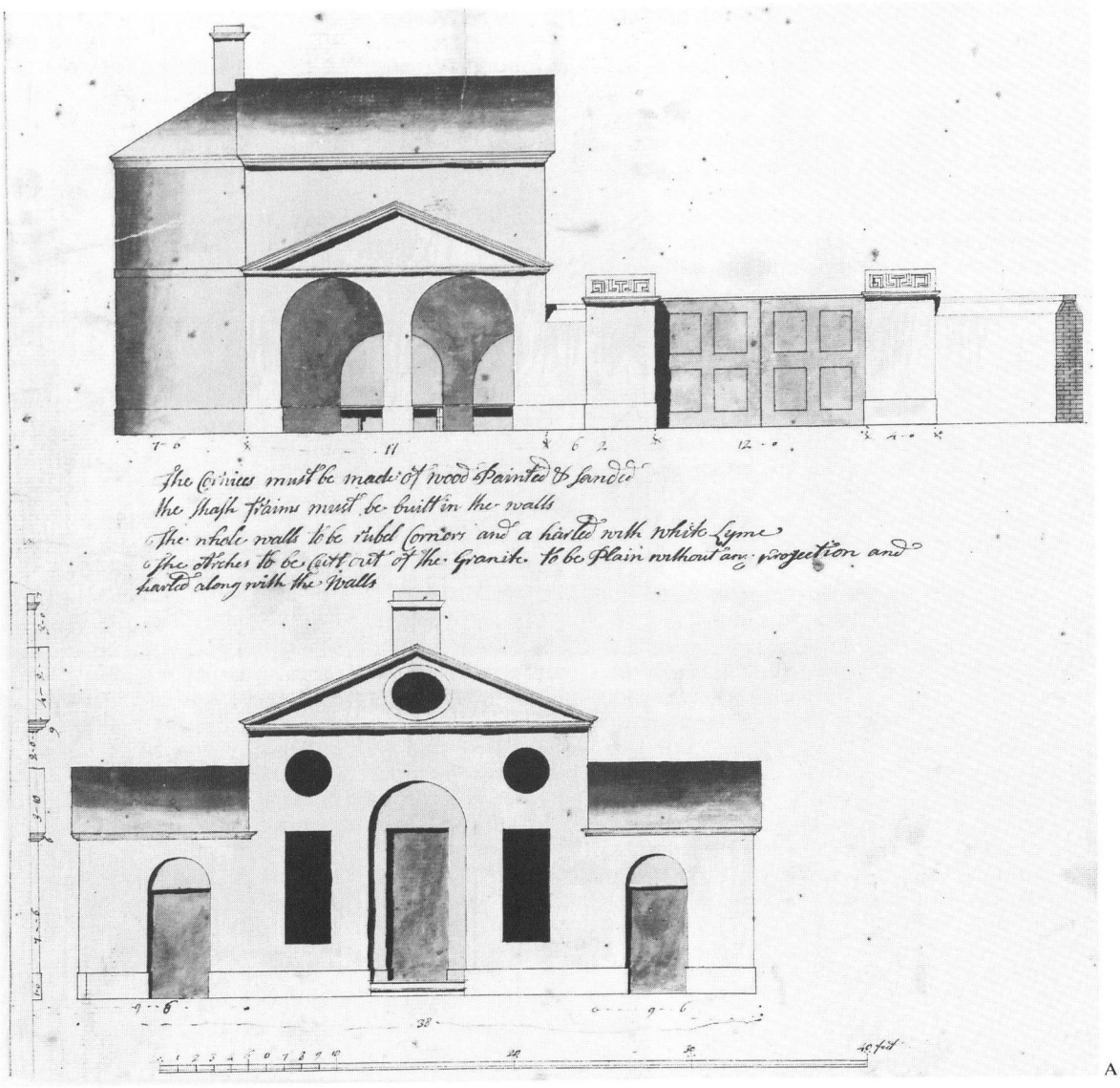
NN 113101 June 1988

This lodge is situated 2km NE of Inveraray Castle (No. 184) *420-1* and 45m WNW of the Garron Bridge (No. 268), to which it *518* is linked by an arcaded screen-wall. It stands on the N side of *519C* the former military road (No. 264), at the gate of a beech avenue (now truncated by the re-routing of the A83 road) which led to a private approach to the castle, formed in 1775. Robert Mylne examined the site in August of that year, and in December he supplied a set of drawings, which survives, for the lodge and gate. He 'set out the situation of the lodge' the following August, and in January 1777 he gave the 5th Duke 'a long drawing' showing a symmetrical arrangement *518B* of screen-walls and lodges, centred on the bridge. Only the W half of the scheme was executed, and that not until 1783-4, while Mylne made 'improvements' to the outbuildings behind the screen-wall in 1785.[1]

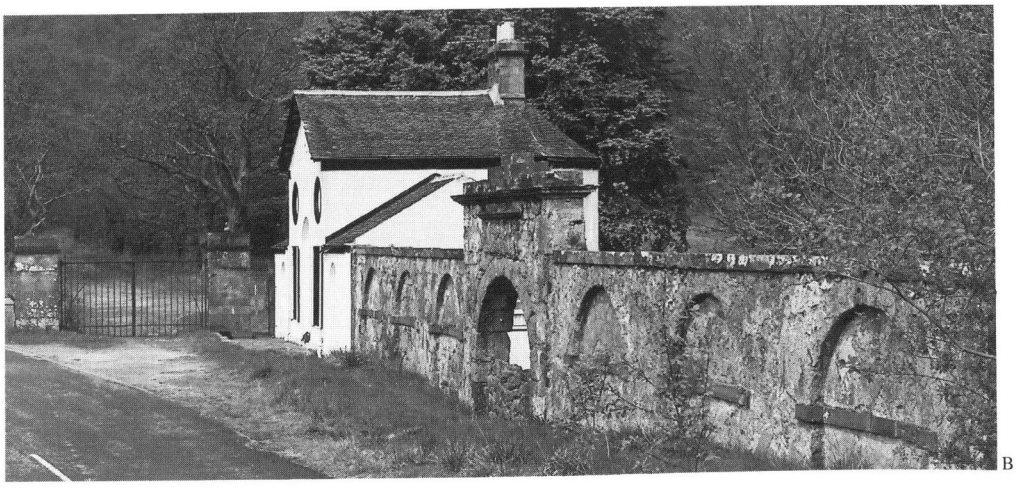
The S front of the lodge, 'fronting the Ioch', continues the line of the screen-wall on the N side of the military road, and the gateway in the estate boundary-wall running S from the SW angle of the building was centred on the axis of the bridge.[2*] The ground N of the screen-wall, and at the NE of the lodge, is at a considerably lower level than the roadway, and Mylne incorporated a basement which does not appear in his early drawings. The building measures 12.2m from E to W by 7.6m over 1.1m walls, and the N end of the two-storeyed transverse central block forms an apsidal projection 5.5m in diameter. It is built of whitewashed rubble 'a-harled with white Lyme', and Mylne's drawing specified that the arches were to be 'Cutt out of the Granite ... and harled along with the Walls'. The cornices, whose absence represents the main variation of the existing building from Mylne's design, were to be 'of Wood Painted and sanded'.[3*] There is an ashlar base-course on the S and W, and to the N there is a slightly battered rubble plinth which on the NE face of the apse is up to 1.7m high. On the main and side blocks there are schist eaves-courses, returned for about 0.4m on the gables, and the division of the main block and apse is marked by an ashlar chimney. The slated roofs, in their present sprocketed form, date from the late 19th century.

The central block presents its gable to the S, and runs back to a hipped roof above the apse, while the gables of the short flanking wings face E and W. Mylne designed a central doorway in a round-arched recess, flanked by sash-and-case windows, with a single arched doorway in each wing, but all three doors, if they ever existed, are now represented only by blocked recesses. Above the rectangular ground-floor windows there are two circular windows, 0.9m in diameter within ashlar surrounds, and the gable, which lacks the moulded pediment, presumably of timber, shown by Mylne, encloses a small oval tablet rather than the oval opening, 0.9m in width, of the early drawings. The rear projection has a single high-level window on the NW lighting the stair, as shown by Mylne, and a matching recess on the NE. The W gable-wall of the W wing was designed as a two-bay arcade, now infilled with a modern door and window, and the openings in the E gable are also modern.

Mylne proposed a central 'Room for Lodge-keeper with Bed Room over it', and a stair in the apse, with the W wing forming an 'arcade with Seats all round', overlooked by a window from the room and having the pedestrian entrance in its S wall. The matching arcade, with access from the

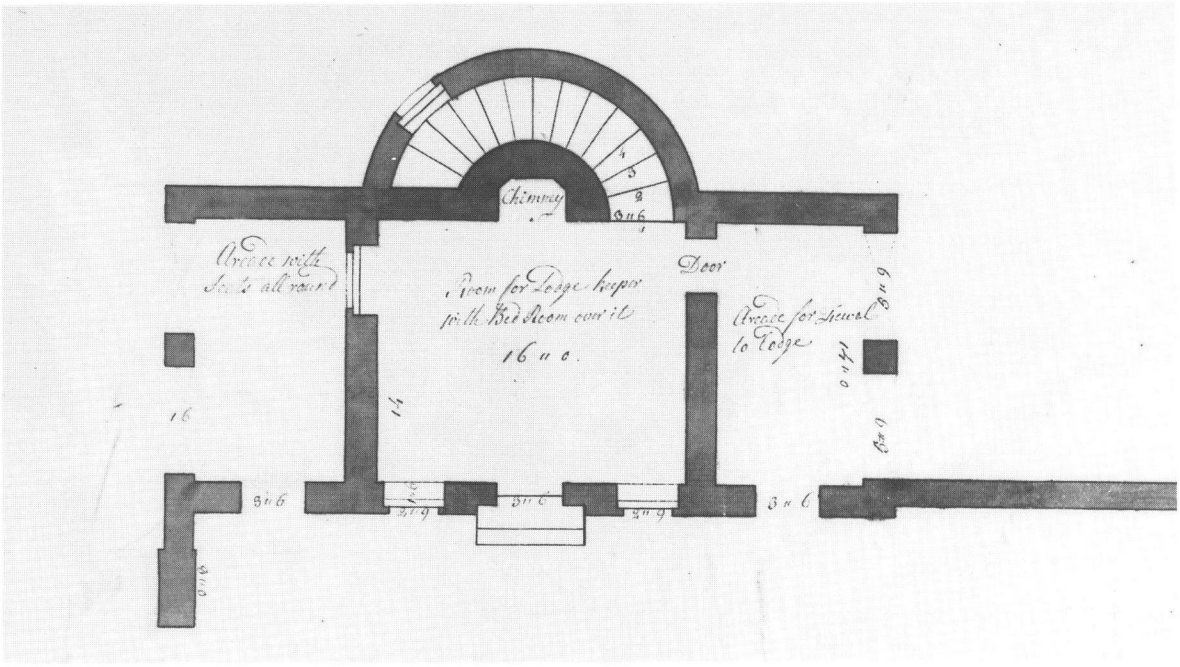


A



B

Garron Lodge (No. 195)
A. elevations by Mylne, 1775
B. view from E



Garron Lodge (No. 195); plan by Mylne, 1775

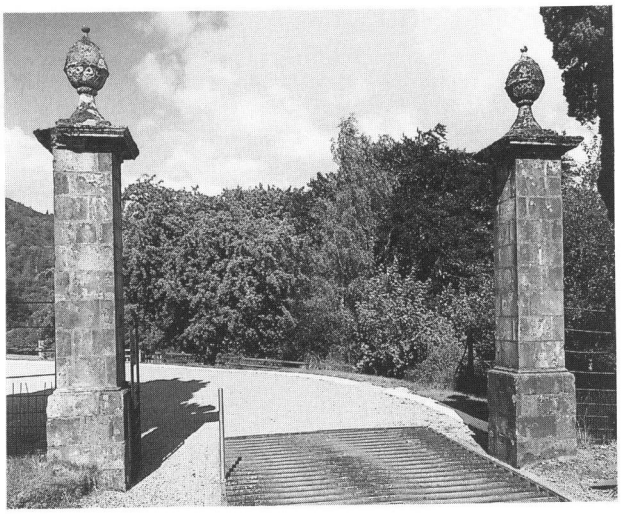
room, was intended as a store for 'fewal' (fuel), but the design took no account of the fall of the ground, and there is no evidence that the arcade was ever built. This wing is now a kitchen, and the W wing contains an entrance-lobby, with inner door in the position of Mylne's internal window, and bathroom. The central living-room has in the N wall an original fireplace of St Catherines stone with quarter-round angles, and a door to its right opens to a renewed timber stair in the apse, which curves round the stone stack to the bedroom above. At the left a stair, not shown on Mylne's drawings, leads down to the storage-space in the basement of the apse, but the main basement is entered by an external door on the E.

518B Mylne's 'long drawing' of 1777 shows an outbuilding of almost the same width as the lodge, extending from its E wall behind the three W bays of the screen-wall. In September 1785 he considered 'improvements on Lodge sheds & walls at Garron Bridge', and a few days later 'made a drawing for ... sheds, behind screen wall at Garron Bridge'.[4] The resulting shed may be the existing roofless lean-to outbuilding against the E half of the screen-wall.

The N pier of the gate adjoining the lodge stands 1m from its SW angle, and is separated from it by a pedestrian gateway rather than the wall proposed by Mylne. The rectangular piers, which are 3.1m high and measure 1.2m by 0.6m, are of polished schist ashlar with rounded arrises and have moulded cornices and entablatures, without the key-pattern friezes of Mylne's drawings. The gateway is 3.5m wide and was designed for two-leaf panelled timber gates, but now holds iron gates of 19th-century type.

SCREEN-WALLS. The space of 27.5m between the SE angle of the lodge and the NW end of the W approach of the *518A,B* Garron Bridge was filled by a seven-bay arcaded wall whose higher and slightly advanced central bay contained an arched 'Gate of Entrance into the Garden Ground of Lodge Keeper'. Above the arch there is a setting for a tablet with its own cornice, below a moulded schist cornice and pedestal, and the wall-heads above the narrower flanking arched recesses have schist slab-copings at the eaves-level of the E wing of the lodge, while Mylne also heightened the NW approach-parapet of the bridge to the same level. His 'long drawing' shows that the old ground-level was also raised to provide a level stance for the lodge and screen, and subsequent rises in ground-level have buried up to 1.3m of the arches, which were designed to be 3.2m high. The recesses are spanned at springing-level by schist slabs, and Mylne's drawing shows that the spaces above these were pierced, although they have now been filled with rubble and brick, while the lower parts were to be 'built of dark Coloured ston and not harled with white lyme like ... the bridge, house and fence walls'. Instructions given in 1784, for 'the arch part ... to be of dark Collour like the Inveraray stone', suggest that this was to be achieved by a coloured render contrasting with the white harling of Irish lime, but there is no trace of this in the existing filling, which like the remainder of the masonry is of local rubble, with granite surrounds for the arches, all retaining traces of white harling.[5] The lower part of the central archway is also infilled, but it retains crooks for its former gates.

Myline's 'long drawing' shows a mirror-image screen-wall and lodge to the E of the bridge, which would have required a cutting to be made in the hillside. The archway was to lead into the Deer Park E of the Gearr Abhainn, but a grand approach was rendered unnecessary by the construction of Mylne's Dubh Loch Bridge (No. 263), although the re-use at the adjacent electricity station of a pair of mid-18th-century schist gate-piers suggests that a gateway already existed in this area.



A. Gatepiers, Inveraray Castle (No. 196); view from SW

196 Gatepiers, Inveraray Castle
NN 096092 May 1986

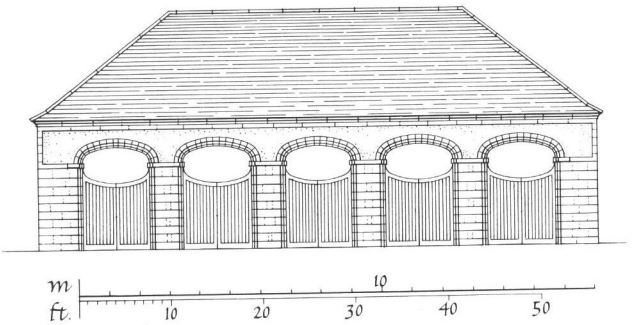
The two handsome gatepiers that stand E of Inveraray Castle, flanking the entrance from the NE forecourt to the private gardens, were brought from Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire, about 1950. They are of fine-grained white sandstone ashlar and measure 4.85m in overall height. Each comprises a pillar 0.57m square with moulded base, set on a plinth 1m high and carrying a boldly projecting cornice which supports a tall urn. They are of mid- or late 18th-century date.

197 Maltland Square
NN 089099 October 1986

This 18th-century rectangular court of office- and farm-buildings stands on the W bank of the River Aray, at the S end of the Maltland meadow,[1*] 1km NW of Inveraray Castle (No. 184). An earlier court known as the 'White Barns', grouped round three sides of a square, stood a little to the SE, and part of its central range is preserved in the E wall of the adjacent walled garden of 1752-5.

428 The development of the Maltland offices began with a coach-house, designed by John Adam to abut the garden wall in 1760-1 and completed with an adjacent lean-to range of stables and cottages in the early 1770s, probably under the supervision of William Mylne. At the same period a detached hay-barn was built 44m to the N. The project for a courtyard 98m in length had presumably been conceived by 1774, when Robert Mylne began to design the 'Great Shade' or workshop forming its W side, and two years later he produced a drawing for 'making the buildings behind the garden into a compleat farm yard'. A series of undated drawings for the completion
425C of the court shows some variations in detail, but by 1782 the hay-barn had been doubled in width to the N, and the courtyard enclosed by range of single-storeyed drying-sheds flanking the hay-barn and returning to abut at the W the 'Great Shade' and at the E a Riding School of similar dimensions, designed by Mylne in 1780.[2] This last building, which was also employed as a hay-barn, was much used for amateur theatricals before being gutted by fire in 1817; it was restored in 1897 as the 'Jubilee Hall'.[3*] The NE range of drying-sheds had been removed before 1870, and the hay-barn, having already been considerably altered, was partially dismantled about 1960.

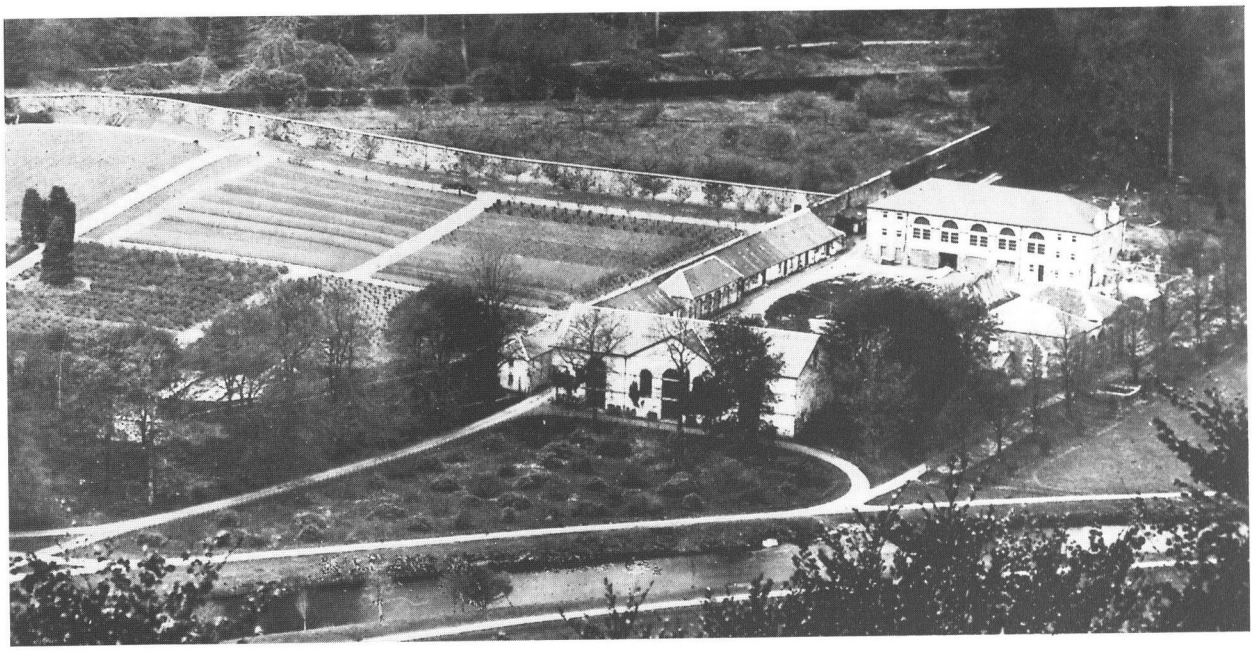
WHITE BARNS. As represented on estate maps of 1731 401
and 1756,[4] the White Barns comprised a central N-S block with two flanking wings extending to the E, and the latter map suggests that the retention of these buildings necessitated the large re-entrant at the NE angle of the garden. The W wall of the central block, 17.2m long and 0.85m thick and surviving in places to a height of 2.8m, has been incorporated in the somewhat thinner E garden wall of 1752-5. Sandstone ashlar survives in the N quoins and in the advanced round-arrised jambs of a blocked central opening, 2.6m in width and at least 2.7m in height. Two triangular air-vents, of a type found in barns of more recent date in Argyll (see No. 211), are preserved S of this opening. There is no reference to this building in the works attributed to the 2nd Duke of Argyll in the 1720s,[5] and it may have been erected in the late 17th century.



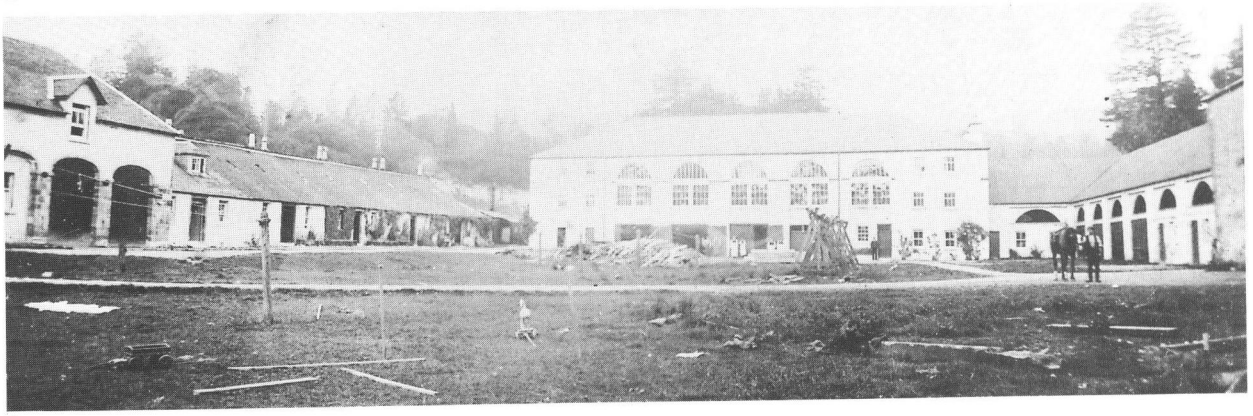
B. Maltland Square (No. 197); reconstructed elevation of coach-house

COACH-HOUSE AND SOUTH RANGE. The central coach-house, 18.3m from E-W by 6.4m, was designed by John Adam as a single storey with hipped roof, but its five-bay arcade has been infilled and the walls heightened to form two dwellings. The piers and elliptical arches are of tooled chlorite-schist ashlar, in two rebated orders and with projecting imposts; some of the hinge crooks for the original double gates remain in position. The existing polished ashlar eaves-band and moulded cornice are probably re-used from the original wall-head.

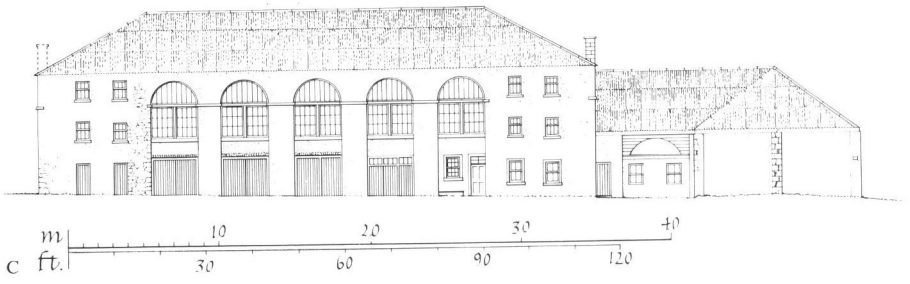
The flanking ranges each comprised five three-bay units extending 39.8m and built as lean-tos against the 5.5m-high garden-wall. An annotated plan of about 1780 shows those adjoining the coach-house as stables and byres, and the other units as cottages; except for one smith's house, these were each occupied by two tenants, mainly wrights and gardeners, sharing common entrance-lobbies.[6] The stables W of the coach-house have been demolished, but chimney-flues in the garden-wall indicate that they had been altered to domestic use. The three remaining cottages have been converted to two, with added dormers. Their walls are of rendered rubble with painted freestone door- and window-surrounds having slightly rounded arrises. In the E range, all five original cottages have been removed, although their chimney-flues



A



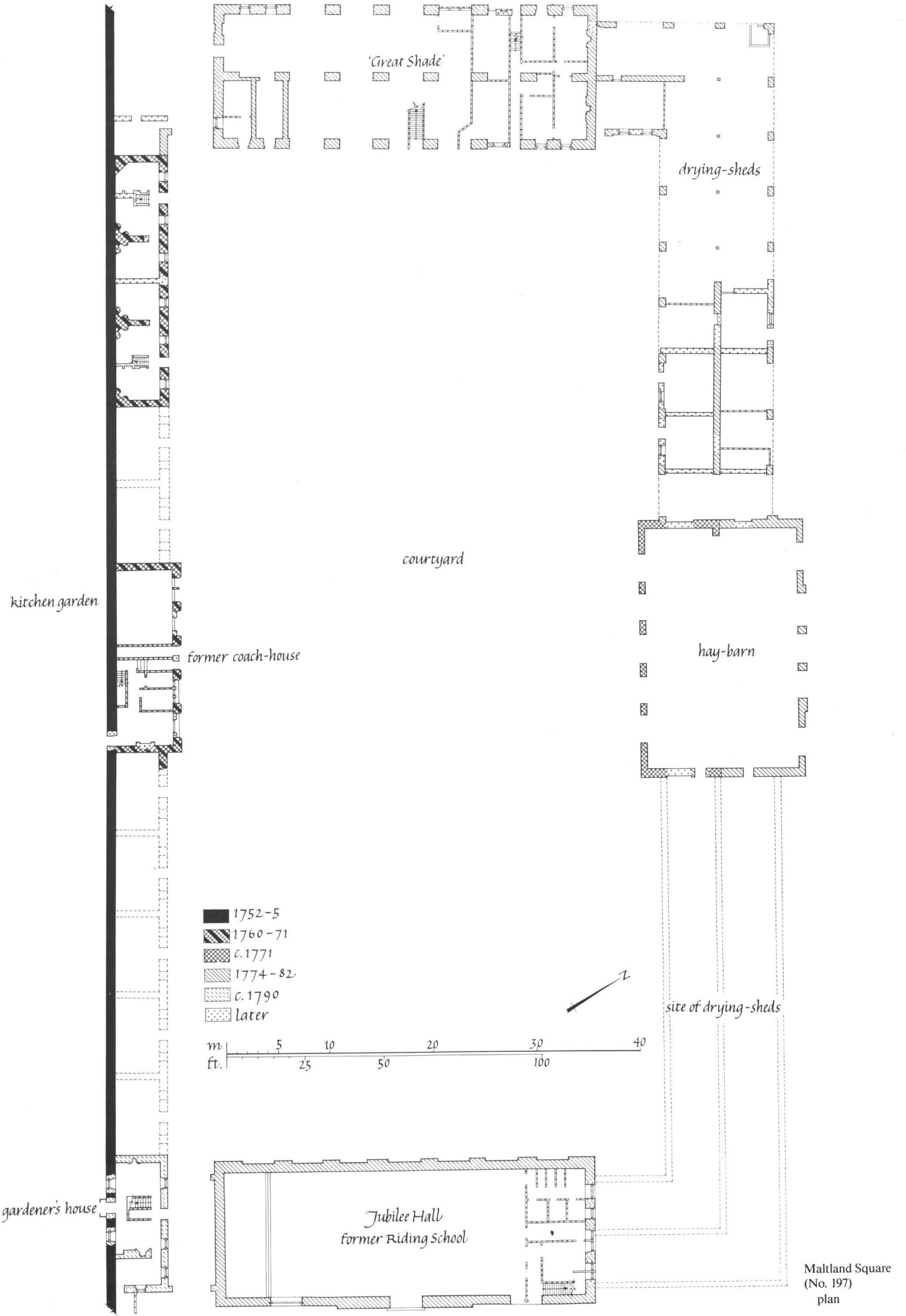
B



Maltland Square (No. 197)
A. view from E, *c.* 1900
B. view from E, *c.* 1920
C. E elevation of 'Great Shade' and section of N range

and some sockets for loft floors are identifiable, but the head gardener's house added opposite the Riding School about 1790 survives in heightened form.

THE 'GREAT SHADE'. The massive structure forming the W side of the court was probably the 'large storehouse' mentioned in 1776,[7] and is still used as the estate sawmill and joiners' workshop, one of its original functions. Designed probably by Robert Mylne and completed in 1775, it measures 36.7m from N to S by 14m over walls 1m thick and is three storeys in height. Its masonry is harled random rubble and it was originally covered by twin hipped and slated roofs, now replaced by a single corrugated metal roof carried on light metal trusses of late 19th-century character. The side-elevations were identical, having at each end two bays of window-openings flanking a central series of five tall arches with schist ashlar imposts and brick voussoirs; the upper halves of these arches are filled with glazing of early 19th-



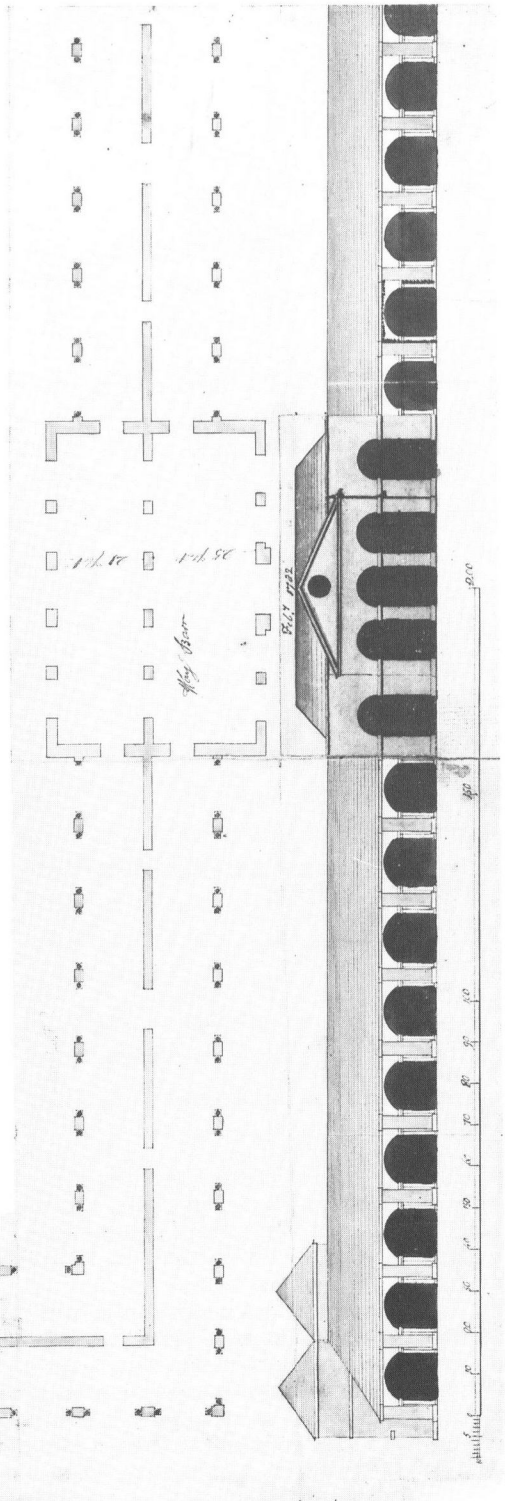
Maltland Square
(No. 197)
plan



A



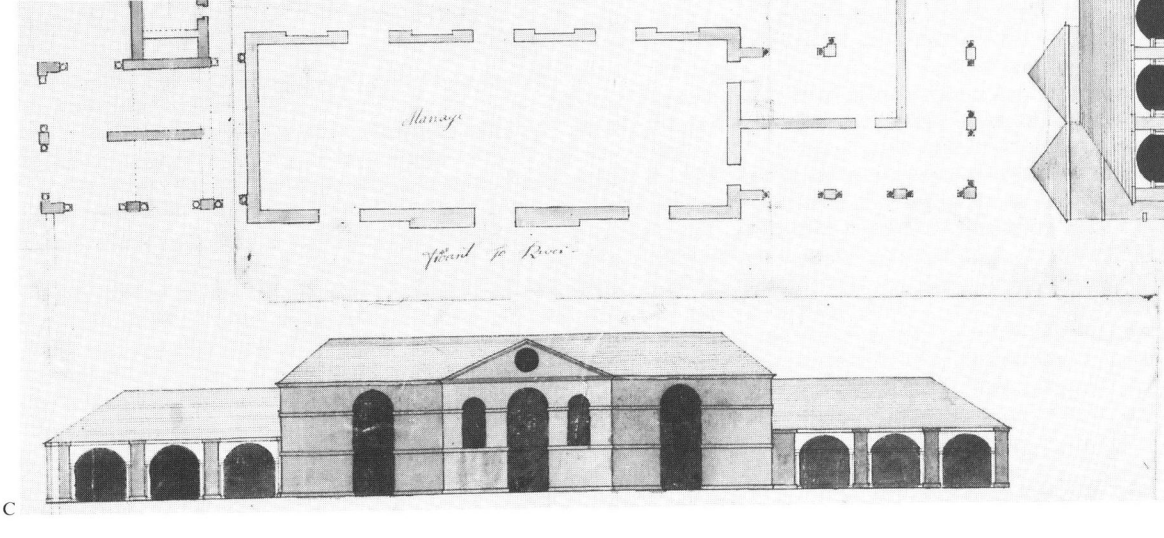
B



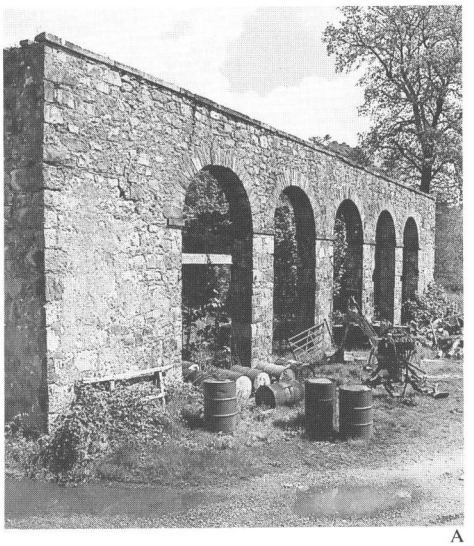
Maltland Square (No. 197)
A. 'Great Shade' from NE
B. 'Great Shade' and W range from NW
C. plan of N and E ranges by Mylne, 1782

century character, lighting the first and second floors.

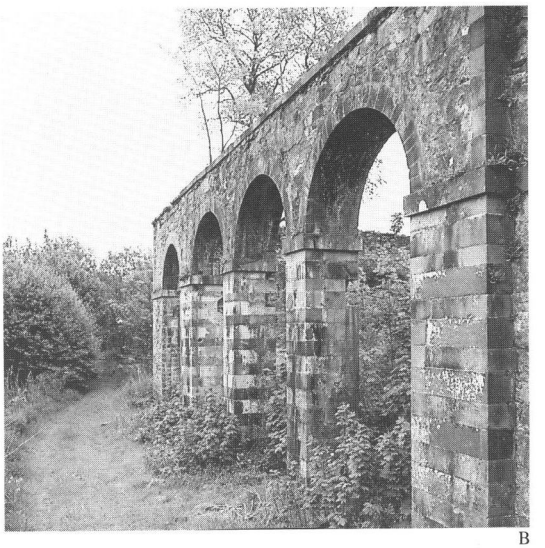
The interior is divided axially by rectangular piers corresponding to those of the external arcades, which now terminate at the joists of the second floor but originally continued to support the roof, probably in the form of an arcade as in Mylne's later Maam Steading (No. 224). Built into these piers in the two lower storeys are sets of three



C



A



B

Maltland Square (No. 197)
central barn of N range
A. S front from W
B. N front from NW

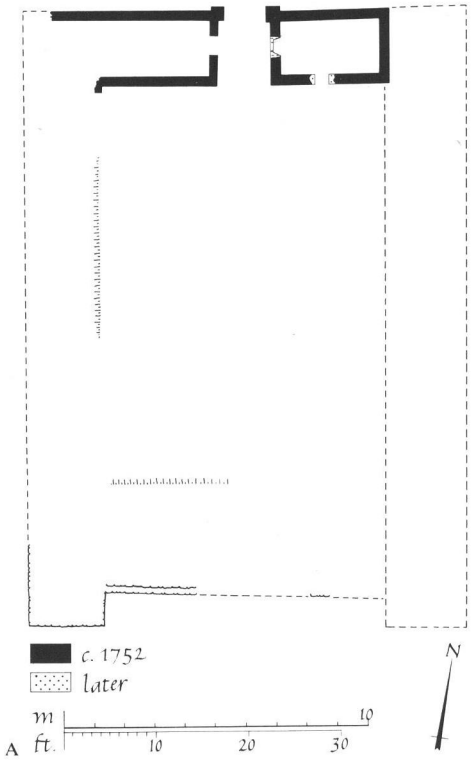
massive axial beams supporting the floors above; most of these timbers have been renewed, but the central ones at the lower level are adze-dressed and probably original.

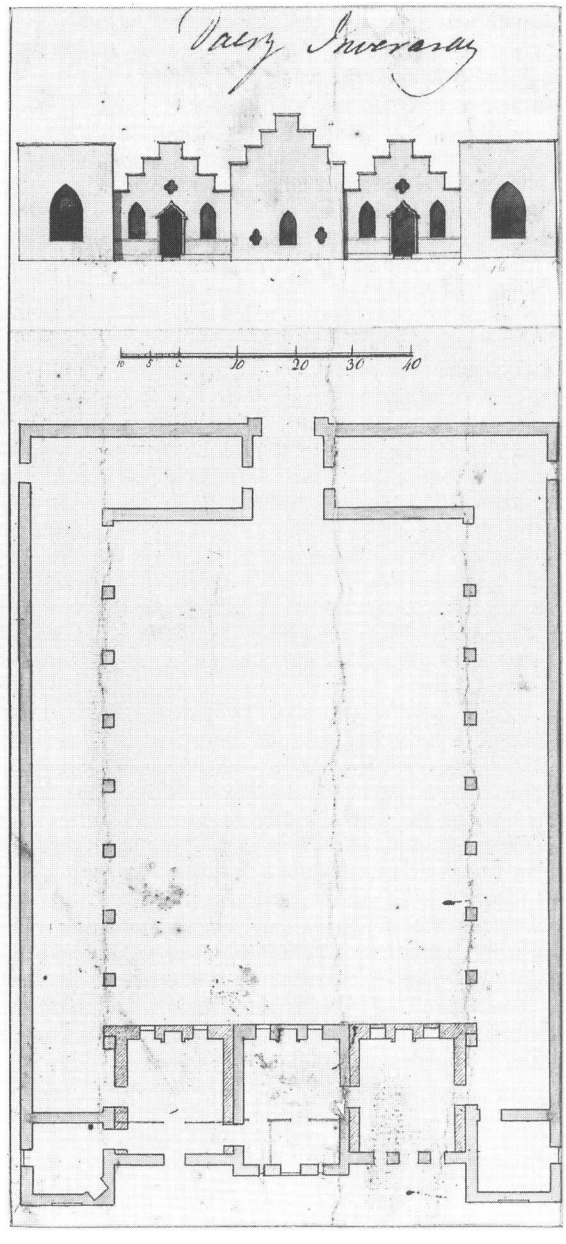
From the beginning the building served a variety of estate purposes as well as providing working areas for wrights and smiths. The former smithy in the SE angle of the ground floor is the only part to have masonry partition-walls, although nothing remains of the former brick vaulting.[8] In the 19th century the sawmill in the adjoining area was driven by a water-wheel supplied from a dam some 250m to the W, but a new turbine-driven sawbench was installed in 1899.[9] An extensive wood-yard, which formerly contained a sawpit, lies immediately to the W.

THE NORTH RANGE. The central barn was at first comparatively modest in scale, measuring 13.1m from E to W by 7.8m transversely and about 4.7m to wallhead-level. Both N and S façades comprised five-bay arcades, that to the N or meadow front having a single-bay pedimented centrepiece. Mylne's original proposal to double the width but retain the original height and a similar N elevation was modified in
425C February 1782 by the introduction of a three-bay centrepiece with a pediment containing an oculus, and the wall-head was raised to about 6.6m, the S arcade being heightened at the same time. It has rubble piers but the imposts are of polished schist and the voussoirs of diagonally-tooled schist. The end-walls of the original barn contained central arched openings and above them round-headed windows in the pitched gables, whose outlines are identifiable in the heightened masonry. These features were blocked, and doorways formed at two levels to communicate with the adjacent drying-sheds. The new N façade, which has lost its pediment, is built in alternating courses of schist and sandstone ashlar giving a polychrome effect. Sockets show that the barn had an upper drying-floor at a height of about 3.1m, but in the 19th century the axial wall was removed, and the double hipped roof that it supported was replaced by two N-S roofs divided by an open central passage.

The flanking ranges of drying-sheds likewise underwent
425C several variations in design; one of Mylne's drawings[10] shows the roof carried on paired timber columns, and with an almost continuous spine-wall. As built, there were seven bays facing the courtyard in each range, with single return bays linked with the 'Great Shade' and Riding School, and the spine-walls contained several openings. The bays were divided by rectangular rubble piers 4.2m high carrying the wallplates, and supporting a slatted drying-floor at a height of about 2.8m. In the surviving NW range, the bay adjoining the hay-barn has been demolished to form an access-road, while part of the spine-wall has been removed and its remaining length no longer rises to support the roof-ridge. The bays still retain segmental boarded infilling in the spandrels, however, giving the arcaded effect of Mylne's drawings, and the E bays are covered by an upper floor at the original height.

JUBILEE HALL. The hall as restored in 1897 faithfully 423A
reproduces the external appearance of Mylne's Riding 425C
School, except that a gabled roof replaced the original hipped one. Some of Mylne's drawings for the Maltland showed in this position a shed identical to the 'Great Shade' to the W, and the Riding School is of the same overall dimensions, 36.7m by 14.2m, while an upper floor was provided at a height of about 4.4m, linked by stairs to the adjacent drying-sheds.[11*] The E front has a pedimented centrepiece with three large round-headed windows, the central one having a door below it, and there is a similar window above a doorway in each side-bay. Most of the masonry is rubble, but the arch-heads are of sandstone ashlar, as are the continuous projecting bands at sill- and impost-level. In the W or courtyard front there is a giant arcade of seven bays, three of which, as in Mylne's design, contain doorways. In these bays the window-openings extend to the rubble-arched arcade-piers, whereas the remaining windows have brick-voussoired surrounds. The only dressed stonework is a sandstone impost-band, linked across the end-walls to that of the E elevation. The interior retains no early features, but a blocked opening for access to the upper floor of the adjacent drying-shed is identifiable in the N wall.





B

Tom-breac Dairy (No. 198)
A. plan
B. plan and elevation by Adam, 1752-8

198 Tom-breac Dairy

NN 092109 May 1987

The fragmentary remains of this mid-18th-century building occupy a platform on the S side of Tom Breac, a knoll on the E slope of Glen Aray, 1.8km N of Inveraray Castle (No. 184) and 0.5km NE of Carloonan. An old marble-quarry, which was worked for stone to be burnt in the Carloonan lime-kiln (No. 229), is situated 35m to the NE, but the quarry that supplied building-stone for the castle is at a higher level, 0.5km to the NE (No. 253).

This hillside was used as a dairy farm long before 1731, when it was identified on an estate-map as 'Tombreek or Old Diary' (*sic*),[1] and in 1752 work began on a new building which, in its prominent position 50m above the valley of the Aray, would be an eyecatcher. John Adam prepared several Palladian and Gothick designs, of which one of the latter was chosen, and further additions were begun in 1758. Robert Mylne advised on proposed alterations in 1776 and 1785, and the facade was reconstructed, much of it in timber, in 1787, with further alterations in 1794. The building was dismantled about 1880.[2]

Adam produced a set of two alternative Palladian schemes, both showing an almost square courtyard, which differ mainly in the design of the front blocks.[3*] Of the three Gothick schemes, one has been altered and one drawn to show the same modifications of the plan, perhaps those carried out in 1758. All three show a rectangular courtyard flanked by ranges of milking-sheds. In the earliest drawing, these were outside the walls enclosing the courtyard, and at the N ends of the ranges were pavilions for storing hay, joined by a screen-wall with central gateway. Similar pavilions at the S angles, one for calves and one the dairy, were to have Gothick windows and crowstepped gables, and to be linked by screens with pedimented doorways to a low gabled 'herd's house' projecting back into the courtyard.[4] The second scheme was similar, but brought the cattle-sheds with their pillared fronts into the courtyard, and introduced a N range, of unspecified use, with a central entrance-passage. This drawing was subsequently amended by filling in the re-entrants at the central S building to create a continuous S range, and in this form the plan corresponds closely to the surviving remains. The elevation shows a crow-stepped

427B

central gable with a small lancet window flanked by quatrefoils, and crow-stepped side wings with Gothick doors, between plain pavilions with large lancets, many of the openings being simulated. A third drawing shows the same plan, but adds corbelled battlements to the pavilions, and substitutes a steep-pitched central gable with pinnacled angle-buttresses and central lancet and wheel-windows within an ogee-headed recess.[5*]

The only upstanding part of the building is the N range, which stands in places to a height of about 3.5m. Two single-storeyed blocks which had pitched roofs, 5m wide over 0.7m walls, are separated by an entrance-passage 3.4m wide, whose gateway has advanced quoins of chlorite-schist. The E block shows several modifications, including the insertion of a fireplace in its W door, but the function of these buildings is unknown. Elsewhere the building has been reduced to occasional traces of footings, best preserved in the SW pavilion and the S wall, but enough remains to confirm the evidence of Adam's drawing, that it measured over all about 38m from N to S by 29m, with the S pavilions projecting a further 2m, and the cattle-sheds about 5m wide. There is no indication of the advanced centrepiece of the S range, shown on the OS map of 1870[6] as well as on Adam's drawings, but it was probably aligned with the surviving scarcement of the flanking walls. This range was about 7m wide, and one drawing shows that it included a scullery, milk-house and 'place for cheise'.[7]

Although most of the masonry is of local rubble, some rebated door-jamb fragments of chlorite-schist survive, not *in situ*, in the N range, and there are numerous fragments of Easdale roofing-slates. To the W of the W range there lie some worked fragments of chlorite-schist, including a riser from a spiral stair, with moulded edge, whose source is unknown.

A former walled garden lies immediately N of the dairy, opposite the entrance-gateway. Several large enclosures in the area, with revetted 'sunk fences', were built in the early 1750s, and the approach-tracks, one winding up from Carloonan and the other approaching from the W slope of Dùn na Cuaiche, were among the routes favoured in the late 18th century by visitors to the estate.

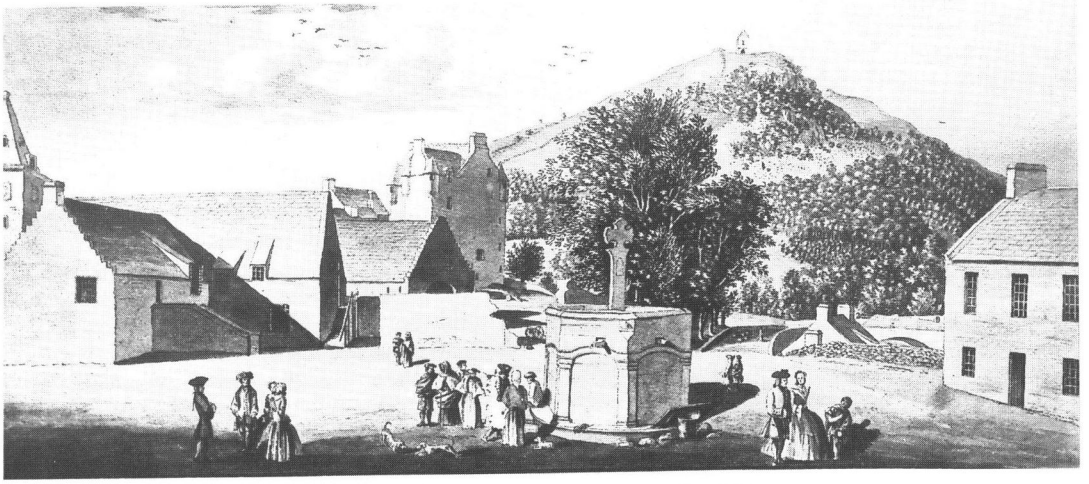
INVERARAY TOWN

199 Old Inveraray Burgh (Site)

NN 0908, 0909 September 1989

The original burgh of Inveraray, established as a burgh of barony by the 1st Earl of Argyll in 1474 and erected into a royal burgh by Charles I in 1648, lay S of the old castle (No. 132) and immediately W of the mouth of the River Aray, which served as its harbour. A 'summons of removal' was served on the inhabitants in 1746, soon after the new town was proposed, and some houses in the 'Laigh Street' were demolished in 1758 to allow construction of the military road (No. 269), but the main demolition was delayed until 1771-6. The location and appearance of the burgh are recorded on an estate-plan of 1731 and in drawings by Paul and Thomas Sandby and John Clerk of Eldin, and some re-used fragments, probably from buildings demolished in the 1770s, are incorporated in houses in Main Street North in the new town (No. 202).[1] *401* *289A*

Comparison of the 1731 plan with surviving features of the landscape shows that the old town extended from the SE side of the present Inveraray Castle (No. 194) to the shore of Loch Fyne, where the existing A83 trunk-road probably overlies the sites of cottages shown by Thomas Sandby. At the highest point (*c.*10m OD) there was a trianglar market-place adjoining the castle enclosures, with a central octagonal structure erected about 1650 to carry the medieval Inveraray Cross (No. 36), and on the N side a church of about the same period (*infra*) abutting the S wall of the castle yards. A wing extending S from the centre of the S side of the church, shown by Paul Sandby as a low two-storeyed building with an E forestair and a crow-stepped S gable, was probably the tolbooth, likewise built after the erection of the royal burgh. The church appears to have stood close to the position now occupied by the medieval cross from Tiree (No. 38) in the garden SE of Inveraray Castle (NN 096092). From the S angle of the market-place a principal street lined on the W with stone-built merchants' houses extended S down a gentle slope for about 200m to the shore of the loch at NN 097089, and a shorter transverse street, also occupied by substantial *401* *403B*

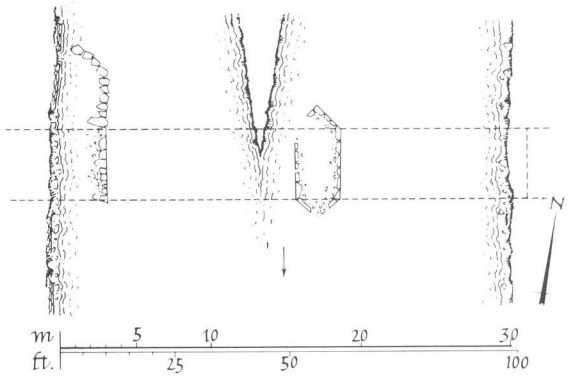


Old Inveraray Burgh (No. 199); view from S, showing Old Castle (No. 132), by Paul Sandby, 1746

buildings, ran E towards the mouth of the river or 'Shore'. The low ground in this area and extending S along the loch-side, much of it now covered by trees, was occupied in the 18th century by rows of single-storeyed thatched cottages whose occupants included craftsmen and fishermen.[2*] There were also small groups of cottages N of the site of the existing castle lodge (NN 095087) and at the N end of the Fisherland Avenue, on the site of Front Street (No. 201). From the market-place a short terraced road, bounded on the W by the tree-lined castle enclosure,[3*] ran N to the 'Town Bridge' (*infra*), and an isolated house built 'against the braeface' lay on lower ground immediately to the E.

Rentals of 1690 and 1706 recorded about fifty properties in 'the toune of Inveraray, Bridge end and Fisherland', but only about thirty of these were included in the 1693 hearth-tax assessment (which named twelve residents with two hearths and one with three) and in a 1712 valuation of taxable houses. From the 17th century there are references to substantial stone-built slated houses of at least two storeys, some with frontages of 12.8 metres or more, and new building continued until the early 1740s, so that seventeen householders were assessed in 1748 for tax on windows ranging from ten to twenty-nine in number, a total which was never to be equalled in the new town. The proprietors included local merchants and lawyers, and country landowners including the Campbell lairds of Duntrune and Otter, and their properties, which included outbuildings and yards or gardens, were held by tacks up to fifty-seven years in duration, although some land was held in feu.[4*] The terraced cottages on the lower ground appear from views by Thomas Sandby to have been thatched, some having hip-roofed ends, although two rows built probably after 1731 were apparently gabled, and some rows are shown with chimneystacks on the dividing-walls. The schoolmaster's house, which in 1706 stood 'upon the braeface', was repaired with a thatched roof in the 1720s.[5] Several kilns are recorded, one being a malt-kiln converted from a 'house at the shore side' before 1706, and at that date there were two smiths' houses, at least one being 'at the Bridge End'. Like its successor, the old town was confined by the boundaries of the castle policies, but grazings and peat-lands were available on the 'Common Muir' or 'Town Common', an extensive area on the W slope of Glen Aray.

CHURCHES. Early views of the old town show a rectangular church with a W tower carrying a pyramidal spire, on the N side of the market-place, and the 1731 plan also shows a short N aisle extending into the castle policies, opposite the S wing which contained the tolbooth. This was evidently the church built for the English or Lowland congregation (see No. 65) in 1652-9, whose steeple subsequently contained the town clock and a bell of 1724 (see No. 37) and against whose end-wall a thatched extension to house the grammar school was built in 1661. The church was described in 1758 as measuring 16.5m by 6.1m within walls, with the 'Duke's Isle' being 4.9m by 3.5m, and with two lofts of which that for the magistrates was the larger. A stone forestair built in 1727 may have been that shown at the E gable in Paul Sandby's drawings which shows dormers in the S wall evidently lighting a gallery. This was identified in 1740 as the 'old church', but an earlier building on a different site appears to be indicated by a reference of 1630 to the pulpit of the 'new kirk', presumably built shortly before that date to replace the medieval parish church at Kilmalieu (No. 65). This may have become the Highland Church, which in 1758 similarly measured 16.5m by 6.1m within walls and had E and W lofts. The identification in 1740 of the main N-S street as leading 'from the cross to the Highland Church' suggests that the latter was at the S end of the street, where an isolated building aligned WNW-ESE was shown on the 1731 plan some 60m from the loch-side.[6]



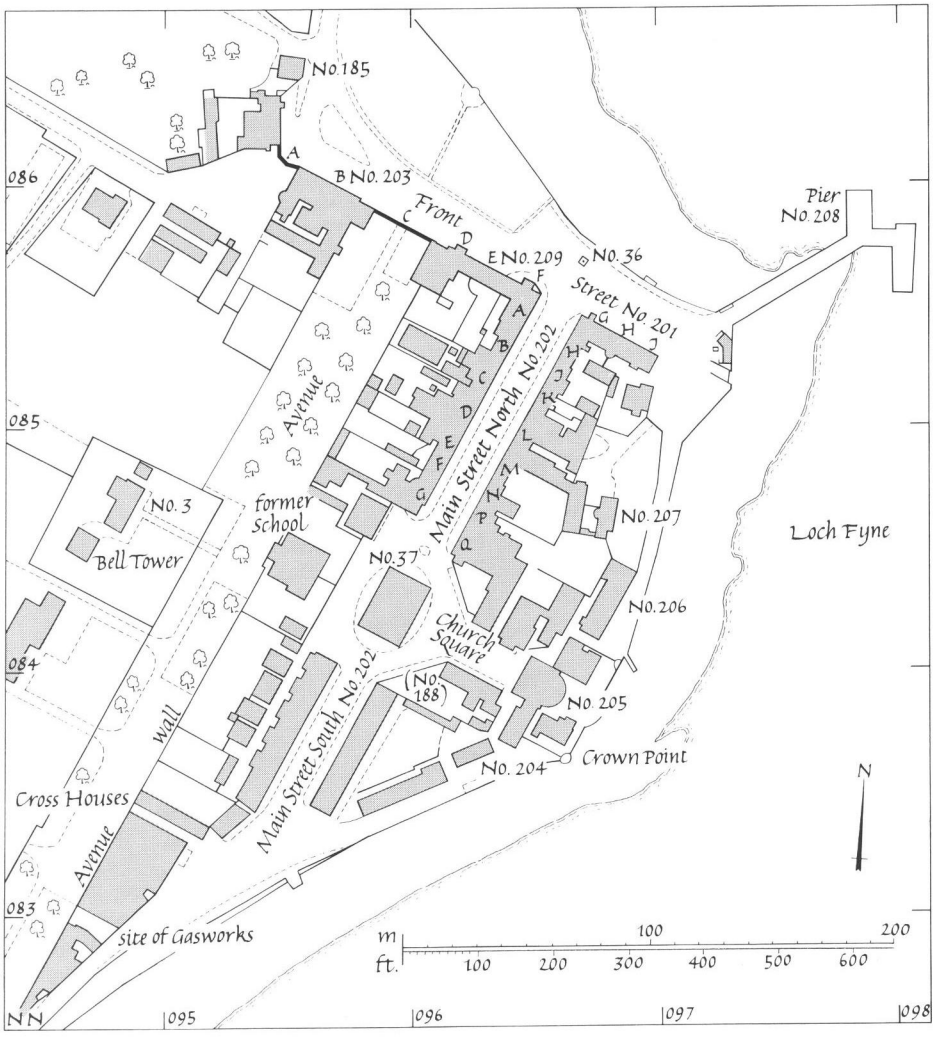
Old Inveraray Burgh (No. 199); plan of Town Bridge

TOWN BRIDGE. The foundations of a bridge which spanned the River Aray NNE of the old town were identified during a period of low water-level in 1989, at the S end of a small island 320m upstream from the present bridge (No. 255).[7] An older bridge on the site was ruinous in 1704, and assistance in repairing it was again sought by the Town Council in 1718. William Douglas carried out work to the bridge in 1743, and a drawing of 'Douglas's Bridge in the Garden' in Roger Morris's Letter-book suggests that it was rebuilt at that time. That drawing of the bridge, which was also shown in views by Paul and Thomas Sandby and John Clerk, corresponds exactly to the surviving footings of the abutments and central pier, which were to be preserved in an unexecuted scheme of 1774, probably by Robert Mylne, for replacing the arches with a cast-iron superstructure in Chinese style (see Introduction). It was demolished soon after that date. The bridge measured about 75m in overall length including long sloping approaches, and incorporated two segmental arches 12.2m in span and 5.5m high, springing from a central pier with triangular cut-waters, rising to refuges at road-level, whose ashlar-faced footing survives along with that of the W abutment. The original roadway was 3.8m wide, with a wider approach from a tree-lined avenue on the E, and at the N it was angled to rise gently to the market-place.[8]

200 The Topography of Inveraray Town

NN 0908 April 1989

The new town of Inveraray was established by the 3rd Duke of Argyll on the low headland then known as Gallows Foreland, 0.6km S of the old town and castle (Nos. 184, 199). The site was bounded on the WNW by the 17th-century beech avenue (see No. 185), where a high wall was built in 1757, and on the other sides by Loch Fyne. It measures about 250m



Inveraray Town (No. 200) general plan

from NNE to SSW by 150m in maximum width, narrowing at the S to a point where the avenue wall bounds the A83 as it runs along the shore. It rises to a maximum height of about 7m OD at Church Square, and substantial breastworks front Loch Fyne to N and E. Some land has been reclaimed from the foreshore as public recreation ground N of the W half of Front Street, and the bastioned court-house enclosure of 1816-21 (No. 205) extends into the Loch.

The first proposal of 1744, drawn up by the Duke and Lord Milton, envisaged the transfer of the old town with its churches, tolbooth, substantial tacksmens' houses set on long leases, and tenants' dwellings, and the addition of a great inn and industrial buildings. This scheme showed the inn, with commercial and industrial buildings, ranged along the sea-front looking N up Loch Fyne, and an axial N-S street, set parallel to the avenue, with a central market-place. William Adam's design of about 1747 brought the double church into the central square, and proposed to introduce bastions fronting Loch Fyne to the E, but John Adam's drawings of 1750, recording his own proposals and those of the Duke, show that there was still no fixed plan for that area although the inn (No. 203) was already under construction on the estate side of the avenue, soon to be followed by the Town House (No. 209). The first private tack, granted in 1753, was for a house which is now the Fernpoint Hotel (No. 207), built near Loch Fyne on the oblique street-alignment shown on John Adam's drawings, but in 1756 the first tack was granted on the axial main street (No. 202), and the subsequent construction of Factory Land and Ferry Land (No. 206) fronting E to Loch Fyne was parallel to that axis. A pier (No. 208) was also built in 1759 to Adam's design, at the E end of Front Street.

At this period building was being carried out according to a feuing plan prepared by John Adam, which does not survive, but progress was slow until the succession of the 5th Duke in 1770. Thereafter the tacksmens' houses and two manses in Front Street (No. 201) and further private houses in North Main Street were completed, and South Main Street was formed by two tenement blocks designed by Robert Mylne. During the 1780s Mylne prepared several schemes for unifying the NNE front of the town, the view which greeted travellers arriving by the military road and approaching over



A



B

Inveraray Town (No. 200)
A. view from N showing Aray Bridge (No. 255)
B. aerial view from NE

his Aray Bridge (Nos. 255, 264). These schemes included proposed alterations to existing houses and an ornamental gateway to Main Street, but the parts completed were an arcaded screen and lodge at the avenue, and a single arch at the entrance to the Dalmally road. The double church (No. 37) was built to Mylne's design in Church Square, in the position first proposed by William Adam, in 1795-1802. A new court-house and jail were under discussion from 1807, to be built on the lochside at the E side of Church Square, and they were completed in 1821 (No. 205).

Thereafter there were few substantial alterations to the fabric of the town, although individual mid-19th-century houses were built in Church Square and at the NE lochside. The most substantial addition, significantly altering the visual balance of the N front, was the tall bell-tower built near All Saints' Episcopal Church (No. 3) in 1923-32, and in 1941 the parish church spire, the original focal point of the town, was demolished. The need for extensive repairs to the houses in the burgh in the 1950s led to their transfer by the Argyll Trustees to the ownership of the Town Council and the then Ministry of Works. A thorough programme of renovation was carried out, funded by the Scottish Development Department and supervised by Ian G Lindsay and Partners, architects. The town remained a royal burgh until 1975.[1]

Except where stated below, the buildings of the town are two-storeyed, varying considerably in height, with walls of harled and whitewashed rubble, sash-and-case windows, and roofs covered with Easdale slates. Many of the windows have black-painted margins, and the window-dressings commonly have round arrises. Few internal features remain, and references below to former stairs and furnishings are derived mainly from Lindsay's survey-drawings.[2] There is no uniform system of house-numbering, the existing means of identification combining present and former owners, and the letters used below for individual blocks are intended merely as a key to the accompanying elevation-drawings.[3*]

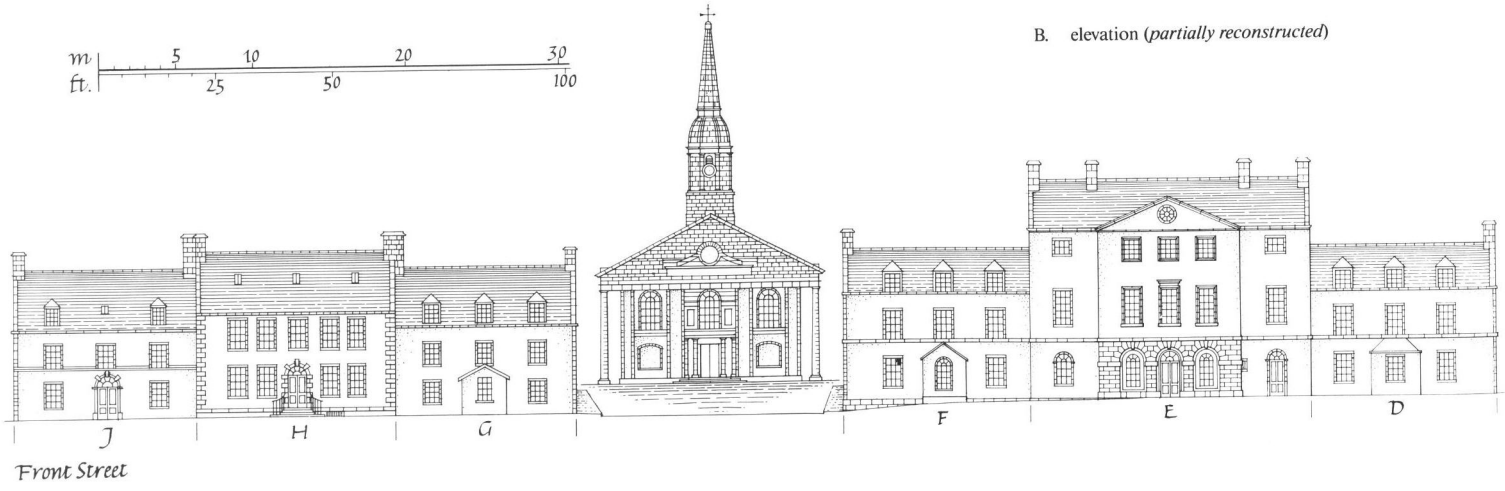
The following descriptions cover all secular buildings earlier than about 1820 in the town and the suburb of Newton (No. 210), except for some granite garden-walls and stables in the back-lands. The principal streets (Front Street and Main Street) are described first, followed by public buildings (Argyll Arms Hotel, Court-house and jail, Pier, and Town House) and detached blocks (Crombie's Land, Factory Land with Ferry Land, and Fernpoint Hotel) in alphabetical order, and then the suburb of Newton. All Saints' Episcopal Church (No. 3), the Parish Church (No. 37) and the Inveraray Cross (No. 36) are described separately. A full historical narrative is given in I G Lindsay and M Cosh, *Inveraray and the Dukes of Argyll*, to which reference should be made in conjunction with the descriptions.



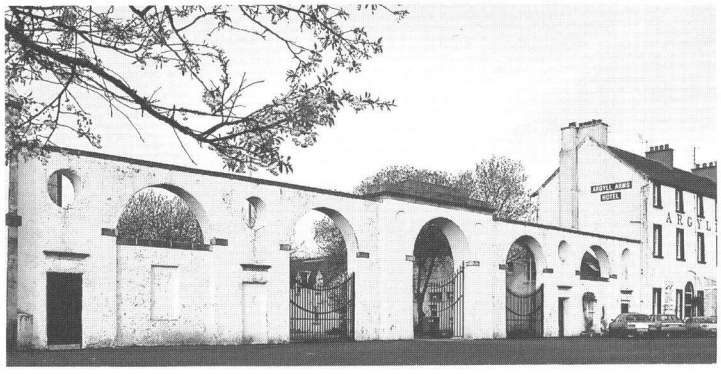
Front Street, Inveraray (No. 201)
A. Ivy House from NE

201 Front Street, Inveraray

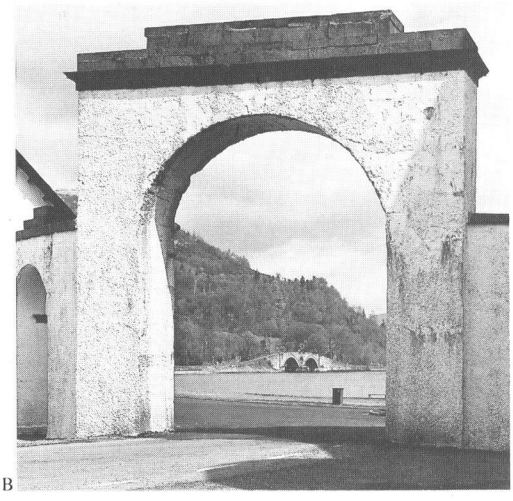
Old Smithy. Two semi-detached buildings, having a combined six-bay 20.5m frontage facing E along Front Street, situated at the edge of Inveraray Castle Policies between the main lodge (see No. 185) and the Dalmally Arch. They are 1½-storeyed in height, each having two dormer-windows which, like the main roof, have sprocketed eaves of late 19th-century character, and the N building has an added porch. This building was erected in 1752 as a bakehouse, and a large brick-built oven in an outhouse against its N gable was demolished about 1959, while the S half was added in 1772 as a house for the estate blacksmith, with an adjacent yard,



B. elevation (*partially reconstructed*)



A



B

Front Street, Inveraray (No. 201)
A. Avenue Screen from NE
B. Dalmally Road Arch and Aray Bridge (No. 255)

including the smithy, to the W. The buildings are now occupied as a shop and tearoom.

433C 444A *Dalmally Road Arch* (*A* on fig.). This archway, which was designed by Robert Mylne and built by John Tavish in 1787, spans obliquely the space of 12.4m between the SE angle of the smithy and the NW angle of the Argyll Arms Hotel (No. 203). It comprises a central opening 4.3m wide and 5.8m high across the A819, the former military road to Dalmally (No. 269), with a pedestrian arch 1.8m wide and 3.3m high at each side. The main arch resembles that of the avenue screen (*infra*), with small sunk roundels in the upper spandrels, a moulded cornice and a blocking-course, but the rectangular piers are narrower and have moulded imposts, continuous with the slab-cornices of the side-arches which carry stepped blocking-courses and have similar imposts.

433C *Avenue Screen* (*C* on fig.). This screen, similarly designed by Mylne and completed by Tavish in 1787, spans the space of 39m between the Argyll Arms Hotel on the N and Ivy House on the S. Mylne's earlier projects of the 1780s include one with two additional houses separated by metal railings with a central gate to the avenue, another having a screen-wall with a central arch surmounted by an obelisk, and the final drawing shows the screen almost as built.[1] It comprises a wall 6m high pierced by five segmental-headed arches which are 3.8m wide and 5.5m high, except for the central archway. This measures 4.2m by 5.8m and is set in a slightly advanced centrepiece with a moulded cornice carrying a blocking-course. These details are of chlorite-schist ashlar, as are the plain slab-copings of the screen, the impost-courses, continuous at the S with the first-floor band of Ivy House, and the moulded cornices set 0.3m above the heads of four doorways in the respond-piers and the adjacent piers. The spandrels above these doorways are pierced by roundels 1.3m in diameter, and the spandrels of the central arch have small sunk roundels like those of the Dalmally Road Arch. The three central arches have iron double gates with concave tops, as shown for the central one only in Mylne's drawing, and each of the outer arches contains a window, that to the W lighting a single-storeyed lodge which was designed by Mylne. This is now used by the Argyll Arms Hotel and has been much altered. The doorway at the E end of the screen led into the garden ground attached to Ivy House, immediately E of the avenue wall, but an outhouse matching the lodge was added in the 19th century.

Ivy House (*D* on fig.). This house, situated immediately E of the avenue, was one of a pair designed by John Adam in 1750 to flank the Town House (No. 209), and built by George Hunter in 1755-7. It has a three-bay 12.2m N front, with schist-ashlar quoins, cavetto eaves-course, skews and chimneystack on the W gable and a plain ashlar band at first-floor level continuous with that of the Town House. Dormers are shown on Mylne's drawings of the 1780s, but the existing ones, and the central porch, appear to be of 19th-century date. Mylne shows rusticated doorcases here and at the matching Chamberlain's House, wluch resemble that of Alexander MacPherson's house of 1756 in North Main Street, but no traces survive and the surround of the 1.22m-wide inner doorway is not exposed. 432A,B

The house, which remains in private ownership, was not modernised in the 1950s and it retains original fielded shutters and doors and moulded plaster cornices. Its layout is close to that shown by Adam in 1750, although the central

C. elevation (*partially reconstructed*)



geometrical timber stair was built further to the rear, leaving a larger entrance-lobby. This stair was remodelled in the 19th century but its lower flight retains an original handrail with a scrolled lower terminal. There were two main rooms on each floor, the W ground-floor room, now modernised, being the kitchen. The W room of the first floor has a modillioned cornice, and each room has a mural cupboard in the gable-wall. At the N end of the E wall there is an additional cupboard with an 18th-century door, containing two steps, which was evidently the opening into the Town House that Archibald Campbell of Danna, Sheriff-clerk and then occupant of the house, was given permission to 'strike out' in 1773 (see No. 209). The fireplaces throughout have been modernised but those in the E wall, which is the E end-wall of the Town House, are served by a chimneystack surmounting its gable. The fireplaces in the two rooms at garret-level have been removed, but the rooms retain 18th-century doors with two fielded panels.

432B *Chamberlain's House* (*F* on fig.). This house, situated at the NW angle of Main Street and built against the E gable-wall of the Town House, was designed by John Adam as a mirror-image of Ivy House, except for the clockwise rise of the stair. To the E, where the ground slopes away, it is built on a substantial base-course. Its porch, with round-headed N window, was built in 1783 and is shown on one of Mylne's drawings.[2] From the last quarter of the 18th century to about 1950 this house, with the adjacent one at the N end of North Main Street, were the residence and office of the Chamberlain of the Argyll Estate. Its interior was extensively altered, the stair having been replaced by a central corridor to the adjacent house before Lindsay's restoration, and there are no surviving original features.

432B *Former Manse* (*G* on fig.). This building, at the NE angle of North Main Street, was planned by Robert Mylne as one of the manses for the two ministers of Inveraray, and built by the mason John Brown in 1776. With the other manse (*infra*) it flanks a larger central house built in 1759-60, but unlike the Adam houses flanking the Town House, these have their own end-walls surmounted by chimneystacks matching in height those of the central house. Mylne's drawings of the 1780s include a proposal to heighten all three buildings to three storeys, and another to give the manses hipped roofs and heavy cornices continuous with that of the central house, but they retain much of their original simple design, except for the addition of a 19th-century porch to the W manse and dormers to both. The three-bay 11.8m N front, which is set back 0.3m from the adjacent house and has a wall-head 1.2m lower, has vertical NW quoins, an eaves-course, and sharp-arrised window-dressings of grey schist-ashlar, presumably the St Catherines stone from the demolished Physick Well (see No. 185) which was re-used in the manses. The W gable has ashlar skews with slight horizontal returns, and an ashlar chimneystack, and the three windows in this wall, facing North Main Street, have 35mm chamfered surrounds, possibly re-used from the Old Town. The building was occupied for many years until the 1960s as a temperance hotel and is now divided into two flats, the upper one reached by an external stair at the rear and both totally renovated.

432B *Gillies's House* (*H* on fig.). This house of two storeys above a cellarage, with a five-bay 12.9m N front, was built in 1759-60 for John Richardson, the merchant for whom the nearby large house, now the Fernpoint Hotel (No. 207), had been built seven years earlier. Richardson had obtained from John Adam plans for a freestanding house of somewhat similar lay-out but with a projecting central bay,[3] and Adam probably designed the present building whose lease was sold


A


B


C

Front Street, Inveraray (No. 201); Gillies's House
A. N front
B. doorway
C. stair-tower

by Richardson to Captain Neil Gillies, a mariner, even before its completion. A broad ashlar band runs below the door, which is raised about 1m above street-level and is approached across a narrow area by three moulded stone steps with iron balustrades. The rusticated angle-quoins, moulded eaves-course and window- and door-surrounds are of chlorite-schist ashlar, the doorcase having a semicircular-headed rusticated surround enclosing a simple radial fanlight. The rear elevation is also harled and whitewashed, and has a central circular stair-tower entered by a ground-floor door on the E. Low doors in the rear wall give access to the two cellars which are divided by a transverse wall; the E cellar contained an end-wall fireplace, now blocked. The upper floors each contained two main rooms, with smaller rooms behind, divided by central lobbies, with an additional small centre room on the first floor, but they were altered in 1960 to form two flats. Some six-panelled cupboard-doors and fielded shutters remain *in situ*, and on the ground floor there is a cupboard with massive steel doors and stone shelves dating from the use of the house as a bank in the 19th century. A 1½-storeyed three-bay stable measuring 13m by 6m stands parallel to and 6.5m S of the rear of the house. It is built of granite rubble incorporating some dressed stones in re-use, and at the NW angle a shaped skewputt of schist remains, although the original skews have been replaced.

432B *Former Manse* (*J* on fig.). This building at the E end of the row closely resembles the matching manse of 1776 described above, but it retains its original stone door-surround with rusticated base-blocks and arch-voussoirs enclosing a fanlight like that of Gillies's House. The E gable-skews were replaced with continuous slates in 1960. The two ground-floor windows have been widened to the E and filled with plate glass lighting a shop which has above it a flat reached by a forestair at the rear.

202 Main Street, Inveraray

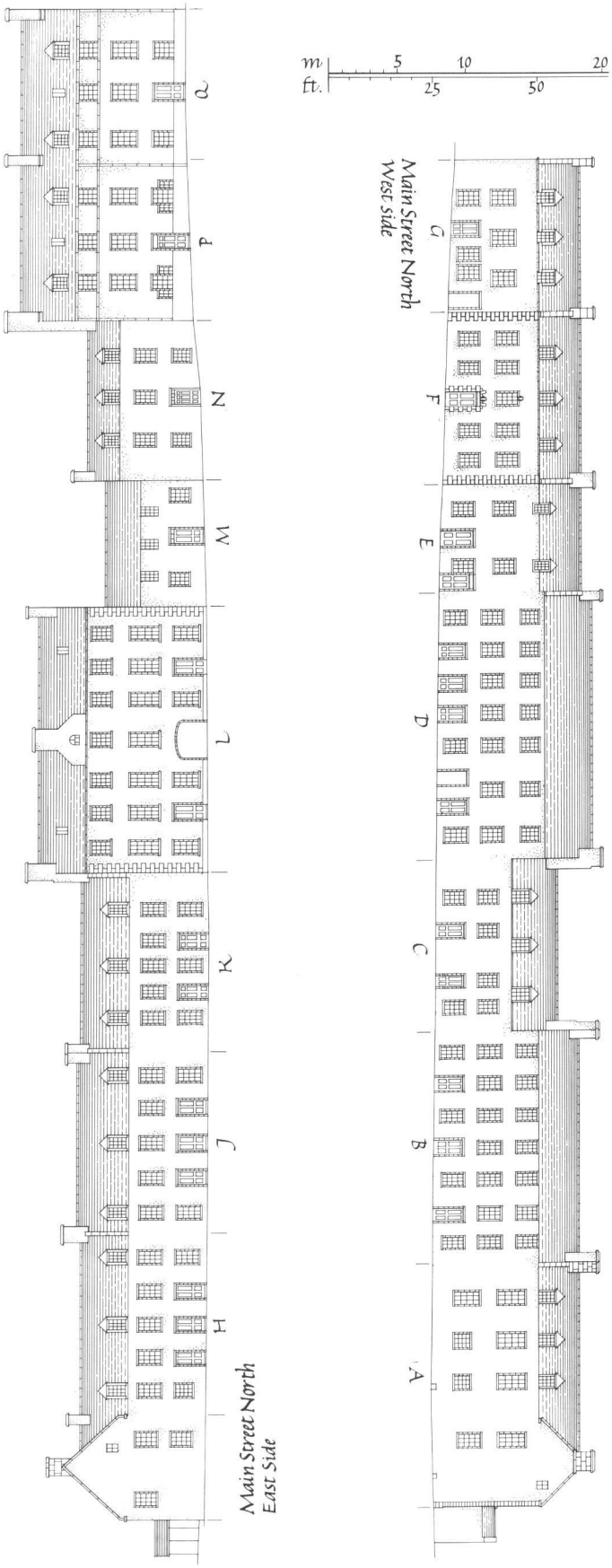
NORTH MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE

Chamberlain's House (*A* on fig.). The E gable of John Adam's building of 1755-7 (No. 201,*F*), 6.6m in width, contains a single window at each main level, set towards the original SE angle, and a small garret-window in the gable. The three-bay 11m S wing, added in 1775, has large first-floor windows matching that of Adam's building, but the ground-floor windows of both buildings are set high above the street level (the internal floor being raised to compensate for the slope of the site), and the two N windows of the wing are of considerably lower height than the other. The original wing was about 6.6m wide, like the Adam house and its neighbour to the S, but an extension containing the stairs was added in the 19th century. The building is now divided into flats and retains no early features. 436

House (*B* on fig.). Seven-bay 16.7m frontage, maintaining the same eaves- and ridge-level as the adjacent Chamberlain's House, but containing three low storeys.[1*] The ground floor has a central door into a pend giving access to the rear, where a modern forestair replaces the former semicircular timber stair that rose from the S side of the pend. The remainder of the ground floor is now occupied by two shops, each with a central doorway between two enlarged plate-glass windows, but it is not certain whether these doors are original. The rear elevation has a central gablet. The original layout of the upper floors appears to have comprised two flats at each level, entered from the front landings of the central 436



North Main Street (No. 202) and Parish Church, Inveraray (No. 37); view from NE



geometrical stair, but this was extensively altered in the 1950s. The only surviving feature, in the N gable-wall at first-floor level, is a stone bolection-moulded chimneypiece of late 17th- or early 18th-century type, evidently re-used from a house in the old town (No. 199), set in a later timber mantel with three fluted panels. 437D

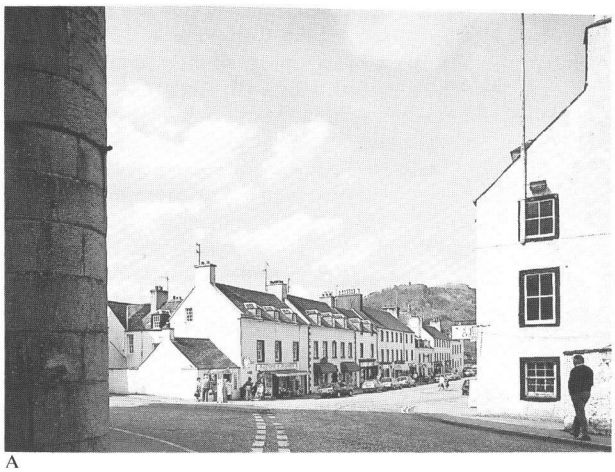
House (*C* on fig.). Two-storeyed building 0.5m wider than House *B* and with a four-bay 12.8m frontage, having two modernised shops on the ground floor. The upper floor and garret were formerly reached by a central timber geometrical stair, but access is now by a forestair at the rear.

House (*D* on fig.). Three-storeyed seven-bay frontage, erected for Thomas Hislop before 1780. A mid-wall chimneystack two bays from the N end was removed about 1960, but the position of the wall is marked externally by the spacing of the windows. At ground-floor level there are five doors, that in the third bay from the N giving access to a pend and the others to three shops and an internal house-stair, and there are also three shop-windows, of which the S one retains its original N jamb. Access to the first floor of the N part was latterly by a rear stair-tower of 19th-century date, which was renewed about 1960, and above that by an internal dog-leg stair, which continues to the garret.

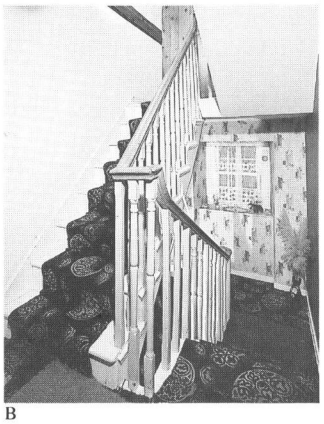
House (*E* on fig.). Two-storeyed building with dormers extending a little below eaves-level which, like the roof-ridge, corresponds to those of the two buildings to the S, despite the fall of the street, so that it is almost as tall as its three-storeyed neighbour to the N. It was inserted, probably about 1780, into the 7.8m space between its neighbours and has two window-bays at each level, with a central doorway and an additional, probably inserted, doorway at the N end. The ground-floor shop-windows have been widened and deepened, but with much of the original masonry of the jambs re-used.

MacPherson's House (*F* on fig.). The earliest house in Main Street, built in 1756 for Alexander MacPherson, merchant, who submitted to the Argyll estate for approval a sheet of drawings, probably by John Adam, for two-storeyed three-bay detached and semi-detached houses.[2*] As built, however, it is of five bays, 12.6m in length, with rusticated quoins and a rusticated door-surround, a projecting keystone and slight curved lugs above the central first-floor window and a moulded eaves-course, with renewed ashlar skews. There were two rooms, now extensively altered, on each floor, with a central stair-hall at the front of the ground floor and a closet above it. They were separated by an original geometrical timber stair with a narrow open well, simple turned balusters and a moulded hand-rail, which continues to the garret. 437C 437B

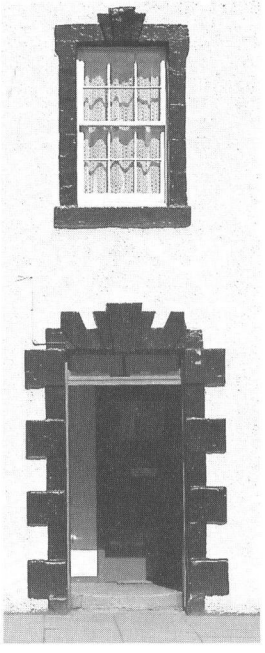
House (*G* on fig.). Built for Mrs Elisabeth Campbell of Bragleenmore in 1768, this house presents a three-bay 11.3m E front to Main Street and a S gable to Church Square. A two-storeyed SW wing, having a circular stair-tower in the NW angle, was added early in the 19th century[3*] to connect it with a two-storeyed gabled house set parallel to and 4.3m W of the original main block and entered by a rectangular stair-tower on the W. The E front has at the N end a doorway into a pend, and between this and the doorway into the ground-floor shop there are two close-set windows of uncertain age. At the wall-head there is a moulded eaves-course continuous with that of the adjacent house of 1756, interrupted by the lower parts of three dormers. The stair-



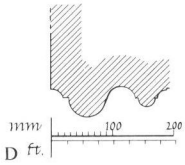
A



B



C



D

North Main Street, Inveraray (No. 202)
A. view from SE
B. MacPherson's House, stair
C. MacPherson's House, doorway
D. chimneypiece moulding

tower contains a substantial stone newel-stair, but no other early features are preserved in the interior. Built against the S gable-wall there is a small single-storeyed and gabled store-room, formerly a workshop and having a small enclosed yard behind it, which is probably of early 19th-century date.

NORTH MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE

House (*H* on fig.). Five-bay 13.2m frontage, continuing the line of the W gable of the adjacent former manse (No. 201,*G*) and probably built in the same year, 1776. Three of the ground-floor openings are doorways, the central one giving access to a pend and the others to shops. Except for one enlarged shop-window all of the openings bear 35mm chamfers on the jambs and lintels, which were probably re-used material made available by the demolition of the old town at that date. The interior has been remodelled, but retains its timber dog-leg stair, which rises at the E end of the N wall of the pend.

House (*J* on fig.). Built in 1773-4 by John Marr, mason, for Patrick Brown. It has a five-bay 13.4m frontage with the same eaves-level as its neighbours but a slightly higher ridge, and also extends 1.5m further back to the E. The frontage resembles that of the house to the N, but the openings have rounded arrises. Its interior has been completely remodelled.

House (*K* on fig.). Built by John Marr for Bailie John Colquhoun in 1774-5. The five-bay 13m frontage resembles those of the two houses to the N except that only two of the ground-floor openings are doorways, the S one entering a pend and the other direct into a shop. The ground-floor windows have been enlarged but the original openings are round-arrised. The former ashlar skews were removed about 1960. The interior has been renovated but preserves its geometrical timber stair, entered obliquely in the N wall of the pend. The outhouses at the back formerly included a bakehouse.

Silvercraigs's House (*L* on fig.). Built between 1773 and 1780 for James Campbell of Silvercraigs, provost of Inveraray, this house has a tall three-storeyed seven-bay frontage, 19.5m in length. It has schist dressings to the openings, including a 2.6m-wide segmental-headed archway to the central pend, and the quoins are of rusticated ashlar. At the centre of the wall-head there is a gablet containing a small round-headed window and surmounted by a chimneystack. The rear windows are similar in scale to the front ones, and those of the first floor are round-arrised, but the second-floor ones bear 35mm chamfers, damaged in some cases, and one of the lintels is too short, indicating the use at this level of the material that Campbell was given permission to remove from his house in the old town.[4*] The pend, which has hinge-crooks at front and rear for two-leaved gates, has in its N wall a doorway into a stone geometrical stair rising to the first floor and continuing to the garret in timber with plain iron balusters and a mahogany handrail. Although the interior was not renovated by Lindsay, it has been much subdivided, but some rooms remain unchanged, including the large one at the S end of the

438A



E. Silvercraigs's House, W front



A

first floor, lit by two windows in each of the front and rear walls. There are many original six-panelled doors and shutters and several of the second-floor rooms have moulded plaster cornices, that of the centre room being enriched with acanthus and pellets. The only original fireplace-surround, at the E end of the S wall of the second floor, has a 20mm bead-moulding and a Carron grate. The much-altered buildings round the courtyard entered by the pend include a former stable, and Provost Campbell was taxed in 1798 for 19 windows and a two-wheeled carriage.[5]

436 *House* (*M* on fig.). Low two-storeyed three-bay house built for Provost Lachlan Campbell in 1775 to fill the space of 9.2m between his existing house to the S and Silvercraigs's house. The N ground-floor window has been enlarged for a shop, but even in their original form the lower windows were considerably larger than the upper three, which are set close together immediately below the eaves and are harled to their margins. The door and the S ground-floor window are wrought with 25mm chamfers, probably from Lachlan Campbell's house in the old town which was demolished in 1775.

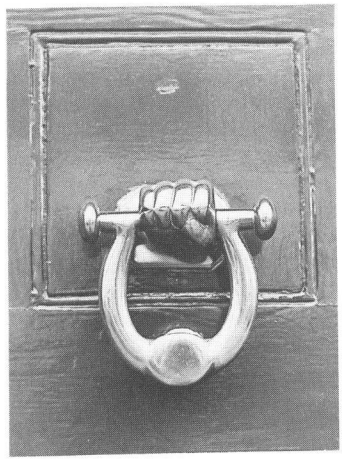
House (*N* on fig.). The earliest building on the E side of the 436 street, built for Provost Lachlan Campbell in 1767-8. The three-bay 11.8m frontage has openings slightly rounded at the arris, and the nine-panelled door with rectangular fanlight above bears as knocker a 'brass man's hand' of early 19th- 438C century date, well known locally from its mention in Neil Munro's novel *The Daft Days*.[6*] The interior of the main house has been completely renovated, but extending E from the S part of the rear wall there is a two-storeyed extension, hip-roofed at the S end, which was probably the addition, equal in height to the main house, that Archibald Bell, writer, proposed to build in 1800 in return for an extension of his lease.[7] Its upper floor has dressed sandstone surrounds to the large windows, which include a tripartite one in the E end-wall, and to the N door at the head of a forestair. The whole upper floor is occupied by a dining-room, measuring 10.7m by 5.1m, with a curved W wall affording additional space for an entrance-lobby and a cupboard which have matching curved doors. The dado and shutters are of pine and there is an original vine-leaf cornice. In the S wall there is a chimneypiece of brown-and-white marble in a black marble frame, with a bead-moulded inner surround.

George Hotel, north half (*P* on fig.). Three-storeyed house 436 forming exactly half of a six-bay block, 23m by 9.75m over all, designed by Robert Mylne in 1776 and begun by the mason John Brown in the following year as 'two Large Houses, at the end of P(rovost) L. Campbells, the one intended for a Highland Church'. Two years later the lawyer Neil MacGibbon, subsequently twice provost of the burgh, applied for a lease of 'the second and third floors with the garrets of that new house lately built by Your Grace and adjoining Provost Lachlan Campbell's house', and in 1780 he was granted a tack for 57 years, 'he finishing the house to his own mind'. The ground floor of this building was used as the Highland Church until the occupation of the adjacent parish church (No. 37) in 1802. This house was occupied by the MacGibbon family until 1876, and from 1905 to 1930 it was used as a schoolhouse; thereafter it became a boarding-house, and was added to the adjacent George Hotel in 1954.[8*]

Both houses have a projecting base-course which because of the slope of the street is 1.5m high at the N end, and they have narrow ashlar quoins, beginning at the N angle above the junction with Lachlan Campbell's house, and sharp-



B



C

North Main Street, Inveraray (No. 202)
A. Silvercraigs's House, archway
B. house (*N*) and extension from NE
C. door-knocker



North Main Street, Inveraray (No. 202)
George Hotel from SW

arrised openings. A vertical band marks the central division, where the mid-wall is also indicated by a chimneystack, and the second-floor windows are framed between a continuous ashlar band at sill-level and an eaves-course directly above. The ground floor of the N house has a central door with rectangular fanlight, flanked by tripartite windows with low side-lights, which in the S window are dummies. The original glazed sash-window of the S ground-floor opening in the rear wall, with a rubble surround and five vertical iron stanchions, is now visible in the lounge bar of the hotel. The interior has been extensively remodelled, with several doorways inserted in the S end-wall, and the ground floor, which measures 10.1m by 8.2m internally, retains no evidence of ecclesiastical use. A central corridor which formerly led to a dog-leg stair at the rear (removed in 1985) was presumably inserted after 1805 and is spanned by an elliptical timber arch springing from pilasters with moulded caps. The original means of access to the upper floors is not certain. The outlines of a former wash-house and the open paved area separating it from the house are indicated in the lounge bar at the rear by their respective floors of quarry-tiles and slate slabs.

436 *George Hotel, south half* (*Q* on fig.). The frontage, whose ground floor was occupied by the Lowland or English Church from 1783 to 1802, resembles that to the N, but the door has no fanlight and the windows are of normal type. The S gable-wall, facing Church Square, has three window-recesses, all but the E one dummies, at each of the upper levels, and a circular recess, typical of Mylne's design, in the gable, which is surmounted by a wide harled chimneystack. At the S end of the rear-wall, with its main front projecting 0.5m beyond the S gable-wall, there is a three-storeyed three-bay wing measuring 11.8m by 6.7m and hip-roofed at the E, added some time after 1807. The interior has been much altered although some panelled doors and shutters are preserved on the upper floors. An open-well geometrical stone stair with moulded mahogany handrail occupies the W end of the wing, and the original access to the upper floors is uncertain. Before 1807 there was an outhouse at the E end of the back yard, whose alignment controlled that of the wing added between it and the main building, but it has been replaced by a modern dining-room extension.

CHURCH SQUARE

At the time of Reid's survey in 1807,[9] the area W of the parish church (No. 37), between the avenue wall and the gable-ends of the corner houses in North Main Street and Arkland, was an open space, 73m from N to S by 46m, used as a market-place. The portico proposed by Mylne for this side-wall of the church was intended to shelter some of the market-produce, and a 'pump well' was situated about 10m S of the SE angle of North Main Street. Extending along the avenue wall directly W of the church there was a block measuring about 21m by 7m over all, whose N part was somewhat narrower, and probably an addition. Without this, the building corresponded closely to the 'House of 60 feet (18.3m) longe & 2 storrys High', whose site was marked out by the 5th Duke in 1771 for use as a temporary Lowland church. An early photograph shows it two-storeyed and gabled, with two groups of three window-bays, and an added porch. Lofts and seats from the old parish church were installed, but in 1783 the temporary church was moved to the house now occupied by the George Hotel (*supra*) and the building was used as a school from the early 19th century until 1907, when it was replaced by a larger building, now a community centre.[10] In 1865 the NW part of the square was occupied by a two-storeyed bank and its outbuildings.

To the E of the church, two high symmetrical garden-walls running obliquely for 29m from the W angles of Relief Land and the George Hotel, and associated respectively with a house SW of the court-house, and with the hotel, form the entrance of an E-W street 18m wide.[11] This now extends about 28m to the W front of the court-house of 1816-20 (No. 205) but there was formerly at least one further house on each side, which was removed to make way for the court-house. On the N of the street, built after 1815 on part of the garden attached to the George Hotel, there is a single-storeyed hip-roofed building, now a shop, at the angle of a back lane which gives access to several stables and outbuildings on each side. The house forming the N side of the street, between the back lane and a passage leading to Factory Land (No. 206), is a gabled two-storeyed building of three bays, 9.8m by 5m, with

78B 446A



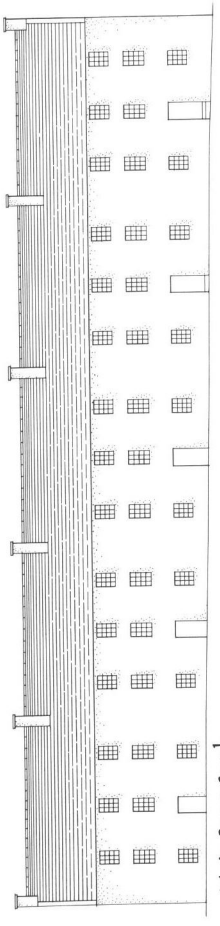
A

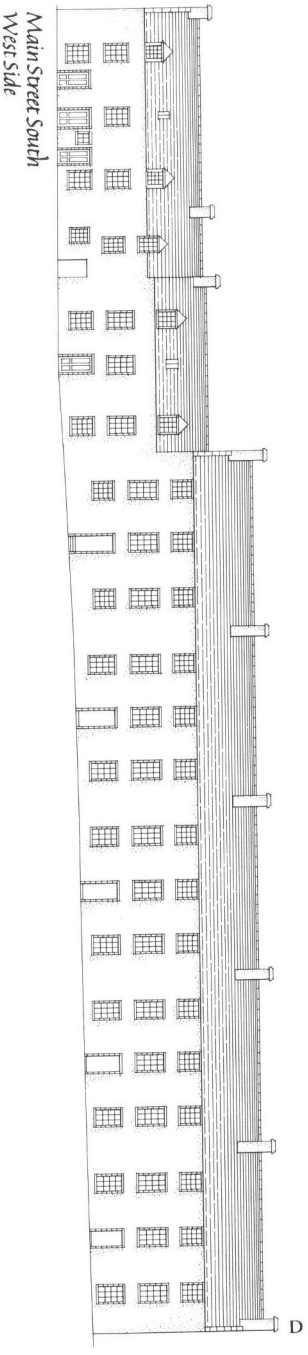


B



C





D

South Main Street, Inveraray (No. 202) and Parish Church, Inveraray (No. 37)

A. view from S
B. view from S, *c.* 1930
C. Arkland from SE
D. elevations



South Main Street, Inveraray (No. 202); Relief Land
A, B. plans of N division, ground-floor (A, *reconstructed*)
C. view from NW

a lean-to, probably added before 1807, against the E gable. The ground-level in this area was lowered during the construction of the court-house, and the central doorway is now enclosed in a hip-roofed porch with a forestair to the W, while the addition has a forestair against its E wall. This building was formerly separated by a narrow alleyway from another measuring about 13m from E to W by 6.7m, probably the house built by the Argyll estate for William Ross, shoemaker, in 1774, the same year as the nearby Factory Land (No. 206). Ross's property extended E to fill what is now the NW re-entrant of the court-house and its enclosure, but was demolished in 1816 although an outbuilding extending N survives.

It is not known whether there were any buildings on the site of the court-house itself, and the building that in 1807 stood opposite Ross's house, on the S of the street, appears to have been aligned N-S and may have been a mere outhouse. The principal house fronting the street on the S, with a three-bay 12.8m frontage, is set opposite that on the N, and likewise has a flight of steps to the central doorway. It had received considerable additions at the rear before 1807 and was heightened, with dormers extending below the wall-head, in the second half of the 19th century. A single-storeyed bank building continuing the line of the house-front was erected before 1868 on part of the enclosed garden to the W, which until 1983 also contained the Campbell Monument of 1754 (No. 188).[12] In the entrance to the street, 12m E of the church, there is a granite drinking-fountain carved by Mossman, Glasgow, and erected in 1893.[13]

SOUTH MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE

Relief Land. This austere three-storeyed block, occupying the E side of South Main Street opposite Arkland, was built by the mason John Brown to Robert Mylne's designs in 1775-6, to house families of the labouring class.[14] Its elevation is almost identical with that of Arkland, the 58.8m frontage being 1.2m longer than that of the earlier block, but no dressed stonework is used and the window-openings are both smaller and more uniform in size.

Each of the five divisions of the block has a narrow central pend, that to the N having a floor of schist flags and a vault of rubble whereas some of the others have brick vaults. Access to the first floor was originally by stone stairs entered by doors in the N walls of the pend, and to the upper floors by internal timber stairs, all of double quarter-turn design,[15] but in Lindsay's reconstruction these were replaced by external concrete stairs at the rear, and their doorways were blocked. The ground floor was divided into a two-room dwelling on each side of the pend, ceiled with brick vaults springing from a stone spine-wall.[16*] Each room was originally entered from the pend by a door near its outer wall, but these openings have been replaced by single more central doors, and the doorways connecting the rooms have also been altered. Each of the upper floors now comprises a single flat, but in the original arrangement a central corridor divided two properties, that to the N being of two rooms whereas the other had an additional small room above the entrance to the pend. The internal partitions at this level were of lath-and-plaster.

SOUTH MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE

Arkland. This block of five 'Great Houses' was built to Robert Mylne's designs by the mason John Marr in 1774-5 to house tenants from the Old Town.[17] It measures 57.6m by 9.6m over all and is of three storeys. The division into five 'houses', each of three bays, is evident in the window-spacing and in the massive chimney-stacks with moulded copings that surmount the flue-bearing dividing-walls. The E elevation is, however, uniform in level, despite the natural slope of over 1.2m to the S, and the doorway at that end of the block is reached by stone steps. The door- and window-dressings are of Dumbarton sandstone, slightly rounded at the arris and now painted black.



A



B

South Main Street, Inveraray (No. 202) Gasworks
A. view from E, 1964
B. S yard, 1964

Each 'house' has a central doorway serving the ground floor, and access to the upper floors is by an external stone stair at the rear, into a rectangular hip-roofed projection containing a lobby and sculleries.[18*] An internal timber stair of double quarter-turn plan, now replaced, led to the second floor. The ground floors each comprised two dwellings, and a central dividing-corridor is still identifiable in the S house whereas the others, some now converted into shops, had shared entrance-lobbies at front and rear. The first and second floors of each house formed single dwellings having four rooms of approximately equal size and a smaller central one at the front. Few early features are preserved, but on the first floor of the N house an elliptical timber arch opens from the SE room into the central one. A tall window in the N gable-wall at this level is probably an early 19th-century insertion.

The W side of the lane at the rear of Arkland is occupied mainly by outhouses but includes an almost square two-storeyed building with a three-bay 11.6m frontage, known as Arkland II, which appears to be of early 19th-century date. It contains four rooms with fireplaces at each level including the garret, which was lit by skylights and by small windows in the gable-wall.

440D *Black's Land*. This house, with three-bay 11.3m frontage, was built about 1777 to continue the line of the side-walls of Arkland towards the obliquely-set property to the S. It is built at the same ground-level as the latter, but has slightly taller windows and a higher wall-head.

440A,D *Mackenzie's Land*. This house, as built by Neil McCallum, the Argyll estate wright, in 1775, measured 14m from NE to SW by 7m and had a three-bay frontage with central doorway. Two additional doorways and a small ground-floor window were subsequently added, and the space of 4m between the NE gable and the S gable of Black's Land was filled by an addition of the same height, containing a ground-floor doorway to a pend, and a window at each level.

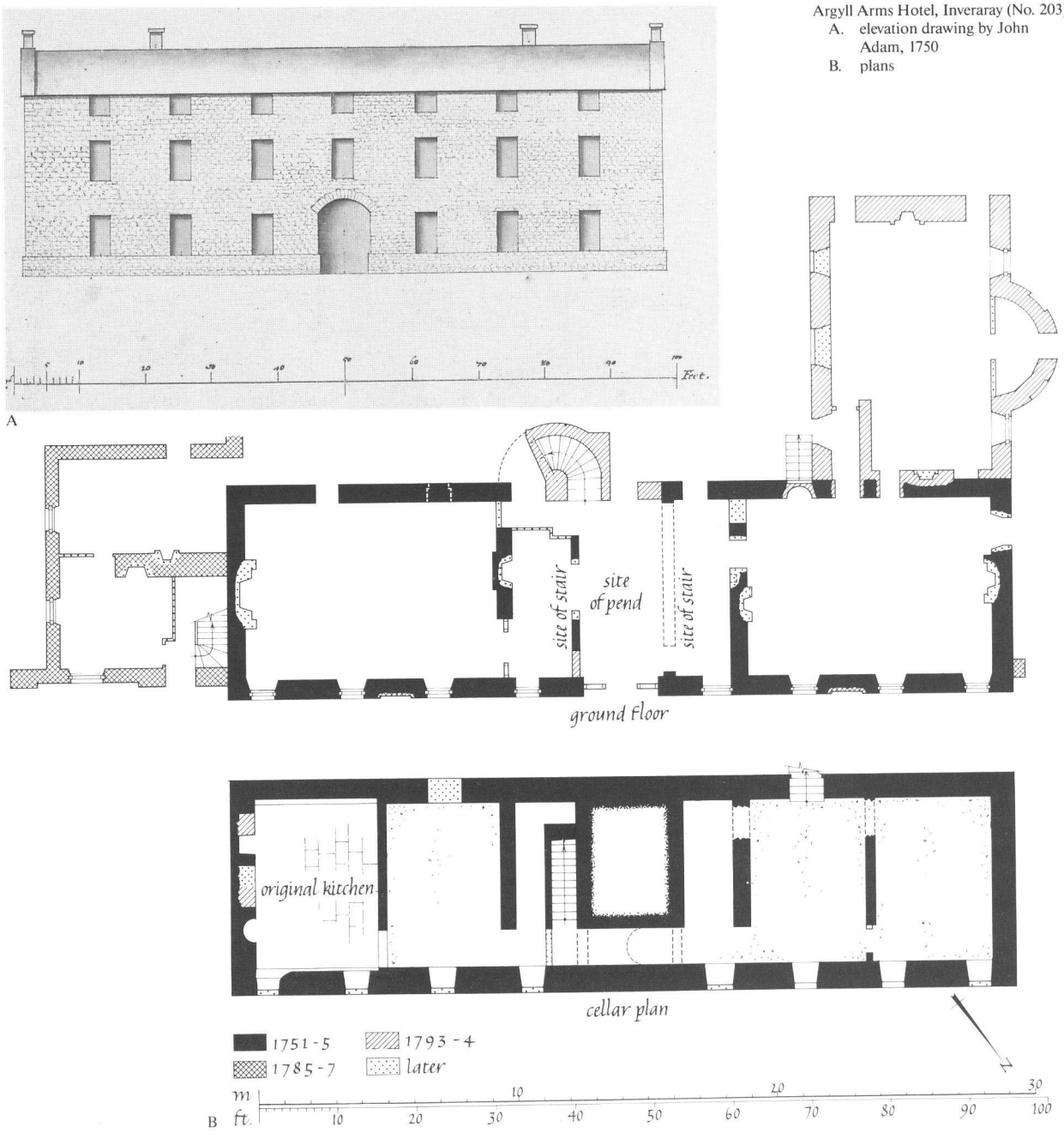
Cross Houses. This 1½-storeyed range, running at right angles to the line of Main Street, was built in 1776-7 by the mason John Brown to house Argyll estate tenants. Its NE angle is placed close to the SW angle of Mackenzie's Land, and it extends W to the Avenue Wall, measuring 31.5m by 5.3m. It is divided into three three-bay units facing S, each with a central doorway, and an additional single bay at the W end. The existing part-hipped roof is of late 19th-century date. Each unit contained two rooms divided by a lobby and a straight central loft stair, but some of these rooms were subdivided during the restoration of about 1958, and the single W bay was added to the adjacent house. In 1868 there were two wider and slightly shorter parallel ranges to the S, probably also built in 1776-7. Both are now incorporated in a garage, the N one as a shell and the other as a much-altered hip-roofed two-storeyed range.[19*]

Gasworks (site). Immediately S of the range of buildings just described there is an almost triangular site divided into two yards, the N one now roofed over. The site retains several of the buildings of the Inveraray Gasworks, established by the Argyll estate in 1841, modernised in 1949 and closed in 1964. At the latter date it retained much of its original plant, including two original gasholders in the S yard and a retort-house with fireproof roof in the SW angle of the N yard.[20] The yards were divided by an angled L-plan range whose hip-roofed E limb, which presents a two-storeyed three-bay E front to South Main Street, was the works-attendant's house, while the W part was the purifier house. Some of the buildings may have been adapted from existing ones, and parts of the site were occupied in 1841 by the 'old brewery' and the 'fleshmarket'.[21] A small group of sheds, including a 19th-century smithy which remains in use, occupies the triangle S of the gasworks, bounded by the Avenue Wall on the W and the road on the E.

203 Argyll Arms Hotel, Inveraray

NN 095085 October 1988

The 'great inn' occupies the NW end of Front Street, between 431
the arched screens to the Avenue and the Dalmally Road, in 433A,C
the area proposed for it in 1744 in the first sketch plan for the New Town. With the institution of the new circuit court in 1748, suitable lodgings became necessary for judges, officials and lawyers, and the inn was the first public building to be erected.[1]



Argyll Arms Hotel, Inveraray (No. 203)
A. elevation drawing by John Adam, 1750
B. plans

John Adam prepared plans in 1750, which were subsequently amended at the suggestion of Harry Barclay of Collairnie, an amateur architect, and the contract for £1400 was awarded in 1751 to William Douglas, who completed the building four years later.[2] In 1785 Robert Mylne gave particular attention to the inn when designing the adjacent screens, and his drawing proposed alterations to the NE front. He may also have advised on the bow-fronted SW wing, built in 1793-4 by John Tavish at a cost of £455; the internal layout of the main block was altered at the same time, and a second stable-court was added to the SW.[3] The interior was extensively remodelled about the end of the 19th century, and was renovated after a serious fire in the early 1950s.

Adam's elevation-drawing of 1750 is for a three-storeyed seven-bay building with a central pend to the stable-court, while the ground-plan shows two stairs flanking the pend, with a kitchen, scullery and bar-room to the SE and a parlour and large bedchamber to the NW; above these was to be a ballroom, with the SE part of the first floor occupied by further bedrooms.[4] In the revised scheme the elevation was heightened, with an added basement, and the bays were



A



B

Argyll Arms Hotel, Inveraray (No. 203)
A. view from NE
B. entrance-bow of SW wing

increased to nine, with the two transverse walls surmounted by chimneystacks brought closer to the centre. The only extant floor-plan for this scheme is of the second floor, but surviving evidence shows that the kitchen was placed in the basement.[5]

The original block measures 29.3m (96 feet) by 8.1m over 0.8m walls, and the wing added in 1793-4 continues the line of the NW gable for 10.8m to the SW, including a central bow 4.8m in diameter, and has a width of 7.6m. The NE front is of diagonally-tooled chlorite-schist ashlar from St Catherines, all whitewashed, with a 30mm plinth of the same material up to the sill-level of the ground-floor windows, while the remaining walls are of harled rubble with polished schist window-dressings. The added wing is of harled rubble, with quoins and dressings of granite ashlar. The roofs throughout are of Easdale slate, and the gable chimneystacks are of tooled ashlar while the others are cement-rendered. The original twelve-paned sash-windows were replaced with plate-glass in the 19th century.

433C The nine-bay NE front is close to the amended design of 1751, with the addition of a ground-floor sun-lounge of about 1900 enclosing the original entrance-arch, 2.9m wide and 3.8m high. However, the two central ground-floor windows in each half of the facade have been enclosed within shallow segmental-arched recesses with taller central round-headed mock windows, as shown on Mylne's elevation of 1785,[6] and this work may have been carried out at that time. The windows of the upper floors have projecting sills, and there is an ogee-moulded schist eaves-cornice which returns onto the skews of the gables and along the SW side-wall.[7*] A few original windows survive in the upper floors of this wall, and there is a tall central semicircular stair-tower, 4.5m in diameter, which was probably added in 1793-4 when the second stable-court was added and the pend was no longer required. Much of this wall is obscured by later buildings in the original courtyard. The added SW wing is similar to the original block in its height and the disposition of its windows, which include several dummy ones in the entrance-bow.

The interior has been much altered, although some six-panelled fielded doors and shutters survive, and even the two main transverse walls have been cut into in several places. The two outer divisions were 9.7m (32 feet) long, and the narrower central area was divided, on the ground floor, into the coach-entry and two flanking stairs. Although the latter were probably removed when the new stair-tower was added, the walls enclosing the former entry, now converted into a hall, were preserved; that to the NW was removed in the 1950s.[8] The ceilings of the two main ground-floor rooms have Victorian plasterwork with decorated beams, and in the NW room these indicate that there was a corridor at the rear, giving access to the added wing and corresponding to the position of one shown on Adam's 1750 plan.

The central part of the basement, corresponding in width (4m) to the entry above and its flanking walls, is filled with a solid mass of rubble masonry except for a vaulted passage along the front wall. Adjoining this masonry on the SE is a flight of stone steps, rising towards the rear and truncated by the floor-boards above. Each of the end-divisions is further divided into two rooms of equal width by transverse walls which support the main axial joists of the floor above. The ceiling of the stone-flagged former kitchen at the SE end, which is two steps above the rest of the basement, has evidently been lowered, and the room above was presumably also at a higher level than its neighbour. In the SE wall of the kitchen there are two large blocked fireplaces, each about 1.7m wide and 1.4m high, with slightly rounded arrises and quarter-rounds at the junction of jambs and lintels. The basement is now entered by steps from the former stable-yard into the SE room of the NW division, and there are remains of corresponding steps in the room next to the kitchen.

The late 18th-century stair rises anti-clockwise round a solid newel, the first flight being of stone and the upper one of timber. There are no early features at first-floor level, and it is not known whether the ballroom retained the position in the NW division indicated on Adam's 1750 plan, nor how many of the three 'principal Bed Chambers' were at this level.[9*] The corridors on the first and second floors were

originally at the front of the building and instructions were given in 1792 to move them to the rear, where they would communicate with the new stair and the added SW wing.[10] Adam's 1753 plan of the second floor indicates no partitions in the end-divisions, and these were among the additional work for which Douglas received payment.[11] However, a central fireplace was provided in each wall, to heat five rooms, and blocked fireplaces remain in these positions in the two end-walls. The newel-stair indicated by Adam occupied a corridor in the SE part of the central division, 2.1m in width, corresponding exactly to the enclosed area that remains at ground-floor level.

The instructions given in 1792 for the addition of the SW wing described it as 'a dining room, two bedrooms above and two below', the latter presumably being on the ground floor and the dining-room on the first floor.[12]* This division of the floors is confirmed by the positions of fireplaces in the end-walls, but only that in the SW wall of the ground-floor bar, which has rubble jambs and a massive schist lintel, is of early character.

STABLES. Adam's scheme of 1750 shows the inn as a square of 29m (96 feet), with a SW stable-range 6m wide and equal in length to the front block, and separated from it by a courtyard flanked by coach-houses. An elevation-drawing of the stable in 1753 corresponds to the same plan, and the single-storeyed range survives, although much altered, whereas the sides of the courtyard have been rebuilt. The NE front had an advanced five-bay centrepiece shown by Adam as having a wide pediment of which no traces remain; it contained a stable for eight horses, between side-wings, each having a door between two windows and accommodating five horses. The masonry is of rubble with dressings of diagonally-tooled chlorite-schist ashlar, but granite is used for the jambs of a tall central opening (subsequently blocked) and three windows in the SW wall, all probably inserted when the second court was added in the 1790s.[13] This court was entered at its N angle, and had extensive lean-to stabling round three sides, which was removed after fire-damage about 1960.

204 Crombie's Land, Inveraray

NN 096083 May 1989

This two-storeyed block stands close to the shore of Loch Fyne, about 40 m E of Relief Land and a few metres S of the SE angle of Church Square. It was built between 1822 and 1825 for Charles Morrison and is named after the first tenant, Alexander Crombie, plasterer. A modern tablet marks the birth there in 1863 of the writer Neil Munro, in a ground-floor room, but the building was extensively renovated to the designs of I G Lindsay in 1959, when the ground floor was converted to storage-space.[1]

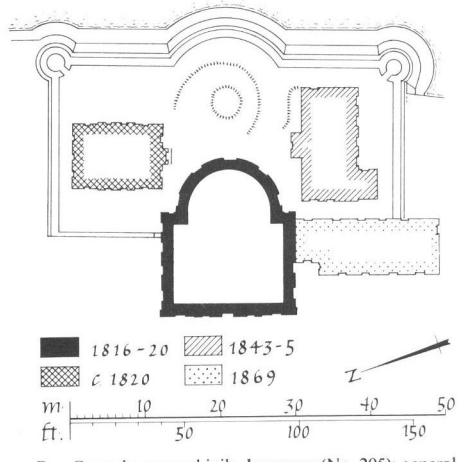
The building measures 16.8m from NE to SW by 6.3m over all, and the SE front comprises two three-bay units with central doorways. The gabled roof carries a chimneystack set on a mid-wall a little SW of centre, and the considerable space between the windows at the centre was formerly relieved by a dummy window-recess at each level, but Lindsay did not retain these, and he also removed a porch and a two-storeyed bathroom-annexe from the same frontage, as well as the two gable chimneystacks. The ground-level at the rear is about 1m higher, and access to the two dwellings on the upper floor is by individual straight stone stairs, probably original.



A. Crombie's Land (No. 204) and Jails, Inveraray (No. 205); view from SW

The interior of the NE division measures 7.6m from NE to SW by 5m, the other being about 0.8m shorter. At ground-floor level each unit was divided into four rooms, all having fireplaces (two of which were set obliquely in the N angles of the mid-wall), and probably comprised pairs of two-roomed dwellings. The two dwellings on the upper floor appear to have been much altered even before Lindsay's restoration.

Fisher Row, a row of three single-storeyed cottages and a square pyramidal-roofed two-storeyed block at the NE end, extends SE a few metres from the SE end of Crombie's Land. It was designed by I G Lindsay in 1962 to replace an earlier range of outbuildings.



B. Court-house and jails, Inveraray (No. 205); general plan

205 Court-house and Jails, Inveraray

NN 096083 September 1984

The walled precincts of the former court-house and County jails occupy an area measuring about 45m by 24m on Crown Point. On the SE a substantial enclosure-wall incorporates two circular angle-turrets and a central rounded bulwark, all set on a massive battered plinth which rises from the shore of Loch Fyne,[1]* while the main NW front of the court-house projects 10.5m into Church Square.

The court-house was erected between 1816 and 1820 to plans adapted by James Gillespie Graham from an 1807



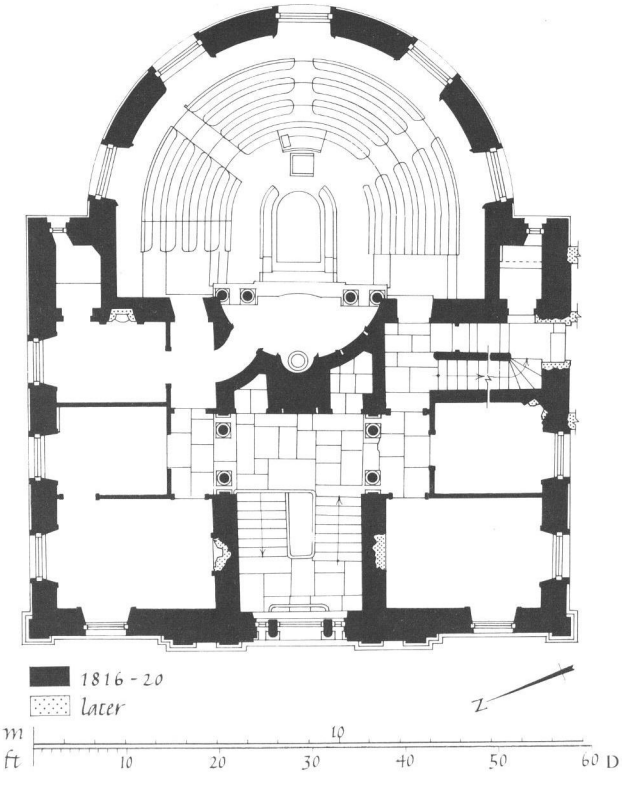
A



B



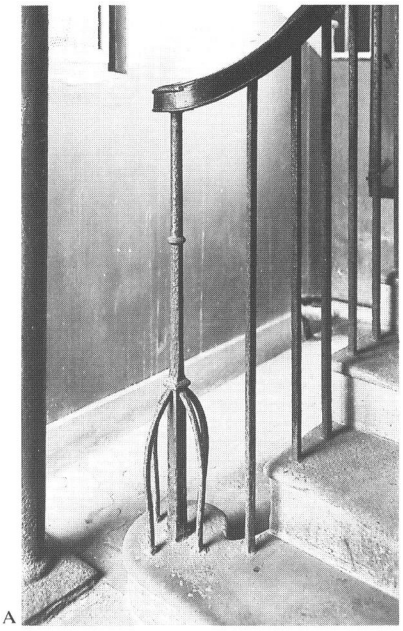
C



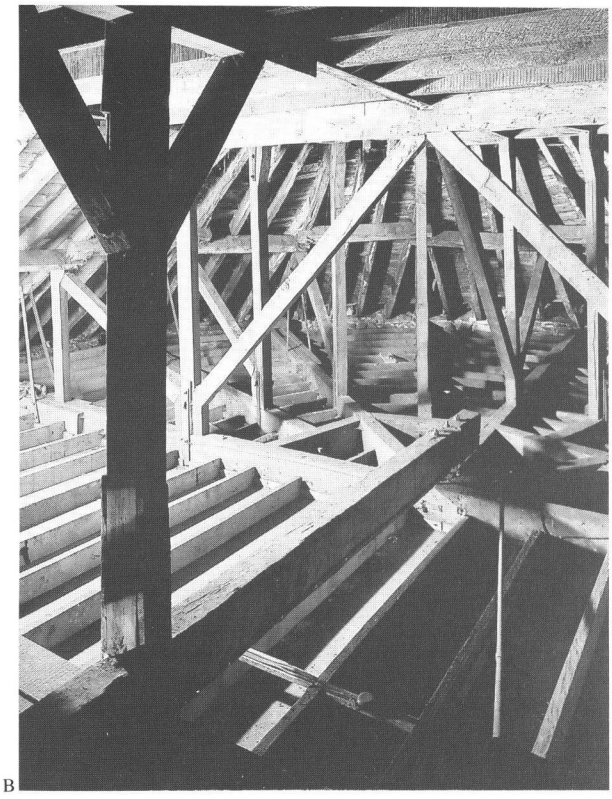
D

Court-house and jails, Inveraray (No. 205)
A. aerial view from E
B. view from W
C. interior of court-room
D. first-floor plan of court-house

design for the same site by Robert Reid. The contractors, William Lumsden and James Peddie, were both from Edinburgh, and the contract price was £5,858. The old jail, a detached two-storeyed block which stands immediately NE of the court-house, was also completed about 1820 as a



A



B

Court-house, Inveraray (No. 205)
A. balustrade of stair
B. interior of roof

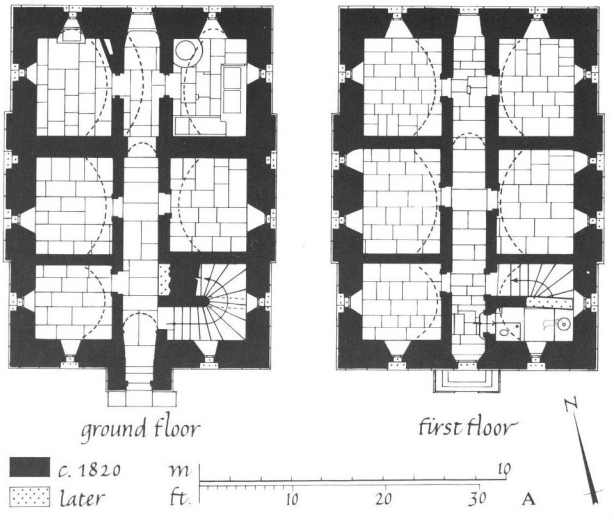
debtors' prison and was used latterly as a female prison. A three-storeyed 'new' jail was built as a felons' prison by Thomas Brown in the SW half of the enclosure in 1843-5. In 1869 a two-storeyed police block containing domestic and office accommodation with overnight cells was attached to the SW side of the court-house, and in 1931-2 a further block was added between the NE wall of the court-house and the 1820 jail.[2*]

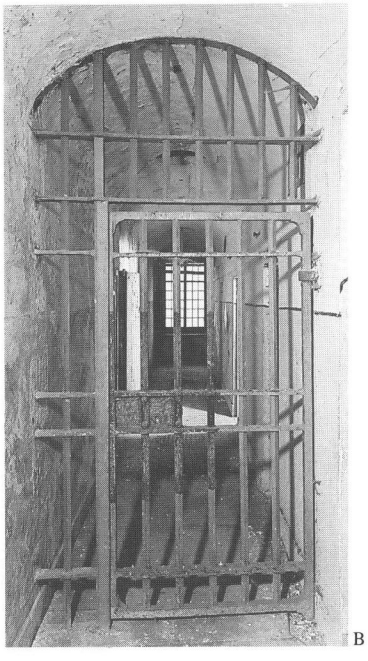
THE COURT-HOUSE. This is an imposing block of two main storeys and an attic with a semicircular rear projection containing a first-floor court-room. Its principal facade, which is 18.1m wide, is of red sandstone ashlar above a ground storey of rusticated granite. Its slightly advanced centrepiece contains at first-floor level a large three-light window with an overall segmental arch-head, all framed within pairs of Tuscan pilasters which rise to the cornice. The flanking bays are also framed within pilasters, which rise in front of a moulded band marking the second floor, and they contain two tiers of windows, those at attic level being small oblong openings. There are balustrades below all three first-floor windows, and larger open balusters in the flanking sections of the parapet, which is fluted and panelled in the centre and rises above a moulded cornice. The ground-level entrance-doorway has a segmental arch-head and fanlight and is flanked by blind windows with lintels cut from single stones to simulate rusticated flat arches. Each of the keystones of the round-arched recesses framing the windows in the outer bays is cut in similar manner to simulate three rusticated voussoirs.

The main block of the court-house is 13.8m long with the hemicycle of the court-room extending a further 6.9m. The side- and rear walls are of harled masonry and incorporate lintelled windows with offset margins. At the wall-head there is a moulded cornice and blocking-course, and the roofs, including that over the court-room, are hipped and slated.

The ground-floor layout comprises a roughly symmetrical arrangement of rooms and corridors grouped around a central scale-and-platt stair, and there is a smaller newel-stair in the SW quarter of the building. The S room and a pair of cells with their associated corridor (immediately to the rear of the main stair) are ceiled with segmental barrel-vaults, and the fireplace in the E room has been equipped with a cast-iron oven-range.

At the first-floor stair-landing, flanking entrances leading to the court-room and offices are framed by pairs of columns of simplified Roman Doric order, and there are fireplaces within each of the five main rooms within the main block. The court-room itself occupies the SE half of the building and is entered by two doorways, one on each side of the judge's bench in the centre of the NW wall. This consists of a simple panel-fronted podium framed within two pairs of Doric columns and backed by a curved rear wall incorporating a central niche and curved doors, one of which is false. In the central well of the court-room are the clerk's table, the prisoner's dock, and the witness-box. There are four tiers of benches, the jurors having occupied the gated pews in the NE sector where the aisles are also screened. Most of the benches and desks are of simple boarded construction, and the bench-fronts and window-shutters are generally of plain sunk panelling. The second floor of the main block contains a number of small rooms with fireplaces, and the roof is of abbreviated queen-post construction, arranged radially over the court-room.




B

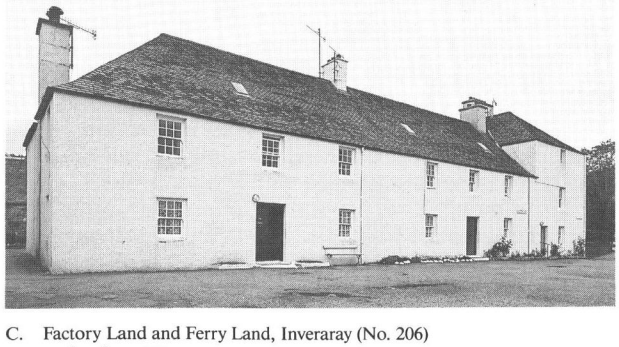
Court-house and jails, Inveraray (No. 205)
A. plans of old jail
B. corridor in 'new' jail

THE OLD JAIL. This measures 12m from NE to SW by 8.5m, and incorporates a short projecting porch in the SW end-wall and slightly advanced central bays in the side-walls. The walls are of coursed granite rubble, and the dressed stonework, including the plinth, string-course and blocking-course (but not the eaves-cornice which is of sandstone), is also of granite; the roof is hipped and slated. The windows, which form three bays in the end-walls and four in the side-walls (including a pair of blind ground-floor openings), are heavily-barred single-light openings with deep external reveals.

The existing layout on each level consists of a central corridor with ranges of cells on each side, three on the NW and two on the SE, the third unit being occupied by a solid-newel stair in the SE angle. Cells and corridors are vaulted and flagstone-floored throughout, and the cells, which are about 2.5m deep, vary in width between 2.5m and 3.4m. The NW cell on the ground floor appears originally to have extended into the area now occupied by the corridor, and the NE unit contains a boiler and wooden wash-stands. At first-floor level a latrine has been contrived within the S half of the vaulted unit which contains the upper flight of the stair.

THE 'NEW' JAIL. The relatively lofty jail of 1845, which is of three main storeys with an attic and basement, stands close to the SW sector of the court-room. It comprises a rectangular main block measuring 14.9m from NW to SE by 7.5m; in the centre of the NE side-wall there is a gabled projection designed to accommodate pairs of latrines on each floor, and a larger SW wing surmounted by a chimneystack contains a wash-house with the warder's room and stores above. The walls are of random but partly- coursed rubble, harled on the rear and NW gable-wall. Large barred windows in the end-walls light the ends of the corridors and there are windows of similar character in the re-entrant angle of the SW wing. In the SW side-wall there are also four bays of horizontal barred cell-windows, but except for the latrine-unit the NE wall is windowless.

