



**ORMAIG FOREST
FORESTRY COMMISSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP SURVEY**

Project Report
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Summary

This report was prepared by Kilmartin Museum following a request from the Forestry Commission to prepare a desk-based survey on Forestry Commission land in Ormaig Forest, Kilmartin Parish, Argyll. All information found is presented in this report and a digital copy is included for ease of inclusion into the Forestry Commission's own database.

Acknowledgements

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1. Introduction

In January 2005 Kilmartin Museum were commissioned to conduct a desk-based survey on Forestry Commission land in Ormaig Forest, which is located to the north west of the parish of Kilmartin in Argyll. This information will be used to augment and update an existing GIS database that the Forestry Commission¹ had prepared to provide basic information about archaeological sites on their land. The work follows on from a similar project undertaken within North Knapdale Forest (Regan & Webb 2004). As in North Knapdale, the database held by the Forestry Commission did not contain information from published (or unpublished) sources and is used primarily by foresters and other FC workers. Thus a brief was issued to compile all known information about the list of sites within Ormaig Forest. The work was undertaken between February and March 2005. A site code: ORM 05 was assigned to the project.

This report contains printed copies of all information collected during the course of the project ordered by FC site number. FC provided Kilmartin Museum with an excel file and HTML documents containing all FC collected data known to FC concerning each listed monument or site. The excel file has been updated (see below) and a print-out is provided in Appendix 1. FC requested that all gathered data was presented digitally as word documents; these have been printed and are presented in Appendices 7 and 8. Section 2 of the report, titled *Desk based survey methodology* presents a more detailed account of how the work was done and the sources consulted. A detailed bibliography (section 7) is also included

It is not possible in this report, to present a holistic picture of occupation and land-use over time in the study area. The report can be seen as an important step in piecing together the pre-history and history of the area, as can be gleaned from the remaining sites and monuments. If, however, a fuller understanding of the landscape history is to be gained more work will be required. Recommendations for this are to be found in section 5.

2. Desk based survey methodology

2.1 Pro-forma data sheets

FC requirements were to add additional data to an existing database where information about the individual sites are presented as HTML documents. To this end a pro-forma data document was created in 'Word' format for each individual site and saved under the relevant FC site number (Figure 1). The fields used included:

Forestry Commission Number: The number of the site as given by the Forestry Commission

Name of Monument: The name of the site as listed by the Forestry Commission

¹ Hereafter known as 'FC'.

<p>FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER</p> <p>NAME OF MONUMENT</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE NAME</p> <p>SITE TYPE</p> <p>SAM/ USAM</p> <p>GRID REF/CO-ORD</p> <p>OTHER NUMBERS</p> <p>NMRS:</p> <p>RCAHMS INVENTORY:</p> <p>WoSAS Pin:</p> <p>Campbell and Sandeman:</p> <p>James No.:</p> <p>SITE INFORMATION</p> <p>REFERENCES</p>

Figure 1: Data sheet recording format.

Alternative Name: This field was added since some archaeological sites are known by more than one name, or appear under different names in other publications or databases.

Site Type: This field describes the type of site as listed within the Forestry Commission's own database; the descriptions for the majority of the sites being based on field identification by Forestry staff.

SAM/USAM: This field denotes whether a site has been scheduled or not by Historic Scotland. Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), Unscheduled Ancient Monument (USAM).

Grid Ref/Co-ordinates: These are given as National Grid References (NGR).

Other Numbers: These fields give the reference numbers of the site as they appear within other publications/surveys (see section 2.2 below).

Site Information: This field contains the known written information about each site and is listed/referenced chronologically.

References: This lists the author, title and date of publication of the sources in which the site appeared.

2.2 Numbering systems

The archaeology of Argyll aroused the interest of some of the earliest Scottish antiquarians and by later amateur archaeologists, such as Marion Campbell and Mary Sandeman made more detailed studies. National bodies and organisations such as the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland,² Historic Scotland³, and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service⁴ have also recorded archaeological features which have been compiled in various publications and databases. More recently Heather James of GUARD completed an archaeological survey within Ormaig forest. Almost all of these various individuals and bodies have assigned individual sites and monuments with a different identification number. This is also the case with FC. Archaeological features found on their land have been assigned what are known in this report as 'FC' numbers. The end result is that an individual site can have up to six different identification numbers, and not all interested bodies are aware of each others numbers, or indeed, that they exist. Part of the work of this project has been to record, in the data documents and excel file, all, or any numbers assigned to archaeological features in the study area. The WoSAS data base has gone some way towards recording all numbers which may be assigned to a site, however, this report and associated documents will be the first record that also records FC numbers assigned to monuments in Ormaig Forest. The importance of being able to determine and cross reference all numbers is clear in terms of data management and more importantly in terms of future site management and research.

3. Sources searched

3.1 Maps

The data search began by examination of the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey⁵ maps (repectively dated 1888 and 1900). Digital representations of 1st Edition maps can be examined on-line at www.old-maps.co.uk. Copies of the 2nd Edition maps are held at Kilmartin Museum and these had been annotated by Marion Campbell when compiling her archaeological survey of Mid Argyll. As such the maps were a valuable source of information, particularly of monuments from the later historic periods. (Campbell and Sandeman 1964).

The 2nd Edition OS maps viewed were Argyleshire sheets;

cxlix.N.W.	cxxxviii.S.W.
cxlix.N.E.	cxxxviii.N.E.
cxxxviii.S.E.	cxxxviii.N.W.

² Hereafter known as RCAHMS.

³ Hereafter known as HS.

⁴ Hereafter known as WoSAS.

⁵ Hereafter known as OS.

3.2 Databases held by other organisations

The RCAHMS maintains the ‘CANMORE’ (Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries) database, which allows the user to access on-line, the database of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS, www.rcahms.gov.uk). Information on archaeological and architectural sites and monuments relating to name location, type of site, etc is available here, as are descriptions. Much of the information available through ‘CANMORE’ is based on the RCAHMS surveys of the area.⁶

Information on FC sites was taken from CANMORE with names, descriptions and site types checked and cross-referenced. Most importantly where there was a correlation, the NMRS (National Monument Record Scotland) number was added to FC data.

Information from CANMORE was augmented by the Argyll and Bute Local Authority Area Sites and Monuments Record (held by WoSAS). The data was also cross-referenced and the relevant information added to data sheets and to the excel file. Although this database is not normally publicly available WoSAS agreed to its use by KM on the condition that a copy of this report and all digital data is given to WoSAS. Sites recognised by the FC and not yet appearing on the WoSAS database will ultimately be assigned a number by them.

3.3 Published Sources

The KM team also examined relevant published sources where it was known a reference appeared, or it was thought likely one might exist. A full bibliography is to be found in section 7 of this report, but a few sources are worthy of a special mention.

The first published description of the area’s archaeology was in 1830, when Archibald Currie makes reference to ring cuttings and art in his *Description of the Antiquities, etc, of North Knapdale* (Currie, 1830). This work represents some of the earliest descriptions of sites in the area. Other researchers such as: Simpson (1868), Mapleton, R. J. (1870), Christison, (1904a, 1904b) and Craw, (1930), followed, their work testifying to a continued interest in the area. However, it was not until Marion Campbell and Mary Sandeman published their comprehensive archaeological survey of the area that many of the monuments were systematically recorded (Campbell and Sandeman, 1964). The *Kist*, the journal of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll, contains articles dating back to 1971. All volumes of this were searched for information on the Ormaig and north Kilmartin area.

The RCAHMS volumes known as the ‘inventories’ (RCAHMS, 1988, 1992) are the most comprehensive published source of information on sites and monuments in the area. These publications are based on detailed survey work conducted by the Royal Commission in Argyll in the 1970’s and 1980’s and contain textual, and for some monuments, photographs and site plans. Extensive use was made of both volumes during the course of this project and much information was gleaned as a result. The

⁶ The published record of this work, known as the ‘Inventories’ became available in 1988, and 1992 (RCAHMS 1988, 1992).

RCAHMS did not record all archaeological features, for example, ruinous buildings thought to date to the 19th C were rarely recorded as they were considered outside the remit of the survey. This, in part, has been addressed by the survey of unroofed rural settlement depicted on the 1st edition OS maps by the First Edition Survey Project. More recently work on these later settlements or 'Medieval or Later Abandoned Rural Settlements' (MoLARS) has been carried out by Heather James, who surveyed 30 sites in the Ormaig area (James 2003). In addition many new sites have been discovered since the inventories were published.

Descriptions from the above sources (and other publications not mentioned) have been added to the data sheets and referenced, so that the original source can be traced.

4. Archaeological sites and monuments information

This section further explains the compiled lists of all the archaeological sites investigated that are to be found in the appendices.

The augmented excel sheet for all archaeological sites appears in Appendix 1. Currently 87 sites are listed by FC as being within Ormaig Forest, of which 5 are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Additional information was found on these and 21 other sites and these are listed in Appendix 2.

For the rest of the 61 listed sites -beyond what was primarily noted by forest workers- little or no additional data was found; these sites are listed in Appendix 3.

A further 11 sites appear to be on FC land, these mainly recorded in the James survey, but as yet do not have an FC number, these are listed in Appendix 4. In addition 2 sites, whose relationship to FC land remains unclear are also included in Appendix 4 for consideration (these are the possible standing stones at Old Poltalloch and Leadbaidh Ceannaiche Fhada).

For clarity KM recommends that 19 sites have their titles more firmly named; as some sites have previously been recorded under other names by other organisations or more commonly have been given titles such as 'north of Grabh Shron' 'E. of Old Poltalloch' etc. The recommended name changes are listed in Appendix 5. Where applicable the corresponding individual site 'Word' document has also had its title changed.

Copies of the 'Word' document data sheets -for sites with additional information- appear in Appendices 7 and 8, the latter containing print-outs for sites with no FC number.

5. Recommendations for future work

This work along with that of Heather James, is necessary if an understanding of the inhabitation and land use history within Ormaig Forest and the north Kilmartin area is to be reached. Future archaeological work is encouraged along similar lines to that suggested in the North Knapdale Desk Top survey (Regan & Webb 2004). As within that report, the recommendations listed here are not necessarily presented in order of priority, but outlines an informal guide as to how future research could proceed. The timetable of any further work would, of course, be open to discussion.

5.1 Further Research

1. Site visits by KM.

Sites or features which KM suggested would benefit from a site visit are listed in Appendix 6. The KM team would record, sketch plan and photograph archaeological features at the site to further increase FC (and WoSAS) data. This would also inform the KM team as to which sites might be targeted for further investigation, i.e. excavation (see 4 below).

2. 'MoLARS'

In liaison with Heather James (GUARD⁷), it is recommended that further investigation into the history of 'MoLARS' be undertaken in the study area. This might include searches of Sasines, statistical accounts, estate documents and records as well as cartographic sources. At this time, MoLARS have not been prioritised as sites to visit – some may be recommended following further discussion with Heather James.

