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RURAL SETTLEMENT IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, 1750-1850:

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LOCHTAYSIDE AND ASSYNT

VOLUME 2

FIGURES AND APPENDICES

ALEXANDER MORRISON

Thesis submitted in accordance with the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty
of Arts of the University of Glasgow, February, 1985.

VOLUME 2

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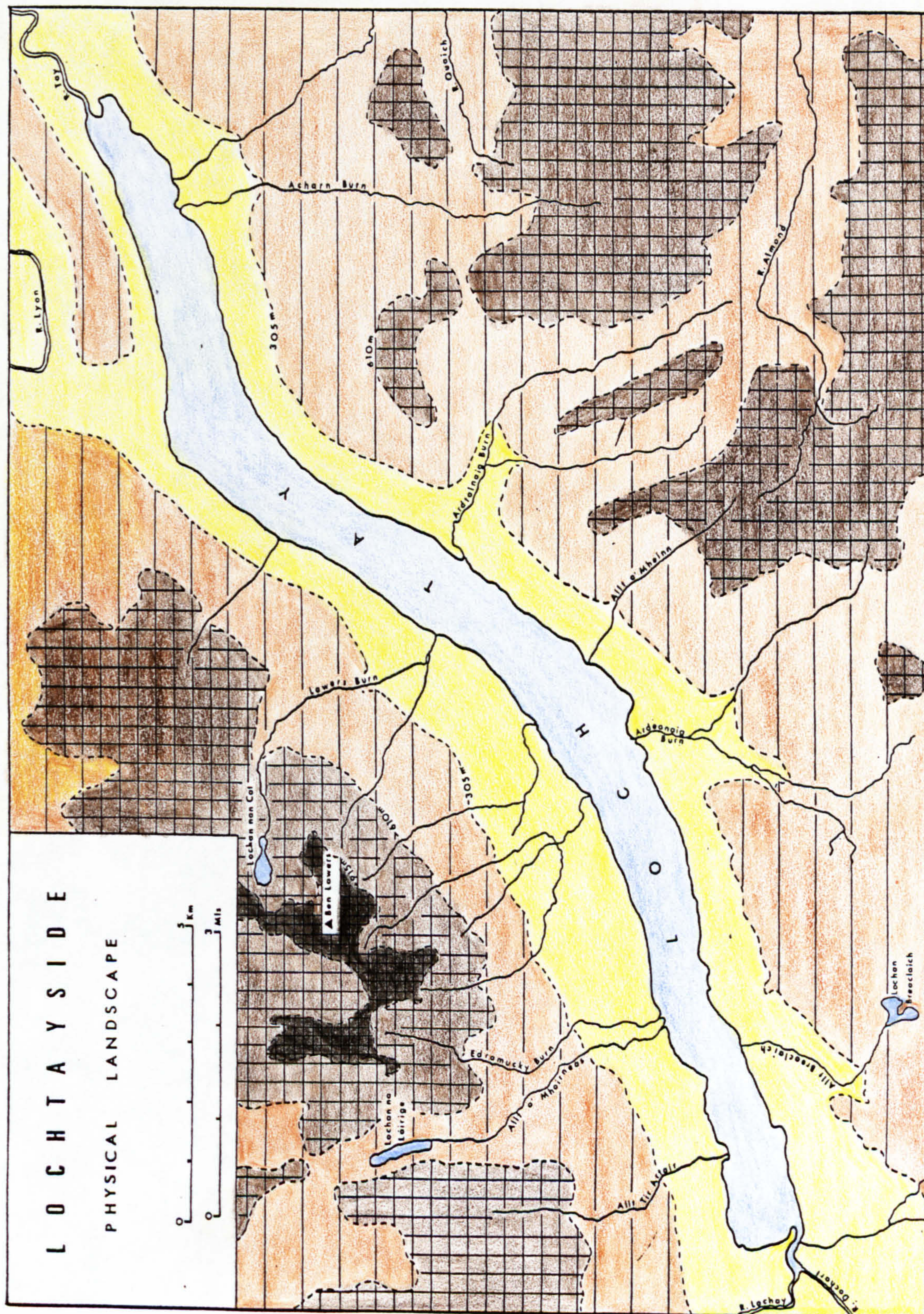


Figure 1. Lochtayside Relief and Drainage. The contours are at intervals of 1000 ft or 305 m.

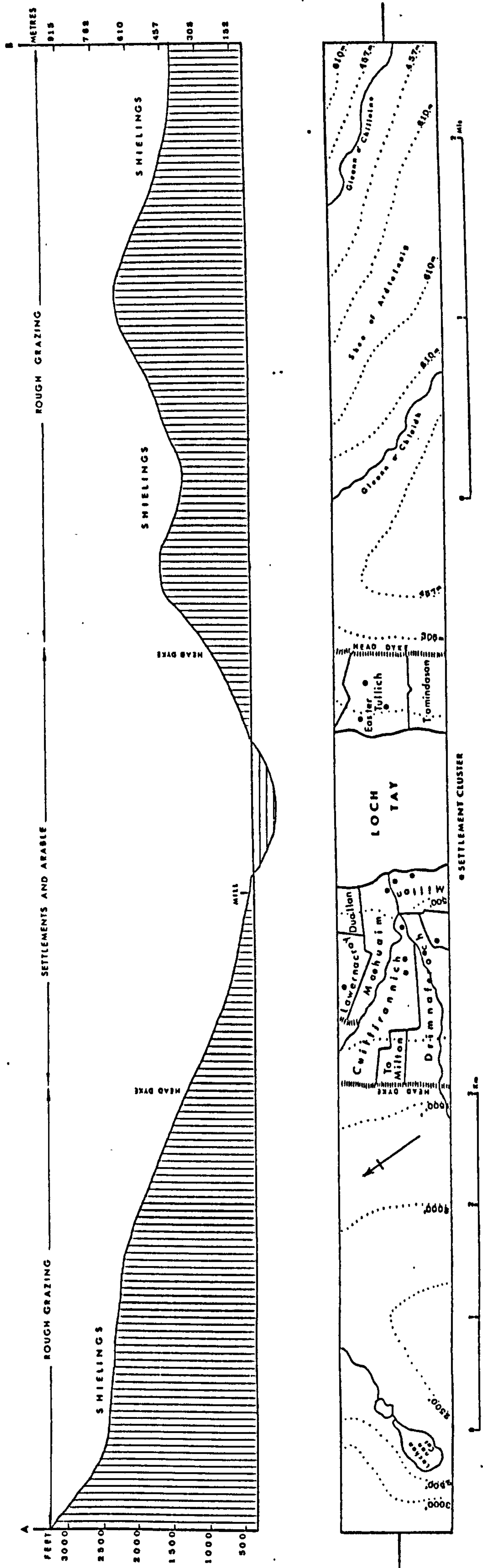


Figure 2. Cross-section and Transect of Loch Tayside in the vicinity of Lawers, about half-way along the loch. In this area the southern side of the loch slopes more steeply and the head dyke is higher than on the northern side.

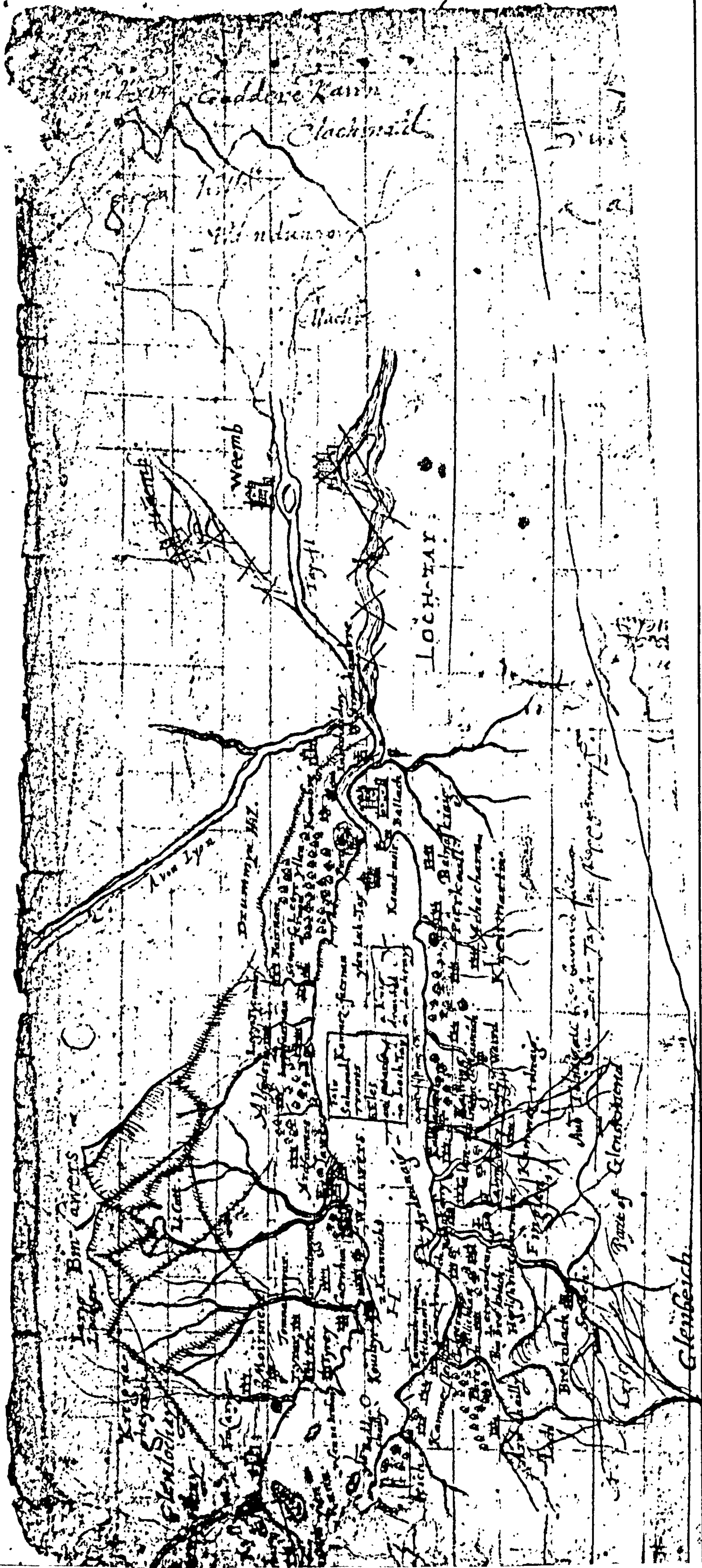


Figure 3. Lochayside around 1600. Copy of a map by Timothy Pont, original in National Library of Scotland.

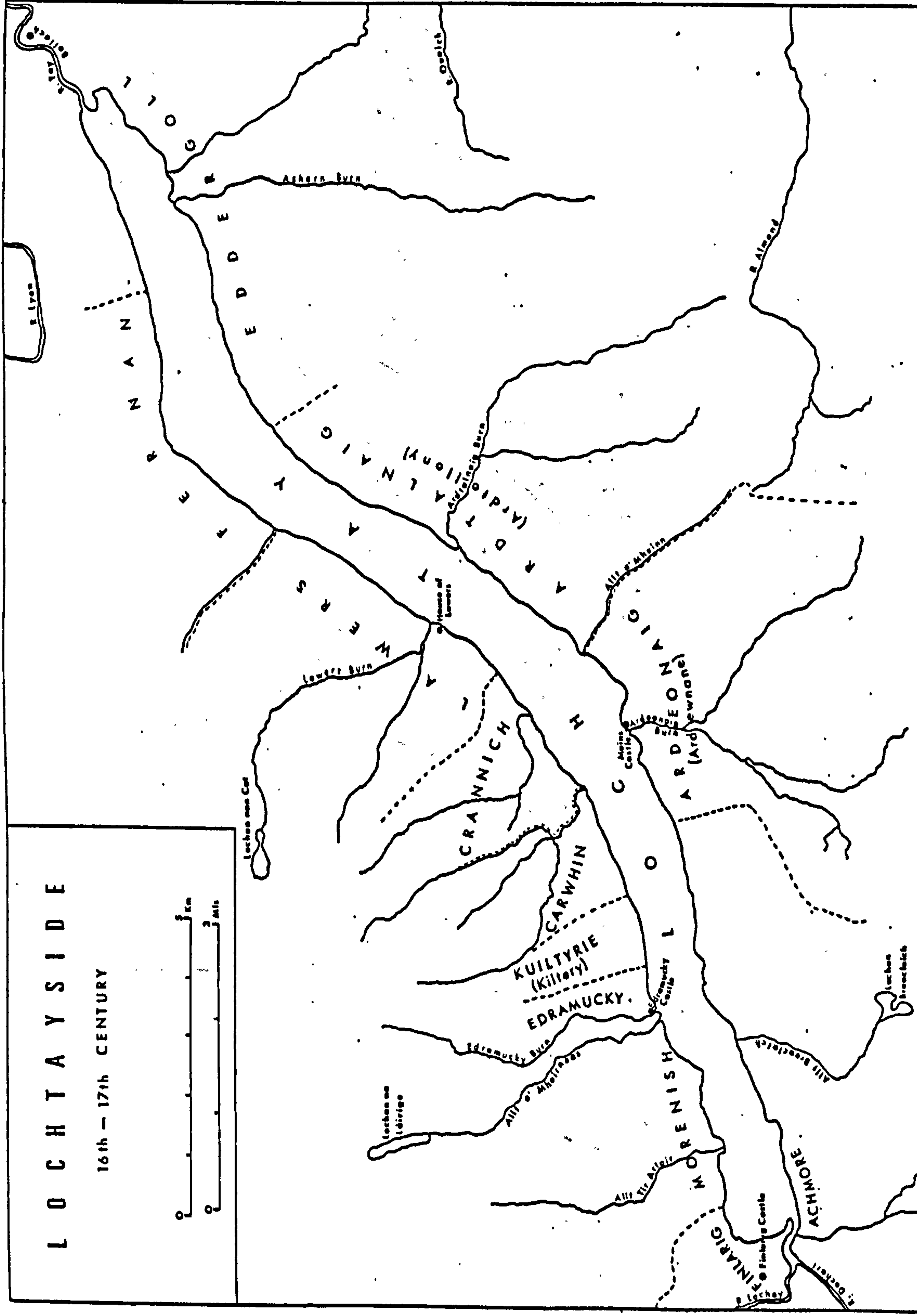


Figure 4. Lothtayside in Late/Post Medieval Times. The one-time baronies, thanages, etc., (their approximate boundaries are shown by the broken lines) were probably the basis for the later officers.

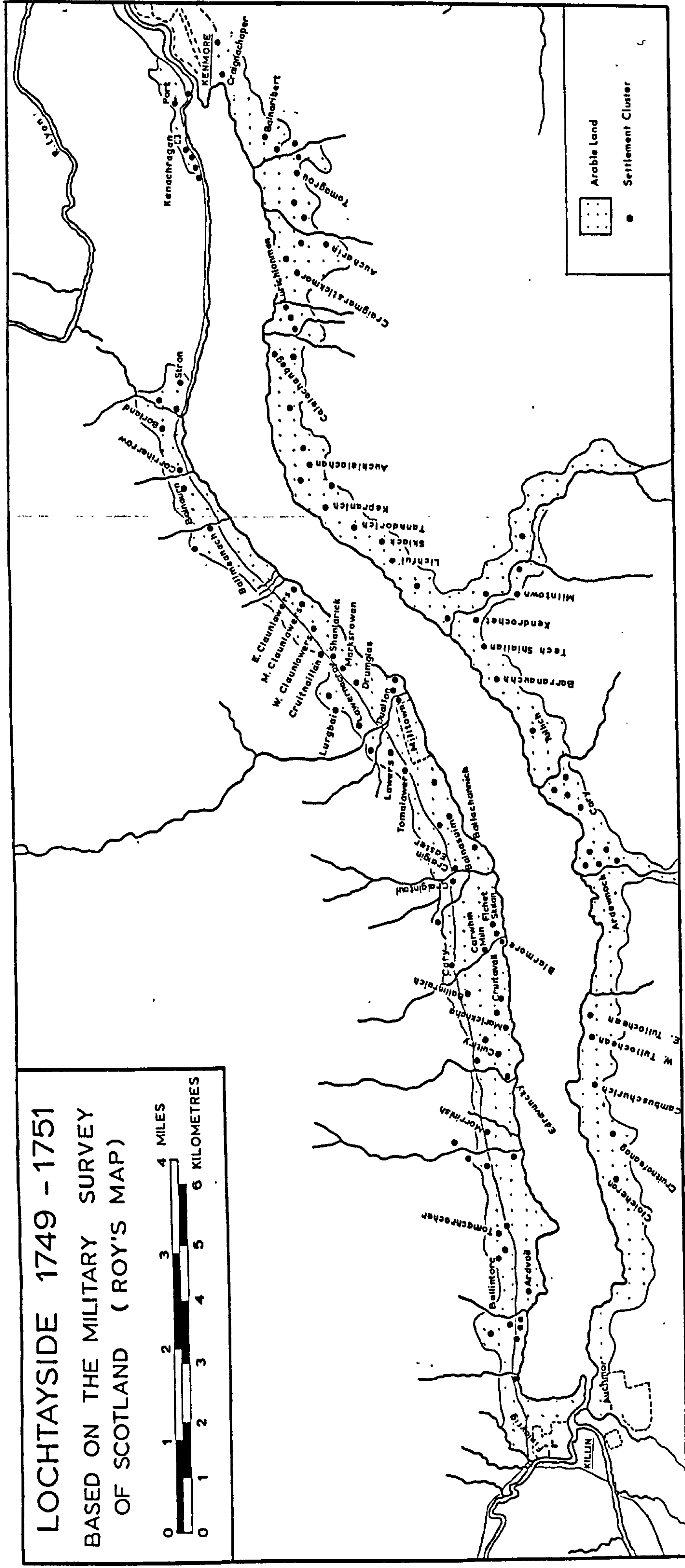


Figure 5. Lochtayside in the Mid-Eighteenth Century. When the unnamed clusters are taken into account, this map comes close to the number of settlements recorded in the 1769 Survey. Only the valley running south from Ardeonage (Ardewnoch) seems to have been missed by Roy's surveyors.

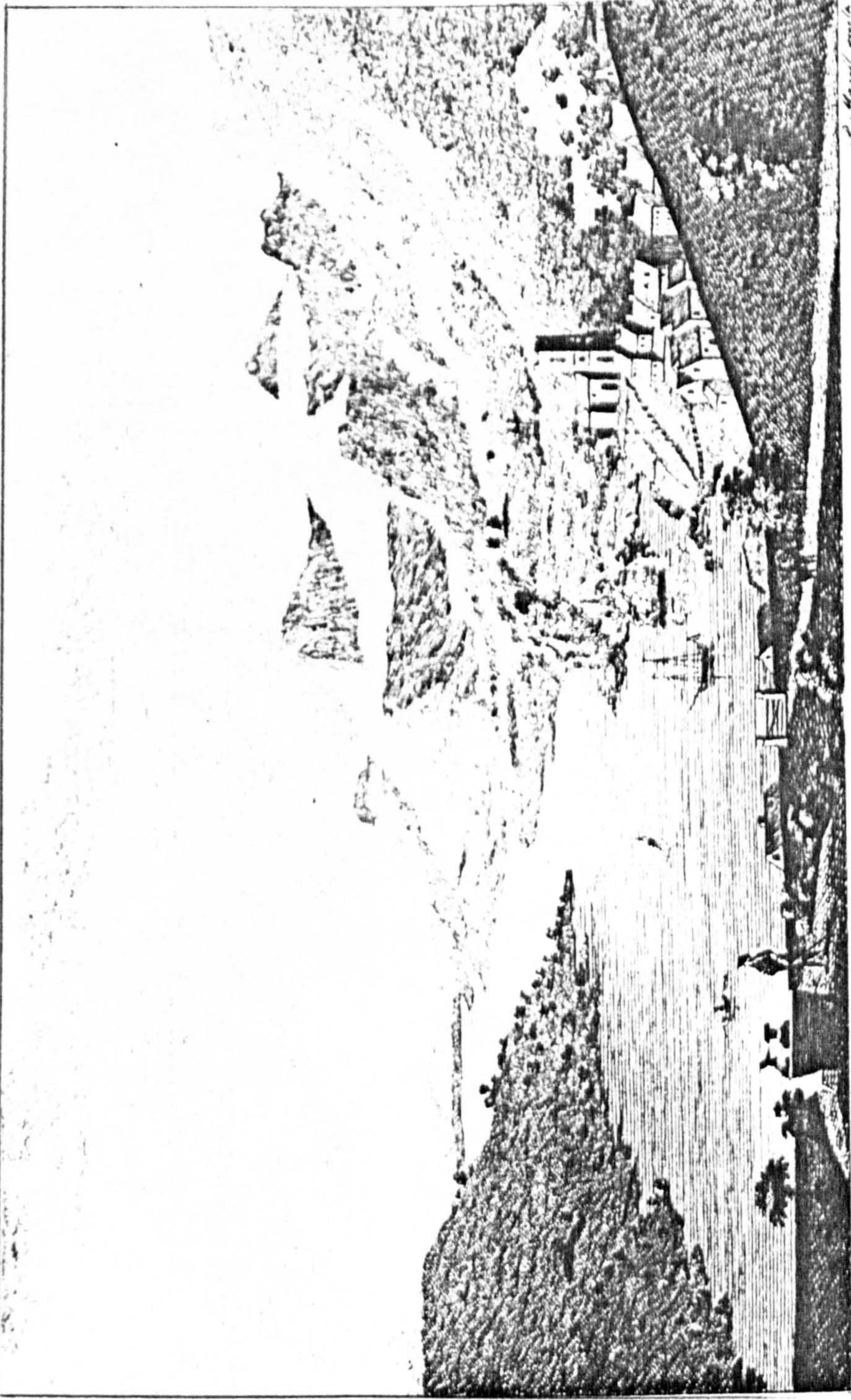
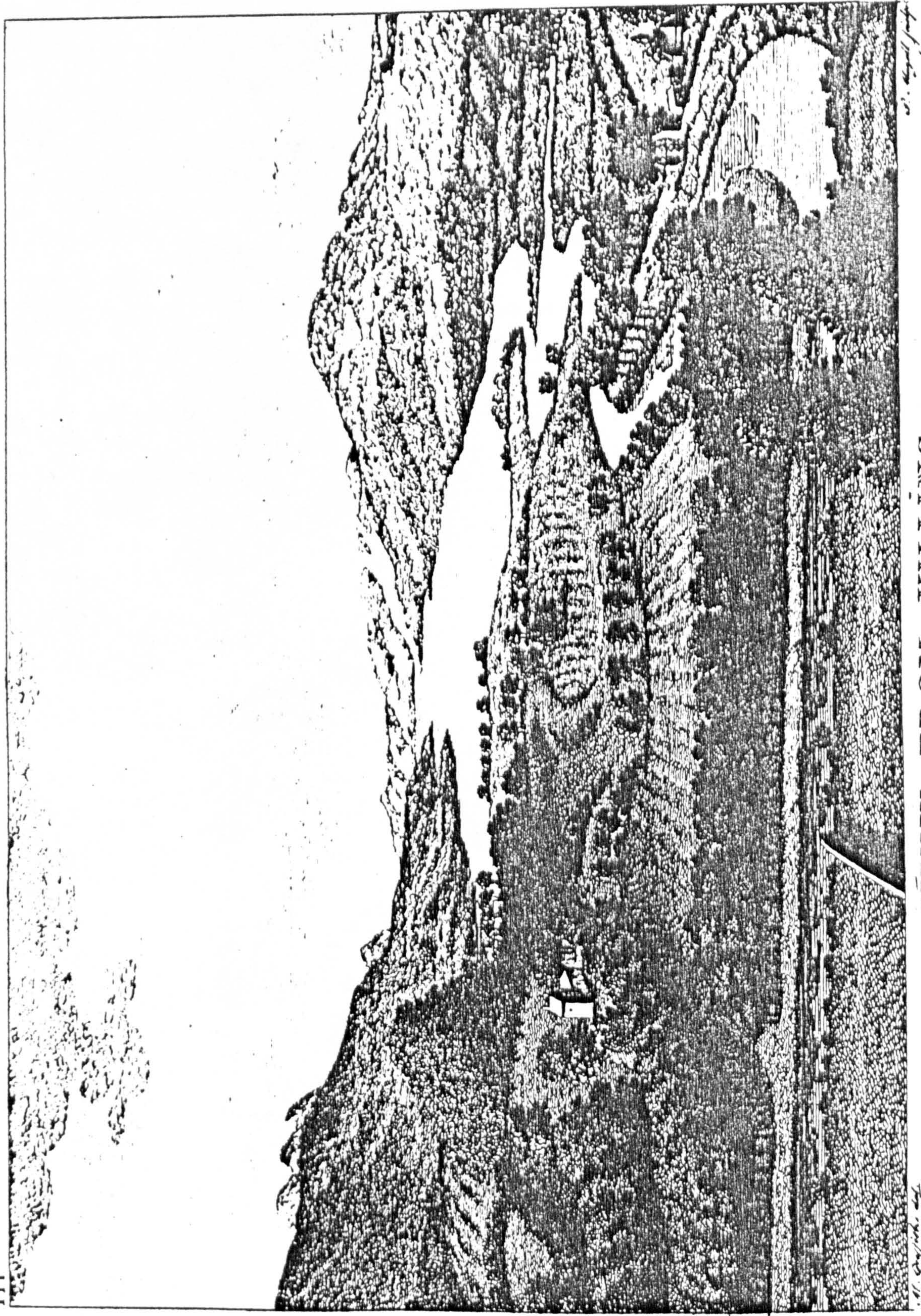


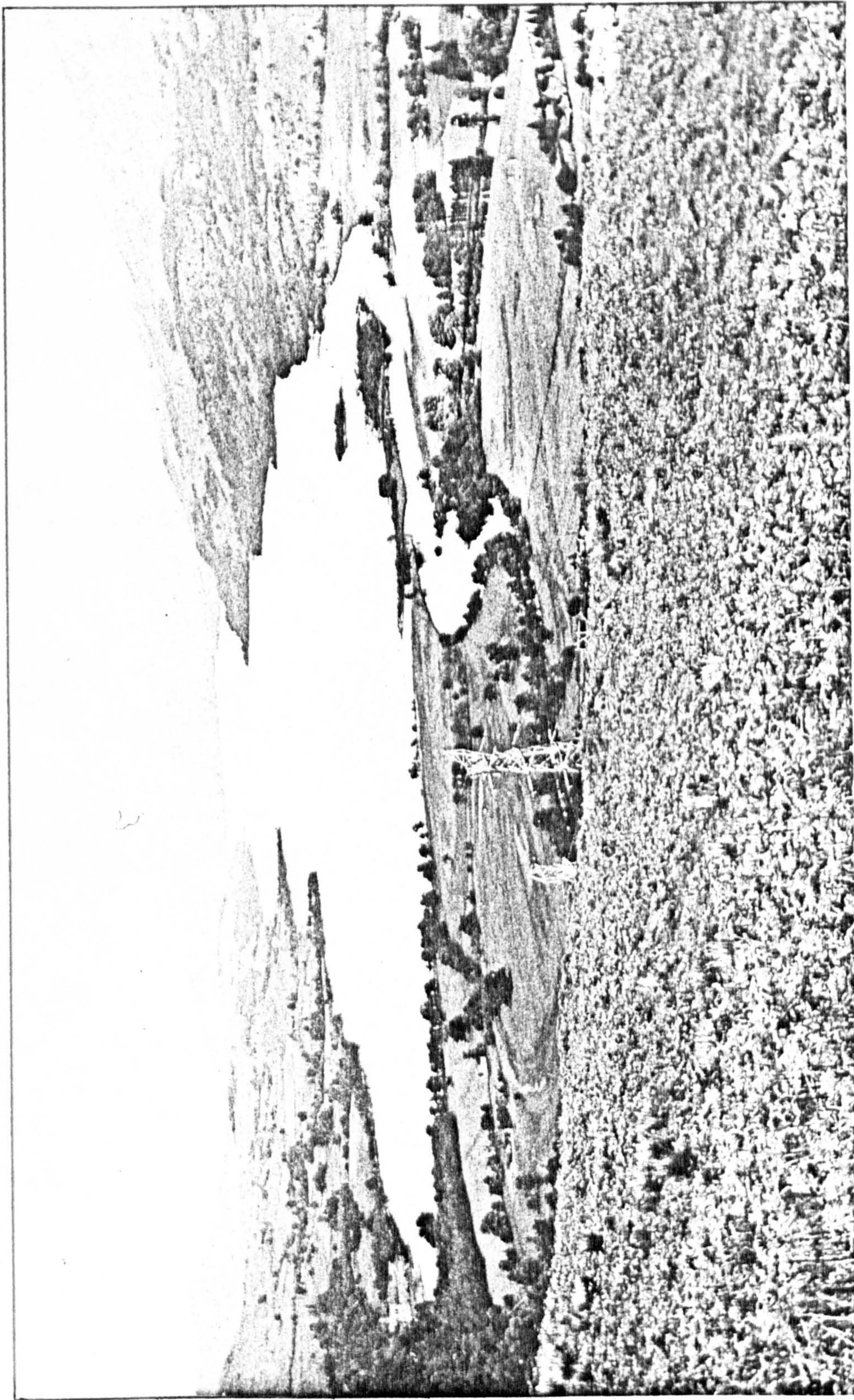
Figure 6. Engraving from Pennant's Tour of Scotland, 1769. The view is from Taymouth, the Earl of Breadalbane's seat, but the small settlement to the right is Kenmore, at the eastern end of Loch Tay. Ben Lawers is in the right background.



VIEW FROM KILLING.

Figure 7. Engraving from Pennant's Tour of Scotland, 1769. View from the hill above the western end of Loch Tay. Finlarig Castle is on the left and the River Lochay joins the Dochart, coming from the right, to flow together into Loch Tay.

Figure 8. Recent photograph taken from the same point as the engraving of 'View from Killing' from Pennant's Tour of Scotland, 1769. The northern shore of Loch Tay to the left rises much less steeply than the southern shore.



PLAN 2

T E R A R T A R.

MOOR.



Figure 10. John Farquharson's map of the farms in the officinary of Terartar (Tir Artair). Drimnalari g (on the boundary with Finlarig) is a pendicle of Miltown.

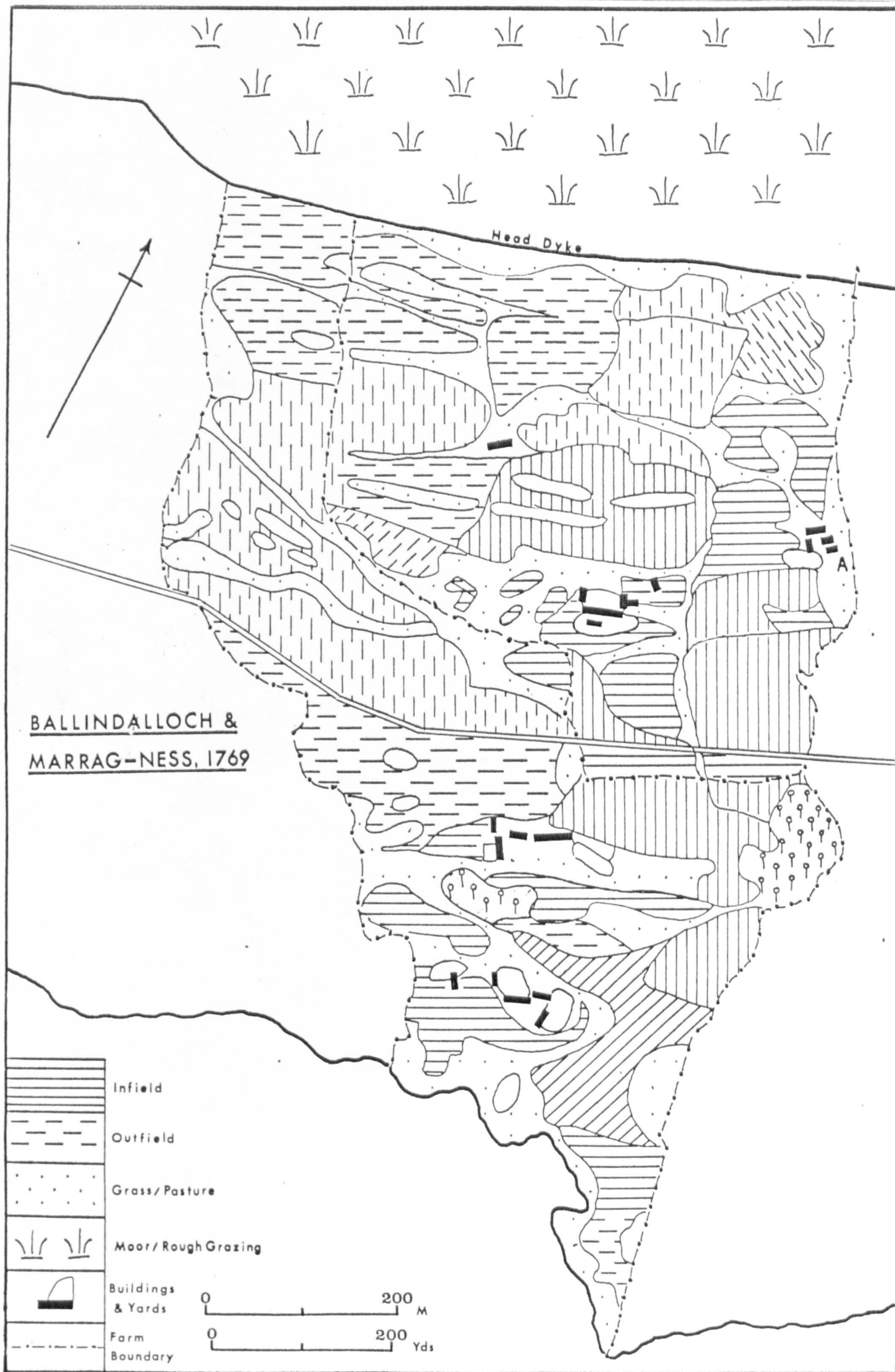


Figure 11. Two farms in the officinary of Terartar, redrawn from John Farquharson's Plan 2 (Figure 10). Each farm has 2 settlement clusters.

PLAN 3^d

ARDVILE

And

BALLEMORE



Figure 12. The two westernmost farms in the officinary of Morenish. The cluster at X on Aravoile is shown in Figure 13.

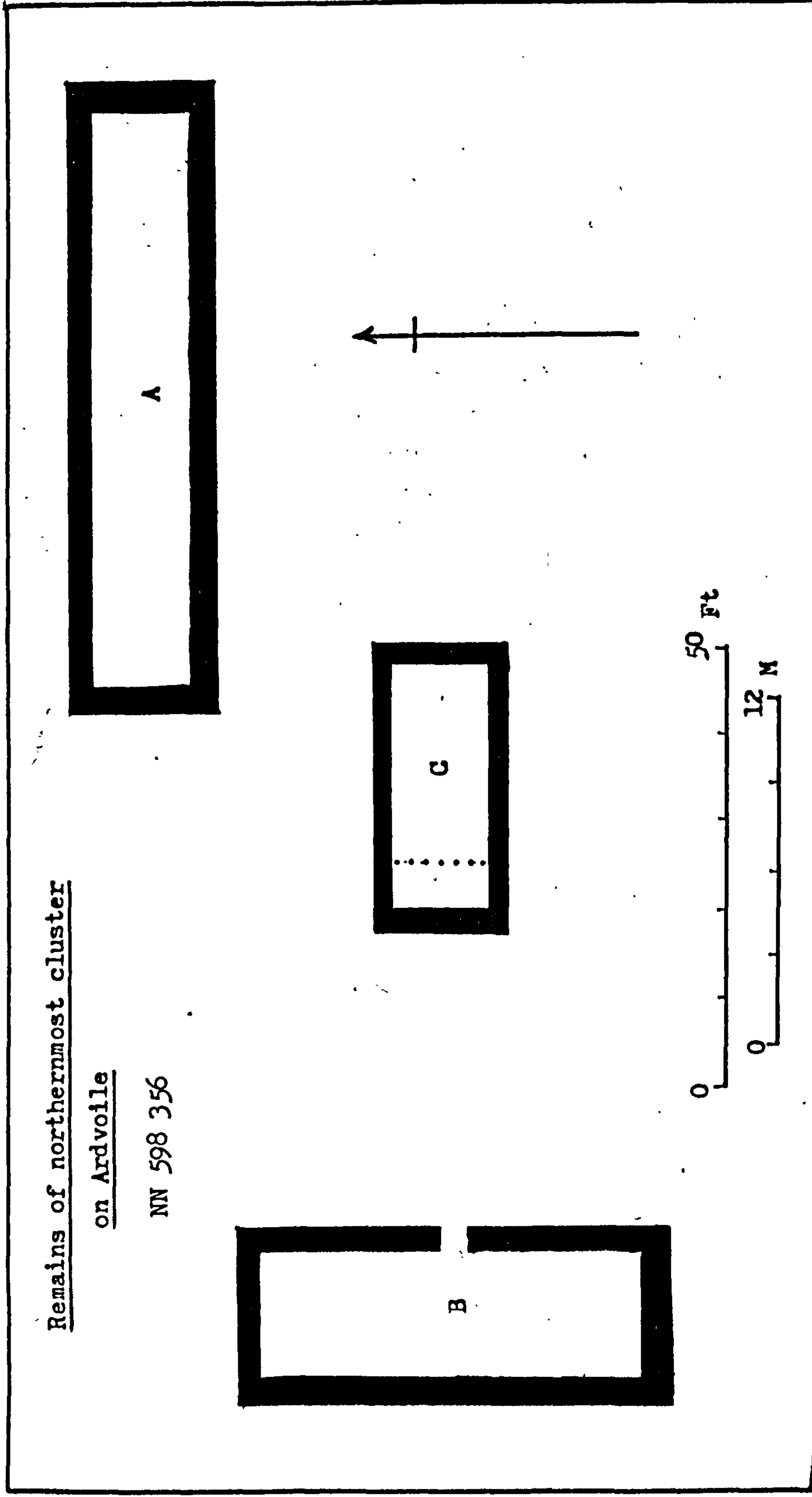


Figure 13. Surviving remains of the 5-building cluster at X on Figure 12. Not shown on the earliest 6" O.S. map.

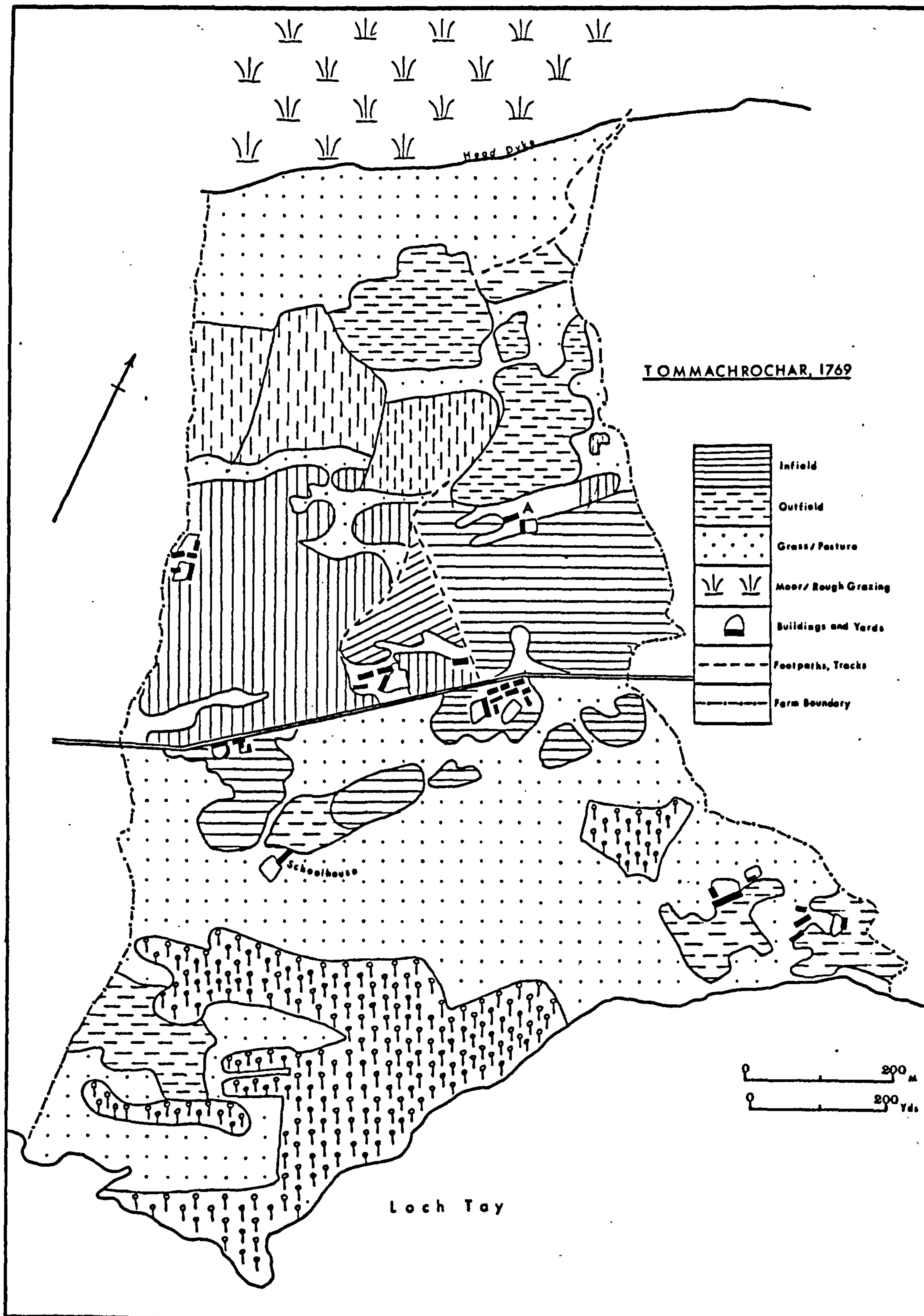


Figure 14. Tommachrochar, a 6-cluster farm in the officinary of Morenish.
 Cluster A is shown in Figure 15.

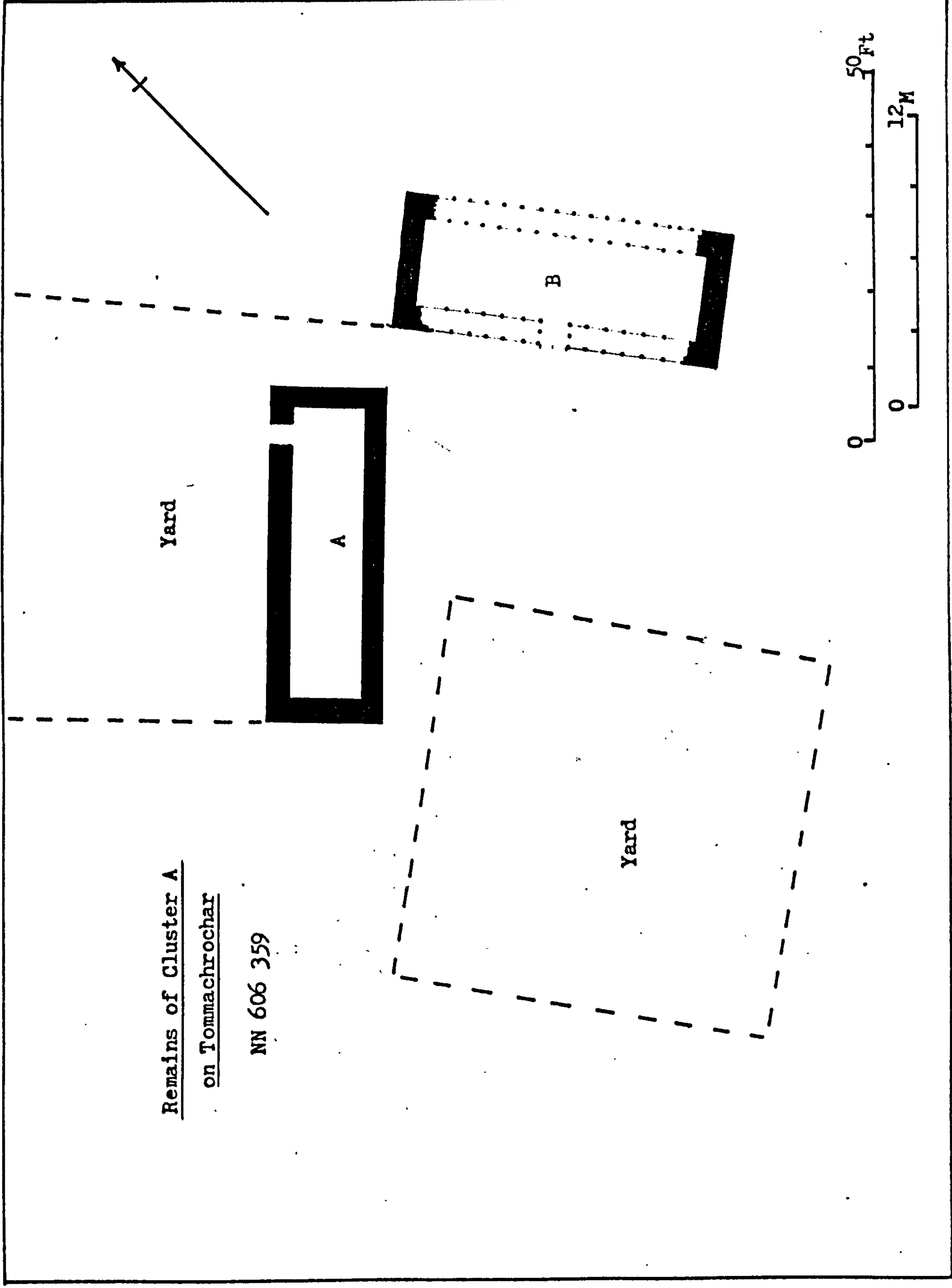


Figure 15. Smallest cluster on Tommachrochar. Only the gable-ends of B survive.

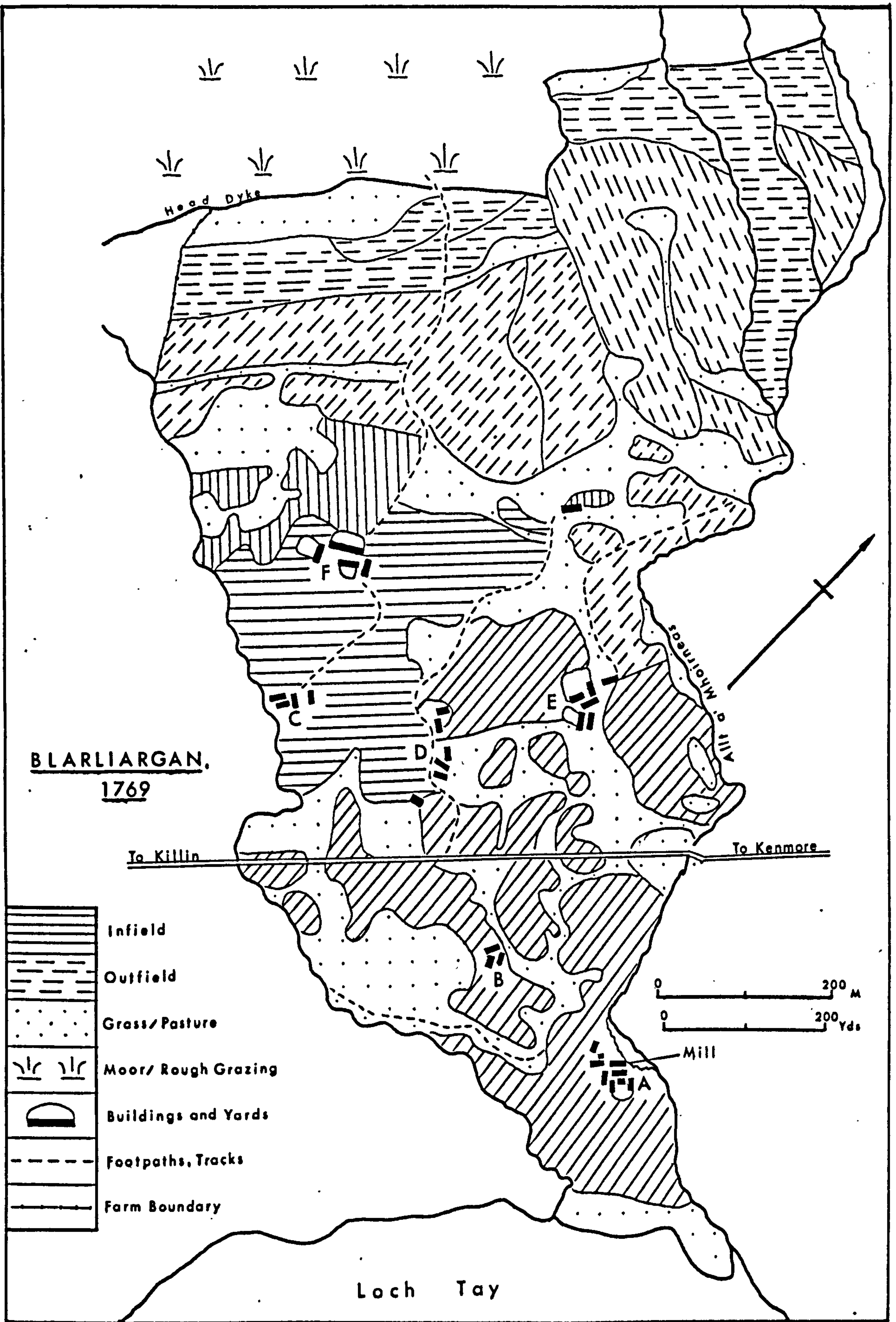


Figure 16. Blarliargan, a 10-tenant, 6-cluster farm. The cluster at C and the northern part of Cluster D appear to have been obliterated when the road was moved farther north. Cf. Fig. 17.