Internally, on each floor there is a vaulted NE corridor serving a range of four vaulted cells, each cell measuring 4m by 2.15m and having a narrow (0.56m) entrance rebated for inner and outer doors. A substantial stone newel-stair is situated towards the NW end of the corridor, and within the attic there is a central gated corridor which has served as an exercising gallery. The ground-floor wash-house preserves a bath and boiler, and the fireplace in the warder's room has curved ingoings of brick and a basket-grate. There has also been a fireplace, possibly for an incinerator or boiler, on the NE side of the ground-floor corridor, and air has been ducted from the basement and throughout the building by an elaborate system of mural flues.[3*]



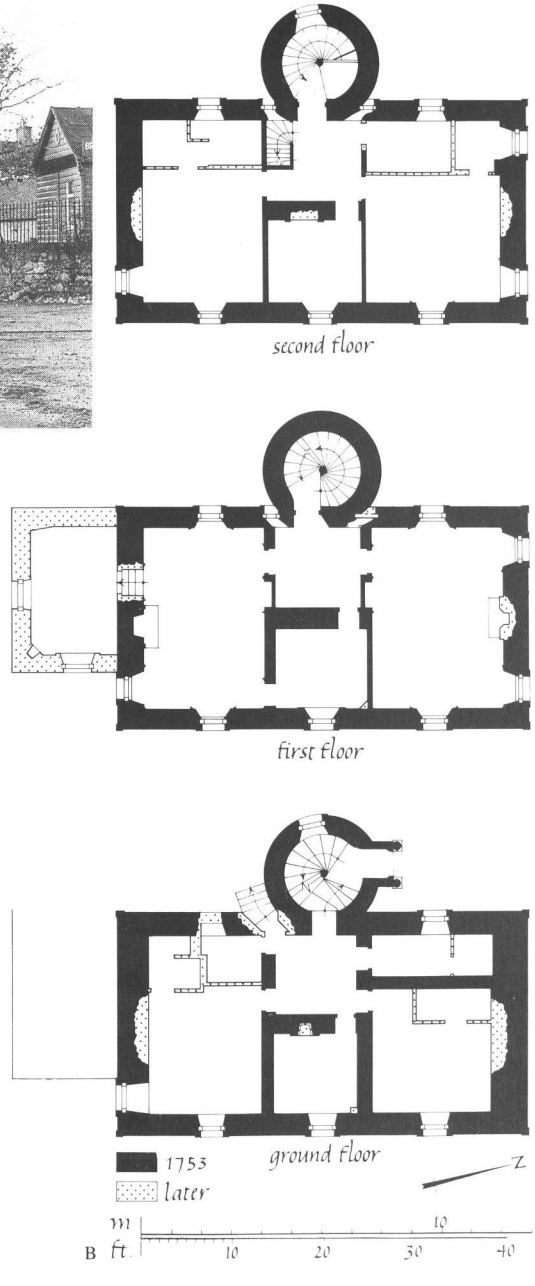
C. Factory Land and Ferry Land, Inveraray (No. 206) view from SSE

206 Factory Land and Ferry Land, Inveraray
NN 096084 May 1989

These conjoined buildings stand on a revetted terrace on the shore of Loch Fyne, parallel to the line of North Main Street and separated by a lane on the S from the enclosure of the court-house and jails (No. 205). Factory Land, a two-storeyed range, was built in 1774 by the mason John Marr to contain the Argyll estate's 'Factory for the spinning of Wool' on the upper floor, with 'eight new houses' below the factory.



A



B

Fernpoint Hotel, Inveraray (No. 207)
A. view from NE showing Factory Land (No. 206)
B. plans

The factory was removed to Claonairigh and the upper floor converted to domestic use in 1777, when a transverse three-storeyed block was built at the N end. This was subsequently occupied until 1963 by the tenant of the ferry to St Catherines, and known as Ferry Land, while its ground floor was used until the early 20th century as a public house. Both buildings were renovated to the designs of I G Lindsay in 1959.[1]

Factory Land measures 26.5 m from NNE to SSW, and presents a six-bay E front to Loch Fyne.[2*] This falls into two units, having central doorways and divided by a mid-wall carrying a chimneystack, while there are other stacks at the wall-head of the hipped S end and on the mutual wall with Ferry Land. The two doorways give access to through passages, each now having a single flat at each side, of which that adjoining Ferry Land is now annexed to the latter. Before Lindsay's alterations each flat contained two rooms of equal size, with individual doorways at the ends of the passages, and it is probable that they were originally single-room dwellings, presumably the 'eight houses' of 1774. The upper floor was probably at first undivided except for the central chimneystack, but has been much altered. Access to the N half was formerly by a quarter-turn timber stair entered on the N side of the N ground-floor passage, which may have been a late 18th-century alteration. The original access, however, was probably by the substantial stone forestair rising against the S part of the W side-wall, whose landing is placed above the back door of the through-passage.

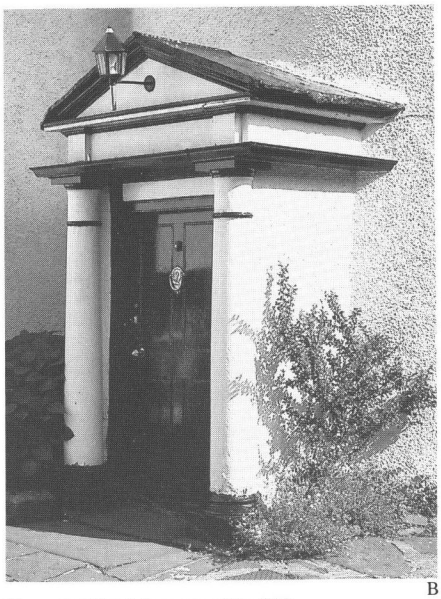
Ferry Land is a hip-roofed block measuring 11.5m by 7.1m, the E end-wall continuing the line of the E front of Factory Land while the W end projects some 2.5m. There are a ground-floor doorway and a window at each level in the E wall, corresponding to those of Factory Land, with further windows to N and W. A transverse wall carrying a chimneystack divided each floor into two main rooms, and the first floor is reached by an original forestair in the SW re-entrant, with an internal geometrical timber stair to the second floor.

207 Fernpoint Hotel, Inveraray
NN 096084 January 1986

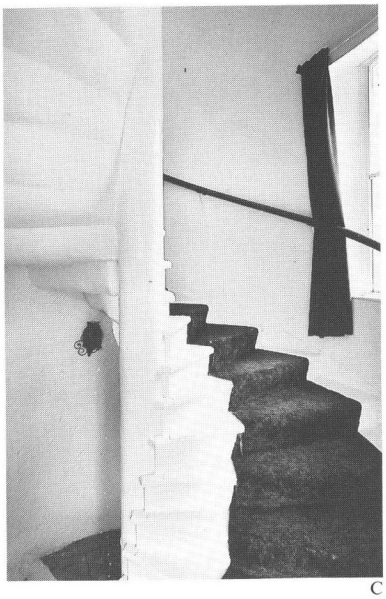
This three-storeyed house, standing in its own grounds about 25m from the shore of Loch Fyne and 45m NNE of the court-house, was the first to be erected in the New Town. A tack of the ground was granted to the merchant John Richardson in 1748, and five years later the house was completed 'in a more expensive manner than at first proposed'. Richardson began another house on an adjacent site in Front Street (No. 201,*H*) in 1756 and thereafter leased his original house, which in 1767 was acquired by Colin Campbell of Carwhin and subsequently passed jointly to his sons, one of whom became 4th Earl of Breadalbane. From about 1774 the house was



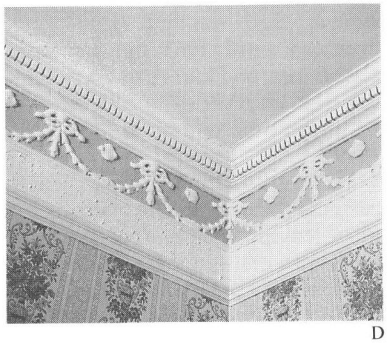
A



B



C



D

Fernpoint Hotel, Inveraray (No. 207)
A. stair-tower from N
B. entrance-doorway
C. newel-stair
D. cornice of first-floor N room

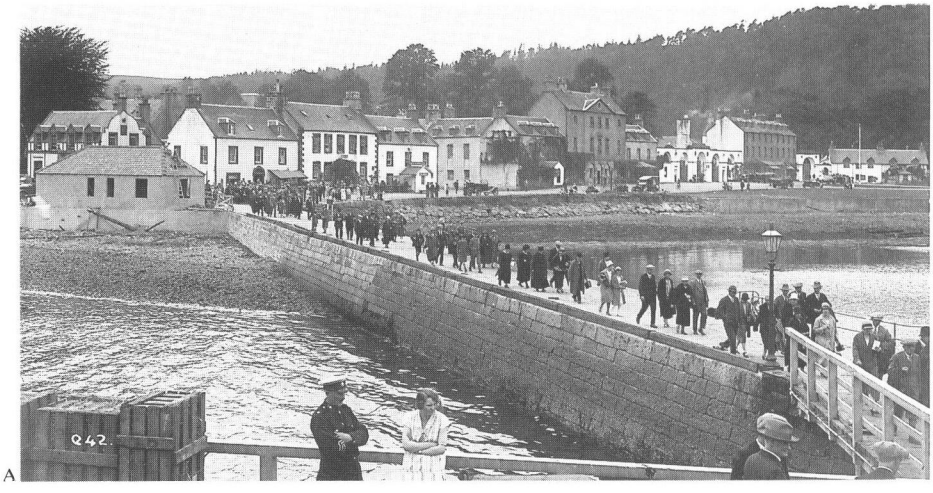
occupied by Commissary Duncan Campbell (later 'of Ross') and his mother, and he appears to have purchased it in 1790, paying tax for 29 windows eight years later. A series of accounts extending from 1762 to 1789 records repairs, mostly of a minor nature, some of them by the masons John Brown (1762-3) and John Tavish (1789).[1*]

The alignment of the house was determined by John Adam's provisional town-plan of 1750, before the axis of Main Street was established,[2] and it measures 13.7m from N to S by 7.4m, with an almost completely circular stair-tower 3.4m in diameter at the centre of the W side-wall. The masonry is of local rubble, harled and whitewashed, with painted offset freestone quoins and dressings. The roof is hipped and slated, with an axially-set central chimneystack of diagonally-tooled schist ashlar, but the stacks at the end-walls are modern.[3*]

The entrance-doorway in the N side of the conical-roofed stair-tower has a projecting timber portico with Doric columns and a triangular pediment, which gives access to a stone newel-stair. The tower is flanked in the upper storeys by narrow windows and beyond those, at each level, by single sash-and-case windows. The seaward (E) front has three regularly-spaced windows, while the N end-wall has two openings at each of the upper levels, spaced to avoid the central chimney-flues, and the S wall, most of which is obscured by an annexe (*infra*), has single openings towards the E end.

On each floor the stair-landing opens into a lobby, divided by a short flue-bearing wall from a small E room, and opening into large rooms to N and S. The ground floor was entirely remodelled in the 20th century and the original kitchen-fireplace in the N gable is not preserved. At first-floor level, some of the doors and all window-shutters are fielded and panelled. The lobby has a moulded cornice and the N room a panelled dado, swag-ornamented frieze and modillioned cornice, while the S room has a reconstructed foliated frieze and a pilastered timber chimneypiece with modillioned cornice. In both rooms, the doors to the lobby are linked by pilasters to shallow alcoves. The main rooms at second-floor level are subdivided, with 19th-century cornices, and the S room preserves remnants of green patterned mid-19th-century wallpaper. The lobby has four-panelled fielded doors, and at the SW angle a tongued-and-grooved door, possibly original, opening into the dog-leg stair to the garret, which comprises a single U-plan room.

A 'shade' (shed) was 'built to the gavel (gable) of (the) house' in 1762-3, and maps of 1756 showed a parallel range a few metres W of the house and of equal length, presumably containing some or all of the cowhouse, cellar and stable which were in disrepair by 1789.[4] It is probable that the existing two-storeyed lean-to extension at the S gable-wall occupies the position of the 'shade', and the single-storeyed hip-roofed range 6.5m W of the house may incorporate remains of the stable-wing, but in their present forms both buildings are of 19th-century date, with extensive modern alterations in the latter and in a short connecting wing at the S boundary of the property.



A

A. Pier (No. 208) and Front Street, Inveraray (No. 201), from NE, *c.* 1930
B. Town House, Inveraray (No. 209), from NE

208 Pier, Inveraray

NN 097085 May 1989

430-1 This stone-built pier extends NE from the NE angle of the promontory on which the New Town is built, at the E end of Front Street. It was proposed in 1754 as a replacement for the unsatisfactory harbour in the mouth of the River Aray, and some stone was quarried a year later, but the burgh authorities had difficulty in collecting funds and work began, to a design by John Adam, only in 1759. This structure, built by James Potter, was heightened in 1765, and was only about 30m in length, terminating well above low-water mark, while in 1771 measures were required to prevent silting to the W. Its inadequate state led the 5th Duke of Argyll to obtain estimates for an extension in 1795, and to commission a design by Alexander Nasmyth for an elaborate lighthouse tower (see No. 185). Plans to restore the quay and double its length at an estimated cost of £865 were finally commissioned by the Burgh from William Johns in 1805, and carried out under the supervision of J Gillespie (Graham), who recommended the use of iron straps. It was further extended below low-water mark in 1836 by an oblique N pierhead with an outer 'slip to suit every state of the tide', whose cost was variously estimated at £1200 or £1435, most of which was paid by the Fishery Board. A T-plan timber extension for steamer-traffic was added in 1877, and modified during the present century.[1]

The masonry structure measures about 8m in width by 70m in length to the return of the pierhead, and is built of well-squared and coursed blocks, of granite in the outer half. The pierhead measures 20m from N to S by 10m, which includes on the E face a slipway with two pawls recessed into the wall, and a small stairway. Two other flights of steps are built into the W face of the pier, at the E and W ends.[2*]

209 Town House, Inveraray

NN 096085 September 1988

431 The former Town House, flanked by two symmetrical private houses, occupies the S side of Front Street between Main Street and the screens to the Avenue. A first design for the group was prepared by John Adam in 1750 for a site further to the E, and it was built to a modified design between 1754 and 1757, the contractor being George Hunter. The contract



B

price of £631, which was increased by extra works not completed until 1761, was paid by the county authorities, most of it being provided by Archibald Campbell of Stonefield as re-imbursement for excess taxes collected many years earlier.[1*]

The original design incorporated a ground-floor prison with one or more vaulted cells at the rear and an open 'piazza' with iron gratings in the central arcade at the front; a first-floor court-room, used for the twice-yearly crown courts and also as a council-chamber; and an upper flat which was adapted as a grammar school even before the building was completed. Following the completion in 1820 of the new court-house and jail (No. 205), the ground floor was adapted as a Town Clerk's office, and further alterations took place during the 19th century. At the date of survey an extensive renovation of the building, now mainly occupied by district council offices, was in progress.

The building, which measures 18.4m from WNW to ESE by 6.5m, is three-storeyed and has a five-bay N front with a 432B(E) three-bay pedimented centrepiece projecting a further 0.3m. The ground floor of the centrepiece is faced with rusticated ashlar from the St Catherines quarry (No. 248) which also provided the polished dressings, including a broad band at first-floor level linked to the corresponding features of the flanking houses. The remainder of the N front and the other elevations are of harled and white-washed rubble, and the roof is of Easdale slate.

The centrepiece of the N front corresponds to one of two alternative elevation-drawings by John Adam,[2*] the rusticated ground floor forming a triple arcade with tall impost-bands and advanced keystones. The damaged sockets of the original heavy iron gratings are visible in the openings, which contain a door and windows set into harled rubble infill in the 19th century. The door in the W side-bay and a window in the E bay have round-arched frames with plain impost-blocks. The tall first-floor sash-and-case windows of the centrepiece have ovolo-moulded ashlar surrounds with projecting sills, and the centre window has an entablature and cornice, apparently original although not shown on Adam's drawings. The windows of the second floor, although much lower, have similar architraves, while those at both levels in the flanking bays have plain dressed surrounds with slightly rounded arrises. The pediment has a moulded surround, continuous at the base with the eaves-courses of the side-bays, enclosing a circular recess with sharp-arrised frame. The gabled roof has ashlar skews and is surmounted by ashlar chimneystacks at the gables and above transverse walls aligned with the ends of the centrepiece. The side-elevations are blank, and the fenestration of that facing S has been much altered.

The ground floor has been much altered except for the stone stair in the W bay, which conforms closely to Adam's 1750 plan.[3] This has a stone-slabbed lobby and is of scale-and-platt form round a spine-wall with advanced round-arrised ashlar quoins, the treads being much repaired and probably cut back from rounded nosings which are preserved in the top flight. Adam's original proposal was for the rear half of the central area to be groin-vaulted and divided into three cells and a lobby, but the only surviving cell, recently converted into a washroom, is a barrel-vaulted chamber 3.1m from E to W by 1.8m, and 2.7m high, in the SW angle. The main room in the E half of this area has a moulded plaster cornice and a central ceiling-roundel, probably of early 19th-century date. A communicating door in the E cross-wall, now blocked, led into the E side-bay which is used as a doctor's surgery attached to the Chamberlain's House, while at the S end of the same wall there is a 19th-century stair to the first floor.

At the first-floor landing of the main stair an irregular area in the W wall marks a blocked doorway from Ivy House (No. 201, *D*), probably that which Archibald Campbell of Danna, Sheriff-clerk, was given permission in 1773 to 'strike out ... between his house and the County House'.[4] The original court-room in the central area was divided into a council-chamber and offices in the 19th century, retaining some plasterwork of that period, and this arrangement was itself undergoing alteration at the date of survey. The E bay is occupied by the open-well 19th-century stair with its landing, but retains a simple moulded cornice which may be original.

At the half-landing of the main stair below the second floor there is a rounded mural recess with a slit-window, possibly a privy. The top floor is occupied as a private flat with modern partition-walls and no original features, but the massive principal floor-joists, 0.3m square, were exposed at the date of survey. The town council were given permission in 1759 to have three new windows made in the S wall to light the grammar school,[5] and stripping of the wall-coverings in 1988 showed that a fireplace in that wall occupies an original opening, although the adjacent window to the E dates only from about 1950. The single windows in this wall in the side-bays are both original, with schist outer and, in one case, granite inner lintels. The roof-trusses incorporate collars with lap-joints, some of them notched, and some timbers bear adze-marks and Roman assembly-numbers.

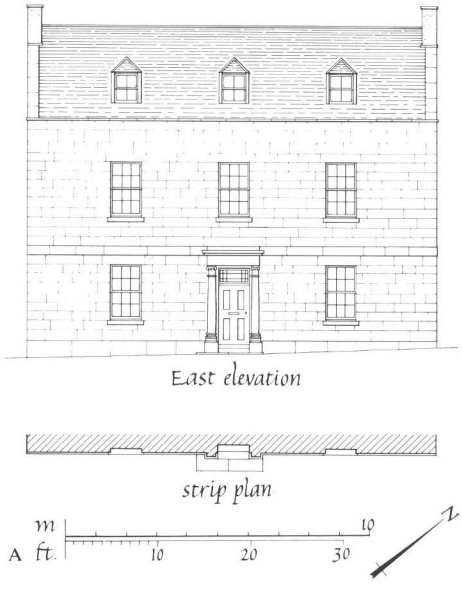
210 Newton, Inveraray
NS 0907, 0908 May 1989

Newton Row, generally referred to in the 18th century as the Gallowgate, is separated by about 100m from the S end of the New Town of Inveraray and extends S for 230m, fronting E onto the A83 road where it runs on an 18th-century embankment along the shore of Newtown Bay. It was described in 1776 as 'the long row of houses in the Fisherland', and was begun in 1749, a year before the first building in the planned town, to provide simple slated cottages, eventually sixteen in number but in many cases subdivided, for the estate's masons, carters and, for a time, linen-weavers. The N end of the row appears to have been truncated by the construction of the Avenue Wall some years later and a derelict cottage at the S end of the row was removed about 1962.

By about 1760 some of the cottages had been improved by additional windows for superior tenants, including one of the parish ministers and two schoolmasters. In the late 18th and early 19th century several properties were rebuilt, including two elegant houses begun in 1817, and in the 1840s new institutions including the Secession congregation and the Free Church acquired building-plots at the N end of the row. Most of the domestic rebuilding took place in the middle of the row where on the W there was garden ground extending to the avenue, but at the S end the estate retained



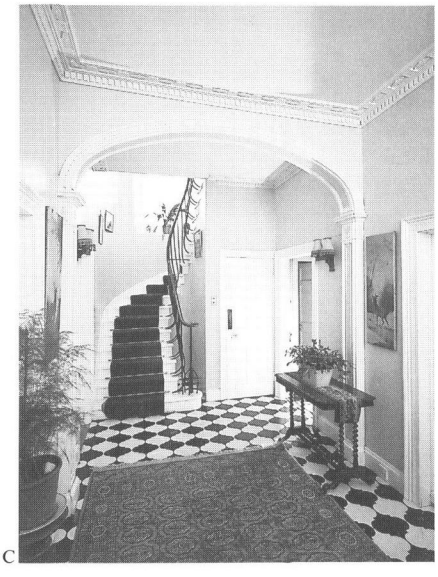
Newton, Inveraray (No. 210) view from E



A



B



C

Newton, Inveraray (No. 210); Old Rectory
A. elevation
B. view from E
C. stair-hall

ground for stables and barns, and a massive hay-drying barn to serve the adjacent Fisherland Meadow was built there in 1772. To the S, the remaining area between the avenue and Loch Fyne was subsequently occupied by several large houses, including the Lowland manse built in 1841 and the Free Church manse (now Craigdhu House) of 1851.[1]

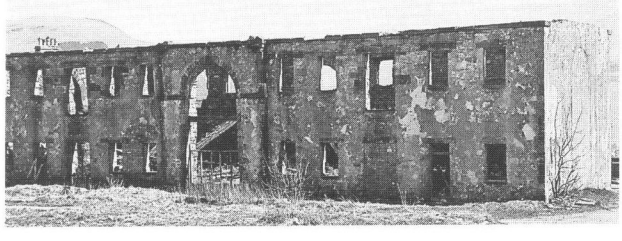
The buildings in the N half of the row include the former Free Church of 1896, replacing a church of 1844 and with an adjacent school of 1848, and the former United Presbyterian Church, now the St Malieu Hall, which was built about 1842 for the secession congregation of the United Associate Synod and whose E front has two segmental-arched windows and a blind roundel in the Dutch gable. These buildings are separated by two two-storeyed three-bay houses of late 18th-century character, the taller one to the S having a triangular pediment, formerly surmounted by a chimneystack and probably an addition, at the wall-head above the S bay.[2*]

A further narrow three-bay house S of the St Malieu Hall adjoins the Old Rectory (*infra*), one of two almost identical houses built on vacant plots, for which an elevation was submitted in 1817 by James Peddie, a Leith mason and contractor for the court-house; following his bankruptcy, they were completed some years later by their purchasers. The frontage of the S house, separated from the other by a late-19th-century granite building replacing a single-storeyed cottage, is harled and whitewashed, with painted margins and quoins and a Doric doorcase, but lacks the first-floor band of the Old Rectory. Its interior is generally similar, and one room preserves a mid-19th-century scheme of stencilled ceiling-decoration. This house was occupied in the second half of the 19th century as the United Presbyterian manse. Adjoining it to the S is a very low two-storeyed four-bay house having two central doors and round-arrised windows, probably of mid-18th-century date, followed by 1½- and single-storeyed cottages of 19th-century appearance which may incorporate older walling. The last building at the S end of the row is a single-storeyed 18th-century cottage with enlarged front windows but very small back windows and a narrow back door reached across a revetted gully.[3*] The adjoining building to the S, which retained blocked windows in its E wall, had been truncated some time before its demolition in 1962, and converted to a garage.

Old Rectory. The ashlar-built E front is of three bays, measuring 13.4m in length, and rises to gables with ashlar skews. The elevation corresponds to the drawing submitted by Peddie in 1817, except for the substitution of an Ionic doorcase, with rectangular fanlight, for the Doric one shown, but the proportions have been altered to make the upper storey higher, the ground-floor windows and doorcase being reduced in height, and the difference was emphasised by lowering the proposed ashlar band from first-floor sill-level to floor-level, flush with the cornice of the doorcase. The

453C interior has a central hall, divided by a wide elliptical-headed timber arch with applied plaster ornament from a stair-hall at the rear, from which there rises to the garret a geometrical stone stair having a mahogany handrail, carried on curved iron balusters, whose spiral lower terminal is supported at the foot by curved iron brackets as in a balustrade in the court-house. The principal (S) ground-floor room, which extends to the rear of the house, preserves a panelled dado although its chimneypiece has been removed, and this room, as well as the halls and the bedrooms on the first floor, have decorated plaster cornices, some with vine-scroll or fruit motifs in the ceiling-friezes. The house was occupied from 1848 to 1886 by Scipio MacTaggart, Sheriff-clerk of Argyll and Provost of Inveraray, and thereafter until 1952 by the priest-in-charge of All Saints' Episcopal Church.[4]

Fisherland Barn. This building, gutted by fire in the 1950s and heavily restored as the Barnbrae Garage, runs along the slope at the N side of Barn Brae, parallel to and 18m W of the S end of Newton Row. This site was fixed by the 5th Duke of Argyll in 1771, building beginning a year later, and William Mylne probably prepared the design, which shares similarities with that of the much smaller hay-barn at the Maltland (No. 197). However, this is probably the 'large shed erecting at Inveraray' for which Robert Mylne supplied a drawing, 'altered in the roof and upper parts of it', in 1774, and it was still incomplete a year later. This barn and the Maltland one introduced the system of slatted upper floors for drying hay and moveable racks for sheaves of corn, which was continued in the barns at Maam (No. 224) and Elrigbeag (No. 221).[5]



Newton, Inveraray (No. 210)
Fisherland Barn from SW, 1962

The barn measures 32m from N to S by 10.8m over 0.8m walls, and was built of harled rubble, with well-squared stones in openings and in the voussoirs of the four tall arched openings, one at the centre of each wall. The W archway was set in a 0.3m projection having ashlar imposts and a pediment with ashlar frame whose lowest skews survived in 1962, and an ashlar eaves-course terminated at the end-walls, indicating that these were originally gabled. During the rebuilding of about 1962, however, all of the archways were blocked or altered except for the head of that in the N end-wall, which is preserved as a window, and many of the openings in the N half were also blocked, while the walls were heavily rendered and whitewashed. The side-walls were originally identical, except for the W centrepiece, being two-storeyed and of eleven bays with central archways 4.1m wide; although blocked externally, the interiors of the arch-heads are visible. Each five-bay side-division had a central doorway at each level, most of which have been blocked or contracted, but the first-floor doorway in the N half of the E wall is reached by a stone forestair, apparently added, and the arched embrasure of the SE ground-floor opening is still identifiable. The arched openings in the end-walls, although of equal height to those in the side-walls, were only 3m wide.

The 5th Duke's works at the Fisherland in the early 1770s included a stable as well as the barn, and an elaborate roofed midden was built close to it in 1799-1800 on the site of a demolished cottage.[6] A substantial two-storeyed gabled building, whose S side-wall is aligned with the N wall of the great barn a few metres to the W and whose E wall adjoins the rear of one of the 19th-century cottages of Newton Row, is probably to be identified with this stable.[7*] It measures 14.4m by 8.4m over 0.8m walls, and the ground-floor S doorway and flanking windows have offset and round-arrised schist margins of 18th-century character. The upper floor, which was evidently a hayloft, is ventilated by slits with splayed embrasures, six in each side-wall and three in each gable, except for the central opening in the W gable which is an original loading-door. The ground floor, which has two blocked openings in the N wall and a wide inserted opening in the W end-wall, is cobbled but retains no evidence of early divisions.

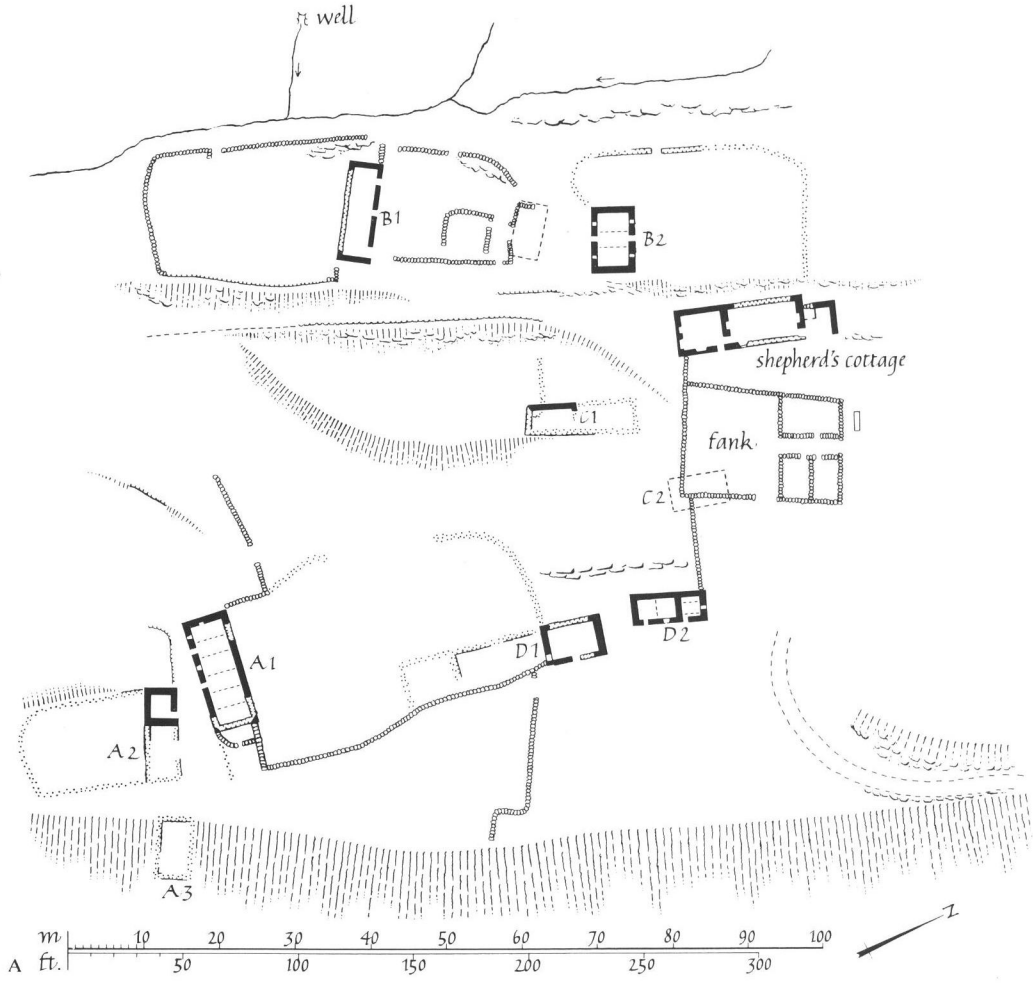
FARMS, TOWNSHIPS AND SHIELINGS

211 Arichonan Township

NR 774912 May 1985

The ruined buildings of this deserted settlement occupy a clearing in a forestry plantation on the NW slope of Gleann a' Ghaolbhan, the valley at the head of Caol Scotnish, some 350m N of the late 19th-century Arichonan farmhouse. It was approached from the valley by tracks from the S and NE, now partially obscured by plantations. The latter track crossed a small stream 120m NE of the township by a slab-lintelled bridge 1m in span and 4.3m in width, and the intervening section is supported on the lower side by a drystone revetment up to 2m in height. A former track running NW from the township can only be traced for a short distance.

Arichonan was the largest and most important of a group of five townships extending N to Loch Crinan and feued in 1654 by the Campbells of Auchenbreck to Neil MacNeill from Largnahunsion, South Knapdale, whose descendents held the Arichonan estate until the last quarter of the 18th century.[1] It was purchased in 1800 by Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch, and two years later it was reported that the rent was paid equally by four tenants, each possessing a dwelling of four couples, a barn of two couples and a bothy of one, two or three couples.[2] In 1848, when there were three tenants, the township achieved local notoriety through their fierce resistance to attempts by police and estateworkers to enforce an eviction-warrant obtained by the Poltalloch estate. Following an affray which led to requests for military intervention, two of the tenants and the son of a third were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.[3] Thereafter one house was remodelled as a shepherd's cottage, and was still roofed in 1898.[4]

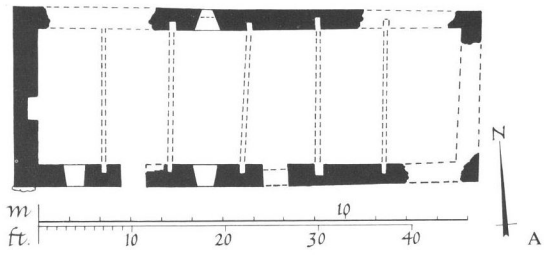


The original arrangement of the buildings is somewhat obscured by a late 19th-century sheep-fank and other enclosure-walls, some of them standing on older footings, but other structures which have been removed to provide material for these walls are shown on the first edition (1865) of the OS six-inch map. There appear to have been four groups of buildings, one of which occupies a higher terrace to the NW. In 1802 it was reported that 'the houses in this farm and mostly on this Estate was built by the Tenants themselves and by that way they were not built right at first',[5] and it is probable that most of the existing buildings belong to the first quarter of the 19th century. They are constructed of local rubble, either drystone or clay-mortared, and in some cases retain projecting stone pegs for securing thatch-ropes.

The least altered of the dwellings (*A1*), in the S group of buildings, measures 15.2m from NW to SE by 5.8m over clay-mortared walls, and retains slots for five cruck-couples rather than the standard four couples of the 1802 report. This extension probably resulted from the rebuilding of the NW end as a symmetrical three-bayed dwelling with central doorway and gable fireplace, while the lower end was retained as a byre, entered by a doorway in the fourth bay. Subsequently a small byre with mural drain, still roofed in 1865, was added to the NW gable of an outbuilding (*A2*) a short distance S of the dwelling. This building, 9m by 4.5m over all, may be identified from its elevated position as a winnowing barn and the adjacent enclosure to the S was presumably a stack-yard. The footings of another


B

Arichonan Township (No. 211)
A. plan
B. view from NE



A

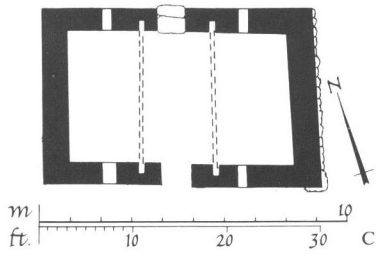


B

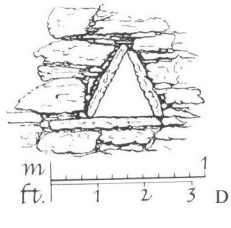
Arichonan Township (No. 211); building *A1*
A. plan B. view from SE

outbuilding of similar scale (*A3*) lie 6m to the SE.

The dwelling in the group on the NW terrace (*B1*) measures 13.2m from NW to SE by 4.5m over drystone walls 0.6m thick. This building was probably of four couples, but its side-walls are much reduced and no cruck-slots can be identified, although two lintelled doorways remain in the NE wall. The gables, however, stand to full height, and one of the E quoins bears the incised name 'Neil McMillan / Arichonan'. A tenant or tenants of this name were recorded in both 1802 and 1848, and since the dwelling of the former was described as 'good' this building may be of earlier date.[6] The walls of an enclosure to the S have been partially rebuilt, and a small sheep-fank N of the dwelling possibly obscures a former 'bothy', but further to the N there is a well-preserved



C



D

Arichonan Township (No. 211); barn *B2*
C. plan E. view from S
D. ventilation-opening F. detail of S lintel



E

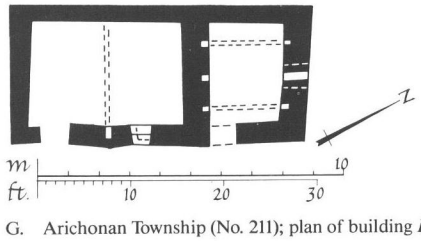
winnowing-barn (*B2*), measuring 9m by 5.8m over clay-mortared walls 0.8m thick. Its SE gable preserves two rows of stone thatch-pegs and the interior was divided by two cruck-couples, the side-bays containing opposed triangular ventilation-openings and the centre one opposed doorways;



F

the lintel of the SW doorway bears the date 1833, neatly incised in a rectangular frame. To the N of the barn there is an enclosure within a turf-and-stone dyke, bounded on the NW by a former track. About 20m W of the dwelling *B1* there is a stone-lined well draining into a small stream.

The two other probable dwellings (*C1*,*D1*), now represented mainly by footings although one end of each remained roofed in 1865, appear to have been comparable in scale to *B1*. Each building has an associated enclosure to the



G. Arichonan Township (No. 211); plan of building *D2*

SW. Some 4m N of *D1* there is a two-unit clay-mortared building comprising a small ?dwelling with slots for a single cruck-couple, divided by a stone partition from a store or barn having a ground-floor doorway in the SE wall and sockets for a joisted upper floor entered from the adjacent higher ground by an opening in the NE gable-wall. Traces to the E of *D1* of an enclosure and a building, already roofless in 1865, have been almost obliterated by fallen trees and the construction of a later wall. Another building between *D2* and *C1*, which was still roofed in 1865 (*C2*), was probably associated with the latter but has totally disappeared, the

stone probably having been re-used in the adjacent large sheep-fank.

To the NW of the fank, and at the foot of the rocky edge of the NW terrace, there are the remains of the last dwelling on the site, whose core appears to be a clay-mortared building 10.8m long and with gable fireplaces, probably the post-1848 shepherd's cottage. This was subsequently extended to the S, and its front wall rebuilt, with lime-mortared and harled rubble having schist window-dressings and fireplaces; this extension incorporated a loft with a window and fireplace in the S gable, which terminates in a tall chimney.

The area of Arichonan was stated about 1800 as 332 acres (134ha), of which 52 acres (21ha) were arable;[7] most of this ground is now afforested. A mill at Arichonan is mentioned in late 18th-century documents, and was identified in 1801 as the 'miln and acre of Glengalvan', while in the following year a dwelling and barn at 'Glengalvin' were included in the survey of Arichonan houses.[8] These buildings may be identified with the ruins situated in the valley-bottom at NR 778911, on the E bank of a stream where there are the footings of a possible small mill.[9*] The former change-house and corn-drying kiln situated SE of these buildings, however, belonged to the township of Kilmory Oib (No. 78).

212 Settlement, Auchategan

NS 000842 November 1986

Excavations undertaken between 1967 and 1970 on a terrace on the E side of Glendaruel, 400m E of Clachan of Glendaruel, revealed a series of occupation-deposits beginning in Neolithic times. The earlier phases have been described in volume 6 of this *Inventory*, and the following description of the later phases is based on the published excavation report.[1] The only visible remains are slight traces of a rectangular stone house in a forestry plantation.

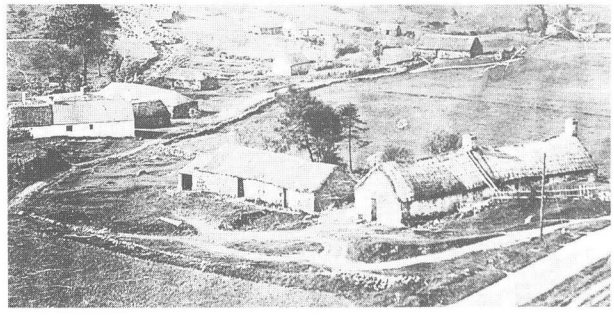
Overlying a post-hole structure of period 3 there were a hearth which produced a radiocarbon determination of ad 660 ± 100 (GaK-2768), and an extensive scatter of coarse iron slag and furnace-bottoms, with a large flat stone which may have supported a bloomery bellows. A cobbled patch connected the site with a charcoal-pile.

Above this level there was a rectangular structure about 6m from E to W by 2.5m within drystone walls incorporating edge-set facing-slabs, heavily robbed on N and W and nowhere more than one course in height. There was a blocked doorway 0.6m wide at the centre of the S side-wall, with traces of an opposed doorway in the N wall, and the floor-level W of the doorway was about 0.4m below that of the E half, where there was some evidence of a hearth. Immediately N of the building there were remains of a peat-stack which may have been associated with it.

The house was overlain by and had been robbed to provide material for three small huts of shieling type. The most substantial (hut 1) occupied the W half of the house and measured about 3.3m by 2.7m within walls incorporating some edge-set slabs, and apparently packed externally with turf. The entrance was in the S wall, with a hearth which may have been contemporary with it immediately outside to the W. Huts 2 and 3, which overlay the S and N walls of the E half of the house, were fragmentary. The former was a circle about 2.4m in diameter, with the entrance apparently at the E, while only the W wall of hut 3 remained *in situ*. It contained evidence of hearths, and opened on the N to a cobbled area. The space between the three huts had been packed with turf.

About 70m NNE of the main site there was an oval structure (hut 4), about 5m from E to W by 2.5m within a robbed wall nowhere more than one course in height. There was an entrance at the centre of the S wall and a slightly raised area of paving at the E end, but there was no evidence of its function.

No significant dating-material was associated with any of these structures, but the rectangular house may have been of medieval or sub-medieval date, while the later huts were probably shieling-huts. The site lay on the township of Auchategan, whose present dwelling is in the valley-bottom 0.9km to the N (NR 999851), in or near the position indicated on Roy's Map of about 1750. In 1693 the township belonged to the Campbell of Glendaruel estate and four tenants were assessed for hearth-tax.[2]



Auchindrain Township (No. 213); view from NE, *c.* 1900

213 Auchindrain Township

NN 030031 October 1986

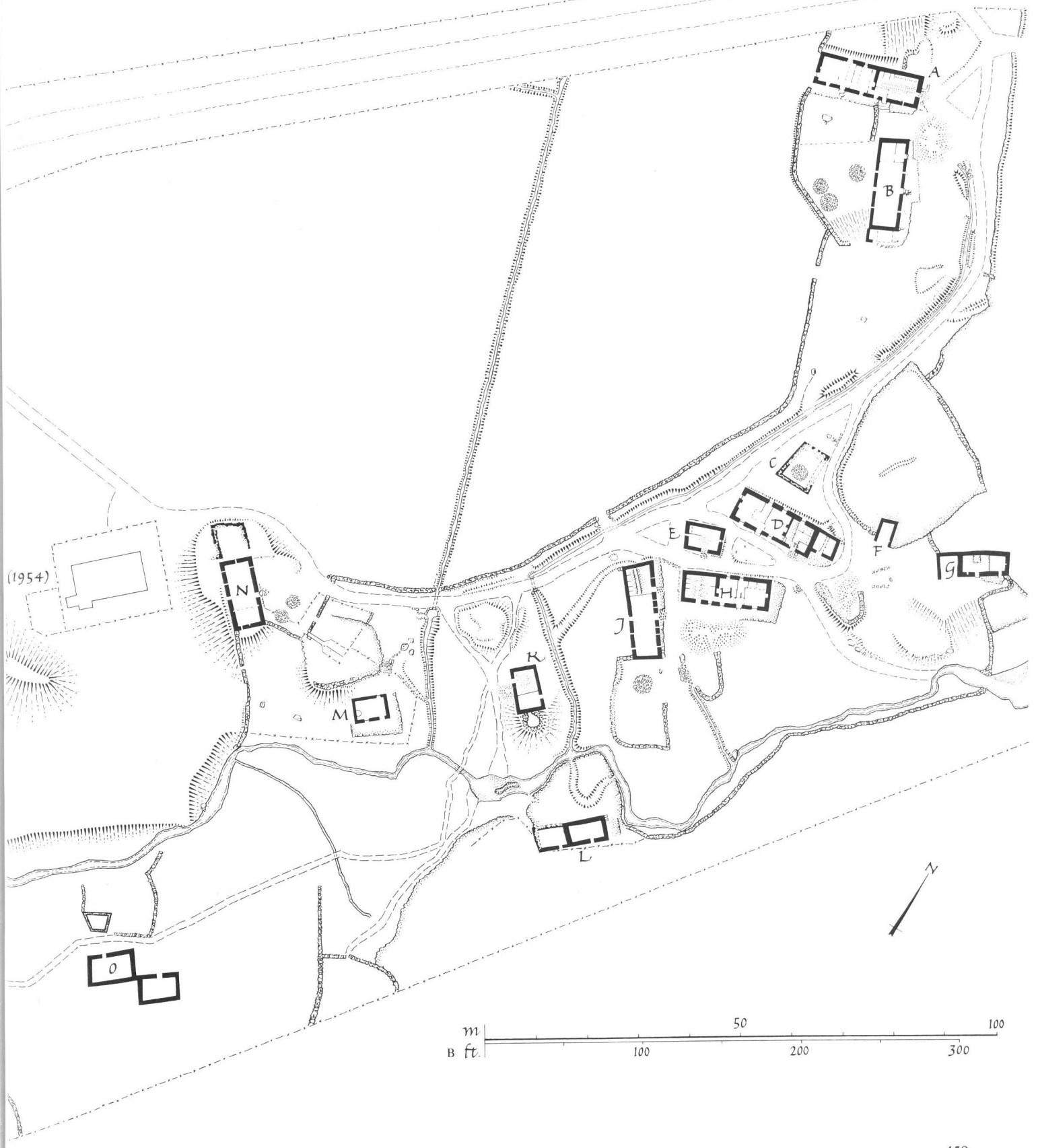
This township is situated in a gently sloping valley SE of the A83 trunk road some 9km SW of Inveraray. It remained in joint occupation as a multiple-tenancy farm until 1935, and continued to be occupied by a single tenant until 1963, following which it became a Museum of Country Life. Apart from a modern timber house and a visitor centre, most of the existing buildings probably date from between about 1770, when the population of the settlement increased (*infra*), and the 1840s, when it reached its peak. Subsequently many buildings became ruinous or were adapted to other uses, while others were reconstructed. The following description includes some information about their earlier use and condition, on the authority of the late Mr Eddie MacCallum (the last tenant of Auchindrain, whose family lived there from about 1829 to 1963) or derived from graphic and archival material in the museum's collection.[1]

The township exhibits a linear pattern, the majority of the buildings straggling irregularly along the N bank of a small tributary of the Eas a' Chorabha for about 400m. Each tenant's family appears to have occupied a byre-dwelling, usually associated with a barn, stable and cart-shed as well as a small kailyard and a stackyard, while cottars and tradesmen occupied rather smaller houses. The dwellings are for the most part built on an E-W axis and the doors and windows are concentrated in their S walls, while the barns stand at right angles to them, probably to utilise the prevailing westerly winds in their winnowing-passages. A roadway winds through the township from NE to SW, linking

458-9



Auchindrain Township
(No. 213)
A. view from N
B. plan

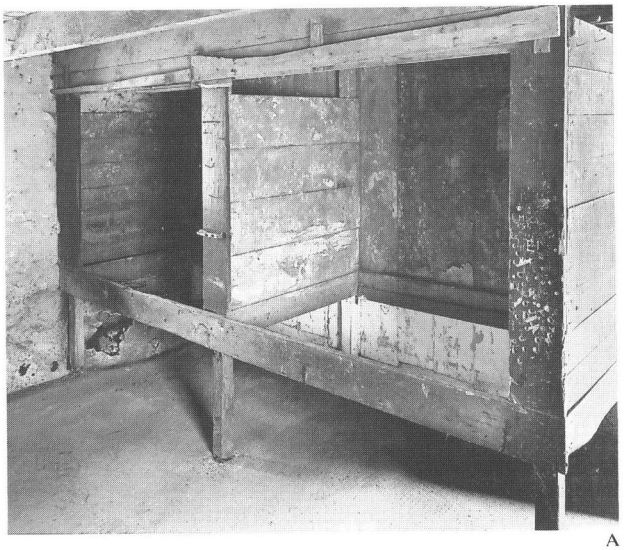

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
M
N
O
(1954)
m
ft.
50
100
100
200
300

it at each end to the public road, which is here also joined by the former drove-road from Lochaweside (No. 274).

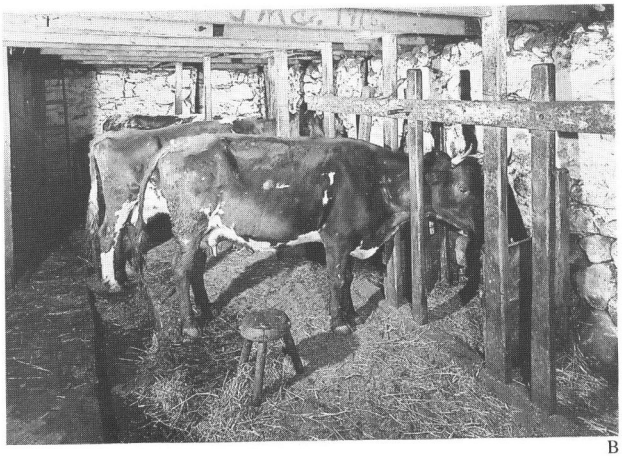
The buildings are of local rubble masonry, originally laid in clay mortar but subsequently rebuilt or pointed with lime mortar. Water-runnels are provided at the bases of the walls where necessary, and many of the buildings are fronted by raised cobbled areas. All comprise a single main storey which may incorporate a loft or half-loft, but some of the dwellings have been provided with attic floors in comparatively recent times. The typical byre-dwelling comprises a 'room', closet, kitchen and byre, all disposed linearly under the same roof, with separate entrance-doorways to the house and byre, but with inter-communication between the byre and kitchen. One house (*H*), however, seems to retain evidence of an older arrangement in which a single entrance-doorway, placed at the lower end of the kitchen, originally provided the only access to both house and byre. The 'rooms' seem always to have been equipped with stone fireplaces, set into the gable-walls, but the kitchens originally had open hearths, presumably with canopied chimneys, and one of these is said to have survived until about 1850. Initially the kitchens were probably separated from the byres by wooden partitions, but with the removal of the open hearths the wooden partitions were replaced by substantial stone walls incorporating fireplaces and chimney-flues. Sleeping-accommodation was usually provided by one or more box-beds in the room or kitchen.

Most of the buildings are cruck-framed, all the surviving couples, except one, being of two members, scarf-jointed and pegged at wall-head level. The majority of the crucks were sawn off at wall-head level when the original thatched roofs were replaced by coverings of corrugated iron, an alteration which presumably took place early in the present century. Some of the barns and other subsidiary buildings were originally hip-roofed at one or both ends and incorporated
462G crucks placed centrally in the end-walls.[2] Most of the byre-dwellings are gable-ended, but one at least of the older ones (*H*) was originally hip-roofed at the byre end but gable-ended at the house end.

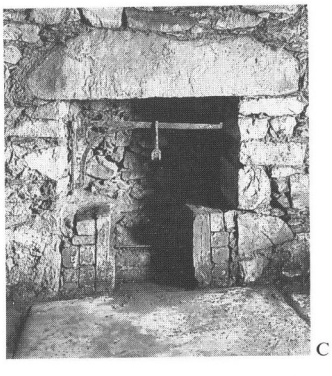
The northernmost building (*A*) is a byre-dwelling, said to have been erected by a family of Munros in about 1820, but occupied by three generations of MacCallums from about 1829 to 1954. This is probably one of the later buildings in the township, and apart from the insertion of a stone partition between byre and kitchen, and the enlargement of some windows, it has been very little altered. It measures about 20.7m from E to W by 6.3m over walls some 0.7m in thickness. The plan is of the type already described, but the byre is unusually large and is the only one to be provided with two external doorways, one in a side-wall and the other in the centre of the gable-wall. The closet is defined on two sides by stud partitions, a form of construction which does not occur in the older buildings of the township. The associated barn (*B*) stands a little S of the byre-dwelling and measures about 17.8m from N to S by 5.8m over 0.5m walls; it incorporates a stable at its N end. This gabled building, which is shown with a thatched and hipped roof in a photograph of 1904, is said to have been rebuilt within comparatively recent years; in the original arrangement it was longer, and incorporated a cart-shed at its S end. A stackyard and kailyard occupy the re-entrant angle formed by the house and barn, some shelter being obtained from a belt of trees on the W.



A



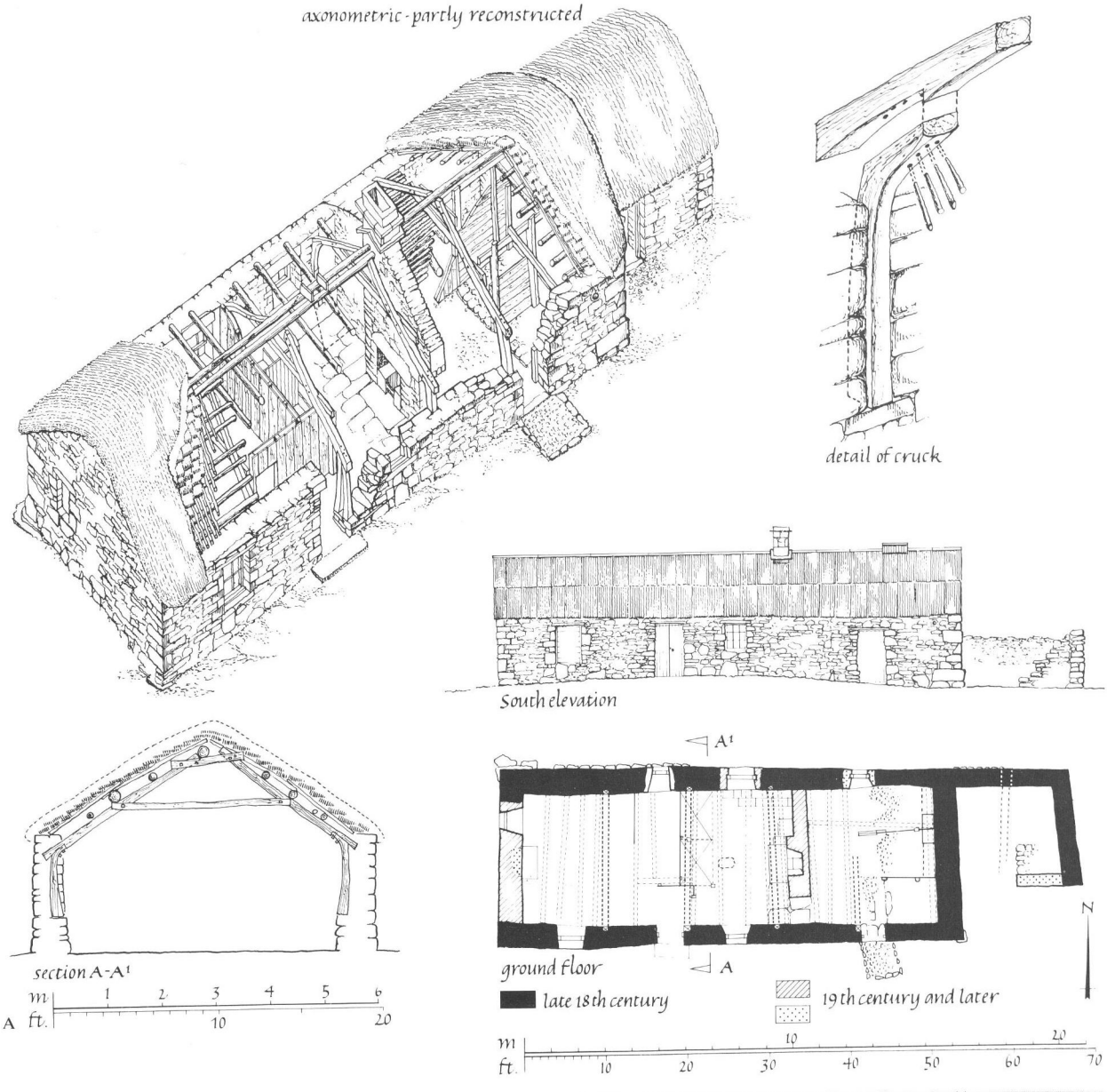
B



C

Auchindrain Township (No. 213)
A. box-beds in building *A*
B. byre in building *A*
C. fireplace in building *D*

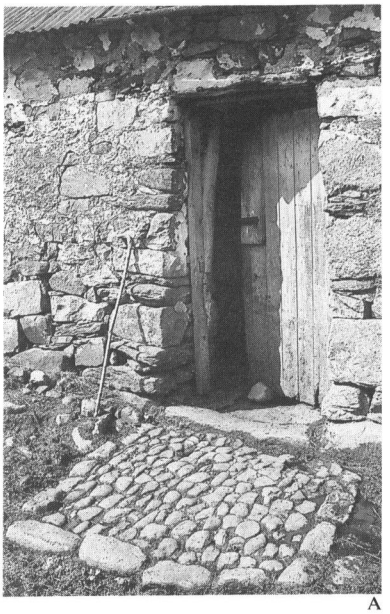
Immediately N of building *D* there may be seen the footings of a subrectangular building (*C*), 8.8m by 7m over all, which is said to have been a dwelling. The surrounding area was latterly used as a stack-yard. Building *D* itself is a byre-dwelling measuring about 17.4m by 6.6m over 0.8m walls, which preserves four cruck-couples set at intervals of about 3m and at heights of from 0.4m to 0.8m above floor-level. They are scarf-jointed at about wall-head level and some still rise to their full height, the blades being joined just



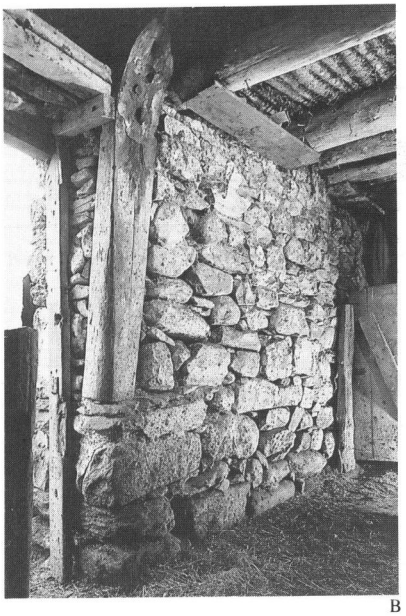


B

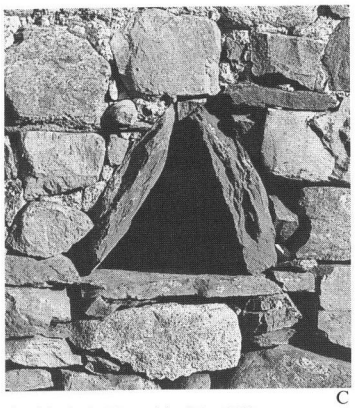
Auchindrain Township
(No. 213)
A. building *D*
B. buildings *D, H* and *J* from SE



A



B



C

Auchindrain Township (No. 213)

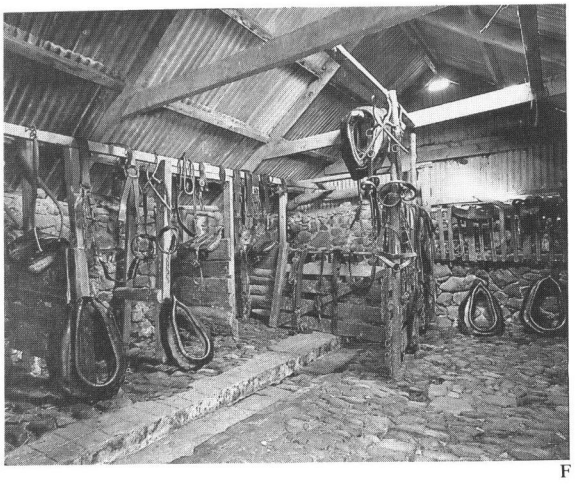
A. building *D*, entrance of byre
B. building *D*, cruck-member in byre
C. building *N*, ventilation-opening
D. building *D*, roof-structure
E. building *H*, kitchen
F. building *J*, stable
G. building *N*, interior



D



E



F



G

below the apex by short horizontal yokes supporting the ridge-purlins, while some also incorporate collars. Part of a thatched roof survives below the present covering of corrugated iron. The plan comprises a two-roomed dwelling at the W end and a byre, latterly a stable, with its own entrance-doorway and a communicating door in the stone partition separating it from the kitchen. The smoke-hole of a central hearth is visible in the thatched roof above the kitchen.[3*]

A barn (*N*) associated with house *D* stands about 90m to the SW and is described below. A stable (*E*) situated close to the SW angle of the house measures 7.9m by 5.3m and shows signs of partial reconstruction, the slated roof dating from after 1904. A stone in the rear wall bears the incised inscription 'D Munro 1897'. An open-ended cart-shed (*F*) 7m E of the house measures 5.2m from N to S by 2.7m, and the adjacent area to the N is a raised kailyard, partially encircled by trees.

Building *G*, completely ruinous in 1963, has since been rebuilt as a thatched house measuring 9.8m by 4.9m, and comprises two apartments, each having its own doorway in the S wall. Latterly this building was used as a byre for stirks, but the associated kailyard to the S suggests that it may originally have been a small dwelling-house. A later open-ended outshot abutting its W gable is said to have been a cart-shed.

Building *H* is a byre-dwelling measuring 17.4m from E to W by 6.1m. Its plan, which now corresponds to that of buildings *A* and *D*, probably dates from alterations of about 1907 by the occupant and local stonemason, 'Stoner' Munro, but traces remain of an earlier arrangement. Thus, the W window in the S wall of the kitchen appears to fill an earlier doorway, while both existing entrance-doorways show traces of alteration, that to the byre being an insertion which has caused the removal of an original cruck-blade. The existing partition between byre and kitchen appears to be an insertion, and originally there was probably a single entrance at the W end of the kitchen serving both house and byre, which were perhaps separated by a low wooden partition. About 1907 an attic floor was inserted, reached from the closet by a timber stair, while the box-beds in the kitchen were probably installed at the same time. The building is gabled at the E end but hip-roofed at the W, where a cruck-stump is centrally placed in the end-wall of the byre; this cruck shows no traces of scarf-jointing and was probably a single member.

The barn (*J*) immediately W of building *H* measures 18.9m by 6.1m over 0.9m walls and incorporates a stable at the N end, with a stackyard at the S. Building *K*, latterly used as the township's bull-house, stands a little to the W and measures 8.8m by 5.2m over 0.6m walls. Both buildings show signs of considerable reconstruction. A grassy mound at the S end of the latter was identified by excavation in 1982 as a corn-drying kiln which pre-dated the building.[4]

Building *L*, now very ruinous, which stands in a kailyard on the S bank of the stream and measures 8.2m by 4.9m over 0.9m walls, has traces of an entrance-doorway in the S wall. This was a small dwelling known as *Tigh Mhic Choiseim* ('MacCosham's House'), and the land was held as an individual tenancy or croft (*infra*). A later but even more ruinous outshot, abutting the W gable of the dwelling and having its own entrance-doorway in the S wall, may have been a byre.

Building *M*, formerly roofless but rebuilt and thatched in 1976, is a small single-roomed dwelling-house measuring 6.7m by 4.9m over 0.6m walls. It appears to be one of the latest buildings in the township and the masonry is bonded with lime mortar. It was evidently built to house one of the poorer members of the township, and its occupants included one Bell Pol, and latterly a Widow MacGougan. There is a kailyard NW of the house.

Building *N*, roofless since a gale in 1968, which lies immediately W of a stackyard and measures 13.6m by 6.3m over 0.8m walls, is said to be the barn associated with house *D*. Its NW end appears to have been reconstructed but the SE end retains traces of its original crucks, including a central stump in the gable-wall which shows that this end was originally hip-roofed. The building incorporates the usual two opposed doorways, including a small winnowing-door in the SW wall. Beyond the NW gable there are stone footings, perhaps the remains of a stable similar to those incorporated at the N ends of barns *B* and *J*.

Building *O*, situated S of the stream, consists of the consolidated ruins of a small dwelling-house, to which a later byre has been added at the NE angle to form a stepped L-plan. A late 19th-century photograph shows both house and byre with thatched hip-ended roofs, the NE wall of the house being gabled and crowned with a chimney-stack. Smaller ancillary structures (including *P*) lie closer to the stream.

Building *R*, now the museum office, is a three-bay gabled cottage, probably of late 19th-century date, which was associated with a stackyard and cart-shed (*Q*). Of the group of ruinous structures on the S side of the car-park, the most clearly defined remains are those of building *S*, a byre-dwelling, perhaps latterly a byre, excavated by the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow. It measures 15.7m by 6.4m over low walls about 1m thick, and has two entrances in the NW side-wall. The interior retains cobbled floor-surfaces and there are well-defined transverse drains at each end. In the centre of the probable dwelling at the NE end there is a large slab, possibly the site of a hearth, and there are traces of cruck-slots in the side-walls.

Parallel to building S on the NW side of the car-park is building *W*, a restored byre-dwelling which now serves as a store and workshop for the restoration and maintenance of the township-buildings. A much-ruined structure (*X*) lies just S of the precinct-gate, and building *Y*, a roofed barn similar in character to building *N*, stands on a knoll some distance W of the gateway and the main road.

The fields and meadows along the valley-bottom and on slightly higher ground NW of the road remained in cultivation or pasture until the 1960s, but the extensive areas of former rig-cultivation on the hill-slopes SE of the stream are now concealed by forest plantations. The township, as shown on an estate-map of about 1789, extended NNW over about 3.5km of hill-ground to the valley of the Douglas Water, where two main groups of shielings (No. 219) were situated, and beyond that for a further 1.5km to the watershed with Loch Awe.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The early history of Auchindrain (*Achadh an Droighinn*, 'Field of the Thorn-tree') is obscure, and the lands held in the 16th century by the MacCorquodale family of Phantilands

(Lorn) were evidently those of the same name in Kilchrenan parish.[5*] The Lochfyneside township was probably included in the various royal grants of the barony of Glenaray to the Campbells of Argyll. In 1534 it was in the possession of Archibald MacAlasdair MacIver, a member of the Campbell family of Ballochyle (Cowal), whose future wife, Marion MacNaughton, received a liferent charter of the four merklands of Auchindrain from the 4th Earl of Argyll as part of her marriage-settlement. By 1598, however, it was held by Donald Campbell, probably a cadet of the Pennymore family, whose kinsmen occupied the neighbouring property of Claonairigh.[6] In 1687 both townships were held in feu from the Argyll estate by Jean Campbell, a member of the same family, and her husband, the Revd Patrick Campbell of Glenaray parish (see No. 65, 24-5), and in 1690 they paid, as feu-duty for the four merklands of Auchindrain and the two merklands of Claonairigh, a small money rent, 58 stones of cheese and a quantity of meal, valued in all at £78 10s Scots. From 1714 to 1754 the freehold was owned by the Clerks of Braleckan, and then until 1766 by James MacPhun of Claonairigh, collector of taxes, and thereafter by Bailie Angus Fisher 'of Thornfield'. The property had been re-acquired by the Argyll estate before 1779, when it was included in the census of estate inhabitants.[7]

Four residents of the township were listed in 1685 as rebels in the 9th Earl of Argyll's rising, and in 1693 four tenants, two named Crawford and one being female, were assessed for one hearth each. A rental of 1752 names six joint-tenants, two holding quarters and the others eighths, paying £194 4s Scots in cash and kind (for each quarter; butter, a wether, six hens and six dozen eggs, and a 'veal'), and a crofter paying £13 2s, while 480 loads of peats valued at £24 were also required. The estate census of 1779 names five or six tenants and a 'cottar', and the total population was thirty-eight, of whom twenty-eight were named Monro.[8*] About ten years earlier the population had been augmented, at least temporarily, by some former tenants removed from the adjacent township of Killean by James Campbell (later 'of Inverneill').[9*] The estate-plan of about 1789 shows two main groups of buildings, in the approximate positions of buildings *C-J* and *R-T*, with other individual structures on the sites of buildings *A*, *L* and *N*, and between *Y* and the road, and two others E of the road near the present main entrance. Few of these buildings correspond exactly to the existing ones, however, and the enclosures within the settlement are also different, although some of those shown in the outfield can still be identified.[10]

The 1789 plan showed a proposed village of twelve detached houses set round three sides of a square, NW of building *N* and the modern house, and a series of twenty-four rectangular fields of somewhat varying size, but none of these improvements was carried out. Although it was described as a 'village' in 1843, when the population was seventy-six,[11] additional buildings conformed to the existing settlement-pattern and, like the township of Achnagoul 3.7km to the NE, Auchindrain remained a multiple-tenancy farm into the 20th century. The MacCallum family first settled in the township in 1829 and occupied building *A* until Mr Eddie MacCallum moved to the newly-built timber house in 1954. Following his retiral in 1963, a feu of most of the settlement-area was granted by the Argyll estate to the Auchindrain Museum Trust, which represents the Argyll estate, the local authorities, the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll, and other local and national bodies. A visitor centre was provided by the Countryside Commission for Scotland and opened in 1975.

214 Farm Steading, Barsloisnach

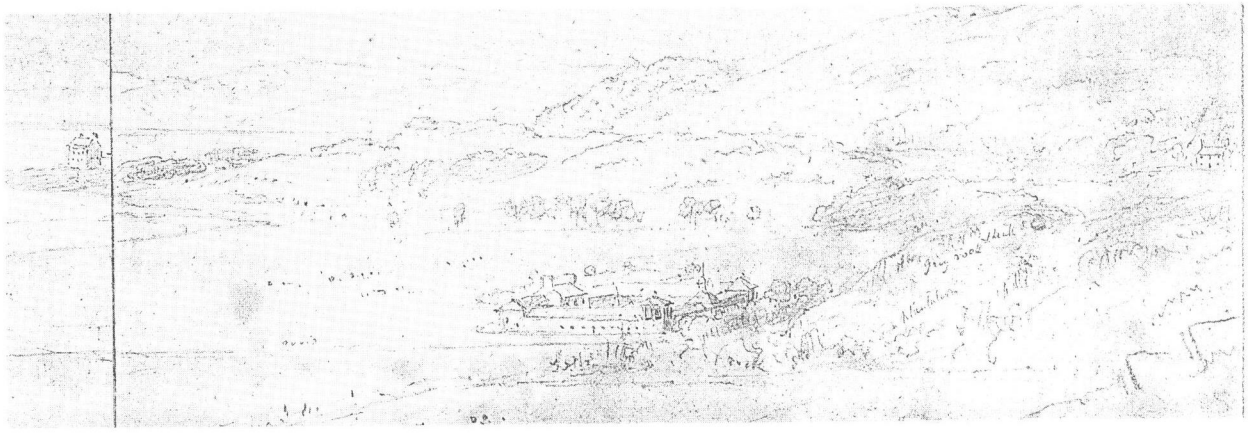
NR 811957 October 1988

This large steading is situated on improved ground at the head of Loch Crinan, on the S edge of the policies of Poltalloch House (No. 177) and 1.7km E of Duntrune Castle (No. 128). It was built for Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch in 1860-2 at a cost of £7649, the mason contractor being John MacCorquodale.[1] It measures about 80m from E to W by 60m over all, and the S range has a large central barn linked by lower wings to symmetrical two-storeyed three-bay gabled houses. The side-ranges are single-storeyed, and the E range contains wintering-sheds, with three transverse sheds projecting to the E.

The existing steading, however, replaced a smaller one on the same site, named 'Experiment'.[2] This was the centre for



Farm steading, Barsloisnach (No. 214); view from S

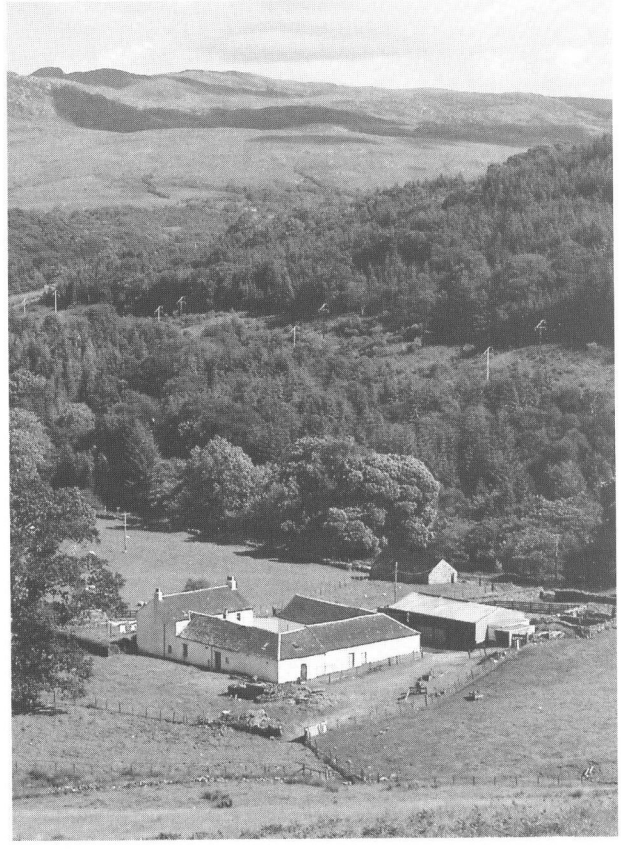


A. Farm steading, Barsloisnach (No. 214); view from NE by Daniell, 1815

the extensive agricultural improvements in Crinan Moss, begun after Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch acquired the Duntrune estate in 1796, under the direction of James Gow (see No. 68, number 114). Plans for the proposed steading were discussed by Gow, George Malcolm (see No. 175) and John Paterson, resident engineer at the Crinan Canal, and in March 1798 plans and estimates were supplied by George Steuart, the Perthshire-born but London-based architect.[3*] A contract was signed in September 1798 with William Park, carpenter, to erect the steading for £1356, presumably to Steuart's design, and a separate contract was made with John Walker, millwright from East Lothian, to supply and fit the water-driven threshing-machine. This was probably the first of its kind in Argyll, and John Rennie advised on its water-supply during a visit to the Crinan Canal.[4] The newly-completed steading was visited in July 1800 by the 5th Duke of Argyll.

A detailed schedule of quantities by Paterson allows the reconstruction of the original design, which corresponds to a pencil drawing of 1815 by William Daniell.[5*] The steading measured 41.5m from E to W by 40m, and at the centre of the S range was a three-bay three-storeyed house for the farm manager. Its flanking E wing contained the kitchen and domestic offices, with servants' rooms above, and in the W wing was a cartshed with granary above. The W range, 6.1m wide, contained the corn barn, threshing barn with external waterwheel house, and straw barn. At each end of the N front there was a 6m square Dutch barn for hay, shown by Daniell with a pyramidal roof carried on tall columns, and the large central archway had a pyramidal roof with bellcot; to the W were stables and to the E byres. The E range comprised wintering-sheds 27.5m long, with open pillars towards the courtyard, and at the SE angle were a potato-store and milk-house.

The water-wheel, which was intended to be 4.3m in diameter and 1.2m wide,[6] was supplied by a mill-pond 300m to the NW, and additional water was brought in conduits from local watercourses. The agricultural improvement of the moss depended on liming (see No. 241), and a lime-kiln was built in 1801, 0.6km to the E, at 'Meall in Culcruick' (NR 818956), where an old quarry is visible behind Mheall Cottage.[7]



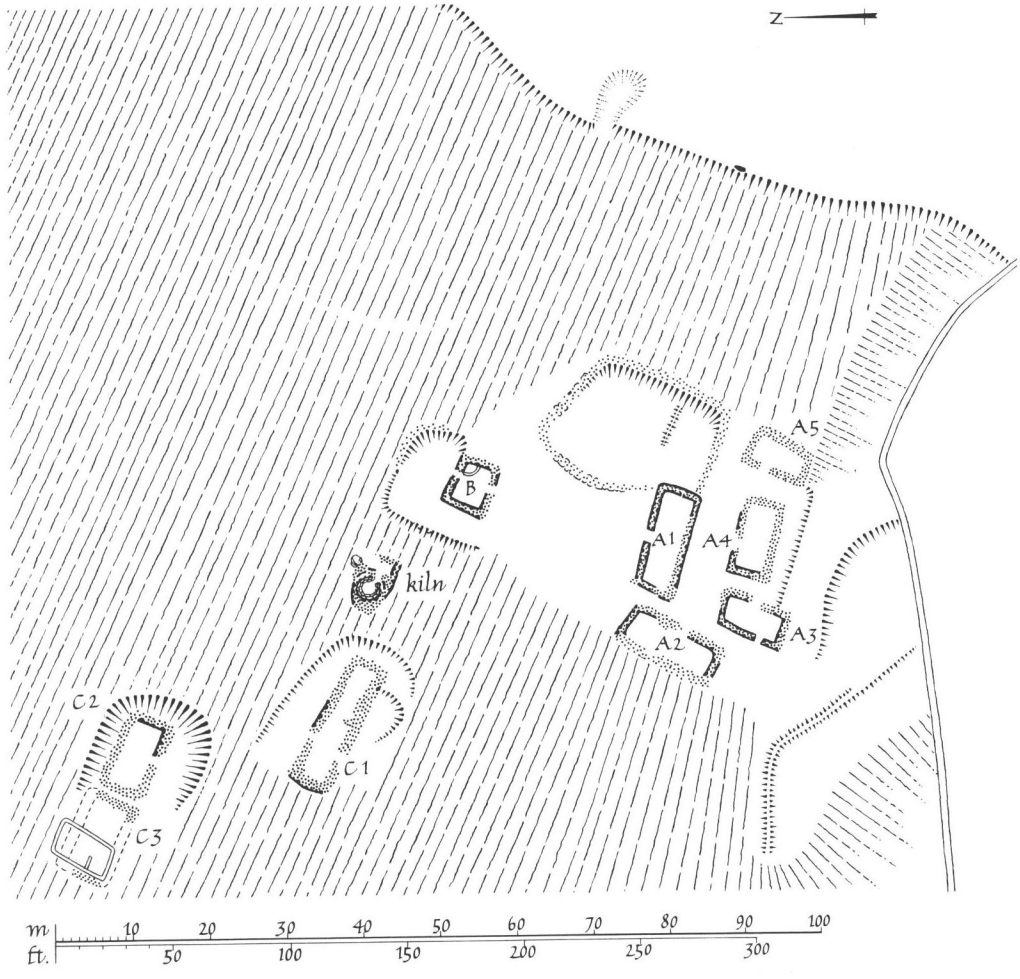
B. Bealachandrain farmhouse (No. 215); view from NW

215 Bealachandrain Farmhouse

NR 991831 July 1988

This farmhouse is situated on the W slope of Glendaruel, below a hairpin bend on the steep descent of the road from Otter Ferry to Bealachandrain Bridge (No. 257). It is a typical small improved farmhouse of about 1800, which then belonged to the Campbell of Ormidale estate.

The two-storeyed house, which measures 12.3m by 7.3m and is of whitewashed rubble with slated roof and plain gable



Township, 'Blairowin', Glen Shira (No. 216) plan

chimneystacks, has a three-bay E front. The twelve-pane sash-windows are of modest scale, and the central porch is probably an original feature since the window above is reduced in size to accommodate it. At each level there are two rooms to each side of the central staircase.

The small steading comprises three single-storeyed ranges enclosing a cobbled court behind the house, with its entrance at the SW angle of the house. The N range, which abuts the N end of the W wall of the house, probably always contained domestic offices, while the W range contains the byre and a former stable, and the S range is a barn.

216 Township, 'Blairowin', Glen Shira

NN 122114 April 1984

The remains of this small township are situated at a height of between 80m and 100m on the E slope of Glen Shira, about 350m E of the N end of the Dubh Loch and 1.2km S of Maam (No. 224). It was abandoned shortly before 1750, when the S end of the glen was enclosed as part of a major scheme of agricultural improvement by the Argyll Estate. The Garadh Crom, or 'Crooked Dyke', a massive boundary-wall erected at that period, runs along the hillside about 80m E of the site.

The buildings and enclosures of the township comprise two main groups, occupying a series of terraces on the steep hillside, and are bounded to the S by the gorge of a rapid stream. At the top of the steep slope immediately above the upper group there is a turf dyke, which continues to the N along the same contour for some distance, channelling the water from a series of small springs into occasional drains or streams. Some 220m to the NNE of the upper group, and just below the Garadh Crom, there is a building 15m in internal length, with an associated enclosure; this building, like those in the main settlement, appears to be shown on an estate-plan of the 1740s.[1]

Most of the buildings are heavily overgrown with turf and bracken, and in some cases the identification of door-openings is uncertain. They appear to be uniformly of drystone construction, the masonry being composed of irregular rubble with some rounded field-boulders. The walls are about 0.9m to 1.2m in thickness and stand, in places, to a height of about 0.7m. Several of the buildings are aligned with the E to W slope of the hillside, and in some cases their upper ends are set into artificial hollows in the slope.

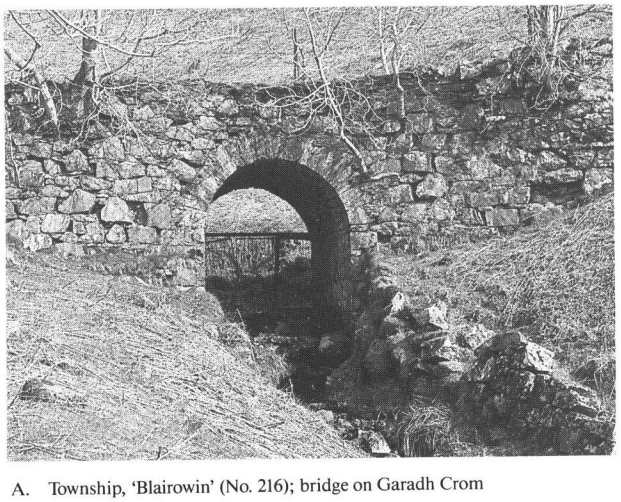
The upper, or SE, group contains two principal structures, each measuring about 14m by 6m over all, which were probably dwellings. The upper one (*A1*) has a probable cruck-slot in its E end-wall, while the other (*A2*) has a possible slot in the E side-wall. They overlap at right angles and form a

compact cluster with three smaller buildings (*A3-5*) immediately to the S. One of these (*A3*) has doorways in each side-wall, but they are not opposed, in contrast to those in another building, of squarish plan (*B*), 25m to the N, which was probably a winnowing-barn. The latter forms the S boundary of a small enclosure or stackyard, and a larger enclosure, partly cut into the hillside, lies immediately NE of the dwelling (*A1*).

The lower group includes a very overgrown structure (*C1*), 19m in overall length and of varying width, which may be of more than one period. To the NW there are two smaller buildings close together on the same axis. The upper one (*C2*) is set in a deep hollow, while the other (*C3*) has been almost entirely removed to provide material for a rectangular sheep-pen which partly overlies it.

At an intermediate level, between buildings *B* and *C1*, there is a corn-drying kiln whose bowl measures about 3m in diameter at the top. It is much overgrown and obscured with tumbled stones, but appears to have been of D-plan, with a small chamber, or at least a protective wall, to the E where the fire was lit.

Despite the evidence afforded by the kiln, no remains of arable cultivation are identifiable in the township area. A turf head-dyke follows an irregular course some distance above the Garadh Crom. The land of Blairowin is associated with a shieling of 'Over Mollich' in a document of 1631,[2] but the name is no longer current and no shielings have been identified on the hill-ground E of the settlement, much of which is now afforested.

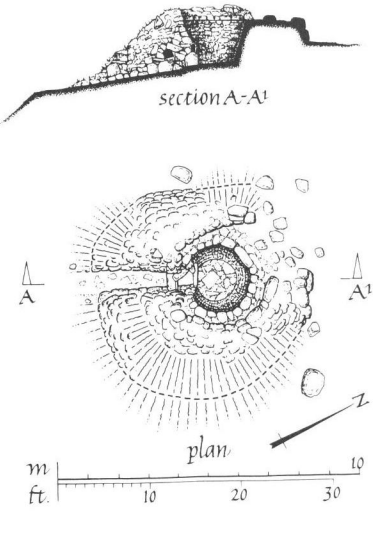


A. Township, 'Blairowin' (No. 216); bridge on Garadh Crom

The Garadh Crom enclosing Glen Shira on the E rises steeply from Stronshira (NN 114097) to reach the 100m contour NE of the Garron Bridge. It attains its greatest elevation, of about 125m, above Blairowin, and descends to cross the River Shira at Kilblaan. The section above Blairowin was probably completed in 1752, along with the road that accompanies it on the upper side.[3*] Built in a series of straight sections, the dyke forms a massive revetment against the slope, about 2m in average height, whose parapet rises about 0.8m above the roadway. The masonry is composed of angular slabs with frequent pinnings, quarried from the adjacent hillside and bonded in lime mortar. The roadway is about 5m in average width and is carried across the stream SE of Blairowin (NN 123113) by a well-built bridge, 5.2m wide over 0.5m parapets. Its semicircular arch, which has a span of 2.8m and a height of 3.5m, incorporates diagonally-tooled blocks of schist characteristic of Argyll Estate masonry of the period.

This township is named on Pont's manuscript map of about 1590[4] as 'Blairowin', a name which probably means 'Hugh's field'. In 1559 Duncan MacIver of Stronshira succeeded to the 2½ merkland of 'Blairone', but between 1617 and 1631 Mr Archibald MacVicar of Blairowin was involved in several transactions to raise money on the security of his property.[5] Its subsequent ownership is poorly documented, but it paid rent to the Argyll Estate in 1690, and two tenants are named in the 1693 hearth-tax assessment.[6] In 1726 'Blairowin' and adjacent properties were acquired from James Campbell, former provost of Inveraray, by Alexander Campbell, one of the ministers there, whose son granted them to a relative in 1739.[7] A resident in 'Blaroin' is recorded as receiving poor-relief in 1745,[8] and the settlement of 'Blarone' is shown on Roy's Map of about 1750, but in or shortly before that year it had ceased to operate as a township of traditional type.

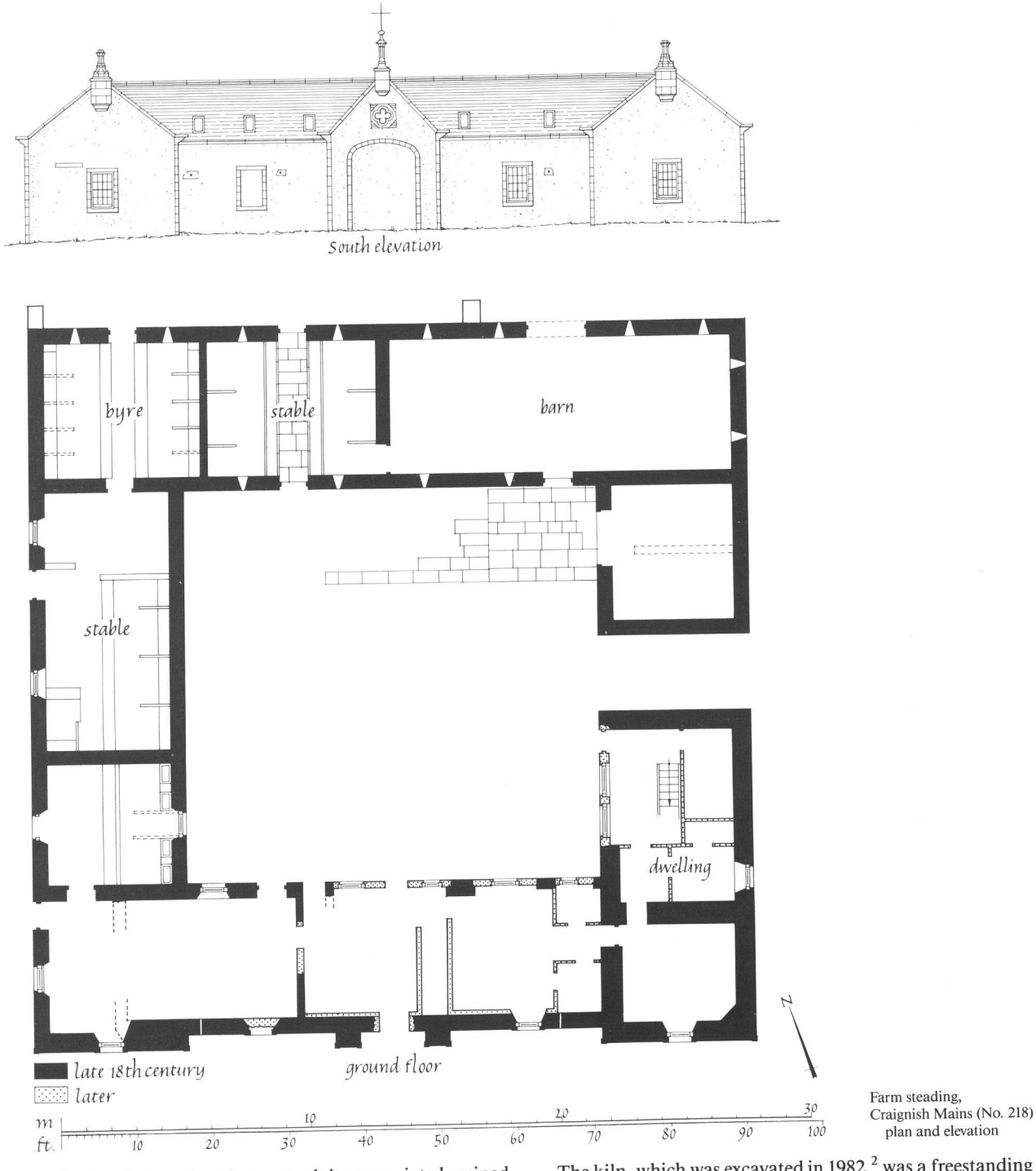
The Argyll Chamberlain's account for 1751 records that in the previous year no rents were paid from Stronshira, Blarown or Achnatra, 'which are under his Grace's stock of cattle',[9] and, as noted above, the construction of the enclosing wall proceeded rapidly. The lower part of Glen Shira was to be used for fattening cattle, bought in the Highlands, for sale in the Lowland markets, and areas within the park were separately enclosed for plantations or hay-meadows.[10] This policy continued, although with more emphasis on the breeding of improved stock, until the end of the 18th century, and culminated in the construction of the great hay- drying sheds at Maam (No. 224), which can be seen from the abandoned township.



B. Corn-drying kiln, Brenchoillie (No. 217)

217 Corn-drying Kiln, Brenchoillie
NN 020025 March 1987

This kiln is situated on the W bank of the Leacann Water,



Farm steading, Craignish Mains (No. 218) plan and elevation

opposite Braleckan farmhouse and its associated ruined settlement and 350m NE of the present Brenchoillie farmhouse. It occupies the SW lip of a wooded knoll, bounded to N and S by two small streams which flow into the Leacann 40m to the E. The remains of a small pre-improvement settlement lie a short distance to the N, and the site of Braleckan Mill (see No. 63, n.17) is about 200m to the N.[1*]

The kiln, which was excavated in 1982,[2] was a freestanding roughly circular structure about 7m in diameter, built of field-boulders and deliberately encased in turf for insulation. Its conical bowl tapered in diameter from 2m at the mouth to 1m at the flat stone-slabbed floor, and was 1.4m in height to the level scarcement that carried the drying-frame. A secondary floor-level 0.2m above the original one was associated with a ring of boulders, one of which remains in 467B



Farm steading,
Craignish Mains (No. 218)
A. view from S
B. view from NE

A

position, narrowing the bowl and increasing the updraft of warm air. The flue, which sloped down to the SW for 3.3m, appears to have been lintelled for about 2m of that length, although only two of the inner lintels remain intact. Its outer part shows extensive fire-damage and a large deposit of ash was found immediately to the SW. Pottery found during the excavation was of late 18th- and early 19th-century date.

218 Farm Steading, Craignish Mains

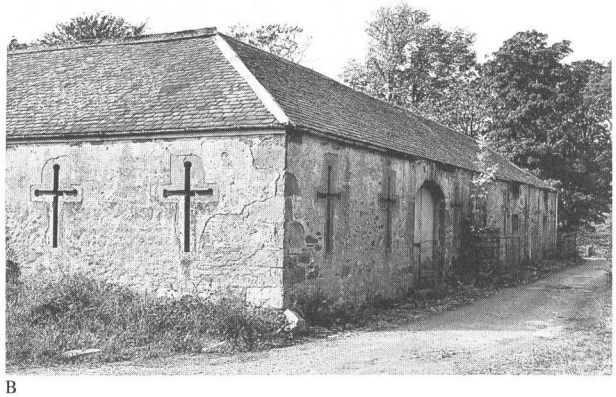
NM 771018 May 1984

This steading, situated 120m N of Craignish Castle (No. 121), is composed of single- and 1½-storeyed ranges grouped around a courtyard and measuring about 29m square over all. The SE portion has been converted to a dwelling, but the W and N quarters retain the stalls and divisions for stable, byre and loose-box. The masonry is of harled rubble with some decorative detailing, especially on the main S frontage. Vents in the N range are shaped as crosslet-loops with rounded ends. There are arched entries in the centres of the S and E quarters; the keystone of the four-centred S arch bears the date 1810, while the sandstone keystone of the outer face of the segmental E arch is inscribed JC/CC/1770, for James Campbell of Craignish. The pedestal of a columnar weather-vane on the S frontage bears the initials and date, CC 1890. A lintel in re-use in the SW gablet of the S frontage is inscribed with the date 1705 and the initials GC MC, for George Campbell of Craignish (d.1710), and his wife Margaret Campbell.[1]

219 Shielings, Douglas Water

May 1983

The upper course of the Douglas Water runs NE for 3km from Loch Dubh-ghlas through a flat-bottomed valley which falls gradually from an elevation of 320m at the loch to 250m at its broadest point, Coire Dubh-ghlas. Although separated from the townships of Braleckan, Auchindrain (No. 213) and Killean by about 3.5km of rough ground rising in many places to over 400m, this valley provided their main area for the summer grazing of cattle until the practice was abandoned towards the end of the 18th century. Most of the identifiable groups of shieling-huts are named, and the township boundaries shown, on a series of farm-plans surveyed by George Langlands for the Argyll Estate about 1789.[1] Shieling-names given below in quotation-marks are derived from this source. The whole valley was planted with conifers about 1980, and the five shieling-groups in the valley-bottom will eventually become inaccessible. In view of



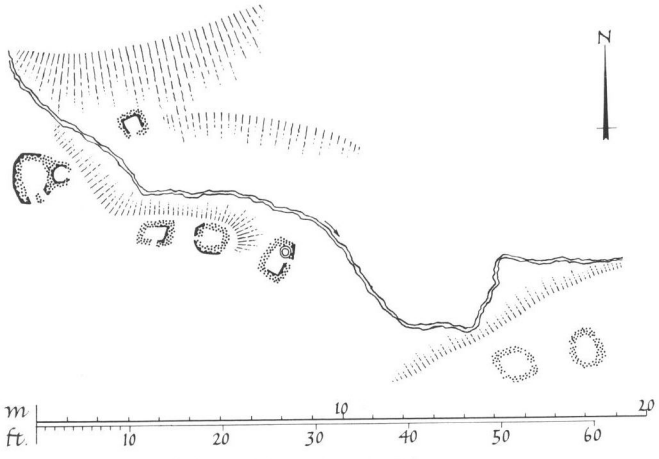
B

the unusually complete cartographic evidence, however, all five groups, and another on the hillside to the N, are described below.

The Langlands map of Killean township also indicates two intermediate sheilings on the Allt Feàrna, at about NN 039068 ('Ariaultfearn') and NN 028063, and one or two huts are identifiable at each of these sites. It is not certain whether they served separate grazing-grounds or were intended as stopping-points *en route* to the main shielings. A larger group ('Arivallichveg') at an elevation of 400m, about 1.1km NE of Loch Leacann (NN 009044), was attached to Braleckan, as was 'Arinacraig', 400m NW of Loch Leckan (NN 993034). Both of these shielings were presumably reached from Braleckan by the drove-road No. 274, and served independent areas of pasture.

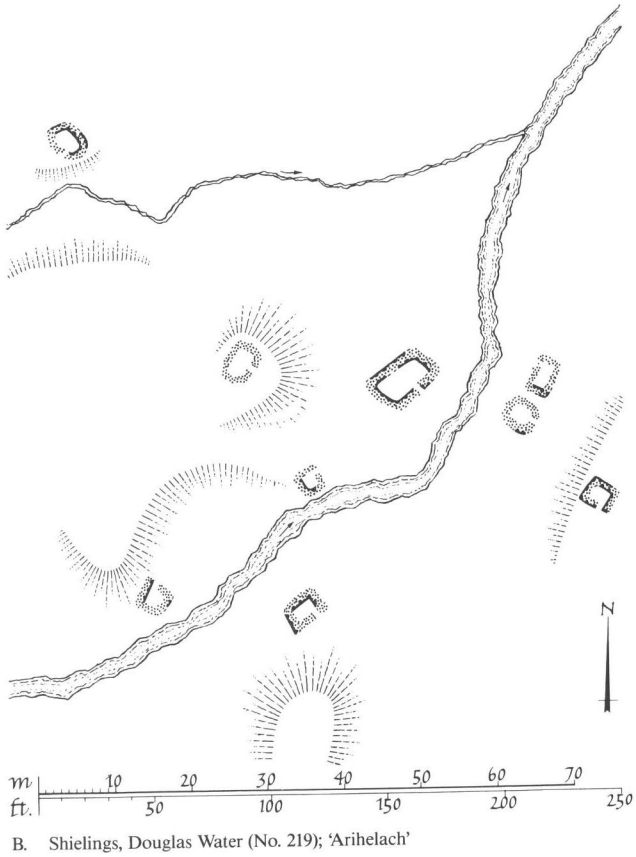
Except for the second group described below ('Arihelach'), which lies near the source of the Douglas Water, where the valley is fairly narrow and sheltered, the huts are placed in tributary valleys a little N of the exposed valley-bottom. Most of the surviving structures are predominantly of stone, although some turf may also have been used in their construction, but the walls seldom survive to a height of more than 0.5m, and they are unlikely ever to have been appreciably higher. In several cases masonry has been removed from the walls to build small circular twinning-pens for sheep.

'ARINAHELIK' (NN 007059). This group lies on the SW, 470A
or Braleckan, side of the march burn with Auchindrain and includes five oval or subrectangular huts, of which a typical example measures 5.8m by 4m over all. The two huts to the



A. Shielings, Douglas Water (No. 219); 'Arinahelik'

SE were ploughed through during the recent forestry operations. To the NW there is an ovoid structure, probably a calf-pen, about 6m in internal length, and close to the burn on its NE bank there is a small store-hut, 2m square internally, whose N wall is revetted against the slope.



B. Shielings, Douglas Water (No. 219); 'Arihelach'

'ARIHELACH' (NN 011059). These huts are grouped at the confluence of the Douglas Water with the march burn on which 'Arinahelik' is situated. The four structures in the angle between the streams belonged to Braleckan, and four on the SE bank of the Douglas Water, as well as a single hut N of the tributary, were on Auchindrain ground. This clustering on the township-boundary, which has also been recorded at other sites in Glenaray parish, was probably mainly for social reasons, although it also allowed constant supervision to prevent cattle from straying across the march. Most of the structures are small and subrectangular or roughly square on plan, but one of the Braleckan huts measures 9m by 5.5m over 1m walls.

'ARI-YERG' (NN 017067). On the S bank of the tributary which probably marked the boundary between Auchindrain and Killean there are a subrectangular hut measuring 5m by 4m over 1m walls, having a door at one end of the S side-wall, and the ruinous remains of a structure of similar size, on which a twinning-pen has been built. On the N, or Killean, bank there is an oval pen, 5m by 4.5m internally, with remains of an annexe at one end. A cluster of stones on an adjacent knoll, which has been ploughed and planted with trees, probably marks the site of a hut.

SHIELING (NN 020071). In the N angle of two tributaries there are scanty remains of a subcircular hut about 2m in internal diameter. On the NE bank of the united stream there are a very overgrown two-celled structure, 7m by 3.5m over all, and a cluster of stones which probably represents a circular store about 1m in diameter. On the SW bank there are two subrectangular huts.

AIRIGH MHÓR (NN 025073). The name of this site ('big shieling'), which is by no means the largest of those described, is accounted for by Langlands's map, which shows it as 'Arivorekillian', 'the big shieling of Killean'. On the NW bank of the Douglas Water, and on opposite sides of a tributary, there are two small and overgrown structures, one apparently circular and the other subrectangular. About 30m to the N there is a subrectangular hut about 5m by 3.5m over all, and a further 90m to the NW there is a substantial rectangular building 7m by 5m over drystone walls which stand in places to 1.6m. This structure, which has a door at the NE end of the NW side-wall, was perhaps built as an enclosure for sheep after the shielings were abandoned, and it may have used stones from adjacent shieling-huts. Just to the S there is a ring of turf, 2m in internal diameter, and some 50m to the W there is an oval of turf, 3m by 2m internally.

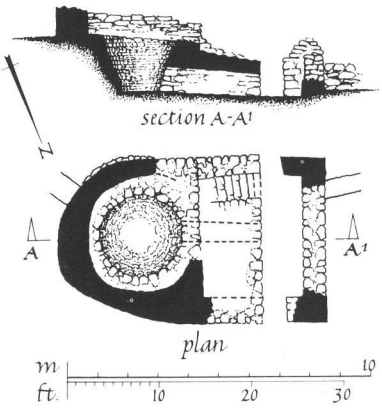
'ARIDOU' (NN 025086). The name of this site ('black shieling') is preserved in that of the adjacent ridge (Sròn na h-Airighe Duibhe) and the stream on whose W bank it lies, 70m N of the modern forest-road. The only identifiable structure is a subrectangular hut, 6.5m by 4.5m over 1m walls, which has an entrance in the N side-wall. At the W end there is an annexe measuring 2m by 1.5m internally.

220 Corn-drying Kilns, Dounie

NR 759920 April 1986

Two kilns are incorporated into a later drystone enclosure at the S edge of a small ruined settlement in dense forest about 40m ENE of Dounie. That in the SE angle is a much-overgrown example of the open-bowl type common in main-

land Argyll (see Nos. 213, 216, 217, 223) measuring about 2m in diameter. The other kiln, situated about 20m to the N on the NE perimeter of the enclosure, has an enclosed chamber of the type recorded in the Garvellachs, but not identified elsewhere in Mid Argyll.[1]



A. Corn-drying kiln, Dounie (No. 220)

This second kiln is of D-plan, measuring 9m from E to W by 5.5m over 0.8m drystone walls surviving in places up to 2.5m high, but built into higher ground at the rounded E end. Opposed doorways near the W ends of the side-walls open into a passage bounded on the E by a rectangular working-platform 2m deep and 1.5m high, which incorporates at the centre a lintelled flue 3.3m long and 0.5m wide and at the S end a flight of steps. Beyond this platform there appears to have been a central opening to the kiln-bowl, which tapers in diameter from 2.6m within a 0.5m scarcement at the top to 1m at floor-level, and is about 1.8m high. The W end-wall is incomplete and the form of the roof is uncertain.

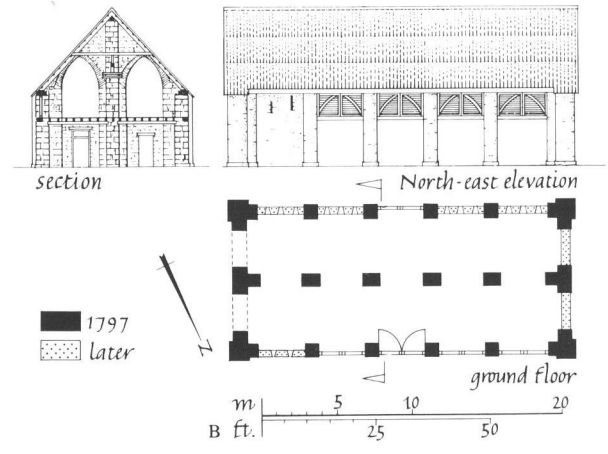
The settlement, whose visible remains comprise the footings of three buildings, and a 19th-century sheep-fank, appears to have been the original site of the township of Dounie. From about 1750 it was the home of a Campbell laird, but by 1800 the laird's house was on the present site overlooking the Sound of Jura, and the inland settlement had been abandoned some time before 1870.[2*] The relative ages of the two kilns are uncertain, but both are probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date.

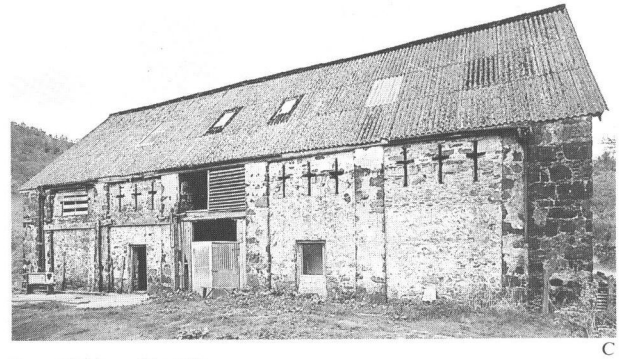
221 Barn, Elrigbeag

NN 136145 April 1984

The rectangular barn at Elrigbeag (formerly known as Elrigmore[1*]) is situated 2.3km NE of Maam steading (No. 224), and was built in 1797 to provide additional drying-capacity for the meadows and cornfields in the upper part of Glen Shira. It occupied the site of an earlier barn, but the existing building shares many structural features with those at the Maltland (No. 197) and Maam, as instructed by the 5th Duke of Argyll, and appears to incorporate no older work.[2] The contractor for the masonwork was John Tavish,[3*] and the Gothick treatment of the gables follows the style adopted by Robert Mylne at Maam, where Tavish had also been the contractor.

The map of the environs of Inveraray published by Langlands in 1801, which recommends the barn to the attention of visitors, shows it freestanding and encircled by the termination of the road from the Dubh Loch, but before 1874 two wings were added at right angles on the NE. One of these, and other lean-to additions to both NE and SW, were removed in 1984.



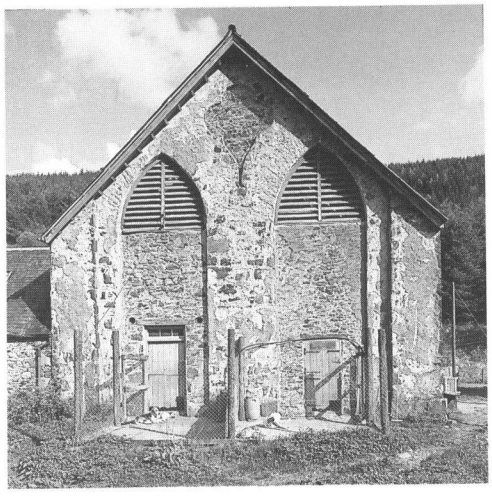


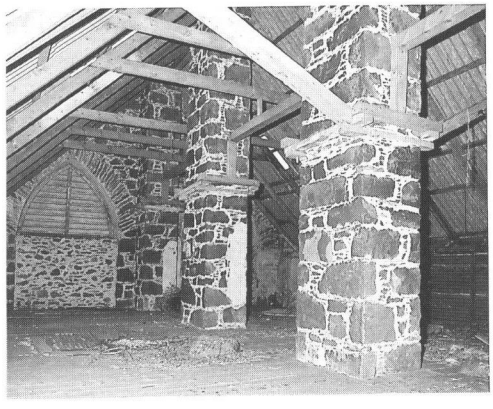
C

Barn, Elrigbeag (No. 221)
B. plan, elevation and section
C. view from S

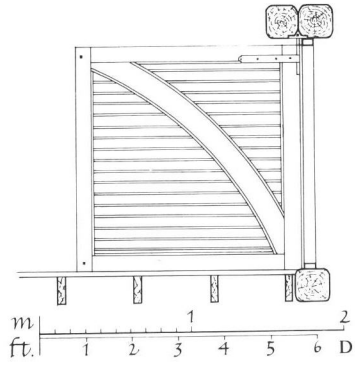
The barn measures 22.7m by 10.5m over all and is two storeys in height. Its original masonry is of large blocks of rubble, roughly dressed at the quoins and bonded in lime mortar with frequent vertical groups of pinnings, while the later masonry is less massive in character. In the original form the side-walls each contained five bays with two storeys of timber infilling, divided by square masonry piers which rise 4.8m to the wall-head. At some time in the 19th century all but the centre bay in the SW wall were infilled with masonry incorporating three simple crosslet-slits in each bay at first-floor level, and ground-floor doorways in the second and fourth bays. In the NE wall the SE bay was similarly infilled, with two vertical slits at first-floor level, but the original hinged louvres of the central bays were partially preserved behind an added lean-to building. The bays were divided horizontally by massive lintels at a height of 3m, set flush with the outer faces of the piers.

The angles are marked by clasping-buttresses, and these, as well as the other piers, rise from level plinths. The gable-walls each incorporated two tall arch-pointed openings with a large


A


B


C



D

Barn, Elrigbeag (No. 221)
A. view from NW
B. interior of upper floor
C, D. louvre-door

pointed quatrefoil recess in the spandrel; the lower parts of these openings are now filled with masonry, but the arch-heads in the NW gable retain fixed timber louvres. The modern roof-covering is of asbestos sheeting, but the gables retain moulded barge-boards attached to sprockets, probably of late 19th-century date.

The interior of the barn is divided axially by a series of rectangular piers, aligned with those of the side-walls and rising 9.6m to carry the roof-ridge. At ground-floor level the building is subdivided and preserves no original features, but the upper floor is undivided, measuring 20.5m by 8.1m. The renewed floor-joists are carried on massive transverse beams built into the axial and outer piers. These timbers, and several of the intermediate lintels in the side-bays, appear to be original, as are the massive paired wall-plates carried on the outer piers. The inner wall-plate on each side is composed of five lengths, scarf-jointed above the piers and, on the NE wall, bearing incised Roman assembly-numerals. The double-leaved hinged louvre-doors, of which three remain *in situ*, are divided diagonally by curved braces into which the inclined slats were fitted.

Built into the axial piers, at a height of 2.7m above the first floor, there is a series of projecting horizontal timbers. The lowest ones, in the short faces of the piers, support and are fixed with wooden pegs to others set into the side-faces, and these all appear to be original. They now carry a complex group of later struts supporting the collar-beams of the renewed timber roof, and in some places also carry diagonal braces to the rafters, but they may originally have been part of a system of moveable drying-frames such as was employed in other Argyll Estate barns (Nos. 197, 210, 224). The ridge-piece is modern, and the stepped tops of the axial piers may have been designed to carry triple ridge-purlins.

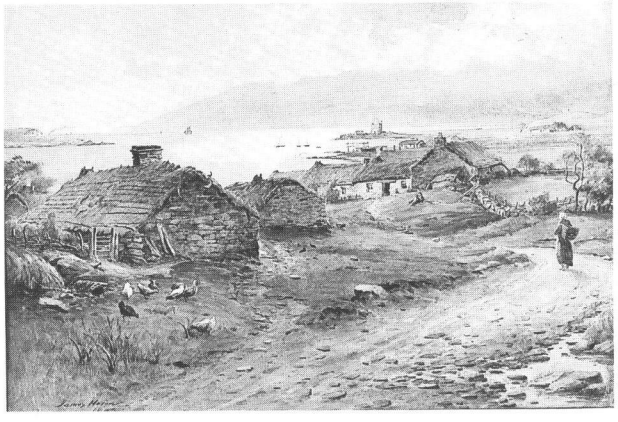
222 Cruck-framed Cottage, Gallanach, Lochgair

NR 923905 July 1974

Early views and photographs show that at the end of the 19th century the small fishing village of Gallanach comprised three rows of two or three thatched cottages, and a few detached buildings.[1*] Most of these survive in a greatly altered form, and during renovation of a semi-detached cottage (number 6 Gallanach) S of the Post Office in 1974, it was discovered that much of its thatched roof was preserved below a corrugated metal covering.[2] The property now incorporates the adjacent cottage to the E, which is set at a lower ground-level but shares a mutual gable with it and appears to be of slightly earlier date.

The building, which contained four cruck-bays, originally measured about 12.5m from E to W by 5.5m over 0.8m walls, but it was reduced in length by 1.5m in 1974 to provide an external garden-access, althouth the outline of the former W gable remains visible in the wall of the adjacent house. The E side-wall contains a doorway in the second bay, flanked by two windows with secondary dressed surrounds, and an additional opening has been inserted. A watercolour of 1894 shows this building with a low thatched chimney or smoke-hole towards its E gable, resembling those shown on adjacent cottages. This was replaced by a stone-built chimney, while netting found in the thatch of one of the central bays may have been associated with an earlier smoke-hole.

The cottage preserves three intermediate scarf-jointed cruck-couples and the E end-couple. The lower members are encased, but the upper parts are visible above the modern ceiling. They vary in detail but each has a lower collar at a height of from 2.1m to 2.5m and an upper collar or yoke about 0.4m higher, which in two couples supported an extra member wedged into position to carry the former ridge-purlins. The apex of the E end-couple has been displaced about 0.8m and the junction of the blades altered, probably



A. Lochgair (No. 222); view from N by Heron, 1894

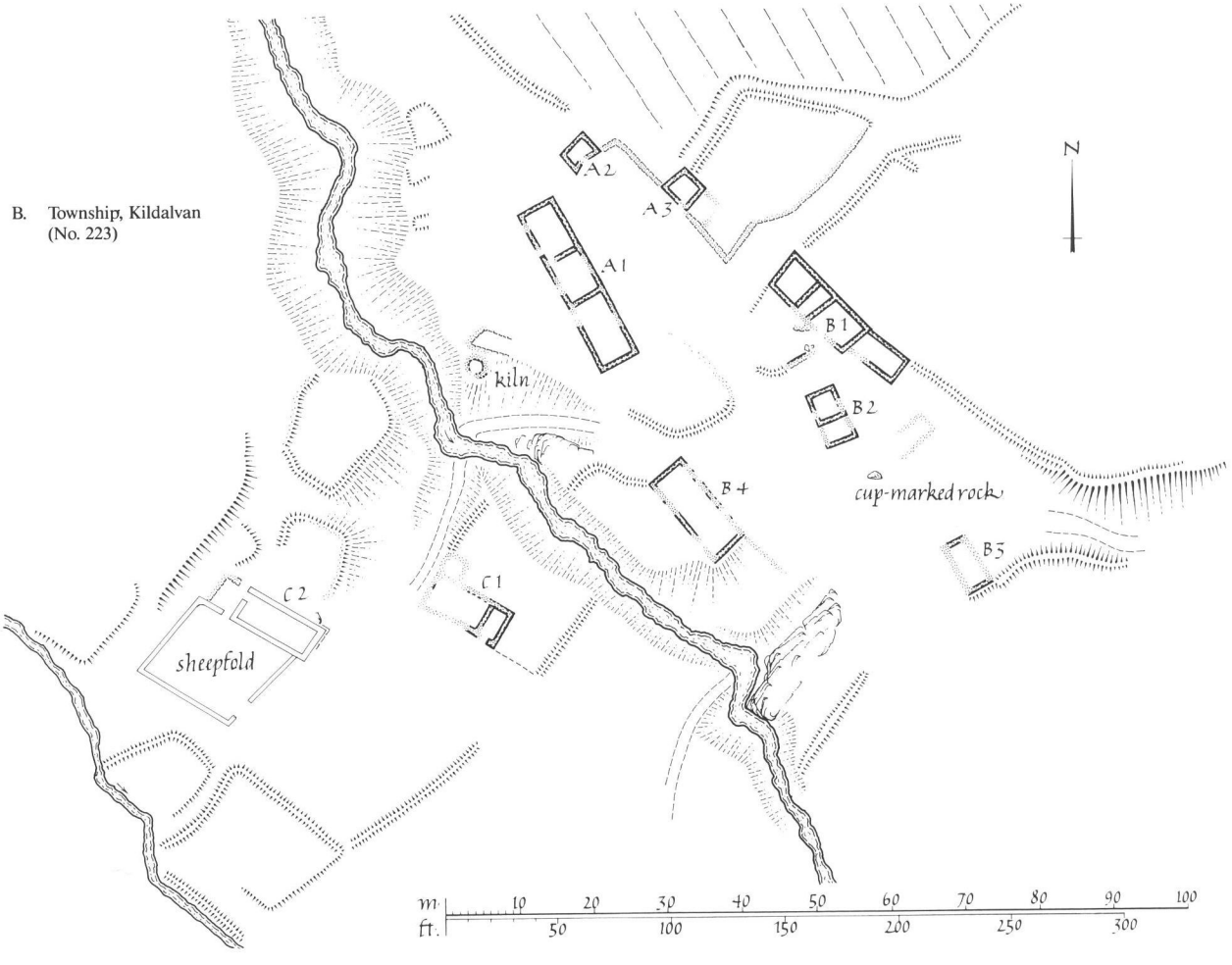
to allow the insertion of a canopied flue associated with the former smoke-hole. The collars are lap-jointed into the cruck-blades and secured by long octagonal wooden pegs. The multiple purlins, of slight dimensions, were interwoven with hazel rods providing a base for the roofing materials, which comprised two layers of turf supporting a thick layer of heather, and thinner coverings of bracken and rushes. The thatch was secured by wooden pins pushed into the turf, and by a network of ropes weighted down with grooved stones. Althought it could not be preserved *in situ*, samples of the materials are deposited at Auchindrain Museum of Country Life. The adjacent cottage to the E has sawn-off cruck-members concealed behind the wall-covering.

223 Township, Kildalvan

NS 017889 April 1988

This is one of a series of settlements at an elevation of about 100m on the NW slope of Glendaruel. Limestone from the hill above was burnt in a small kiln 250m to the NE, at the early chapel (No. 60) that gave its name to the township, and the lower slopes retain semi-natural oak and ash woodland which continues further up the streams and was of economic value in the 18th century.[1*] There are remains of extensive rig-cultivation below a large turf dyke which runs NE to the chapel site, and the upland grazings extended to the watershed 1.8km to the NW.

The main settlement was on the NE bank of an unnamed burn, with a smaller group of buildings to the SW. The



B. Township, Kildalvan (No. 223)

former is itself divided into two groups by a track curving from a ford on the burn to the arable ground to the NE. The upper group comprises a three-unit building (*A1*), 24m by 5.8m over 0.8m drystone walls, whose upper (NW) two units, revetted into the slope, are probably original despite a considerable difference in floor-level, and two small byres or stores (*A2*, *A3*) revetted into the slope to the N. There is a stone-revetted garden or stackyard between the track and building *A3*, and a smaller turf-walled enclosure SE of the main building. A circular corn-drying kiln and an open-ended shed were situated at the edge of the steep slope to the burn, SW of building *A1*, and a second kiln occupied a similar position about 80m further upstream. Both kilns measure about 2m in internal diameter, but are much overgrown.

The principal building in the lower group (*B1*) is again of three units, measuring 15m by 6m over 1m walls, but the upper of the walls forming a narrow central room is probably inserted; a narrower annexe was added against the SE end-wall. A very ruinous outbuilding (*B2*) appears to have been contracted in length, and 6m from its SE wall there is a boulder bearing a series of cupmarks and two basins, the larger 0.23m in diameter by 0.13m in depth.[2] The lower outbuilding (*B3*), 30m SE of the principal one, is very ruinous and overgrown, but from its position on an isolated knoll it may have been a winnowing-barn. Another building near the burn (*B4*), 14m by 6m over all, is much reduced and turf-grown, and may have been an early building from which stone has been robbed.

The SW group includes two buildings and several turf-walled enclosures, with a track from the ford and others to a higher NW terrace. The lower building (*C1*), 12m by 5.5m over all, is very ruinous except at the SE end, and was probably a dwelling, robbed to form a byre or shed. The other building (*C2*) stands to a height of 1.5m but has no features except a door in the NW end-wall, leading into an annexe against the hillside. A well-built stone enclosure, shown on the OS map of 1869 as a sheepfold, abuts this building to the SW, and it was probably an older structure adapted for sheep-farming in the 19th century.

The lands of Kildalvan were first recorded, in Lamont ownership, in 1491, and seven years later they were acquired by the 2nd Earl of Argyll, whose descendant in 1604 granted them to Archibald Campbell, notary.[3] The property continued to be held by a family of Campbell lairds until the second half of the 18th century, when Lachlan Campbell of Kildalvan was described as 'mariner in Greenock', and in 1780 he sold it to John Campbell of Glendaruel, retaining the tenancy.[4] The settlement was probably abandoned in the first half of the 19th century, and is shown as ruinous on the OS map of 1869.[5]

224 Maam Steading

NN 122127 June 1985

This remarkable structure, half of an intended circle 71m in diameter, stands on the level valley-bottom of Glen Shira, 1.2km NNE of the Dubh Loch, in a position designed to create the maximum draught for hay-drying. Following the enclosure of the lower part of the glen about 1750 (see No. 216), and the canalisation of the River Shira from Maam to the Dubh Loch some years later,[1] the area was devoted to intensive cattle-rearing and hay-production, and the old



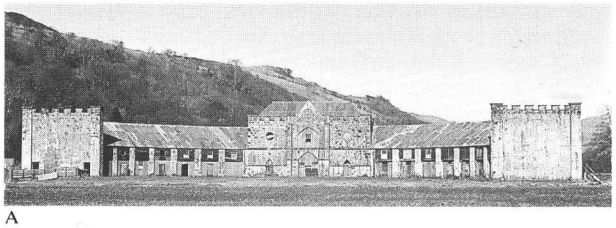
Maam steading (No. 224); view from E

MacKellar township of Maam appears to have been deserted by 1779.[2*] The construction of the Dubh Loch Bridge (No. 263) in 1785-7 opened the glen to visitors, and the steading at Maam was seen by the 5th Duke of Argyll as the show-piece of his agricultural improvements.

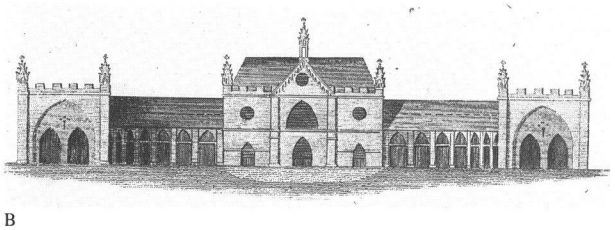
In July 1784 Robert Mylne sent the Duke 'a small plan for farm buildings in Glen Shira', and the development of the scheme during the next two years is recorded in a series of drawings and engravings, two of which bear extensive annotations by Mylne recording conversations with the Duke.[3] The design was transformed from a freestanding rectangular steading encircled by a wall 91m in diameter incorporating low lean-to sheds and four small barns, to one where the circle, although smaller in diameter, was elaborated to the exclusion of the internal buildings. The style of the building was also transformed, and alterations were made to the third scheme to give the effect of 'a Gothick open arcade and towers, the idea taken from Holland House or a convent with cloisters'.[4*] Mylne's final design envisaged a circle of double-width sheds incorporating at the N a drying-barn and at the S a combined bailiff's house and dairy with tea-room, but only the N half of the scheme was completed, although the circular foundation for the S half remained visible until about 1965.[5] The N half was built between 1787 and 1790, with John Tavish as principal mason, and incorporated timber pinnacles and other Gothick ornaments which do not survive.[6] The steading is still in agricultural use, and a Dutch barn and sheep-handling unit occupy the courtyard enclosed by its curved wings. *475D* *475B*

The existing structure comprises an almost complete hollow semicircle, 71m in overall diameter, formed by two wings, each 10.2m in width, abutting a large central barn. The masonry is of local rubble, with polished schist dressings in the barn and the end-facades of the wings. There are extensive remains of the original harling, 'not quite white',[7] and of internal wall-plaster. The roofs were originally slated but are now covered with corrugated metal.

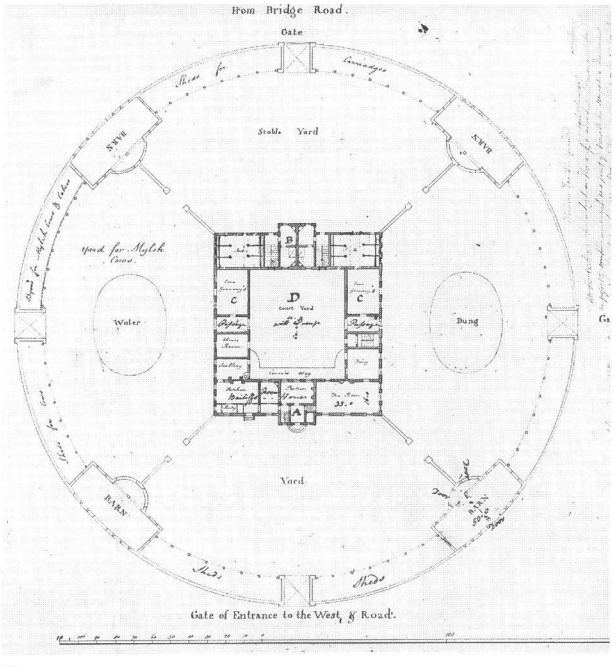
The barn is a two-storeyed rectangle measuring 18.6m by 11.3m over 0.8m walls, incorporating a central bow to the N. Its height to the crenellated parapet is 9.7m, and the modern



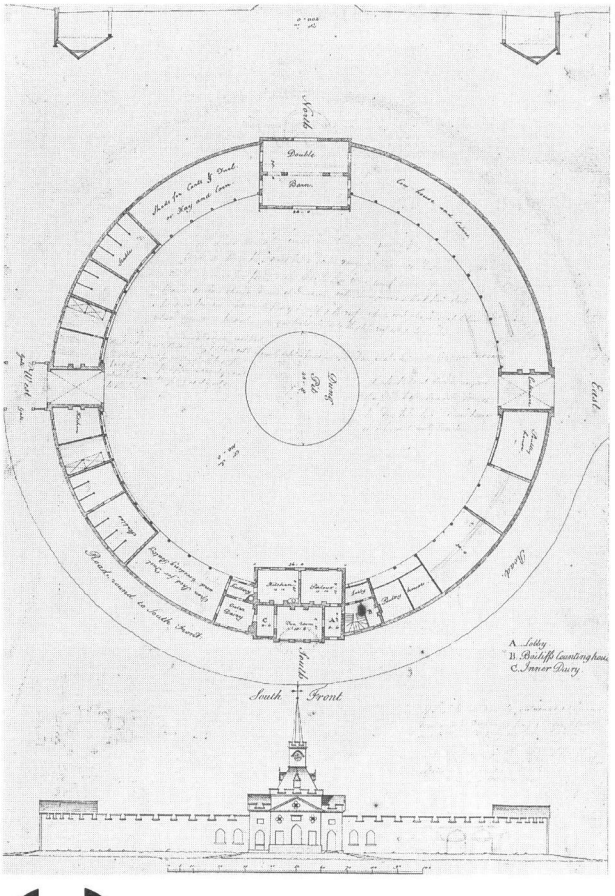
A



B



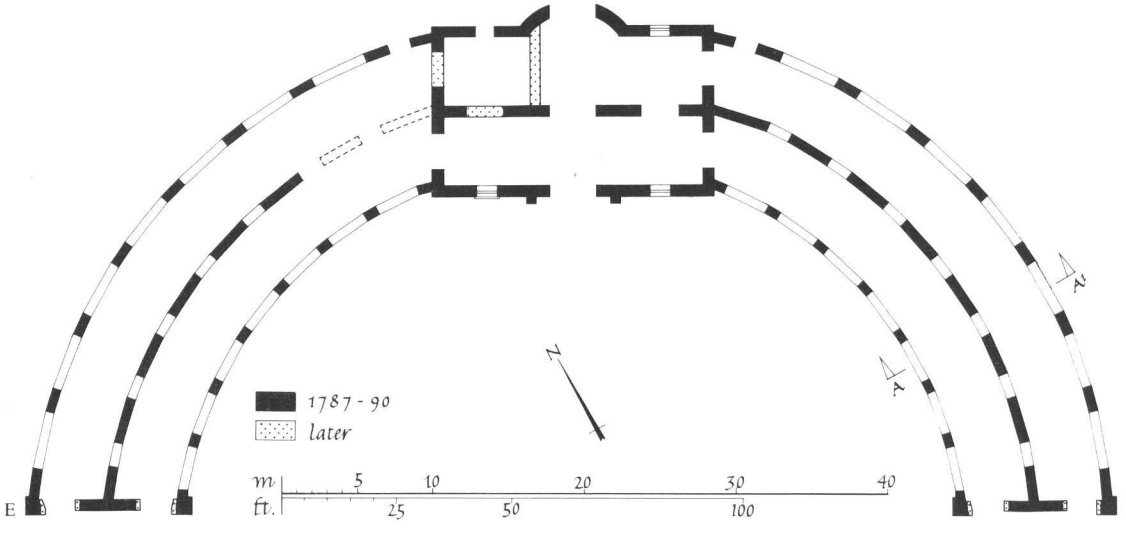
C



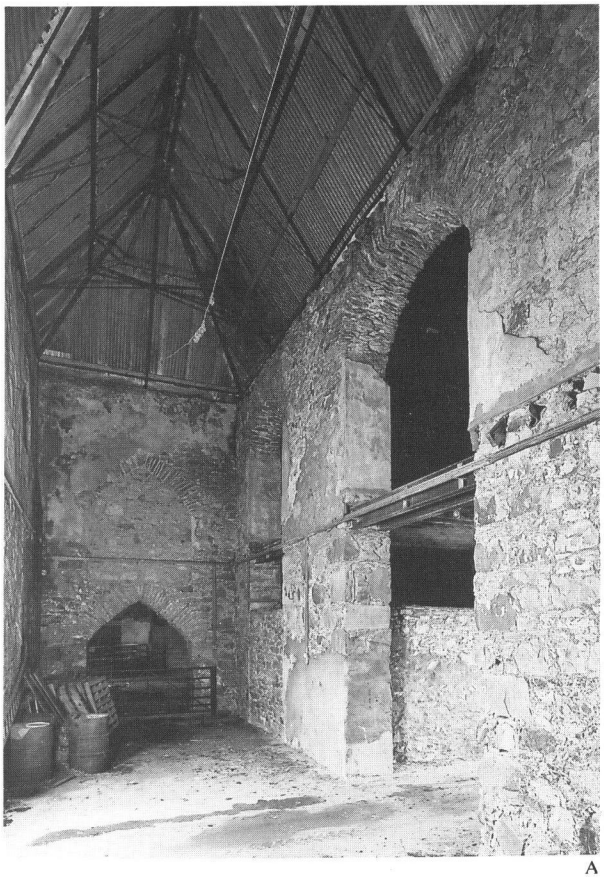
D

Maam steading (No. 224)

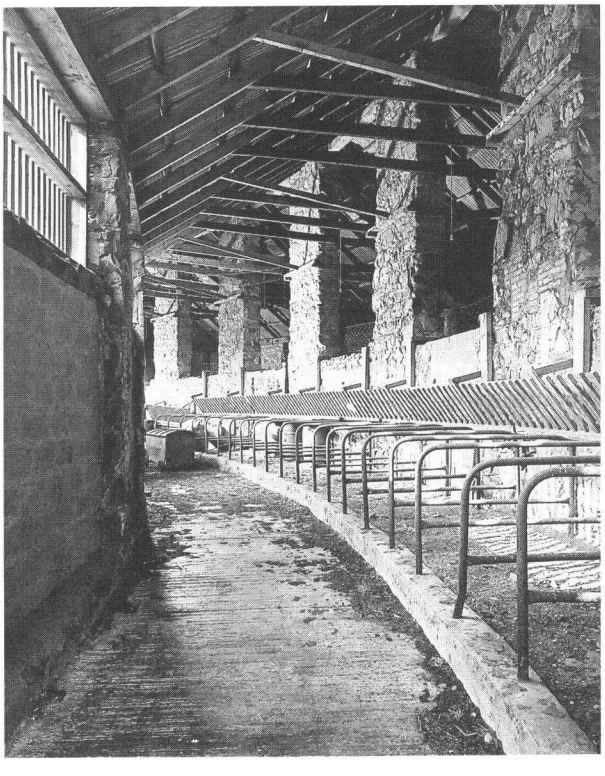
A. view from S, *c.* 1960
B. engraved elevation, 1797
C. second scheme by Mylne
D. third scheme by Mylne
E. plan



E



A

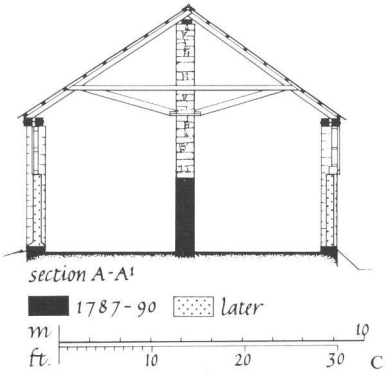


B

roof reproduces the original double-hipped profile. The S façade has at each level a large central arch-pointed opening for loading and draught-control, flanked by two buttresses which rise to the base of a gabled pediment containing a large blocked oculus. In the side-bays there are blocked arch-pointed doorways, and circular openings in the upper storey which is defined by a broad band of ashlar. Narrower horizontal bands are linked to the respective springing-levels of the doorways in the central and side-bays. The angle-piers of the crenellated parapet are capped by moulded schist cornice-blocks, and the intermediate embrasures have projecting slab sills and copings. Early engravings indicate 475B that the angle-piers were to be fitted with timber pinnacles, and the pediment with barge-boards. The N façade is similar in general design but lacks the buttresses, and the crenellated wall-head runs horizontally above the central bow, which is 7m in width and was designed to correspond to a similar feature in the S block of the intended circle. The end-walls are largely concealed by the wings, but have the same crenellated parapet as the other elevations.