3. Walk over survey of area.

This would identify sites that have not yet been recorded. It is suggested that areas of high archaeological potential be targeted (i.e. where settlement seems likely, or areas that appear geographically ideal for rock art, for example). Tree cover must also be a consideration, therefore areas that are newly felled, or have mature plantations would be chosen.

4. A detailed investigation of aerial photographs should be undertaken, as these can reveal many sites now lost tree plantation. This is of particular concern in respect to field systems and land boundaries, these usually an integral part of settlement layout. Many of these features would be apparent on aerial photographs taken of the British landscape in the post Second World War years, prior to much of the planting by the Forestry Commission. By studying of the photographs and plotting of the results a comprehensive picture can be gained of past land use and management.

5. Excavation

Instigate a programme of excavation in the area. This could be done as a community project, or series of community projects using local volunteers and students etc. Funding could be sought from Historic Scotland, and other agencies.

⁷ Glasgow University Archaeology Research Division.

6. Trace artefacts and archives
Research should be undertaken which traces the artefacts and archives from previous excavations and surveys done within Ormaig forest. This would list which museums/institutions now hold those collections and artefacts.
7. Similar studies to this survey should be instigated on other FC land, especially land which falls into the Dalriada Project area. These include the Forest areas at Salachary, Kilmicheal, Kilmory, Inverneil, Loch Avich, Inverinan and Eredine
8. If the plan is to build a comprehensive picture of the archaeology and history of the area, then research cannot be restricted to FC land only. It is recommended that information in surrounding areas at least be briefly investigated, depending on time period and funding.
9. Inform 'Discovery and Excavation Scotland' (an annual publication listing all new archaeological discoveries in Scotland), WoSAS and NMRS.
10. Continued forest operations constantly bring new sites to light and it is advised that these are periodically reviewed to determine whether these should be prioritised for further investigation

5.2 Public accessibility

Data from this and future work could be made publicly available in the following ways

- A map and monument database could be published on the internet. The vehicle for this could be Kilmartin Museum's web site, since, it has a similar map and associated monument database of the Kilmartin Glen area. This would also assist the museum in widening its interpretative area.
- Publication of the research results in a guide or leaflet form that could include details of walks to sites of interest for visitors to the forest area.
- Exhibition of artefacts from some of the sites on Forestry land. Kilmartin Museum would be pleased to arrange and host such an exhibition. Artefacts could be borrowed from other institutions.

6. Conclusions

KM is pleased to have been part of such a project and commends the Forestry Commission for forward thinking in terms of monument recording and protection. The field survey work in North Knapdale has proved important sites still await discovery or recognition (Regan & Webb 2005). The field survey work followed on from a similar desk based assessment was an important step in quantifying and categorising the sites and monuments within Forestry Commission land. The work has produced a clearer picture of the archaeological resource within Ormaig Forest, with a view to its future management and preservation. It is hoped that this report will go some way towards opening sites to visitors for their enjoyment and education. KM will inform WoSAS, along with the NMRS, and recommends that any research archive, subsequently compiled as a result of any further work, should be collated and

stored in a publicly accessible archive. This archive could be the Marion Campbell library at Kilmartin Museum.

7. Bibliography

The references appearing below appear either in the text of this report, or in individual site bibliographies.

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8. List of abbreviations

C & S: Marion Campbell and Mary Sandeman

CANMORE: Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries

FC: Forestry Commission

GUARD: Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division

HS: Historic Scotland

KM: Kilmartin Museum

MoLARS: Medieval or later abandoned rural settlement

NMRS: National Monument Record Scotland

OS: Ordnance Survey

RCAHMS: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument

WoSAS: West of Scotland Archaeology Service

WoSASPIN: West of Scotland Archaeology Service identification number

USAM: Unscheduled Ancient Monument

Appendix 1: Excel Data Sheet Print-out

FC No.	NGR east	NGR north	Site_Name	Site_Type	NMRS. No.	WoSAS PIN	RCAHMS Inventory	C & S No.	James No.
37	181915	700200	Creag Madaidh Mor	mine	NM80SW 41	12410	Argyll 7, 233	101	
38	182655	700380	Dun Mac Samhainn	cairn/cist	NM80SW 14	1019	Argyll 6, 49	340	
39	182290	700255	Dun Mac Samhainn	dun/fort	NM80SW 4	1046	Argyll 6, 290	301	
40	182870	700000	Glenmoine	cup-and-ring	NM80SW 36	1043	Argyll 6, 162		
41	182225	702700	Ormaig	cup-and-ring	NM80SW 8	1050	Argyll 6, 179	245	20
432	180915	700536	Barr Mor	cup-and-ring					
539	180980	700440	Barr Mor	shieling					35
540	180930	700450	Barr Mor	shieling					36
541	181024	700491	Barr Mor	shieling					
542	181340	700380	Barr Mor	shieling					
543	180900	700500	Barr Mor	cairn/cist					
544	182600	701100	Druim Buidhe	cup-and-ring	NM80SW13	1018	Argyll 6, 146	240	
545	182740	701050	Druim Buidhe	shieling					45
546	182570	700490	Druim Buidhe	sheepfold					
547	182490	700530	Druim Buidhe	dun/fort					
548	181900	703800	Dun Arnal	enclosure	NM80SW 9	1051		323	
549	181370	700580	E of Barr Mor	croft/settlement					39
550	181490	700454	E of Barr Mor	cairn/cist					
551	182610	700170	Lady's Seat	cairn/cist	NM80SW 18	1023	Argyll 6, 33	68	
552	182650	704550	Cruachan	croft/settlement	NM80SW 55	44386			30
553	181900	704000	Loch Craignish Shoreline	cave/rock shelter				9	
554	182030	704170	Loch Craignish Shoreline	other agricultural					
555	182550	703800	Lochan Druim an Rathaid	cairn/cist	NM80SW 12	1017	Argyll 6, 65	377	33
556	181565	700330	N E of Garbh Shron	mill/mill-stone	NM80SW 43	13609			
557	182680	703970	N. of Lochan Druim an Rathaid	shieling	NM80SW 56	44385			31
558	180900	701200	N. of Old Poltalloch	other structure					

559	181500	700600	NE of Barr Mor	shieling					38
560	181685	700522	NE of Garbh Shron	sheepfold					
561	181697	700530	NE of Garbh Shron	shieling					
562	182082	700200	Next to Creag Madaidh Mor Mine	mine					
563	181940	700150	Next to Creag Madaidh Mor Mine	mine					
564	180688	701044	Old Poltalloch	castle/mansion	NM80SW 38	1045	Argyll 7, 175		
565	181160	700800	Old Poltalloch	shieling					
566	181218	700838	Ormaig	cup-and-ring					
567	181970	703160	Ormaig	croft/settlement	NM80SW 57	44384			17
568	181875	702705	Ormaig Wee House	croft/settlement	NM80SW 44	15470			15
569	182831	700468	South of Barr Bailleach	sheepfold					
570	182900	700300	South of Barr Bailleach	cairn/cist					
571	183000	700500	South of Barr Bailleach	shieling					47
572	183059	700442	Ormaig	shieling					
692	183094	700468	Ormaig	cairn/cist					
693	183026	700464	Ormaig	enclosure					
694	183078	700457	Ormaig	cave/rock shelter					
763	181200	701300	Old Poltalloch	croft/settlement					
785	181230	700850	Ormaig	cairn/cist	NM80SW 10	1015			
786	183030	700429	Ormaig	shieling					
787	183086	700052	Ormaig	shieling					
788	183020	700410	Ormaig	shieling					
789	182940	700360	Ormaig	shieling					
790	182790	700520	Ormaig	cairn/cist					
791	181460	700720	Ormaig	shieling					
792	182900	700300	Ormaig	cairn/cist					43
793	182890	700280	Ormaig	shieling					
796	181970	704060	Ormaig	croft/settlement					
797	182680	704070	Ormaig	cairn/cist					
798	182500	707830	Ormaig	shieling					
824	180947	700540	Barr Mor	cairn/cist					
825	181099	700347	Barr Mor	shieling					
826	181569	700330	Garbh Shron	cup-and-ring					
827	183031	700397	Ormaig	croft/settlement					
828	182883	701576	Meall a'Bhreathain	drove road					
829	181230	701758	Old poltalloch	other agricultural					
993	182779	700432	Ormaig	cairn/cist					

994	182685	699994	Ormaig	other structure					130
995	182865	700468	Ormaig	other structure					48
996	182886	700060	Ormaig entrance	sheepfold					
1003	180760	701510	Old Poltalloch	bridge					
1008	180900	710445	Old Poltalloch	shieling					
1037	180923	700601	Barr Mor	croft/settlement					
1038	180914	700566	Barr Mor	sheepfold					
1046	180830	700620	Barr Mor	cairn/cist					
1047	181065	700725	Old Poltalloch	bridge					
1187	182733	704088	Lochan Druim an Rathaid	croft/settlement					
1188	182928	700376	Ormaig	cairn/cist					
1189	181250	700940	Old Poltalloch	shieling					
1194	181428	701796	Big Wood	shieling					
1195	181283	701428	Ormaig	other					
1196	180967	701337	Big Wood	other					
1197	180897	701465	Old Poltalloch	other					
1198	180937	701485	Old Poltalloch	shieling					
1199	181021	701448	Big Wood	shieling					
1200	180858	701391	Old Poltalloch	shieling					
1208	181435	701531	Ormaig	cup-and-ring					
1209	181433	701531	Ormaig	shieling					
1210	181585	701706	Ormaig	cup-and-ring					
1211	181620	701620	Ormaig	cup-and-ring					

Appendix 2: FC Listed sites with additional Information

FC No.	Site Name	Site Type
37	Creag Madaidh Mor	mine
38	Dun Mac Samhainn	cairn/cist
39	Dun Mac Samhainn	dun/fort
40	Glenmoine	cup-and-ring
41	Ormaig	cup-and-ring
539	Barr Mor	shieling
540	Barr Mor	shieling
544	Druim Buidhe	cup-and-ring
545	Druim Buidhe	shieling
548	Dun Arnal	enclosure
549	E of Barr Mor	croft/settlement
551	Lady's Seat	cairn/cist
552	Cruachan	croft/settlement
553	Loch Craignish Shoreline	cave/rock shelter
555	Lochan Druim an Rathaid	cairn/cist
556	Creag Madaidh Mor	millstone
557	N. of Lochan Druim an Rathaid	shieling
559	NE of Barr Mor	shieling
564	Old Poltalloch	castle/mansion
567	Ormaig	croft/settlement
568	Ormaig Wee House	croft/settlement
571	South of Barr Bailleach	shieling
785	Old Poltalloch	cairn
792	Ormaig	cairn/cist
994	Ormaig	other structure
995	Ormaig	other structure