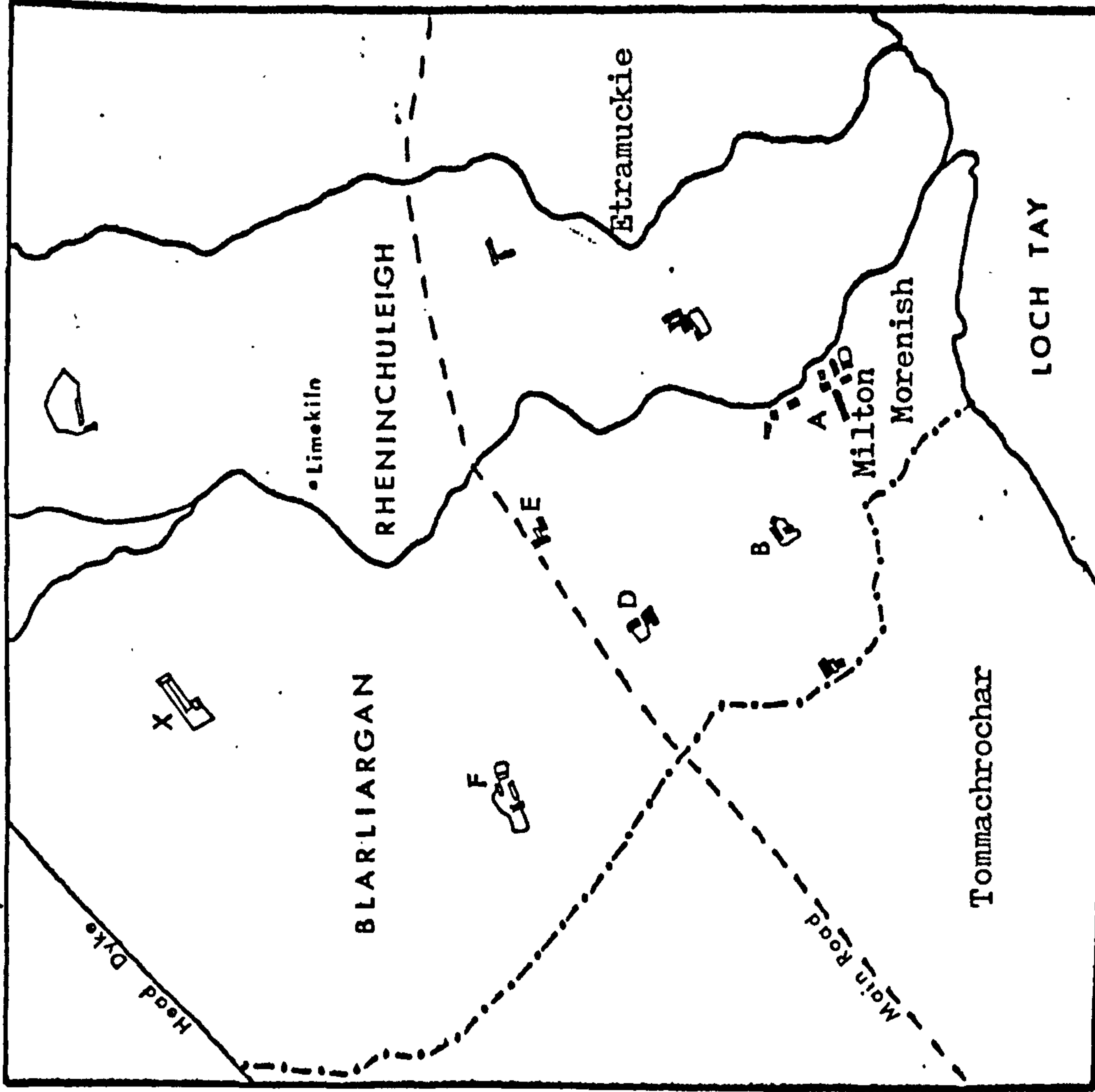


Figure 17. Surviving remains on Blarliargan and Rheninchuleigh, from fieldwork and the 6" O.S. map. Buildings in solid black were roofed at the time of the first O.S. survey (1862).

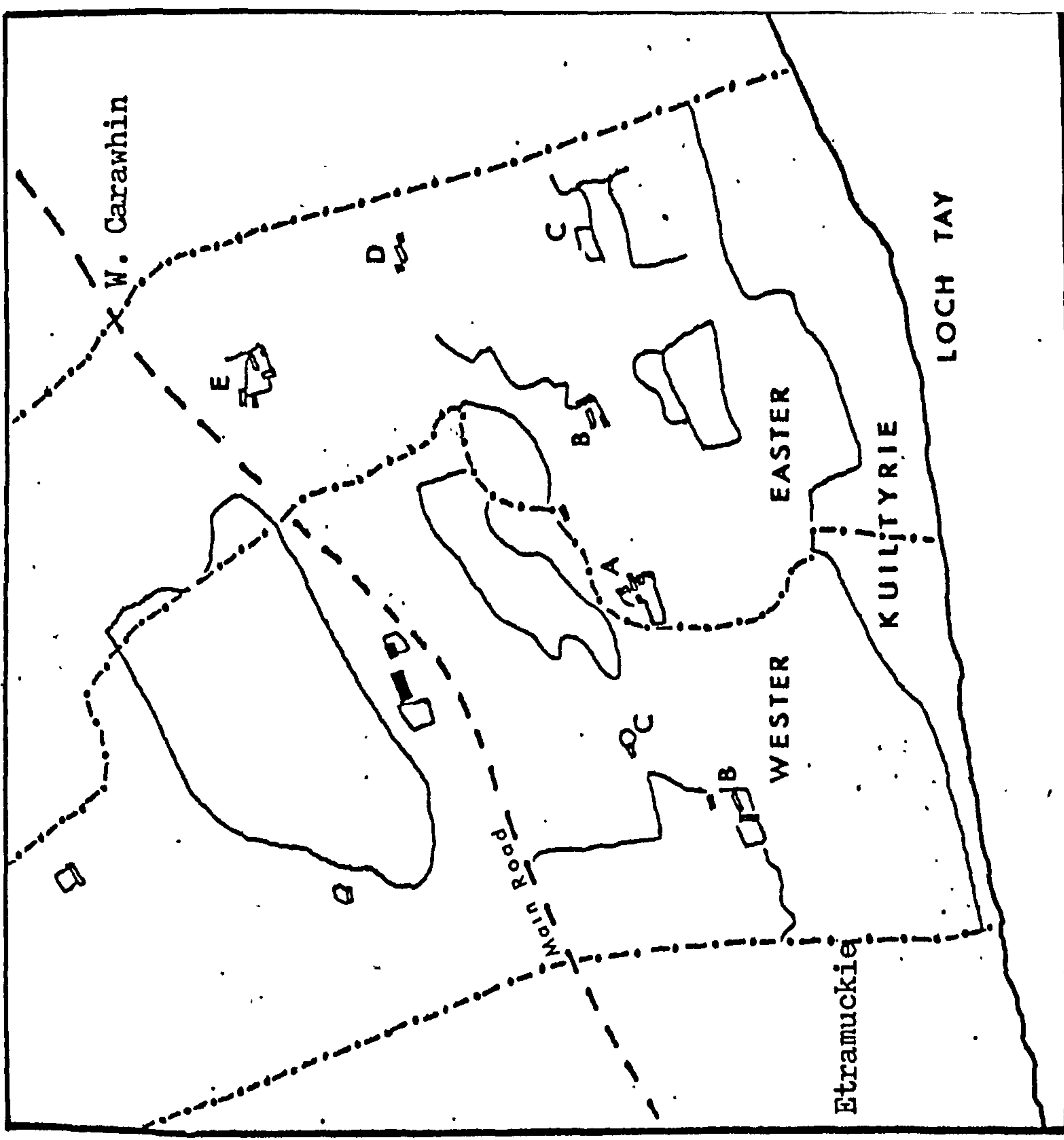
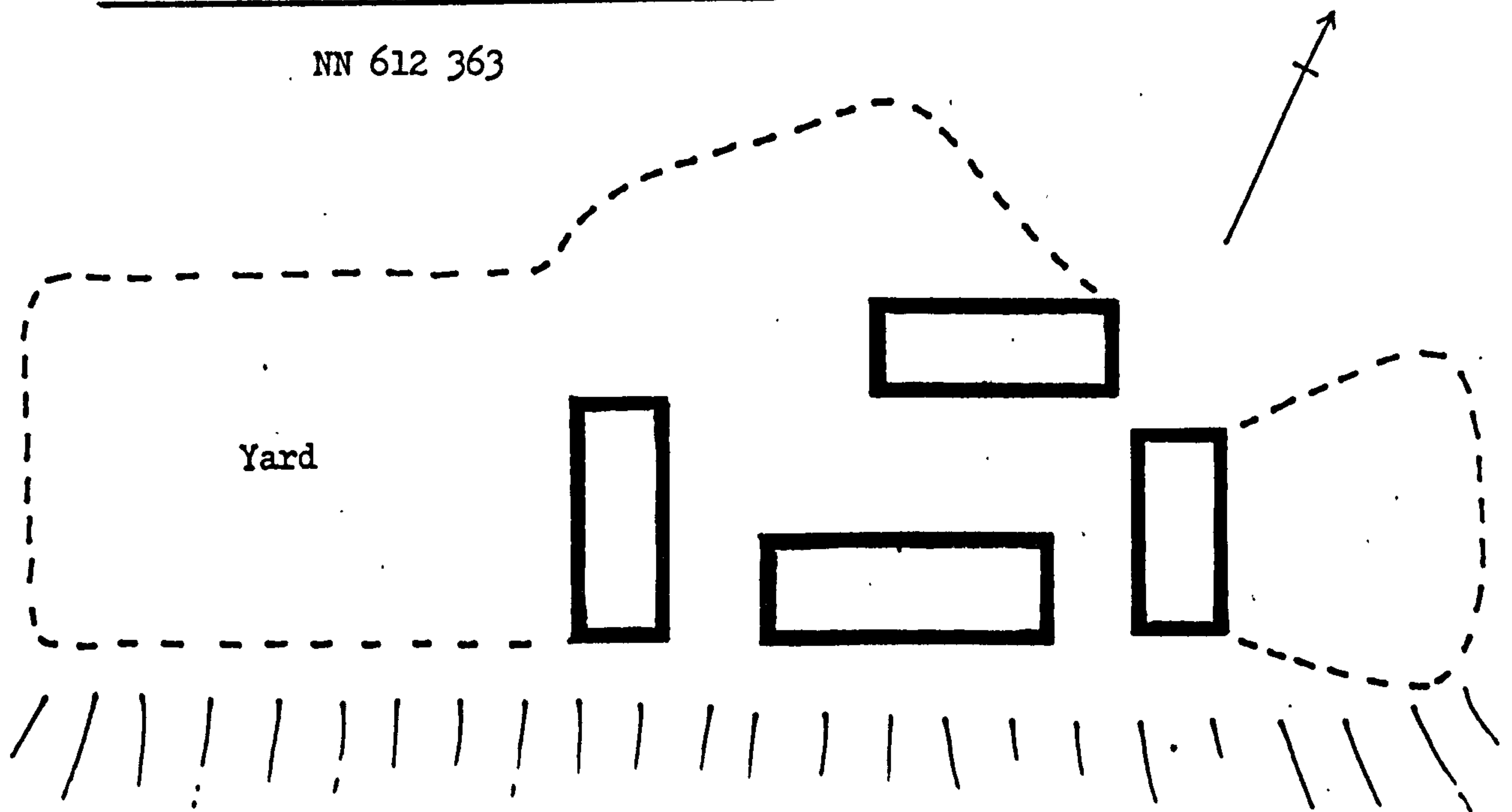


Figure 18. Surviving remains on W and E Kiltyrie, from fieldwork and the O.S. 6" map. All ruins, except for the buildings just north of the road, the present Kiltyrie.



Remains of Cluster F in Blarliargan

NN 612 363



Not to scale

Figure 19. Foundations only, very much overgrown with turf, etc. This is the northernmost cluster on Blarliargan as shown on Farquharson's plan and it resembles his layout, number of buildings, etc., although the sizes and angles are not exact. This was normal for Farquharson, who seems to have been less particular about these matters than John McArthur, the surveyor of the south side.

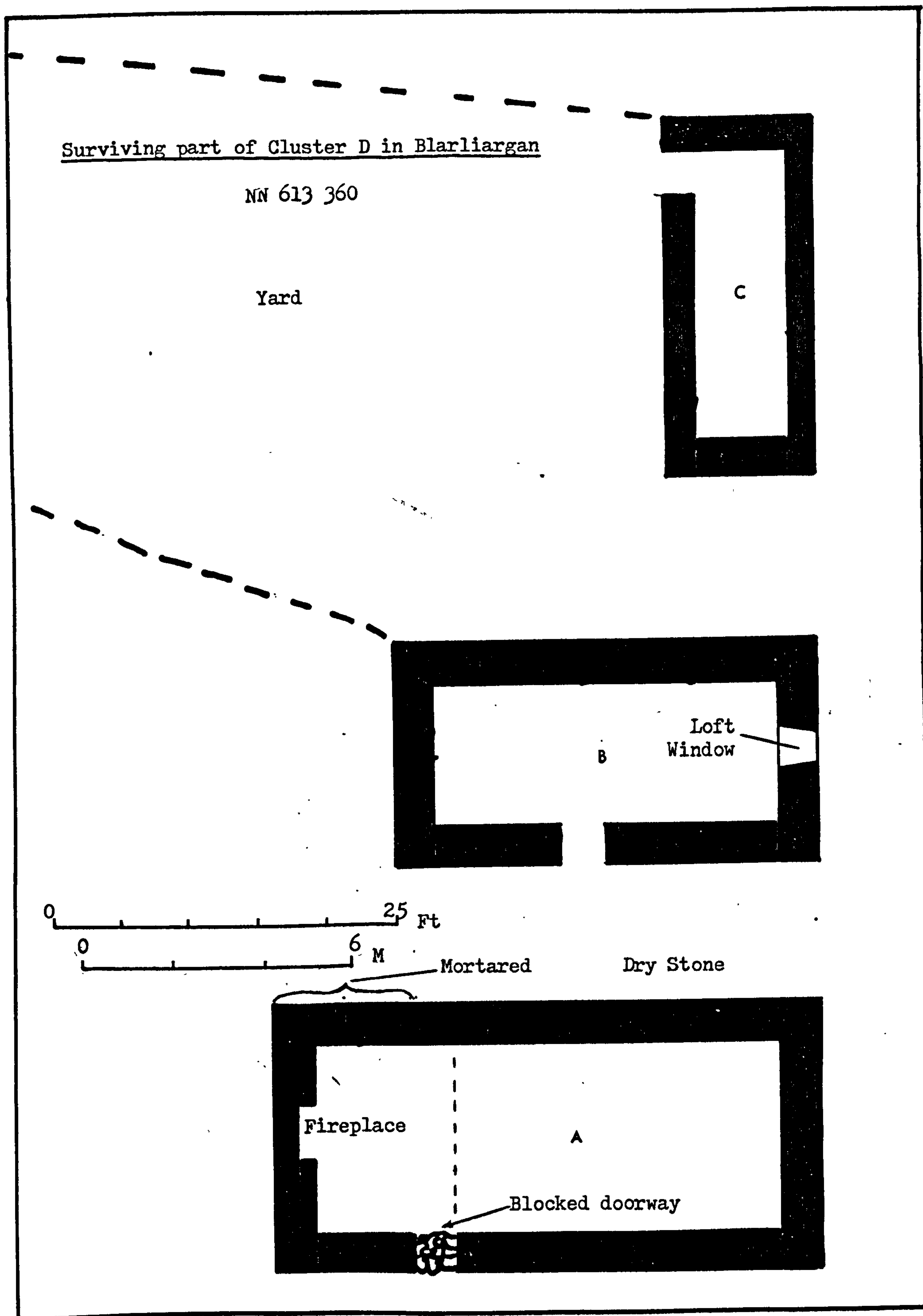


Figure 20. Considerable height of walls and gables surviving, but large mature trees growing in and around remains. Building A has been extended (mortared end) to include built-in fireplace in gable.

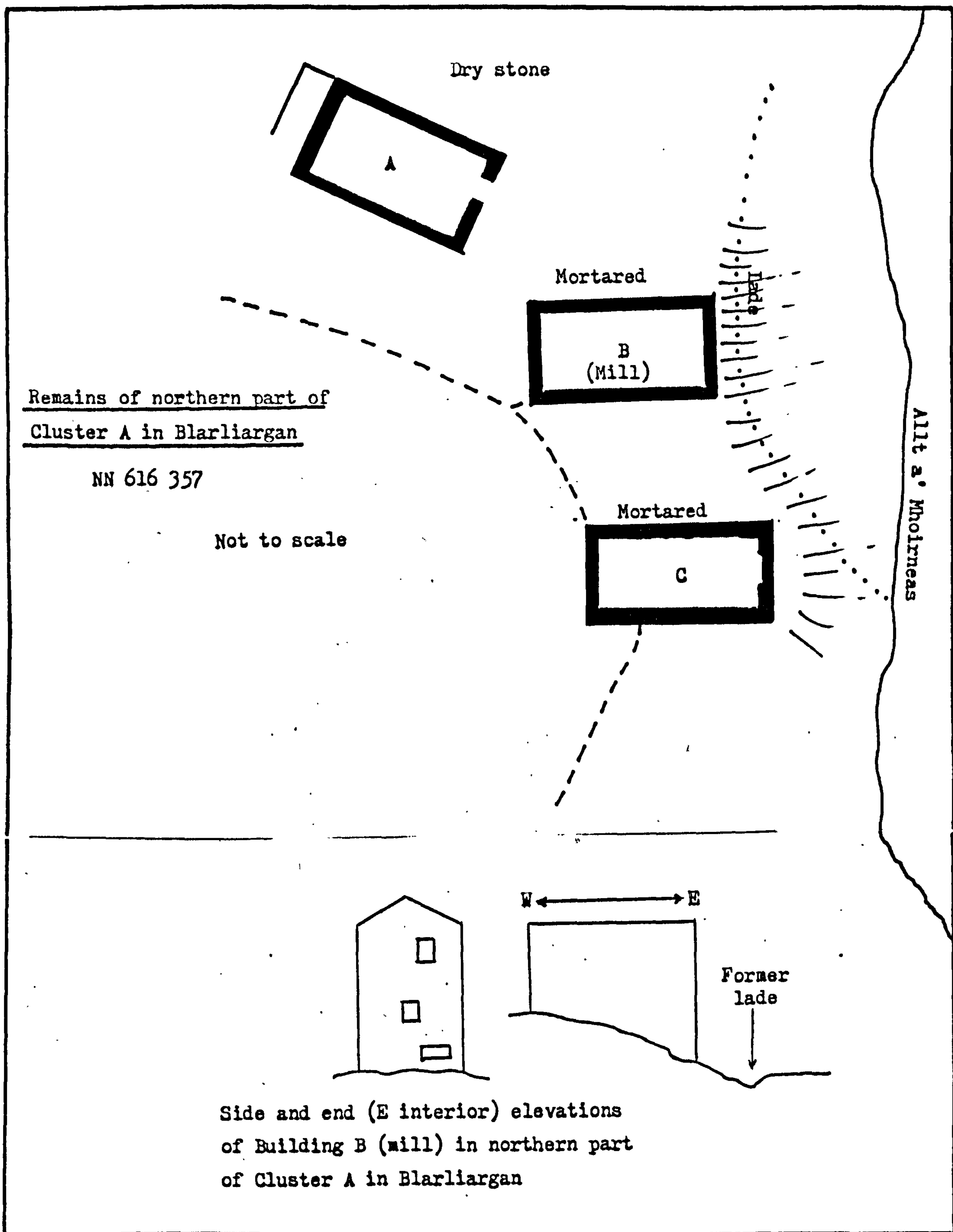


Figure 21. Cluster A was named 'Milton Morenish' on the first 6" O.S. map. The mill and Building B were mortared and built with trimmed stones. They are probably older than any of the other buildings in the vicinity, which are all dry-stone built. This was the mill for the officary of Morenish in 1769, using a lade from the Morenish Burn (Allt a' Mhoirneas).

Remains of Cluster B in Blarliargan

NN 615 358

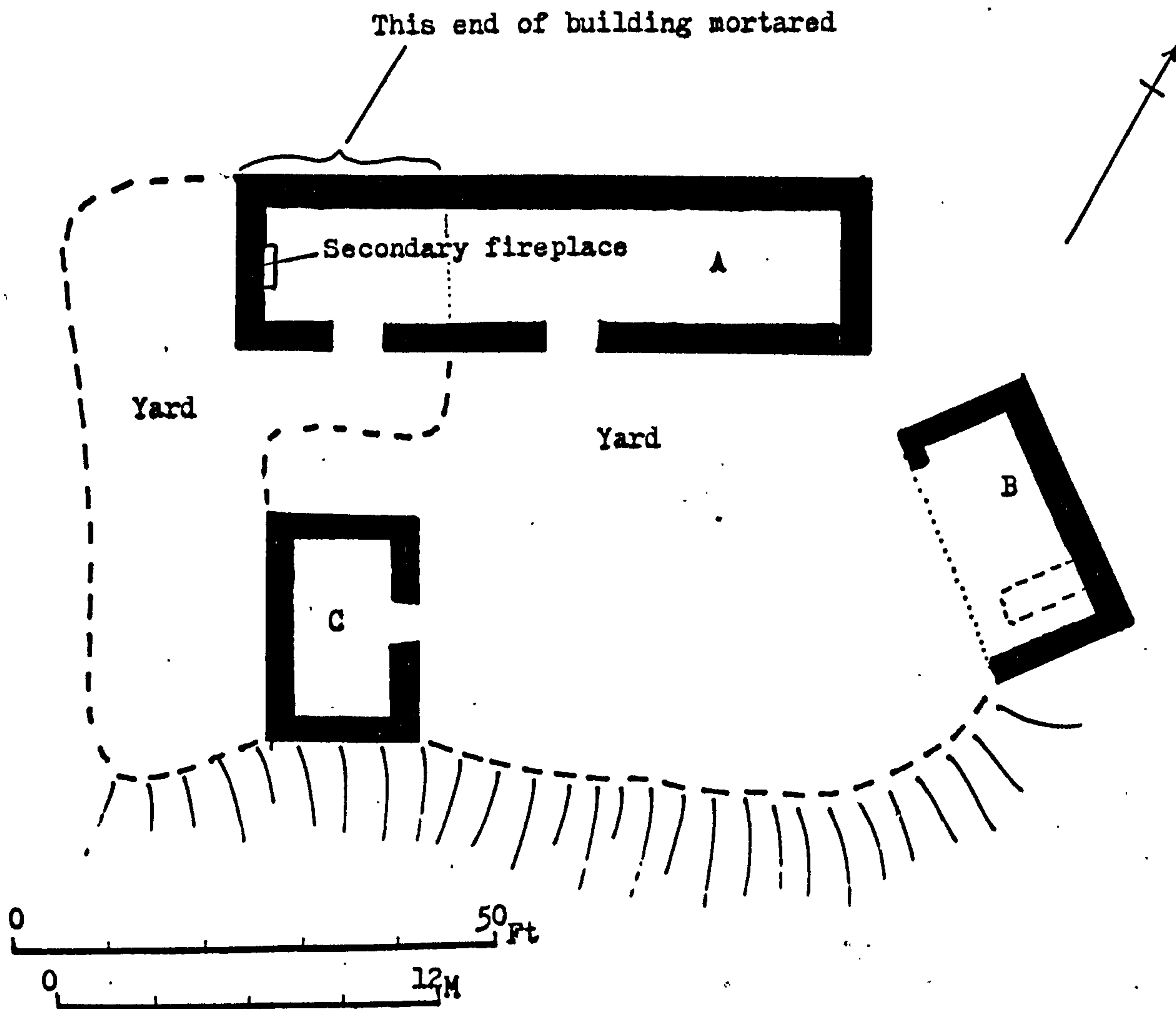


Figure 22. The number of buildings is as in Farquharson's plan (Figure 16), but angled slightly differently. Walls survive to a good height, except for the SW wall of Building B which has gone completely. Building A has been extended at the western end possibly to form a 'living room'. Building C is complete except for the roof. All buildings have straight gable-ends.

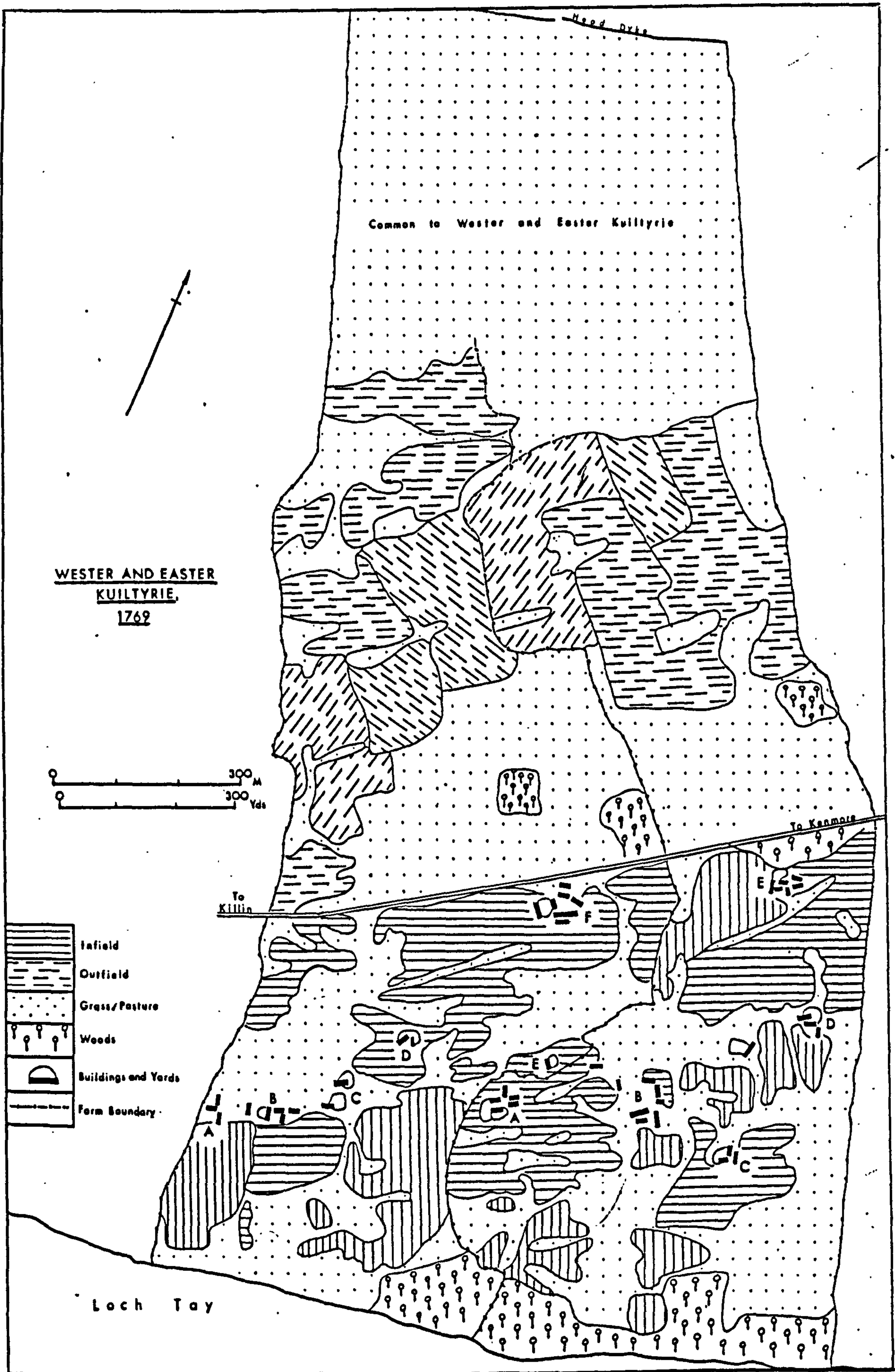


Figure 23. The two farms formed the officinary of Kuiltyrie and had an area of common pasture below the head dyke. A-B-C on W. Kuiltyrie could be 3 formerly separate clusters growing together. This is one of the few examples of the number of yards equating with the number of tenants, 6 for W. Kuiltyrie and 7 for E. Kuiltyrie.

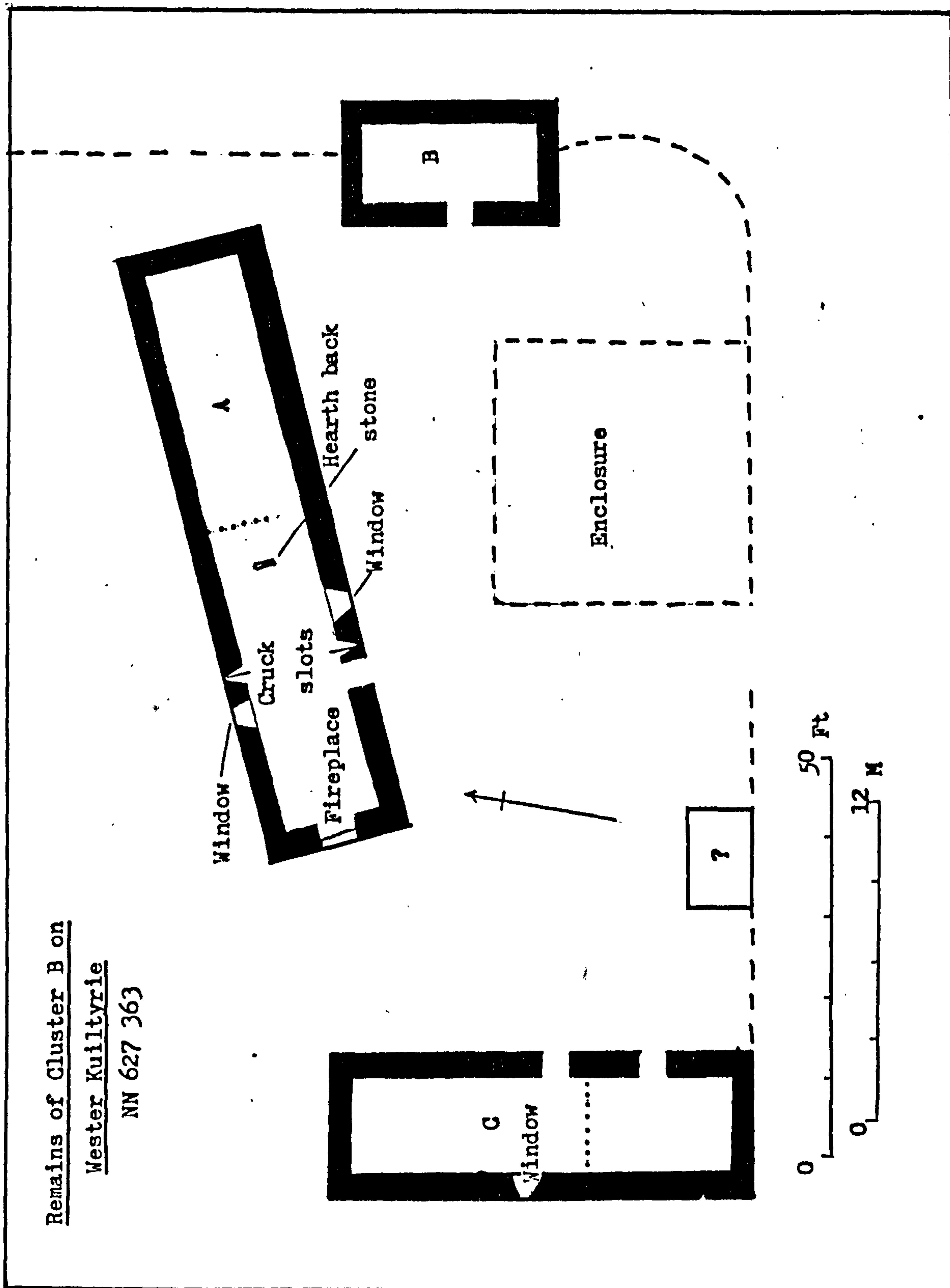


Figure 24. The 3 surviving buildings of 5 shown by Farquharson in the central group of A-B-C in Figure 23. There may have been more cruck slots in Building A but the walls towards the eastern end are more ruinous, although the eastern gable-end has survived to its full height (see photograph). All buildings have straight gable-ends. The interstices between the stones in the interior southern gable end of Building C had been packed with clay.

Remains of Cluster A in
Easter Kuiltyrie

NN 633 366

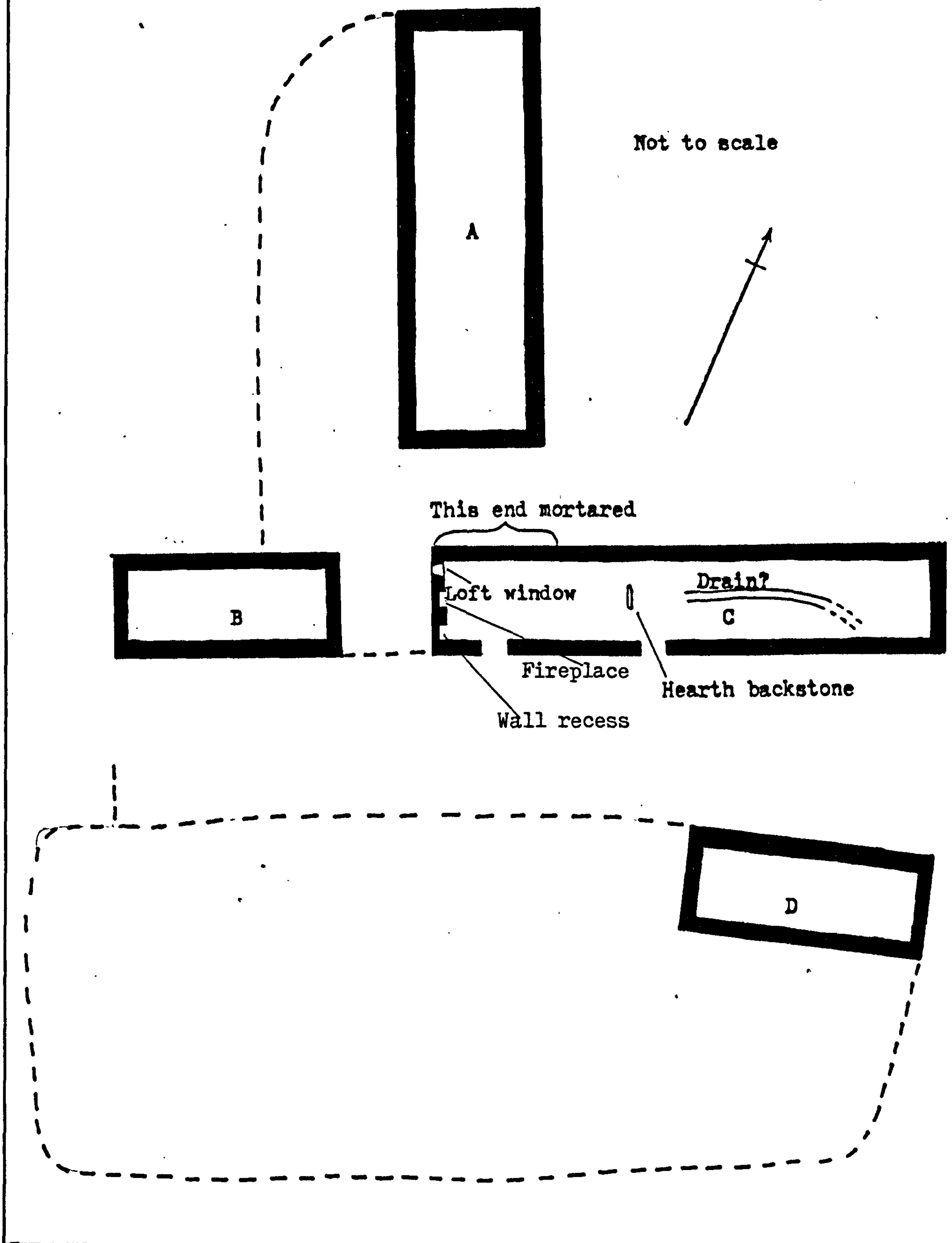


Figure 25. Only 4 buildings of the 5 shown on Farquharson's plan (Figure 23) survive and all but C are in a very ruinous condition. All are dry-stone built except the western end of Building C which again appears to be a mortared extension. The eastern end of this building may have been a byre.

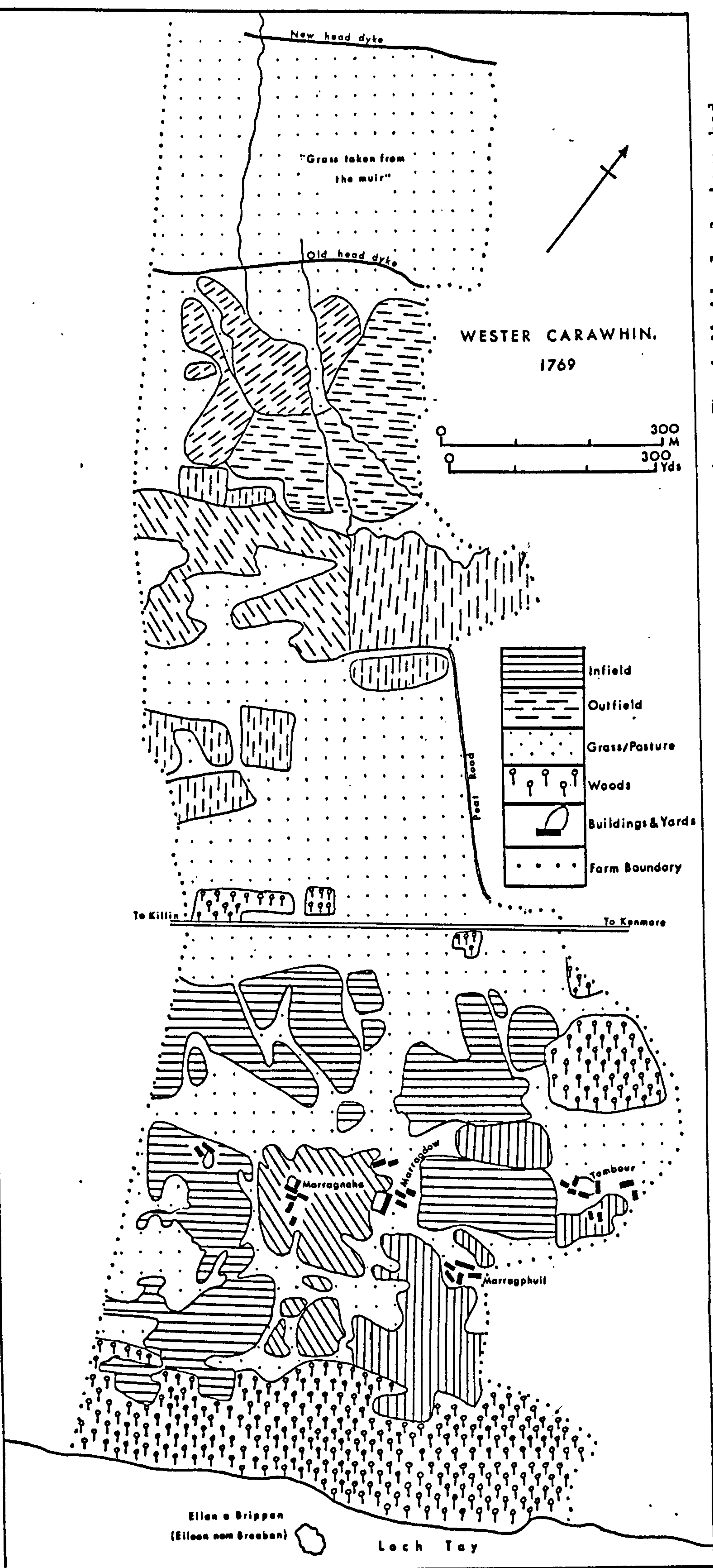


Figure 26. This farm, with Easter Carawhin and Cary (Carie), formed the officary of Carawhin. The individual clusters had names, except for the small two-building cluster near the western boundary. On the first O.S. 6" map this cluster was named Margcraggan. On this and Easter Carawhin, the head dyke had been moved about 300 yards farther uphill at some time before 1769.

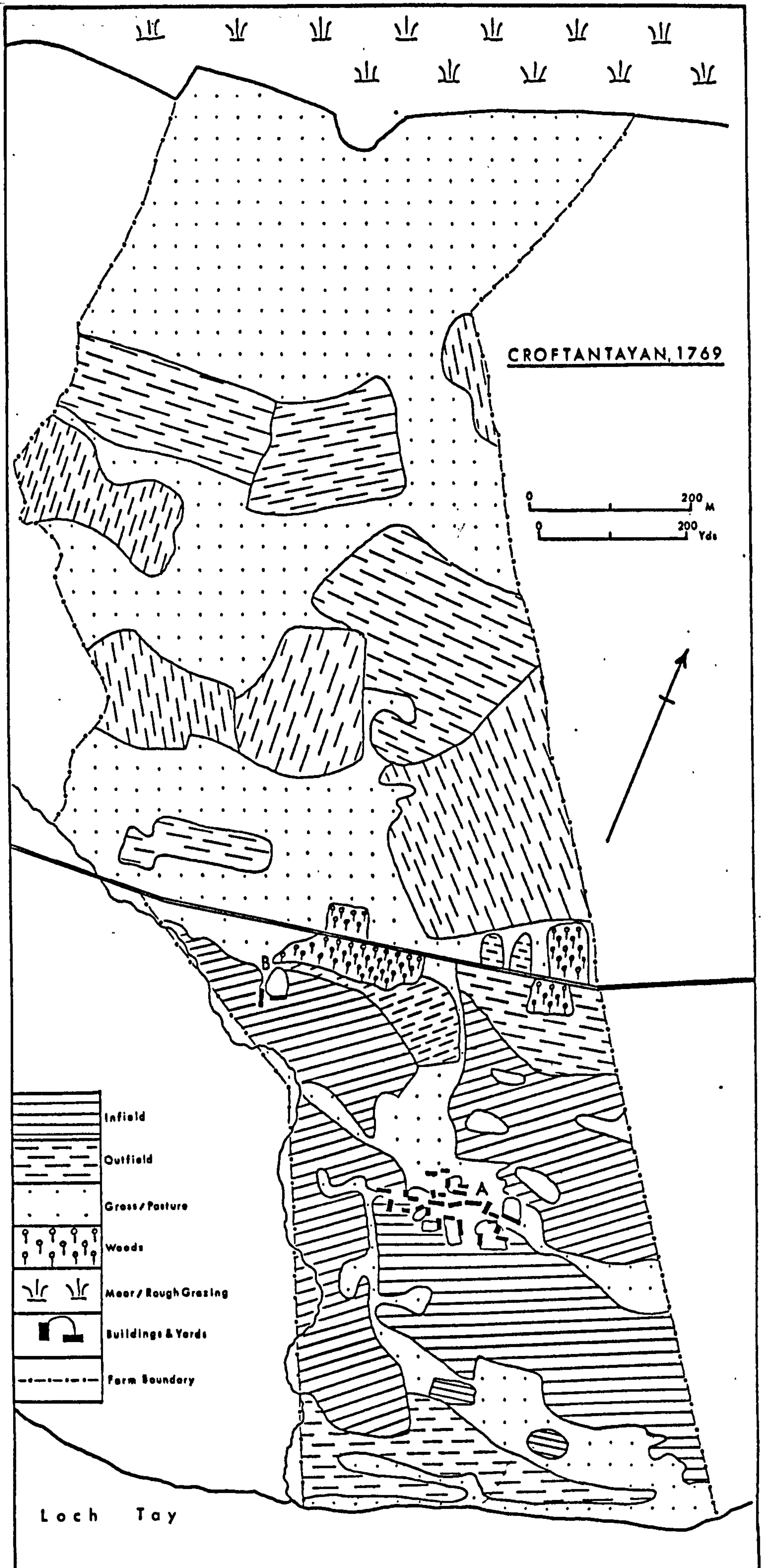


Figure 27 a. Croftantayan was the westernmost farm in the officinary of Lawers. It had the largest settlement cluster on Lochtayside (Cluster A), surviving partially at Easter Croftintygan (Figure 29).

FARMS IN THE OFFICIARY OF LAWERS (NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY) IN 1769

BASED ON PLANS IN THE SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

0 100 200 300 400 500 YARDS
0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

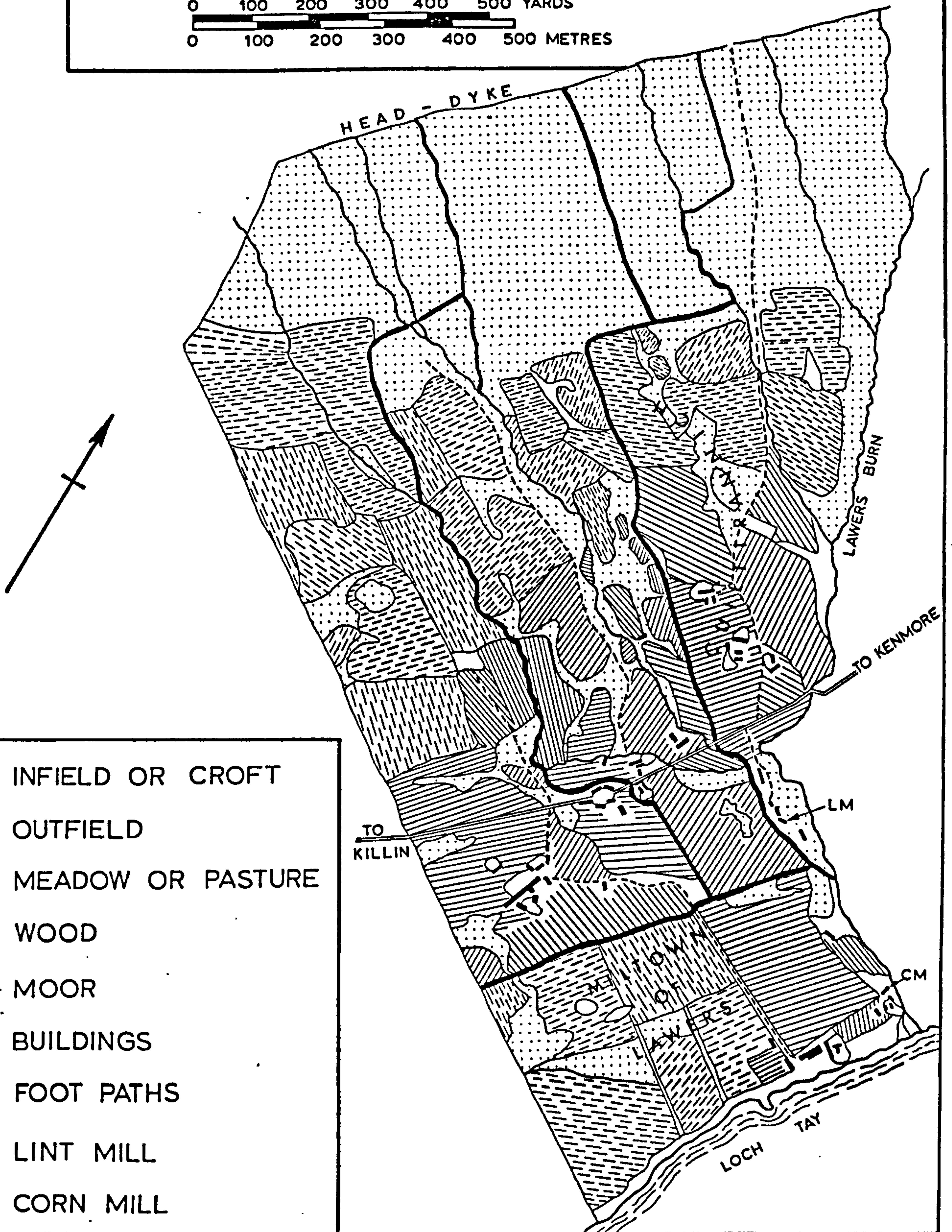


Figure 28. The farms at Lawers, from Farquharson's Plan No. 13. All four are named on Figure 29. Miltown of Lawers had been partially laid out with trees planted along the edges of fields at some time before 1769. It was also known in 1769 as 'Parks of Lawers'.