The interior of the barn is divided longitudinally by a rubble mid-wall supporting the double roof. It rises to the same height as the internal wall-head of the barn, about 8m, and is pierced by three tall arches. A timber floor at a height of 4.3m has disappeared except above an inserted workroom in the NW angle, but the close-set joist-holes supporting it are visible. The S half of this floor was designed for threshing whereas the N half was 'composed of battens 5 inches (130mm) broad and laid 2 inches (50mm) asunder, for the purpose of admitting a circulation of Air' for drying hay and corn.[8*] Smith's description also mentions a 'third or upper floor' of similar open design, but there is no identifiable structural evidence for this. In the end-walls there are doorways into the side-wings and upper-level arches, subsequently blocked, giving access to the drying-lofts in the wings.[9*] The ground floor of the barn was originally paved with flagstones, and part was used as a potato-store,[10] but it now has a concrete floor.

In their original arrangement the side-wings housed cowsheds in the inner ring and 'open sheds' in the outer one, with drying-lofts above. In each quadrant the inner and outer walls were formed by rectangular masonry piers flanking seven open bays; these piers have rough external plinths, and rise to support wall-plates at a height of about 4.5m. The bays were divided horizontally at a height of 2.8m by beams supporting Gothic arches of timber, probably louvred for ventilation and hinged for loading as in the surviving



C

Maam steading (No. 224)
A. interior of barn
B. interior of E wing
C. section of wing

examples at Elrigbeag (No. 221).[11*] In the E quadrant schist corbels for these timber beams remain *in situ*, although the beams themselves have been renewed, whereas in the W quadrant they have been replaced by cast-iron lintels. The lower parts of the bays are now infilled with breeze-blocks and the upper parts with timber slats or metal sheeting. Both quadrants end at the S in high screen-walls, with clasping buttresses and crenellations similar to those of the barn. The two openings in each wall have been completely renewed, and there is no evidence as to whether the elaborate Gothick
475B treatment shown in Smith's engravings ever existed.[12*]

The internal arrangement is best preserved in the E quadrant, where there is a continuous mid-wall from which piers corresponding to those of the outer walls rise to support the roof-ridge at a height of 7.5m. Each bay of the mid-wall is pierced by a ground-level doorway, but most of these openings are now blocked. The lower sections of the mid-wall carried joists supporting the slatted drying-floor, and blocked sockets for similar joists are visible in the faces of the piers. At a higher level the piers incorporate timber brackets, similar to those at Elrigbeag (No. 221), supporting the collar-beams and struts of the renewed timber roof, but perhaps originally also associated with the system of moveable grain-drying frames described by Smith. In the W quadrant the arrangement has been similar, but part of the mid-wall has been completely removed and the remainder reduced to a uniform height and its doorways blocked.

Maam farmhouse, which stands 80m N of the steading and was built in the first quarter of the 19th century by General Charles Turner,[13*] is a harled rectangular building of two storeys with a projecting centrepiece to the S contained under a short catslide roof. Estate-plans of about 1790 and 1806[14] show a lime-kiln or 'Braco kiln' 130m W of the steading, and from that site the 'road to lyme quarry' can be traced up the steep hillside for about 1km to a quarry close to a late 19th-century sheepfold (NN 117136).

225 Rob Roy's House, Glen Shira

NN 151170 June 1984

The ruins of an 18th-century house and outbuilding are situated on the E bank of the River Shira, 500m above its confluence with the Brannie Burn and 250m NNW of the ruined cottage of Beinn Buidhe which replaced it as the residence of the local shepherd soon after 1857.[1*] In local tradition the site is associated with the period of residence in Glen Shira by Robert Campbell, alias Rob Roy MacGregor, in the first quarter of the 18th century, and a dirk bearing the initials R M^{c}G was found near the ruined building in the 1880s.[2]

The house stands at the W edge of an area of fairly level but damp ground, bounded to the W by the wooded gorge of the River Shira and to N and E by hill-slopes which have recently been afforested. The site is traversed by low outcrops of rock, and some erratic boulders are scattered around, but there is no definite evidence of an enclosure. Some 12m to the NE there are the footings of a small outbuilding, possibly set upon the remains of an older structure.

The drystone rubble-masonry of the house incorporates some massive boulders in the lowest course, but is composed mainly of smaller rounded glacial boulders and rough slabs of the contorted schist that outcrops in the adjacent gorge. It measures 12.5m by 6m over walls about 1m thick and stands to a maximum height of 1.9m at the NW angle, which may have been rebuilt; parts of the W and S walls, however, are much reduced. The NE angle has evidently collapsed and been rounded off during rebuilding, but the other angles are



Rob Roy's House, Glen Shira (No. 225); plan

square internally and externally. The entrance-doorway is towards the N end of the E side-wall, and there appears to be an opposed blocked opening in the W wall. In the E wall there is a blocked window towards the centre, and the gap near the S end may mark the position of a further window. Between these two features there is a well-preserved raised cruck-slot, and other less certain examples suggest a division into four bays.[3*] At the W end of the N gable-wall there is a high-level recess which was probably an aumbry, and a modern sheep-twinning pen has been built in the NW angle.

While this building may be ascribed to the 18th century, it is doubtful whether it is as early as the time of Rob Roy, and 19th-century tradition was indeed divided as to whether he occupied a house or a cave. The house is comparable in size with some of the pre-1750 buildings at Blairowin township (No. 216), and its opposed doorways support an early date, but the state of preservation suggests that it has, at the very least, been extensively renovated in the later stages of occupation.

226 Township, Strone Point

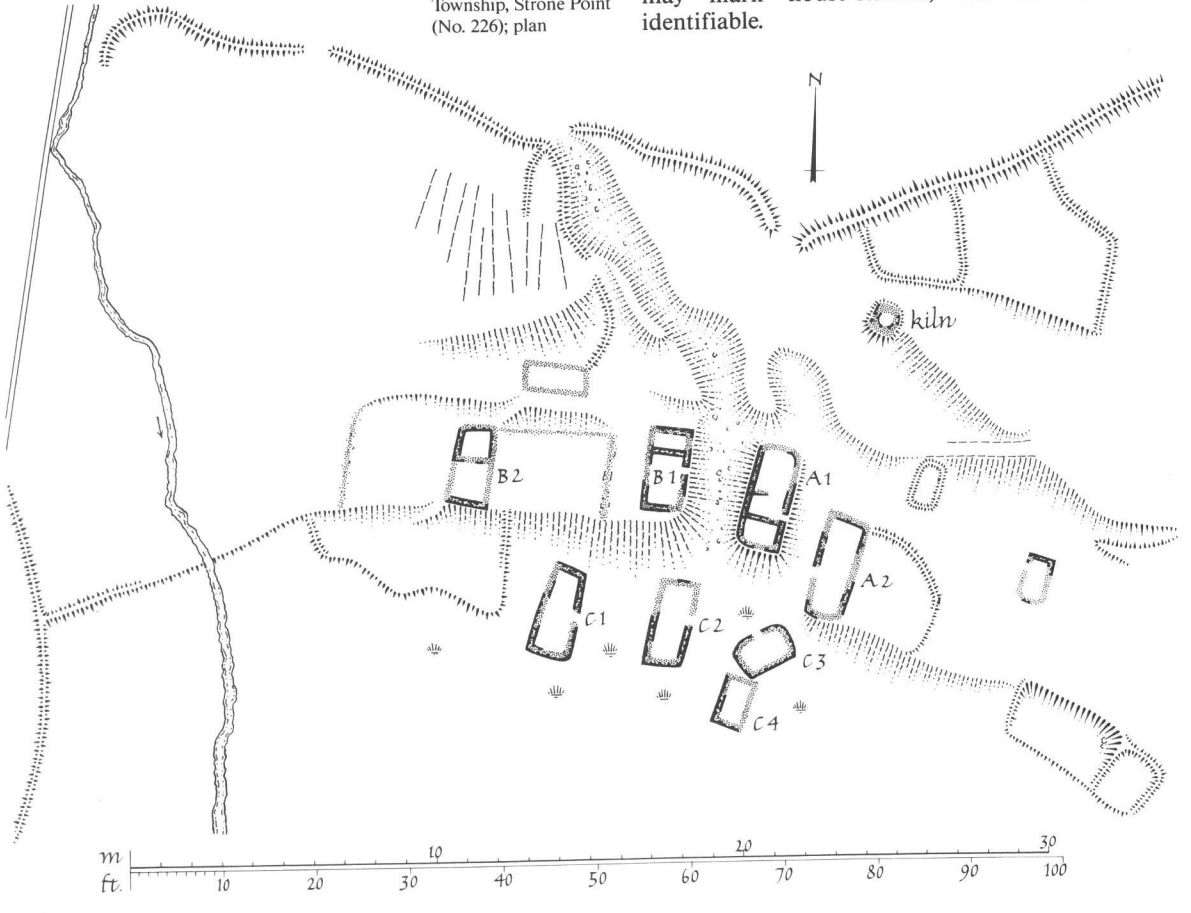
NS 074717 July 1986

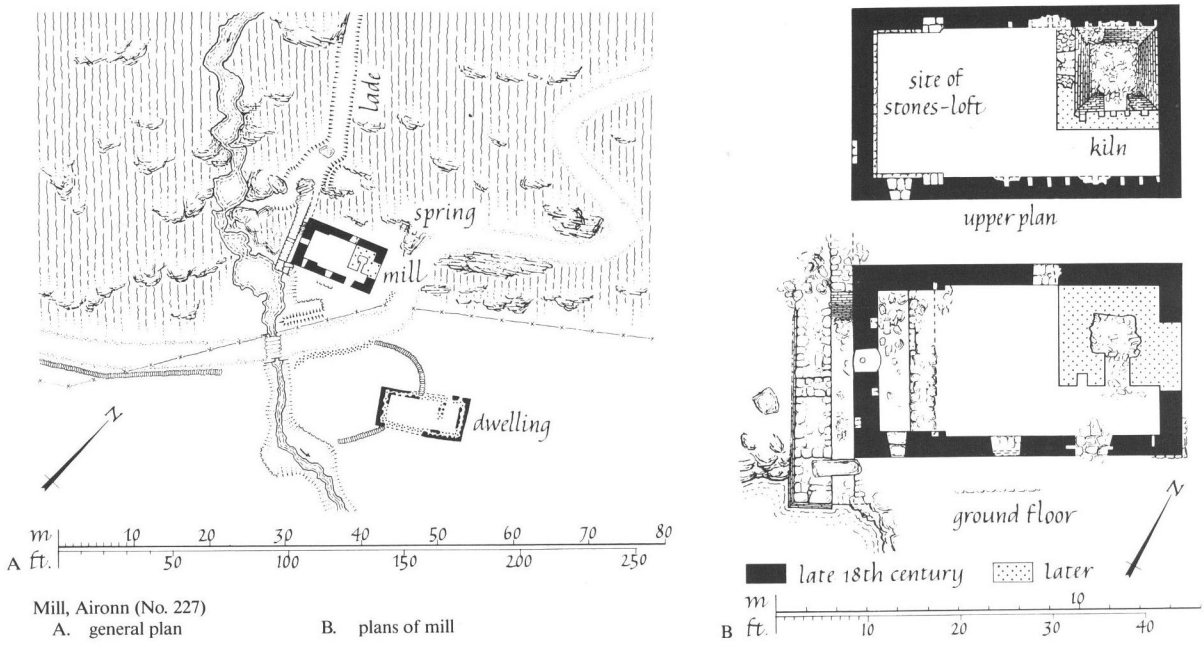
This township is situated at an elevation of 75m OD on the S-facing hillside above the E entrance of the Kyles of Bute, enjoying a wide view over Rothesay Bay to the Firth of Clyde. Although the lands of 'le Stroyne' appear in 1474 to have included a considerable area of the Colintraive peninsula, Roy's Map of about 1750 confirms that the present township was the 'Strone' which until 1700 had belonged to the Lamonts of Coustoun, 2.5km to the N.[1] The hearth-tax assessment of 1693 names three tenants,[2] and the surviving buildings may be divided into three groups. The settlement was probably abandoned towards the end of the 18th century when it became part of the Campbell of Southhall estate.

The settlement is bounded to the N by a massive turf-and-stone dyke running along the hillside, below which there are some traces of rig-cultivation. The site is intersected by a steep-sided gully formed by a seasonal water-course, now affected by modern land-drainage. This gully separates two groups, each of two main buildings (*A1*, *A2*, *B1*, *B2*), while a third group occupies a lower and less well-drained terrace (*C1-4*) to the S. These structures vary from about 11m to 14m in length by 6m in width over drystone walls about 0.8m in thickness and up to 1m in height, displaying both round and square angles. Almost all are aligned with the slope, and the interior of the largest building (*A1*) slopes considerably from N to S, although it stands on a revetted platform. This building and the probable dwelling in the adjacent group (*B1*) contain inserted cross-walls, while a possible barn to the W of the latter (*B2*) has been contracted in length.

Two of the buildings (*A2*, *B2*) were associated with turf-walled enclosures and may have served as barns, while a third enclosure, possibly a stackyard, lies close to the head-dyke near a corn-drying kiln whose bowl is 2m in diameter. Two adjacent rectangular scoops cut into the hillside to the SE may mark house-stances, but no foundations are identifiable.

Township, Strone Point (No. 226); plan





Mill, Aironn (No. 227)
A. general plan B. plans of mill

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS

See also Nos.149, 202, 206.

227 Mill, Aironn

NR 715741 May 1985

The ruin of this corn-mill is situated on the W side of the valley of the Abhainn Mhór, some 300m N of the small 19th-century crofting settlement of Aironn, which stands near a sheltered bay on the NW shore of Loch Caolisport. Although commonly known as 'Stronefield Mill', from the deserted settlement of that name situated 0.8km further up the valley (NR 720748), the mill belonged to the township of Balimore, and a footpath connects it to the remaining buildings of that farm, 0.7km to the W (NR 708740). The hearth-tax schedule of 1693 records 'ane miln' at Balimore, which was part of the Knap estate, and the Military Survey of about 1750 names the site 'Mill of Knap'.[1] The existing building probably dates from the last quarter of the 18th century, when the Knap estate was acquired by the Campbell family of Inverneill. In 1869 it was reported that the mill was 'now disused and going into ruins'.[2]

The water-supply was secured by damming an extensive marshy area drained by a stream, about 25m above the level of the mill, which was shown by the Military Survey as a lake. The turf-and-stone dam, about 100m NW of the mill, incorporates a horizontally-placed slab with an 0.25m central aperture into which a bung could be fixed to control the flow of water into the lade.[3] The lower course of the lade was excavated into the steep hillside behind the mill, but no remains of any artificial revetment are identifiable. It ran close to the natural watercourse and an overflow-channel into this stream was formed 5m NW of the mill.

The building was gabled and two-storeyed, and measures 10.8m from E to W by 6.4m over walls 0.7m in general thickness but increasing to 0.9m at the SW end, which housed the machinery. Its masonry is of lime-mortared rubble, varying in size but with some substantial roughly-squared blocks in the outer faces, and large slab quoins. A few slates from the former roof are still visible.

In the original arrangement there was a wide segmental-arched loading-door in the NE gable. Subsequently this was blocked by the construction in the N angle of a drying-kiln 3.2m square. The only remaining entrance is a ground-floor doorway in the SE wall, 0.95m in width, which leads into a passage formed by the kiln. The ground floor was lit by windows near the centre of both side-walls, and a low-level opening towards the SW end of the SE wall lit the gear-cupboard. An upper window above this one served the stones-floor, but there is no evidence of windows or doors in the loft in the NE end. Surviving joist-sockets in the side-walls show that the level of this half of the upper floor was about 0.7m above that of the stones-floor, and subsequently it was encroached on by the kiln. Indeed it is possible that the area above the entrance-passage was not floored, allowing space for a sack-hoist, since no floor-sockets were built in the SE face of the kiln. Access to the upper floor was presumably by an internal timber stair.

Outside the SW gable-wall a wheel-pit 0.7m in width has been formed by a neatly-built mortared wall, battered on the outer faces and connected to the mill by a slab bridging the tail-race. At its upper end a series of schist slabs has been shaped to the curve of a former water-wheel about 3.8m in diameter. A narrow ledge at this end of the lade may have carried a support for the flume, but no sockets for it are identifiable in the end-wall of the mill. It is probable that the wheel was of high breast-shot construction, with the flume carried at about eaves-level. The wheel-axle entered the mill by an opening 0.75m square, whose sill and lintel are perforated by sockets respectively 0.13m and 0.17m in

diameter. Both of these slabs are probably re-used millstones, but the sockets are aligned and may have carried an axle-bearing. To the SE of this opening there is a socket, on the probable line of the rim of the wheel, which may have held a brake, and at a higher level there is a recess to allow inspection and repair of the inner rim of the wheel.

Inside the building, the stones-floor was supported by a framework of heavy timbers fitted into two vertical chases in the end-wall, and into sockets at two levels in the side-walls. A low cross-wall forms a gear-pit 0.9m in width. A pair of schist stones, each 1.37m in diameter and having a 0.24m central aperture, lies on the floor of the mill, and outside the SE door there is a single lower stone, 1.42m in diameter and having a 0.16m aperture within a shallow recess 0.21m square. A partially-quarried stone of much smaller dimensions, perhaps intended for an earlier mill on this site, has been recorded at Cnoc nan Sionnach, 650m to the NW (No. 232).

The masonry of the kiln is similar to that of the original building. In its SE wall there is a stokehole 0.79m wide opening into the lower chamber, which was lined with bevelled masonry to form an inverted pyramid but is now blocked with loose soil and rubble. The upper floor was spanned by joists utilising the existing sockets in the NW wall of the mill. It was entered by a door in the SW wall, and in the S angle there is what appears to be a chute for the dried grain, having an outlet opposite the entrance-doorway of the mill.

In a Knap estate-rental of 1789, Archibald MacCallum was recorded as paying £9. 1s. 6d. for the 'miln and acre', and earlier reports listed the 'souming', or total livestock and sowing allowed on the land attached to the mill.[4*] The miller's dwelling of this period is probably represented by the footings of a rectangular building situated 8m E of the track that passes the mill, at the edge of an area of level ground extending to the Abhainn Mhór. It measured 12m from NE to SW by about 5.5m, and a cross-wall appears to have formed a small compartment in the NE end, with its own entrance-doorway, but few details of the layout are identifiable. Curving drystone walls abutting the side-walls of the dwelling form a small enclosure between it and the adjacent stream. A stone-lined spring has been cut into the rocky slope only 3m from the N angle of the mill, and its overflow is channelled into a drain beside the track.

228 Charcoal-burning Stances, Ardentraive

NS 103788 November 1988

Situated on the hillside overlooking the Kyles of Bute to the N of Ardentraive there are at least thirty circular platforms ranging from about 6m to 9m in diameter. One platform was excavated in advance of road-building by Miss J Kendrick in 1979 and a second was examined in 1988 in the course of the programme of research undertaken by Miss E B Rennie.

The first was found to be about 7m in diameter with large stones forming a downslope revetment; several post-holes were also discovered, but the character of the structure they represented was indeterminate. No artefacts were recovered. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained, the earlier providing 'a terminus post quem for the construction of the platform', ad 305 ± 65 (GU-1590), and the later suggesting the date 'of the overlying layer on which the platform was built', ad 835 ± 60 (GU-1589).[1]

The second excavation revealed a platform measuring some 10m by 8.5m with an arc of well-preserved stone revetment on the downslope side. There was clear evidence of charcoal-burning, but this overlay features including a hearth and sockets for upright timbers which appear to be earlier. There were no small finds but a radiocarbon date was obtained.[2]

229 Old Lime-kiln and Quarries, Carloonan

NN 088107 May 1987

A ruined lime-kiln is situated immediately N of Carloonan farmhouse, about 120m from the E bank of the River Aray, and an old quarry extends SW from the kiln for 70m towards Carloonan Mill (No. 230), while a smaller quarry is visible at the river-bank S of the mill. In the 1780s the quarries attracted the attention of the geologists St Fond and Raspe, because of the juxtaposition of granite with limestone, which in places was metamorphosed into marble.[1] The granite was quarried for numerous Argyll estate buildings, including the adjacent dovecot (No. 189) in 1747; Carloonan Bridge (No. 260), which used stone from the 'milln quarry'; and the Garron Lodge and screen in 1778 (No. 195).[2] A small lime-kiln was built by William Douglas about 1748, and probably enlarged in the second half of the 18th century when the lime was extensively used for buildings, although its whiteness was not considered sufficient for harling.[3] The supply of material was augmented by the quarry at Tom-breac Dairy (No. 198), but the kiln and quarries were disused by 1870.[4]

The kiln is built against a slope which has been revetted with rubble, and measures 6.9m from NE to SW by 4.8m; it is of mortared rubble, with much refacing. There have been three draw-arches, each about 2.4m wide and 3m high, but those at the sides have been blocked, one by an inserted shed and the other by rubble. The splayed SE opening, 2.45m deep, is spanned by two intermediate arches and has a drawhole 0.5m wide and 0.6m high, with a lintel of tooled chlorite-schist. The kiln stands to a height of about 4m, but the top is ruinous and overgrown and the loading-arrangements are not visible.

In the quarry NW of the kiln there is an exposure of granite or granitic gneiss about 20m wide and up to 5m high, and immediately SW of this there is a weathered exposure of shaly Dalradian limestone about 2m wide and 3m high. At the W end of the quarry there is a large outcrop of granite or granodiorite, with a worked face up to 10m high. The quarry at the river-bank is very overgrown, but in the N face, 30m SE of the mill, there is an outcrop of black-banded metamorphosed limestone or marble, apparently similar to that which St Fond saw exposed below the granite in the main quarry.[5*]

230 Carloonan Mill

NN 087106 June 1985

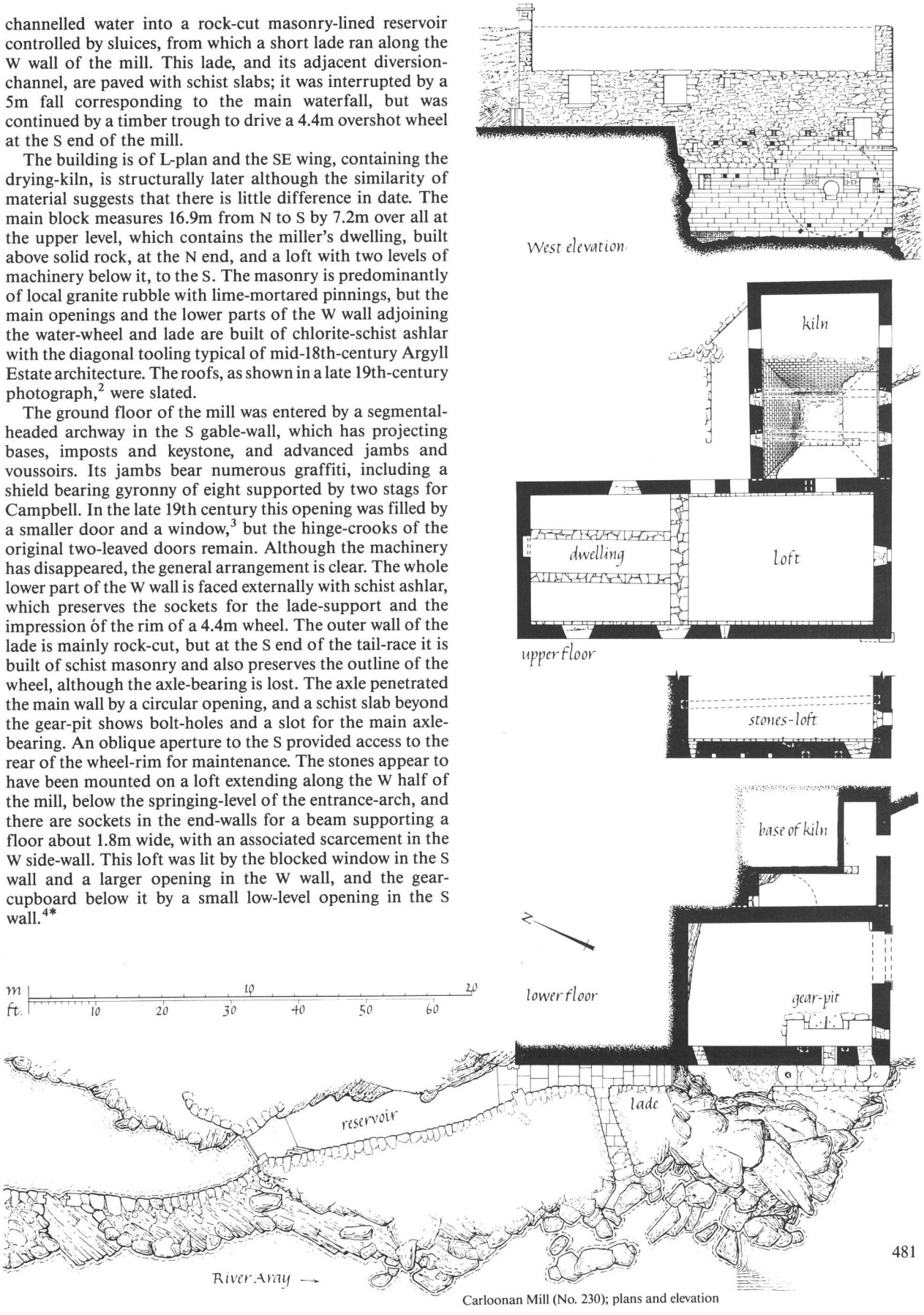
This ruined watermill is situated on the right or E bank of the River Aray, beside a substantial waterfall and immediately opposite the fishing pavilion (No. 190). The site has been occupied by a mill since the 16th century (*infra*) and the existing building incorporates mid-18th-century masonry. The site of a small township immediately adjacent to the E, shown on 18th-century estate-maps,[1] is now occupied by a late 19th-century house and outbuildings, whose access-drive encroaches on the mill. 401

Some 20m N of the mill there are the remains of a stone-built dam which spanned the river above the falls and

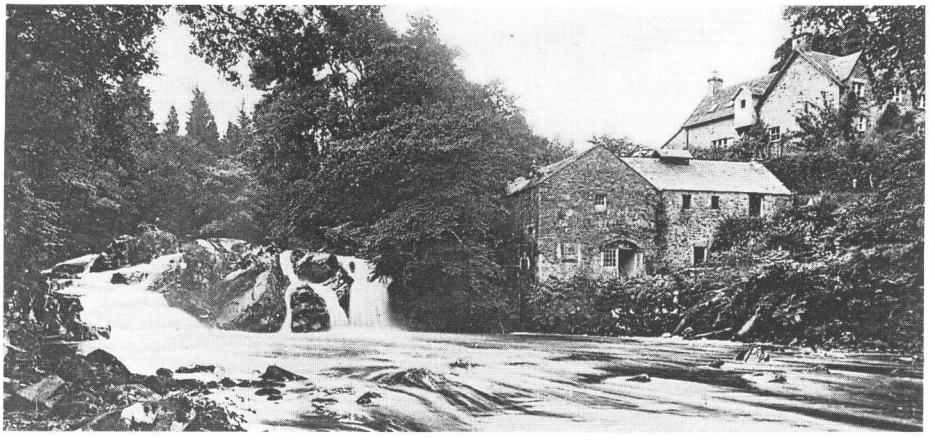
channelled water into a rock-cut masonry-lined reservoir controlled by sluices, from which a short lade ran along the W wall of the mill. This lade, and its adjacent diversion-channel, are paved with schist slabs; it was interrupted by a 5m fall corresponding to the main waterfall, but was continued by a timber trough to drive a 4.4m overshot wheel at the S end of the mill.

The building is of L-plan and the SE wing, containing the drying-kiln, is structurally later although the similarity of material suggests that there is little difference in date. The main block measures 16.9m from N to S by 7.2m over all at the upper level, which contains the miller's dwelling, built above solid rock, at the N end, and a loft with two levels of machinery below it, to the S. The masonry is predominantly of local granite rubble with lime-mortared pinnings, but the main openings and the lower parts of the W wall adjoining the water-wheel and lade are built of chlorite-schist ashlar with the diagonal tooling typical of mid-18th-century Argyll Estate architecture. The roofs, as shown in a late 19th-century
482 photograph,[2] were slated.

The ground floor of the mill was entered by a segmental-headed archway in the S gable-wall, which has projecting bases, imposts and keystone, and advanced jambs and voussoirs. Its jambs bear numerous graffiti, including a shield bearing gyronny of eight supported by two stags for Campbell. In the late 19th century this opening was filled by a smaller door and a window,[3] but the hinge-crooks of the original two-leaved doors remain. Although the machinery has disappeared, the general arrangement is clear. The whole lower part of the W wall is faced externally with schist ashlar, which preserves the sockets for the lade-support and the impression of the rim of a 4.4m wheel. The outer wall of the lade is mainly rock-cut, but at the S end of the tail-race it is built of schist masonry and also preserves the outline of the wheel, although the axle-bearing is lost. The axle penetrated the main wall by a circular opening, and a schist slab beyond the gear-pit shows bolt-holes and a slot for the main axle-bearing. An oblique aperture to the S provided access to the rear of the wheel-rim for maintenance. The stones appear to have been mounted on a loft extending along the W half of the mill, below the springing-level of the entrance-arch, and there are sockets in the end-walls for a beam supporting a floor about 1.8m wide, with an associated scarcement in the W side-wall. This loft was lit by the blocked window in the S wall and a larger opening in the W wall, and the gear-cupboard below it by a small low-level opening in the S wall.[4*]



Carloonan Mill (No. 230); plans and elevation



Carloonan Mill (No. 230)
view from S, *c.* 1880

The S half of the upper floor, lit by a window in the S gable, was entered by a doorway in the NE re-entrant, while an adjacent doorway gave access, presumably by a partitioned lobby, to the probable miller's dwelling to the N. The timber floor of the dwelling was supported on axial sleeper-walls above bedrock, it was lit by two windows in the W wall above the lade and another in the E wall, and there was a fireplace in the N gable. The entrance-doorways were reached through the upper floor of the kiln (*infra*), and by an adjacent flight of stone steps from the higher ground to the E.

The SE wing measures at the upper level 8.8m from E to W by 6.5m, but its E end is occupied by a through-passage and working-area resting directly on the bedrock against which the kiln was built. At the lower level, entered by a door in the S wall, the sloping masonry of the S and W sides of the kiln was carried on brick-built half-arches, now collapsed. The drying-floor above was carried on two transverse beams whose sockets remain, and pierced ceramic kiln-plates as well as the later cast-iron type were identified in the debris of the kiln. This level had two opposed windows in each side-wall, and a roof ventilator, and an internal doorway gave access to the upper floor of the mill itself.

Built into the paving of the tail-race there is a millstone 1.44m in diameter by 0.13m in thickness, and having a 0.17m central aperture. Another stone of granite, 1.48m in diameter and with a 0.21m aperture, lies at the front door of the nearby house.

The mill and mill-lands of Carloonan, extending to one merkland, were granted along with other properties of the 6th Earl of Argyll to Archibald MacVicar by a feu-charter of
401 1577.[5] An estate-map of 1731 appears to show the mill in its present position, but on an E-W axis.[6] A new mill was built by William Douglas in 1748-9 and fitted with machinery designed by Robert Mackell, including lint-, malt- and saw-mills as well as the corn-mill, but drawings of this building cannot be reconciled with the existing one, and it was probably on a different site.[7*] The extension of the Inveraray policies in the 1750s led to a proposal in 1759 to replace Carloonan Mill by another mill further N in Glen Aray,[8] but nothing came of this scheme. The mill was 'much shattered' by the spate that destroyed the original Aray Bridge (No. 255) in 1772,[9] and it is possible that the 1748 building was then replaced by the existing one on the site of the original mill, or that extensive repairs were made to a damaged structure. The miller's dwelling, with its wide windows and gable chimneys, may have been rebuilt at this period or in the early 19th century, and the mill remained in use until the last quarter of that century.

231 Clyde Powder Works, Clachaig

NS 1181, 1281 May 1989

The extensive remains of the 'Clyde Powder Mills' are situated on the S side of the B836 road at the lower (E) end of Glen Lean, where the Little Eachaig River forms a narrow gorge 3km W of the head of the Holy Loch. The works were established shortly before 1838, when an explosion was reported, the proprietor being Robert Sheriff who subsequently established the Lochfyne Powder Works (No. 244) and sold those at Clachaig to Curtis and Harvey, the Faversham (Kent) manufacturers. The original work-force of about thirty was greatly expanded during the Crimean War, and in 1855 it was reported that 'a great many new first-class powder mills, driven by water power, have been erected. . .. A neat school-house, used on Sundays as a preaching station, has been built, while several cottages for the workmen have also been thrown up'. The works were closed down in 1876, when Curtis and Harvey acquired the Kames works (No. 242), but re-opened to manufacture sporting powder from 1891 to 1903, when the machinery was removed and the roofs were dismantled.[1]

The site, which was surrounded by a high stone wall, extended for about 500m along the N bank of the river, and water-power was provided through upper and lower lades supplied from a rubble-built dam spanning the river immediately to the W (NS 119814). Remains of about twenty rubble-built structures survive, many of them in bank-side positions in the E part of the site. An early photograph[2] shows that some of those adjoining the road at the upper edge of the site were of two storeys and that many had hipped and slated roofs, although those housing more volatile processes are said to have had light peat-covered roofs. The buildings included mixing-, granulating-, pressing-, glazing-, dusting- and heading-houses, as well as offices, stables, refineries and a laboratory, but the site is heavily wooded and few of these can be identified. Comparison of maps surveyed in 1869 and 1900[3] shows that few new buildings were added in that period, although some may have been rebuilt. Two brick chimneys, probably for boilers employed in the drying

process, are visible in the early photograph, and surviving circular footings may represent a horse-engine house.

Five incorporating-mills are identifiable, each having a central waterwheel-pit, served by an open or underground lade, between open-fronted chambers which once contained pan-mills with edge-running millstones. Four are of the normal two-chambered type but the other has two pairs of chambers. These mills have all been enlarged from a lean-to form by extensions which increased the depth of the chambers and raised them to level coped wall-heads. One example had two chambers about 4.5m square and sloping from 5m to 2.6m in height at the front, but each was lengthened by 3.5m and raised to a uniform 5m. All five mills have cast-iron wall-boxes to house large timber cross-beams, which have not survived. A series of rubble-built magazines, extending for 900m from E to W and linked by a horse-drawn tramway, were constructed along the boundary-wall S of the river, after 1869 and probably after the works re-opened in 1891. A typical example, built into the slope and measuring 7m by 4m over 0.5m walls, has windows in the end-walls and is enclosed by rubble-faced baffle-walls 2.5m thick.

Workers' accommodation was provided in detached or terraced houses along the S side of the public road W of the works, and the single-storeyed five-bay manager's house, with a gabled porch bearing the datestone '1863', stands N of the road, adjoining a quarry which supplied the rubble used on the site. A cooperage was maintained until 1871 at Sandbank, where raw materials were imported and the finished product was shipped.

232 Millstone-quarry, Cnoc nan Sionnach, Balimore
NR 711746 May 1985

A detached slab of epidiorite lies at the top of a low N-facing rock-face about 30m NE of the summit of Cnoc nan Sionnach (110m OD) and 0.7km NNE of Balimore.[1] It is roughly triangular, measuring about 1.4m by 1.1m, and has a general thickness of 0.4m, although at one edge this is reduced to 0.13m. On the flat upper surface a circular groove 40mm wide and up to 40mm deep has been marked out for a millstone 0.81m in diameter, the centre being marked by a small compass-hole. One segment of the circle has not been cut, and there is some surface-flaking in that area, but there is no obvious reason for the abandonment of the stone.

This stone was presumably intended for the mill at Aironn (No. 227), some 650m to the SE. Since it is much smaller than the existing mid-19th-century stones at the mill, it is probably of a considerably earlier date.

233 Old Copper Mine, Creag Madaidh Mór
NM 819002 May 1988

This mine is situated in a forest plantation on the NW slope of Creag Madaidh Mór, an elongated rocky ridge S of the forest track from Kilmartin to Old Poltalloch (No. 175). The visible remains comprise two adits, a spoil-heap and a drystone building. The mine was 'wrought upon for some years' in the 18th century, when it belonged to the Campbells of Kilmartin, but was abandoned 'some time' before 1793.[1] There is no evidence of later workings, although the mine was examined by a Cornish engineer in the 1830s,[2] and it was noted in 1865 that it 'has not been wrought for the last 80 or 100 years back'.[3]

The lower adit, near the foot of the slope, has a rubble entrance-arch and the first 8m is rubble-vaulted, beyond which it is rock-cut; the floor is level and the passage curves slightly, the total length being 42m. It is about 2m in height and 1.2m in maximum width, which is about 1m above ground level. The upper adit, about 20m higher up the hillside, is entirely rock-cut and up to 2.6m in height. About 10m from the mouth it is interrupted by a shaft about 4m by 2m and 7m in depth, beyond which the adit continues for some distance, with two short side-passages.[4]

Both adits lie within a sloping channel whose sides appear to be formed of grass-covered spoil, and to the NW of the lower adit there is a flat-topped spoil-heap measuring about 15m by 10m by about 2m to 3m in height. About 20m further to the NW there is a drystone building, 5.6m by 4.4m within 0.8m walls up to 1.5m in height. There is a door at the centre of the NE side-wall, but no other features are identifiable. This building was probably a storehouse or smithy.

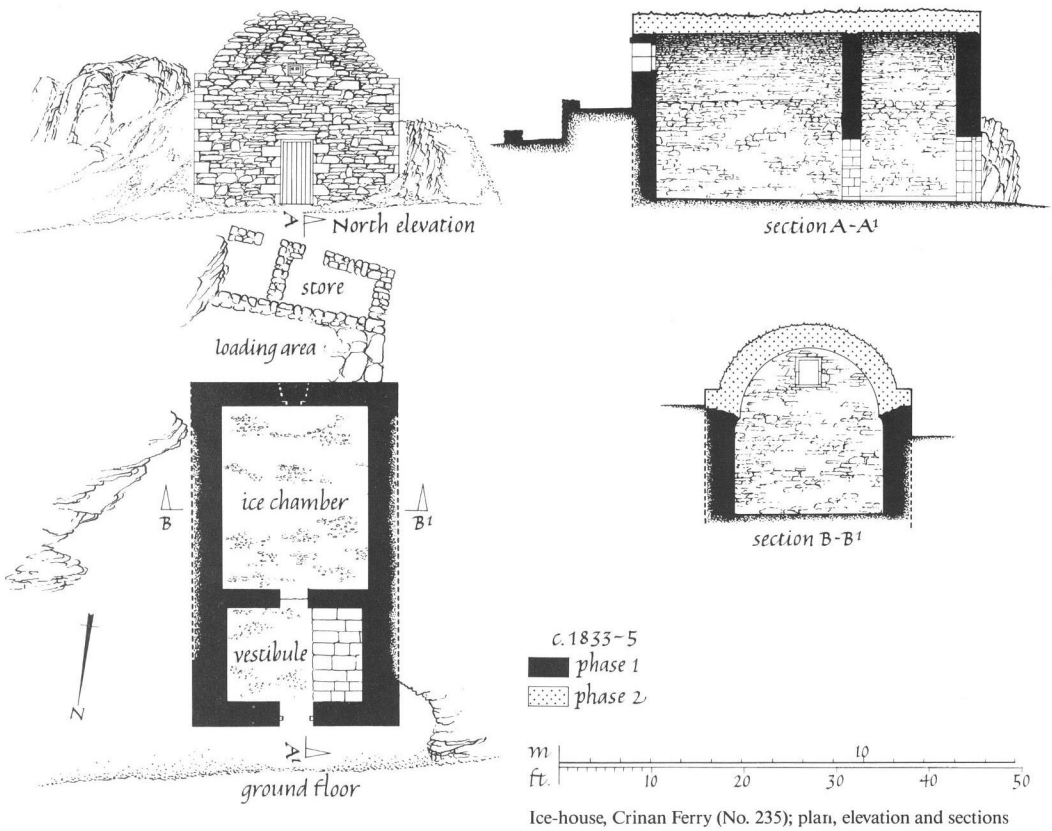
234 Old Quarry, Creggans
NN 067031 April 1988

This chlorite-schist quarry is situated in a forest plantation at an elevation of 55m OD, 400m W of Creggans House on the W shore of Loch Fyne, and 6km SSW of Inveraray. An existing quarry was re-opened and new areas explored in 1746, to provide ashlar for Inveraray Castle, and it remained the main source of supply until the opening of the quarry at St Catherines (No. 248) in 1748. On William Adam's advice, a road was built to the shore and a dwelling erected for the workmen as well as a stable for three pairs of carthorses, while a 'smith's house' also existed in 1750.[1]

An estate-map of 1771[2] shows two quarry-pits, with a 'house' between them, and marks the 'road from the Quarry to the Shore', which appears to correspond to the existing forest road. The lower or NE quarry, now heavily overgrown, appears to be dug into the centre of a former hillock, and measures about 50m by 20m. Few working faces are exposed, but on the NW there is a face up to 2m high and 20m long, with traces of a bench below. Further working appears to have taken place in a hollow opening into the upper (W) end of this quarry, but the only exposed face is on a low central ridge. At the W end of the main quarry there is a stone-revetted platform, at least 11m long by 6m wide and 1.2m high at the front, which may have been a working-area for dressing stone.

The second quarry of the 1771 map, located about 60m to the SW, is an oval hollow about 25m long by 15m, likewise much overgrown. The only identifiable worked outcrops are at the upper (SW) end, but there were probably further workings at the NE end, where the quarry opened towards the track. This may have been the quarry that existed before 1746, since Adam recommended that the new areas to be explored should be nearer the shore.[3]

The 'house' of the 1771 map is situated about 15m W of the platform described above, and 20m from the S bank of a stream. It measures 12m from E to W by 6.5m over 0.7m walls, now very ruinous, which appear to be of drystone rubble. There is a central S doorway and a fireplace in the E gable, with traces of another in the W gable. An annexe about 5m square is built against the E gable-wall, and there are remains of another small building against an outcrop 10m to the W. This was presumably the 'hutt for accommodating the men' erected in 1746. Another dwelling, where the forest



Ice-house, Crinan Ferry (No. 235); plan, elevation and sections

road crosses the stream E of the lower quarry, was occupied during the 19th century and demolished about 1950.[4] The improved road to the shore descends steadily to the NE for 550m, to a bay where there is a boulder breakwater, and where a paved slipway has been identified.[5]

235 Ice-house, Crinan Ferry

NR 796937 October 1985

This 19th-century ice-house stands some 50m NE of Crinan House (No. 159), at the neck of the promontory that divides Loch Crinan from the tidal estuary of the River Add. The fishings of the Add and the salmon fishings of Crinan both belonged to the Campbells of Duntrune in the 17th and 18th centuries, and 'a very valuable salmon fishing at Crinan', then the property of the Malcolms of Poltalloch, was recorded in 1844.[1] The existing building is of the commercial type more commonly found on the E coast of Scotland, designed to store ice in which the salmon could be packed for transport to market.[2] It bears the date 1833, and in that year the Poltalloch estate paid William Frazer £90 for the masonry contract and extra work, while the architect J G Davis received 4 guineas for inspecting the building. A further £3 was paid 'for new roofing Crinan ice-house' in 1836, and this may be associated with surviving structural evidence of alterations.[3*]

The building is rectangular, measuring 11.4m from N to S by 6.7m over walls varying from 0.8m to 1.1m in thickness, and it cuts transversely through a rocky ridge which helped to insulate the ice-chamber and provided a high-level loading-area outside its S wall. It is solidly constructed of mortared schist-rubble, with large roughly-squared rubble quoins and door-dressings. The entrance-doorway, in the N end-wall, has a lintel of red sandstone, possibly in re-use, and 2m above it there is a worn sandstone panel bearing a leaf-spray and the date 1833 within a moulded frame. The gables reflect the curve of the barrel-vaulted roof, but the outline of what appears to be a former pitched gable associated with a lower wall-head is visible in the N wall. This feature, together with the internal profile of the vault (*infra*), may be associated with the 'new roofing' of 1836, or with later alterations, and the outer chamber may originally have been unvaulted.[4] There is, however, no clear evidence that the wall-head has been heightened, and the gable may have supported a temporary roof before the construction of the vault, whose outer surface is covered by an insulating-layer of turf. In the exposed upper part of the S gable there is a loading-hatch with an inward-splayed sandstone surround.

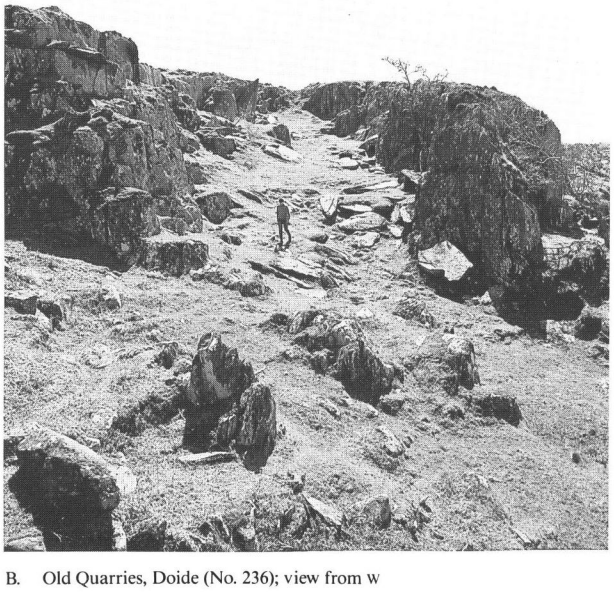
The timber N door, which bears several incised graffiti of sailing-ships, gives access to an outer chamber or vestibule measuring 4.4m by 3.1m and probably used for washing and packing the fish.[5] The W half of this chamber is paved with schist slabs sloping down to the centre, where there was probably a drain to remove melt-water from the ice-chamber. The doorway in the dividing-wall retains the impressions of frames for inner and outer doors. The ice-chamber measures 6.1m by 4.8m and is 5.5m in height from its cobbled floor to the apex of the semicircular barrel-vault. Both side-walls curve inwards below the springing of the vault, which has



A. Ice-house, Crinan Ferry (No. 235); view from N

probaby been heightened from a lower original vault, although it is possible that this was a form of corbelling allowing a greater area for storage.[6*]

The loading-area outside the S gable is revetted with drystone masonry to the S and W, and the footings of a small two-celled storehouse built against the S revetment-wall are visible.



B. Old Quarries, Doide (No. 236); view from W

236 Old Quarries, Doide
NR 704768 May 1986

Extensive quarrying has taken place on the W or seaward face of a low (40m OD) elongated ridge situated midway between Castle Sween (No. 119) and Kilmory Knap (No. 76) on the E shore of Loch Sween. The rock is a greenish calc-chlorite-albite-schist which in the W cliff, up to 15m in height, is vertically jointed and has split naturally into large slabs up to 7m square, many of which have fallen or been prised from the rock-face. These are especially numerous in two gullies immediately W and SW of the fort of Dùn na Doide,[1] where there are considerable remains of quarry-waste, and there is another exposure to the S in an area traversed by a quartz-dolerite dyke at NR 703766. At the mouth of a stream 60m SW of this exposure a boat-inlet with a simple breakwater has been cleared on the rocky foreshore, and a small square hut built against a rock-face on the S bank of the stream incorporates a slab penetrated by a 30mm percussion-drill hole.



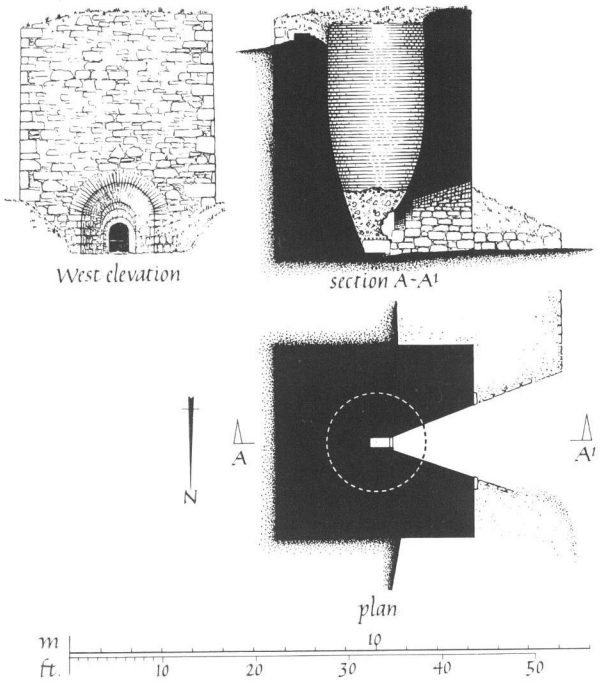
C. Old Quarries, Doide (No. 236); view from NE

These last features indicate the continuing use of the quarries for local purposes into the 19th century, but chlorite-schist of this type was also used for dressed masonry in the late-medieval period at Castle Sween (No. 119). Petrological examination has shown that the material from the Doide quarries is identical with that favoured for crosses and graveslabs by the carvers of the late-medieval Iona and Oronsay schools, and also used in the 8th century for St John's Cross, Iona.[2] Although other outcrops of chlorite-schist occur in the Loch Sween area, the unusually convenient situation of the Doide quarries for sea-transport indicates that they were probably a principal source of material for these carvings.

237 Lime-kiln, Dùn na Cuaiche, Inveraray
NN 095099 March 1985

This kiln, situated on the wooded SW slope of Dùn na Cuaiche, was built at the beginning of the 19th century to burn marble from the Tom Breac quarry (No. 253), 1.3km to the N. A bridge on the road 'between the new limekiln and the marble quarry' was built by the mason John Tavish in 1803, and two years later he was paid almost £44 for building a 'coal-house' at the kiln.[1] The latter remained in use until the early years of the 20th century, and latterly it was linked to the quarry by a railway.[2]

The kiln, which is set into a steep bank revetted with



Lime-kiln, Dùn na Cuaiche, Inveraray (No. 237)

drystone masonry, measures 6.4m square by about 8.5m in height. It is built of massive rubble, mainly local granite, with a lining of brick 3.2m in maximum diameter. There is a single vent in the W wall, a splayed recess arched with schist slabs which allowed almost 2m headroom at the inner end. The drawhole-arch is of two rings, the outer of brick and the inner of stone, and a metal base-plate remains *in situ* inside the arch with a brander or grating 0.4m above it. A splayed opening in the E wall-head gave access to the kiln-mouth from a level working-area and the adjacent track.[3]

Built against the S end of the same bank as the kiln, and incorporating in its W wall part of the earlier revetment-wall, which was heightened at the same period, there is a storage-building divided into two compartments, probably the coal-house built by Tavish in 1805. The door into the small W division is set in a blind arched recess 3.3m high, and this S façade incorporates two other similar recesses spaced symmetrically. The walls of this compartment contain sockets for an upper floor, but there is no visible means of access at that level. The larger (E) division had a doorway in the E end-wall and a high-level loading-door in the N wall-head. The walls of this structure finish at a uniform height, and there is no evidence for the form of the original roof.

To the W of the coal-house, and 10m SW of the kiln, there is a freestanding rectangular building 11m from N to S by 6.4m over 0.65m granite walls. It has a doorway 1.2m wide in the N gable-wall, and in the S wall a 2.6m segmental-arched cart-door with hinge-crooks for a two-leaf gate. This was presumably a store for the processed lime.

238 Charcoal-burning Stances, Dunloskin Wood
NS 167786-162793 April 1987

The steep hillside to the W and S of Ardnadam chapel (No. 5) carries an open growth of hazel, birch and oak, within which there are about thirty-eight circular platforms in the area bisected by the Eas a' Chaibeil burn. Most have been created by cutting back into the hillside and by banking the excavated spoil behind a stone-revetted outer lip. The platforms to the N of the burn are generally smaller (some 7.3m in diameter) and have more substantially-built revetments than those to the SE, which are about 9m in diameter.

Three platforms have been excavated. One, which revealed evidence of prehistoric occupation as well as iron-working of medieval date, has been mentioned in volume 6 of this *Inventory*. The other two contained features which are not altogether explicable in terms of charcoal-burning – possible sockets for upright timbers for example – but, apart from a piece of worked quartz, there were no artefacts.[1]

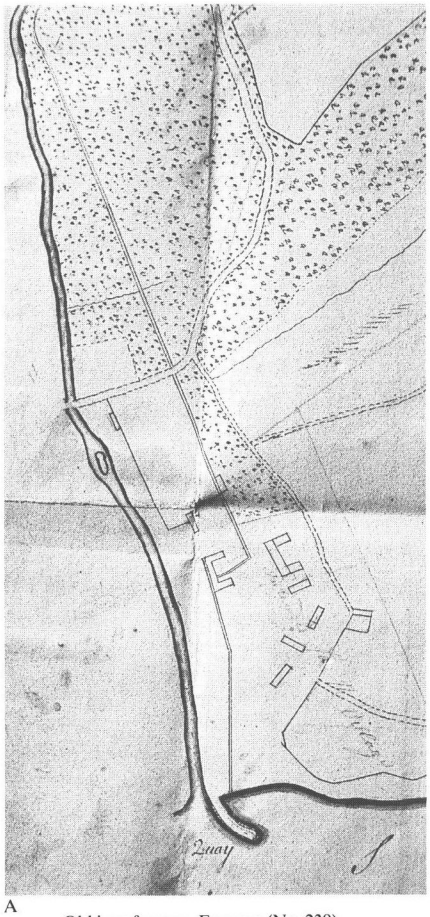
Several slag-heaps have been discovered on the hillside, including one indicated on the plan of the chapel, and a bloomery, perhaps of medieval date, is discussed under No.5. Although dating evidence is at best uncertain, the platforms, slag-heaps and bloomery seem to indicate industrial activity beginning in the medieval period.

239 Old Iron Furnace, Furnace
NN 025000 April 1988

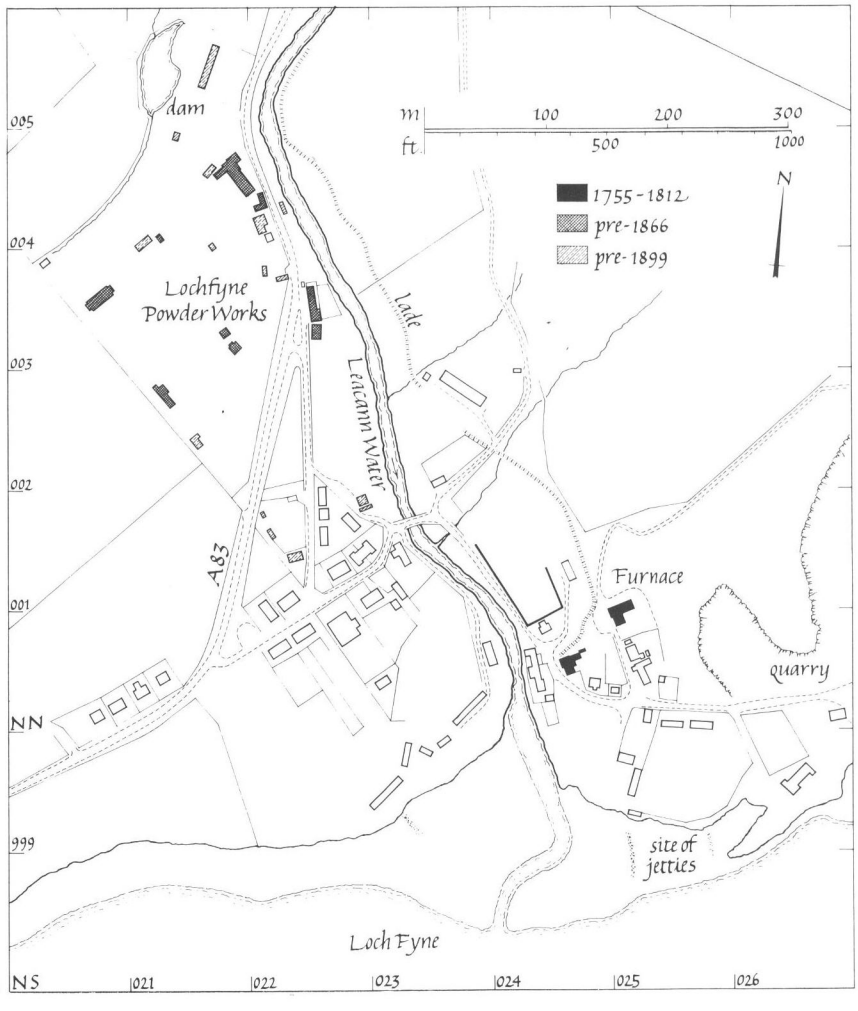
The uniquely well-preserved stack of this charcoal-burning blast-furnace stands at the NE side of the road from Furnace village (formerly Inverleckan) to Furnace granite-quarry and Pennymore, on the E bank of the Leacann Water and about 100m from the NW shore of Loch Fyne. It was built in 1755 on land leased from the Argyll estate by the Duddon Company, whose own furnace of 1736 is the best-preserved in Cumbria, and it ceased operations in 1812, remaining almost untouched since that time. Some minor repairs and repointing were carried out in 1978.

The storage-sheds for imported iron-ore and locally-produced charcoal stood on a higher terrace about 40m to the E, but except for one much-altered shed only fragmentary remains survive. Estate-maps of about 1789 by George Langlands[1] show four other buildings extending S from this terrace towards the shore, but the maps are inaccurate in detail and the buildings cannot with certainty be identified with any of those existing on the site. There were slight remains in the 19th century of a boulder-built jetty at the mouth of the river, where Langlands indicated a 'quay', but other jetties further E were probably connected with the later Gunpowder Works (No. 244) and quarry. The area between the furnace and the shore seems the most probable site for dumping of slag, but the excavation for the site of a fish-farm in 1987 showed few remains of slag, and it may have been removed during the 19th century for re-smelting. 489 487A

The furnace company's contract of 1754 empowered them to dam Loch Leacann, 3.7km to the NNW, to control the flow of the Leacann Water, but the two-period dam at the E end of the loch, which was rebuilt in 1988 to serve a fish-farm situated immediately S of the furnace, itself probably dated from improvements of 1842 for the powder-works, and later use of the loch as a reservoir. A lade running along the 18m contour from the SE bank of the Leacann Water, which was dammed 550m NNW of the furnace, can be followed for most of its course, except where interrupted by the quarriers' houses at Bridge Terrace, to a point 50m NE of the furnace-stack. Where best-preserved, on the hillside close to its



A



B

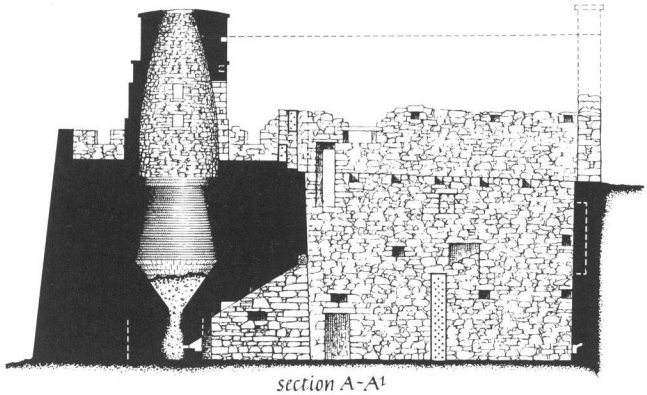
Old iron furnace, Furnace (No. 239)
A. plan by Langlands, 1789
B. location map showing Lochfyne Powder Works (No. 244)

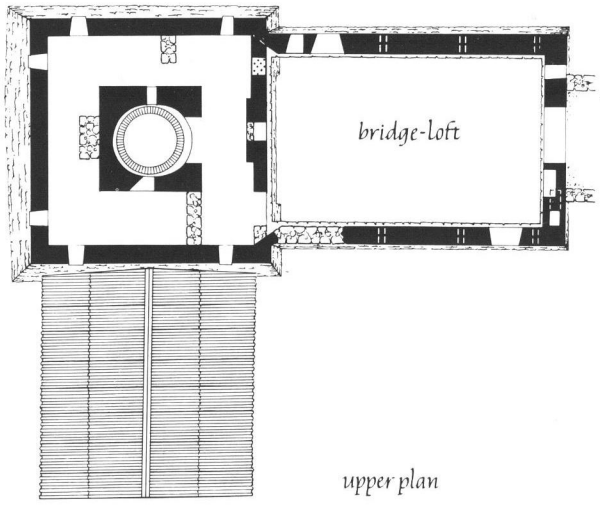
junction with the river and on level ground SE of the approach-road to South Craleckan, it appears as a ditch up to 2m deep and 2.5m wide, revetted on the hillside by an earth-and-stone bank up to 1.8m wide.

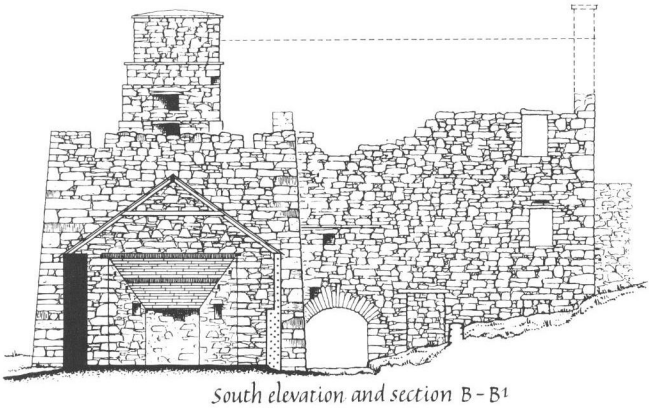
488-90 THE FURNACE. This closely resembles that erected at Bonawe a year earlier by the Lorn Furnace Company, but the arrangement of the adjacent buildings differs from those at Bonawe and at the parent company's Duddon Furnace.[2] Access to the loading-mouth from the storage-sheds on the terrace to the E was through the upper floor of a substantial 490B,C three-storeyed building which incorporated the bellows on its ground floor, in contrast to the simpler bridge-houses at the 490A other furnaces. The preservation of the casting-house against the S wall of the furnace is also a rare survival.

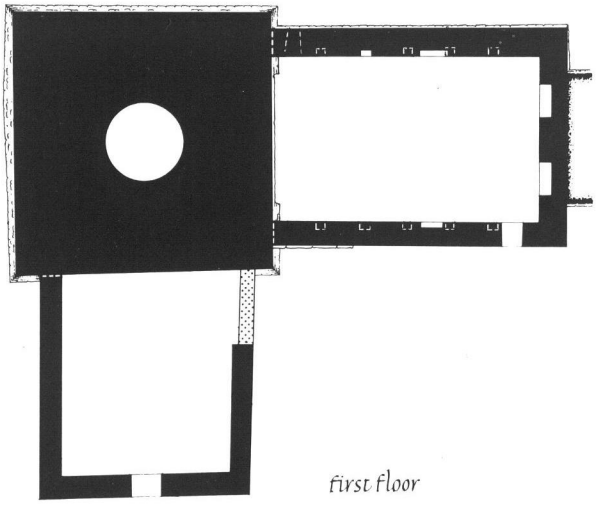
The furnace-stack is also appreciably larger on plan than those at Bonawe and Duddon, tapering with an even batter from 8.9m square at ground level to 7.9m at the wall-head of the formerly roofed platform enclosing the chimneystack. The present height to the floor of this passage is 6.9m and to the wall-head 7.9m, and that to the top of the chimney is 11.5m. The masonry is of locally-quarried granite incorporating many courses of roughly-squared blocks divided by small thick pinnings, set in lime mortar. A greater preponderance of even courses in the upper 3.3m of the walls, and more use of red rather than grey granite, may indicate a seasonal building-break. Some green Lake District slates remain in the platform and in the adjacent buildings.

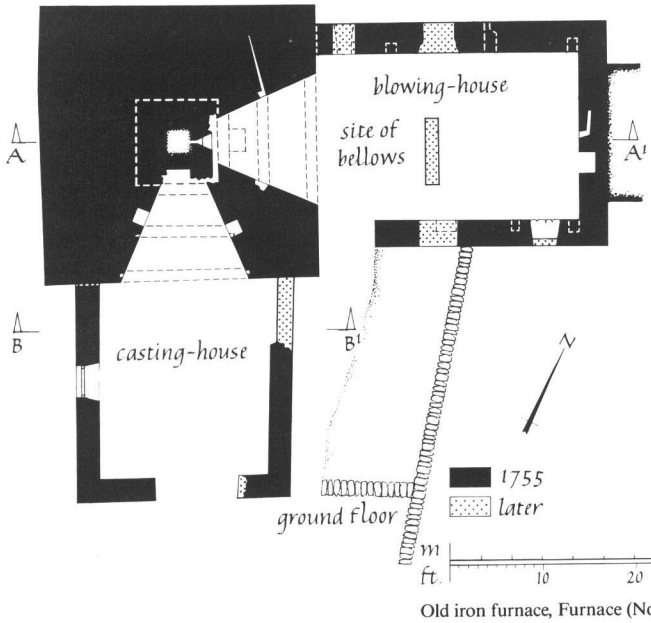
The N and W walls are blank except for small windows towards the ends of each wall which lit and ventilated the upper platform, but the other walls incorporate tall splayed and lintelled apertures extending to the square central hearth.[3]* That to the E housed the nozzle of the bellows that supplied the blast and the S one was for tapping the molten metal into the adjacent casting-house. The bellows-opening 490C,D is 3.2m deep and tapers from 4.3m to 1.5m in width and from 3.1m to 1.4m in height. It is spanned by three lintels, the outer one being of timber, 0.35m by 0.32m in section, and the others of cast iron. These are bevelled to conform to the sloping roof of the embrasure, corbelled with schist ashlar from St Catherines (No. 248), and as at Bonawe the central lintel bears a cast inscription, GF 1755, for 'Goatfield 490E Furnace' (see *infra*). The ends of the lintels are of rectangular section, and at the SE angle the tail of the inner lintel comes to within 60mm of that of the tapping-arch. At the outer side of the inner lintel a vertical-sided recess is formed in the roof,

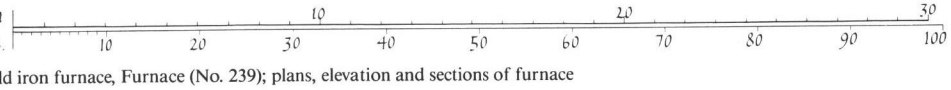




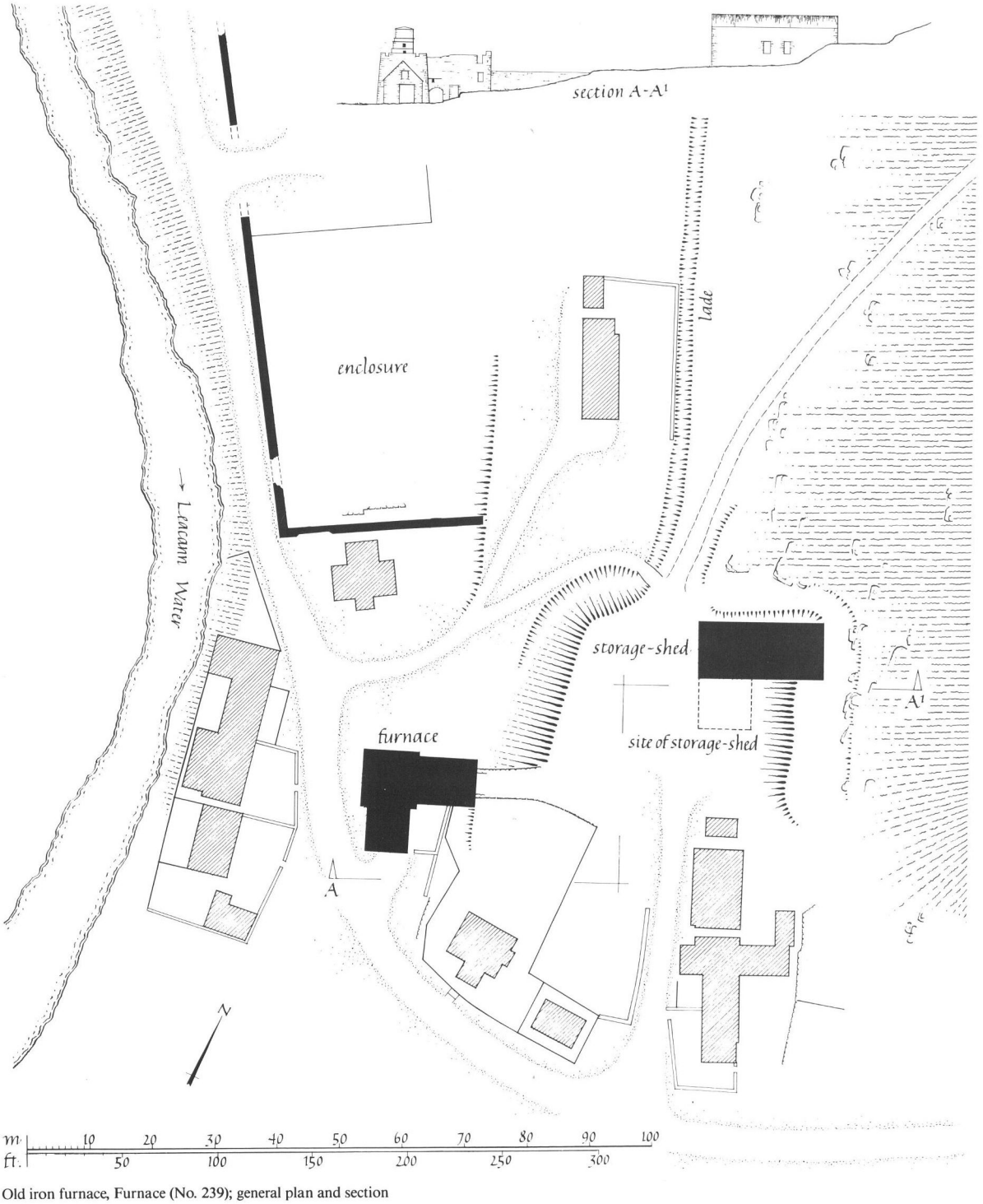








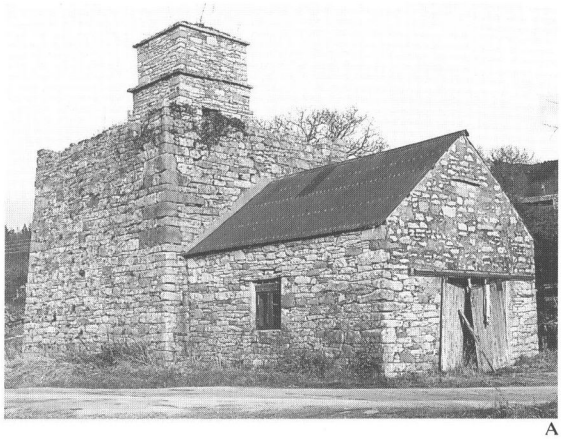
Old iron furnace, Furnace (No. 239); plans, elevation and sections of furnace



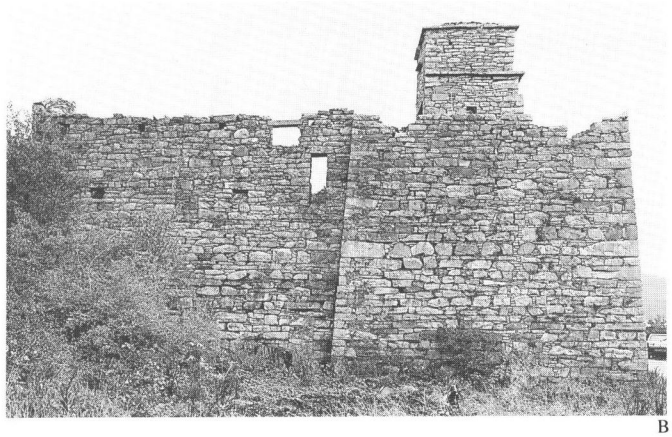
Old iron furnace, Furnace (No. 239); general plan and section

presumably to afford extra head-room, and there is an aumbry in each ingo in line with the central lintel, that on the N having below it a small aperture at least 2m deep. The 'timp arch' or tapping-arch in the S wall is of similar width to the blowing-arch, but slopes from 3.7m to 1.8m in visible height. It has an aumbry in each ingo, that to the W being a little closer to the inner arch, which is blocked with a later wall. All three lintels are of cast iron and apparently uninscribed, and a few centimetres below the ends of the outer and central lintels there are small sockets, perhaps for timber centering.

As at Bonawe and Duddon, the stack encloses a



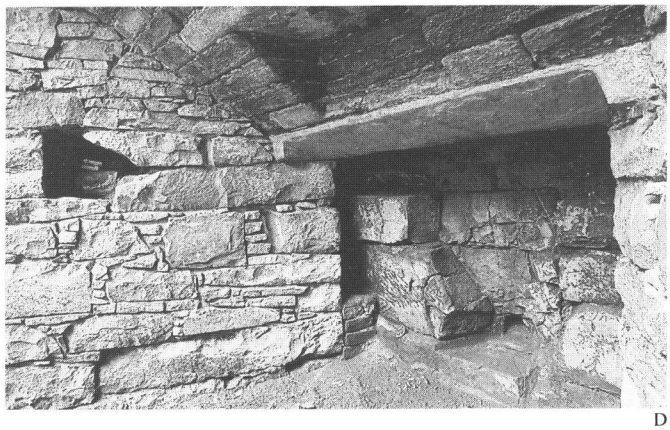
A



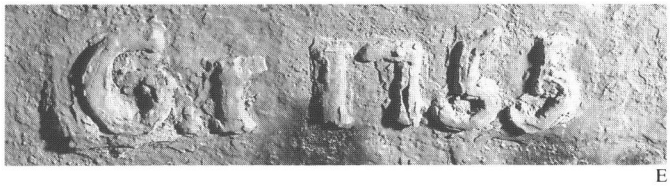
B



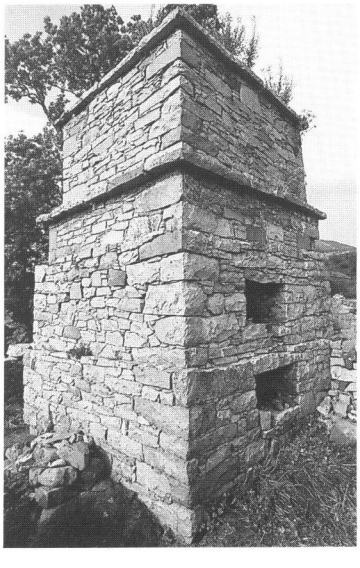
C



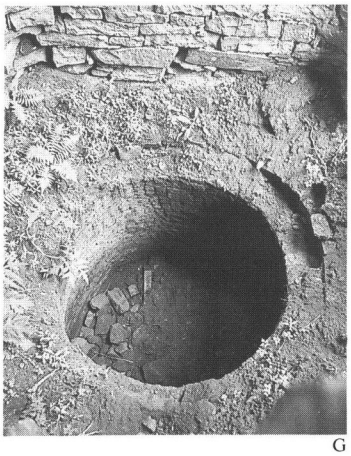
D



E



F



G

Old iron furnace, Furnace (No. 239)
furnace-stack

- A. view from SW
- B. view from N
- C. view from E
- D. blowing-arch
- E. detail of lintel
- F. chimney
- G. charging-mouth

rectangular central space, in this case about 2.8m square, but Furnace is unique in preserving its central hearth, separated from the stack by a 0.27m gap and built of massive blocks of light red sandstone, probably of English origin.[4*] Where exposed in the blowing-arch these are much damaged, but the second course preserves the S springing of a low splayed arch, 0.52m wide, which evidently held the tuyère or nozzle of the bellows. A small iron ring fixed at the same level and 0.27m S of the arch, and a narrrow socket just above the ring, 70mm high and 90mm deep, may have been used to hold the nozzle in position. This area is stained red with haematite which has seeped from the hearth through the bellows-socket. Only a small part of the S side of the hearth is visible through a break in the blocking-wall in the timp arch, but it appears to have had a temporary wall which would have been broken open each time the furnace was tapped, recessed between the adjoining side-walls.

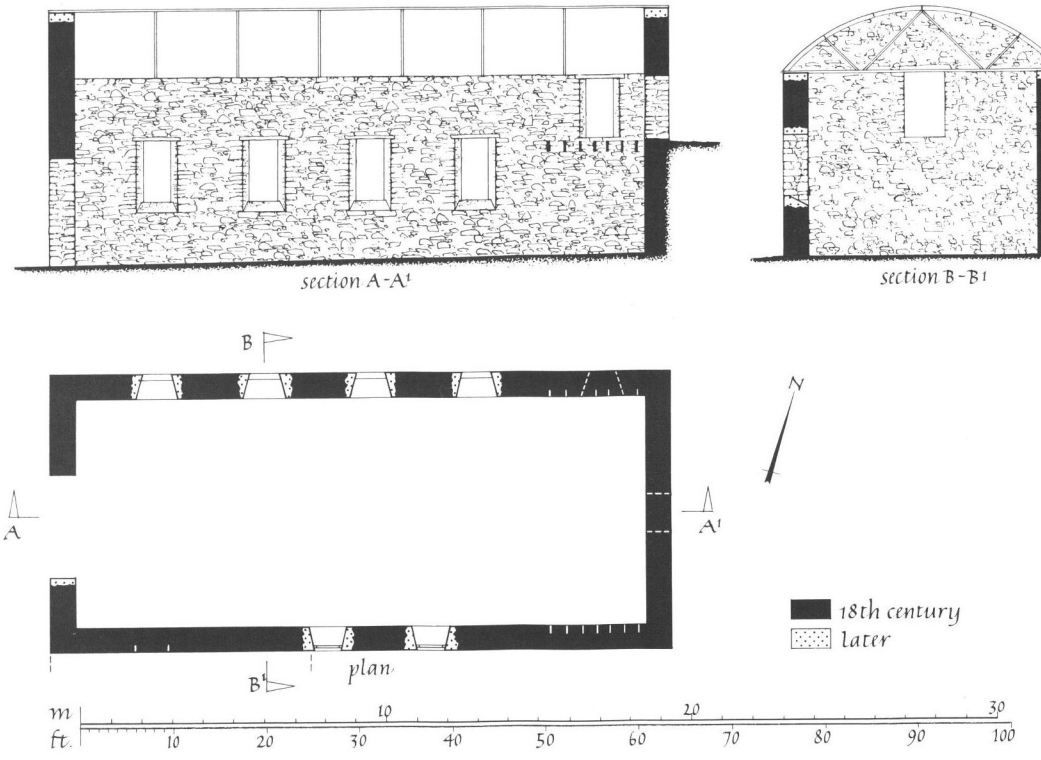
The visible height of the hearth in the blowing-arch is about 1.4m, in four courses, and it probably rises a little further to the boshes, where an inverted cone splays out to the base of the main stack. The hearth and the lower part of the boshes are filled with debris, but the stack is accessible from above. The visible part of the boshes, about 1m in height, is lined with coursed stone with a thick vitreous coating, and two upper courses of thick firebrick supporting the conical stack, 2.7m high, which tapers from a diameter of 2.8m at the boshes to about 1.6m at the charging-mouth. Its lining is composed of thirty-two courses of radially-set bricks, the upper three of which are now very incomplete, backed by bricks set transversely. The charging-mouth is set in a squarish floor 2.6m across, but simple corbels in the angles about 0.5m higher form the base of a roughly circular chimney of bottle-shaped section, 5.5m high and 0.9m in diameter at the top. It is lined with granite rubble, and in the upper 3m entirely with schist, and in the W wall, opposite the charging-door and at about the level of its threshold, there are two sockets, presumably associated with the charging-arrangements.

The exterior of the chimney, which rises from the solid stack about 0.55m above the charging-mouth, measures 3.7m by 3.5m at base and rises with a slight taper as well as being intaken at three levels. At the second intake there is a projecting course of granite slabs protecting the former lean-to roof of the enclosing platform, which was 1.7m wide and was lit by windows at both ends of each wall except for the E one. In the N and S walls of the chimney there are vertical pairs of openings to control the draught in the furnace-stack, and the W jambs of the S openings are splayed to catch the prevailing wind. The E wall of the chimney, which adjoins the bridge-house, shows evidence of a roof continuous with that structure, a granite dripstone above a socket for the ridge-purlin and further sockets, at the level of the platform roof, for side-purlins, with vertical slots cut into the adjacent angles for queen-posts. The walling above the charging-door was renewed in 1978 with a metal lintel and brick relieving-arch, but there are traces of a former schist lintel or arch above the opening, which is 1.55m wide. The wall dividing the E gallery of the platform from the bridge-house appears to be secondary to the bevelled junction of the two buildings, and two of its three openings were subsequently blocked, the central one being converted into a fireplace. This alteration, and the insertion of transverse walls in the N and S galleries, were presumably made soon after the furnace was abandoned.

The Blowing-house. The three-storeyed building abutting the furnace on the E, which although straight-jointed against it is built of similar materials and is clearly contemporary with it, contained the blowing-house on the ground floor and the bridge-loft on the upper floor. At ground level it measures 8.5m from E to W by 5.5m with walls 0.9m thick to E and S and 1.1m on the N, where the water-wheel was situated. The lowest storey extends to the terrace on which the charcoal- and ore-sheds stood, and a substantial stone-revetted ramp about 10m long gives access from the terrace to a doorway in the E gable of the bridge-loft.

The interior has been altered, and a dividing-wall 3.5m E of the furnace obstructs an original window and a doorway, both now blocked, in the N and S walls. In its present form this is an obvious insertion, probably associated with a former lean-to roof built against the E wall. It may however mark an earlier division of the ground-floor since the level of the first-floor joist-sockets to the E does not continue into the blowing-area, where sockets at a height of 3.4m, and a lower pair nearer the blowing-arch, may have supported the counterweight arrangement of the bellows-apparatus. To the S a doorway with a well-built arch of 2m span, springing on the W from the wall of the furnace and protected by a lean-to roof with a horizontal raggle, gave access to an adjacent opening into the casting-house, while to the N a blocked doorway 0.5m from the furnace may have carried the axle linking the timber-lined bellows to the water-wheel.[5*] The room E of the inserted wall had a window with a massive granite lintel, now concealed externally by a rise in the adjacent garden-level, at the E end of the S wall, and a fireplace in the E wall with an aumbry of dog-leg plan to the N.

The first-floor room above, presumably reached by a stair in the NE angle, was lit by a window in the S wall and has two tall recesses in the E end-wall. Blocked recesses, probably fireplaces, are visible in the N and S walls just E of the inserted dividing-wall, which rises about 0.6m above the top of the joist-sockets. A small blocked opening at a high level in the N wall and sockets at an intermediate level near the E end suggest a possible additional floor-level in this area. The arrangement of the unlit area above the blowing-house is uncertain, but at the W end of the N wall there is a high-level opening, 1.9m high and narrowing with a splayed W jamb to 0.4m in width, whose upper 0.75m rises above the floor of the bridge-loft. This may have allowed access to control the flow of water to the waterwheel. The floor of the bridge-loft, which was carried on scarcements immediately above a series of joist-sockets in the side-walls, rose about 0.3m from the threshold of the 1.9m-wide doorway in the E gable to the opening, now blocked by a fireplace (*supra*), into the E gallery and charging-mouth of the furnace. The wall-heads and E gable are incomplete, especially at the W end of the S wall where there may have been a window corresponding to that in the N wall E of the tall opening already described. In the E gable, which was evidently surmounted by a chimney, there is a narrow window N of the doorway and a fireplace S of it, serving an area lit by a large window in the S wall. Four pairs of sockets at the wall-heads may have supported a loft but were probably intended for the tiebeams of the roof



Old iron furnace, Furnace (No. 239); storage-shed

whose queen-post structure is indicated by slots in the furnace chimney (*supra*).

490A *The Casting-house*. The single-storeyed building abutting the furnace to the S measures 6.4m from N to S by 5.5m within 0.8m walls. The opening at the N end of the E wall, which communicated with the blowing-house doorway but is now infilled, measured 2.2m in width, and the doorway in the S gable, which appears to be original, is 2.7m wide between slightly splayed jambs. There is a window in the S wall, with a timber lintel, and another, with a projecting granite lintel, in the E gable. The existing roof is a light metal-covered one of recent date and the building, which is earth-floored and is used as a garage, preserves no other visible early features. A doorway and low wall continue the line of the gable-wall E to the adjacent garden, but there is no evidence that this area was roofed over during the lifetime of the furnace, except for the lean-to protecting the doors of the blowing-house and casting-house.

489 *Enclosure*. Some 35m NNW of the furnace there is the S wall of an enclosure measuring at least 100m from NNW to SSE by about 30m at the narrower S end, within a massive wall of granite rubble up to 2.5m high and 1.2m thick, and having a scarcement on the inside. The E and N walls have been removed, and the N part of the W wall has been interrupted by the access-drive to modern buildings in the enclosure, but it appears to correspond with an enclosure 487A shown on Langlands's maps of about 1789 as extending up the slope to the lade. A rectangular building was shown on this plan straddling the S wall, and a former owner of the modern cottage built close to the S face of the wall reported the previous discovery in the wall of a well-built archway about 1m below present ground-level. It is possible that part of the enclosure was a dam, and that the attached building was a forge, but this is uncertain.

THE STORAGE-SHEDS. Langlands's 1789 plan showed 487A the principal buildings E of the furnace as a long frontal block aligned NNW-SSE, with rear wings at the ends running E into the hillside, and another building parallel to the S wing and a short distance S of it. The three other buildings shown, at least two of which were probably S of the present road, do not show significant features, but those described above were evidently storage-sheds with high-level loading doors on the hillside, like the one intact example. This is situated about 50m NE of the furnace and some distance N of the approach to the loading-ramp. It measures 18.7m from NE to SW by 7.6m within walls 0.8m thick and 6.1m high, and was roofless in 1866 but was re-roofed as a drill-hall about 1880 and is now used as a coal-store. The present doorway in the SW wall, 3.5m in width, has probably been widened towards the SE, but the loading-door at a height of 3.8m in the NE end-wall, formerly giving access to a timber platform 3m long, appears to be original. However the four large windows in the NW wall and two others in the SE wall probably belong to the restoration of about 1880, along with the segmental remodelling of the gables and the light metal roof-trusses with metal covering.

Against the SW end of the SE wall of this shed there is the roof-raggle and remains of the side-walls of a lower building, shown on the 1866 OS map as a roofed square but roofless by 1899. Its site is much obscured by the equipment and materials of the modern coalyard, but it evidently continued

for some distance to the SE, possibly returning as a transverse wing. The two remaining buildings N of the public road, a former church-hall and a house, are in their present form of 19th-century date, although both may incorporate older walling. However, the E pitch of the roof of the house is covered with green Cumbrian slates, presumably in re-use from other buildings.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The Duddon Company (Henry and Jonathon Kendall and partners), like the Newland Company which established the Lorn Furnace, found itself excluded from many of its former sources of charcoal in Cumbria by a wood-owners' combination in 1748, and turned to the Argyll estate for an alternative supply. Estimates of the potential supply of charcoal, bark and timber in the estate's woods of Glen Shira, Glen Aray, west Lochfyneside and Loch Tarbert (Dunmore) were made by a company agent in 1751. A further valuation of 1753 included extensive woodlands on the E and W shores of Loch Awe and listed thirteen other gentlemen 'which propose felling their woods to incorrage the Building a Furnace at Craleckan', including all of the landowners on the E shore of Loch Fyne. In the same year the company, having received written proposals from the 3rd Duke of Argyll, 'viewd the Premises whereon it is proposed they should erect a Furnace on his Grace's Farm at Craleckin, as well as the Water which will be necessary', and made detailed suggestions about ensuring the supply of charcoal and water, including the right to dam Loch Leacann and to close Braleckan mill if necessary. A formal contract between the Duke and the company, concerned mainly with woodland-access but also leasing to them for 57 years the farms of Craleckan, where the furnace was to be established, and Braleckan, was signed in October 1754 and came into effect on Whitsunday 1755. The company bound itself 'to erect, build and compleatly finish a furnace or furnaces . . . and to carry on Ironworks there, and which furnaces are to be keept going by them as long as they can be supplyed with Coals'.[6]

The company bound itself to erect a furnace within three years, and the inscribed lintel, presumably cast at Duddon (*infra*), indicates that construction began almost immediately. The farm of Goatfield, W of the Leacann Water, was rented from Colin Campbell of Ederline and its substantial house was used as the manager's residence, so the furnace was known by that name as well as by that of the farm of Craleckan on which it stood. By 1779, however, five families totalling 33 people were listed at 'Argyll Furnace', and this came to be the normal designation for the company. Two of the households were those of Richard Mires and Thomas Lames, both presumably from Cumbria although one with a local Sinclair wife, and the resident manager until about 1795 was Joseph Latham, a member of the family which acquired outright control of the Duddon Company in the late 18th century.[7]

Surviving account-books of the parent company for the years 1755-65 record constant communication between the two works, including visits 'into Scotland' by the manager from Duddon, and the supply from Cumbria of meal, butter, and in 1759 a malt mill. The construction of the buildings in 1755 required the despatch of 5000 'slate pins', the 'carriage of tree for the Furnace (?bellows) shaft at Craleckin', and the shipping of 'three sows for Goatfield', probably three of the cast-iron lintels of the furnace-stack, and in the following year a payment was made to 'John Benson, mason, at Argyll Furnace work'. Payments are recorded for the shipment of ironstone or 'mine', 30 tons in 1757 and 9 tons in 1763, and items such as riddles, charcoal-baskets, sacks, packsaddles, pony-girths and sail twine were regularly supplied. 'Castings' and 'Iron' for the Argyll Furnace were obtained in 1758 and 1759, however, not from Duddon but from the Lorn Furnace or, less probably, its parent company at Newland. Timber, notably ash wood, and probably charcoal, were being shipped from Argyll to Cumbria from 1757 onwards, and in 1774 there are records of the shipment, apparently from the Argyll Furnace, of about 43 tons of 'piggs' and one ton of 'plates'.[8*]

From the outset the company concerned itself with the condition of local roads, 'as Charcoals are things very subject to damage in carriage'. It suggested and contributed to the building of bridges across the Leacann Water and the improvement of the roads from Lochaweside (No. 274), where later tradition recalled trains of packhorses laden with charcoal, and Latham acted as a Road Trustee and a supervisor of road improvements.[9] The extensive network of woodland agreements with landowners is indicated by the wide distribution of charcoal-burning stances in the area covered by this *Inventory*, as well as by surviving documentary records. The interests of the company in Knapdale overlapped with those of the Lorn Furnace Company, but there was an understanding between the two companies not to compete for woods, and Latham was requested to give advice to a new manager at Bonawe.[10*]

One of the farm-plans surveyed by George Langlands about 1789 showed a 'proposed village' of houses and gardens, extending SE from the bridge (NN 024001) over the site of the furnace and its ancillary buildings to the shore, with crofts on the hillside to the N, but nothing came of this scheme.[11] The furnace, with William Benn succeeding Latham as manager about 1795, continued to operate until the expiry of its lease, although there appears to have been some decline in production. Whereas in 1788 the reported annual output of pig-iron was 700 tons, identical with that at Bonawe, in 1796 it was estimated as only 300 tons.[12] In 1809 the Argyll estate advertised 'the melting furnace and farms . . . in a country abounding in Wood, and possessing the advantage of water carriage', to let from Whitsunday 1812, adding that 'the Mine Houses will contain above 800 tons, and the Coal Houses above 600 dozen bags of charcoal'. No offers were forthcoming, however, and the Argyll Furnace Company vacated the property in 1812, obtaining certificates in the following year that they had left the buildings in good condition. The furnace buildings are shown as roofed on the 1866 OS map, but it is not known whether the minor alterations described above were made after 1841, for the gunpowder company, or earlier.[13*]

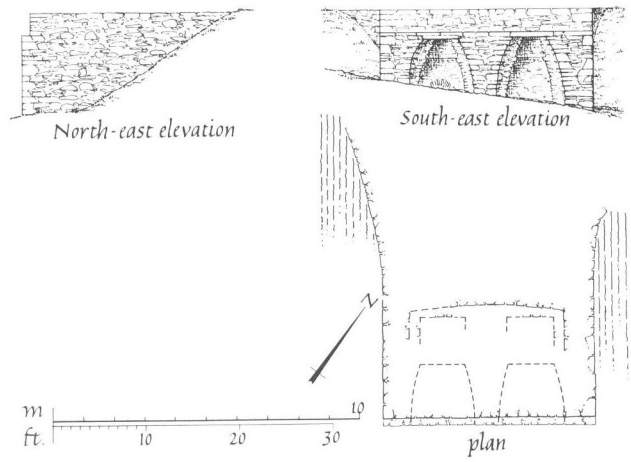
240 Old Lead Mines, Inverneill

NR 8281, 8381 May 1989

Prospecting and mining for lead and copper ores were carried out in several parts of the Inverneill area at various times from the middle of the 18th to the early 20th century. A report prepared for the Inverneill estate in 1790 described the works

carried out for two English companies which produced 19 tons of lead and 9 tons of copper between 1745 and 1756, and a shaft and flooded adit on the SW bank of the Inverneil Burn 1.2km WNW of Achbraad (NR 827819) have been identified with workings described at that time. These and other old workings in the valleys of the Inverneil Burn and its tributary, the Allt nan Nathair (NR 820812, 824810, 829812, 829810, 832817, 835814), however, were the object of further activity in the 1860s, including the opening of new shafts and reworking of old spoil-heaps. All of these sites are now heavily overgrown, and most are inaccessible in thick forest.[1*]

Other veins of copper and lead were identified near Stronachullin, about 2.5km to the SSE, and these were worked from 1862 by the South Argyll Mining Company. One of these workings, situated on the S bank of the Stronachullin Burn (NR 843791) and described in 1867 as a lead mine, has survived as an overgrown cleft, some 25m in length, in the N-facing hillside. The spoil-heaps to the N appear to have been reworked, and this is probably the site where small amounts of gold were identified in 1907.[2*]



Lime-kiln, Island Macaskin (No. 241)

241 Lime-kiln, Island Macaskin

NR 790993 May 1984

This island, situated near the mouth of Loch Craignish and 300m from its E shore, is composed largely of limestone. Following the purchase of the island by the Malcolms of Poltalloch in 1791, this resource played an important role in their agricultural experiments in Crinan Moss (see No.214).[1] In a tack of the island made in 1797, Neil Malcolm undertook 'soon to build a good limekiln . . . with a quay for shipping lime', while the tenants, Duncan and Donald MacLachlan from the island of Seil, agreed to contribute to the cost of the kiln, and to supply a specified quantity of lime annually 'at the shore of Duntroon', at a fixed rate. A penalty clause stated that 'Neill Malcolm has embarked on extensive improvements on his estate of Duntroon depending on the perpetual delivery of the lime', and the right of the Crinan Canal Company to continue quarrying limestone for the canal (No. 261) was reserved.[2] Payments made for 'work done at the Lime Kiln, Island McAskin' in 1799 probably relate to the erection of the existing structure, and a timber landing-stage was repaired in 1801.[3]

The kiln is built into a hillside close to the remains of a boulder jetty on the E shore of the island and 220m NW of the former farmhouse. An old quarry a short distance to the NW is connected by a track to the loading-platform on the kiln-head. At this level the masonry structure is about 7m square, but at ground level only about 2m projects beyond the foot of the slope. It is constructed of lime-mortared rubble masonry and stands to a maximum height of about 3.3m. In the E wall there are two splayed recesses whose jambs are corbelled from widths of about 2.1m each to carry rough lintels with spans of about 1m. In the S recess there are remains of two adjacent arched drawholes with brick voussoirs. The drawholes in the other recess have collapsed, as have the kiln-linings, but the latter appear to have been of square section below a single rectangular loading-mouth. A scarcement 0.75m below the E wall-head probably supported a wooden safety-rail.

242 Kames Powder Works, Millhouse

NR 9570, 9571 May 1989

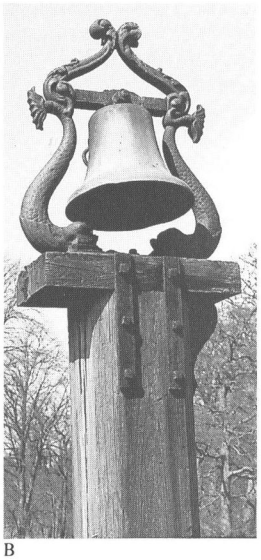
The remains of these gunpowder-works are situated at Millhouse, 1.7km WSW of Kames on the Kyles of Bute, where a saltpetre-refinery and pier were built by the proprietors. They were established by a Glasgow partnership in 1839 and acquired in 1876 by Curtis and Harvey, who transferred production from their works at Clachaig (No. 231). They remained in use until 1921, but many of the buildings have since disappeared and others are ruinous. Some can be identified, however, on a plan prepared in 1869.[1]

The site is traversed by the B8000 road from Millhouse to Kames, which divides it into the 'High Mills', extending N for about 600m along the W bank of the Craignafeoch Burn in a strip about 100m wide, and the 'Low Mills' to the S. These extended S through woodland for about 300m, surrounding an open area which is now occupied by a small cemetery. The water-supply to the High Mills was secured by a lade from the Craignafeoch Burn which was dammed about 3km to the N to form two artificial lochs, while that to the Low Mills was augmented by raising the level of Asgog Loch (see No.111). Steam power was also employed as early as 1855.[2]

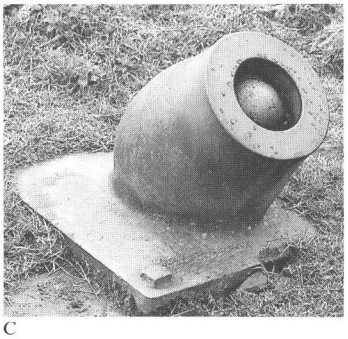
There are few surviving remains of the High Mills, which in 1869 comprised about twenty buildings housing a full range of processes, but the foundations of a water-driven granulating-mill are identifiable at the N end, and there are substantial remains of one of the three incorporating-mills which were among a central group of buildings. The Low Mills included about the same number of process-buildings, several of which preserve intact shells. They were built of local rubble, with brick and concrete in later alterations, and some of the lades ran underground through fireclay pipes. Three two-chambered incorporating-mills are identifiable, one of which had open-fronted lean-to chambers each 6.5m square, with large transverse timber beams which stabilised the pan-mills.[3*] The glazing-house was an open-fronted building set into a bank at the E boundary of the site, which preserves rubble footings for internal machinery and has a waterwheel-pit to the E, and a granulating-house of similar design was located at the S extremity of the works. A horse-drawn tramway, much of which can be traced, ran through



A



B



C

Kames Powder Works, Millhouse (No. 242)
A. workers and manager's house, *c.* 1900
B. bell
C. powder-tester

the works, and stables were formerly situated in the raised central area of the Low Mills.

The largest building in the works was the cooperage, situated at the S side of the public road beside the entrance to the Low Mills; it measured 18.8m by 12.8m and was gable-ended. The road is lined with two brick-built and several rubble-built slated workers' cottages, most with porches, and that occupied by the manager formerly incorporated a clock in the gable of the porch. Adjoining it there is a bell carried on a cast-iron frame in the form of two dolphins. In the field W of the High Mills and 220m NNE of Millhouse crossroads there is a powder-tester (NR 956707) used to record the quality of batches of powder. It is a small pear-shaped cannon made in a single iron casting with its flat base and designed to fire a 30kg cylindrical projectile, which remains rusted into the barrel, into a mound of sand 50m to the N. The expense-magazine, a rectangular rubble building 13m by 5m over 0.6m walls and protected by baffle-walls of earth, is set into the NE slope of the raised area in the Low Mills (NR 959707), its exposed NE end facing away from the works. The main magazine was built shortly before 1869 in open ground 400m to the NE (NR 963709), S of the present Kames-Millhouse road which was originally a private track used by the powder company. Much altered for agricultural use, it is a windowless rubble-built rectangle, 23m by 9.8m over 0.55m walls, with two lean-to chambers flanking the N doorway, within a 3m-high enclosure-wall. An earlier magazine on the shore 0.8km S of Kames (NR 977705) had been converted to domestic use by 1869.[4]

The former saltpetre-works at Kames (NR 974714) are situated on the rocky foreshore 100m N of the public pier that was built shortly before 1855 and extended by a wooden jetty at that date.[5] They comprise a much-altered group of rubble buildings, few of which can be identified from the works plan of 1869. At that date they included charring-houses for the manufacture of charcoal and stores for sulphur and soda as well as the saltpetre-refinery, and Kames Cottage, a villa overlooking the works from the W, was the residence of one of the proprietors. At the N end of the site there was a private pier, the 'Black Quay', which is built of vertically-set rubble slabs and extends NE for 38m.

243 Charcoal-burning Stances, Lephinchapel

April 1987

On the steep hillside to the NE and SW of Lephinchapel farmhouse (NR 968905) there are two extensive groups of charcoal-burning stances. Constructed in the characteristic manner, partly dug into the slope and partly revetted, both groups contain circular platforms with diameters ranging from 6.5m to about 9m. About fifty platforms can be seen to the NE of Lephinchapel and as many as seventy remain on the SW slopes. Excavation of a quadrant of one of the smaller platforms of the SW group, undertaken in 1974, revealed three phases of activity including burning and an arc of sockets some 0.2m deep and 0.08m in diameter.[1*] There were no small finds.

244 Lochfyne Powder Works, Furnace

NN 022003 November 1988

The remains of this gunpowder-works are situated on the W bank of the Leacann Water, 0.5km from the NW shore of Loch Fyne and 400m NW of the old iron-furnace (No. 239). The works stand immediately W of the A83 trunk road, which was re-routed across the S part of the site some time after 1899, and the former manager's house (Inverleckan) and the magazine, which was set in a screen of woodland, are now surrounded by the houses of Furnace village. *487B*

The powderworks exploited the same local charcoal-industry as the furnace, although birch- and alder-charcoal were preferred, and they were established by Robert Sheriff and Son, proprietors of the Clachaig works (No. 231), who obtained a licence in 1841. In a report of 1876 it was noted that the works did not conform to the Explosives Act of the previous year, several of the process-buildings being too close to each other and the main magazine being situated close to Furnace village. However they were allowed to remain, and in or soon after 1877 they were acquired by John Hall and Son of Faversham. Following a disastrous explosion in 1883, which originated in the stove-house and boiler-house and in which the manager was killed, the works were abandoned.[1]

The mills were water-powered, steam being used only in the drying-process, and in 1842 Robert Sheriff obtained permission from the Argyll estate to make a new dam at Loch Leacann (cf. No. 239) and deepen the Leacann Water.[2*] A lade taken from the river 1.1km N of the works feeds a mill-pond on the terrace immediately N of them, from which further lades, up to 1.8m wide, led SE and SW to the various mills. The site was roughly triangular, extending originally about 400m from NW to SE by about 200m at the NW end. It was extensively wooded for safety reasons, except for an open central area, but most of this woodland has been cleared except at the N end of the site, although many of the remaining buildings are heavily overgrown.

487B Comparison of the OS maps of 1866 and 1899 shows that many buildings were added after the former date, and very probably in the late 1870s when Halls acquired the works.[3*] In 1866 the principal buildings were a T-plan range near the E boundary, of which only fragments survive; two other structures near the W boundary, of which one was the glazing-house and the other is represented by a mound of debris and may have been the original seat of the explosion of 1883; and two rubble-built magazines, one having a brick barrel-vault, at the centre of the site. The much-altered manager's house (Inverleckan), at the S end of the site, and Powdermills Cottages, a row of three brick-built and slated workers' dwellings immediately E of the road, also existed in 1866.

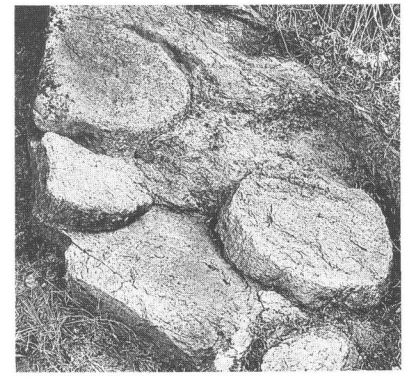
The most impressive of the post-1866 buildings is the range of six incorporating-mills at the N end of the site, 25m E of the mill-pond, which measures 37.5m by 6.7m over 1m rubble walls, but is open on the W to reduce blast-damage. The water evidently operated a power-source at the N end of the range, from which drive-shafts ran below the mills in a brick-vaulted tunnel which was also used as a tail-race. Subsidiary channels from the SW lade served a three-walled mixing-mill, a new corning-house on the NW side of the open area, and the glazing-house mentioned above. Other ruinous buildings at the E side of the site included a cooperage and sawmill, while an office and a watch-house at the entrance survive in much-altered form as dwellings. The powder was exported by sea, and was stored awaiting shipment in a 'factory magazine' built after 1866 at the SE angle of the site, 35m NW of the bridge over the Leacann and only 80m N of the school. The much-altered remains of the rubble-built magazine, which was certificated for 80 tons of powder,[4] survive, but a massive baffle wall at the S end, 1.8m thick and 3m high, was demolished in 1986.

245 Millstone-quarry, Meall na Sròine

NM 937054 May 1984

A partly worked millstone lies close to a rock-outcrop in dense forest, at a height of about 320m OD, on the W slope of Meall na Sròine, 1.4km E of the deserted settlement of Ardary and 2.8km SW of Braevallich.[1] The outcrop is composed of schists tilted almost vertically, and three small drystone structures have been formed against rock-faces among the shattered masses of stone that lie at its foot. Some stone appears to have been removed for building-material, and a tapered gatepost of square section has been left in the place where it was being shaped.

The millstone, which lies on level ground about 3m from the base of the outcrop, measures 1.47m in diameter by 0.2m in thickness. A central hole 0.15m in diameter was bored to a depth of 0.18m, but was presumably left incomplete when part of the perimeter of the millstone was broken. Its intended destination was probably Ederline, 6.7km to the SW, where there was a corn-mill in the 18th century, although there were also mills on Lochaweside at Ardchonnel and Inverliever.[2*]



Old quarries and quern-quarries, Minard (No. 246) partially-quarried stones

246 Old Quarries and Quern-quarries, Minard

NR 976954 May 1987

The extensive outcrops of chlorite-schist along the W shore of Loch Fyne between Brainport Bay and Minard have been worked at various points, particularly in a quarry SW of Meall Gaill. A short distance to the S, and 40m from the shore, a gently sloping exposure about 5m in length has been quarried away in at least three layers, each about 0.13m in depth.[1] At the upper edge there is a depression 0.6m in diameter, from which a roughly circular slab about 0.43m in diameter and 0.1m thick has been removed; the sloping sides of the hollow show the tool-marks of a narrow pick or pointed chisel. An adjacent hollow is of similar proportions, and the outcrop bears traces of other curved grooves. Another exposure some 20m to the SSE shows two similar hollows. Several detached but damaged slabs from these outcrops have been identified (*infra*).

A further quarry-area, identified in 1984, lies about 250m to the SW (NR 974952), at an elevation of about 40m. Immediately W of the estate-road there lies an abandoned millstone with a tool-marked edge, 1.4m in diameter and up to 0.2m in thickness, but very thin at the perimeter. A nearby

outcrop 4m long has been quarried in two steps, each 0.5m high. An adjacent exposure shows the remains of two
496 partially-quarried 'querns', each with a shallow central marker-hole. One measures 0.4m to 0.43m in diameter by 80mm in thickness and occupies the hollow from which a larger stone has been removed; the other, cut at the edge of the outcrop, is 0.36m in diameter. A few metres to the W three large slabs have been partially split from a massive outcrop by the use of levers or wedges along natural lines of weakness, and small stones have been packed into the cracks to prevent the slabs from slipping back. At least one quern, about 0.48m in diameter by 90mm in depth, had been removed from the top of the outcrop before it was split. An adjacent slab detached from the outcrop measures about 3.5m in length.

Two slightly-damaged slabs found at the first site display marker-holes and tool-marks resembling those already described. Both of these slabs are oval, the more complete one measuring 0.41m by 0.38m and 60mm in thickness, and they were probably intended to be not querns but bakestones. Bakestones of soapstone are common on excavated medieval sites in the Northern Isles and in Norway, where quarries have also been identified.[2*] Three examples of chlorite-schist, slightly larger than those from Minard, are preserved at Auchindrain Museum, and one is known to have been used within living memory.[3] The shapes of the hollows at Minard indicate the extraction of both querns and bakestones, and the identical tooling found on the abandoned millstone suggests that this quarrying continued until the 18th or early 19th century.

247 Lime-kiln and Storehouse, Port nan Gallan, Danna

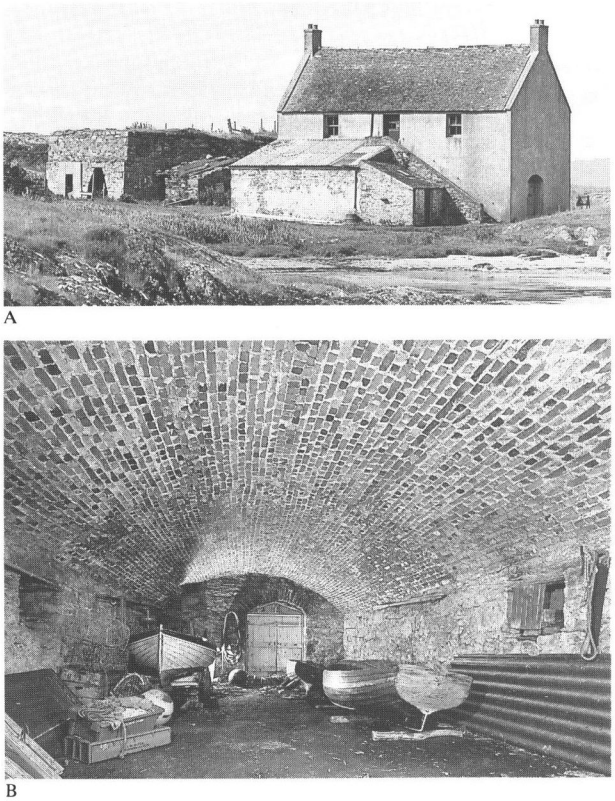
NR 693796 August 1984

This small industrial complex is situated on the E shore of Loch na Cille, at the highest point where deep water is accessible at all states of the tide. Much of the tidal island of Danna is composed of limestone, which has been quarried at various places N of New Danna farmhouse. A large quarry in the cliff-face 150m to the SSE is linked to the kiln by a track.

The existing structures date from the last decade of the 18th century, when Danna belonged to the Taynish and Ross estate of Commissary Duncan Campbell. The lime-kiln probably existed by 1794, when the labour-services of local tenants were used to carry lime and fuel. The adjacent storehouse was constructed in 1795, bricks being transported for 'the arch of the lime house' in the autumn of that year. At the same period an adjacent area of arable ground was enclosed and included in the lease of the lime-works. The production of lime continued throughout the 19th century.[1]

The double kiln is roughly rectangular on plan, measuring 7.8m from N to S by 5.1m, and about 4m in height, and its masonry is of mortared rubble. It was built against higher ground to the W, where there is a revetted ramp to the kiln-head. Of the two loading-mouths, that to the N was rebuilt as a brick-lined rectangle with rounded corners, probably in the late 19th century, while the other was filled in at the same period. The two drawhole-recesses in the E wall each measure 2m in both width and depth, the sides being corbelled inwards to a width of 0.6m at a height of 2.1m. The N drawhole has a brick-built arch 0.46m wide, but the other, now blocked, appears to have had a rubble lintel.

Some 8m N of the kiln, and linked to it by a screen-wall



A

B

Lime-kiln and storehouse, Port nan Gallan, Danna (No. 247)
A. view from E
B. ground floor of storehouse

which forms the W side of a small courtyard, there is a two-storeyed building measuring 14.2m from N to S by 7.4m. Its masonry is of lime-mortared rubble, cement-rendered except in the lower part of the S wall, and the roof is slated, with gable chimneys. The ground floor has no openings except for segmental-arched loading-doors, 1.8m and 2.4m in respective width, in the N and S gable-walls. It is roofed with a segmental brick vault 5.6m in span and about 3m in height, and the floor is of earth. There is no evidence of any partition, and the room was probably used as a store for lime awaiting shipment. The upper floor, approached by a forestair on the E, has three openings in each of the side-walls and has been remodelled for domestic use. A two-roomed outhouse built against the E wall and forestair incorporates in its S wall a blocked archway 2.3m wide, resembling that in the adjacent wall of the storehouse, but the structure has been much altered.

Port nan Gallan, the small bay E of the storehouse, is still used for mooring and beaching small boats, but jetties have also been built at various times on the rocky promontory bounding it to the NW. The oldest of these, dating probably from the early 19th century and now very ruinous, is at the NW angle of the promontory and 20m NW of the storehouse. It measured about 20m in length by 6m, and the W wall, which is battered in profile, is built with large vertical slabs.

248 Old Quarry, St Catherines
NN 121074 April 1988

The overgrown remains of this quarry, which supplied much of the chlorite-schist ashlar used in Inveraray in the second half of the 18th century, are situated in the grounds of The Pines, a large house about 120m S of the jetty at St Catherines. The main working-face, about 8m in height, extended from NE to SW for about 100m along the old cliff that was surmounted by the medieval chapel No. 93, and some lower worked outcrops are visible in front of this face. At the SW end of the site there is a curving face, also about 8m high, near the gorge of the Allt na Criche, and on higher ground between this face and the stream there is a high rubble wall, probably designed as a screen for a former magazine. The terrace between The Pines and the A815 highway appears to be composed entirely of quarry-spoil, and at the date of visit a section up to 8m high was exposed behind the cottage at the foot of the drive.

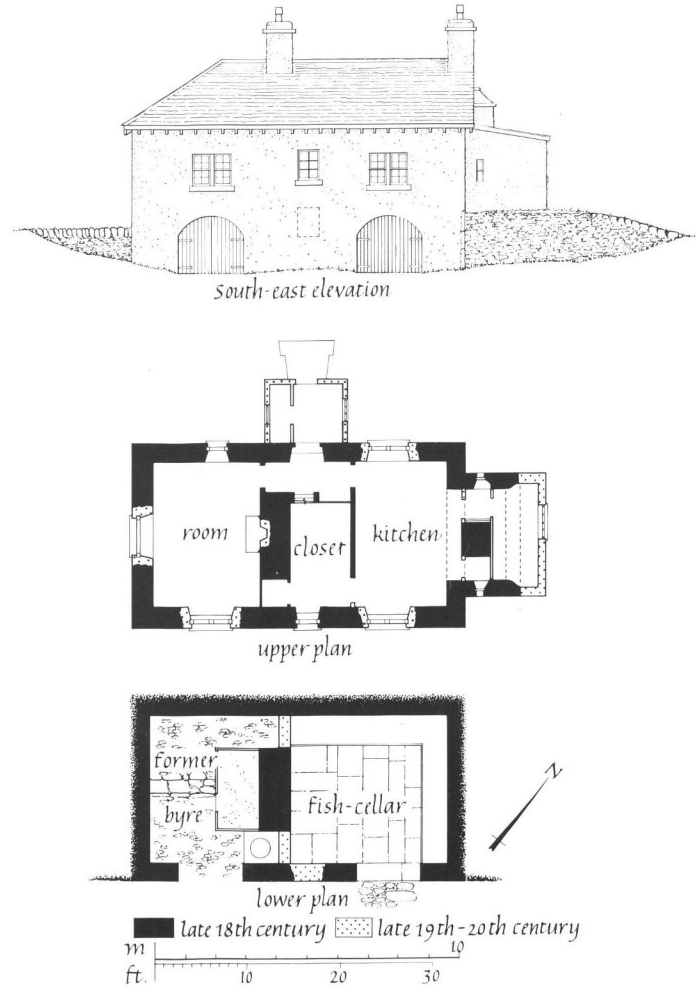
The chlorite-schist quarried here was of a lighter green colour than that from Creggans (No. 234), and from 1751 it replaced the latter quarry as the main source of ashlar for Inveraray Castle (No. 184), where it was used for the central tower, and its estate buildings, notably the Cherry Park (No. 191) and Garden Bridge (No. 267).[1] Despite initial disagreements with the local proprietor about access, by 1753 up to fifty quarriers were employed, as well as masons under the control of the contractors for the Inn (No. 203) and Town House (No. 209).[2] Ashlar walling of this stone was combined with sandstone dressings by Robert Mylne in his Aray Bridge (No. 255) and Inveraray Church (No. 37), where it was also used, in 1800, for the former spire. Although the quarry was worked occasionally in the 19th century, including the extraction of stone for repairs at Inveraray Castle after the 1877 fire, an estate-plan of 1849 shows that no new working-areas were opened after that date.[3]

249 Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray
NN 105098 September 1988

This cottage is situated to the E of the A83, the former military road, on the NW shore of Loch Shira, an inlet of Loch Fyne, 300m NE of Kilmalieu burial-ground (No. 65). Freshwater springs at the shore attract salmon waiting to run up the River Shira, and the 'fishing of Portinstonich near the Kirk of Kilmalew' was one of the pertinents of the Argyll estate in 1596.[1] The fishing was attached to the adjacent township of Coulfuckan, which paid its rent partly in salmon, and in 1694 a tenant was paid for his 'boat and nett to the salmond fishing'.[2] The cottage does not appear in 18th-century estate-maps, and it is probable that a payment to Dugald MacKellar in 1799[3] was for erecting the existing building, which is still occupied by the Argyll estate salmon-fisherman.[4]

The cottage is built into a bank above the shore, from which there is access by two segmental-arched openings into unvaulted cellars. It measures 11m by 6m over 0.7m walls, and against the NE gable there is a massive stepped chimney-stack, 4m wide and originally 1.7m long, which was extended by 1m about 1950 to include a bathroom. The masonry is of harled and whitewashed rubble, with granite quoins, and the roof, formerly thatched, is now slated, with sprocketed eaves. In addition to the NE gable chimneystack, a second chimneystack rises above an internal wall, while the SW end of the roof is hipped. Most of the windows on the main level have been enlarged, but the SW window in the NW wall and the central window in the SE wall are probably unaltered. The entrance-doorway in the NW wall is enclosed in an added timber porch.

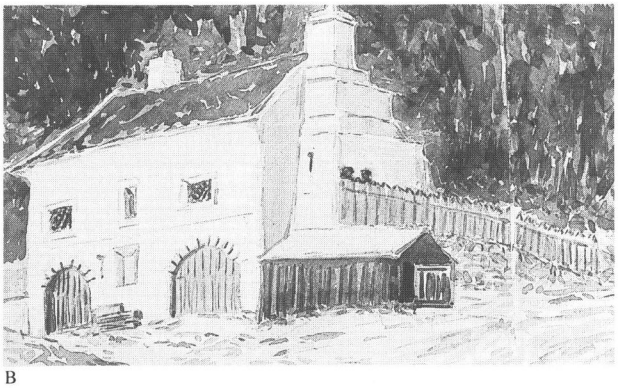
The interior of the upper floor contains at the SW end a modernised sitting-room, separated by a massive flue-bearing wall from a bed-closet which is entered from the adjacent kitchen. The NE gable-wall of the kitchen incorporates a segmental arch with round-arrised jambs, 3.1m in span and 2.1m high, whose voussoirs appear to be of rough schist below thick plaster. Within the arch is a brick-built chimneystack about 1m square, which until the removal of the lower part of the NE wall of the chimneybreast was enclosed on three sides by a narrow passage, lit at NW and SE by slit-windows and entered by doors in the arch. The roof of this passage is composed partly of corbelled stone and partly of inclined slates, thickly coated in plaster, resting against the central stack. It is probable that this area was used for kippering salmon, although it has also been suggested that the chimneybreast belongs to the tradition of ingleneuk hearths common in other parts of Scotland.[5] In the entrance-



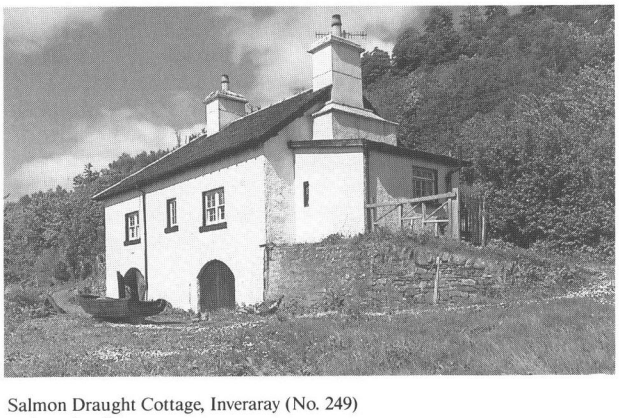
Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray (No. 249)



A



B



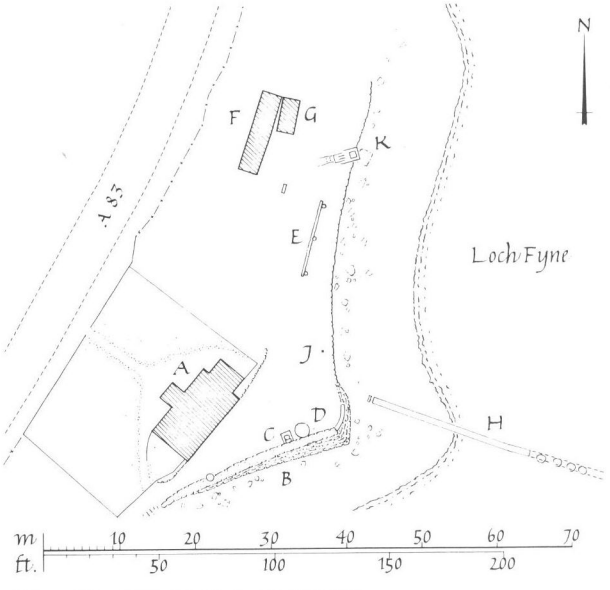
C

Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray (No. 249)
A. view from N
B. view from E, *c.* 1900
C. view from E

500A lobby an almost vertical timber stair leads to an L-shaped loft-bedroom above the kitchen and bed-closet, lit by a skylight.

The two cellars, each entered by an archway 2.1m wide, are separated by the flue-bearing wall, which appears to have had openings at each end. The larger NE room is the fish-cellar, floored with schist slabs and lined on two sides with a lead-lined shelf for inspecting and grading the salmon.[6*] The SW cellar, now used as a henhouse, was formerly a byre, and retains a cobbled floor with a transverse slab-lined drain.

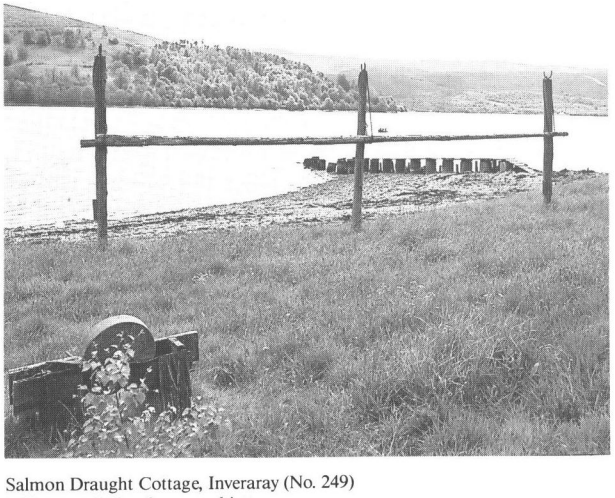
The triangular area of shore E of the cottage is protected by a breakwater of battered masonry surmounted by a course



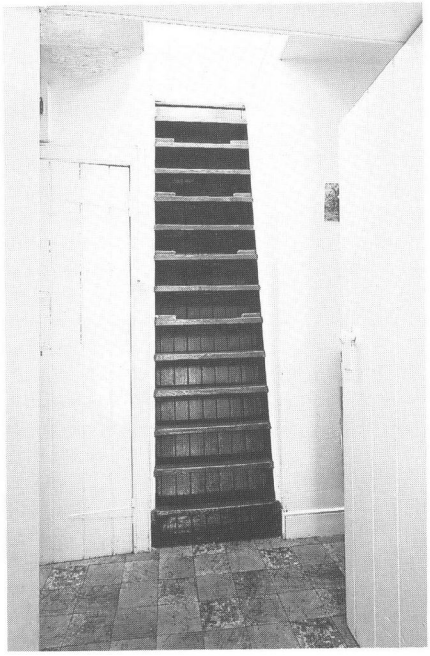
Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray (No. 249)
D. general plan

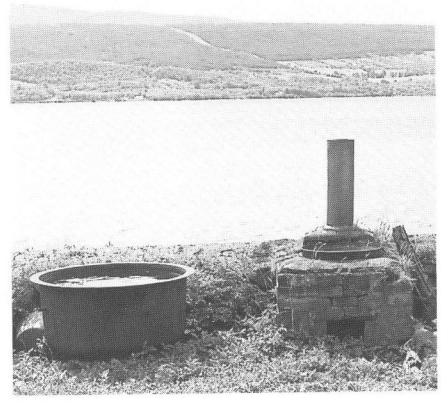
of massive boulders (*B* on fig.). Against its inner face there is a boiler (*C*) where hot water was mixed with cutch, a resin 500B introduced in the 19th century to replace oak-bark as a preservative for nets, and alongside the boiler is a massive iron cauldron (*D*) in which the nets were steeped in the cutch liquid. The net-drying frame (*E*) is situated on the shore 25m to the NNE, with a timber boatshed (*F*) and bothy or store (*G*) higher up the shore to the N.[7*]

A narrow timber jetty (*H*) extends about 20m beyond low water mark. In the method of fishing employed until recently, a wing-net was stretched from a stake or 'net-pin' on the shore (*J*) to a marker buoy near the end of the jetty, from which the main bag net was set parallel to the shore, and at a signal from the fisherman in a boat, a second wing-net was hauled in to close the net, at first by hand and latterly by a winch (*K*).



Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray (No. 249)
E. net-drying frame and jetty


A


B

Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray (No. 249)
A. stair
B. boiler and cauldron

250 Bloomery Mounds, Strathlachlan
(1) NS 032972 (2) NS 034969 April 1988

Two grass-grown mounds on the hillside NW of the Strathlachlan River were investigated in 1962 and found to be composed of iron slag, presumably from the smelting of bog-ore.[1]

(1) A mound 8m in diameter and up to 1m high, at an elevation of 120m OD on the saddle at the S end of Bàrr an t-Sithiche. To the S and SW are areas of boggy ground which probably supplied the ore. There are signs of recent disturbance, and the mound was described in 1972 as containing a high content of slag and charcoal,[2] but none is now visible. A small hollow to the N may be the remains of a subrectangular building, partly overlain by the slag-heap.

(2) A grass-covered mound 6m in diameter and 0.8m high, situated 8m NW of a small stream. The top is hollowed, probably as a result of recent investigations, but no slag is visible.

251 Charcoal-burning Stances, Taynish
May 1987

There are as many as sixty stances of characteristic type on the Taynish Peninsula. Several occupy positions on either side of the point known as Sròn Bheith (NR 750866), but a larger group is strung along the steep oak-covered hillside above Linne Mhuirich. The platforms are of conventional size ranging from 6.5m to 9m in diameter, with distinct stone revetment of the front lip. Excavation of three platforms, all situated at the S end of Barr Mór (NR *c.*733849), confirmed their use as pitsteads.[1*]

252 Taynish Mill
NR 737849 June 1985

The overgrown ruin of this corn-mill is situated in a sheltered hollow 80m from the NW shore of Loch Sween and 2.1km NNE of Taynish House (No.182). It is reached by a track branching from the Taynish estate-road 330m to the NNW, which in its final descent to the mill is revetted on the SE by a massive wall up to 4m in height. About 130m N of the mill this track and its NE boundary-wall formed a low dam blocking the marshy outflow of Lochan Taynish; the wall incorporated a sluice-gate, from which the mill-lade flowed in a lintelled culvert below the track.