Appendix 3: FC Listed sites with little or no additional information

FC No.	Site Name	Site Type
432	Barr Mor	cup-and-ring
541	Barr Mor	shieling
542	Barr Mor	shieling
543	Barr Mor	cairn/cist
546	Druim Buidhe	sheepfold
547	Druim Buidhe	dun/fort
550	E of Barr Mor	cairn/cist
554	Loch Craignish Shoreline	other agricultural
558	N. of Old Poltalloch	other structure
560	NE of Garbh Shron	sheepfold
561	NE of Garbh Shron	shieling
562	Next to Creag Madaidh Mor Mine	mine
563	Next to Creag Madaidh Mor Mine	mine
565	Old Poltalloch	shieling
566	Ormaig	cup-and-ring
569	South of Barr Bailleach	sheepfold
570	South of Barr Bailleach	cairn/cist
572	Ormaig	shieling
692	Ormaig	cairn/cist
693	Ormaig	enclosure
694	Ormaig	cave/rock shelter
763	Old Poltalloch	croft/settlement
786	Ormaig	shieling
787	Ormaig	shieling
788	Ormaig	shieling
789	Ormaig	shieling
790	Ormaig	cairn/cist
791	Ormaig	shieling
793	Ormaig	shieling
796	Ormaig	croft/settlement
797	Ormaig	cairn/cist
798	Ormaig	shieling
824	Barr Mor	cairn/cist

825	Barr Mor	shieling
826	Garbh Shron	cup-and-ring
827	Ormaig	croft/settlement
828	Meall a'Bhreathain	drove road
829	Old poltalloch	other agricultural
993	Ormaig	cairn/cist
996	Ormaig entrance	sheepfold
1003	Old Poltalloch	bridge
1008	Old Poltalloch	shieling
1037	Barr Mor	croft/settlement
1038	Barr Mor	sheepfold
1046	Barr Mor	cairn/cist
1047	Old Poltalloch	bridge
1187	Lochan Druim an Rathaid	croft/settlement
1188	Ormaig	cairn/cist
1189	Old Poltalloch	shieling
1194	Big Wood	shieling
1195	Ormaig	other
1196	Big Wood	other
1197	Old Poltalloch	other
1198	Old Poltalloch	shieling
1199	Big Wood	shieling
1200	Old Poltalloch	shieling
1208	Ormaig	cup-and-ring
1209	Ormaig	shieling
1210	Ormaig	cup-and-ring
1211	Ormaig	cup-and-ring

Appendix 4: Sites with no Forestry Commission number

Site Name	Site Type	NGR east	NGR north
Barr Mor	cairn/cist	181100	700800
Creag nam Fiteach	track	182800	704400
Cruachan	rig and furrow	183100	704700
Leadbaidh Ceannaiche Fhada	stone	no co-ords	no co-ords
Lochan Druim an Rathaid	wall	182500	703900
Locahn Druim Buidhe	sheepfold	182500	700500
Old Poltalloch	stone	180792	7008510
Old Poltalloch	wall	181187	701223
Ormaig	enclosure	182000	703100
Ormaig	cairn/cist	181900	703200
Ormaig	wall	181300	700800
Glenmoine	cup-and-ring	182660	700050

Appendix 5: Sites with name differences

FC No.	Site Name	Recommended Name
549	E of Barr Mor	Barr Mor
550	E of Barr Mor	Barr Mor
551	Lady's Seat	Barr a' Chuirn
552	Loch Craignish Shoreline	Cruachan
556	N E of Garbh Shron	Creag Madaidh Mor
557	N. of Lochan Druim an Rathaid	Lochan Druim an Rathaid
558	N. of Old Poltalloch	Old Poltalloch
559	NE of Barr Mor	Barr Mor
560	NE of Garbh Shron	Garbh Shron
561	NE of Garbh Shron	Garbh Shron
562	Next to Creag Madaidh Mor Mine	Creag Madaidh Mor
563	Next to Creag Madaidh Mor Mine	Creag Madaidh Mor
567	Ormaig	Cnocan Dubha
568	Ormaig Wee House	Strone cottage
569	South of Barr Bailleach	Barr Sailleach
570	South of Barr Bailleach	Barr Sailleach
571	South of Barr Bailleach	Barr Sailleach
785	Ormaig	Old Poltalloch
991	Ormaig Entrance	Glenmoine

Sites 549, 551, 556, 567, 568 and 785 are recorded under different names in the NMRS. Sites 552 and 991 should be named after the nearby settlements.

Appendix 6: Prioritised sites to visit

FC No.	SITE_NAME	NGR east	NGR north	SITE_TYPE
432	Barr Mor	180915	700536	cup-and-ring
541	Barr Mor	181024	700491	shieling
547	Druim Buidhe	182490	700530	dun/fort
548	Dun Arnal	181900	703800	enclosure
550	E of Barr Mor	181490	700454	cairn/cist
556	N E of Garbh Shron	181565	700330	mill/mill-stone
561	NE of Garbh Shron	181697	700530	shieling
565	Old Poltalloch	181160	700800	shieling
566	Ormaig	181218	700838	cup-and-ring
693	Ormaig	183026	700464	enclosure
786	Ormaig	183030	700429	shieling
787	Ormaig	183086	700052	shieling
789	Ormaig	182940	700360	shieling
797	Ormaig	182680	704070	cairn/cist
827	Ormaig	183031	700397	croft/settlement
1189	Old Poltalloch	181250	700940	shieling
1208	Ormaig	181435	701531	cup-and-ring
1210	Ormaig	181585	701706	cup-and-ring
1211	Ormaig	181620	701620	cup-and-ring

Appendix 7: Data sheet print-outs of sites with additional information

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

37

NAME OF MONUMENT

Creag Madaidh Mor

ALTERNATIVE NAME

Kilmartin mine, Glenmoine

SITE TYPE

Copper mine

SAM/USAM

SAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8191 0021

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 41

WoSASPIN: 12410

RCAHMS INVENTORY: Argyll 7, No.233

AMH: 5490

Campbell & Sandeman: 101

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

The Statistical Account of Scotland states 'there is a copper mine, which has been wrought upon for some years, in the property of Mr Campbell of Kilmartin: the company who had taken it, being

dissolved, it has been discontinued for some time, without ascertaining its value, though the appearance was judged favourable. - Coals would be a happy discovery'
(OSA 1793)

NM 8191 0021. Old Copper Mine: abandoned before 1793, but house ruins and shafts still exist.
(Campbell and Sandeman 1962)

'If we can rely on the memory of the Kilmartin villagers of 1839, it seems that the copper mine on the road to Old Poltalloch was being worked about the time of the Glen Shira mines. A letter written in 1839 by a 'mining captain' called Petherick tells how he visited 'Mr Malcolm's mine at Kilmartin', but said that the workings were old and that villagers dated it back to before the '45.'
(Rankine 1987)

This mine is situated in a forest plantation on the NW slope of Creag madaidh Mor, and elongated rocky ridge S of the forest track from Kilmartin to Old Poltalloch (No. 175). The visible remains comprise of 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. There is no evidence of later workings, although the mine was examined by a Cornish engineer in the 1830s, and it was noted in 1865 that it 'has not been wrought for the last 80 or 100 years back'.

The lower adit, near the foot of the slope, has a rubble built entrance-arch and the first 8m is rubble vaulted, beyond which 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.

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 feature are identifiable. The building was probably a storehouse or smithy.
(RCAHMS 1992)

A letter written by Mr Petherick (who opened the Craignure mine) in 1839 tells how he visited 'Mr Malcolms mine at Kilmartin' but said the workings were old and the villagers dated it back to about the '45.

It is an interesting mine, it has been worked on two levels. The lower adit is driven into the hillside for some 30 yards or so and its entrance has been supported by very good stone cladding – still in good condition. The upper adit has a shaft of some 20 feet deep sunk in it but if this is crossed the adit continues for 30 yards or so.

There are interesting pools containing 'cave pearls' due to the high 'lime content'.

The ruins of a store house near by contain samples of ore which save the rich yield of 30% copper according to the 1921 geological survey.
(Source FC SAM Plans)

The monument, known as Creag Madaidh Mór, mine 1050m WNW of Glenmoine, comprises a disused copper mine.

It consists of two adits, a spoil heap and a store house, situated on the NW flank of Creag Madaidh Mór and largely covered by a forestry plantation

The mine was "wrought upon for some years" during the 18th century, when it belonged to the Campbells of Kilmartin, prior to being abandoned "some time" before 1793.

The scheduled area is rectangular in outline and measures 120m NW/SE by 55m transversely, thus including the building, all associated mine workings, and an area around, within which associated remains may survive.

(The ruin of a second building, located some 30m NE of the store house, and of much later construction, may lie within the scheduled area.)
(FC 2003)

REFERENCES

Campbell and Sandeman, M and M (1964) 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 95, 1961-2, 101,

Old Statistical Account (1791-9) The statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes,
Sinclair, J (Sir), Edinburgh, Vol. 8, 95,

Rankine, S. 1987 The Kist. 1987. 'Mining Enterprises in Mid Argyll'. *The Kist*, 34, Autumn 1987, p 17.

RCAHMS 1992 *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 7: Mid Argyll and Cowal: medieval and later monuments*. No.233, p. 483. Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

38

NAME OF MONUMENT

Dun Mac Samhainn

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Cairn

SAM/ USAM

SAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8265 0037

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 4, NM80SW 14

WoSASPIN: 1019

AMH: 201

RCAHMS INVENTORY: Argyll 6, No.49

Campbell & Sandeman: 340

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

Half a mile south west of Carnassarie standing stones is another unrecorded cairn. The site is on a high point, called Dun Mcsamhainn, with a steep descent to the east to Kilmartin burn and to the south to a small stream. The cairn is 65ft. in diameter. Its height is 4ft, many stones have been removed from it, especially the south east.

(Craw 1930)

Conspicuous point on W. of Kilmartin Glen, strong site, with good outlook (sites 301 in glen near mines). Roughly circular, 65ft dia., walls at least 6ft. thick, probable entrance N. centre hollow. Two faces of wall clear on W.

(Campbell and Sandyman 1964)

(NM 8265 0038) Cairn (NR) OS 1:10,000 map, (1974) Dun Mac Samhainn (Fort of the Sons of Hallowe'en?): On a conspicuous high point to the west of Kilmartin Glen and with a steep descent on the east towards Kilmartin Burn are the remains of what Authority 2 describes as a roughly circular dun or fort with a diameter of 65', with walls at least 6' thick, evidence of a probable entrance on the north side, and two clear faces of wall on the west. The structure has a hollow centre. However, Craw (1930) refers to it simply as a heavily robbed cairn, whilst the Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB 1872) describes it as a 'tolerably sized cairn of stones, evidently a sepulchral one

(Campbell and Sandeman 1964; Craw 1930; Name Book 1872)

This is a robbed cairn, not a dun. It measures about 16 metres in diameter with a maximum height of 1 metre. It is surmounted by a modern cairn. Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale. Visited by OS (R D) 10 March 1970. Two sites have been confused here - Campbell and Sandeman (1964) Dun, Dun Mac Samhain is at NM 822 002.