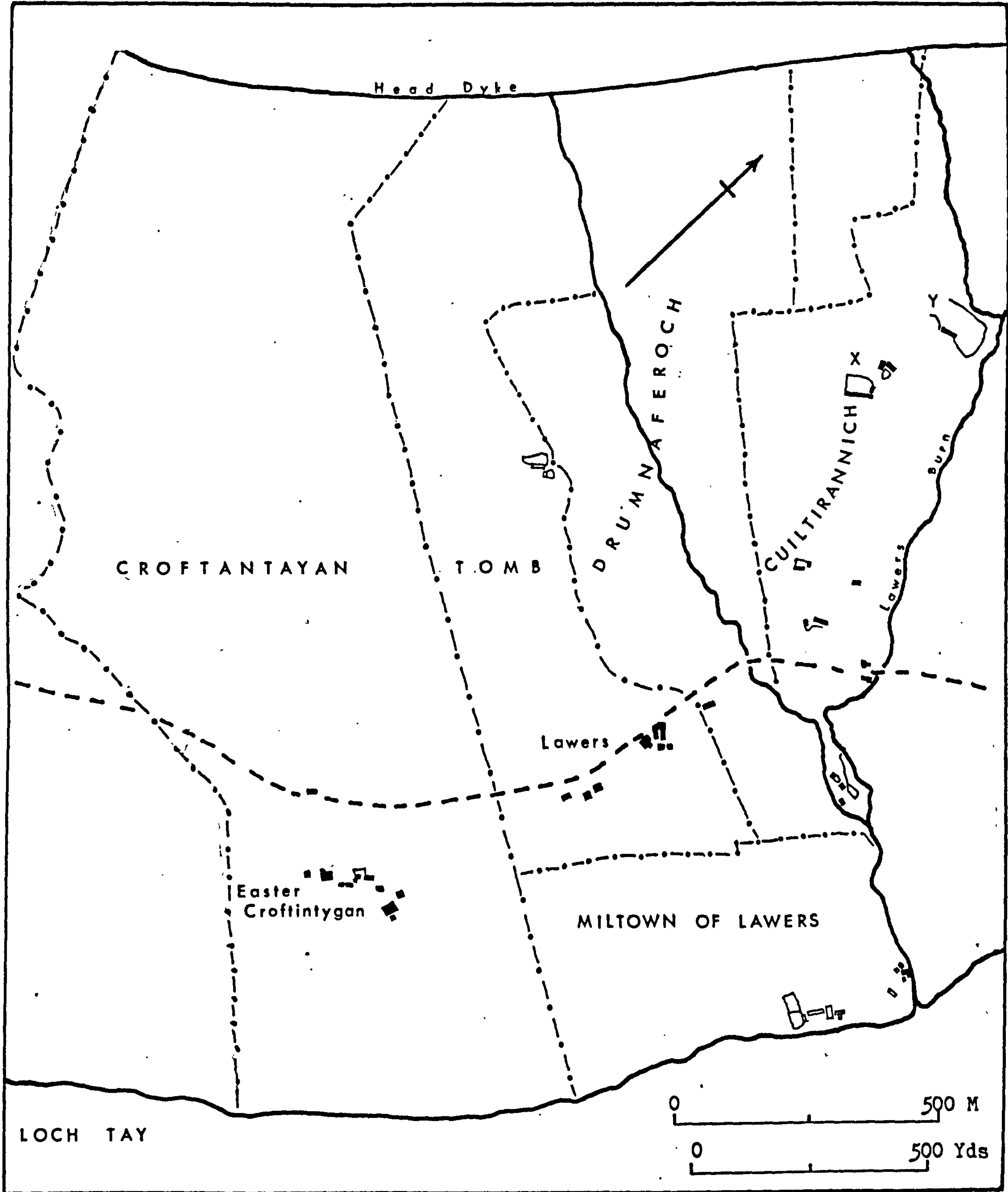


Figure 29. Surviving structures on five Lawers farms, from field remains and the first O.S. 6" map. Solid black structures were roofed at the time of the O.S. survey. The settlements at X and Y did not exist at the time of the 1769 Survey. The unshaded buildings on Tomb were not shown by Farquharson, but they were already deserted by the time of the O.S. survey (1862).

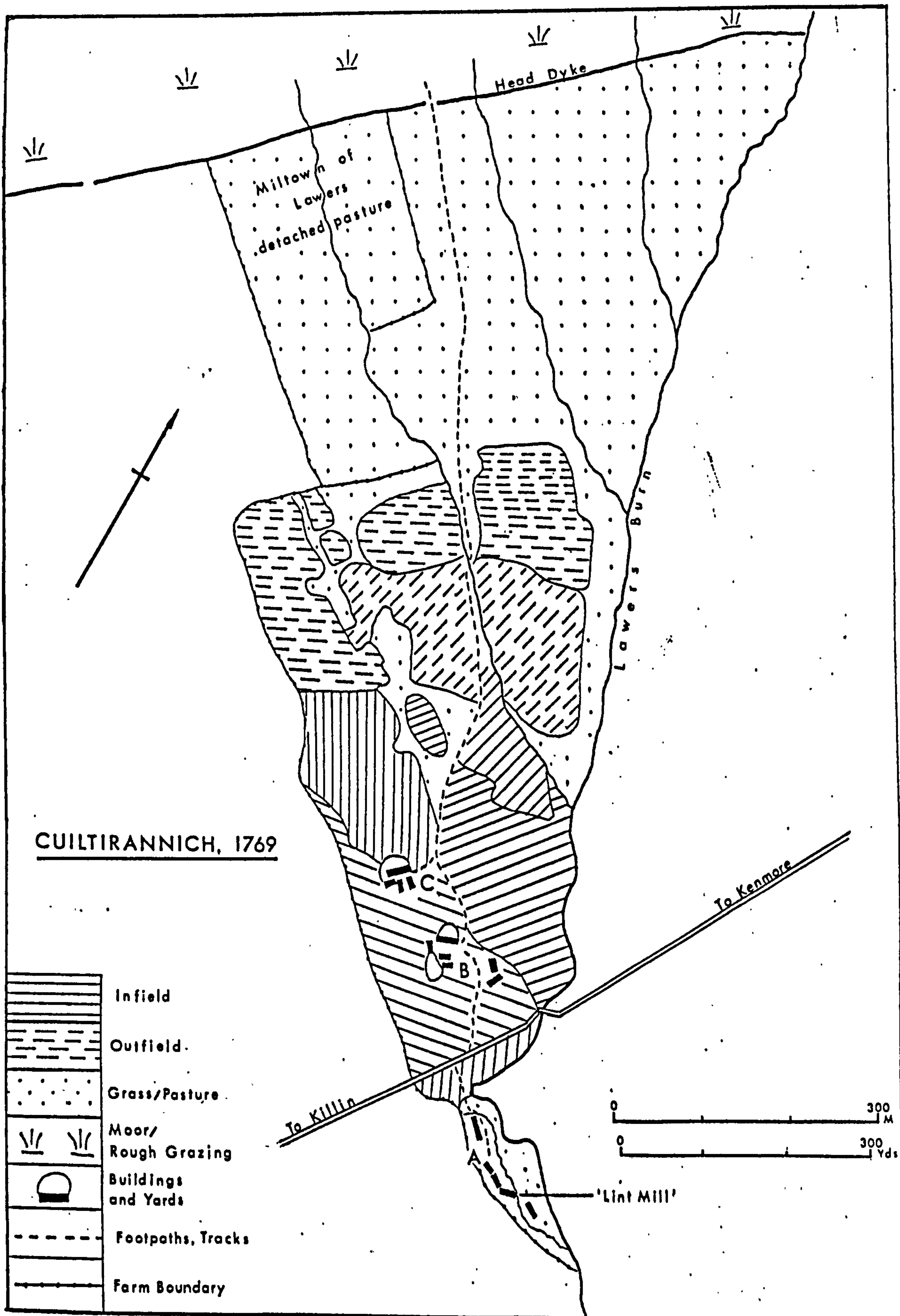


Figure 30. Cuiltirannich was a 3-tenant farm with 3 settlement clusters, although more buildings had appeared north of Cluster C by 1862. Miltoyn of Lawers tenants had to go through this farm to reach their detached grazing close to the head dyke. The farm had the only 'Lint Mill' on North Lochtayside.

Remains of part of Cluster B
on Cuiltirannich (Lawers)

NN 677398

Raised Area

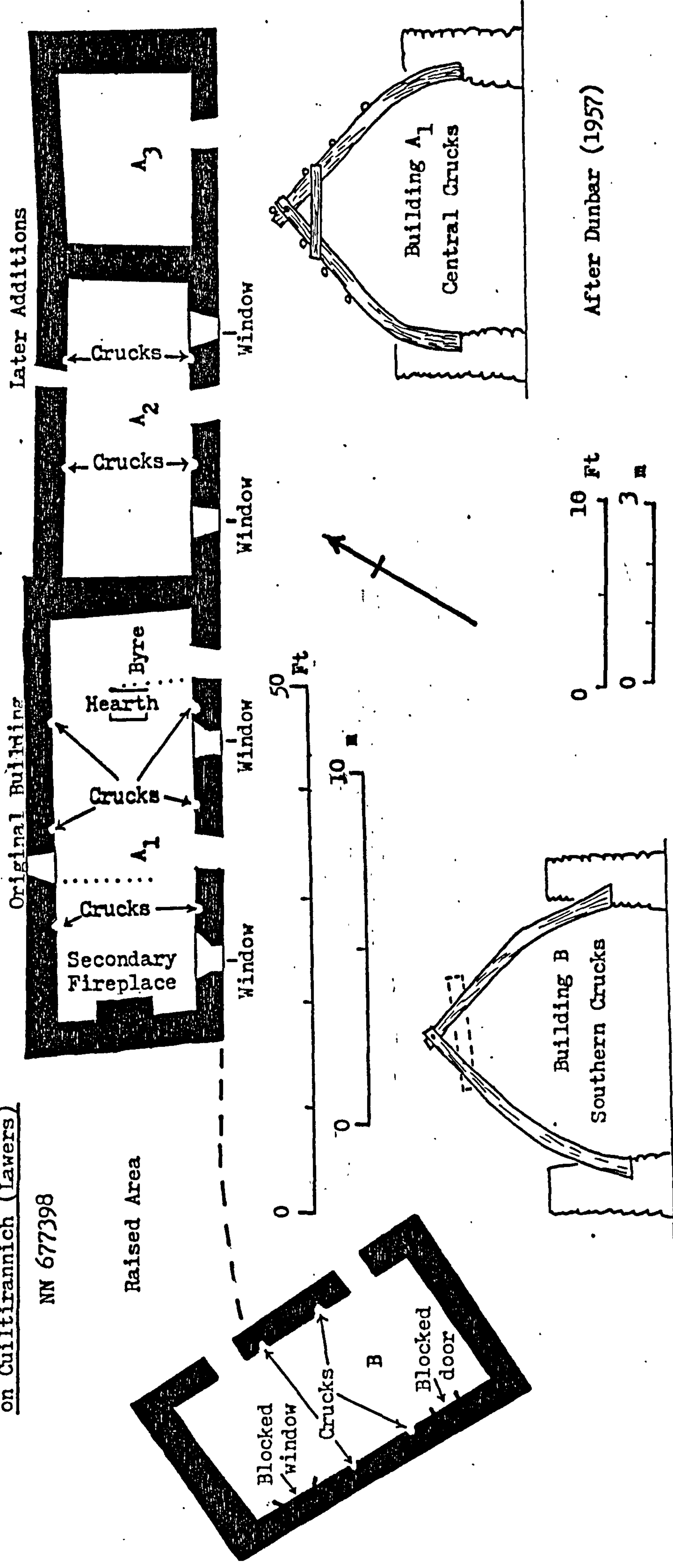
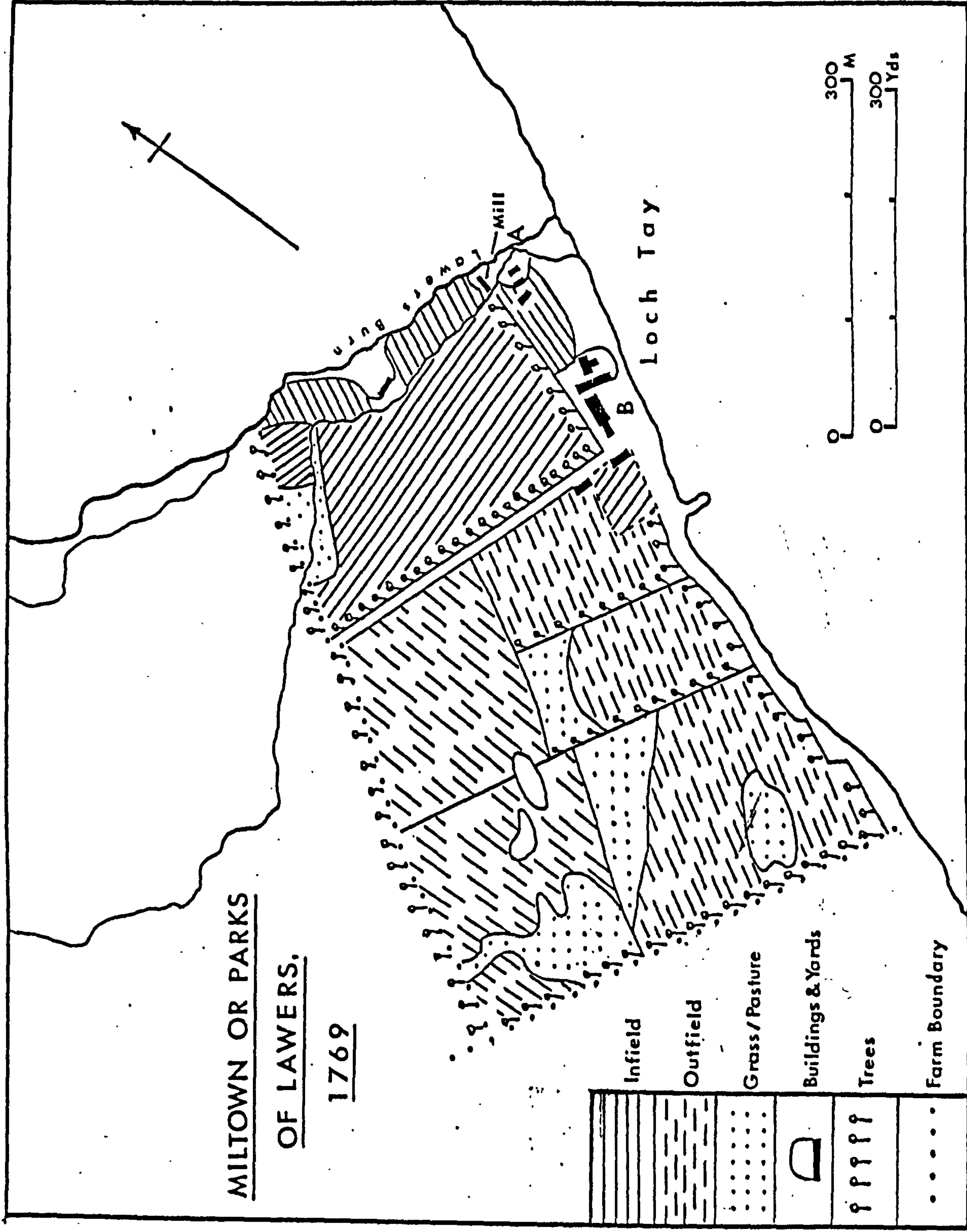


Figure 31. Two surviving buildings of the 6 shown by Farquharson in 1769 (Figure 30). The remarkable state of preservation of Building A is due to its having been occupied into the 20th century. A₁ was probably the original byre-dwelling which had a later gable-end fireplace inserted (see photographs).

Figure 32. Apart from the mill, no trace of Cluster A now survives, although a new cluster must have developed after 1769 to the north-west of the mill (Figures 29 and 34). The planting of trees along field boundaries had obviously been undertaken at an early stage by the lairds of Lawers, since they are already shown on Roy's Map (Figure 5). The House of Lawers in Cluster B had been the seat of the lairds of Lawers, a cadet line of the Campbells of Breadalbane.



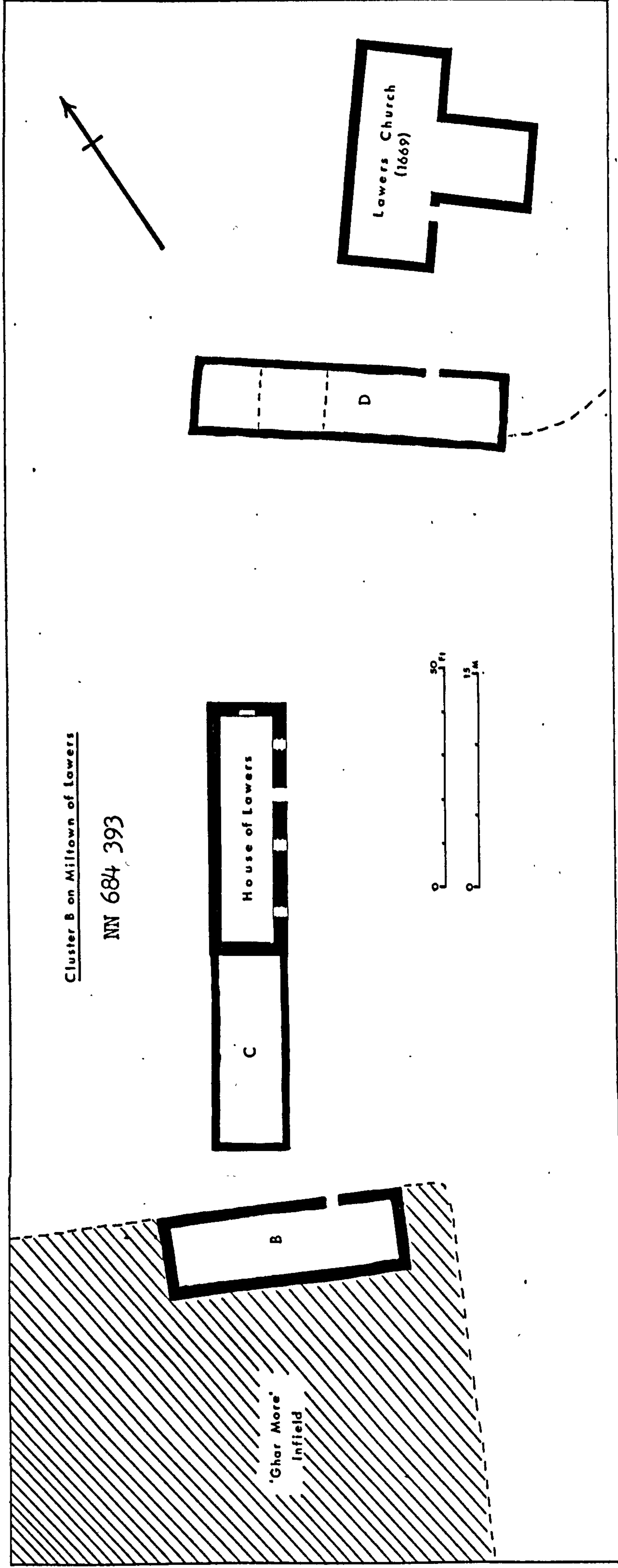


Figure 33. The House of Lawers and the Church are mason-built, mortared with trimmed stones and have probably been in existence for a much longer time than the dry-stone structures at B, C and D. The House of Lawers is early 17th century, somewhat older than the Church. 'Ghar More' is a piece of walled infield and may have been part of the early 'improvements' on this farm. This was the only church between Killin and Kenmore in 1769.

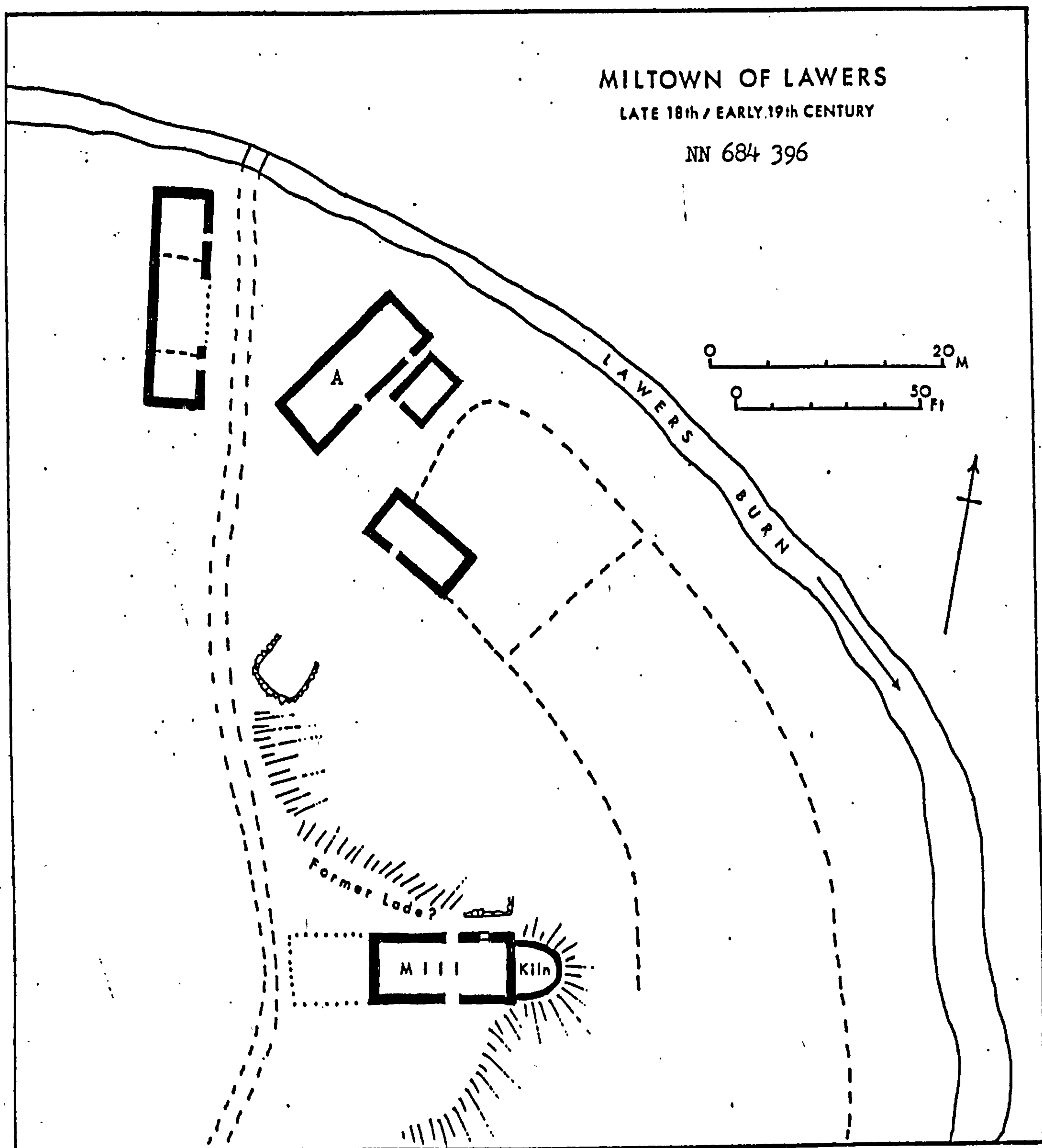


Figure 34. This cluster is referred to at present as 'The Old Village of Lawers' and there are photographs showing it occupied at the end of the 19th century (Figure 35). It did not exist at the time of Farquharson's survey - only the mill belongs to that period. The cluster is shown on the first O.S. 6" map (Figure 29).

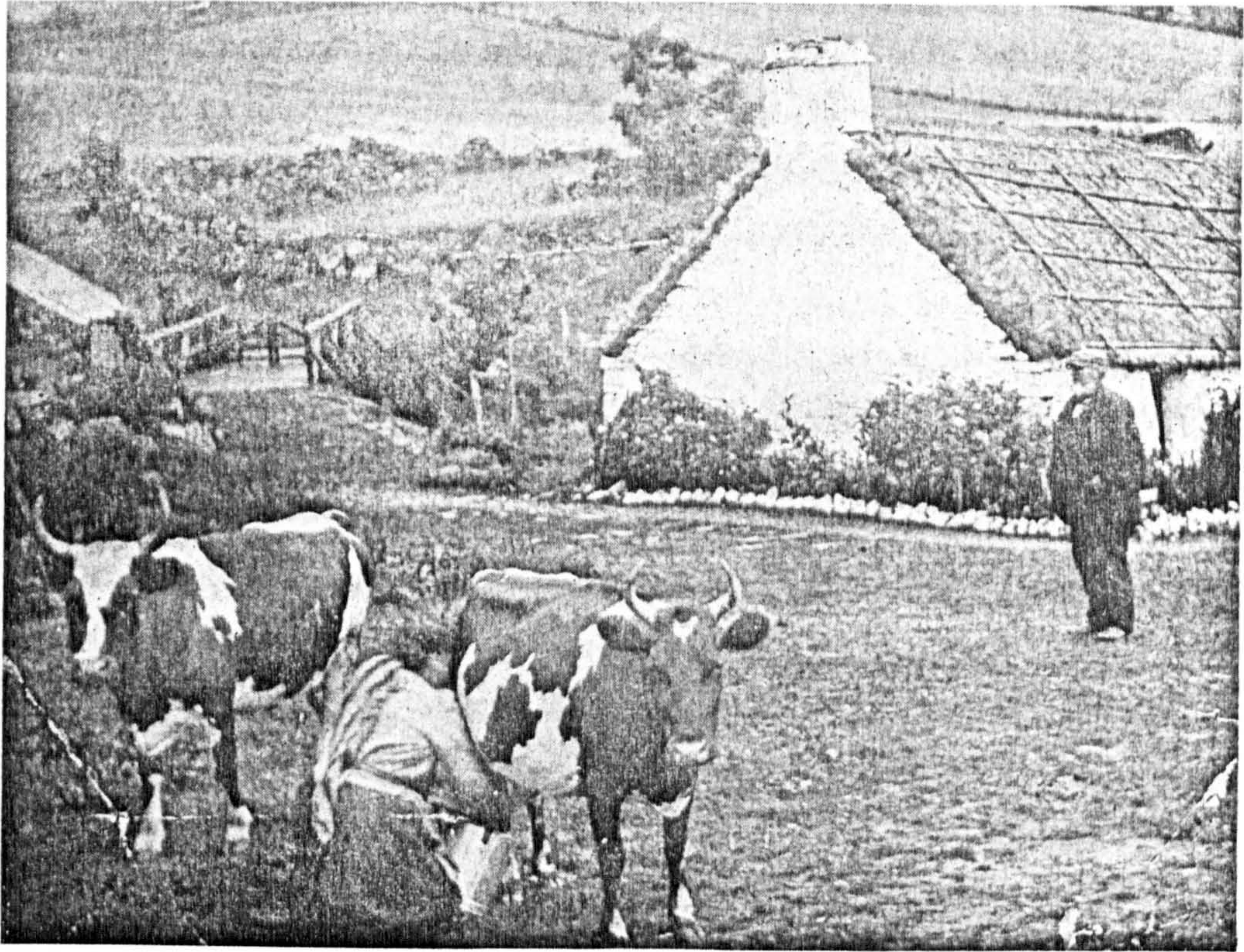


Figure 35. The 'Old Village of Lawers' at the end of the 19th century. The thatched dwelling is Building A on Figure 34.



Figure 35a. Building A at present.

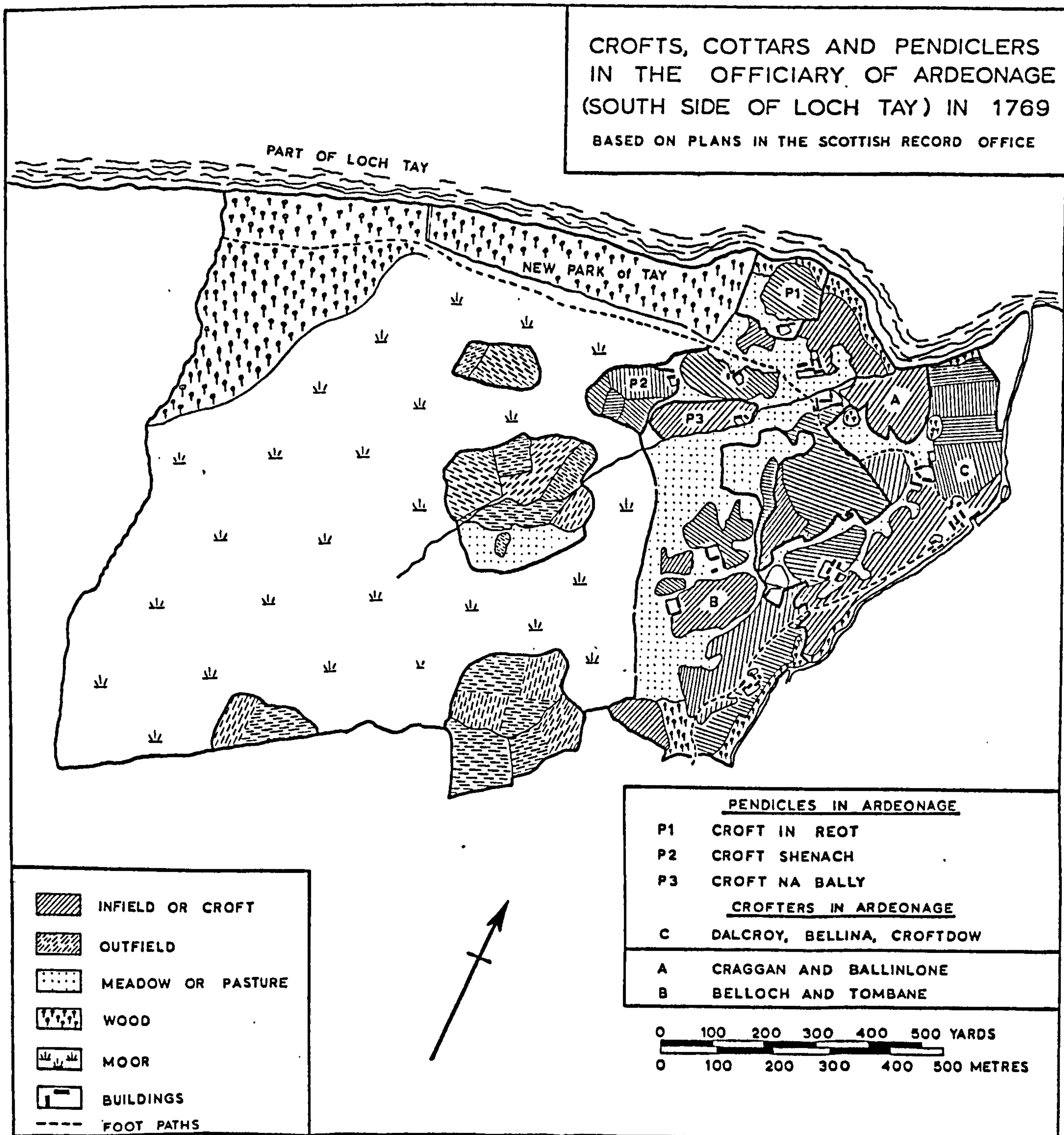


Figure 36. Farms on the left bank of the Ardeonage Burn. No attempt has been made to show the boundaries between the farms here since they were not very clearly shown by John Mc Arthur, the surveyor of South Loch-tayside, in this very complex area. It is the only part of the Loch-tayside Survey where the crofters' and pendiclers' holdings were shown in detail. The two northern outfield areas belonged to Craggan and Ballinlone, and the southern areas to Belloch and Tombane.

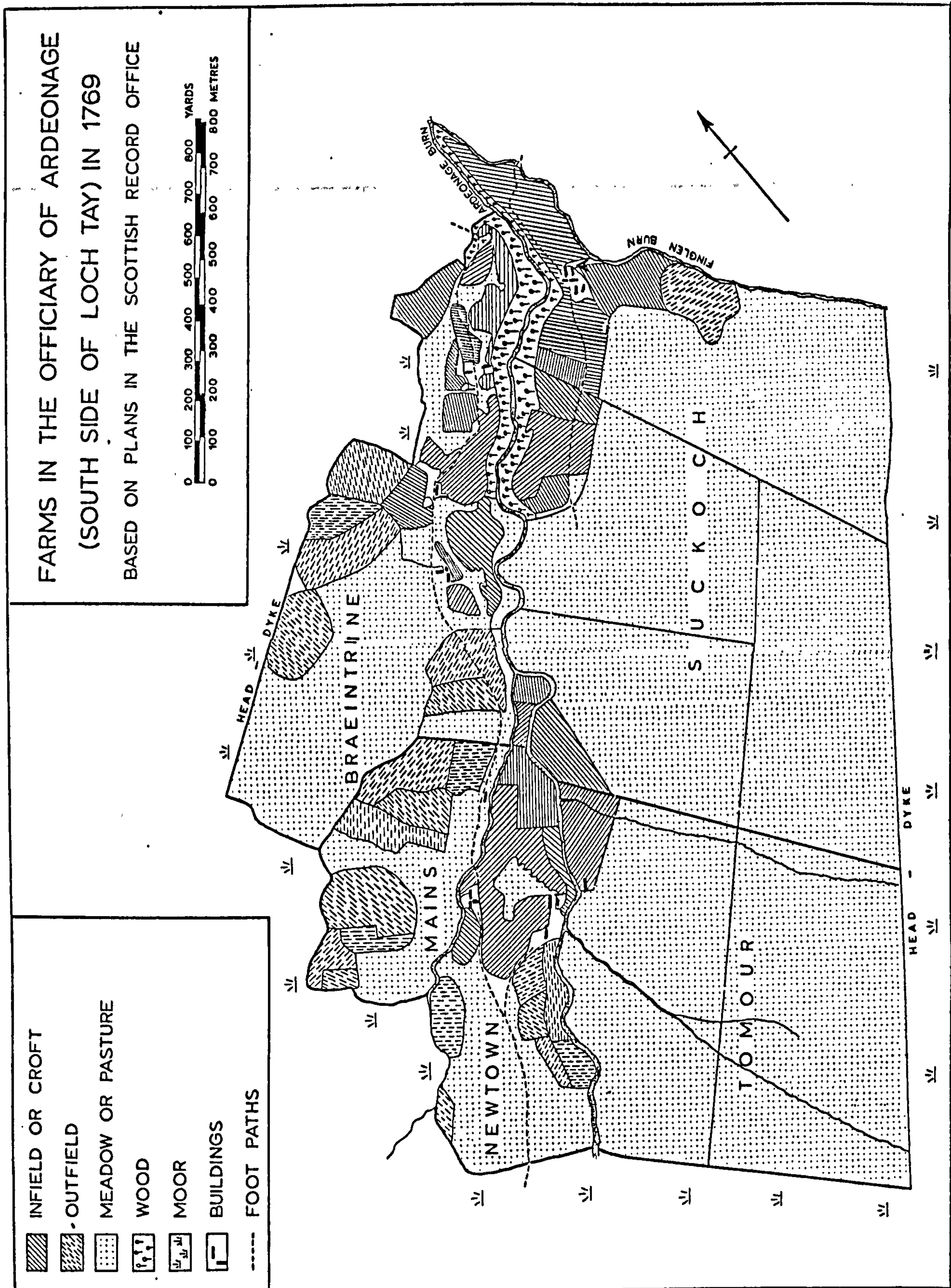


Figure 37. Farms in the valley of the Ardeonage/Newtown Burns. Tomour and Suckoch was a large, single-tenant grazing farm and the single isolated building on Tomour was for a herder. Mains outfields, shown here, were more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the farm and settlement which were by the lochside.

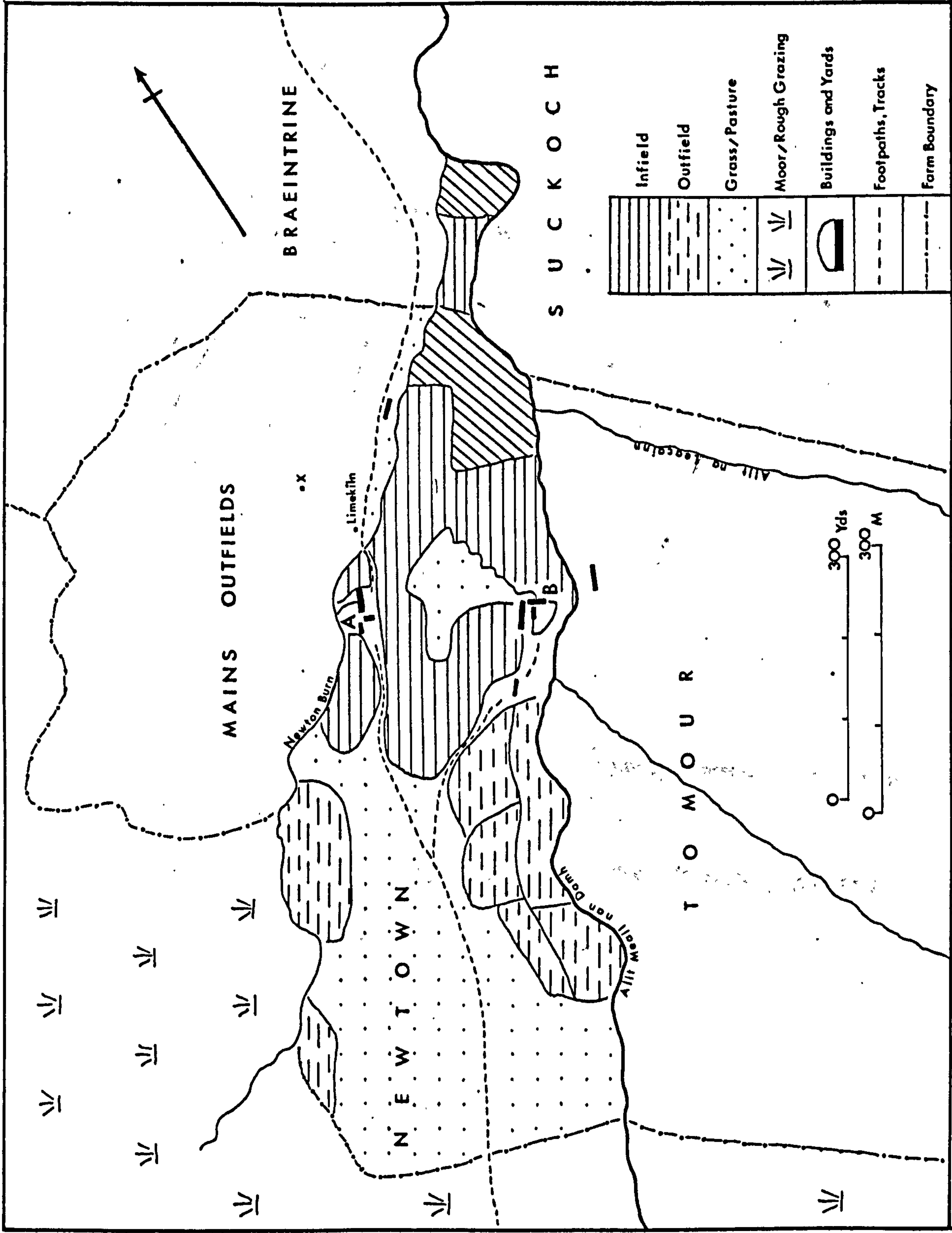


Figure 38. Newtown, a 2-tenant, 2-cluster farm bounded by the Newton Burn and the Allt Meall nan Damh. Tracks from the lower farms to the shielings pass through this area.

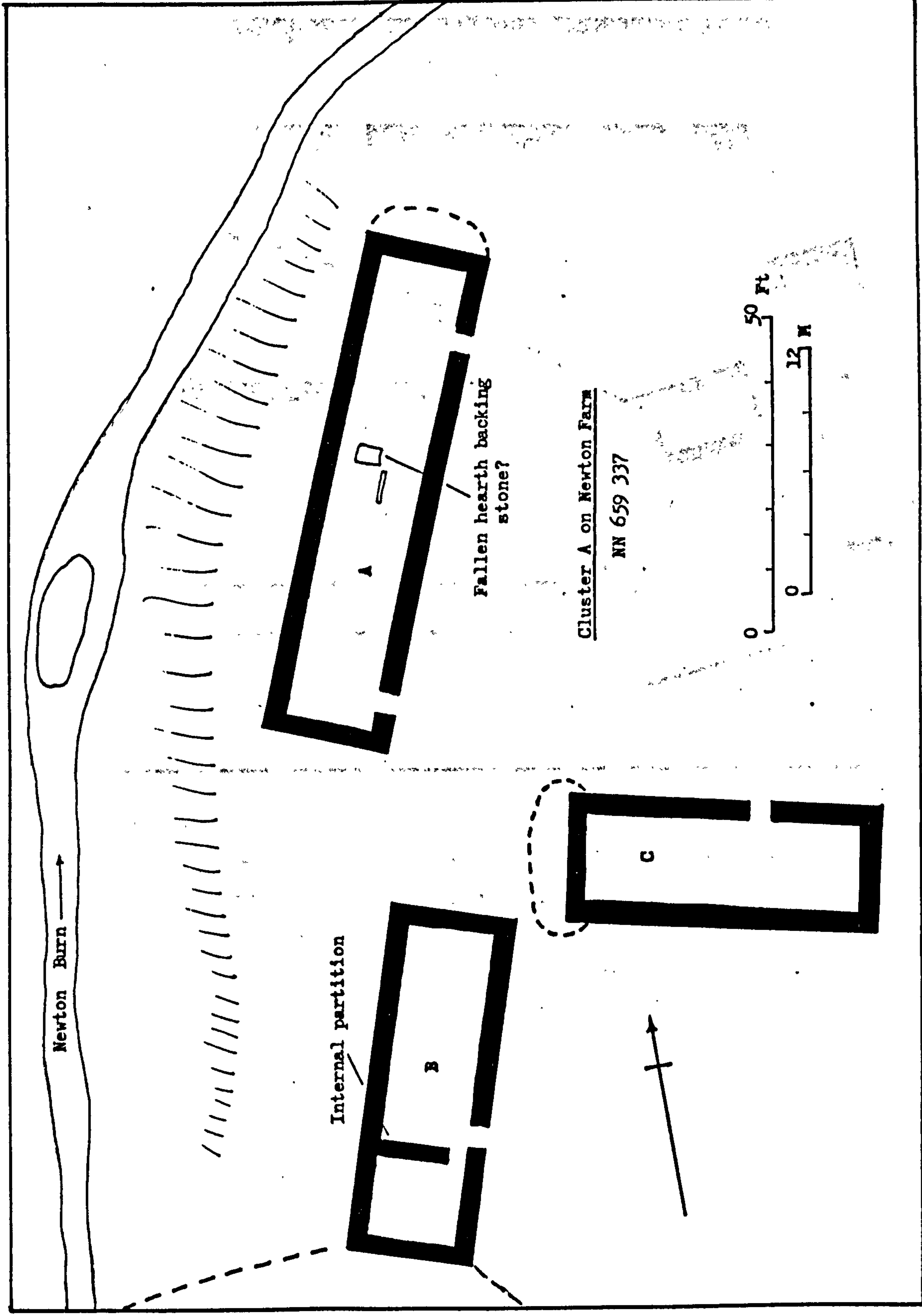


Figure 39. Cluster A as shown by John McArthur on Newton or Newtown Farm (Figure 38). The buildings appear to have been a dwelling or byre-dwelling (A) and two outhouses (B,C).

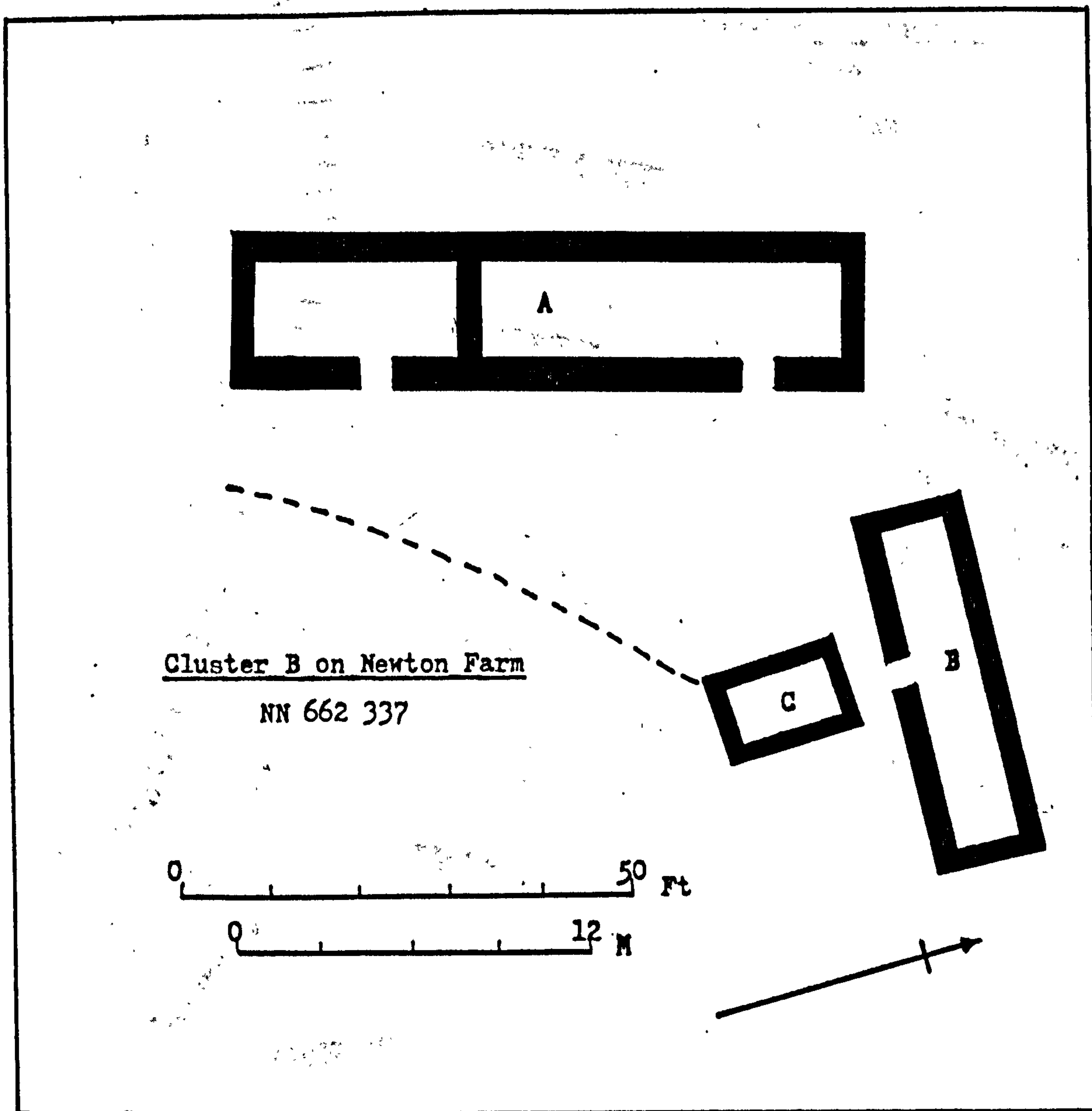


Figure 40. The second cluster on Newton Farm. The buildings are located almost exactly on the ground as they are on John McArthur's plan. Again they appear to have been a dwelling or byre-dwelling (A) and two outhouses (B,C). According to McArthur's drawings of the buildings (Figures 42 and 43) the outhouses do not appear to have had windows.

Remains of Cluster A
on Suckoch

NN 667 348

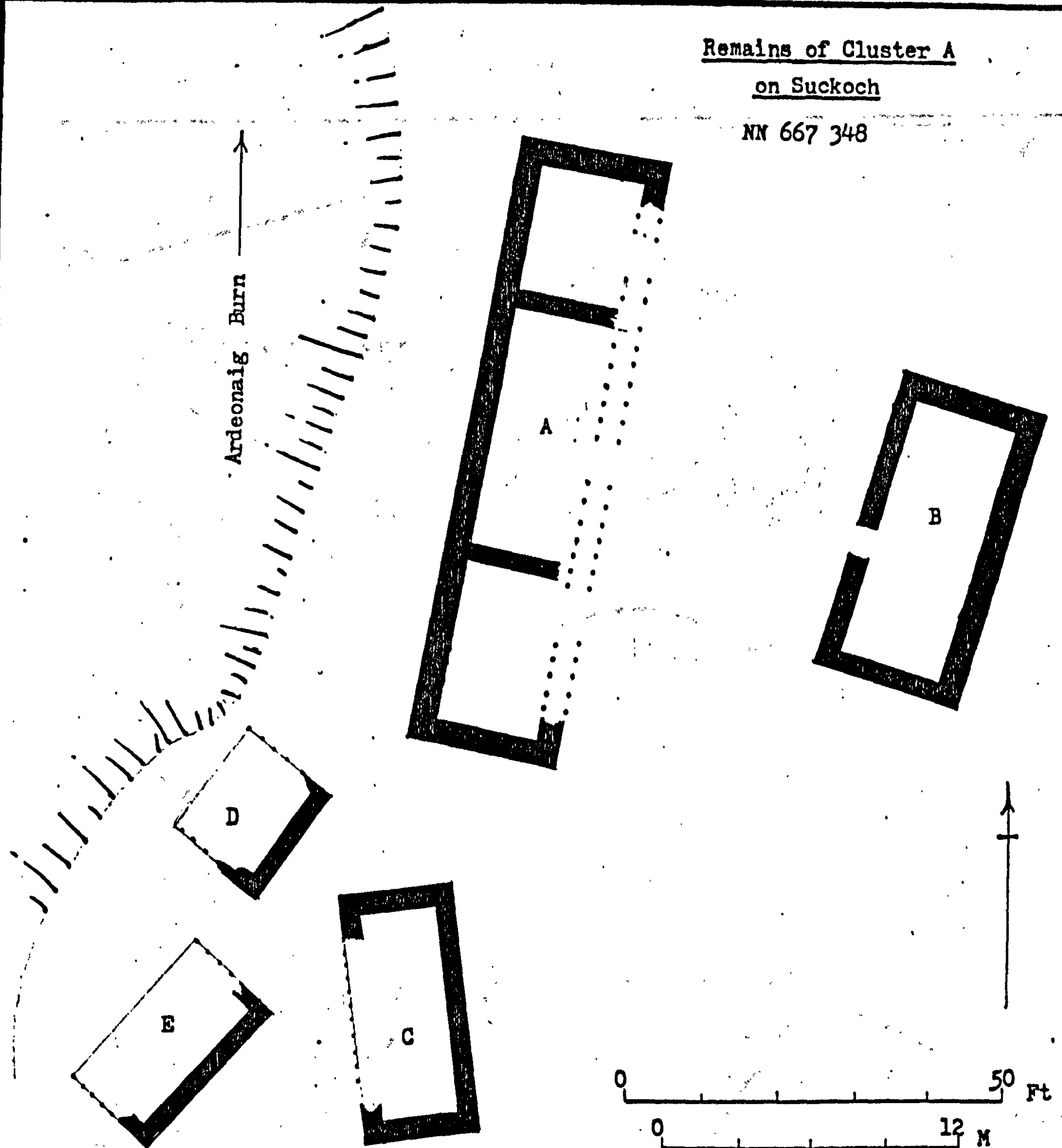


Figure 41. Only A and B have remains on the ground at present in the location and layout shown by McArthur (Figure 37). The other buildings (C,D,E) are differently arranged, perhaps due to the erosion of the bank of the burn and consequent rebuilding. A was probably the dwelling of the single tenant of Suckoch and Tomour. Some parts of the walls have entirely disappeared.