The mill is not identifiable in 17th-century documents relating to the Taynish estate.[1] An obligation dated 1724 refers to the mills of Ross and Duntaynish, and the two mills were associated in 1779, when John MacNeill was 'miller of the milns of Ross and Taynish'.[2*] It was still in operation in 1867, when a 'neat slated dwelling house and Corn Mill attached' were described.[3] It is said to have been abandoned about 1886, and a drawing of that date shows that the kiln had already lost most of its roofing-slates.[4]

The original building was very similar in layout to that at Aironn (No. 227) but a little larger, measuring 11.1m from NE to SW by 7.7m over rubble-built walls varying from 0.7m to 1m in thickness. In the NE gable-wall there was a loading-door 2.5m wide, whose arch has now collapsed; this is shown as blocked in the 1886 drawing, which also indicates a doorway, now vanished, at the adjacent end of the SE wall. The same source shows that the NE gable was surmounted by a chimney, presumably serving the upper floor and a loft above it which was lit by a dormer-window. Most of the masonry of the upper floor has now collapsed, but a stone-built external stair giving access to this level remains outside the NW wall.

The wheel-pit outside the SW end-wall formerly held a pitchback wheel about 4.1m in diameter. A massive rubble-built pier which supported the lade at the upper end of the pit rises about 1m above the highest point of the wheel's perimeter, and the water evidently flowed down an inclined trough. The axle passed through a 0.7m circular aperture in the end-wall, which retains some iron bolts for the axle-

bearing, and on the SE perimeter of the wheel there is a recess for access to the rim, whose lintel is a truncated runner-stone with a four-winged rind (cf. No. 63).[5*] Latterly the wheel was evidently fitted with a rim-gear, driving a cast-iron spur-wheel connected by a shaft to a small bevel-gear inside the mill, both of which remain intact. The stones-floor was carried on a timber framework supported by vertical slots in the end-walls and sockets in the side-walls as at Aironn (No. 227), and additionally by an internal masonry pier in the NW angle. The gear-pit, 1.2m in width, was originally lit by a window in the SE wall, but this was subsequently enclosed in the passage serving a large drying-kiln added to the SW half of that wall.

This kiln, which originally rose to the same height as the main building, measured 8m from NE to SW by 5.7m over 0.9m walls. Doors in the NE wall at both levels, the upper one reached by a stone forestair, led into passages or working-areas between the kiln proper and the mill. The stone-built fire-box was separated from the outer walls by an insulating-cavity about 0.35m in width and roofed with inclined stone slabs, but its interior is obscured by debris and no details are identifiable. The slated roof appears from the 1886 drawing to have been hipped at the NW, adjoining the mill, and gabled at the SE, and it carried a central louvred ventilator.

The miller's dwelling referred to in 1867 (*supra*) may have been included in the upper floors of the mill-building, with their fireplaces. A single-storeyed building a short distance E of the mill is shown in ruins in the 1886 drawing and only slight traces are identifiable.

253 Marble-Quarry, Tom Breac, Inveraray

NN 095113 June 1988

This disused quarry is situated on the E hillside of Glen Aray, 1km NE of Carloonan and 500m NE of the Tom-breac Dairy (No.198). It is reached by a gently rising track which branches from the approach-road to Dùn na Cuaiche 300m N of the lime-kiln No. 237, to which it was linked in the 19th century by a small railway.[1] A bridge 400m S of the quarry was probably the 'bridge between the new limekiln and the marble quarry' that was built by John Tavish in 1803.[2] It has a segmental arch 2m in span and 4.5m high, carrying a roadway 4.4m wide and 24m in overall length.

The site of the quarry, as shown on an estate-map of 1756,[3] was open hillside with some trees, but since the 19th century it has been surrounded by dense plantations, and is much overgrown. The main worked outcrop measures about 40m from N to S by 15m in height, and at the lower level the distance excavated appears to have been about 15m. The working-faces are moss-grown, but show many vertical drill-marks, 45mm in diameter and 0.75m deep, and they appear to have been worked mainly in benches about 0.9m high. Some large blocks, probably blasted from an upper level, lie in the floor of the quarry. The stone is a variegated yellow marble with white and grey streaks. A raised terrace to the S may be formed of quarry-waste, but the main spoil-tip was on the hillside immediately N of the track. Disturbed ground on the N side of the entrance to the quarry marks the site of a small lime-kiln shown on the 25-inch OS map of 1866.

The quarry was opened in 1752 to provide stone for Inveraray Castle (No. 184), including the steps of 'the two great stairs', although these have subsequently been renewed with different material. Advice and tools were obtained from the marble-quarry at Caddleton or Ardmaddy in Nether Lorn, and work continued until 1754.[4*] The visible extent of the workings, however, is probably due to extraction of stone for lime-burning in the 19th century.

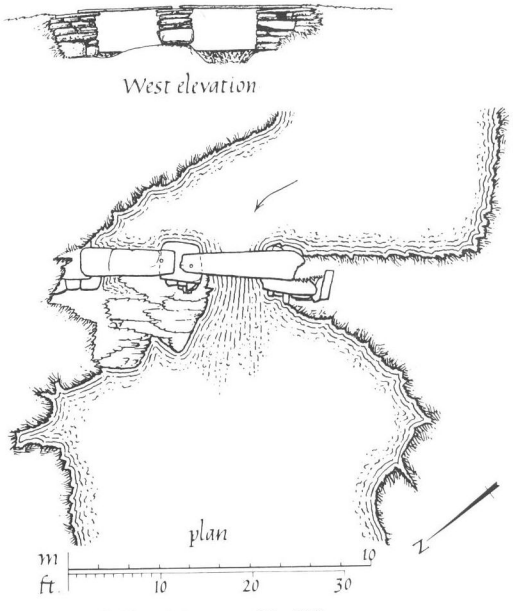
TRANSPORT MONUMENTS

See also Nos.149, 155, 163, 174, 179, 185, 199, 206, 208.

254 Clapper Bridge, Achnamara

NR 777869 April 1985

Currie, writing in 1830, described 'the *fine* imposed by the kirk session of [Knapdale] parish about the year 1684, on the Laird of Oib Graham, for delinquency. It was to erect a stone bridge, over the rivulet of Achanamara. . . . This he substantially performed, by laying two large flags ten or twelve feet long, over the rivulet, properly strengthened at both sides and middle of the stream, with stone supporters, which still remain uninjured by time'.[1] Currie's description is equally applicable at present, and the bridge, which lies SW of Achnamara village and 50m W of the existing local road,

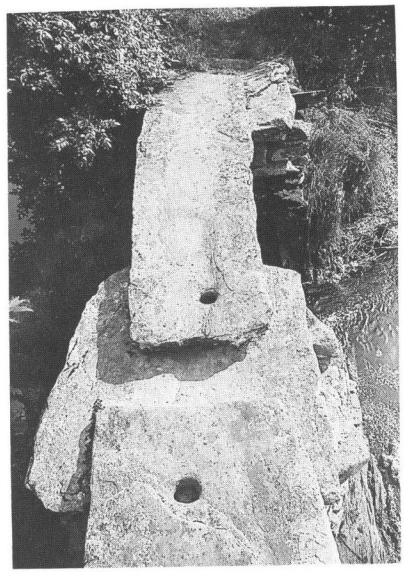


Clapper bridge, Achnamara (No. 254)

is the last survivor of a group of 'flag bridges' in Mid Argyll.[2]

The site of the bridge, about 40m from the outflow of the Barnagad Burn into the NE arm of Loch Sween, was well chosen. A partially-submerged ridge of rock at the high-tide mark supports the piers of the bridge and acts as a partial dam, forming a large pool upstream which reduces the direct force of water on the structure. The bridge is 9m in overall length and has two openings, of which that to the S spans the main stream, channelled through a notch in the rock, while the other carries the overflow from the pool.

The massive tapered flagstones forming the footway are of 502A



A. Clapper bridge, Achnamara (No. 254) footway from NE

local schist; the S slab measures 4.03m by 0.66m to 0.87m and the other 3.1m by 0.77m to 0.9m, each being 100mm thick. About 0.3m from the narrower ends of the slabs, which rest on the central pier, there are holes 100mm in diameter, probably used to manoeuvre them into position.[3] The ends of these slabs rest on square slabs of comparable thickness which are carried by central and abutment piers of drystone rubble about 1.4m high. A feature of the construction which has probably ensured the survival of the bridge is the massive but open character of the drystone masonry, and at the date of visit there was a steady lateral flow of water between the two large blocks forming the lowest course of the central pier.

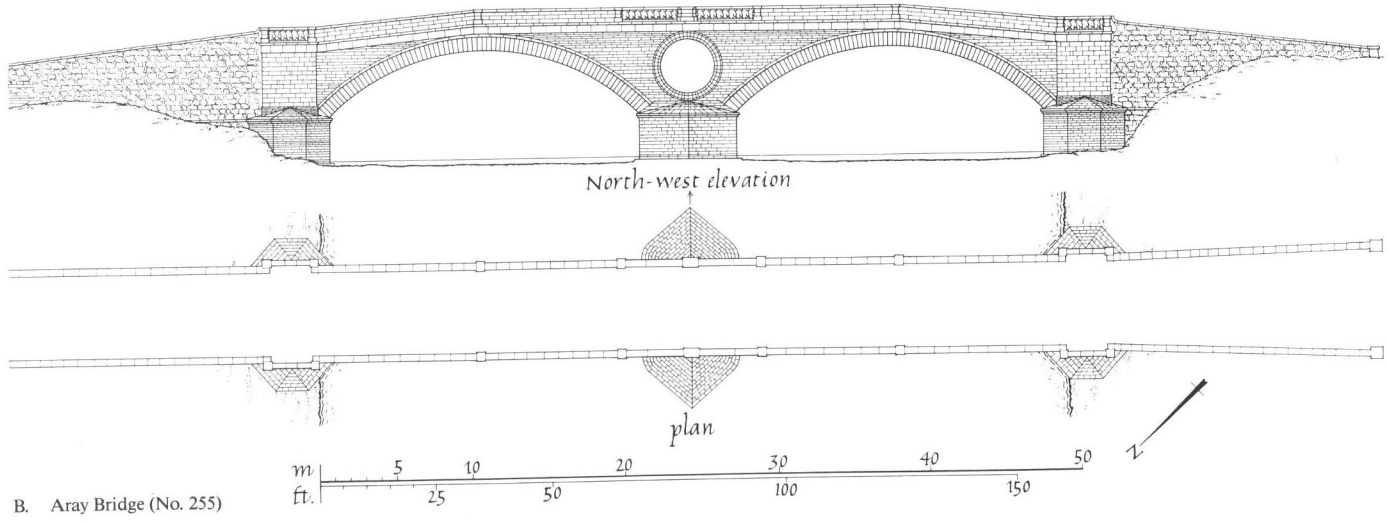
255 Aray Bridge, Inveraray

NN 098090 September 1988

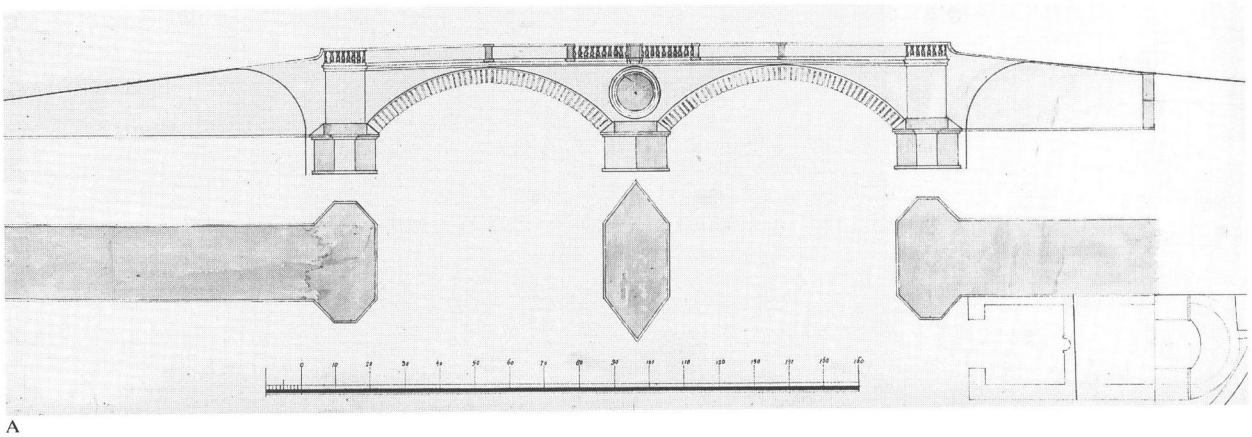
This fine two-arched bridge carries the A83 trunk road across the mouth of the River Aray 250m SE of Inveraray Castle (No. 184) and 0.5km NNE of the new town (No. 200), from which it forms a central feature of the landscape. It was designed by Robert Mylne in 1773 to replace John Adam's 'King's Bridge' of 1757 (*infra*), which linked the military road from Dumbarton to Inveraray (No.264) with that to Dalmally (No.269), and with the county road to Lochgilphead. 418A 413A 433B

Mylne, who already held a contract to design bridges for the military authorities, surveyed the site of Adam's bridge immediately after its destruction by a spate in September 1772, and in April 1773 he supplied a full set of drawings to be forwarded by the 5th Duke of Argyll to Col. Robert Skene. In August of the following year he sent Skene a report 'on making a mound or dam below Inveraray Bridge, and the placing of the bridge', and a contract was signed the following October between Skene and Thomas and John Brown, masons in Renfrew. Mylne inspected work in progress in August 1775, and had a 'long consultation' with Skene, and soon afterwards the Duke suggested that additional balustrades should be introduced to relieve the 'dead and heavy' effect of the solid parapet.[1*] Total expenditure of £3470 16s was recorded in military accounts between 1773 and 1778, when the bridge was completed, and a further £128 10s was spent in 1781 for a 'bulwark' for the Aray Bridge.[2*]

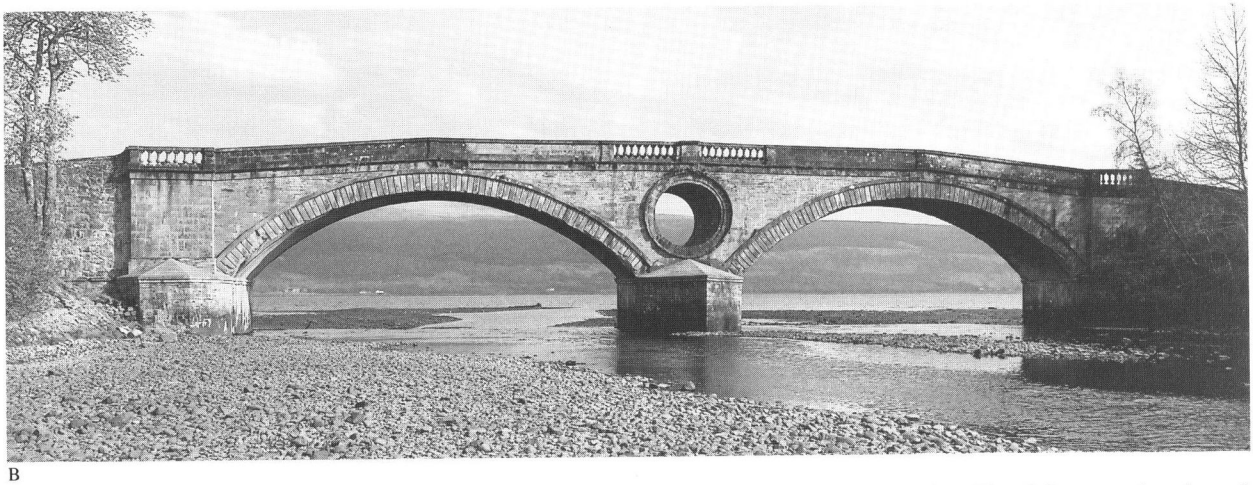
The bridge measures 54m in length, with each of the two segmental arches having a span of 19.8m and a height of about 7m above high-water level. The overall length including approaches is about 180m, and the NE approach runs along an embankment laid out in 1758 to close off the former 'salt-water pond'.[3] The masonry achieves a remarkable polychrome effect by the use of green chlorite-schist ashlar in the cutwaters and arch-spandrels, buff sandstone in the rectangular buttresses at the abutments, and pink sandstone in the arch-voussoirs, parapets, and the 0.75m-wide moulded surround of the 3.3m-diameter void above the central pier. The cutwaters of the central pier are triangular and those of the abutment-piers semi-octagonal, as in Adam's 1757 bridge. Although the arch-soffits are now concreted over, Mylne's section-drawing shows that they were to be composed of deep voussoirs, and that the piers were to be supported by deep piling and built of ashlar throughout.[4*]



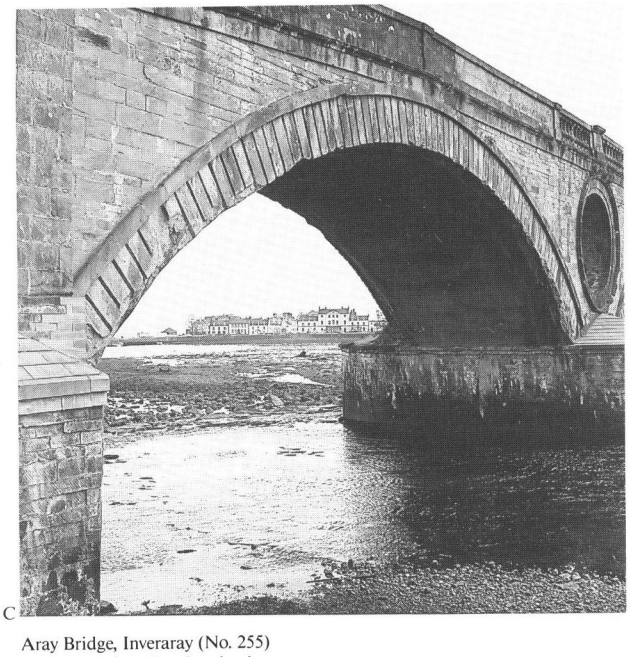
B. Aray Bridge (No. 255)



A



B

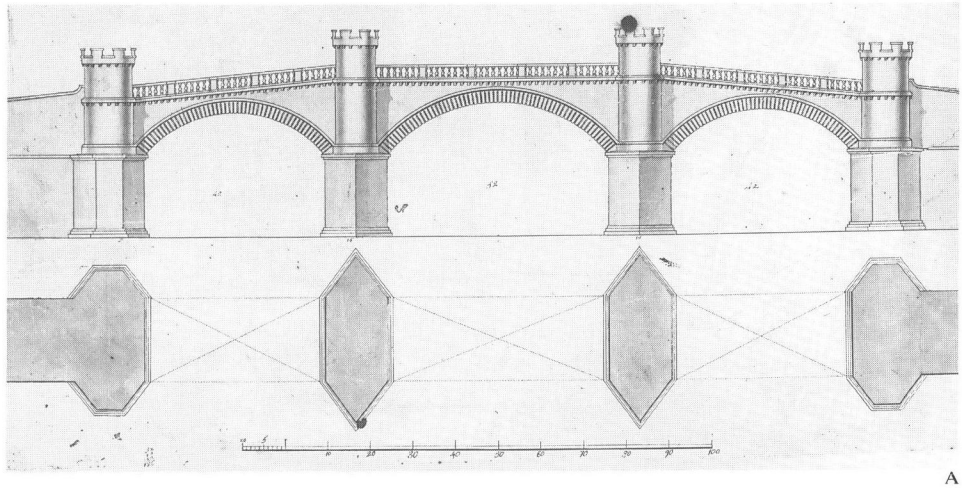


C

Aray Bridge, Inveraray (No. 255)
A. NW elevation-drawing by Mylne, *c.* 1775
B. view from NW
C. NE arch and Inveraray Town (No. 200)

The arch-voussoirs are enclosed by plain square bands, and a similar band, leaving a space 0.5m high above the crowns of the arches, forms the base of the parapet on the seaward side, while on the NW side, facing the castle, there is a shallow band with moulding above, tangential to the arch hood-moulds and central roundel as shown on Mylne's drawings. The parapets, which enclose a roadway 5.7m wide, are 1m high and 0.35m thick, and are composed of coursed ashlar with moulded cornices except for the central sections of balustrade, 8.6m long and divided by central pedestals which Mylne intended to crown with urn-finials, and the shorter balustrades above the abutment-piers, which were introduced at the 5th Duke's suggestion. Above the crown of each arch the parapet incorporates a slight pilaster, and the roadway and parapets between these, 27m in length, are level, while above the outer arch-spandrels they slope down to the abutments. The revetment-walls of the approaches are of granite rubble, with moulded copings.

'KING'S BRIDGE'. Arrangements for building the bridge were made in autumn 1757 and work was well advanced by the following summer, the contractor being John Brown, a Dumbarton mason (see Nos.266, 272). The design is attributed to John Adam in *Vitruvius Scoticus*, which shows an early scheme with crenellated parapets, quatrefoil openings in the towers, and larger towers above the abutments; this engraving also shows radially-coursed



A. Aray Bridge (No. 255); elevation-drawing of 'King's Bridge' by John Adam, *c.* 1757
B. Bealachandrain Bridge (No. 257) from NW

A

masonry, as in the Garron and Garden Bridges (Nos. 267, 268), but there is no other evidence that this was used. Two other drawings attributed to Adam differ only in the heights of the flanking towers, and Pennant's engraving, from a view taken just before the destruction of the bridge in 1772, shows that one of these was followed.[5*]

The overall length of the bridge was 61m and the distance between the abutment-piers, some 51m, was about 5m greater than that of the later bridge, so that parts of the abutments may remain encased in the existing abutments and approaches, whose copings appear identical in form with those shown by Adam. There were three segmental arches, the central one being 15.9m in span and the other two, whose keystones were about 0.6m lower, having spans of 12.8m. The abutments and cutwater-piers were similar in plan to those used by Mylne, but with flat tops from which semicircular buttresses, 3m in diameter on the piers and 3.5m on the abutments, rose as towers enclosing refuges.[6*] These towers had crenellated parapets on corbel-courses, most of which had disappeared before Pennant's visit, and were divided by corbelled stringcourses continuous with the base-courses of the balustrades, which resembled those of the Garden Bridge but had four rectangular pillars in each section. As in Mylne's bridge, the parapets and roadway, which was 5.2m wide, rose gently to a level section above the higher central arch.

256 Auchbraad Bridge, Inverneill

NR 836814 March 1985

This single-arched bridge carries the B8024 Inverneill-Achahoish road across the deep gorge of the Inverneil Burn at Auchbraad, about 1km W of Inverneill House. It has a level carriageway 5.6m wide within flat-topped parapets 0.5m wide and 0.75m high, which rises about 14m above water-level. The segmental rubble arch has a span of 10.9m and springs from tall, battered and partly-reconstructed abutments. Construction of this bridge was one of the major undertakings in the building of the hill road from Inverneill to Achahoish, which was begun in 1844 and completed early in 1847.[1*]

257 Bealachandrain Bridge

NR 995831 April 1988

This bridge, which spans the River Ruel about 1km S of



B

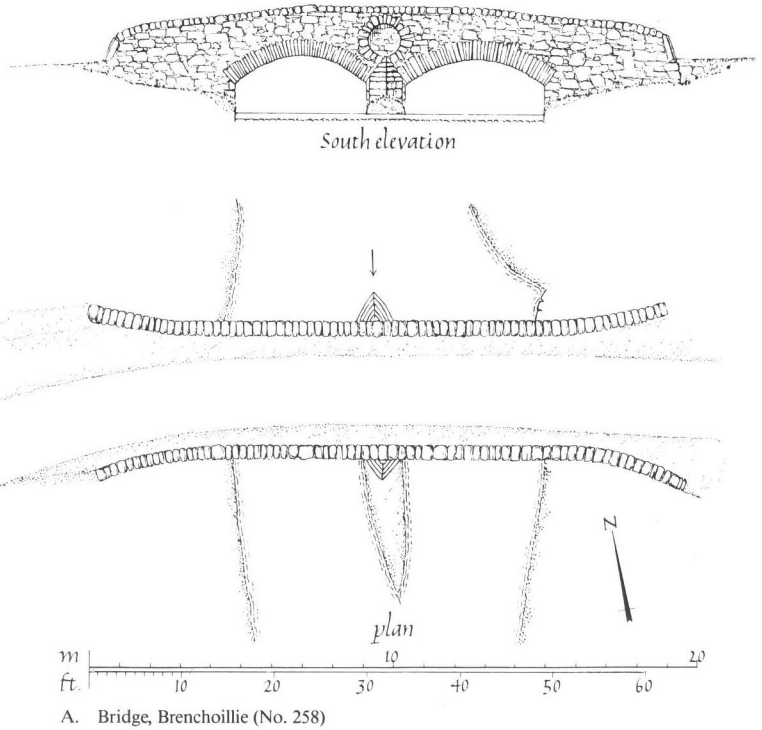
Clachan of Glendaruel, was built in 1808 to link the new Parliamentary road through Glendaruel to Colintraive with the existing county road from Otter Ferry. A petition from the neighbouring proprietors to the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges in 1805 stressed the dangerous nature of the existing ford, and stated that several attempts had been made to raise money for a bridge. The preliminary estimate of cost was £300 and the Commissioners agreed to contribute half. The contractor was James Patterson, and an engraving of the bridge was posthumously published in the *Atlas* of Telford's work.[1]

The river is spanned in two arches, the NE one being dry except when the water-level is exceptionally high. The approach-walls curve out at the ends and the overall length is 29m, the roadway being 4.5m wide within 0.45m parapets, while the height is about 6m above water-level. The arches each measure about 9.9m, corresponding closely to the 32 feet (9.75m) of the engraving. The central pier, founded on rock, has rounded cutwaters, and there is a buttress of similar profile on the upstream or NW side of the abutment of the SW arch. The masonry is entirely of rubble, including the parapet-coping, although a slab-coping is shown in Telford's engraving.

258 Bridge, Brenchoillie

NN 023019 June 1984

This small two-arched bridge now carries a farm road across the Leacann Water, 1.8km N of Furnace and 0.5km SE of Brenchoillie farmhouse. There were at least two bridges spanning the Leacann by 1744, when the 'Laigh Bridge' was first mentioned, while in 1756 the Commissioners of Supply approved a proposal by the Argyll Furnace Company for a



A. Bridge, Brenchoillie (No. 258)

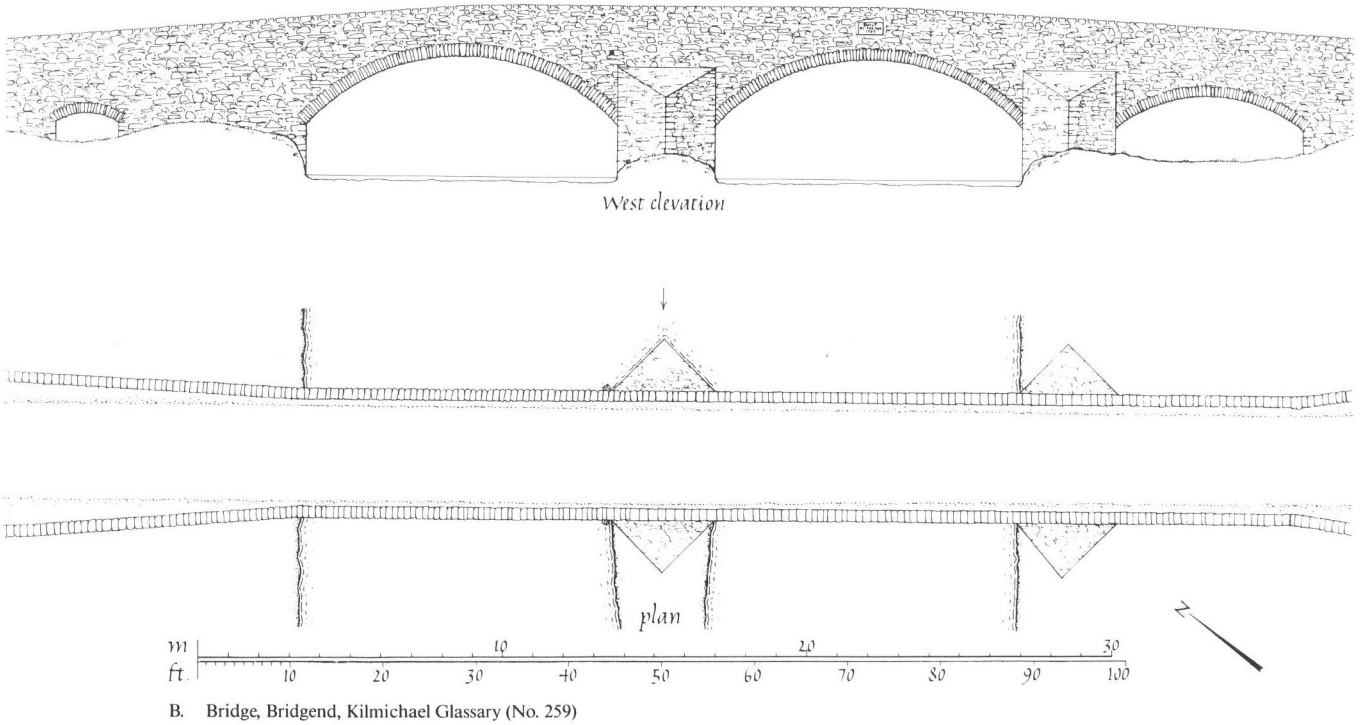
new bridge, possibly on the present site. At this period there was much discussion about road-lines in the area, but by the end of the 18th century the main road S of Auchindrain appears to have diverged from the present A83 about 150m NE of the Brenchoillie bridge (NN 024019), running along the hillside above the E bank of the Leacann Water to a bridge in Furnace village.[1*] The bridge at Brenchoillie, which linked this road with the routes from Lochaweside (No. 274), appears to reflect the influence of Mylne's Aray Bridge design of 1773 (No. 255), and was probably built in the last quarter of the 18th century.

The bridge, which is built of lime-mortared rubble-masonry, measures 19m in length including the approaches, and carries a roadway 3.6m wide within 0.5m parapet-walls. The segmental E and W arches have respective spans of 4.6m and 4.3m, and each measures about 1.9m to the soffit from water-level, the voussoirs being formed by thin slabs about 0.6m long. Above the triangular cutwaters on both faces of the central pier there are circular recesses 1m in diameter and 0.2m in depth.

259 Bridge, Bridgend, Kilmichael Glassary
NR 852926 March 1985

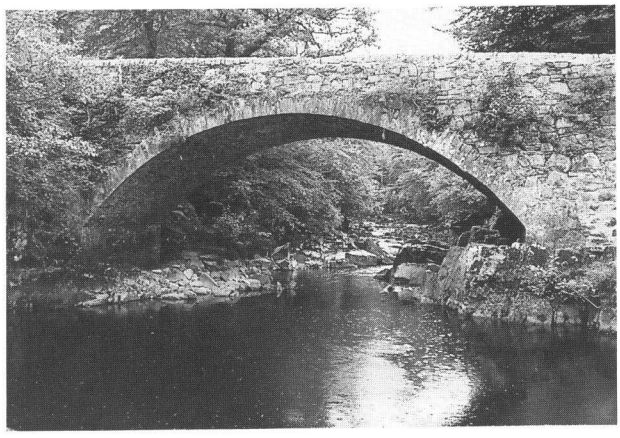
This bridge, which is now by-passed by the A816 but carries local traffic, crosses the River Add on a NNW-SSE axis about 1km SSW of Kilmichael Glassary. It is built of random rubble masonry and consists of two main segmental arches, each of approximately 10m span, with a lesser arch of 6.1m span on the S approach and a minor culvert on the N flood-plain. There are triangular splayed cutwaters flanking the central of the three principal arches. The total length is about 45m and the carriageway, which rises to a height of over 5.7m above water-level, measures 3.8m in width within parapets 0.4m thick and 0.9m in maximum height. Above the crown of the W face of the central arch there is a panel inscribed in Roman capitals: BUILT / BY THE SHIRE / 1737.

This bridge was of particular importance because of the



B. Bridge, Bridgend, Kilmichael Glassary (No. 259)

cattle-fairs held in the adjacent field W of the river. However, flood-damage required frequent repairs, as in 1749 when the 'mid-pillar' and W 'land stool' (abutment) of the 'Bridge of Add' were repaired.[1] Despite further work in 1755, the bridge was described as ruinous in 1769, and in 1777 it was decided that a protective barricade should be built upstream of the S end.[2]



Carloonan Bridge (No. 260) from S

260 Carloonan Bridge
NN 086109 May 1988

This bridge carries an estate road across the River Aray, 270m N of Carloonan Falls and Mill (No. 230), at a point where the river narrows to provide a firm rock-abutment at each side. It was built in 1755-7 by the Argyll Estate mason, William Douglas, who had considerable experience of bridge-building for the Commissioners of Supply.

The bridge is built of local granite rubble, with arch-voussoirs of diagonally-tooled chlorite-schist, and schist rubble in the arch-soffit. The parapet has a rounded granite coping, although schist from St Catherines was included in the original estimate (*infra*). The segmental arch is 12.2m in span and the overall length of 25m includes curving approach-walls which were altered in the 1780s. The roadway is 4m in width within parapet-walls 0.4m thick.

Douglas produced an estimate in 1751 for 'the Bridge above the milln', which specified a 'hewen border (? voussoirs) and copeing of St Cathrin's stone', with other stone and limestone coming from 'the milln quarry' (No. 229). Because of other contracts, work was delayed until 1755, and completed two years later.[1] In 1783 the 5th Duke of Argyll gave instructions that 'both the ends of the Bridge are to be made very much Widend so that a Carriage with four horses may pass every way without the least difficulty. This to be done in the manner directed to you by Mr Mylne.' The execution of this work may be recorded in Robert Mylne's diary for September 1785, when he visited 'Cascade Bridge'.[2]

261 The Crinan Canal
NR 788944-853852 June 1984

A proposal to build a canal which would enable sailing-vessels to avoid the dangerous passage round the Mull of Kintyre was first projected in 1771.[1] On behalf of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, James Watt made surveys of two alternative routes, one across the Tarbert isthmus and the other between Lochs Gilp and Crinan. No further action was taken, but the scheme was later revived and promoted by the 5th Duke of Argyll and the 4th Earl of Breadalbane. At their invitation in 1792 John Rennie made 507A a further survey of the Loch Crinan route and reported on two possible passages, one via Daill and the other diverging from it E of Cairnbaan to pass N of Dunadd and enter Loch Crinan near Duntrune Castle.[2] In May 1793 the Crinan Canal Company was formed and was empowered to raise a maximum capital of £150,000. Construction-work commenced in September 1794, but it was not until January 1795 that Rennie, in his capacity as chief engineer of the new company, finally decided that the canal would follow the Daill route and would have a depth of 12 feet (3.66m); the locks were to be 96 feet (29.26m) long and 24 feet (7.32m) wide.

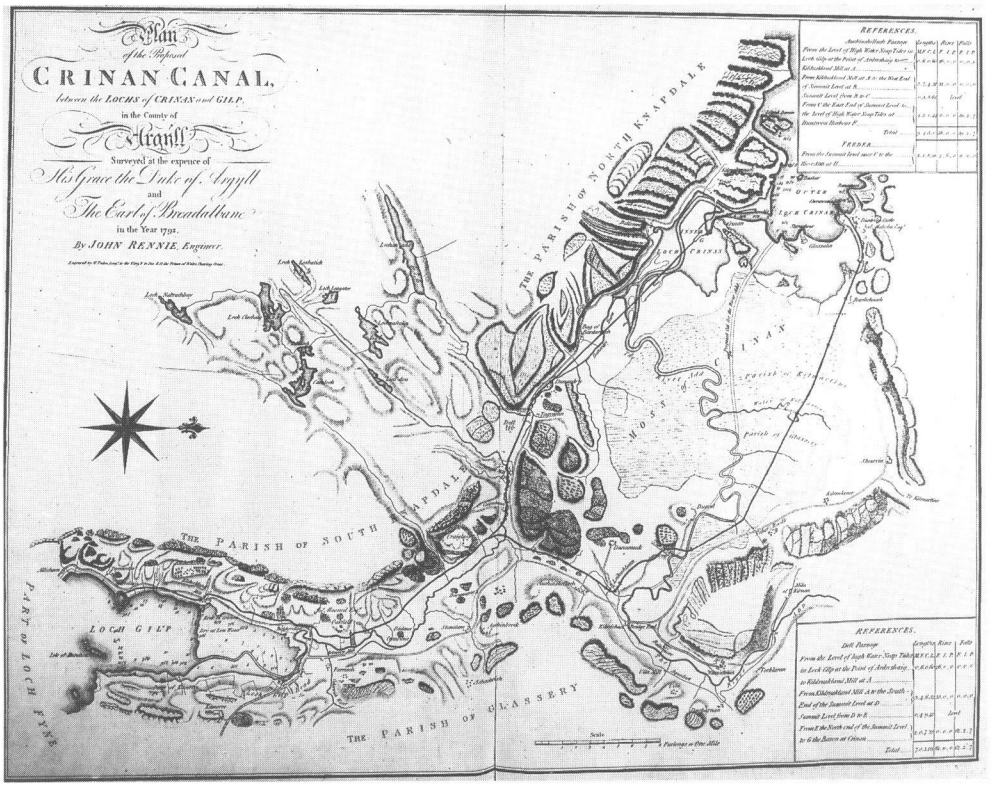
Inadequate finances seriously delayed completion of the canal, which was eventually opened in an unfinished state in 1801. A section between Oakfield and Cairnbaan was destroyed by floods in January 1805, and a new line was cut along the edge of Oakfield Moss. The canal was re-opened to navigation in July 1806 and was declared to be 'finally complete' in August 1809. It was closed again for a year after January 1811 when canal-banks and lock-gates were flooded and badly damaged by the collapse of the principal reservoir in Glen Clachaig. In 1813 Thomas Telford reported that the canal was in 'a very imperfect condition', requiring repairs estimated at £18,251.[3] The work was carried out under his supervision in 1816-17, and the canal was again re-opened in November 1817.

The maintenance of the canal, which remains in regular use, has involved a continual need to repair the fifteen locks on its route, especially the sea-locks at each end; to deepen the eastern approaches at Ardrishaig harbour; and to provide an adequate and properly controlled water-supply. The hardness of the whinstone and the softness of the peat moss contributed to the difficulties of construction, especially along the S shores of Loch Crinan where blasting operations resulted in dangerous rocky projections on the landward side of the canal; eleven steamers were sunk on this rock-cut section between 1885 and 1921.

The early history of the canal was also beset with financial as well as technical difficulties. The funds of the original company, burdened with public debts, were exhausted by 1812. Effectively from 1817 and formally from 1844 management was vested in the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal, passing to the Ministry of Transport in 1919.

The canal runs from Ardrishaig on Loch Gilp to Crinan Harbour, formerly known as Portree, and is about 14.5km in overall length. It climbs to a height of 19.2m above sea-level, and the summit-reach between Cairnbaan and Dunardry is 508A,C about 0.93km in length. The canal has thirteen inland locks, including a larger lock, 34.14m long by 8.23m wide, at the 508D western end above Crinan Basin. This was cut out of solid rock and was intended to give large coastal vessels access to a dry dock, which was never built. The two original sea-locks 509D were also of these larger dimensions; in 1930-2 new sea-locks with improved tidal access were built parallel to them, and the

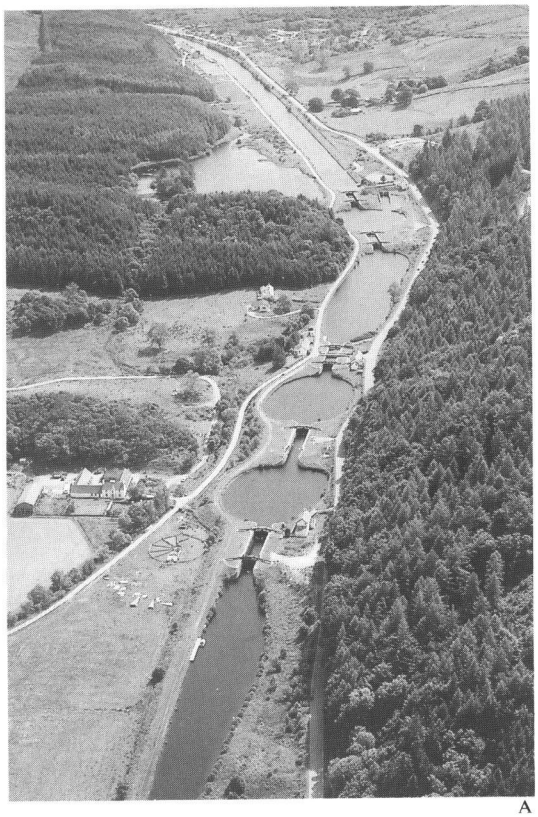
A



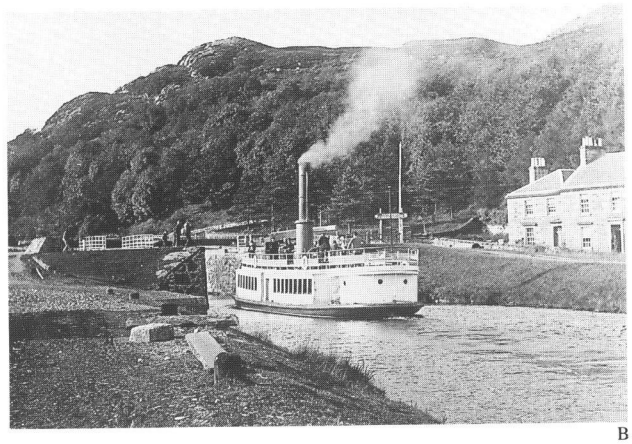
The Crinan Canal (No. 261)
A. plan by Rennie, 1792
B. Ardrishaig from SE

B

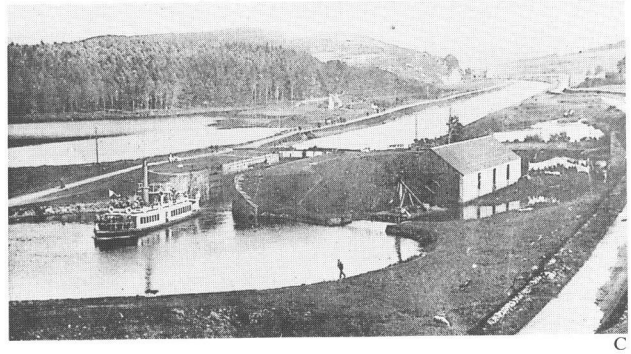




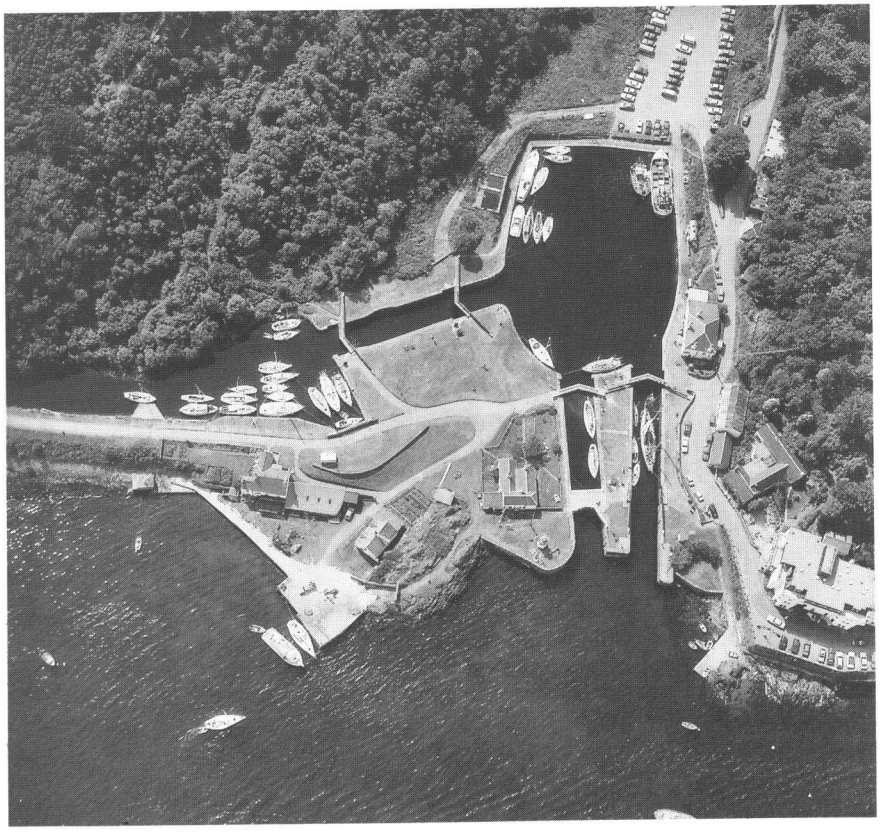
A



B



C



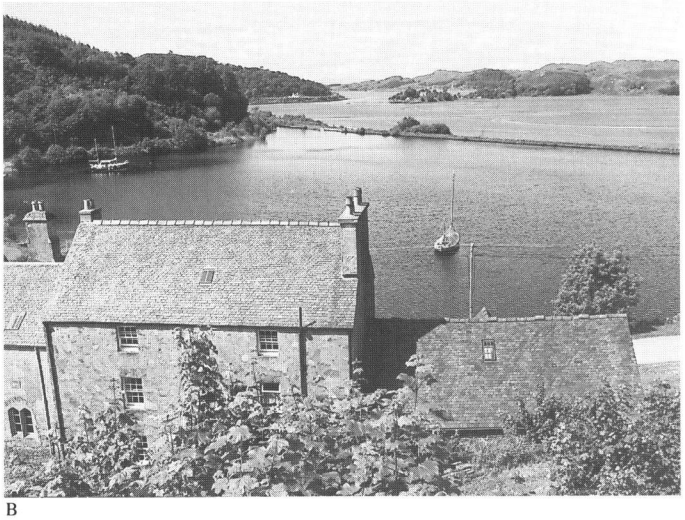
D

The Crinan Canal (No. 261)

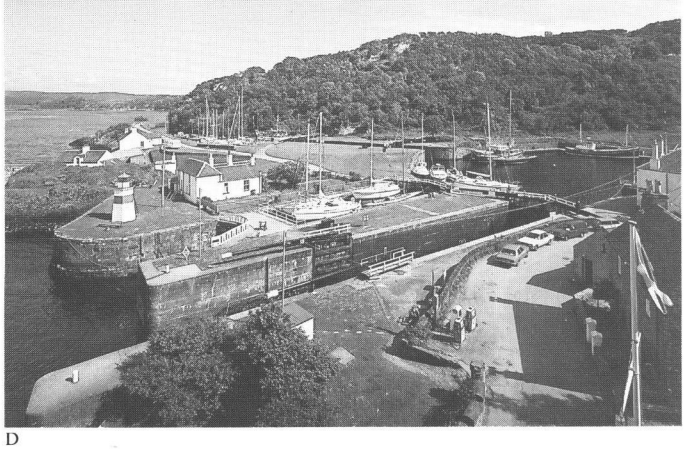
A. Dunardry locks and summit-reach from W
B. 'Linnet' at Cairnbaan lock, *c.* 1890
C. lock 9 and boat-shed from W, *c.* 1890
D. Crinan Basin from N



A


B


C


D

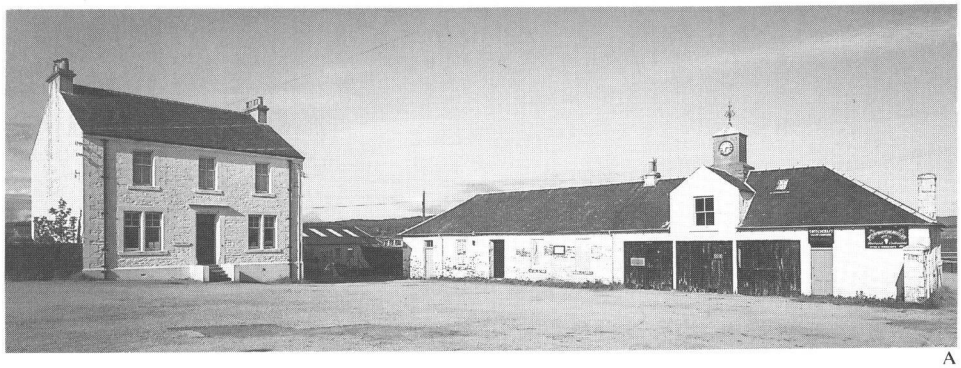
The Crinan Canal (No. 261)
A. lock 12 from W
B. Bellanoch Basin from SE
C. lock 11 from E
D. Crinan Basin from NW
E. keeper's cottage, Oakfield


E

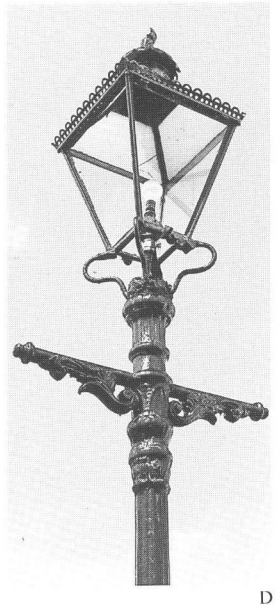
old locks were left to provide additional berthing-facilities. The walls of the lock-chambers throughout the canal are constructed of large blocks of ashlar masonry, in some parts patched or refaced in concrete; The SE face of the chamber of lock 3 at Ardrishaig exhibits large incised masons' marks.

The surface-width of most stretches of the canal varies between about 24.4m and 27.4m, reduced to between only 12.2m and 15.2m in the rock-cutting at Crinan. The eastern and western reaches are embanked on their N sides, and a tow-path runs along the embankment. Traces of the direct line that the canal originally followed across Oakfield Moss prior to the breach of 1805 can still be seen between NR 853894 and 850896, where the waterway now follows a longer course skirting the hillside to the S. At Bellanoch the S bank follows a natural indentation to form a large bay, and some of the inlets between the bridges at Bellanoch and Crinan Ferry are provided with small rubble-built mooring-platforms. There are basins at each end of the canal, and the flight of five locks at Dunardry at the western end of the summit-reach incorporates intermediate circular pounds. *508A,C*

Most of the canal-bridges have been modernised, the oldest surviving structure at the date of survey being the swing-bridge at Oakfield (NR 856879), which according to the maker's plate was built by P and W MacLellan at Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow, in 1871.[4] The foundations of the chamber of lock 11 at Dunardry (NR 820912) are evidently incapable of supporting the weight of a conventional swing-bridge, and a hand-operated rolling cantilever-bridge was installed here in 1900 after temporary use over the sea-lock at Ardrishaig. The bridges are associated with single- or 1½-storeyed keepers' cottages. That at Oakfield (NR *509C*



A



D



B



C



E

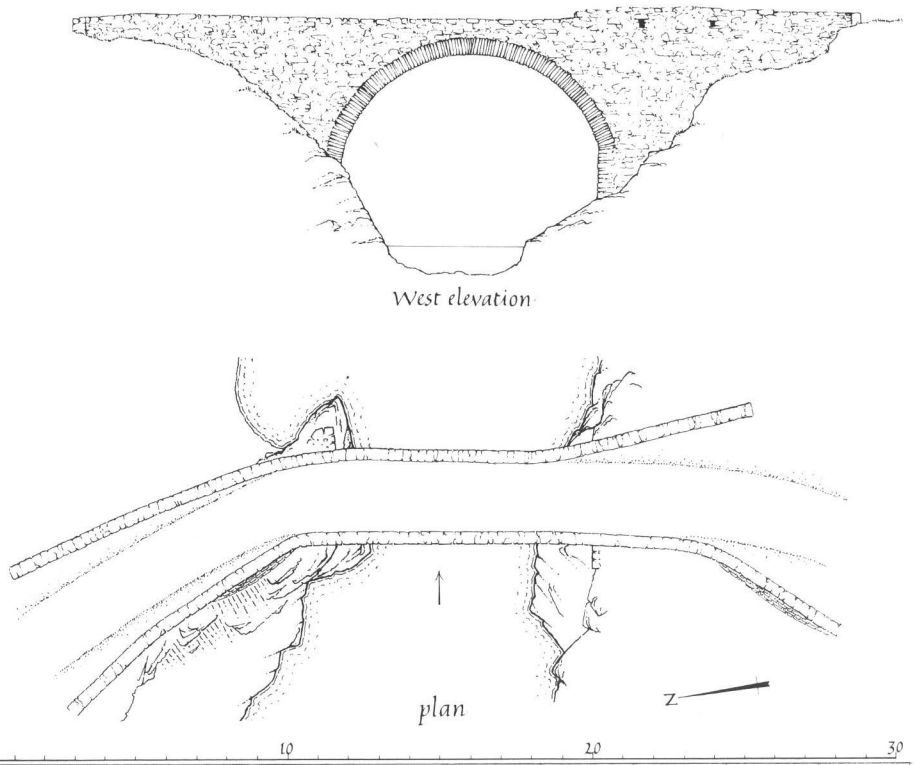
The Crinan Canal (No. 261)
A. harbour square, Ardrishaig, from SW
B. lock 3 and Canal House, Ardrishaig
C. towpath bridge, Crinan
D. gas-lamp, Ardrishaig
E. 'water waster', Ardrishaig

857879) occupies a bankside position and stands above a storehouse, accessible only from the lower (E) side through a wide arched doorway. *509E*

Among other canalside buildings, special mention should be made of Canal House at Ardrishaig (NR 851854), the canal manager's house of early 19th-century origin, and the roofless shell of a three-bay boat-shed on the S side of lock 9 (NR 822910), probably designed to accommodate the passenger steamer 'Linnet', which was in service on the canal from 1866 to 1929. An inn at Crinan, and later ones at Cairnbaan and Ardrishaig, served travellers on the canal, and by about the middle of the 19th century the canal offices came to be housed in the plain two-storeyed building on the N side of the harbour square at Ardrishaig. *508C* *508B*

The round-ended pier flanking the canal entrance at Ardrishaig harbour shows much evidence of reconstruction and extension, and several phases of work are known to have been undertaken on this structure from 1813 onwards. Modern navigational lights are located at the end of this breakwater and in a small hexagonal lighthouse-tower at Crinan Basin. *507B* *509D*

The principal feeder-burn discharges into the summit-reach of the canal just to the W of lock 6, where it is traversed by the B841 highway on a single-arched bridge. Overflows on the opposite bank serve each of the three reaches; the tow-path spans a wide overflow near Crinan on a two-arched bridge, while a more rapid discharge of water from the eastern reach at Ardrishaig can be made, when needed, by an automatic off-let, or 'water waster' (NR 856870), designed in 1892 and built probably in 1895.[5] *510C*



Old Bridge of Douglas, Claonairigh (No. 262)

262 Old Bridge of Douglas, Claonairigh
NN 059048 June 1988

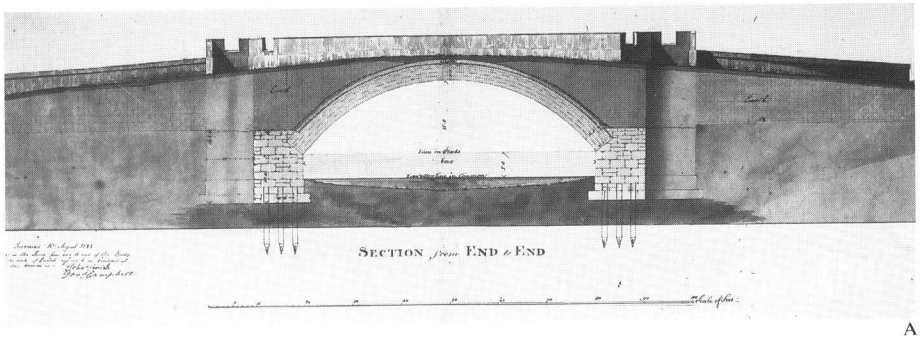
This bridge, which probably dates from the early 18th century, carries a footpath across the rocky gorge of the Douglas Water 70m N of Claonairigh farmhouse and 180m E of the modern bridge carrying the A83 road from Inveraray to Lochgilphead. Roy's Map of about 1750 shows a road crossing the river and running along the S bank of the Allt Garbh,[1] but in 1768 it was represented to the Commissioners of Supply that the Bridge of Douglas was 'difficult of access and very narrow' and that it was impossible to bring a cart or carriage across it. Funds were allocated for a new bridge, completed in 1771, which was associated with the re-routing of the Lochgilphead road along the N side of the valley via Auchindrain.[2] This bridge, or its successor, lay immediately W of the modern one, and was demolished about 1984. The old bridge was known, because of its almost semicircular arch, as the 'Roman Bridge'.[3]

The overall length of the bridge and approaches is 26m, and the N approach curves down the adjacent hillside. The bridge is rubble-built, with a ring of slab-voussoirs, and the arch, which springs on each bank from rock at a height of about 2.8m above water-level, has a span of 9m and a height above water of 6.4m, the level roadway being 1m higher. The roadway is only 2.1m in width, within parapets 0.5m thick and 0.6m high which have been partially demolished.

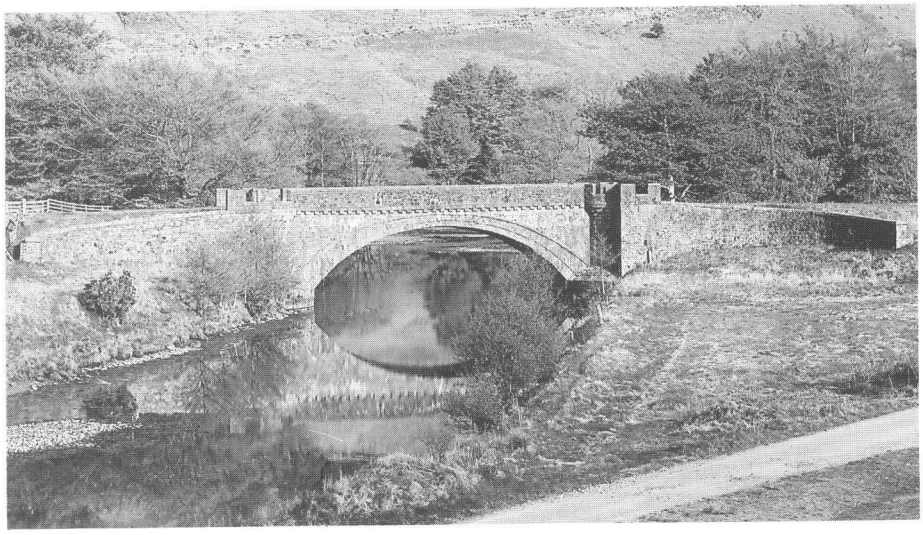
263 Dubh Loch Bridge
NN 113105 May 1988

This bridge, which gives access to the E side of Glen Shira, spans the tidal Gearr Abhainn ('short river') about 150m downstream of the Dubh Loch and a short distance above the ford that gave it the Gaelic name, Drochaid Athnanlann ('Bridge of the ford of the sword'). Before the construction of the Garron Bridge (No. 268) in 1747-9, this ford linked Inveraray to the NW shore of upper Loch Fyne, and it was approached by a beech avenue of 17th-century origin, removed early in the 20th-century (see No. 185). A bridge was first proposed in 1756, but it was only in 1783 that Robert Mylne prepared a specification and drawings for the existing bridge, and an estimate of £312 10s by the mason John Tavish was accepted. The contract was signed in August 1785, and 5/2A
Mylne inspected the site several times in the following month, marking out the position of the approach-ramps, while work was completed in 1787.[1*]

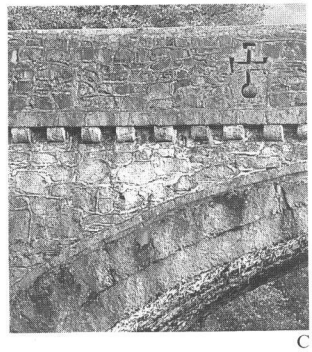
The bridge is 8.2m high and 30m in length, but quadrant 5/2B
'flank walls' revetting the earthen approaches extend it by 12.5m at each end. The level roadway is 5.8m wide within 0.35m parapets. The segmental arch has a span of 18.3m (60 feet) and a height of 5.1m, and comprises two orders of voussoirs within a hoodmould of shallower segmental curve. The masonry is of random rubble, but the voussoirs and hoodmould are of chlorite-schist ashlar, whereas granite is used for the projecting corbelled band at the base of the parapet, which is continued as a slab coping above the flanking quadrant-walls. The arch springs from rounded abutments with sloped copings, surmounted by refuges of quarter-round plan in the angles between the bridge and its wider approaches. The parapets of these refuges are crenellated, and their curved sections are carried on two courses of continuous corbelling, whereas the main parapets of the bridge rest on close-set plain corbels and each parapet 5/2C



A



B



C

Dubh Loch Bridge (No. 263)
A. section-drawing by Mylne, 1785
B. view from W
C. detail of parapet

incorporates two crosslets with circular lower limbs, composed of blocks of granite and schist. Mylne's drawings show proposed gateways at the junction of the bridge and its approaches, each having a central wall 5.3m high with a moulded cornice, containing a tall archway 3m wide and flanked by rectangular slits in the spandrels, and with pedestrian archways at each side. One drawing also shows kennels built against the parapets of both approaches on one side of the bridge, but it is not known whether these were constructed.

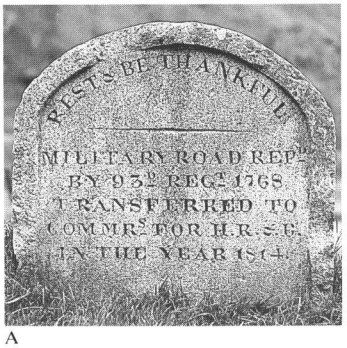
264 Military Road, Dumbarton-Inveraray

October 1988

The construction of this road was proposed in 1743, shortly after the succession of the 3rd Duke of Argyll, and in the following spring a line was surveyed and marked out by the military engineers Dugald Campbell and Brereton, with the assistance of Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, Sheriff-depute and Chamberlain of Argyll. The initial estimate of £4258 12s was the first of many to be queried by the Treasury or military authorities, but work on the Dunbartonshire section began under the direction of Major William Caulfield shortly before the 1745 rising. The Argyll section, 34km in length, was executed mainly between 1747 and 1749, up to 450 soldiers being employed as well as contractors and workmen for tasks such as bridge-building. The road was the subject of expensive annual maintenance during the second half of the 18th century, but no major alterations were made to the route as shown on Roy's Map of about 1750, and a proposal of 1766 for a link-road through Glen Fyne to Glen Falloch was not carried out.[1]

In a memorial submitted to the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges by the Argyll Estate in 1808, it was argued that the original line took little account of the needs of carriages, including those of the judges. A survey by Charles Abercromby for an alternative road costing £6,890 was submitted, the memorialists offering to pay half, but the Commissioners considered that 'a mere improvement' to an existing public road lay beyond their powers, and the project was not revived when in 1814 they assumed responsibility for the military roads.[2*] Thereafter the road was carefully maintained, with the construction of retaining-walls and replacement of open fords or cross-drains by culverts,[3] and some re-alignment of the ascent to Rest and Be Thankful (*infra*), but the OS maps of 1865-70 indicate only a few significant alterations to the line. Most of the road remained in use as the A83 trunk road until the 1930s, since when there have been extensive alterations, especially in Glen Croe and Glen Kinglas. Even the abandoned sections have therefore been much altered, and since there are few early features other than bridges, only the more substantial deviations from the route of the A83 are noted below.

The road enters Argyll 0.5km N of Arrochar by a modern bridge (NN 297050) spanning the Loin Water a few metres downstream from the site of a bridge of 15.3m span built in 1747. The main divergence from the A83 on the NW shore of



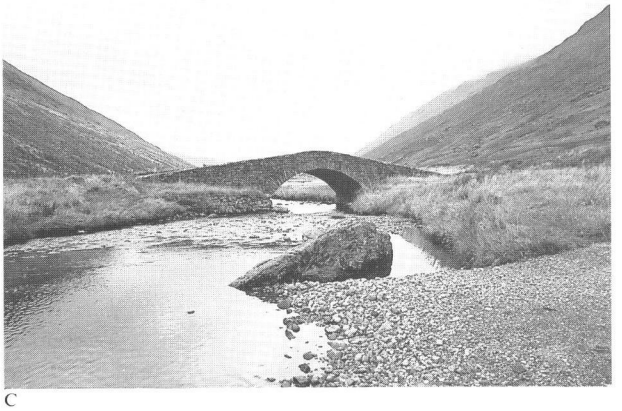
A


B

Military Road, Dumbarton-Inveraray (No. 264)
A. memorial stone, Rest and Be Thankful
B. view towards Rest and Be Thankful from E
C. Butter Bridge from E

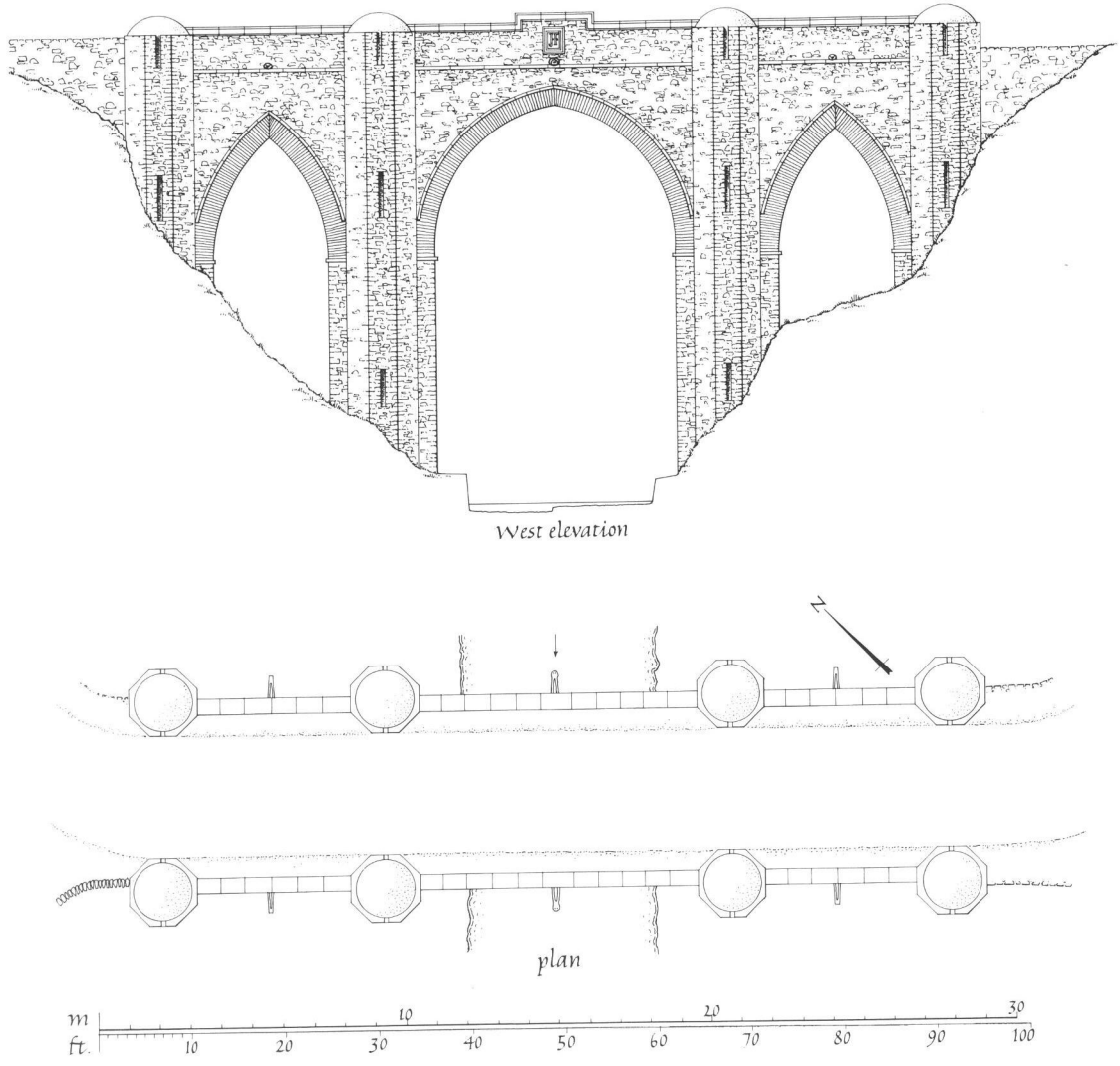
Loch Long is a loop to the SE of about 0.9km, part of which coincides with the approach-roads to the Loch Long Torpedo-range. Some short abandoned sections have been cut through by the modern road, exposing up to 0.8m build-up of later metalling. At Ardgartan Cottage (NN 275031) the road turns NW along the NE bank of the Croe Water, the modern road bypassing 400m of the old line at Larachpark, and 1km further WNW is 'Little Rest'. This is probably the area described by Caulfield in his report of 1748 that Ensign McCorkel with fifty men was in Glen Croe 'blowing away a rocky point of a mountain, which projects into a rapid river' and saving the expense of two bridges.[4] In the 1930s, however, the A83 was diverted to the S of the river, leaving a 500m loop, still used by vehicles, which climbs above the rocky river-gorge. The roadway in this section is about 6m wide and there are possible quarry-pits and, at the W end, a length of battered revetment-wall of massive roughly-coursed rubble up to 3m high bounding the lower (S) side of the road.

At NN 248045 the A83 begins its steady rise along the NE slope of Glen Croe while the older road runs NW along the valley-bottom for about 2.7km before the steep ascent to Rest and Be Thankful. It was formerly used for motor hill-trials and remains in use for farm-access, being bounded in part by the stone-walled enclosures of Laigh Glencroe farm. There are a number of minor culverts carrying streams, and very few quarry-pits, but much loose rock on the hillside. Near the approach-track to High Glencroe cottage there is a quarry-pit 5m wide and 3.5m deep, and from this point (NN 235070) there is a rise to the summit of about 90m in a distance of 900m. The exposed SW side of the road has several lengths of revetment-walling incorporating culverts, and at the 200m contour (NN 233072) there is a bridge 16m long and 6.3m high, with an arch of 4.3m span and 4.9m high, having a broad scarcement for centering 1m below the springing-level; its roadway is 4.5m wide within 0.45m parapets. Some 90m to the WNW a lime-mortared revetment 20m long and up to 5m high incorporates a segmental arch of 2.3m span and 3.2m high; the roadway has subsequently been widened. To the NW there is a short cutting, then the road curves S into


C

an acute hairpin-bend with a parapet-wall and retaining walls up to 2.5m high. There are traces of possible old tracks E of the S point of the hairpin, but these are not likely to belong to the military period, although Southey in 1819 and Dorothy Wordsworth three years later noted recent alterations to the road-line.[5*]

At the summit (261m OD; NN 230073) there is a round-headed granite headstone inscribed 'Rest & Be Thankful / Military Road Rep(aire)d / by 93rd Reg(imen)t 1768 / Transferred to Comm(issione)rs for H(ighland) R(oads) & B(ridges) / in the Year 1814'. An earlier stone with the date 1748, set into 'a semi-circular seat made in turf', was described by Pococke in 1760, but the existing stone may be the one seen in 1819 by Southey, beside 'a seat in the green bank, looking down Glencroe'.[6*] Beyond the summit car-park the old line rejoins the A83 for 1.5km for its descent N along the E shore of Loch Restil, although there are traces of old tracks in the field E of the road. At NN 233088 the new route loops to the NE, while the old line, much destroyed by surface-water, descends for 0.8km along the E bank of a stream before spanning the Kinglas Water at Butter Bridge (NN 234095).[7*] The bridge measures 34m in overall length, with a segmental arch 9.3m in span and 3.4m high, and the



Bridge, Dunans, Glendaruel (No. 265)

roadway is 3.85m wide within 0.5m parapets having rough slab-copings.

Some 30m N of the bridge the old road, maintained in parts for farm-access, turns W and runs a few metres S of the A83 for almost 5km through Glen Kinglas, but no early features are preserved except for some culverts. The old line is encroached on by modern embankments in the area W of the much-altered junction with the A815 road to Strachur, but from NN 181101 it is preserved as the local road through Cairndow. Rejoining the A83 at NN 184113, it runs NE along the shore of Loch Fyne for 1.75km to the now by-passed Bridge of Fyne (No. 266), whose siting was the object of argument with Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas.[8*] For the next 2.5km, along the NW shore of Loch Fyne, the military road coincides with the A83, but from immediately WSW of Ardgenavan (NN 173112), for 1.8km to a point SW of Drishaig, there are traces close to the shore of the older line. Bypassed before 1865, this has been preserved for house-access in some parts and heavily eroded in others.

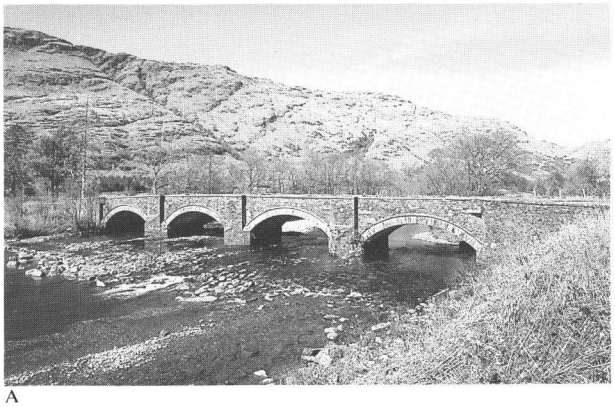
For the remaining 8km to Inveraray the A83 follows the old line, except for a possible slight loop to the S at Dunderave Castle (No. 126), which along with Ardkinglas Castle (No. 110) was used as a base by Caulfield and his officers,[9*] and a modern bridge bypassing the Garron Bridge (No. 268), which was built at military expense in 1747-9 to the designs of the 3rd Duke of Argyll's architect Roger Morris. The final 250m of the original road turned W from the loch along an earlier avenue to the old Town Bridge (see No. 199) across the River Aray, but in 1757-9 a new embankment was built and the 'King's Bridge' (No. 255) was erected to John Adam's design linking the road with the new road to Dalmally (No. 269).[10]

265 Bridge, Dunans, Glendaruel

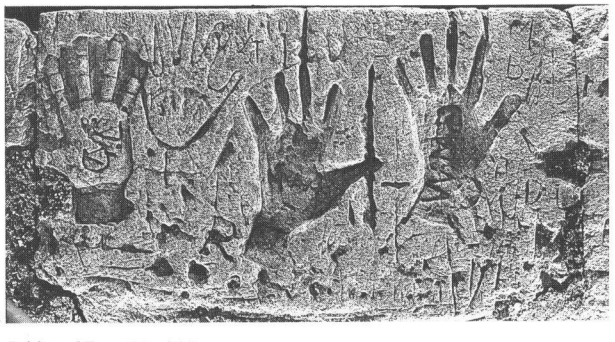
NS 040912 June 1988

This bridge spanning the gorge of the River Ruel carries the access-road from the A886 highway to Dunans House, home of the Fletcher family since the 18th century. The house itself was rebuilt in baronial style *c.*1880,[1*] but the bridge bears the date 1815 and the initials of John Fletcher (d.1822).

The bridge, which is built of local schist rubble with a sandstone coping, is 16.3m in overall height, and the level roadway is 28m in length and 5.4m in width within 0.5m parapets. It comprises three tall two-centred arches, the middle one spanning the river and the others carrying the approaches above the steep banks of the gorge. The central arch, which has centering-sockets below springing-level, is 7.85m in span and 13.3m in height, and the side-arches are 3.7m in span. All three arches spring from octagonal abutment-piers, decorated with blind slits, which project into the roadway. The arch-springings are marked by projecting impost-bands, returned along the arch-soffits, and similar bands mark the bases of the parapets. On each side the parapet is stepped up at the centre to enclose a sandstone panel bearing the initials JF, and in the N panel the date 1815, and below these panels there are drain-spouts, that to the S in the form of a human gargoyle, while the other arches have corresponding spouts. A winding path downstream on the W bank gives a view of the bridge, which was improved by two artificial cascades.



A



B

Bridge of Fyne (No. 266)
A. view from SE
B. detail of N parapet

266 Bridge of Fyne

NN 194127 July 1988

This four-arched bridge, which carried the Military Road from Dumbarton to Inveraray (No. 264) across the River Fyne about 400m from the head of Loch Fyne, has recently been bypassed by a new bridge 150m downstream carrying the A83, but is still used for access to estate roads in Glen Fyne.[1*]

The siting of the river-crossing was the subject of disagreement with the local proprietor, Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, in 1747, and he insisted on a site on or close to the present one, where a bridge was probably built in the following year. An undated drawing of 'Loch Fine-head Bridge' shows a causeway 180m long incorporating, at the centre and one end, bridges of 7.3m span, and at the other end a bridge with segmental arch 18.3m in span and about 6.8m high.[2] The existing bridge, however, is probably that build in 1754 by John Brown, the master mason who was subsequently contractor for the 'King's Bridge' over the Aray (No. 255) and the bridge at Kilblaan (No. 272).[3] It was reported following the great storm of 1772 (see No. 255) that 'both the great bridges at the head of Loch Fine were greatly damaged', and Robert Mylne surveyed the Garron Bridge (No. 268) and 'one at the head of Loch Fine' a few days later.[4] In contrast to the Aray Bridge (No. 255) , however, no major expenditure is recorded in the Commons' *Journals*.

The bridge is 83m in overall length, including a SE approach with curving revetment-walls, and is of four segmental arches 9.8m in span and 3.3m above water-level, the height to the parapet being 5.2m; the roadway is 4.2m wide within parapets 0.4m thick. The three freestanding piers have triangular cutwaters, bevelled at the fronts and sides to form buttresses carrying rectangular refuges. The masonry is of rubble, but the cutwaters and arch-ingoes up to springing-level are of sandstone ashlar, and polished schist ashlar bearing masons' marks is used for the arch-voussoirs and their enclosing bands, and the bevelled tops of the cutwaters.

The schist coping-slabs bear a remarkable number of graffiti, including the dates 1766 and 1805 and a long series of later dates and initials. Other motifs are: numerous hands, both outlined and sunk, usually left hands and often in pairs (cf. No. 279); feet, all shod; hearts; boats; a hammer; horseshoes; a horse; a thistle, and a human head in pointed cap.

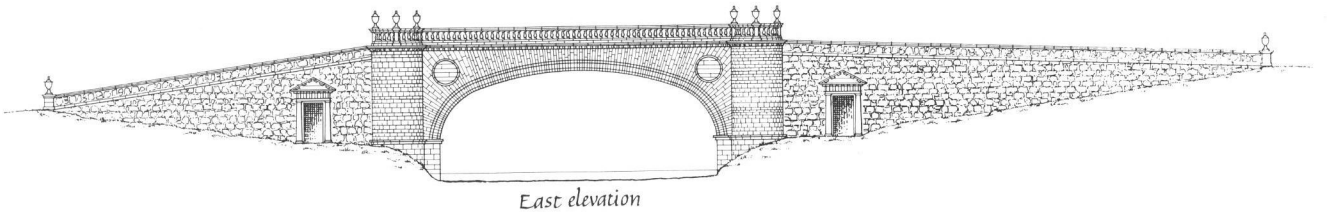
267 Garden Bridge, Inveraray Castle

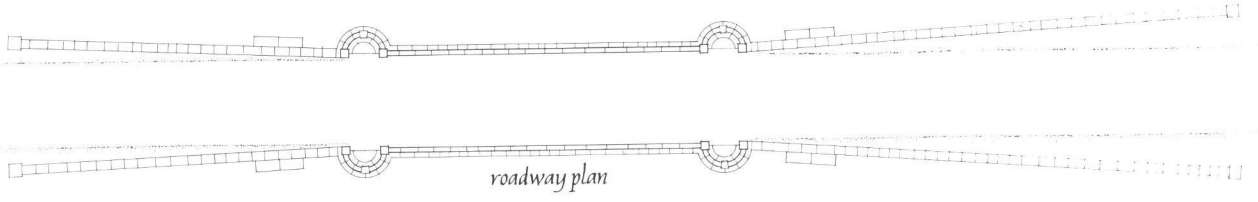
NN 095094 May 1988

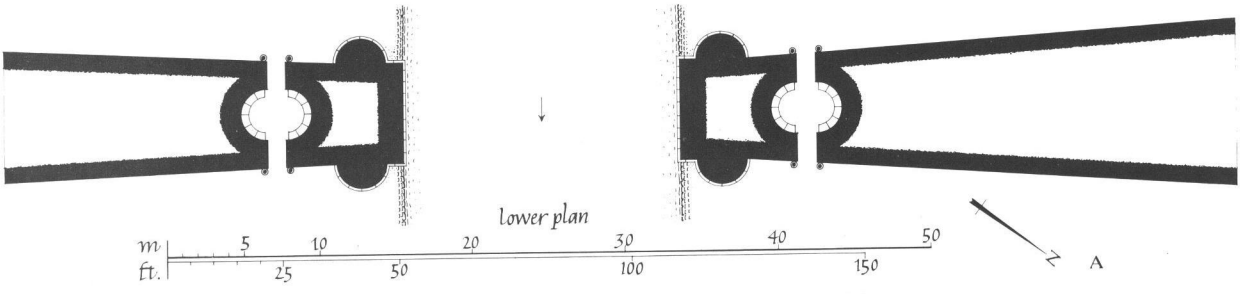
This bridge spans the River Aray 250m NNW of Inveraray Castle (No. 184), on a vista extending NW from the site of the old castle (No. 132), along an early 18th-century avenue to the Carloonan dovecot (No. 189). It was first proposed in 1756, and two years later John Adam was commissioned to produce a design and the contract was awarded to David Frew, an Edinburgh mason by whose name the bridge is sometimes known.[1*] *416*

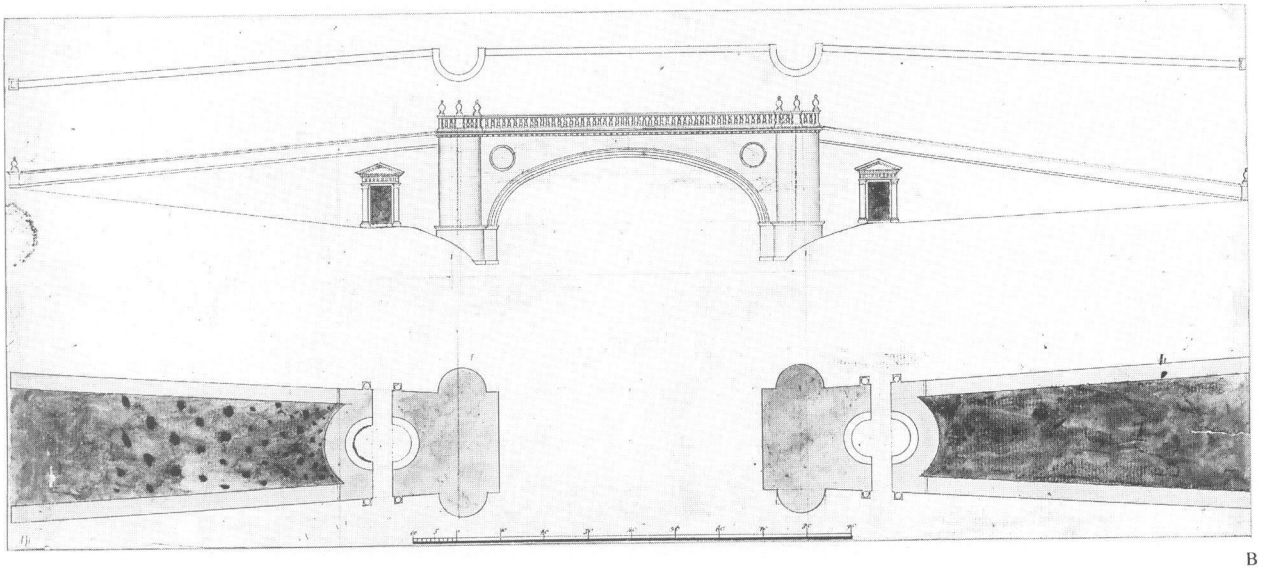
The bridge is of classical design with an elliptical arch of 18.2m (60 feet) span, although the first proposal by Adam was for a battlemented parapet with higher abutment-turrets like those of his 'King's Bridge' (see No. 255), and an early drawing shows a segmental arch, with alternative forms of abutment.[2*] It measures 27m long by 7.4m wide, and the heights above water-level are 6.6m to the arch-soffit and 9.5m to the parapet. The overall length is 82m, including inclined approaches of which that to the SE is shorter and steeper. Their converging walls terminate at the outer ends in square pedestals which formerly carried urn-finials, and the retaining-walls are of roughly squared and coursed granite with a massive, slightly peaked, moulded coping of schist, and a plain schist band 0.7m below the coping. *516A,B* *517*

The bridge itself is of diagonally-tooled chlorite-schist

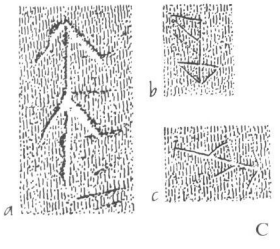








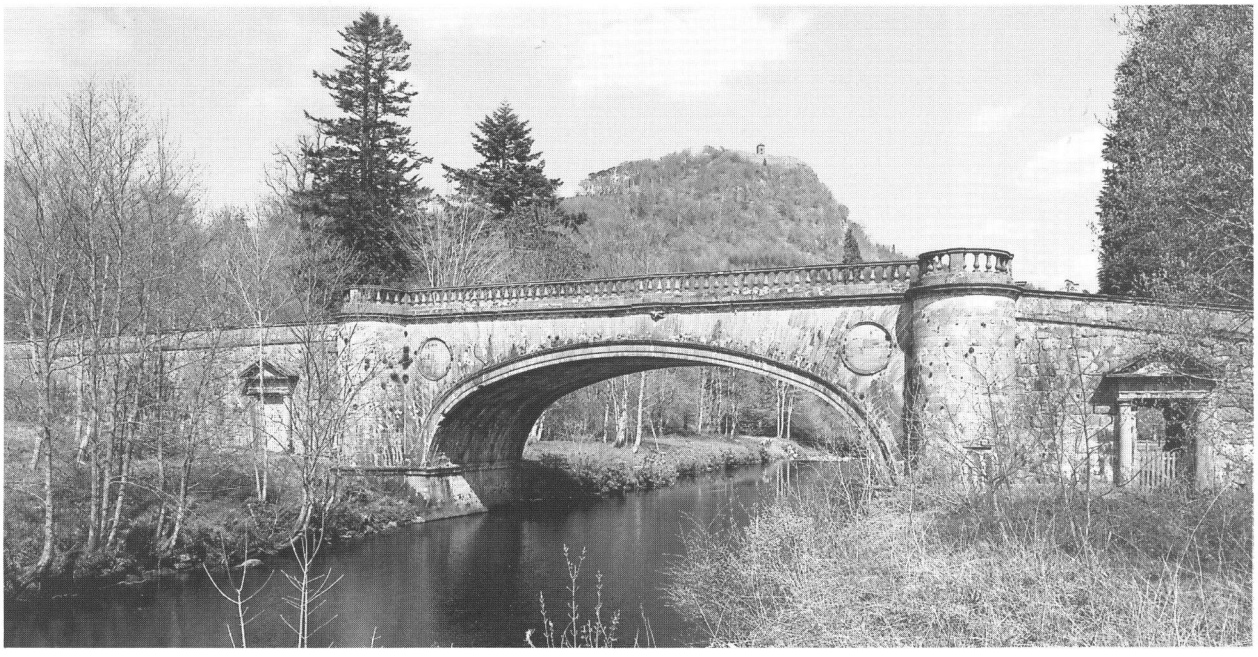
B



C

Garden Bridge, Inveraray Castle (No. 267)
- A. plans and elevation
- B. elevation-drawing by John Adam, *c.* 1758
- C. masons' marks (*scale* 1:5)

ashlar from St Catherines (No. 248), but polished ashlar is used in the arch-mouldings, the cornice and balustrade, and in the moulded surrounds and horizontally-coursed filling of the two 1.7m roundels occupying the arch-spandrels. The abutments are marked by semicircular projections carrying refuges, with cavetto-moulded base-courses which continue to form the springing-courses of the arch. This is framed by two plain orders within a quarter-round moulding, and the jointing of the voussoirs, although of varying thickness, is continued on the radiating ashlar slabs of the spandrels, as in Morris's Garron Bridge (No. 267). The moulded cornice



Garden Bridge, Inveraray (No. 267), from W

is carried on a series of shaped corbels and itself supports a balustrade with moulded coping, and these features are continued round the refuges in the abutments. Each of these has a stone bench, and they originally carried urn-finials, shown on Adam's drawings, whose seatings survive on the square central and end-pillars of the parapets of the refuges.

The approaches are pierced by passages entered by Roman Doric porticoes set at the level of the base-course of the arch and abutments. They are of chlorite-schist ashlar, and have circular columns with moulded capitals carrying entablatures with fluted triglyphs and guttae, and pediments with modillions below and within. Each of the passages contains two opposed half-vaulted semicircular recesses with stone benches, and in each passage the SE recess has been contracted with brick walls.[3*]

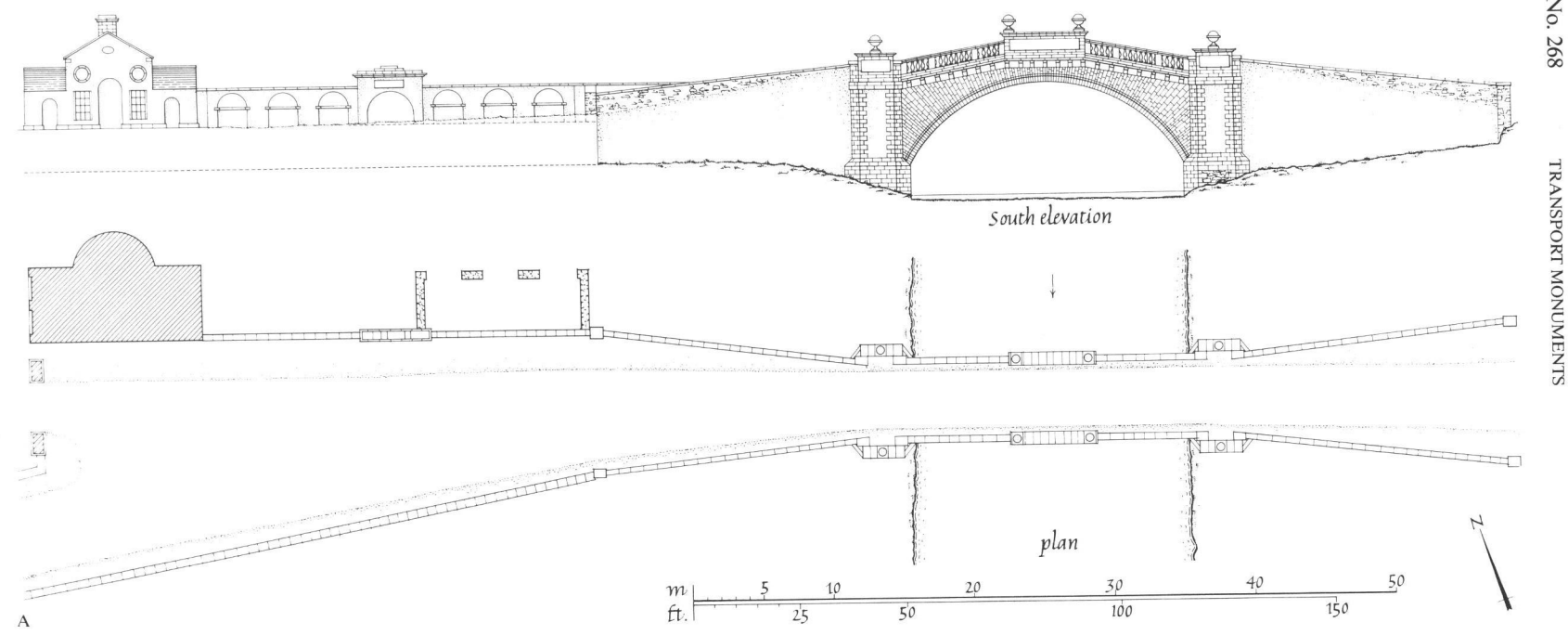
268 Garron Bridge (Drochaid Gearr-abhainn)

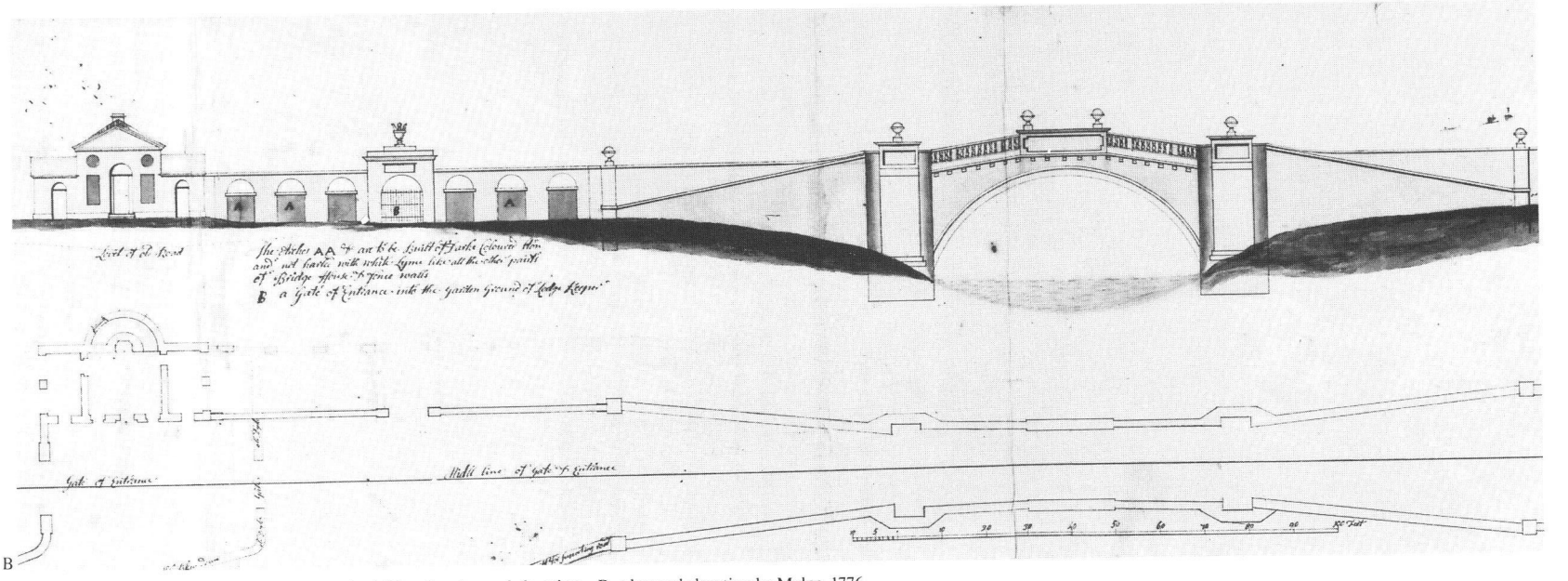
NN 113101 June 1988

519A,C This bridge spans the mouth of the tidal Gearr Abhainn ('short river') at the head of Loch Shira, 2.3km NE of Inveraray. Some preliminary work was done at the site in 1744, soon after the line of the military road from Dumbarton to Inveraray (No. 264) was surveyed, but detailed preparations began in 1747, when the bases of the abutment-piers were built. Since the river marked the boundary of the Inveraray Castle policies (No. 185) the 3rd Duke's architect Roger Morris produced the design, which was executed with the young John Adam as superintending architect, and a master-mason named Christie working under the supervision of Wiliam Caulfield, inspector of military roads. There were fierce complaints from the Duke of Cumberland in July 1749 about the cost and negligible military value of the bridge, but Caulfield was allowed to resume work in September 'as he has almost finished the bridge' and 'as a serviss to a great Man'.[1*] Robert Mylne surveyed the bridge for damage after floods in 1772, and in 1776-7 he prepared a design to link it by screen-walls to new lodges, of which only 518B that to the W was built (No. 195).[2] The bridge continued to carry the A83 trunk road until about 1980, when it was closed to vehicle traffic and replaced by a new bridge about 100m upstream.

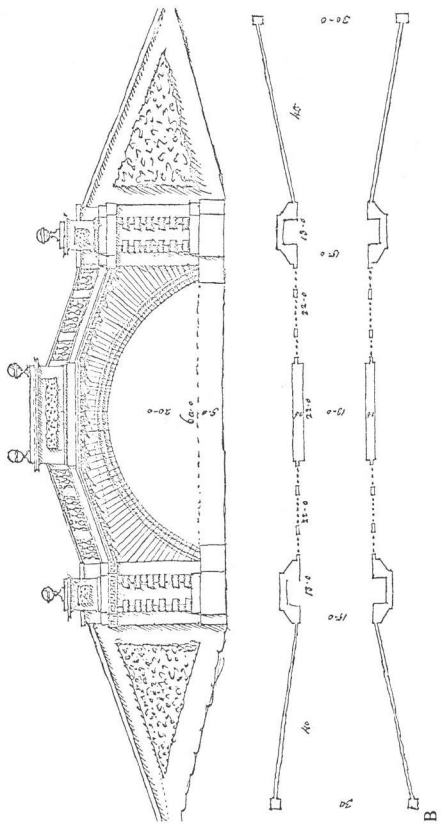
A number of drawings of the bridge survive, including two dimensioned sketches and a page of cornice- and balustrade- 519B details by Morris himself, and Mylne's survey of 1776-7. They 518B vary considerably, especially in the height of the superstructure above the arch and in the steepness of parapets and roadway, but with one exception all show an arch of 60 feet (18.3m), and the bridge was always so described. One drawing, however, captioned 'as approved by his Grace the Duke of Argyll' and closely related to one of the Morris sketches, shows an arch of 19.6m as built, but differs from the completed structure in the height and details of the parapet and abutments. This may have been the 'exceedingly neat and well done' design received by William Adam from Morris in February 1748, when John Adam was authorised by the architect to 'fix the proportions'.[3]

The bridge is 28m long, with a roadway 5.1m wide, and is 518 extended to an overall length of 66m by inclined approaches with converging revetment-walls. The segmental 19.6m arch has a height of about 8m above normal high-water level and 5.7m above the arch-springing, and the divisions of its voussoirs are continued beyond the square hoodmould by radial courses of masonry, as shown on Morris's sketches and copied by John Adam in the Garden Bridge (No. 267). This masonry, and the copious other dressings, are of buff sandstone, with copings and finials of chlorite-schist. The bevelled rectangular abutment-piers have ashlar plinths and quoins and above broad plain bands they are surmounted by the parapets of rectangular refuges.[4*] The parapets above the arch are carried on heavy rounded mouldings supported by

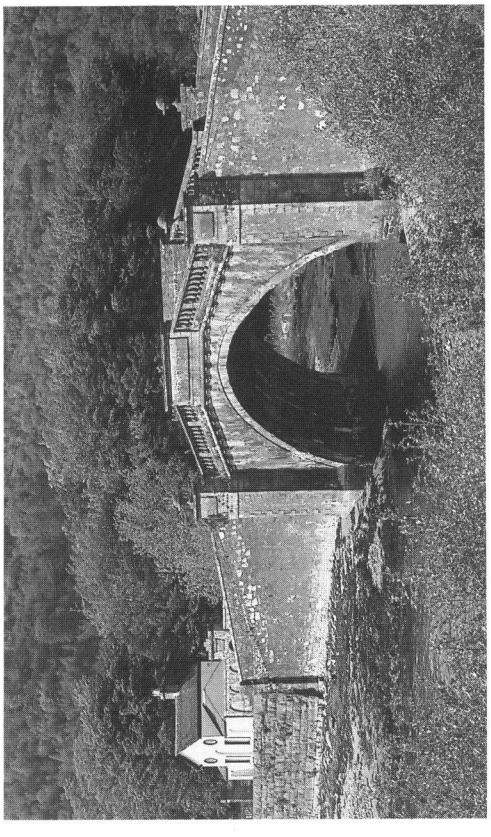




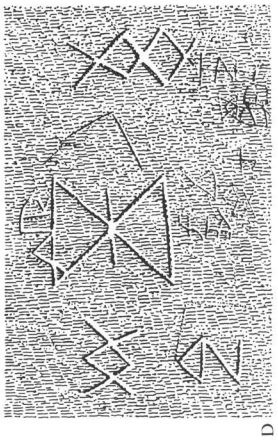
Garron Lodge (No. 195) and Garron Bridge (No. 268); A. plan and elevation B. plan and elevation by Mylne, 1776



B

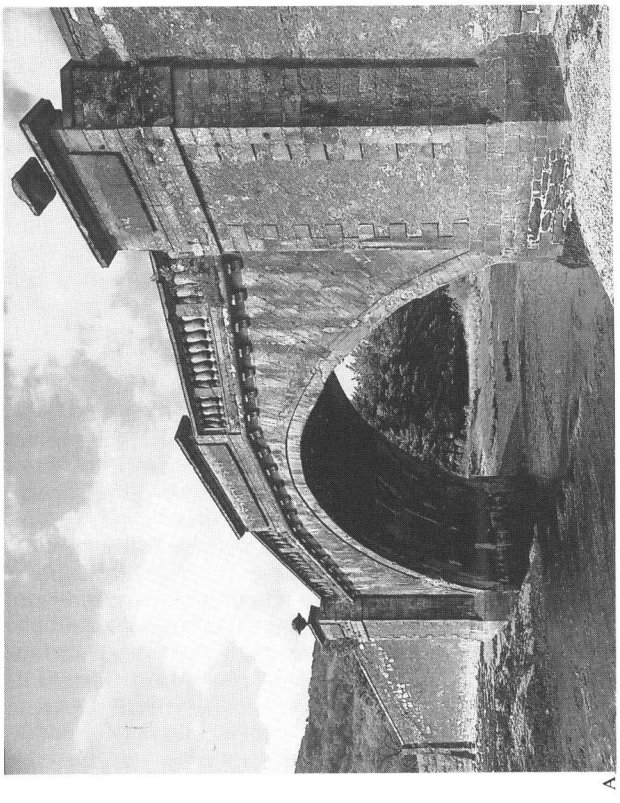


C



D

Garron Bridge (No. 268)
A. view from SE
B. plan and elevation by Morris, 1747
C. view from SE, showing Garron Lodge (No. 195)
D. masons' marks (*scale* 1:5)



A

ogival corbels, and comprise solid walls bearing large blank tablets on the outer faces, flanked by inclined balustrades divided by pillars in each section into groups of three, six and three sandstone balusters, with half-baluster responds of schist. The central walls have heavy cornices, each of which until recently carried at each end a ball-finial 0.84m in diameter, 'intersected' by a thin square horizontal slab. The solid abutment parapets have similar cornices above blank tablets, and retain their single finials. There are numerous graffiti on the parapet-copings, including yachts of 19th-century character, and a group of masons' marks on the upper pillar of the SE balustrade.

The revetment-walls of the inclined approaches are rubble-built, with plain slab copings of schist, and end in ashlar piers. Both sides have been heightened, by as much as 1.6m at the outer ends, and the steeper original line corresponds with that of early drawings, including Mylne's elevation of 1776-7. On the N side, the lower part of the parapet of the W approach was heightened by Mylne to match the adjacent screen-wall (see No. 195).

269 Military Road, Inveraray-Dalmally

December 1988

The construction of the road N from Inveraray to Dalmally and Tyndrum was approved by the military authorities in 1757, the year in which the 'King's Bridge' (No. 255) was begun to link the new road with the existing road from Dumbarton (No. 264). However, sketch-maps and estate-plans show that the line of the road through the extended Inveraray Castle policies (No. 185) had already been fixed by

1752, and apparently partly constructed by 1756.[1*] A force of 220 soldiers was still employed on the road in 1761, but the Mid Argyll section, some 11.5km in length, had probably been completed before Pococke used it in the previous year.[2] Considerable alterations were made in the 19th century, especially in the S part where about 4km of the old line is preserved as estate-tracks or footpaths, and in the 1980s there has been extensive re-alignment and upgrading of the road as the A819.

The road passes through the archway of 1786 (see No. 201) 400 at the NW angle of the Argyll Arms Hotel (NN 095086) and skirts the SW boundary of the Wintertown park before turning NNE round the E angle of Creag Dhubh. The road on the slope 150m NW of the Cherry Park was re-aligned about 1848, and the older route is preserved as a terraced footpath climbing NW over the shoulder of a wooded hill for about 250m from NN 092092 until it meets a long section, abandoned as the public line before 1812 but still in use for estate access.[3*] When laid out about 1751 this skirted the SW side of an extensive plantation regarded as part of the new garden, and woodland now also extends up the hill to the SW; much of the road is bounded by stone or turf-and-stone dykes, built by the Argyll estate. After 400m the road spans a stream by a well-built culvert, one of several on this road, 0.9m wide and 0.8m high, and at NN 084098 it spans the gorge of the Allt Riabhachan by a tall arch of 7.5m span; the roadway is 3.5m wide between 0.5m parapets which have rounded granite coping-stones similar to those used about 1757 for Carloonan Bridge (No. 260). In the next section of road there are several culverts, some with massive schist lintels exposed, and the Quaker's Burn is spanned at NN 084103 by a 2.3m arch with a very low springing, and a roadway 4.5m wide between 0.5m parapets. The Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn is spanned at NN 084106 by another low bridge, about 12m long and with a 4m arch 1.2m high, and to the W, on the S bank, there is the ruin of a house known as the 'Quaker's Inn'.[4]

The old line is obliterated by modern road-improvements at NN 084109, where it intersects the A819, and by the access-roads of the fish-farm immediately to the NE, but from NN 085110 it runs NNE along the W bank of the River Aray for 0.8km as a grass-grown track bounded on the W by a tree-topped estate wall, before joining the A819 at Eas a' Chleibh (NN 089116). Just N of Linneghlutton (NN 089130) the old road continued almost due N for 0.75km while the A819 loops to the NE and then intersects it. The first 350m is traceable as an overgrown terrace in woodland, but N of the intersection the road continues as a grass-grown and waterlogged track on the W bank of the River Aray, where there is an added parapet-wall in places. The roadway is up to 5m wide, but 75m W of the old Society School (No. 161), at NN 087139, there is another low bridge with a segmental arch of 3.2m springing just above water-level, and a roadway 3.5m wide within 0.5m parapets.

About 90m WNW of this bridge, at the point where it again intersects the A819, the military road emerged from the Inveraray policies, and in the next 0.6km featureless loops of the old line are preserved, first to the W and then to the E of the A819. On a further short loop to the W, at Toiseach nam Marbh (NN 087149) there is a bridge with 5.5m arch and 3.5m roadway with rebuilt parapets. From 200m N of North Tullich, at NN 090162, a grass-grown track runs for 450m along the slope W of the A819, whose present line had replaced the old one before 1870. The track is rutted but displays a series of quarry-pits, and one culvert 0.45m wide. For the remaining 1.6km to Taynafead (NN 093182), where the road enters Lorn,[5] the only significant divergence from the present A819 is a short loop to the W, NW of Carness, where there is a massive battered boulder-revetment above the former course of the River Aray.

270 Inverneill Bridge

NR 848814 March 1985

This bridge, which until 1939 carried the A83 close to the shore of Whitehouse Bay, crosses the Inverneil Burn on a single segmental arch of 13.6m span. It is constructed of random rubble masonry with radially set slab-voussoirs 0.7m long and, within parapets 1m high and 0.45m wide, the crown of the carriageway rises to a height of 5m above the bed of the burn. There are angled approaches from N and S.

This is probably the bridge, across the 'Water of Inverneil', for which the Commissioners of Supply in 1768 granted £60 towards the estimated cost of £65. It appears to have been completed in 1770.[1]

271 Harbour, Keills Port

NR 688807 August 1984

This harbour occupies a S-facing inlet on the W side of the Keills promontory, 330m WNW of Keills Church (No. 45). During the 18th and 19th centuries it was the principal landing-place for droves of cattle from Islay, Jura and Colonsay, ferried from Lagg on Jura.[1] From 1753 onwards there are occasional references to the repair of a quay by the Commissioners of Supply for Argyll,[2] but the existing structures were built for the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges in the early 19th century. In 1805-6 work was carried out at 'the boating-place' and a length of 2.1km of road, surveyed by George Langlands, was constructed to link it to the existing county road, while further minor repairs were made in 1815.[3] Improvements including a new slipway for landing cattle, recommended in 1812 by the engineer John Sinclair, were agreed by the Commissioners in 1817 and completed in 1820 at a cost of £215, almost all of the local contribution being borne by the landowners of Islay, Jura and Colonsay. The contractors were James Campbell of Jura and John MacNeill of Gigha, owner of the Keills estate, and the sub-contractor was Donald MacCallum, Crinan.[4]

The approach-road passes Keillmore farmhouse, a two-storeyed building restored in 1983, which was the inn provided 'for the conveniency of passengers' by John MacNeill soon after 1800.[5] The road is embanked to a height of 1.5m and a width of 5.5m where it crosses saltings SE of the harbour, and it terminates at the head of the slipway, which is bounded on the N by an inlet about 20m long. This inlet is probably 'the excavation, which proves of little service', mentioned in Sinclair's report of 1812,[6] which was presumably formed in 1805-7 as a landing-place and may also have served as a quarry. Some 50m to the N there is a rubble-built pier, now dilapidated, which shows more than one period of construction and may incorporate some remains of the 18th-century quay. The older section extends for about 20m along the W side of an inlet which dries out at low tide, and includes a flight of five steps 3.5m wide. The outer 14m of the pier, 4m in width, is angled to the NW and its NW and



A



B

Harbour, Keills Port (No. 271)
A. view from NE
B. slipway from NW

SW faces are broadly battered, with rounded angles, while the coping of the SW face comprises vertically set slabs. The masonry of this outer section resembles that of the slipway of 1817-20, and it was probably added at that period.

Sinclair recommended in 1812 that a slipway should be formed by cutting 'an inclined roadway out of the face of the slanting rock ... down to low water',[7] and this scheme was executed in 1817-20, but with more masonry construction than originally envisaged. The slipway extends for 16m along the S side of the 'excavation' described above, and returns S at right angles along the rocky shore of the bay for a further 18m, with a width of 6.5m. Its masonry is of substantial coursed rubble, which at the outer angle rises to a height of 1.8m above bedrock. The top course of paving-slabs is set transversely and on edge to provide a surer footing, and although there is no parapet the surface of the ramp is inclined inwards to control the movement of the cattle.

272 Bridge, Kilblaan

NN 125134 April 1984

This two-arched bridge carries an Argyll Estate road across the River Shira 300m WNW of Kilblaan farm. It was begun in 1760 by the Dumbarton master-mason John Brown (see Nos. 255, 266), and was completed in 1768.[1]

The bridge measures 26.5m from E to W, including the abutments, and carries a level roadway 3.9m in width within 0.4m parapet-walls. Its masonry is of lime-mortared rubble, but the central and abutment-piers, up to springing-level, are of schist ashlar with channelled tooling. In all three piers the springing is marked by a projecting ashlar band 0.13m high, and similar bands enclose the narrow schist voussoirs of the arches, which are 0.71m in depth. The triangular cutwaters of the central pier are extended upwards as flat-fronted buttresses which die into the wall-faces 1.5m below the slab copings of the parapet.

The two segmental arches are of almost identical dimensions, each having a span of about 10.6m and a height to the soffit of 4.5m above water-level. The springing of the W arch, however, is set 0.4m higher than the other. The height to the parapet is 6.7m above water-level.

273 Bridge, Kilmichael of Inverlussa

NR 775858 March 1985

This single-arched bridge crosses the rocky gorge of the Lussa River 90m S of Kilmichael church (No.71). The semicircular arch is composed of radially set slab-voussoirs and at springing-level has a span of 6m; it has low parapets and a level carriageway 3.8m wide at the centre. A straight joint in the arch-soffit, however, shows that the bridge has been widened from about 3m to 4.6m over all. The curved wing-wall of the NW approach has been rebuilt with coursed rubble-masonry having a pronounced batter, which forms a tapered gusset 0.5m wide at base set against the vertical random-rubble face of the spandrel.

The bridge was probably built in the late 18th century, when it lay on the main route from Cairnbaan to Loch Sween.[1*] The widening of the approach from the downhill NW side was probably intended to accommodate wheeled traffic to and from a lime-kiln 300m to the S (NR 773856).

274 Drove Roads, Loch Awe-Auchindrain

May 1985

The 'Muir of Leckan', the upland area between Loch Awe and Loch Fyne, is crossed by several old tracks which in the 18th century were important routes for droves of cattle from the Argyll islands as well as from mainland farms.[1] Roy's Map of about 1750 shows a track leading NE from Kilmichael Glassary, an important market-centre, along the S bank of the River Add to Carron, and statute labour was allocated in 1710 for the repair of this route,[2] which is now obscured by Kilmichael Forest.

More favoured, however, was 'the way betwixt the foord and the water of Leckan', the track from Ford past Kilneuair Church (No. 81) to Carron and Auchindrain, which in 1806 was described as 'that much frequented path', by which 'the Inhabitants of [the adjacent Islands], with their Cattle for the Markets, are now in the habit of going to the Low Country . . . with hardly a single exception'.[3] This route was used by Islay and Jura cattle ferried to Craignish as well as by those coming via Knapdale, while cattle coming from Mull crossed Loch Awe at Portinnisherrich, and were driven by a hill road from Durran past Loch Leacann to join the first route 1km SW of Auchindrain. This northern route was improved in the 1750s at the request of the Argyll Furnace Company which used it for transporting charcoal from Lochaweside to Furnace (No. 239), and both routes were repaired by the Commissioners of Supply and, after 1775, the District Road Trustees, but applications in the early 19th century for Parliamentary assistance were not proceeded with.[4] These hill tracks had declined in importance by the middle of the 19th century, and that from Kilneuair has been considerably damaged by use for motor-cycle trials.[5] Both tracks have been partially replaced by forest and estate roads, but considerable lengths of their central sections retain something of their original character, and they are popular hill-walking routes.

KILNEUAIR TO AUCHINDRAIN. For the first 2km SE from Kilneuair Church (No. 81), the traditional site of a cattle-market, the track has been much altered, but thereafter its original width of about 2.5m is preserved, especially in numerous cuttings through rock-outcrops on the winding ascent through the Bealach Ruadh ('Red Pass') to a summit of 300m at NM 911013. Some cobbling, and adjacent stepping-stones, remain at the ford at the N end of Loch Gaineamhach (NM 918014), from which the track rises steeply, passing two groups of shieling huts and a spring named Tobar an t-Sagairt ('The Priest's Well'; NM 923013),[6] through the Bealach Gaoithe ('Pass of the Wind') to a summit at about 365m. On the ensuing section, which descends gently into the upper valley of the River Add, the surface is grass-grown. At Carron, where there is a disused shepherd's cottage (NR 944996), the track meets a possible drove-route from Kilmichael Glassary (*supra*) and turns ENE. It crosses the River Add at NM 947997 by a substantial lime-mortared bridge, probably of late 18th-century date; this measures about 26m in length including the approaches and the roadway narrows to 3.65m above the arch, which has a span of 7m and a height of 3.5m. The shepherd's cottage at Creag an Iubhair, 150m E of the bridge, replaces a pre-improvement township, and in this area the track is bounded by turf dykes before entering cuttings, up to 2m deep and 2.5m wide on the steady ascent of the SE shoulder of Beinn Laoigh. At an elevation of 260m, at NM 974008, the track enters extensive conifer plantations and has been superseded by a modern forest road. The route passes N of Brenchoillie farm (NN 019022), which was used as an overnight stance,[7*] and crosses the Leacann Water by the 'High Bridge of Leckan' (NN 019027) before joining the A83 trunk road at Auchindrain (No. 213), 17.5km from its starting-point.

DURRAN TO AUCHINDRAIN. The first 5km of the route, running SE from near Durran (NM 961083), is in Lorn and has been replaced by a forest road, from which the unimproved track branches to ford the Allt nan Sac and enter Mid Argyll at NM 988047. Rising past Carn Chailein (NM 989045), a conical marker-cairn of comparatively recent construction, the track is a heather-grown hollow-way showing occasional areas of rough cobbling, and varying in width from 2.2m to 2.5m. From a summit-level of about 360m it descends to the N shore of Loch Leacann, where several fords across minor streams have been improved by cobbling and stepping-stones. In the final 2km it descends the afforested W bank of the Leacann Water, with numerous rock-cuttings and hairpin bends, to meet the route from Kilneuair 50m SW of the 'High Bridge of Leckan'.

275 Quay and Ferry-house, Otter Ferry

NR 930845 August 1988

This old ferry-terminal, formerly the principal means of communication between Mid Argyll and Cowal, is situated in a bay on the E shore of Loch Fyne, sheltered on the SW by the extensive sandbank known as An Oitir. John Campbell of Otter was instructed by the Commissioners of Supply to improve the service in 1769, when the hill road by Bealachandrain to Dunoon was re-aligned, and he reported in 1773 that the quay at East Otter had been completed.[1*] The existing quay and house, however, probably date from about the end of the 18th century. A quay is also preserved at West Otter, on the W shore (NR 917866).



Quay and ferry-house, Otter Ferry (No. 275) view from N

The rubble-built quay is of L-plan, each limb being about 24m long, with a 30m approach which on the SW is largely concealed by drifted sand and shingle. The inner quay is 5.1m wide and incorporates on the NE a flight of steps, accessible by water only at high tide. The angled return is 4.6m wide and incorporates a slipway 2.6m wide, with a flight of six steps at the lower end. There is no parapet, except for the 2m wall adjoining the slipway.

The former ferry-house, situated immediately S of the quay at the W side of the road to Kilfinan and Dunoon, has a two-storeyed three-bay NW front with a central pediment containing a blind oculus. It is built of whitewashed rubble, with freestone quoins and window-surrounds now painted black. A round-headed entrance-doorway is contained in an added porch, but the interior has been altered to form two flats and retains no early features. A ruinous outbuilding adjacent to the NE, which formerly had a single-pitch roof, retains a wide timber-lintelled opening directly aligned with the quay. This was presumably a boat-house, with a loft above.

276 Toward Point Lighthouse

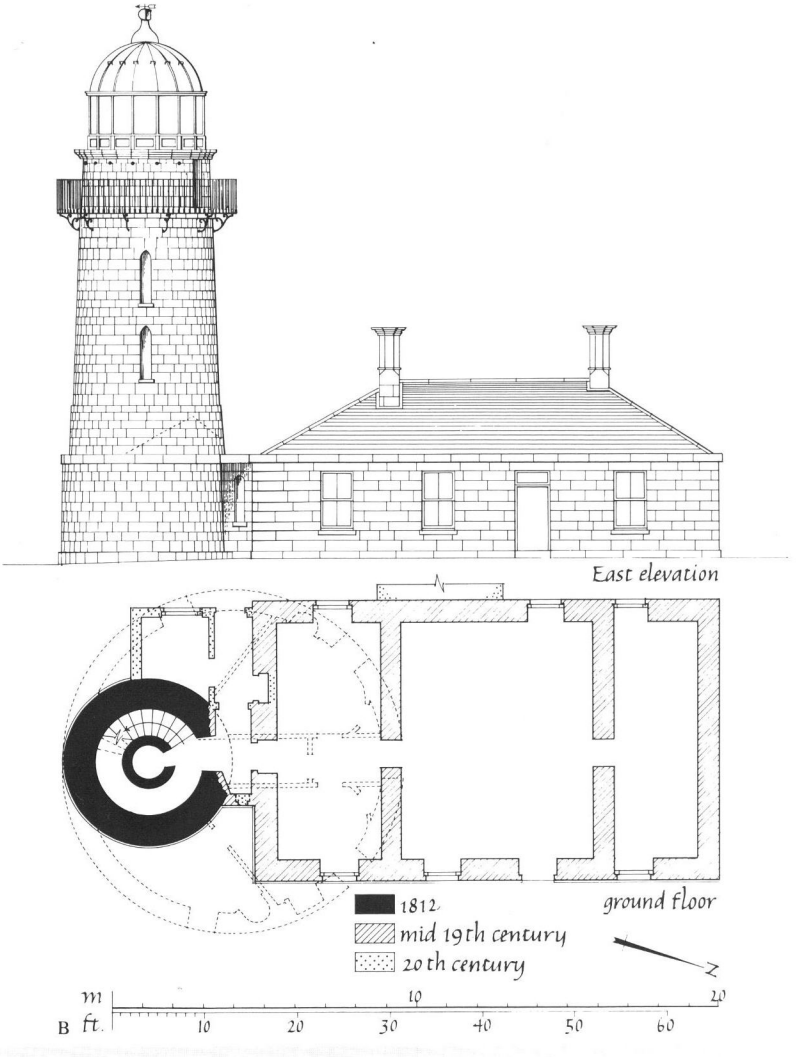
NS 136672 September 1988

This lighthouse, built in 1812 by the Cumbrae Lighthouse Trust,[1] is situated on Toward Point, the low promontory at the SE angle of the Cowal peninsula, and at the S entrance to the inner Firth of Clyde and the Kyles of Bute. The tower and adjacent principal keeper's house stand in the E part of a polygonal stone-walled enclosure, with an assistant keeper's house of late 19th-century date set parallel to them inside the W wall, and a small dwelling of the 1920s between the two ranges, towards the N. Outside the enclosure to the E there was a hen-house, of which traces survive on the rocky foreshore, and on the shore to the SE there stands a disused brick-built foghorn-house of late 19th-century date, single-storeyed but with a two-storeyed SE tower which carried the foghorn itself.[2]

The tower originally rose within the S perimeter of a single-storeyed circular keepers' house 11.3m in overall diameter, which contained two rooms of curvilinear plan on each side of the entrance-passage to the N door of the tower.[3] Raggle-lines on the W and E faces of the tower mark the



A



B

Toward Point Lighthouse (No. 276)
A. tower from E
B. plan and elevation
C. view from SE



C

abutments of the former pitched roof, but before 1867 the circular house had been replaced by a more conventional single-storeyed rectangle, 15.6m from N to S by 9.3m, linked to the NE face of the tower by a 1m length of wall. This house is faced with droved ashlar and has a hipped slated roof above a projecting blocking-course, with tall octagonal chimney-stacks. The E front is of four bays, with a door in the second N bay, and another door in the S wall opposite the tower doorway is now enclosed in a modern porch in the W re-entrant.

The tower itself, which is faced with limewashed droved ashlar, is 5.5m in diameter at base and now rises to a height of 19m above high-water mark, having been raised by about 2.5m by the enlargement of the glazed lantern and its supporting wall some time after 1867.[4] Above a base-course and a projecting band which corresponded to the eaves-level of the original encircling keepers' house, the tower rises with a steady batter, slightly intaken above the first of three stages each lit by lancet-windows, some of which are dummies. A projecting course below the lantern carries the inner edge of a latticed walkway with a plain cast-iron balcony, supported by shaped iron brackets, but early drawings show that the masonry wall of the original lantern had a diameter of only 3m rather than the present 4.2m, with the walkway carried on the wall-head and a balcony of similar design rising from the projecting course. Thirteen brass ventilator-tubes protrude through the upper part of the wall below the glazed lantern, which like its predecessor has vertical cast-iron glazing-bars and a metal-covered dome.

The outer face of the entrance-doorway of the tower was cut back after the removal of the original encircling house. The ground storey contains a peripheral chamber, probably a fuel-store, and a stone spiral stair surrounds a hollow newel which contained the weights for the clockwork mechanism driving the original revolving light. The stairs are interrupted by a small half-landing and continue to a floor below the lantern, pierced by a small balustraded circular opening which allowed the former weights to enter the hollow newel. From this level a flight of stone stairs with an ornate cast-iron balustrade of mid 19th-century date leads up to the remodelled lantern-room, which contains a modern electric light with a range of 35km.

This lighthouse, first proposed in the early 1790s, was completed in 1812 on land provided by James Lamont of Knockdow, who also supplied local stone and lime which was produced in a kiln about 250m W of the lighthouse. For shipping which had cleared the Cumbrae light to the S, Toward provided a bearing for about 15km until the Cloch light came into view opposite Dunoon, at the approach to Greenock. The light, which was automated in the 1960s, is now maintained by the Clyde Port Authority, based in Greenock, and the dwellings have been sold to private owners.[5*]

WELLS

See also Nos. 56, 76, 186 and index.

277 Barbreck's Well

NM 824062 March 1988

Situated in a wooded valley E of the Lochgilphead to Oban highway and 450m NW of Ardfern crossroads, this well is marked by a stone-slabbed cistern and an inscribed headstone. The headstone is of red sandstone and has a gableted top; it has been set into a concrete base and is supported by a pair of iron angle-brackets which obscure some of the lettering on the edges.

The front or SE face of the stone bears in false relief a round and bewigged human head. The inscription, in Roman capitals, is as follows:[1]

MY NAME IS WATCHMAN / HEIR AM I
STILL WATCH/ING DAY AND NIGHT /
WELCOMING AL PERS/ONS THAT COMES HEIR /
TO DRINK FOR UHICH / END HEIR YOU SIE /
A DRINKING CUPE / [WAITING ?FOR THE(E)][2*]



A



B

Barbreck's Well (No. 277)
A. view from E
B. headstone

The back bears the inscription:

[THIS / EFFIGIES WHICH /] YOU SIE HEIR
ITS BE/HOLDING AL THAT CO/MES ITS
NEIR TO THIS / NEU FOUND SPRING /
WHICH HEIR RUNS O/UT OF A ROCK AND
A/RE WELCOME TO DR / TO DRINK OF IT
FOR / NOUGHT AT FUNT/AIN iiid OF
MARC/H 1714 THIS AL BY / [BARBREC]

The upper line of the inscription on the top edge is illegible and the lower one appears to read: MIND DAIT[H] OR GLORIE. The text has been effaced from the NE edge and on the SW edge only a few letters can be made out.

This stone was presumably erected by Archibald Campbell of Barbreck, who had succeeded his father by 1691 and was deprived of the estate in 1732.[3] The family are said to have taken up residence in Kintyre,[4] and the stone was first recorded in 1833 above a spring at Kilkerran (NR 730192), overlooking Campbeltown Loch.[5] It was returned to Barbreck in 1910, and restored to what was believed to be its original position some years later.[6*]

278 St Fillan's Well, Lunga
NM 796064 April 1984

This name[1*] is applied to a freshwater spring situated immediately to the E of an old track on the hillside about 100m E of Lunga House (No. 173), close to the modern domestic water-supply. The spring is enclosed within a drystone-built well-chamber, which has outward-splayed side-walls and a lintelled mouth measuring 0.58m in width by 0.50m in height. At the date of visit the depth of water was about 0.4m.

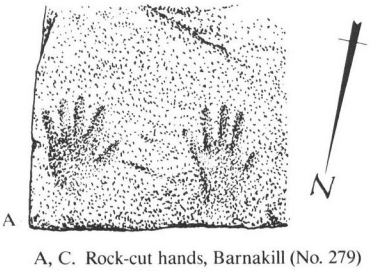
ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS, GRAFFITI AND SUNDIALS

See also Nos. 61, 150, 153, 163, 166, 185, 266 and index.

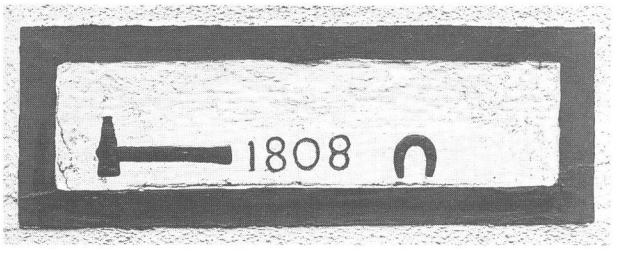
279 Rock-cut Hands, Barnakill
NR 821915 August 1986

The impressions of two left hands[1] are sunk in low relief on the flat upper surface of a triangular boulder incorporated in the field-dyke E of the farm-track from Barnakill to High Barnakill, and 65m N of the ford where the track crosses the Barnakill Burn. Both hands are shown with fingers and thumbs spread, and are cut straight at the wrists. Although the positions of the fingers are not identical, each hand measures 0.2m in length by 0.16m in span. The outlines have been incised and the spaces within pecked out to a depth of about 5mm. The two parallel grooves between the hands appear to be of natural or accidental origin, and no other carvings can be identified on the stone.

Although a prehistoric date has been suggested for these carvings,[2] the cutting of graffito hands and feet remained popular in Argyll until the 19th century, as seen on the parapet of the Bridge of Fyne (No. 266). A recent origin is confirmed by the position of the hands on the boulder, which appears to be related to its location on the E side of the track.



A, C. Rock-cut hands, Barnakill (No. 279) (A, *scale* 1:15)



B. Carved stone, Village Hall, Colintraive (No. 280)

280 Carved Stone, Village Hall, Colintraive
NS 033745 September 1988

This rectangular datestone is set into the S wall of the hall that was built in 1960 on the E bank of the Milton Burn, 250m E of Colintraive Pier. The hall occupies the site of the old smithy, which was part of a group of demolished buildings, including an inn and a corn-mill, all erected by the Campbell of Southhall estate.[1]

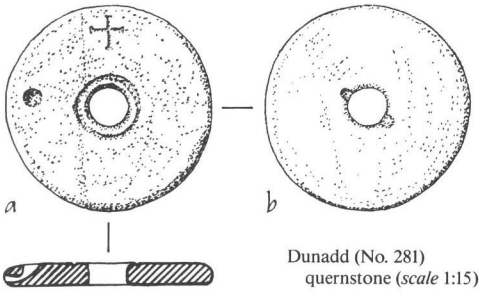
The slab, which may have been a door-lintel, is now painted, with a broad plain border. It bears the incised date 1808, flanked by a smith's hammer and a horseshoe in slight relief.