This cairn, previously identified as a dun, is situated on the crest of a ridge 970m WNW of Upper Largie farmstead and 370 m ENE of the dun NM80SW 4 (Campbell and Sandeman 1964). It lies in an impenetrable forestry plantation and could not be located on the date of visit, but in 1970 it was reported to measure about 16m in diameter by 1m in height and to be surmounted by a modern cairn. Visited June 1983

(RCAHMS 1988)

This feature is in a poor state amid mature and fallen trees (not for 1:50000).

Visited by OS (GHN) November 1996

The monument comprises a round cairn of prehistoric date situated on the crest of a ridge about 970m WNW of Upper Largie farm steading.

The monument consists of a robbed circular cairn measuring roughly 16m in diameter and standing up to 1m high. Much of the cairn is turf-covered. The cairn is composed of a mixture of angular boulders and rounded river or raised beach cobbles. There is a single roughly rectangular slab near the W edge of the cairn, perhaps part of a cist or a kerbstone. There is a small modern cairn piled in the centre. Trees have been planted right up to the very edge of the cairn itself, i.e. within the scheduled area.

The original function of the cairn is unclear. It may be a chambered cairn. Chambered cairns date to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, and were used as funerary structures. They contained stone-lined chambers in which the dead were placed, though no chamber has yet been exposed at this particular site. These monuments usually contained several burials, and some show long sequences of construction and re-use. It is also possible (though unlikely in the context of this area) that this monument may be a clearance cairn. Clearance cairns are mounds of stones which have been cleared from the land to improve it for agriculture.

(FC March 2003)

REFERENCES

Campbell, M and M. Sandeman 1964. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2, No.340.

Craw, J H (1930 a) 'Excavations at Dunadd and at other sites on the Poltalloch Estates, Argyll', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 64, 1929-30, 142,

Name Book (County) () Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey
Book No. 15, 9,

RCAHMS 1988. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments. No.49, p.61 Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

39

NAME OF MONUMENT

Dun Mac Samhainn

ALTERNATIVE NAME

Creag a' Mhadaidh

SITE TYPE

Dun

SAM/ USAM

SAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8229 0025

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW4

WoSASPIN: 1046

AMH: 5474

RCAHMS INVENTORY: Argyll 6, No.290

Campbell & Sandeman: 301

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

(NM 8229 0030) Probable structures lie beneath the turf on the roughly circular, flat top of a small stop at Creag a' Mhadaidh in a marshy pass leading from Kilmartin (NR 835 989) to Old Poltalloch (NM 8075 0081) and close to copper mines. Charcoal and possibly some bloomed ore occur on the surface. The stop has a narrow dipping terrace on the E, leading to the top which measures c. 37' in diameter and from which there is a good outlook E and W through the pass. (Campbell and Sandeman 1964; Visible on RAF air photographs F22/82/RAF/870: 0012-13 - flown 17 March 1954.)

Situated on the summit of a prominent rocky knoll are the turf-covered remains of a stone-walled enclosure. It is wedge-shaped in plan and measures internally 11.0m NE-SW x 8.0m within walls c. 1.0m high, varying in width from 3.0m wide on the NE, where the entrance probably lay, to 2.0m wide elsewhere. Although there is no evidence of wall faces, the position, plan and size suggest that this is the remains of a dun. No trace of the charcoal or bloomery material mentioned above was found. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (R D) 14 March 1970.

This dun is situated on a knoll in a forestry plantation, immediately N of the track from Kilmartin to Ormaig and E of a disused quarry (Campbell and Sandeman 1964). Stone-robbing has reduced the wall to little more than a band of core material about 2.5m thick, which encloses an area measuring 11m by 9.5m; a short stretch of the outer face remains in position on the SW. The entrance lay either on the NE or E, where the rubble is reduced in height. A terrace on the NE may have been enclosed by an outwork, but the vegetation was too dense on the date of visit for this to be ascertained. In the interior an arc of recent walling abuts the dun wall on the SW.

Visited May 1982

(RCAHMS 1988)

The monument comprises a dun of prehistoric date, occupying the summit of a small, prominent knoll within a forestry plantation, and immediately North of the forest road from Kilmartin to Ormaig. The scheduled area measures 70m ENE/WSW by 45m transversely.

The monument consists of a small, roughly circular dun with a probable outerwork on the North-East side. The walling has been reduced to a low turf-grown bank, though some stone remains visible, particularly along the western arc. The interior of the dun appears to be terraced, with the East half being noticeably lower than the West.

Duns are fortified settlement sites of Iron Age date, fairly common throughout Argyll.
(FC 2003)

REFERENCES

Campbell, M and M. Sandeman, 1964. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2, No.301.

RCAHMS 1988. *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments.* No.290, p.179. Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

38

NAME OF MONUMENT

Dun Mac Samhainn

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Cairn

SAM/ USAM

SAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8265 0037

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 4, NM80SW 14

WoSASPIN: 1019

AMH: 201

RCAHMS INVENTORY: Argyll 6, No.49

Campbell & Sandeman: 340

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

Half a mile south west of Carnassarie standing stones is another unrecorded cairn. The site is on a high point, called Dun Mecsamhainn, with a steep descent to the east to Kilmartin burn and to the south to a small stream. The cairn is 65ft. in diameter. Its height is 4ft, many stones have been removed from it, especially the south east.

(Craw 1930)

Conspicuous point on W. of Kilmartin Glen, strong site, with good outlook (sites 301 in glen near mines). Roughly circular, 65ft dia., walls at least 6ft. thick, probable entrance N. centre hollow. Two faces of wall clear on W.

(Campbell and Sandyman 1964)

(NM 8265 0038) Cairn (NR) OS 1:10,000 map, (1974) Dun Mac Samhainn (Fort of the Sons of Hallowe'en?): On a conspicuous high point to the west of Kilmartin Glen and with a steep descent on the east towards Kilmartin Burn are the remains of what Authority 2 describes as a roughly circular dun or fort with a diameter of 65', with walls at least 6' thick, evidence of a probable entrance on the north side, and two clear faces of wall on the west. The structure has a hollow centre. However, Craw (1930) refers to it simply as a heavily robbed cairn, whilst the Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB 1872) describes it as a 'tolerably sized cairn of stones, evidently a sepulchral one'
(Campbell and Sandeman 1964; Craw 1930; Name Book 1872)

This is a robbed cairn, not a dun. It measures about 16 metres in diameter with a maximum height of 1 metre. It is surmounted by a modern cairn. Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale. Visited by OS (R D) 10 March 1970. Two sites have been confused here - Campbell and Sandeman (1964) Dun, Dun Mac Samhain is at NM 822 002.

This cairn, previously identified as a dun, is situated on the crest of a ridge 970m WNW of Upper Largie farmstead and 370 m ENE of the dun NM80SW 4 (Campbell and Sandeman 1964). It lies in an impenetrable forestry plantation and could not be located on the date of visit, but in 1970 it was reported to measure about 16m in diameter by 1m in height and to be surmounted by a modern cairn. Visited June 1983
(RCAHMS 1988)

This feature is in a poor state amid mature and fallen trees (not for 1:50000).
Visited by OS (GHN) November 1996

The monument comprises a round cairn of prehistoric date situated on the crest of a ridge about 970m WNW of Upper Largie farm steading.

The monument consists of a robbed circular cairn measuring roughly 16m in diameter and standing up to 1m high. Much of the cairn is turf-covered. The cairn is composed of a mixture of angular boulders and rounded river or raised beach cobbles. There is a single roughly rectangular slab near the W edge of the cairn, perhaps part of a cist or a kerbstone. There is a small modern cairn piled in the centre. Trees have been planted right up to the very edge of the cairn itself, i.e. within the scheduled area.

The original function of the cairn is unclear. It may be a chambered cairn. Chambered cairns date to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, and were used as funerary structures. They contained stone-lined chambers in which the dead were placed, though no chamber has yet been exposed at this particular site. These monuments usually contained several burials, and some show long sequences of construction and re-use. It is also possible (though unlikely in the context of this area) that this monument may be a clearance cairn. Clearance cairns are mounds of stones which have been cleared from the land to improve it for agriculture.
(FC March 2003)

REFERENCES

Campbell, M and M. Sandeman 1964. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2, No.340.

Craw, J H (1930 a) 'Excavations at Dunadd and at other sites on the Poltalloch Estates, Argyll', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 64, 1929-30, 142,

Name Book (County) () Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey
Book No. 15, 9,

RCAHMS 1988. *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments*. No.49, p.61 Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

41

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

Cup and ring marks

SAM/ USAM

SAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8222 0270

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:** NM80SW 8**WoSASPIN:** 1050**AMH:** 5488**RCAHMS INVENTORY:** Argyll 6, No.179**Campbell & Sandeman:** 245**James No.:** 20**Morris No.:** 71**SITE INFORMATION**

At least four sheets of rock, bearing cups, cup-and-rings, and complex designs, to which have been added "John Campbell 1874" and "1877", occur up the centre and west side of the ridge running north from the river at Ormaig.

(Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

Only three outcropping rocks with markings were found in this area at NM 8222 0267. 'A' measures 2.5m x 1.0m. As planned. 'B', 9.0m to the NE, measures 2.0m x 0.5m and bears three cup and ring marks and at least 11 cups. 'C', 3.0m NE of 'B', measures c. 1.0m square; it bears 5 cup and ring marks and about 15 cups.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (R D) 11 March 1970.

NM 8222 0267; A magnificent series of over 200 carvings including cup and cup-and-ring marks, many in "mint" condition have been uncovered by Miss Campbell and the Mid Argyll Society.

(Information contained in letter from R W B Morris to OS, 22 July 1973)

55m (60yds) N of the stream Eas Mor and 88m (95yds) E of the road bridge over it, towards the E side of a wide steep bracken-covered slope, in high bracken, are some probably completely connected, and now partly barred by turf, smooth rock sheets at or below ground level sloping 10 degrees to 20 degrees S and in Dec 1973 bared for most of 30m by 10m (100ft x 33ft). On parts of this uncovered rock (Schist) are-

7 sets of one cup surrounded by a rosette of 8 to 11 small cups around each of which sets is one ring, also at least 60 cups-and-one-ring, over 20 of which are gapped or incomplete, over 10 have radial

groove from the cup and 3 from the ring. There are also 2 cups-and-fore-rings, partly incomplete, one being a 'keyhole' type, a set of 5 concentric arcs, possibly surrounding a ring, 'star' 2 other 'figures', some connecting and other grooves, and at least 250 cups, at least 4 of which have 'tails'. The greatest diameter 33cm (13in) and carving depth 7cm (2¾in). Having been excavated in 1972-75 in most cases, many of the carvings are in virtually perfect condition, and it is hoped that some will be re-covered with soil to preserve them. This is one of the finest sites of these carvings, among many fine examples around Kilmartin.