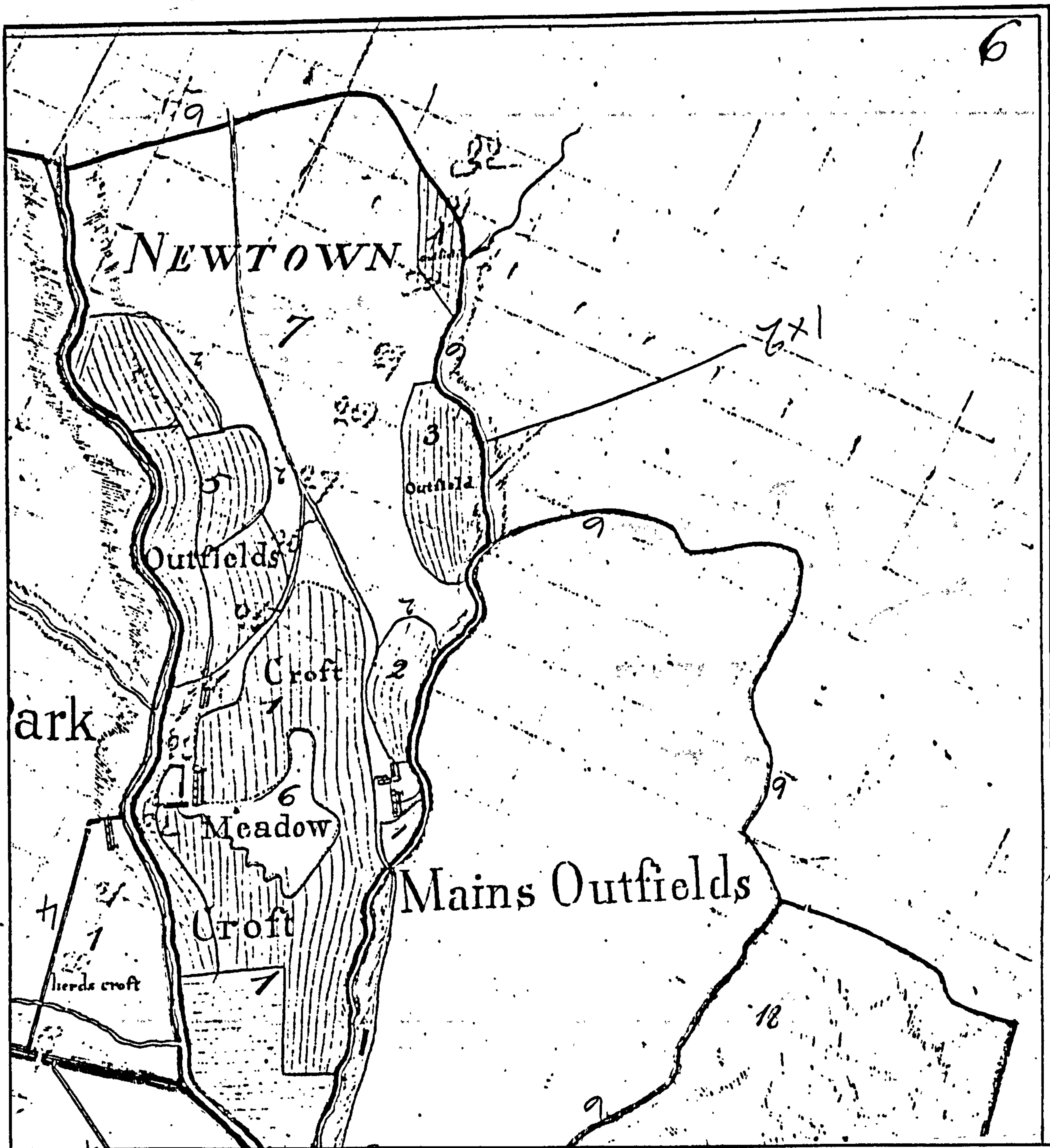
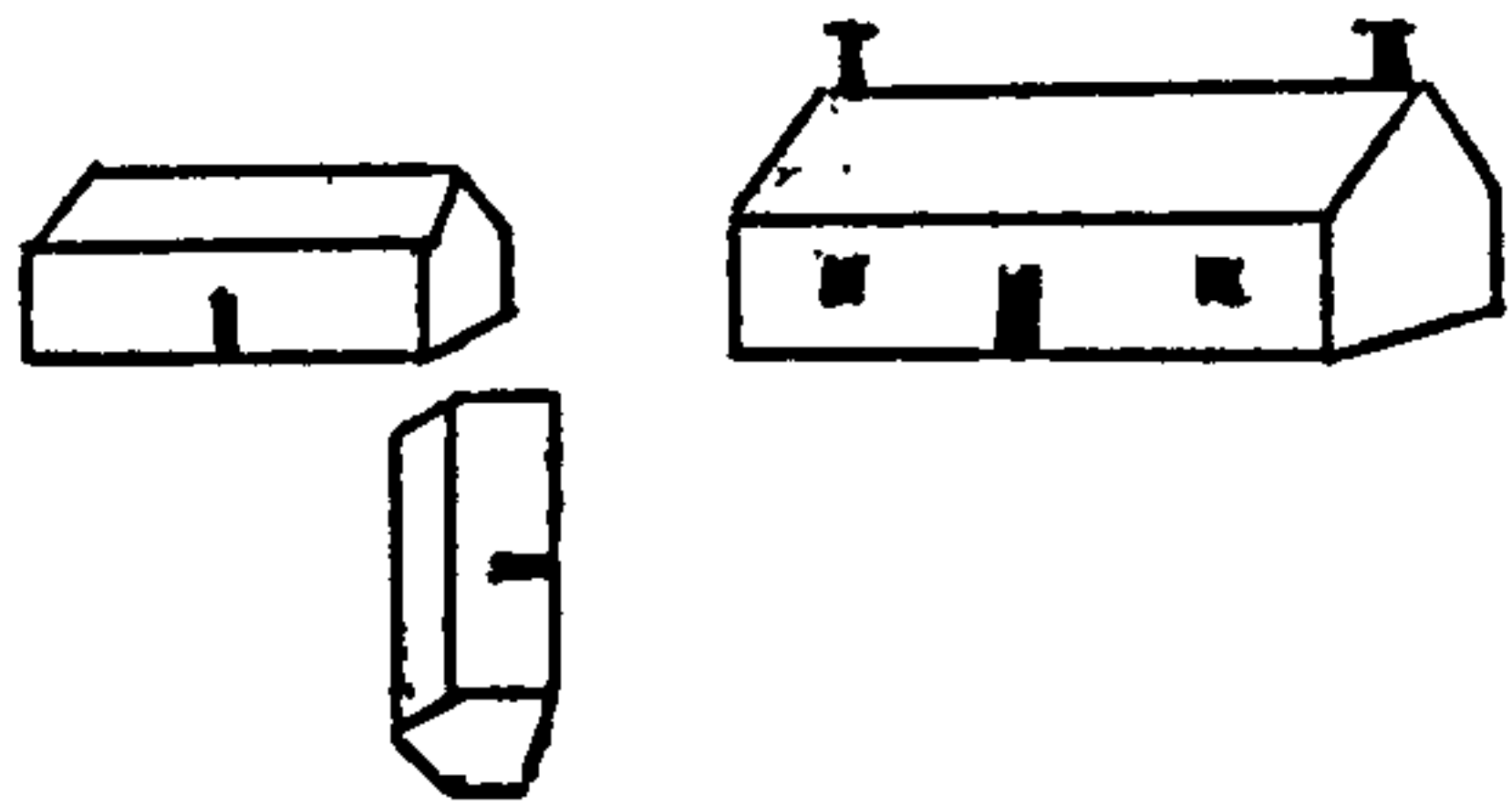
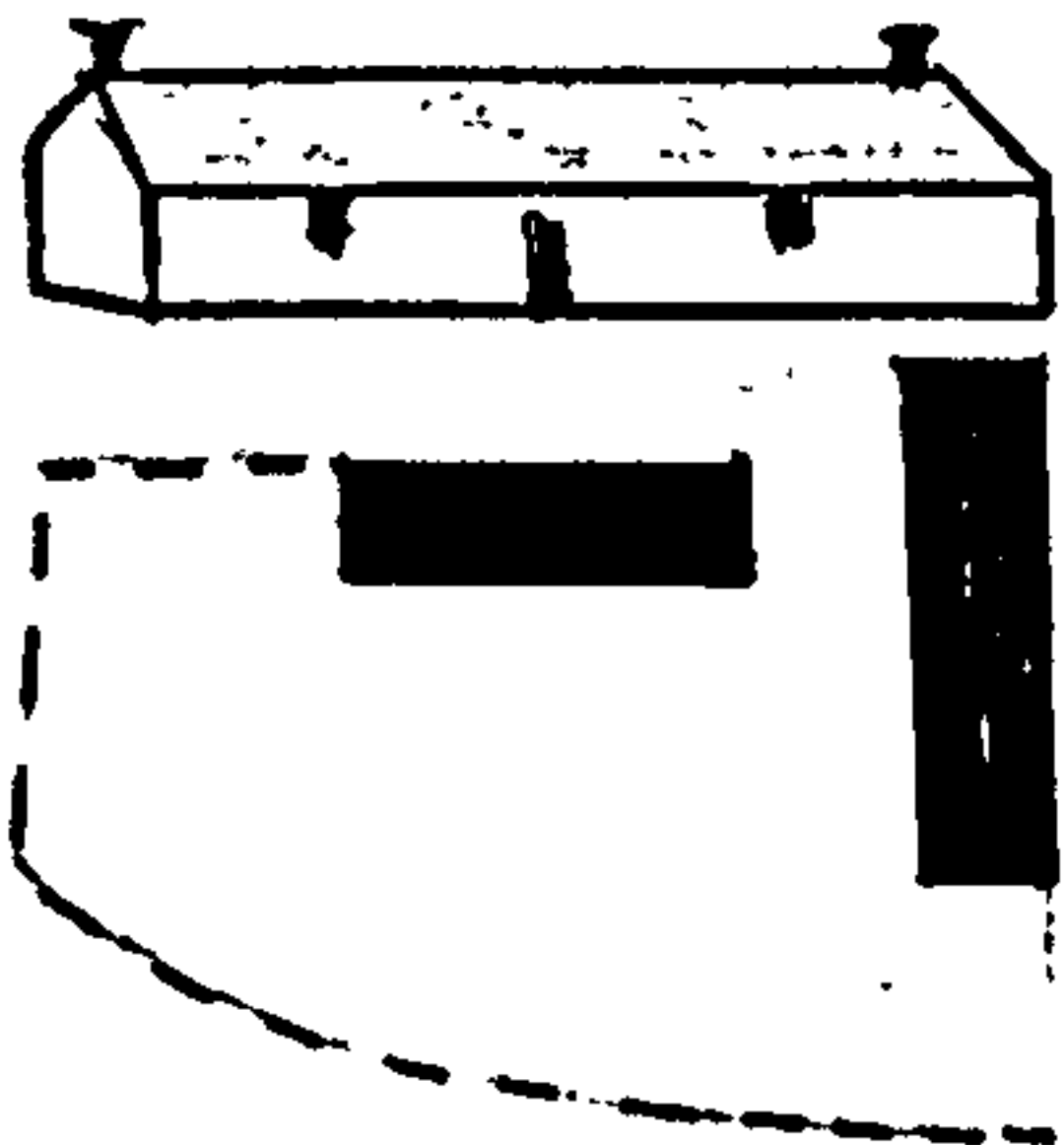


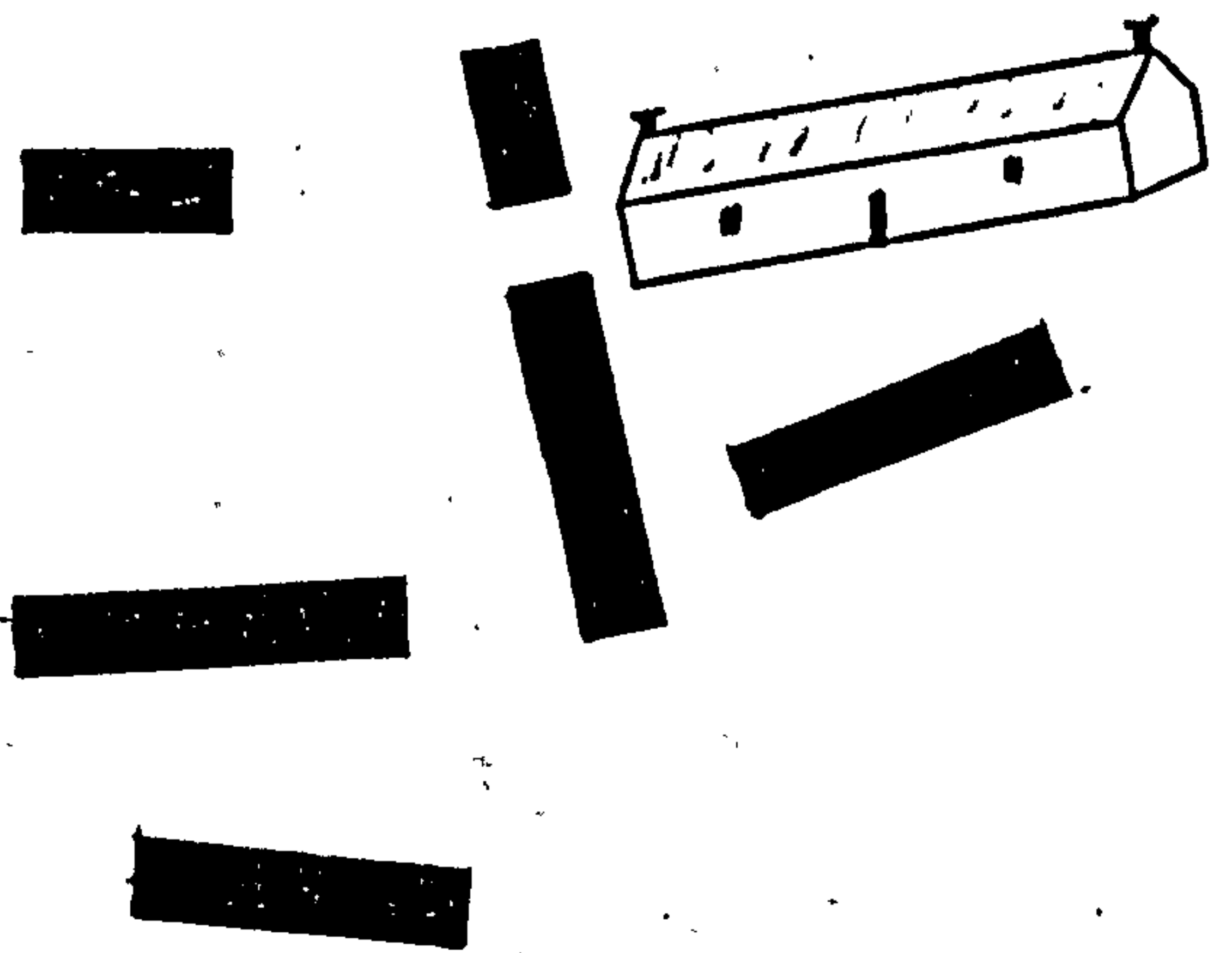
Figure 42. Enlargement of part of John McArthur's Plan No. 6., showing Newtown Farm with the '3-dimensional' representations of buildings. The house of the herd on Tomour is also shown in this way and the only other drawing of this type on Lochtayside is of the largest building in Cluster A on Suckoch, shown in Figure 43.



Cluster A on Newtown Farm



Cluster B on Newtown Farm



Cluster A on Suckoch

Not to Scale

Figure 43. An attempted re-drawing of McArthur's 3-dimensional representations of the buildings on Newton and Suckoch

R.H.P. 97/1 PLAN 87

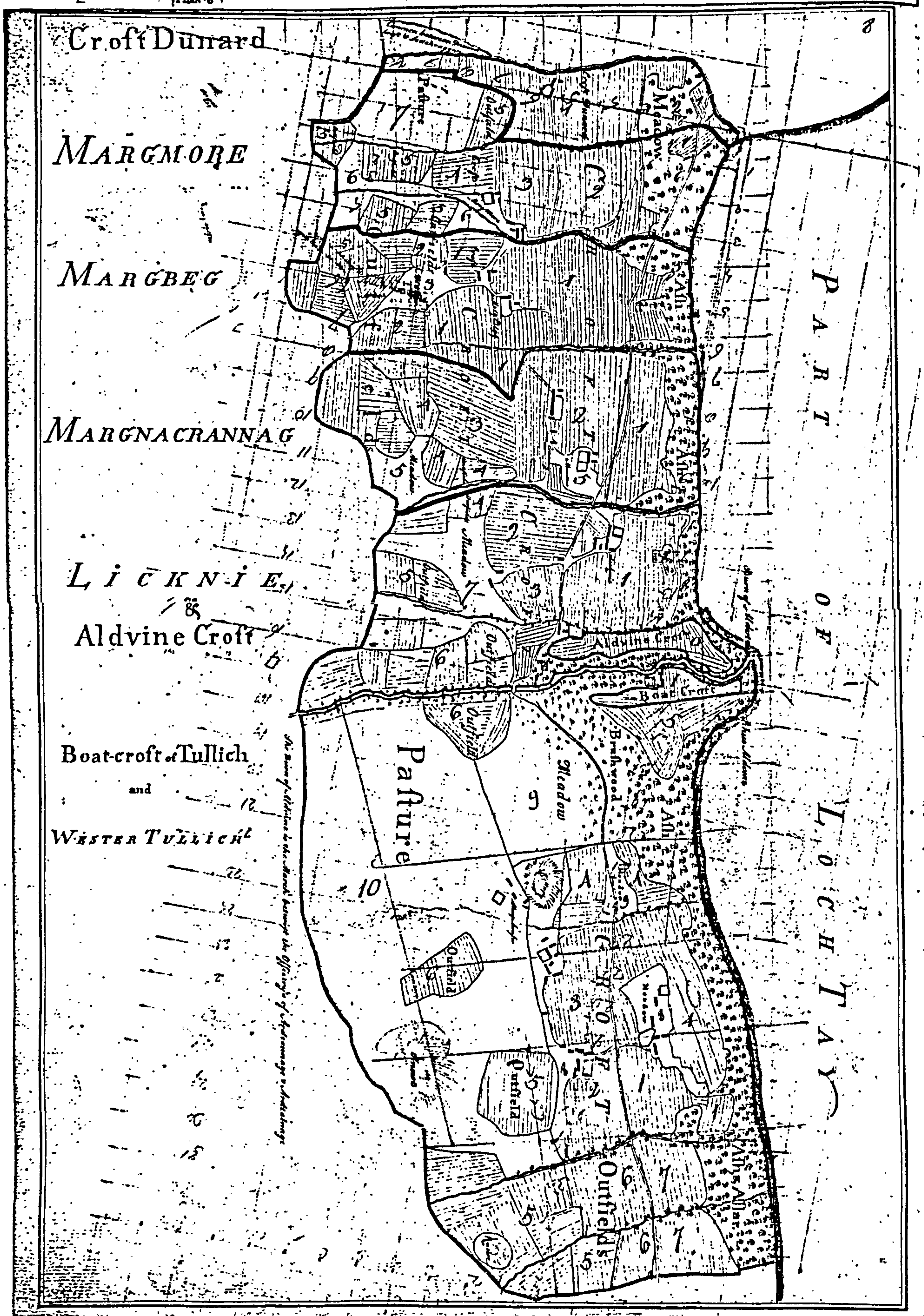


Plate 43a. John McArthur's plan of farms in eastern Ardeonage and western Ardtalnage, South Lochtayside, in 1769.

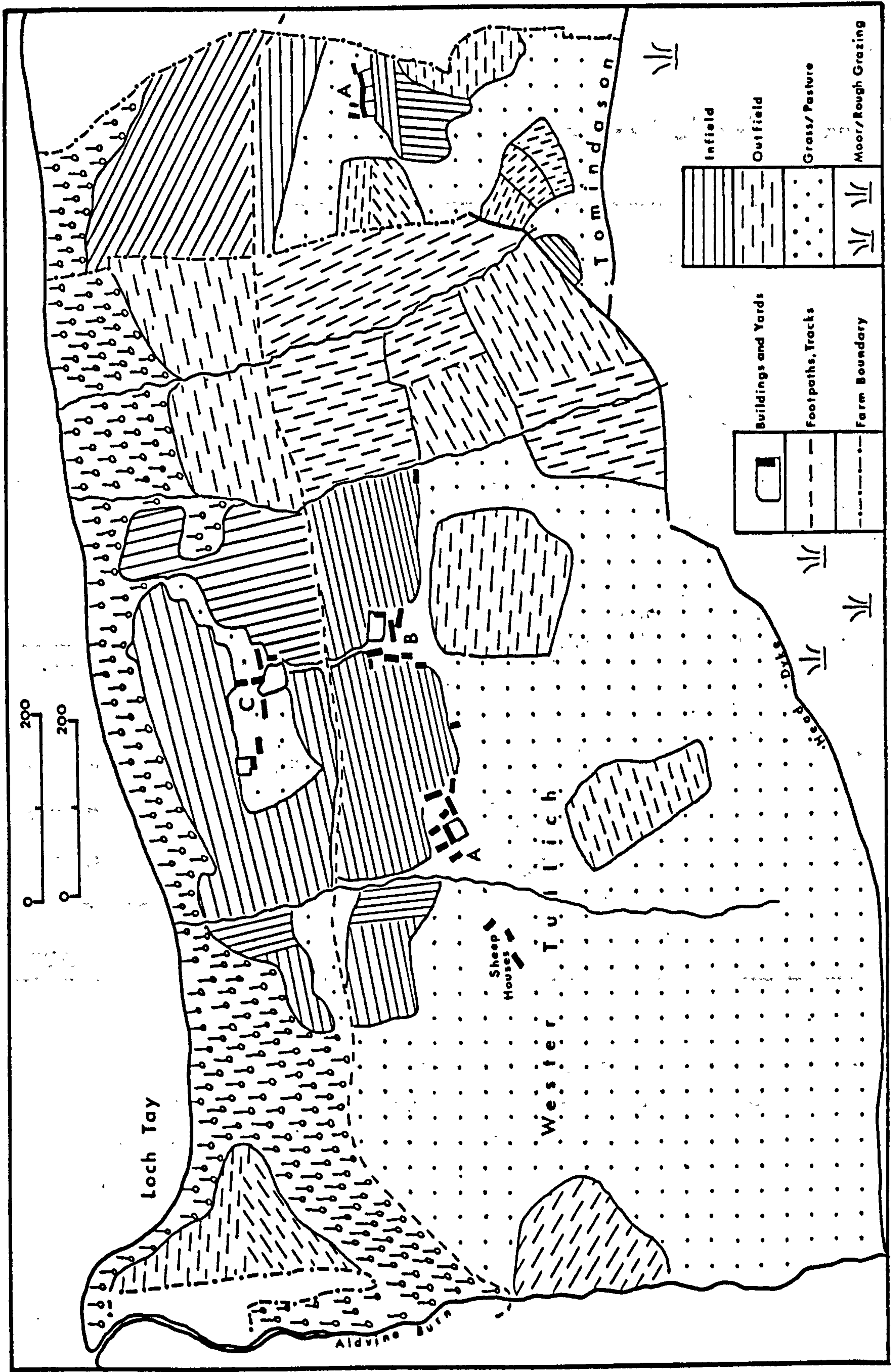


Figure 44. The farms of Wester Tullich and Tomindason in the officinary of Ardtalnage. The unshaded area near the mouth of the Aldvine Burn (top left) is the Boat-Croft of Tullich.

FARMS IN THE OFFICIARY OF ARDTALNAGE (SOUTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY) IN 1769

BASED ON PLANS IN THE SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 YARDS
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 METRES

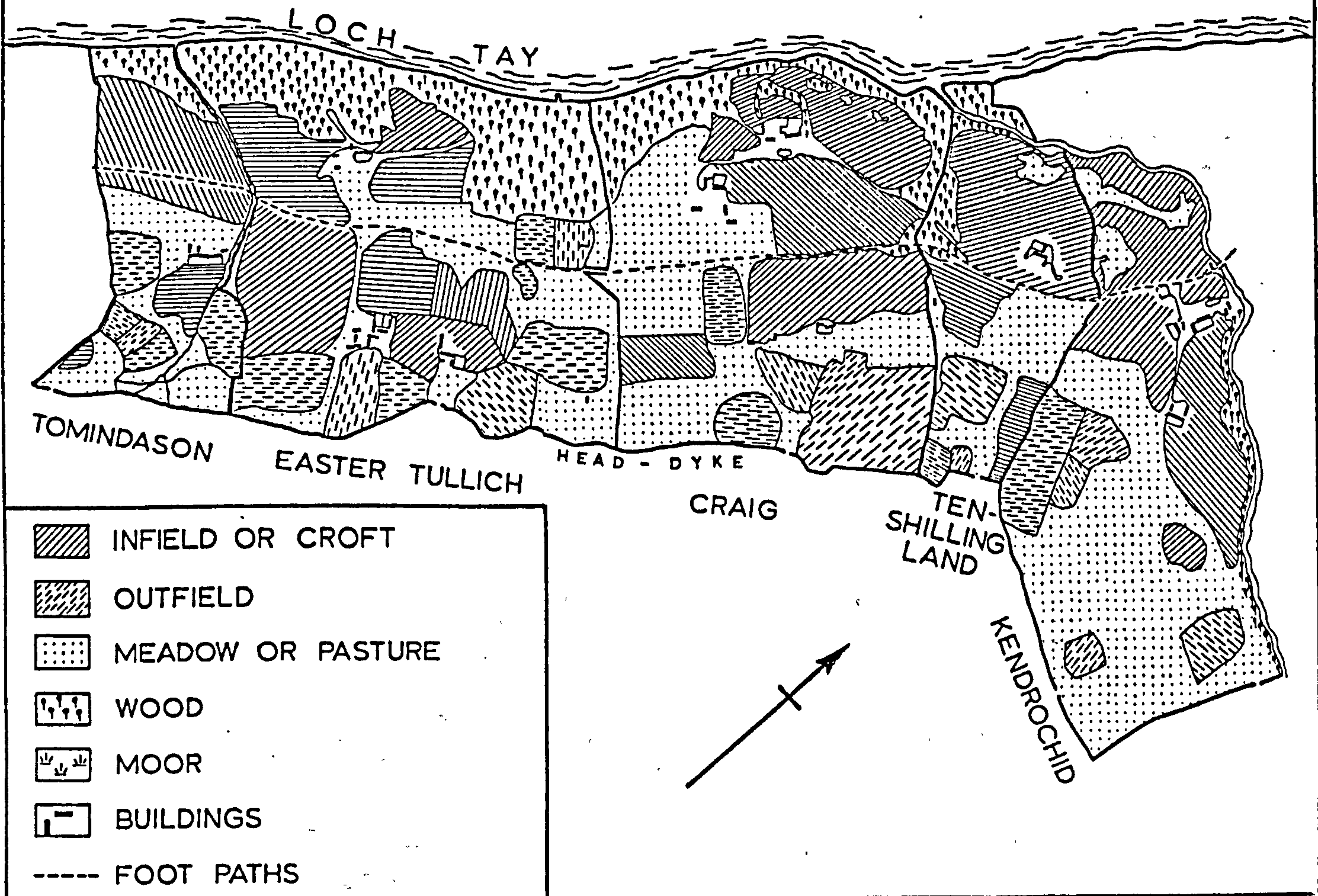


Figure 45. Five farms in the western half of the officary of Ardtalnage, from John McArthur's Plan No. 9. A copper mine was worked on Tomindason in the early 19th century.

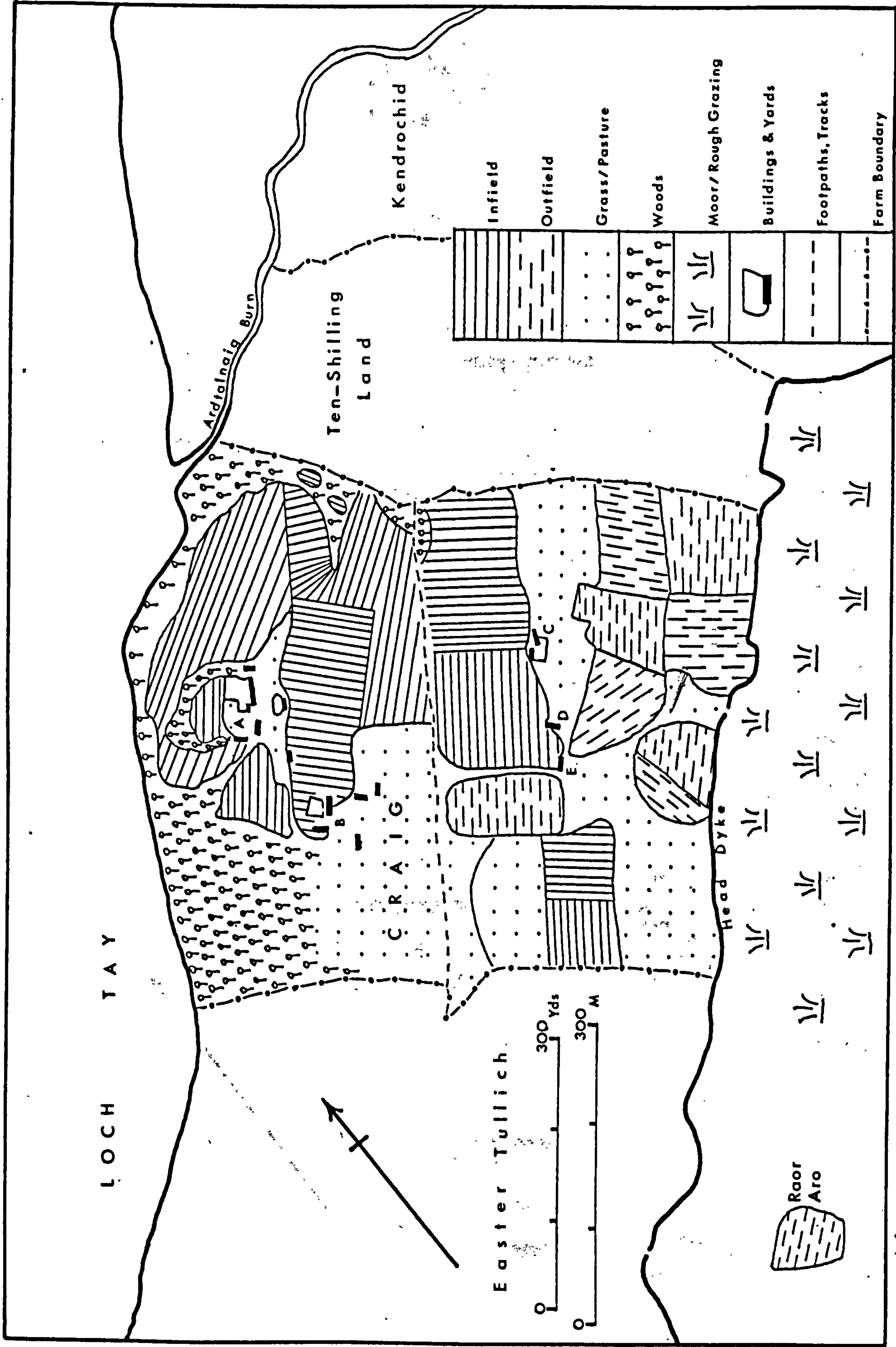


Figure 46. The farm of Craig in the officinary of Ardtalnaig. The detached outfield of Easter Tullich, Raor Aro, lies about 150 yards above the head dyke.

Remains of Cluster B on Craig Farm

NN 696 387

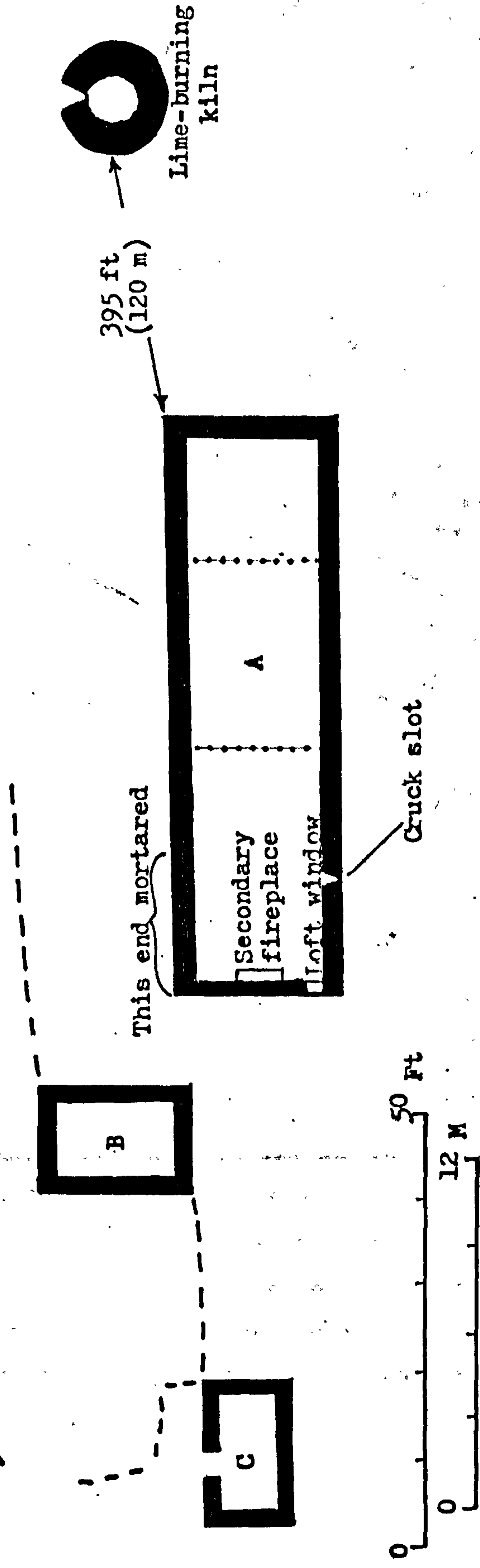


Figure 47. Only these remain of Cluster B (Figure 46). Building A has been altered by having the SW end mortared and a fireplace added to the gable-end. The rest of the building is dry-stone built, as are B and C.

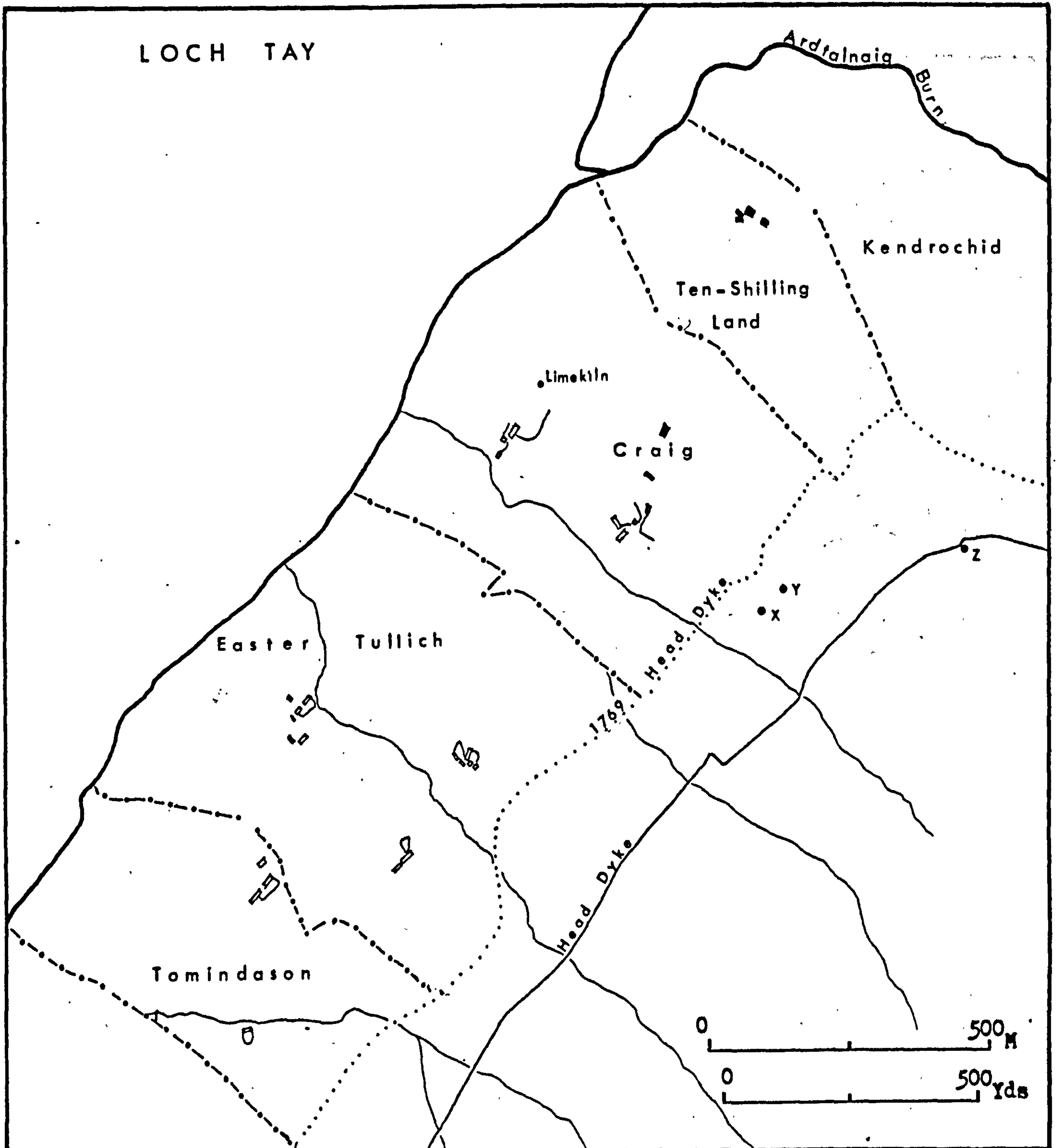


Figure 48. Surviving settlement remains on the five farms shown on Figure 45, from field remains and the first O.S. 6" map. Many 1769 sites are missing, e.g. Cluster A on Craig (Figure 46) has entirely disappeared. The head dyke has moved uphill since 1769; X, Y and Z are the sites of shieling bothies which were just above the head dyke in the 18th century (see photographs).

**TEXT CUT
OFF IN
ORIGINAL**

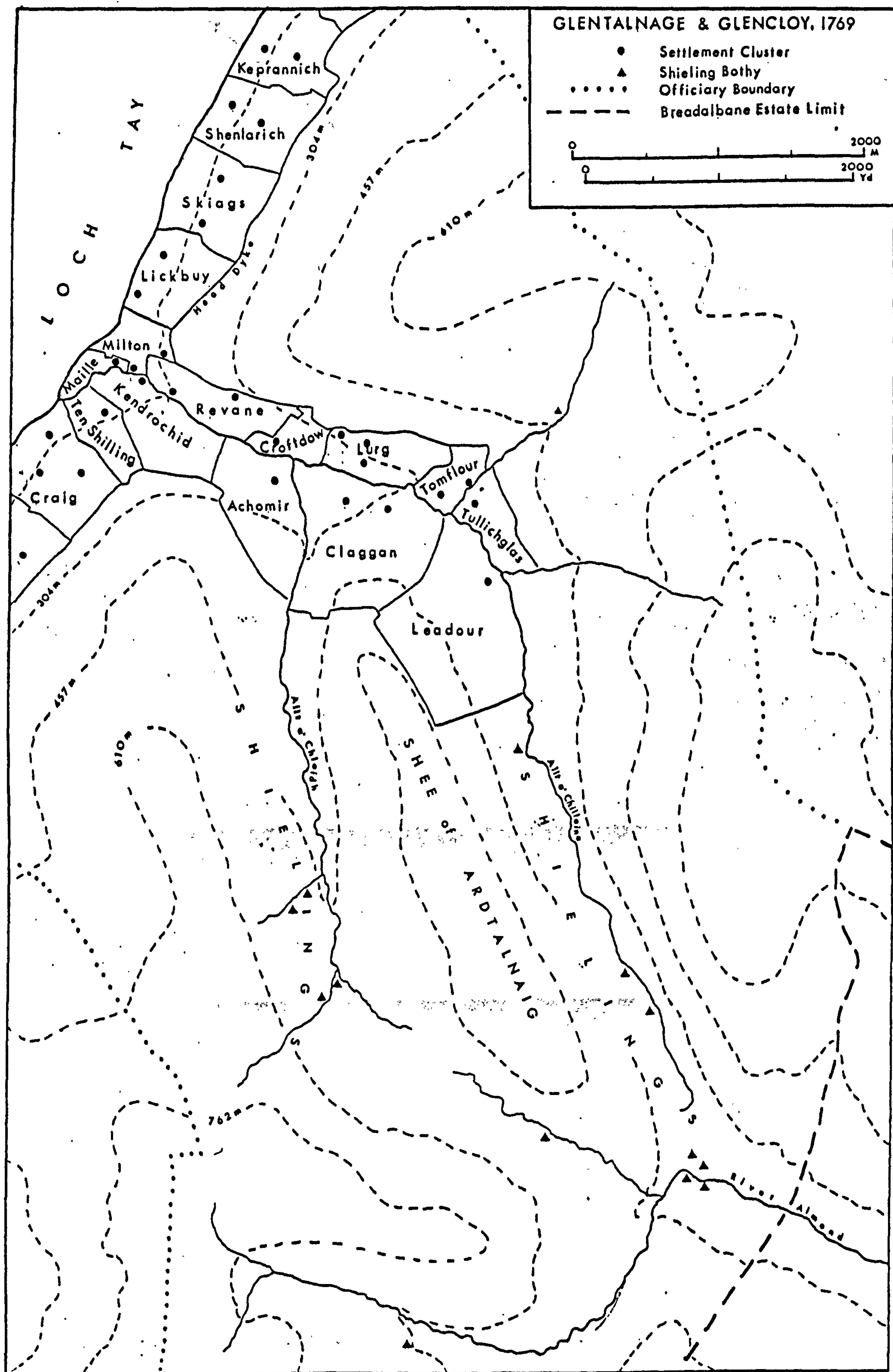
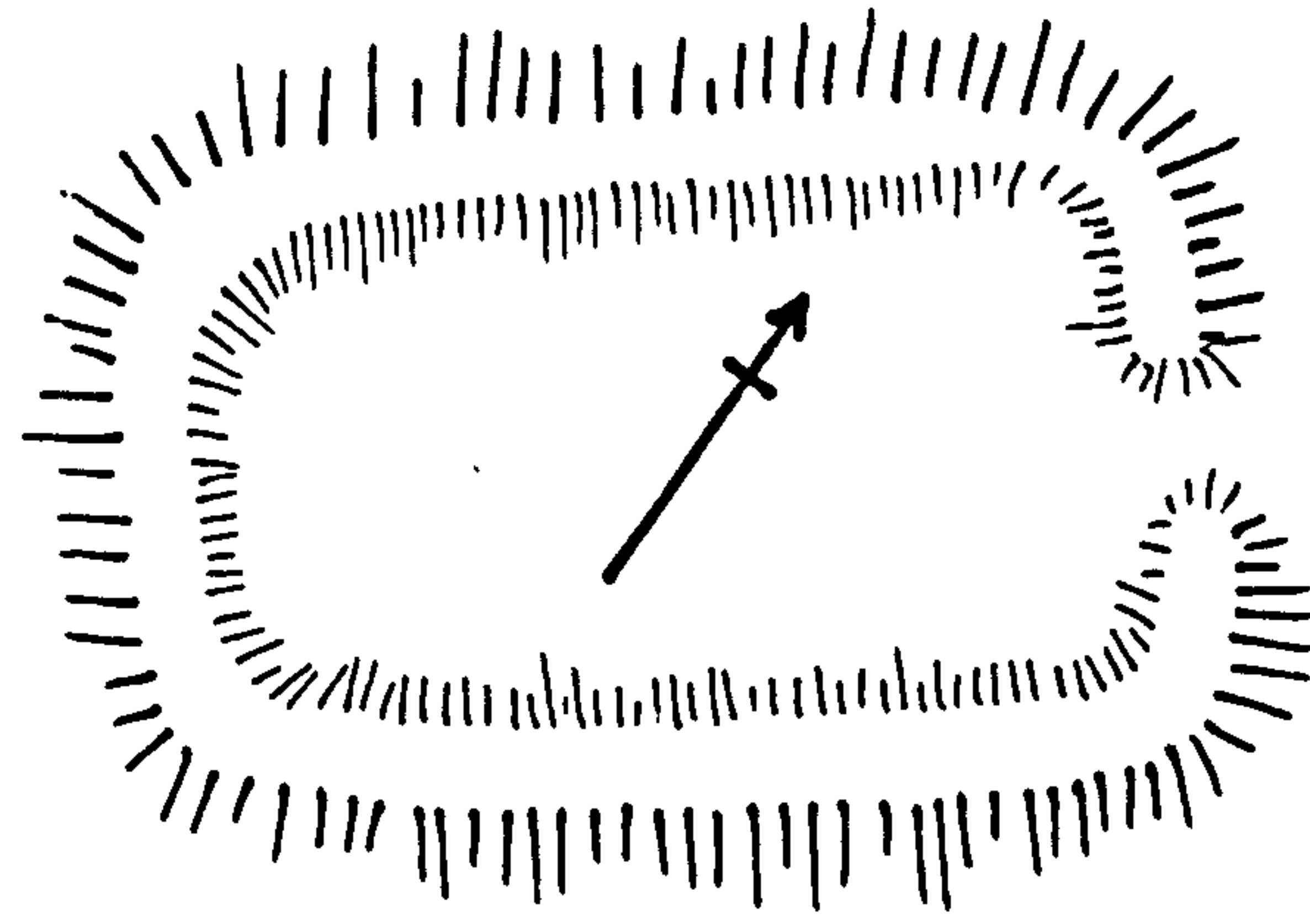
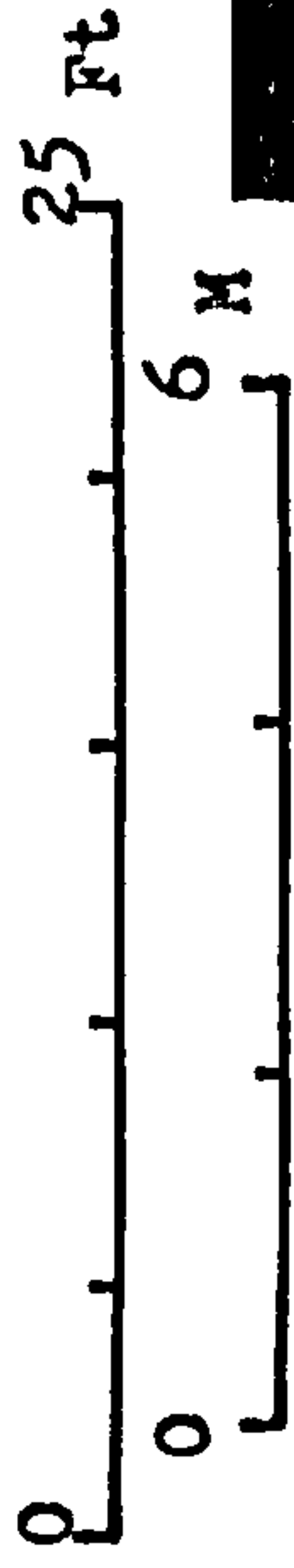
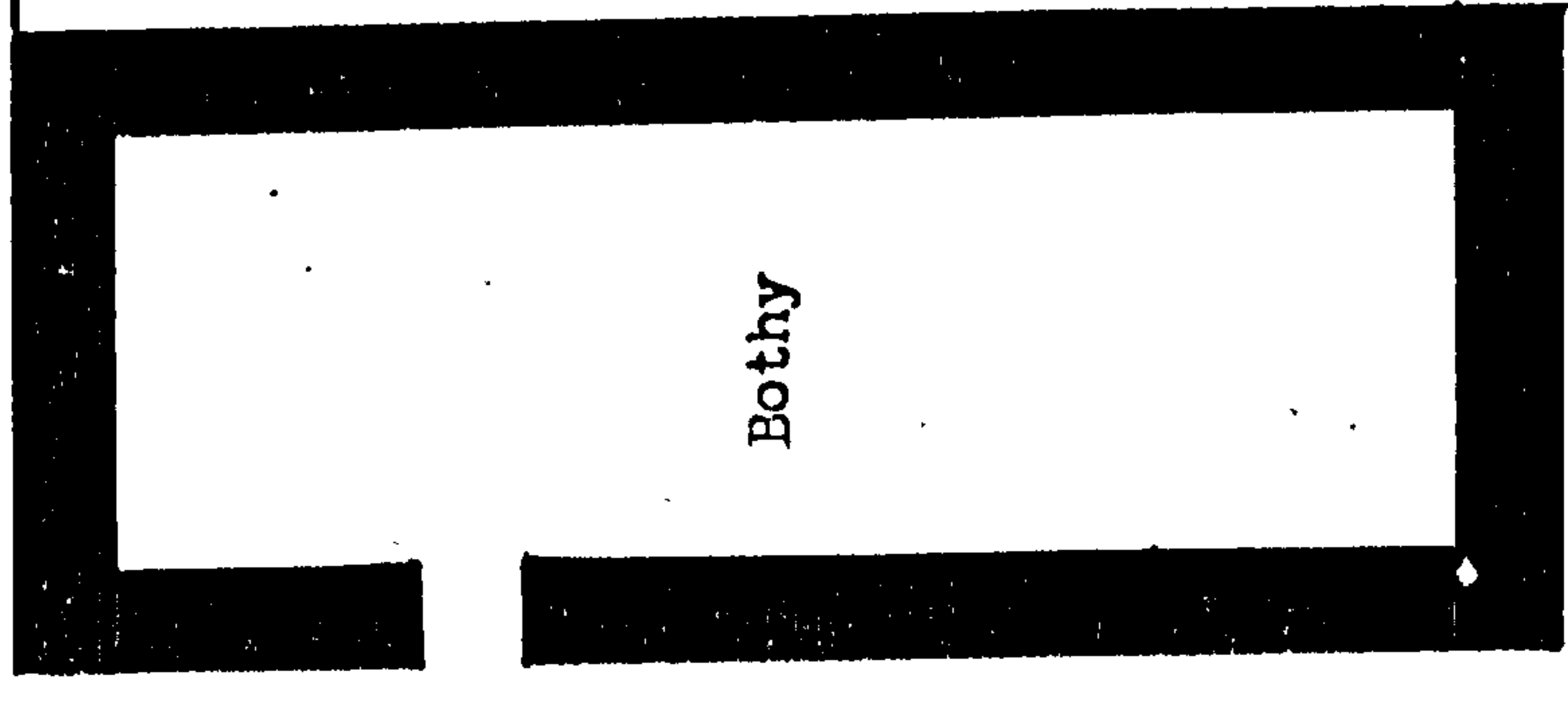


Figure 49. Glentalnage (Gleann a' Chilleine) and Glencloy (Gleann a' Chloidh) on either side of the Shee of Ardtalnaig, had the highest farms on Loobtauride and were important shieling grounds for a wide area.