281 Rock-carvings, Dunadd
NR 836935 November 1977

The fort crowning the rocky massif of Dunadd, which rises to a height of 54m OD above the Moine Mhór on the S bank of the River Add, has been described in volume 6 of this


C

Inventory.[1] A siege of 'Dun At' is recorded in the Annals of Ulster for AD 683, and in 736 'Aengus son of Fergus, king of the Picts, laid waste the territory of Dàl Riata and seized Dun At'. Skene in 1876 identified Dunadd as the capital of Dàl Riata, and the carved footprint described below was subsequently interpreted as evidence of royal inaugurations, but it is uncertain whether the fort belonged to the Cenél Loairn, whose territory lay to the N, or the Cenél nGabhráin who occupied Kintyre.[2] Excavations in 1904-5, 1929 and 1980-1 have confirmed the Early Historic date of the surviving fortifications, which comprise a series of stone-walled enclosures surrounding a pear-shaped summit-fort. There is a particular wealth of artefacts of 7th- and 8th-century dates, including imported pottery and evidence of extensive metalworking, but it is clear that occupation continued into the 9th century. Finds included a polished slate disc 40mm in diameter bearing the incised invocation I(N)NOMINE ('in the name (of the Lord)') in Insular letters of

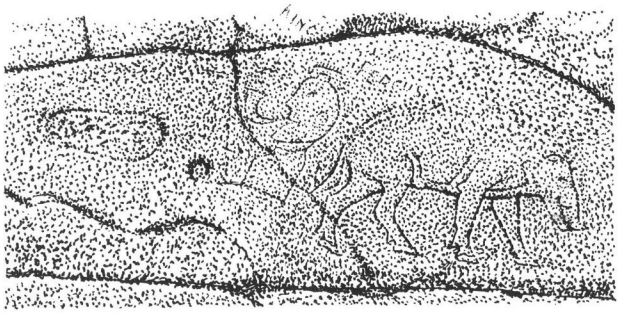


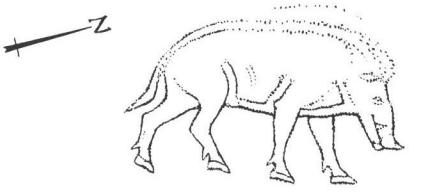
Dunadd (No. 281)
quernstone (*scale* 1:15)

7th- or 8th-century character, and a quern-stone of garnet-schist 0.39m in diameter bearing an incised Latin cross with expanded terminals, 70mm high by 61mm across the arms.[3] A re-used roofing-slate bearing incised animals, a bird, and interlaced knots incorporating crosses, is one of several 'motif-pieces' which also include sketches for brooches.[4]

A remarkable group of rock-carvings occupies a level ledge forming the S end of the area enclosed by wall *B*, immediately NE of the summit-fort.[5*] One feature, a rock-cut basin, lies at the foot of the slope below the entrance through the NE wall of the summit-fort. The remaining carvings, beginning with a shallow 'footprint' about 2m N of the basin, extend a further 3m to the NNE along the gently sloping E face of a continuous rock-surface. The surface is for the most part smooth, although considerably weathered and dissected by ancient cracks. Whereas the rock-basin and the more obvious of the two footprints were known some time before the first published description in 1878, the boar was exposed during Christison's excavations in 1904, the ogam inscription was recognised in the 1950s and published in 1965, and the second footprint and a further graffito (here identified as modern) were described in 1976.[6] The boar was in 1928 given the protection of a glass-topped box, later replaced by a glass panel on metal legs. In 1978 the entire carved surface, except for the basin, was covered by a protective layer below a concrete facsimile. The accompanying illustrations were prepared from the original carvings shortly before they were concealed.

The rock-cut basin[7] measures 0.25m in diameter by 0.14m in depth, and is bisected by a crack. It is surrounded by a



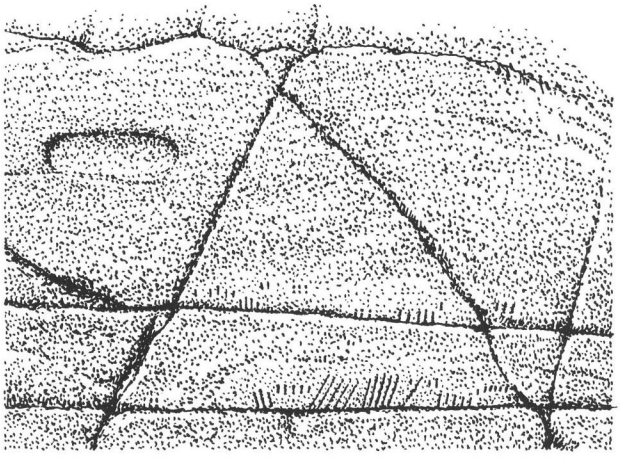


shallow pecked ring about 40mm in width, but parts of this have been worn away, especially to the S where a path leading down to enclosure *D* passes the basin.

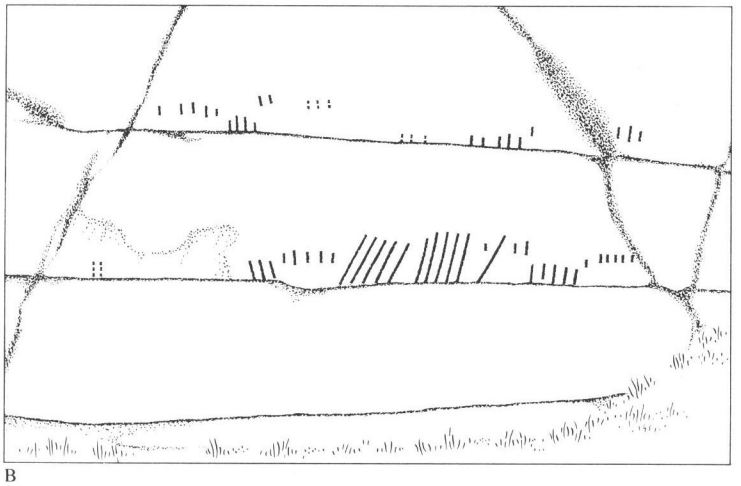
At the S end of the main rock-surface there is the lightly-pecked outline of a shod right foot, 0.24m long and 0.10m in maximum width, with a pronounced taper to the heel. There are further peck-marks within the outline, and a sunken footmark was presumably intended but not completed. This print is on almost the same alignment as the more prominent footprint some 2m to the N, which measures 0.27m from NNE to SSW by 0.10m in maximum width and 25mm in depth. It is somewhat broader at the heel than the incomplete mark, and its sides are straighter. There is no indication of the relative age of the two carvings. The carving of sunken footprints is found in Britain from the Iron Age onwards, and their use in inauguration-ceremonies, including those of the MacDonald Lords of the Isles, is recorded in Scotland and Ireland in the late medieval period.[8]

The incised boar, 0.35m N of the incomplete footprint, measures 0.54m in maximum length. It is shown moving to the right, or N, and the nearside fore and hind legs are juxtaposed, an attitude not found in the two boar-carvings in Pictland, but represented in some other animal-carvings, including the Burghead bulls.[9] Although the upper part of the figure is heavily weathered, a long crest, lozenge-shaped ear, small eye and short tusk can be distinguished, and the short tail, as on the Pictish boar at Knocknagael, follows the curve of the hindmost leg. The underside of the body shows the double outline characteristic of incised Pictish animals, and although it lacks the elaborately scrolled joint-terminals found in many of these carvings, a Pictish origin for the artist seems certain. The carving probably dates from the 7th or 8th century.

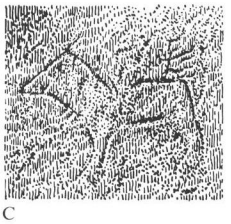
Immediately behind the boar there is a lightly-incised but unweathered outline of the trunk and head of a man, in profile, smoking a pipe and wearing a hat or crown; an associated inscription reads 'King Fergus'. There is no evidence of any earlier carving incorporated in this graffito, and it was probably incised between 1904, when the surrounding turf was removed, and the installation of the



A



B



C



D

Rock-carvings, Dunadd (No. 281)
A. rock-surface, with detail of boar (*scale* 1:15)
B. detail of ogam inscription
C. incised animal (*scale* 1:7.5)
D. ogam inscription and footprint

protective box in 1928. Some linear incisions in this area mark the outline of the former box.

At the N end of the rock-outcrop there is a much-weathered ogam inscription which has been studied in detail by Professor K H Jackson, under whose supervision the accompanying drawing was prepared.[10] It is in two lines, each of which is carved above a natural crack in the rock, but the stem-lines that should define the letters are omitted. Professor Jackson's reading is as follows:

H C S D — Ṭ— — V̇—N̲ H — T
LV
L̇ — — — — V Q R R̲ H M D N H Q
I

An alternative reading by Padel introduces some vowels but remains unintelligible.[11] Both scholars agree that the inscription is probably Pictish. Comparison of the letter-forms suggests that it occupies an early place in the Pictish series, retaining some traces of Irish influence.[12]

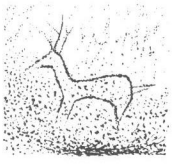
A further graffito is incised on a vertical rock-face 32m to the NE and 11m WNW of the well in enclosure E. Much damaged by scraping since its discovery in 1929,[13] it shows a dog-like animal 0.17m in maximum length, whose disproportionately large head may be the result of later recutting.[14]

282 Armorial Panel, Dunloskin

NS 169780 July 1988

This carved fragment has been reused as a quoin-stone at the SE angle of a small outhouse attached to the E end of the N range of the 19th-century steading at Dunloskin Farm. The left part is broken, and the stone measures 0.67m in surviving length by 0.29m in height. There are 70mm margins at top and bottom and the latter, although obscured by harling, appears to have been roll-moulded and to return 90mm from the right edge; this suggests that the stone was a door-lintel.

At the left there is a square shield bearing quarterly: 1st and 4th, a galley; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight, followed by the initial C and the date 1619 in large well-formed numerals. The arms are a reversed version of those borne by the Campbell Earls of Argyll, but the family who used them cannot be identified. Dunloskin itself was purchased in 1618 by Mr John Cameron, minister of Dunoon, and his wife Janet Campbell, and they held it from the Campbell captains of Dunoon, but the arms differ from those matriculated by the latter about 1672.[1]



A. Rock-carving, Gleann Domhain (No. 283) (*scale* 1:15)

283 Rock-carving, Gleann Domhain

NM 862098 May 1987

An animal is incised on a low earthfast boulder near the W bank of the Barbreck River in upper Gleann Domhain, 170m SSE of the ruined cottage of Blàrantobair and 2.9km NE of Turnalt. The exposed face of the boulder measures about 0.65m by 0.51m, and it is only slightly inclined from the horizontal. The carving measures about 0.23m in length and 0.16m in height, excluding the antlers.

The animal, which has been identified as a roebuck,[1*] is shown facing left, and its body and stylised legs are defined by flowing curves, while the neck is straight-sided and the head has an elongated triangular muzzle. A pair of branching antlers rises from the back of the head, but an oblique line in front of them is probably a natural groove. The narrow triangle indicating the tail is set low on the rump and may be a later addition.[2] There are no other markings of certainly artificial origin on the stone.

This carving has been identified, because of its naturalistic qualities, as of Neolithic date,[3] but the outline has been incised with a sharp tool and is comparatively unweathered, while there is no indication of later recutting. A prehistoric date seems unlikely and it may be fairly recent in origin, perhaps associated with Blàrantobair or one of the other small settlements to the N.

284 Sundial, Middle Kames, Lochgair

NR 917892 June 1985

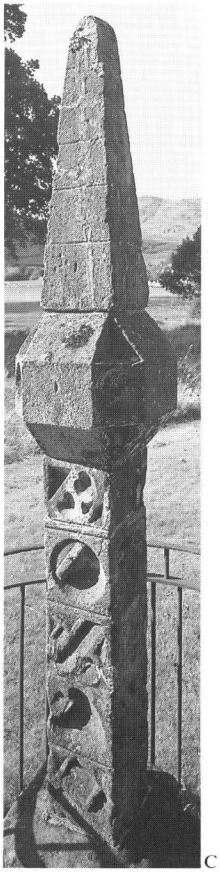
This stone sundial-plate was found during the digging of foundations for a building at Middle Kames in 1965, and presented in the same year to Auchindrain Museum (No. 213).[1] It comprises a rectangular slab of fine-grained grey slate measuring 0.31m by 0.26m and 12mm in thickness. The surface is worn in places, and the edges have also suffered later damage, but most of the incised detail is still identifiable. The dial-plate was evidently mounted horizontally on a pedestal and is penetrated by three countersunk screw-holes. It retains a triangular iron gnomon, concave at the back, which has a basal tongue penetrating the slab and secured below it by an oval lump of lead.

Within an incised margin, which on the inner side has an additional narrow border, there are Roman numerals from V (am) to VII (pm) running clockwise along three sides of the plate. The hours are indicated by incised rays extending in from the margin for about one third of the distance to the base of the gnomon, and the half-hours by somewhat shorter rays, while quarter-hours are marked by strokes within the narrow inner margins. The date '1689' is lightly incised at the base of the gnomon in small numerals of appropriate character, but no initials are identifiable. The fourth side of the plate is plain, but appears to be original.

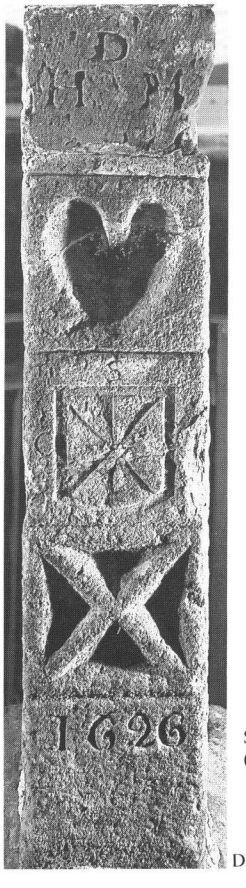


B. Sundial, Middle Kames, Lochgair (No. 284)

The original context of this dial is unknown, and it is not certain whether Middle Kames, or the now-demolished settlement of West Kames (NR 918887), was the 'Nether Kames' of 17th century records, which belonged to the estate of the Campbell family of Silvercraigs.[2] The material used is not of local origin, and the dial may have been imported ready-made some time after its manufacture.



C



D

Sundial, Lochgoilhead (No. 284)
C. view from NE
D. N face of shaft

285 Sundial, Lochgoilhead
NN 198014 June 1988

This obelisk sundial stands in the garden of The Cottage, a much altered early 18th-century house,[1*] 60m SSE of Lochgoilhead Church (No. 87) and close to the N shore of Loch Goil. The original setting of the sundial is unknown, and the suggestion that it was a market-cross[2] is improbable.

The sundial, which has been broken and re-erected at least twice in the past century, stands on a square three-stepped pedestal in a circular railed enclosure. It measures 2.42m in overall height, and the shaft is 0.24m square by 1.07m high, being divided on each face into the usual five panels, the uppermost of which is a separate block of red sandstone. These panels bear sunken hearts, hemispheres, saltires and other geometrical devices, some containing gnomons. On one face the top panel bears the initials D / HM, the middle panel a shield gyronny of eight, with the initials S / C[C], and the lowest panel the date 1626 which appears to have been recut in the 19th century. The initials are those of Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass (d.1709) and his wife Dame Helen Maxwell, and the similarity of the sundial to that dated 1695 at Asknish House (No. 153) suggests that the numeral '2' was mistakenly carved to replace an original '9'.[3] The faceted head, with sunken hemispheres and triangles on the oblique faces, and the obelisk above, both bear many gnomons, some with finely incised dials which are now almost obliterated.

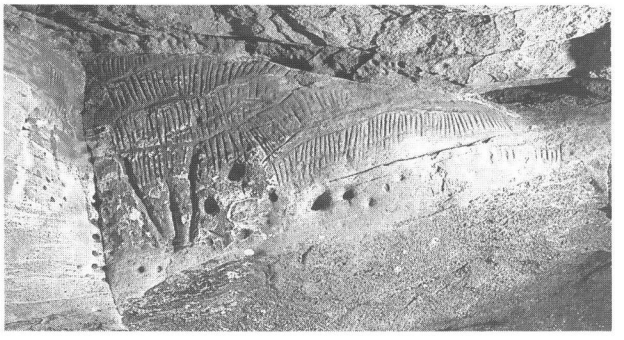
286 Sundial, Ormidale House
NS 003817 June 1988

This sundial stands on a grassy terrace at the S angle of the sunken garden of Ormidale House, a small mansion of early 18th-century date which was largely rebuilt in the late 19th century (see Introduction). It was brought to Ormidale in 1897 from Ballimore House, formerly known as Otter, near Otter Ferry. For most of the 18th century the estates of Otter and Ormidale were owned by the same Campbell family, who retained Ormidale until the present century.[1*]

The dial is of obelisk type and measures 2.8m in height, including a 0.23m ball-finial and a plinth 0.57m high. Both of the latter are probably of modern origin, although the plinth bears the initials M / IC / IC, presumably for the Revd Mr John Campbell of Otter, minister of Kilmodan from 1699 to 1723, who purchased Ormidale in 1728.[2] The monolithic shaft, which is 0.25m square with slightly chamfered angles, is divided into five panels with the usual series of sunken circles, hearts, saltires and geometrical patterns into most of which gnomons are fixed. One face of the third panel from the foot bears the initials MC above a gyronny rectangle, probably for Margaret Campbell, first wife of John Campbell and a member of the Ardkinglas family.[3] On the panel below is the date 1719, and the added initials and date MNC / 1830, for Mungo Nutter Campbell of Ballimore (see No. 120). The faceted central block has recessed circles and triangles and many incised dials, while similar dials, now much worn, are incised on the obelisk. The ball-finial, which carries a metal wind-vane, is probably of modern origin, so that the original height of the sundial was a little more than 2m. A bronze plate attached to the plinth records its history.

287 Sundial, Old Ulva
NR 713814 May 1982

Mounted on a modern pedestal in the garden of Old Ulva farmhouse is the cubical head of a sundial wrought from a fine-grained yellow sandstone. It measures 0.34m square and 0.29m high. Clock dials are incised on the N and S faces, the N face also being inscribed 'Nadir / FC / 1738'.



Rock-carvings, Tollard House (No. 288)

288 Rock-carvings, Tollard House
NS 134679 January 1989

On the sandstone walls of a small rock-shelter 60m SE of Tollard House there are two areas of regularly-spaced incised linear markings of uncertain date and significance.[1] They cannot be paralleled among the extensive repertoire of prehistoric rock-art in Mid Argyll and Cowal, but the suggestion that they are a form of ogam cannot be accepted.[2]

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REFERENCES

ACC *List*	*List of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in the County of Argyll, as compiled by the County Council of Argyll*, 1915.
Adomnan, *Columba* (Anderson)	Anderson, A O and M O (eds.), *Adomnan's Life of Columba*, 1961.
Anderson, *Early Sources*	Anderson, A O (ed.), *Early Sources of Scottish History 500 to 1286*, 1922.
Ant. J.	*The Antiquaries Journal.*
APS	*The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, 1814-75.
Argyll Synod Minutes	Mactavish, D C (ed.), *Minutes of the Synod of Argyll*, **1** (1639-51), SHS, 1943; **2** (1652-61), SHS, 1944.
Arch. J.	*The Archaeological Journal.*
Arch. Scot.	*Archaeologia Scotica.*
Argyll Farm Plans	Volume of farm plans, some signed by G Langlands, *c.* 1790, in Argyll MSS (catalogue in *Scottish Studies*, **12** (1968), 186-7).
Argyll Inventories	Grant, F J (ed.), *The Commissariot of Argyll. Register of Inventories. 1693-1702*, SRS, 1909.
Argyll Justiciary Records, **1**	Cameron, J (ed.), *The Justiciary Records of Argyll and the Isles, 1664-1705*, Stair Society, 1949.
Argyll–Lauderdale Letters	*Letters from Archibald, Earl of Argyll, to John, Duke of Lauderdale*, Bannatyne Club, 1929.
Argyll MSS	Argyll family papers in archive room, Inveraray Castle.
Argyll Testaments	Grant, F J (ed.), *The Commissariot Record of Argyle. Register of Testaments, 1674-1800*, SRS, 1902.
Atholl Chronicles	Atholl, John, 7th Duke of, *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, 1908.
AT	Argyll Transcripts, made by 10th Duke of Argyll (Argyll MSS; photostat copy to 1600 in Department of Scottish History, University of Glasgow).
BAR	British Archaeological Reports, British Series.
Barrow, *Anglo-Norman Era*	Barrow, G W S, *The Anglo-Norman Era in Scottish History*, 1980.
Barrow, *Robert Bruce*	Barrow, G W S, *Robert Bruce and the Community of the Realm of Scotland*, 1965.
Blaeu's *Atlas* (Knapdale)	Pont Map of about 1585-1600, first published in Scottish volume of Blaeu's *Atlas* in 1654.
Brown, *Argyleshire*	Brown, A, *Memorials of Argyleshire*, 1889.
Brown, *Cowal*	Brown, A, *The History of Cowal*, 1908.
Cal. Docs Scot.	Bain, J (ed.), *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, 1881-8.
Cal. Scot. Supp., **1**	Lindsay, E R and Cameron, A I (eds.), *Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome 1418-22*, SHS, 1934.
Cal. Scot. Supp., **2**	Dunlop, A I (ed.), *Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome 1423-1428*, SHS, 1956.

Cal. Scot. Supp., **3**	Dunlop, A I and Cowan, I B (eds.), *Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome 1428-1432*, SHS, 1970.
Cal. Scot. Supp., **4**	Dunlop A I and MacLauchlan, D (eds.), *Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome 1433-1447*, 1983.
Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*	Cameron, A I, *The Apostolic Camera and Scottish Benefices, 1418-1488*, 1934.
Campbell & Sandeman	Campbell, M and Sandeman, M L S, 'Mid Argyll: A Survey of the Historic and Prehistoric Monuments', in *PSAS*, **95** (1961-2), 1-125.
Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*	Campbell, H (ed.), *Abstracts of the Particular and General Registers of Sasines for Argyll, Bute and Dunbarton, otherwise known as the Argyll Sasines*, 1933-4.
Campbell, *Highland Dress*	Campbell, Lord A, *Highland Dress, Arms and Ornament*, 1899 (reprinted 1969).
Campbell, *Records of Argyll*	Campbell, Lord A, *Records of Argyll: Legends, Traditions, and Recollections of Argyllshire Highlanders*, 1885.
Cast. and Dom. Arch.	MacGibbon, D and Ross, T, *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, 1887-92.
Cawdor Bk.	*The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor*, Spalding Club, 1859.
Chron. Bower	Goodall, W (ed.), *Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicon cum Supplementis et Continuatione Walteri Boweri*, 1759.
Chron. Extracta	*Extracta e Variis Cronicis Scocie*, Abbotsford Club, 1842.
Chron. Fordun	Skene, W F (ed.), *Johannis de Fordun, Chronica Gentis Scotorum*, 1871-2.
Clan Campbell	Campbell, Sir D, *The Clan Campbell*, 1913-22.
Clanranald Bk.	'The Book of Clanranald', in Cameron, A, *Reliquiae Celticae* (ed. MacBain, A and Kennedy, J), **2** (1894), 138-309.
Cockburn, *Circuit Journeys*	Cockburn, Lord, *Circuit Journeys* (reprinted 1983).
Coll. de Rebus Alban.	*Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*, Iona Club, 1847.
Commissioners of Supply Minutes	Minute-book of Commissioners of Supply for Argyll, 1744-95 (Argyll and Bute District Archives, Lochgilphead, CO 6/1/1/1).
Cowal Gazetteer	Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Cowal, compiled by the Cowal Archaeological Society (copy in NMRS).
Cowan, *Parishes*	Cowan, I B, *The Parishes of Medieval Scotland*, SRS, 1967.
Cowan and Easson, *Religious Houses*	Cowan, I B and Easson, D E, *Medieval Religious Houses, Scotland*, second edition, 1976.
CPL	*Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters*, 1893-.
Cregeen, *Argyll Inhabitants*	Cregeen, E R (ed.), *Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate, 1779*, SRS, 1963.
Currie, *North Knapdale*	Currie, A, *A Description of the Antiquities & Scenery of the Parish of North Knapdale, Argyleshire*, 1830.
Daniell, *Voyage*	Ayton, R and Daniell, W, *A Voyage Round Great Britain*, 1814-25.
Davis, *Lost Mansions*	Davis, M C, *The Lost Mansions of Argyll*, revised Edition, 1984.
DES (date)	*Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, annual publication of Scottish Regional Group, Council for British Archaeology.
Dewar MSS	Mackechnie, J (ed.), *The Dewar Manuscripts*, **1**, 1963.
Drummond, *Monuments*	Drummond, J, *Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands*, 1881.

Dunstaffnage Case	*Joint Print of Documents in causa His Grace the Duke of Argyll against Angus John Campbell of Dunstaffnage and Another*, 1911.
Eccles. Arch.	MacGibbon, D and Ross, T, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, 1896-7.
ECMS	Allen, J Romilly and Anderson, J, *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, 1903.
Exch. Rolls	*The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, 1878-1908.
Fell, *Iron Industry*	Fell, A, *The Early Iron Industry of Furness and District*, 1908 (reprinted 1968).
Fraser, *Inveraray*	Fraser, A, *The Royal Burgh of Inveraray*, 1977.
Fraser, *Lochfyneside*	Fraser, A, *Lochfyneside; Furnace, Crarae and Minard*, 1971.
Fraser, *North Knapdale*	Fraser, A, *North Knapdale in the XVII and XVIIIth Centuries*, 1964.
Gainford, *Tayvallich*	Gainford, V, *Tayvallich and Taynish*, n.d., *c.*1984.
GAJ	*Glasgow Archaeological Journal.*
GAGM	Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.
Garnett, *Tour*	Garnett, T, *Observations on a Tour through the Highlands and part of the Western Isles of Scotland*, 1800.
Gen. Coll.	Macfarlane, W, *Genealogical Collections concerning Families in Scotland*, SHS, 1900.
Geog. Coll.	Macfarlane, W, *Geographical Collections relating to Scotland*, SHS, 1906-8.
Groome, *Ordnance Gazetteer*	Groome, F H (ed.), *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, new edition, 1901.
Haldane, *Drove Roads*	Haldane, A R B, *The Drove Roads of Scotland*, 1952 (reprinted 1973).
Haldane, *New Ways*	Haldane, A R B, *New Ways Through the Glens*, 1962.
Hay, *Post-Reformation Churches*	Hay, G, *The Architecture of Scottish Post-Reformation Churches 1560-1843*, 1957.
Hay and Stell, *Monuments of Industry*	Hay, G D and Stell, G P, *Monuments of Industry: an illustrated historical record*, RCAHMS, 1986.
HBMD (SDD)	Scottish Development Department, Historic Buildings and Monuments Division.
Henry, *Irish Art*, **1**	Henry, F, *Irish Art in the Early Christian Period (to 800 A.D.)*, 1965.
Henry, *Irish Art*, **2**	Henry, F, *Irish Art during the Viking Invasions (800-1020 A.D.)*, 1967.
Henry, *Irish Art*, **3**	Henry, F, *Irish Art in the Romanesque Period (1020-1170 A.D.)*, 1970.
Highland Churches, Sixth Report	'Sixth Report of the Commissioners for Building Churches in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland', *Parliamentary Papers, 1831, 9.*
Highland Papers	MacPhail, J R N (ed.), *Highland Papers*, SHS, 1914-34.
Highland Roads, [ ] Report	'[ ] Report of the Commissioners for making Roads and building Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland', *Parliamentary Papers*, 1804-1821 (bound set in NMRS).
Hist. MSS Comm.	*Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, 1870- .
Howson, 'Antiquities'	Howson, J S, 'On the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Argyllshire', in *Transactions of the Cambridge Camden Society*, 1842 and 1845.

Hunter Drawings	Album of drawings, *c.* 1755-60, some signed by R Hunter (for whom see Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 357 n.99, 418-19); original in possession of Mr R Q C Stevenson, Edinburgh, copies in NMRS.
Inchaffray Charters	Lindsay, W A, *et al.* (eds.), *Charters, Bulls and other Documents relating to the Abbey of Inchaffray*, SHS, 1908.
Inventory of [*County*]	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, *Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in* [the county stated].
Inveraray Drawings	Original drawings in Argyll MSS; copies in NMRS (numbered according to NMRS catalogue).
Inverneill Papers	Campbell of Inverneill family papers (originals in possession of Dr J L Campbell of Canna, microfilm copies in Glasgow University Archives and SRO).
Johnson, *Journey*	Chapman, R W (ed.), *Johnson's Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*, 1924.
Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*	Johnston, G H, *The Heraldry of the Campbells*, new edition, 1977.
JRSAI	*The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.*
Kist	*The Kist.* The Magazine of the Natural History & Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll.
Lamont Papers	Lamont, N (ed.), *Inventory of Lamont Papers, 1231-1897*, SRS, 1914.
Langlands, *Environs of Inveraray*	Langlands, G, *Plan of the Environs of Inverary*, 1801 (inset in Langlands's Map).
Langlands, *Kintyre Map*	Langlands, G and Son, *A Map of the District of Kantyre in Argyllshire*, 1793 (MS draft, *c.*1792, in British Library, Add. MS 33, 632A).
Langlands's Map	Langlands, G and Son, *Map of Argyllshire*, 1801.
Leyden, *Tour*	Leyden, J, *Journal of a Tour in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland in 1800*, 1903.
Lhuyd	Campbell, J L and Thomson, D, *Edward Lhuyd in the Scottish Highlands 1699-1700*, 1963.
Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*	Lindsay, I G and Cosh, M, *Inveraray and the Dukes of Argyll*, 1973.
MacCulloch, *Highlands*	MacCulloch, J, *The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland*, 1824.
MacCulloch, *Western Islands*	MacCulloch, J, *A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, 1819.
MacDonald, *Argyll*	MacDonald, C M, *The History of Argyll up to the beginning of the sixteenth century*, (1950).
Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*	Mackechnie, D, *Inveraray Notes*, 1986.
McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*	McKechnie, H, *The Lamont Clan, 1235-1935*, 1938.
Mackinlay, *Non-Scriptural Dedications*	Mackinlay, J M, *Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland: Non-Scriptural Dedications*, 1914.
McLean, *Dunoon*	McLean, A, *The Dunoon of Old*, n.d., *c.*1978.
Maclean, *Highlands*	Maclean, L (ed.), *The Middle Ages in the Highlands*, Inverness Field Club, 1981.
Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*	Mactavish, D C (ed.), *The Commons of Argyll: Name-lists of 1685 and 1692*, 1935.
Martin, *Western Islands*	Martin, M, *A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, new edition, 1934.
Mitchell, *Tarbert*	Mitchell, D, *Tarbert in Picture and Story*, 1908.
Morris Letter-book	MS letter-book of Roger Morris in Argyll MSS.

Morris, *Rock Art*	Morris, R W B, *The Prehistoric Rock Art of Argyll*, 1977.
Muir, *Characteristics*	Muir, T S, *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture etc. in the Mainland and Western Islands of Scotland, 1861.*
Muir, *Eccles. Notes*	Muir, T S, *Ecclesiological Notes on some of the Islands of Scotland*, 1885.
Name Book	Original Name-books of the Ordnance Survey, County of Argyll (microfilm copies in NMRS and SRO).
National Art Survey	Anderson, R R *et al.* (eds.), *National Art Survey of Scotland: Examples of Scottish Architecture from the 12th to the 17th century*, 1921-33.
Nat. Lib. of Scot.	National Library of Scotland.
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland.
NRA	National Register of Archives.
NSA	*The New Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1845.
Origines Parochiales	*Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, Bannatyne Club, 1851-5.
OS	Ordnance Survey.
Paisley Registrum	*Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, Maitland Club, 1832.
Papal Letters, Benedict XIII	McGurk, F, *Calendar of Papal Letters to Scotland of Benedict XIII of Avignon, 1394-1419*, SHS, 1976.
Papal Letters, Clement VII	Burns, C, *Calendar of Papal Letters to Scotland of Clement VII of Avignon, 1378-1394*, SHS, 1976.
Pennant, *Tour (1769)*	Pennant, T, *A Tour in Scotland; MDCCLXIX*, third edition, 1774.
Pennant, *Tour (1772)*	Pennant, T, *A Tour in Scotland; and Voyage to the Hebrides; MDCCLXXII*, 1774-6.
Pococke, *Tours*	Kemp, D W (ed.), *Tours in Scotland, 1747, 1750, 1760, by Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath*, SHS, 1887.
Poltalloch Collection	Malcolm of Poltalloch family papers deposited in Argyll and Bute District Archives, Lochgilphead (including GD 43 collection transferred from SRO).
Pont MS maps	MS maps by Timothy Pont, *c.*1590, in Nat. Lib. of Scot., Adv. MS 70.2.9 (reproduced in Stone, J C, *The Pont Manuscript Maps of Scotland*, 1989).
PRIA	*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Section C.
PSAS	*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*
Reg. Supp.	Vatican Archives, Registers of Supplications (microfilm in the Department of Scottish History, University of Glasgow).
Retours	Thomson, T (ed.), *Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum....Abbreviatio*, 1811-16.
Richardson, *Mylne*	Richardson, A E, *Robert Mylne, Architect and Engineer*, 1955.
RMS	*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, 1882-1914.
Roy's Map	Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55 (original in British Library; photostat or slide copies at Edinburgh University Library, Nat. Lib. of Scot., NMRS and elsewhere).
RPC	*The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, 1877- .
RSS	*Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, 1908- .
Ruddock, *Arch Bridges*	Ruddock, T, *Arch Bridges and their Builders, 1735-1835*, 1979.
St Fond, *Journey*	St Fond, B Faujas de, *A Journey through England and Scotland to the Hebrides in 1784*, revised edition, 1907.
Saltoun Drawings	Fletcher of Saltoun collection of drawings deposited in Nat. Lib. of Scot. (copies and numbered catalogue in NMRS).
Saltoun MSS	Fletcher of Saltoun family papers deposited in Nat. Lib. of Scot.
Scots Peerage	Balfour Paul, Sir J (ed.), *The Scots Peerage*, 1904-14.

Scott, *Fasti*	Scott, H, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, revised edition, 1915- .
SHR	*The Scottish Historical Review.*
SHS	Scottish History Society.
SHS Misc.	*The Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, SHS, 1893- .
Smith, *General View*	Smith, J, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Argyll*, 1798.
SRO	Scottish Record Office.
SRS	Scottish Record Society.
SSS	Stuart, J, *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 1856-67.
Stat. Acct.	*The Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1791-9.
Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*	Steer, K A and Bannerman, J W M, *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands*, 1977.
Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*	Stevenson, D, *Alasdair MacColla and the Highland Problem in the Seventeenth Century,* 1980.
Stevenson, *Documents*	Stevenson, J (ed.), *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland 1286-1306,* 1870.
Taylor, *Military Roads*	Taylor, W, *The Military Roads in Scotland,* 1976.
Taymouth Bk.	*The Black Book of Taymouth,* Bannatyne Club, 1855.
Teignmouth, *Sketches*	Teignmouth, Lord, *Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland, and of the Isle of Man,* 1836.
Telford, *Atlas*	*Atlas to the Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer,* 1838.
Telford, *Life*	Rickman, J (ed.), *Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself,* 1838.
TGAS	*Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.*
TGSI	*Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness.*
Theiner, *Monumenta*	Theiner, A (ed.), *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam Illustrantia,* 1864.
Third Stat. Acct.(Argyll)	*The Third Statistical Account of Scotland, The County of Argyll,* 1961.
Thomas, *Early Christian Archaeology*	Thomas, C, *The Early Christian Archaeology of North Britain,* 1971.
Treasurer Accts	*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland,* 1877-1916.
TSES	*Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society.*
UJA	*Ulster Journal of Archaeology.*
Valuation Roll	Valuation Rolls of the Shire of Argyll, 1751 and 1802 (MS copies in SRO and Argyll and Bute District Archives, Lochgilphead).
Vitruvius Scoticus	*Vitruvius Scoticus; being a Collection of Plans, Elevations, and Sections.... principally from the Designs of the late William Adam, Esq. Architect,* n.d. (c.1812), reprinted 1980.
Watson, *Celtic Place-names*	Watson, W J, *The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland,* 1926.
Watt, *Fasti*	Watt, D E R, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae Medii Aevi ad annum 1638,* second draft, 1969.
White, *Knapdale*	White, T P, *Archaeological Sketches in Scotland: Knapdale and Gigha,* 1875.
Wilson, *Lead Ores*	Wilson, G V, *The Lead, Zinc, Copper and Nickel Ores of Scotland,* Geological Survey, 1921.
Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*	Wimberley, D, *Memorials of the Family of Campbell of Kilmartin,* 1894.

NOTES

INTRODUCTION

p. 1 n.1 For prehistoric monuments and secular monuments of the Early Historic period, see *Inventory of Argyll*, **6.**

n.2 Ibid., **2.**

n.3 Ibid., **1.**

p. 2 n.4 Ibid., **5.**

n.5 These rocks of the Dalradian assemblage form extremely complex structures, the most notable being the Cowal anticline and the Loch Awe syncline. See Johnstone, G S, *British Regional Geology: The Grampian Highlands* (3rd ed., 1966, reprinted with additions 1973).

n.6 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr G H Collins, formerly of the British Geological Survey, for this section on the geology of the area.

p. 3 n.7 Analysis of a sample of basal peat resting on marine deposits in Crinan Moss to the west of Dunadd has provided a radiocarbon date of ad 905 ± 70 (GU-1094), a later date for the onset of peat growth than might have been inferred from other sites. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr J W Barber (HBM, Archaeological Operations and Conservation) for this information.

n.8 See introduction by M Gray in *Stat. Acct.* (new ed., 1983), **8**, pp.xxi-ii; *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 298.

n.9 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, Nos. 248, 354, and pp.28-36. See also Alcock, L and E A, in *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 127-36.

n.10 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, p.219, No.248, n.28.

p. 4 n.11 Thomas, *Early Christian Archaeology*; *Scottish Archaeological Forum*, **5** (1974); Lacy, B, *et. al.*, *Archaeological Survey of County Donegal* (1983); Cuppage, J, *et al.*, *Archaeological Survey of the Dingle Peninsula* (1986); Henry, F, in *PRIA*, **58** (1957), 45-166; Fanning, T, 'Excavation of an Early Christian Settlement and Cemetery at Reask, County Kerry', in *PRIA*, **81** (1981), 67-172.

n.12 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.232. This enclosure is almost identical in internal area with that at Inismurray (Co. Sligo).

p. 5 n.13 Ibid., **1**, Nos.243, 298; **3**, Nos.318, 326; St Ninian's Cave and St Medan's Cave (*Inventory of Wigtownshire*, Nos.3, 135). For caves with evidence of secular occupation, see *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, Nos.356-63; Campbell & Sandeman, pp.6-8, nos.2-35; Smith, C, *Mid Argyll Cave and Rock Shelter Survey*, reports 1-4 (1985-8). Midden material and a sherd of a medieval jug were found in a cave at Toll a' Bhuic (NS 212917) in 1963 *(DES (1963)*, 9), but the site has now been afforested and cannot be located.

n.14 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.239; **5**, No. 326.

n.15 *Ibid.*, **2**, Nos.239, 265; **3**, No. 279; **5**, pp.27-8, fig. 26.

n.16 Ibid., **1**, No.268 (Cara); **2**, No.235 (Cladh Uaine).

p. 6 n.17 Ibid., **2**, No.265.

p. 7 n.18 Ibid., **6**, No.250.

n.19 Ibid., **3**, No.281.

n.20 Cf. examples at Camas nan Geall, Ardnamurchan (ibid., **3**, No.263), Balaruminmore, Colonsay, and Cill Chaluim Chille, Jura (ibid., **5**, Nos.317-328).

n.21 Ibid., **3**, No.303; Lacy, op. cit.; Cuppage, op. cit.

n.22 E.g., the Christ in Majesty scene in the Codex Amiatinus, and the Book of Kells; in metalwork, some of the bowls in the St Ninian's Isle Treasure. For small cross-marked stones with this motif from Lemanaghan (Co. Offaly), see *JRSAI*, **118** (1988), 93, 95.

p. 8 n.23 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, No. 6, 22; Hamlin, A, in *UJA*, **35** (1972), 22-8. It is fashionable to interpret handled crosses as representing the flabellum (e.g. *PRIA*, 1960-1), 137; *Kist*, **23** (1982), 26-8; **24** (1982), 27). Here, however, an equal-armed cross is clearly set on a pedestal, as on early Byzantine coins and Syrian ampullae. This type is also found in the Cathach of St Columba (Henry, *Irish Art*, **1**, pl.12) and on stones on Eigg and Rhum.

n.24 O hEailidhe, P, 'The Crosses and Slabs at St Berrihert's Kyle, in the Glen of Aherlow', in Rynne, E (ed.), *North Munster Studies* (1967), 102-26.

n.25 Campbell, E, 'A cross-marked quern from Dunadd and other evidence for relations between Dunadd and Iona', in *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 105-17.

n.26 Collingwood, W G, *Northumbrian Crosses of the Pre-Norman Age* (1927), 90-3.

p. 9 n.27 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, pp.17-19, No.6, 82. For the Kildalton and Kilnave Crosses see ibid., **5**, Nos.367, 1 and 374, 1.

n.28 Ibid., **2**, No.217, 1.

n.29 Crawford, H S, *Handbook of Carved Ornament from Irish Monuments of the Christian Period* (1926), pl.19, 26, pl.23, 51, pl.25, 54. For the dating of the Carndonagh monuments, see Stevenson, R B K, in *JRSAI*, **115** (1985), 92-5.

p. 10 n.30 *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, p. 22, fig. 7 on p.23. Cf. also St Ronan's Church, Iona (ibid., **4**, No. 13), and comparative plans, ibid., **2**, fig. 6 on p.24; **3**, fig. 6 on p.31; **5**, fig. 22.

n.31 Ibid., **1**, No.287.

p. 12 n.32 Lochgoilhead church is similar in width to and about 1 m longer than Killean in its extended form (ibid.), and although a little smaller than Kilbrannan Chapel, Skipness (ibid., No.277), it appears to be the largest medieval parish church of which remains survive in Argyll.

n.33 See Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, and *Inventory of Argyll*, **1-5**, *passim.*

n.34 Examples are preserved at Luss (Dunbartonshire), Inchmarnock (Bute) and Inchinnan (Renfrewshire).

n.35 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos.259, 1; 264, 1.

p. 13 n.36 *Ibid.*, **5** Nos.367, 11-13; 386, 11.

n.37 Ibid., **1**, No.296, 7.

n.38 *JRSAI*, **103** (1973), 51-64.

p. 14 n.39 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos.246, 12; 247, 11-12; 259, 7; 267, 8-9.

n.40 Ibid., **1**, No. 265.

n.41 Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl. 39A.

p. 15 n.42 Scott, M C, thesis cited *infra* (No.80, n.23), pp.132-4, 151-4, 156-7, 256-8. The Commissioners are indebted to Dr Margaret C Scott for making material from her unpublished thesis available.

n.43 E.g. a graveslab built into a dovecot at Kilspindie (Perthshire).

n.44 Small, J W, *Scottish Market Crosses* (1900), pls. 99, 101.

p. 16 n.45 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.246.

n.46 Cumlodden Church was built by the Lochgilphead mason, David Crow (see No.172) at a cost of about £550 (information from Revd R MacLeod, quoting *Cumlodden Parish Magazine*, April 1905; Fraser, *Lochfyneside*, 95-100).

n.47 *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*, 16 November 1854.

p. 17 n.48 Original drawings in NMRS; NMRS record-sheet, AGR/21/1.

p. 18 n.49 Information from Mr M J Macdonald.

p. 19 n.50 *Infra*, No. 137; *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.311. The latter site, Dùn Mhuirich, is referred to in a charter of 1553, where Neil MacNeill of Taynish is identified as 'of Dunworich' (SRO, GD 437/7).

n.51 See Simpson, G G and Webster, B, with Stell, G P, 'Charter evidence and the distribution of mottes in Scotland', in Stringer, K J (ed.), *Essays on the Nobility of Medieval Scotland* (1985), 1-24. For mottes and other earthworks in Anglo-Norman border areas of Ireland, see McNeill, T E, *Anglo-Norman Ulster* (1980), 65-9, 84-9; Barry, T B, *The Archaeology of Medieval Ireland* (1987), 37-55; Graham, B J, in *Medieval Archaeology*, **32** (1988), 110-29; idem, *PRIA*, **88** (1988), 19-38, and refs. cited.

n.52 In 1314 Edward II granted to one of his retainers 'Suny Magurkes lands in Knapdale and Glenarewale', then held by John of Menteith (*Cal. Docs Scot.*, **3**, no.423; *Dean of Lismore Bk.*, 258). The former holder was presumably Suibhne son of Murchadh, both characteristic MacSween names.

n.53 *Inventory of Argyll*, **1-3**, *passim;* Dunbar J G, in MacLean, *Highlands*, 38-69; Dunbar, J G and Duncan, A A M, 'Tarbert Castle', in *SHR*, **50** (1971), 1-17.

p. 20 n.54 E.g. Old Sarum, Wiltshire (*Inventory of Salisbury*, **1**, No.1); Wolvesey Palace, Winchester (*Ant. J.*, **52** (1972), fig.opp.p.130, and **44** (1964)-**52** (1972), *passim*).

n.55 *Inventory of Argyll*, **3**, No.345.

n.56 This plan-form bears a remarkable resemblance to the French-inspired Renaissance design of Drochil Castle, built about 1578 (*Inventory of Peeblesshire*, **2**, No.498; Simpson, W D, in *PSAS*, **86** (1951-2), 70-80), where, however, there was a central corridor at each level.

p. 21 n.57 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos.282, 290.

n.58 Ibid., No.290 (Fraoch Eilean); **3**, No.333 (Aros).

n.59 E.g. Athenry, Co. Galway (Leask, H G, *Irish Castles* (1973), 36-9); Grenan, Co. Kilkenny (Waterman, D M, in *JRSAI*, **98** (1968), 67-72); Kindlestown, Co. Wicklow.

p. 22 n.60 E.g. Torwood Castle (*Inventory of Stirlingshire*, **2**, No.299); Melgund Castle, Angus (*Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **4**, 311-16). For this group see thesis by D B Adams (*infra*, No.115, n.1).

n.61 Photographs of Blairquhan in NMRS; *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.291; Adams, op. cit.

n.62 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 279.

n.63 Dawson, J, 'The Fifth Earl of Argyll, Gaelic Lordship and Political Power in Sixteenth-century Scotland', in *SHR*, **67** (1988), 1-27.

p. 23 n.64 See *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, **3**, **5**. For Prehistoric and Early Historic sites in the area covered in this volume, see ibid., **6**.

n.65 See early photographs, and notes by the late Mr A MacIntyre, in NMRS; Brown, *Cowal*, 18, 39. Two of the three sites lay close to the S shore while the other, known locally as *Crannaig*, was situated about 55m S of the castle, and 'bars and huge beams of timber' were exposed when the water-level was temporarily lowered in 1836 (*PSAS*, **27** (1892-3), 210-11).

n.66 At Loch a' Phearsain, Kilmelford (*Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.294), close to the Mid Argyll boundary, the rector of Kilmelford feued 'Elleneparson' (the priest's island) to John Campbell of Inverliever in 1559, reserving to himself the use of a chamber in the houses built by Campbell on the island (*AT*, 1557; 8 March 1559).

n.67 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.354.

n.68 Ibid., **5**, Nos.309, 404.

p. 24 n.69 Ibid., **3**, No.337.

n.70 SRO, E 69/3/1 (Argyll hearth-tax assessment, 1693).

n.71 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos.304, 310, 330.

n.72 Photographs of Ormidale House, 1963, in NMRS, showing centrepiece and right bay; one window with rusticated surround is preserved in a modern garage-wing. For South Hall, see *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 281; photographs in NMRS (*c.*1950) and Campbell of South Hall albums at Inveraray Castle; 19th-century elevation-drawing in Argyll and Bute District archives. The house was assessed for 27 windows in 1758, increased to 50 in 1773, but reduced to 39 from 1786 (SRO, E 326/1/nos.7-10). The surviving court of offices (NS 060720) has a bowed screen-wall with entrance-archway, formerly surmounted by a bellcot, linking two gabled wings. There is a large walled garden 200m S of the site of the house, and an early 19th-century burial-enclosure, 9m square, 200m to the NE.

n.73 Barbreck rental, 1762, in Argyll MSS, bundle 3020.

n.74 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.333.

n.75 Drawing in Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*.

n.76 Saltoun MS 17, 665, fols.8-9.

p. 25 n.77 SRO, E 326/1/7 (Argyll window-tax assessment, 1748).

n.78 For Kilmichael Glassary see *infra*, No.69 and n.1. For Kilmartin see *Stat. Acct.*, **8**, 104.

n.79 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.312; **3**, No.349.

n.80 Tavish was subsequently contractor for several of Mylne's buildings (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 435), but the design for Stronmagachan appears to be earlier than any of these contracts.

p. 26 n.81 Davis, *Lost Mansions*, 6.

n.82 *Stat. Acct.*, **4**, 569.

p. 27 n.83 Ibid., 578; plan of Newton lots, *c.*1790 (copy in NMRS). For the proposed village at Crinan see SRO, British Fisheries Society Collection, GD 9/3, p.540.

n.84 See Cockburn, quoted *infra*, No.178, n.2.

n.85 See photographs of demolished villa at Bullwood, S of Dunoon, in NMRS.

p. 28 n.86 Girouard, M, *The Victorian Country House* (1979), 31-4, 88-102.

n.87 Later houses in the area included Ederline (1870, demolished 1966; attributed to Bryce by Davis, *Lost Mansions*, 10); Ellary (David Bryce, 1870; restored by Lorimer after fire-damage, 1894); Sir Robert Lorimer's work at Stronachullin Lodge (1894), Dunderave Castle (No.126; 1911-12) and Ardkinglas (No.149; 1906-8) (Lorimer drawings in NMRS; Savage, P, *Lorimer and the Edinburgh Craft Designers* (1980), *passim*); and William Leiper's Ballimore House (1900) and Glendaruel House (1900, destroyed by fire, 1970; Davis, *Lost Mansions*, 14).

n.88 'Sir John Fife's Cottage near Dunoon', designed by the Newcastle architect John Dobson about 1827 (Wilkes, L, *John Dobson, Architect and Landscape Gardener* (1980), 115), was at Gortanloisk on Loch Striven (*NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 111; monument in Inverchaolain parish church), now known as Glenstriven (NS 082782). The present house has been much altered, but there is evidence in the roof-space of a former single- storeyed arrangement.

n.89 *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No.334.

p. 29 n.90 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 35-45. For Vanbrugh Castle, see *Country Life*, **159** (1976), 1406-8. The relevance of the Vanbrugh sketch has been questioned (*infra*, No.184, n.1).

n.91 Saltoun MS 17, 665, fols.lv, 19-33, 109, 199-202; 17, 667, fols.16-18; Mitchell, *Tarbert*, 60-2. Cf. the crenellations at Strachur House (No.179); in an Ardkinglas drawing of about 1780 (No.149); and in a drawing of New Castle Lachlan, 1792 (No.118, n.15). A rainwater-head of 1775 at Minard (No.174) shows crenellations on a plain Georgian house, and it was described as 'Minart Castle' in a letter of 1786 (Inverneill Papers, 'Letter book sundries', p.273).

p. 31 n.92 Pryde, G S, *The Burghs of Scotland* (1965), 33, 52, 165.

n.93 See Smout, T C, 'The Landowner and the Planned Village', in Phillipson, N T and Mitchison, R (eds.), *Scotland and the Age of Improvement* (1970), 73-106; Lockhart, D G, 'Scottish village plans: a preliminary analysis', in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, **96** (1980), 141-57.

p. 32 n.94 See Gailey, R A, 'Settlement Changes in the Southwest Highlands of Scotland, 1700-1960' (University of Glasgow Ph.D. thesis, 1961); idem, 'The Evolution of Highland Rural Settlement', in *Scottish Studies*, **6** (1962), 155-77; 'The Peasant Houses of the South-west Highlands of Scotland', in *Gwerin*, **3** (1960-2), 1-16; 'Agrarian Improvement and the Development of Enclosure in the South-west Highlands of Scotland', in *SHR*, **42** (1963), 105-25; Martin, A, *Kintyre Country Life* (1987).

n.95 SRO, E 69/3/1 (Argyll hearth-tax assessment, 1693).

n.96 E.g. *Stat. Acct.*, **6**, 261-2; **8**, 97.

n.97 For other settlements, see RCAHMS field-material deposited in NMRS; Gailey, thesis cited *supra* n.94; surveys of sites in Inveraray area by Mrs L Clark and Mrs S Martin (copies in NMRS); Cowal Gazetteer; Bennett, J, 'Settlement in Cowal, 1600-1800, with special reference to the parish of Inverchaoulain' (University of Glasgow dissertation, 1984; copy in NMRS).

p. 33 n.98 Cf. Gailey, R A, 'Mobility of Tenants on a Highland Estate in the early Nineteenth Century', in *SHR*, **40** (1961), 136-45, where it is shown that many of the tenants on the Ross Estate moved to different townships when leases were renewed, at intervals of about nine years.

n.99 The hearth-tax assessment of 1693 (SRO, E 69/3/1) includes cottages in some areas, notably Dunoon and Kilmun parish, but never more than one per settlement. The 'State and Condition of the Tenants dwelling houses, Barns and Bothies, Item the Cottars houses', of 1798 and 1802 (Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/10), shows that while many cottars on the Poltalloch estate occupied purpose-built (two-bay) dwellings of one cruck-couple, others were in truncated older houses or converted bothies. See also *Stat. Acct.*, **8**, 97.

n.100 A substantial lower cruck-member was noted in 1985 in the wall of a ruined house at Old Achnaba (NR 896871). Another survives at North Ardbeg (NR 711843).

n.101 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.6. See also Gailey, R A, in *Gwerin*, **3** (1960-2), 13.

p. 34 n.102 E.g. two houses with annexes, already ruinous in 1900, situated NW of Achnaba (NR 898861 and 898863).

n.103 *Supra*, n.8.

p. 35 n.104 Memorandum dated 2 July 1614 in Argyll MSS (transcript by 10th Duke of Argyll; copy in Bennett, dissertation cited *supra*, n.97). This document names the shielings attached to the townships lying between Loch Eck and Glen Massan, which were to be 'destroyed and forbidden', but the shieling

belonging to Bernice, one of those named, is included in a grant of Bernice by the 9th Earl of Argyll to Donald Ewing (charter, 1672, in possession of Miss Campbell of Kilberry). An 1802 farm-plan of Coirantee by George Langlands (Inveraray Drawings, no.247/10) indicates a shieling at 'Ari an tra' (NS 123896), but the only surviving structure is a substantial one, possibly associated with sheep-farming.

n.105 Haldane, *Drove Roads*; Cregeen, E R, 'Recollections of an Argyllshire Drover', in *Scottish Studies*, **3** (1959), 143-62. See *infra*, 'Transport Monuments'.

n.106 Saltoun MS 17, 665, fol.137 (memo re purchase of cows in Lochaber by Colin MacGillespy, Balliemore); ibid., fol.233 (agreement by same and Robert Campbell in Glen Sluain, Strachur, to purchase 400 cows in Lochaber and Skye). For purchase of up to 200 cattle in Skye by Colin Campbell of Glendaruel in 1708-9, see *TGSI*, **44** (1964-6), 322, 324-5.

n.107 Hogg, J, *Highland Tours* (1981), 60. Hogg does not explain that Colonel John Campbell, his main informant on agricultural affairs at Inveraray, was not only the 5th Duke's son-in-law, but also the son of Walter Campbell of Shawfield and Islay.

n.108 Argyll MSS, bundle 744 (claim for premium, 1800). An open horse-gang 5.2m in diameter, with iron harness-bar and gearing, is preserved at Barnashalg (NR 729866). At Doide (NR 707770) there is a 9m revetted platform, but no machinery.

n.109 For enclosure and improvement, see Gailey, R A, in *SHR*, **42** (1963), 105-25. Surveys by Langlands include Argyll Farm Plans, *passim*; Castle Lachlan estate, 1787-92 (copies in NMRS); Corrantie, 1802 (*supra*, n.104); Craignish, 1797 (Argyll and Bute District archives). Other estate surveys include Inverneill, 1776 (Taylor and Skinner; Inverneill Papers, copy in NMRS); Barbreck, 1808 (William Bald; SRO, RHP 31, 880); Kilmartin, 1825 (John Johnstone; Poltalloch Collection); Shirvain estate, 1830-1 (Buchanan, G; Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS 5056).

n.110 Campbell, M, in *Kist*, **29** (1985), 1-5.

n.111 Argyll MSS, bundle 643; Inverneill Papers, *passim*.

n.112 *Infra*, No.214, n.3.

p. 36 n.113 See Kahane, A, 'Some nineteenth century sheepfolds in Argyllshire', in *Vernacular Building*, **9** (1985), 28-39.

n.114 For the kelp industry, see Rymer, L, 'The Scottish Kelp Industry', in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, **90** (1974), 142-52; *Stat. Acct.*, **8**, 93; and occasional references in Inverneill Papers, Lindsay-MacDougall of Lunga Papers (NRA Report 1190), and Poltalloch Collection. There are no identifiable field-remains of this industry, nor of the allied manufacture of potash by burning bracken in pits, which was recommended by Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy in 1744 (SRO, GD 14/17, letter dated 2 February 1744).

n.115 Currie, *North Knapdale*, 17-18; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 347, 485; **2**, no.1477. The mill was described as 'newly built' by the 5th Earl of Argyll in a charter of 1549 (SRO, GD 437/5). It is situated 60m from the W shore of the loch and preserves its SW gable with a cart-archway, but most of the building has been demolished.

n.116 Moss, M S and Hume, J R, *The Making of Scotch Whisky* (1981), 260; Barnard, A, *The Whisky Distilleries of the United Kingdom* (1887, reprinted 1969), 118-23. For short-lived early distilleries at Dunoon, Lochgilphead, and Sandbank, see Moss and Hume, op. cit., 257, 265, 270.

p. 37 n.117 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 260, 273-6, 392 n.79. Most of the buildings were demolished about 1950.

n.118 'Ane walkmylne' was removed from the Toward Castle estate in 1646 (McKechnie, *Lamont Clan,* 196). Stephen Whyte, 'walkmilner in Lochger', occurs in 1694 (*Argyll Inventories*, 2). For the Glendaruel 'battle', see Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 295-301.

n.119 In 1719, Dugald Clerk of Braleckan complained that between 500 and 600 boats were in Loch Fyne, 'and they are dayly cutting and destroying the young grouth' in the woods of Pennymore (Argyll MSS, bundle 108, letter dated 14 September 1719). For fishermen, see Argyll and Bute District archives, Militia Lists, 1799-1803 (information from Mrs N Hall, Lochgilphead).

n.120 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no.346; Poltalloch Collection, *passim*.

n.121 Plan by G Langlands, SRO, GD 9/3, p.540.

n.122 Rankine, A G, 'Mining enterprises in Mid-Argyll', in *Kist*, **34** (1987), 17-22; SRO, Clerk of Penicuik Collection, GD 18/5329, nos.33-4; Argyll MSS, bundles 769-99 (including plans of Allt Aoil ('Craignure') and Coille-bràghad, in bundles 773, 776, 793); Wilson, *Lead Ores*, 134-6.

n.123 Fraser, *Lochfyneside*, 40-55.

p. 38 n.124 See record-sheets in NMRS.

n.125 For other millstones, see Campbell and Sandeman, 101-2, nos.614-16; *DES (1984)*, 24; millstone groove (1.45m diameter) on horizontal bedrock NW of Creag Madaidh Mór (NM 815003).

n.126 The drying-sheds at NR 829956 are shown on OS 6-inch map sheet 149SE (2nd ed., 1900). The works were probably established soon after 1849, when geological analysis of a clay sample indicated that 'it will make very red bricks' (Poltalloch Collection, GD 43/80/93), and there are brick-built Jacobean-style estate cottages of the early 1850s at Ballymeanoch (NR 837961) and in Kilmartin village. A brickworks was established at Lochgair in 1748 to supply material for Inveraray Castle (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 62, 419).

n.127 Macadam, W I, in *PSAS*, **21** (1886-7), 96-8 and 89-103, *passim*; Aitken, W G, *ibid.*, **102** (1969-70), 188-204; Cowal Gazetteer; NMRS Record cards, NR 98 SW 23 (Kilfinan area), NS 17 NE (Dunoon area, NS 162777); and see *infra*, Nos.3 and 144.

n.128 Aitken, op.cit., 202; Martens, I, in Knirk, J E (ed.), *Proceedings of the Tenth Viking Congress* (1987), 69-80.

n.129 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 362; Hay and Stell, *Monuments of Industry*, 108-15.

n.130 For Dyfi Furnace, see Dinn, J, 'Dyfi Furnace excavations 1982-87', in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, **22** (1988), 111-42; Rees, S, *Dyfi Furnace* (CADW guide-leaflet, 1987). For excavations at Duddon see *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, **16**, (1982), 226-8; **17** (1983), 199, 201; **18** (1984), 321; **19** (1985), 185; **20** (1986), 354-5. For Bonawe and other Scottish sites, see Lewis, J H, in *PSAS*, **114** (1984), 433-79.

n.131 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.363. The works re-opened after the explosion of 1867 (*Oban Times*, 9 March, 2 August 1867), and probably remained in operation until the sale of the estate in 1874. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr I Robertson, Glasgow, for these references.

p. 39 n.132 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos.347, 360-1; **3**, p.43, No.386; Teignmouth, *Sketches*, **2**, 362-3; Lindsay, J M, in *Journal of Historical Geography*, **1** (1975), 283-98. The process of charcoal-burning is described by Armstrong, L, *Woodcutters and Charcoal Burning* (1978); Linnard, W, 'Sooty Bands from Tents of Turf: Woodcolliers and Charcoal-burning in Wales', in *Folk Life*, **25** (1986-7), 47-73; Kelley, D W, *Charcoal and Charcoal Burning* (1986).

n.133 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no.513; Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*, 34-5. For peat charcoal see Lucas, A T, in *Ulster Folklife*, **15/16** (1970), 180-4, 196; Macadam, W I, in *PSAS*, **21** (1886-7), 94-5.

n.134 *Stat. Acct.*, **4**, 563.

n.135 See *Kist*, **13** (1977), 1-9; *Scottish Archaeological Gazette*, **3** (1983), 12-16; **11** (1986), 4-9.

n.136 Reproduced from Diderot's *Encyclopédie* (1763) in Gillispie, C C (ed.), *A Diderot Pictorial Encyclopedia of Trades and Industry* (1959), **1**, pls.24-5.

n.137 SRO, Campbell of Glendaruel Collection, GD 1/390/54.

n.138 Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS 993, fol.56.

n.139 Hume, J R, *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland*, **2** (1977), 158; record sheet in NMRS; *Kist*, **14** (1977), 1-4; **16** (1978), 22-3. It was stated *c.*1860 that 'the articles made are Naptha and Acetate of lime' (Poltalloch Collection, GD 43/80/93, p.129). Brief accounts are recorded from 1847 onwards (ibid., p.158).

n.140 Hume, op. cit., 150.

p. 40 n.141 *Papal Letters (Clement VII)*, 103. For the identification, see note by 10th Duke of Argyll in *AT* 1383 (*sic*).

n.142 A petition of 1772 about obstruction of the route in lower Glen Fyne indicates that the principal route from Cowal to Crieff and Stirling lay E from Glen Fyne through 'Larigarnan' (Lairig Arnan, NN 2718) and thence to Glen Falloch. In 1774 it was claimed that this route was two days shorter than the military road (No.264) through Glen Croe (Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 5 June 1772, 22 June

1774; see also Haldane, *Drove Roads*, 99).

p. 41 n.143 *Highland Roads, Reports, passim*; Haldane, *New Ways*.

n.144 Mylne already had a contract to design bridges for the military authorities (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 200).

n.145 See the elaborate landscape painting by Agostino Brunias, based on material supplied by the Adam brothers (ibid., 94-5).

n.146 Morris Letter-book, p.75 (letter dated 5 February 1748).

n.147 Ruddock, *Arch Bridges*, 117.

n.148 The bridge was under construction in February 1759, ten months before the submission of Robert Mylne's design, with 30.5m elliptical arches, for Blackfriars Bridge, and a year earlier than Adam's own estimate for a bridge with an elliptical main span of 15m at Dumfries House, Ayrshire (ibid., 63-9, 118).

n.149 For a reputed invitation from the (?5th) Duke of Argyll to Smeaton to visit the West Highlands (perhaps in connection with canal proposals), see Richardson, *Mylne*, 19.

n.150 For the use of circular voids at Pontypridd (Glamorgan) in 1756 see Ruddock, op.cit., 46-53. William Mylne designed similar voids for a proposed bridge at Glasgow in 1768, a year before the collapse of his North Bridge, Edinburgh, which made the loading of spandrels a subject of intense discussion, but his brother's use of one in 1773 appears to be one of the earliest examples outside Wales. They were also used by John Baxter a year later at Kenmore, Perthshire (ibid., 50, 100-4).

p. 42 n.151 For a general survey see Graham, A and Gordon, J, 'Old harbours in northern and western Scotland', in *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 265-352.

n.152 Charter by Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, as a charitable duty to travellers, granting to Dominic McFederane the ferry croft at Sonochan, Lorn (NN 0420), 'in its ancient boundaries', with obligation to act as ferryman and maintain the chamber erected by the landlord, with fuel and straw for four beds (*AT* 10 December 1439), confirmed to Maurice McFederane (*AT* 24 May 1488); *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no.2385; *Cawdor Bk*. 200; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no.153; **2**, no.34.

n.153 *Highland Roads, Ninth Report*, 51, 106; Telford, *Atlas*, pl.52.

n.154 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No.438.

n.155 *Ibid*., **1**, No.334; Graham, op. cit., 339-40; Martin, A, *The Ring Net Fishermen* (1974).

n.156 Monteith, J and McCrorie, I, *Clyde Piers* (1982).

n.157 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 611-12.

p. 43 n.158 Moses Well, a natural spring issuing from a rock on the S side of Hell's Glen (NN 185055), was so named by a local coach-driver in the second half of the 19th century (Mackechnie, D, *Inveraray, Tales and Traditions* (1976)).

n.159 'A slab carved with 1629' was recorded in 1962 built into a 19th-century grotto in the grounds of Abbey Hill Hotel, Dhailling Road, Dunoon (NS 179775) (Department of Health for Scotland, 'List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest'), but this has been demolished and no further information is available.

n.160 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.248.

p. 44 n.161 See Somerville, A, 'The ancient sundials of Scotland', in *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 233-64 and fiche.

INVENTORY

No.1 n.1 Name Book, No.10, p.71; White, *Knapdale*, 47-8. For the tradition of the burial here of natives of Islay and Gigha, see also Campbell & Sandeman, 63, no.412.

n.2 SRO, RHP 14, 633, 'Plan of Ardmeanish taken in August 1780 by George Langlands'.

n.3 Name Book, No.10, p.71; White, *Knapdale*, 47.

No.2 n.1 White, *Knapdale*, 102-3; *PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), 148-51; Campbell & Sandeman, 63, no.413.

n.2 ACC *List*, p.13; Campbell & Sandeman, 74, no.471.

No.3 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 340; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 29-30; Mackechnie, D, *All Saints' Church, Inveraray, Argyll* (1978).

n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 19; Argyll MSS, bundle 742, letters from P MacIntyre. This bundle contains papers relating to a controversy about the ownership of the font between the 10th Duke of Argyll and the minister of Inverchaolain, who identified it with the one removed to Inveraray from Kilmorich (No.74).

n.3 Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 30. For the suggestion that a basin found here was brought from Cill an Nathois, Glendaruel, see *infra*, No.19, n.2. A circular basin of epidiorite bearing the date 1675, 0.69m in diameter and 0.43m high, was found in the church grounds and is now in the possession of Miss E Black, Rhu. It presents no obvious ecclesiastical features, and may have originated in the gardens of Inveraray Castle (No.185).

No.4 n.1 *Stat. Acct*., **14**, 258; Name Book, No.12, p.50.

n.2 *Stat. Acct*., **14**, 258-9; *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.4.

n.3 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 53; Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 291. Cf. Kilmarnock in Inverchaolain parish (NS 096721) and the island of Inchmarnock, Bute.

No.5 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.346. References to excavated features are derived from the published report, Rennie, E B, 'Excavations at Ardnadam, Cowal, Argyll, 1964-1982', in *GAJ*, **11** (1984), 13-39 and fiche. For interim reports see also *DES (1964)-(1982), passim*, and *Current Archaeology*, **92** (1984), 262-6.

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, No.6, 74; *PRIA*, **58** (1957), pl.30.

No.6 n.1 Name Book, No.59, p.116; White, *Knapdale*, 48.

No.7 n.1 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 67.

n.2 *Clan Campbell*, **1**, 232-5; **3**, 88-90, 134, 173; *Stat. Acct*., **19**, 312. White was informed in 1869 that this was the burial-place of the Campbells of Askomel (Name Book, No.27, p.20; White, *Knapdale*, 83-4).

No. 8 n.1 Album in NMRS. H D Graham was author of *Antiquities of Iona* (1850).

n.2 In 1889 it was reported that workmen had unearthed 'several specimens of curiously carved stones, on the hillside above the village' (*Campbeltown Courier*, 26 October 1889). They were said to be of schist, and supposed to be portions of medieval effigies, but no examples were preserved and the site is not known.

n.3 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, No.6, 38, 46 and 53a.

No.9 n.1 *Third Stat. Acct*. (Argyll), 331.

No.10 n.1 Name Book, No. 8, p.76; Campbell & Sandeman, 64, no.415.

n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 25.

n.3 Name Book, loc. cit.; Campbell & Sandeman, 82, no.502.

No.11 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.7.

n.2 Drawings dated 7 August 1834 by James Skene in NMRS MS 28 (SAS 464, fol.73 and SAS 465).

n.3 *Innes Review*, **17** (1966), 72-5.

No.12 n.1 Campbell & Sandeman, 75, no.480.

No.13 n.1 *PSAS*, **59** (1924-5), 147-8; Campbell & Sandeman, 64, no. 417; 74, no.475; *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.348.

n.2 Undated sketch by Revd Dr Mathew in NMRS.

n.3 The Commissioners are indebted to Professor Jackson for preparing this report at their request.

No.14 n.1 The cross was obscured by moss when OS 1:10, 000 sheet NR 89 SW was in preparation. It is located 3m W of the SW angle of an enclosure associated with a ruined building of no great age.

No.15 n.1 Currie, *North Knapdale*, 9-10; Campbell & Sandeman, 91, no.557.

n.2 For a list of pre-1855 inscriptions, see *Kist*, **31** (1986), 7-10.

n.3 See Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 89.

n.4 *PSAS*, **36** (1901-2), fig.97 on p.381

n.5 For the MacLachlan family, Captains of Innis Chonnell Castle (Lorn), see *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, p.231.

No.16 n.1 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr D McLeod, Castleton Farm, and Mr M J MacDonald, for bringing this stone to their attention. Some fragments of bone were found when two incomplete cists were investigated in 1980 (information from Mr G J Barclay, HBMD(SDD)).

No.17 n.1 Original drawings for church, rectory and school (1851, demolished about 1890), in NMRS; Lindsay-MacDougall, K M, *Christ Church, Lochgilphead, The first 130 years* (1981).

n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, 76, no. 481. The tracery fragment above the rectory gateway (ibid., no.481a) appears to be of 19th-century date.

No.18 n.1 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 272.

n.2 For a list of pre-1855 monumental inscriptions, see *Kist*, **29** (1985), 9-12.

n.3 MacMillan, S, *The MacMillans and their Septs* (1952), 45-7.
n.4 Cf. Balfour Paul, J, *An Ordinary of Scottish Arms* (2nd ed., 1903), 334, no.4959.
n.5 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines,* **2,** 442, no.1365; MacMillan, op. cit., 45-7.
n.6 Captain Duncan MacNeill of the 105th regiment (d. 1790) inherited Dunmore from his mother, a daughter of Duncan MacMillan (MacMillan, op. cit., 53-4).

No.19 n.1 NMRS Record Card NS 08 NW 4; Name Book, No.18, p.26.
n.2 Brown, *Cowal,* 199; Name Book, No.18, p.25. The suggestion that a font from this site was removed to Inveraray (*Dewar MSS,* 317 n.277a) is improbable (see No.3, n.3). Dewar, writing before 1872, recorded the name of the site as 'Cill Naghuis, Cill Naighuis or Kill-angus' (cf. No.18).

No.20 n.1 White, *Knapdale,* 57-8; Galloway, W, 'Notice of the ancient kil or burying-ground termed "Cladh Bhile", in *PSAS,* **12** (1876-8), 32-57. This clearance was under way when Galloway visited the site in 1875, but his record of the carved stones is limited to those near the SE boundary.
n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, 65, no.422. The Commissioners are indebted to Dr Young for making available drawings and other material relating to the carved stones.
n.3 White, *Knapdale,* 57; Galloway, op. cit., 33.
n.4 'General plan of the estate of Shirvane' surveyed by G Buchanan (Nat. Lib. of Scot., Ms 5056); White, *Knapdale,* 58.
n.5 Galloway, op.cit., 34-6; Lucas, A T, 'The Sacred Trees of Ireland', in *Journal of the Cork Archaeological and Historical Society,* **68** (1963), 16-54.
n.6 These have been identified as *leachtaí* or 'altar-graves' (Thomas, *Early Christian Archaeology,* 173).
n.7 Dimensioned sketches of quernstones in NMRS. The ingot-mould is a slab of chlorite-schist 0.25m by 0.18m by 55mm thick, bearing a well-cut groove 140mm by 12mm by 15mm deep.
n.8 Henry, *Irish Art,* **1,** pl. 15; *PRIA,* **81** (1981), 139-40, 152, fig. 29A on p.139, pl. ix.

p. 57 n.9 Equal-armed cross at top of fol.169v, Luxeuil Sacramentary in Vatican Library, Rome (Hubert, J *et al., Europe in the Dark Ages* (1969), fig.181). The curved sides of the indentations at the ends of the petals are formed by spirals issuing from the tips of the cross-arms, in the same way as those on the Cladh a' Bhile marigold. This and other Luxeuil manuscripts combine equal-armed crosses and hexafoils (ibid., figs. 178-9), and the foliate character of this ornament is reflected in the form of the motif at Cladh a' Bhile.
n.10 Crosses of somewhat similar form are associated with inscriptions of 8th- or 9th-century date at Ballavarkish, Isle of Man (*PSAS,* **46** (1911-12), fig.16 on p.72) and Merthyr Tudful, Glamorgan (*Inventory of Glamorgan,* **1,** part 3, no.862, pl.3b and fig.6(n) on p.23).
n.11 Cf. No.78, and the simplified example of this motif at Reask, Co. Kerry (*PRIA,* **81** (1981), 145-7, pl. 11).

No.21 n.1 Langlands's Map; *NSA,* **7** (Argyll), 58; *Stat. Acct.,* **7,** 443.
n.2 NRA Report 1190, Lindsay-MacDougall of Lunga papers, bundle 7, 'memorial of Craignish heritors, 1819'; specification in SRO, Campbell of Jura Collection, GD 64/1/184. RHP 35, 993 is an undated plan for Craignish showing a T-plan building with hipped roof, external forestairs to the galleries, and a belfry awkwardly placed above the session house.
n.3 SRO, CH 2/190/4, Inveraray Presbytery Minutes (1779-1828), pp.317-19, 321, 323, 326, 329. RHP 35, 992 and 35, 999/1 and 2 are plans and elevations, dated 1825 and signed by Donald Clark, a Lochgilphead 'architect', for a tall gabled rectangular church, 17.4m by 10.5m over all, with a W belfry. A Gothick version of the S elevation, with lancet windows and octagonal spire, is in GD 64/1/184, along with an unsigned specification and an estimate for £629 9s. 4d., both dated 1825.
n.4 CH 2/190/4, pp.346-7;*NSA,* **7** (Argyll), 58.

No.22 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll,* **6,** No.210.
n.2 Valuation Roll 1751; Roy's Map; Langlands, *Kintyre Map.*

No.23 n.1 Name Book, No.57, p.55; White, *Knapdale,* 99.
n.2 Ibid.; OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 169 (1st ed., surveyed 1869, published 1873). The name 'Cille Bhrennein' was recorded locally about 1960 (Campbell & Sandeman, 66, no.427). It is possible that the name 'Kilbrayning', adjacent to 'Dalcostri' (?Daltote) in a 1651 list of Campbell of Auchenbreck property in Knapdale (Campbell, *Argyll Sasines,* **1,** no. 346), refers to the settlement identified on Roy's Map as 'Uper Daltot' and shown in the area between Daltote farmhouse and the mouth of the Allt Clach an t-Sasunnaich (approx. NR 750841).
n.3 Campbell & Sandeman, 66, no.427.

No.24 n.1 Information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry.
n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, 65, no.426; NMRS Record Card, NR 78 SW 14.
n.3 Ibid; White, *Knapdale,* 99; Name Book, No.57, p.56.

No.25 n.1 Information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry. The Campbells of Danna were cadets of the Campbell family of Auchenbreck (Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry,* 87-8, 95).

No.26 n.1 Davis, *Lost Mansions,* 14.
n.2 *Inventory of Argyll,* **3,** pp.141-2; SRO, Campbell of Glendaruel Collection, GD 1/390/29, Disposition to Dame Julian MacLeod, widow of Sir Allan MacLean (d.1674) 'and now spouse of James Campbell of Glendarowall', 21 April 1696.
n.3 Brown, *Cowal,* 35, 100; Campbell, *Records of Argyll,* 296, 298; Langlands's Map.
n.4 Brown, *Cowal,* 99; *Highland Papers,* **4,** 228-30; Terry, C S, *The Chevalier de St George and the Jacobite movements in his favour, 1701-1720* (1901), 42-4 and *passim.*
n.5 *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 276-7; *Inventory of Argyll,* **5,** pp. 164-5; Brown, *Cowal,* 100-2.

No.27 n.1 The Commissioners are indebted to Miss E Mays, Dunans Cottage, who discovered the stone, and the late Mr G Davis, for information about the find-spot.

No.28 n.1 *DES (1976),* 15-16; *Inventory of Argyll,* **6,** No.310.

No.29 n.1 Name Book, No.4, p.69. See also *NSA,* **7** (Argyll), 595.

No.30 n.1 *NSA,* **7** (Argyll), 602, 610-11. For the additions of 1834, see ibid., 621-2.
n.2 SRO, HR 769/6/9, Dunoon Heritors' Records, 1901-18.
n.3 *NSA,* **7** (Argyll), 611.
n.4 *Argyll Synod Minutes,* **1,** 50; Scott, *Fasti,* **4,** 22, 33.
n.5 *Origines Parochiales,* **2,** part 1, 63-4; *Cal. Scot. Supp.,* **1,** 226; *Papal Letters, Clement VII,* 165; *Papal Letters, Benedict XIII,* 65-6, 213; *Highland Papers,* **4,** 158-9; *AT,* 12 March 1439/40; Cowan, *Parishes,* 54; McLean, *Dunoon,* 24-5, 55-61.
n.6 *Stat. Acct.,* **2,** 389; McLean, *Dunoon,* 64; SRO, CH 2/111/7, Dunoon Presbytery Minutes (1793-1820), pp. 335-9 (report on old church, 1812); Swan, J, *Select Views on the River Clyde* (1830), 126.
n.7 It was reported in 1830 that the tombs of Bishops Andrew Boyd (d. 1636) and (?Hector) MacLean were visible with 'the episcopal arms ... still very discernible' (Swan, *loc. cit.*; see also *NSA,* **7** (Argyll), 601-2; McLean, *Dunoon,* 56, 59), but no such monuments can now be identified.
n.8 McLean, *Dunoon,* 86-90.
n.9 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry,* 111. The same crest was used by the Campbell families of Auchawillan and Ardentinny (ibid., 109, 112).
n.10 Ibid., 110.
n.11 Ibid.
n.12 Brown, *Cowal,* 168.
n.13 *Clan Campbell,* **4,** 88; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry,* 115. There is no other evidence that John Campbell held a knighthood.

No.31 n.1 Gainford, *Tayvallich,* 4; Campbell & Sandeman, 75, no.476.

No.32 n.1 Old Ederline House (NM 870029), which was demolished after a partial collapse in 1983, incorporated a small 18th-century laird's house, extended and much altered in the 19th century (photographs in NMRS). A baronial mansion of 1870 by David Bryce on a new site (NM 873026) was demolished in 1966 (Davis, *Lost Mansions,* 10).

No.33 n.1 *Clanranald Bk.,* 158-61.
n.2 *Stat. Acct.,* **19,** 317; Leyden, *Tour,* 68.
n.3 See White, *Knapdale,* 71 and pl.29; photographs by Revd J B Mackenzie (*c.* 1870) and E Beveridge (1898) in NMRS; *JRSAI,* **29** (1899), fig. on p.344.
n.4 For a comparable 'plank-cut' window of timber from Nes stave-church, Norway, see Christie, S and H S *Norges Kirker; Buskerud,* **1** (1981), fig. on p.13. Stone examples are preserved at Oronsay Priory *(Inventory of Argyll,* **5,** No.386, fig.236C and p.245) and St Michael's Mount, Cornwall.
n.5 It is possible that there was originally an inner order, but smaller arches with similar non-radiating voussoirs occur in

other West Highland churches, e.g. Kilnave, Islay *(Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 374), and this one was probably free-standing before the insertion of a post-medieval wall *(infra)*.

n.6 See also Dunollie Castle, Lorn *(Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 286).

n.7 MacCulloch *(Western Islands*, **2**, 274; *Highlands*, **2**, 90) describes a piscina 'broken from the wall', with foliage-ornament 'supported by four grotesque figures', but the decorated area does not seem large enough to have accommodated this ornament.

n.8 Cf. Leask, H G, *Irish Churches and Monastic Buildings*, 1 (1955), 31-3.

n.9 The carved fragment that was used as a lintel for one of these embrasures (White, *Knapdale*, 69; *JRSAI*, **29**(1899), 344) was part of the shaft of cross number 6, and was not recorded with the other fragments by Lhuyd in 1699.

n.10 See Leyden, *Tour* 70, Muir *(Eccles. Notes*, 21) records that the structure had a flat-headed doorway.

n.11 Leyden, *Tour*, 70. The cave has also been named 'the Priest's Cove' (Muir, *Characteristics*, 133) and in more recent tradition *Uamh nam Fear*, 'Cave of the men' (Campbell & Sandeman, 66, no.431). The belief that the cave caused sterility in those entering it was current until about the end of the 18th century (*Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 316-17; Leyden, *Tour*, 70. See also Muir, *Eccles. Notes*, 203-4; White, *Knapdale*, 73-6).

n.12 MacCulloch, *Western Islands*, **2**, 274; NMRS, MS 28 (SAS 464), fol. 53; Muir, *Characteristics*, 133. MacCulloch's later description *(Highlands*, **2**, 91) suggested that the 'sarcophagus' was not ancient.

n.13 White, *Knapdale*, 73, pls. 29, 30.

n.14 *Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 315. For Irish examples see Henry, F, in *PRIA*, **58** (1957), 82-4, 102-3, 155-6, 160-1; Herity, M, in *Monastic Studies*, **14** (1983), 254-6, 260-6.

n.15 *Lhuyd*, pl.11a. For mortuary houses see *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, p. 250; **5**, p.256; and for Irish examples, *UJA*, 3rd series, **23** (1960), 82-8.

n.16 White, who identified this kiln as a possible beehive cell, described another similar structure 'on the hill north of the chapel' (White, *Knapdale*, 72).

p. 70 n.17 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, No.6, 22.

n.18 Ibid., **2**, No.217, 1.

n.19 *Lhuyd*, pl.10. The cross-head is shown in Lhuyd's drawings as reversed and superimposed on the lower part of the shaft.

n.20 See Muir, *Eccles. Notes*, 204.

n.21 The position of the attendant figure may be compared with the more elaborate ones unbuckling the spurs of the massive Iona school effigy of an armed man at Oronsay Priory (*Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No.386, 22).

p. 74 n.22 See references cited *infra*, No.45, n.3.

n.23 *Chron. Fordun*, **1**, 43. See Isle Mackacharmick (*Lhuyd*, pls. 10, 11*a*,); Mac y Chormich (ibid., p. xvi); I(slan)d Mor Machcoharmag (Roy's Map); MacAharmaig (*Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 318); Elen-mor-macoharmaig (Leyden, *Tour*, 69-70).

n.24 *Scottish Studies*, **27** (1983), 57-9.

n.25 Ibid., 61; Campbell & Sandeman, 66, no.431. See also *infra*, No.45.

n.26 *Clanranald Bk.*, 158-61. The Commissioners are indebted to Dr J W M Bannerman for his comments on this reference. For Orsay and Finlaggan, see *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, Nos.387, 404.

n.27 *RMS*, **6** (1593-1608), no.635.

n.28 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no.255; SRO, Abbreviated Register of Sasines, Argyll (1781-1820), nos.157, 386-7; Valuation Roll, 1802.

n.29 Campbell & Sandeman, 66, no.431.

n.30 *Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 315-17, repeated verbatim by Currie, *North Knapdale*, 10-12.

No.34 n.1 Name Book, No. 58, p.74.

n.2 Ibid.

No.35 n.1 Ibid., No.4, p.102. The tradition was perpetuated in the local names Chapel Hall and Chapelton (ibid., p.101).

n.2 *DES(1964)*, 4; archive report in Cowal Gazetteer. The Commissioners are indebted to Miss D N Marshall, who directed the rescue excavation, for information that has been incorporated into this account.

No.36 n.1 *Lhuyd*, pl.23; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 264, 318-19, figs. 8, 27, 99, pl.42. See also *SSS*, **2**, pl.31; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, p.35, inscription no.69, fig.7 and pl.12C, D; *PSAS*, **61** (1926-7), 156.

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No.265, fig.118.

n.3 Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, inscription no.69.

n.4 Ibid., p.141.

No.37 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 149, 165-8, 262-3, figs.52, 53b, 58-9; Inveraray Drawings, no.188; Saltoun Drawings, nos.100-1, 129-31.

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 282-6, figs.87-90; Inveraray Drawings, nos.189-91.

n.3 Hay, *Post-Reformation Churches*, 105-6; Fraser, *Inveraray*, 182; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 3.

n.4 Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 3.

n.5 Ibid., 4. The inscription is transcribed in Fraser, *Inveraray*, 171, where the date is given as 1728.

n.6 Maughan, W C, *Rosneath Past and Present* (1893), fig. opp. p.70. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr D Mackechnie, Bridge of Douglas, for information about both stones.

No.38 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **3**, No.310.

n.2 Cf. the similar figure on a lost fragment from Iona (ibid., **4**, No.6; 217).

n.3 Ibid., No.6; 212.

No.39 n.1 Name Book, No.58, p.115.

n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 114.

No.40 n.1 It was stated in 1843 that a design for the manse had been prepared by J Gillespie Graham, but rejected by the minister in favour of an inferior one (ibid., 114-15).

n.2 Ibid., 114; Name Book, No.58, p.115. *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 471, records a rebuilding in 1745.

n.3 Photographs in vestry, Inverchaolain Church, and in Campbell of South Hall albums, Inveraray Castle. The 1912 building was designed by Alfred Greig, an Edinburgh architect (signed plans in vestry). It is a rectangle measuring 14.3m by 8.8m over all, with an entrance-porch towards the W end of the S wall, and contains two stained-glass windows by Dr Douglas Strachan.

n.4 *Paisley Registrum*, 135-6. For date see Watt, *Fasti*, 26, 34.

n.5 Cowan, *Parishes*, 88; Chalmers, G, *Caledonia*, **6** (1890), 492; *RMS*, **4** (1546-80), no.2555.

n.6 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 50, 234, 250.

n.7 In the porch there is a rounded boulder measuring 0.65m by 0.51m by 0.34m, incorporating an oval basin 0.22m by 0.20m by 0.18m deep. Its origin is unknown.

n.8 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 116-17, 127-8, 134, 137-8, 158, 213-14, 224; **2**, 3-4, 17, 208; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 27.

n.9 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 27.

n.10 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 426-33; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 29.

n.11 The same lines, with minor variations, are found on other nearby headstones dated 1794 and 1798.

n.12 The letters in brackets are carved above the lines, evidently as corrections.

n.13 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 432-7.

n.14 See *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 115.

No.41 n.1 SRO, CH 2/190/4 (1779-1828), pp.319, 321, 323-4. The site is not indicated on the Inverneill estate-map of 1776.

n.2 OS sheet 170; Name Book, No. 27, p.32; White, *Knapdale*, 83.

n.3 Campbell & Sandeman, 67, no.437.

No.43 n.1 Name Book, No.27, p.33.

n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 271.

n.3 Ibid. But *Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 321-2, implies a later date.

n.4 Argyll MSS, bundle 599.

n.5 SRO, CH 2/190/4, Inveraray Presbytery Minutes (1779-1828), pp.235, 240, 243-4, 256-7.

n.6 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 272; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 1, 19.

n.7 OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 170 SE (2nd ed., 1900).

No.45 n.1 Photographs by Revd J B Mackenzie, *c.* 1870 (print in NMRS) and E Beveridge, *c.* 1890 (*ECMS*, **3**, fig.407).

n.2 Brooks, C M, 'Excavations at Keills Chapel', in *Kist*, **18** (1979), 11-15.

n.3 Maclean, D, 'Knapdale Dedications to a Leinster Saint: Sculpture, Hagiography and Oral Tradition', in *Scottish Studies*, **27** (1983), 49-65.

n.4 Theiner, *Monumenta*, nos.488, 504; *CPL*, **2** (1305-42), 311; *PSAS*, **90** (1956-7), 219; Cowan, *Parishes*, 102; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 39-40.

n.5 *RPC*, 2nd series, **2** (1627-8), 601.

n.6 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 53, 180, 199, 208, 242-3; **2**, 49, 102,

118-19, 190; *Argyll Justiciary Records*, **1**, 77; Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 132-3, 137-8, 147, 149-51, and 107-65, *passim*.

p. 87 n.7 Cowie, T G, 'Excavation of the cross base at Keills chapel, Knapdale, Argyll', in *GAJ*, **7** (1980), 106-11.

n.8 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, Nos. 6, 80 (St Oran's Cross), 6, 82 (St John's Cross), 6, 83 (St Martin's Cross); **5**, Nos. 367, 1 (Kildalton Cross), 374, 1 (Kilnave Cross).

n.9 This motif is interpreted by MacLean, D ('The Keills Cross in Knapdale, the Iona School and the Book of Kells', in Higgitt J (ed.), *Early Medieval Sculpture in Britain and Ireland* (BAR **152**, 1988), 175-97, esp. 183-4), as representing the Temptation of St Anthony, but the apparent attachment of the head to the interlace makes this unlikely. The human head between biting animals is found in the top arm of St Oran's Cross.

n.10 Ibid., 175-7.

n.11 Roe, H M, 'The Cult of St Michael in Ireland', in Ó Danachair, C (ed.), *Folk and Farm* (1976), 251-64; Henry, *Irish Art*, **2**, pl. 106.

n.12 MacLean (op. cit., 177-80) suggests that the affectionate posture of the lower lions may be derived from continental examples of lions adoring Daniel, themselves influenced by the iconography of camels adoring the Egyptian St Menas.

n.13 These dimensions are calculated from Mackenzie's photograph by comparison with identifiable stones against which the lost carving, part of which was concealed, was leaning.

n.14 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, No. 6, 71 and p. 277, n.16; *ECMS*, **3**, 414-15.

p. 91 n.15 See Rimmer, J, *The Irish Harp* (1977); Armstrong, R B, *The Irish and the Highland Harps* (1904).

n.16 E.g. Rimmer, op. cit, pls. 6, 9. For other examples of the bird see *infra*, No. 76, 23, and *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 386, 11. For a 12th-century illustration of David using a harp-key similar to that on the Keills slab, see Rimmer, op. cit., pl. 10.

No. 46 n.1 White, *Knapdale*, 43-4; Campbell & Sandeman, 14, nos. 85-6.

n.2 Ibid.; *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 61 (1) and (2).

n.3 *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 115-16. See also White, *Knapdale*, 43. White's 'Lord B——' refers to the title Lord Berners, claimed by Colin Campbell in right of his mother.

No. 47 n.1 Name Book, No. 12, p. 8; *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 60 (2).

n.2 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 54; *AT*, 12 June 1432.

No. 48 n.1 Campbell & Sandeman, 78, no. 488; Campbell, M, 'The Stones at Kilberry Castle, Tarbert, Loch Fyne', in *TSES*, **14**, part 3 (1951), 31-3; *TGAS*, **8**, part 4 (1934), 1-10.

n.2 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 194, 301; Campbell & Sandeman, 68, no. 440; *Papal letters, Clement VII*, 170-1 (St Bertan', 1392); *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **2**, 178 ('St Berthan of Knappadal', 1427); ibid., **4**, 76 ('St Forchan in Cnabadul', 1436); Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 120 ('St Berthan of Cnajpdull', 1438). In the references of 1392 and 1427, the letter 't' should probably be transcribed as 'c'.

n.3 See references of 1392, 1427, 1436, 1438 (*supra*, n.2); *CPL*, **7** (1417-31), 266; **8** (1427-47), 596, 625; **10** (1447-55), 470; Cowan, *Parishes*, 94; Reg. Supp., 683, fols. 173-4 (petition, 1472) quoted in Maclean, *Highlands*, 25.

n.4 Munro, J and R W, *Acts of the Lords of the Isles* (SHS, 1986), 199-201, no. 125; *RMS*, **2** (1421-1513), no. 3136; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 36-7.

n.5 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 57-9, *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 53-4, 151, 206, 242, 244-5; Campbell, M, *Kilberry Church and Parish* (n.d., *c.* 1980), 6-8.

n.6 'Case and State of the Parish of Kilberry, 1786' (original in possession of Miss Campbell of Kilberry; transcript in NMRS).

n.7 *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 115-16.

n.8 Name Book, No. 10, p. 36 ('applied to the part of a field where there are a few bushes growing'); *Scottish Studies*, **17** (1973), 143.

n.9 Name Book, No. 10, p. 23; Campbell & Sandeman, 79, no. 488; *Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 318; *TGAS*, part 4 (1934), 9. Colin Campbell quoted 'the pious invocation on the old Church Bell here,"Sancta Barrianic ora pro nobis" ' ('Case and State, 1786').

n.10 This is of the type known as a 'backstaff' or 'Davis's quadrant' (Kemp, P (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea* (1976), 52, 231, 677).

n.11 *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 278; information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry.

p. 98 n.12 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 366, 13.

n.13 A bell of similar character is carved on a slab at Killinaboy, Co. Clare (Rynne, E (ed.), *North Munster Studies* (1967), 162-3, pl. 14, 3 and 4). Examples survive from Kilshanny, Co. Clare (British Museum) and Fenagh, Co. Leitrim (St Mel's Diocesan Museum, Longford) (information from Professor E Rynne, Galway, and Mr C Bourke, Ulster Museum).

No. 49 n.1 A sketch-plan of 1894 (SRO, RHP 8607) shows a vestry further W, and passages from the loft-doorways into the gallery, but it is not clear whether this was the existing or intended arrangement.

n.2 'Case and State of the Parish of Kilberry by Colin Campbell of Kilberry, 1786' (original in possession of Miss Campbell of Kilberry; transcript in NMRS).

n.3 SRO, CH 2/1153/6, Kintyre Presbytery Minutes, (1807-22); *Stat. Acct.*, **10**, 57-8. The 'Preaching Rock' or 'Judge's Chair' was broken up in the 1890s, but a fragment is said to remain at the roadside just S of the bridge at Largnahunsion (Campbell & Sandeman, 25, no. 168a).

n.4 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 411; *Kist*, **11** (1976), 12-22; Campbell, M, *Kilberry Church and Parish* (n.d., *c.*1980), 10-11.

No. 50 n.1 Name Book, No. 12, p. 93. A note by Captain T P White (ibid.) disputes the report that 'the remains of the foundation' were still visible. No dedication was recorded at this time.

n.2 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 398; *Lamont Papers*, no. 48.

n.3 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 366, 370.

No.51 n.1 Name Book, No. 8, p. 84. See also *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 26; Campbell & Sandeman, 68, no. 442.

n.2 Inveraray Drawings, no. 232.

No. 52 n.1 Campbell & Sandeman, 68, 83, nos. 443, 510.

n.2 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 92.

n.3 Campbell & Sandeman, 68, no. 443; notes by Lady O'Malley in NMRS; F S Mackenna in *Kist*, **21** (1981), 14-16.

n.4 Argyll MSS, bundle 177, 2nd Duke of Argyll's accounts.

No.53 n.1 Name Book, No. 57, p. 124; White, *Knapdale*, 98; Campbell & Sandeman, 69, no. 444.

No. 56 n.1 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 75.

n.2 'Plan of Chapel, Kilbride, etc., taken in 1792 by George Langlands & Son' (original estate-map in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan; copy in NMRS); Roy's Map. Chapel was presumably included as one of the pendicles of Kilbride in the 1751 Valuation Roll (Brown, *Cowal*, 27).

n.3 Knight, G A F, 'Discovery of an Early Celtic Settlement at Kilbride, Strathlachlan, Loch Fyne', in *TGAS*, **8**, part 4 (n.d., *c.*1934), 56-72.

n.4 Ibid., 61.

n.5 Ibid., 68.

n.6 Ibid., 63, 69.

n.7 Ibid., 69-70.

n.8 Ibid., 71, pl. opp. p.68.

No.57 n.1 Campbell & Sandeman, 69, no. 446; Name Book, No. 3, p. 12.

n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, loc. cit.

No.58 n.1 Name Book, No. 18, p. 6. The name *Tobar na h-Annait* ('well of the *annat*') is recorded in upper Glendaruel, and may indicate the former existence of an abandoned early church. Its location is unknown, however, and it would be unusual for it to coincide with a site bearing a saint's name (*Scottish Studies*, **17** (1973), 143, no. 53).

No.59 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 17.

n.2 *PSAS*, **6** (1864-6), 352; Campbell & Sandeman, 62, no. 406.

No.60 n.1 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 57; Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 303.

n.2 Name Book, No. 18, p. 17.

n.3 A kiln about 2.5m in diameter, with three vents, stands on the shore 0.9km SW of Ardminish, at NR 730602.

n.4 Information from the late Mr A McIntyre.

No. 61 n.1 Torbet, H F (ed.), *Kilfinan* (1984), 46.

n.2 Ibid., 47.

n.3 A late medieval chapel in a similar position was added to Killean church (*Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No. 287).

n.4 Ibid., **1**, Nos. 286, 287 and fig. 7G, H; **5**, No. 367 and fig. 33N.

n.5 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 49-51; Cowan, *Parishes*, 100; *Paisley Registrum*, 132-47, 149, 309; *Papal Letters, Benedict XIII*, 212-14; *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **2**, 7-8, 13, 141; **4**, 194; *RMS*, **5**

(1580-93), no. 2070; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no. 467.

n.6 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 49-50; Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 122; *Stat. Acct.*, **14**, 229-30.

n.7 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 394-5; *Lamont Papers*, 22, 45-8, 96-7, 118. Although some sources refer to a chapel (*capella*) at Auchgoyle (ibid., nos. 132 (1536), 373 (1600)), most references are to the chaplainry (ibid., nos. 134 (1537), 299 (1579), 301 (1579)).

n.8 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 51, 240-1; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 46; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 366, 370; *Third Stat. Acct.* (Argyll), 317.

n.9 Argyll MSS, bundle 572; McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 279.

n.10 *Stat. Acct.*, **14**, 248-9; SRO, CH 2/111/7, Dunoon Presbytery Minutes (1793-1820), pp. 185-6, 196, 225, 302-5.

n.11 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 366, 369-70; SRO, HR 672/1, Kilfinan Heritors' Minutes (1860-1935), 6 June, 12 July 1881, 24 August 1882, and attached seating plan; Torbet, op. cit., 46.

p. 110 n.12 Missing letters have been restored from McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, pl. 20 opp. p.268. Archibald Lamont married Margaret Urry before 1680 (ibid., 232, 269).

n.13 Mr Robert Stewart, minister of Kilfinan since 1675, was deprived of his charge in 1690. He was still resident at Acharossan in 1693, but had moved to Bute by 1701 (Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 29; SRO, E 69/3/1, Argyll hearth-tax assessment, 1693, p.12, reprinted in Torbet, op.cit., 38). There was also at least one Stewart tenant on the Otter estate in 1693 (ibid).

No.62 n.1 Name Book, No. 4, p. 100.

n.2 *RMS*, **1** (1306-1424), no. 574; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 59-60; Pont MS maps, no. 14 ('Kyllynen'); Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 284. Cf. Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 285-6.

No. 63 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 13.

n.2 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 271.

n.3 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 685; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 43 (n.9). See also *infra*, No. 81, n.7. The Ordnance Survey recorded in 1866 that 'the walls [of the chapel] are distinctly traceable being about six inches [0.15m] above ground', but an annotation by Captain T P White described them as 'not very distinct' (Name Book, No. 17, p. 17) and Howson ('Antiquities', 90) saw no remains of the chapel in or shortly before 1842.

n.4 See also No. 48. For this burial-enclosure, see Campbell & Sandeman, 70, no. 451; Drummond, *Monuments*, 2.

n.5 Drummond, *Monuments*, 2 and pl. 92, 2.

n.6 Ibid., 2.

n.7 *DES (1962)*, 4.

n.8 Wakeman, W F, *A Survey of the Antiquarian Remains on the Island of Inismurray* (1893), 76-9, pl. vi. One of these pillars (ibid., fig. 37 on p. 79) bears a weathered half-uncial inscription not recorded by Wakeman.

n.9 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, pp. 17-19 and No. 6, numbers 80-2. Cf. also Kilnaruane, Bantry, Co. Cork (double mortice at top, ?8th century; *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, **94** (1979), 65-73, esp. p. 71); St Mary's churchyard, Rothesay, Isle of Bute (tenon at top, sockets for composite ring, ?10th-11th century; *ECMS*, **3**, 416-17; *PSAS*, **25** (1890-1), 410-12); Toureen Peakaun, Co. Tipperaray (fragments of large jointed crosses, and two small complete ones); Inishmacsaint, Co. Fermanagh (*Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland* (1983), pl. 114 on p. 118).

n.10 Now at Caldragh, Boa Island, Co. Fermanagh (Hickey, H, *Images of Stone* (1976), 28, 30; Rynne, E, in Thomas, C (ed.), *The Iron Age in the Irish Sea Province* (1972), 86 and pl. ix, 3).

n.11 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 389, 1.

n.12 Howson, 'Antiquities', 169; Drummond, *Monuments*, 2.

n.13 A sketch in the Name Book showing this stone as the head of the cross-shaft number 1 drew from White the comment 'not well illustrated'; it was doubtless one of the 'two portions of an ancient cross, sculptured' described in the accompanying text (Name Book, No. 17, p. 21). The late Lady O'Malley noted 'top of Killevin Cross (supposed)' on a rubbing of the stone made at the manse in 1926 (NMRS, MS 28 (SAS 73)). Both the dimensions and the differing styles of carving of the two items make this association improbable.

n.14 Campbell & Sandeman, 74, no. 470.

n.15 Name Book, No. 17, p. 21.

n.16 'Tighchladich' ('house of the beach') is shown N of the mouth of the Crarae Burn on Roy's Map of about 1750. A house of the same name now stands at NR 989975.

n.17 A lower stone built into a field-wall near the ruined miller's dwelling at Braleckan (NN 020027) is 1.4m in diameter and has a 0.23m aperture. The site is described in *GAJ*, **10** (1983), 146, 150-1.

No. 64 n.1 Currie, *North Knapdale*, 18-19; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 635-6; Campbell & Sandeman, 90, no. 549.

n.2 *AT*, 18 December 1591; *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 4th Report (appendix), p. 481; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 40.

n.3 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no. 479.

n.4 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 278-9, 303.

n.5 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 635.

No.65 n.1 Plan in Argyll Estate Office, Cherry Park; Inveraray Drawings, no. 261.

n.2 Morris Letter-book, p. 61.

n.3 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 304-5. The references of 1304 to Kylmalduff (*Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 85) and of 1426 to the church of St Moldulsus (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 93) evidently relate to Kilmallie, Inverness-shire (see *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **2**, 120-1, 132, 135-6).

n.4 Cowan, *Parishes*, 103-4; *CPL*, **12** (1458-71), 243-4; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 85.

n.5 *AT*, 4 August 1442; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 346; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no. 222.

n.6 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 51, 250; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 38.

n.7 Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 50-3; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 5. Some sources attribute these activities to Niven's supposed son John (Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 8-9; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 19-20).

n.8 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 176, 188, 190, 204-5, 213-14; *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 300-2; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 24; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 8-11.

n.9 Typescript catalogue by Mr and Mrs D Mackechnie (copies in NMRS and library of Scottish Genealogy Society).

n.10 See also the Inveraray Cross (No.36) and the font at All Saints' Episcopal Church (No.3). In 1843 it was reported that there were three 'flags' in the burial-ground, two of which bore 'no impression but a two-handed sword' (*NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 25).

n.11 A very worn headstone, which could not be identified at the date of visit, was recorded as bearing the names 'McNuier / Donald' and the date 1627 (Mackechnie, 'Catalogue', no. 112). The reported date, however, seems too early for this type of monument in Argyll.

n.12 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 59; McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 189-90, 193, 212-13, 216-17; Brown, *Cowal*, 78-9.

n.13 The testament of Donald McShirrie, merchant in Inveraray, was registered in 1677 (*Argyll Testaments*, 34).

n.14 Ibid., 11; Mackechnie, 'Catalogue', no. 201.

n.15 Mackechnie, 'Catalogue', no. 152.

n.16 Argyll MSS, rentals.

n.17 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 39; *Cawdor Bk.*, 320.

n.18 *Kist*, **27** (1984), fig. on p. 4; *Argyll Inventories*, 48.

n.19 See *Argyll Inventories*, 2.

n.20 Duncan Fisher's testament was registered in 1711 (*Argyll Testaments*, 12).

n.21 Patrick Campbell of Torbhlaren was inducted as first minister of the separate Gaelic congregation in 1657 (Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 9; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 92-3).

n.22 Mackechnie, 'Catalogue', no. 146.

n.23 Ibid., no. 38a. The testament of William Ritchie in Inveraray was registered in 1705 (*Argyll Testaments*, 44).

n.24 *Sic* for 'obiit'.

n.25 See *Kist*, **27** (1984), 6-7.

n.26 For the tradition that he played shinty at the age of one hundred, see *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 305.

n.27 Argyll MSS, rentals.

p. 118 n.28 The testament of Janet Sym, spouse to Archibald Brown, 'maltster, late bailie in Inveraray', was registered in 1735, and her husband's was registered in 1740 (*Argyll Testaments*, 2, 46).

n.29 Their testaments were registered in 1730 (ibid., 5).

n.30 This clergyman cannot be identified with certainty, and he presumably never held a parochial charge. He may be the John MacKenzie who was deposed from Kilcalmonell and Kilberry in 1702 'for erroneous doctrine' (Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 58).

n.31 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 36; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 12, 373 n.21.

n.32 *Kist*, **27** (1984), 3 (with incorrect date of death); Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 9.

n.33 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 258, 389 n.2.
n.34 Ibid., 411.
n.35 Ibid., 407.
n.36 Ibid., 432.
n.37 Ibid., 413.
n.38 Ibid., 248, 416.
n.39 Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 37; *Kist*, **27** (1984), 8-9.

No.66 n.1 White, *Knapdale*, 52-3; Name Book, No. 59, p.16.

No.67 n.1 Argyll and Bute District archives, 'Plan of Craignish estate... July 1797, by George Langlands' (copy in NMRS).
n.2 *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **4**, 177; *RMS*, **5** (1580-93), no. 131; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 272-3.
n.3 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 96; Cowan, *Parishes*, 37; *Papal Letters, Benedict XIII*, 40-1; *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **4**, 177; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 346; **5** (1580-93), no. 131; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 261, 265, 272-3. In 1797 Kirkton farm extended about 0.9km SW from the church, with an area of about 5.5ha (Langlands's plan).
n.4 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 96; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 2-3; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 58.
n.5 SRO, MW 1/592.
n.6 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 354, 5.
n.7 The Commissioners are indebted to Miss J Gordon for information about this slab.

No.68 n.1 Estate-plan in Poltalloch Collection (see No. 134, n.1); SRO, HR 369/1 (Kilmartin Heritors' Minute-book, 1829-1929), 17 December 1883, 15 December 1887; *Stat. Acct.*, **8**, 104.
n.2 Pre-restoration photograph in church.
n.3 It was stated in 1837 that there was 'no bell' (SRO, HR 369/1, 5 September 1837), but on 26 July 1839 it was recorded that the 'old bell sold for £3 0s 09d'. The new bell cost £27 17s 6d, including freight.
n.4 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 91-2; *RMS*, **1** (1306-1424), appendix 2, no. 695; Cowan, *Parishes*, 104-5; *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **4**, no. 967.
n.5 *Taymouth Bk.*, 14.
n.6 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 92; *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 236, 241, 252; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 272; SRO, E 14/2, fols. 19v-20v; *RMS*, **5** (1580-93), nos. 131, 2249.
n.7 *Stat. Acct.*, **8**, 104.
n.8 SRO, GD 116/1/90; *The Genealogist*, **35** (1919), 180 n.52; Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/7 (original documents and transcripts, 1731-67).
n.9 Poltalloch Collection, DR2/9, 20 April, 16 June 1798; DR 2/15, 5 and 14 March 1801.
n.10 HR 369/1, *passim*; *NSA*, **7**, (Argyll), 561, 564.
n.11 See No.134, nn. 8-10; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 13; **7**, 332; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 559. But note the sale of lairs belonging to this family in 1677 (*supra*).

p. 131 n.12 See caption to HBMD (SDD) display in Kilmartin Church.

p. 135 n.13 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 47; *AT*, 20 October 1436, 28 May and 10 July 1496, 5 August 1553; *Highland Papers*, **4**, 29; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, 139.
n.14 This may be the slab shown by Drummond (*Monuments*, pl. 52, 1), but the detail at the foot appears to be different and Drummond's slab is probably a lost one.
n.15 Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/12.
n.16 Since the rebate shows that this slab was intended to be seen from the S, this implies that the S side-slab of number 84 has been moved.
n.17 This may be the slab on which Herbert Campbell in 1894 recorded the Duntrune crest of two arms drawing a bow (information from Dr L Campbell, Courtauld Institute of Art).

p. 139 n.18 These appear to be couped, rather than erased as in the 1818 matriculation of the arms of Malcolm of Poltalloch (Balfour Paul, J, *An Ordinary of Scottish Arms* (2nd ed., 1903), no. 5155).
n.19 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 5-6.
n.20 Ibid., 13. This monument is probably the source, of the statement (ibid.) that he was buried at Kilmartin.
n.21 Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*, 3, 29-33; *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 252, 5.
n.22 Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*, 9, 10, 36-7; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no. 937; SRO, E 69/3/1, pp. 26-7; Black, G F, *The Surnames of Scotland* (1946), 518.
n.23 *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 192, 205.
n.24 Ibid., 192. His widow Ann remarried, and their testaments were registered in 1715 (*Argyll Testaments*, 5-6).
n.25 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 41.
n.26 Ibid., 104-6; Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*, *passim*.
n.27 Information from Dr L Campbell, quoting Herbert Campbell.
n.28 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 14.
n.29 Shortly before his death Dugald Campbell obtained an act of Parliament permitting the sale of the Kilmartin estate, which was completed by his brother (Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*, 39, 42-7).

p. 142 n.30 Cockburn, *Circuit Journeys*, 52; *Kist*, **28** (1984), 15-16; **29** (1985), 26-7.
n.31 Malcolm, C A, *The Piper in Peace and War* (1927), 98. The Commissioners are indebted for this reference to Mr J E R Macmillan, archivist to the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).

No.69 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 170; *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 116 (contract with James Anderson, mason in Inveraray, 1767); *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 696.
n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, 82, no. 501.
n.3 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 122, 133, 141. It is possible, though unlikely, that the 1240 reference was to Kilmichael Beg on Lochfyneside.
n.4 *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 149; *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 52-3, 236-7; SRO, CH 2/190/4, Inveraray Presbytery Minutes, *passim*; Fraser, *Lochfyneside*, 95-100, *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 675, 693-7. Cumlodden church was built at a cost of £548 by David Crow, mason in Lochgilphead (information from Revd R MacLeod, quoting *Cumlodden Parish Magazine*, April 1905).
n.5 Argyll MSS, bundle 538; *Stat. Acct.*, **13**, 660-1; Inveraray Presbytery Minutes (1779-1829), pp. 233-4, 261-79, 307, 331, 335, 338-9, 341-2, 357; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 695; Groome, *Ordnance Gazetteer*, 939.

p. 146 n.6 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 267, 8 and 9; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl.29F. An early 19th-century headstone adjacent to the slabs at Kilmichael commemorates Iver MacIver.
n.7 The headstone, which bears on the back an incised 0.37m circle with a 50mm central depression, representing a millstone, was erected by his son John McCallum, miller in Lochgilphead. An adjacent headstone erected by John in 1849 names his grandfather Malcolm McCallum, miller, who died in 1748.
n.8 The 'M' in the first inscription presumably stands for *Magister* or *Master*, and the second 'N' for *Nighean* ('daughter'), the female equivalent of 'Mac', but there are no obvious names among either the ministers of Glassary or the Campbells of Auchenbreck. A remote possibility is Archibald Campbell of Danna who married a MacAllister wife (*Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 278).
n.9 *Argyll Testaments*, 20; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, index; *Highland Papers*, **4**, 75; *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 52.
n.10 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 6-7.

No.70 n.1 Currie, *North Knapdale*, 28; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 635; Name Book, No. 57, p. 74; White, *Knapdale*, 100; Campbell & Sandeman, 72, no. 438.
n.2 Currie, *North Knapdale*, 28.
n.3 Name Book, No. 57, p. 73; White, *Knapdale*, 100; Campbell & Sandeman, 84, no. 521.

No.71 n.1 Currie, *North Knapdale*, 28.
n.2 Theiner, *Monumenta*, nos. 488, 504.
n.3 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 123 and *passim*; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 631; Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 137-9 and 107-63, *passim*; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 39-40.
n.4 Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 149-52.
n.5 Ibid., 152-3; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 642; SRO, CH 2/190/4, Inveraray Presbytery Minutes (1779-1828), pp.246-7, 253-5, 256, 258, 282-3.
n.6 Prints by Revd J B Mackenzie in NMRS.
n.7 Ibid.
n.8 White's drawing (*Knapdale*, pl. 44, 1) suggests that the details of the pommel were heavily worn, and he interprets as a pellet dividing the two halves of the date what Drummond shows as the pommel.
n.9 Since the comb indicates a woman, the letter N probably represents *Nic* (Gaelic *nighean*, 'daughter'), the female equivalent of *mac*. The person commemorated was possibly related to 'AMW' on number 4.

n.10 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 15-16; Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 129 and 107-29, *passim*; Currie, *North Knapdale*, 28. The apparent lack of an inscription suggests that the slab was commissioned during the minister's lifetime to mark his burial-place (cf. *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 246, 13).

n.11 Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*, 43.

n.12 The reading of the surname is confirmed by an adjacent headstone to John Johnston who died in 1799.

n.13 Hearth-tax, 1693 (SRO, E 69/3/1, p. 40); Valuation Roll, 1751.

n.14 The name McTAVISH is spelt correctly, but the final words are THER CIHILDREN.

No.72 n.1 There are no identifiable remains of the manse where Colin MacLaurin, the eminent mathematician, was born in 1698 (Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 31). A building with flanking wings, a little W of the present one, is shown on a pre-1783 plan ('A plan of a Glebe in Glendaruel, by John Campbell', at Ormidale House); the garden already had its present outline.

n.2 *Stat. Acct.*, **4**, 340; Glebe plan. Although it was stated in 1866 that the old church lay W of the present one (Name Book, No. 18, p. 42), a more recent report confirms that foundations have been identified to the S (Cowal Gazetteer).

n.3 Name Book, No. 18, p. 39; *PSAS*, **109** (1977-8), 36; *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 18. The area has been afforested and there are no visible remains of the adjacent 'St Modan's Well'.

n.4 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 50, 233-4.

n.5 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 123, 289.

n.6 Cowan, *Parishes*, 105; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 55-6; *Paisley Registrum*, 131, 134; *Papal Letters, Clement VII*, 174; *Papal Letters, Benedict XIII*, 64; *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **1**, 210.

n.7 Argyll MSS, bundles 539, 568; see also bundle 3098 for papers, 1743-69, about the patronage. It is not known whether the existing plain bell is the one that was recast by Alexander Taylor at Glasgow in 1754 (Brown, *Cowal*, 171-4). In 1701 the Synod of Argyll was told that a bell sent to Glasgow for recasting had not yet been returned (Argyll MSS, bundle 574).

n.8 There is an improbable tradition (Name Book, No. 18, p. 39; *TGAS*, **5** (1902-6), 29) that these stones were removed from 'St Modan's Chapel' (*supra*). A stone in the lapidarium, identified as the 'old cross of Garvie' to which Brydall referred (ibid., 31), appears to be a natural pillar, possibly worn by use as a tethering-post.

n.9 Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, 198.

n.10 *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No. 296, 12; *PSAS*, **60** (1925-6), figs. 13, 14 on p. 131.

n.11 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 30; *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 206-8, **2**, 104.

n.12 Scott, *Fasti*, **3**, 165, **4**, 31; Brown, *Cowal*, 106-7.

n.13 The forms *anois* ('now') and *sgairid* ('*is gairid*', 'is a short time') are characteristic of Irish rather than Scottish Gaelic. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr R D Clement, Linguistic Survey of Scotland, and Revd Dr R MacLeod, Furnace, for their comments on this inscription.

No.73 n.1 Roy's Map; Langlands's Map (see No. 74, n. 4).

n.2 SRO, CH 2/111/7, Dunoon Presbytery Minutes (1793-1820), pp. 281-4; Argyll MSS, bundle 1887, correspondence, 1810-16.

n.3 Argyll MSS, bundle 1887, letter from Revd D MacDougal, 25 January 1816. The phrase was used to justify the erection of a wrought-iron railing rather than 'a dead wall' at the roadside entrance to the churchyard.

No.74 n.1 *Inchaffray Charters*, nos. 73-4, pp. xli-ii, lxxxiii-iv, and facsimile 18.

n.2 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 293.

n.3 *Inchaffray Charters*, pp. xlii, lxxxiv; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 82; Cowan, *Parishes*, 106.

n.4 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 50-1, 234-5, 250; **2**, 153, 165-6, 193-4, 199, 214, 236; Edinburgh University Library, map department, 'Plan of the Parishes of Lochgoylhead and Kilmorich in Cowall, Argyllshire, shewing the March between each Parish when formerly disjoined (Surveyed by George Langlands and son, 1795; engraved by Bell and Reid, 1796)'.

n.5 Argyll MSS, bundle 57. A proposal for a new church, at an unspecified location, had already been made in 1659 (*Argyll Synod Minutes*, **2**, 199).

n.6 Campbell, Lord A, *Argyllshire Galleys* (1906), 64-5, pl. xxiv. See also *supra*, No.3.

No. 75 n.1 'A design of policy at Kilbride, 1778'; 'Plan of Strathlachlan Policies' and 'Plan of Chapel, Kilbride, Kilmory etc', both by G Langlands and Son, 1792; originals in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan, copies in NMRS.

n.2 Argyll MSS, bundle 29; *AT*, 18 July 1543; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 74.

n.3 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 74-5; Cowan, *Parishes*, 106; *RMS*, **5** (1580-93), no. 2005.

n.4 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no. 467.

n.5 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 50, 158, 234-5, 250.

n.6 Ibid., **1**, 50, 90, 103, 158, 234, 250; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 74-5; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 103; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 44. A Gaelic form is preserved in the well Tobar Cill Moire (*infra*).

n.7 Argyll MSS, bundles 1760, 1753.

n.8 Howson, 'Antiquities', 89-90.

n.9 Name Book, No.81, p. 93; 'Maire' was the form collected from local informants.

n.10 Drummond's fanciful reconstruction of the cross-head (Drummond, *Monuments*, pl. 91, 1) neglects the deep hollows flanking the lower arm of the cross, correctly shown in his own pl. 92, 1.

n.11 Ibid., 11; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 76.

n.12 Cowal Gazetteer.

n.13 The name Janet was common in the Hamilton family, and Helen Hamilton married the 4th Earl of Argyll about 1529, dying about 1540, but no Hamilton marriage with the MacLachlans is recorded at this period (Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 19; genealogy of MacLachlans by 10th Duke of Argyll, in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan). More seriously, the apparent reading 'Vill(elmi) comitis de (?B)ute' ('of William Earl of Bute') is vitiated since there was no Earldom of Bute at this period, and none of the Stewart sheriffs was named William. If the true reading is 'vicecomitis' ('of the sheriff'), the lady might have been married to Ninian Stewart (d. 1539) after the death of his third, and last recorded wife in or after 1529 (*Scots Peerage*, **2**, 289-91), but this reading is unlikely, and the omission of the husband's name would be unusual.

No.76 n.1 Photographs by Revd J B Mackenzie, in NMRS; White, *Knapdale*, 59, pl. 15, nos. 2 and 6.

n.2 Theiner, *Monumenta*, nos. 488, 504. A list of the attributes of local farms included *Fithich Chille-Maolrubha*, 'the ravens of Kilmory' (MacMillan, S, *The MacMillans and their Septs*(1952), 33). See also Muir, *Eccles. Notes*, 195-8, and White, *Knapdale*, 66-7. But cf. *Stat. Acct*, **19**, 318. Lhuyd in 1699 gives the forms 'Kilavoiry', 'Kilavoire', and 'Kilavoir' (*Lhuyd*, pls. 6*b*, 7, 8, 9*a*).

n.3 *TSES*, **5** (1915-18), 44.

n.4 Photograph by Revd J B Mackenzie, in NMRS. A socket immediately E of this window and just below the wall-head, visible in Mackenzie's photograph and now occupied by a metal roof-support, may have been designed to receive the upper member of a chancel-screen.

n.5 White, *Knapdale*, pl. 27, 4.

n.6 Ibid., pl. 15, 4.

n.7 Photographs of excavation by HBMD(SDD), in NMRS.

p. 165 n.8 *Inventory of Argyll*, **4**, No. 6, 131 and fig. 222.

n.9 See Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pp. 174-5 and pl. 41A.

n.10 *Kist*, **19** (1980), 5-6.

p. 170 n.11 The underside of the head appears to have a curved notch followed by a horizontal section, as shown in Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, fig. 14 on p. 57, rather than the straight edge shown ibid., fig. 20 on p. 171.

n.12 The same name may appear in Archibald McIlchommie, a tenant at Castle Sween in 1692 (Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*, 43).

No.77 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 686.

n.2 *Paisley Registrum*, 132.

n.3 Ibid., 132-4, 137-40, 146, 309; *Origines Parochiales*, *2*, part 1, 43-4.

n.4 SRO, GD 1/20, nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7; *RMS*, **5** (1580-93), no. 2358; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, nos. 397, 576-7; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 90.

n.5 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 686.

n.6 *Kist*, **28** (1984), 4-6.

n.7 Ibid., **30** (1985), fig. on p.16. The earliest headstone in Minnigaff churchyard, commemorating Jean Shaw who died in 1733, has similar but more florid scrolls.

No.78 n.1 White, *Knapdale*, 103.

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 367, p. 211.

n.3 *PRIA*, **81** (1981), 146-7, 152, pl. XI; Kermode, P M C, *Manx Crosses* (1907), fig. 37 on p.58, nos. 1-4. Kermode (p. 64) identifies most of these birds as cocks, and most of the pairs appear to be of differing species.

n.4 This form developed from the cross with *titulus* or inscription-label, and *suppedaneum* or foot-rest (see Beckwith, J, *Early Christian and Byzantine Art* (2nd ed., 1979), fig. 199 on p. 231, fig. 220 on p. 255). The incised examples given in *PSAS*, **38** (1903-4), fig. 16 on p. 139, and in Nash-Williams, V E, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* (1950), p.20, fig.6, 14 on p. 22, fig. 113 on p.112, p.111 n.2, appear to show the foot-rest. The *titulus* is shown on a slab at Glendalough (Leask, H G, *Glendalough, Co. Wicklow* (National Monuments Guidebook, n.d.), fig. 19e on p.41), and detached bars above two crosses at Reask have been identified as *tituli* (*PRIA*, **81** (1981), fig. 20 B, C on p.139, pp.141-2).

No.79 n.1 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 307; Adomnan, *Columba* (Anderson), 206-15; Name Book, No. 8. p.98.

No.80 n.1 A description with sketch elevation, sent by the parish minister, John Melvil, to General William Hutton in April 1789 (Nat. Lib. of Scot., Hutton Drawings, Adv. MS 30.5.22, no.23c) states that the stair was 'entred into from the south' and that the E door (*infra*) had been 'for a long time shut up'.

n.2 Ibid.; *Argyll-Lauderdale Letters*, pl. opp. p. 102.

n.3 *Argyll-Lauderdale Letters*, 102 and pl.

n.4 Hutton drawings, nos.23a, b, c; paintings at Kilmun Parish Church.

n.5 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 611.

n.6 SRO, HR 769/6 (Dunoon and Kilmun Heritors' Records), no. 14; plans in RHP 8661-2.

n.7 SRO, CH 2/111/7, pp. 390, 424-5. The trees lining the approach from the W may perpetuate the 'fine avenue of old trees' described in 1843 (*Fullarton's Gazetteer* (1843), 133; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 586).

n.8 SRO, HR 769/6, no.21.

n.9 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 307; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 2385; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 72-3. The Aberdeen Breviary of 1504 stated that St Mundus died and was buried at his church of Kilmun (Brown, *Argyleshire*, 413-14). It was stated in 1845 (*NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 603) that an early church had stood 'close to the sea-shore, on the site now occupied by the villa and grounds of William Graham Esq.' This probably refers to the (?prehistoric) burials discovered about 1833 at Graham's Point (*Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 96). A fair on 21 October, the feast of St Fintén Munnu, was included in the abortive royal grant of a burgh of barony in 1490 (*RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 1193).

n.10 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 70-1; *Paisley Registrum*, 132-4; Cowan, *Parishes*, 108; Cowan and Easson, *Religious Houses*, 223; *AT*, 5 August 1441, 4 August 1442, 12 May 1450, 26 March 1466; *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **4**, no. 791; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 129, 154, 283; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), nos. 346, 2353, 3133, 3622; **4** (1546-80), no. 791; *CPL*, **12** (1458-71), 243-4.

n.11 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 71-2; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 19-20; McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 175.

n.12 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 50, 234, 251; **2**, 213; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 620-1; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 33. For the supposed minister, John Campbell, see *infra*, n. 26.

n.13 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 61-2; **2**, 213; petition of Mr Duncan Stewart, late minister of Dunoon (Argyll MSS, bundle 572); drawing by J Melvil (*supra*, n.1); SRO, CH 2/111, Dunoon Presbytery Minutes, vol.6 (1761-92), pp. 349-50, 357-9; vol. 7 (1793-1820), pp. 390-2, 424-5; *Stat. Acct.*, **2**, 389.

n.14 *Pigot's Directory* (1837 ed.), 229; *Fullarton's Gazetteer* (1843), 132; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 611, 622; SRO, HR 769/6, nos. 11, 13 and 14; RHP 8661 (plans 'before alterations' and 'as at present').

n.15 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 604-5; *Clan Campbell*, **4**, 422; Brown, *Cowal*, 64; Brown, *Argyleshire*, 415-17; *Argyll-Lauderdale Letters*, 102.

n.16 Argyll MSS, bundles 204, 459, 976 (accounts and correspondence, 1794-6), 743, 948 (correspondence, 1891-3). In October 1794 it was proposed to rebuild 'on its present Foundation and of the same dimensions' (bundle 459), but the following April this was considered 'improper, as the vault would contain only one coffin more'. Alternative estimates were produced for 'the present length squared' or another which, for an additional £40, would make 'a very decent thing' (bundle 976).

p. 178 n.17 The epitaph of George Douglas Campbell, 8th Duke of Argyll (1823-1900), reads 'As author, orator and stateman, he strengthened the union of the Empire. The 'Unity of Nature', and the 'Reign of Law', he wrote in faith to show the will of God'.

n.18 The epitaph of Archibald Campbell, 8th Earl and Marquis of Argyll (beheaded 1661) reads: 'I placed the Crown on the King's head and he hastened me to a better crown than his own. I could die like a Roman, but choose rather to die as a Christian'.

n.19 The epitaph of Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of Argyll (*c.* 1538-1573) reads: 'Gilespicus Cambellus, Argatheliae Comes, Paternarum Virtutum Aemulus, Tanta Familia dignissimus, religionis assertor fortissimus, moritur A(nn)o Christi 1573' ('Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll, an imitator of ancestral virtues and most worthy of such a family, a most resolute supporter of religious truth, died in the year 1573').

n.20 Argyll MSS, bundle 743 (letter from Marquis of Lorne to Mr Stewart, 11 October 1891).

n.21 Instructions were given for protecting the coffins and 'the old monument' during the rebuilding of the mausoleum (Argyll MSS, bundle 976, letter dated 22 April 1795).

n.22 Crawfurd, G, *The Peerage of Scotland* (1716), 17; Nat. Lib. of Scot., Adv. MS 30.5.22, item 23f.

p. 181 n.23 See Scott, M C, 'Dress in Scotland, 1406-1460' (University of London, Ph.D. Thesis, 1987), and *supra*, p. 15. The Commissioners are indebted to Dr Margaret C Scott, Leicester, for making material from her unpublished thesis available to them, and for discussion of the female costume.

n.24 *West Highland Notes and Queries*, **24** (1984), 20.

n.25 SRO, E 69/3/1, pp. 6, 7.

n.26 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 23, 37, 56. The reference to the graveslab of John Campbell, minister of Kilmun, who died 20 December 1690 (ibid., 33; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 620), is evidently based on a misreading of this inscription. Mr Archibald McLean still had a house at Kilmun in 1693 (SRO, E 69/1/3, p. 8).

n.27 *Clan Campbell*, **1**, 57, 203, 223.

n.28 The Commissioners are indebted to Dr D E Meek, Department of Celtic, University of Edinburgh, for the translation and comments on this inscription, and to Mr R Ó Maolalaigh for additional information. It is assumed that the first word, *CLIAN*, is a mason's error for *CIAN*, and the correct grammatical form of the habitual present in line 1 would be *BHIOS* rather than *BHI*. The final word of the second line appears to be *CIRE*, but there was probably a ligature forming *CHR*. The eclipsing *N* attached to *REO* (from *Reoidhim*, 'I freeze') is a feature of Scottish Gaelic rather than classical orthography.

n.29 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 120; *Clan Campbell*, *passim*; Brown, *Cowal*, 30.

n.30 Although the mountain, stag's head and motto are used in the arms of the Mackenzies of Seaforth, the name in this area is derived from *MacGille-Coinnich*, the surname of Dominic, abbot of Iona from 1421 to about 1465 (Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, 108-9). It occurs frequently in Strachur parish in 1693 in the form *McIlchynich* (SRO, E 69/3/1, pp. 3-4).

n.31 Brown, Cowal, 167-70.

n.32 The word *VIRTUTE* is mis-spelt VIRTUTUTE.