(Morris 1977)

This cluster of cup-and-ring marked rock outcrops, which lies partly within a forestry plantation and partly in a clearing, is situated on the W shoulder of Creag Mhor 330m S of Ormaig farmhouse and 90m E of the bridge over the Eas Mor. There are two principal groups of marks (1-2), as well as four lesser sets (3-6), and they are described here as they occur from S-N.

- (1) The lower of the two major exposures is a gently sloping rock-sheet on which the decoration is divided into two sections; that to the W has been open to the elements for many years, while the other was only revealed in 1974, and the carvings on it are unusually fresh, with individual peck marks clearly visible. The W section bears seven cups with single rings, at least fifteen plain cups and several lengths of grooving, with a marked concentration at the W end. Besides the ancient carving, there are some modern graffiti, which include the names John Campbell 1874 and Archie Campbell 1877. On the lower part of the sheet there is a mass of carving comprising four cups and double rings, twenty-seven with single rings, numerous plain cups (some with gutters), and several channels, including a parallel group of three, which lie towards the E end of the sheet. The most interesting feature of this group, however, are the three marks sometimes referred to as 'rosettes'. They comprise a cup-and-ring marking with a circle of pits or small cups lying between the central cup and the surrounding ring. In addition to the three complete rings of pits, one of the cups with two rings has half its inner ring formed of similar pits, but in this case it is not clear whether it was deliberate or marks an intermediate stage in completion of the normal ring.
- (2) At the edge of the clearing a short distance N of (1), there is a steeply sloping finger of bare rock: it is much weathered and fractured, but is so profusely decorated that the entire surface appears to have been modelled. Among the concentration of closely spaced cups, rings and channels, there are two marks that are especially worthy of note. Firstly, at the bottom left of the outcrop, there is a cup-and-gutter surrounded by a circle of pits (similar to the rosettes of (1) above), which in turn is enclosed within multiple rings the inner and outer which lead into a guttered cup and ring respectively. The second mark lies 1.1m above the first and comprises seven short parallel grooves; this is a most unusual feature for Scottish rock art.
- (3) An outcrop immediately W of the top of (2) bears two groups of marks both badly fractured and weathered. The eastern comprises twelve cups with single rings and at least seven plain cups, while to the west there are four cups with single rings and six plain cupmarks.

The remaining three groups lie in the afforested area and are partially obscured by vegetation:

- (4) About 2m NNW of (3), there is an outcrop bearing six plain cups measuring up to 50mm by 20mm.
 - (5) On an outcrop 1m N of (4), there are five cups with single rings, nine cups (three with gutters) and numerous channels.
 - (6) Some 4m N of (2), there is an outcrop which bears ten weathered cupmarks measuring up to 60mm by 15mm.
- (RCAHMS 1988)

The monument comprises a cluster of cup-and-ring marked rock outcrops set largely in a forest clearing some 320m S of Ormaig, above the Eas Mór and on the W shoulder of Creag Mhor.

The monument consists of two principal sets of rock carvings, plus four lesser ones.

The lower of the two major exposures is a gently sloping rock sheet, on which the decoration is divided into two sections; the E half was only revealed in 1974 and the carvings are unusually fresh, with individual peckmarks clearly visible. There are some 19th-century graffiti and a mass of carvings including three "rosettes" (known locally as the telephone dials).

A short distance N of the above is a steeply sloping finger of much-weathered bare rock. It is profusely decorated with designs, which include closely spaced cups, rings and channels. A most unusual feature for Scottish rock art is a series of 7 short parallel grooves. To the W and N of these main groups are four smaller outcrops bearing a variety of cupmarks and cups with single rings, some with gutters. (A gutter is a pecked channel running from the central cup across the surrounding rings.)

This monument is one of several unusually fine examples of early prehistoric rock art to be found in Mid-Argyll. Cup-marked rocks are difficult to date, but are thought to have been carved from about 4000 BC to 2000 BC, and Argyll has some of the most elaborate examples known in Britain. (FC March 2003)

These cup and ring marks are located at the south-east end of a clearing within forestry, on a steep south-west slope facing a stream. There are at least three groups of cup and ring marks within an area c 10 m by 10 m. The forest consists of mature conifers which are within 5 m of the southern group and there are branches overhanging the northern and eastern groups. The cup and rings are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

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RCAHMS 1988. *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments*. No.179, 118. Edinburgh.

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FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

539

NAME OF MONUMENT

Barr Mor

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

Sheiling

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 809 004

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 35**SITE INFORMATION**

This site is not shown on the 1st edition OS map. It is an oval-shaped structure measuring 4.4 m by 1.9 m internally. The walls are low banks of drystone rubble, 0.2 m high and spread up to 0.9 m wide. They incorporate natural rocks and stones between 0.3 m and 0.5 m long. The side walls are lower than the ends and there is no suggestion of an entrance. In the north end of the structure there is a setting of stones, perhaps forming three sides of a square fireplace. The shieling lies on the summit of a slight hill. The site is now within felled conifer forest and is covered with rushes and grass. There are two tree stumps within the structure, with some felled trees and brash in the vicinity. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.35.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

540

NAME OF MONUMENT

Barr Mor

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

Croft/settlement

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8093 0045

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:**

James No.: 36

SITE INFORMATION

This is possibly the site that is described by the FC as possible shieling foundations at NM 80930 700450. This site is not shown on the 1st edition OS map. It consists of an L-shaped bank of tumble, one arm of which is 5.2 m long with a possible continuation of rubble for another 4 m. The other arm is 4.5 m long. The banks are spread 0.9 m wide and are up to 0.6 m high. This site is within felled forest and is covered with rushes and brash. There are numerous tree stumps remaining in the vicinity. This could not definitely be identified as a structure because of the vegetation and brash cover. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.36.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

544

NAME OF MONUMENT

Druim Buidhe

ALTERNATIVE NAME

Meall a'Bhrathean

SITE TYPE

Cup and ring marks

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8267 0109

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW13

WoSASPIN: 1018

RCAHMS INVENTORY: Argyll 6, No.146

Campbell & Sandeman: 240

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

(NM 8267 0109) Cup and Ring marked Rock (NR)
OS 1:10,000 map, (1974)

A cup and ring marked rock was discovered by Mr Alex Campbell of Carradale during Forestry ploughing in September 1960. The site is a little difficult to locate, among glacial mounds on the west escarpment of the main watershed ridge, NW of a hillock with twisting, projecting rocks and SE of a ruined dyke. The exposed rock sheet 5' by 5' together with two small outliers have several small cups and a central group of three cup-and-rings, the largest rings measuring 8" by 7". These are joined by meandering gutters suggesting stylized figures. A large boulder close by to the SE has traces of what may have been a cup.

(Campbell and Sandeman 1964; Cregeen 1960).

The outcrop rock was located at NM 8267 0109. It bears five cup-and-ring marks and a few small cups. There is no evidence of cups on the adjacent boulders.
Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.
Visited by OS (R D) 11 March 1970.

This cup-and-ring marked rock outcrop is situated in a forestry plantation and could not be located. It is reported that it bears: one cup and single ring; a cup and radial groove with two partial rings; a cup and radial groove with two complete rings; four plain cups; and several grooves.
Visited May 1983
(RCAHMS 1988)

REFERENCES

Campbell, M and M. Sandeman, 1962. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2. 34, No. 240,

Cregeen, E. R. 1960 'Old Poltalloch', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1960, 10,

Morris, R. W. B. 1977 *The Prehistoric Rock Art of Argyll*, Poole, 107, No. ARG 64,

RCAHMS 1988. *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments*. No.146, p.111. Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

545

NAME OF MONUMENT

Druim Bhuide

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

pen

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 827 010

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 45

SITE INFORMATION

This small rectangular structure has been constructed against and slightly beneath a large outcrop of bedrock. It measures 1.4 m by 1.0 m and with the bedrock forming the south side. It is located about 30 m to the east of the forest ride and to the east of a small ridge of land that provide the site with some shelter. The other walls are up to 0.5 m high and are constructed of rough boulders. This structure appears to be too small for human shelter and so is probably associated with sheep farming, possibly an isolated lambing pen. This site is within mature conifer forest and there are trees within 1 m of the

structure. A reliable GPS reading was not possible here because of the forestry plantation. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.45.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

548

NAME OF MONUMENT

Dun Arnal

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Dun

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8197 0384

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 9

WoSASPIN: 1051

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman: 323

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

Conspicuous flat topped green crag above east shore of L. Craignish; naturally upright stones suggest walling, but scant remains found; thorns growing on E slope suggest remains of quickset hedge. Stockade would fortify this site. Fine outlook.
(Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

(NM 8197 0384) (visible on RAF air photograph CPE/Scot/UK 249: 4017-18). Dun Arnal: a conspicuous, flat-topped green crag on which air photographs suggest a fairly large enclosure, though there are scant traces of walling, which is suggested by naturally upright stones. The site could be fortified by a stockade, and thorns growing on the E slope suggest the remains of a quickset hedge. The site has a fine outlook. Dun Arnal means "Arnold's Fort", but according to the Ordnance Survey Name Book [ONB] the name is Dun Airneig or Dun Airneag meaning "Sloe Hill".
(Name Book 1872; Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

There is no evidence of an antiquity on Dun Arnal. It is a natural grass-covered crag which has at some time been cultivated and enclosed by an old bank.
Visited by OS (R D) 11 March 1970.

A poorly recorded site. A possible site of some form of enclosure or settlement.
(FC 2003)

REFERENCES

Campbell, M. and M. Sandeman, 1964. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2, 47, No. 323,

Name Book (County) () Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey Book No. 14, 9,

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

549

NAME OF MONUMENT

Barr Mor

ALTERNATIVE NAME

Bargeirgaig

SITE TYPE

Croft/settlement

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

8137 0058

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 39

SITE INFORMATION

The site is not shown on the 1st edition OS map. The FC gives this site location as 81370 00580. It consists of four sub-rectangular structures, two enclosures and a possible kiln arranged around a central yard (Figure 6).

A - This sub-rectangular structure measures 7.6 m by 3.3 m internally with walls 0.7 m thick and up to 0.8 m high. The corners are rounded. There are two opposing doorways and a lambing pen has been inserted into the west end. There is an upright stone in the west gable suggestive of a fireplace surround. The opposing doors, however, would suggest that it was utilised as a barn.

B - This sub-rectangular structure is at right angles to Structure A and measures 7.9 m by 2.8 m internally with walls 0.6 m thick and up to 0.5 m high. The corners are rounded. There is a doorway in the west wall, but there were no other discernable features.

C - This sub-rectangular structure abuts F and is probably an enclosure. It measures 7.1 m by 3.8 m internally with walls 0.7 m wide and up to 1.3 m high. There is an entrance in the north. The corners are rounded.