Structure Z

(NN 703 384)



Bothy

F o l d

Structure above Shenlarich (NN 716 405)

Figure 49a. Structures above the head dyke on South Lochtayside. Structure Z is above the farm of Kendrochid (Figure 48).

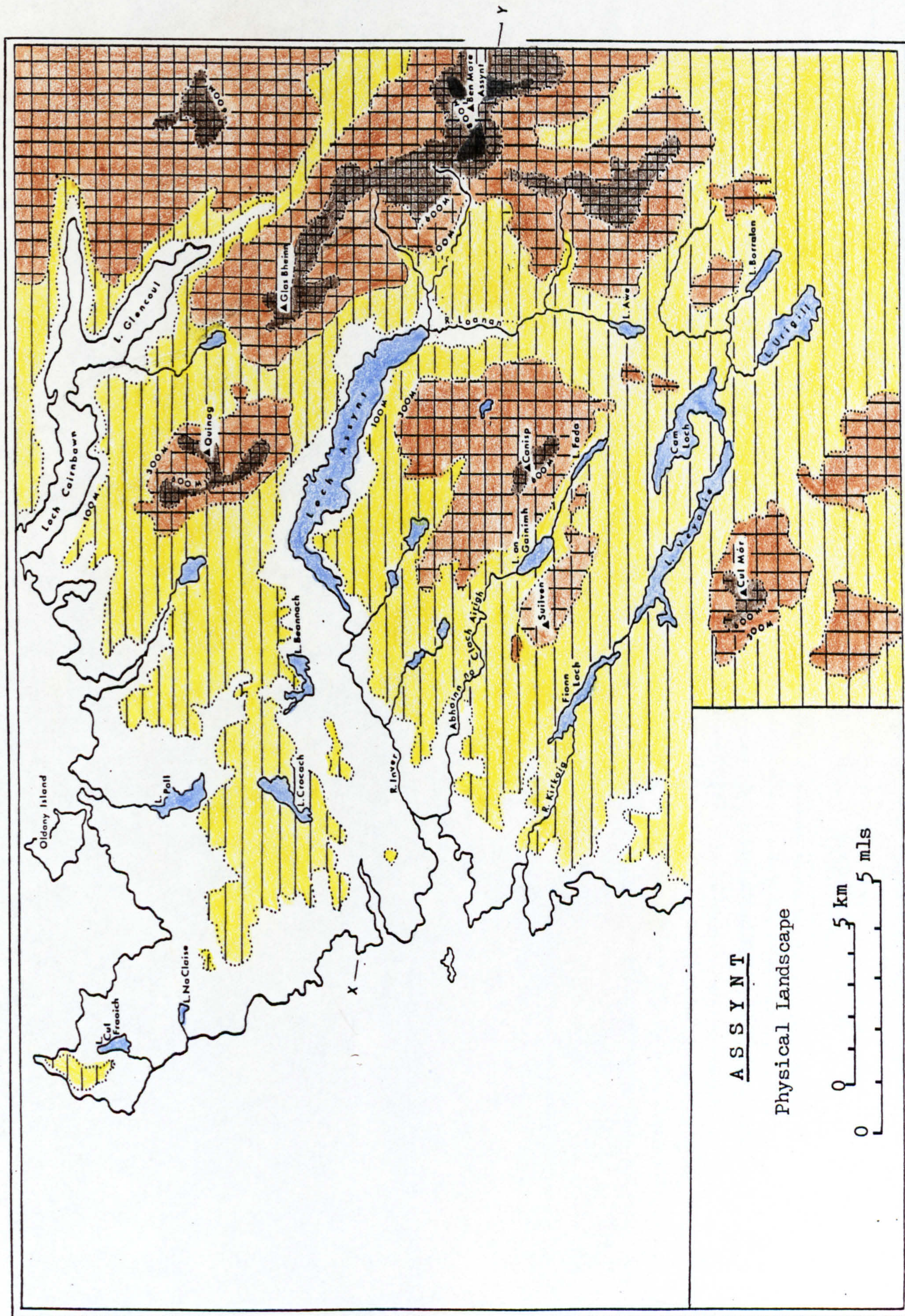


Figure 50. Assynt Relief and Drainage. The contours are at intervals of 100m (328'), 300m (984'), 600m (1968') and 800m (2624').

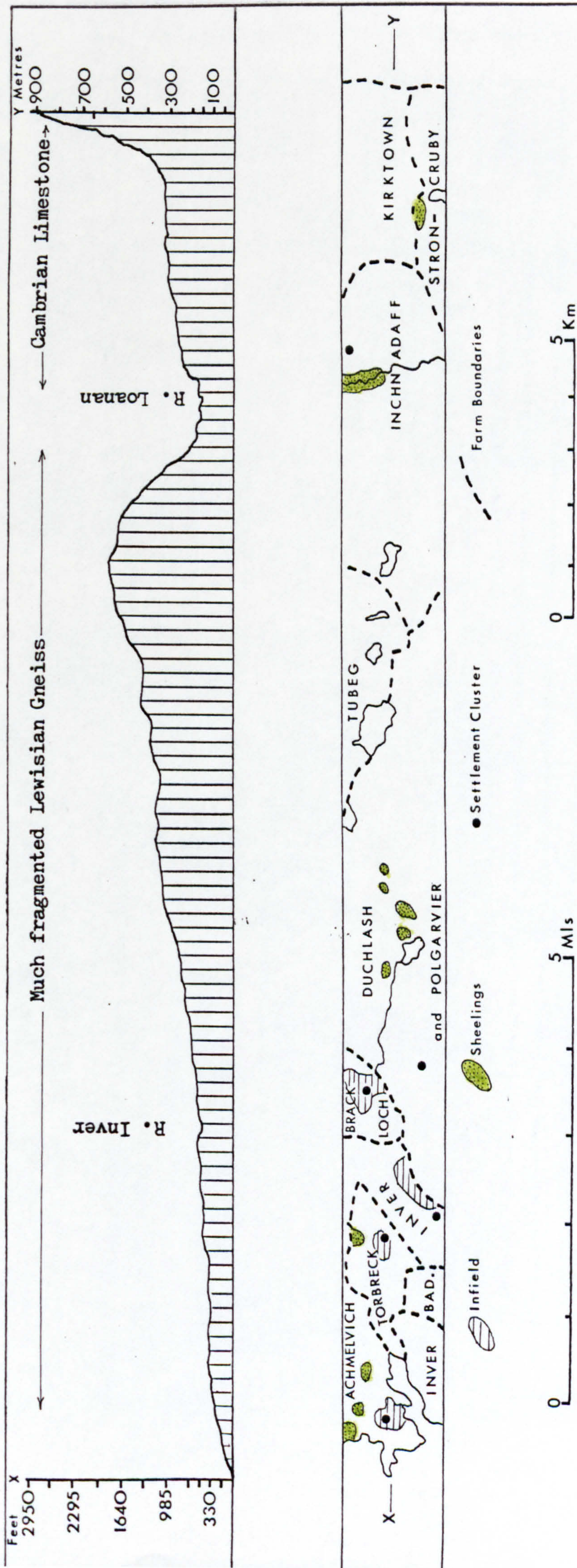


Figure 51. Cross-section and Transect of Assynt across the centre of the parish (X - Y in Figure 50).

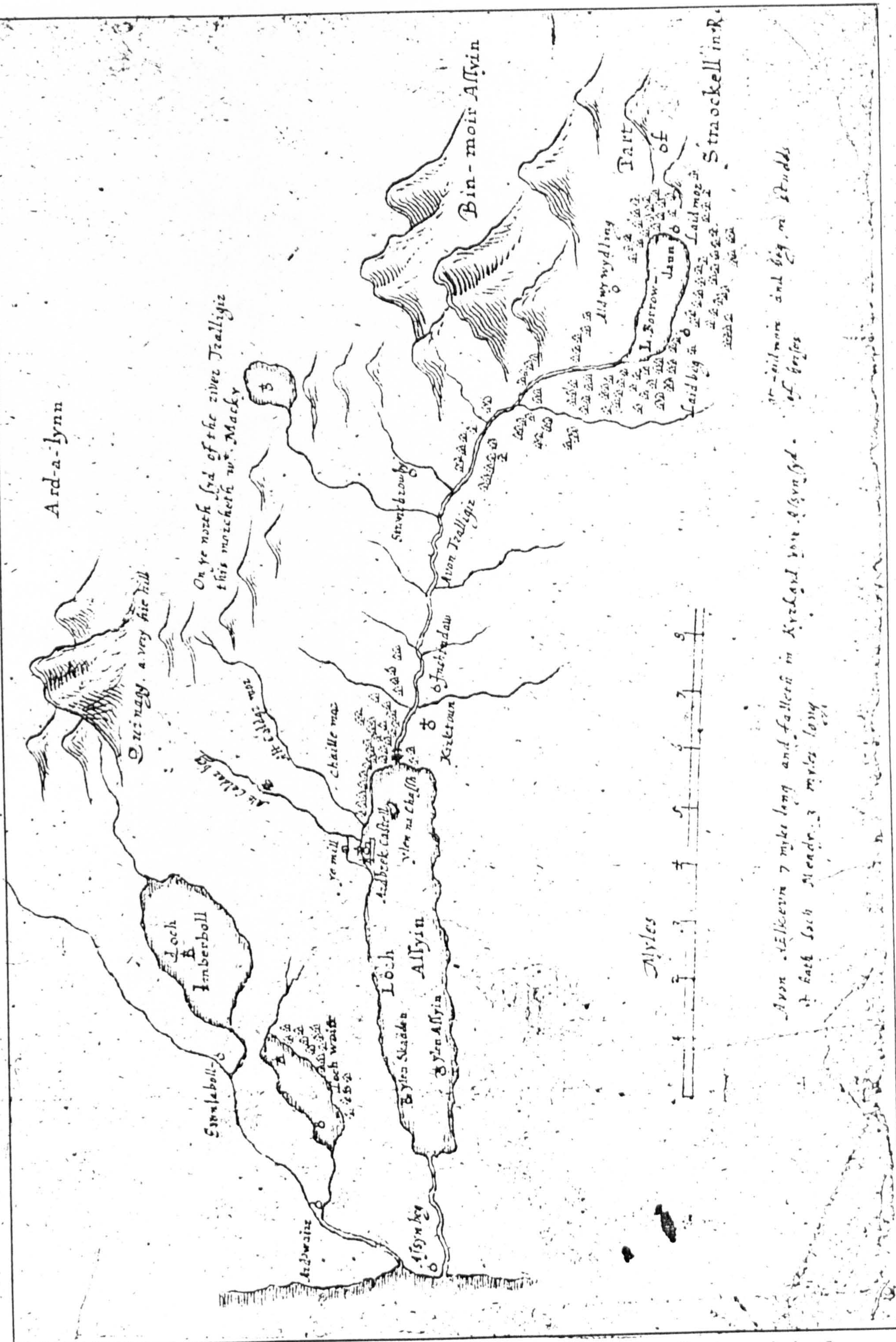


Figure 52. Assynt around 1600. Copy of a map by Timothy Pont, original in the National Library of Scotland.

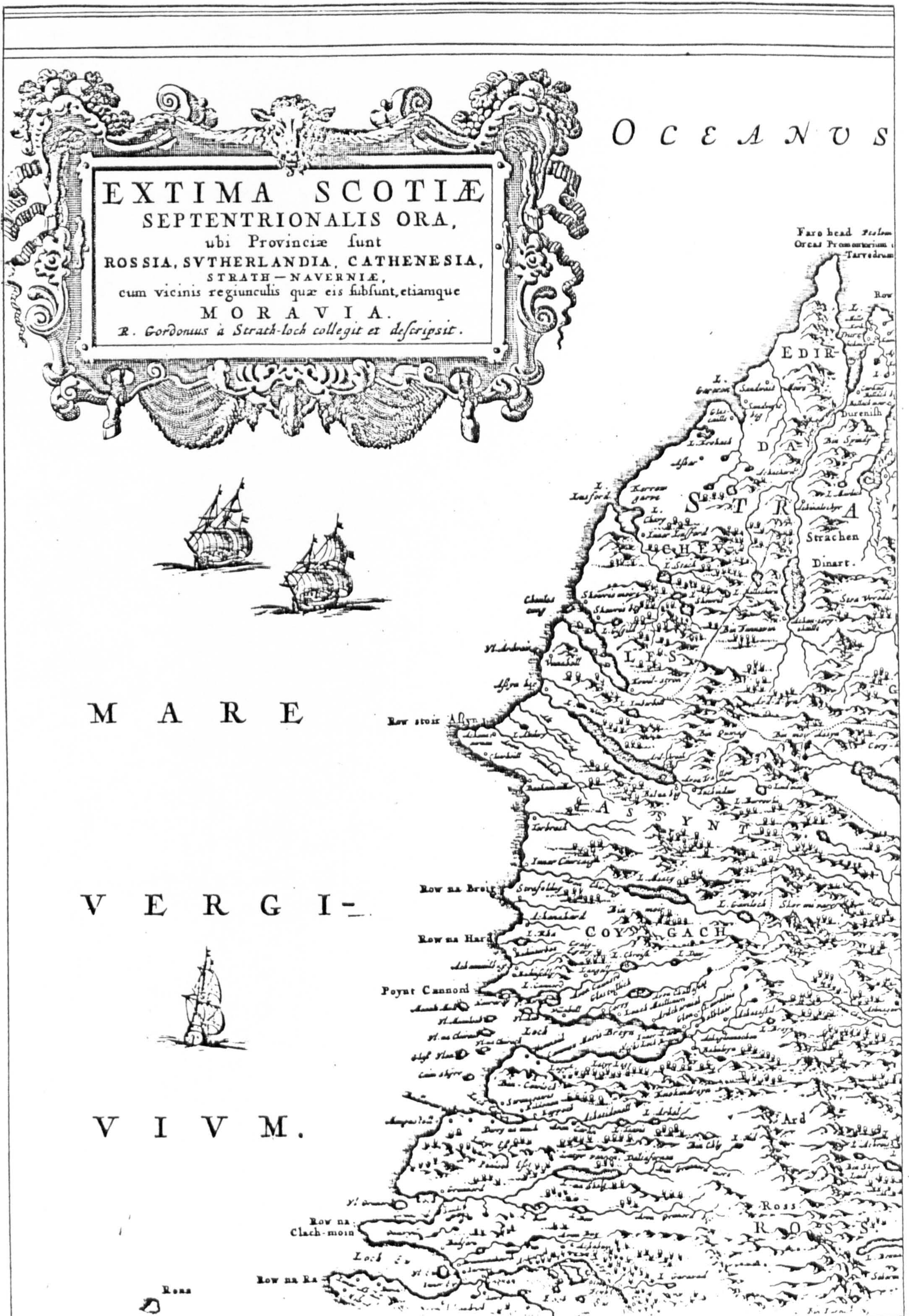


Figure 53. North-west Scotland in the mid-17th century. From Volume 5 of *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive Atlas Novus* (Joannis Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1654)

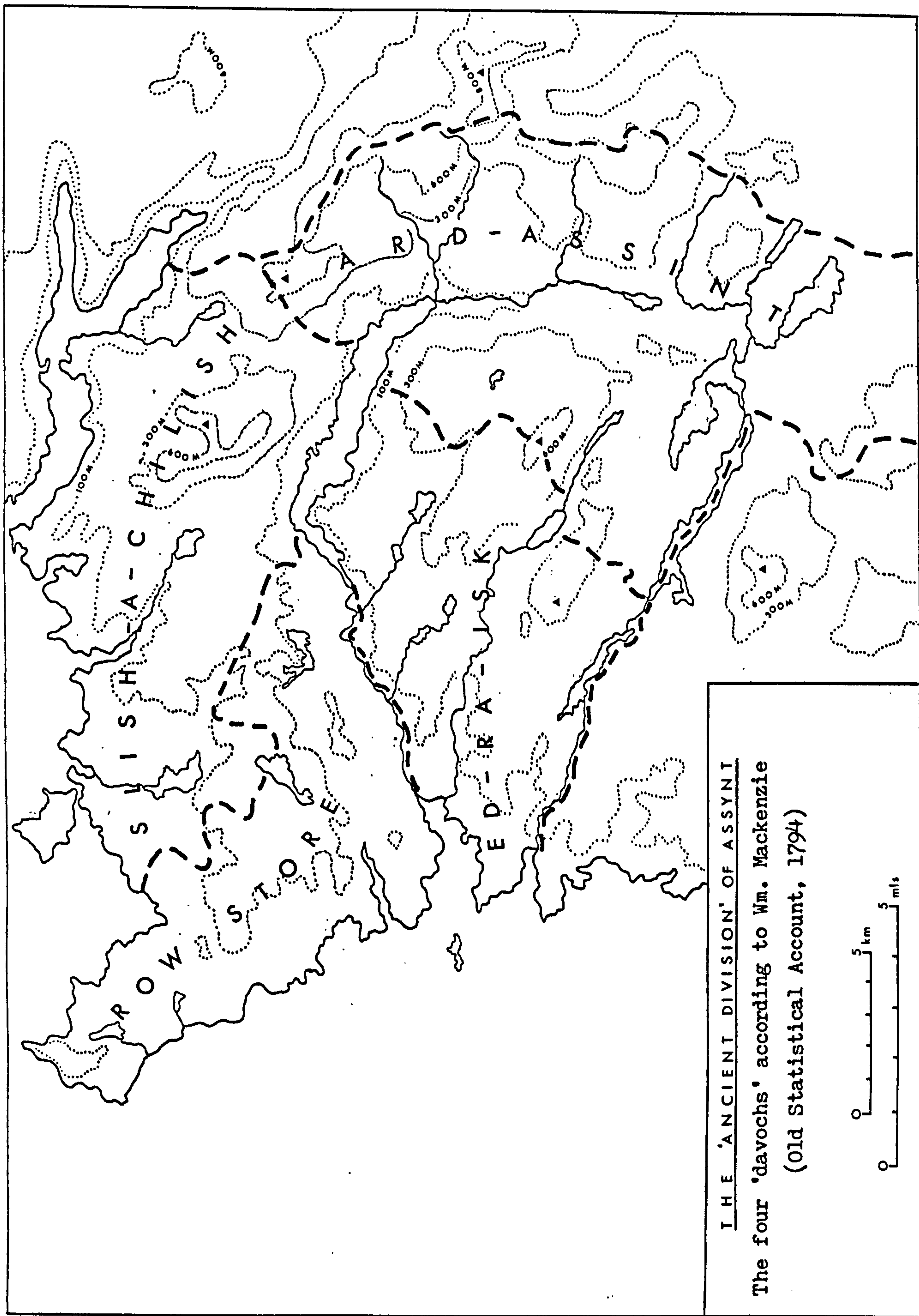


Figure 54. The 'davochs' are reproduced here according to William Mackenzie's description.

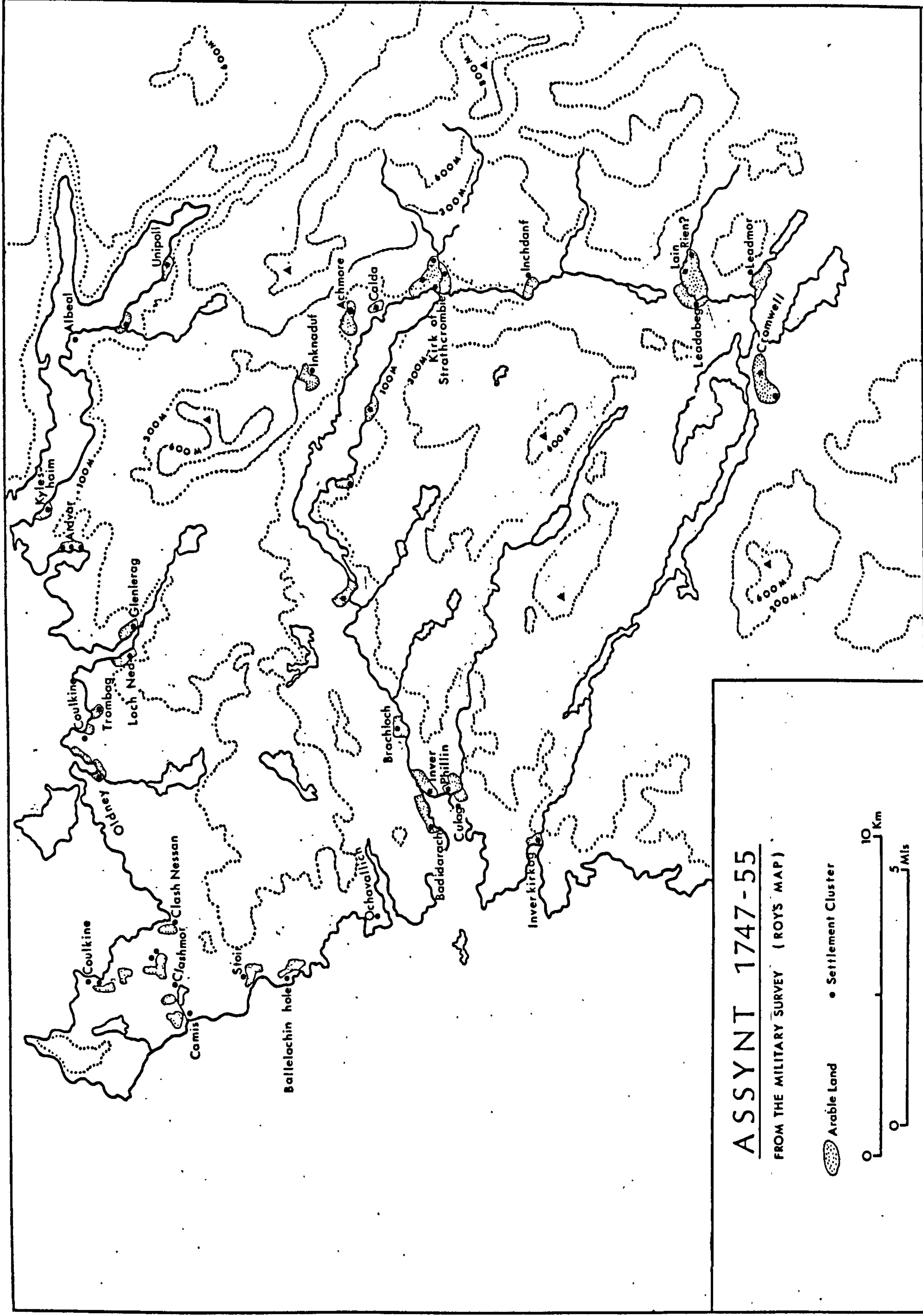


Figure 55. The farm townships of Assynt in the mid-18th century, from the maps of the Military Survey.

**CONTAINS
PULLOUTS**

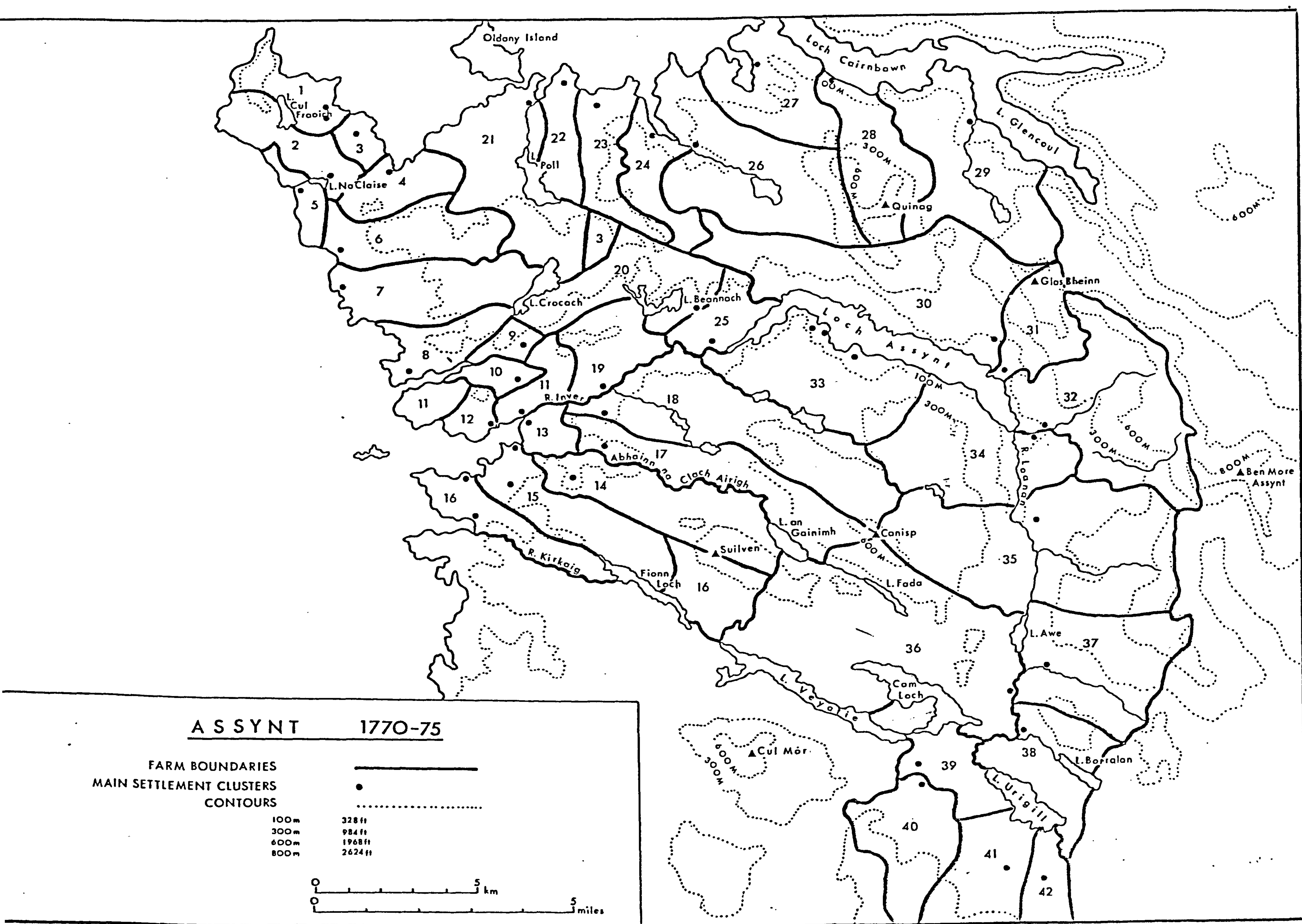


Figure 56. The farm townships of Assynt as surveyed in 1774. From John Home's plans of the 42 farms.

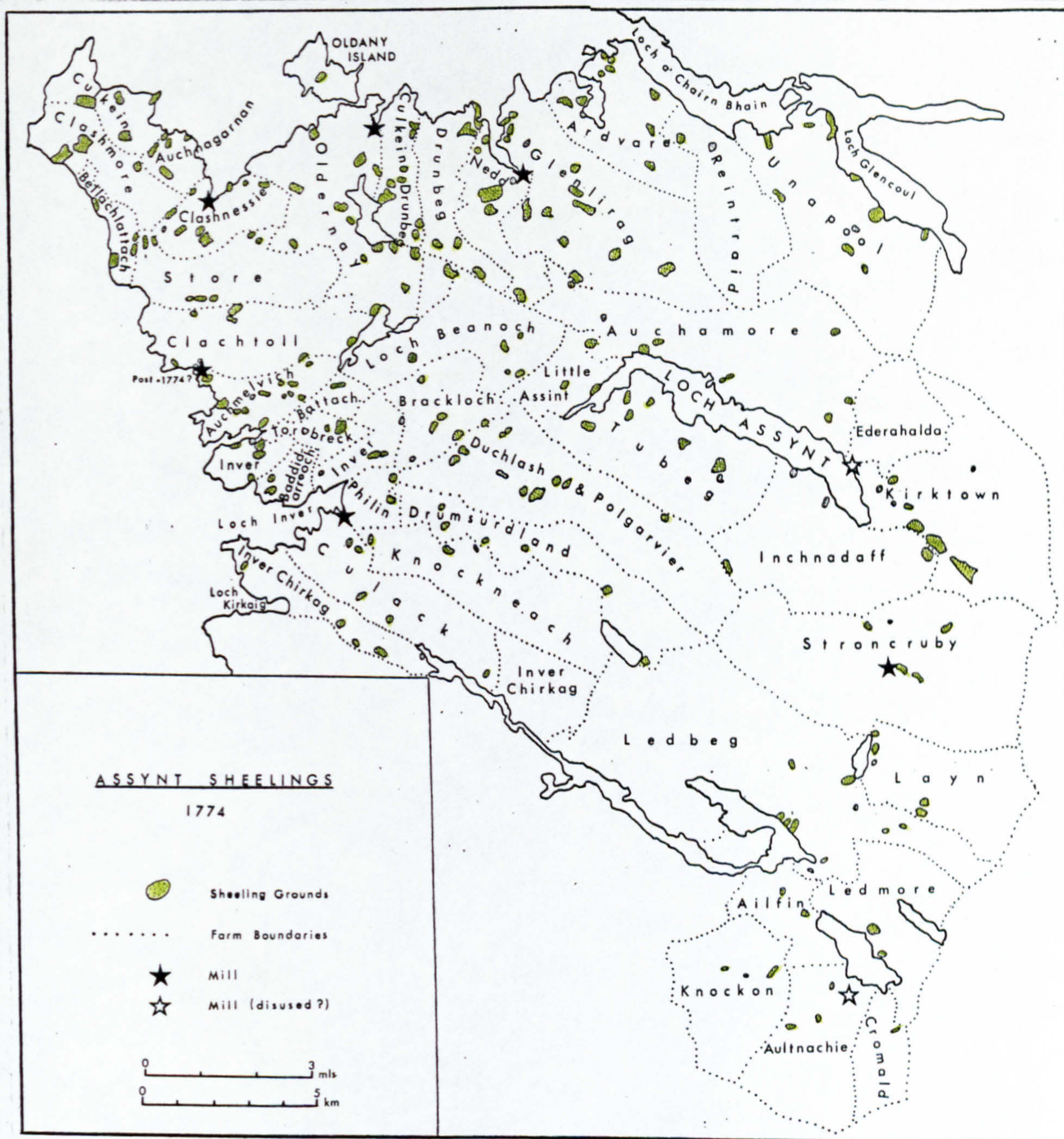


Figure 57. Assynt sheelings, farm township names and distribution of mills, from the plans of John Home's Survey.

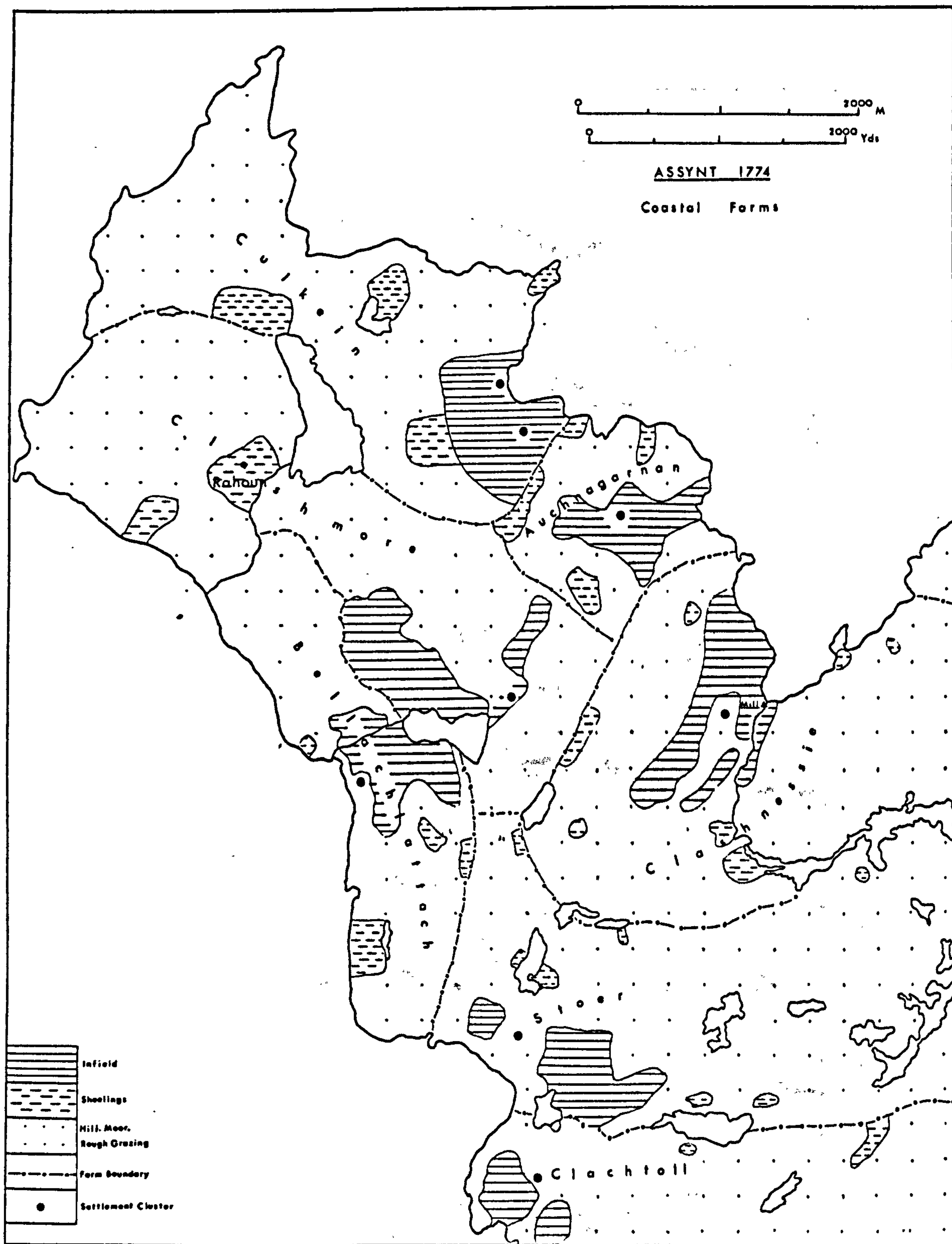


Figure 58. Farms in the Stoer Peninsula, from the plans of John Home. Rahoun is the sheeling on Clashmore which had developed to a settlement by the time of the first O.S. 6" map in 1875.

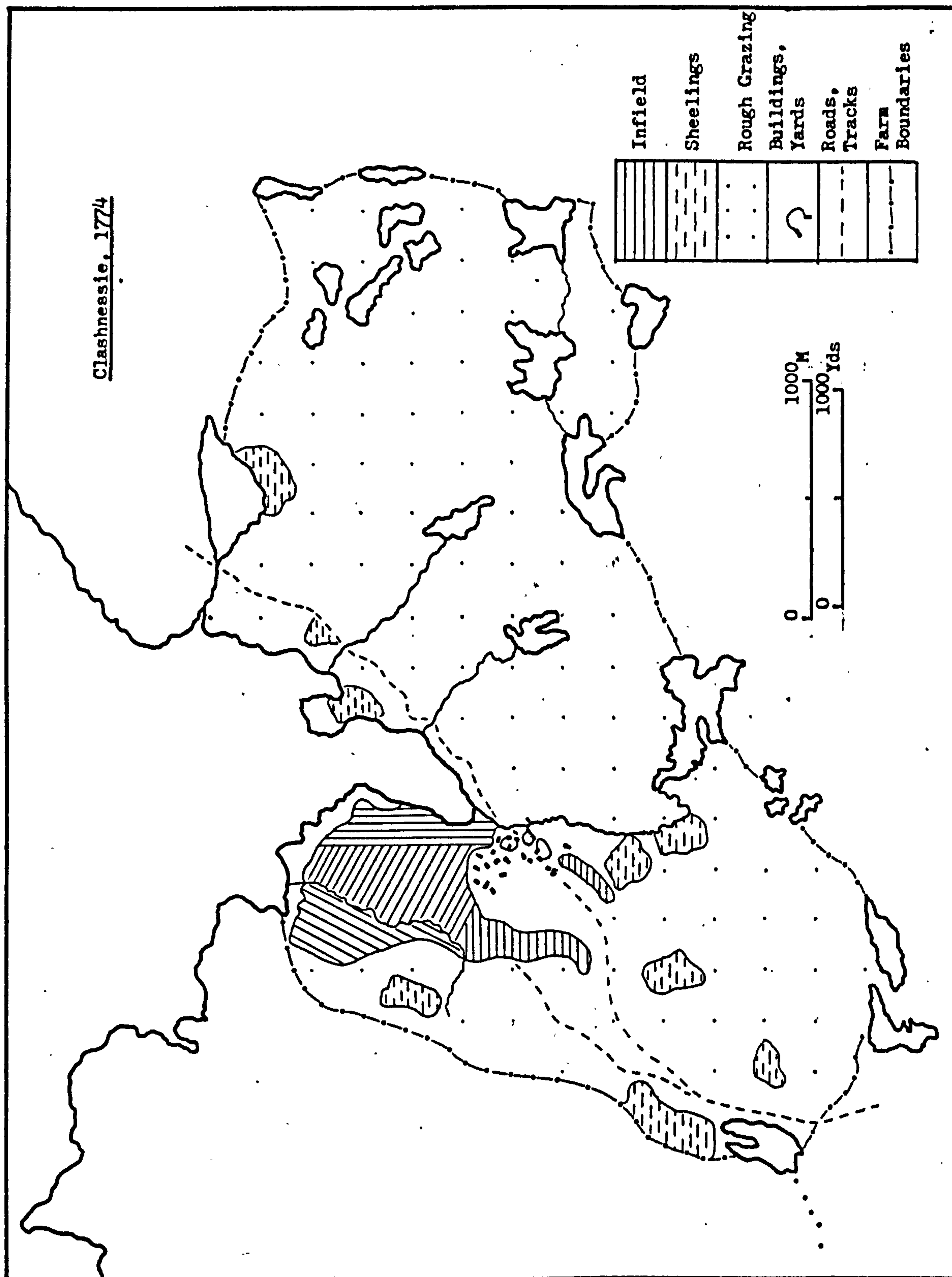


Figure 59. The township of Clashnessie, from the plans of John Home's Survey.

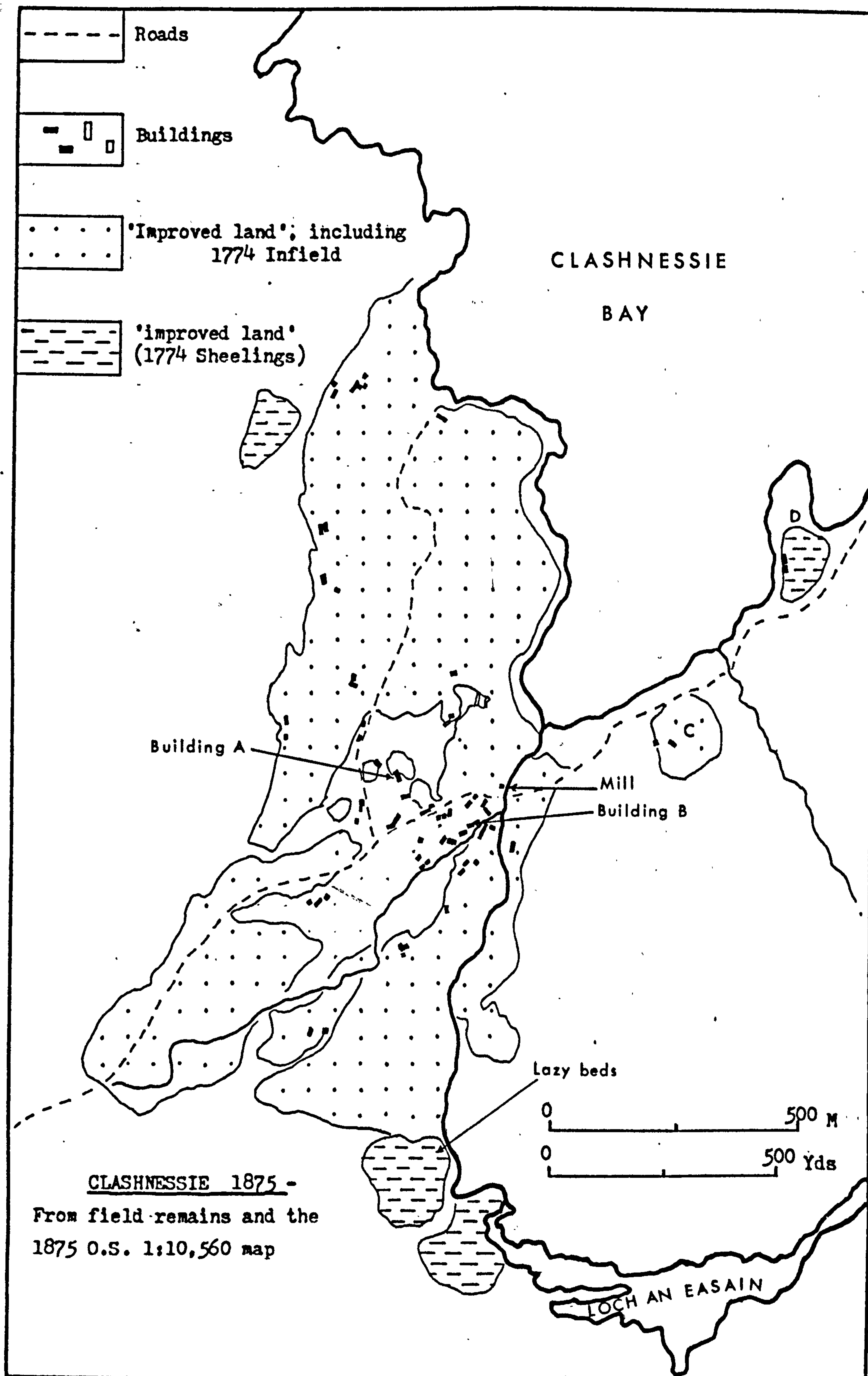


Figure 60. Surviving remains on Clashnessie. The structures at C and D are post-1774.

CLASHNESSIE

Cluster C, on Fig. 60

NC 059 308

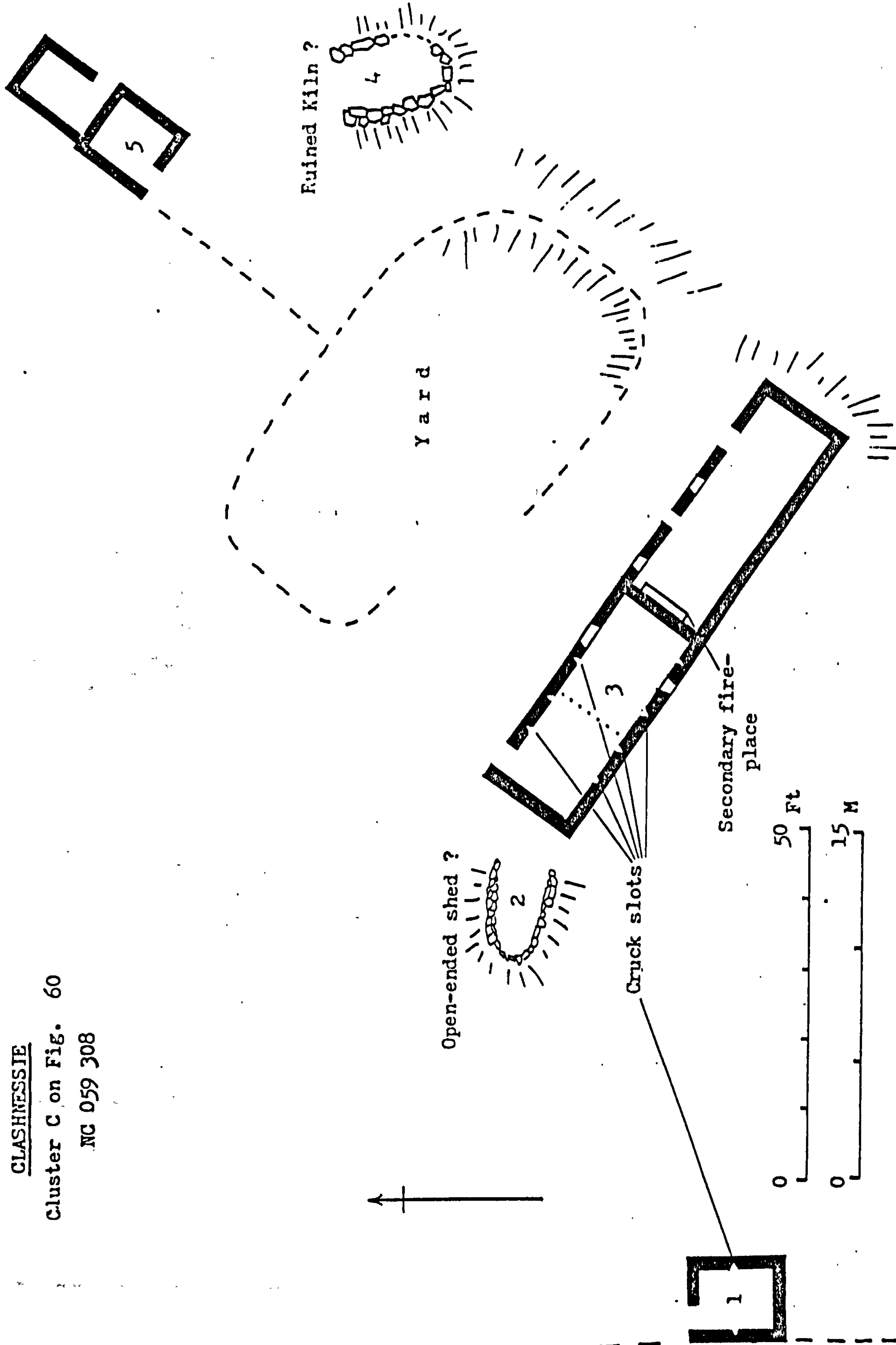


Figure 61. Settlement cluster which had developed at C on Clashnessie at some time after 1774. From field remains.