No.81 n.1 Pont MS maps, nos. 14 and 15; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 231, 259; **2**, nos. 258, 613; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 48; *NSA*, **7**(Argyll), 685-6.

n.2 *NSA*, **7**(Argyll), 686; Campbell & Sandeman, 93, no. 567.

n.3 It is possible that these markings are tooling intended to define a margin, but no comparable margin is indicated on the wide jambs of the opening.

n.4 *NSA*, **7**(Argyll), 685-6; Campbell & Sandeman, 37, no.265; MacDougall, J and Calder, G, *Folk Tales and Fairy Lore* (1910), 34-9.

n.5 *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, Nos. 277, 287.

n.6 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 43, 46. A related name, 'Crag Enywyr', is associated with Fincharn in 1240 (*Highland Papers*, **2**, 121, 136). For the significance of Irish examples of

the place-name, see Lucas, A T, in *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, **68** (1963), 33.

n.7 *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **1**, 188. There is no evidence to support the 19th-century belief that the church was built from stones quarried at Killevin (*NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 685), or removed from the fabric of that chapel (*Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 43 n.9).

n.8 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 42-6; Cowan, *Parishes*, 74; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 141, 166, 172, 178, 180, 185, 189, 194, 198-203, 205; **4**, 176-9; *Papal Letters, Clement VII,* 143; *Papal Letters, Benedict XIII*, 214, 233, 236, 244; *CPL*, **7** (1417-31), 266, 404; **8** (1427-47), 496; **10** (1447-55), 470, 692; *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **1**, 173, 188, 258-9; **2**, 7, 10-11, 80, 98-9, 141, 195-6, 228; **3**, 16-17, 254-5; **4**, nos. 129, 143, 197, 202, 279, 302; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 2052.

n.9 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 201-3.

n.10 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 52-3, 236-7; **2**, 137, 148. The statement of 1706 that 'former ministers' had regularly preached there (*ibid.*, **1**, 52 n.1) probably refers to the Revd Archibald MacCallum, minister of Glassary from 1639 to 1685 (Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 5-6).

n.11 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 685; photograph by Revd J B Mackenzie (original print in NMRS; published in Campbell, *Highland Dress*, pl.41 opp. p. 114).

n.12 Campbell & Sandeman, 81, no. 498; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 199 n. 2.

No.82 n.1 For a full list of pre-1855 inscriptions see *Kist*, **30** (1985), 6-11.

n.2 Slight remains of this mill are visible on the W bank of the stream, 150m N of Largnahunsion bridge (NR 741620).

n.3 Illustrated in Campbell, M, *Kilberry Church and Parish* (n.d., *c.*1980), 16.

No.83 n.1 Name Book, No. 3, p. 47. See also Campbell & Sandeman, 37, no. 266 and 73, no. 467; Morris, *Rock Art*, 59 (ARG 18); *Kist*, **28** (1984), 12-13.

No.84 n.1 'Leffenkyboill' (1663; *Retours* (Argyll), no. 74); 'Lesenkyboll' (1687; ibid., no.92); 'Lephenchaibbell' (1751; Valuation Roll quoted in Brown, *Cowal*, 27).

No.85 n.1 White, *Knapdale*, 55-6; Campbell & Sandeman, 81, nos. 499, 499a; *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.221.

n.2 *Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 314. Roy's Map of about 1750, however, shows the settlement of 'Kenloch Culisport' on the opposite or S bank of the stream. The removal of the chapel is attributed to the MacAlisters, who had ceased to be proprietors of Lochead by 1751 (Valuation Roll).

n.3 For a complete list of pre-1855 inscriptions, see *Kist*, **29** (1985), 12-13.

n.4 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 18.

n.5 See also Nos. 18, 5 and 82.

n.6 For the Glen family of stonecarvers see also Nos. 82 and 89.

No.86 n.1 *Lochgilphead Baptist Church, 1805-1955* (1955).

n.2 Ibid.; Yuille, G, *History of the Baptists in Scotland* (1926), 70, 116-17; Meek, D E M, in *Scottish Studies*, **28** (1987), 26 and 1-34, *passim*; idem, 'The Highlands', in Bebbington, D W (ed.), *The Baptists in Scotland: a History* (1988), 280-308.

No.87 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 717.

n.2 Hay, G, *The Church of the Three Holy Brethren at Lochgoilhead* (1957), 2.

n.3 Ibid., 3; letter from parish minister describing poor condition of aisle, 1849, quoted by 10th Duke of Argyll in Campbell of Ardkinglas pedigree (in possession of Mr J Noble, Ardkinglas).

n.4 A timber beam at first-floor level was discovered in the W wall of the aisle during recent repairs (information from Mr Workman, Lochgoilhead).

n.5 At the head of the steps leading to the boiler-room below the session-house, there is evidence for a possible medieval base-course, which elsewhere is concealed by a rise in the level of the churchyard.

n.6 Hay, op. cit., 3-4; Hay, *Post-Reformation Churches*, 89 and fig. 30. The canopy of the pulpit was destroyed about 1980 because of extensive decay.

n.7 See 'Plan of the Parishes of Lochgoylhead and Kilmorich in Cowall, surveyed by G Langlands and son 1795' (copy in Edinburgh University Library).

n.8 Cowan, *Parishes*, 103; *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 50-1, 234-5; *Highland Papers*, **4**, 49; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 36-8.

n.9 *Papal Letters, Clement VII*, 45, 175; *Papal Letters, Benedict XIII*, 102-3; Hay, op. cit., 1-2; *TSES*, **5** (1915-18), 65. The corresponding Gaelic name, *Kil nam brathairn*, was recorded in 1792 (*Stat. Acct.*, **3**, 160).

n.10 *Papal Letters, Clement VII*, 175; *Cal. Scot. Supp.*, **4**, nos. 791, 819.

n.11 *Highland Papers*, **4**, 20; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 79; *RSS*, **1** (1488-1529), no. 2429.

n.12 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 36; Watt., *Fasti*, 36; *APS*, **7** (1661-9) 390.

n.13 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no.465; *Stat. Acct.*, **3**, 187; *Retours* (Argyll), no.93.

p. 194 n.14 Discharge to minister, 16 June 1644, in Argyll MSS, bundle 7.

n.15 *Stat. Acct.*, **3**, 187.

n.16 SRO, HR 735/1, Lochgoilhead Heritors' Minute-book, 1881-1914. For Douglas see Gomme, A and Walker, D, *Architecture of Glasgow* (1968), 270-1. Lochgoilhead Free Church was designed by Campbell Douglas and Sellars in 1883 (information from Mr D M Walker).

n.17 Cuppage, J *et al.*, *Archaeological Survey of the Dingle Peninsula* (1986), 311, fig. 184 and pl.30; Bieler, L in *Scriptorium*, **3** (1949), 271. The Commissioners are indebted to Dr E Okasha, University College, Cork, for information about other early inscribed alphabets in Britain and Ireland.

n.18 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr O Padel, University of Cambridge, for his preliminary comments on this inscription. Although it appears to be a genuine ogam inscription, the lack of spacing between groups of strokes prevents a definite reading.

n.19 Similar versions of the Buchanan arms appear on seals of 16th- and 17th-century date (Stevenson, J H and Wood, M, *Scottish Heraldic Seals* (1940), **2** , 265-6), but different arms were subsequently adopted.

n.20 *RMS*, **5** (1580-93). nos. 662, 808. The identification (Hay, op. cit., 3) with the James Campbell who was forfeited in 1662 is unlikely on stylistic grounds, and there is no evidence that he was knighted.

No.88 n.1 Name Book, No. 54, p. 169; Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 44-5.

n.2 Watson, *Celtic Place-names*, 164-5, 273.

No.89 n.1 White, *Knapdale*, 55.

n.2 For a complete list of pre-1855 inscriptions, see *Kist*, **29** (1985), 13-14.

n.3 Although the name 'Drimnamucklach' is a possible alternative (cf. No. 22), local tradition records that a man was killed during the construction of the existing farmhouse at Druimdrishaig (NR 731707), a two-storied three-bay building which may date from the 1770s (information from Mrs Campbell).

No.90 n.1 Valuation Roll; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 370 n.9, 371 n.42, 376 n.75; information from Mrs P Crawford, Brenchoillie.

No.91 n.1 *PSAS*, **63** (1928-9), 156-8; Campbell & Sandeman, 62, no.402.

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.104, 4.

n.3 *PSAS*, **66** (1931-2), 448-50. The Commissioners are indebted to Dr O Padel, University of Cambridge, for confirming this reading of the inscription.

No.93 n.1 Name Book, No. 55, p. 4.

n.2 *TSES*, **5** (1915-18), 60.

n.3 Ibid., 60-1; *AT*, 21 March 1466.

n.4 *TSES*, **5** (1915-18), 60.

n.5 Pont MS maps, no. 14 ('Kill-Catryin'); *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 146 ('Killcatherine'); Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no. 513. The boundaries in 1632 (ibid.) were the stream called 'Deargalt', on the S, and 'Altnacros' ('Stream of the cross'), now represented by Allt na Criche and Allt Tigh-eachlaidhe (cf. Inveraray Drawings, 'Plan of St Catherines Feuing Ground, by T Carfrae, 1849').

No.94 n.1 *RMS*, **6** (1593-1608), no. 635; 'General Plan of Shirvane Estate by G Buchanan, 1831' (Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS Acc. 5056).

n.2 White, *Knapdale*, 58.

n.3 Ibid., 57; Name Book, No. 57, p.137.

n.4 Drummond, *Monuments*, pl.4, 1; White, *Knapdale*, pl. 13, 3 and 5. A 'pecked equal-armed cross with pits between the arms', reported in the same area (*Kist*, **6** (1973), 4) could not be identified at the date of visit.

n.5 White, *Knapdale*, 57; drawing dated 28 July 1833 in NMRS, MS 28 (SAS 465).

n.6 *Kist*, **6**(1973), 3-12; *DES(1975)*, 16; *DES(1976)*, 18. A full report is in preparation.

n.7 *Kist*, **6** (1973), 5, 7; *DES(1976)*, 18; Campbell & Sandeman, 63, no. 410.

No.95 n.1 *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*, 16 November 1854; invitation to attend second anniversary of consecration, 4 October 1856, framed in porch. Payments of about £2,700 were made between July 1852 and 1854 to the contractor James Hill (Poltalloch Collection, GD 43/80/2, pp.66, 76, 82, 87, 98). A rectangular SE chapel-wing with four-light E and W windows is shown in W A Nesfield's 1846 version of Burn's plan of Poltalloch House 'reduced according to Mr Malcolm's suggestions' (NMRS, AGD/21/31). This was probably of Perpendicular style, and the decision to make the chapel free-standing may reflect the increasing popularity of the Early English style.

n.2 These designs, with quatrefoils containing foliated crosses and vine-scroll border-tiles, were used by Herbert Minton of Stoke-on-Trent (Beaulah, K, *Church Tiles of the Nineteenth Century* (1987), fig. on p. 14, row 3, no.3 and row 4, no.1).

n.3 The outer faces of the standards are recessed for adjacent pivoted seats, but the moulded arm-rests have been adapted for individual stalls. For the design of choir-stalls and misericords, see Howard, F E and Crossley, F H, *English Church Woodwork* (1917), 147-55, 160-2.

No.96 n.1 Martin, *Western Islands*, 137; Muir, *Eccles. Notes*, 47; *Inventory of the Outer Hebrides, etc.*, No. 167; Beveridge, E, *North Uist* (1911), 36, 298, 330-1.

n.2 Martin (loc. cit.) describes two crosses, each 'about seven feet' (2.1m) high. Muir's drawing (loc. cit.) shows the cross as 1.63m high.

n.3 Muir (loc. cit.) records that one of the two crosses on Vallay formed 'a doorway-lintel in an outhouse'.

n.4 See MacDonald, A and A, *The Clan Donald* (1896-1904), **3**, 371, quoted by Beveridge (op. cit., 98) for the tradition that the holes pierced through a cross on Vallay were used as archery-targets.

n.5 E.g. the Kilpheder Cross (Beveridge, op. cit., pl. opp. p. 296), where the almost completely enclosed round armpits may show the influence of the Vallay cross. The only other pierced cross-head, with three rather than four holes, is that of a simple cross from North Rona, now at Teampull Mholuidh, Lewis *(Arch. J.*, **117**(1960), pl. xvii opp. p. 109).

n.6 *Inventory of the Outer Hebrides, etc.*, No. 167. A photograph taken in 1965 is on NMRS Record Card NF 77 NE 18.

No.97 n.1 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr and Mrs J Leese, Slockavullin, for information about the discovery of this slab.

No. 98 n.1 *Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 310, 321-2; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 271-2; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 18-19; Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 137-9; Watt, W D, *The Parish of South Knapdale (1734-1984): 250 years of ministry* (1984), *passim*. The former manse, built in 1808 and sold in 1965 (ibid., 4; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 272) is now called Achahoish Lodge (NR 775774).

n.2 Watt, op. cit., 4; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 271.

n.3 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 271-2.

n.4 Campbell & Sandeman, 102, no. 617.

No.99 n.1 Name Book, No.12, p.69,

n.2 Ibid.

No.100 n.1 Ibid., No.27, p.54; White, *Knapdale*, 82; Campbell & Sandeman, 74, no.472.

No.101 n.1 The churchyard is shown as circular on the 1804 plan of the Parliamentary road by G Langlands (SRO, RHP 11,644), and the existing enclosure has probably been extended downhill to the E.

n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 107; Morton, A, *Strachur and District, 1783-1983* (n.d., *c.*1983); Heritors' Records (SRO, HR 637/1).

n.3 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 77; Cowan, *Parishes*, 103; Pont MS maps, no. 14; *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 145, 511; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no. 513.

n.4 *TSES*, **5** (1915-18), 61-2; *Highland Papers*, **4**, 48. Watson (*Celtic Place-names*, 305-6) records other Scottish dedications to Molaise, but suggests for Strachur 'church of the sons of Glas' (ibid., 305), which is not supported by the early forms.

n.5 *Argyll Synod Minutes*, **1**, 50, 202, 213, 234-5, 250; **2**, 12, 25, 36, 81, 96, 134; *Stat. Acct.*, **4**, 555.

n.6 Argyll MSS, bundle 546.

n.7 *NSA* **7** (Argyll), 107.

n.8 Drummond (*Monuments*, pl. 47) illustrates an unprovenanced cross-head and a slab, on a page captioned 'Kilmichael—Strachur'. His original drawings (NMRS, MS 28 (SAS 166)) show that the cross-head, now lost, was at Kilmichael Glassary (No.69, 21) and the slab at Kilmartin (No. 68). The tradition that the Strachur stones were moved from 'Chapel Verna' (No. 102) is improbable.

n. 9 Inveraray Castle, Campbell rubbings, vol. 13, no. 6. The other rubbings in this volume are from Strachur, but no location was recorded for this one, and there is some uncertainty.

n.10 The township of Balliebeg appears from Pont's MS map (no. 14) to have been on the W side of Glen Branter (NS *c.* 0996), which is now afforested; see also Brown, *Cowal*, 26.

n.11 Patrick Forbes is recorded as factor of the Ardkinglas estate in 1772 (*TGSI*, **38** (1937-41), 348).

p. 208 n.12 Morton, op. cit.

n.13 William Rhind, mason in Strachur, inspected Strachur manse in 1800, and John Rhind, mason there, inspected old Cairndow church in 1811 (SRO, CH 2/111/7, Dunoon Presbytery Minutes (1793-1820), pp. 67-70, 281-4). William Rind, mason, possibly the nephew, was resident in Arkland, Inveraray, from 1816 to 1828 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 481).

n.14 *Argyll Justiciary Records*, **1**, 131-3. For an account based on local tradition, see Maclean, F, *The Isles of the Sea* (1985), 177-82.

No.102 n.1 Name Book, No. 81, p. 28; Valuation Roll, 1751, in Brown, *Cowal*, 26; *Highland Papers*, **4**, 47-9.

n.2 Name Book, No. 81, p. 28; Paterson, M, *Cowal Before History* (n.d., *c.* 1975), 27.

No.103 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 107; map of Castle Lachlan estate, 1792, by G Langlands, in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan (copy in NMRS).

n.2 A comparable treatment is found in the boathouse of about 1790 at Ardmaddy, Lorn (*Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 310).

No.104 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 53; Name Book, No. 3, p. 44; Campbell & Sandeman, 75, no. 477.

No.105 n.1 Name Book, No. 54, p.187.

No.106 n.1 The site is named 'Tom an-raa, burying ground' on Andrew Henderson's 1819 plan of Ballochyle estate (SRO, RHP 3131), which shows the township of 'Upper Dalilongard' on the hillside immediately to the S.

n.2 See Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 171-2; Brown, *Cowal*, 61.

No.108 n.1 The name 'Achdowane' is recorded in 1550, when the property belonged to the Campbell of Ardkinglas estate (*Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 84).

No.109 n.1 These ditches probably formed part of the supposed 'considerable bailey' identified in *DES (1967)*, 8.

No.110 n.1 *Papal Letters, Benedict XIII*, 64; *AT*, 19 June 1396 (where the more probable readings, 'Maccalen' for 'Mactalen' and 'Mac lagman' (Lamont) for 'Maclagnian', are given). Dugald Campbell, who received a grant of lands in Glen Croe in or before 1371 (*RMS*, **1**, no.480), may have belonged to an earlier Ardkinglas family (*AT*, 7 June 1371). See also *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 83-4; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 105-7.

n.2 Playfair drawing (copy in NMRS); *Stat. Acct.*, **3**, 168 (reprinted without alteration in *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 705).

n.3 Garnett, *Tour*, 75; Stoddart, J, *Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland during the years 1799-1800* (1801), **2**, 252.

n.4 An ice-house is shown in this position on the 1st ed. OS map.

No.111 n.1 Information from the late Mr A MacIntyre; early photos in NMRS; McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, pl. 39 opp. p. 402; Brown, *Cowal*, 18, pl. opp. p.18.

n.2 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 402.

n.3 Ibid.; photographs of drawings, *c.* 1900, in NMRS.

n.4 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 403.

n.5 Ibid., 571 n.9; *Lamont Papers*, 100; *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 293.

n.6 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 401-10 and *passim*; *Lamont Papers*, 82, 100, and *passim.*

n.7 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 176, 181, 184-7, 216, 409-10, and pp. 168-94, *passim*; *Lamont Papers*, 222-4; Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*, 208, 214-17, 226-7; *Stat. Acct.*, **14**, 237.

No.112 n.1 *Highland Papers*, **4**, 63-7; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 87-9; Brown, *Cowal*, 66-71; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 58.

n.2 Pont MS maps, no. 14 ('Achinbreck' and 'Mill of Achinbreck').

n.3 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 427; Brown, *Cowal*, 66-7. He

already occupied the property in 1693, when 'Mr John Fulortounes dwelling house' was assessed for four hearths (SRO, E 69/3/1, p.13).

n.4 Name Book, No.18, p.61.

No.113 n.1 *Highland Papers*, **4**, 9, 14, 20, 26, 51-4; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 166; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 77-8; Brown, *Cowal*, 89-90.

No.114 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos. 278, 280.

n.2 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 94; *AT*, 13 January 1573-4; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 135, 424; **2**, nos. 379, 485, 646, 887, 954; *Clan Campbell*, **8**, 178.

No.115 n.1 *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, **2**, No. 299. For discussion of the ornamental treatment and planning of these and other related buildings, see Adams, D B, 'Scottish Architectural Decoration, *c.*1560-*c.*1620' (Edinburgh University dissertation, 1977; copy in NMRS). For an earlier description, see *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **4**, 316-21.

p. 218 n.2 Because of the narrowing of the lower part of the shield, the whole lower half of the dexter side is charged gyronny, with the galley of the 'third quarter' set in the sunk upper dexter gyron.

n.3 Thomson, R L (ed.), *Foirm Na n-Urrnuidheadh* (Scottish Gaelic Texts Society, 1970), 3, 13, 181 and *passim*; Bannerman, J, 'Two early post-Reformation inscriptions in Argyll', in *PSAS*, **105** (1972-4), 307-12.

p. 224 n.4 Cf. the sundial bearing these initials at Asknish House (No. 153); see also *Kist*, **21** (1981) 11-14.

n.5 The N building in this group incorporates a cup-marked stone in the foundations of its W side-wall (*Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.133). This is probably the structure shown in this area in Johnston's 1825 map of the Kilmartin estate (Poltalloch Collection).

n.6 Ibid.

n.7 *AT*, 20 October 1436; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 239, 258; *RMS*, **3** (1513-46), no. 826; **4** (1546-80), no. 1592; Thomson, op. cit., pp. lxxvii-lxxxix.

n.8 *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 148; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 23, 258, 288, 300; **2**, nos. 456, 1060; Valuation Roll, 1751. A sketch of the castle with its two towers is included in Pont's map of about 1590 (Pont MS maps, no.15).

n.9 *Highland Papers*, **1**, 170, 174-5, 190-2, and 142-94, *passim*.

n.10 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 555-8; *Atholl Chronicles*, **1**, 248, 253-4; *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 12th Report (appendix, part 8), p.13, no.20, p.23, no.55; SRO, E 69/3/1, p. 23; *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, 9 July 1825.

No.116 n.1 McRorie, I and Monteith, J, *Clyde Piers* (1982), 41.

n.2 *Stat. Acct.*, **3**, 169.

n.3 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 186-92; *National Art Survey*, **3** (1925), and original drawings in NMRS.

n.4 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr A Fleming for access to the castle and information about the restoration, and to the excavator, Mr J Cannell, for making a copy of his report available in advance of publication.

n.5 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **1**, 166-75; *PSAS*, **48** (1913-14), fig. 9 on p. 238, and 230-70. W T Oldrieve suggests, however (ibid., 237) that the triangular-headed doorway belongs to a later addition.

p. 232 n.6 A drawing by T Ross (*Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, fig. 126 on p. 190; *National Art Survey*, **3**, pl. 3) shows similar sockets in the same wall at first-floor gallery level.

n.7 Ibid.

n.8 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 191 and fig. 124 on p. 187.

n.9 It is possible that this was an original provision so that the masonry filling could be removed for access to a defensive timber platform, as at Threave Castle (Stell, G, *Exploring Scotland's Heritage: Dumfries and Galloway* (1986), 105-7), but there is no external evidence for such defences.

n.10 *National Art Survey*, **3**, pl. 1.

n.11 Cannell, J, 'Excavations at Carrick Castle, Argyll, April 1985' (typescript report, 1987), pp. 2-4, fig. 6.

n.12 Ibid., pp. 6, 8.

n.13 Ibid., pp. 3, 4, 8, 9. The foundations of the N wall within the fireplace had been repaired with bricks, presumably in the late 17th century (p. 4).

n.14 A socket at a height of 2.5m in the E barmkin-wall, between the postern and the SE angle of the N range, may indicate a gallery running along the S wall of the range to link the tower with the E wall-head (ibid., p. 8).

n.15 Webster, B, *The Acts of David II (Regesta Regum Scotorum*, **6** (1982)), no. 429; Argyll MSS, Argyll estate rental, 1706. For subsequent royal regrants of the barony of Over Cowal, see *AT*, 5 May 1407, and *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 79-80.

n.16 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 158-9; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 81; *RMS*, **3** (1513-46), nos. 826, 2343.

n.17 *Dunstaffnage Case*, 8; *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 6th Report (appendix), 616.

n.18 *Highland Papers*, **4**, 28. The 10th Duke of Argyll identified this with the ruined N range, which is of later date (ibid.).

n.19 *AT*, 31 January 1494; 30 July 1511; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 3622; ibid., **4** (1546-80), nos. 467, 1315, 2132; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 81.

n.20 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 80; *Dunstaffnage Case*, 338-42, 372. 'Invermuk' or 'Innermuck' does not appear on existing maps, but Cuilimuich is situated 0.5km N of the Carrick Burn (NS 189954), and 'Invermuk' may been one of the settlements at the mouth of the burn, shown as Upper and Lower Carrick on Langlands's 1795 map of Lochgoilhead parish (see No. 74, n.4). 'Portindornack' is named on Langlands's Map of Argyll (1801).

n.21 *Dunstaffnage Case*, 339-40.

n.22 Ibid., 326-7, 340. Sir Lachlan MacLean of Duart was imprisoned at Carrick *c.*1639 (Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*, 72).

n.23 *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 6th Report (appendix), 616.

p. 237 n.24 Ibid., 12th Report (appendix), p. 16, no.37; *Atholl Chronicles*, **I**, 212.

n.25 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 118; Brown, *Cowal*, 23-4.

n.26 Brown, *Cowal*, pl. opp. p. 58, which shows the S gable of the tower in its restored condition.

No.117 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 596.

n.2 The Ordnance Survey in 1867 described the only structure on the mound as a timber gun-store used for an adjacent rifle-range, and recorded the tradition that 'a freebooter named Crawford had his residence here' (Name Book, No. 4, p. 47).

No.118 n.1 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 75; *Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom.*, 152-3. The castle site is included in the lands of Kilbride in Langlands's estate-maps of 1790-2 (originals in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan; copies in NMRS). This may have given rise to the belief that the original castle was on Kilbride Island (*Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 363). For the family history, see MacLachlan Pedigree by 10th Duke of Argyll, in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan.

n.2 Langlands's maps show a rectangular enclosure or garden to the NE, which is not now identifiable.

n.3 *Inventory of Argyll*, No.292.

n.4 *Supra*, Introduction, n.56.

n.5 Engraving of 'Castle Lauchlan', (from E), signed '[?J] Robertson sculp.', in *An Elegant Collection of Interesting Views in Scotland* (1802), set 12, no.4 (copy in NMRS).

n.6 MS account dated 1830, formerly in possession of John MacLachlan of MacLachlan, quoted in *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 357-63.

n.7 These dimensions assume that there was no change of alignment in the walls forming the collapsed N angle (*infra*).

p. 240 n.8 The MS of 1830 stated that 'the north corner had a jetty, substantially trussed, attached to it', and at the 'west corner' there was 'a small tower or lantern, which served the double purpose of watch-tower and beacon' (*Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 361-2), but these features are not identifiable in the early engraving.

n.9 Local tradition identified this vault as the 'Dun Horse's stable', used by the dead chief's horse which made its way home from Culloden in 1746 (information from the late Miss Manton, quoted in Cowal Gazetteer). It was also believed that a 'guardian spirit or brownie, named Harry' lived in one of the vaults (transcript by 10th Duke of Argyll from *The Scottish Journal of Topography, Antiquities, Traditions*, **2** (1848), 328-9, inserted in MacLachlan Pedigree).

n.10 A comparable fireplace is in the first floor of the gatehouse at Newark Castle, Port Glasgow (Renfrewshire), which also has keyhole gun-loops like those at Castle Lachlan.

n.11 It was however described in 1830 as the 'council room and gathering hall ... called by the people *Seomar Mulaic*' (*Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 361).

n.12 The MS account (ibid., 360) stated that a 'stair led down at

the back of the well, and terminated at the beach', but there is no visible evidence of this arrangement.

p. 245 n.13 MacLachlan Pedigree; Sellar, W D H, 'Family Origins in Cowal and Knapdale', in *Scottish Studies*, **15** (1971), 21-37; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 75; *Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom.*, 152-3.

n.14 MacLachlan Pedigree; *AT*, 24 November 1502.

n.15 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, p.522, n.45; Argyll MSS, bundle 937 (accounts for garrison of 14 men commanded by Patrick Campbell of Kilduskland, 1715); Fergusson, J, *Argyll in the Forty-Five* (1951), 52, 82, 87, 213; Paton, H (ed.), *The Lyon in Mourning* (SHS, 1895), **2**, 209-10, 262; *Stat. Acct.*, **4**, 566; *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 357-63. In 1693 'The Laird's mansione house' was assessed for eleven hearths (SRO, E 69/3/1, p.16).

The new Castle Lachlan of about 1790 was an L-plan block, shown in a drawing of 1792 (vignette in Langlands's estate-plan) with two storeys above a partly-sunk basement, three-bay S front, and crenellated wall-head. A classical S porch was added in the 19th century (photographs, *c.*1890, in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan), and extensive baronial alterations and additions were made in 1911. Donald MacLachlan's assessment for window-tax increased from 9 windows to 22 in 1788, presumably when the new house was occupied (SRO, E 326/1/10).

Lord Cockburn (*Circuit Journeys*, 53) commended the house in 1840 as 'a remarkably sensible small house, with ... excellent interspersed turf and shrubbery, and altogether a comfortable place, in judicious taste'. There is a large steading of about 1800, a short distance N of the house.

No.119 n.1 Simpson, W D, 'Castle Sween', in *TGAS*, new series, **15** (1960-7), 3-14; Cruden, S, *The Scottish Castle* (revised ed., 1963), 22-6; Renn, D F, *Norman Castles in Britain* (1968), 39, 318. Simpson's comments on the limited height of the building, and the existence of a light-well (op. cit., 11), diminish the distinction between his 'keep' and the courtyard plan suggested here.

n.2 Dunbar, J G, in Maclean, *Highlands*, 44. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr D J Turner for making available a copy of his unpublished paper which reaches the same conclusion, following a comparison of the relationship of wall-thickness to enclosed floor-area in Norman keeps in Britain.

p. 250 n.3 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr G Ewart for information about the excavations. For convenience of description it is assumed that the NNE wall faces N; the difference in alignment is almost 30 degrees.

n.4 Simpson (op. cit., 9) interprets this opening as an original window later altered to a doorway, but there is no structural evidence to support this identification.

n.5 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 61 and fig. on p. 59.

n.6 *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No.314.

n.7 Simpson, op. cit., 12.

p. 258 n.8 Walsh, P, *Leabhar Chlainne Suibhne* (1920). For the Irish ancestry and subsequent marriage-alliances of the MacSweens, and their close relationship with the Lamonts, MacGilchrists, MacLachlans and other local families, see Sellar, W D H, in *Scottish Studies*, **15** (1971), 21-37.

n.9 Sellar, op. cit., 27; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 82; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 207.

n.10 *Paisley Registrum*, 120-2, 132-3; *Scots Peerage*, **6**, 130-2; Sellar, op. cit., 21, 26-30; *APS*, **1**, 92. For Skipness see *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No.314; for the boundary of Kintyre, see *SHR*, **50** (1971), 1-17.

n.11 Stevenson, *Documents*, **2**, 435-7; *Rotuli Scotiae*, **1**, 90b; Meek, D E, 'The MacSween poem in "The Book of the Dean of Lismore" ', in *West Highland Notes and Queries*, **25** (1984), 3-12, esp. pp.6-7, 10-12.

n.12 *Dean of Lismore Bk.*, 6-13, 257-9; Meek, op. cit.; Sellar, op. cit.; Walsh, op. cit. For late medieval MacSweeny castles in Co. Donegal, see Lacy, B (ed.), *Archaeological Survey of County Donegal* (1983), 356-9 (Doe Castle), 374-6 (Moross Castle), 376-7 (McSwyne's Castle), 382 (Rathmullan), 383 (Killybegs), 384 (Woodhill).

n.13 *Cal. Docs. Scot.*, **3**, no. 1182; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 41; *AT*, 29 November 1353; *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 9th Report (appendix), 232; *RMS*, **1** (1306-1424), nos.182, 569; Munro, J and R W (eds.), *Acts of the Lords of the Isles, 1336-1493* (SHS, 1986), pp.xxvi, 1-2.

n.14 *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), nos. 163, 2281; Munro, op. cit., 50-1, 88-9, 123-4, 164, 269-70; *Dean of Lismore Bk.*, 60-5, 271-2; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 258-9; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, 147, 152; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 637-8.

n.15 Munro, op. cit. pp.xxvii, 217-21; *APS*, **2**, 115; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), nos.1464, 1485. For the name 'MacMillan's Tower' applied to the NE tower, see Currie, *North Knapdale*, 22; Name Book No. 57, p.121. Later writers apply the name to the round NW tower.

n.16 *RMS*, **3** (1513-46), no.2305; **4** (1546-80), p.180 n.2; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 41-2; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 87-9; *AT*, 19-20 July 1564, 4 February 1583; *Clan Campbell*, **8**, 118-19; Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 14, 28.

n.17 *RPC*, 1st series, **10** (1613-16), 746; *Dunstaffnage Case*, 176-7; Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*, 222, 229; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 638; Currie, *North Knapdale*, 21-2; Firth, C H (ed.), *Scotland and the Commonwealth* (SHS, 1895), 188. For the local tradition of the use of a large brass gun from Inveraray in a 16th-century siege of the castle, see Currie, *North Knapdale*, 21.

n.18 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no.346; **2**, no.1030; SRO, E 69/3/1, p.39; *Dunstaffnage Case*, 362; Currie, *North Knapdale*, 20.

n.19 Photographs by Revd J B Mackenzie, in NMRS; cf. *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 58-63.

No.120 n.1 A 'small enclosure bounded by a low scarp' lying N of the W part of the mound was noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1972 (NMRS Record Card, NR 98 SW 1) but, as was observed by the Commission in 1942 (*PSAS*, **77** (1942-3), 45), the area is too overgrown and waterlogged for certain identification.

No.121 n.1 Argyll and Bute District archives, 'Plan of Craignish estate ... July 1797, by George Langlands' (copy in NMRS).

n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 54; Davis, *Lost Mansions*, 7.

n.3 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos. 349, 351.

n.4 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 54.

n.5 The brass-work is in the style of Alexander and Euphemia Ritchie, Iona. The frieze is based on the tomb-chests at Kilmichael Glassary (No. 69, 25 and 26). The chimneypiece bears a motif of fighting beasts from the S choir arcade of Iona Abbey, probably after a published drawing by H D Graham and, the panelling reproduces animal-ornament from the Book of Kells and Viking art.

n.6 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 54.

n.7 Campbell, H (ed.), 'The Manuscript History of Craignish', 254, 285, 298, in *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 177-299.

n.8 Ibid., *passim*, esp. pp. 200-19, 292; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 96-7; *APS*, **1**, 91; *RMS*, **1** (1306-1424), appendix 2, no.868; *AT*, 11 November 1361.

n.9 'Et si contingat eundem Reginaldum aut heredes suos (aut) nos vel heredes nostros, coniunctim vel separatim, castra de Lochaffy et de Cragynse, aut ipsorum castrorum alterum erigere seu edificare, officium constabularie ipsorum castrorum et alterius ipsorum, edificati, constructi et erectorum (*sic*) eidem Reginaldo et heredibus suis masculis ... dedimus' (*AT*, 4 June 1414; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 223-4, 292-3). The reference to the castles being roofed (ibid., 224, 292) appears to be an 18th-century interpolation. A folk-tradition of that period (ibid., 203) attributes the partial construction of the lower storeys of Craignish Castle to the 'Toshach Bain MacEachairn of Nether Craignish' in the 12th century.

p. 262 n.10 Ibid., 204-5, 222 n.3, 260-1, 266, 270; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 98.

n.11 *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 241-4, 247, 250; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 52; Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*, 217-18, 222.

n.12 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 54; SRO, E 326/1/7, p.3.

n.13 Ibid.; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 277-8; Fiddes, V and Rowan, A, *David Bryce, 1803-1876* (1976), 118-19; sketches by W Burn, 18 February 1837, in RIBA; *County Directory of Scotland* (1862).

No.122 n.1 *Infra*, n.6. See also Roy's Map.

n.2 Pont MS maps, no. 14.

n.3 Information from Mr H B Millar, quoted on NMRS Record Card NN 11 SW 5.

n.4 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 25; Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 36-7. The MacNaughtons, who held extensive lands in Glenshira, were using the title 'of Dunderave' by 1501 (*AT*, 20 June 1501).

n.5 *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 147.

n.6 Plans signed by William Boutcher, 1721, and David Dowie (1731), in Cherry Park, Estate Office; Inveraray Drawings, no.

205 (plan of Deer Park, 1747).

No.123 n.1 Name Book, No. 3, p. 50.

n.2 Cf. *PSAS*, **82** (1947-8), 57; Campbell & Sandeman, 44, no. 307.

n.3 Langlands, G, plan of Craignish estate, 1797 (see No. 121, n.1); *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 193-299, *passim.*

No.124 n.1 Cf. *PSAS*, **23** (1888-9), 418, fig. 41. Other descriptions, ibid., **82** (1947-8), 58, and **95** (1961-2), 46, no. 319.

n.2 *PSAS*, **23** (1888-9), 418.

n.3 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 54.

n.4 E.g. *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos. 280, 281, 292, and see *infra*, No. 142. Cf. also *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, No. 210.

n.5 *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 218-19, 242, 261-4, 273-5, 286, 291. For the 17th-century tenurial history see Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 225, 355, 361-2; **2**, nos. 88, 1468, 1492. The reference to a 'Baron of Lergychonzie' in 1292 (*PSAS*, **95** (1961-2), 46), is an unsubstantiated gloss on the list of landholdings in the sheriffdom of Lorn in 1291 (*APS*, **1**, 91).

No.126 n.1 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 613-18; Hussey, C, *The Work of Sir Robert Lorimer* (1931), 27-9; Savage, P, *Lorimer and the Edinburgh Craft Designers* (1980), 108-10, fig. 93, pls. 223-7; Lorimer drawings in NMRS. The castle was sold, and most of the furnishings dispersed, shortly after the completion of the present survey and its accompanying photographic record.

p. 268 n.2 Nisbet, A, *A System of Heraldry* (1722), **1**, 419. The arms are described as quarterly: 1st and 4th, a hand fess-ways holding a cross-crosslet fitchy; 2nd and 3rd, a tower embattled, with a tower for crest.

n.3 Cf. Galpin, F, *Old English Instruments of Music* (1965 ed.), 121-2 and fig. 31.

n.4 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 291, where the remarks about Dunderave are superseded by the present analysis. See also *supra*, introduction.

n.5 A similar feature exists below harling at Barcaldine Castle (ibid., **2**, No. 279; photographs in NMRS).

n.6 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, figs. 566-7 on p. 614.

p. 273 n.7 *Inchaffray Charters*, nos. 73-4; *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.290.

n.8 *AT*, 1 September 1478, 24 June 1498, 20 June 1501; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 84; notes on MacNaughton pedigree by 10th Duke of Argyll (original in possession of Madame MacLachlan of MacLachlan, copy in Argyll MSS); Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 35-49; *Highland Papers*, **1**, 104-13.

n.9 *SHR*, **25** (1928), 14-15, 19.

n.10 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 279.

n.11 MacNaughton Pedigree; *Highland Papers*, **1**, 113-16; Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*, 221; Brown, *Cowal*, 43-6; Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 47-8, 492, 496 - 505.

n.12 SRO, E 326/1/7 (Argyll window-tax), p. 4; *Stat. Acct.*, **3**, 167-8; pre-restoration drawings and photographs in *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 613-18; Hussey, op. cit.; Savage, op. cit.; Brown, *Cowal*, opp. p. 42; and in NMRS.

No.127 n.1 *AT*, 10 June 1540; Roy's Map; plans, *c.* 1824, in SRO, RHP 6785/1 and 2; McLean, *Dunoon*, pls. 1-4.

n.2 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 64-6; *Paisley Registrum*, 133; Stringer, K J (ed.), *Essays on the Nobility of Medieval Scotland* (1986), 167-8, 171.

n.3 Cf. Castle Sween (No.119) and Achadun, Innis Chonnell and Duart Castle (*Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos. 276, 292; **3**, No. 339). See also Maclean, *Highlands*, 44-6, figs. D, E on pp. 65-6, where the similarity of the apparently rounded SE angle to those of Mingary and Tioram Castles is noted.

n.4 *Chron. Extraca*, 165; MacDonald, *Argyll*, 155-6.

n.5 *Exch. Rolls*, **5** (1437-54), 201, 246, 330, 359, 414, 456, 666-7; **6** (1455-60), pp. civ, 48, 422, 427, 536, 631-2; **7** (1460-9), 386, 551-2; *AT*, 22 February 1468/9, 18 January 1472/3; *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 4th Report (appendix), 477; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 1100.

n. 6 *AT*, 27 October 1571. For later confirmations see *Dunstaffnage Case*, 342-4, and *Clan Campbell*, **4**, 299-301. The term 'Bordland', signifying the demesne lands attached to a castle, is widely distributed in Britain (Winchester, A G L in *Agricultural History Review*, **34** (1986), 129-39).

n.7 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 65-6; McLean, *Dunoon*, 29-35; *AT*, 3 November 1540; McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 94, 98; *RSS*, **3** (1542-8), nos. 1062, 1831, 1890; *SHR*, **25** (1928), 15. Tom-a-Mhoid, a low natural mound on the SW side of Tom-a-Mhoid Road, 120m WNW of the Castle Hill, was described in 1824 as the 'hill of justice' and has been identified as a moot-hill (McLean, *Dunoon*, 12, pl. 1), but the 1540 reference is evidently to the Castle Hill itself, and may imply that there were significant buildings in the bailey.

n.8 *RMS*, **4** (1546-80), nos. 467, 2132; *AT*, 27 October 1571; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 109-11.

n.9 Pont MS maps, no. 14; *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 144, 510-11.

n.10 Swan, J, *Select Views on the River Clyde* (1830), 122; McLean, *Dunoon*, 13-14, pls. 1, 2; SRO, CR 4/41 (memorial for Crown and report on ownership of castle, 1833); CR 4/42 (articles of proposed roup of crown interests, 1834).

n.11 Argyll MSS, bundle 646, letter dated 6 January 1896; McLean, *Dunoon*, 14.

No.128 n.1 Cf. *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 85-7; *Inventory of Argyll*, **3**, Nos. 334, 345; *GAJ*, **5** (1978), 25-43; Maclean, *Highlands*, 46, 66, fig. E, 7.

n.2 Cf. estimate and plan by Thomas Hall (*c.* 1796) for building a breastwork at the entrance to Duntrune Castle (Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/10). Infilling for the breastwork would be provided by 'all the small useless stones about the castle and old stone dykes'; stones would also be 'quarried out of the hill east from the castle, the hill to be dressed and smoothed and sown down with grass seeds'. The breastwork itself was to rise to a height of 7.6m fronted by a wall tapering from 2.7m thick at base to 1.2m at the top; the approach-road was to be 4.9m wide.

n.3 Other items removed from Poltalloch House include the bronze statues displayed in the castle courtyard and in the farm-steading to the N.

p. 281 n.4 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **3**, 85, fig. 40, and illustrations in NMRS.

n.5 Robert Maxwell was active as a bell-founder in Edinburgh from about 1703 to 1734 (*PSAS*, **84** (1949-50), 102; *Kist*, **26** (1983), 20-1).

n.6 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 14.

n.7 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 18, 133-5; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 94; transcript of 1423 charter in Nat. Lib. of Scot., Adv. MS 34.4.15 and *AT*, 29 January 1422-3; original charters in SRO, Campbell of Duntrune Collection, GD 116/1/255 and 256 (*AT*, 7 June 1466, 9 June 1489).

n.8 The Gaelic name *caisteal* was applied locally to several prehistoric fortifications, including the neighbouring dun at Ardifuar (*Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 270); its township was 'Ardafuirchastell' in 1659 (Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 420).

n.9 *AT*, 1 December 1448; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 93.

n.10 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 418 and note on p. 155.

n.11 *AT*, 18 May 1562, 31 January 1582-3; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 134.

n.12 Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 73, 83-5, 91; *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 45; Duntrune and Oib rental, 1790-1, in Maclachlan, A C, *A Memorial History of the Family of Campbell-Maclachlan* (1883), 75-9.

n.13 *Highland Papers*, **3**, 298-9.

n.14 *Dunstaffnage Case*, 176-7; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 558-9. In an alternative version of the tradition, the piper played to warn the garrison of the impending attack (Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla,* 217, 222).

n.15 SRO, Campbell of Duntrune Collection, GD 116/1/76 and numbers 28-80; *Dunstaffnage Case*, 324-5.

n.16 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 132-5; Campbell of Duntrune Collection, *passim*; *The Genealogist*, vols. **34-6** (1918-20), *passim*,

n.17 Correspondence and accounts in Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/6 and 15, *passim*.

n.18 Ibid., DR 2/9, letter dated 5 January 1799.

n.19 *Supra*, n.2.

n.20 Ibid., DR 2/6, pp. 5, 34.

n.21 Daniell, *Voyage*, **3**, 22, 25 and pl. opp. p. 22; Teignmouth, *Sketches*, **2**, 354-5.

n.22 Poltalloch Collection, GD 43/80/83 and 85 (Cash Books), 15 April, 17 June, 20 August, 17 September, 13 November 1833, 26 September 1834, 30 September 1835.

No.129 n.1 *Chron. Bower*, **1**, 46.

n.2 *DES (1964)*, 6-7; (*1965*), 5-6; (*1967*), 11; Millar, H B, 'The Dig on "Red Island" ', in *Scots Magazine*, **94** (1971), 468-78, 574-82.

n.3 See plans of suggested development, ibid., 577.
n.4 Ibid., figs on pp. 576, 582.
n.5 *Exch. Rolls*, **3** (1379-1406), pp. lxxiii-iv, 144, 175, 193, 206, 243, 315, 458, 675, 681. Barrow (*Anglo-Norman Era*, 69) notes the extent of early Stewart influence in this area, but there is no archaeological evidence for a major stronghold on Eilean Dearg in the 13th century.
n.6 *Chron. Bower*, **1**, 46.
n.7 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 56 (where the estate is confused with the later one), 62; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), nos. 346, 989, 1464, 2354; *AT*, 4 August 1442, 6 July 1452.
n.8 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 85-7; *Clan Campbell*, **1**, 2, 3, 9, 16, 32, 64, 66, 174, 232, 265; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 629. The Campbell of Ellangreig residence in 1693 was at Inverneillmore, near South Hall (NS *c.* 062718; see SRO, E 69/3/1 (Hearth-tax assessment, 1693), p. 8).
n.9 Pont MS maps, no. 14; Millar, op. cit., 556.
n.10 *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 470; Brown, *Argyleshire*, 395-403; *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 12th Report (appendix), 13, 18, 21; *Atholl Chronicles*, , **1**, 239-42, 245.
n.11 Millar, op. cit., 580-2 and *passim*. The excavation also exposed the remains of a timber dancing-platform erected for the entertainment of Victorian steamship parties (ibid., 578-9).

No.130 n.1 The footings NW of the N angle of the hall-house, shown on the ground-plan, are at a low level on the rock-outcrop and cannot be related to this feature.
n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 290.
n.3 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 114-15, 121-4, facsimile opp. p. 227. See ibid., 227-45, and Barrow, *Anglo-Norman Era*, 138, for the charter's significance in relation to military tenure in Argyll.
n.4 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 115-18, 136-8.
n.5 Ibid., 118-19, 148-51.
n.6 Ibid., 204-6.
n.7 Pont MS maps, nos. 14, 15. The tenants in Over and Nether Fincharn are named in a decreet of 1672 (*Highland Papers*, **2**, 208). From 1620 to 1643 both townships were held in feu by Neil Campbell of Ederline, minister of Glassary and Bishop of the Isles, from whom they passed to the Campbells of Auchenbreck (Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 97, 144, 196, 231, 259; **2**, nos. 258, 613). In 1751 they formed part of a new Ederline estate (Valuation Roll).
n.8 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 683-4; photos by Revd J B Mackenzie in NMRS.
n.9 *Scottish Studies*, **15** (1971), 27-9, 33.
n.10 Barrow, *Robert Bruce*, 254-5. Professor Barrow has subsequently (Maclean, *Highlands*, 12) confirmed the identification of the loch as Loch Awe by reference to Bower's description of 'Loch Awe, twenty-four miles long, where there are three castles' (*Chron. Bower*, **1**, 46).
n.11 Stevenson, *Documents*, **2**, no. 445; *Cal. Docs. Scot.*, **2** (1272-1307), no. 903. Bain's identification of 'Glasrog' as ?Glassary (ibid., p. 625) was challenged by Macphail (*Highland Papers*, **2**, 149 n.l), but tentatively supported by Barrow (*Anglo-Norman Era*, 69 n.51, 138 n.105). Among the numerous early forms of the name 'Glassary' (*Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 42-8; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 132-202), attention may be drawn to 'Glasrod' in a document of 1284 (*Paisley Registrum*, 124). There is no other evidence for Master Ralph of Dundee's possible association with the rebellion of James the Steward against Edward I in 1297, but he was a supporter of Robert Bruce in 1306 (Barrow, *Robert Bruce*, 223, 450). For Master Ralph's career, see Watt, D E R, *A Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Graduates to A.D. 1410* (1977), 162-3.

No.131 n.1 Name Book, No. 18, p.14.
n.2 *AT*, 1 June 1530, 19 October 1558; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 58; *Lamont Papers*, nos. 110-11.
n.3 Pont MS maps, no. 14; Argyll MSS, rental 1665.

No.132 n.1 *DES (1966)*, 12-13.
n.2 Argyll MSS, report by William Douglas, 19 January 1744; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 26-7.
n.3 Inveraray Drawings, nos. 71-2 (ground- and first-floor plans by ?McGill); distant view from S, Thomas Sandby, 1746 (Fergusson, J, *Argyll in the Forty-Five* (1951), pl. opp. p. 60; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 6 on pp. 24-5); view of Old Castle from Market Place, Paul Sandby, ?1746 (ibid., fig. 7 on p. 27; Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pl. 12D); view from E, ?Thomas Sandby, 1747 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 5 on pp. 20-1); views from E attributed to John Clerk of Eldin (painting at Inveraray Castle, ibid., fig. 64 on p. 182; drawing in private collection, print in NMRS); anonymous drawing of old castle and pavilions from SW (National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Pennant Collection, vol. **3**, part 1 (2)). The engraving in Pennant, *Tour (1769)*, pl. 17 opp. p. 220, captioned 'Old Inveraray', shows Old Gordon Castle, Morayshire.
n.4 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 96 n.1.
n.5 'The lowe jamb chamber' is named in the inventory of furnishings, 1650, (Argyll MSS, bundle 51).

p. 288 n.6 Plans by David Dowie, probably 1731, in Argyll Estate Office (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, figs. 8-9 on pp. 28-9, p. 413).
n.7 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 106, 111; Argyll MSS, bundle 150.
n.8 Inventory of furnishings, 1 November 1650 (Argyll MSS, bundle 51); undated list of rooms (transcript by 10th Duke of Argyll).
n.9 SRO, E 326/1/7 (Argyll window-tax assessment, 1748), p. 1, includes 35 windows for the new office, which corresponds to the total in both pavilions as shown on the ?1722 plans. But the account of the demolition in 1775 distinguishes the old and new offices, the former probably being the stable (*Highland Papers*, **2**, 111).
n.10 The internal divisions shown appear to relate to proposed rather than actual uses of the rooms. The room at the angle of the L was to be a 'gyle house' (fermenting house), to serve a new brewhouse which was to be added to the SE wall of the bakehouse.
n.11 *AT*, 12 June 1432 (*Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 54), 21 May 1454; *Taymouth Bk.*, 13; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 96-7.
n.12 *AT*, 17, 18 December 1470, 9 October 1547; *RMS*, **3**, (1513-46), nos. 1306-10, 2305; *Treasurer Accts*, **6** (1531-8), 87, 98, 216; *SHR*, **25** (1928), 15, 19.
n.13 *AT*, 13 February 1595/6; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 88; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 240-1.
n.14 Pont MS maps, no. 14; *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 145.
n.15 Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*, 150, 215, 222, 230; inventories described *supra*, n.8; letter from Sir R Moray, 15 May 1666 (Argyll MSS, bundle 113) Moray advised the Earl 'first to please yourself with a designe as to the whole fabrick, and have it drawn with all the stories, rooms, etc., neatly and reasonably large, and send it up to me' for suggestions.
n.16 Memorandum dated 17 April 1671 (Argyll MSS, bundle 51).
n.17 *Atholl Chronicles*, **1**, 200-3 and *passim*; transcript of order 'to burn the house of Inverary', 25 May 1685 (Argyll MSS, bundle 658, from original in Breadalbane Collection); Argyll MSS, bundle 111; SRO, E 69/3/1 (Argyll hearth-tax assessment, 1693), p. 19.

p. 289 n.18 The principal mason named, Alexander Dollar, was from Stirling. See accounts, 1720-2, in Argyll MSS, bundle 833; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 25-6, 350 n.62, index of craftsmen s.v. Dollar, Alexander; Finlay, John, plasterer; Hunter, Robert, mason; McGill, Alexander; MacNaughton, Alexander, mason; Millar, John, wright; Stevenson, Francis, wright; Thomson, George, slater; Thomson, William, wright; Urie, John, quarrier.
n.19 Site-plan and associated floor-plans for nine-bay rectangular house on bank of river (NMRS, John Warren Drawings, nos. 33-5), and principal-floor plan of related design (Saltoun Drawings, no.90), all attributed to McGill; variant plans and elevations for square Palladian house with square angle-towers and top-lit central stair-hall, attributed to Morris (two sheets original drawings in NMRS, one reproduced in Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.18 on p.43)
n.20 Argyll MSS, estate accounts 1742; report by W Douglas, 19 January 1744; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 26-7, 46, 48, 50-1; Fergusson, J, *Argyll in the Forty-Five* (1951), 22-3, 25, 53, 92, 139-40, 248-9.
n.21 SRO, E 326/1/7 (Argyll window-tax assessment, 1748), p. 1.
n.22 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 26, 79, 87, 93, 181, 203, 232, 264-5, 375 n.54, 381 n.27; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 106, 111.

No.133 n.1 Drawings and correspondence in possession of Miss Campbell of Kilberry, copies in NMRS (see *infra*, n.13, and *Kist*, **28** (1984), 6-10). The Commissioners are indebted to Miss Campbell and Miss M Sandeman for bringing documents to their attention, and for assistance in the present survey.

n.2 Cockburn, *Circuit Journeys,* 124-5; plans and elevations (by Thomas Brown) dated 'Edin(burgh) 3 No(rth) Charlotte Street, 25 Janr 1844', and by Peddie and Kinnear, 1873; watercolour view from N by E Gardiner, 1857 (*Kist*, **9** (1975), cover and p. 19); all originals at Kilberry, copies in NMRS.

n.3 Campbell & Sandeman, 88, no. 540; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 278-9.

n.4 The transverse walls at the upper levels of the towerhouse were of very slight construction, so that the blocked openings high in this wall, S of the present main stair (Campbell & Sandeman, 88, no. 540) cannot be early features.

n.5 Another well, which occasionally floods, is situated below the present entrance, in the area of the original 'beer cellar' (ibid.); it is also suggested that an infilled well lay below the 1873 Smoking Room, in the area N of the main block of the tower (*TGAS*, **8** (1931-4), 5).

n.6 *Kist*, **28** (1984), 10; information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry.

n.7 Campbell & Sandeman, 88, no. 540; *TGAS*, **8** (1931-4), 5-6.

n.8 *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 278-9; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 92-6.

n.9 Blaeu's *Atlas* (Knapdale); *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 186, 526; SRO, E 69/3/1 (Argyll hearth-tax assessment, 1693), p. 37.

n.10 Information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry, quoting MS estate-accounts. See *infra*, n.12.

n.11 SRO, E 326/1/7 (Argyll window-tax assessment, 1748-9).

p. 292 n.12 Colin Campbell (letter quoted in *Kist*, **28** (1984), 7) claimed in 1773 to have 'a verry good but Expensive quarry, the stone is of a harder nature than the Duke of Argyles hardest stone at Inveraray which the Late Duke was obliged to give up, for its Expense. But the Stone is verry durable and pritty'. Old quarry-workings, in benches against the cliff-face, extend NNE for about 350m from Port a' Churaidh (NR 701640), which was named 'Poartacwrie' in the 1737-8 quarrying accounts (*supra*, n.10).

n.13 Estimates by T Menelaws, 29 July 1772, and T Menelaws and W Key, 8 April 1773; letter from C Campbell to G Buchanan, Glasgow, 27 June 1773 (*Kist*, **28** (1984), 6-10) and accompanying plans and elevations; all originals at Kilberry Castle, copies in NMRS.

n.14 Letter from C Campbell to A Campbell of Knockbuy, 30 November 1777 (original at Kilberry Castle, copy in NMRS); SRO, E 326/1/9 and 10.

n.15 Cockburn, *Circuit Journeys*, 124-5; *Kist*, **27** (1984), 23-6.

n.16 *TGAS*, **8** (1931-4), 4-5.

n.17 Author of 'Kilberry, notes on curiosities' (ibid., 10). See extracts from his diaries in *Kist*, **7** (1974)-**12** (1976), **16** (1978)-**22** (1981), *passim*.

No.134 n.1 Poltalloch Collection, 'Plan of the estate of Kilmartin, by John Johnston, 1825'.

n.2 Photographs by Revd J B Mackenzie, *c.* 1870, in NMRS; Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*, pl. after p. v; *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **4**, 33.

n.3 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **4**, plan on p. 32.

n.4 Ibid.

n.5 Cf. ibid., 32, where it is stated that there were three rooms on the top floor.

n.6 Ibid., 31; *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 149.

n.7 Pont MS maps, no. 15. For the date, see *Scottish Studies*, **13** (1969), 71-4.

n.8 Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 13; **7**, 332; *Clan Campbell*, **6**, 207 and *passim*; *AT*, 16 Aug 1583, 16 June 1587. See also No. 68 (mausoleum). It should be noted, however, that transactions of 1587 and 1591 involving Bishop Neil Campbell were witnessed respectively by Neil Campbell of Kilmartin and Alexander Campbell, fiar of Kilmartin, possibly members of a lay landholding family (*AT*, 16 June 1587, 18 Dec 1591).

n.9 Scott, *Fasti*, **7**, 332; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 94; *RMS*, **5** (1580-93), no.2249; *Clan Campbell*, **6**, 119, 207; **8**, 255; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 223, 231; **2**, nos. 516-18, 658.

n.10 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 412, 474, 483, 544, 614.

n.11 Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*, 19-21, 29-36, pl. after p.v; Johnston, Kilmartin estate plan, 1825 (*supra*, n.1). Kilmartin House appears to have been remodelled in the early 19th century, and was demolished *c.* 1850.

n.12 Wimberley, *Campbells of Kilmartin*, 42; Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/11, letter dated 10 December 1800.

n.13 *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, 9 July 1825; Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/13, petition for poor-relief, 1826; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 559.

No.135 n.1 *Highland Papers*, **4**, 63.

n.2 Ibid., 65 n.5, 66; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 89; *Clan Campbell* **6**, 221; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 398; **2**, nos. 102, 726.

n.3 Pont MS maps, no. 14.

n.4 SRO, E 69/3/1, p.7.

n.5 Name Book, No. 4, p.116.

No.136 n.1 Ibid., No. 17, p. 43.

n.2 *AT*, 4 February 1582-3; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 557.

n.3 Fergusson, J, *Argyll in the Forty-Five* (1951), 43.

n.4 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 684; SRO, E 326/1/7, p.2. The only higher assessment in Argyll was for Lochnell House, with seventy-six windows (ibid., p. 9).

No.137 n.1 *Scottish Studies*, **15** (1971), 32-3; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 54; *AT*, 24 June 1431, 20 March, 12 June 1432.

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 324; Marshall, D N, 'Excavations at Macewan's Castle, Argyll, in 1968-9', in *GAJ*, **10** (1983).

n.3 Marshall, op. cit., 138, pl. 1.

No.138 n.1 Name Book, No, 27, p.19; Mitchell, *Tarbert*, 58; Campbell & Sandeman, 58, no.382, and ref. cited.

No.139 n.1 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **4**, 231-3; *DES (1972)*, 10; (*1974*), 17; (*1979*), 33. Most of the small finds appeared to be related to the final period of occupation, up to the siege of 1646.

n.2 *DES (1974)*, 17.

n.3 ACC *List*, 17.

p. 302 n.4 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 64, 68-9, 74-5, 77-9 and *passim*; *Lamont Papers*, no.1072 and *passim*; *AT*, 29 November 1410; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 1059; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 67-8. A hoard of '200 to 300 small silver coins, said to have been of an early Scottish reign' was found within the ruin about 1821 (*PSAS*, **2** (1854-7), 253). It was claimed in 1743 that the MacLea physician to the Lamonts had formerly had his house, whose ruins were then visible, near the mansion-house of the Lamonts at Inveryne (McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 152-3; *Highland Papers*, **4**, 95), but the visible remains appear to be those of later township buildings.

n.5 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 79-80, 85, 88, 95-8, 115, 133, 144, 163, 168.

n.6 Ibid., 162-3, 166-9, 175-6, 180-3, 195-6; SRO, GD 14/19; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 599-601; Stevenson, *Alasdair MacColla*, 226-7 and 208-27, *passim*; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 283-4.

n.7 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 195-6, 218, 336; SRO, E 69/3/1, p. 6; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 586, 607.

No.140 n.1 Pont MS maps, no. 14.

n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, 61, no.390.

No.141 n.1 *Paisley Registrum*, 156; *PSAS*, **28** (1893-4), 14-18.

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 402.

n.3 Ibid., No. 309.

n.4 Campbell & Sandeman, 100, no. 611. In 1893 it was stated that 'the ruins of a house or fort' had been removed within living memory (*PSAS*, **28** (1893-4), 17). The rocky knoll immediately E of the building is of appropriate size for a small fortification, but no masonry is identifiable.

No.142 n.1 *Kist*, **28** (1984), 22-3 (but cf. ibid., **29** (1985), 20).

n.2 *PSAS*, **38** (1903-4), 241-2.

n.3 Blaeu's *Atlas* (Knapdale).

n.4 Simpson, W D, 'Dundarg Castle Reconsidered', in *Transactions of the Buchan Club*, **17**, part 4 (1960), 16-17.

n.5 Name Book, No. 56, p.11.

n.6 British Library, King's Maps XLIX: 28.

No. 143 n.1 Blaeu's *Atlas* (Knapdale); *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 37-8. In the late 18th century the SW shore of Loch nan Torran was divided between Crear and Druimdrishaig, both on the Argyll Estate (Langlands, *Kintyre Map* (draft)).

No.144 n.1 *PSAS*, **27** (1892-3), 205-9.

n.2 Ibid., 208. The Commissioners are indebted to Cdr J A Coats, Gorten, for his assistance in the survey of this site.

n.3 *PSAS*, **27** (1892-3), 208-9, *contra* Campbell & Sandeman, 61, no. 393

n.4 Op. cit., 208.

n.5 Blaeu's *Atlas* (Knapdale).

n.6 *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513), no. 3622; *AT*, 13 August 1511. The lands of the small settlement of Baillidh (NR 750637), which extended to the N shore of the loch (Langlands, *Kintyre*

Map), were held in 1751 by Neil MacMillan (Valuation Roll), but it is not included in the hearth-tax returns of 1693 (SRO, E69/3/1).

No.145 n.1 Blaeu's *Atlas* (Lorn).

n.2 Cf. *supra*, No.124; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 219, 242, 262-3, 273-5, 291.

n.3 Name Book, No.53, p.192.

No.146 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 354.

n.2 Fairhurst, H, 'A medieval island-settlement in Loch Glashan, Argyll', in *GAJ*, **1** (1969), 47-67; additional notes and photographs in NMRS. Two logboats were found in the loch at the same period (Mowat, R J C, *The Logboats of Scotland* (forthcoming)). One (Loch Glashan 2), which could not be excavated, was in the N limb of the channel E of the island (Fairhurst, op.cit., pl.1). The other (Loch Glashan 1), now in GAGM, was from the shore to the E.

n.3 Fairhurst, op. cit., 50.

n.4 The accompanying plan is based on those published (ibid., figs. 2, 3), and the buildings are numbered as in the excavation report

n.5 Ibid., 56-8, 66-7. For comparable plans, see *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, fig. 7B; **3**, fig. 6M, N, O, S; **5**, fig. 26N, T, fig. 33C, D, G.

n.6 Fairhurst, op. cit., 55-7, 62-3, fig. 6 on p. 65.

n.7 *Inventory of Argyll*, **3**, pl. 64A, B.

n.8 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 132-4.

n.9 Ibid., 138-40, 152-62; ibid., **4**, 64; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 45-7; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 346; **2**, no. 1030.

n.10 *Supra*. The teinds of a chapel of Kilmachumag 'at the head of Lochger' are mentioned in 1632 and 1671 (*Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 44), but the distance of 1.8km between Loch Glashan and Loch Gair precludes the identification.

No.147 n.1 Campbell & Sandeman, pp. 62, 88, nos. 400, 543.

n.2 Pont MS maps, no. 15.

No.148 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 59.

No.149 n.1 Hussey, C, *The Work of Sir Robert Lorimer (1931), 66-70; Savage, P, Lorimer and the Edinburgh Craft Designers* (1980), 94-8, pls. 189-98; working drawings in NMRS.

n.2 Hussey, op. cit., 66; Davis, *Lost Mansions*; photograph by Valentine, before 1906, in Argyll and Bute District archives (copy in NMRS).

n.3 McWilliam, C, 'James Playfair's Designs for Ardkinglas, Argyll', esp. pl. 130, in Colvin, H and Harris, J (eds), *The Country Seat* (1970), 193-8; Cockburn, *Circuit Journeys*, 17-18, 217; Savage, op. cit., 96-8. For the 'model railway' shown running through the grounds on the 1:2500 OS sheet 134, surveyed in 1870, which is believed to have been one of the first miniature railways in Britain, see *Blastpipe*, no. 71 (1986) 17-19.

n.4 McWilliam, op. cit., pl. 130; Inverneill Papers, 'Letter Book sundries', p.173. Dorothy Wordsworth's 1822 account states that the remains of the disputed bridge were situated near the mill, and that the 'architect' was ruined by the litigation (Wordsworth, D, *Journal of my Second Tour in Scotland, 1822* (ed. J Nagasawa, 1989), 12-13, 71, 117-18; this material is not included in earlier editions of the tour).

n.5 OS 6-inch sheet 134.

p. 308 n.6 Inveraray Drawings, no. 208; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 107.

n.7 Soane museum, Adam Drawings, vol. 45, nos. 1 (elevation), 2 (basement plan), 3 (principal floor), 4 (bed chamber floor).

n.8 Ardkinglas Drawings, no. 9 (copy in NMRS).

n.9 McWilliam, op.cit.; Ardkinglas Drawings. The title-page of Playfair's volume, with a circular view of the house looking towards Dunderave, is now in NMRS.

n.10 Ardkinglas Drawings, nos. 2-8; Davis, *Lost Mansions*; Garnett, *Tour*, 75; Heron, R, *Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland* (1793), **1**,334-5; SRO, E 326/1/10, Argyll window-tax assessment; Wordsworth, op. cit., 12-13, 71, 117-20.

n.11 Drawings in NMRS; Argyll MSS, bundle 1909 (letter from Burn re non-payment of account, 1835).

n.12 Ardkinglas Drawings, no. 15.

No.150 n.1 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 95-6, 220, 222, 330, 349-50, 370-1, 394-400; SRO, E 69/3/1 (hearth-tax assessment, 1693) p.10; E 326/1/7 and 10 (window-tax); GD 1/325/1 (Ardlamont Estate letter-book, 1817-20), pp. 169-71, 173.

n.2 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr R Watson for making architects' plans of this work available to them. For the previous arrangement of the wings, see McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, pl. 26 opp. p.350.

n.3 Ibid.

n.4 Ibid., 241-2, 268-9, 279, 284.

No.151 n.1 SRO, RHP 6361 (plan of Ardmarnock Estate, 1850); SRO, Abbreviated Register of Sasines, Argyll (1821-30), nos. 899, 900, 936-7, 1073, 1356-7.

n.2 Ibid., 1851-5, no. 430; *Celtic Monthly*, **2** (1894), 165-6.

n.3 OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 192 (surveyed 1865, published 1870).

No.152 n.1 Roy's Map.

n.2 *AT*, 15 December 1591; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 123; **2**, no. 69. Alexander McAllester's house at 'Ardffadrick' was assessed at five hearths in 1693 (SRO, E 69/3/1, p.36).

n.3 *Kist*, **28** (1984), 7. For other buildings by John Menelaws, see *infra*, No.171; *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.312 (Balliveolan, Lorn); **3**, No. 349 (Ardgour House).

n.4 SRO, Argyll window-tax, 1748-98, E 326/1/vols. 7-10. The relevant figures are: 7 windows (1772-3); 12 (1774-5); 36 (1776-83); 28 (1784-94).

n.5 SRO, Abbreviated Register of Sasines, Argyll (1781-1830), nos. 929, 1873; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 271-2.

n.6 Drawing of 1859 at Kilberry, reproduced in *Kist*, **27** (1984), 24; early postcard in possession of Mr E Kenneil, Ardpatrick.

No.153 n.1 Robert Campbell paid tax on 12 windows from 1788 to 1791, 21 windows from 1792 to 1794, and 26 in 1797 (SRO, E 326/1/10).

n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, 95, no. 578a; *Kist*, **21** (1981), 11-14.

No.154 n.1 *RMS*, **3** (1513-46), no. 1533; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 108-9; Brown, *Cowal*, 30, 62-3.

n.2 Pont MS maps, no. 14.

n.3 SRO, E 326/15/3 (Argyll Consolidated Taxes, 1798-9); Name Book, No. 4, p. 105. Castle Toward was described as being built 'on the site of the house of Auchenwillan' (Leighton, J M, *Swan's Views on the Clyde, from Greenock to Campbeltown* (1830), 14).

n.4 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, pl. 14 opp. p. 113; Name Book, No. 4, p. 105; ACC *List*, 17.

No.155 n.1 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 98-9; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 271, 280; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 18, 25, 28-9, 101; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 219-20, 222, 254, 270; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 52-4; Campbell, D, *Barbreck House and the Campbell Family* (1989). For the estate see the Valuation Rolls of 1751 and 1802, and SRO, RHP 31, 880 (plan of Barbreck estate by William Bald, 1808). For window-tax see SRO, E 326/1/10; the house occupied by Captain Archibald Campbell, whose assessment varied from 17 windows in 1748 to 10 in 1762 (E 326/1/7, 8), appears from Roy's Map to have been situated near the present house. A contract was made in 1581 by the laird of Barbreck at 'the Great Hall of Crocha[?]', whose site was said in 1922 to be still visible, but is not now known (note by 10th Duke of Argyll in *AT*, 29 June 1581).

n.2 This description, with the accompanying plans and photographs, was originally prepared by the Commission in 1961, but has been revised to take account of subsequent alterations. Extensive renovations were carried out in 1987-9.

n.3 Bald's estate-map of 1808, which in other details appears to be accurate, shows the pavilions, with the courtyard-entrances to the NE, but not the screen-walls.

p. 325 n.4 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 90; *Stat. Acct.*, **7**, 445-6; Campbell & Sandeman, 14-15, no. 92; 95, no. 581.

n.5 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, pp. 233 (13 June 1766), 258 (2 May 1768); Argyll and Bute District archives, CO 6/2/7/1 (Argyll District Roads Trustees Minutes, 1775-82), pp. 44-5 (26 March 1776). The line of the highway from Lochgilphead to Oban was fixed by the trustees in 1775. At first it was proposed that the road N of Barbreck Bridge should follow an old route (shown on Roy's Map) passing 'Duninaulay' (Dùnan Aula), but the line proposed by General Campbell, the present route rising past Acharonach, was adopted, and he himself had much of it constructed (ibid., pp. 5 (13 June 1775), 27-31 (18 October 1775), 43-4 (26 March 1776), 94 (31 March 1778)). The approach-drives were still shown as the public road on Langlands's 1801 map of Argyll, but the present direct line across the valley-mouth 0.8km SW of the house had been established before Bald's survey of 1808.

No.156 n.1 SRO, RHP 14, 636/nos. 1 and 2; specification, ibid., no.3.
n.2 SRO, RHP 14, 637/nos. 1 and 2; specification in NMRS, MS 7.
n.3 Shepherd's plan shows a newel stair to the garret occupying the position of the closet SE of the hall, but Johnston altered the arrangement to match that to the NW.

No.157 n.1 McLean, *Dunoon*, 13-14, 97; Groome, *Ordnance Gazetteer*, 444; Swan, J, *Select Views on the River Clyde* (1830), 122.
n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 607.
n.3 Groome, *Ordnance Gazetteer*, 444.

No.158 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 609-10; Leighton, J M, *Swan's Views on the Clyde, from Greenock to Campbeltown* (1830), 14-16 and pl.; Macaulay, J, *The Gothic Revival, 1745-1845* (1975), 208; photographs in sale catalogue, 1919 (copy in NMRS).
n.2 Strathclyde Regional Council, *Castle Toward School* (n.d.), 6.
n.3 Leighton, op. cit., 15.

No.159 n. 1 Neil Campbell of Duntrune built a quay at the ferry-house and made a new road N from Crinan in 1766 (Commissioners of Supply Minutes, pp. 232, 243, 262, 283).
n.2 Photograph in possession of Mr W MacFie, Crinan Ferry.
n.3 This quarry is situated on the S bank of the Crinan Canal (NR 791941).
n.4 SRO, E 69/3/1, p. 25.
n.5 SRO, Campbell of Duntrune Collection, GD 116/1/144. John Campbell had drawn an annual rent from Crinan since 1705 (GD 116/2/28), and received a new wadset of the same property in 1724 (GD 116/1/169).
n.6 Ibid., GD 116/1/216, 'Memorial for Neill Campbell of Duntroon, 1763', pp. 20-4; SRO, E 326/1/7, p. 2; Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/8, 'Lease to Donald MacKellar, 1786'.
n.7 Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/11, 'Petition by John and Allan MacLean, 1800'; DR 2/13, Item 22, Rental 1800-1; DR 2/10, 'State of tenants' houses'.
n.8 Poltalloch Collection, GD 43/80/71, 'Estate journal, 1820-9', p. 114.
n.9 The Commissioners are indebted to the former owner, Mrs D MacLaurin, RIBA, for her assistance in preparing this account.

No.160 n.1 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 66; *AT*, 18 June 1536; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos. 153, 337, 383-5, 550; **2**, nos. 34, 345, 1239, 1396; McLean, *Dunoon*, *passim*; SRO, E 69/3/1, p.6.
n.2 Brown, *Cowal*, 28-30; *Stat. Acct.*, **2**, 384-6; McLean, *Dunoon*, 47-54 and plans in appendix; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 606, 622.
n.3 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 606-8, 612-13, 618; Groome, *Ordnance Gazetteer*, 444; McLean, *Dunoon*, 80-100; McRorie, I and Monteith, J, *Clyde Piers* (1982), 49-50.
n.4 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 610, 613; Groome, *Ordnance Gazetteer*, 444; McLean, *Dunoon*, *passim*.

No.161 n.1 Payment to Archibald Bell for quarrying stones, February 1781, and to Alexander Hart and William Paton 'for building Schoolmaster's house in Glen Aray', September 1781 (information from Mr D Mackechnie quoting Argyll estate ledger); *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 303; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 41; Fraser, *Inveraray*, 221-2.
n.2 *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 303.
n.3 Information from Mr D Mackechnie, quoting letter of *c.*1900 from John, son of John MacArthur (1821-94), schoolmaster at Glen Aray for fifty-three years.
n.4 Fraser, *Inveraray*, 221.
n.5 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 41.

No.162 n.1 Millar, A, *David Napier and the Kilmun connection* (1988).
n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 105. *The County Directory for Scotland* names Archibald Armstrong in 1851, 1852 and 1857, the last as 'farmer', then J Armstrong (1862, 1868) and A Armstrong (1872).

No.163 n.1 SRO, RHP 3115, 'Plan of the estate of Orchard Park ..., the property of Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Glendaruel, surveyed by Andrew Henderson, Glasgow, 1819'; Brown, *Cowal*, 103-4. John Campbell of Orchard died at Hafton in 1768 (*Clan Campbell*, **4**, 88).
n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 607, 610. See also the Hunter family monument at Dunoon (No. 30, 11).
n.3 SRO, RHP 3115, with vignette of elevation.
n.4 Two watercolours in NMRS.
n.5 SRO, RHP 3115, vignette 'elevation of Orchard Park Office Houses'.
n.6 Hamilton, Sir I, *When I was a Boy* (1939). There are also remains of a stone ice-house in the grounds (information from Mr G Hawking).

No.164 n.1 Name Book, No. 4, p. 118.
n.2 *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **5**, 295-6. The north-point has been corrected by reference to the OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 195 (1st ed., 1864).
n.3 Undated cutting from *The Dunoon Visitor* (framed in Kilmun Parish Church).
n.4 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 305; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 110.

No.165 n.1 Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/8, 'Memorial from the Minister of North Knapdale Relative to the Manse Repairs, July 1801'. The manse then comprised a main block, including a parlour, kitchen and only two bedrooms, and a S wing into which it was proposed to move the kitchen.
n.2 SRO, CH 2/190/4 (Presbyter of Inveraray Minutes, 1779-1828), 28 January, 15 May, 14 July, 25 November 1817, 27 January, 6 May 1818, 25 April 1820. Cf. Carse House (No.156).
n.3 Ibid., 27 January 1818. For the development of the walled garden, see *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 642; Currie, *North Knapdale*, 25-6.

No.166 n.1 Davis, *Lost Mansions*, 19; drawing of house and garden, *c.* 1840, in possession of Major J Needham (copy in NMRS).
n.2 *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 277; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 164-6; plan of Inverneill estate by Taylor and Skinner, 1776 (Inverneill Papers, copy in NMRS); information from the late Miss Una Campbell, 1965 (typescript notes by A Graham in NMRS); but see Campbell & Sandeman, 88, no. 539.
n.3 Davis, loc. cit.
n.4 The drawing of *c.*1840 identifies the S pavilion as the Gardener's House.

No.167 n.1 Inverneill Papers, Sir James Campbell's Letter-book, 1771-3, p. 33, copy letter dated 8 March 1771 from James Campbell to Duke of Argyll.
n.2 Inveraray Drawings, 'Plan of the lands of Baravaich, Kenmore, etc' by William Douglas, 1771; information from Mrs V McGlashan, Kenmore, quoting Argyll MSS, Instructions to Chamberlains, 1771-2.
n.3 Inveraray Drawings, no. 234.
n.4 Cregeen, *Argyll Inhabitants*, 14-15; information from Mrs V McGlashan.
n.5 Information from Mrs V McGlashan.

No.168 n.1 *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 273-4.
n.2 Alexander Campbell of Kilbride is recorded in 1754 (*Clan Campbell*, **3**, 151) and at various dates thereafter (ibid., 94, 109, 123, 153). He paid house-tax in 1762 and window-tax for seven windows from 1768 to 1771 (SRO, E 326/1/vols. 8 and 9, Argyll window-tax, under 'Craignish parish').
n.3 There appears to have been a doorway in the corresponding position in the SW gable-wall, but there is no evidence of a former wing at this end of the building and its purpose is uncertain.

No.169 n.1 Plans of Kilmory estate by Hugh Brown, 1816 (SRO, RHP 1193/nos. 1-4); Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 87, 90, 92; 'Communication by Sir John Orde, Bart.', in *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 686-7; Campbell & Sandeman, 97, no. 592. A pair of gate-piers in the grounds S of the house are inscribed 'PC 1816', for Peter Campbell.
n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 687.
n.3 Ibid.; Pigot's *Directory* (1837), 230.
n.4 Plans by Argyll and Bute District Council, Architectural Services Department, in NMRS.
n.5 Pigot's *Directory* (1837), 230. For an early description of the extensive gardens, see *Kist*, **35** (1988), 13-17.
n.6 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 687.
n.7 Ibid., 686-7.
n.8 This floor, supplied by Herbert Minton, was composed of encaustic tiles from the stock of Samuel Wright, inventor of the process which Minton subsequently used under licence (Beaulah, K, *Church Tiles of the Nineteenth Century* (1987), 8; idem, 'Samuel Wright of Shelton and his Tiles', in *Journal of the Tiles & Architectural Ceramics Society*, **3** (1990), 28-32. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr G K Beaulah for making this information available in advance of publication.
n.9 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 687.

No.170 n.1 Brown, *Cowal*, 28, 96-9; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 62-3.

The Argyll hearth-tax assessment of 1693 includes the Provost of Kilmun's dwelling house, with 2 hearths (SRO, E 69/3/1, p.7). In 1748 and 1754, 'Lady Finabb's servants' were assessed for 26 windows, but in 1783 the number was reduced to 14 (SRO, E 326/1/7-10).

No.171 n.1 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 428, 437 and 417-48, *passim*.

n.2 George Mackie Watson (1859-1948), former principal assistant to R Rowand Anderson, is best known for his restorations of St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, and Eilean Donnan Castle, Ross-shire.

n.3 Plans and sections by G Mackie Watson, 1919 and 1921, at Knockdow and in SRO, RHP 41, 720-2; 'Plan of Kilmichael, 1817' surveyed by John Sillars; 'Plan of Knockdow, 1856' surveyed by James Smith, senior, Glasgow; watercolour view from SW, *c.*1870-80, and early photographs. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr and Mrs P H Owen, Knockdow House, for access to this material and for information about the house.

n.4 Contract dated 10 June 1765 in MacLean of Ardgour Papers, Ardgour House; *Inventory of Argyll*, **3**, No. 349 and p. 228 n.3.

n.5 These were presumably among the 'enlargements' made by James Lamont who died in 1829 (McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 435).

n.6 Ibid., 441.

n.7 Ibid., 443.

n.8 Those features are not identifiable in a pre-1884 watercolour, but appear in a photograph at Knockdow showing a clan gathering, probably that of 1897 (McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 444). For further information on the family, and colour plates of Mackie Watson's interiors, see *The Contents of Knockdow, Argyll; 3, 4 and 5 July 1990* (Phillips, Scotland, Sale Catalogue).

No.172 n.1 Plans of Kilmory Estate by Hugh Brown, 1816 (SRO, RHP 1193/1-3). Campbell's predecessor, John Campbell of Orangebay, invited proposals 'for building a village on the farm of Kilmory' in 1786 (*Clan Campbell*, **3**, 159). For MacNeill's house at Oakfield or Auchindarroch (NR 857884), demolished in 1969, see Davis, *Lost Mansions*, 6. In 1839 the estate was purchased by Alexander Campbell of Auchindarroch (Argyll and Bute District archives, DR 1/33/1, Oakfield Cartulary).

n.2 Pigot's *Directory* (1825), 211; (1837), 230; Groome, *Ordnance Gazetteer*, 1094-5.

n.3 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 689.

n.4 Oakfield Cartulary.

n.5 *Highland Churches, Ninth Report* (1831), 9, 33; photograph in NMRS (AG/5023).

n.6 Argyll and Bute District archives, DC 4/36, Cash Book.

n.7 *Highland Churches, Ninth Report* (1831), 9.

No.173 n.1 SRO, E 326/1/7, p.3 (Argyll window-tax assessment); Valuation Roll, 1751; Langlands's Map (1801); *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 54; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 1161.

No.174 n.1 Roy's Map; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 279; Knockbuy estate-ledgers in possession of Miss Campbell of Kilberry. The earlier house was assessed for 16 windows in 1748-9 (SRO, E 326/1/7, p. 2), and at 14 from 1762 until 1783. In 1784, perhaps when both old and new houses were standing, the assessment was for 51 windows, but it was 30 from 1785 onwards. The name 'Knockbuy', by which the estate and house were known until the 19th century, is derived from the hill and township of Cnoc Buidhe, 3km to the WNW.

n.2 Fraser, *Lochfyneside*, 2; *Dictionary of National Biography*, **17** (1909), 71-2; Dodd, W, 'J T Rochead, Architect, 1814-1878' (typescript thesis, University of Strathclyde, 1968; copy in NMRS). The block plan of the house in 1839 appears in a volume of Minard estate plans by J Sang (Argyll and Bute District archives), and a distant view in an engraving of the Minard plan (SRO, RHP 14, 644), which appears to show a belvedere above the central stair.

n.3 Minard estate plans, 1839; OS 6-inch map, sheet 151 (1866-72).

No.175 n.1 George Malcolm's original proposal was for 'the South front and West end to be faced with freestone' ('Observations', p. 17; see *infra*, n.5).

n.2 Malcolm intended one of these 'outoffice houses' to contain 'a House for dressing & drying linen, a Counting Room, a Clerks sleeping room and a store for provisions; the second a Dairy, Washhouse, Slaughter house and Wine Cellar' (ibid.).

n.3 This may be the herd's 'house of two couples' built with stone and lime in 1831, at a cost of £10 10s. (Poltalloch Collection, GD 43/80/83, 31 Dec 1831).

n.4 Ibid., DR 2/13, no*22, p.5 (Poltalloch Estate Rental, 1800-1). A house of some size existed by 1778, when payment was made 'for stopping three windows in the dining room'. In 1798, 'Mrs Malcolm, Poltalloch', was assessed for three windows, separately from George Malcolm (SRO, E 326/15/3).

n.5 Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/9, 'The Observations of George Malcolm, Esqr, on the Estates of Neill Malcolm, Esqr, in Argyllshire, March 14th 1798', pp. 14-18.

n.6 Ibid., DR 2/6, pp. 5-6; DR 2/15, letter dated 14 March 1801. A builder named Ashfield is referred to in the following month (information from Capt D Malcolm, London).

n.7 Name Book, No. 14, p. 16.

n.8 OS 6-inch map, sheet 138 (1st ed., 1871-5; 2nd ed., 1900).

No.176 n.1 Campbell & Sandeman, 98, no.595; painting by J Heron, 1894, in possession of Lt-Col. Gayre of Gayre, Minard Castle.

No.177 n.1 Original drawings in NMRS (AGD/21/1-31). See also Poltalloch sale catalogue, 1954 (copy in NMRS).

n.2 Nesfield appears to have been closely involved in the detailed development of the design, and acted as Burn's representative in visits to the site from 1846 onwards (NMRS, AGD/21/31).

No.178 n.1 *Stat. Acct.*, **19** (1797), 313. The Campbells of Stonefield were a cadet branch of the Campbells of Lochnell, formerly established at Auchnacloich or Stonefield, 4km E of Connel (Lorn) (see *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 281-2; Mitchell, *Tarbert*, 63-9). Barmore was acquired by Archibald Campbell, Chamberlain and Sheriff-depute of Argyll (d. 1777), whose property in 1751 included extensive land in North Kintyre (Valuation Roll). He was assessed for a house of 23 windows from 1768, and this was probably the building for which Archibald MacAlister of Tarbert, then owner of Barmore and Ashens, paid tax for 33 windows in 1748, and 'Lady Tarbert' for 24 windows in 1762 (SRO, E 326/1/7-9 (Argyll window-tax)).

n.2 Drawings at Stonefield Castle Hotel (copies in NMRS); drawings in Edinburgh University Library, Department of MSS (see 'Catalogue of Drawings by William Playfair', 'Barmore (1836)', pp. 152-62; 'stable and offices (1836)', pp. 162-3; 'gate and lodge (1836)', pp. 163-4); Cockburn, *Circuit Journeys*, 126. Cockburn, who visited 'the new house of Barmore' in 1843, commented that 'a proprietor ruining himself by too large a mansion-house is quite conformable to the Scotch practice'. See also *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 262.

n.3 Some of Playfair's drawings describe this as the 'family wing', and a roof-plan, identifying the chimney-pots associated with individual rooms, names bedrooms or dressing-rooms belonging to Mr and Mrs, Miss, and Mr C(olin) G(eorge) Campbell (copy in NMRS, AGD/477/129).

No.179 n.1 A bond was signed at Succoth in 1756 (*Clan Campbell*, **1**, 240). Roy's Map shows a tree-lined enclosure at the confluence of the River Cur and the Leavanin, about 500m WSW of the present Succothmore farmhouse (NN *c.* 121015). The Campbells of Strachur also owned Ardgartan House (NN 273029); the house demolished in 1970 had a late 18th-century core, much altered in the 19th century (typescript report and photographs in NMRS).

n.2 *Stat. Acct.*, **4** (1792), 561, 567-9, 571; *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 141; SRO, E 326/1/10 (Argyll window-tax, 1783-98).

n.3 *Dictionary of National Biography*, s.v. 'Murray, John'; Cockburn, *Circuit Journeys*, 16-17, 126, 181.

n.4 *Burke's Landed Gentry* (18th ed., 1965-72), **2**, 86; information from Sir Fitzroy and the Hon. Lady Maclean of Dunconnel.

n.5 This feature is shown in a pencil-drawing of 1846 at Strachur House.

n.6 *Stat Acct.*, **4**, 568-9.

n.7 Ibid., 568.

No.180 n.1 Ibid., 569.

n.2 A plan of the proposed Parliamentary road from Strachur to Ardentinny by George Langlands, 1804 (SRO, RHP 11,644) shows the new road beginning between the inn and the churchyard, and the gable may have been altered at that period.

n.3 Ibid.

n.4 Morton, A, *Strachur and District, 1783-1983* (n.d., *c.* 1983).

No.181 n.1 Tacks, estimate and correspondence, 1767-96, in Argyll MSS, bundle 643 (transcripts in bundle 211 and volume A13); Inverneill Papers, spool 3, 'Letter book on Sir Archibald Campbell's business, 1786-7', pp. 70, 77.

n.2 Argyll MSS, bundle 290, letter dated 28 October 1807.

n.3 A farm plan by George Langlands, 1789 (Argyll Farm Plans, no. 15) shows a narrow range, possibly Duncanson's farmhouse 'of four couples', running W from the SW angle of the main house, in a different position from the existing buildings.

No.182 n.1 British Library, King's Maps XLIX:28.

n.2 John Leyden, who visited Taynish in 1800 as the guest of Sir Archibald's brother and successor, Commissary Duncan Campbell, remarked that 'the house is of the uninteresting antique ... having lost all its ancient appendages by the present possessor preferring convenience to barbarous grandeur' (Leyden, *Tour*, 66).

n.3 Under acute cross-lighting, an irregularity is revealed in the alignment of the SE wall, which suggests that the original building may have terminated at the central rather than the NE chimneystack. Leyden's comments (*supra*, n. 2) indicate the possibility of a more complex development than can now be identified. The window-tax records for Argyll show that in 1748-9 Taynish was assessed for fifteen windows (SRO, E 326/1/7, p.13).

n.4 Gainford, *Tayvallich*, 41.

n.5 Ibid., 43.

n.6 Ibid., 41.

n.7 Ibid., 39.

No.183 n.1 The house and garden are shown on a plan of the Barbreck estate, surveyed by William Bald in 1808 (SRO, RHP 31, 880). Family tradition associates the construction of the house with Captain Archibald Campbell, brother to the heir to the Barbreck estate, who died in 1824. The Commissioners are indebted for this information to Mr M G Campbell Kenny, London.

No.184 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, index s.v. 'Castle', and *passim*. The Saltoun MSS and Drawings referred to in that volume have since been renumbered. In addition to the Inveraray Drawings (copies in NMRS), major graphic sources include Roger Morris's Letter-book (original at Inveraray Castle, photocopy in NMRS) and *Vitruvius Scoticus*, pls.71-3. In addition to the photographic survey associated with this *Inventory* (copies in NMRS), photographs were commissioned by the then Scottish National Buildings Record (now NMRS) from the late Tom Scott in 1962, and these were a major source for the rebuilding after the fire of 1975. The rebuilding is described in *Country Life*, 8 and 15 June 1978, pp.1619-22 and 1734-7, and a record-book is preserved at Inveraray. The relevance of the Vanbrugh drawing (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 41-2 and fig.17) has been questioned (Colvin, H M and Craig, M, *Architectural Drawings in the Library at Elton Hall* (Roxburghe Club 1964), p. xxxvii and no.79), where it is pointed out that the inscription 'D of Argyles at Inverary' is added in a different hand.

n.2 William Adam, with Morris's approval, decided in 1746 that, to reduce wastage of material, courses should be of varying heights and individual blocks of different lengths (Letter-book, pp. 12-13). The courses in the lower storeys vary from 0.16m to 0.25m in height.

n.3 Plan of foundation (Letter-book, p.3; Inveraray Drawings, no.1); plans and elevations of casemates (Inveraray Drawings, nos. 50-1); railings (ibid., no.86); cistern (ibid., no.62). Only one early plan (ibid., no. 37) shows a second privy in the NE re-entrant of the SE casemate, as in *Vitruvius Scoticus*, pl.71. The latter plan is reversed, showing this casemate, with the tunnel, at the NW instead of the SE.

n.4 Drawing by Paterson (Inveraray Drawings, no.45). For Morris's design, see ibid., no.87 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 31 on p. 87).

n.5 SRO, E 326/1/8 (Argyll window-tax assessment, 1762).

p. 377 n.6 Saltoun Drawings, no.93. Some of Morris's drawings (Letter-book, pp.55, 57; NMRS, John Warren Drawings, no.36; NMRS, Touch House Drawings, no.6) show a stringcourse rather than a corbel-course.

n.7 Letter-book, pp.-55, 57; NMRS, Touch House Drawings, no.3; NMRS, John Warren Drawings, no.36; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 105, fig.101 on p.323. The working-drawings of 1747 in Morris's Letter-book, pp. 55, 57, and a related end-wall elevation by John Douglas (NMRS, Douglas Drawings, no.15) show a lean-to roof abutting the tower at a higher level than the mansard designed by Adam, with shorter windows springing directly from the string-course above the roof.

n.8 Letter-book, p. 38.

n.9 The drawing in Morris's Letter-book (p.9; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 21 on p.53) is based on a more precise drawing signed by him on 19 June 1746 (Inveraray Drawings, nos.33-4).

n.10 Inveraray Drawings, no.30.

p. 381 n.11 Letter-book, pp.58-9. See *infra* for the chimneypiece of the S turret of the bedroom floor, which resembles another of Morris's designs.

n.12 *Vitruvius Scoticus*, pl.71; Inveraray Drawings, nos.25 (?Morris; partly illegible), 62 (William Douglas, showing named water-pipes to basement rooms). The position of the oven shows that the *Vitruvius Scoticus* plan of the house as well as the fosse is reversed, but the captions for the scullery and housekeeper's room at the W angle are confirmed by the other drawings. The 'lattermeat room' was the larder for food served to servants after the main meal, or in some cases left over from the master's table.

n.13 Inveraray Drawings, no. 30. The surviving corridor in the NE range of the basement retains a series of built-in cupboards of 18th-century date.

n.14 Ibid., no.12; Letter-book, p.27 (both plans with wall-elevations).

n.15 For identifications of rooms by Morris see Inveraray Drawings, no. 43. Bonomi's identifications (ibid., no.41) appear in some cases (*infra*) to be proposals rather than existing uses. See also Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 197, 208, 211-15 and *passim*. For the furniture, which is not described here, see Hayward, H, 'Inveraray and the furniture of John Linnell', in *Country Life*, 5 June 1975, pp.1485-8; Cornforth, J, ibid., 8 and 15 June 1978, pp.1619-22 and 1734-7; Cornforth, J and Hughes-Hartman, G, *Inveraray Castle* (1978).

n.16 Inveraray Drawings, nos.14, 44, 52-4.

n.17 A cupboard in the ingo of the NW window contains a chamber-pot, recalling St Fond's account of the conveniences provided for male guests in this room in 1784 (St Fond, *Journey*, **1**, 253; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 223).

n.18 Inveraray Drawings, no.36; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 200, fig.72 on p.210.

p. 389 n.19 Ibid., 281. Bellevue, later the Excise Office, was almost certainly the house 'near St Andrew Square' designed by Robert Adam for Major-General Scott in 1764-5 information from Mr I Gow). This type of chimneypiece with female figures was particularly favoured by Adam in the 1750s and 1760s (e. g. Bolton, A T, *The Architecture of Robert and James Adam* (1922), **1**, figs. on pp. 137, 182, 238-9, and especially p. 164, from Harewood House, where the figures extend their right arms along the lintel).

n.20 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 216.

n.21 Inveraray Drawings, no. 84; coloured reproduction in Cornforth and Hughes-Hartman, op. cit., 7.

n.22 Although this painting was presumably executed by le Girardy, it conforms exactly to Mylne's drawing of 1780 (ibid.).

n.23 The modern beamed ceiling, slightly coved at the sides, is a replica of that built after the 1877 fire, but is set about 3m lower (information from His Grace the Duke of Argyll). J Bailey in 1787 described a beamed ceiling with concave compartments filled with ornament (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 213), but earlier sections (Inveraray Drawings, nos. 15, 16, 19, 22, 28) show a groined vault rising from the cornice that was intended to flank the tower windows at springing-level.

n.24 Inveraray Drawings, no.19. This type was introduced by William Kent, following a design by Inigo Jones (Kent, W, *The Designs of Inigo Jones* (1727), **1**, pls.62-3). A notable example is at 19 Arlington Street, London, a house where Robert Adam made alterations in the 1760s, but where Kent designed the adjacent houses (Bolton, op. cit., **2**, 295, 299).

Bonomi (Inveraray Drawings, no. 29) showed a different design, evidently by himself. See also *infra*, n.26.

n.25 Morris's sketches of this and other details of the stairs (Letter-book, p.26; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.30 on p.85) show that he considered also using these corbels in the 'landings att the S(E) Ends of the Stare Instead of the Arches', but retained the latter. He made particular provision for the insertion of the steps at a later date (Letter-book, pp.28-9), and this was done in 1755-6 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 86).

n.26 These chimneypieces closely resemble one sketched by Mylne in a part-elevation of this wall (Inveraray Drawings, no. 86), which also shows in the NW fireplace a slightly larger design with central tablet, marked as 'Chimney Peces taken out of the Saloon & intended for the (?Armoury) Hall'. These may be the chimneypieces noted as 'already fixed up' on Mylne's 1780 elevation (ibid., no.83).

p. 393 n.27 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 93.

n.28 The birds used in the cornice, and the plaited plant-stems in the inner border of the ceiling, were used by the Adams at Arniston House (Midlothian) in the 1750s (Stillman, D, *The Decorative Work of Robert Adam* (1966), pls.6-7).

n.29 Soane Museum, Adam Drawings, vol.30, no.107 ('For his Grace the Duke of Argyle').

p. 396 n.30 Inveraray Drawings, no.21. A related plan (no.20), which shows a partition in the NE end but no steps, appears to represent a scheme for fitting this room as a library, different from that by Bonomi (no.41), which proposed a corridor along the SE wall. All three plans show proposed fireplaces in the SW wall. A water-closet constructed in 1789-90 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 382 n.43) was probably fitted into the space below this stair.

n.31 Although Morris described this as a 'drawing-room or parlour' (ibid., 43) it is described as a 'Dressing Room' on a wall-elevation by John Adam (Inveraray Drawings, no.17), which indicated that this and the adjacent rooms were to be hung with tapestry within (?wooden) borders. Bonomi (no.41) proposed to make this the State Bed-chamber.

n.32 Ibid., no.13; Pennant, *Tour (1769)*, 238. Bonomi's plan of 1806 (no.40) confirms this number. The four executed alcove-rooms were presumably the 'four best Bed chambers in the Atticks' mentioned by the 3rd Duke in 1759 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 105).

n.33 Some elevation drawings (Inveraray Drawings, nos.22, 28) indicate an intention, never executed, to continue the armoury hall balconies along the side-walls in front of these arches.

n.34 Letter-book, p.58, no.49 ('Two Chimneys under the two Dressing rooms').

n.35 Inveraray Drawings, no.18; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 74.

No.185 n.1 *Atholl Chronicles*, **1**, 264-6:, references to enclosures in Argyll MSS, bundle 51; *Clan Campbell*, **1**, 43; references to 'Beauchamp' in SRO, Campbell of Stonefield Collection, GD 14/10/1, pp. 347-8. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr P M Fairweather, factor of Argyll Estates, for making available a copy of the text accompanying an exhibition on Forestry and Landscape, displayed at Inveraray Castle in 1988.

n.2 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 106.

n.3 *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 145.

n.4 *Argyll-Lauderdale Letters*, 80. A letter of 15 May 1666 from Sir Robert Moray to the 9th Earl, after discussing the proposed new house (see No. 132, n.15), declared his preference for 'a kinde of wilderness, composed of all sortes of trees, with thickets and variety of walkes in it', rather than 'a Laberynth, or Seige of Troy' (Argyll MSS, bundle 113).

n.5 Plan showing proposed gardens at Castle and Dubh Loch, signed by William Boutcher, 1721, in Cherry Park, Estate Office.

n.6 MacCulloch, *Highlands*, **1**, 256-7, quoted in Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 319.

p. 404 n.7 Inveraray Drawings, nos. 63-4, 66-7; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 340, fig. 113 on p. 341.

n.8 An agreement was made in 1680 by the 9th Earl and two tradesmen 'as to cutting a highway from the middle of the great walk from the castle to the entry of Easeachosan' (Argyll MSS, unnumbered). This may refer to the transverse avenue shown on 18th-century plans as crossing the lime avenue a short distance NE of Croitievillie.

n.9 *Argyll-Lauderdale Letters*, 79-80; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 8 on p. 28; photographs of Dubh Loch Avenue in *Country Life*, 9 September 1899, 305, 308.

n.10 SRO, Campbell of Stonefield Collection, GD 14/8, letter dated 7 January 1721; GD 14/10/1, letter-book, pp. 86, 347-8; GD 14/10/2, pp. 67-8; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 106-7.

n.11 1731 plan in Cherry Park, Estate Office; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, figs. 32, 38.

n.12 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 109; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 13-14. The planting on Strone Point was carried out before 1754 (Saltoun MS 17, 666, p. 180).

n.13 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 252.

n.14 Ibid.

n.15 Ibid., 127, 140, 143, 233, 262, 264, fig. 32; Pococke, *Tours*, 67. See Inveraray Drawings, nos. 140-3; NMRS, John Warren Drawings, no. 42. The alternative scheme (Inveraray Drawings, no. 143) shows a crocketed gable enclosing a lozenge-shaped window above a single ogee-arched entrance-doorway; the entrance-front has two elaborately-corbelled finials, two niches with statues, and diamond-rusticated quoins. The interior was to contain two niches in each wall.

n.16 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, figs. 8, 32, 54; Inveraray Drawings, nos. 91-2.

p. 407 n.17 Morris Letter-book, pp. 4-7.

n.18 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 130, 132, 143, fig. 54; Argyll MSS, bundle 51 (memorandum of contract between 9th Earl of Argyll and Nathaniel Whyte, plumber, 1671); Inveraray Drawings, no.147.

n.19 Inveraray Drawings, nos. 149-50; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 90, 361 n.180, fig. 34.

n.20 Inveraray Drawings, no. 246/24.

n.21 Ibid., no. 159; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 230, 428; Colvin, H M, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects, 1600-1840* (1978), 574; Richardson, *Mylne*, pl. 41 opp. p. 122; Ruddock, *Arch Bridges*, 91, fig. 82 on p. 93.

n.22 Cregeen, *Argyll Inhabitants*, 9; information from Mrs S MacIntyre, Creggans; plan of Kilbride and Barvrack, 1758 (Inveraray Drawings, no. 232).

n.23 Richardson, *Mylne*, 126-7; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 244; Inveraray Drawings, nos. 132-6.

n.24 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 254, fig. 83 on p. 253.

n.25 The intended site may be Dùn Còrr-bhile (NN 103106), the 321m summit W of the mouth of Glen Shira, of which Dùn na Cuaiche is a spur. The element *bile* means 'tree' (cf. No.20).

No.186 n.1 Dalrymple, Sir J, 'An Essay on Landscape Gardening', in *Journal of Garden History*, **3** (1983), 144-56, esp. pp. 150-1; Langland, *Environs of Inveraray*; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 127, 130, 132, 387 n.43, pl. 10; Inveraray Drawings, nos. 144-6.

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, figs. 43, 54; Mackenna, F S, in *Kist*, **22** (1981), 22-5. Mylne's diary entries for 22 and 25 September 1785 include 'At Springhead building—considering lowering ground about it' and 'At The Springhead: lowering bank and well' (Richardson, *Mylne*, 126).

n.3 *Kist*, **22** (1981), 24-5.

n.4 Ibid., 25 and fig. on p. 26.

n.5 Dalrymple, op. cit., 150.

No.187 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 252, 254.

n.2 Ibid.

No.188 n.1 Given in full, with minor errors, ibid., 389-90, n.2. The second line of the couplet on side one should read 'Tristi Materiam tempore laudis habet'. In the transcript of side two the words 'Memorato et longe' have been omitted after 'bene'. The line-divisions do not correspond to those of the original inscription.

n.2 Ibid., fig. 8 on p. 29; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 18-19. 'The Monument' is indicated on one of William Adam's proposed town plans of *c.* 1747 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 52a).

No.189 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 127-8, 130, fig. 41, pls. 8, 14.

n.2 Ibid., 237-8, fig. 79; Inveraray Drawings, nos. 125-31.

n.3 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 41.

n.4 Ibid., 130. The characteristic diagonal tooling confirms that this cupola was original work of the 1740s and not an alteration by Mylne.

No.190 n.1 *AT*, 13 September 1577.

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 252. The proposed 'temple and grotto' mentioned by Garnett (*Tour*, **1**, 110), were evidently intended not for Carloonan but for the even grander falls at Linneghlutton (NN 089129), which were spanned by a rustic timber bridge (cf. Stoddart, J, *Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, during the years 1799 and 1800* (1801), **1**, 263-4; Langlands, *Environs of Inveraray*).

n.3 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 252.

No.191 n.1 Ibid., 119, 140-3, 181-2, 229-30. A contemporary plan and elevations (Hunter Drawings) show round arches in the S arcade, and most of the rooms are identified as used for dairying or poultry-rearing. The dairy at Cherry Park was under the control of the Castle housekeeper (information from Mrs S MacIntyre).

n.2 Inveraray Drawings, no.123.

n.3 During alterations in the 1960s, some of the internal rubble walls were found to include Arran sandstone, possibly re-used from the old castle (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 386 n.5).

No.192 n.1 Ibid., 244, 434.

No.193 n.1 *Geog. Coll.*, **2**, 147. An Argyll Estate rental of 1690 includes 'half of the trouts of Douloch' in the rent paid by the adjacent township of Coulfuckane (Saltoun MS 17, 672, fol.2v).

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 134, 371 n.34, 430.

No.194 n.1 Ibid., 127-31.

n.2 Campbell & Sandeman, 53, no.352; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 25. Local tradition narrated that during Montrose's invasion of Argyll in 1644-5, 'a garrison was able to defend itself on Duniquaich' (*Dewar MSS*, 316 n.276). In May 1685 Steuart of Ballechin reported to the Marquis of Atholl, 'I am incamped upon the littell hill under Dunequoich, so that all the rebels can not wroing me' (*Atholl Chronicles*, **1**, 209).

n.3 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 131. An earlier scheme (ibid., 129) shows an opening in each wall, with recesses in the intervening spaces.

n.4 Inveraray Drawings, no. 148. This appears to be the source for the fortifications on Dùn na Cuaiche shown in the view of Inveraray painted by Agostino Brunias at London in 1759, and now at Inveraray Castle (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 94-5). The painting may have perpetuated knowledge of the plan for 'substituting ramparts and bastions' for the 'lonely watch-tower' (Garnett, *Tour*, **1**, 77, quoted in Loudon, J C, *An Encyclopaedia of Gardening* (1822), 1257). A A Tait (*The Landscape Garden in Scotland, 1735-1835* (1980), 52 n.27) assumes that the project was by Alexander Nasmyth.

No.195 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 236-7, 242-3; Richardson, *Mylne*, 103, 107-9, 126; Inveraray Drawings, nos. 137-9 and 154 (?December 1775), 153 ('long drawing', January 1777).

n.2 Mylne's 'long drawing' shows an older 'park-dyke' and gate about 15m to the E, just E of the lodge.

n.3 Inveraray Drawings, no. 139. The granite was quarried at Carloonan (No. 229), some as early as 1778 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 242).

n.4 Inveraray Drawings, no.153; Richardson, *Mylne*, 126.

n.5 Captions on Inveraray Drawings, no.153; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 242.

No.197 n.1 The name probably originated in the 16th century, when an *ustrina brasee* (malt kiln) is recorded in this area (*AT*, 17 August 1556).

n.2 Inveraray Drawings, nos.97-9, 116-21; Hunter Drawings; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 143, 181, 230-1, 236, 239-42, 265, figs. 75, 80.

n.3 Ibid., 241, 299-300, 304, 397 n. 62. The leading part played by Lady Charlotte Campbell in the family theatrical performances *c.* 1800 probably accounts for the name 'Charlotte's Square' given to the Maltland on an estate plan of 1812 (Inveraray Drawings, no. 202).

n.4 Ibid., figs. 8, 32.

n.5 *Highland Papers*, **2**, 106-7.

n.6 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.75 on p.231. The byres were presumably included among the 'stables for work horses and labouring oxen' mentioned in a contemporary account (ibid., 265).

n.7 Ibid., 265.

p. 426 n.8 Ibid., 240.

n.9 OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 133; drawings for sawbench in Cherry Park, factor's office.

n.10 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 80.

n.11 Ibid., 241, fig. 75. One of Mylne's drawings (Inveraray Drawings, no.98) shows the intricate flooring necessitated by the staggered arrangement of openings in the side-walls, and the light-wells formed to light the ground floor.

No.198 n.1 Map of Inveraray policies, framed in Estate Office, Cherry Park

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 70, 76, 127, 140-3, 181, 236-7, 239, 244, 372 n.49; Richardson, *Mylne*, 108, 126.

n.3 Inveraray Drawings, no.111 (central dairy having pedimented gable with urns, and scullery and herd's house in lower hip-roofed wings, linked by passages to octagonal pavilions; byres flanking court, linked by screen-walls to pavilions; N front with similar octagons, and central 'Sheds for swine'; central 'yeard for swine to be fed ... by a spout from the Dairy'); no.108 ('Second Design'; single-storeyed front range with wide pedimented centrepiece, taller square pavilions with Venetian windows, angle-pilasters carrying urns and pyramid roofs; continuous byres to N pavilions which contain (NW) 'byre for calves' and (NE) 'place for provender'; N quadrant-walls to gateways enclosing swine-shed).

n.4 Inveraray Drawings, no.107 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.48).

n.5 Inveraray Drawings, nos.112; 110; 109 (redrawing of no.110 by John Campbell, 1771; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.49). The dairy is shown, before the infilling of the S range, on Daniel Paterson's estate-plan of 1756 (ibid., fig.32) which also shows that the N range was a subsequent addition to a N screen-wall with gateway.

n.6 OS 1:2500 map, Argyllshire, sheet 133.1 (1870).

n.7 Inveraray Drawings, no.96 (showing a proposed new scullery in E range).

No.199 n.1 *RMS*, **2**(1424-1513), no.1168; **9** (1634-51), no.1901; Mackechnie, D, in *Kist*, **9** (1975), 2-26; **12** (1976), 20-6; Fraser, *Inveraray, passim*; Mactavish, D C, *Inveraray Papers*, (1939), 50-9; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 19-24 and *passim*, figs.5-9, 182.

n.2 Thomas Sandby's 1746 drawing (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.6) appears to show one row of cottages, backing onto the shore, which was not recorded in the 1731 plan. These were probably among the houses 'on the East Side of the Laigh Street' whose occupants were ordered to remove in 1758 (Mactavish, op. cit., 59).

n.3 A sycamore tree which probably belonged to this boundary was blown down in 1989, when its age was calculated as about 310 years (information from Mr P M Fairweather).

n.4 SRO, E 69/3/1 (hearth-tax assessment), pp. 18-19; E 326/1/7 (window-tax assessment), p.1; SC 54/22/69/6 (valuation, 1712); rentals, 1690 and 1706, and leases, in Argyll MSS; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no.467; **2**, nos.341, 382, 957, 1034, 1229, 1306, 1383. Neill Campbell (later laird of Duntrune), former provost, had a house built for him by William Caldwell, mason, in 1667. In 1668 he made a twenty-year maintenance contract for 'his new sklait (slated) house in Inveraray' with Hendrie McWilliam, 'sklaitter, burgess of Dumbarton' (SRO, Campbell of Duntrune Collection, GD 116/1/nos.18-19).

n.5 Fraser, *Inveraray*, 199; SRO, SC 54/22/62/nos.4-8.

n.6 Fraser, *Inveraray, passim*; Saltoun MS 17,688, f.23 (dimensions); Argyll MSS, tacks.

n.7 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr P M Fairweather, factor of Argyll Estates, for bringing these remains to their notice.

n.8 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 23-4, 413 and *passim*; Morris Letter-book, p.47; 'A design of a Chinease (*sic*) Bridge for the Butment & Pier of the old Stone Bridge at Inveraray 1774' (Inveraray Drawings, no.170; Ruddock, *Arch Bridges*, fig.130 on p.132).

No.200 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray, passim*; Fraser, *Inveraray, passim*.

n.2 Drawings in NMRS.

n.3 These drawings are partially reconstructed, mainly by the reinstatement of original window-sizes in place of modern shop-windows.

No.201 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.86; drawings in Estate Office, Cherry Park.

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 375 n.55; drawing in Estate Office, Cherry Park.

n.3 NMRS, John Warren Drawings, no.43.

No.202 n.1 This is presumably the house built in 1774 for the Duke's

mason Malcolm MacMath (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 265, 267, 424), rather than the adjacent building to the S (as shown ibid., fig. 85).

n.2 Ibid., fig.60; Saltoun MS 17, 686, pp.126-7. MacPherson applied in 1756 (ibid., p.105) for estate assistance to transport large flagstones from the Fisherland Quarry, but these are not visible.

n.3 The wing and stair-tower appear to be later additions to Reid's 1807 plan of the area (*infra*, n.9).

n.4 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 391 n.41. Part of the building is known as the 'Paymaster's House', from one of the soldier sons of Provost Campbell who were described in Neil Munro's *Gilian the Dreamer* (Mackechnie, D, *The Inveraray of Neil Munro* (n.d.), 27-8).

p. 438 n.5 SRO, Consolidated Taxes Schedule, E 326/15/29, item 5, fol.1v.

n.6 Mackechnie, op.cit., 25. Munro's dog Footles is buried in the garden at the rear (ibid., 26-7).

n.7 Argyll MSS, bundle 696, letter dated 4 April 1800.

n.8 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 262-3; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 22-6, and additional information from Mr D Mackechnie, quoting Argyll MSS. MacGibbon paid tax for 16 windows in 1798 (SRO, E 326/15/29/5, fol.1v.).

n.9 'Plan of part of the Town of Inveraray' showing site of proposed court-house, by Robert Reid, architect, 1807 (Inveraray Drawings, no. 228).

n.10 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 258-9, fig.84.

n.11 See site-plans by Reid, 1807 (Inveraray Drawings, no.228) and J Gillespie Graham, 1815 (see *infra*, No.205, n.2).

n.12 Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, pl. on p.18.

n.13 Ibid., 16-17.

n.14 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 260.

n.15 Information from Mr H Macphedran, Relief Land.

n.16 The vaults were built on instructions from the 5th Duke of Argyll, to reduce the risk of fire and strengthen the upper floor (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 260).

n.17 Ibid., 260-1.

p. 442 n.18 Tuskers in the walls of the two S houses suggest that larger stairhead structures were first intended. In their present form they may be of 19th-century date.

n.19 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 261.

n.20 Hay and Stell, *Monuments of Industry*, 176-8.

n.21 Argyll MSS, bundle 3153, sketch-plan of gasworks site.

No.203 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 21-2, 146, fig.51.

n.2 Ibid., 154-8 and index, s.v. 'Inn'.

n.3 Ibid., 268-70, 289; Argyll MSS, 'General Instructions 1788 etc', November 1792.

n.4 Inveraray Drawings, nos.192, 195 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.55).

n.5 Inveraray Drawings, nos.194 (John Adam, 1753); 193 (elevation redrawn by John Campbell, 1771).

n.6 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.86.

n.7 Mylne's elevation of 1785 (ibid.) showed a higher roof-line and introduced a heavier eaves-cornice supporting a large rectangular feature with a thermal window between circular ones, and flanked by quadrantal trusses.

n.8 Plans by I G Lindsay in NMRS.

n.9 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 156. Six fireplaces were to be provided for the 'best rooms' and ten for 'the ordinary size of Rooms'. The ballroom was presumably the 'great room' for which a moveable partition was ordered in 1782 (ibid., 392 n.67).

n.10 Argyll MSS, 'General Instructions, 1788 etc.', November 1792.

n.11 Inveraray Drawings, no.194; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 157.

n.12 Argyll MSS, 'General Instructions, 1788 etc'. In 1818 the 'grand ballroom', sometimes used as a temporary dormitory, was said to be in the wing (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 315).

n.13 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 289, fig.55; Inveraray Drawings, nos.194, 195.

No.204 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 400 n.36; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 13-17; drawings in NMRS.

No.205 n.1 This structure had to be strengthened at considerable expense because of the failure of James Stevenson, Graham's assistant, to allow for the effect of high tides on construction work inside the enclosure (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 318, 434), but the overall design is shown on Graham's site-plan of 1815 (*infra*, n.2).

n.2 For the many difficulties and delays that beset the planning and construction of the building, see ibid., 315-19, fig.98, pls.45-6; Argyll and Bute District Archives, CO 6/1/1/3 (Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 1808-21); CO 6/1/4/1 (Jail Commissioners' Minutes). See also Inveraray Drawings, nos. 222-8 (Robert Reid, 1807); site plan by J Gillespie (Graham), 1815, and site plan and plans of new jail by T Brown, 1843 (originals in Argyll and Bute District archives; copies in NMRS).

n.3 In the centre of the courtyard there are traces of a circular grassy mound, possibly part of an exercise area. Two adjacent wedge-shaped 'exercising yards', each 6.1m by 3.1m and with iron roof-grilles 2.9m high, are shown in this position on Brown's 1843 site-plan.

No.206 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 260-1; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 23-6; drawings in NMRS.

n.2 A site-plan of 1807 for Reid's proposed court-house, (Inveraray Drawings, no.228) appears to show Factory Land extending at least 6m further S, but there is no other documentary or structural confirmation of this.

No.207 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 148, 169-71, 353 n.8; correspondence and accounts in SRO, Breadalbane Collection, GD 112/74/21 (the Commissioners are indebted to Miss M Cosh for drawing their attention to this material); SRO, E 326/15/29/5 (Consolidated taxes schedule, 1798-9). The 'draught of a house for Mr Richardson, 1749' (Saltoun MS 17, 684, fol.97) and a more developed undated version, probably by John Adam (NMRS, John Warren Drawings, no.43), show a much simpler house of two storeys, which in the former is partly sunk.

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 151, fig.53.

n.3 It was reported in 1789 that the chimney-stacks of hewn stone, similar to that of the castle, were 'tottering' by failure of the lime-mortar (SRO, loc.cit.)

n.4 Ibid.; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.54 on p.154; Inveraray Drawings, no.185.

No.208 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 158, 168, 253-4, 272, 289-90; Fraser, *Inveraray*, 36-7, 57-8, 63-4, 71-2, 80-1; *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 298-9; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 36; McCrorie, I and Monteith, J, *Clyde Piers* (1982), 62; *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 343-4.

n.2 The W stairway was probably that rebuilt parallel to the quay by Johns in 1805 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 289). For a detailed description see Graham, A, in *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 343-5, figs.48, 52, 55.

No.209 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 157-65, 272, 315-17, fig.53.

n.2 Ibid., fig.57. Adam's alternative design (ibid.) shows a pitched roof extending to a moulded eaves-course.

n.3 Ibid., fig.56.

n.4 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 19 October 1773.

n.5 Ibid., 2 May 1759; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 163-4.

No.210 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 148-9, 171-4, 265, 271-2, 283 and *passim*; drawings of manse, 1842 (Inveraray Drawings, nos.215-21).

n.2 Ibid., 400 n.36 (giving date 1842 for secession church); Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 21-2, 44 (giving date 1835-6).

n.3 For the 3rd Duke's regulation of 1760 that windows overlooking his property, if permitted at all, should be made too narrow to be climbed through, see Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 149.

n.4 Ibid., 399-400 n.36; drawing in Argyll MSS, bundle 447; Mackechnie, *Inveraray Notes*, 40-2; idem, *All Saints' Church, Inveraray, Argyll* (1978), 46-7.

n.5 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 230-1, 240-1, 247, 265, 399 n.35; Richardson, *Mylne*, 97; photographs, 1962, in NMRS.

n.6 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 265, 286-8, 394 n.19.

n.7 Survey drawings, 1989, in NMRS. A single storeyed N-S building survived in the court E of the Fisherland Barn until the 1960s (photograph in NMRS), but its position in relation to possible sites for the midden is less convenient than that of the surviving building.

No.211 n.1 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no.402; **2**, no.884; Valuation Roll, 1751; Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/6, pp. 44-5, list of title deeds; SRO, Abbreviated Register of Sasines, Argyll (1781-1820), nos.76-8, 347, 618, 717, 742.

n.2 SRO, Abbreviated Register of Sasines, Argyll (1781-1820), no.1265; Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/10, 'State of tenants' houses', p.13.

n.3 Precognitions, indictment and correspondence in SRO, AD 14/48/319; trial minute-book (JC 13/92). The Commissioners are indebted to Mrs N Hall, Lochgilphead, for bringing these documents to their notice.

n.4 OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 160 NW (2nd ed. revised 1898, published 1900).

n.5 'State of tenants houses', p.13.

n.6 Ibid. The documents cited in n.3 (*supra*) show that in 1848 the tenant Neil MacMillan was of advanced years; his son of the same name was one of those imprisoned.

n.7 Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/1.

n.8 'State of tenants' houses', p.13; SRO, Abbreviated Register of Sasines, Argyll (1781-1820), no.1265.

n.9 A perforated slab similar to that controlling the outflow of the mill-dam at Aironn (No.227), found in this watercourse during forestry operations, is now at Cairnbaan Forest Office.

No.212 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.347; *PSAS*, **109** (1977-8), 36-74.

n.2 SRO, E 69/3/1, p.15; Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*, 13, 56.

No.213 n.1 This description and the accompanying illustrations are based on a survey carried out by the Commission in 1963 (see Dunbar, J G, 'Auchindrain: A mid-Argyll Township', in *Folk-life*, **3** (1965), 61-7; *Scottish Studies*, **7** (1963), 230-4), which established the system of lettering applied to individual buildings. For additional survey-material see *Auchindrain: Development of a Folklife Park* (1973). See also guidebooks by A Fenton (1979) and M Buchanan *et al.* (1988). The Commissioners are indebted for additional information and assistance to Miss Campbell of Kilberry; the late Mr E R Cregeen; Messrs R Noble, R Smith and J Macdonald, former and present curators of the museum; and Mr A Morrison, University of Glasgow.

n.2 For similar end-crucks in buildings in Lorn, see *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos.338, 344, 346.

p. 463 n.3 Excavation below the existing earth floor exposed wooden planking, and a still earlier mortar floor (information from Mr A Morrison). A more detailed report on this building has been deposited in NMRS.

n.4 *Vernacular Building*, **8** (1983-4), 26 and fig. on p.25.

n.5 Contra *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 87-8. The one-markland of Auchindrain, a MacCorquodale property associated with Barbreck-Lochow near Kilchrenan, paid feu-duty to the Argyll estate in 1690 (ibid., 124-5; rental, 1690, in Argyll MSS).

n.6 Charter, 1534, in Argyll MSS, bundle 41; *AT*, 25 January 1533/4, 26 August 1542; *Clan Campbell*, **8**, 141, 218. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr D Beaton for genealogical information on the tenants and landlords of Auchindrain.

n.7 Rental, 1687, in SRO, SC 54/22/11, no.21; rentals, 1690 and 1706, in Argyll MSS; rental, 1752, in Saltoun MS 17, 665, fols. 100-100v; rental and agreement for sale, 1754 (original in Argyll MSS, transcript provided by the late Mr E R Cregeen); *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 115, 122; Cregeen, *Argyll Inhabitants*, 12.

n.8 Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*, 15 (Hugh McGlash, John (C)rawfuird, Gilbert McKellar, John Mcolvorie); SRO, E 69/3/1, hearth-tax assessment, 1693, p.18 (Alexander and John Crawford, Archibald Gillish, Marie nic Nokeard); 1752 rental (Archibald McIlvory, Alexander McPhaidan and his mother, John McKeller, Alexander McIlvoile, Dugald McPhaidan, John McNokaird, John McPhaidan 'for the croft'); Cregeen, *Argyll Inhabitants*, 12 (Archibald, Malcolm, Martin, John and Duncan Monro, John Sinclair and Duncan McVean, cottar).

n.9 Expenses of enclosures, 1766-85 (Argyll MSS, bundle 205); correspondence in Inverneill Papers, (Sir) James Campbell's letter-book, 1771-3, pp.40-2, 47. In 1766 James Campbell, tacksman of Killean, gave notice of his intention 'to inclose and subdivide the low grounds of Kilian', and asked for the new line of road to be marked out (Commissioners of Supply Minutes, p.232).

n.10 Plan of Auchindrain by George Langlands, about 1789 (Argyll Farm Plans, no.3). See Fairhurst, H, in *Scottish Studies*, **12** (1968), 183-7 and pl.7 opp. p.183.

n.11 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 27.

No.214 n.1 Poltalloch Collection, GD 43/80/93, 'Interest on improvements, etc.', pp.281-4, 324.

n.2 See estimates, specifications, contracts, correspondence and estate accounts, ibid., DR 2/9, 10 and 11 (copies in NMRS).

n.3 '12 March 1798, To cash paid G Steuart for drawings and two estimates for a farmstead, £20' (ibid., GD 43/80/98, 'Argyll Farms Account Book, 1796-1804'). One of the estimates, dated 9 March 1798, (survives ibid., DR 2/10). Steuart had designed a major steading at Blairuachdar on the Atholl estate in 1790 (plans and photographs in NMRS).

n.4 Letter dated 18 February 1798 (ibid., DR 2/9).

n.5 View of Duntrune Castle and Experiment from NE (original drawing in NMRS). At the extreme right is visible the factor's house built in 1797-8 at Prospect (NR 805963) (plans in Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/10 and 12).

n.6 Letter from J Rennie, 18 February 1798 (ibid., DR 2/9).

n.7 OS 6-inch map, Argyll, sheet 149 (1st ed., 1865); Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/6, Farm Stock volume, pp.5, 10, 11.

No.216 n.1 Argyll Farm Plans, no.11.

n.2 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no.388.

n.3 A length of 5, 402 ft. (1.65km) of 'Stronshira dykes' was completed in October 1751 (Saltoun MSS 17, 665, fol.67), and a further 2, 034 ft. (0.62km) of 'Stronshira wall and road' was completed the following August at a cost of £375 (ibid., fols.89, 92-3). Blairowin is situated about 2km from the S end of the dyke. The road was intended to provide a public route following the enclosure of the lower part of Glen Shira (Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 40).

n.4 Pont MS maps, no.14.

n.5 *AT*, 31 January 1558-9; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no.7; **2**, nos.183, 382, 388.

n.6 Saltoun MSS, 17, 672, fol.2v; SRO, E 69/3/1, p.17. Cf. Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 48.

n.7 *Clan Campbell*, **3**, 9-10, 55-6.

n.8 Information from Mrs S Martin, Inveraray, quoting Inveraray Kirk Session Minutes.

n.9 Saltoun MSS, 17, 665, fol.1.

n.10 Ibid., fol.137, and MSS 17, 665-7 *passim*.

No.217 n.1 Grant, S *et al.*, 'A Survey of Two Deserted Settlements at Braleckan and Brenchoillie, Argyll', in *GAJ*, **10** (1983), 143-56. *Contra* pp.146, 151-3, 155, the townships of Upper and Lower Brenchoillie were not part of the Argyll estate in 1779 and their absence from the estate census of that year does not imply that they, had been abandoned.

n.2 Ibid., 153-5, fig.8 on p.155.

No.218 n.1 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 163-4; *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 254.

No.219 n.1 Argyll Farm Plans, nos.3, 4, 17.

No.220 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, Nos.354, 421; *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, new series, **19** (1972), 27-36.

n.2 Roy's Map; Valuation Roll 1751; Langlands's Map (1801). Dounie and adjacent properties were omitted from the hearth-tax assessment of 1693, but four tenants of military age were named in 1692 (Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*, 42). It was obtained in wadset from the Auchenbreck estate in 1726 by Archibald Campbell of Danna, and granted in 1747 to his younger son Robert, who subsequently leased adjoining townships from the Campbell of Inverneill estate (*Clan Campbell*, **1**, 226, 233-4, 272; **3**, 46, 174).

No.221 n.1 Roy's Map of about 1750 indicates 'Elrigbeag' near Kilblaan (NN *c.* 130136), 'Elrigmore' near the present Ellerig More cottage (NN 139151), and an unnamed settlement close to the site of the barn. However, the barn is named 'Elrigmore' on a plan of Glenshira Farm in 1806 (Inveraray Drawings, no.233).

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 248, 388 n.66, 416; Argyll MSS, Instructions to Chamberlain, 1795, p.47.

n.3 Argyll MSS, Chamberlain's Accounts, crop 1796, pp.21-4; crop 1797, pp.20, 23, 25-6. Tavish received £98 18s for masonwork, and the total recorded cost was about £200. The carpenter-work was executed by James Bell (see Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 407).

No.222 n.1 Watercolour by James Heron, 1894, at Minard Castle; photographs in NMRS. The three timber buildings on stone bases in the row including the Post Office were originally net-stores, and there is a detached example to the SE of the village.

n.2 The Commissioners are indebted to Mrs P Collard, Miss Campbell of Kilberry and Mr R Noble, for information about this building.

No.223 n.1 The woods of Kildalvan were among those sold to the Argyll Furnace Company (No.239) in 1792 (SRO, Campbell of Glendaruel Collection, GD 1/390/54, 'articles of roup').

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.169 (1).

n.3 *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 57; *RMS*, **2** (1424-1513),

no.2402; Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no.422.

n.4 *Clan Campbell*, **1**, 7, 8, 150, 242; **3**, 78-9, 102, 103; Brown, *Cowal*, 36, 102.

n.5 OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 162.