D - This is a smaller, possibly circular structure, measuring 3.0 m by 2.8 m with walls 0.5 m thick and up to 1 m high. There is an entrance in the west and an inward turning length of walling. This is possibly an animal pen.

E - This is a large sub-rectangular enclosure to the south of C and D. It measures 7.4 m by 4.6 m internally with walls 0.7 m thick and up to 1.5 m high. There is a wide entrance to the north into the central area and in the north-east corner to the outside.

F - This sub-rectangular structure consists of three rooms measuring 10.0 m by 2.9 m overall with walls 0.6 m wide and 1.4 m high. The north room is the longest and the middle room the smallest. There are doorways to the east from the north and south rooms. This structure is thought to be animal pens.

G - At the north-west corner of the settlement, abutting Structures A and F was a possible kiln. It measured 5.1 m by 4.4 m with walls 0.4 m high. Neither the wall thickness nor a bowl could be discerned because of the tumble, however there is a flat lintel stone in the north that possibly covers a flue hence the interpretation as a kiln.

A single sherd of thin walled, light brown glazed pottery was found on the surface near the site. This has been identified as French and dating to the 16th century (pers comm George Haggarty).

The site lies within a clearing in a mature conifer plantation with trees only *c* 3 m from the walls. There are no trees within the structures. The vegetation is grass and moss.

As this site does not appear on the 1st edition OS map its is likely to have been a ruin by the mid-nineteenth century. The rounded corners and the range of structures indicates that this is not merely a group of temporary shielings. It is tempting to suggest that this is a late Medieval settlement, perhaps occupied until the eighteenth century. Its abandonment is perhaps associated with the (never completed) construction of the grand new house being built nearby in 1799 by John Malcolm at Poltalloch (NM80SW38). The possibility that this is the site of Barghiraig can be explored.

Historical Maps

Ponts manuscript map of the late sixteenth century shows 'Pooltalach' and Bannan' with two place names between them, 'Bargiraig' and 'Kask[.]'. The location of these two sites are not presently known. No site of these names are shown on the 1st edition OS map. Bleau's map of Lorn (1663) shows the original location of 'Pooltalach', near the coast, but no other settlements inland. The site of 'Bargeiraig' is shown, to the north of Poltalloch, rather than to the south (as in Pont) which causes some confusion.

Documentary References

The documentary evidence supports the suggestion that Bargeiraig was in the vicinity of Poltalloch. In 1685 the List of Rebels includes a Donald Mc Caill at 'Baryergag' in the Kilmartin parish, between the entries for 'Strones' (No 16) and 'Ilanrie' (MacTavish 1935, 8). Donald McCaill is also included in the List of Fencible men in 1692 (MacTavish 1935, 37).

The Argyll Sasines includes a reference to 'Barghiraig in Ariskeodnish' in 1651 given by Archibald Campbell of Ellanrie to Niall M'Ewan V'Tavish in Ardafuirachladdich'' on a charter by Niall Campbell of Duntroon....'(No 335, Campbell 1933, 116). This reference goes on to say that 'Barghiraig is the same as the land earlier known as Bargaltraiff. In 1621 it seems to be also referred to as 'Barzergeg' with two witnesses from here called John McCallum and Malcolm M'Olphatrak (No 172, Campbell, 1933, 55). This farm was included in a Sasine of 1632 as 'Id land of Bargaltraiff' (No 446, Campbell 1934, 141) and was later included in the marriage agreement in 1643 between Niall Campbell (later of Duntroon) and Mary daughter of Hector M'Neill of Tainish' (No 232, Campbell 1933, 76).

The valuation roll of 1751 and the directory of landownership *c* 1770 notes that Archibald MacCallum of Poltalloch was the owner of 'Bargeiraig' (Begg 1999, 23). Begg thought that he had discovered the site of Bargeiraig between Poltalloch and Strone but 'nearer Strone'. It was beside a 'little burn and uphill from the ruin [there] is a little waterfall'. He does not give an accurate location or a description of what he saw but from his use of the term 'the ruin' rather than 'ruins', it sounds like a single structure. No single structure has been recognised during this survey in a location of this description. I would suggest that the group of structures described above is more likely to be a settlement of the status of Bargeiraig mentioned in the Sasines.(James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.39.

James, H.F. 2004 *Barr Mor, Kilmartin, Argyll*. GUARD, Data Structure Report, Project 1446.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

551

NAME OF MONUMENT

Lady's Seat

ALTERNATIVE NAME

Barr a'Chuirn

SITE TYPE

Cairn/cist

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 82610 00170

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:** NM80SW18**WoSASPIN:** 1023**RCAHMS INVENTORY:** Argyll 6, No.33**Campbell & Sandeman:** 68**James No.:****SITE INFORMATION**

Mr Mapleton informs me, that on the hilltop above Tyness there stood a cairn, in which he found lately the remains of two cists and some burnt bones, with 'a skeleton, of later date, between the two cists, but probably put there by the men who destroyed the cairn'.
(Simpson 1868)

On a conspicuous and sharply pointed summit 1220 yards west of the hamlet of Slockavullin and 1400 yards north of Paltalloch lies a cairn which was excavated by Dean Mapleton. The site is within wood over 500 feet above sea level. When first excavated two cists were found, and between them was a skeleton which was thought to have been probably put there at the time of an earlier opening of the cists. One cist is still visible, with its axis pointing east-north east; but the cover and end slabs seem to have been used in the construction of a seat which is built in the side of the cairn, commanding a magnificent view to the east and south. At the west end of the cist the side slabs have been distinctly grooved for the end slab. At the east end the slabs have been chamfered instead of grooved. The length of the cist between the grooves and chamfers is 3 feet 6 inches, it is 2 feet wide at the west and 1 foot 8 inches at the east end; the depth is 2 feet 5 inches. The stones of the cairn rise 1 foot 6 inches above the top of the side slabs. The grooves are 1½ inches to 2 inches wide and ⅛ inch deep. There are no cup markings. The cairn measures 55 feet in diameter and is 8 feet in height; much of its apparent height, however, is due to the abrupt slope of the ground.
(Craw 1930)

In the 19th century a, constructed of large slabs called the Lady's Seat, was set up on the cairn to take advantage of the extensive views particularly to the S and E; the views are now obscured by trees. The cairn measures some 15m in diameter and still stands to a height of 2.5m; providing access to the seat has disturbed the cairn and altered its shape, but a central cist is still visible. Mapleton who excavated here in the middle of the 19th century, is said to have found the remains of two cists and some bones, with 'a skeleton of later date, between the two cists, but probably put there by the men who had destroyed the cairn'. In 1929 Craw re-examined the site and found that the central cist had chamfered and grooved slabs. The cist is aligned ENE and WSW, and the E end-slab is now missing; the cist measured about 1m by 0.5m and about 0.3m in depth internally. The N side of the slab is grooved at the W end, the groove being 40mm broad.

The Lady's Seat probably makes use of the slabs from several cists, but it is itself now rather obscured by trees. A postcard in the NMRS shows that it was constructed of three large slabs at the back, one forming the seat itself, supported on slabs, and two smaller upright stones at each end. (RCAHMS 1988)

REFERENCES

Craw, J. H. 1930 *'Excavations at Dunadd and at other sites on the Poltalloch Estates, Argyll'*, Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 64.

RCAHMS 1988. *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments.* Edinburgh.

Simpson, J. Y. 1868 *'On ancient sculpturings of cups and concentric rings, etc.'*, Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 6, App 58.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

552

NAME OF MONUMENT

Loch Craignish, shoreline

ALTERNATIVE NAME

Cruachan

SITE TYPE

Croft/settlement

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 82650 04550

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 55

WoSASPIN: 44386

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 30

SITE INFORMATION

Group of buildings, one on FC land, possible herring fishing village. (FC)

The 1st edition OS map depicts two roofed and one unroofed structures and an enclosure (Argyllshire CXXXVIII).

There are three structures here Structures A and B are on the north-east side of a stream and Structure C is on the south-west side. There is a field wall following the stream.

A - This rectangular structure measures 5.7 m by 4.4 m internally with walls 0.7 m wide and up to 1.2 m high on the south side. The gables are up to 2.5 m high. There is a doorway on the north side, facing the sea and a massive stone used in the foundation of the north-west corner. There is an annex attached to the east gable measuring 4.7 m long with a possible doorway to the north and a possible internal wall division parallel with the gable.

B - This rectangular structure measures 5.2 m by 3.9 m with walls 0.8 m wide and up to 2 m high. The east gable is up to 3 m high. There is a doorway to the north and another in the east gable into an abutting enclosure 3.9 m by 8.3 m. The structure is of drystone construction with some course mortar (like pebble dash) on the inside. There is a stone standing 1 m high just outside the north-east corner of this enclosure. Structures A and B are 7.5 m apart.

C - This rectangular structure measures 8.8 m by 3.9 m internally with walls 0.7 m wide and up to 1.4 m high. There is a doorway in the west wall with an external wall and raised terrace in front providing access.

The vegetation within this settlement is dense brambles and grass with a few deciduous trees in the vicinity of Structures A and B and at least three trees within Structure C. There is no evidence for the possible enclosure to the north of Structure A seen on the 1st edition OS.

Cruachan is not mentioned in the Argyll Sasines (Campbell 1933 & 1934), and is not depicted on Bleau's map of Lorne (1663), nor on Langland's map of 1801. Begg notes that the houses were once occupied by a tailor and a shoemaker and he mentions two nineteenth century records one relating to a birth in 1859 and the Valuation roll of 1872 (Begg 1998, 49). There is nothing here to suggest that Cruachan is earlier than the mid-nineteenth century. It may have been occupied by tenants cleared from elsewhere on either the Kintraw or the Ormaig estate. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

Begg, A 1998 (first edition 1988) *Deserted Settlements of the Kilmartin Parish*. Argyll & Bute Library Service.

Bleau Atlas 'Lorn wt the Yles and Provinces bordering there upon.' Amsterdam 1663.

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.30.

Campbell, H. (comp.). 1933. *Abstracts of the particular register of sasines for Argyll, Bute and Dunbarton, otherwise known as the Argyll Sasines*, (Vol.1), Edinburgh.