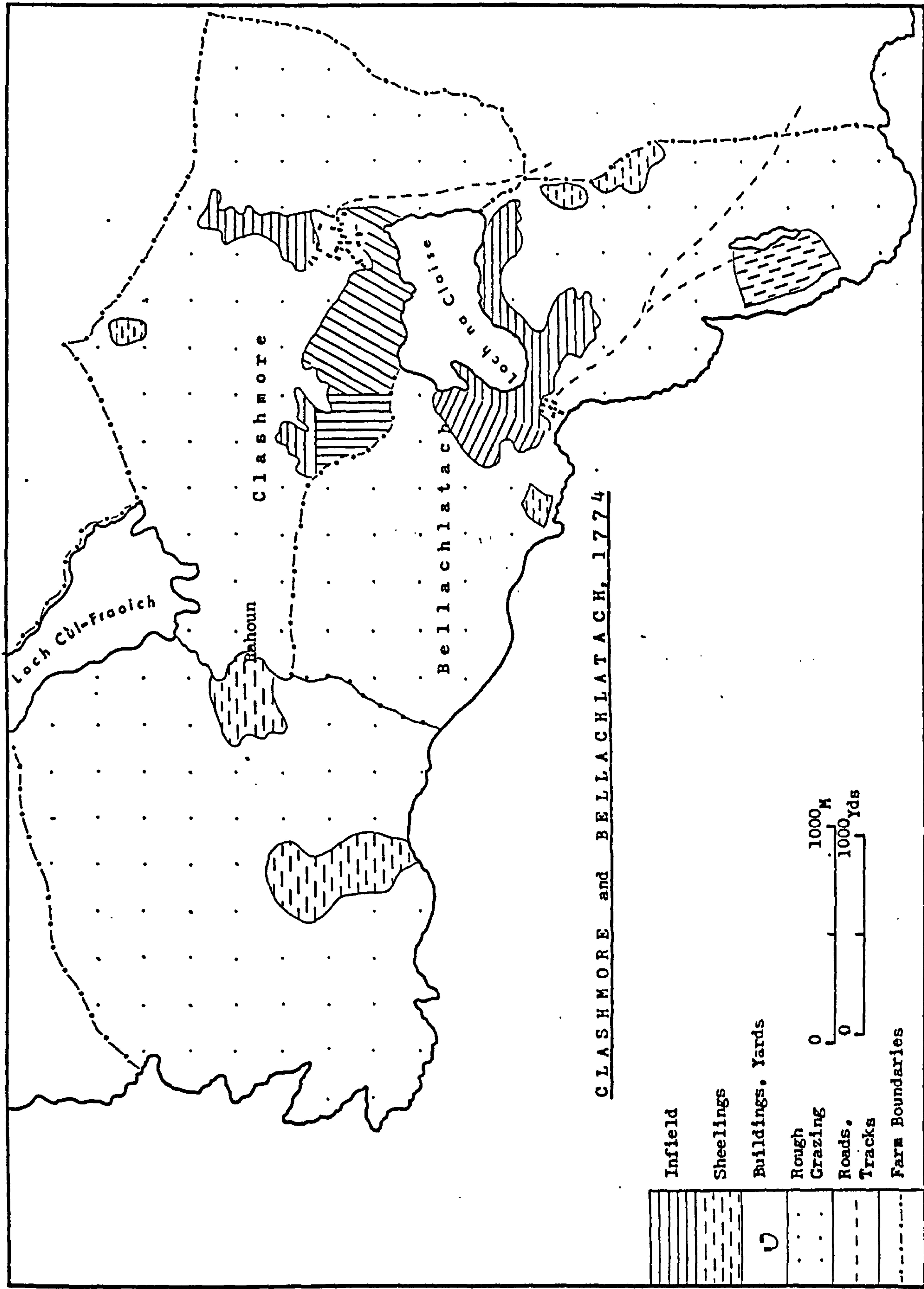


Figure 62. Farms on the south-west coast of the Stoer Peninsula. From the plans of John Home's Survey.

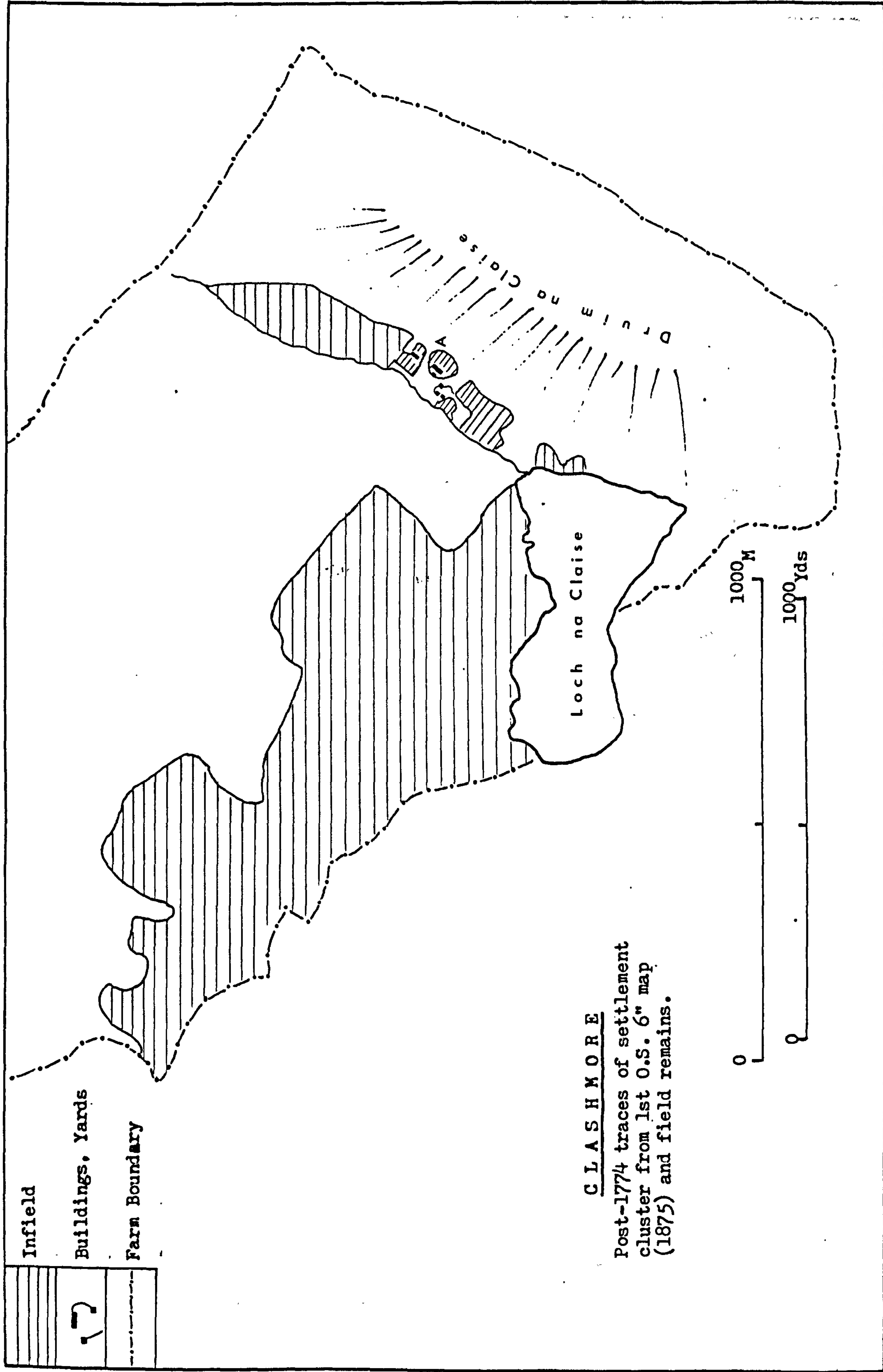


Figure 63. Surviving remains on Clashmore. This part of Clashmore is separated from the coast by farms to the NE and SW.

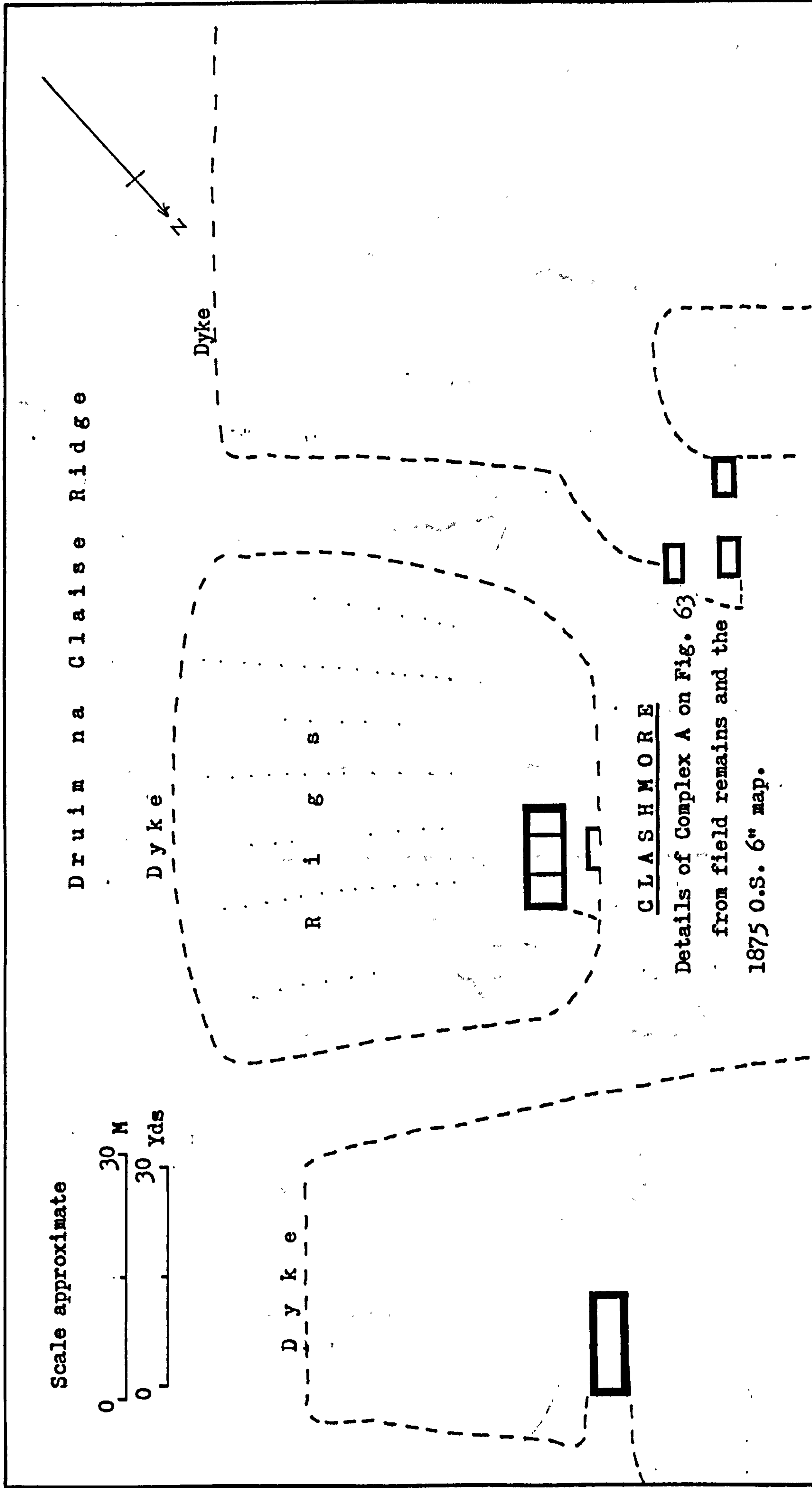


Figure 64. Remains of settlement cluster on lower slopes of Druim na Claaise on Clashmore.

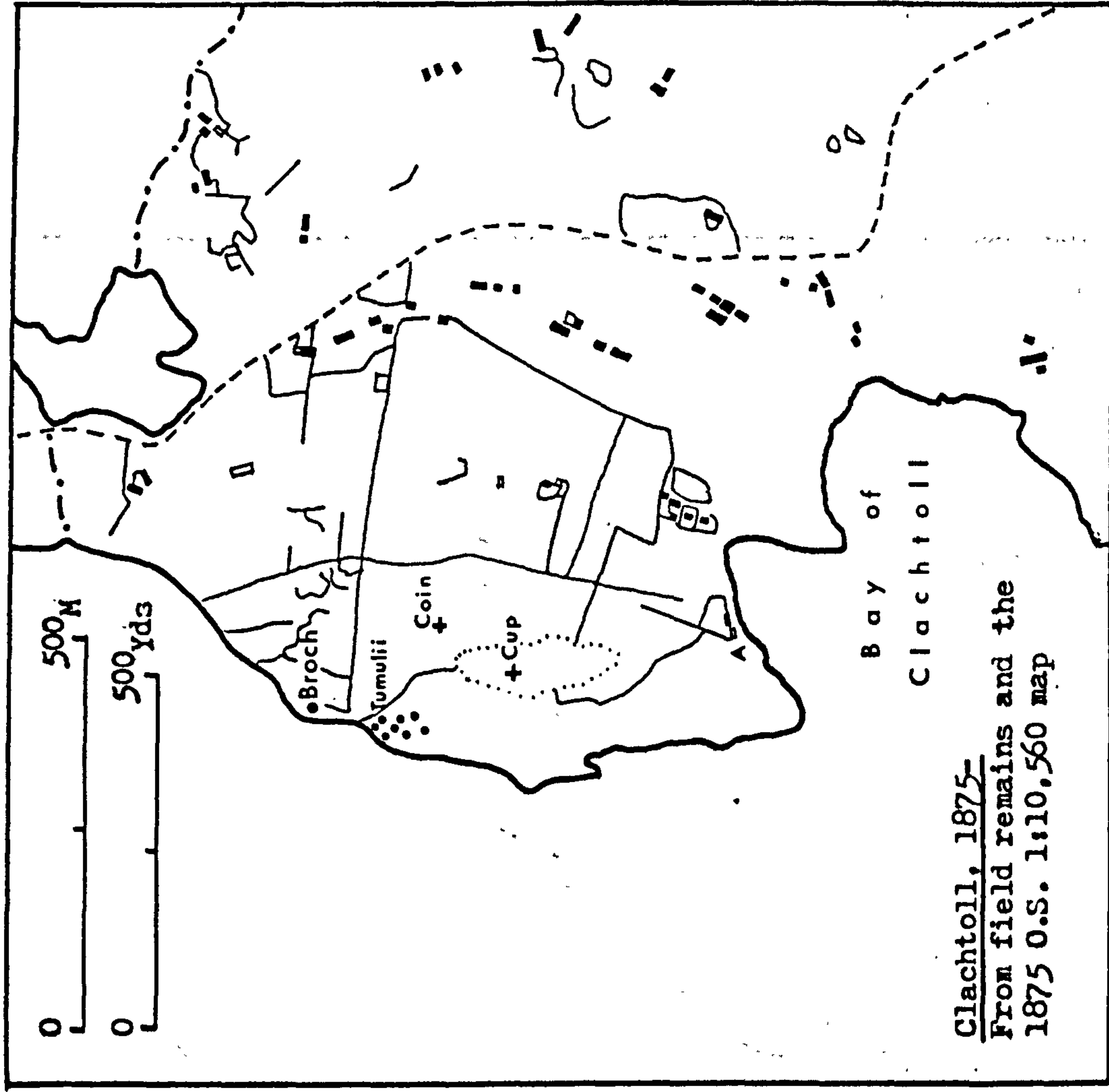
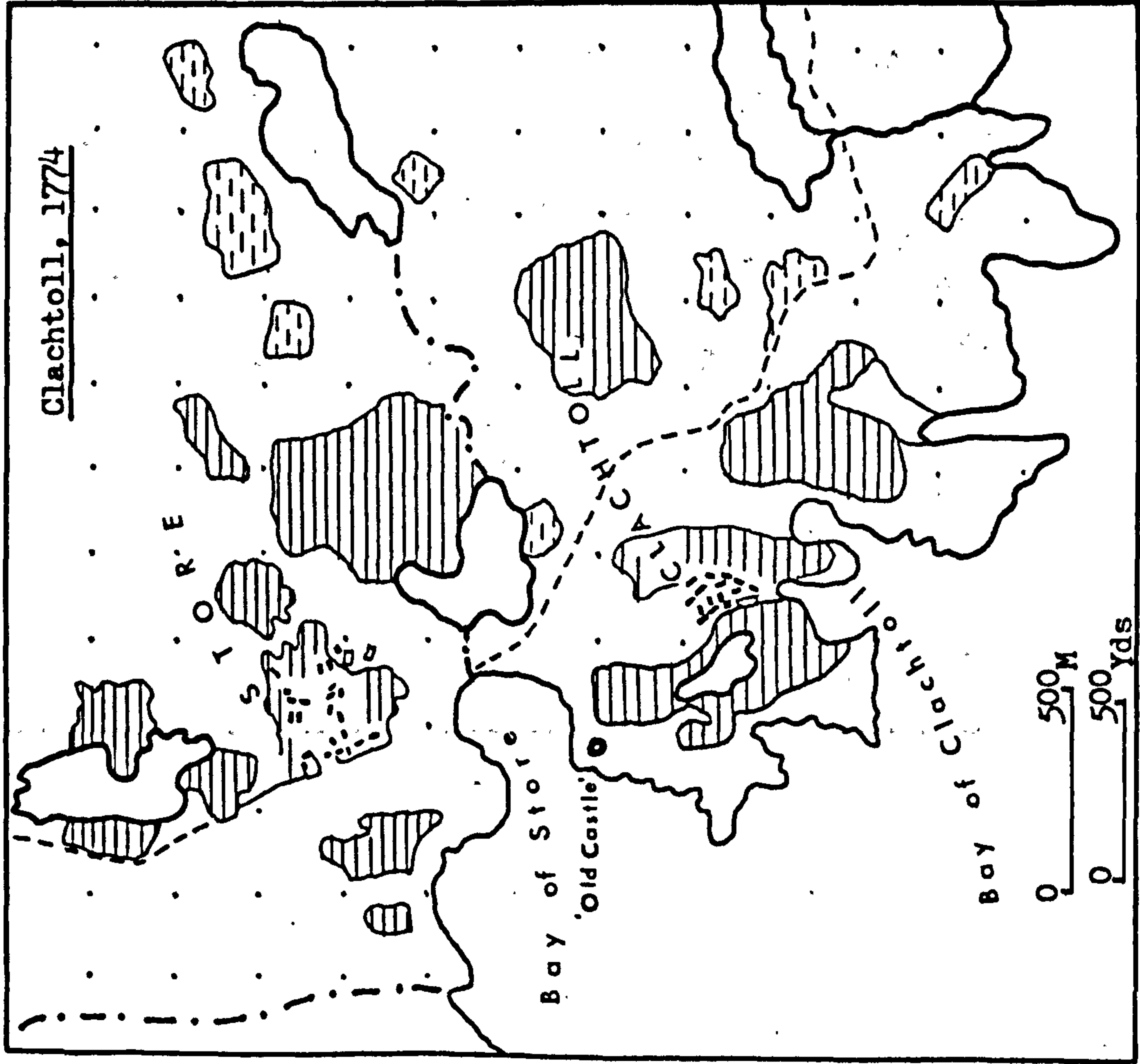


Figure 65. A comparison of John Home's plan of Storer and Clachtoll with present remains on Clachtoll. Some of the inaccuracies of Home's cartography, particularly the configuration of the coastline, can be seen here.

AUCHMELVICH, 1774

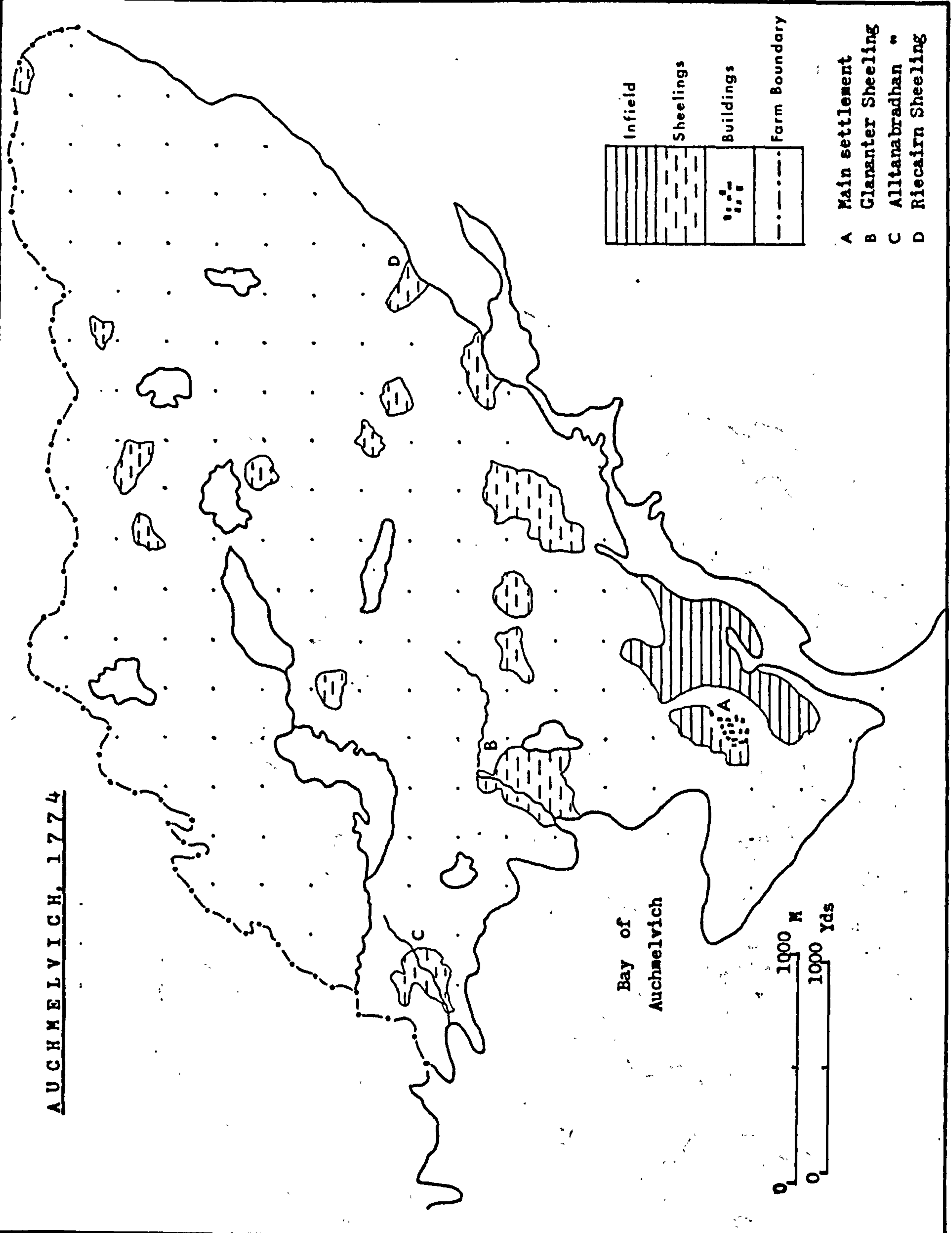


Figure 66. The township of Auchmelvich, from the plans of John Home.

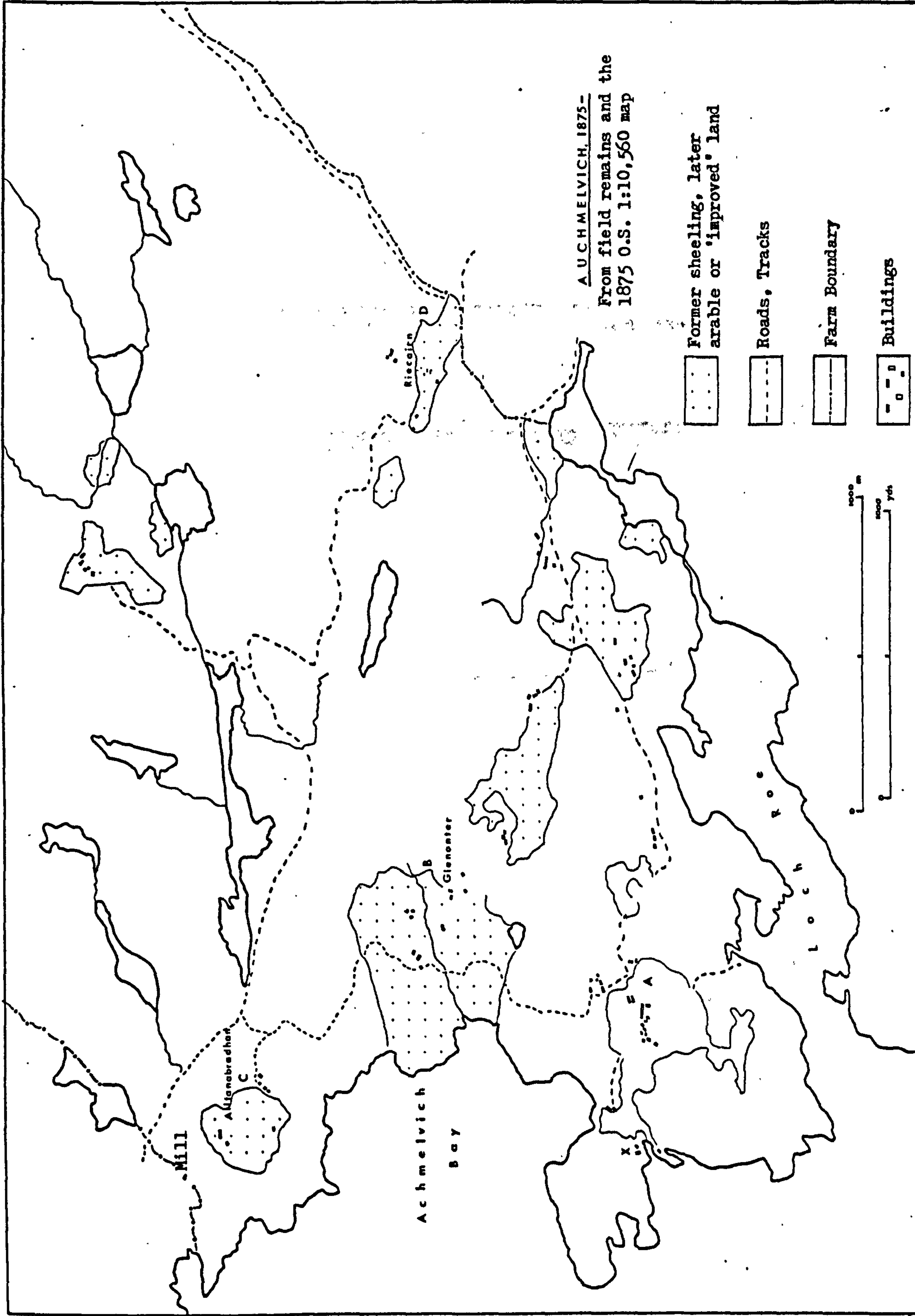


Figure 67. Surviving remains on Auchmelvich. Cluster A is the location of the settlement cluster in 1774.

A C H M E L V I C H

Group X (Fig. 67)

NC 054 247

Rocky
Sea

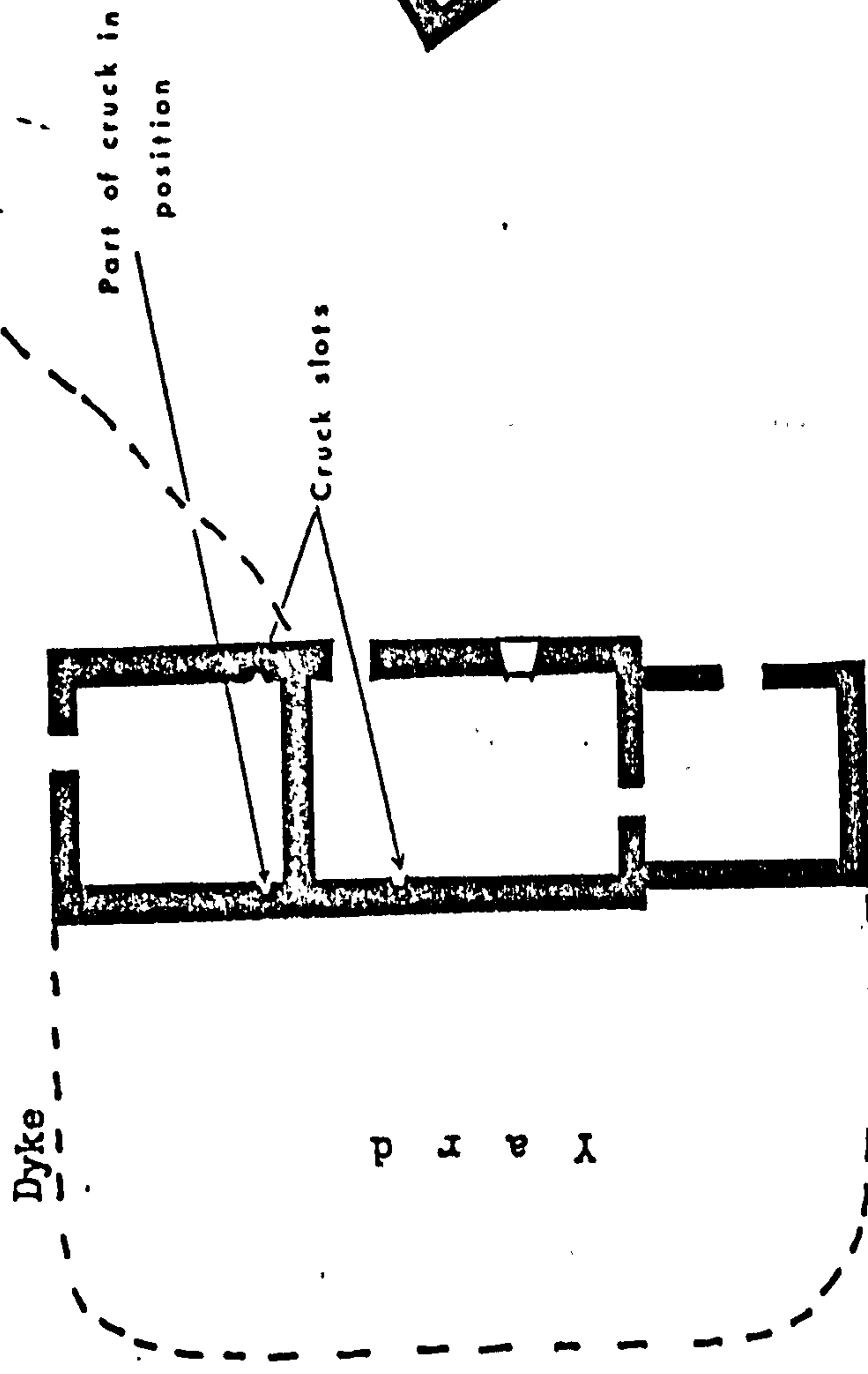


Figure 68. Cluster on the rocky shore at Achmelvich (Achmelvich), probably post-1774.

Eastern area of former 'Glananter Sheeling'

Centred on NC 062 254

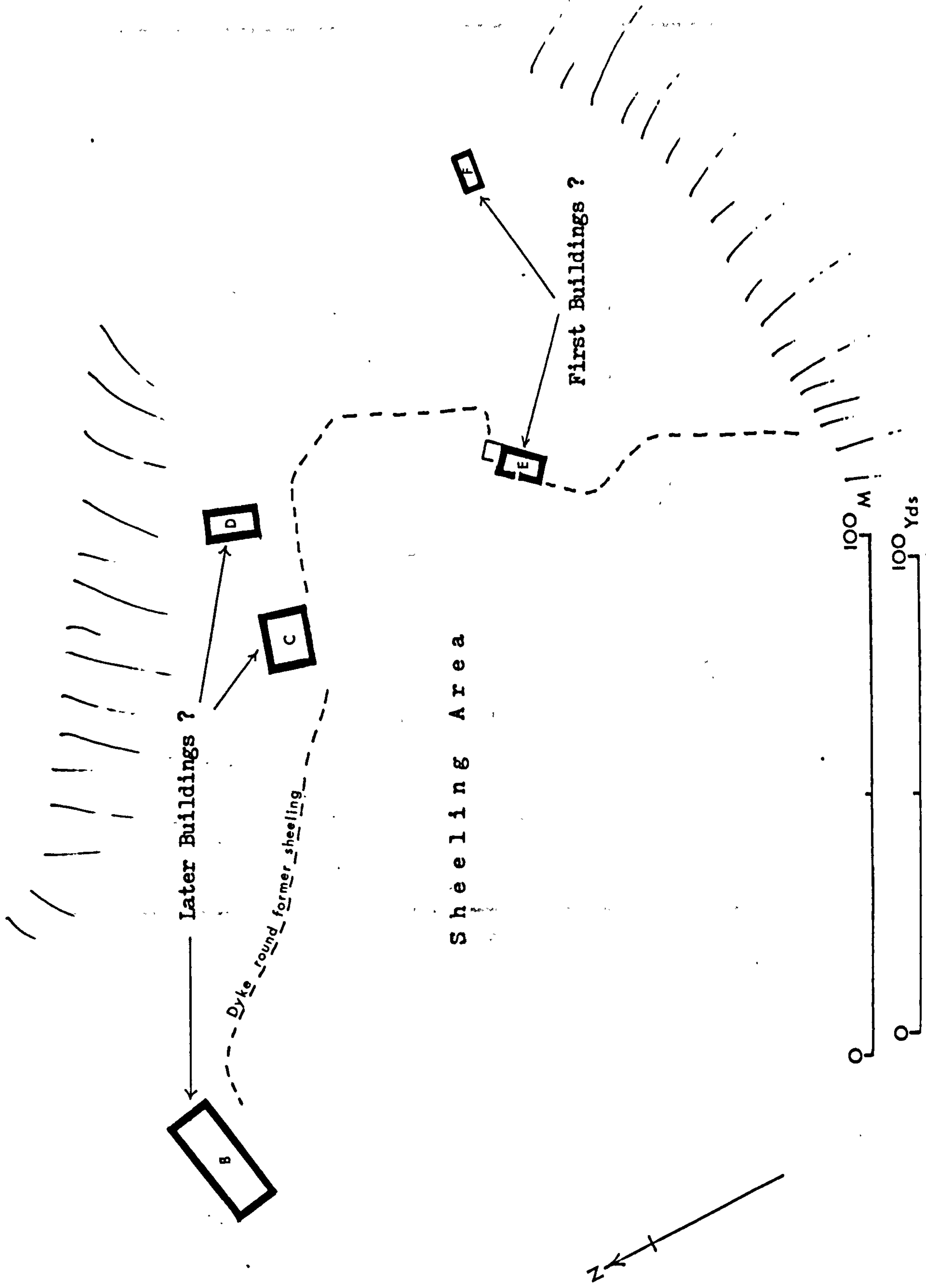


Figure 69. Surviving remains on sheeling at B on Figure 67.

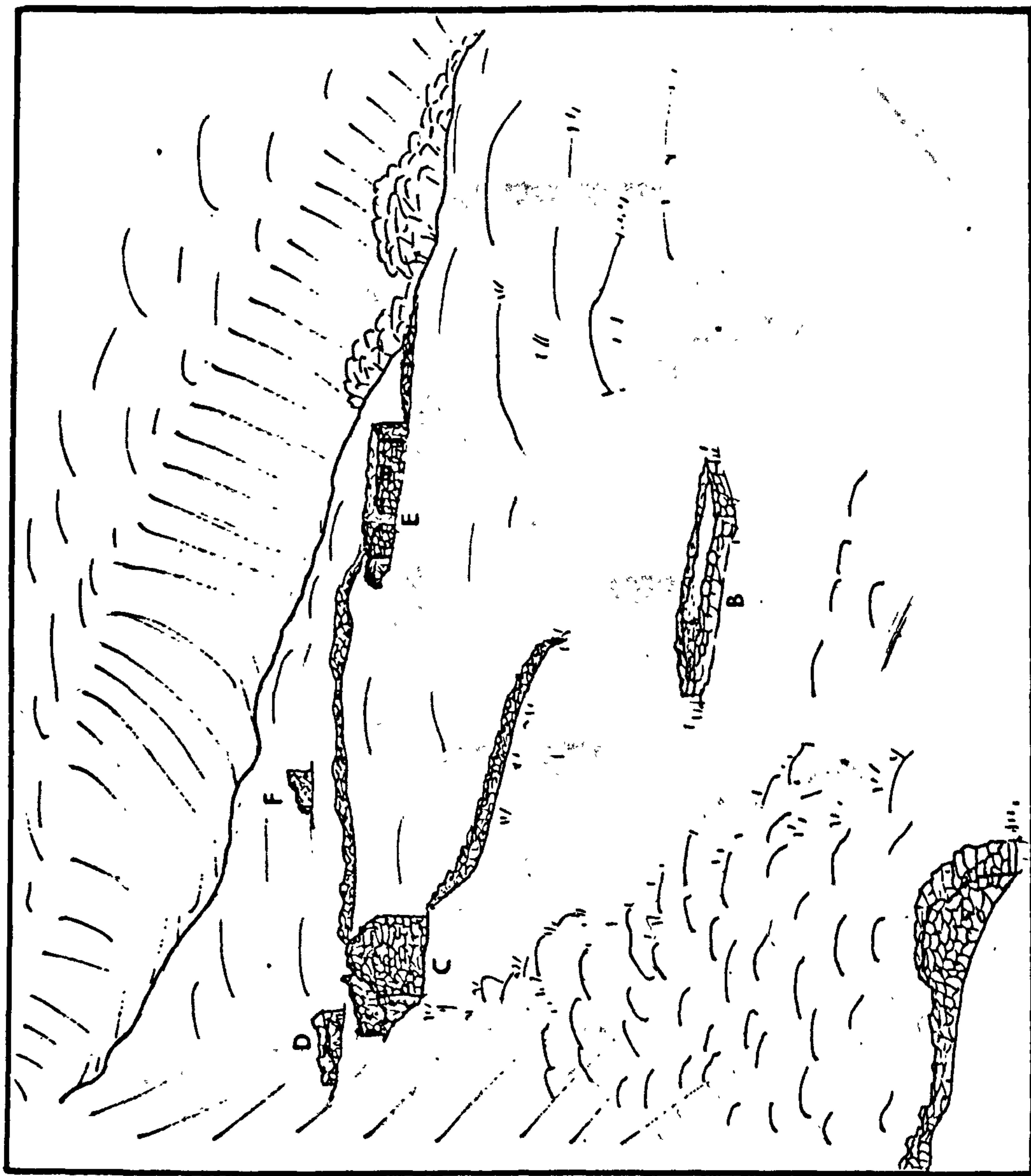


Figure 70. Sketch of the surviving remains on the eastern area of the former 'Glananter Sheeling' (Figures 66, 67 and 69). The older buildings are probably D, E and F.

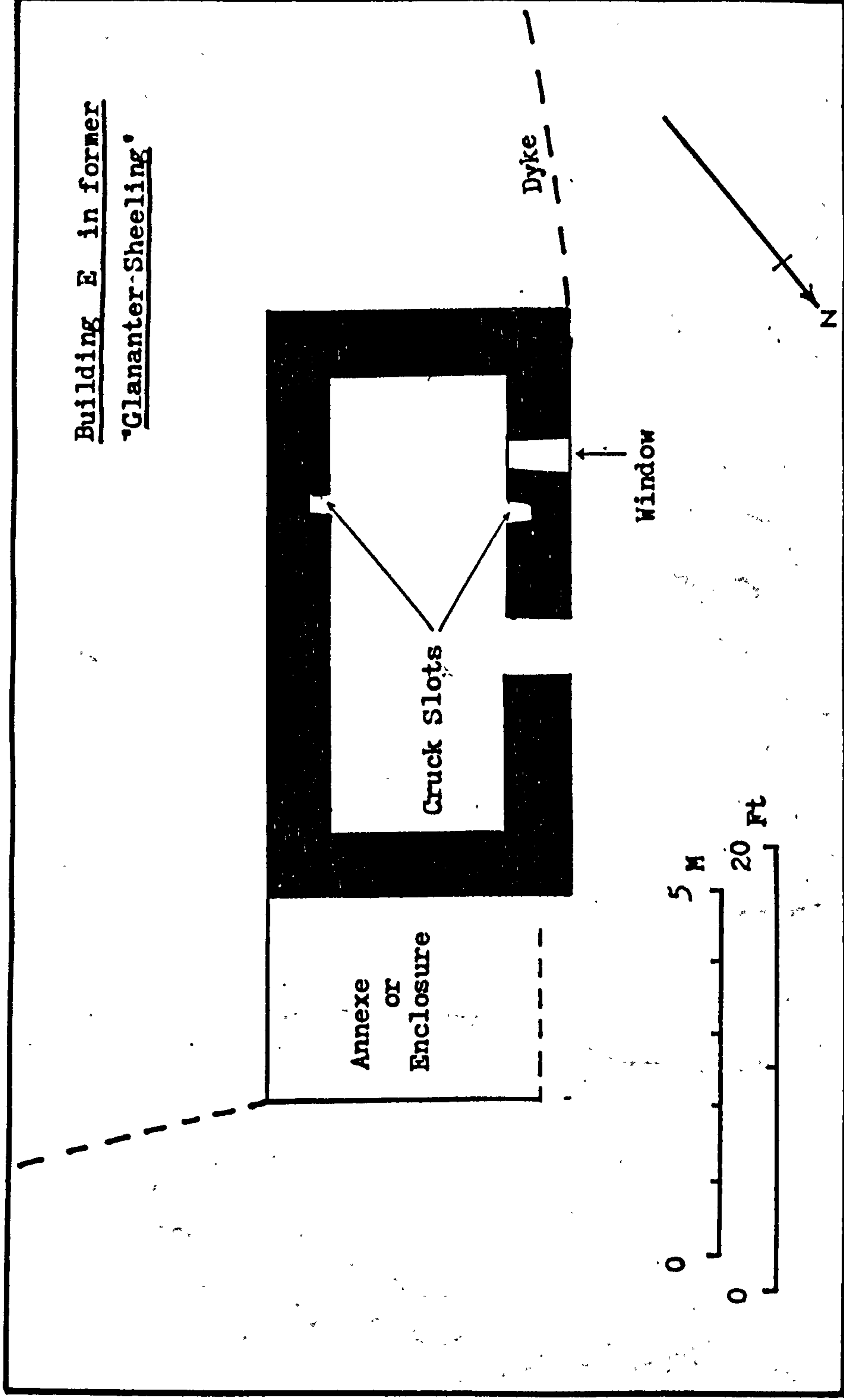


Figure 71. Building E appears to have been one of the earlier structures on the former sheeling (Figure 69). It is entirely dry-stone built, with one lower cruck piece still in position (see photographs).

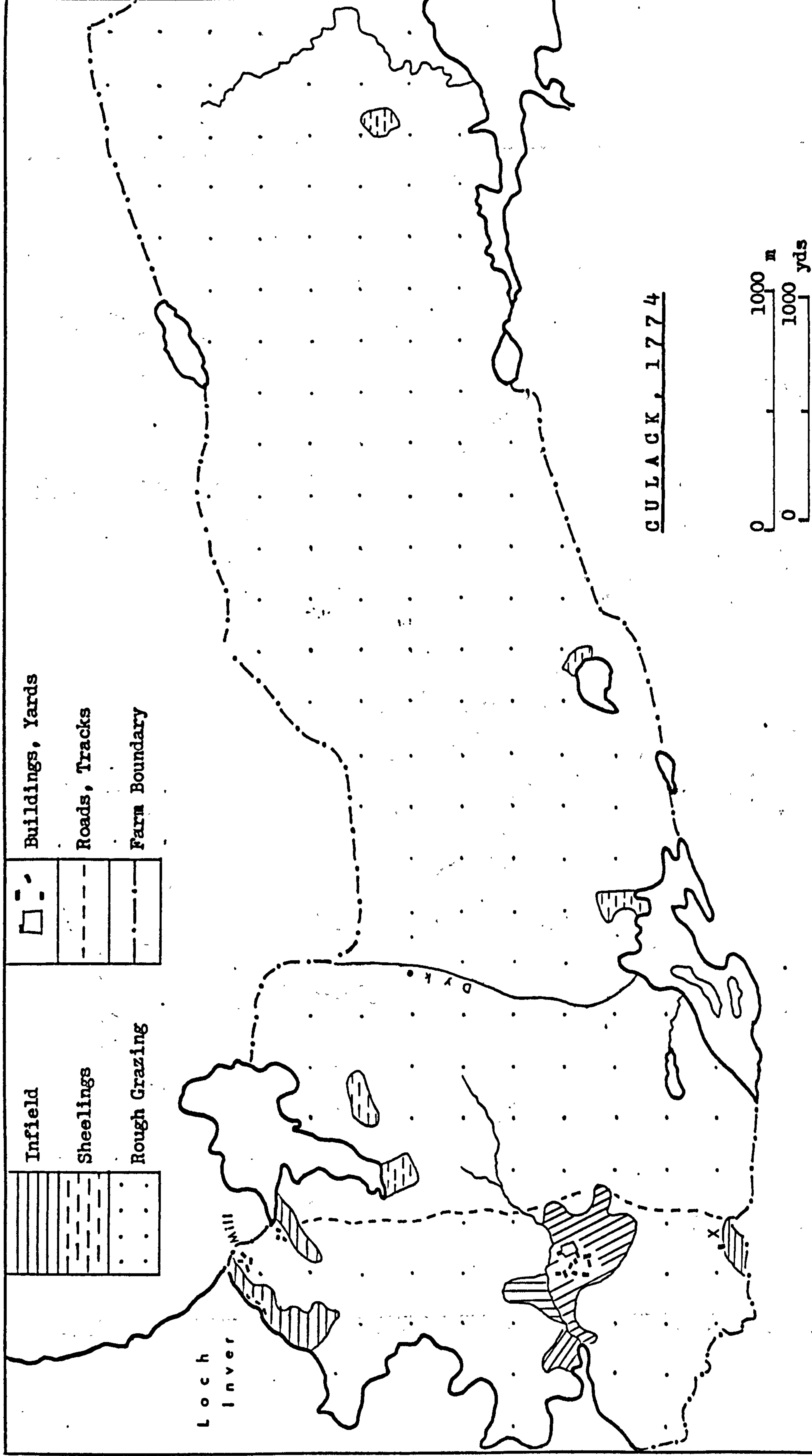


Figure 72. The township of Culack (Culag), from the plans of John Home. X is the location of the 'croft'.