No.224 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 81; Inveraray Drawings, nos.229-30.

n.2 Maam does not appear in the Argyll Estate census of that year (Cregeen, *Argyll Inhabitants*). The site of the township was close to the present farmhouse (plans cited in n.1, *supra*), and remains of a small outlying settlement with a corn-drying kiln survive on the W slope of the valley at NN 116125.

n.3 Two drawings purchased by NMRS from A E Richardson collection in 1984; Inveraray Drawings, no.114 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.81); engraving (? from Mylne's final design) by R Scott, 1796 (ibid., fig.82; Smith, *General View*, pl.2 opp. p.14); engravings of barn as erected (Smith, *General View*, pls.1 and 3 opp. p.14). For a summary of the development of the scheme, see Fisher, I, *et al.*, *Inveraray* (Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group, excursion handbook 1984), 15-17.

n.4 Inveraray Drawings, no.114 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.81). The proposed arcade is pencilled on to the solid outer wall in this drawing, and fully developed in the scheme engraved by Scott in 1796. For the Jacobean arcaded loggia at Holland House, Kensington, see Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), *Inventory of London*, **2**, pl.116.

n.5 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, pl.29.

n.6 Ibid., 247-8; Smith, *General View*, pl.1 opp. p.14.

n.7 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 247.

p. 476 n.8 Smith, *General View*, pl.3 opp. p.14. Extensive areas of damaged stonework show that this floor was burnt at some period, and the charred stumps of two timber beams remain *in situ* in the W jamb of the central arch of the mid-wall.

n.9 The arches in the N division are not shown on Smith's plan (ibid.) and may have been blocked at an early stage. The rectangular ground-floor openings, which are omitted from his pl.1, may be later insertions.

n.10 Ibid., pl.3; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 248.

n.11 Mylne's annotations on Inveraray Drawings, no.114, record that 'the sheds should be double ... in the same manner as those already executed at Inveraray (Maltland, No.197), with this improvement, that there should be more head-room between the floor of the loft and the roof, which will also add much to the outward appearance by making the open arches higher'.

n.12 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 247; Smith, *General View*, pl.1. The elevations shown by Smith are associated with rectangular sheds replacing the entrance-passages of the proposed circle, but his upper-floor plan (pl.3) shows an arrangement similar to that now existing.

n.13 Ann and Charles Turner, Maam, received £165 in 1845-6 'in consideration of outlay by late General Turner (d.1826, see No.65, 66) in building Maam House' (Argyll MSS, farm rentals).

n.14 Inveraray Drawings, no.233; Argyll Farm Plans, no.10.

No.225 n.1 In 1857 the 8th Duke of Argyll stated that 'last year when she went to see Rob Roy's cottage the Duchess was annoyed to find it so bad for the accommodation of a large family'. He gave instructions for the building of a better cottage on a new site, 'keeping the old Rob Roy one as a curiosity' (letter dated 26 September 1857, Argyll MSS, bundle 1564).

n.2 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 26; Name Book, No. 54, p.156; Campbell, *Records of Argyll*, 57, 60, 78-81; Argyll, (8th) Duke of, *Scotland as it Was and as it is* (2nd ed., 1887), p.x, fig. on p.484: Campbell, *Highland Dress*, pl.21 opp. p.74.

n.3 Campbell (*Highland Dress*, 77) recorded the survival until the 19th century of 'a wattled partition dividing the dwelling part from that which was a byre', and stated that the former roof-timbers were jointed 'MacGregor fashion, not in the manner known in the (Inveraray) district'.

No.226 n.1 See *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 62 and *AT*, 7 June 1474, for a charter describing 'Ardgartricht' (Altgaltraig) as on the lands of 'le Stroyne'. For the Lamonts of Couston, the 'Barons MacPhadrick', see McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 449-55.

n.2 SRO, E 69/3/1, p.10.

No.227 n.1 Ibid., p.42; Roy's Map.

n.2 Name Book, No.56, p.220.

n.3 See Rogers, H, 'Stronefield Mill', in *Kist*, **7** (1974), 12-13.

n.4 Inverneill Papers, spool 5, 'Rent Roll, 1789', p.2. The souming in 1775 allowed 9 cows, 5 sheep and sufficient oats to sow about 3 acres (1.2ha). It was amended in 1778 to include a horse but fewer cows (ibid., spool 4, 'Rentals of Knap, 1791-1822', pp.3, 5, 7).

No.228 n.1 *DES (1979)*, 33; the Commissioners are indebted to Miss J Kendrick for information in advance of publication including permission to quote the radiocarbon dates.

n.2 *DES (1988)*, 23; the Commissioners are indebted to Miss E B Rennie for information in advance of publication.

No.229 n.1 St Fond, *Journey*, **1**, 256-9; letter from R E Raspe to 5th Duke of Argyll, 6 August 1789 (Argyll MSS, bundle 615).

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 128, 242; Morris Letter-book, p.71; Saltoun MS 17, 684, fol.141.

n.3 Ibid., 154. The principal kiln for the construction of the castle was built by Douglas, on John Adam's advice, close to the future site of the 'great Inn', and used limestone shipped from a quarry at the head of Loch Fyne (ibid.; Saltoun MS 17, 686, fols. 31-3).

n.4 OS 25-inch map, Argyllshire, sheet 133.1 (1870).

n.5 Op. cit., 257-8. It was 'applied to no other purpose than that of making lime'.

No.230 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.32; MS maps by David Dowie, ?1731, in Estate Office, Cherry Park, and Inveraray Drawings, no.231.

n.2 Original print in possession of Mrs R MacGregor, Carloonan Farm; copy in NMRS.

n.3 Ibid.

n.4 Two openings in the W wall at the N end of the ground floor may be related to a former rim-drive from a second wheel, but the external evidence for this is inconclusive.

n.5 *AT*, 13 September 1577; see also Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **2**, no.29.

n.6 See Dowie's map (n.1, *supra*).

n.7 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 127, 130, 360 n.166, 423. Douglas's estimate of 1748 (Saltoun MS 17, 684, fol.49) was for a mill 12.2m by 5.2m, costing £79 18s 6d, but drawings (ibid., fols. 51-3; fol.131 and Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig. 62) show it as measuring 23m by 7m and having a central double lade driving twin water-wheels. A sketch plan dated August 1751 (Saltoun MS 17, 665, fols.60-1) indicates 'old mill' in the position and alignment of the existing building, and 'new mill' a short distance upstream on the opposite bank. The topography of the area seems unsuitable for a mill in the position indicated, and it is not shown on Paterson's 1756 plan (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.32), but the record of Mackell's activities in 1749-51 (ibid., 423) is consistent with work on two buildings.

n.8 Information from Mrs R MacGregor, quoting Inveraray Town Council Minutes, 1759. A plan of the proposed mill is in Inveraray Drawings, no. 113.

n.9 Inverneill Papers, 'letter-book of James Campbell', p.63.

No.231 n.1 *The Glasgow Argus*, 24 September 1838; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 612; *North British Daily Mail*, 2 October 1855. The Commissioners are indebted to Mrs R Barr, Mr F Polmeer and Mr I Robertson for information about this site.

n.2 Photographs in NMRS.

No.232 n.1 The Commissioners are indebted to the Revd H Rogers, Cove, for assistance in locating this stone.

No.233 n.1 *Stat. Acct.*, **8**, 95; Wilson, *Lead Ores*, 134.

n.2 *Kist*, **34** (1987), 17-18. The mine is indicated on an 1825 plan of the Kilmartin estate (Argyll and Bute District archives; copy in NMRS).

n.3 Name Book, No.15, p. 7.

n.4 Information from Mr A G Rankine, Ardrishaig.

No.234 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 56-7, 60, 62, 66, 73, 75, 136, 339, 354 n.50; Morris Letter-book, pp.12-13, 49-52, 67, 74-5; Saltoun MS 17,684, fol.116.

n.2 Plan of Kenmore, Cregans, etc. by William Douglas (Inveraray Drawings).

n.3 Morris Letter-book, p.12.

n.4 Information from Mr and Mrs A MacIntyre, Creggans House. See also Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 354 n.50 , where it is stated that a stable was formerly identifiable.

n.5 Information from Mr A MacIntyre.

No.235 n.1 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos.232, 418; **2**, no. 446; SRO,

Campbell of Duntrune Collection, GD 116/1/169, wadset dated 17 December 1724; *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 554.

n.2 Hay and Stell, *Monuments of Industry,* 22-5; Walker, B, in *Scots Magazine*, **105** (1976), 563-72;

n.3 Poltalloch Collection, cash-books, GD 43/80/83 and 85. A further £1 12s was paid for sawing timber for the ice-house in 1833.

n.4 Cf. the ice-house at Keiss, Caithness (Hay and Stell, *Monuments of Industry*, 24-5).

n.5 Cf. ibid., 22.

n.6 It may be noted that the ice-house at Dunbeath, Caithness (ibid. 22-3), which is similar in layout to that at Crinan but rather smaller, has a vault of almost the same height. The vault of the vestibule at Crinan (which is 0.4m narrower at ground level than the ice-chamber) shows no irregularity at springing-level.

No.236 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 254.

n.2 Collins, G H, 'The petrology of the late medieval West Highland monuments', in Steer and Bannerman, *Monumental Sculpture*, pp.195-200.

No.237 n.1 Argyll MSS, bundle 284; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 435.

n.2 Information from Mrs R MacGregor, Carloonan.

n.3 There is a possible scarcement below the kiln-mouth, but the interpretation of this feature is uncertain since many of the bricks in this area have been displaced by the growth of vegetation.

No.238 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No. 346 (2); *GAJ*, **11** (1984), microfiche pages 95-8; *DES (1974)*, 16; *DES (1977)*, 6; *DES (1985)*, 37; *DES (1986)*, 26-7; *DES (1987)*, 39. Interim reports on the excavations have kindly been made available by Miss E B Rennie.

No.239 n.1 Argyll Farm Plans, nos.1, 2, 17.

n.2 *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No. 362; Hay and Stell, *Monuments of Industry*, 108-15. For accounts of excavations at Bonawe and Glenkinglass, with a brief description of Furnace, see Lewis, J M, in *PSAS*, **114** (1984), 443-79. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr A Lowe, Lake District Joint Planning Board, and Mr D Cranstone, consultant archaeologist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for information about recent excavations at Duddon Furnace. For Dyfi Furnace, Dyfed, see Introduction, n.130.

n.3 The Duddon Furnace had steeply-splayed round-arched apertures composed of rubble slab-voussoirs, one of which was subsequently altered to lintelled form.

p. 491 n.4 This appears identical with samples recovered from the furnace area at Duddon which are identified as Triassic sandstone, probably from the Heysham area of Lancashire (information from Mr A Lowe).

n.5 A memorandum of 1755 stated that because of uncertainty as to the fall of water, the company could not ascertain the dimensions of the wheel and 'axiltree', but the latter would require a tree 9.1m long and 0.5m in diameter. 'The bellows being twenty feet (6.1m) in length and the boards or planks seven inches (0.18m) thick' would require two trees (Saltoun MS 17, 667, fol.90). Payment for carriage of a tree for the 'furnace shaft' was made in September 1755 (Duddon Cash Book, DDX 192/2; see *infra*, n.8). Recent dumping of spoil from the terrace to the NE has obscured any remains of the lade, and the height at which it approached the wheel is unknown, although the high-level opening described *infra* may indicate an overshot wheel. The wheel whose remains were excavated at Duddon in 1983 was 8.2m in diameter, whereas that at Bonawe was about 3.8m (*PSAS*, **114** (1984), 472).

p. 493 n.6 Fell, *Iron Industry*, 145-57, 390-5; Saltoun MS 17, 665, fols. 63 (estimate by John Satterthwaite, 1751), 240-1 (proposals and observations, 1753), 243, 245-6; MS 17,666, fols.146-55 (contract, 29 October 1754; damaged copy in Argyll MSS, bundle 122); MS 17,667, fols.85 (memorial for company, 1755), 86-9 (supplementary contract of woodleave, 23 October 1755).

n.7 Cregeen, *Argyll Inhabitants*, 13-14; Fell, *Iron Industry*, 216, 265-6, 411-12; *Stat. Acct.*, **5**, 298.

n.8 Duddon Company Cash Books, 1755-65 (DDX 192/2 and 3), and Account Book, 1772-80 (DDX 192/4), in Lancashire Record Office, Preston. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr D Cranstone for making his transcripts of this material available, and to the County Archivist, in whom copyright is reserved on behalf of the depositor, for permission to quote it. The proposed supply of iron ore from the Whitby area in 1756-7 is referred to in John Cookson's letter-book (Tyne and Wear Archive Service, 1512/5571; information from Mr D Cranstone).

n.9 Saltoun MS 17,665, fol. 240; Commissioners of Supply Minutes, *passim*; *PSAS*, **21** (1886-7), 130.

n.10 Argyll MSS, bundle 166 (1778); SRO, GD 116, Campbell of Duntrune Collection, *passim*; Inverneill Papers, *passim* (e.g. 'Letter Book I', pp.44, 52-3, 65-6 (woods in Taynish and Knap, 1786)); SRO, GD 1/390/54 (Campbell of Glendaruel Collection, articles of roup of Glendaruel woods, 1792, sold to Argyll Furnace Company for £1700); Fell, *Iron Industry*, 410. In 1757 a sea-captain received 13s as 'expenses at loading his Sloop with Coals at Naps (Knap's) wood' (Duddon Cash Book, DDX 192/2).

n.11 Argyll Farm Plans, nos.1 and 2.

n.12 Article on 'Blast' by D Mushet, 1805, in Cossons, N (ed.), *Rees's Manufacturing Industry (1819-20)* (1972), **1**, 169-71.

n.13 *The Glasgow Courier*, 16 December 1809, p.4 (the Commissioners are indebted to Mr I Robertson for bringing to their attention this advertisement and another of 31 March 1808 in which Joseph Latham gave notice that Isaac Holder had been appointed 'agent at their works in Argyllshire in place of William Benn'); Argyll MSS, bundle 1129. The volume of 600 dozen (sacks) of charcoal is about 1900 cu.m, as calculated from the dimensions of a sack given in the 1754 contract. This is almost four times the capacity of the existing shed, measured to the base of the loading door (540 cu.m), and would provide fuel for about six months continuous operation.

No.240 n.1 Wilson, *Lead Ores*, 73-82; Report by Matthew Freeman, 1790, in Inverneill Papers, quoted by S Rankine in *Kist*, **34** (1987), 17-22; *Stat. Acct.*, **19**, 320; OS sheets 170, 180 (surveyed 1867). The mine at NR 829812, and another at NR *c.* 824817, are named on the Inverneill estate-map of about 1776 (copy in NMRS), and other sites are identified by letters, probably added in 1790.

n.2 Wilson, *Lead Ores*, 80-1, 138-9; Prospectus and plan of mineral fields on Shirvan estate, 1862 (copy in NMRS); Valuation Rolls; Rankine, op. cit., 20-2. The same veins outcropped NE of Loch Fyne at Castleton (NR 876848), where copper was mined in 1911 (Rankine, op. cit, 22 and cover illustration). The Commissioners are indebted to Mr M H Cooke, Edinburgh, and Mr A G Rankine, Ardrishaig, for additional information about these mines.

No.241 n.1 Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/22, 'Disposition of Raslie estate and Island Macaskin by Patrick Campbell to Neill Malcolm, 6 August 1791'. This deed mentions an agreement of 1771 allowing the Campbells of Duntrune to quarry limestone on the island for use on Crinan and neighbouring farms.

n.2 Ibid., DR 2/9, 'Tack of Island Macaskin, 10 July 1797'.

n.3 Ibid., 'Argyll farms account book'; DR 2/15, letter dated 5 March 1801. A letter dated 27 October 1799 from James Gow to Neil Malcolm (DR 2/9) expresses annoyance that, because of problems of fuel-supply, it was necessary to purchase lime from Danna (No.247) 'after erecting a kiln of our own'.

No.242 n.1 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 366; McConnell, K J, in Torbet, H F (ed.), *Kilfinan* (1984), 63-6; McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 362-3; plan, 1869, in Strathclyde Regional Archive, TD 489/77; information from the late Mr A MacIntyre and Mr I Robertson.

n.2 The American gunpowder manufacturer Lammot du Pont, who visited the works in 1858, noted that steam- as well as water-power was used because of the risk of freezing (*Transactions of the Newcomen Society*, **47** (1974-6), 91. In 1882 it was stated that 'every flat-roofed factory has its tall stack with pillar of smoke, while from its base there goes off the usual wreath of waste steam' (Stark, J, *In Memoriam: The Rev. Alexander Stark* (1882), 83).

n.3 Du Pont (loc. cit.) recorded the use of corrugated iron roofs, laid on but not fastened.

n.4 Name Book, No.12, pp.88-9.

n.5 *North British Daily Mail*, 24 September 1855.

No.243 n.1 *DES (1974)*, 16. An interim report on the excavation has been made available by Miss E B Rennie. Further structures are mentioned in *DES (1987)*, 39.

No.244 n.1 Fraser, *Lochfyneside*, 34-9; *Industrial Archaeology*, **5** (1968), 22.

n.2 Argyll MSS, bundles 3153, 3173. A contract dated 19 April 1842 (bundle 1353) stated that the works required 610 cubic feet of water per minute. To ensure an adequate supply to mills and other works on the Leacann, the proprietors undertook to erect 'a good and sufficient dyke or breastwork' to raise the level of Loch Leacann by two feet (0.6m).

n.3 OS 1:2500 map, Argyllshire, sheet 140.15. A detailed description and sketch-plans of these buildings are deposited in NMRS.

n.4 Fraser, *Lochfyneside*, 35.

No.245 n.1 The Commissioners are indebted to Mrs E Crawford, Blarghour, and the late Mr I MacIntyre, Eredine, for assistance in locating this site.

n.2 Valuation Roll, 1751. Upper and Nether Braevallich, but not Ardary, were included in the Ederline estate at that date, but had changed ownership by 1800.

No.246 n.1 *DES (1968)*, 3; *Kist*, **1** (1971), 3-5. The Commissioners are indebted for information to Col. P F F Gladwin, who identified all of the sites described here.

n.2 Bakestones have been identified in Shetland at Jarlshof (Mainland), Sandwick and Underhoull (Unst), and Da Biggings (Papa Stour); in Orkney at Pool (Sanday) and Kirkwall. For Norwegian examples see *Viking*, **47** (1983), 149-64.

n.3 Information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry.

No.247 n.1 Inverneill Papers, spool 4, 'Rent roll, Taynish, Ulva and Danna, 1792-1800', pp. 54, 56, 128, 137, 143, 146 and *passim*; Poltalloch Collection, DR 2/9, 'petition for employment by John Murray, at present burning lime for Commissary Campbell at Danna'; Name Book, No. 57, p.118.

No.248 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 57, 75 and index s.v. 'St Catherines'.

n.2 Ibid., 78-9, 83-4.

n.3 Argyll MSS, bundles 354, 1659, 3163; Inveraray Drawings, 'Plan of St Catherines Feuing Ground, by T Carfrae, 1849'.

No.249 n.1 *AT*, 13 February 1596; *Hist. MSS Comm.*, 4th Report (appendix), 474; *Origines Parochiales*, **2**, part 1, 88.

n.2 Argyll MSS, estate rental, 1690; chamberlain's accounts, 1694.

n.3 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 252.

n.4 The Commissioners are indebted to Mr and Mrs J Ritchie for their assistance in preparing this account.

n.5 *Vernacular Building*, **8** (1983-4), 43 and figs. on cover.

n.6 A watercolour of about 1900 by Lord Archibald Campbell (album at Inveraray Castle) shows a window, perhaps already blocked, lighting the SW end of this cellar.

n.7 Campbell's watercolour shows a timber ?boatshed extending NE from the NE angle of the cottage. It suggests that the revetment and ramp, extending in that direction from the NE gable, has subsequently been widened. A dark hole in the bank may mark an icehouse.

No.250 n.1 *DES (1962)*, 5; *PSAS*, **102** (1969-70), 199.

n.2 OS field report in NMRS record card, NS 09 NW 7.

No.251 n.1 *DES (1984)*, 24. Miss E B Rennie, who excavated the site, has kindly allowed access to a preliminary report of her findings. For a soil profile from a platform in the same area see *Scottish Forestry*, **31** (1977), 248-9. The Taynish woods were offered to the Argyll Furnace Company for £220 in 1786 (Inverneill Papers, 'Letter book I', p.65). A contract of 1806 shows the interest of the Lorn Furnace Company in charcoal from the Taynish woods (*Journal of Historical Geography*, **1** (1975), 292, fig. 2). For surviving evidence of coppicing, see *Kist*, **38** (1989), 11.

No.252 n.1 E.g. sasine of Taynish estate, 1652 (Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, no. 347); Hearth-tax schedule, 1693 (SRO, E 69/3/1, p.41).

n.2 SRO, Campbell of Duntrune Collection, GD 116/1/168; Inverneill Papers, spool 4, Taynish rental, 1779-94, p.18. The 'mill of Ross', where MacNeill stated that he had been miller 'for upwards of thirty years past' (ibid.), was probably that at Fearnoch. Both of the references cited *supra*, n.1, mention a mill there, and in the 1751 Valuation Roll 'Taynish's cornmiln' is placed between Nether and Upper Fearnoch, presumably at or near Tighavullin ('house of the mill'; NR 729853). Roy's Map shows unnamed groups of buildings at the sites of both mills. It was stated in 1779 that the proprietor had no obligation to provide timber or iron for the support of the mills but commonly provided timber 'out of favour'(Inverneill Papers, loc. cit.).

n.3 Name Book, No.57, p.42.

n.4 Fraser, *North Knapdale*, 70-1; drawing by D MacKinlay, 1886, reproduced in Gainford, *Tayvallich*, p.22.

n.5 A complete runner-stone with a peripheral steel band, 1.4m in diameter and with a 0.25m aperture, lies at the junction of the estate-road with the access-track to the mill (NR 737852).

No.253 n.1 Information from Mrs R MacGregor, Carloonan.

n.2 Argyll MSS, bundle 284.

n.3 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 89.

n.4 Ibid., 76, 84; Argyll MSS, bundle 149. For the Caddleton marble-quarry see *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.355. William Douglas, the Inveraray estate mason, himself supplied tools to Caddleton in 1747 (SRO, GD 112/18/54, Marble Company Journal, pp.13-14), and may have worked the Tom Breac quarry before 1752.

No.254 n.1 Currie, *North Knapdale*, 29.

n.2 *Kist*, **17** (1979), 29 and fig. on cover; **20** (1980), 21.

n.3 *PSAS*, **43** (1908-9), 275.

No.255 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 199-200, 233-6; Richardson, *Mylne*, 93-4, 98, 103-4, 107-8. The verso of Inveraray Drawings, no. 164 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.78 on p.235), presumably one of the set supplied by Mylne in 1773, bears the inscription 'Inveraray 8th October 1774. This is the plan referred to in the contract between Colonel Robert Skene and Thos [?] & John Brown, masons at Renfrew. Sgd. Robert Skene & Thos Brown'.

n.2 *Journals of the House of Commons*, **34** (1773-4), 125, 559; **35** (1775-6), 116, 624; **36** (1777-8), 75, 722 ('to finish Aray Bridge, £320 16s'); **38** (1781-2), 376. A Campbell genealogy recorded 'the new bridge upon the water foot finished in 1776' (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 265; *Highland Papers*, **2**, 111).

n.3 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 134-5, fig.44 (original now Saltoun MS 17,688 f.169).

n.4 Inveraray Drawings, no.164 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig 78). No.163 is a less detailed drawing, showing the balustrades as altered in 1775. The central pier, as built, is 0.7m wider than the 5.6m shown on the drawings.

n.5 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 135-8; *Vitruvius Scoticus*, pl. 74 (ibid., fig.46 on p.137); Inveraray Drawings, nos. 160, 161 (ibid., fig.45 on p.136); Pennant, *Tour (1772)*, part 2, vignette on title-page (ibid. fig.77 on p.234) and pl.1 opp. p.2. The early scheme engraved for *Vitruvius Scoticus* was evidently the model used for the landscape painting by Brunias (ibid., fig.34 on pp. 94-5).

n.6 The *Vitruvius Scoticus* engraving shows abutment towers about 4.5m in diameter and reaching almost the same height as the central towers, 3.1m in diameter. In the drawings the corresponding dimensions are about 3.4m and 2.8m or 3m. Inveraray Drawings no.160 shows the towers all rising about 2.5m above the parapet, so that the tops of the abutment towers are lower than those of the central ones, and Pennant's vignette shows that the bridge was built to this design. An elevation of the 1750s (Hunter Drawings) shows the bridge as built to parapet-level, but the refuges are capped by domes surmounted by ball-finials.

No.256 n.1 Turner, G, 'The new Inverneill hill road—1846-7', in *Kist*, **23** (1982), 1-9. While the claim that this is the highest bridge in Argyll (ibid., 1) may be true for those carrying public roads, the bridge at Dunans (No.265) is over 2m higher.

No.257 n.1 *Highland Roads, Third Report* (1807), 10-11, 59; *Fourth Report* (1809), 6-7; Telford, *Atlas*, pl.51.

No.258 n.1 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, pp.8, 76, 113, 136, 141, 155, 200, 260; *Kist*, **18** (1979), 19-20, 22; Langlands's Map. It appears from Roy's Map of about 1750 that the 'High' and 'Laigh' bridges were probably on the sites of the existing bridges at NN 019027 and NN 022022.

No.259 n.1 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 23 June 1749; 28 June 1751.

n.2 Ibid., 1 May 1755, 28 May 1769, 8 June 1770, 5 June 1777.

No.260 n.1 Saltoun MS 17, 684, p.141; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 132-4.

n.2 Argyll MSS, Instructions, 1771-83; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 268.

No.261 n.1 See Lindsay, J, *The Canals of Scotland* (1968), 113-41, for a detailed history of the construction and operation of the canal, and *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 265-71.

n.2 Inveraray Drawings engraved plans by John Rennie, 1792 (copy in British Library, King's Maps, XLVIII: 79).

n.3 Lindsay, op. cit. 124-7; drawings by Thomas Telford dated 4

March 1813, Public Record Office, MPD 101.

n.4 A similar bridge at Bellanoch (NR 820921) was replaced in 1979 (drawings by Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey, 1978, in NMRS).

n.5 British Waterways Board Canal Offices, Ardrishaig, copy of drawing by L J Groves, 14 June 1892.

No.262 n.1 The bridge is shown, carrying the 'Road to Knapdale', on an Argyll estate plan of 1758 ('Plan of Kilbride and Baravrack', Inveraray Drawings, no.232).

n.2 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, pp.259, 297. The new route is shown on Taylor and Skinner's Road Maps of 1776.

n.3 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 26.

No.263 n.1 Inveraray Drawings, nos.165-9; Richardson, *Mylne*, 126; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 137, 243-4, 372 n.44. The mason who built the bridges of Awe and Orchy (*Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, Nos. 368, 370) and submitted an estimate for a bridge at the Dubh Loch in 1782 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 243) was named Ludovick Picard; the Commissioners are indebted to Mr I Robertson, Glasgow, for this information.

No.264 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 121-7, 370 n.9; Mackenzie, Sir K S, 'Military Roads', in *TISS*, **5** (1895-9), 364-84, esp. pp.367-70; Taylor, *Military Roads*, 26-9, 64-6; Report by Caulfield, February 1748 (Saltoun MS 17,505, fols. 17-20), Inveraray Drawings, no.247/13 ('A plan of the designed road of communication between the Bridge of Fyne and the Milntown of Glenfallagh, Fort George 5th May 1766, Surveyed by Will. Taylor').

n.2 *Highland Roads, Fourth Report* (1809), **8**, 33-4 (appendix D). Abercromby's plan (photostat in SRO, RHP 6782) shows two routes, one from Arrochar by Loch Sloy and upper Glen Kinglas and the other following a higher line, close to that of the present A83, on the N slope of Glen Croe. From Butter Bridge the former route was to run along the N bank of the Kinglas Water and the other along the S bank, merging with the old line at Cairndow.

n.3 *Highland Roads, Eighth Report* (1817), 48-50; *Ninth Report* (1821), 16 (reprinted in Telford, *Life*, 378).

n.4 Caulfield, 'Report' (*supra*, n.1), fol. 17v.

n.5 Southey, R, *Journal of a Tour in Scotland in 1819* (ed. C H Herford, 1929), 246; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 370 n.10. Dorothy Wordsworth (ibid.) noted that the old line was already grass-grown, and it cannot now be traced.

n.6 Pococke, *Tours*, 64; Southey, *Tour*, 245-6. Keats recorded his disappointment at not finding an inn at the summit (Forman, M B (ed.), *The Letters of John Keats* (4th ed., 1952), 184).

n.7 The granite milestone 400m SSE of the bridge, of triangular section with bevelled top and painted numerals, resembles those on other (non-military) roads and is probably of 19th-century date. Johnson (*Journey*, 144) recorded that the original milestones were removed by local people.

n.8 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 124-5. Nine bridges between Ardkinglas and Inveraray were built in 1749 at a cost of £136 by Thomas Clark, a Dunkeld mason (Taylor, *Military Roads*, 66). Local statute-labour was employed for carting gravel in 1749, and cleaning the completed road in 1750 (*TGSI*, **38** (1937-41), 350).

n.9 Ardkinglas, with 46 windows, and Dunderave, with 28, were both 'possessed by Major Cawfield and the other officers of the army who are making the new roads' (SRO, E 326/1/7 (Argyll window-tax assessment, 1748-9), p.4).

n.10 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 135-6, figs. on pp. 28, 89, 123.

No.265 n.1 The house has an 18th-century core, preserved in the N wing. A door from Achallader Castle, Lorn (*Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.277), is preserved in the chapel on the top floor.

No.266 n.1 A further military road through Glen Fyne was proposed in 1766 but not constructed (Inveraray Drawings, no. 247/13; see *supra*, No.264, n.1).

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 124-5; Roy's Map; NMRS, John Warren Drawings, no.41.

n.3 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 136, 408.

n.4 Ibid., 199-200; Richardson, *Mylne*, 93.

No.267 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 137-8, 140, 143, 199, 236, 372 n.55, 415, pls.11, 12. The bridge is attributed to James Adam in Vitruvius Scoticus, pl.74, but there is no other evidence of his involvement in the design.

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 140; Inveraray Drawings, no.155. The engraving in *Vitruvius Scoticus* shows round-headed doorways in the porticoes of the approaches, whose thresholds are shown as lower than the base-course of the bridge. Other drawings close to the existing design are Inveraray Drawings, no.156, and John Warren Drawings, no.40 (copy in NMRS).

n.3 There is a tradition that these rooms were built as privies (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 140), but in contrast to the later bridge at Strachur (No.179), there is no structural evidence of this.

No.268 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 125-6; Report by Caulfield, February 1748 (Saltoun MS 17, 505, f.17); Morris Letter-book, p.75; Taylor, *Military Roads*, 65-6; Caulfield letters, 1749 (Saltoun MS 16, 665, ff.124-5; MS 16,666, ff.80-1). The inhabitants of Glenaray parish were ordered to carry gravel to the bridge (Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 23 June 1749).

n.2 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 199, 234, 236-7, 242; Richardson, *Mylne*, 108-9.

n.3 Morris Letter-book, pp.37, 40, 45, 75; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, fig.39 ('approved' design); Inveraray Drawings, no.152 (John Campbell, 1771, based on earlier drawing); no.153 (Mylne, 1776-7); *Vitruvius Scoticus*, pl.74 (close to 'approved' design, but 60ft. arch).

n.4 Morris's early sketches (Letter-book, pp.37, 45) show key-pattern on these ashlar bands.

No.269 n.1 *TISS*, **5** (1895-9) 371; Taylor, *Military Roads*, 68-9; Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 106, 135-6, fig.32 on p.89; Saltoun MS 17, 665, fols. 60-1 (plan of Balantyre, August 1751, showing 'line of the designed road from the Town'); Inveraray Drawings, no.203, undated plan showing 'line of the new road'. In 1752 Walter Paterson, 'gardener and land surveyor', marked out an improved line of road from Inveraray to Stronmagachan, in conjunction with a committee of the Commissioners of Supply, at the request of the magistrates of Inveraray. This replaced the 'very inconvenient and often impassible' route by Carloonan, and the Justices ordered it to be made 'sufficient for horses and sledges' immediately (Argyll MSS, bundle 149).

n.2 Pococke, *Tours*, 67-8.

n.3 SRO, RHP 6283, 'proposed improvement of the Dalmally Road at the Dog House Brae, 1848' (so named from kennels situated W of the Cherry Park). The present line of road W and NW of Maltland is shown on a plan of 1812 by J Brooks (Inveraray Drawings, no.202), and the position of Balantyre Lodge (NN 085109), built in 1800-2 (Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 252), is probably also related to the improved line.

n.4 Information from Mrs S Martin, Inveraray.

n.5 For the continuation by Dalmally to Tyndrum, see *Inventory of Argyll*, **2**, No.371.

No.270 n.1 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 12 June 1767, 2 May 1768, 8 June 1770.

No.271 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **5**, No. 438; Haldane, *Drove Roads*, 95-7; *Scottish Studies*, **3** (1959), 148.

n.2 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, pp. 82, 199, 209, 228, 241; *Kist*, **18** (1979), 20-2.

n.3 *Highland Roads, Second Report* (1805), 8; *Third Report* (1807), 10; *Eighth Report* (1817), 10.

n.4 *Highland Roads, Ninth Report* (1821), 9, 51, 58-9; SRO, Campbell of Jura Collection, GD 64/1/11/ nos. 44, 45, 50; GD 253/158A, letter-book of James Hope, pp. 348-9, 351, 369, 528, 740.

n.5 SRO, GD 64/1/11/50.

n.6 SRO, GD 64/1/11/45. The work completed in 1806 was also described as 'a bason or landing-place' (*Highland Roads, Third Report* (1807), 10).

n.7 SRO, GD 64/1/11/45. See *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 336-7 and fig. on p.336.

No.272 n.1 Lindsay and Cosh, *Inveraray*, 140, 181, 408.

No.273 n.1 Langlands's Map. Roy's Map of about 1750 shows only a track close to the shore of Loch Sween. A bridge at Barnagad (NR 784868), 1.5km NE of Kilmichael, was under construction in 1767 (Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 1 May 1764, 13 June 1767).

No.274 n.1 Haldane, *Drove Roads*, 87-91, 94-8; Cregeen, E, 'Recollections of an Argyllshire Drover', in *Scottish Studies*, **3** (1959), 143-62.

n.2 *TGSI*, **38** (1937-41), 329.

n.3 Ibid.; 'Memorial respecting the Leckan Road', in *Highland*

Roads, Third Report (1807), 47-8, reprinted in Haldane, *New Ways*, 213-14; Langlands's Map.

n.4 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, pp.136, 141, 239 and *passim*; *Kist*, **18** (1979), 19-22; *Highland Roads, Sixth Report* (1813), p.9.

n.5 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 686; Cregeen, op. cit., 151-2.

n.6 Campbell & Sandeman, 84-5, no. 522.

n.7 Cregeen, op. cit., n.12 on p. 161. Auchindrain (No. 213) and Achnagoul (NN 058054) were also used for this purpose. An unidentified stance at 'Arivickintyre, the first stage in driving cattle from Kilmichael to the Low Country' is mentioned in 1763, when the tacksman was authorised to build enclosures at public expense, and the herdsman to charge one shilling a night per score (Commissioners of Supply Minutes, p. 186).

No.275 n.1 Commissioners of Supply Minutes, 3 and 28 May 1769, 7 June 1770, 4 June 1773. For work by William Douglas on an earlier quay, see ibid., 2 June 1744.

No.276 n.1 Blake, G, *Clyde Lighthouses; A Short History of the Clyde Lighthouses Trust* (1956), 25-6.

n.2 A more detailed report on the later buildings is deposited in NMRS.

n.3 Drawings in Strathclyde Regional Archives (T-CN 14/442).

n.4 Name Book, No.4, p.109; OS 1:2500 map, Argyll 194.16 (1st ed., 1867).

n.5 McKechnie, *Lamont Clan*, 436; Blake, op. cit., 25-6, 41-2. No legal title appears to have been granted in 1811-12, and a feu-charter was obtained from the Knockdow Estate in 1865 (ibid., 25-6).

No.277 n.1 The text is discussed by F S Mackenna in *Kist*, **20** (1980), 10-18. For earlier readings, made before parts of the surface were covered, see Campbell & Sandeman, 82, no.503; Dobie (op. cit. *infra*, quoted in part by Mackenna); and Hunter, W, *Argyllshire Herald*, 8 August 1874.

n.2 Dobie reads this line 'WAITING B ON THE'. The 'B' is likely to have been an inverted 'F' of which several examples occur in the inscription. Hunter, quoting from memory, gives the final line as 'standing by me'.

n.3 *Clan Campbell*, **1**, 3-5; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 25.

n.4 *NSA*, **7** (Argyll), 51. A transaction involving Archibald Campbell was dated at Campbeltown in 1738 (*Clan Campbell*, **1**, 215).

n.5 Dobie, W, 'Fragments of Perambulations in Kintyre in the summer of 1833', Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, MS 573, 160 ff.; *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No.374; Mackenna, loc. cit.

n.6 ACC *List*, 12, where it is stated that the stone had previously been taken from Kintyre to Suffolk. Hunter stated in 1874 that 'some years ago, that sacred stone was taken away'. This may have been done before 1865, since the headstone is not mentioned in the OS description of the well at Kilkerran (Name Book, No.78, p.98).

No.278 n.1 Mackinlay, *Non-Scriptural Dedications*, 165-72. For personal names which may reflect a local cult of Saint Fillan, see *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 197 ('Mclalan'), and *SHS Misc.*, **4**, 205 ('McGillellan').

No.279 n.1 *DES (1960)*, 5-6; Campbell & Sandeman, 36, no.259; *PSAS*, **97** (1963-4), 249 and pl.25; Morris, *Rock Art*, 60 (ARG 19).

n.2 *PSAS*, **94** (1960-1), 57.

No.280 n.1 McNaughton, A, *Twenty five years and more: Colintraive Village Hall* (1985).

No.281 n.1 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, No.248 and pp. 33-5. See also Campbell, E, 'A cross-marked quern from Dunadd', in *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 105-17; Alcock, L, ibid, 127-36.

n.2 Anderson, *Early sources*, **1**, 191, 232-3; MacAirt, S and MacNiocaill, G (eds.), *The Annals of Ulster* (1983), 148-9, 188-9; Skene, W F, *Celtic Scotland* (2nd ed. 1886), **1**, 229; *PSAS*, **13** (1878-9), 28-47; Alcock, op. cit., 127-30.

n.3 *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies*, **9** (1985), 48, 64-5; Campbell, op. cit.

n.4 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, figs.155C, D, 156C.

n.5 Key-letters refer to the plan, ibid., fig.153A, where the carved rock-surface is identified as 'a'.

n.6 *PSAS*, **13** (1878-9), 31; **39** (1904-5), 298 and fig.22 on p. 299; Jackson, K H, 'The Ogam Inscription at Dunadd', in *Antiquity*, **39** (1965), 300-2; Campbell, M, 'Rock-carvings at Dunadd', in *Kist*, **12** (1976), 1-7.

n.7 *Inventory of Argyll*, **6**, fig.157A.

n.8 Hamilton, J R C, *Excavations at Clickhimin, Shetland* (1969), 151-6 and references cited; *Inventory of Argyll*, **1**, No.300; **5**, No.404, n.11; *PSAS*, **13** (1878-9), 37-47; *Celtica*, **10** (1973).

n.9 *ECMS*, **3**, figs.100, 108 (boars at Dores and Knocknagael, Inverness-shire), 123-5, 127 (bulls at Burghead, Moray).

n.10 Jackson, op. cit.

n.11 Padel, O, 'Inscriptions of Pictland' (M. Litt. thesis, Edinburgh University, 1972), pp.89-91.

n.12 Ibid., pp.12-13, 17-18, 19, 27, 91-2. It is suggested (pp.12-13, 91-2) that 736, the date of a recorded Pictish capture of Dunadd, is unexpectedly late for a Pictish ogam of this type.

n.13 *Antiquity*, **15** (1941), 291 and pl. opp. p.288.

n.14 Breaks in the outline of the body, and a vertical incision above the rump which is too far forward to be a tail, may indicate that the original carving showed a horse and rider, but this is very uncertain.

No.282 n.1 Campbell, *Argyll Sasines*, **1**, nos.21, 287, 305, 489, 491; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 111. These arms are identical with those on the Campbell of Auchenbreck panel of 1610 at Kilmodan (No.72).

No.283 n.1 *PSAS*, **98** (1964-6), 215-16, pl.28, 1; ibid., 316; Campbell & Sandeman, 37, no.263. It had previously been identified as a reindeer (ACC *List*, 12) and a 'hind' (Childe, V G, in *Antiquity*, **15** (1941), 290, pl. opp. p.288). Morris (*Rock Art*, 85, ARG 43) describes it as a 'deer'.

n.2 *PSAS*, **98** (1964-6), 215.

n.3 Childe, loc. cit., followed by Lacaille, A D, *The Stone Age in Scotland* (1954), 243.

No.284 n.1 Information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry.

n.2 Blaeu's *Atlas* (Knapdale); *Highland Papers*, **2**, 209-10, 214; Mactavish, *Commons of Argyll*, 40.

No.285 n.1 The lintel of the original S door is inscribed K B / 1733. This door and some of the first-floor windows have identical chamfered surrounds.

n.2 *PSAS*, **24** (1889-90), 198; *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, **5**, 412.

n.3 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 107. Cf. Stevenson, W B, in *TGAS*, **9** (1937-40), 270, 272; Somerville, A R, in *PSAS*, **117** (1987), 239-40 and fiche.

No.286 n.1 Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 51-2, 85; Davis, *Lost Mansions*, 32; photographs in NMRS. The gardens both at Ormidale and Ballimore were designed *c.*1897 by Thomas Mawson (for Ballimore see Mawson, T H, *The Art & Craft of Garden Making* (1900), 187-92). A private burial-enclosure 600m NW of Ormidale House (NR 999821) contains a series of family monuments beginning with that of Captain Alexander Campbell, RN, younger of Ormidale, 'a strict deciplinarian (*sic*) and a good seaman', who died in 1832 aged 46.

n.2 *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed.), 283; Johnston, *Campbell Heraldry*, 52; Scott, *Fasti*, **4**, 31; Brown, *Cowal*, 78-84.

n.3 Ibid.

No.288 n.1 Morris, R W B, *The Prehistoric Rock Art of Southern Scotland* (BAR **86**, 1981), 160 (ARG 84).

n.2 *The Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications*, **14** (1985), 135-7, 154-8.

ARMORIAL

Anderson. A saltire between a crescent in base and three mullets (p. 183).
Bell. Three bells (p. 185).
Blair. On a saltire nine mascles, in chief a mullet, in fess two crescents, in base a garb (p. 184).
Brown. A bend between three fleurs-de-lis, crescent in chief (p. 117-18).
Buchanan of Buchanan. A chevron checky between three bears' heads erased (p. 196).
Buchanan. A lion rampant (p. 185).
Campbell, Earl of Argyll, impaling the royal arms of Scotland. Dexter, quarterly: lst and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, sail furled, for Campbell; sinister, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory, the royal arms (p. 218).
Campbell of Ardkinglas. Gyronny of eight (p. 529).
Campbell of Ardkinglas. Quarterly: 1st and 4th gyronny of eight; 2nd, boar's head erased; 3rd, a bend engrailed, (pp. 195-6).
Campbell of Ardkinglas. Quarterly: all four quarters, gyronny of eight; in fess point, a mullet. (p. 196).
Campbell of Auchenbreck. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, a galley; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight (p. 153).
Campbell of Barbreck. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a boar's head erased; 3rd, a galley, sail furled; in fess point, a crescent (p. 321).
Campbell of Braiglenmore. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a boar's head couped; 3rd, a galley, sail furled (p.).
?Campbell of Cawdor. Quarterly: 1st, a stag's head cabossed, 2nd, gyronny of eight; 3rd, a galley; 4th, on a fess three buckles (p. 141).
Campbell of Eilean Righ. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd a galley, a salmon naiant in base; 3rd, checky (p. 141).
Campbell of Kilberry. Gyronny of eight within a bordure gyronny of eight (p. 95).
Campbell of Kilmartin. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and ?3rd, a galley, ?a salmon naiant in base (p. 141).
?Campbell of Kilmartin. An inescutcheon gyronny of eight between four salmon naiant, an illegible charge in base, (p. 141).
?Campbell of Kilmartin. An inescutcheon gyronny of eight between six salmon naiant (p. 141).
Campbell of Kinochtree impaling Murray. Dexter gyronny of eight, for Campbell; sinister, on a chief, an illegible charge, for Murray (p. 115).
Campbell of Lochawe. Gyronny of eight (p. 179).
Campbell (?cadet of Lochnell). Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a boar's head couped; 3rd, a galley, oars in action (p. 141).
Campbell of Moy impaling Moir. Dexter, quarterly: 1st, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a stag's bead cabossed; 3rd, on a fess three buckles; 4th, a galley, sail furled, for Campbell of Moy; sinister, three (moors') heads couped, for Moir (p. 116).
Campbell of Stonefield. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd, a galley, sail furled; 3rd, paly of six, on a chief a boar's head couped (p. 118).
Campbell. Gyronny of eight (p. 186).
Campbell. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, sail furled, pennons flying (p. 118).
Campbell. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, sail furled, pennons flying (p. 182).
Campbell impaling Turner. Dexter, gyronny of eight, for Turner (p. 65).
?Campbell. Gyronny of eight (pp. 119, 152, 481).
?Campbell. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a galley; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight (p. 528).
?Campbell. Quarterly: 1st and ?4th, a galley; 2nd, illegible; 3rd, gyronny of eight (p. 149).
?Campbell. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley (p. 152).
Clark. A fess checky between a musket in chief and a stag in base (p. 185).
Currie, see *MacCallum.*
Duncanson. A bend between two garbs in chief and a hunting-horn in base (p. 117).

Ewing. A pennon surmounting a chevron embattled, between two mullets in chief and the sun in base (p. 184).
Ferguson. A buckle between three boars' heads couped (pp. 183, 207).
G[...]. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, three ?sacks; 2nd and 3rd, three pellets (p. 115).
Haldane. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ?plain; 2nd, a saltire; 3rd, four rows of pellets or lozenges within an engrailed border (p. 155).
Hunter of Hafton. Three hunting-horns (pp. 65, 335).
Inveraray Burgh. Five herrings in a net (p. 79).
Lamont of Lamont. A lion rampant (p. 313).
Lamont of Lamont impaling Urry. Dexter, a lion rampant, for Lamont; sinister, ?a lion rampant crowned, for Urry (p. 111).
MacCallum impaling Currie. Dexter, a saltire between four stags' heads cabossed, for MacCallum; sinister, a galley, sail furled and pennons flying, a ?cat in chief, for Currie (p. 186).
MacCallum, see *Malcolm.*
MacCurrie. In dexter chief, two ?bones in saltire; in sinister chief, a dexter hand couped holding a sword; in base, a galley, sail furled, oars in action and pennons flying (p. 184).
MacFarlane. An engrailed saltire, a cinquefoil in the sinister canton (p. 53).
MacGilchrist, see *MacLachlan.*
MacGregor. A tree debruised by a sword supporting on its point a crown in dexter chief (pp. 182, 184).
MacKellar. A lozenge (p. 186).
MacKenzie. Quarterly: 1st, a ?mountain in flame; 2nd, a stag's head cabossed; 3rd, three legs conjoined and flexed; 4th, a crown (p. 183).
MacLachlan of MacLachlan. Quarterly: 1st, or, a lion rampant gules; 2nd, argent, a dexter hand couped gules holding a cross of fitchee of the same; 3rd, or, a galley sable with sail furled, oars in saltire and pennons flying, on a sea azure; 4th, argent, in base a salmon naiant argent in a sea azure (p. 209).
MacLachlan impaling MacGilchrist. Dexter, quarterly: 1st, a lion rampant; 2nd, a dexter hand couped holding a cross with expanded upper terminal; 3rd, a galley, pennon flying; 4th, a salmon naiant, for MacLachlan; sinister, a lion rampant within an engrailed border, for MacGilchrist (p. 140).
MacNuiar. A boat, sail spread and pennon flying, a ?fish naiant in the sea in base (p. 186).
MacPhunn. A chief, in base a winged horse (p. 186).
MacTavish of Dunrostan. Quarterly: 1st and 4th gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley (p. 152).
MacTavish, see *Thomson.*
Malcolm (MacCallum) of Poltalloch. On a saltire, between four stags' heads ?couped, five mullets (pp. 139, 143).
Marischal. On a chief three pallets (p. 185).
Moir, see *Campbell of Moy.*
Murray, see *Campbell of Kinochtree.*
Royal arms of Scotland. A lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory (p. 181).
Royal arms of Scotland, see *Campbell, Earl of Argyll.*
Stewart. A fess (p. 313).
Stewart. On an inescutcheon, quarterly: 1st and 4th, a lion rampant; 2nd and 3rd, a fess checky (p. 65).
?Stewart. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ?checky; 2nd and 3rd, illegible (p. 111).
Taylor. A ?horse's head couped, on a chief a sword between two mullets (p. 183).
Taylor. In chief a musket, in base a ?lion passant (p. 184).
Thomson (MacTavish). Quarterly: 1st and 4th gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley (p. 208).
Turner. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, a wheel; 2nd and 3rd, three guttes de sang (pp. 183-4).
Turner. Quartlery: 1st and 4th, a wheel; 2nd and 3rd, a mill-rind (p. 184).
Turner, see *Campbell.*
Unidentified. A lion rampant (p. 197).
Urry. A lion rampant crowned (p. 110).
Urry, see *Lamont of Lamont.*
Whyte. Parted per fess: in chief, a martlet; in base, three quatrefoils (pp. 185-6).
Zuil. Three crescents (p. 115).

GLOSSARY

This glossary covers those terms not included, or defined in a different sense, in the 7th edition of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* (1982).

Aedicule. A niche or portico framed by two columns, entablature and pediment.
Aisle. (1) An internal subdivision of a church, formed by an arcade separating it from the main body of the nave or chancel. (2) A projecting wing or chapel, often for purposes of family burial (Scots).
Aketon. A quilted coat worn under armour or as an independent defence.
Amorini. Miniature cupids.
Angle-round, see *Round.*
Aventail. A garment of mail suspended from the helmet and designed to protect the head and shoulders.
Bailie. (1) A municipal officer or magistrate. (2) The principal administrative officer of a barony (Scots).
Barmkin. A defensive enclosure, usually attached to a tower-house.
Bascinet. A metal helmet, generally egg-shaped with a pointed apex.
Bell-cast. In architecture, of a roof, or similar feature, having a bell-shaped profile.
Bell-shrine. A small shrine made to house a venerated bell.
Bevor. Plate defence for the chin and neck.
Black Letter. A form of lettering, also termed 'Gothic' or 'Old Engish', used for monumental inscriptions in the West Highlands from about 1500 to 1560.
Blocking-course. A plain course of stones crowning a wall.
Bloomery. A site used for primitive iron-smelting.
Boat-noost. A simple stone or earth setting for sheltering a boat (Norse, *naustr*).
Bolection-moulding. A moulding raised above the plane of the main surface-area.
Boshes. In a blast-furnace, the lower part of the tunnel.
Box-bed. A bed enclosed on three sides, the fourth side being closed with sliding panels, hinged doors or curtains.
Breast-shot. Of a water-wheel in which the water is directed below (low breast-shot) or above (high breast-shot) the horizontal centre-line of the wheel, causing it to turn in a reverse direction.
Cabossed. In heraldry, of an animal's head cut off above the neck and shown full-faced.
Calvary. A mound of steps forming the base of a cross.
Canons. In a bell, the cast loops by which it is suspended.
Cap-house. The small roofed superstructure of a stair leading to the parapet-walk or garret of a building.
Carron grate. A metal basket-grate bearing applied Classical ornament, of a type manufactured at Carron Works, Stirlingshire.
Cashel. A circular enclosure bounded by a thick drystone wall, applied in Scotland to certain ecclesiastical sites, and in Ireland to secular ones.
Change-house. An inn (Scots).
Chase. Groove.
Checked, see *Rebated.*
Checky. In heraldry, divided alternately into equal squares of two different tinctures.
Claymore. A two-handed sword with distinctive quillons (*q.v.*), used in the Scottish Highlands in the 16th century.
Corning-house. In gunpowder manufacture, a building where the blended gunpowder is separated into individual grains.
Couped. In heraldry, cut evenly, as distinct from *erased* (*q.v.*).
Couter. A piece of armour designed to protect the elbow.
Cross-patonce. A cross with arms that usually expand from the centre, having ends somewhat like fleurs-de-lis.
Cross-potent. In heraldry, a cross having a small transverse arm at the extremity of each limb.
Cruck. A principal roof-member springing from a point below wall-head level.

Dado. A decorative covering or lining applied to the lower part of the walls of a room and representing a continuous pedestal.

Debruised. In heraldry, surmounted.

Dentillated. In Classical architecture, of cornices having small square blocks or projections in the lowest moulding.

Diaper. A floral or geometrical pattern, often repeated over a considerable surface.

Droved. Of ashlar, finished to show a series of more or less parallel tool-marks over the whole surface.

Dyke. A drystone or turf wall (Scots).

Edge-roll. A moulding of circular section, quirked and set on an external angle.

Erased. In heraldry, ragged as if torn off, as distinct from *couped* (*q.v.*).

False relief. A method of carving in which the background is cut away to leave the decoration, lettering, etc., standing out in solid, but not raised above the general surface.

Fank. An enclosure used for sorting out and controlling sheep (Scots).

Fiar. The heir to an estate, holding it in 'conjunct fee' during the lifetime of his predecessor (Scots).

Fielded. Of panelling, having the main surface advanced from a recessed or bevelled background.

Fitchee. In heraldy, terminating in a point.

Flabellum. A long-handled circular fan used for liturgical purposes in the Early Christian Church.

Flory-counter-flory. In heraldry, of a tressure (*q.v.*) which bears fleurs-de-lis pointed alternately outwards and inwards.

Forestair. An external stair, usually unenclosed.

Fuller. A groove running vertically down the blade of a sword.

Garb. In heraldry, a sheaf of corn.

Garderobe. A medieval latrine; known as a close-garderobe when it has no soil-shaft.

Geometric stair. A stair which curves round an open well, without newels.

Girandole. A hanging wall-ornament of carved wood.

Gothick. The style characteristic of the early phase of the Gothic Revival in Britain.

Guttae. Small projections carved below the triglyphs (*q.v.*) of a Doric architrave.

Gyron. In heraldry, a triangular figure formed by two lines drawn respectively from one of the angles and one of the adjacent sides of the shield to the centre.

Gyronny. In heraldry, when the field is covered with gyrons of a stated number.

Harmonic curve. The upper member of the frame of a harp, connecting the forepillar and soundbox.

Heritor. The proprietor of a heritable subject, and as such responsible, before the legislation of 1925, for the upkeep of the parish church and manse (Scots).

Hood-mould. A projecting moulding above an arch or lintel.

Impost. In architecture, the member from which an arch springs.

Ingo, ingoing. In architecture, the return face of a wall, usually where it forms the inner side of a doorway or window-opening.

Jamb. (1) The side of a door or window. (2) The wing of a building (Scots).

Jupon. A tight-fitting, sleeveless garment of thin material worn over the armour.

Keeled. In architecture, of a column or moulding slightly pointed in section.

Key-pattern. An ornamental pattern or fret containing a series of key-like bends.

Kirtle. Here, a woman's gown.

Knocking-stone. A primitive form of mortar used mainly for pounding grain (Scots).

Label-mould. A form of hood-mould (*q.v.*) having horizontal extensions at springing-level.

Laich. Low (Scots).

Laird's loft. A private gallery in a church for a laird and his family (Scots).

Langet. A strip of metal projecting from the centre of the quillons (*q.v.*) of a sword over the base of the blade, as a protection for the hand.

Lapidarium. A shelter for the protection and display of carved stones.

Lap-joint. A joint in which one timber member overlaps another.

Leacht. A prayer-station, often in the form of an altar carrying one or more cross-slabs (Irish).

Liripipe. In medieval costume, the long pendant tail of a hood.

Lombardic. A rounded form of lettering, used for monumental inscriptions in the West Highlands in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Lot. A piece of ground allotted to a tenant.
Lug. An 'ear' or projecting piece (Scots).
Lugged. Having an 'ear' or projecting piece.
Mill-rind. The metal fitting at the centre of a millstone, sometimes used as a heraldic charge.
Mort-bell. A hand-bell formerly rung to announce a death (Scots).
Mortsafe. An iron frame placed over a coffin as a protection against body-snatchers (Scots).
Mullet. In heraldry, a five-pointed spur-rowel, like a star but with a hole in the centre.
Naiant. In heraldry, of an animal swimming in a horizontal position.
Nook-shaft. A shaft set in an angle or nook.
Oculus. In architecture, a circular window.
Offset margin. The margin of an opening, slightly advanced from the wall-surface to allow harling to fit flush against it.
Orthostat. A large earthfast stone slab, set vertically.
Outshot. In architecture, an appendage to a main building, often of lean-to form.
Pallet. In heraldry, a diminutive of the pale (a vertical division of the shield), which is one-half of its width.
Parpen wall. A low stone internal wall or screen.
Patera. In architecture, a small flat circular or oval ornament.
Pellet. In heraldry, a black roundel.
Pelta. A crescentic motif used in Classical and Early Christian ornament (Greek).
Pend. A covered passage (Scots).
Pendicle. (1) A small portion of land allotted by a tenant to a sub-tenant. (2) An outlying portion of an agricultural township.
Peripteral. Of a building, surrounded by a single row of columns.
Pit-prison. A castle prison, usually in the form of a sunk chamber entered from above through a hatch.
Pitstead. A stance for charcoal-burning.
Poleyn. A leg defence of plate covering the knee.
Quillons. The arms forming the cross-guard of a sword.
Quoad sacra. Of a parish, existing as a recognised unit for ecclesiastical but not for civil purposes (Latin).
Raggle. A groove cut in masonry to receive the material forming a joint, especially on the face of a wall to receive the edge of a roof.
Rebated. Recessed to receive a door-frame etc., or to act as a stop.
Reeded, reeding. In architecture, (having) surface decoration consisting of parallel convex mouldings; the opposite of fluting.
Reticulated. Of masonry in which the surfaces of the stones are worked to give a net-like pattern of raised veins.
Rig. A cultivation-ridge (Scots).
Rind, see *mill-rind.*
Ring-knot. An interlaced motif incorporating a continuous circle.
Roll-and-hollow moulding. A roll-moulding combined with one or more concave ones.
Round. A turret projecting from the upper angle of a building.
Rubble. Masonry of rough unsquared stones.
Runner-beam. A horizontal beam set against a wall to support floor-joists.
Runner-stone. In milling, the upper revolving millstone.
Rybat. A side-piece of dressed stone in a window or door.
Sabatons. Plate defences for the feet.
Scale-and-platt. Of a stair having straight flights of steps with landings.
Scarcement. A narrow ledge formed where a wall is set back.
Screens. A partition separating the hall from the service area; also applied to the space so cut off from the hall.
Segmental arch. An arch whose arc is less than a semicircle.
Session-house. A room or annexe to a church, used for meetings of the Kirk Session (Scots).
Shade. Shed (Scots).
Sheela-na-gig. A sculptured female exhibitionist figure (Irish).
Shouldered arch. A lintel supported on a corbel at either end, the corbels usually being cut to a concave profile.
Skew. The slope of a gable head.
Skewputt. The lowest stone in the coping of a gable (Scots).

Snecked rubble. Squared rubble using small square stones (snecks) for levelling off combinations of larger-sized stones.
Sprocket. A short member extending the foot of a rafter to overhang the eaves of a wall.
Stones-floor. The floor of a mill on which the millstones are situated.
Stop(-chamfer). A bevel or ornamental feature terminating a chamfered arris.
Study. A small room usually contained within a corner turret (Scots).
Stugged. Of masonry dressed with a punch so as to produce close pock-markings.
Tack. A lease, usually of landed property, the lessee being known as a tacksman (Scots).
Tang-button. The terminal of the metal tang of a sword, where it projects beyond the pommel.
Teind. Tithe (Scots).
Term. In architecture, a human or animal bust projecting from a pedestal.
Thermal. In architecture, of a tripartite window having a semicircular or segmental head.
Toiseach. In medieval Celtic society, the head of a clan or family group, sometimes identified with the office of thane (Gaelic).
Transom. (1) A horizontal bar subdividing a window into two or more lights. (2) The transverse limb of a cross.
Tressure. In heraldry, a narrow border within the shield, generally borne double.
Turnpike stair. A spiral stair (Scots).
Tuskers, Tusking. In architecture, stones left projecting from the surface of a wall to allow the bonding in of another wall.
Vermiculated. Of rusticated masonry, bearing irregular channels like worm-tracks.
Wadset. A type of mortgage, in which the lender becomes possessor of the property mortgaged (Scots.).
Water-holding. Of a hollow moulding, in the base of a plinth or column, so deeply undercut that water would lie in it.
Weeper, weep-hole. A small hole at the base of a parapet, to allow drainage of rainwater from a wall-head.
Yett. A grated iron door (Scots).
Yoke. In carpentry, a short transverse beam linking the rafters near their apex.

INDEX

Abercromby, Charles, surveyor: p. 512.
Aberdeen: p. 116.
Ach Cill-bhranain: *see* **Daltote.**
Achadh na Cille, Ardminish, chapel and burial-ground: pp. 5, **45,** figs. 6(*A*), 45.
Achadh na Cille, Inverneill: p. 82.
Achadh na Cille, Oib, burial-ground: pp. 5, 7, 8, **45-7,** fig. 46.
Achadun Castle, Lismore (Lorn): p. 552(No.127,n.3).
Achadunan, earthwork: pp. 19, 211.
Achafour, mill: p. 81.
Achahoish: pp. 15, 83; *see also* **South Knapdale,** parish church.
Achallader Castle (Lorn): p. 566(No.265,n.1).
Achanelid: p. 63; motte, pp. **211,** 263, fig. 211A.
Acharossan, estate: p. 106.
Achnaba: p. 538(n.102).
Achnagoul, township: pp. 32, 33, 464, 567(No.274,n.7).
Achnamara, clapper bridge: pp. 40, **501-2,** figs. 501, 502A.
Adam, James, architect: pp. 373, 407, 566(No.267,n.1).
— John, architect: pp. 16, 29, 30, 31, 41, 42, 76, 364, 370, 375, 377, 379, 381, 391, 393, 396, 398, 399, 406, 407, 413, 419, 422, 427-8, 430, 433-6, 443-5, 445, 450-2, 502-4, 514, 515, 517, 559(No.184,n.31), 561(No.207,n.1), 563(No.229,n.3).
— Robert, architect: pp. 25, 41, 308, 389, 558(No.184,nn.19,24).
— William, architect: pp. 16, 29, 30, 32, 76, 370, 381, 407, 409, 411, 417, 430, 432, 483, 517, 558(No.184,n.2), 559(No.188,n.2).
Adams, Stephen, stained-glass artist: p. 176.
Adomnán, author of Life of Columba: p.3.
Aengus, son of Fergus, king of the Picts: p. 526.
Airdlagmayn (Ardlamont): p.100.
Airds House (Lorn): pp. 24, 25.
Aironn, mill: pp. 36, **479-80,** 483, 500, 562(No.211,n.9), fig. 479.
Aithbhreac, daughter of Molmalmi: p. 90.
Alan: p. 91.
Albany, Robert Stewart, Duke of: p. 181.
Alexander II, King of Scotland: p. 285.
All Saints' Episcopal Church: *see* **Inveraray.**
Allan, Dougald, minister of Inverchaolain: p. 81.
Allt Aoil, copper-mine: p.37.
Alnwick Castle (Northumberland): p.30.
Anderson, Daniel: p. 182.
— Gilbert: p.183.
— Iohn, hammerman: p. 52.
— James, mason: p. 545(No.69,n.1).
— John: pp. 179, 183.
— Neill: p. 183.
— Sir R Rowand, architect: pp. 17, 47, 557(No.171,n.2).
'Andrerast': p. 273.
Andrew, bishop of Argyll: p. 85.
Angus, bishop of the Isles: p. 94.
'Annaid', Kilberry: p. 94.
Annat: pp. 5, 543(No.58,n.1): *see also* **'Annaid'.**
Applecross: *see* **St Maelrubha.**
Aray Bridge: pp. 30, 41, 364, 432, 482, 498, **502-4,** 505, 515, figs.418A, 431A, 433B, 502B-504A; *see also* **'King's Bridge'.**
Architects: *see* **Adam, James; Adam, John; Adam, Robert; Adam, William; Anderson, R Rowand; Baxter, John; Binning, A M; Bonomi, Joseph; Brown, Thomas; Bryce, David; Burn, William; Burns, Thomas; Butterfield, William; Campbell, Colin; Campbell Douglas and Sellars; Chalmers, P MacGregor; Clark, Donald; Crow, David; Cundy, Thomas; Davis, Joseph Gordon; Dobson, John; Douglas, Campbell; Douglas, William; Edgar, James; Elliot, James; Gillespie Graham, James; Grant, Alexander; Greig, Alfred; Hamilton, David; Henderson, John; Honeyman, John; Kent, William; Leiper, William; Lorimer, Sir Robert; Lowrie, James; MacDougall, Donald; McDougall, Alexander; McGill, Alexander; Morris, Roger; Mylne, Robert; Mylne, William; Nasmyth, Alexander; Nesfield, W A; Peddie and Kinnear; Pembroke, Henry Herbert, 9th Earl of; Playfair, James; Playfair, William Henry; Reid, Robert; Rochead, J T; Salvin, Anthony; Shepherd, J; Steuart, George; Stevenson, James; Telford, Thomas; Vanbrugh, Sir John; Wardrop and Anderson; Watson, George Mackie.**
Architectural fragments: pp. 43-4, 80-1, 94, 317, **525-9,** 540(n.159,No.17,n.2).
Ardanaiseig House (Lorn): p. 27.
Ardchattan (Lorn), cross-slab: pp. 9, 71-2.
Ardentinny: church, p. 16; mill, p. 183
Ardentraive, charcoal-burning stances: p. 480.
Ardfad Castle, Seil (Lorn): p. 214.
Ardfern: *see* **Craignish Parish Church; Tigh na h'Urnuighe.**
Ardfern House: pp. 25, 28, **307,** fig. 307.
Ardgartan House (Dunbartonshire): p. 557(No.179,n.1).
Ardgour House (North Argyll): pp. 25, 343.
Ardifuar, dun: p. 552(No.128,n.8).
Ardkinglas: castle (site), pp. 23-5, **211-12,** 273, 307-8, 514, fig. 211B; mill, pp. 36, 208, 307; model railway, p. 555(No.149,n.3).
Ardkinglas House: pp. 23-8, 211, 273, **307-9,** 538(nn.87,91), figs. 211B, 308-9.
Ardlamont: *see* **Kilbride, Ardlamont.**
Ardlamont family: p. 213.
Ardlamont House: pp. 24, 25, 27, 302, **309-13,** figs. 310-313A; sundial, pp. 44, **312-13,** fig. 312B,C.
Ardmaddy (Lorn): boathouse, p. 549(No.103,n.2); marble-quarry, p.501.
Ardmaddy Castle (Lorn): p. 24.
Ardmarnock: bloomeries, p. 38; chapel (site), p. 48; estate, p. 106.
Ardmarnock House: pp. 27, **313-15,** figs. 313B-315A.
Ardminish: lime-kiln, p. 543(No.60,n.3); settlement, p. 45; *see also* **Achadh na Cille**
Ardnadam, chapel and burial-ground: pp. 4-6, **48-9,** figs. 6(*B*),48.
Ardnoe Point, Sailor's Grave: p. 199.
Ardpatrick, burial-ground (site): p. 49.
Ardpatrick House: pp. 25, 292, **315-17,** 343-4, figs. 315B-317B.
Ardrishaig: burial-enclosure (site), p. 49; Canal House, p. 510; canal offices, p. 510; church, p.16; cross-marked stone, p. 49, fig. 49A; harbour, pp. 43, 506; parish, pp. 83, 204; pier, p. 510; village, pp. 28, 345; *see also* **'Robber's Den'.**
Ardskeodnish, barony: pp. 128, 281.
Ardtaraig, chapel and burial-ground: pp. 5-6, **49-50,** figs. 6(*K*), 49B, 50A.
Ardyne, burials: p. 7.
Argyll: bishops, pp. 65, 85, 94, 106, 128-9, 331; cathedral, pp. 94, 128, 188; diocese, p. 193.
— Archibald Campbell, 2nd Earl of: pp. 94, 245, 474.
— Archibald Campbell, 4th Earl of: pp. 177, 224, 235, 274, 286, 464, 546(No.75,n.13).
— Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of: pp. 22, 178, 215, 218, 224, 261, 274, 539(n.115), 547(No.80,n.19).
— Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of: pp. 22, 177, 259, 281, 288, 295, 401, 402.
— Archibald Campbell, Lord Lorn, *aft.* Marquis of: pp. 43, 79, 177, 178, 224, 235, 274, 281, 288, 302, 401, 404, 547, (No.80,n.18).
— Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of: pp. 12, 23, 24, 29, 53, 176, 177, 225-6, 226, 235, 262, 273, 282, 283, 288, 295, 402, 404, 404-5, 411, 464, 539(n.104), 559(No.185, nn. 4, 8, 18).
— Archibald Campbell, 10th Earl of, *aft.* 1st Duke of: p. 177.
— Archibald Campbell, 3rd Duke of: pp. 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 119, 177, 178, 245, 286, 289, 370, 381, 393, 396, 402, 405, 409, 413, 417, 429, 430, 493, 512, 514, 517, 559(No.184, n.32), 561(No.210,n.3).
— Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of: pp. 22, 259, 274, 288, 306, 428.
— Colin Campbell, 3rd Earl of: p. 286.
— Colin Campbell, 6th Earl of: pp. 74, 262, 413.
— George Douglas Campbell, 8th Duke of: pp. 177, 178, 358, 370, 547(No.80,n.17), 563(No.225,n.1).
— George William Campbell, 6th Duke of: pp. 30, 178, 370.

Argyll,
— Ian Douglas Campbell, 11th Duke of: p. 370.
— Ian Campbell, 12th Duke of: p. 370.
— John Campbell, 2nd Duke of: pp. 29, 30, 118, 288, 402, 405, 422.
— John Campbell, 4th Duke of: pp. 178, 259, 289, 320, 381.
— John Campbell, 5th Duke of: pp. 18, 26, 27, 30, 35, 36, 41, 76, 177, 178, 338, 370, 381, 382, 389, 393, 395, 396, 402, 405, 407, 408, 413, 419, 430, 439, 451, 454, 465, 471, 474, 502, 503, 506, 539(n.107), 540(n.149), 561(No.202,n.16).
— John Douglas Campbell, 7th Duke of: pp. 178, 404.
— John George Campbell, 9th Duke of: pp. 177, 178, 199-200, 237, 398.
— Niall Diarmid Campbell, 10th Duke of: pp. 47, 178, 288.
— Amelia Claughton, Duchess of: p. 47.
— Anne Cunningham, Duchess of: p. 404.
— Elizabeth Gunning, Duchess of Hamilton and: pp. 177, 393, 395-6.
— Helen Hamilton, Countess of: p. 546(No.75,n.13).
— Mary Stewart, Countess of: p. 177.
— Elizabeth Sutherland, Duchess of: p. 379.
— Caroline Villiers, Duchess of: p. 402.
Argyll, Campbell family, Earls, *aft.* Dukes of: pp. 27, 29, 32, 40, 114, 120, 174, 176-8, 182, 193, 214, 218, 249, 273, 304, 370, 464, 528; *see also* **Campbell family of Lochawe.**
Argyll Furnace: p. 493; *see also* **Furnace.**
Argyll Furnace Company: pp. 38-40, 493, 504, 521, 562(No.223,n.1), 564(No.239,n.10), 565(No.251,n.1).
Arichonan: estate, p. 113; township, pp. 33, 34, 36, **454-7,** figs. 455-6.
Armour, Ann: p. 115.
Armstrong family: p. 556(No.162,n.2).
Arniston House (Midlothian): p. 559(No.184,n.28).
Arnutt, Lovedy: p. 119.
Arran: lordship, p. 259; sandstone, pp. 212, 289, 560(No.191,n.3).
Artillery defences: pp. 22, 23, 219, 221, 235, 239, 241, 261, 283.
Asgog Castle: pp. 23, **212-13,** 302, fig. 212.
Asgog Loch: crannogs, pp. 23, 538(n.65).
Ashfield, —, builder: p. 557(No.175,n.6).
Askew, H W: p. 347.
Askew family: p. 27.
Asknish House, Lochgair: pp. 25, 295, **317-20,** 351, figs. 317C-319; sundial, pp. 24, 44, **319-20,** 529.
Atholl, Marquis of: pp. 225, 288, 402, 560(No.194,n.2).
Auchantiobairt, chapel and burial-ground (site): p. 50.
Auchategan, settlement: p. 457.
Auchavoulin: p. 327; Old Auchavoulin House, pp. 22-4, 297, 302, **320,** fig. 320.
Auchbraad Bridge, Inverneill: pp. 40, **504.**
Auchenbreck: p. 155; castle, p. 213; mill, pp. 36, 213.
Auchgoyle: p. 544(No.61,n.7); proposed church, p. 106.
Auchindarroch House: p. 26; *see also* **Oakfield.**
Auchindrain: pp. 199, 567(No.274,n.7); museum, p. 528; proposed village, pp. 27, 33, 464; township, pp. 3, 32, 33, 34, 38, **457-64,** 469-70, 521-2, figs. 457-62.
Auchindrain (Lorn): p. 464.
Auchinellan, estate: p. 129.
Auchnacloich (Lorn): p. 557(No.178,n.1).
Auchnaha: chambered cairn, pp. 7, 50; cross-marked stone, pp. 7, 50,fig. 50B.
Augustinian canons: p. 157.
Awe, Bridge of (Lorn): p. 566(No.263,n.1).

Bakestones: pp. 38, 497.
Bald, William, surveyor: p. 558(No.183,n.1).
Balimore, township: p. 479.
Ballavarkish, Isle of Man: p. 541(No.20,n.10).
Balliemeanoch, Strachur, motte: pp. 213-14, fig. 213.
Ballimore, motte: p. 296.
Ballimore House: pp. 529, 538(n.87).
Balliol, Edward: pp. 259, 274.
Balliveolan House(Lorn): p. 25.
Balnahard, Colonsay: p. 9.
Balquhidder(Perthshire): p. 53.
Ban, Donald: p. 182.
Barbreck: bridge, pp. 40-1; burial-ground, p. 50.
Barbreck House: pp. 2, 25, 26, **320-5,** figs. 321-5; steading, p.35.
Barbreck's Well: pp. 43, **524-5,** fig. 524.
Barcaldine Castle (Lorn): pp. 22, 273, 552(No.126,n.5).
Barclay, Harry, of Collairnie: p. 443.
Barmore House: pp. 354, 557(No.178,nn.1,2); *see also* **Stonefield Castle.**
Barnakill: p. 202; cross-marked stone, pp.7, **50-1**, figs. 50C,D, 51A; farmhouse, p.51; hut-circle, p. 51; rock-cut cross, pp. **7, 51**, fig. 51B; rock-cut hands, pp. 43, **525**, fig. 525A, C.
Barnashalg, horse-gang: p. 539(n.108).
Barns: pp. 26, 30, 32, 33-4, 35, 235, 368, 404.
Barrackan: *see* **Leac an Duine Chòir.**
Barsloisnach: 'Experiment' farm, p. 35; farm steading, pp. 35-6, **464-5**, figs. 464, 465A.
Bartolini, Lorenzo, sculptor: p. 404.
Basins: pp. 526, 540(No.3,n.3), 542(No.40,n.7).
Batoni, Pompeo, artist: p.393.
Baxter, Duncan: p. 52.
— John, architect: p.540(n.150).
Bealach an Fhuarain, well-house: pp. 30, 43, 404, **409-10**, figs. 409D, E, 410.
Bealachandrain: bridge, pp. 41, **504**, fig. 504B; farmhouse, pp. 35, **465-6**, fig. 465B.
Beaton, Archibald: p.152.
— Neil: p. 152.
'Beehive Cottage', Inveraray: pp. 410-11, fig. 411A,B.
Bell, Archibald, quarrier: p. 556 (No.161,n.1).
— Archibald, writer: p. 438.
— Duncan, farmer: p. 185.
— Isabella: p. 208.
— James, carpenter: p. 562(No.221,n.3).
Bell-shrines: Guthrie shrine, p. 14; Kilmichael Glassary, p. 12.
Bellanoch: p. 191; church, p. 150.
Bellevue House (Edinburgh): pp. 389, 558(No.184,n.19).
Bellfounders: *see* **Maxwell, Robert; Milne, John; Taylor, Alexander; Wilson, John C.**
Bells: pp. 62, 65, 79, 94, 98, 105, 128, 143, 153, 281, 429, 495, 543(No.48,nn.9,13), 545(No.68,n.3), 546(No.72,n.7).
Benmore Forest: p. 35.
Benn, William: pp. 493, 564(No.239,n.13).
Bennet, John, farmer: p. 186.
Benson, John, mason: p. 493.
Berners, Lord: p. 543(No.46,n.3); *see also* **Campbell, Colin**, of Kilberry (d.1799).
Binning, A M, architect: p.308.
Bisket, Katherin: p. 115.
Bisset, Hugh: p. 258.
Black, Archibald: p. 155.
— Colin, farmer: p. 81.
— Daniel, cooper: p. 155.
— Duncan: p. 191.
— Elizabeth: p. 155.
— James, mason: p. 119.
— John: p. 199.
— John, boatman: p. 155.
Blackfriars Bridge (London): pp. 41, 540(n.148).
Blair Atholl (Perthshire): p. 35.
Blair Castle (Perthshire): p. 393.
Blair, John, farmer: p. 184.
— Malcolm: p. 135.
— Mary: p. 186.
Blairmore: p. 27.
'Blairowin' township, Glen Shira: pp. 32, **466-7**, figs. 466, 467A.
Blairquhan House (Ayrshire): pp. 22, 268.
Blairuachdar (Perthshire), farm-steading: pp. 35, 562(No.214,n.3).
Blast-furnaces: pp. 36, 38; *see also* **Bonawe; Duddon; Dyfi; Furnace.**
Blew, John: p. 135.
Bloomeries: pp. 36, 38, 39, 49, 457, 486, 500.
Boat-building: p. 39.
Boat-builders: p. 123.
Bonawe (Lorn), furnace: pp. 38, 487, 489, 493, 498, 564(No.239,n.5).
Bonomi, Joseph, architect: pp. 370, 373, 379, 381, 391, 395, 398, 413, 416, 559(No.184,nn.24, 30-2).
Book of Kells: *see* **Kells.**
Bordland: p. 552(No.127,n.6).
Boshang, deer park: p. 402.
Boutcher, William, gardener and surveyor: pp. 402, 405, 559(No.185,n.4).
Bower, Walter, chronicler: pp. 282, 283, 553(No.130,n.10).
Boyd, Andrew, bishop of Argyll: p. 541(No.30,n.7).
Braleckan: farm, p.493; mill, pp. 113, 468, 544(No.63,n.17); township, pp. 469, 470.
Breachacha Castle (Coll): p. 277.
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1st Earl of: p. 182
— John Campbell, 4th Earl of: pp. 449, 506.
— Campbell family, Earls of: p. 27.
Brenchoillie: bridge, pp. 40, **504-5**, fig. 505A; copper mine, p. 37; corn-drying kiln, pp. 34, **467-9**, fig. 467B; farm, p. 522.

Brereton, — , engineer: p. 512.
Bressay (Shetland), cross-slab: p. 9.
Brewing industry: p. 36.
Brickworks: pp. 370, 539(n.126); *see also* **Poltalloch**.
Bridge of Douglas: *see* **Douglas, Old Bridge of.**
Bridge of Fyne: *see* **Fyne, Bridge of.**
Bridgend, Kilmichael Glassary, bridge: pp. 40, **505-6**, fig. 505B.
Bridges: pp. 30, 40, 41, 153, 261, 307, 309, 325, 335, 349, 354, 364-5, 373, 407, 421, 429, 467, 493, 501, 509, 510, 511, 512-14, 520, 522, 540(nn.148, 150), 555(No.149,n.4), 560(No.190,n.2), 566(No.264,n.8; No.273,n.1); *see* **Achnamara; Aray Bridge; Auchbraad; Bealachandrain; Brenchoillie; Bridgend; Carloonan; Dubh Loch; Dunans; Fyne; Garden Bridge; Garron Bridge; Inverneill; Kilblaan; Kilmichael of Inverlussa; 'King's Bridge'.**
British Fisheries Society: p. 37.
Brodie, John, gardener: p. 136.
Brooks, John, surveyor: p. 402
Brown, Alexander: p. 117.
— Archibald, merchant: p. 118.
— Colin, schoolmaster: p. 159.
— Hugh, minister of Kilmorich and Lochgoilhead: p. 158.
— Iohn, provost of Inveraray: p.118.
— John, mason: pp. 41, 307, 434, 438, 441, 442, 450, 502, 503, 515, 521, 565(No.255,n.1).
— Martha: p. 116.
— Patrick: p. 437.
— Patrick, mariner: p. 119.
— (Broun), Robert, merchant: pp. 116-18
— Thomas, architect: pp. 28, 289, 292, 447.
— Thomas, mason: pp. 502, 565(No.255,n.1).
— William, provost of Inveraray: pp. 117-18.
Brown family: pp. 18, 115.
Bruce, Robert, King of Scotland: p. 553(No.130,n.11).
— Thomas, minister of Inverchaolain: p. 81.
Brunias, Agostino, artist: pp. 407, 540(n.145), 560(No.194,n.4).
Bryce, Alexander, mason: p. 198.
— David, architect: pp. 28, 538(n.87)
— Margaret: p.116.
Buchanan, John: p. 117.
— John, pipe-major: p. 143.
— Walter, of Buchanan: p. 196.
— William, farmer: p. 185
— William, smith: p. 117.
Buchanan family: p. 548(No.87,n.19).
Buchannan, Katrine: p.53.
Bullwood, Dunoon, villa: p. 538(n.85).
Burghead (Moray), carved stones: pp. 526, 567(No.281,n.9).
Burial-aisles: pp. 105-6, 108, 159, 193, 196; *see also* **Kilfinan; Kilmorie, Strathlachlan; Lochgoilhead.**
Burial-enclosures: pp. 18, 50, 51, 54, 100, 111-12, 113, 141, 188, 209, 538(n.72), 567(No.286,n.1); *see also* **Ardrishaig; Cill an Aonghais; Cretshengan; Danna na Cloiche; Ederline.**
Burial-grounds: *see* **Achadh na Cille, Ardminish; Achadh na Cille, Oib; Ardnadam; Ardpatrick; Ardtaraig; Auchantiobairt; Barbreck; Carsaig; Cill Chaitrìona, Colonsay; Cill an Aonghais; Cill an Nathois, Duiletter; Cladh a' Bhearnaig, Kerrera; Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary; Creag a' Chaibeal (Lorn); Daltote; Daltote Cottage; Dùn an Oir; Fearnoch; Inverneill; Keppoch; Kilberry; Kilbride, Loch Fyne; Kilbride, Loch Gair; Kilbride, Strathlachlan; Kilbridemore, Glendaruel; Kildalvan; Killellan; Killevin; Kilmahumaig; Kilmaleiu; Kilmaluaig; Kilmichael of Inverlussa; Kilmorich, Clachan; Kilmory, Lochgilphead; Kilmun, Glen Aray; Largnahunsion; Lochead; Maam; Miadan Beag; Pennymore; St Berrihert's Kyle; Stillaig; Stonefield.**
Burials, long cist: pp. 7, 52, 199; *see also* **Cist-burials.**
Burn, William, architect: pp. 16, 27, 28, 201, 259-60, 262, 308, 351.
Burnley-Campbell family of Ormidale: p. 155.
Burns, Robert, poet: pp. 81, 274.
— Thomas, architect: pp. 16, 176, 177.
Bute: p. 10.
Butter Bridge: pp. 41, **513**, fig. 513C.
Butterfield, William, architect: pp. 16, 52.

Cairndow: *see under* **Kilmorich.**
Cairns: pp. 93, 94, 522.
Caisteal Mhic Eoghainn: *see* **MacEwan's Castle.**
Caisteal nan Con: *see* **Killundine** (Morvern).
Caisteal nan Con, Torsa (Lorn): p. 214.
Caldragh, Boa Island (Co. Fermanagh), carved figure: p.544(No.63,n.10).
Caldwell, William, mason: p. 560(No.199,n.4).
Caledonian Canal: p. 506.
Callender family of Craigforth and Ardkinglas: pp. 27, 157.
Callender, George, of Craigforth: p. 156.
Callton Mór: *see* **Poltalloch House.**
Cameron, John, minister of Dunoon: p. 528.
— Neil, minister of Inverchaolain: p. 81.
Campbell, Lord: *see* **Campbell, Sir Duncan,** of Lochawe.
— Agnes, wife of Sir Patrick Houston: pp. 15, 181.
— Alexander, carpenter: p. 336.
— Alexander, fiar of Kilmartin: p. 554(No.134,n.8).
— Alexander, merchant in Glasgow: p. 51.
— Alexander, merchant in Inveraray: p. 118.
— Alexander, minister of Glenaray: pp. 118, 467.
— Sir Alexander, of Ardkinglas: pp. 156, 308.
— Alexander, of Auchindarroch: p. 557(No.172,n.1).
— Alexander, of Ballochyle: p. 210.
— Alexander, of Ederline: p. 66.
— Alexander, of Kilbride: p.340.
— Alexander, of Kilmartin (d. *c.*1659): p. 295.
— Alexander, of Kilmartin (flor. *c.*1674): pp. 140, 295.
— Captain Alexander, of Kirnan: p. 117.
— Alexander, of Knockamillie: p.295.
— Alexander, of Lochnell: p. 320.
— Captain Alexander, RN, younger of Ormidale: p. 567(No.286,n.1).
— Alexander, of Strondour: p. 225.
— Alexander, of Torran: p. 214.
— Angus, of Asknish: p.340.
— Angus, of Eilean Righ: p. 141.
— Angus, of Kilberry: p. 291.
— Ann: p. 53.
— Anna: p. 115.
— Anne: p. 65.
— Archibald: p. 116.
— Archibald (d. *c.* 1440): p. 177.
— Lord Archibald: pp. 178, 565(No.249,n.6).
— Archibald, brother of laird of Glendaruel: p. 63.
— Archibald, captain of Craignish: p. 262.
— Archibald, captain of Dunoon: p. 274.
— Archibald, in Cairndow: p. 159.
— Archibald, notary: p. 474.
— Archibald, of Auchenbreck: p. 291.
— Archibald, of Barbreck: pp. 43, 325, 525.
— Captain Archibald, of Barbreck: pp. 62, 555(No.155,n.1).
— Archibald, of Danna (flor. *c.* 1580): pp. 545(No.69,n.8).
— Archibald, of Danna (occ.1677): p. 85.
— Archibald, of Danna (occ.1726): p. 562(No.220,n.2).
— Archibald, of Danna, sheriff-clerk of Argyll: pp. 434, 452.
— General Sir Archibald, of Inverneill: pp. 120, 337, 366, 407.
— Archibald, of Jura: p. 262.
— Archibald, of Knockamillie: p. 295.
— Archibald, of Knockbuy: pp. 25, 35, 112, 347, 539(n.114).
— Archibald, of Lochawe: pp. 235, 259.
— Archibald, of Ormaig: p. 141.
— Archibald, of Ro-: pp. 116-17.
— Archibald, of Stonefield: pp. 118, 451, 512, 557(No.178,n.1).
— Archibald, of Strondour: p. 51.
— Captain Archibald, of Turnalt: p. 558(No.183,n.1).
— Archibald MacAlasdair MacIver: p. 464.
— Celestine: *see* **Campbell, Archibald** (d. *c.* 1440).
— Lady Charlotte: pp. 389, 404, 560(No.197,n.3).
— Christian, of Craignish: p. 261.
— Colin (d. 1685): p. 411.
— Colin, architect: pp. 24, 308.
— Colin, of Ardkinglas: pp. 211, 274.
— Sir Colin, of Ardkinglas: p. 529.
— Colin, of Boquhane: *see* **Argyll,** 6th Earl.
— Colin, of Braiglenmore: p. 118.
— Colin, of Carwhin: p. 449.
— Colin, of Drimsynie: p. 198.
— Colin, of Ederline: pp. 208, 493.
— Colin, of Glendaruel: pp. 63, 539(n.106).
— Sir Colin, of Glenorchy: pp. 128, 200, 288.
— Colin, of Jura: p. 62.
— Colin, of Kilberry (flor. *c.*1600): pp. 290-1.
— Colin, of Kilberrry (d.1799): pp. 93, 94, 100, 289, 291-2, 543(No.46,n.3).
— Sir Colin, of Lochawe (d. 1343): p. 274.

Campbell,
— Sir Colin, of Lochawe (d. *c.*1412): pp. 211, 261, 281.
— Colin, of Ormidale: p. 283.
— Colin, of Strachur: p. 208.
— Major Colin, of Strachur (d. 1824): p. 208.
— Daniel, merchant: p. 149.
— Daniel, tacksman of Corrasick: p. 186.
— Daniel, of Carsaig: p. 51.
— Daniel, of Duchernan, minister of Glassary: p. 149.
— Daniel, of Knockmilie: p. 182.
— David, minister of Southend: p. 49.
— Admiral Donald, of Achanduin and Barbreck: pp. 320, 325.
— Donald, jailer: p. 225.
— Donald, miller: p. 94.
— Donald, tacksman of Crinan: p. 331.
— Donald, of Auchindrain: p. 464.
— Donald, of Castleswyne: p. 259.
— Donald, of Rhudil: p. 103.
— Sir Dougald, of Auchenbreck (d. *c.*1660): pp. 149, 224.
— Dougall, of Auchenbreck (d. *c.*1583): p. 295.
— Dugald (occ.1315): p. 306.
— Dugald, engineer: pp. 29, 370, 512.
— Dugald, minister of Knapdale: p. 152.
— Dugald, of Achachrossen: p. 111.
— Dugald, of Craignish (d. *c.*1360): p. 261.
— Dugald, of Craignish (flor. *c.*1750): p. 262.
— Captain Dugald, of Kilberry: pp. 95, 189, 291.
— Dugald, of Kilmartin: p. 141.
— Dugall, minister of Kilmartin: p. 281.
— Duncan (d. 1727): p. 172.
— Duncan (flor. *c.*1736): p. 141.
— Duncan (flor. *c.* 1754): p. 411.
— Duncan, minister of Knapdale: p. 152.
— Duncan, of Auchenbreck (flor. *c.*1460): pp. 213, 306.
— Duncan, of Auchenbreck (flor. *c.*1580): p. 259.
— Sir Duncan (*recte* Dugald) of Auchenbreck (d. 1641): p. 153.
— Sir Duncan, of Auchenbreck (d. 1645): p. 295.
— Sir Duncan, of Auchenbreck (d. 1700): pp. 149, 224, 225, 295, 320.
— Duncan, of Duntrune, p. 281.
— Duncan, of Glendaruel (d. 1776): p. 63.
— Duncan, of Glendaruel (d. 1874): p. 63.
— Sir Duncan, of Glenorchy: p.22.
— Duncan, of Innellan: p. 335.
— Duncan, of Kirnan: p. 118.
— Sir Duncan, of Lochawe, Lord Campbell: pp. 12, 15, 65, 174, 177-9, 181, 193, 200, 213, 235, 261, 281, 283, 288, 540(n.152).
— Duncan, of Lochnell: p. 369.
— General Duncan, of Lochnell: p. 320.
— Commissary Duncan, of Ross: pp. 25, 26, 35, 120, 337, 365, 366, 450, 497, 558(No.182,n.2), 565(No.247,n.1).
— Duncan, of Sunderland: p. 53.
— Mrs Elisabeth, of Bragleenmore: p. 436.
— Elizabeth: pp. 63, 118, 119.
— Elspeth: p. 336.
— Emma: p. 404.
— General George: p. 82.
— George, of Craignish: pp. 261, 262, 469.
— George, of Kinochtree, sheriff-depute of Argyll: p. 115.
— Lady George: p. 358.
— Gilbert: p. 119.
— Giles: p. 182.
— Helen: pp. 81, 191.
— Helen: p. 208.
— Helen Lamont: p. 141.
— Hugh: pp. 149, 159.
— Iohn, son of John Campbel of Duneon: p. 65.
— Isabel: p. 184.
— Isabella: pp. 141, 325.
— Isbal: p. 63.
— Isobel: p. 191.
— James (d.1799): p. 141.
— James (flor. *c.*1600): p. 120.
— James, in Balure: p. 189.
— James, in Cloch: p. 65.
— James, provost of Inveraray: p. 467.
— Sir James, of Ardkinglas (d. 1592): pp. 193, 196.
— James, of Ardkinglas (flor. *c.*1650): pp. 302, 548(No.87,n.20).

Campbell,
— Sir James, of Ardkinglas (d. 1752): pp. 308, 514, 515.
— Sir James, of Ardkinglas (d. 1788): pp. 307-8.
— Sir James, of Auchenbreck: pp. 143, 149, 259, 295.
— James, of Auchavoulin: p. 320.
— James, of Clachbreck: p.94.
— James, of Craignish: p. 469.
— James, of Glendaruel: pp. 63, 541(No.26,n.2).
— Sir James, of Inverneill: pp. 35, 82, 337, 464, 562(No.213,n.9).
— James, of Jura: pp. 262, 520.
— James, of Rhudil: p. 103.
— James, of Silvercraigs: pp. 437, 438.
— James, of Stonefield, sheriff-depute of Argyll: pp. 79, 118.
— Janet (occ. 1618): p. 528.
— Janet (d.1816): p. 141.
— Janet, of Strachur: p. 208.
— Jean: pp. 52, 117, 191, 464.
— John: pp. 115, 116, 131.
— John (flor. *c.*1420): p. 65.
— Colonel John: p. 539(n.107).
— John, bishop of Argyll: p. 295.
— John, captain of Dunoon: p. 65.
— John, in Coulghailtro: p. 189.
— John, merchant in Inveraray: p. 159.
— John, provost of Kilmun: p. 177.
— John, surgeon: p. 331.
— John, surveyor: p. 546(No.72,n.1).
— John, tacksman of Stronmagachan: p. 366.
— John, tenant in Finartmore: p. 182.
— John, writer: p. 119.
— John, of Ardkinglas (flor. *c.*1512): pp. 15, 193, 196.
— John, of Ardkinglas (flor. *c.*1600): p. 225.
— John, of Askomel: p. 49
— General John, of Barbreck: pp. 25, 41, 320-1, 325, 369.
— John, of Carrick: p. 235.
— Sir John, of Cawdor (d. 1546): p. 214.
— John, of Cawdor (d. 1591): p. 225.
— John, of Drimnamucklach (d. 1784): p. 62.
— Captain John, of Drimnamucklach (d. 1840): pp. 62, 326.
— John, of Duntrune: p. 282.
— John, of Glendaruel, p. 474.
— Sir John, of Glenorchy: p. 182.
— John, of Inverliever: pp. 214, 538(n.66).
— John, of Kilberry (d. 1861): pp. 291, 292.
— John, of Kilberry (d. 1908): p. 292.
— John, of Knockbuy: p. 292.
— John, of Moy: p. 116.
— John, of Orangebay: p. 557(No.172,n.1).
— Sir John, of Orchard: pp. 65, 541(No.30,n.13), 556(No.163,n.1).
— John, of Otter (d. 1798): p. 522.
— John, of Otter, minister of Kilmodan (d. 1763): p. 529.
— John, of Prospect: p. 282.
— John, of Stonefield: p. 354.
— General John, of Strachur: pp. 25, 205, 208, 358, 365.
— Julia: p. 404.
— Katherine: p. 141.
— Kathrin: p. 81.
— Katrine: p. 63.
— Lachlan, of Kildalvan: p. 474.
— Lachlan, provost of Inveraray: p. 438.
— Lorne: p. 82.
— Malcolm, of Craignish: p. 261.
— Margaret: pp. 152, 184, 261, 469, 529.
— Mary: pp. 111, 115.
— Mary ('Highland Mary'): p. 274.
— Mungo Nutter, of Ballimore: pp. 259, 529.
— Major-General Sir Neil: p. 142.
— Neil, bishop of Argyll: pp. 22, 128-9, 295.
— Neil, of Duntrune (d. 1791): pp. 141-2, 282, 556(No.159,n.1).
— Neil, of Duntrune, provost of Inveraray: pp. 129, 282, 560(No.199,n.4).
— Neil, of Ederline, bishop of the Isles: p. 553(No.130,n.7).
— Neil, of Kilmartin (occ. 1591): p. 554(No.134,n.8).
— Neil, of Kilmartin (flor. *c.* 1670): pp. 129, 295.
— Neil, of Ormidale: p. 283.
— Niall, minister of Craignish: p. 120.
— General Patrick: p. 142.
— Patrick, minister of Glenaray: pp. 117, 464.

Campbell,
— Patrick, of Kilduskland: p. 551(No.118,n.15).
— Patrick, shipmaster: p. 172.
— Patrick, wright: p. 292.
— Peter: p. 136.
— Peter (d. 1741): p. 155.
— Peter, surgeon: p. 49.
— Peter, of Kilmory: pp. 341, 345, 556(No. 169,n.1).
— Rebekah: p. 185.
— Robert: *see* **MacGregor,** Rob Roy.
— Robert, constable of Carrick: p. 235.
— Robert, drover: p. 539(n.106).
— Robert, in Inverchapel: p. 182.
— Robert, of Achachrossen: p. 111.
— Robert, of Asknish: pp. 25, 317.
— Robert, of Dounie: p. 562(No.220,n.2).
— Robert, of Finab and Monzie: p. 343.
— Ronald, of Barrichbeyan: p. 262.
— Ronald, of Craignish: p. 261.
— Shusann: p. 183.
— Sophia: p. 197.
— Susan: pp. 210, 259.
— Susanne: p. 95.
— Violet: p. 184.
— Walter, of Shawfield and Islay: pp. 316, 539(n.107).
— Walter, of Skipness: p. 411.
— —, of Auchavoulin: p. 302.
— —, of Dunmore: p. 100.
— —, of Ormsary: p. 213.
— —, of Raslie: p. 282.
Campbell Douglas and Sellars, architects: p. 548(No.87,n.16).
Campbell family: pp. 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 43, 44, 110, 208, 229, 245, 302, 306; *see also* **Argyll,** Campbell family, Earls of; **McIver Campbell family.**
— of Ardentinny: p. 541(No.30,n.9).
— of Ardkinglas: pp. 18, 65, 158, 183, 193, 211, 235, 237, 308, 320, 549(No.108,n.1).
— of Ashfield: p. 152.
— of Asknish: p. 305; *see also* **MacIver Campbell family.**
— of Askomel: p. 540(No.7,n.2).
— of Auchavoulin: pp. 320, 541(No.30,n.9).
— of Auchenbreck: pp. 24, 43, 149, 152, 153, 172, 213, 225, 295, 306, 317, 341, 454, 541(No.25,n.1), 553(No.130,n.7), 562(No.220,n.2), 567(No.282,n.1).
— of Ballochyle: pp. 210, 331, 343, 464.
— of Barbreck: pp. 24, 320.
— of Breadalbane: *see* **Breadalbane,** Campbell family, Earls of.
— of Carrick: pp. 235, 237.
— of Cawdor: p. 141.
— of Corranmore: p. 263.
— of Craignish: pp. 155, 261, 263, 346.
— of Danna: pp. 63, 541(No.25,n.1).
— of Drumnamucklach: p. 62.
— of Dunoon and Innellan: pp. 24, 65, 245, 274, 331, 335, 528.
— of Duntrune: pp. 24, 27, 141, 281, 331, 429, 484, 545(No.68,n.17), 564(No.241,n.1).
— of Ederline: p. 66.
— of Eilean Righ: pp. 139, 141, 281.
— of Ellangreig: p. 283.
— of Finab: p. 343.
— of Glendaruel: pp. 37, 63, 153, 457.
— of Innellan: *see* **Campbell family of Dunoon and Innellan.**
— of Inverawe: p. 141.
— of Inverliever: p. 136.
— of Inverneill: pp. 82, 479.
— of Islay: p. 35.
— of Jura: p. 63.
— of Kilberry: pp. 112, 289.
— of Kilmartin: pp. 27, 140, 141, 225-6, 295, 483, 545(No.68,n.29).
— of Kilmory: pp. 28, 341.
— of Kilmun: p. 343.
— of Kirnan: p. 146.
— of Knockamillie: p. 183.
— of Knockbuy: p. 112.
— of Lochawe: pp. 21, 22, 128, 193, 224, 226, 229, 235, 281, 283, 296, 320; *see also* **Argyll,** Campbell family, Earls of.
— of Lochnell: pp. 141, 261, 557(No.178,n.1).
— of Ormaig: p. 141.
— of Ormidale: pp. 37, 115, 153, 465.
Campbell family,
— of Ormsary: p. 198.
— of Otter: pp. 115, 259, 429, 529.
— of Raslie: p. 281.
— of Rhudil: p. 101.
— of Silvercraigs: p. 528.
— of Southhall: pp. 153, 478, 525.
— of Stonefield: pp. 358, 557(No.178,nn.1,3).
— of Strachur: pp. 214, 235.
Campbeltown: burgh, p. 37; cross, pp. 75, 76.
Campbeltown Coal Canal: p. 42.
Canals: *see* **Caledonian Canal; Campbeltown Coal Canal; Crinan Canal.**
Caol Chaorann, Torran, fortified dwelling: pp. 21, **214,** fig. 214A.
Caput Regionis: p. 3.
Cara (Kintyre), chapel: p. 5.
Carloonan: dovecot, pp. 30, **411-13,** 480, 515, fig. 412; fishing-pavilion, pp. 30, 37, **413,** fig. 413; lime-kiln, pp. 30, 38, 370, 427, **480;** mill; pp. 30, 36, **480-2,** 506, figs. 481-2; quarries, pp. 30, 37, 419, **480,** 506, 560(No.195,n.3).
Carloonan Bridge: pp. 480, **506,** 520, fig. 506.
Carlton House (London): pp. 30, 386.
Carn Chailein, cairn: p. 522.
Carn Chaonich: p. 51.
Carnassarie: p. 134; castle, pp. 22, 23, 24, **214-26,** 295, figs. 214B-225; cup-marked stone, p. 550(No.115,n.5).
Carnassarie Beg, township: pp. 224-5.
Carndonagh (Co. Donegal): cross, p. 9; 'marigold stone', p. 9.
Carpenters: pp. 82, 88, 123, 165, 183.
Carrick, castle: pp. 21, 23, 24, 42, **226-37,** 283, figs. 21, 226-34.
Carsaig, burial-ground: pp. 51-2.
Carse, estate: p. 304.
Carse House: pp. 27, 28, 62, **326.**
Carswell, Christian: p. 129.
— John, bishop of the Isles: pp. 22, 129, 215, 218, 224, 261, 294, 295.
— Malcolm: p. 261.
— Neil: p. 224.
Carswell family: p. 224.
Carving, schools of (medieval): pp. 12-15; IONA, pp. 13-14, 76, 88(nos.8-11), 96-7(nos. 11,12), 108, 123, 131(nos. 7-9), 136, 164-5, 168-9, 179, 485, 542(No.33,n.21); KINTYRE, pp. 13-14, 88(nos. 12, 13), 96, 97, 166, 168; LOCH AWE, pp. 13-14, 81, 87, 88(no.14), 92, 108, 109, 114, 122-3(nos.3-11), 124, 128, 131-5(nos.10-45), 136, 144-5, 154, 166, 188, 206-7; LOCH SWEEN, pp. 13-14, 88-92(nos. 15-27), 166-7, 172; ORONSAY, p. 485.
Castle Crawford, Dunoon, motte: p. 237.
Castle House: *see* **Dunoon,** Castle House.
Castle Lachlan: New Castle Lachlan, pp. 26, 237, 538(n.91), 551(No.118,n.15), fig. 26A, B; Old Castle Lachlan, pp. 20, 21, 103, 159, **236-45,** 254, figs. 19, 236-44.
Castle Sween: pp. 19-20, 66, 74, 83, 91, 171, 237, 238, **245-59,** 485, 552(No.127,n.3), figs. 245-58; township, p. 546(No.76,n.12).
Castle Toward: pp. 27, 297, 302, 320, **327-9,** figs. 327C-329B.
Castles: pp. 19-23, 211-302; *see* **Alnwick; Ardfad; Ardkinglas; Asgog; Auchenbreck; Barcaldine; Breachacha; Caisteal nan Con; Carnassarie; Carrick; Castle Lachlan; Castle Sween; Craignish; Dubh Loch; Dùn Chonaill; Dunderave; Dundonald; Dunoon; Duntrune; Eilean Dearg; Fincharn; Finlaggan; Fraoch Eilean; Garvie; Gylen; Innis Chonnell; Inveraray, Old Castle; Kilberry; Kilchurn; Killundine; Kilmartin; Kisimul; Knockamillie; Loch Avich; Lochgair; MacEwan's Castle; Maybole Castle; Mingary; 'Robber's Den', Ardrishaig; Rothesay; Skipness; Tarbert; Tioram; Torran; Torwood; Toward.**
Castleton: copper-mine, p. 564(No.240,n.2); long-cist burials (site) and cross-marked stone, pp. 7, **52,** fig.52A.
Cathach of St Columba: p. 537(n.23).
Catherine Castle: *see* **Point House, Loch Gair.**
Cattle-droving: p. 520.
Caulfield, Major William: pp. 40, 41, 273, 512, 513, 514, 517, 566(No.264,n.9).
Caves: pp. 3, 4, 5, 8, 68, 74, 537(n.13); *see* **Eilean Mór; St Ciaran's Cave; St Columba's Cave, Cove.**
Cella Diuni, Early Christian monastery: p. 3.
Cenél Loairn: p. 526.
Cenél nGabhráin: p. 526.
Chalmers, P MacGregor, architect: pp. 16, 176, 177.
Chapel of Kilbride: township, pp. 103-4, 543(No.56,n.2).
Chapels: pp. 3, 5, 6, 10, 544(No.61,n.7), figs. 4, 6, 11; *see* **Achadh na Cille, Ardminish; Ardmarnock; Ardnadam; Ardtaraig; Auchantiobairt; Cara; Carrick; Cladh Uaine; Eilean Dearg; Eilean Mór; Fearnoch; Finlaggan; Innellan; Inverchaolain; Inverneill; Kilail; Kilbride, Ardlamont; Kilbride, Loch Gair; Kilbride, Rhudil; Kilbride, Strathlachan; Kilbride, Turnalt; Kildalvan; Killevin; Kilmachumag; Kilmahumaig; Kilmaluaig; Kilmichael**

Chapels
of Inverlussa; Kilmory Knap; Kilmory, Lochgilphead; Kilmun (Lorn); Kilmun, Glen Aray; Lephinchapel; Loch Glashan, island settlement; Lochead; Lochgair; Orsay; St Catherines; St Columba's Chapel, Cove; Stillaig; Strachurmore; Tigh na h'Urnuighe.
'Chappelverna': p. 209.
Charcoal: pp. 36, 38, 493, 495, 496, 521, 564(No.239,n.13).
Charcoal-burning stances: p. 39; *see* **Ardentraive; Dunloskin Wood; Lephinchapel; Taynish.**
Charles I, King of Great Britain: pp. 31, 273, 302, 428.
Charles II, King of Great Britain: pp. 160, 259.
Cherry Park, Inveraray: court of offices, pp. 30, 41, **413-16,** 498, figs. 403B, 414-16; ice-house, pp. 416-17, fig. 417A.
Chi-rho symbol: pp. 8, 68, 69-70(no.2), fig. 69B.
'Chillmacdachormes': p. 85.
Christ Church Episcopal Church: *see* **Lochgilphead.**
Christie, William, mason: p. 517.
Churches: pp. 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 17, fig. 11; *see* **Ardrishaig; Bellanoch; Craignish, parish church; Dunoon, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church; Dunoon, parish church; Glenorchy Parish Church; Inveraray, All Saints' Episcopal Church; Inveraray, Episcopal chapel; Inveraray, old Highland church; Inveraray, old Lowland church, Inveraray, parish church; Inveraray, temporary churches; Inveraray, United Presbyterian church; Inverchaolain; Inverneill; Keills; Kilberry, old parish church; Kilberry, parish church; Kilfinan; Killean** (Kintyre); **Kilmalieu; Kilmallie** (Inverness-shire); **Kilmarie, Craignish; Kilmartin; Kilmichael Glassary; Kilmichael of Inverlussa; Kilmodan; Kilmorich, Cairndow; Kilmorich, Clachan; Kilmorie, Strathlachan; Kilmun, Holy Loch; Kilneuair; Kiltearn; Liberton, Edinburgh; Lochgilphead, Baptist church; Lochgilphead, Christ Church Episcopal Church; Lochgilphead, Parliamentary church; Lochgoilhead; Poltalloch, St Columba's Episcopal Chapel; Rosneath; South Knapdale; Strachur; Tayvallich; Tighnabruaich.**
Cill an Aonghais, Kilnaish, burial-ground: pp. 18, **53,** 93, figs.53A, B.
Cill an Nathois, Duiletter, burial-ground: pp. **53,** 540(No.3,n.3).
Cill Chaitrìona, Colonsay, burial-ground: p. 5.
Cill Mhic Ó Charmaig: p. 85; *see also* **Keills.**
Cist-burials, prehistoric: pp. 18, 93, 325, 540(No.16,n.1).
Clachaig: *see* **Clyde Powder Works.**
Clachan, Kilmorich: *see* **Kilmorich.**
Clachan, Strachur: pp. 205, 358, 365.
'Clachan Tagart': p. 50.
Cladh a' Bhearnaig, Kerrera, Early Christian monastery: pp. 4, 5.
Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary, burial-ground: pp. 5, 7, 8, **53-61,** 95, 173, 191, figs. 54A-61C.
Cladh Dailachairn: p. 93.
Cladh Uaine (Lorn), chapel: p. 5.
Cladichouse: p. 113.
Clan Murachie: *see* **MacMurachie family.**
Clanranald, Book of: p. 74.
Claonairigh: p. 511; factory, pp. 36-7; township, p. 464.
Clark, Donald: p. 65.
— Donald, architect: p. 541(No.21,n.3).
— Duncan, farmer: p. 185.
— Janet: p. 185.
— Thomas, mason: p. 566(No.264,n.8).
— Walter, farmer: p. 185.
Clayton, John, plasterer: pp. 381, 386, 389.
— Thomas, plasterer: p. 393.
Clerk (Clark), Dugald, of Braleckan: pp. 115, 199, 539(n.119).
— (Clark), Gabriel: p. 199.
— Janet: p. 117.
— John, of Braleckan: p. 199.
— John, of Eldin, artist: pp. 289, 428-9.
— Katrine: p. 118.
— (MacCleirich) family of Braleckan: pp. 199, 464.
Cloch, lighthouse: p. 524.
Clùain-coirpthe: p. 94.
Clubb, A, sculptor: p. 208.
Cluniac order: *see* **Paisley.**
Clyde Powder Works, Clachaig: pp. 38-9, **482-3,** 494, 496.
Cnoc Mhic Eoghain, Ballimore, motte: pp. 18, 19, **259,** 296.
Cnoc nan Sionnach, Ballimore, millstone-quarry: p. 483.
Coats, Andrew: p. 327.
Cockburn, Henry, Lord: pp. 289, 291, 292, 307, 354, 551(No.118,n.15), 557(No.178,n.2).
Codex Amiatinus: p. 537(n.22).
Coille-bràghad, nickel-mine: p. 37.
Coirantee, shieling: p. 539(n.104).
Colintraive Village Hall, carved stone: pp. 43, **525,** fig. 525B.
Collegiate churches: *see* **Kilmun, Holy Loch.**
Colquhoun, Janet: p. 321.
Colquhoun, John, merchant: pp. 119, 437.
Comyn family: p. 258.
Coopers: p. 155.
Copper-mines: pp. 2, 37, 483.
Corsar, John, wright: p. 119.
Courts of offices: pp. 25, 30, 35, 307, 309, 313, 319, 325, 329, 333, 335, 342, 344, 348-9, 355, 363-4, 365, 413-16, 422-6.
Cove: township, pp. 74, 200; *see also* **St Columba's Cave; St Columba's Chapel.**
Cowan, Magnus: p. 119.
Craignish: pp. 10, 27, 288; harbour, p. 40; minister, p.24; parish church, pp. 15, 16, **61-2,** 307, 541(No.21,nn.2,3), figs. 61D, 62; parish, pp. 28, 120; *see also* **Ardfern; Dùn Mhuilig; Kilmarie.**
Craignish Castle: pp. 22, 27, 120, **259-62,** 551(No.121,n.9), fig. 260.
Craignish Mains, farm steading: pp. 35, 261, **469,** figs. 468-9.
Craleckan: farm, p. 493; proposed village, pp. 27, 493.
Crannogs and related structures: pp. 2, 3, 23, 33, 212, 262, 302-6, 538(nn.65,66); *see* **Dubh Loch, Glen Shira; Eilean dà Ghallagain; Eilean na Circe; Eilean Tigh, Loch nan Torran; Island; Loch a' Bhàillidh; Loch an Daimh; Loch Asgog; Loch Ballygrant; Loch Glashan; Loch Leathan.**
Crarae: chambered cairn, p. 111; quarry, p. 37; *see also* **Killevin.**
Craufurd family: p. 155.
Crawford family: p. 464.
Creag a' Chaibeal (Lorn), burial-ground: p. 5.
Creag an Iubhair: bridge, pp. 40, 522; township, p. 522.
Creag Madaidh Mhór: millstone, p. 539(n.125); old copper mine, pp. 37, **483.**
Creaganterve Mhór: p. 204.
Creggans, old quarries: pp. 37, 289, 370, **483-4,** 498.
Cretshengan: burial-enclosure, p. 62; township, p. 62.
Crinan: harbour, p. 43; proposed village, pp. 27, 37; pyroligneous acid factory, p. 39.
Crinan Canal: pp. 28, 41, 42-3, 49, 282, 345, 494, **506-10,** figs. 507-10.
Crinan Canal Company: p. 506.
Crinan Ferry: ice-house, pp. 37, 329, **484-5,** figs. 484, 485A; *see also* **Crinan House.**
Crinan House: pp. 24, **329-31,** figs. 329C, 330.
Crinan Moss: pp. 2,3.
Cristinus, smith: pp. 93, 165, 167.
Cromalt: lodges, p. 30; North Cromalt Lodge, p. 406; South Cromalt Lodge, p. 406.
Crombie, Alexander, plasterer: p. 445.
Cronan: p. 199.
Crow, David, mason and architect: pp. 345, 537(n.46), 545(No.69,n.4).
Cruck-framed buildings: pp. 24, 27, 33, 303, 338, 340-1, 351, 455, 460, 472-3, 478, 538(nn.99, 100), 562(No.213,n.2).
Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of: pp. 41, 517.
Cumbrae Lighthouse Trust: pp. 42, 522.
Cumbrae, lighthouse: p. 524.
Cumlodden, church: pp. 16, 143, 537(n.46), 545(No.69,n.4).
Cumma: p. 113.
Cummings, Margaret: p. 143.
Cummóc, p. 113.
Cundy, Thomas, architect: p. 201.
Cupar, County Buildings: p. 32.
Currie, Agnes: p. 186.
— Catherine: p. 185.
— Isobel: p. 185.
— Peter: p. 186.
Curtis and Harvey, gunpowder manufacturers: pp. 482, 494.

Dail a' Chaibeil: p. 94.
Daill: *see* **Lunga House.**
Dairies: pp. 26, 30, 368, 407-8, 427-8, 474, 557(No.175,n.2), 560(No.191,n.1).
Dallas (Moray), free-standing cross: p. 15.
Dalrymple, Sir John: p. 409.
Daltote: burial-ground (site), p. 62; settlement, p. 62.
Daltote Cottage, burial-ground: pp. 8, **62-3**, figs. 63A, B.
Daniel, prophet: pp. 87, 543(No.45,n.12).
Daniell, William, artist: pp. 282, 465.
Danna: *see* **Port nan Gallan.**
Danna na Cloiche, burial-enclosure: p. 63.
David II, King of Scotland: pp. 235, 261, 274.
David, King of Israel: pp. 91, 543(No.45,n.16).

Davis, Joseph Gordon, architect: pp. 16, 27, 127, 129, 282, 341, 342, 484.
Dawson, William: p. 189.
Deor, Iohn: p.131.
Distilleries: pp. 36, 539(n.116).
Dobson, John, architect: p. 538(n.88)
Doide: horse-gang, p. 539(n.108); old quarries, pp. 7, 13, 37, 86, 485, fig. 485B, C.
Dollar, Alexander, mason: p. 553(No.132,n.18).
Domestic architecture from the 17th to the 19th century: pp. 23-8, 307-66; *see* **Airds House; Ardfern House; Ardgour House, Ardkinglas House; Ardlamont House; Ardmaddy Castle; Ardmarnock House; Ardpatrick House; Asknish House; Auchavoulin; Balliveolan House; Barbreck House; Blairquhan House: Carse House; Castle Lachlan; Castle Toward; Craignish Castle; Crinan House; Dumfries House; Dunans; Dunoon Town; Dunoon, Castle House; Eastbury House; Glen Aray, Old Schoolhouse; Glenshellish House; Hafton House; Hopetoun House; Innellan House; Inveraray Castle; Inverlussa House; Inverneill House; Kenmore Village; Kilberry Castle; Kilbride Farmhouse; Kilmory Castle; Kilmun House; Knockdow House; Lochgilphead Town; Lochnell House; Lunga House; Minard Castle; Oakfield; Old Poltalloch; Point House, Loch Gair; Poltalloch House; Rarey; Rosneath Castle; South Hall House; Stonefield Castle; Strachur House; Strachur, Old Inn; Stronmagachan House; Taymouth Castle; Taynish House; Turnalt House; Vanbrugh Castle; Wollaton Hall.**
Dominic: *see* **MacGille-Coinnich, Dominic.**
Dores (Inverness-shire): p. 567(No.281,n.9).
Douglas, Campbell, architect: p. 194.
— Duncan, tailor: p. 182.
— John, architect: p. 558(No.184,n.7).
— John, wright: p. 194.
— Margaret: p. 79.
— Robert, wright: p. 194.
— William, architect and mason: pp. 119, 289, 411, 417, 429, 443, 445, 480, 482, 506, 565(No.253,n.4), 567(No.275,n.1).
— William, surveyor: p. 338.
Douglas family of Glenfinnart: p.176.
Douglas, Old Bridge of: pp. 36, 40, **511**, fig. 511.
Douglas Water, shielings: pp. 34-5, 463, **469-70**, fig. 470.
Dounie: corn-drying kilns, pp. 34, **470-1**, fig. 471A; township, p. 562(No.220,n.2).
Dovecots: pp. 350, 351, 355, 364, 411-13.
Dowglass, Isobel: p. 183.
Drimnamucklach: p. 62.
Drimsynie House: p. 27.
Drochaid Athnanlann: *see* **Dubh Loch Bridge.**
Drochaid Gearr-abhainn: *see* **Garron Bridge.**
Drochil Castle (Peebles-shire): pp. 238, 538(n.56).
Drove-roads: pp. 35, 40, 186, 460, 469, 493, 505, 539(n.142); Loch Awe-Auchindrain, pp. 40, **521-2.**
Droving: pp. 35, 184.
Druimdrishaig: p. 548(No. 89,n.3).
Duart Castle, Mull: p. 306.
Dubh Loch: p. 30; avenue, pp. 404, 511; boat-house, pp. 37, **417;** castle (site), pp. **262**, 273, 302, fig. 262A; crannog, pp. 23, 262, **302-3.**
Dubh Loch Bridge: pp. 30, 41, 365, 404, 421, 474, **511-12**, fig.512.
Duddon Company: pp. 38, 486, 493.
Duddon Furnace (Cumbria): pp. 38, 486, 487, 489, 493, 564(No. 239,nn.3-5).
Duffus (Moray), cross: p. 15.
Dugald of Craignish: p. 261.
Duine, Ardfern: carved stone, p. 261; fortified dwelling, pp. 262-3, fig. 262B.
Dumfries House (Ayrshire): pp. 30, 540(n.148).
Dùn an Garbh-sròine, fortification: pp. 23, **263**, fig. 263.
Dùn an Oir, Glendaruel: burial-ground, pp. **63,** 211, 263; motte, pp. 63, 211, **263-4**, fig. 264A.
Dùn Chonaill, Garvellachs, castle: p. 303.
Dùn Domhnuill, Kilmahumaig: p.113.
Dùn Mhuilig, cross-base: p. 64.
Dùn Mhuirich: p. 537(n.50).
Dùn na Cuaiche: Belvedere, p. 407; fountain-head, p. 407; lime-kiln, pp. 30, 37, **485-6**, 501, 526-7, fig. 486; tower, pp. 30, 405, **417-19**, figs. 29, 370, 417B, 418, 428.
'Dun Suibhne': pp. 20, 259; *see also* **Castle Sween.**
Dunadd: fort, pp. 3, 525-6; ogam inscription, pp. 7, **526-7**, fig. 527 A,B,D; quern, pp. 8, **526**, fig. 526; rock-carvings, pp. 3, 43, **525-7**, figs. 526-7.
Dunan Aula, Barbreck: pp. 18, 325.
Dunans, Glendaruel: bridge, pp. 42, **514-15,** 565(No.256,n.1), fig. 514; Dunans House, p. 514.
Dunans, Knapdale, cross-marked stone: pp. 8, **63-4**, 163, fig. 64A.
Dunardry: p. 43.
Dunbeath (Caithness), ice-house: p. 564(No.235,n.6).
Duncan, son of Ferchar: pp. 106, 172, 177.
Duncanson, Alexander: p.117.
— Alexander, of Keills, provost of Inveraray: pp. 116-18.
— Archibald: p. 118.
— Ionet: p. 115.
— Dr. John: p. 365.
— Margaret: pp. 115, 117.
Duncanson family: pp. 18, 115.
Dundee, Master Ralph of: pp. 285, 533(No.130,n.11).
Dunderave Castle: pp. 22, 262, **264-73**, 514, 538(n.87), 551(No.122,n.4), figs. 264B-272.
Dundonald Castle (Ayrshire): pp. 21, 227.
Dunloskin, armorial panel: pp. 43, **527-8.**
Dunloskin Wood, charcoal-burning stances: p. 486.
Dunmore, Earl of: p. 237.
Dunollie (Lorn): p. 542(No.33,n.6).
Dunoon: pp. 27, 37, 213; Abbey Hill Hotel, p. 540(n.159); Ballochyle House, p. 332; bishop's palace, p. 65; 'Broughallan', p. 332; castle, pp.20, 28, 64, **273-6**, 326, 331, 335, figs. 274-5, 331; Castle House, pp. 27, 28, 64, 274, **326-7**, 331-2, figs. 327A, B, 331; churchyard, pp.185, 302; gasworks, p. 39; Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, p. 17; long cists, p. 64; parish, pp. 177, 182; parish church, pp. 16, 28, **64-5**, 274, 331, fig. 64B; Tom-a-Mhoid, p. 552(No.127,n.7); town, pp. 26, 28, **331-2,** figs. 331-2; village, p. 274.
Duns: p. 3.
Duntaynish, mill: p.500.
Duntaynish House, cross-marked stone: pp. **66**, 69, 83, fig. 66A.
Duntrune Castle: pp. 20, 25, 27, 128, 136, **276-82**, 351, figs. 276-81.
Dupasquier, Leonard, gilder: p. 386.
Dyfi Furnace (Dyfed): p. 38.

Eachaig, river: p. 40.
Early Christian Monasteries: *see* **Cella Diuni; Cladh a' Bhearnaig, Kerrera; Eileach an Naoimh; Gallarus** (Co. Kerry); **Iona; Lismore; Nave Island** (Islay); **Reask** (Co. Kerry); **St Berrihert's Kyle; Sgòr nam Ban-naomha** (Canna).
Early Christian period: pp. 3-10, 43, figs. 4, 6.
Earthworks: *see* **Achadunan.**
Eastbury House (Dorset): p. 29.
Ecclesiastical Monuments: pp. 3-19, 45-210; *see also* **Burial-grounds, Chapels, Churches** *and* **Funerary Monuments.**
Ederline: burial-enclosure, p. 66; ice-house, p. 26; Old Ederline House, p. 66.
Ederline House: pp. 26, 538(n.87), 541(No.32,n.1).
Edgar, James, architect and clerk of works: p. 129.
Edinburgh, North Bridge: p. 540(n.150).
Edinburgh Castle, David's Tower: p. 227.
Edward I, King of England: pp. 258, 286, 553(No.130,n.11).
Edward II, King of England: pp. 258, 286, 306, 537(n.52).
Eigg, carved stones: p. 537(n.23).
Eileach an Naoimh: Early Christian monastery, p. 4; graveslab, p.123.
Eilean dà Ghallagain, island dwelling: pp. 23, **303**, fig. 303A.
Eilean Dearg, castle: pp. 23, **282-3**, fig. 282.
Eilean Donnan Castle (Ross-shire): p. 557(No.171,n.2).
Eilean Mór: pp. 7, 8, 9, 85, 172, 200; carved stones, pp. 7-9, 12, 14, 66, **68-74**, 83; cave, pp. 8, **66-70**, 74, 542(No.33,n.11), figs. 68-9; chapel, pp. 6, 10, 12, **66-74**, 85, 541(No.33,nn.4,5), 542(No.33,nn.5,7,9,10), figs. 11(*B*), 66B-73; 'Saint's tomb', p. 69; settlement, pp. 67, 69.
Eilean na Circe, island dwelling: pp. 23, 33, **303-4**, fig. 303B, C.
Eilean Tigh, Loch nan Torran, island-dwelling: p. 304.
Elizabeth, Duchess of Argyll: p. 563(No.225,n.1).
Ellary: *see* **Cladh a' Bhile.**
Ellary House: pp. 53, 538(n.87).
Elliot, James, architect: p. 16.
Elrigbeag, barn: pp. 30, 35, 454, **471-2**, 477, figs. 471B, C, 472.
Engineers: *see* **Telford, Thomas; Campbell, Dugald; Johns, William; Paterson, John; Rennie, John; Sinclair, John; Smeaton, John, Watt, James; Wyatt, Sir Matthew Digby.**
'Eoghan Bacach': p. 92.
Ernan: p. 48.
Eskachlachan, township: p. 63.
Eston, Isabella: p. 199.
Evelyn, John: p. 404.
Ewen, son of Finlay: p. 106.