Campbell, H. (comp.) 1934 *Abstracts of the particular register of sasines for Argyll, Bute and Dunbarton, otherwise known as the Argyll Sasines*, (Vol.2), Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

553

NAME OF MONUMENT

Loch Craignish

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Cave/rock shelter

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8190 7040

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman: 9

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

Cave, small at foot of basalt cliff, damp possibly used.
(Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

REFERENCES

Campbell, M and M. Sandeman 1964. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2, No.9.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

555

NAME OF MONUMENT

Lochan Druim an Rathaid

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

cairn

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8254 0384

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NMSW80SW 12

WoSASPIN: 1017

RCAHMS INVENTORY: Argyll 6, No.65

Campbell & Sandeman: 377

James No.: 33

SITE INFORMATION

(NM 8254 0385) Cairn (NR)
OS 1:10,000 map, (1974)

Above a low cliff on the west side of Lochan an Druim Rathaid is a circular ruin measuring 30 feet overall and with a possible entrance at the NW. It is overlaid with a rectangular ruin. The site generally is not strongly defensive, but Campbell and Sandeman (1964) thought the balance of evidence was in favour of this site being that of a fort rather than of a cairn.
(Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

At this site is a cairn measuring 10 metres in diameter and 1.5 metres in height, into the remains of which a shieling has been built. There is no evidence of a chamber or cist, but several kerb stones were noted, particularly on the east.
Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.
Visited by OS (R D) 11 March 1970.

Miss Campbell now accepts this as a cairn.
Visited by OS (J P) 23 April 1970.

The overgrown remains of this cairn are situated in a forestry plantation towards the NE end of a rocky ridge overlooking Lochan Druim an Rathaid; it measures 9m in diameter and 1.6m in height (Campbell and Sandeman 1964).

Visited May 1982

Cairn towards NE end of rocky ridge overlooking lochan. Measures 9m in diameter & 1.6m in height. (FC 2003)

This cairn consists of a circular pile of angular stones with a hollow in the summit. It was described by Campbell & Sandeman (1964) as a possible fort, overlain by a rectangular ruin that was identified by later visitors as a shieling. The shieling was not clearly seen during this survey. The cairn is recorded as 9 m in diameter and 1.6 m high. The interpretation as a cairn or perhaps a fort is interesting in the light of the work by Jon Henderson and Simon Gilmour at Cleigh, Kilmore near Oban (NGR NM 8785 2570) where they excavated a small 'dun' which turned out to be a Neolithic cairn (Gilmour & Henderson 1999). The site is within a mature conifer forest and there are young trees growing on the cairn. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

Campbell, M and M. Sandeman, 1964. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2, No.377.

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.33.

Gilmour S & Henderson J 1999 *Excavations at Cleigh, Argyll, Scotland*. Web page (<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/archaeology/research/cleigh/Cleigh.html>).

RCAHMS 1988. *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments*. No.65, p.67. Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

556

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

millstone

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 815 003

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 43

WoSASPIN: 13609

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

On the N side of an unnamed burn, 490m NW of creag Madaidh Mor, is a large horizontal boulder from which a millstone (1.5m in diameter) has started to be quarried. About 2m to the E, there is a subrectangular boulder with a single cup-mark on its upper surface.
(Henderson 1992)

REFERENCES

Henderson, D. 1992 'Creag Madaidh Mor (Kilmartin parish): milestone, unfinished: cupmark', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1992, 60,

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

557

NAME OF MONUMENT

Lochan Druim an Rathaid

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Croft/settlement

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 8273 0406

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 56

WoSASPIN: 44385

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 31

SITE INFORMATION

What may be a farmstead comprising one unroofed building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1875, sheet cxxxviii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).
(Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 October 1998)

This unnamed site is depicted as a two roomed unroofed structure on the 1st edition OS map (Argyllshire CXXXVIII). The name comes from the loch to the south-west.

This rectangular structure measures 12 m by 4.2 m internally with walls 0.8 m thick and up to 1.5 m high. There is an internal dividing wall, separating the structure into two rooms of unequal size. The south room has a door in the south gable and two inserted lambing pens. The north room has a doorway in the east wall and a small alcove in the north gable. There is no visible doorway between the two rooms. An enclosure, 8 m wide and 12 m long, abuts the east side of the structure.

This structure is an example of the conversion of a house to a shepherd's dwelling with an attached room for lambs and their mothers.

The site is within mature conifer forest and there are trees close to the walls. The walls are moss and grass covered.
(James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.31.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

559

NAME OF MONUMENT

Barr Mor

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Sheiling

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 815 006

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 34, 38

SITE INFORMATION

34

This a sub-rectangular structure measures 1.5 m by 1.2 m internally. The west side utilises a large natural rock and the drystone walls of the north, east and south sides are collapsed and ruinous, but are c 0.7 m

wide and 0.8 m high. There is a narrow doorway in the south-east wall. This structure lies on a south-east facing slope, in a sheltered position to the east of a 10 m high bluff. This structure was interpreted as a shieling, or animal pen because of its small size. It lies within mature conifer forest. (James 2003)

38

This possibly rectangular structure measures 6.2 m by 3.4 m internally with walls 1.3 m high, spread between 0.9 m and 1.5 m wide. The tumble has obscured the corners but at least one is rectangular. There is a possible doorway in the north gable and another in the west wall with a possible length of walling forming a protective porch. The east wall is obscured by trees. There is a small annex on the south side measuring 2.0 m by 1.5 m. The site is within mature conifer forest and is moss covered and there is a tree growing in the north end. (james 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.34 & 38.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

564

NAME OF MONUMENT

Old Poltalloch

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

House

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 80688 01044

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:** NM80SW 38**WoSASPIN:** 1045**RCAHMS INVENTORY:** Argyll 7, No.175**Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:****SITE INFORMATION**

Not to be confused with NR79NE 12 Old Poltalloch or NR89NW 81 Poltalloch House Deserted Settlement.

'A small mansion house and offices on the E shore of Loch Craignish, the mansion is in ruins, its erection was commenced in 1799 but never completed. The property of John Malcolm of Poltalloch'. (Name Book 1872)

The ruin of this late 18th century house stands within a forest plantation at an elevation of 30mOD, 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.

The main entrance-doorway has presumably been at the centre of the SW front. There are remains of a fireplace on the W wall of the entrance lobby and the raggle of a scale-and-platt stair 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, probably 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-SE. 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 had been single- storeyed with aloft 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.

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.

Historical Note

Poltalloch was the principal residence of the MacCallum or Malcolm family from the 16th century until the purchase of Duntrune Castle 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. 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 (one of the 'outhouse offices' was meant to contain 'a house for dressing and dryin linen, a Counting room, a Clerk's sleeping room and a store for provisioned; the second a dairy, Washhouse, Slaughter house and Wine Cellar). Work was carried out on the garden wall as well as the farm steading, in 1799, and in 1801 it was reported the existing buildings 'will in a short time turned down by Mr George's new buildings' (a house of some size existed in 1778, when payment was made for 'stopping three windows in the dining room'). However, George Malcolm's main energies thereafter were devoted to the family property in Jamaca, and it was believed in 1872 that the mansion, then ruinous, had never been completed. 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. (RCAHMS 1988)

The present 1:10,000 map depicts a roofless squared enclosure at NM 8076 0080 and scattered roofless building around NM 807 010. The 1st edition of the 1:10,560 map depicts what appears to be a walled garden between and titles the complex 'Poltalloch'.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM) 24 April 1990.

OS 6-inch map, Argyllshire, 1st ed. (1875), sheet cxxxviii.

Three miles across the hill by road from Kilmartin, in a fine setting with magnificent views across Loch Craignish to Jura, Scarba and Mull and the other small isles, is Old Poltalloch.

This was once the home and farmlands of the Malcolms of Poltalloch. It is on record that one of the earliest was Donald MacGillespie Vic Olchallum of Poltalloch (1530-1609).

In 1799, George Malcolm had planned a new farmhouse and steading with a coach-house and a large walled garden. There were new workers cottages also planned, but the project was abandoned probably due to the difficulties of transporting building materials, much which would have come in by boat. The shell of the new steading and some cottages were built and the ruins stand there to this day.

It is difficult to judge what was the farm land, but it did go across to Ormaig. There is what appears to have been meadow land where cultivation once had been carried out.

(Begg 1998)

Ruins of Old Poltalloch House, cottages, dovecot, kiln, walled garden and tracks

(FC 2003)

REFERENCES

Begg, A 1998 (first edition 1988) *Deserted Settlements of the Kilmartin Parish*. Argyll & Bute Library Service.

Name Book (County) () Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey Book No. 14, 16,

RCAHMS 1992 *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments: volume 7: Mid Argyll and Cowal: medieval and later monuments*. No.175, p.349. Edinburgh.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

567

NAME OF MONUMENT

Cnocan Dubha, Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Croft/settlement

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 81982 03140

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 57

WoSASPIN: 44384

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 17

SITE INFORMATION

This unnamed farmstead is depicted as an unroofed structure and a single enclosure on the 1st edition OS map, lying to the west of the farm at Ormaig (Argyllshire CXXXVIII). The place name used has been derived from the nearest geographical feature, the hill to the north.

There are two structures here and an enclosure.

A - This is rectangular structure measuring 10.0 m by 4.6 m internally with walls 1.7 m high and 0.9 m wide. The gables have collapsed. There is a doorway and possibly a window in the south-west wall and a window and two cruck slots in the north-east wall. No fireplace is discernable.

B - This structure is located 12.6 m to the south-west against the stone field dyke. There is no evidence for it appearing on the other side of the dyke. It is rectangular measuring 6.8 m by 4.4 m with walls of large boulders of a single course up to 0.4 m high. It could be the remains of a longer structure truncated by the dyke, or perhaps an enclosure, pre-dating the dyke.

The enclosure south-east of Structure A measures 22.7 m by 13.5 m. There are also the fragmentary remains of another small enclosure attached to its S side, measuring c 6 m by 5 m.

This site is within dense, mature conifer forest. There are three trees within structure A and others surrounding it on all sides.

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.17.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

568

NAME OF MONUMENT

Strone

ALTERNATIVE NAME

Ormaig

SITE TYPE

Croft/settlement

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 81875 02705

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 44

WoSASPIN: 15470

RCAHMS INVENTORY:**Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 15**SITE INFORMATION**

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1875, sheet cxxxviii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).

(Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 October 1998)

This house was situated at the junction of the road leading to Ormaig house and the old road leading to Poltalloch. The ruin is now almost out of site in the forest, but the walls are still standing. I can remember this house standing at the top of the hill long before it was planted and from the front door the view was beautiful. I managed to obtain a photograph of the gable end only.

I believe that the last family to live there were the Sinclairs. Hugh Sinclair the father was, latterly a cattleman in Upper Largie and lived at that time in Carnasserie Cottages. My mother knew the family well. The farmer in Upper Largie then was Robert Crawford who died in 1920.

(Begg 1998)

Ruined building & bank foundations.

(FC 2003)

A roofed structure with a small enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition OS map (Argyllshire CXXXVIII). It is located on the south side of a track leading from Kilmartin to Poltalloch.

This is a single rectangular structure measuring 7.7 m by 4.6 m internally with walls 0.6 m thick and 2.1 m high. The gables are steep and c 3.5 m high. It is of stone and lime mortar construction. There is a central doorway (1.4 m wide) on the north-east wall with two windows, a fireplace in each gable, a small internal niche in the north-west gable and external protruding stones in the south-east gable at a height of 1.0 m from the ground. There is no roof, but remnants of turf on the wall heads suggests that

the roofing material was turf. A new forestry access track has cut away the ground to the front of the house so that it is now about 1.5 m above the level of the track. This structure is probably nineteenth century in date. The site is located within cleared forestry, with old tree trunks within 1.0 m of the structure on all sides except facing the track to the north-east. There is no sign of the enclosure seen on the 1st edition map. Reeds and bracken cover the structure.