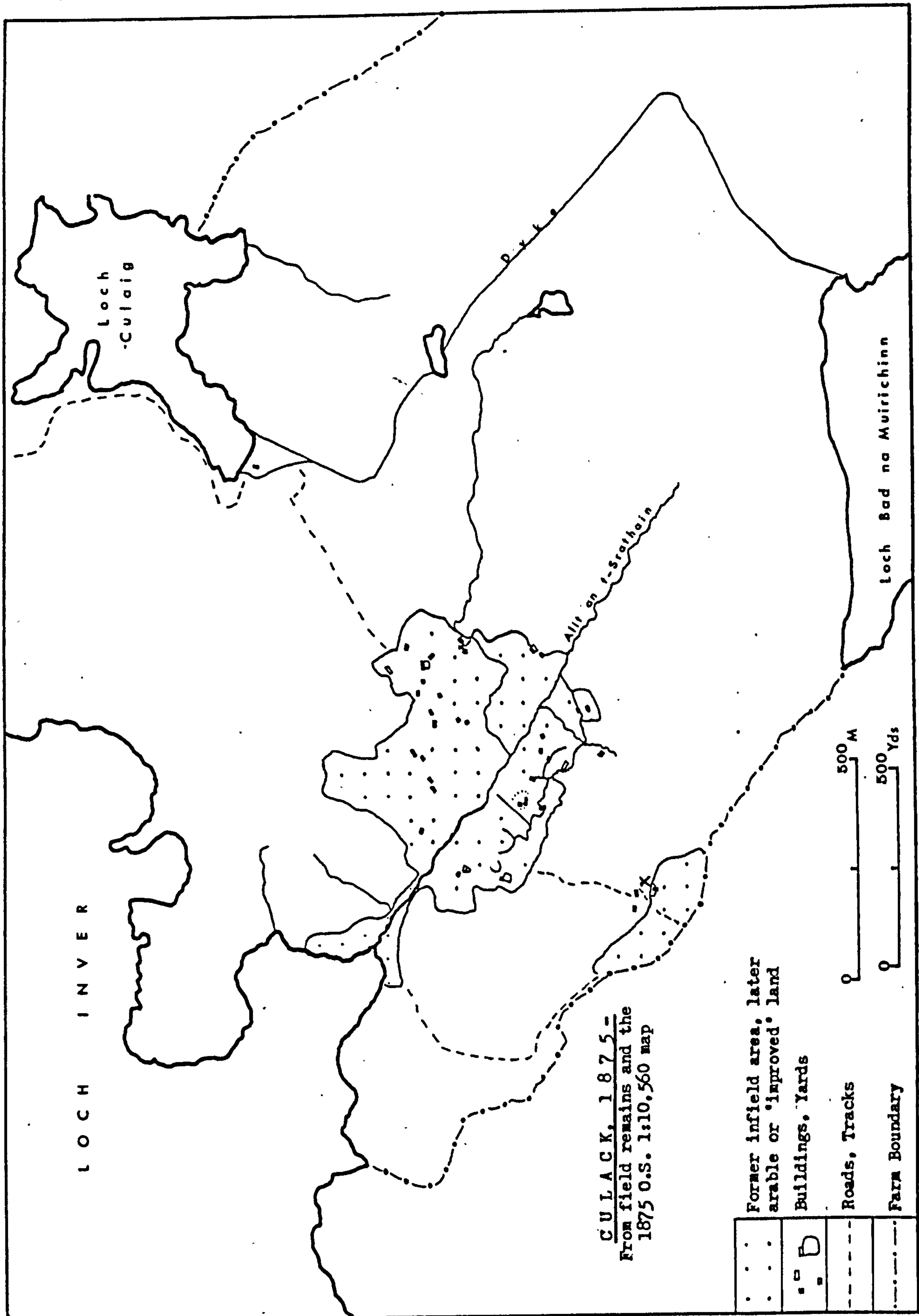
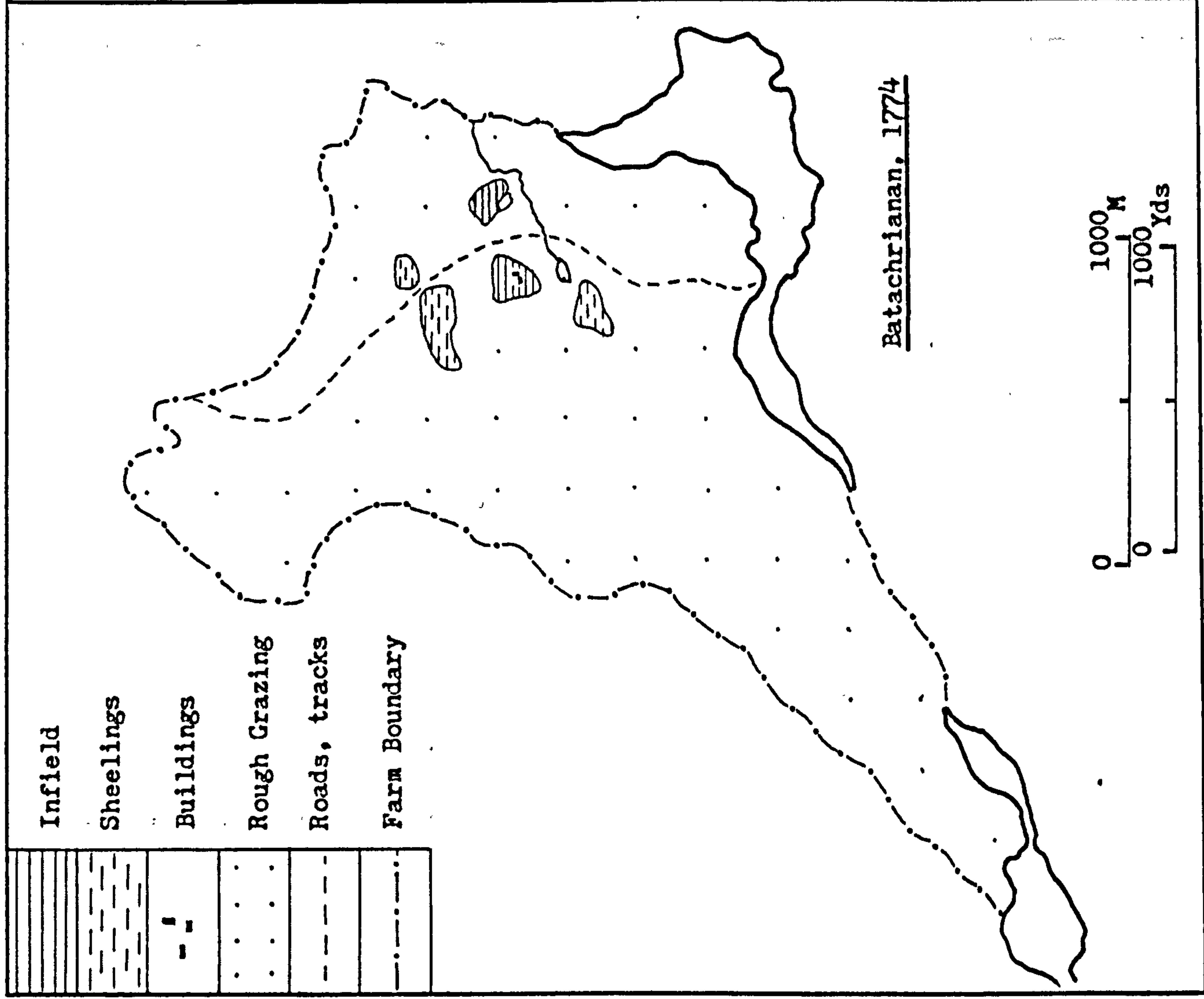


Figure 73. Surviving remains on Culack, apart from the Milltown in the north of the farm.

Figure 74. Batachrianan, an inland township. It was not a typical township, having only 8 inhabitants none of whom were tenants. It was, in fact, a grazing farm in the possession of Lt. Alexander McLeod, who lived at Ledmore, of which he was the main tenant. From the plans of John Home.



BATACHRIANAN
(Bad a' Ghrianain)

1875 -

From field remains and
the 1875 O.S. 1:10,560 map

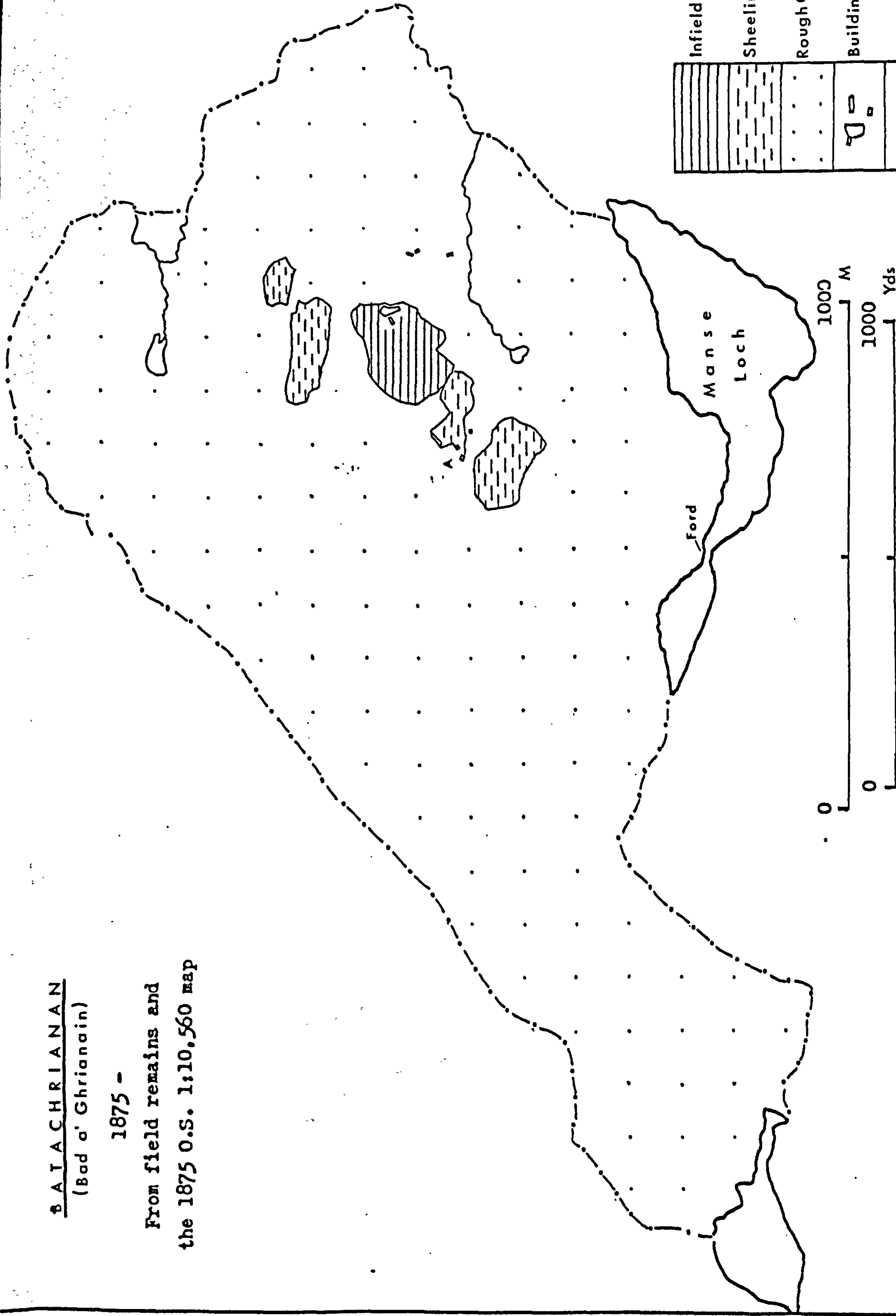


Figure 75. Surviving remains on Batachrianan. A is a colonised sheeling

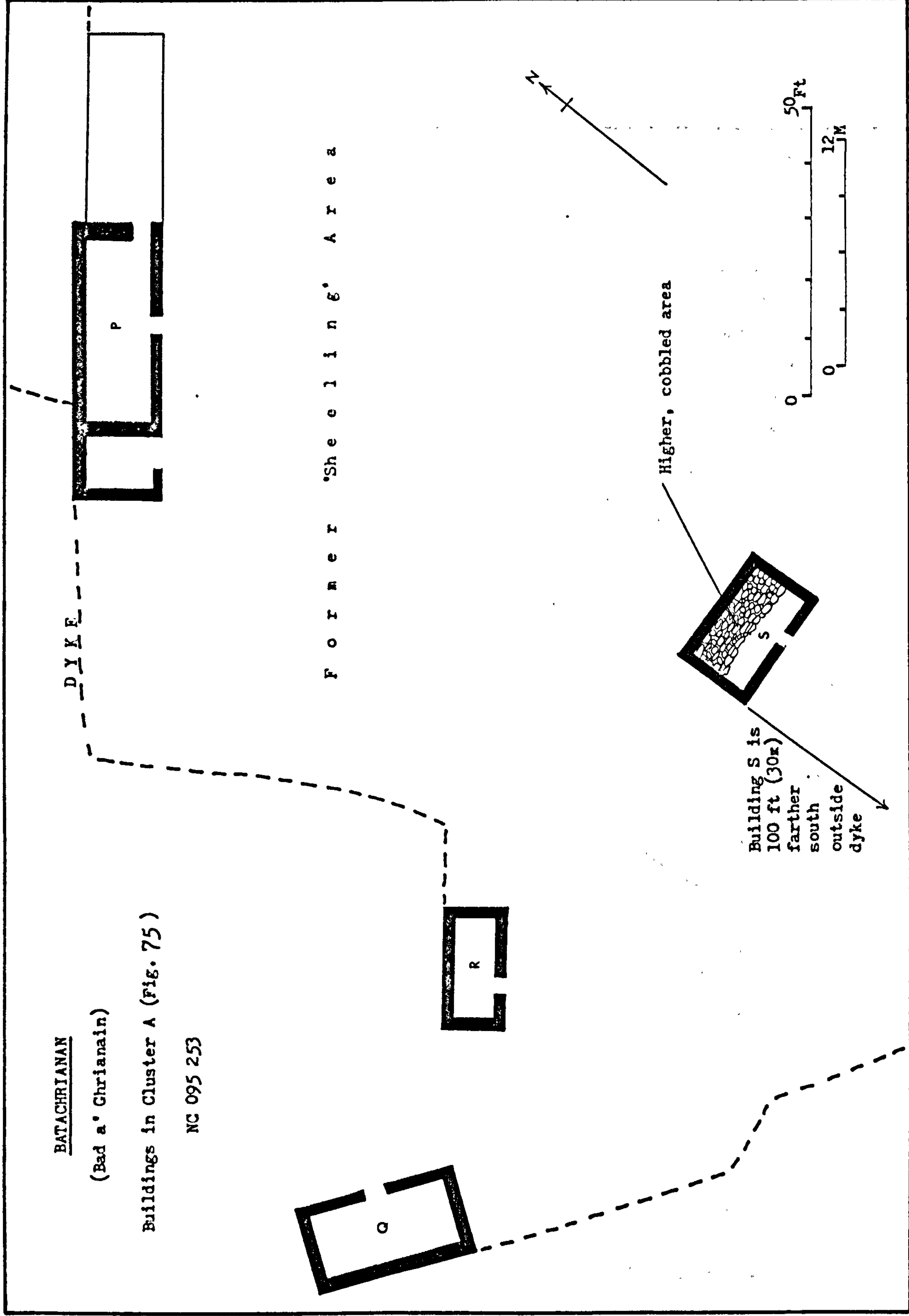


Figure 76. These buildings represent a post-1774 colonisation of this sheeling area. Building P may have been a dwelling and Building S was probably a byre.

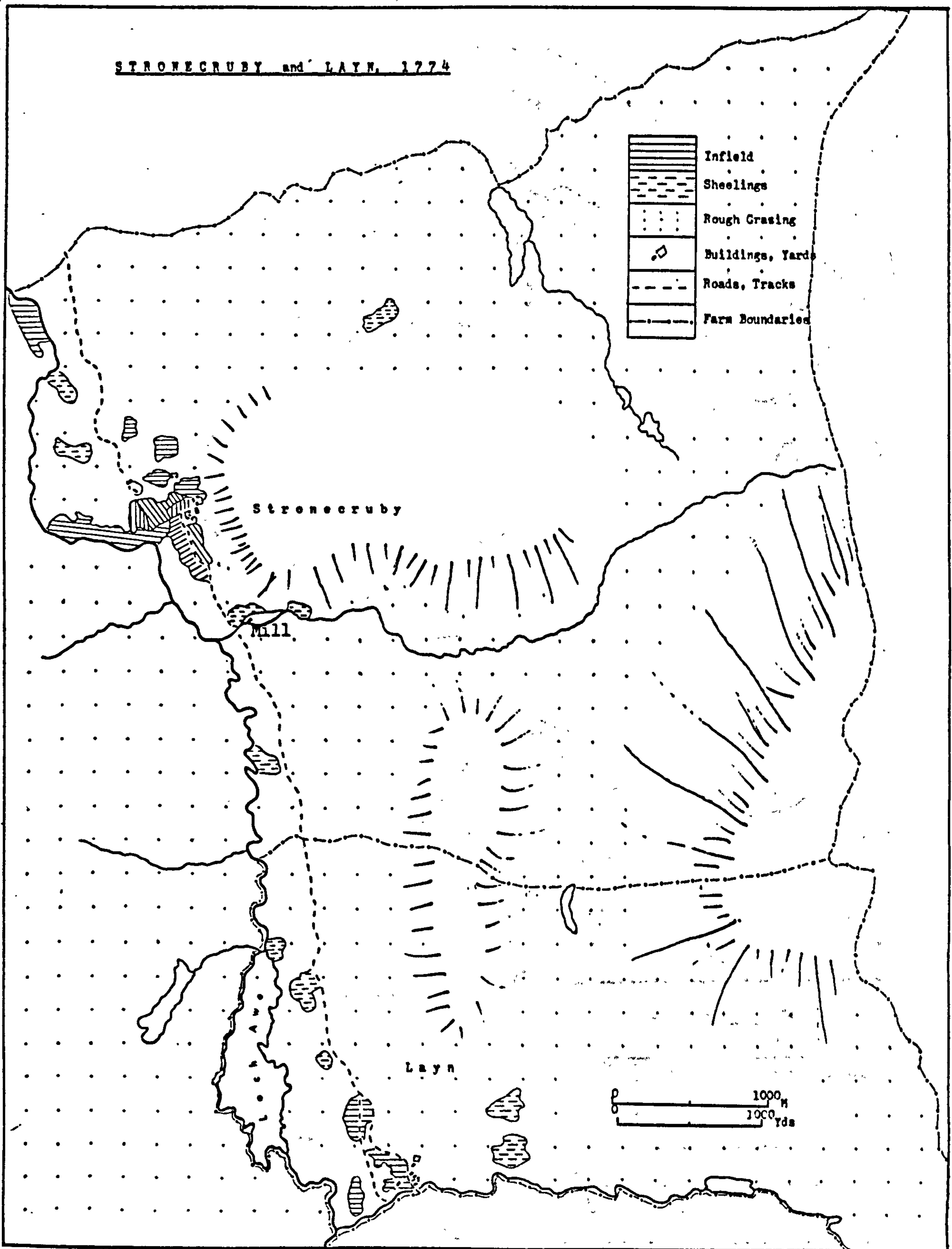


Figure 77. The townships of Stronecruby and Layn, from the plans of John Home.

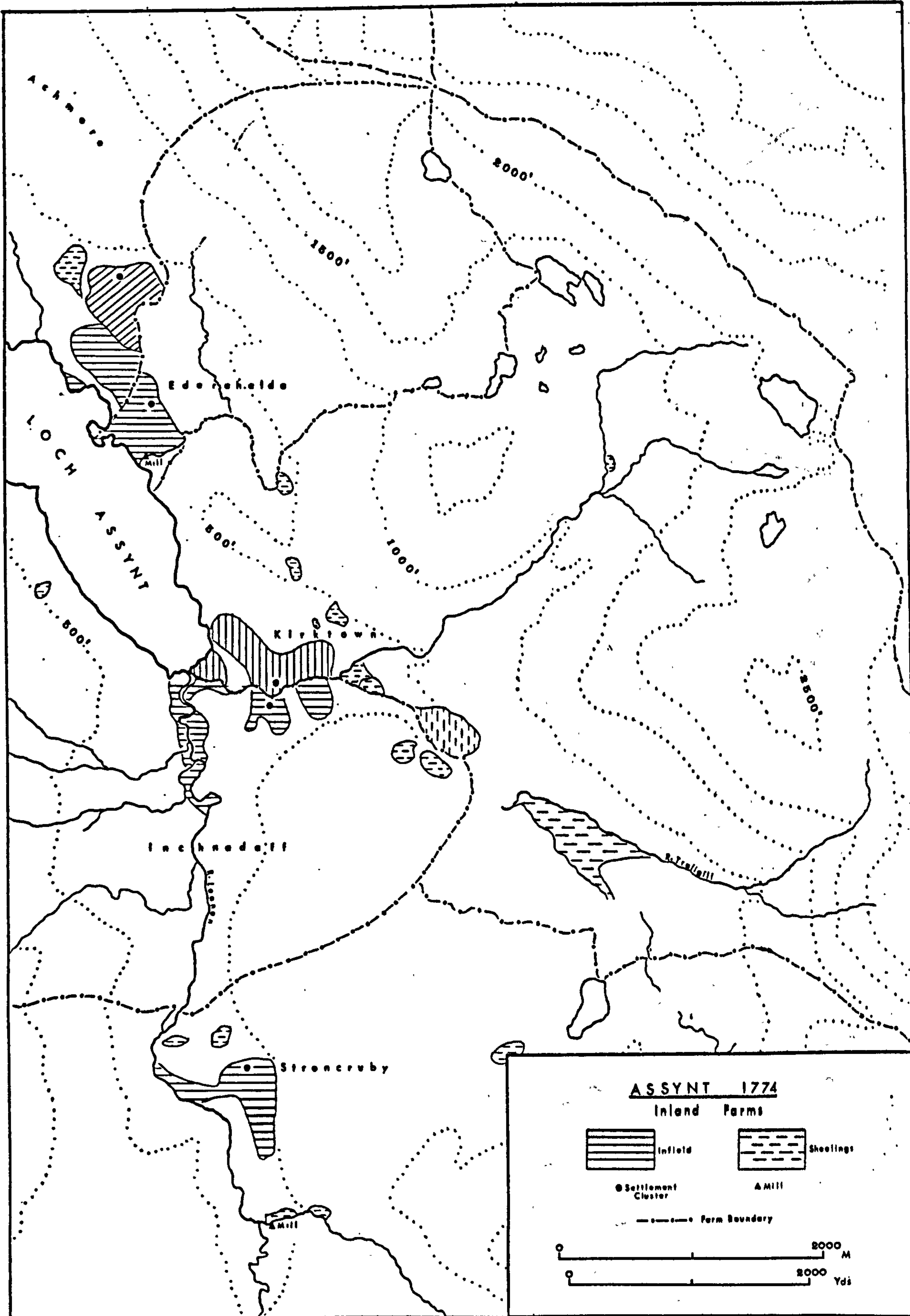


Figure 78. Farm townships to the east and south of Loch Assynt. From the plans of John Home, based on the CGCS 1:25,000

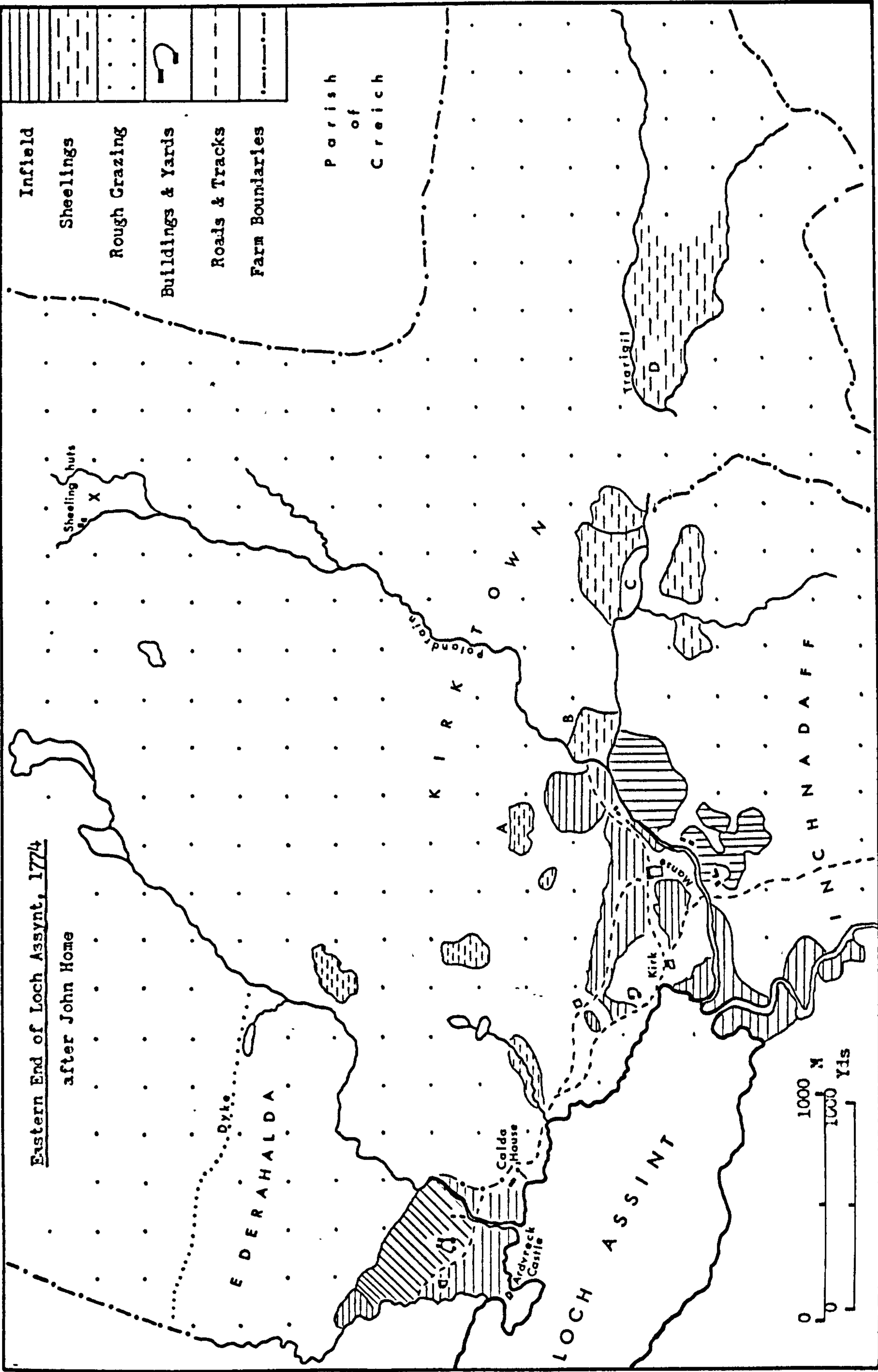


Figure 79. Farm townships at the eastern end of Loch Assynt, from the plans of John Home. Assynt borders on the Parish of Creich on the eastern boundary of Kirktown.

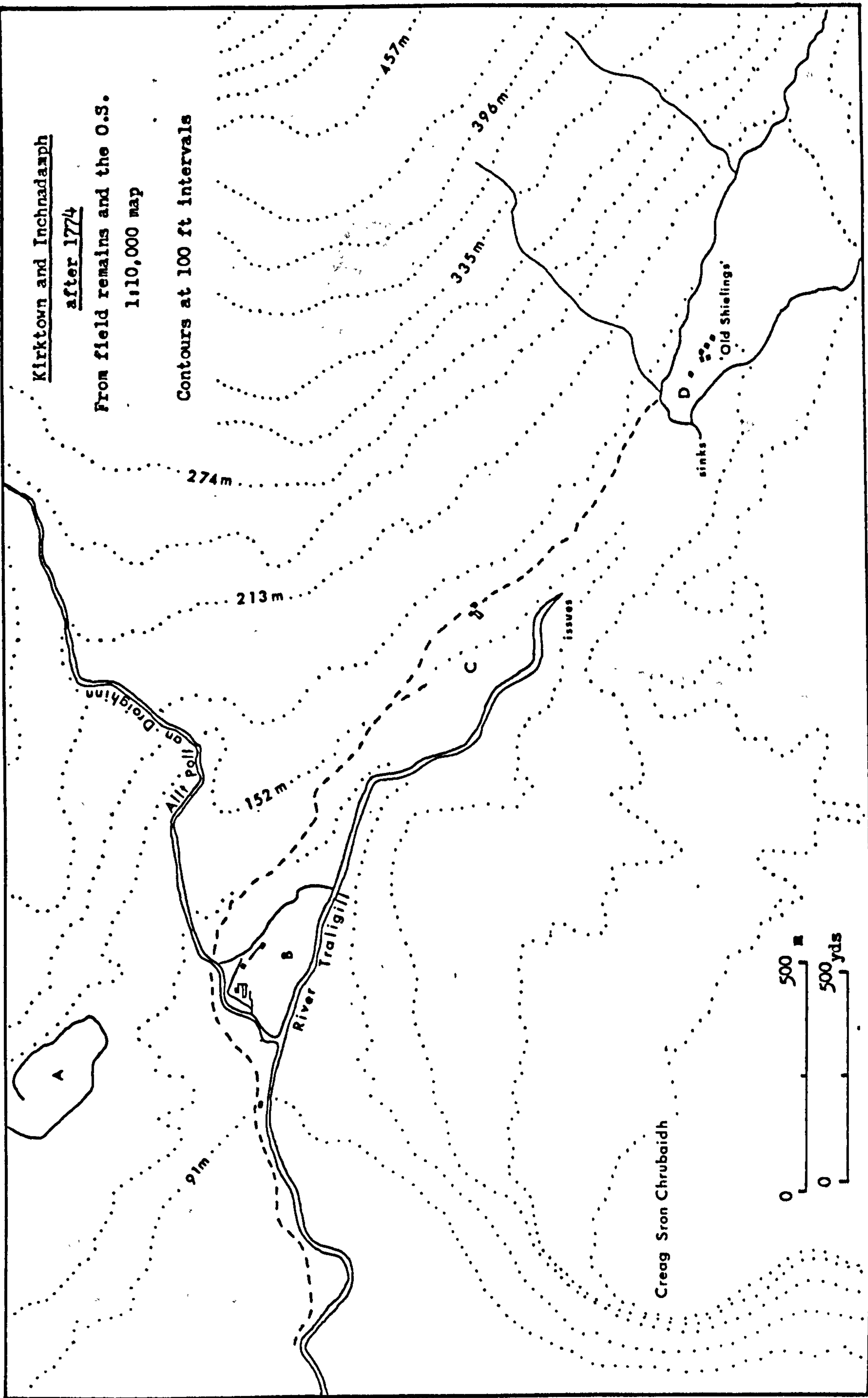


Figure 80. Surviving remains on Kirktown. The River Traligill separates Kirktown from Inchnadaph to the south. A, B, C and D are the sheelings shown on John Home's plan (Figure 79).

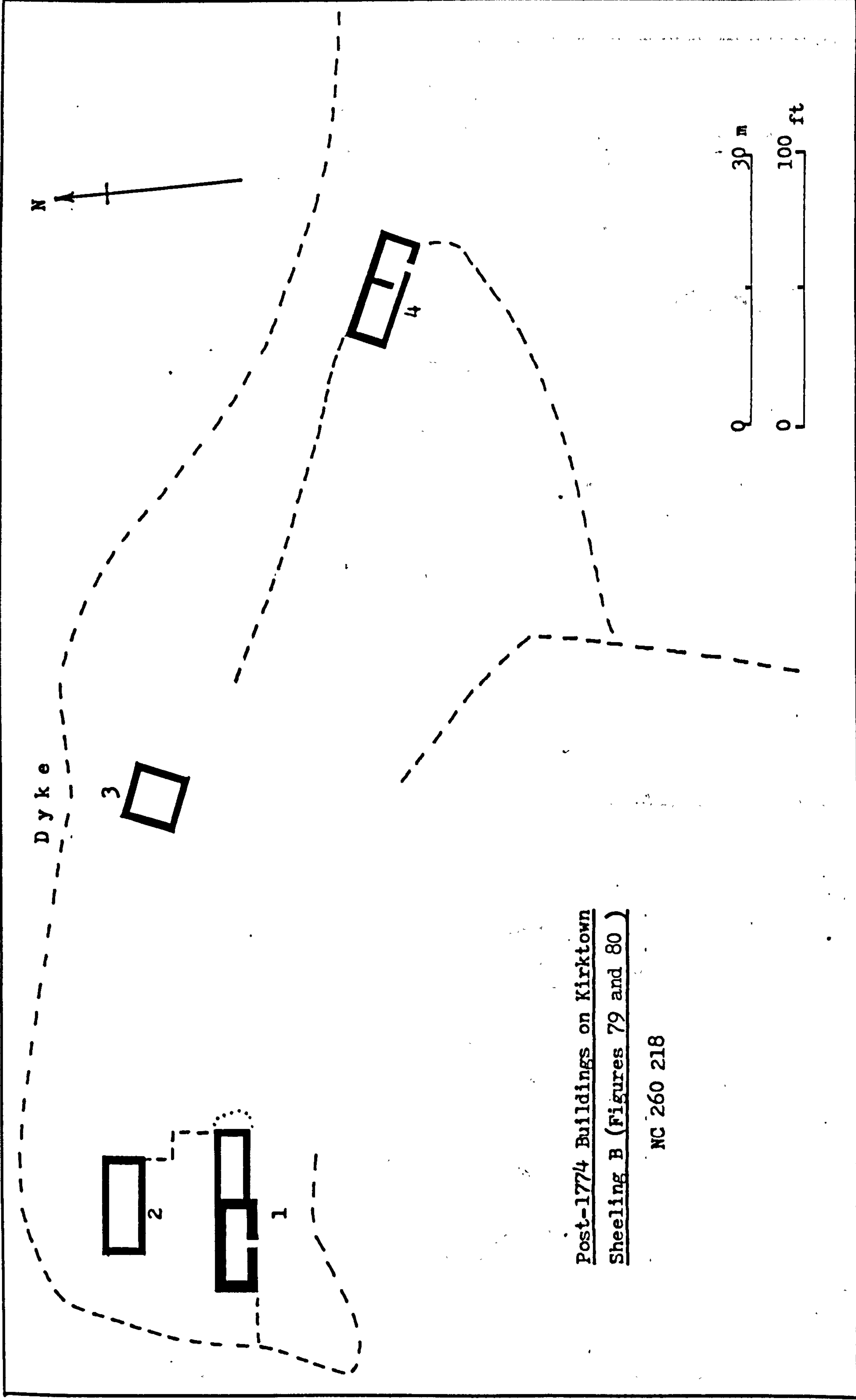
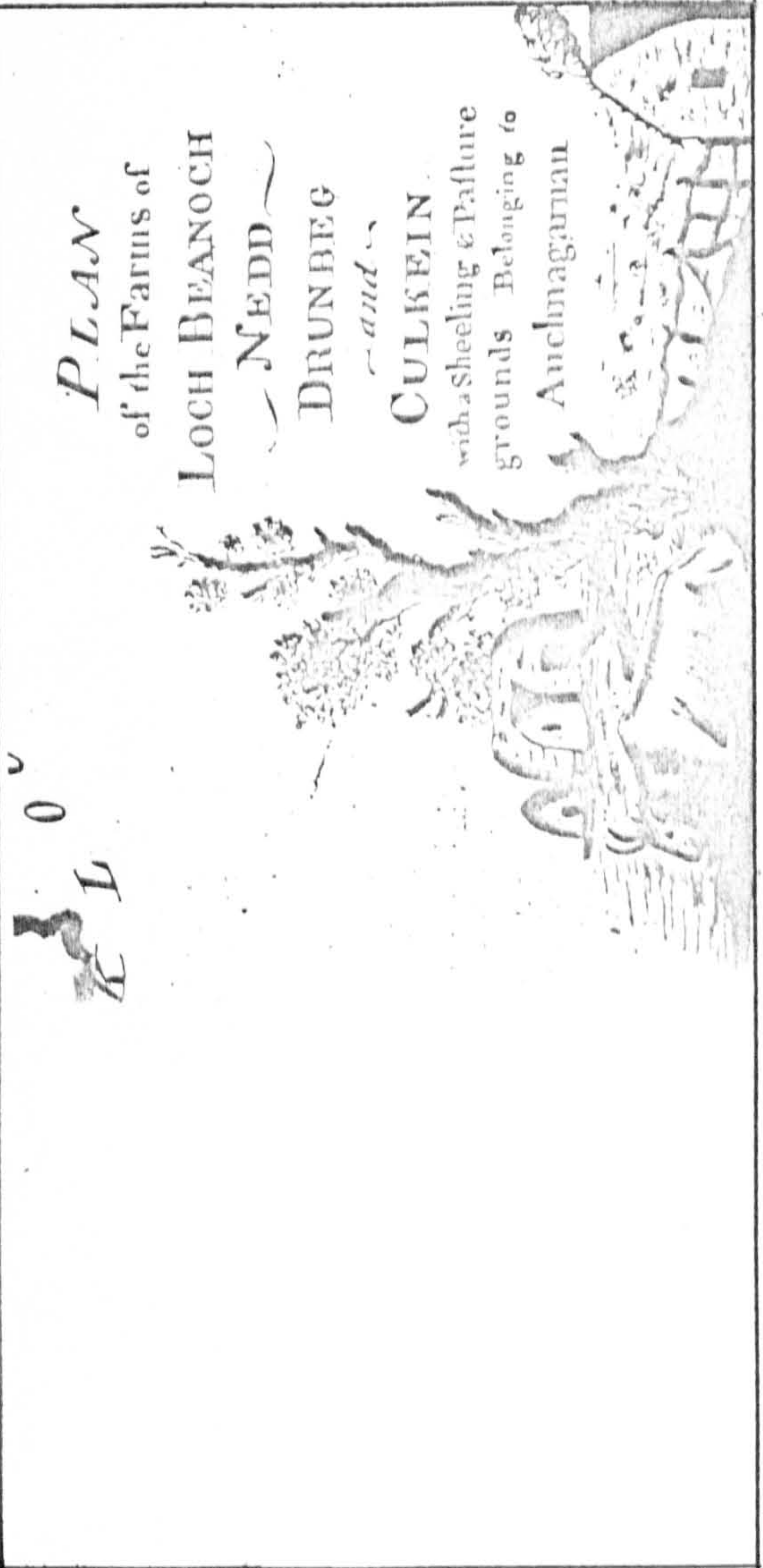
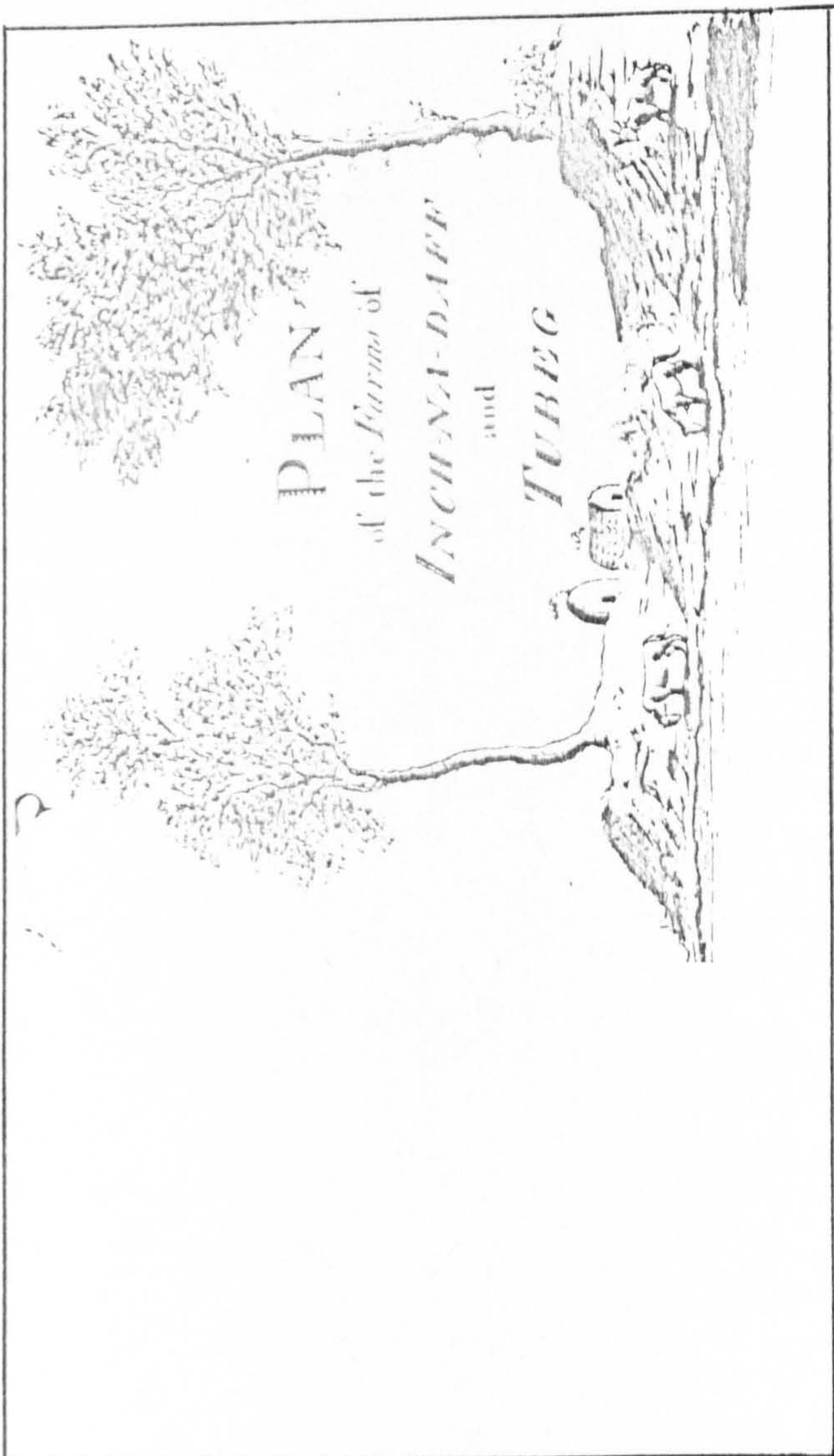


Figure 81. Remains of structures on a former sheeling on Kirktown. As on Batachrianan (Figures 75 and 76), these represent a colonisation of the area at some time after John Home's Survey.



Figure 82. Representations of houses and other buildings from John Home's plans of Assynt farm townships. Despite the drawing, these two farms were not mentioned among the few who were using the plough in 1794, according to the minister, William Mackenzie, in the Old Statistical Account



PLAN
of the Farms of
AUCHAMORE
and

LITTLE ASSINT



PLAN
of the Farms of
EDERAHALDA
and
KIRKTOWN

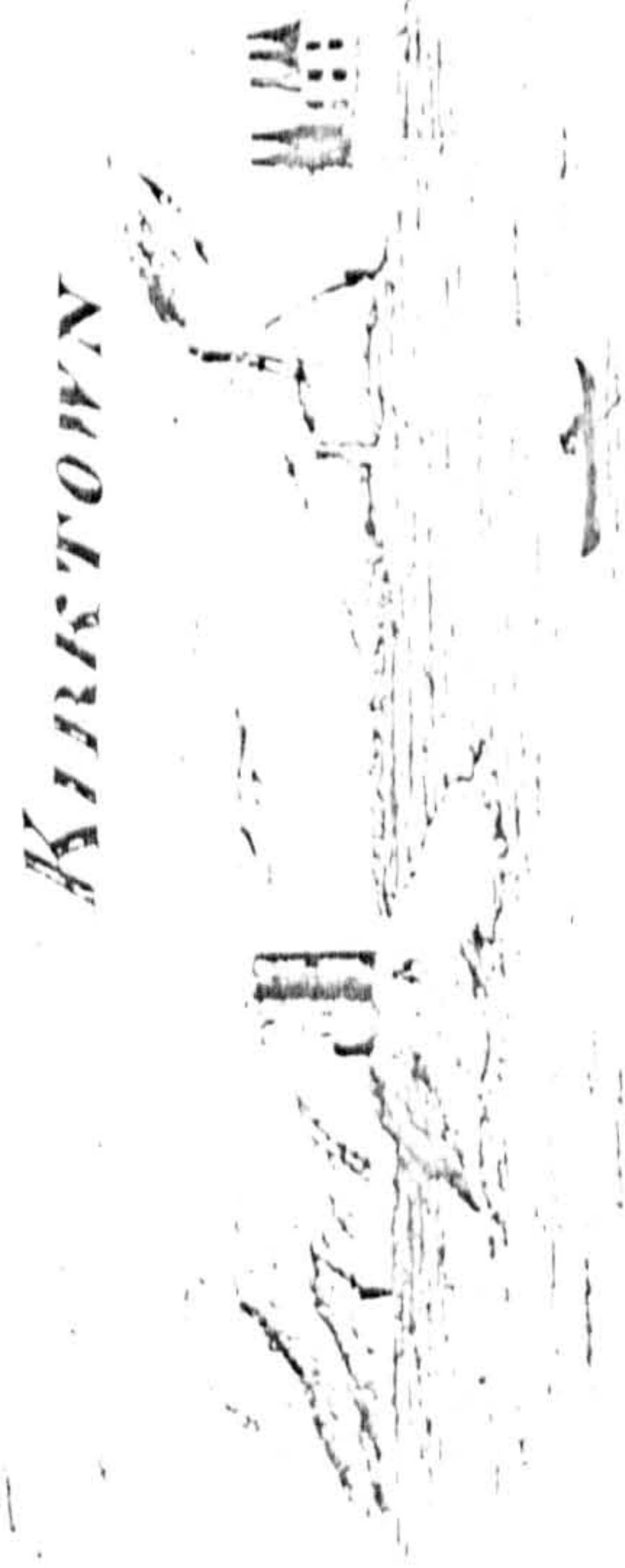


Figure 83. Further representations of houses and other buildings from the plans of John Home. On the left, from the plan of Ederahalda and Kirktown, can be seen the ruins of Ardvreck Castle and the House of Calda, a Mac-kenzie mansion burned down in 1737.

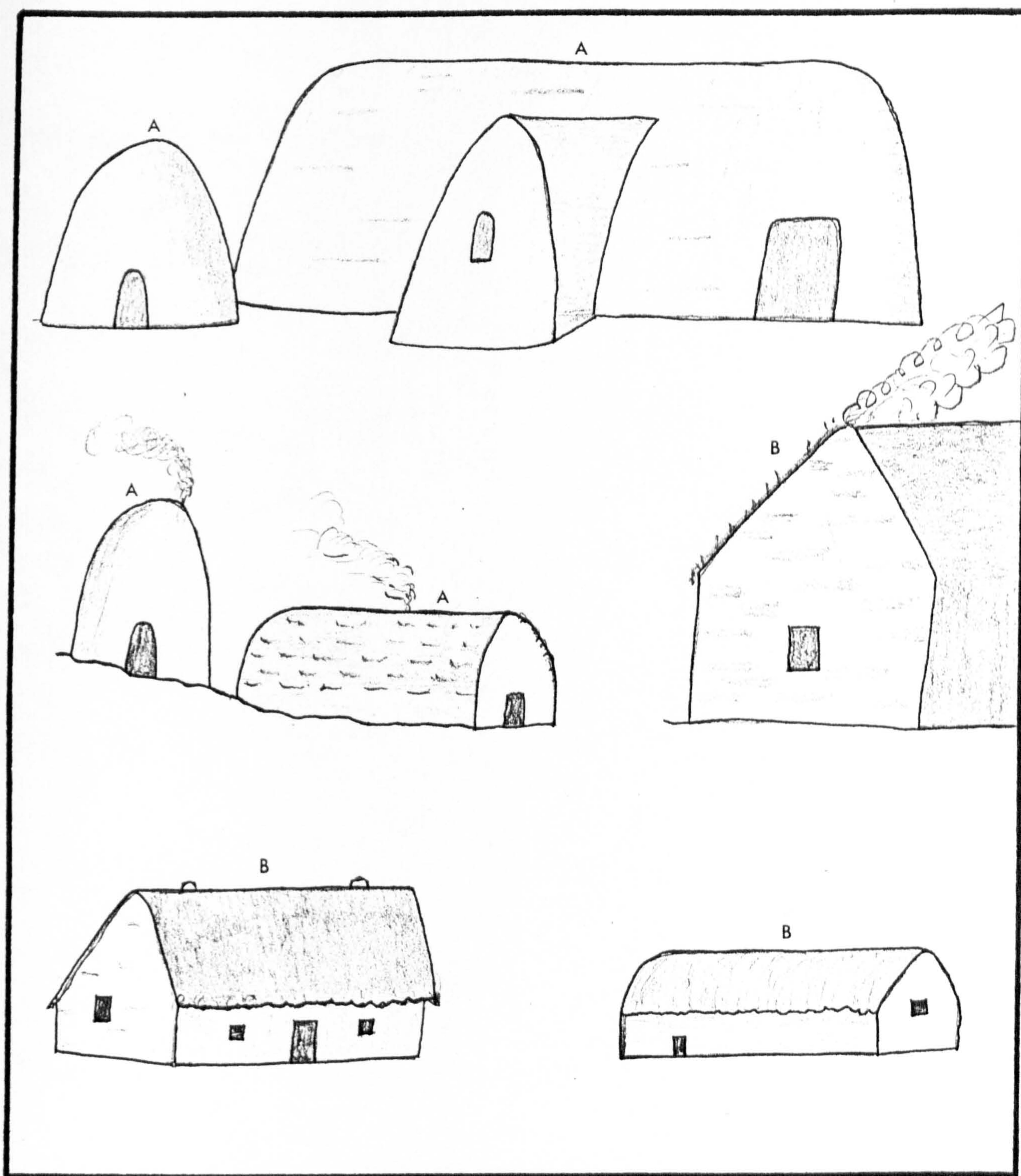


Figure 84. An attempted redrawing and enlargement of the houses and buildings shown in the sketches on John Home's plans. It is suggested that the A forms might be meant to represent buildings not built, or not entirely built of stone, whereas the B forms might be stone-built and thatched .