Ewing, Alexander, bishop of Argyll and the Isles: pp. 16, 52.
— Donald, of Bernice: p. 539(n.104).
— James, lord provost of Glasgow: pp. 274, 326, 331.
— Iliam, farmer: p. 184.
'Experiment': *see* **Barsloisnach**

Fail, Ayrshire, Trinitarian friary: p. 80.
Fanad (Co. Donegal): p. 258.
Farm-steadings: pp. 292, 326, 336, 350, 351, 464-5, 469; *see* **Craignish Mains**; **Maam Steading**.
Farms: pp. 333, 338, 365, 366, 368; *see* **Bealachandrain Farmhouse**; **Elrigbeag**.
Farms, townships and shielings: pp. 32, 454-78.
Faversham (Kent), gunpowder works: pp. 39, 482, 496.
Feargusun, John, farmer: p. 207.
Fearnoch (Cowal), chapel and burial-ground: pp. 5, **74**, figs. 6(*C*), 74.
Fearnoch (Knapdale), mill: p. 565(No.252,n.2).
Fenagh (Co. Leitrim): p. 543(No.48,n.13).
Ferchar: pp. 106, 172, 177.
Ferguson, Daniel, ferryman: p. 183.
— Donald: p. 183.
— Dougald, mariner: p. 183.
— Duncan, miller: p. 81.
— John, farmer: p. 183.
Ferguson family: p. 207.
Fergusson, Archibald, builder: p. 205.
Fergusson family of Kilkerran: p. 207.
Ferier, Robert: p. 117.
Ferries: pp. 5, 32, 40, 42, 329, 331, 449, 520, 522, 540(n.152), 556(No.159,n.1).
Fife, Sir John: p. 538(n.88).
Fincharn: p. 547(No.81,n.6); townships, p. 553(No.130,n.7).
Fincharn Castle: pp. 21, 186, **283-6**, figs. 283-5.
Findlater, Lord: p. 338.
Finguine: *see* **MacKinnon**.
Finlaggan, Islay: castle, p. 23; chapel, p. 74.
Finlay, Kirkman, lord provost of Glasgow: pp. 302, 327.
Finlay, vicar of Kilfinan: p. 106.
Fisher, Angus: p. 464.
— Archibald, son of Duncan: p. 115.
— Duncan: p. 115.
— Duncan, provost of Inveraray: p. 116.
Fisheries: pp. 37, 41, 42, 43, 338, 484, 498; *see also* **Fishing**.
Fisherland: *see* **Inveraray**.
Fishing: pp. 30, 31, 37, 413, 417; *see also* **Fisheries**.
Flabellum: p. 537(n.23).
Fleming, Thomas, parson of Kilberry: p. 94.
Fletcher, John, of Dunans: p. 514.
Fletcher family of Dunans: p. 514.
Fonts: pp. 12, 47, 114, 157-8, 188, 194, 204, 540(No.3,n.3), 541(No.19,n.2).
Forbes, John: p. 155.
— Patrick: p. 208.
Forbes family of Craigievar: p. 155.
Ford, church: p. 143.
Fordun, John of: p. 74.
Forestry: *see* **Woodlands**.
Fortifications: *see* **Dùn an Garbh-sròine**.
Fortified dwellings: *see* **Caol Chaorann**, **Torran**; **Duine**, **Ardfern**; **'Robber's Den', Ardrishaig**.
'Founders' tombs: p. 69.
Fox-Tarrat family: p. 54.
Fraoch Eilean Castle (Lorn): pp. 273, 285-6.
Frazer, William, mason: p. 484.
Frew, David, mason: p. 515.
Fullarton, John, bishop of Edinburgh: pp. 155, 213.
Fullerton, Jean: p. 81.
Fullerton family: p. 155.
Fulling-mills: p. 539 (n.118).
Furnace: old iron furnace, pp. 38-9, 370, **486-93**, 521, figs. 487-92; proposed village, p. 493; quarry, pp. 37, 486; *see also* **Lochfyne Powder Works**.
Funerary monuments, crosses and other carved stones: *see also* **Architectural fragments**; **Graffiti**; **Rock-carvings** *and* **Sundials**.
EARLY CHRISTIAN: pp. 3-10.
Cross-bases: Ardnadam, p. 49; Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary, p. 61 (no. 29), fig. 60H; Lochead, pp. 190-1 (no. 2), fig. 191B.
Cross-marked stones: Achadh na Cille, Oib, pp. 5, 7, 8, 45-7 (nos. 1-7), 202, fig. 46; Ardchattan (Lorn), pp. 9, 71; Ardnadam, pp. 4, 6, 49(nos. 1-3), fig. 48B-D; Ardrishaig, p. 49, fig. 49A; Ardtaraig, pp. 6, 50, fig. 50A; Auchnaha, pp. 7, 50, fig. 50B; Barnakill, pp. 7, 50-1, 202, figs. 50C, D, 51A; Bressay (Shetland), p. 9; Carndonagh (Co. Donegal), p. 9; Castleton, p. 52, fig. 52A; Christ Church Episcopal Church, Lochgilphead, p.52, fig. 52B; Cill an Aonghais, p. 53 (no. 1), fig. 53A; Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary, pp. 5, 7, 8, 54-61, (nos. 1-29), 95, 173, figs. 54A-61; Creaganterve Mhór, *see* Slockavullin; Dunans, Knapdale, pp. 8, 63-4, fig. 64A; Duntaynish House, pp. 7-8, 66, 69, 70, 83, fig. 66A; Eigg, p. 537 (n. 23); Eilean Mór, pp. 4, 7, 66, 67, 68, 69-70, 74, 83, figs. 69B, C, 70A; Glendalough (Co. Wicklow), p. 547 (No. 78, n.4); Inverneill House, pp. 7, 66, 69, 70, 83, fig. 83A, B; Iona, pp. 7, 8, 49, 88; Keills, pp. 7, 8, 9, 87-8 (nos. 2-6), figs. 87, 89A-E; Kilberry, pp. 8, 95-6 (nos. 1-3), fig. 95C-E; Kilbride, Loch Sween, p. 101, fig. 101A; Kilbride, Rhudil, pp. 8, 101, 103, fig. 103A; Kilfinan, pp. 7, 9, 14, 107-8 (nos. 1-3), figs. 107-8; Killundine (Morvern), p. 7; Kilmahumaig, pp. 9, 52, 113, fig. 113B; Kilmalkedar (Co. Kerry), pp. 7, 194; Kilmarie, p. 122 (nos. 1, 2), fig. 122A, B; Kilmartin, pp. 129 (nos. 1-3), 204, fig. 130A-C; Kilmichael Glassary, pp. 9, 143-4 (no. 1), fig. 144A; Kilmichael of Inverlussa, pp. 8, 149, 151 (no. 1), fig. 151A; Kilmory Knap, pp. 5, 7, 8, 88, 163-4 (nos. 1-7), figs. 163B, C, 164; Kilmory Oib, pp. 7, 8, 172-3, fig. 173; Kilmun, Holy Loch, p. 178 (no. 1), fig. 179A; Leac an Duine Chòir, Barrackan, p. 190, fig. 190A; Lemanaghan (Co. Offaly), p. 537 (n. 22); Lochead, pp. 190-1(nos. 1, 2), fig. 191A, B; Lochgoilhead, pp. 8, 195 (no. 2), fig. 194D; Reask (Co. Kerry), pp. 8, 55, 57, 173, 541 (No. 20, n. 11), 547 (No. 78, n.4); Rhum, p. 537 (n. 23); Rothesay (Bute), p. 88; St Berrihert's Kyle (Co. Tipperary), p. 8; Slockavullin, p. 204, fig. 204; Taynish Island, *see* Duntaynish House; Tiree, p. 7; Torran, pp. 7, 210, fig. 210; Whithorn (Wigtownshire), p. 8; *see also* Rock-cut crosses.
Cross-slabs, *see* Cross-marked stones.
Cruciform stones: Ardnadam, p. 49 (no. 3), fig. 48D; Balnahard, Colonsay, p. 9; Iona, p. 49; Killevin, pp. 10, 112-13 (no. 2), fig. 112C; Skellig Michael (Co. Kerry), p. 49; Tom na Croise, pp. 7, 10, 158, 209, fig. 209B.
Free-standing crosses: Eilean Mór, pp. 4, 8, 9, 67, 69, 70-2, figs. 66B, 70B, 71; Inishmacsaint (Co. Fermanagh), p. 544 (No. 63, n. 9); Inismurray (Co. Sligo), pp. 9, 112; Iona, pp. 5, 9, 87, 108, 112; Iona, St John's Cross, pp. 7, 9, 37, 485; Iona, St Martin's Cross, pp. 9, 87; Iona, St Oran's Cross, p. 543 (No. 45, n. 9); Keills, pp. 5, 7, 9, 83, 85, 87, figs. 83C, 86; Kildalton (Islay), pp. 5, 9, 173; Killevin, pp. 9, 112, fig. 112A, B; Kilmartin, pp. 8, 9, 129-31 (no. 4), fig. 130D, E; Kilnaruane, Bantry (Co. Cork), p. 544 (No. 63, n. 9); Kilnave (Islay) pp. 9, 87; Kilpheder (North Uist), p. 549 (No. 96, n. 5); Muiredach's Cross, Monasterboice (Co. Louth), p. 9; North Rona (Lewis), p. 549 (No. 96, n. 5); Rothesay (Bute), p. 544 (No. 63, n. 9); St Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, Lochgilphead, pp. 9-10, 203-4, fig. 203F; Toureen Peakaun (Co. Tipperary), p. 544 (No. 63, n. 9); Vallay (North Uist), pp. 9, 203-4; Whithorn (Wigtownshire), p. 204.
Inscribed Stone: Lochgoilhead, pp. 7, 194 (no. 1), fig. 194A-C; *see also* Cross-marked stones: Barnakill *and* Kilmalkedar, *and* Ogam inscriptions.
Ogam inscriptions: pp. 7, 43, 529; Dunadd, pp. 7, 43, 526, 527, fig. 527A, B, D; Lochgoilhead, pp. 7, 194 (no. 1), fig. 194A, C; Poltalloch, pp. 7, 199, fig. 199A.
Rock-cut crosses: Barnakill, pp. 7, 51, fig. 51B; Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary, p. 59 (no. 15), fig. 58A; Daltote Cottage, pp. 8, 62-3, fig. 63; Eilean Mór, cave, pp. 4, 8, 67, 68, 69, 70 (nos. 1, 2), fig. 69B; St Columba's Cave, Cove, pp. 5, 200, fig. 201C.
MEDIEVAL: pp. 10, 12-15, 45; *see also* **Carving**.
Armorial panel: Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 15, 178, 181 (no. 9), fig. 181B.
Coped stones: Iona, p. 12; Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 12, 178 (no. 2), fig.179B.
Cross-bases: Dùn Mhuilig, pp. 14, 64; Eilean Mór, pp. 73 (no. 6), 74; Inveraray Castle, pp. 14, 80; Kilberry, pp. 14, 94, 95, 97-8 (no. 14), fig. 97C, D; Kilmarie, pp. 14, 126, fig. 126C; Kilmory Knap, pp. 14, 169, 171-2(no. 38), figs. 34A, 171A.
Effigies: Ardrishaig, p. 540 (No. 8, n. 2); Culross (Fife), p. 15; Eilean Mór, pp. 12, 14, 72 (no. 5), 73-4 (no. 8), fig. 72; Houston (Renfrewshire), pp. 15, 181; Kilberry, pp. 14, 96-7 (nos. 11, 12), fig. 96A; Kilmartin, pp. 14, 109, 137 (nos. 81-3), 207, fig. 137A; Kilmichael Glassary, pp. 14, 146 (no. 24), fig. 146; Kilmory Knap, pp. 14, 163, 168-9(nos. 32-6), fig. 168; Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 12, 15, 176, 179-81 (nos. 7,8), figs. 177, 179C-181A; Oronsay Priory, p. 542 (No. 33, n. 21).
Free-standing crosses: Campbeltown (Kintyre), pp. 14, 75-6; Dallas (Moray), p. 15; Duffus (Moray), p. 15; Eilean Mór, pp. 14, 72-3 (nos. 6, 7), 74, 542 (No. 33, n. 9), fig. 73; Inveraray, pp. 14, 75-6,

figs. 75B, 428; Inveraray Castle, pp. 14, 80; Iona, p. 542 (No. 38, n. 2); Iona, MacLean's Cross, pp. 14, 80, 169; Keills, p. 93 (nos.41-2), fig. 93C; Kilberry, pp. 14, 94, 95, 97-8 (nos. 13-18), figs. 96B, C, 97, 98B; Kilfinan, pp. 14, 108-9 (no. 13), fig. 109B, C; Kilmalieu, pp. 14, 115 (no. 5), fig. 114C; Kilmartin, pp. 14, 137-9 (nos. 87-9), figs. 137B, 138; Kilmichael Glassary, pp. 14, 143, 145-6 (nos. 21-3), 202, 549 (No.101, n. 8), fig. 145; Kilmorich, Cairndow, pp. 10, 157, 158, fig. 157A; Kilmorie, Strathlachlan, pp. 15, 160, fig. 160; Kilmory Knap, Macmillan's Cross, pp. 13, 14, 88, 163, 164, 169-72 (no. 38), figs. 34A, 171; Kilmory Knap, Duncan MacMillan cross, pp. 14, 80, 164, 169 (no. 37), 171, fig. 170; Kirkapoll (Tiree), *see* Inveraray Castle; Oronsay, p. 14.

Graveslabs: Eileach an Naoimh, Garvellachs, p. 123; Inishail (Lorn), p.123; Inverchaolain, p. 81 (nos. 1, 2); Iona, p. 165; Keills, pp. 13, 88-93 (nos. 7-40, 43, 44), 167, figs. 89F-93B; Kilberry, pp. 13, 14, 96, 98-9 (nos. 4-10, 19-26), figs. 98A, 99; Kildalton (Islay), pp. 13, 14, 88; Kilfinan, pp. 12, 13, 108 (nos. 4-12), fig. 109A; Killean (Kintyre), p. 13; Killevin, p. 113; Killinaboy (Co. Clare), p. 543 (No. 48, n. 13); Kilmalieu, pp. 12, 114-15 (nos. 1-4), 544 (No. 65, n. 10), fig. 114B; Kilmarie, pp. 13, 122-4 (nos. 3-28), figs. 122C, D, 124A, B; Kilmartin, pp.12-13, 17, 109, 127-9, 131-7 (nos. 5-80), 188, 545 (No. 68, n. 14), 549 (No. 101, n. 8), figs. 131-6; Kilmichael Glassary, pp. 144-5, 148 (nos. 2-20, 27-30), figs. 144A, 148A, B; Kilmodan, pp. 12, 13, 154-5 (nos. 1-11), fig. 154; Kilmorich, Clachan, pp. 13, 158 (nos. 1-3), fig. 158B, C; Kilmorie, Strathlachlan, pp. 15, 160 (nos. 1-4), 207, fig. 161A; Kilmory Knap, pp. 13, 88, 163, 164-7 (nos. 8-13), figs 165-7; Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 13, 179 (nos. 3-6); Kilneuair, p. 188 (nos. 1-3), fig. 189A, B; Kilspindie (Perthshire), p. 537 (n. 43); Lochgoilhead, pp. 15, 196 (nos. 4,5), figs. 195A, 196A; Oronsay Priory, p. 13; Saddell Abbey (Kintyre), p.13; Strachur, pp. 12, 13, 205-7 (nos. 1-13), 209, fig. 206.

Tomb-chests: Keills pp. 12, 85, 90-1; Kilmarie, pp. 12, 14, 124-6 (nos.29-32), figs. 124C-126A, B; Kilmartin, pp. 14, 137 (nos. 84-6); Kilmichael Glassary, pp. 14, 146-8 (nos. 25-6), fig. 147; Kilneuair, pp. 12, 14, 187, 188-9 (no. 4), fig. 189C.

Tomb-recesses: Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 12, 176, 179, fig. 176B; Lochgoilhead, pp. 12, 15, 191, 193, 195-6 (no. 3), figs. 193A, 195.

POST-REFORMATION: pp. 17-18, 45.

Cross-marked slab: Kilmodan, pp. 7, 155 (no. 14).

Cruciform stone: Kilmichael Glassary, p. 148, fig. 148C.

Graveslabs: Carsaig, p. 52 (no. 3); Cill an Aonghais, pp. 17, 53 (nos.2, 3); Dunoon, parish church, pp. 17, 65 (nos. 3, 4); Keppoch, pp. 17, 94 (no. 2); Kilbrandon (Lorn), p. 140; Kilbride, Loch Gair, p. 101 (no. 2); Kilfinan, pp. 17, 110-11 (nos. 14, 15, 17), fig. 110; Kilmalieu, pp. 17-18, 115-19 (nos. 9-11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22-8, 35, 40, 45, 48-51, 62); Kilmarie, pp. 126-7 (no. 34), fig. 127A; Kilmartin, pp. 17, 139-41 (nos. 90, 92-3, 96-9, 107), fig. 140B, C; Kilmichael Glassary, pp. 17, 148-9 (nos. 32, 34-8); Kilmichael of Inverlussa, pp. 151-2 (nos. 2-4, 6-14), fig. 151B, C; Kilmodan, p. 155 (nos. 13, 14), fig. 155B; Kilmorich, Cairndow, pp. 17, 157 (no. 1), 158, fig. 157B; Kilmory, Lochgilphead, p. 172; Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 17, 18, 181-2 (nos. 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 20); Largnahunsion, p. 189 (nos. 3-5, 7); Lochead, p. 191 (nos. 3-5, 9); Lochgoilhead, pp. 17, 157, 197 (nos. 7-9), fig. 197D; Strachur, pp. 207-8 (nos. 14, 20).

Headstones: Carsaig, pp. 51-2 (nos. 2, 4-10); Cill an Aonghais, p. 53 (no. 5); Dunoon, parish church, pp. 65 (nos. 5-7, 9, 10), 185; Ederline, p.66; Inverchaolain, pp. 81-2 (nos. 7-11, 13), fig. 81B; Inverneill, p. 82; Keills, p. 93 (no. 45); Kilbride, Loch Gair, p. 101 (no. 1); Kilbride, Rhudil, p. 103; Kilfinan, p. 111 (nos. 18, 19, 21-2); Killevin, pp. 18, 113 (nos. 3-5), fig. 113A; Kilmalieu, pp. 18, 117-20 (nos. 29, 32-3, 37, 39, 42-3, 52-9, 64, 67-8), 544 (No. 65, n. 11), figs. 117-19; Kilmartin, p.141 (nos. 108, 111-12, 114), fig. 142A; Kilmichael Glassary, pp. 149 (no.33), 545 (No. 69, nn. 6, 7); Kilmodan, pp. 18, 155 (nos. 12, 16, 18, 20-1), fig. 155A; Kilmorich, Cairndow, p. 157; Kilmorich, Clachan, pp. 159 (nos.4-6), 208; Kilmory Knap, pp. 74, 172 (nos. 39-41), fig. 172; Kilmory, Lochgilphead, pp. 18, 172; Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 18, 182-6 (nos. 14, 15, 18, 21-2, 25-56, 58-70), figs. 182-6; Largnahunsion, pp. 18, 189-90 (nos.1, 2, 6, 8-11); Lochead, pp. 189-90, 191 (nos. 6-8, 10, 11), fig. 191C; Lochgoilhead, pp. 197-8 (nos. 10-14), figs. 197C, 198; Miadan Beag, Ormsary, pp. 18, 198; Minnigaff (Kirkcudbrightshire), p. 546 (No. 77, n.7); Sailor's Grave, Ardnoe Point, pp. 18, 199; Strachur, pp. 18, 183, 207-8 (nos. 15-17, 19, 22-3), figs. 207-8.

Mural monuments: Ardrishaig, pp. 17, 49; Carsaig, p. 51 (no. 1); Cill an Aonghais, p. 53 (no. 4); Craignish Parish Church, p. 62; Cretshengan, pp. 17, 62; Dùn an Oir, pp. 17, 63; Dunoon, parish church, p. 65 (nos. 8,11); Kilberry, pp. 17, 95, fig. 95B; Kilfinan, pp. 17, 110-11 (nos. 16, 20, 23), fig. 111; Kilmalieu, pp. 17, 114, 118-20 (nos. 44, 46, 60-1, 63, 65), fig. 118; Kilmartin, pp. 17, 140-3 (nos. 94, 109, 113, 117-20), figs. 140A, 142B-D; Kilmodan, p. 155; Kilmorie, Strathlachlan, p. 159; Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 17, 177, 178; Lochgoilhead, pp. 15, 17, 193, 196 (no. 6), figs. 193A, 196B, 197A, B; Strachur, p. 208 (no. 21); Tom nan Ragh, Dalinlongart, p. 210.

Obelisks: Inverchaolain, p. 82; Kilmalieu, pp. 17, 120 (no. 66); Kilmartin, pp. 17, 141-2 (no. 115), fig. 142A; Lochgoilhead, p. 198 (no.15); Strachur, p. 208 (no. 21).

Table-tombs: Dunoon, parish church, p. 65 (nos. 1, 2); Inverchaolain, p. 81 (nos. 3-6); Keppoch, pp. 17, 94 (nos. 1, 3); Kilmalieu, pp. 17-18, 115-18 (nos. 6-8, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20-1, 30-1, 34, 36, 38, 41, 47), fig. 116; Kilmartin, pp. 17, 139-43 (nos. 91, 95, 100-6, 110, 116, 121), figs. 139, 142A; Kilmichael Glassary, p. 149, fig. 149A; Kilmichael of Inverlussa, p. 152 (nos. 5, 15); Kilmodan, p. 155 (nos. 15, 17, 19); Kilmun, Holy Loch, pp. 17, 65, 182-3, 185 (nos. 12, 16, 23-4, 57); Strachur, p. 208 (no. 18); Tom nan Ragh, Dalinlongart, p. 210.

Fyne, Bridge of: pp. 41, 44, 514, **515**, 525, fig. 515.

Gaelic language: pp. 18, 20, 22, 120, 155, 182, 218, 258, 259, 338, 546(No.72,n.13), 547(No.80,n.28).

Gallanach, Lochgair: fig. 473A; cruck-framed cottage, pp. 472-3; net-houses, pp. 37, 562(No.222,n.1).

Gallarus (Co. Kerry), Early Christian monastery: p. 4.

Galloway, bishopric of: p. 153.

Garadh Crom: pp. 35, 333, 402, 466, 467

Garden Bridge, Inveraray Castle: pp. 30, 41, 42, 364, 402, 405, 407, 498, 504, **515-17,** 540(n.148), figs. 416, 516-17.

Gardeners: pp. 81, 101, 119, 136, 184, 405, 422-3, 566(No.269,n.1).

Gardens: pp. 25, 29, 30, 261, 262, 288, 307, 309, 325, 335, 336, 337, 349, 350, 354, 358, 366, 369, 401-4, 422, 428, 538(n.72), 550(No.118,n.2), 567(No.286,n.1).

Garrachoran House: p. 28.

Garron Bridge: pp. 30, 41, 408, 419, 421, 467, 504, 511, 514, 515, 516, **517-19,** figs. 518-19.

Garron Lodge: pp. 405, 408, **419-421,** 480, 517, figs. 419-21, 518,519C.

Garvie: castle, p. 286, 'old cross', p. 546(No.72,n.8).

Gascoigne family: p. 262.

Gasworks: pp. 39, 345, 442.

Gemell, Ieanet: p. 117.

Geology: pp. 1-2.

George IV, King of Great Britain: pp. 30, 386.

Gillespie, J: *see* **Graham, James Gillespie,** architect.

Gillies, Captain Neil, mariner: p. 435.

Gillis, Archibald: p. 135.

— Elizebath: p. 118.

Glasgow: p. 103; bridge, p. 540(n.150); Dominican Friary, p. 245.

Glasrog: p. 286.

Glassary: barony, pp. 188, 245, 306; lordship of, pp. 21, 285, 553(No.130,n.11); parish, pp. 10, 101, 111, 143, 186-8.

— Gilbert of: p. 285.

— John of: pp. 285, 306.

Gleann Domhain, rock-carving: pp. 44, **528,** fig. 528A.

Glen Aray, old schoolhouse: pp. 26, **332-3,** 520, fig. 333A.

Glen Shira, lead-mines: p. 37.

Glen, Alexander, mason: p. 189.

— Elizabeth: p. 189.

— Thomas, carver: p. 191.

Glen family, stone-carvers: pp. 189-90, 198.

Glenaray, parish: pp. 114, 158, 366.

Glendalough (Co. Wicklow): p. 547(No.78,n.4).

Glendarroch Distillery: p.36.

Glendaruel House: pp. 63, 538(n.87).

Glenfyne Distillery: p.36

Glenorchy (Lorn): parish church, pp. 16, 177; parish, p.81.

Glenorchy, Campbell family of: p. 288; *see also* **Breadalbane.**

Glenshellish House: pp. 27, 28, **333-4,** fig. 333B.

Glenstriven House: p. 538(n.88).

Goatfield, furnace: *see* **Furnace.**

Gordon, Alexander, minister: p. 114.

Gortanloisk: p. 538(n.88).

Gorten, steading: p. 326.

Gow, James, farm manager: pp. 35, 141-2, 282, 465, 564(No.241,n.3).

— James, junior: p. 141.

Graffiti: pp. 41, 43-4, 481, 484, 515, 519, 525.

Graham, Angus: p. 52.
— Euphan: p. 152.
— Henry Davenport, antiquary, p. 49.
— James Gillespie, architect: pp. 16, 32, 64, 445, 451, 542(No.40,n.1).
— John: p. 172.
— Mary: p. 116.
Grant, Alexander, architect: p. 100.
— laird of: p. 338.
Greenhall: p. 213.
Greenock: pp. 18, 42, 111.
Greig, Alfred, architect: p. 542(No.40,n.3).
— David, overseer: p. 120.
— William, shoemaker: p. 120.
Grianaig, township: pp. 304-5.
Guinand, painter: p. 386.
Gunning, Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll: pp. 177, 393, 395-6.
Gunpowder manufacture: pp. 36, 482-3, 494, 495-6, 539(n.131).
Guthrie bell-shrine: p. 14.
Gylen Castle, Kerrera (Lorn): pp. 22, 268, 273.

Hafton House: pp. 25-8, **334-5,** fig. 334; bridge, pp. 42, 335; ice-house, pp. 26, 335.
Haldane, Anna: p. 155.
Haldane family: p. 155.
Hall, John, and Son: p. 496.
— Thomas: p. 552(No.128,n.2).
Hallen: *see* **Haldane.**
Hamilton, Captain: pp. 235, 283.
— David, architect: pp. 16, 27, 64, 326, 327.
— Douglas Hamilton, 8th Duke of: pp. 177, 393.
— Douglas, stained-glass artist: p. 64.
— Helen, Countess of Argyll: p. 546(No.75,n.13).
— Janet (d. 1553): pp. 15, 160.
Harbours: pp. 5, 40, 43, 506; *see* **Inveraray; Keills Port.**
Harkness, Thomas, of Clachaig, sheep-farmer: pp. 36, 65, 185.
Harkness family: p. 28.
Harlaw: p. 73.
Harlaxton Manor (Lincolnshire): p. 28.
Harps: pp. 91, 543(No.45,n.16), fig. 91.
Hart, Alexander, mason: p. 556(No.161,n.1).
Helant-Macarmyk: p. 74.
Henderson, John, architect: pp. 16, 17, 52.
Heron, James, artist: p. 562(No.222,n.1).
Heysham (Lancashire), sandstone: p. 564(No.239,n.4).
Hill, James, contractor: p. 549(No.95,n.1).
Hislop, Thomas, merchant: pp. 120, 436.
Hogg, James, author: p. 35.
Holder, Isaac: p. 564(No.239,n.13).
Holland House, Kensington, (London): pp. 474, 563(No.224,n.4).
Holy Trinity Episcopal Church: *see* **Dunoon.**
Honeyman, John, architect: p. 105.
Hopetoun House (West Lothian): p. 30.
Hoppner, Thomas, artist: p. 389.
Houston (Renfrewshire): pp. 15, 181.
Houston, Sir Patrick: pp. 15, 181.
Huie, Alexander: p. 52.
Hume, Dr J R: p. 63.
Hunter, George, mason: pp. 373, 433, 451.
— James (d. 1834), of Hafton: pp. 65, 334.
— James (flor. c.1840), of Hafton: pp. 332, 334, 335.
— Robert, of Hafton: p. 332.
Hunter family of Hafton: p. 335.
Hunter's Quay: p.28.
Hutton, General William, antiquary: p. 547(No.80,n.1).

Ice-houses: pp. 26, 335, 337-8, 347, 373, 416-17, 484-5, 549(No.110,n.4), 556(No.163,n.6), 565(No.249,n.7).
Inchaffray Abbey (Perthshire): p. 157.
Inchinnan (Renfrewshire), coped graveslabs: p. 537(n.34).
Inchmarnock (Bute): p. 540(No.4,n.3); church, p. 10; coped graveslabs, p. 537(n.34).
Industrial monuments: pp. 36-9, 345, 479-501.
Inishail (Lorn), graveslab: p. 123.
Inishmacsaint (Co. Fermanagh), cross: p. 544(No.63,n.9).
Inismurray (Co. Sligo): Early Christian monastery, pp. 112, 537(n.12);carved stones, pp. 9, 51.
Innellan: p. 27; chapel, pp. 74-5, fig. 75A.
Innellan House: pp. 24, 274, **335-6,** fig. 336A.
Innis Chonnell (Lorn), castle: pp. 238, 288, 540(No.15,n.5), 552(No.127,n.3).
Inns: pp. 31, 365, 442-5, 520.
Introduction: pp. 1-44
Inveraray Castle: pp. 2, 23, 24, 25, 29, 37, 41, 157-8, 286, **370-401,** 402, 407, 408, 416, 483, 498, 501, 539(n.126), figs. 29, 289A, 370-400, 403; avenues, pp. 30-1, 404-5; cross, pp. 14, **80,** 428; gardens. pp. 30, 44, 288, **401-2,** 422; gatepiers, pp. 404, **422,** fig. 422A; Lime Avenue, p. 404; Main Lodge, p. 405; Physick Well, **406,** 434; policies, pp. 2, 30, 32, 37, 262, 333, **401-9,** 517, 519, figs. 29, 370, 400-409C; stable, p. 406; Town Avenue, pp. 31, 404, 406, 429, 433, 452; *see also* **Bealach an Fhuarain; 'Beehive Cottage'; Carloonan; Cherry Park; Dubh Loch; Dùn na Cuaiche; Garden Bridge; Garron Lodge; Maltland; Tom-breac.**
Inveraray: All Saints' Episcopal Church, pp. 12, 17, **47,** 114, 454, fig. 47; Argyll Arms Hotel, pp. 31, 430, 433, **442-5,** 498, 563(No.229,n.3), figs. 431, 433A, C, 443-4; Arkland, pp. 31, **441-2,** 549(No.101,n.13), fig. 440; bell-tower, p. 432; Campbell Monument, pp.17, 47, **411,** 441, fig. 411C; court-house and jails, pp. 31-2, 432, 439, 441, **445-8,** 451, 453, figs. 445-448B; Crombie's Land, p. 445, fig. 445A; cross, pp. 14, 31, **75-6,** 428. figs. 75B, 428; Episcopal chapel,p. 47; Factory Land, pp. 32, 36, 441, **448-9,** fig. 448C; Fernpoint Hotel, pp. 31, 430, 434, **449-50,** figs. 449-50; Ferry Land, pp. 32, 42, **448-9,** figs. 448C, 449A; Fisherland barn, pp. 30, 32, 35, 404, **453-4,** fig. 454; Fisherland meadow, pp. 32, 402, 404-6, 453; Fisherland quarry, p. 561(No.202,n.2); Free Church, pp. 32, 453; Front Street, pp. 31, **432-5,** figs. 430-4, 451; gasworks, pp. 32, 39, **442,** fig. 442; George Hotel, pp. 438-9; 'Great Inn', *see* Argyll Arms Hotel; harbour, pp. 31, 42, 428, 451; lime-kiln, p. 563(No.229,n.3); Main Street, pp. 31, **435-42,** figs. 430-1, 435-42; Newton, pp. 32, 79, **452-4,** figs. 452-4; Old Burgh, pp. 24, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 75, 76, 116-17, 288, **428-9,** 430, 434, 436, 437, figs. 289A, 401, 403B, 428-9; Old Castle, pp. 22, 24, 29, 31, 79, 273, **286-9,** 370, 401, 404-5, 407, 413, 515, figs. 286-7, 289A, 401, 403B, 428; old Highland church, p. 429; old Lowland church, pp. 31, 428, **429,** 439; Old Rectory, pp. 32, **453-4,** figs. 452-3; parish, p.114; Parish Church, pp. 16, 31, 32, 43, **76-9,** 432, 439, 498, figs. 76-9, 430-1, 432, 435, 440A, B; pier, pp. 31, 42, 408, 430, **451,** figs. 430-1, 451A; Relief Land, pp. 31, **441,** figs. 440-1; temporary churches, pp. 76, 438-9; town, pp. 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31-2, 76, **428-54;** Town Bridge, pp. 40, 42, **429,** 514; Town House, pp. 31, 430, 433, 434, **451-2,** 498, figs. 431, 432B, 451; United Presbyterian church, pp. 16, 32, 453; *see also* **Aray Bridge; Kilmalieu; Salmon Draught Cottage.**
Inverchaolain: chapel, p. 80; manse, pp. 80, 542(No.40,n.1); parish church, pp. 15, 16, **80-2,** 542(No.40,nn.2,3), figs. 80-1; parish, pp. 80, 81, 153, 159.
'Inverkelan': *see* **Inverchaolain.**
Inverlussa House: pp. 25-6, 28, 326, **336,** fig. 336B.
Inverneill: bridge, pp. 40, **520;** chapel (site) and burial-ground, p. 82; mausoleum, pp. 19, **82,** 337; old church, pp. 16, **82-3,** 204, fig. 82; old lead mines, pp. 37, **493-4;** *see also* **Auchbraad Bridge.**
Inverneill House: pp. 25, 82, **337-8,** fig. 337; carved stone, pp. 7, 8, 66, 69, **83,** fig. 83A, B; ice-house, pp. 26, 337-8.
Inveryne: p. 554(No.139,n.4); barony, pp. 213, 302.
Inwerlaxo, chapel: p. 149.
Iona: abbey, pp. 224, 551(No.121,n.5); carved stones, pp. 7, 8, 12, 49, 70, 88, 113, 542(No.38,n.2); crosses, pp. 5, 7, 9, 87, 108, 112; Early Christian monastery, pp. 3, 4; MacLean's Cross, pp. 14, 80, 169; St John's Cross, pp. 7, 9, 37, 485; St Martin's Cross, pp. 9, 87; St Oran's Cross, p.543(No.45,n.9); *see* **Carving, schools of (medieval).**
Ireland: pp. 49, 68, 69, 140, 182, 194, 205, 258, 537(n.22), 537(n.51), 538(n.59), 543(No.48,n.13), 544(No.63, nn. 9,10), 547(No.78,n.4), 551(No.119,n.12); castles, p. 21; early church, p. 87; harps, p. 91; Leinster, pp. 74, 83, 85; place-names, p. 54.
Iron-furnaces: *see* **Bloomeries; Bonawe; Duddon; Dyfi; Furnace.**
Island Macaskin, lime-kiln: pp. 38, **494,** fig. 494.
Island-dwellings: *see* **Crannogs and related structures.**
Island, Cowal, island-dwelling: p. 23.
Islay, chapels: p. 174.
Isles, bishops of: p. 129.

James I, King of Scotland: p. 259.
James II, King of Scotland: pp. 65, 177.
James III, King of Scotland: p. 274.
James IV, King of Scotland: p. 94.
James V, King of Scotland: pp. 218, 288.
James VI, King of Scotland: p. 159.
John Bacach: *see* **MacDougall,** John (Bacach), of Lorn.

John, p. 155.
— carpenter: p. 165.
— constable of Dunoon: p. 274.
— priest and hermit: pp. 14, 73-4.
— son of Cristinus: p. 90.
— son of Mauritius: p. 96.
Johns, William, engineer: p. 451.
Johnson, Dr Samuel: p. 566(No.264,n.7).
Johnston (Johnstone), George, mason: pp. 16, 28, 100, 143, 150, 190, 326, 336.
— John: p. 546(No.71,n.12).
— Neil: p. 152
Jonston, John, poet: p. 178.

Kames Powder Works, Millhouse: pp. 38-9, 482, **494-5**, fig.495.
Keats, John, poet: p. 566(No.264,n.6).
Keills: carved stones, pp. 7-9, 12, 13, **86-93**, 167; cross, 7, 9, 83, 85, **87**, fig. 86; old parish church, pp. 12, 66, 74, **83-93**, 150, 161, figs. 11(*A*), 83C-93C; *see also* **Knapdale parish.**
Keills Port, harbour: pp. 35, 40-2, 83, **520-1**, fig. 521.
'Kellemurthe' ('Kelmurkhe'): p. 157.
Kells, Book of: pp. 8, 9, 537(n.22).
Kelp manufacture p. 539(n.114).
Kendall, Henry: p. 493.
— Jonathon: p. 493.
Kenmore (Perthshire), bridge: p. 540(n.150).
Kenmore Village: pp. 26, 33, 37, 120, **338**, figs. 338-9.
Kent, William, architect: p. 558(No.184,n.24).
Keppoch: cist-burials, p. 93; old burial-ground, pp. 93-4.
Key, William, builder; p. 292.
Kilail, chapel (site): p. 94.
Kilbarchan (Renfrewshire): p. 94.
Kilbarry (Co. Roscommon): p. 94.
Kilberry: p. 8; bell, p. 94; carved stones, pp. 8, 12-14, 95-9; farm-steading, p. 292; mausoleum, pp. 19, 94-5, 99; old parish church and burial-ground, pp. 93, **94-9**, 100, 189, 289, figs. 95-9; old quarries, p. 554(No.133,n.12); parish church, Largnahunsion, pp. 15, 16, 28, 94, **99-100**, 189, fig. 100; parish, pp. 15, 85, 93, 94, 100.
Kilberry Castle: pp. 24, 27, 28, 94, **289-92**, figs. 289B, 290.
Kilblaan: bridge, pp. 515, **521**; township, p. 34.
Kilbrandon (Lorn), graveslab: p. 140.
Kilbrannan Chapel (Kintyre): p. 537(n.32).
Kilbride, Ardlamont: chapel (site), p. 100; church, pp. 16, 100, 106.
Kilbride, Loch Fyne: burial-ground (site), p. 100; dairy, pp. 30, **407-8**; township, p. 100.
Kilbride, Loch Gair, chapel (site) and burial-ground: pp. **100-1**, 128.
Kilbride, Loch Sween, cross-marked stone: p. 101, fig. 101A.
Kilbride, Rhudil: chapel, pp. 10, **101-3**, figs. 11(*C*), 101B, C, 102; cross-marked stone, pp. 8, 101, **103**, fig. 103A.
Kilbride, Strathlachlan: chapel and burial-ground, pp. 5, 7,**103-4**, 550(No.118,n.1), figs. 6(*G*), 103B; well, pp. 43, 104.
Kilbride, Turnalt, chapel: p. 104.
Kilbride Farmhouse: pp. 24, 33, **338-41**, fig. 340.
Kilbride Island: p. 550(No.118,n.1).
Kilbridemore, Glendaruel, burial-ground (site): p. 104.
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry, parish: pp. 15, 94, 100, 544(No.65,n.30).
Kilchoan: chambered cairn, p. 104; long-cist burial, p. 104.
Kilchoman (Islay): p. 98.
Kilchurn Castle (Lorn): pp. 22, 213, 286-8.
Kildalton (Islay): church, p. 106, graveslabs, pp. 13, 14, 88.
Kildalton Cross: pp. 5, 9, 87, 173.
Kildalvan: chapel and burial-ground, pp.5, **104**, figs. 6(*D*), 104; township, pp. 33, 34, 104, **473-4**, fig. 473B; well, p. 104.
Kilduskland: burial-ground, p. 49; estate, p. 49.
Kilfinan: carved stones, pp. 7, 9, 12-14, 15, **107-11**, 138; Kilfinan Hotel, p. 104; Lamont aisle, pp. 15, 18, 105, 108; lime-kiln, p.38; manse, p. 104; parish church, pp. 10, 15, **104-11**, 172, figs. 11(*J*), 105-11; parish, p. 159.
'Kilkatrine': p. 200.
Kilkivan (Kintyre), church; p. 106.
Kill y Kiaran: p. 199.
Killala: *see* **Kilail.**
Killburn, Cuthbert, shipmaster: p. 210.
Killean (Kintyre): church, pp. 12, 106, 537(n.32), 543(No.61,n.3); graveslabs, p. 13.
Killean: farm, p. 35; township, pp. 464, 469, 470, 562(No.213,n.9).
Killevin: carved stones, pp. 9, 10, 18, **112-13**, 544(No.63,n.13), figs. 112, 113A; chapel (site) and burial-ground, pp. **111-13**, 143, 548(No.81,n.7).
Killinaboy (Co. Clare): p. 543(No.48,n.13).
Killundine (Morvern): p. 7.
'Kilmachermat in Cnapedale': p. 85.
Kilmachumag, Lochgair, chapel: p. 555(No.146,n.10).
'Kilmaglash' ('Kilmaglais'): pp. 205, 209.
Kilmahumaig: chapel (site) and burial-ground, pp. 10, 113, 128; cross-slab, pp. 9, 52, **113**, fig. 113B; estate, p. 113; slate-quarry, p. 330.
'Kilmalash': p. 205.
Kilmalieu, Inveraray: old parish church and burial-ground, pp. 12, 14, 18, 47, 75, **114-20**, 177, 429, 544(No.65,n.10), figs. 44, 114-19, 401; township, p. 401.
Kilmalkedar (Co. Kerry), 'alphabet stone': pp. 7, 194.
Kilmallie (Inverness-shire): p. 544(No.65,n.3).
Kilmaluaig, chapel and burial-ground (site): pp. 94,**120**.
Kilmarie, Craignish, old parish church: pp. 10, 12, 13, 14, 39, 64, **120-7**, 190, 306, figs. 11(G), 121-127A.
Kilmarnock, Inverchaolain: p. 540(No.4,n.3).
Kilmartin: p. 2; copper-mine, *see* **Creag Madaidh Mór**; estate, pp. 128, 129; 'flag bridges', p. 40; manse, p. 127; parish, pp.128, 281; parish church, pp. 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 22, 109, **127-43**, 151, 188, 204, 207, 281, 292, 342, 549(No.101,n.8), figs, 127B-142; prehistoric monuments, pp. 3, 127; village, p. 539(n.126).
Kilmartin Castle: pp. 22, 24, 127, 226, **292-5**, figs. 292-4.
Kilmartin House: pp. 24, 27, 295, 554(No.134,n.11).
Kilmelfort (Lorn), parish church: p. 177.
Kilmichael, Cowal: *see* **Knockdow.**
Kilmichael Glassary: bell-shrine, pp. 12, 143; parish church, pp.9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 129, 136, **143-9**, 188, 202, 213, 549(No.101,n.8), 551(No.121,n.5), figs. 143-149A; village, p. 26; *see also* **Bridgend**.
Kilmichael of Inverlussa: bridge, p. 521; chapel and burial-ground, pp. 5, 6, 10, 80, 85, **149-50**, figs. 6(*J*), 149B; parish church, pp. 8, 15, 16, 28, 85, 149, **150-2**, 336, figs. 150-1; well, p. 150.
Kilmodan, parish church: pp. 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 43, **152-5**, 546(No.72,n.2), 567(No.282,n.1), figs. 152-5.
Kilmorich: p. 15; old church, Cairndow, p. 549(No.101,n.13); old parish church (site) and burial-ground, Clachan, pp. 10, 12, 15, **157-9**, 208-9, 273, fig. 158; parish, pp. 15, 114, 156-8, 193; parish church, Cairndow, pp. 10, 15, 16, **156-7**, figs. 156-7.
Kilmorie, Strathlachlan, old parish church: pp. 15, **159-60**, 207, 209, figs. 159-161A.
Kilmory, Lochgilphead, chapel (site) and burial-ground: pp. 18, 106, **172**.
Kilmory Castle: pp. 16, 27, 127, 172, 203, **341-2**, figs.341-2; estate, pp. 28, 345; policies, p. 346.
Kilmory Knap: chapel, pp. 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 63, 74, 80, 85, 88, 160, **161-72**, figs. 11(*D*), 34, 161B-172; township, p. 161, fig.34.
Kilmory Oib: cross-marked stone, pp. 7, 8, **172-3**, fig. 173; township, pp. 172, 457; well, pp. 7, 8, 43, **172-3**, fig. 173B.
Kilmun (Lorn), chapel: p. 6.
Kilmun, Glen Aray, chapel and burial-ground: pp. 5, 6, **174**, figs. 6(*E*), 174A.
Kilmun, Holy Loch: burgh, p. 31; burials, p. 547(No.80,n.9); parish church, pp. 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 65, 114, **174-86**, 193, 207, 343, figs. 11(*L*), 174B-186; parish, pp. 65, 177, 205; pier, p. 333; provost of, p. 557(No.170,n.1); village, p. 27.
Kilmun House: pp. 24, **342-3**, fig. 343A.
Kilnaish: *see* **Cill an Aonghais**.
Kilnaruane, Bantry (Co. Cork), cross: p. 544(No.63,n.9).
Kilnave (Islay): chapel, p. 542(No.33,n.5); cross, pp. 9, 87.
Kilneuair: old parish church, pp. 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 101, 111, 143, **186-9**, 193, 521, 522, figs. 11(*F, N*), 187-9; township, p. 186.
Kilns: pp. 252, 309, 331, 479-82, 501; corn-drying kilns, pp. 33, 457, 463, 467, 470-1, 474, 478, 542(No.33,n.11), 563(No.224,n.2); lime-kilns, *see* **Lime-kilns**; malt-kilns, pp. 36, 429, 560(No.197,n.1).
Kilpheder (North Uist), cross: p. 549(No.96,n.5).
Kilshanny (Co. Clare), bell: p. 543(No.48,n.13).
Kilspindie (Perthshire), graveslab: p. 537(n.43).
Kiltearn (Ross and Cromarty), church: p. 193.
'Kilvicocharmick': p. 85; *see also* **Keills**.
Kilwinning (Ayrshire), abbey: pp. 74, 85, 150, 161, 258.
'King's Bridge': pp. 41, 502, **503-4**, 514, 515, 519, fig. 504A; *see also* **Aray Bridge**.
Kinnear: *see* **Peddie and Kinnear**.
Kintyre, churches: pp. 85, 187, 258.
Kirkapoll (Tiree), cross: pp. 14, 80, 428.
Kirkton, Craignish: farm, p. 545(No.67,n.3); township, p. 120.
Kirn: p. 28.
Kirnan, mill: p. 148.
Kisimul Castle (Barra): p. 277.
Knapdale: lordship, pp. 19, 20, 249, 258, 259, 537(n.52); parish, pp. 10, 83, 85, 94, 150, 161; *see also* **South Knapdale**.

Knock, township: p. 306.
Knockamillie Castle: p. 295, fig. 295.
Knockdow House: pp. 25, **343-5**, figs. 343B, 344.
Knocknagael (Inverness-shire): pp. 526, 567(No.281,n.9).
Kyllenane: *see* **Killellan**.

Lachlan Mór: p. 245.
Lagg (Jura), harbour: pp. 42, 520.
Lambie, Archibald, minister of Kilmartin: p. 141.
Lames, Thomas: p. 493.
Lamon, Anne: p. 117.
Lamont, Alexander, of Knockdow, minister of Kilfinan: p. 81.
— Archibald: p. 302.
— Archibald, of Lamont: pp. 110, 544(No.61,n.12).
— Archibald, smith: p. 111.
— Colin, of Knockdow: pp. 25, 343.
— Sir Coll, of Lamont: pp. 18, 106, 302.
— Dugald, of Lamont: p. 313.
— Duncan: p. 65.
— Iohn: p. 134.
— James, of Knockdow: p. 524.
— James, of Knockdow (d. 1739): p. 81.
— James, of Knockdow (d. 1829): pp. 82, 557(No.171,n.5).
— James, of Lamont: p. 302.
— Sir James, of Lamont: pp. 177, 213, 302.
— John: p. 111.
— John, of Asgog: p. 213.
— John, of Lamont (occ. 1472): p. 302.
— John, of Lamont (occ. 1781): p. 309.
— Major-General John, of Lamont: p. 309.
— Sir John, of Lamont: p. 302.
— Malcolm: p. 111.
— Sir Norman, of Knockdow: p. 343.
— Robert, of Asgog (occ. 1477): p. 213.
— Robert, of Asgog (flor. *c.* 1646): p. 213.
Lamont family: pp. 23, 172, 177, 245, 276, 296, 297, 302, 474, 554(No.139,n.4).
— of Asgog: pp. 22, 213.
— of Coustoun: p. 478.
— of Inveryne: *see* **Lamont family of Lamont**.
— of Knockdow: pp. 25, 344.
— of Lamont: pp. 22, 24, 44, 80, 213, 309, 313.
Langlands, George, surveyor: pp. 35, 104, 262, 469, 486, 493, 520, 539(n.109), 546(No.74,n.4, No.75,n.1), 557(No.180,n.2).
Largie House: *see* **Kilmartin House**.
Largnahunsion: burial-ground, pp. 18, 93, 94, 99, **189-90**; mill, pp. 189, 548(No.82,n.2); 'Preaching Rock', p. 543(No.49,n.3); *see also* **Kilberry**, parish church.
Latham, Joseph: pp. 493, 564(No.239,n.13).
Lauder, George, bishop of Argyll: p. 274.
Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of: p. 177.
Laumon, son of Malcolm: pp. 106, 172, 177, 302.
Lawrie, Margaret: p. 186.
Lazaretto Point: p. 42.
Le Girardy, Irrouard, painter: pp. 386, 389.
Leac an Duine Chòir, Barrackan, cross-marked stone: p. 190, fig. 190A.
Lead-mines: pp. 2, 37, 493-4.
Leiper, William, architect: p. 538(n.87).
Lemanaghan (Co. Offaly), carved stones: p. 537(n.22).
Lennox, Earl of: p. 274.
Lephinchapel: chapel, pp. 5, **190**, figs. 6(*D*), 190B; charcoal-burning stances, p. 495.
Lephinkill, chambered cairn: p. 152.
Leslie, Mariota, Countess of Ross: pp. 73-4.
Leven (Fife), sundial: p. 44.
Leyden, John: pp. 69, 558(No.182,n.2).
Lhuyd, Edward, antiquary: pp. 69, 72, 73, 75.
Liberton Church (Edinburgh): p. 16.
Lighthouses: p. 510; *see* **Toward Point**.
Lilburn, Colonel Robert: p. 259.
Lime-kilns: pp. 30, 37, 38, 104, 370, 465, 473, 477, 485, 501, 521, 524, 543(No.60,n.3), 563(No.229,n.3); *see* **Carloonan; Island Macaskin; Port nan Gallan**.
Lindsay, Lady Henrietta, Lady Campbell: pp. 224, 320.
Lismore (Lorn): cathedral, pp. 94, 188; Early Christian monastery, p. 4; tomb-chests, pp. 14, 146.
Litch, Janet: p. 186.
Livingstone, Sir James: *see* **Campbell**, Sir James, of Ardkinglas (d. 1788).
Lloyd family: p. 347.
Loch a' Bhàillidh, island-dwelling: p. 304, fig. 304B.
Loch a' Phearsain, Kilmelford (Lorn): p. 538(n.66).
Loch an Daimh, island-dwelling: pp. 304-5, fig. 305A.
Loch Asgog, crannogs: pp. 23, 538(n.65).
Loch Avich (Lorn), castle: pp. 261, 551(No.121,n.9).
Loch Avich, thane of: p. 261.
Loch Ballygrant (Islay), island-dwelling: pp. 23, 303.
Loch Glashan: crannog, pp. 3, 23, 305; island settlement, pp. 23, 120, **305-6**, figs. 305B, 306A.
Loch Leathan, island-dwelling: p. 306, fig. 306B.
Loch nan Torran: *see* **Eilean Tigh**.
Lochead, chapel (site) and burial-ground: pp. **190-1**, 204, fig. 191.
Lochfyne Powder Works, Furnace: pp. 482, 486, 493, **495-6**, fig. 487B.
Lochgair: brickworks, pp. 370, 539(n.126); castle, pp. 24, 101, 213, **295**, 306, 317, 319; church, pp. 16, 143; fulling-mill, p.539(n.118); village, p. 472, fig. 473A; *see also* **Asknish House; Gallanach; Kilbride, Loch Gair; Kilmachumag; Middle Kames**.
Lochgilphead: Baptist church, pp. 16, **191**; boatyard, p. 39; Christ Church Episcopal Church, pp. 16, **52**, 201, fig. 52B; cross, St Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, pp. 9, **203-4**, fig. 203F; gasworks, p. 39; harbour, p. 42, parish, p. 83; parish church, pp. 16, 345; parliamentary church, pp. 143, 191, 345; town, pp. 28, 172, **345-6**, figs. 345, 346A, B; waulk-mills, p. 37; *see also* **Kilmory**.
Lochgoilhead: Free Church, p. 548(No.87,n.16); parish, pp. 156, 158, 182, 193, 205; parish church, pp. 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 36, 157, 177, **191-8**, 537(n.32), figs. 11(*M*), 192-8; sundial, pp. 24, 44, 320, **529**, fig. 528C, D; the Cottage, pp. 529, 567(No.285,n.1); village, p. 26.
Lochnell House (Lorn): pp. 24, 554(No.136,n.4).
Lodges: pp. 307, 327, 335, 344, 354, 355, 365, 405-6, 408, 419-21.
Logboats: p. 555(No.146,n.2).
Long-cist burials: pp. 7, 52, 64, 74-5, 104, 199.
Lorimer, Sir Robert, architect: pp. 22, 267, 273, 307, 538(n.87).
Lorn Furnace: *see* **Bonawe**.
Lorn Furnace Company: pp. 39, 487, 565(No.251,n.1).
Louise, Princess, Duchess of Argyll: p. 398.
Lowrie, James, mason and architect: pp. 18, 177.
Lumsden, William: p. 446.
Lunga: ice-house, pp. 26, 347; St Fillan's Well, pp. 43, **525**.
Lunga House: pp. 26, 28, **346-7**, fig. 346C.
Luss (Dunbartonshire), coped graveslabs: p. 537(n.34).
Lustymore (Co. Fermanagh), Iron Age carving: p. 112.
Luxeuil (France): pp. 57, 541(No.20,n.9).

Maam: p. 120; burial-ground (site), p. 198; corn-drying kiln, p. 563(No.224,n.2); farm, pp. 120, 477; steading, pp. 30, 32, 35, 425, 454, 467, 471, **474-7**, figs. 474-6; township, p. 563(No.224.n.2).
McAlaster, Archibald: pp. 51-2.
MacAlister, Alexander, of Loup: p. 555(No.152,n.2).
— Angus, of Loup: pp. 25, 315.
— Archibald, of Tarbert: p. 557(No.178,n.1).
MacAlister family: pp. 29, 548(No.85,n.2).
— of Loup: p. 315.
MacArthur, A: p. 136.
— Archibald: p. 81.
— Iohn, of 'Milntoun' (d.1674): p. 65.
— Iohn, tenant in Colintraive: p. 81.
— John, of Milton (d.*c.*1772): p. 65.
— John, of Milton (occ. 1693): p. 331.
— John, schoolmaster: p. 556(No.161,n.3).
MacArthur family: *see* **Campbell family of Strachur.**
McBen, D: p. 140.
McBradan, Donald, wigmaker: p. 119.
— John: p. 119.
MacCallum: *see also* **Malcolm**.
— Archibald, miller, Aironn: p. 480.
— Archibald, miller, Kirnan: p. 148.
— Archibald, minister of Glassary: p. 548(No.81,n.10).
— Colin: p. 159.
— Donald, contractor: p. 520.
— Donald, of Poltalloch: p. 129.
— Hugh: p. 159.
— John, innkeeper: p. 186.
— John, miller: p. 545(No.69,n.7).
— Malcolm, miller: p. 545(No.69,n.7).
— Neil, wright: p. 442.

MacCallum family: pp. 460, 464; *see also* **Malcolm family**.
MacCleirich: *see* **Clerk**.
MacCloy, Donald, minister of Kilmodan: p. 155.
— John: *see* **Fullarton, John**.
MacColl, Dugald: p. 120.
— Ewan, poet: pp. 120, 338.
— John: p. 120.
McCorkel, Ensign: p. 513.
McCorquodale, Annabella: p. 94.
— John, Jamaica: p. 94.
— John, mason: p. 464.
MacCorquodale family of Phantilands: p. 463.
McCorquodill family: p. 115.
MacCowan, Duncanus: p. 76.
— Mael-Moire: p. 76.
— Patricius: p. 76.
MacCowan family: p. 76.
MacCulloch, John, author: p. 69.
McCurrie, Daniel, farmer: p. 184.
— Elisabeth: p. 183.
— Mary: p. 185.
McDiyor, Janet: p. 152.
MacDonald, Alasdair: pp. 94, 213, 225, 259, 262, 273, 281, 288, 302, 305, 306.
— Alexander, Lord of the Isles: p. 259.
— Alexander, of Islay: p. 286.
— Donald, Lord of the Isles: pp. 14, 73-4, 113.
— John I, of Islay, Lord of the Isles: pp. 66, 74, 259.
— John II, Lord of the Isles: pp. 23, 94, 171, 259, 303.
MacDonald family, Lords of the Isles: pp. 20, 74, 85, 249, 304, 526.
McDougall, Alexander, architect: p. 150.
MacDougall, Donald, architect: pp. 62, 336.
— John (Bacach), of Lorn: pp. 258, 286.
— John, of Lunga: p. 346.
— Stephen, surveyor: p. 366.
McDugald: *see also* **Cowan**.
— John: p. 52.
MacDuill family: *see* **Campbell family of Craignish**.
McEllar, Donal (d. 1763): p. 184.
— Donal, miller: p. 183.
MacEwan family of Otter: pp. 19, 259, 296.
MacEwan's Castle: pp. 19, **296**, fig. 296.
McFarlane, Andrew, miller: p. 198.
MacFarlane, Andrew, of Auchacrossan: p. 111.
— Captain George, of Auchacrossan: p. 111.
— Elizabeth: p. 141.
— Geills: p. 53.
— Janet: p. 155.
— Robert: p. 111.
McFarlen, Robart: p. 197.
McFederane, Dominic: p. 540(n.152).
— Maurice: p. 540(n.152).
McFerson, Iohn, carpenter: p. 82.
MacGibbon, Baron: p. 302.
— Neil, lawyer: p. 438.
MacGilchrist, Donald, notary: p. 149.
— Grisel: p. 140.
MacGilchrist family: p. 149.
MacGilcrist, Ewen: p. 285.
— Gillascop: pp. 285, 306.
MacGilcrist family, p. 286.
McGill, Alexander, architect: pp. 24, 29, 286, 288-9, 405.
MacGille-Coinnich, Dominic, abbot of Iona: p. 547(No.80,n.30).
MacGillespy, Colin, drover: p. 539(n.106).
McGregor, Alexander: p. 182.
— Daniel, farmer: p. 184.
— Gregor, farmer in Corridou: p. 182.
— Janet: p. 185.
— Jean: p. 184.
— John: p. 144.
— John, farmer: p. 185.
MacGregor, Rob Roy: pp. 477, 478.
MacGregor family of Brakly: p. 182.
Macicui, Celestinus: p. 93.
McIlchommie, Archibald: p. 546(No.76,n.12).
McIlichowm, Alexander: pp. 74, 172.
— Duncan: p. 172.
MacIllechonnel family: p. 39.
McIlmuluag, Donald, miller: p. 189.
McIlphadrick, Duncan, tenant in Danna: p. 93.
MacIlvane, I: p. 182.
McIntagert, Angus: p. 191.
McIntayler, Angus: p. 52.
— Malcolm: p. 52.
McIntyer, Daniel, gardener: p. 81.
McIntyre, Archibald: p. 172.
— John: pp. 152, 172.
— Niel: p. 123.
MacIsaac, Alexander, miller: p. 129.
— Donald: p. 143.
— Dugald, builder: p. 129.
— John: p. 143.
MacIver, Alexander, of Kirnan: p. 146.
— Duncan, of Stronshira: pp. 288, 467.
— Iver: p. 545(No.69,n.6).
— John, of Ardmarnock: p. 313.
— John, of Kirnan: p. 146.
— Mary: p. 65.
— Mary: p. 185.
McIver Campbell family: p. 263.
MacIver Campbell family of Asknish: p. 338.
MacIver Campbell family of Lergychonie: p. 305.
MacIver family: p. 297.
MacIver family of Stronshira: p. 288.
MacKay, Niall: p. 113.
MacKay family: p. 113.
McKeler, Duncan: p. 182.
Mackell, Robert, millwright: p. 482.
McKellar, Archibald, farmer: p. 186.
— Donald: p. 184.
— Donald, farmer: p. 207.
— Dugald, mason: p. 498.
— Duncan, of Portndornock: p. 198.
— Elizabeth: p. 65.
— Gilchrist: p. 134.
— John: p. 184.
— Mary: p. 184.
— Neil: p. 198.
— Patrick: p. 134.
— Patrick: p. 183.
MacKellar family: p. 474.
— of Ardary: p. 134.
McKellor, John, tailor: p. 182.
McKenie, Iohn, minister: p. 118.
McKenzie, Colin, farmer: p. 186.
— Janet: p. 186.
— John, farmer in Strone: p. 183.
Mackenzie family of Seaforth: p. 547(No.80,n.30).
MacKerras family: *see* **Ferguson family**.
McKich, Duncan: p. 191.
— John: p. 191.
MacKichan, Archibald: p. 189.
— Gilbert: p. 52.
— John: p. 52.
McKiller, John: p. 183.
McKindley, Andrew, builder: p. 156.
Mackinlay, Dugald: p. 332.
McKinley, Elizabeth: p. 182.
MacKinnon, ?Aed: p. 80.
— Finguine: p. 80.
— Finguine, abbot of Iona: p. 80.
Mackintosh, William: p. 118.
McKinven, John: p. 185.
McKinving, Isabella: p. 185.
McKuhan, Gilbert, tailor: p. 189
MacLachlan, Alan, of Dunadd: pp. 146, 148.
— Ann: p. 103.
— Archibald, in Upper Stillaig: p. 111.
— Archibald, of Creaganterve: p. 225.
— Donald, lime-burner: p. 494.
— Donald, of MacLachlan: p. 551(No.118, n.15)
— Donald, of Strathlachlan: p. 245.
— Duncan Roy: pp. 146, 148.
— Duncan, lime-burner: p. 494.
— Gillescop: pp. 237, 245.

MacLachlan,
— Janet: p. 140.
— John, of MacLachlan: p. 245.
— John, of Strathlachlan (occ. 1436): p. 224.
— John, of Strathlachlan (d. *c.* 1509): p. 245.
— Lachlan, of MacLachlan (d. 1558): p. 159.
— Lachlan, of MacLachlan (d. *c.* 1643): p. 159.
— Lachlan, of MacLachlan (d. 1746): pp. 159, 245.
— Lilly: p. 198.
— Robert, of MacLachlan: pp. 27, 245.
— William, rector of Kilmartin: p. 140.
MacLachlan family: pp. 140, 245, 296.
— of Creaganterve: p. 224.
— of Dunamuck: p. 148.
— of Innischonnell: p. 52.
— of MacLachlan: pp. 18, 20, 148, 159, 209, 237, 238.
McLauchlan, Duncan: p. 52.
— Hendreta: p. 52.
MacLaurin, Colin, mathematician: p. 546(No.72,n.1).
MacLea family: p. 554(No.139,n.4).
MacLean's Cross: *see* **Iona.**
MacLean, Sir Allan, of Duart: p. 541(No.26,n.2).
— Anna: p. 268.
— Archibald, minister of Dunoon: p. 182.
— Beatrix: p. 63.
— Charles: p. 191.
— Hector, bishop of Argyll: p. 541(No.30,n.7).
— Sir John, of Duart: p. 63.
— Kenneth: p. 51.
— Sir Lachlan, of Duart: p. 550(No.116,n.22).
— Lachlan, of Torloisk: p. 225.
MacLean family of Lochbuie: p. 268.
MacLeod, Julian: p. 541(No.26,n.2).
MacLouchlan, Gilaspec: *see* **MacLachlan, Gillescop.**
McMath, Christian: p. 118.
— Malcolm, mason; p. 561(No.202,n.1).
MacMillan, Alexander, heir appparent of Dunmore: p. 53.
— Alexander, of Knap: pp. 14, 169, 171, 259.
— Colinus (?Malcolm): pp. 14, 169, 171.
— Duncan (occ. 1505): p. 169.
— Duncan, of Dunmore; p. 541(No.18,n.6).
— Gille-Coluim: *see* **MacMillan, Colinus.**
— Neil: p. 555(No.144,n.6).
— Neil, tenant in Arichonan: p.456.
MacMillan family: pp. 20, 249.
McMillen, Duncan, of Dunmor (occ. 1707): p. 53.
MacMurachie family: p. 97.
MacNaught, Archibald, piper: p. 185.
— Duncan: p. 65.
MacNaughton, Alexander, of Dunderave (flor. *c.* 1500): p. 273.
— Alexander, of Dunderave (flor. *c.* 1630): p. 273.
— Sir Alexander, of Dunderave: p. 273.
— Gilbert: p. 273.
— Gilchrist: pp. 157, 273.
— John, of Dunderave (d. *c.* 1612): pp. 22, 273.
— John, of Dunderave (d. *c.* 1700): p. 273.
— John, of Dunderave: pp. 267, 268.
— John, of MacNaughton (flor. *c.* 1710): p. 273.
— Malcolm: pp. 157, 273.
— Marion: p. 464.
MacNaughton family: pp. 19, 100, 158, 262, 273, 302, 551(No.122,n.4).
— **of Dunderave:** pp. 22, 157, 273, 551(No.122,n.4), 552(No.126,n.2).
McNeiladge, Jean: p. 119.
MacNeilage, Patrick: pp. 14, 109.
MacNeilage family: p. 109.
MacNeill, Donald, of Taynish: pp. 74, 200.
— Captain Duncan, pp. 53, 541(No. 18,n.6).
— Hector, of Gigha: p. 259.
— John, miller: p. 500.
— John, of Gigha: pp. 28, 345, 520.
— Malcolm: p. 91.
— Neil, of Arichonan: p. 454.
— Neil, of Gigha, keeper of Castle Sween: pp. 20, 91, 259.
— Neil, of Taynish: p. 537(n.50)
— Niall: p. 20.
— Torquil, of Gigha (d. *c.* 1554): p. 91.
— Torquil, of Gigha (occ. 1440): p. 259.
MacNeill family of Gallchoille: p. 74.
— of Gigha: pp. 20, 26, 249.
— of Taynish: pp. 26, 74, 366.
McNeill Campbell family of Kintarbert: p. 53.
MacNewer (MacInuer) **family**: p. 182.
McNicol, Donald: p. 119.
McNicoll, Archibald: p. 141.
— Donald, excise officer: p. 141.
— Helen: p. 141.
— Nicoll, of Elrig: p. 118.
McNuiar, John, farmer: p. 186.
McNuier, Alexander: p. 119.
— Donald: p. 544(No.65,n.11).
— John, gardener: p. 119.
McNur, John: p. 97.
McPhail, — , plasterer: p. 282.
MacPhedran, Cormac: p. 90.
MacPhedron, John: p. 113.
MacPherson, Alexander, merchant: p. 436.
— Suphia: p. 185.
MacPhun, James, of Claonairigh; p. 464.
— Martha: p. 120.
McPhunn, Agness: p. 185.
— Archibald, of Dripp: p. 208.
— Robert, farmer: p. 185.
MacPhunn family of Dripp: p. 208.
McPhwn, Iohn: p. 117.
McRiver, Daniel: p. 140.
— Duncan: p. 141.
McRiver (MacinRiver) **family**: p. 140.
McShirrie, Donald: p. 115.
MacSween, Dugald: p. 258.
— John: pp. 20, 249, 258.
— Murchadh: p. 258.
MacSween family: pp. 19, 20, 245, 249, 258, 286, 296, 537(n.52).
MacSweeny family: p. 551(No.119,n.12).
MacTaggart, Scipio, provost of Inveraray: pp. 118, 454.
MacTavish, Dugald, of Dunardry: p. 152.
— Hugh, of Dunrostan: p. 152.
— Margaret: p. 189.
MacTavish family: pp. 144, 152, 208.
— of Dunardry: p. 135.
McTyre, Duncan: p. 152.
MacVean family: p. 140.
MacVicar, Mr Archibald, of Blairowin: p. 467.
— Niven (Ninian), parson of Kilmalieu: pp. 47, 114.
MacVicar family: p. 297.
McViccar, Archibald: p. 184.
— John, gardener: p. 184.
McWilliam, Hendrie, slater: p. 560(No.199,n.4).
Mael-Moire; p. 165.
Main, Hugh, fisherman: p. 408.
Mains, Duncan: p. 184.
— Patrick: p. 183.
— Robert: p. 184.
Malcolm, father of Laumon: p. 172.
— son of Laumon; p. 172.
— Mrs: p. 557(No.175,n.4).
— Alexander: p. 129.
— Archibald, minister of Glassary: p. 139.
— George: pp. 129, 351, 465, 557(No.175,nn.1,4).
— Isabella Lucy: p. 142.
— Neil, of Poltalloch (d. 1802): pp. 129, 277, 282, 351, 454, 465, 494, 564(No.241,n.3).
— Neill, of Poltalloch (d. 1837): pp. 129, 142-3, 225, 282, 295.
— Neill, of Poltalloch (d. 1857): pp. 142, 202, 282, 351.
— Reginald Neill: p. 142.
Malcolm family of Poltalloch: pp. 27, 128, 201, 202, 215, 279, 281, 351, 353, 484, 494.
Maltland Square: pp. 30, 53-6, 41, 402, **422-6**, 454, 471, 563(No.224,n.11), figs. 401, 422B-426.
Man, Isle of, carved stones; p. 173.
Manses: pp. 16, 25, 28, 31, 62, 80, 104, 127, 150, 152, 153, 159, 191, 307, 331, 336, 346, 366, 434, 435, 453, 542(No.40,n.1), 546(No.72,n.1), 549(No.98,n.1; No.101,n.13).
Mariners: pp. 52, 183.
Mariota de Ros: *see* **Leslie, Mariota.**

Marischal College, Aberdeen: p. 116.
Marishal, Janet: p. 184.
Marishal, John, farmer: p. 185.
Market-crosses: p. 529.
Markets: p. 160.
Marr, John, mason: pp. 437, 441, 448.
Martin, bishop of Argyll: p. 106.
— Martin, traveller: p. 203.
Martine, Patrick, miller: p. 208.
Mary, Queen of Scotland: pp. 235, 273, 274, 288, 302.
Masons: pp. 119, 177, 189, 190, 198, 208, 307, 315, 326, 336, 343, 365, 373, 402, 404, 411, 413, 417, 434, 437, 438, 441, 453, 464, 545(No.69,nn.1,4), 549(No.95,n.1), 553(No.132,n.18), 560(No.199,n.4), 566(No.263,n.1).
Maughold (Isle of Man): p. 51.
Maurice the Clerk: p. 157.
— parson of 'Chillmacdachormes': p. 85.
Mauritius: p. 96.
Mausolea: pp. 18, 19, 53, 82, 94, 129, 153, 176-81, 325, 337.
Mawson, Thomas: p. 567(No.286,n.1).
Maxwell, Helen: p. 529.
— Robert, bell-founder: pp. 79, 281, 552(No.128,n.5).
Maybole Castle (Ayrshire): p. 268.
Meall na Sròine, millstone-quarry: p. 496.
Melfort (Lorn), gunpowder works: pp. 38, 539(n.131).
Melvil, John, minister of Dunoon: p. 547(No.80,n.1).
Menelaws, John, mason: pp. 25, 315, 343.
— Thomas, mason: pp. 292, 315.
Menteith, Murchard, Earl of: p. 106.
— Sir John (flor. *c.* 1300): pp. 249, 258, 259, 537(n.52).
— Sir John (d. *c.* 1360): p. 259.
— Stewart family, Earls of: p. 249.
— Walter Stewart, Earl of: pp. 85, 150, 258.
Merthyr Tudful (Glamorgan): p. 541(No.20,n.10).
Miadan Beag, Ormsary, burial-ground: p. 198.
Middle Kames, Lochgair, sundial: p. 528, fig. 528B.
Military roads: pp. 40-1, 331, 419, 502; Dumbarton-Inveraray, pp. 40, **512-15**, 517, 519, 539(n.142), fig. 513; Inveraray-Dalmally, pp. 41, 333, 428, 502, 514, **519-20**; Stirling-Fort William, p. 41.
Millar, John, joiner: p. 177.
Miller, I, dial-maker: p. 325.
Millers: pp. 81, 94, 113, 129, 148, 182, 183, 184, 189, 198, 208, 500, 545(No.69,n.7).
Millhouse: *see* **Kames Powder Works.**
Mills: pp. 30, 32, 35, 36, 81, 113, 129, 148, 182-3, 189, 213, 235, 259, 307, 331, 345, 457, 468, 496, 525, 539(n.115), 548(No.82,n.2); *see also* **Aironn; Carloonan; Taynish**; threshing-mills, pp. 36, 349; waulk-mills, pp. 37, 302.
Millstone-quarries: pp. 36, 38, 496; *see* **Cnoc nan Sionnach; Meall na Sròine.**
Millstones: pp. 8, 18, 36, 84, 113, 188, 189, 195, 198, 480, 482, 501, 539(n.125), 544(No.63,n.17), 545(No.69,n.7), 565(No.252,n.5).
Milne, John, bell-founder: p. 62.
Milton, Andrew Fletcher, Lord: p. 430.
Milton, Dunoon: estate, pp. 65, 326, 332; mill, p. 182.
Minard: pp. 35, 38; old quarries and quern-quarries, pp. 496-7, fig.496.
Minard Castle: pp. 25, 27, 292. **347-9**, 538(n.91), figs. 347-349B.
Mines: pp. 36, 37, 370; *see also* **Creag Madaidh Mór; Inverneill.**
Mingary Castle (Ardnamurchan): pp. 20, 277, 552(No.127,n.3).
Minnigaff (Kirkcudbright): pp. 18, 172,
Minto, William, road inspector: p. 120.
Minton, Herbert, tile-maker: pp. 27, 342, 549(No.95,n.2).
Mires, Richard: p. 493.
Misericords: p. 202.
Mitchel, Robert: p. 111.
Moine Mhór: *see* **Crinan Moss.**
Moir, Jean: p. 116.
— John, of Milton: p. 332.
Molmalmi: p. 90.
Monasterboice (Co. Louth), Muiredach's Cross: pp. 9, 87.
Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of: pp. 288, 560(No.194,n.2).
Moray, Sir Robert: pp. 29, 288, 559(No.185,n.4).
More, Agnes: p. 283.
— Sir William, of Abercorn: p. 283.
Morison, Angus: p. 197.
— Jean: p. 118.
Morris, Roger, architect: pp. 24, 29, 30, 41, 114, 289, 370, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 389, 391, 396, 398, 407, 411, 412, 413, 417, 429, 514, 516, 517, 558-9(No.184,nn.2,25,31).
— William, artist: p. 398.
Morrison, Charles: p. 445.
— Jane; p. 65.
— John, schoolmaster: p. 82.
Morton Castle (Dumfriesshire): p. 227.
Mortsafes: pp. 172, 186.
Moses Well: p. 540(n.158).
Mossman, — , sculptor: pp. 142, 441.
Mottes: p. 19; *see* **Achanelid; Balliemeanoch, Strachur; Castle Crawford, Dunoon; Cnoc Mhic Eoghainn, Ballimore; Dùn an Oir, Glendaruel.**
Muiredach: p. 97.
Munro, D: p. 463.
— Donald: p. 117.
— Elizabeth; p. 117.
— Neil, author: pp. 273, 438, 445, 561(No.202,nn.4.6).
Munro family: pp. 460, 464.
Munroe, Marey: p. 119.
Murchad: p. 97.
Murchadh: p. 537(n.52).
Murray, Janet: p. 115.
— John, Lord: p. 358.
— John, lime-burner: p. 565(No.247, n.1).
— Sir Alexander, of Stanhope: p. 37.
Mylne, Robert, architect: pp. 16, 25, 30, 31, 32, 35, 41, 42, 76, 364, 365, 370, 373, 375, 379, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 391, 393, 398, 407, 408, 409, 411, 419, 421, 422, 423, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432, 433, 434, 438, 439, 441, 443, 444, 454, 471, 474, 498, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 511, 512, 515, 517, 538(n.80), 540(nn.144,148), 559(No.184,n.26), 560(No.197,n.3), 561(No.203,n.7).
— William, architect: pp. 30, 32, 41, 76, 370, 381, 393, 407, 413, 416, 422, 454, 540(n.150).

Napier, David: pp. 27, 28, 42, 333.
— Robert, Smith: p. 409.
Nasmyth, Alexander, architect and artist: pp. 30, 406, 408, 409, 410-11, 413, 451, 560(No.194,n.4).
Nave Island (Islay), Early Christian monastery: p. 5.
Neiton: p. 51.
Nes (Norway), stave-church: p. 541(No.33,n.4).
Nesfield, WA, architect: pp. 28, 351, 354, 404.
New Castle Lachlan: *see* **Castle Lachlan.**
Newark Castle, Port Glasgow (Renfrewshire): p. 550(No.118,n.10).
Newdach: *see* **Eachaig.**
Newland Company: p. 493.
Newton Row: *see* **Inveraray.**
Newton, village: p. 27.
Nickel-mines: p. 37.
Nicol, Donald, of Ardmarnock: pp. 106, 313.
— Dr John, of Ardmarnock: p. 313.
Ninian: p. 91.
Noble, Sir Andrew, of Ardkinglas: pp. 267, 273, 307.
North Ardbeg: p. 538(n.100).
North Knapdale, parish: pp. 150, 204.
North Rona, p. 549(No.96,n.5).
Northampton, 5th Marquis of: p. 161.

Ó Cuinn: p. 91.
Ó Duibhne: p. 218.
Oakfield House: pp. 26, 28, 557(No.172,n.1).
Ogam inscriptions: *see* **Funerary monuments,** EARLY CHRISTIAN.
Oib: p. 202; estate, p. 304; mill, pp. 36, 539(n.115).
Oib Mhór: p. 46.
Old Achnaba: p. 538(n.100); bridge, p. 40.
Old Auchavoulin: *see* **Auchavoulin.**
Old Castle Lachlan: *see* **Castle Lachlan.**
Old Elderline House: p. 541(No.32,n.1).
Old Gordon Castle (Morayshire): p. 553(No.132,n.4).
Old Poltalloch: pp. 26, **349-51**, figs. 349C, 350; steading, p. 35.
Old Ulva: sundial, pp. 44, **529.**
Orchard: p. 186.
Orchard Park: pp. 334, 335.
Orchy Bridge, Dalmally (Lorn): p. 566(No.263,n.1).
Orde, Sir John Powlett, of Kilmory: pp. 341, 342.
Orde family of Kilmory: pp. 27, 203.
Orme, Mary Ann: p. 143.
Ormidale House: pp. 24, 529, 538(n.72); burial-enclosure, p. 567(No.286,n.1); sundial, pp. 44, **529.**

Oronsay Cross: p. 14.
Oronsay Priory: pp. 541(No.33,n.4), 542(No.33,n.21); graveslabs, p.13.
Orr, Iohn: p. 149.
Orsay (Islay), chapel: p. 74.
Otter, house: p. 529.
Otter Ferry: pp. 41, 42, **522,** fig. 522; lime-kiln, p. 38.

Paisley, abbey: pp. 106, 172, 177, 258, 273, 303.
Papworth, John, plasterer: p. 381.
Park, William, carpenter: pp. 282, 465.
Paterson, Daniel, surveyor: p. 373.
— John, engineer: pp. 282, 465.
— John, gardener: p. 101.
— Mary: p. 119.
— Walter, gardener: p. 566(No.269,n.1).
Paton, William: p. 556(No.161,n.1).
Patterson, James, p. 504.
Peddie, James, mason, pp. 446, 453.
Peddie and Kinnear, architects: pp. 28, 289-90, 292.
Pembroke, Henry Herbert, 9th Earl of: p. 41.
Pennant, Thomas: p. 504.
Pennymore, burial-ground: pp. 198-9.
Peters, Elizabeth: p. 119.
— Thomas: p. 119.
Picard, Ludovick, mason: p. 566(No.263,n.1).
Picts: p. 526.
Piers: pp. 226, 332, 451.
Pipers: pp. 143, 185, 281-2.
Pitsteads: *see* **Charcoal-burning stances.**
Place-names: pp. 3, 5, 54, ,188, 541(No.23,n.2), 542(No.33,nn.11, 23), 543(No.48,n.2, No.58,n.1), 546(No.75,nn.6, 9, No. 76, n.2), 547(No.81,n.6), 548(No.84,n.1, No.87, n.9, No.93,n.5) 549(No.101,n.4), 550(No.116,n.20), 552(No.128,n.8), 553(No.130,n.11), 559(No.185,n.25), 562(No.221,n.1).
Planned villages: pp. 27, 28, 31, 37; *see also* **Auchindrain; Craleckan; Crinan; Kenmore; Newton.**
Playfair, James, architect: pp. 26, 211, 307-8.
— William Henry, architect: pp. 28, 354.
Pococke, Richard: pp. 513, 520.
Point House, Loch Gair: p. 351, fig. 351.
Pollock, Patrick, minister of South Knapdale: p. 191.
Poltalloch: p. 129; brick-and-tile works, p. 38; estate, pp. 33, 37-9, 141-2, 331, *see also* **Malcolm family of Poltalloch;** long cists (sites), pp. 7, **199,** fig. 199A, B; St Columba's Episcopal Chapel, pp. 12, 16, 45, 50, 143, 146, **201-3,** 351, figs. 201D-203E; *see also* **Old Poltalloch.**
Poltalloch House: pp. 27-8, 201, 277, 279, 280, 282, **351-4,** 549(No.95,n.1), figs. 352-4.
Pont, Timothy, cartographer: pp. 23, 32, 288.
Pontypridd (Glamorgan): p. 540(n.150).
Pope, Alexander, poet: p. 81.
'Pordewry': p. 177.
Port nan Gallan, Danna, lime-kiln and storehouse: pp. 38, **497,** 564(No.241,n.3), fig. 497.
Potash manufacture: p. 539(n.114).
Potter, James, mason: pp. 402, 404, 417, 451.
Pottery: pp. 49, 306.
Prince of Wales: *see* **George IV.**
Proby, Captain — : p. 291.
Prospect, Poltalloch: p. 562(No.214,n.5).
Pulpits: pp. 61, 193.

Quarries: pp. 7, 9, 13, 30, 36, 37, 38, 86, 104, 330, 370, 415, 419, 421, 434, 444, 451, 465, 477, 483, 485, 486, 494, 497, 513, 520, 554(No.133,n.12), 563(No.229,n.3), 564(No.241,n.1); *see* **Carloonan; Creggans; Doide; Minard; St Catherines.**
Quern-quarries: p. 38; *see* **Minard.**
Quernstones: Dunadd, pp. 8, 526.

Ralph: *see* **Dundee,** Master Ralph of.
Rarey (Lorn): p. 24.
Raspe, Rudolph E, geologist: p. 480.
Reask (Co. Kerry), Early Christian monastery: pp. 4, 8, 57, 173, 541(No.20,n.11), 547(No.78,n.4).
Reid, Robert, architect: pp. 32, 446, 561(No.206,n.2).
Rennie, John, engineer: pp. 36, 42, 465, 506.
Rest and Be Thankful: pp. 41, 512, 513, fig. 513A, B.
Rhind, John: p. 208.
— Martin (d. 1825): p. 208.
— Martin (d. 1832): p. 208.
— William, mason: p. 208.
Rhudil: p. 103
Rhum, carved stones: p. 537(n.23).
Riasg Buidhe (Colonsay), carved stone: p. 112.
Richardson, John, merchant: pp. 434, 435, 449.
Rind, William, mason: p. 549(No.101,n.13).
'Riventos': p. 85.
Roads: pp. 30, 40, 51, 504, 505, 511, 522, 555(No.155,n.5), 556(No.159,n.1), 557(No.180,n.2), 562(No.213,n.9), 562(No.216,n.3); *see also* **Drove roads; Military roads.**
Rob Roy's House, Glen Shira: pp. 477-8, fig. 477.
'Robber's Den', Ardrishaig: pp. 21, **296-7,** fig. 297.
Robert I, King of Scotland: *see* **Bruce.**
Robert II, King of Scotland: pp. 259, 283, 306.
Robert III, King of Scotland: p. 94.
Robertson, Sarah: p. 155.
— Susan: p. 65.
Rochead, JT, architect: pp. 27, 347.
Rock-carvings: *see* **Barnakill; Dunadd; Gleann Domhain; Tollard House.**
Rock-cut crosses: *see under* **Funerary monuments,** EARLY CHRISTIAN.
'Roman Bridge': p. 511.
Romance, Catherine: p. 141.
Rosneath: p. 79; parish church, p. 79.
Rosneath Castle (Dunbartonshire): pp. 391, 404, 422.
Ross: estate, p. 120; mill, p. 500.
Ross, Anna: p. 116.
— Collin: p. 116.
— David: p. 116.
— Ionnet: p. 116.
— Robert, provost of Inveraray: pp. 18, 116.
— William, shoemaker: p. 441.
Ross family: p. 18.
Rothesay (Isle of Bute): castle, p. 20; cross, p. 544(No.63,n.9); cross-slab, p. 88.
Roy, Henry (Hendry), smith: p. 119.
Rubh' an Oib, possible cross-slab: p. 45.

Saddell Abbey (Kintyre), graveslabs: pp. 13, 155.
Sailor's Grave, Ardnoe Point: pp. 18, 199.
St Abbán moccu Corbmaic: pp. 69, 74, 83, 85.
St Aedán: p. 153.
St Angus: p. 53.
St Anthony: p. 543(No.45,n.9).
St Berach: p. 94.
St Berchán: p. 94.
St Berrihert's Kyle (Co. Tipperary), burial-ground: p. 8.
'St Berry's Bell': p. 94.
St Blaan: p. 198.
St Bride: p. 111; *see* **St Bridget.**
St Bridget: pp. 80, 100, 101, 103, 104.
St Catherine: p. 200.
St Catherines: p. 39, chapel, pp. 12, **199-200,** figs. 11(*K*), 199C; old quarry, pp. 37, 199, 370, 415, 421, 434, 444, 451, 483, 487, **498,** 506, 516; pier, p. 42.
St Colmán: p. 113.
St Colmóc: p. 113.
St Colmocus: p. 113.
St Columba: pp. 3, 172, 174, 188; Life of, p. 3.
St Columba's Cave, Cove: pp. 5, 74, **200-1,** figs. 201A-C.
St Columba's Chapel, Cove: pp. 10, 85, **200-1,** figs. 11(*E*), 200.
St Columba's Episcopal Chapel: *see* **Poltalloch.**
St Comgán: p. 76.
St Éibhinn: p. 111.
St Ernán: p. 209
St Fillan: p. 567(No.278,n.1).
St Fillan's Well: *see* **Lunga.**
St Finan: pp. 106, 111.
St Fintén Munnu: pp. 174, 176, 547(No.80,n.9).
St Fond, Faujas de, geologist: pp. 480, 558(No.184,n.19).
St John: pp. 87, 126, 169.
St John's Cross: *see* **Iona.**
St Laisrén: *see* **St Molaise.**
St Liba: p. 114.
St Luke: p. 139.
'St Macoharmaig': p.69; *see also* **St Abbán.**

St Maelrubha: pp. 120, 159, 161, 172.
St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall (Orkney): p. 557(No.171,n.2).
St Malaise: p. 205.
St Mark: p. 139.
St Martin's Cross: *see* **Iona.**
St Mary: pp. 65, 126, 159, 161, 172, 193, 235.
St Matthew: p. 139.
St Menas: p. 543(No.45,n.12).
St Michael: pp. 9, 87, 97, 150.
St Michael's Mount (Cornwall): p. 541(No.33,n.4).
St Mo-liubha: p. 114.
St Modan: *see also* **St Aedán.**
St Modan's Chapel, Glendaruel: pp. 152, 546(No.72,n.8).
St Modan's Well, Glendaruel: p. 546(No.72,n.3).
St Molaise of Devenish: p. 205.
St Molaise of Leighlin: p. 205.
St Moluag: p. 120.
'St Mordac': p. 157.
St Mun(Mundus): *see* **St Fintén Munnu.**
St Mundus: p. 547(No.80,n.9).
St Munnu: *see* **St Fintén Munnu**
St Ninian's Isle Treasure: p. 537(n.22).
Salmon Draught Cottage, Inveraray: pp. 30, 37, 405, 408, **498-9,** figs. 498-500.
Saltcoats: p. 52.
Salvin, Anthony, architect: pp. 28, 30, 370, 375, 377, 379, 399.
'Sanct-Colme-coif': p. 200.
Sanct-Makchormick: *see* **Eilean Mór.**
Sandbank, boatyards: p. 39.
Sandby, Paul, artist: pp. 75, 286, 288, 289, 428, 429.
— Thomas, artist: pp. 286, 288, 289, 428, 429, 560(No.199,n.2).
Sandilands, Mary: p. 65.
Schoolmasters: pp. 82, 159.
Schools: pp. 26, 82, 295, 332, 338, 439, 451, 452, 453, 482.
Schools of carving: *see* **Carving.**
Scott, Major-General: p. 558(No.184,n.19).
Scrymgeour, Alexander: p. 285.
Scrymgeour family: pp. 187, 188, 306.
Sculptors: *see* **Bartolini, Mossman, Van der Voort.**
Sedilia: p. 47.
Semple, Dame Barbara, Lady Lamont: p. 106.
Sgòr nam Ban-naomha (Canna), Early Christian monastery: p. 5.
Shaw, Jean: p. 546(No.77,n.7).
Shepherd, J, architect: pp. 28, 326.
Sheriff, Robert: pp. 482, 496.
Shielings: pp. 34-5, 305, 457, 467, 469, 522, 538(n.104).
Shoemakers: p. 148.
Sinclair, Dugald, Baptist pastor: p. 191.
— John, engineer: pp. 520, 521.
Skellig Michael (Co. Kerry): p. 49.
Skene, Colonel Robert: pp. 502, 565(No.255,n.1).
— James, artist: pp. 50, 69.
Skipness (Kintyre): castle, pp. 255, 258, 273; chapel, p. 258; *see also* **Kilbrannan Chapel.**
Slockavullin, cross-marked stone: p. 204, fig. 204.
Smeaton, John, engineer: pp. 41, 540(n.149).
Smellie, Margaret: p. 115.
Smith, Alexander, doctor: p. 141.
— Ann: p. 120.
— Duncan, hammerman: p. 52.
— John, tacksman of Stroneskar: p. 141.
— Reverend Colin: p. 47.
Smithies: pp. 32, 39, 43, 432, 442, 483, 525.
Smiths: pp. 52, 111, 117, 119, 165, 167, 182, 184, 185, 409, 422, 429, 525.
Sonochan (Lorn), ferry: p. 540(n.152).
South Argyll Mining Company: p. 494.
South Hall House: pp. 24, 25, 81, 538(n.72).
South Knapdale: parish church, Achahoish, pp. 15, 190, **204;** parish, pp. 83, 191, 204.
Southend (Kintyre); p. 49.
Southey, Robert: p. 513.
Stained glass: pp. 52, 64, 176, 202, 542(No.40,n.3).
Steuart, —, of Ballechin: p. 560(No.194,n.2).
— George, architect: pp. 35, 465.
— John, p. 53.
— Phinguel: p. 149.
Stevenson, James, architect: p. 561(No.205,n.1).
Stewart, Agnes: p. 65.
Stewart,
— Alexander, builder: p. 335.
— Catharina: p. 186.
— Duncan: p. 95.
— James, Steward of Scotland: pp. 286, 553(No.130,n.11).
— Sir James, Steward of Scotland: p. 106.
— Jean: p. 218.
— Sir John: p. 65.
— Sir John, of Ardgowan: p. 181.
— Margaret: p. 313.
— Margaret, Lady Campbell: p. 181.
— Marjory, Lady Campbell: p. 181.
— Mary, Countess of Argyll: p. 177.
— Ninian: p. 546(No.75,n.13).
— Robert: p. 274.
— Robert, minister of Kilfinan: p. 544(No.110,n.13).
— Walter: *see* **Menteith.**
— Walter, Justiciar of Scotland: pp. 258, 274.
Stewart family: pp. 10, 19, 20, 65, 111, 258, 274, 313, 544(No.110,n.13), 553(No.129,n.5).
— Earls of Menteith: p. 20.
— sheriffs of Bute: p. 546(No.75,n.13).
— of Ardsheal: p. 53.
Stillaig: chapel and burial-ground, pp. 5, 6, **204-5,** figs. 6(*H*), 205A; 'Chapel Well', p. 205.
Stirling: p. 22.
Stonefield, burial-ground (site): p. 205.
Stonefield Castle: pp. 27, 28, **354-8,** figs. 355-7.
Stothard, William: p. 416.
Stoups: p. 47.
Strachan, Douglas: p. 542(No.40,n.3).
Strachane, James: p. 115.
Strachur: manse, p. 549(No.101,n.13); Old Inn, pp. 26, **365,** fig.365B; parish church, pp. 12, 13, 15, 18, 160, **205-8,** 209, 365, figs. 205B-208; parish, pp. 10, 159, 177, 193, 205, 209; pier, p. 333.
Strachur House: pp. 2, 25, 26, 27, 35, 42, 308, **358-65,** 538(n.91), 566(No.267,n.3), figs. 358-365A.
Strachur Park: p. 358.
Strachurmore, chapel (site): pp. 208-9
Strathlachlan: bloomery mounds, p. 500; parish church, pp. 15, 159, **209**, fig. 209A; parish, pp. 10, 80, 159, 205, 209; *see also* **Kilbride**; **Kilmorie.**
Stronachullin Lodge: p. 538(n.87).
Strone Point, township: pp. 33, **478**, fig. 478.
Stronefield Mill: *see* **Aironn.**
Stronmagachan House: pp. 25, 35, 47, 332, **365-6**, 538(n.80), fig. 365C.
Strontian (Ardnamurchan), lead-mines: pp. 37, 370.
Stuart, Mary: p. 119.
Succothmore: p. 358.
Suibhne: pp. 19, 249, 258.
— son of Murchadh: p.537(n.52).
Sundials: pp. 14, 24, 43-4, 105, 171, 295, 312-13, 319-20, 325, 348, 525; *see* **Ardlamont House**; **Asknish House**; **Lochgoilhead**; **Middle Kames**; **Old Ulva**; **Ormidale House.**
Surveyors: p. 35; *see* **Brooks, John**; **Douglas, William**; **Langlands, George**; **Minto, William**; **Paterson, Daniel.**
Sym, Ianet: p. 118.
— Marat: p. 118.
— Mary: pp. 116-18.

Tailors: pp. 155, 182, 183, 189.
Tarbert (Kintyre): castle, p. 29; church, p. 94; harbour, pp. 37, 42; parish, p. 100; village, pp. 28, 32.
Tavish, John, mason: pp. 365, 413, 433, 443, 450, 471, 474, 485, 486, 501, 511, 538(n.80).
'Tayintagart': p. 45.
Taylor, Alexander, bellfounder: p. 546(No.72,n.7).
— Daniel, carpenter: p. 183.
— John, farmer: p. 184.
— Mary: p. 184.
— Neill, boatman: p. 183.
Taymouth Castle (Perthshire): p. 30.
Taynish; carved stones, pp. 7, 69; charcoal-burning stances, p. 500; estate, pp. 120, 304; mill, pp. 36, 500-1.
Taynish House: pp. 26, 35, 83, **366-8**, figs. 366-8.
Taynish Island: pp. 66, 83.
Tayvallich: church, p. 150; preaching house, p. 85.

Teampull Mholuidh, Isle of Lewis: p. 549(No.96,n.5).
Teignmouth, Lord: p. 282.
Telford, Thomas, architect and engineer: pp. 16, 28, 43, 346, 504, 506.
Templeton, William, stonecarver: p. 373.
Tennyson, Alfred, Lord: p. 178.
Textile industry: pp. 32, 36, 167.
Thatch: pp. 27, 31, 33, 338, 351, 411, 429, 455, 460, 472.
Thomson, Dugald, farmer: p. 208.
— Duncan: p. 111.
— Effric: p. 191.
— Janet: p. 183.
— John: p. 111.
— Mary: p. 183.
Thomson family: p. 208.
Threave Castle (Kirkcudbrightshire): p. 550(No.116,n.9).
'Three Holy Brethren': p. 193.
Threshing-mills: pp. 35, 36.
Tigh an t-Sagairt: p. 45.
Tigh na h'Urnuighe, Ardfern: p. 209.
Tighnabruaich: church, p. 16; parish, p. 106.
Tileworks: *see* **Poltalloch**.
Tioram Castle: pp. 277, 552(No.127,n.3).
Tiree: carved stones, pp. 7; cross, p. 428; marble, pp. 382, 391; *see also* **Kirkapoll**.
Tobar a' Phiobain, holy well: p. 53.
Tobar an Longairt, holy well: p. 104.
Tobar an t-Sagairt, holy well: p. 150.
Tobar na Súil: p. 104.
Tobar Cill Moire, Strathlachlan: p. 159.
Toll a' Bhuic, cave: p. 537(n.13).
Tollard House, rock-carvings: p. 529, fig. 529.
Tom Breac, Inveraray: dairy, pp. 30, **427-8**, 480, fig. 427; marble-quarry, pp. 30, 37, 391, 427, 485, **501**.
Tom na Croise, cruciform stone: pp. 7, 10, 158, **209**, fig. 209B.
Tom nan Ragh, Dalinlongart, burial-enclosure: pp. 209-10.
Topography: pp. 1-3, fig. 1 and end-maps (1-6).
Torran: cross-marked standing stone, pp. 7, **210**, fig. 210; *see also* **Caol Chaorann**.
Torwood Castle (Stirlingshire): pp. 22, 215.
Toureen Peakaun (Co. Tipperary), crosses: p. 544(No.63,n.9).
Toward, church: p. 16.
Toward Castle: pp. 21, 23, 24, 213, **297-302**, 309, 320, fig. 298-301.
Toward Point, lighthouse: pp. 42, **522-4**, fig. 523.
Townships: pp. 32-3, 161, 172, 186, 200, 224, 259, 304, 306, 401, 457, 468, 469, 471, 479, 522; *see* **'Blairowin'; Achnagoul; Arichonan; Auchindrain; Chapel of Kilbride; Kilblaan; Kilbride, Loch Fyne; Kildalvan; Kirkton; Strone Point**.
Transport monuments: pp. 40-3, 501-24.
Tree-planting: *see* **Woodlands**.
Tulloch, Henry: p. 167.
Turnalt House: pp. 26, 320, 338, **369**, fig. 369.
Turnbull, William, bishop of Glasgow: p. 274.
Turner, Agnes: p. 184.
— Alexander, miller: p. 184.
— Angus, miller: p. 113.
— Ann: p. 563(No.224,n.13).
— Archibald, mariner: p. 184.
— Cathrin: p. 65.
— General Charles: pp. 120, 477, 563(No.224,n.13).
— Christian: pp. 183, 184.
— Collin: p. 184.
— Daniel, farmer: p. 184.
— Donald, farmer: p. 184.
— Donald, hammerman: p. 182.
— Donald, portioner in Drimlee: p. 120.
— John: p. 113.
— John, miller: pp. 113, 182.
— John, tacksman of Maam: p. 120.
— Mary: pp. 183, 184.
— Neill, smith: p. 185.
— Ninian: p. 117.
— Patrick: p. 185.
Turner family: p. 183.
Turnor, Malcolm: p. 182.
Urry, Jean, p. 110.
— Margaret, Lady Lamont: pp. 110, 544(No.61,n.12).
— Sir John: p. 110.

Vallay (North Uist), crosses: pp. 9, 203-4.
Van der Voort, Michael, sculptor: p. 404.
Vanbrugh, Sir John, architect: pp. 29, 370, 558(No.184,n.1).
Vanbrugh Castle, Blackheath (London): p. 29.
Ven Iaxhem, Maria Magdalena: p. 110.
Villages: *see* **Planned villages**.

Wailes, William, stained-glass artist: p. 202.
Walker, Duncan, in Craig: p. 53.
— John, millwright: p. 465.
— Robert: p. 115.
Wardrop and Anderson, architects: p. 47.
Warwick, Leafield Bridge: p. 407.
Watch-houses: Kilmun, p. 18; Strachur, p. 18.
Watson, George Mackie, architect: pp. 25, 343, 344, 557(No.171,n.2).
Watt, James, engineer: pp. 42, 506.
Waulkmills, pp. 37, 302.
Weir, Archibald, tailor: p. 155.
— John, shepherd: p. 198.
— Neil, packet-master: p. 186.
Well-houses: p. 30.
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of: p. 63.
Wells: pp. 7, 8, 43, 50, 53, 54, 74, 104, 150, 159, 173, 205, 212, 252, 288, 406, 407, 409, 439, 522, 524-5, 540(n.158), 543(No.58,n.1), 546(No.72,n.3), 554(No.133,n.5).
Wheit, John: p. 191.
Whit, Donald: p. 191.
'White Barns': pp. 34, 422.
White, John, drover: p. 184.
— Katiren: p. 185.
— Mary: p. 184.
Whithorn (Wigtownshire): Chi-rho symbol, p. 8; crosses, p. 204; priory, p. 153.
Whyte, Alexander: p. 186.
— Archibald: p. 185.
— Archibald, farmer: p. 186.
— Catherine: p. 186.
— Daniel: p. 184.
— Duncan: p. 182.
— John, farmer: p. 185.
— Captain John: p. 184.
— Mary: p. 184.
— Nathaniel, plumber: pp. 288, 559(No.185,n.18).
— Stephen: p. 539(n.118).
Whyte family: p. 182.
Wilson, John C, bellfounder: p. 62.
Wilton House (Wiltshire), Palladian Bridge: p. 41.
Wintertown, Crinan, settlement: p. 329.
Wintertown, Inveraray, township: p. 401.
Wollaton Hall (Nottinghamshire): p. 29.
Wood, Helen: pp. 290-1.
Wood family of Largo: p. 290.
Woodlands: pp. 2, 25, 36, 37, 39, 402, 404-5, 493, 539(n.119), 562(No.223,n.1), 564(No.239,n.10).
Woodwork, medieval: p. 12; *see also* **Inveraray**, All Saints' Episcopal Church; **Poltalloch**, St Columba's Episcopal Chapel.
Wordsworth, Dorothy: pp. 308, 513, 566(No.264,n.5).
Wright, Samuel, tile-maker: p. 556(No.169,n.8).
Wyatt, Sir Matthew Digby, engineer: p. 373.

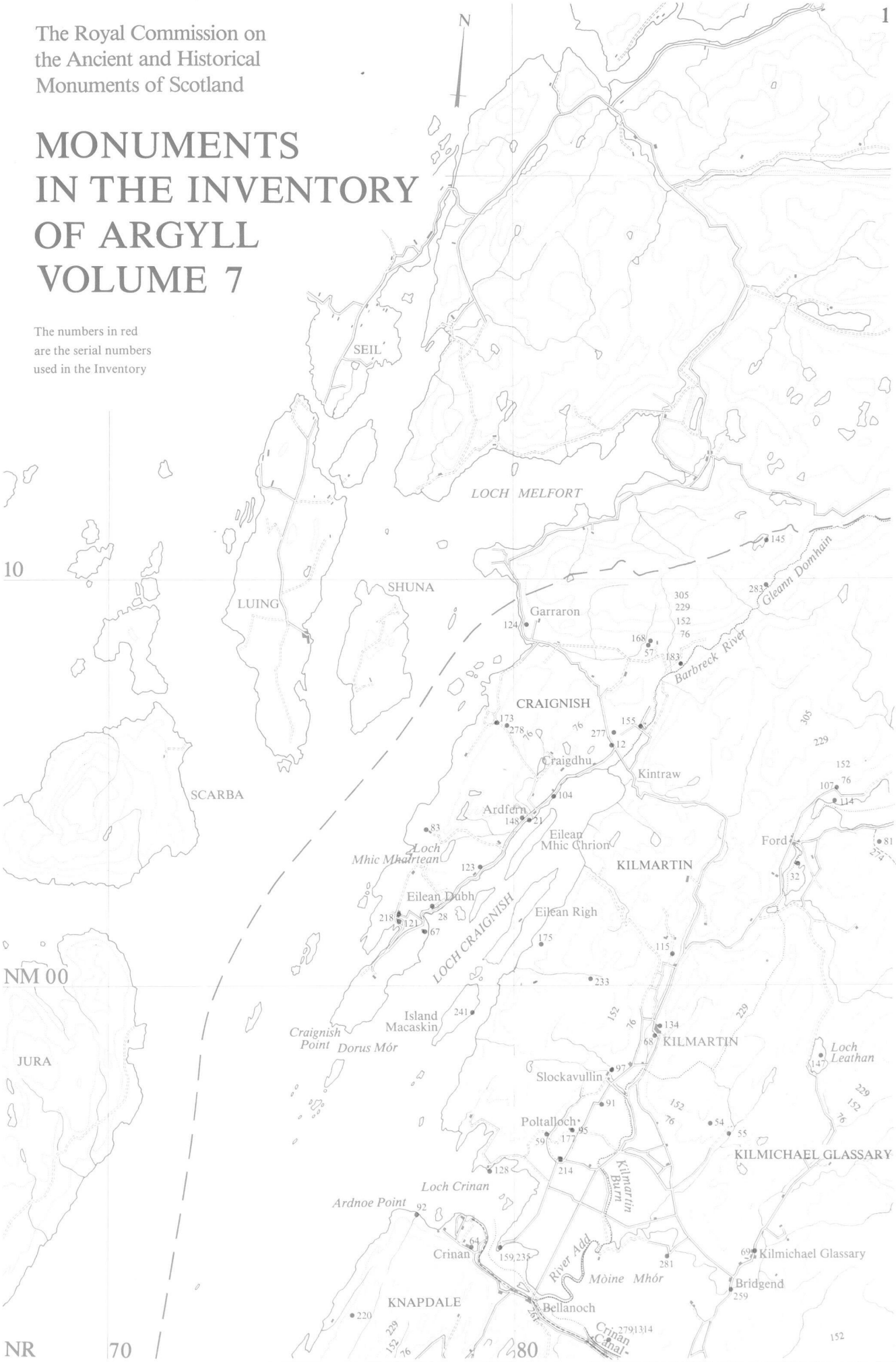
'Ylendow': p. 262.
Younger, H J, of Benmore: p. 177.

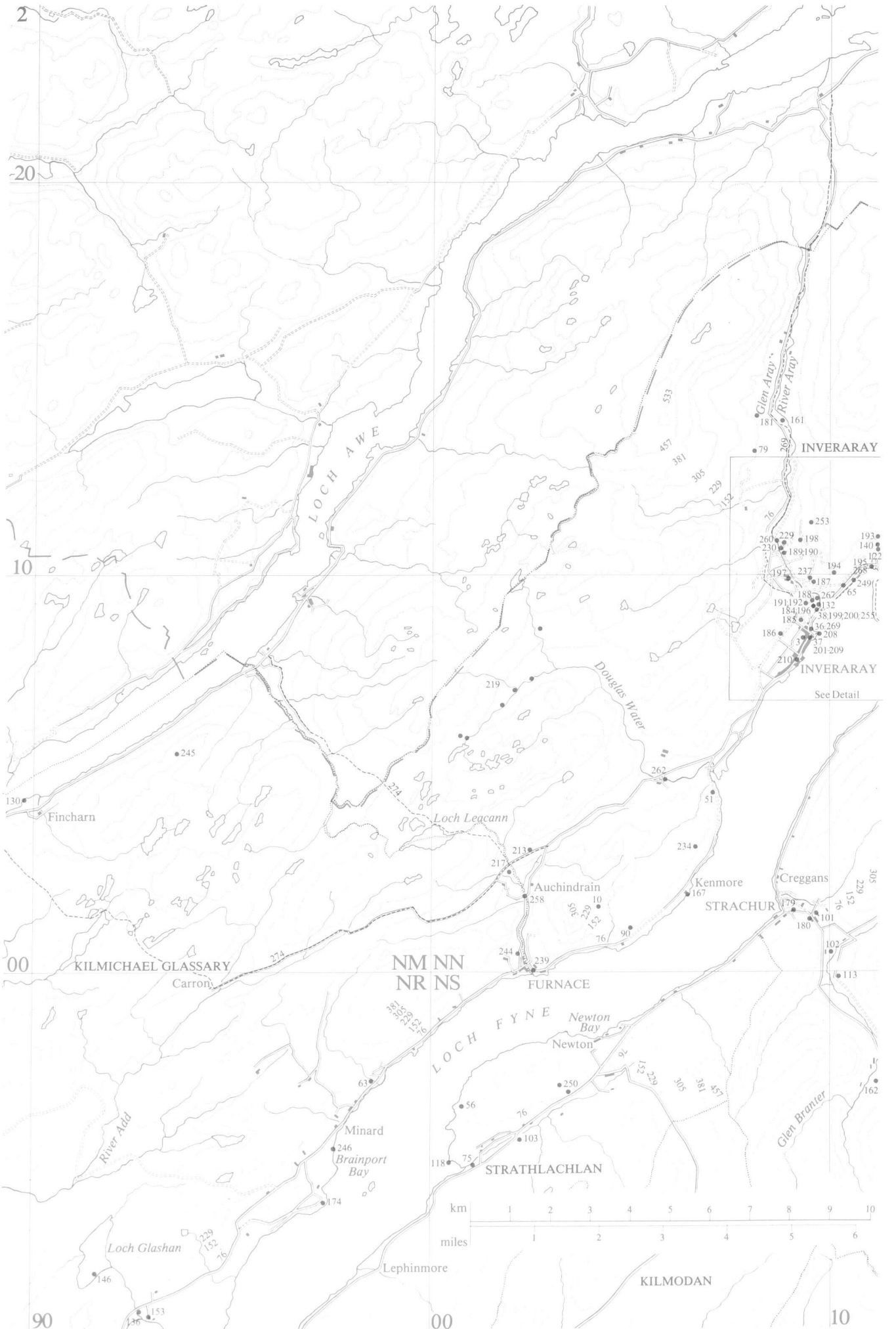
Zuill, Archbald: p. 115.
— Ionne: p. 115.
— Nichol: p. 115.

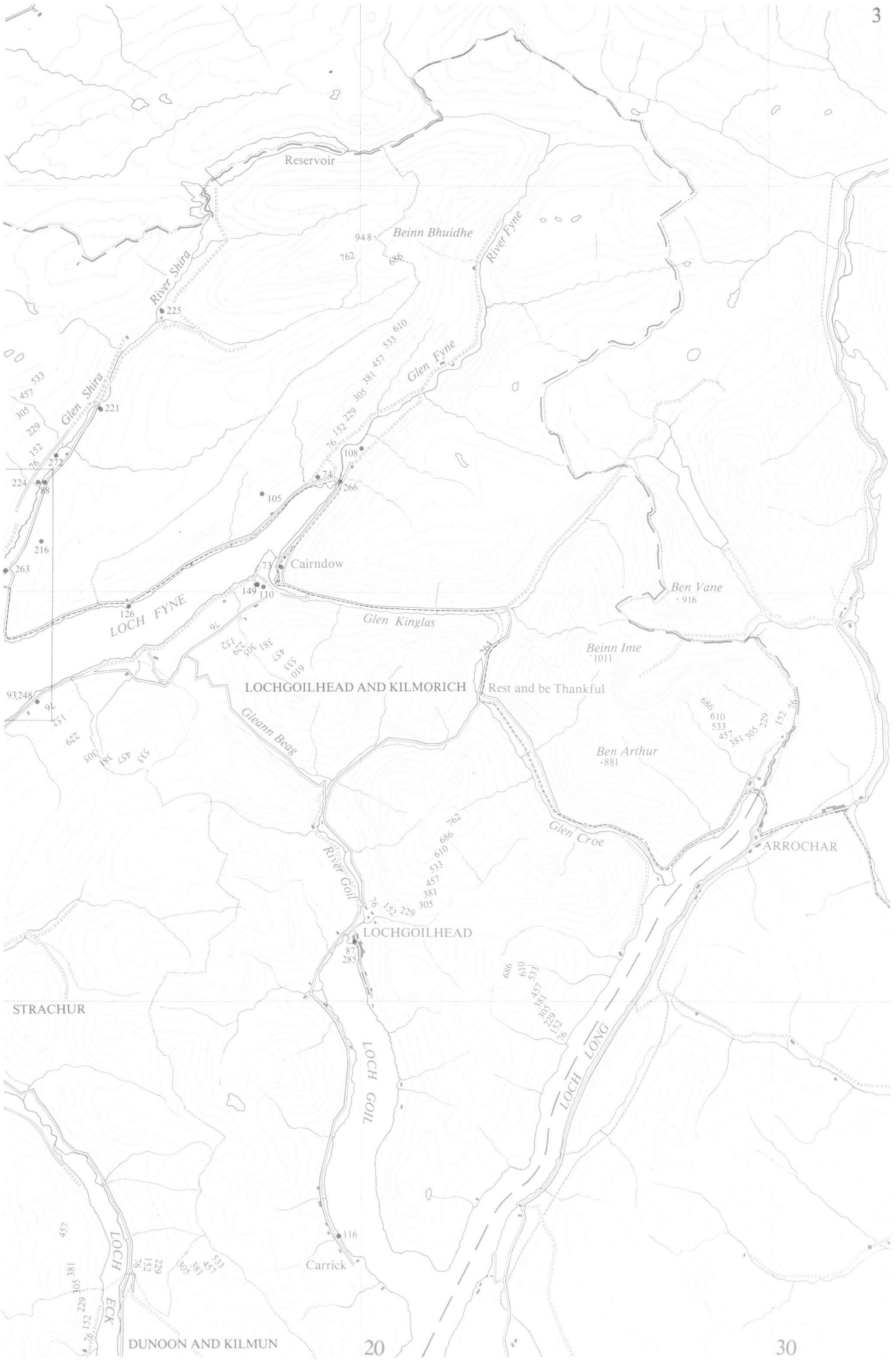
The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

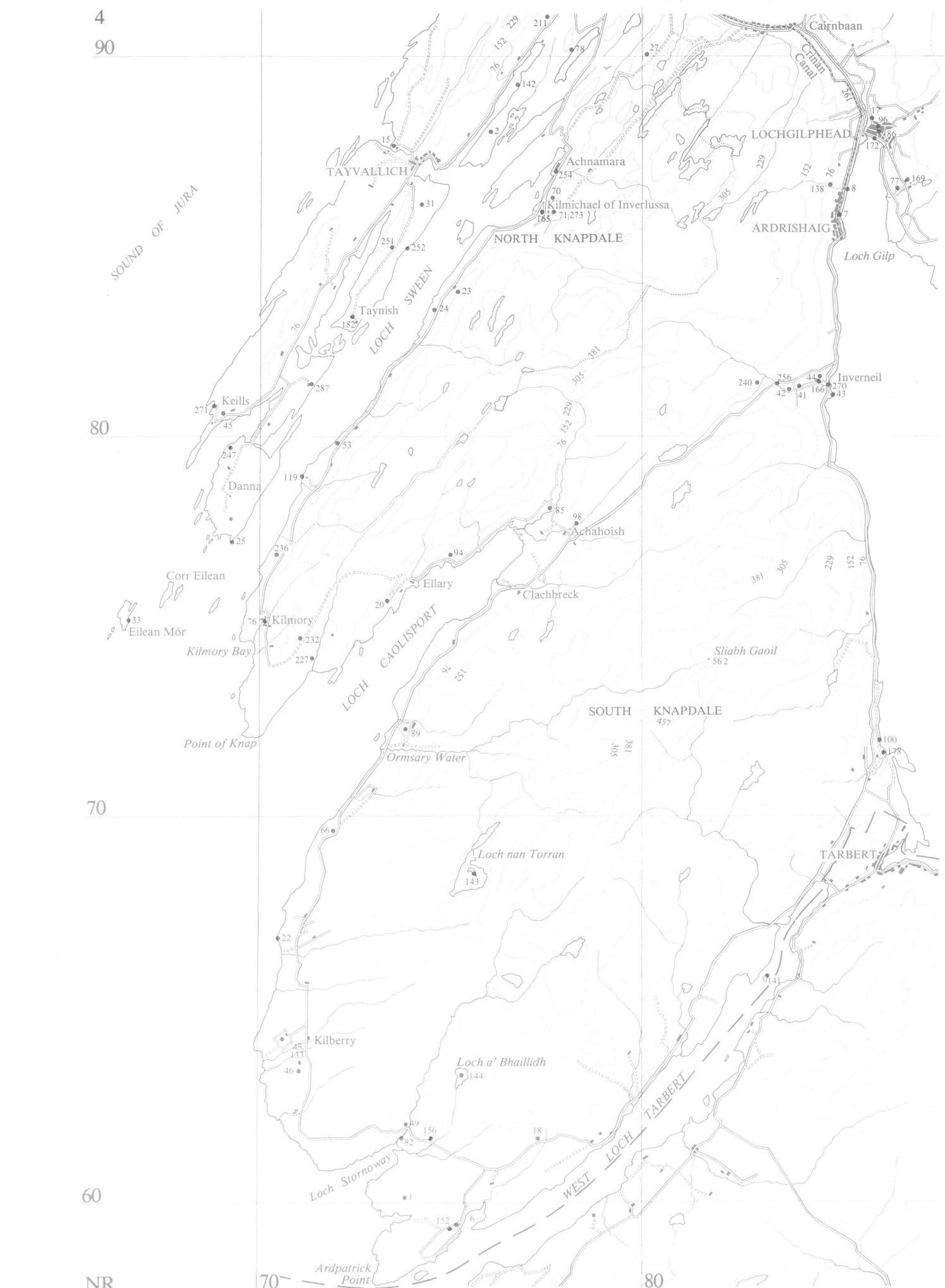
MONUMENTS IN THE INVENTORY OF ARGYLL VOLUME 7

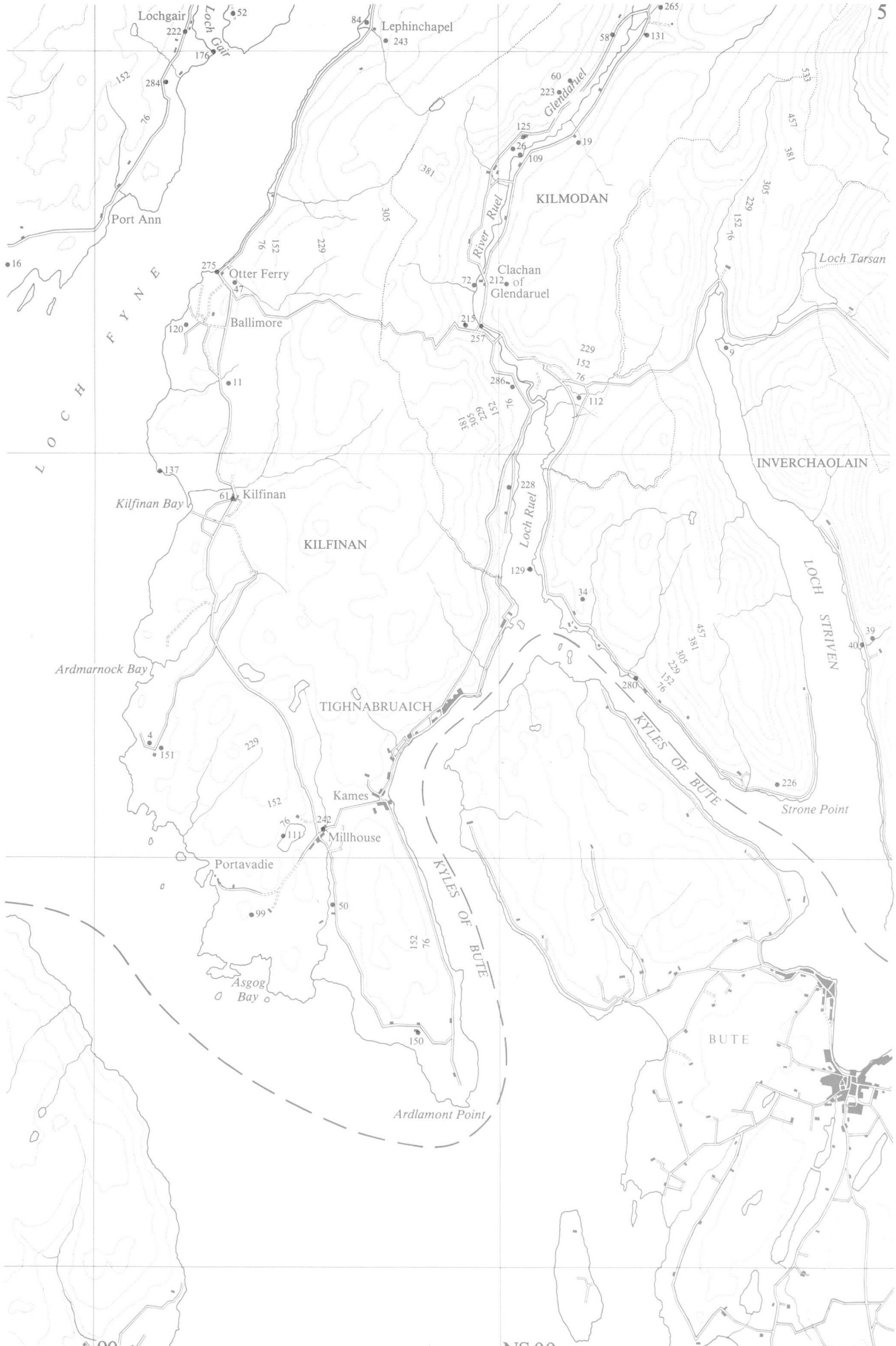
The numbers in red are the serial numbers used in the Inventory



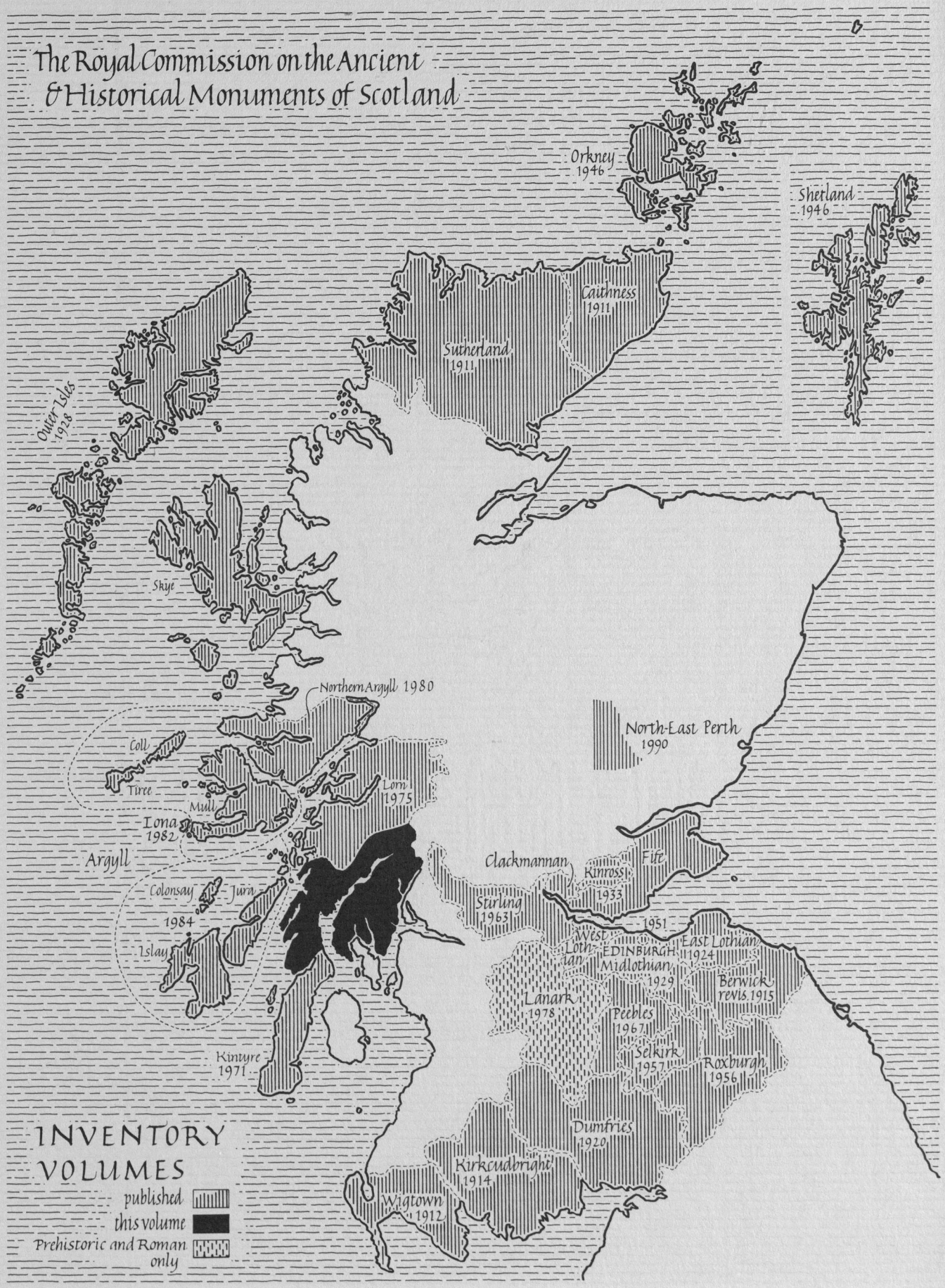

2
20
10
00
90
LOCH AWE
Glen Aray
River Aray
INVERARAY
See Detail
Douglas Water
Loch Leacann
Fincharn
Carron
KILMICHAEL GLASSARY
Auchindrain
Kenmore
Creggans
STRACHUR
NM NN
NR NS
FURNACE
LOCH FYNE
Newton Bay
Newton
Minard
Brainport Bay
River Add
Loch Glashan
Lephinmore
STRATHLACHLAN
Glen Branter
KILMODAN
km
miles

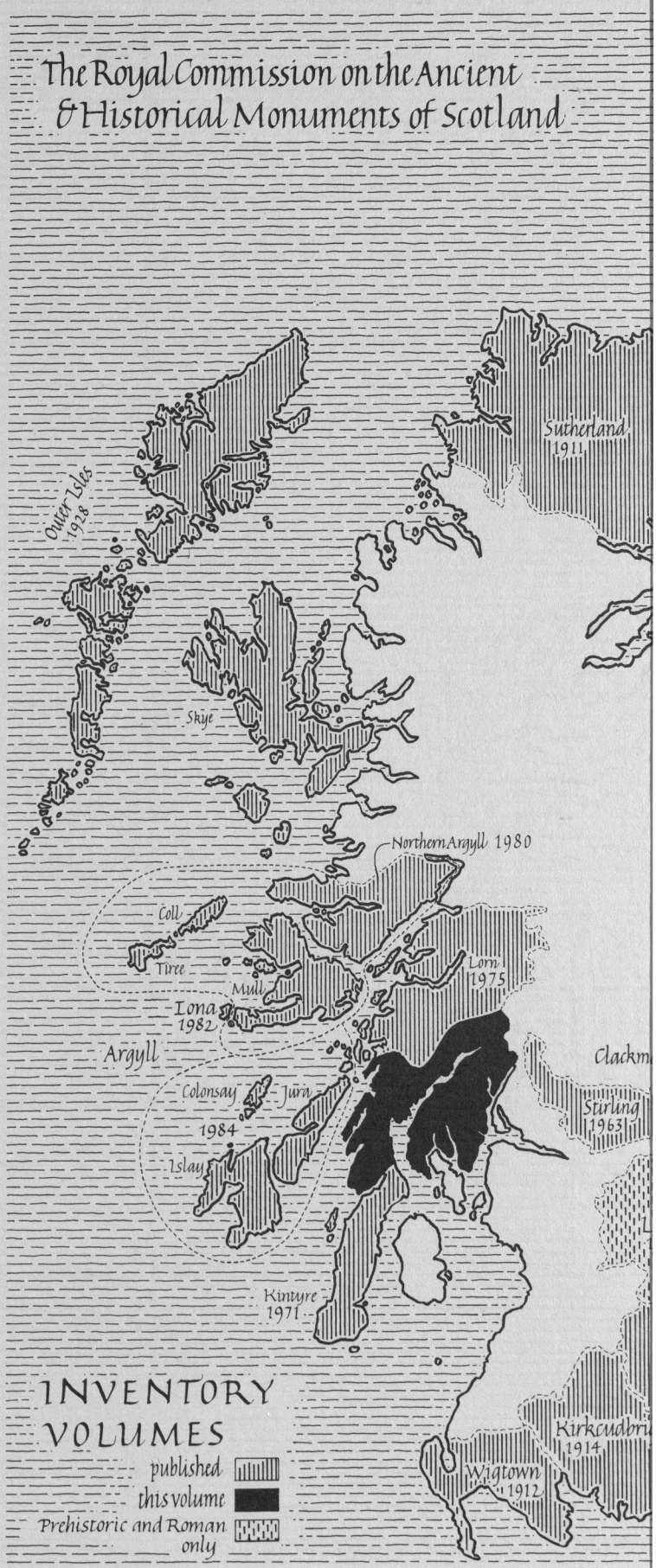

Reservoir
Beinn Bhuidhe
948
River Fyne
River Shira
Glen Shira
Glen Fyne
Cairndow
LOCH FYNE
Glen Kinglas
Ben Vane
916
Beinn Ime
1011
LOCHGOILHEAD AND KILMORICH
Rest and be Thankful
Gleann Beag
Ben Arthur
881
Glen Croe
ARROCHAR
River Goil
LOCHGOILHEAD
STRACHUR
LOCH GOIL
LOCH LONG
Carrick
LOCH ECK
DUNOON AND KILMUN
20
30


4
90
80
70
60
NR
70
80
Cairnbaan
Crinan Canal
LOCHGILPHEAD
Achnamara
TAYVALLICH
Kilmichael of Inverlussa
NORTH KNAPDALE
ARDRISHAIG
Loch Gilp
SOUND OF JURA
Taynish
LOCH SWEEN
Inverneil
Keills
Danna
Achahoish
Corr Eilean
Ellary
Clachbreck
Eilean Mór
Kilmory
Kilmory Bay
LOCH CAOLISPORT
Sliabh Gaoil
SOUTH KNAPDALE
Point of Knap
Ormsary Water
Loch nan Torran
TARBERT
Kilberry
Loch a' Bhaillidh
Loch Stornoway
WEST LOCH TARBERT
Ardpatrick Point


Lochgair
Loch Gair
Lephinchapel
Glendaruel
KILMODAN
River Ruel
Port Ann
Otter Ferry
Clachan of Glendaruel
Loch Tarsan
LOCH FYNE
Ballimore
INVERCHAOLAIN
Kilfinan
Kilfinan Bay
KILFINAN
Loch Ruel
LOCH STRIVEN
Ardmarnock Bay
TIGHNABRUAICH
KYLES OF BUTE
Strone Point
Kames
Millhouse
Portavadie
Asgog Bay
Ardlamont Point
BUTE


6
90
Loch Eck
Glen Finart
LOCH LONG
Ardentinny
Glen Massan
Strath Eachaig
River Eachaig
DUNOON AND KILMUN
533
457
381
305
229
152
76
170
Kilmun
80
106
231
HOLY LOCH
Strone Point
80
Sandbank
163
5
Hunter's Quay
117
238
282
Kirn
INVERCHAOLAIN
160
DUNOON
30
29
127
157
FIRTH OF CLYDE
135
Innellan
171
70
164
62
35
158
154
139
288
276
Toward Point
1
2
3
4
5
6
60
NS10
20


The Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland
Orkney 1946
Shetland 1946
Caithness 1911
Sutherland 1911
Outer Isles 1928
Skye
Northern Argyll 1980
North-East Perth 1990
Coll
Tiree
Mull
Iona 1982
Lorn 1975
Argyll
Colonsay
Jura 1984
Islay
Clackmannan
Kinross 1933
Fife 1951
Stirling 1963
West Lothian
EDINBURGH
Midlothian 1929
East Lothian 1924
Berwick revis. 1915
Lanark 1978
Peebles 1967
Selkirk 1957
Roxburgh 1956
Kintyre 1971
Dumfries 1920
Kirkcudbright 1914
Wigtown 1912
INVENTORY VOLUMES
published
this volume
Prehistoric and Roman only



Also Available from HMSO

ARGYLL
Volume 2 Lorn

ARGYLL
Volume 3 Mull, Tiree, Coll & Northern Argyll

ARGYLL
Volume 4 Iona

ARGYLL
Volume 5 Islay, Jura, Colonsay & Oronsay

ARGYLL
Volume 6 Mid Argyll & Cowal
Prehistoric & Early Historic Monuments

LANARKSHIRE
Inventory of Prehistoric and Roman Monuments

PEEBLESSHIRE
Set of 2 Volumes

STIRLINGSHIRE
Set of 2 Volumes

NORTH EAST PERTH
An archaeological landscape

LATE MEDIEVAL MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE IN THE WEST HIGHLANDS

THE STIRLING HEADS

THE BUILDINGS OF ST KILDA

TENEMENTS & TOWERS

MONUMENTS OF INDUSTRY

EXPLORING SCOTLAND'S HERITAGE
A series of eight Regional guides

NMRS JUBILEE CATALOGUE

DUNDEE ON RECORD

ISBN 0 11 494094 0