This is thought to have been a croft and latterly an old shepherds house last occupied by the Sinclairs (Begg 1999, 80). The place name 'Strones' is recorded in a 1661 sasine given to Zachary McCallum of Poltalloch (No 1018, Campbell 1934, 335), but as the above structure at Strone is probably nineteenth century in date, this reference could relate to Site 16 below.

(James 2003)

REFERENCES

Begg, A 1998 (first edition 1988) *Deserted Settlements of the Kilmartin Parish*. Argyll & Bute Library Service.

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.15.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

571

NAME OF MONUMENT

Barr Sailleach

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Sheiling

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 830 005

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 47

SITE INFORMATION

This possible shieling has been constructed up against the north-west side of a large natural rock outcrop. The structure measures 5.0 m long by 2.6 m wide and has walls of collapsed boulders up to 0.3 m high and spread 1.4 m wide. There is a possible entrance in the south-west side. It is located a few metres to the south-east of a forestry ride within mature conifer forest and there are several trees inside the structure and close to its walls. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*.
GUARD. No.47.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

785

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Cairn

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 812 008

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 10

WoSASPIN: 1015

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman: 601

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

(NM 8121 0083) Cairn (NAT)
OS 6" map, Argyllshire, 2nd ed., (1900)

Three hut circles, each about 10' in diameter with light walls. The middle one is published "Cairn": the others lie 50 yds SSW and 30 yds NE.
(Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

This site is now situated in a Forestry plantation but there is no doubt that the features described by Campbell and Sandeman (1964) are small shielings on which relatively modern clearance has been dumped.

Visited by OS (R D) 10 March 1970.

REFERENCES

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

792

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Cairn

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 829 003

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 43**SITE INFORMATION**

A small cairn of stones measuring 0.3 m high and 2 m in diameter was found when searching for the foundation mentioned at this location. This area is dense conifer forest and the GPS would not provide a reliable reading. About 12 m to the south-west of the cairn there is a short length of walling *c* 5 m long which may continue up to the bluff for another 20 m, which has been cut by the new forestry track. This may be a remnant of a field wall. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.43.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

994

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

Stone

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NR 82685 99994

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 130**SITE INFORMATION**

This was recorded by the FC as a possible ogham script. A boulder 1.25 m long and 0.6 m high was found in a new plantation within previously felled forestry. This has a series of straight lines on its south-east face and on the south-west corner. They cover an area of the stone *c* 0.3 m by 0.37 m. These are probably natural.

The site is covered with moss and reeds and there is a new tree right beside the stone. There is brash in the vicinity. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.130.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

995

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Structure and pit

SAM/ USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 829 005

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 48

SITE INFORMATION

The 1st edition map shows a two roomed 'sheepfold' at this location (Argyllshire CXLIX). The structure lies 8 m west of the 'pit'. The pit is 3.5 m by 2.5 m and 1.1 m deep with steep sides. It is not natural and may perhaps be a saw pit. The steep sides suggest that it is not a sheep dip. The pit is within mature conifer plantation and there is a fallen tree across the pit. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.48.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

995

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Structure and pit

SAM/ USAM
USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD
NM 829 005

OTHER NUMBERS
NMRS:
WoSASPIN:
RCAHMS INVENTORY:
Campbell & Sandeman:
James No.: 48

SITE INFORMATION

The 1st edition map shows a two roomed 'sheepfold' at this location (Argyllshire CXLIX). The structure lies 8 m west of the 'pit'. The pit is 3.5 m by 2.5 m and 1.1 m deep with steep sides. It is not natural and may perhaps be a saw pit. The steep sides suggest that it is not a sheep dip. The pit is within mature conifer plantation and there is a fallen tree across the pit. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*.
GUARD. No.48.

Appendix 8: Data sheet print-outs of sites with no FC number

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

NAME OF MONUMENT
Barr Mor

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE
Cairn/cist

SAM/USAM
USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD
NM 811 008

OTHER NUMBERS
NMRS:
WoSASPIN:
RCAHMS INVENTORY:
Campbell & Sandeman:
James No.: 41

SITE INFORMATION

A cairn of angular stones measuring 4.4m in diameter and c 0.4m high, with a hollow in the centre was found. It sits on bedrock within felled forestry. The vegetation consists of rushes and old tree stumps.

This site is apparently in the vicinity of three shieling huts (NM80SW10) that were not located during the survey. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.41.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

NAME OF MONUMENT

Creag Nam Fiteach

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

track

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 828 044

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 29

SITE INFORMATION

A track is shown on the 1st edition OS map heading south from Kintraw (Argyllshire CXXXVIII) and this can followed from the south side of the main road to the stream that drains from Lochan Fearphuirn. There is evidence, at this point, for another track *c* 2.5m wide, turning to the west and dropping down towards a stream crossing. There is a substantial earth bank, 10.7m long on the south side of the old track probably formed of up cast and is not thought to be structural. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.29.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

NAME OF MONUMENT

Cruachan

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Rig and furrow

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 831 047

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 28

SITE INFORMATION

There is a roughly triangular-shaped area of shallow rig and furrow extending *c* 60 m across beside the track from Kintraw (No 29). The rigs are aligned east-west and are *c* 1.5 m wide. It is surrounded by a low earth bank *c* 0.2 m high and *c* 1 m wide. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.28.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER**NAME OF MONUMENT**

Glenmoine

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

Cup and ring markings

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 82660 00050

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN: 22140

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

Incised rock

REFERENCES

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

NAME OF MONUMENT

Leabaidh Ceannaiche Fhada

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Stone

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 17

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman: 23

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

unlocated.

Leabaidh Ceannaiche Fhada (ie "The Long Merchant's Bed") is a "conspicuous stone between Ormaig (NM 822 030) and Kilmartin" (centred approx NR 83 89).

The name, suggestive of a 'dolmen', refers to a robber (sarcastically, the "Long Merchant") who was killed in about AD 1414 and buried near the stone.

(Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

Not located.

Visited by OS (R D) 10 March 1970.

REFERENCES

Campbell, M and M. Sandeman, 1962. 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', *Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2. 23,

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

NAME OF MONUMENT

Lochan Druim An Rathaid

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

wall

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 825 039

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 32**SITE INFORMATION**

On the north-west side of the loch, 20 m to the south of the cairn (NM80SW12) are the slight remains of a field wall. The natural linear nature of the geology has been enhanced with large boulders forming a curving line of stones visible for about 30 m. The ground slopes steeply away to the south-east towards the loch. This site is within felled conifer forest and is covered with bracken. There are a few deciduous trees and young conifers in the vicinity. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.32.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER**NAME OF MONUMENT**

Lochan Druim Buidhe

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

sheepfank

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 828 005

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 40**SITE INFORMATION**

This site is shown as a two roomed 'sheepfold' on the 1st edition OS map (Argyllshire CXLIX).

Only one room of this structure survives. It is rectangular, measuring 9.7 m by 6.6 m with walls 0.7 m thick and up to 1.5 m high. The walls are drystone and area of a constant height on the south side, reflecting the function of this as a sheep fank enclosure rather than a roofed structure with gables. There is an entrance on the east side. There is a short length of walling continuing from the south-east corner for about 5 m perhaps the remnants of a second 'room'. The site is within mature conifer forest and there are about 12 trees within the sheepfank, some of which have fallen and are lying over the walls. This structure is probably nineteenth century in date. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

NAME OF MONUMENT

Old Poltalloch

ALTERNATIVE NAME

SITE TYPE

Standing Stone

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 80792 00851

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS: NM80SW 70

WoSASPIN: 50913

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.:

SITE INFORMATION

NM 80792 00851 Situated 40m due N of the ruin of Old Poltalloch farmstead, this tapering stone measures 3.23m in length and 1.07m wide. The stone is presently recumbent, but the presence of step fractures suggests that it was once set on end. A circular basin has been 'pecked' into the surface of the stone, it measures 13cm in diameter by 3cm deep and is roughly circular in plan.

It lies NNE to SSW and at the broader section to the S, there is a shallow depression in the ground surface. It is possible that this relates to the former setting of the stone. If this is indeed the stone socket, it would be aligned to the SW, towards the Paps of Jura which are clearly visible through a gap in the surrounding hills.

(Brown and Brown 2003)

REFERENCES

Brown, B. and P. Brown. 2003 'Old Poltalloch (Kilmartin parish), possible standing stone', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 4, 2004, 34,

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER**NAME OF MONUMENT**

Old Poltalloch

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

wall

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 81187 01223

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 42

SITE INFORMATION

On the top of a hill to the north-east of Poltalloch there is a length of substantial walling within felled forestry. This walling is not depicted on the 1st edition OS map (Argyllshire CXXXVIII). The wall is 1.3m high and 0.5m to 0.8m thick. It encloses the south-west part of the hilltop and can be seen for c 30m. There is no sign of the wall on the north-east side, but perhaps it is lost in the fallen trees, brash and tree stumps. There is no sign of any structure within the enclosure. This site is probably an enclosure of post-Medieval date as the walls are too narrow to be a dun. The hill has a good view across to Eilean Rìgh.

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.42.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER**NAME OF MONUMENT**

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

cairn

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 819 032

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 19**SITE INFORMATION**

A field clearance cairn measuring *c* 5 m by 3 m is located 2 m south of a stone dyke separating the grazed area from forestry. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*.
GUARD. No.19.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER**NAME OF MONUMENT**

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

enclosure

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 820 031

OTHER NUMBERS**NMRS:****WoSASPIN:****RCAHMS INVENTORY:****Campbell & Sandeman:****James No.:** 18**SITE INFORMATION**

There is a possible rectangular shaped enclosure *c* 20m long with a cairn of large stones, up to 1.5 m high, within an area of dense bracken and brambles on the edge of a grazed field. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*.
GUARD. No.18.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER

NAME OF MONUMENT

Ormaig

ALTERNATIVE NAME**SITE TYPE**

wall

SAM/USAM

USAM

GRID REF/CO-ORD

NM 813 008

OTHER NUMBERS

NMRS:

WoSASPIN:

RCAHMS INVENTORY:

Campbell & Sandeman:

James No.: 37

SITE INFORMATION

A length of drystone walling, aligned east-west, was found beneath a fallen tree extending towards a natural rock outcrop. It is 5.2 m long, 0.5 m high and is spread 0.9 m wide. To the south there is an area of bog and sphagnum moss. There is nothing depicted here on the 1st edition OS map. The site is within mature forestry. (James 2003)

REFERENCES

James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003*. GUARD. No.37.