Remains of Horizontal Mill near
Port Alltan na Bradhan, Achmelvich

NC 054 263

0 5 M

0 15 Ft

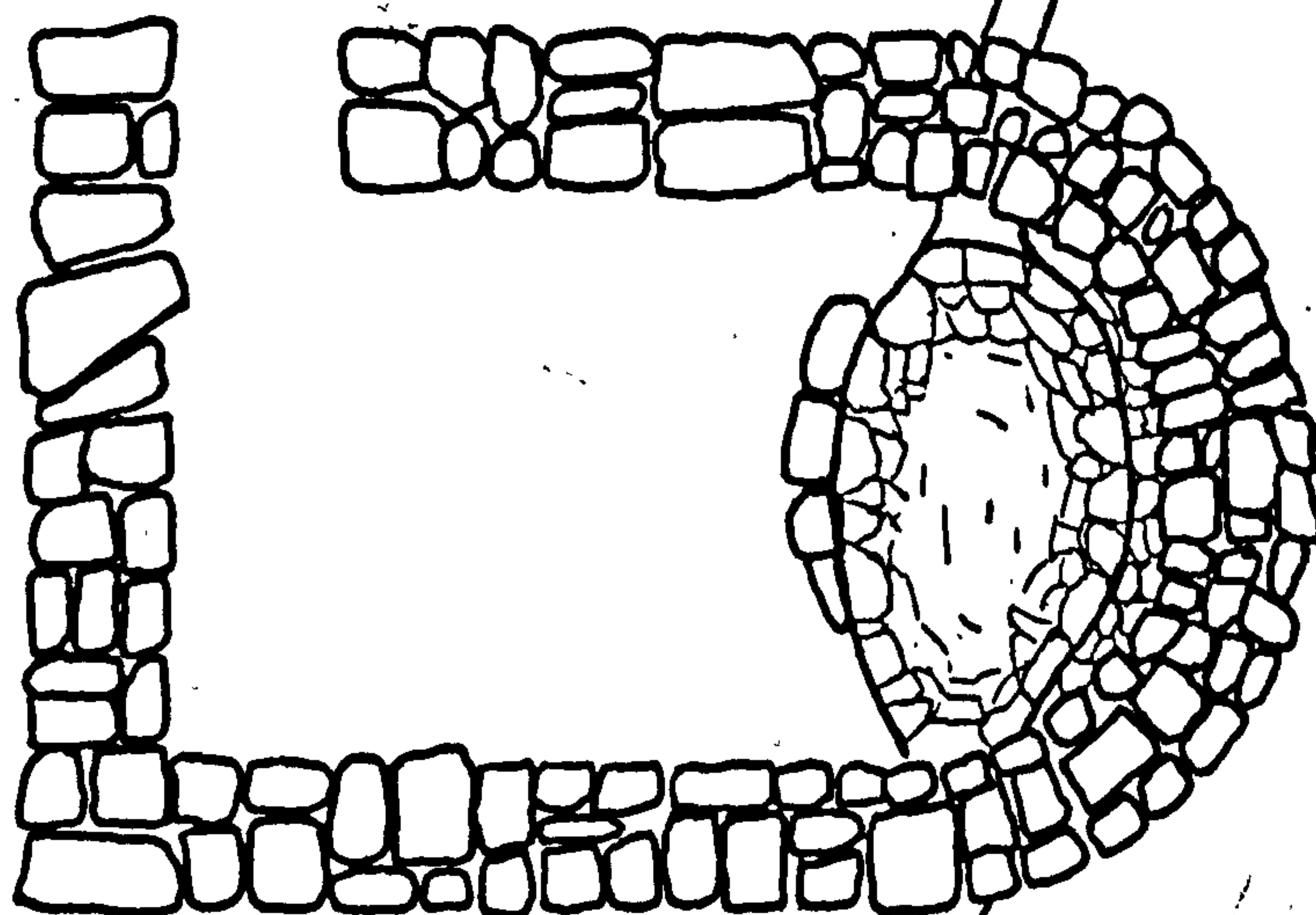


Figure 85. Horizontal mill on the burn forming the boundary between Achmelvich and Clachtoll. This is not shown or mentioned by John Home and is therefore likely to have been a post-1774 construction.

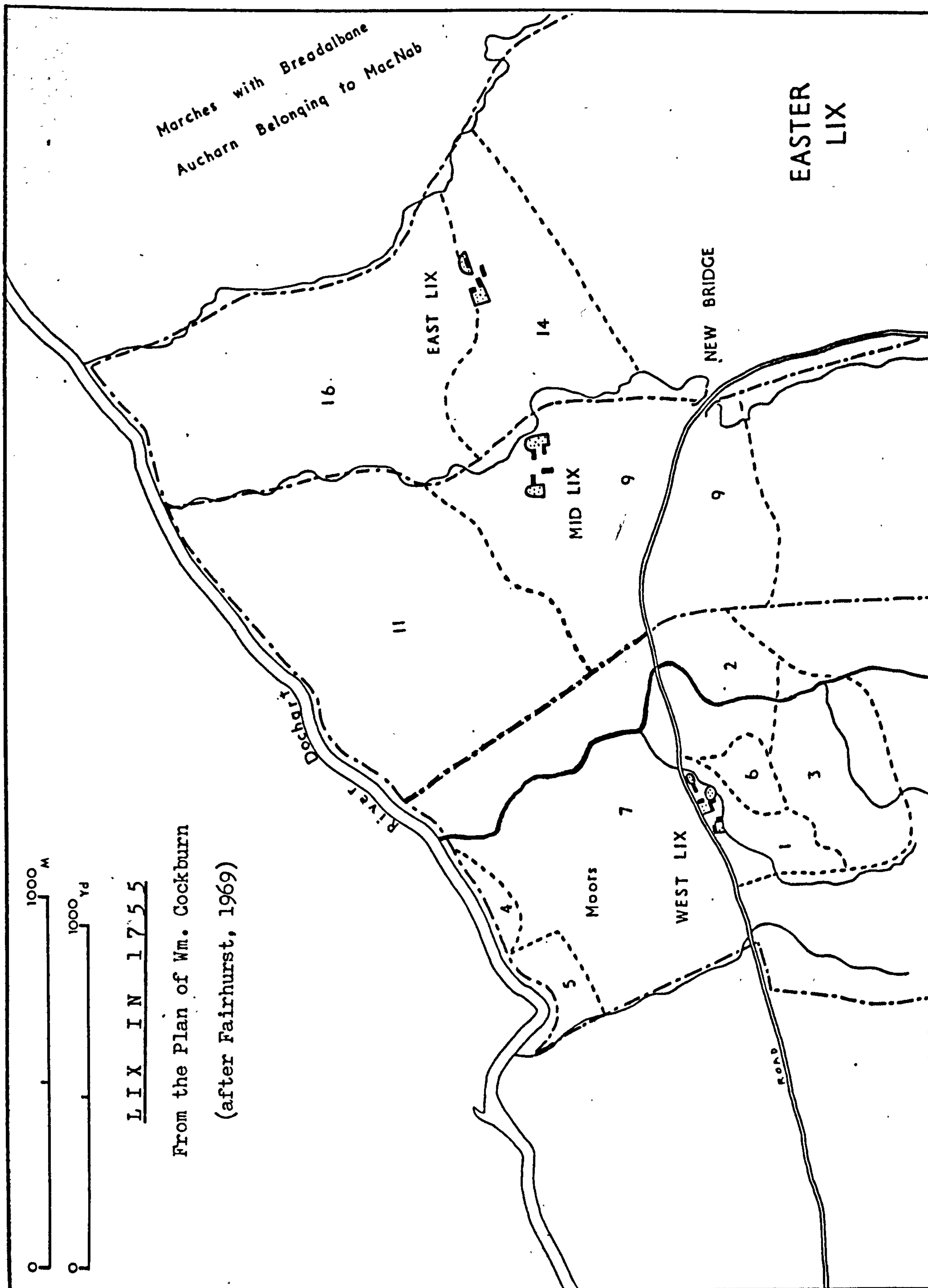


Figure 86. The Barony of Lix in 1755. The East Lix arable land is numbered 14.

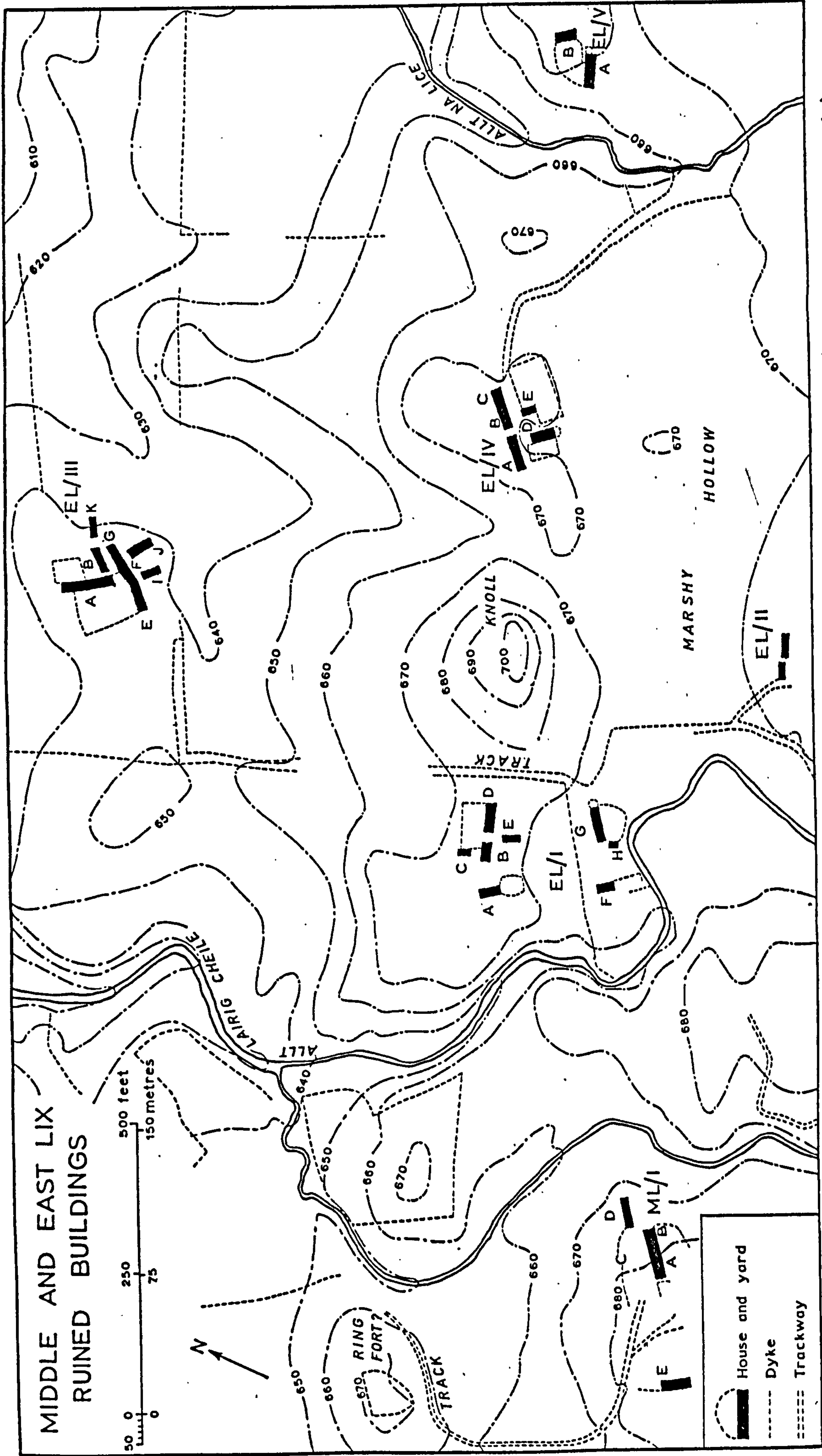
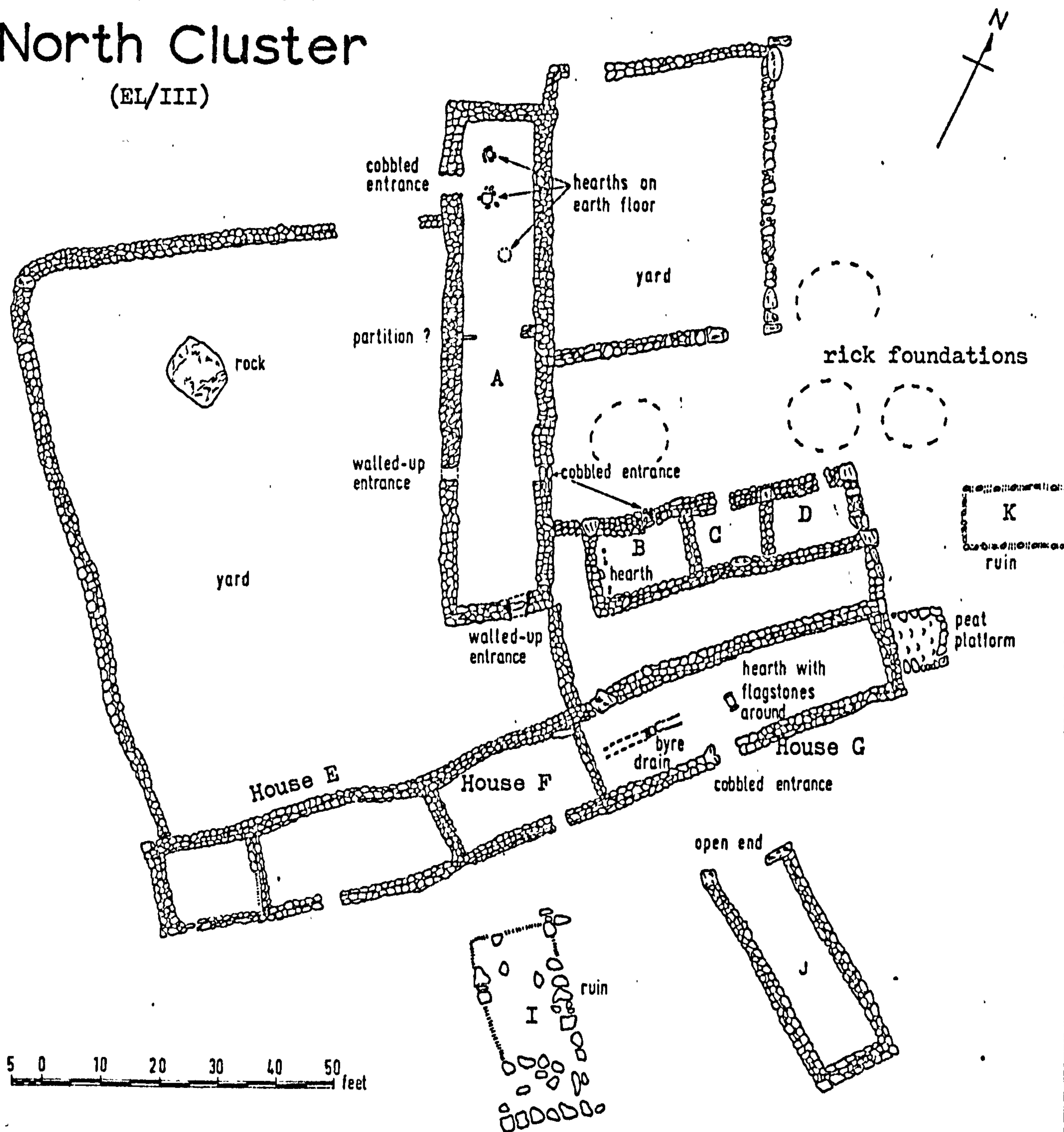


Figure 87. Ruins of late 18th and early 19th century settlement clusters on East Lix (after Fairhurst, 1969).

EAST LIX North Cluster

(EL/III)



- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A BYRE DWELLING
much modified | B COTTAGE | C Probable COTTAGE |
| D Probable COTTAGE | E Subdivided
Dwelling | F Probable Cottage |
| G Byre Dwelling | | J. OUTHOUSE |

Figure 88. Remains of the largest settlement cluster on East Lix, from excavation and field survey (after Fairhurst, 1969).

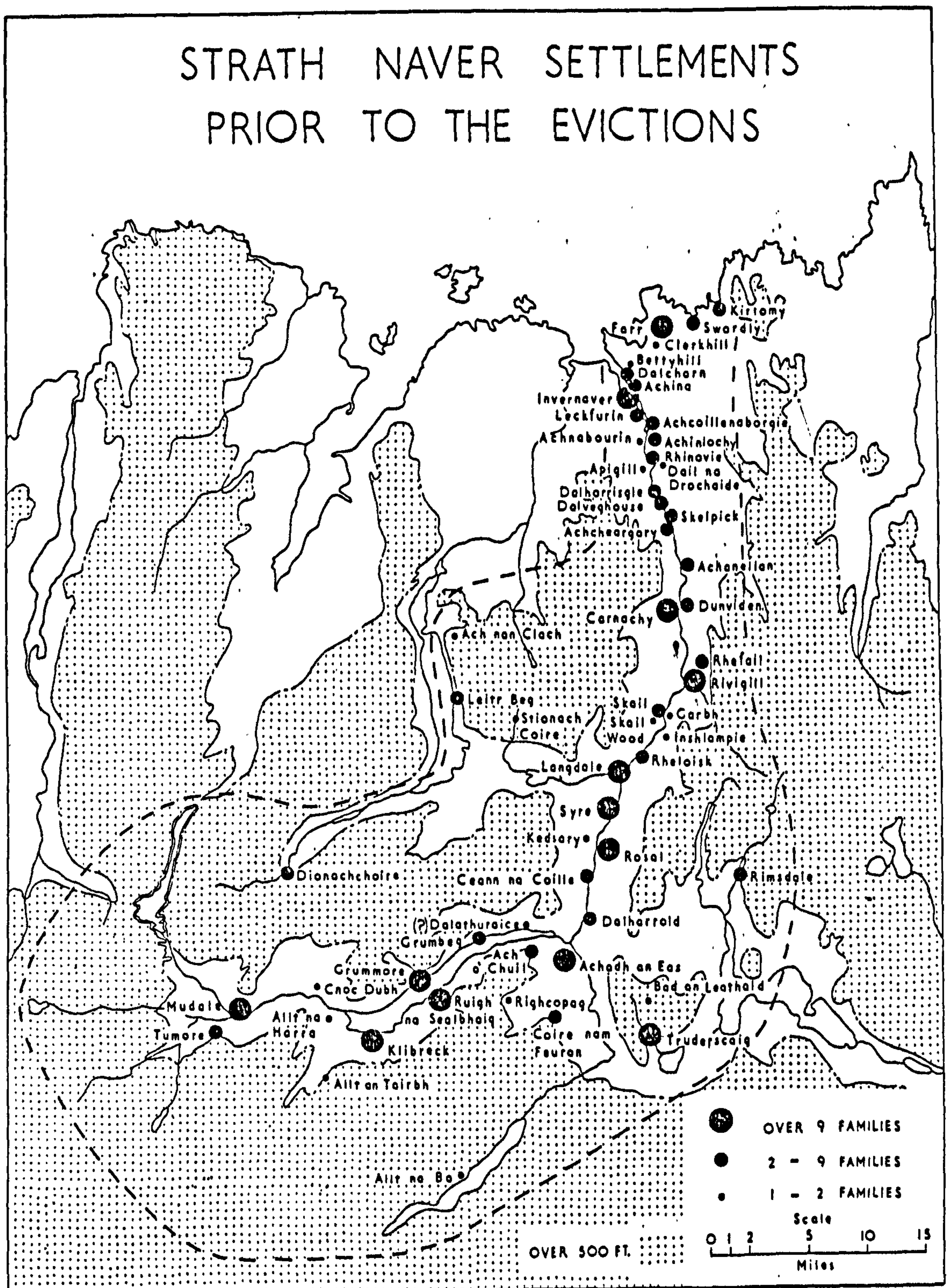


Figure 89. Townships in Strathnaver in 1806, from the list in Henderson's General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sutherland, 1815 (after Fairhurst, 1968).

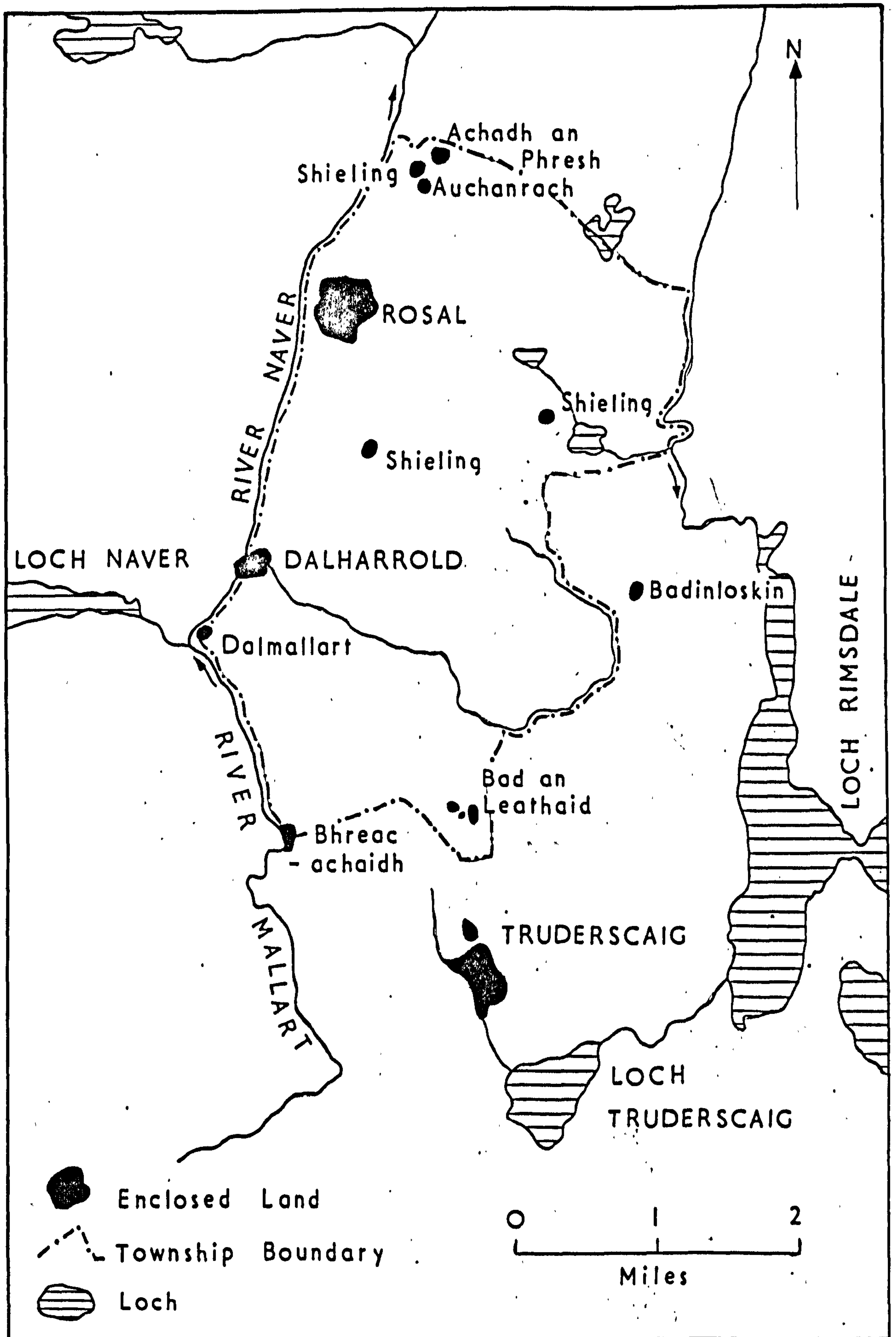


Figure 90. 'The Heights of Strathnaver', 1811. From a plan among the Sutherland Estate Papers (after Fairhurst, 1968).

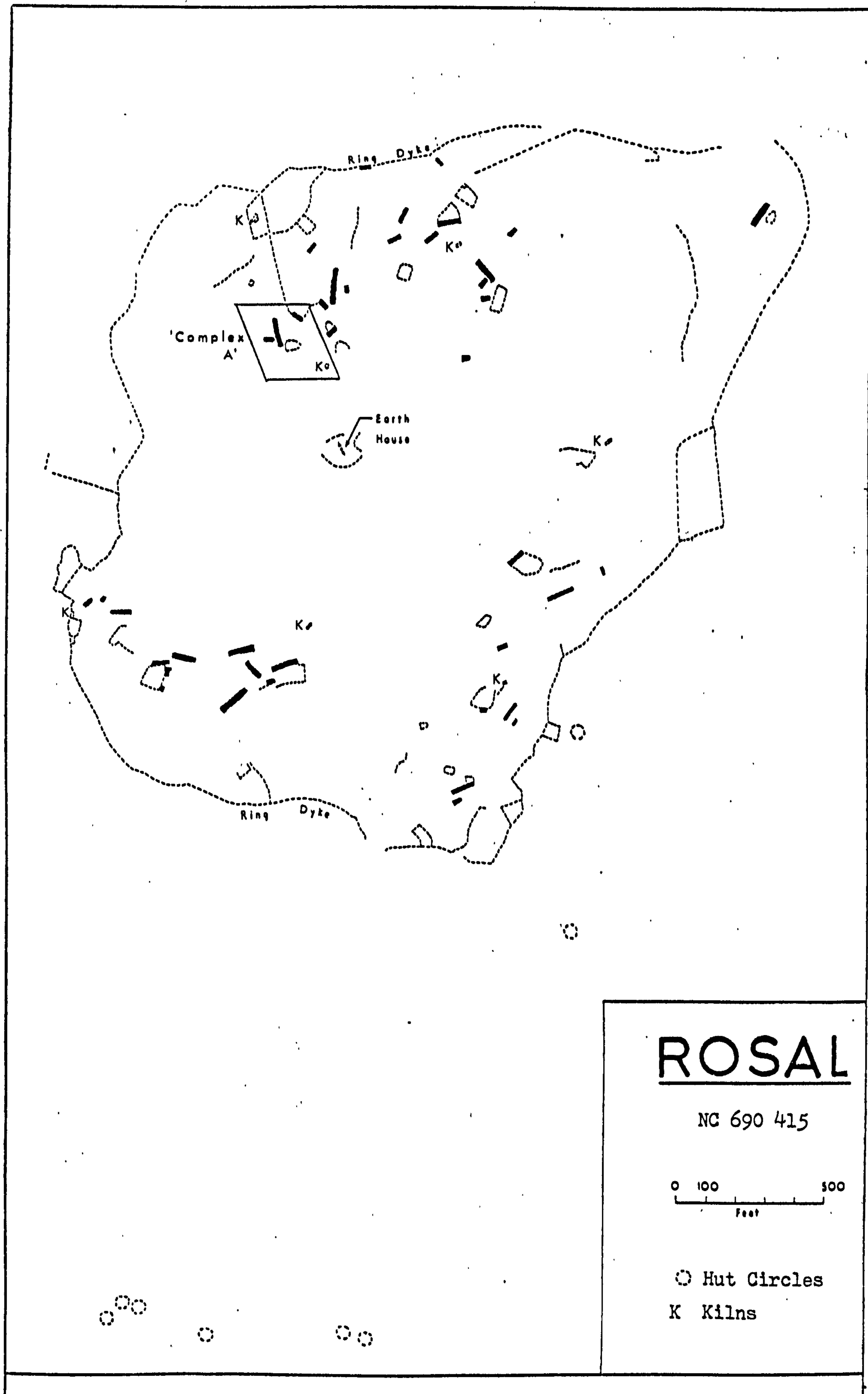


Figure 91. Remains of early 19th century settlement clusters on Rosal.
From field survey (after Fairhurst, 1968).

ROSAL Northern Cluster Complex A

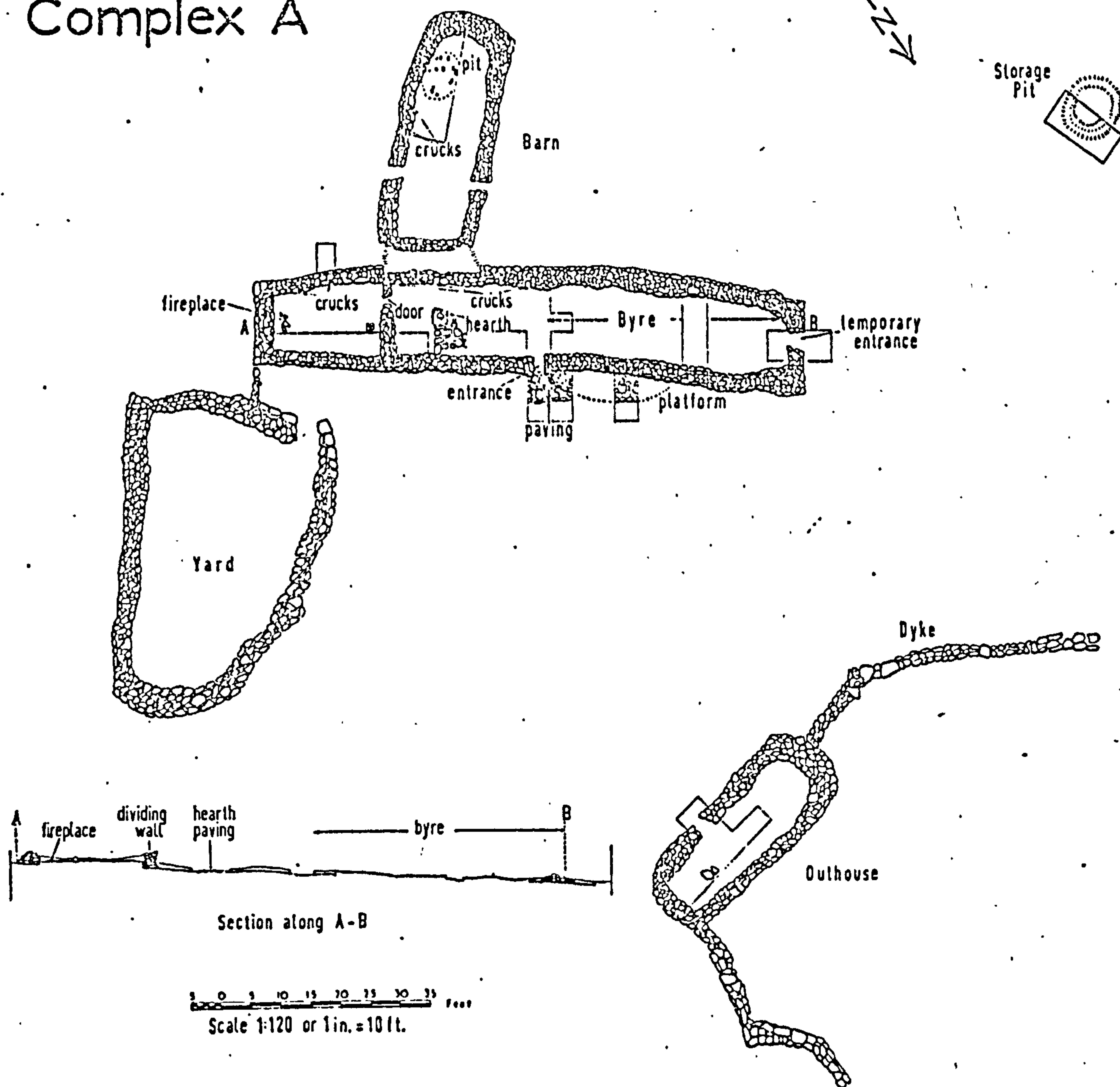


Figure 92. Remains of 3-building settlement cluster on Rosal. From excavation and field survey. After Fairhurst, 1968.

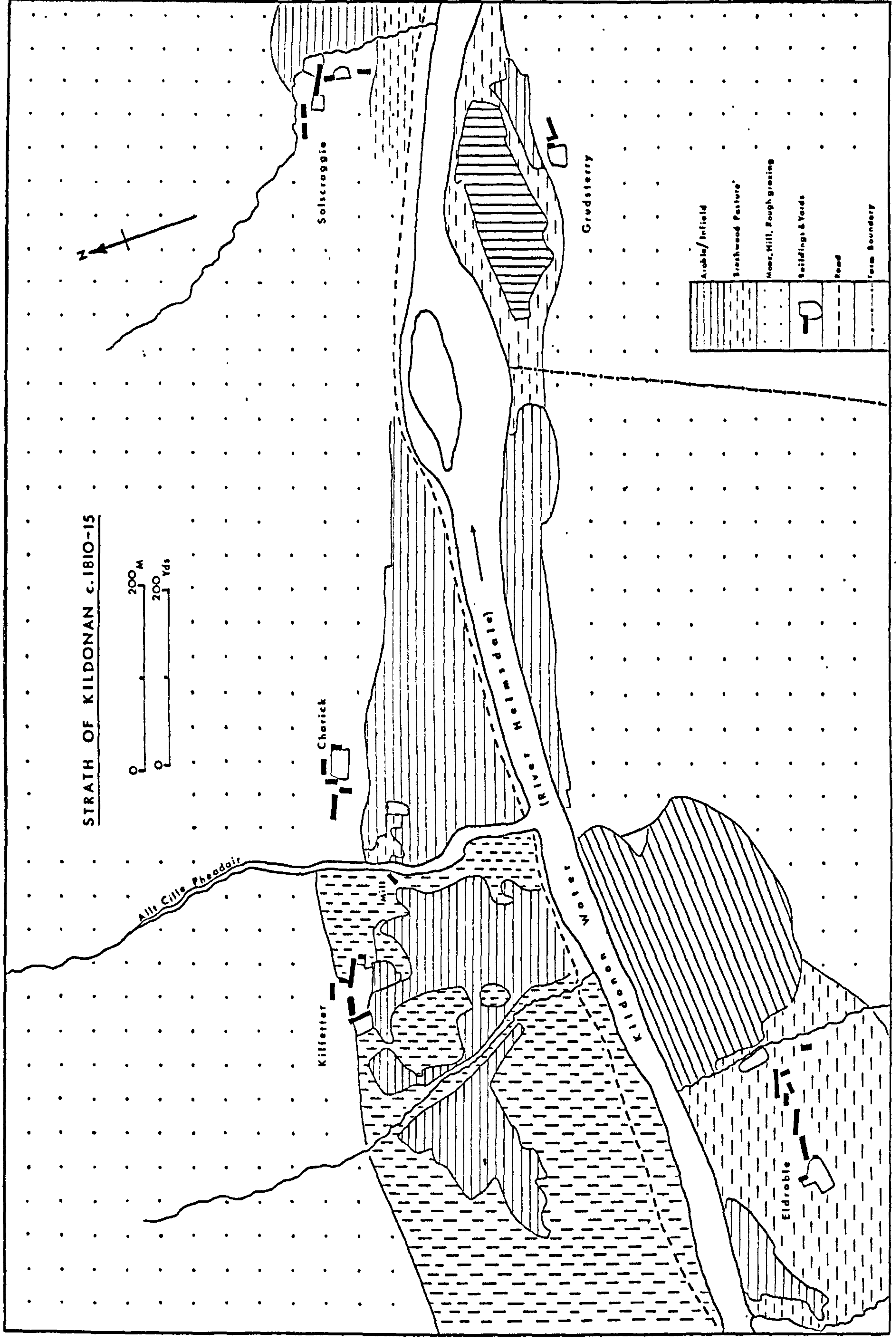


Figure 93. Settlements in the Strath of Kildonan before the evictions. From plans among the Sutherland Estate Papers.

KILPHEDIR

Deserted Clachan

NC 186 992

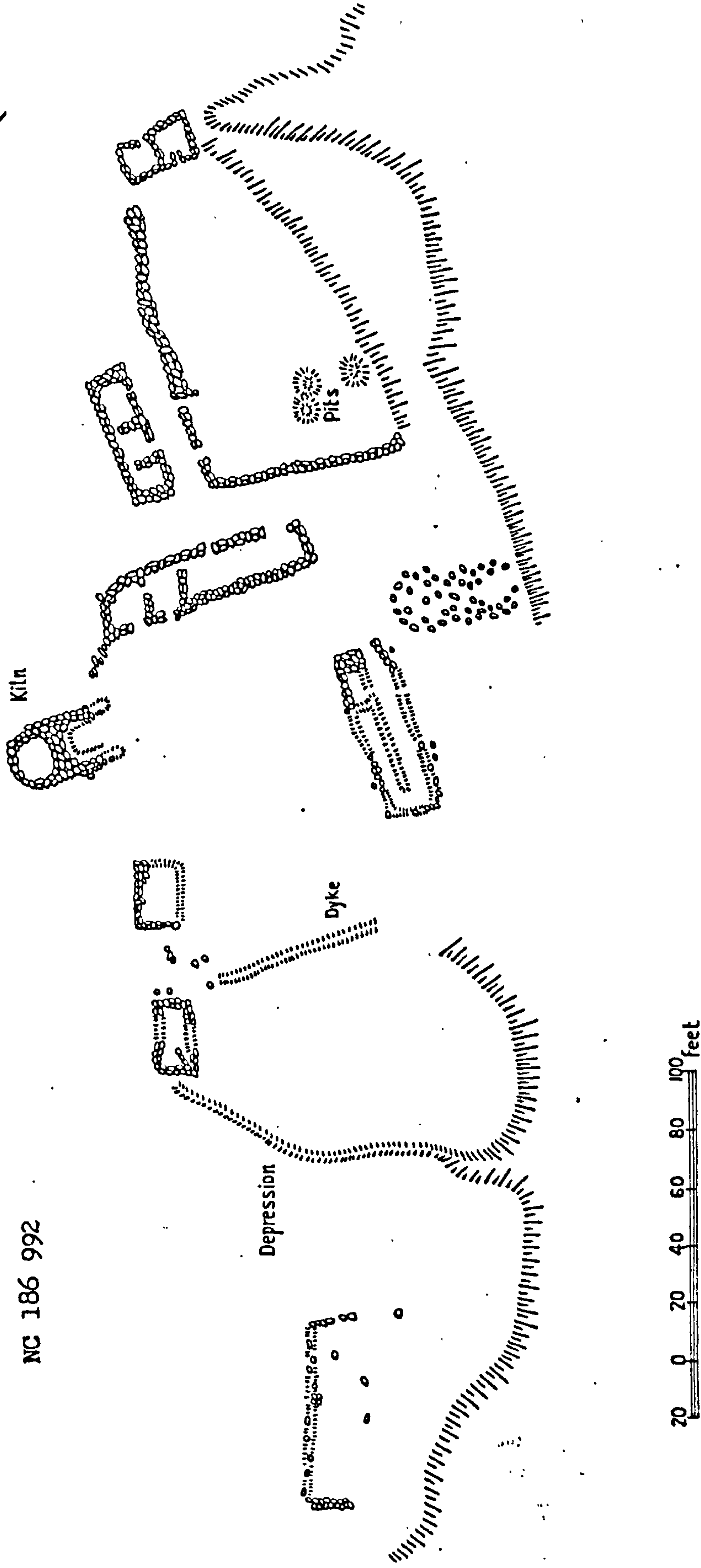


Figure 94. Remains of the settlement cluster at Chorick (Kilphedir). From field survey (after Fairhurst, 1964).

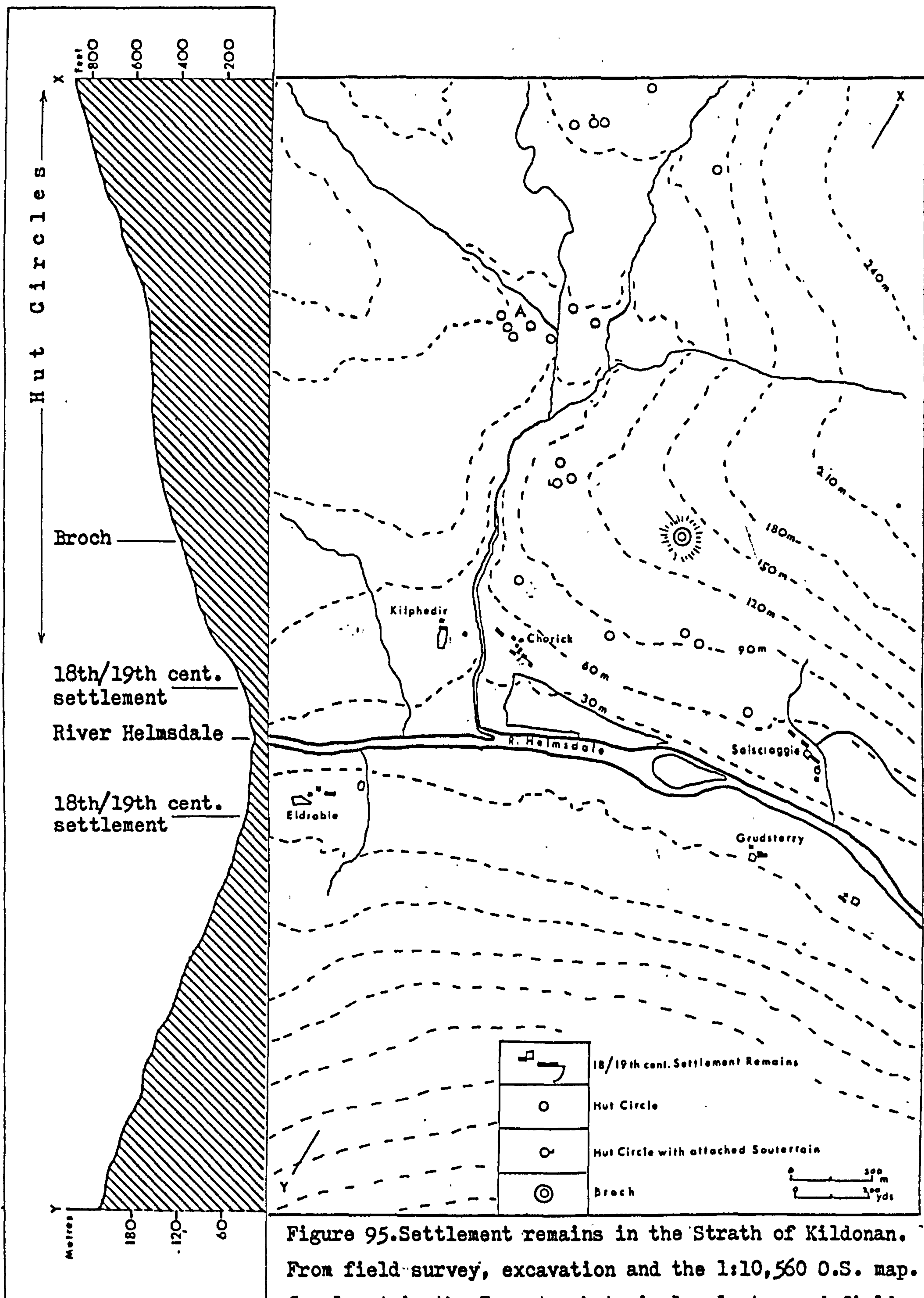


Figure 95. Settlement remains in the Strath of Kildonan. From field survey, excavation and the 1:10,560 O.S. map. Complex A is the Iron Age hut circle cluster and field system excavated by Fairhurst in 1963 (Fairhurst and Taylor, 1971)

IRON AGE SETTLEMENT KILPHEDIR-SUTHERLAND

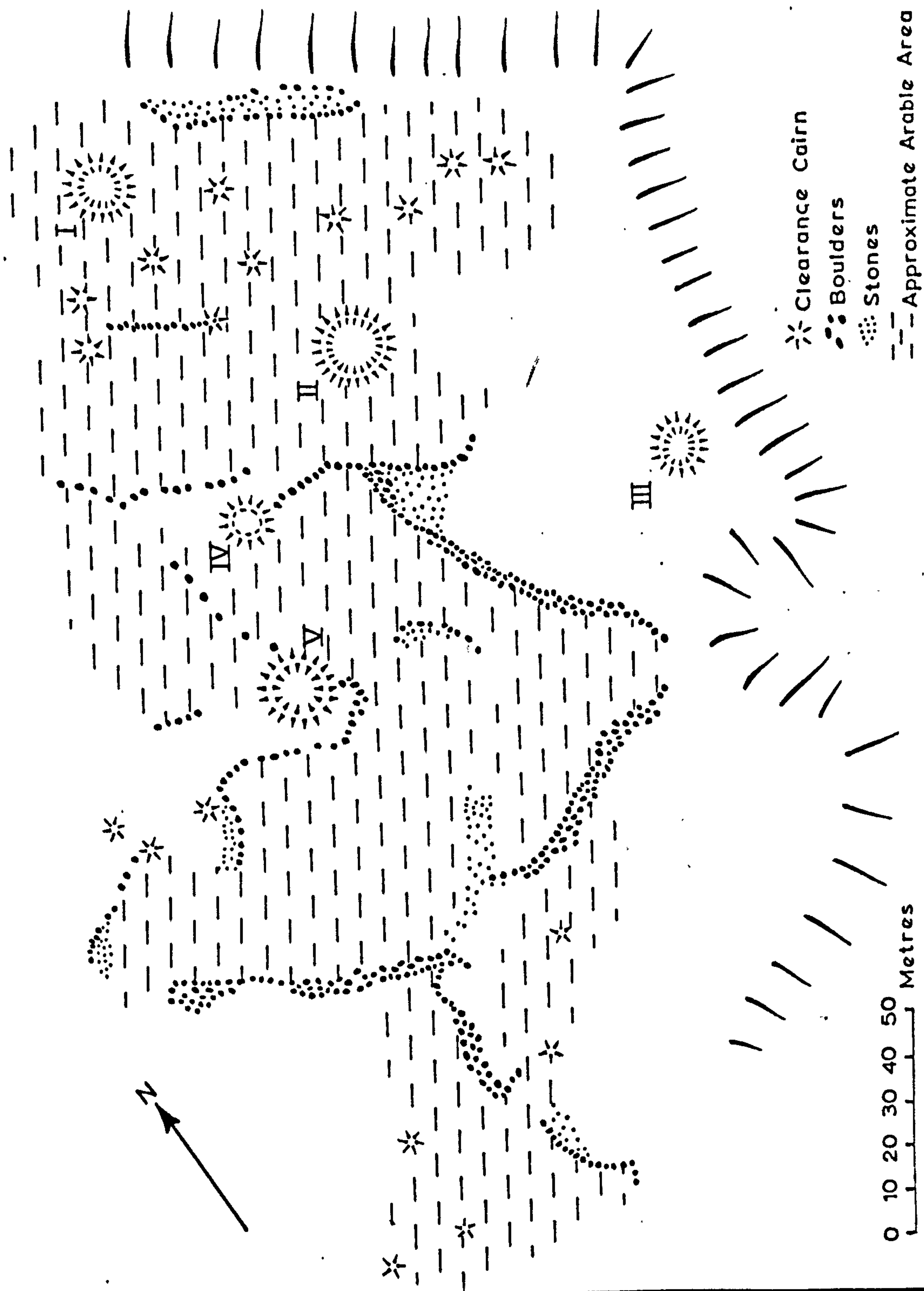


Figure 96. Iron Age hut circles and field patterns above Kilphedir in the Strath of Kildonan (after Fairhurst and Taylor, 1971).

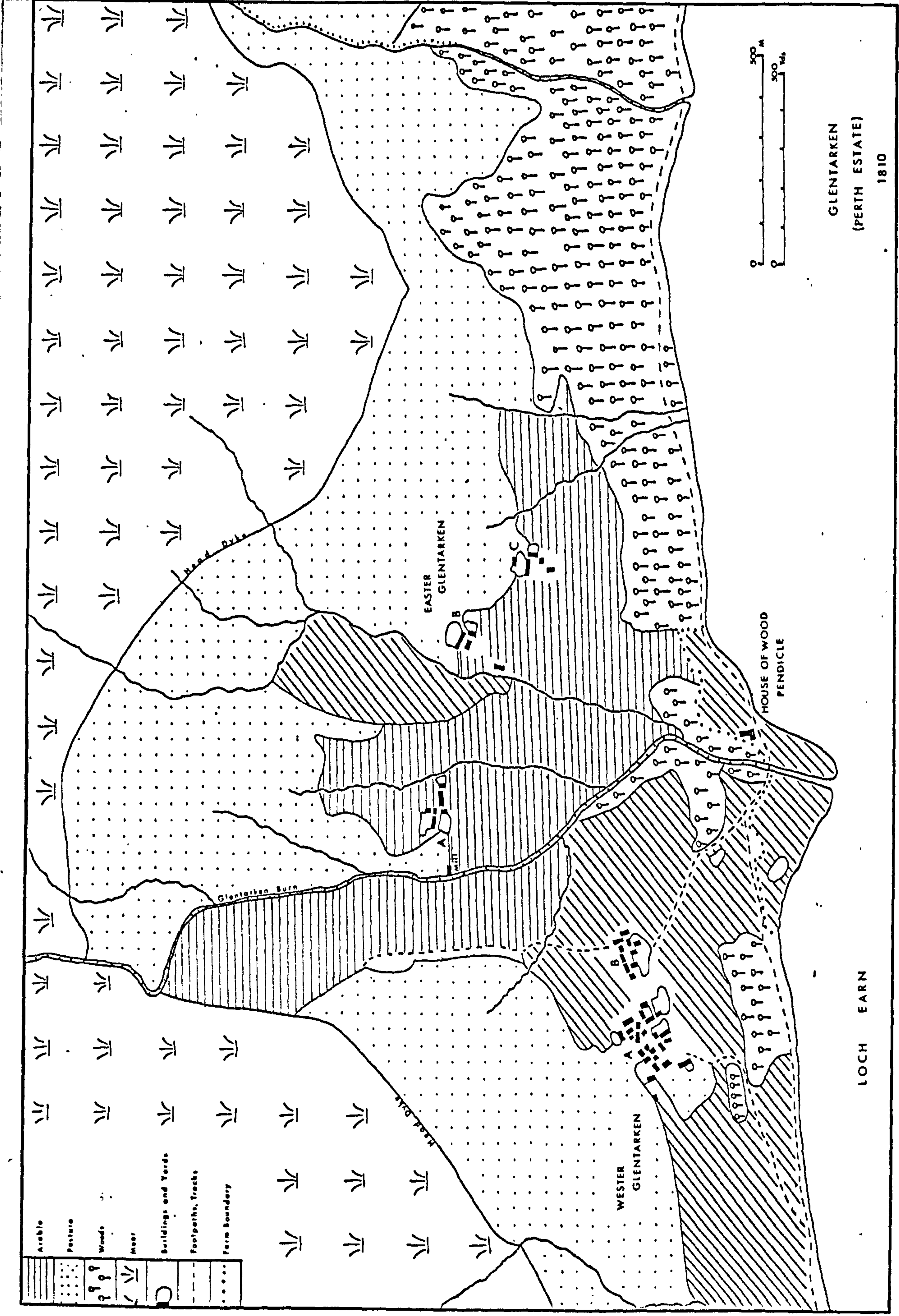


Figure 97. Glentarken in 1810, from the plans of James Knox in the Drummond Castle Estates Office.

Cluster C on Easter Glentarken

NN 6733 2504

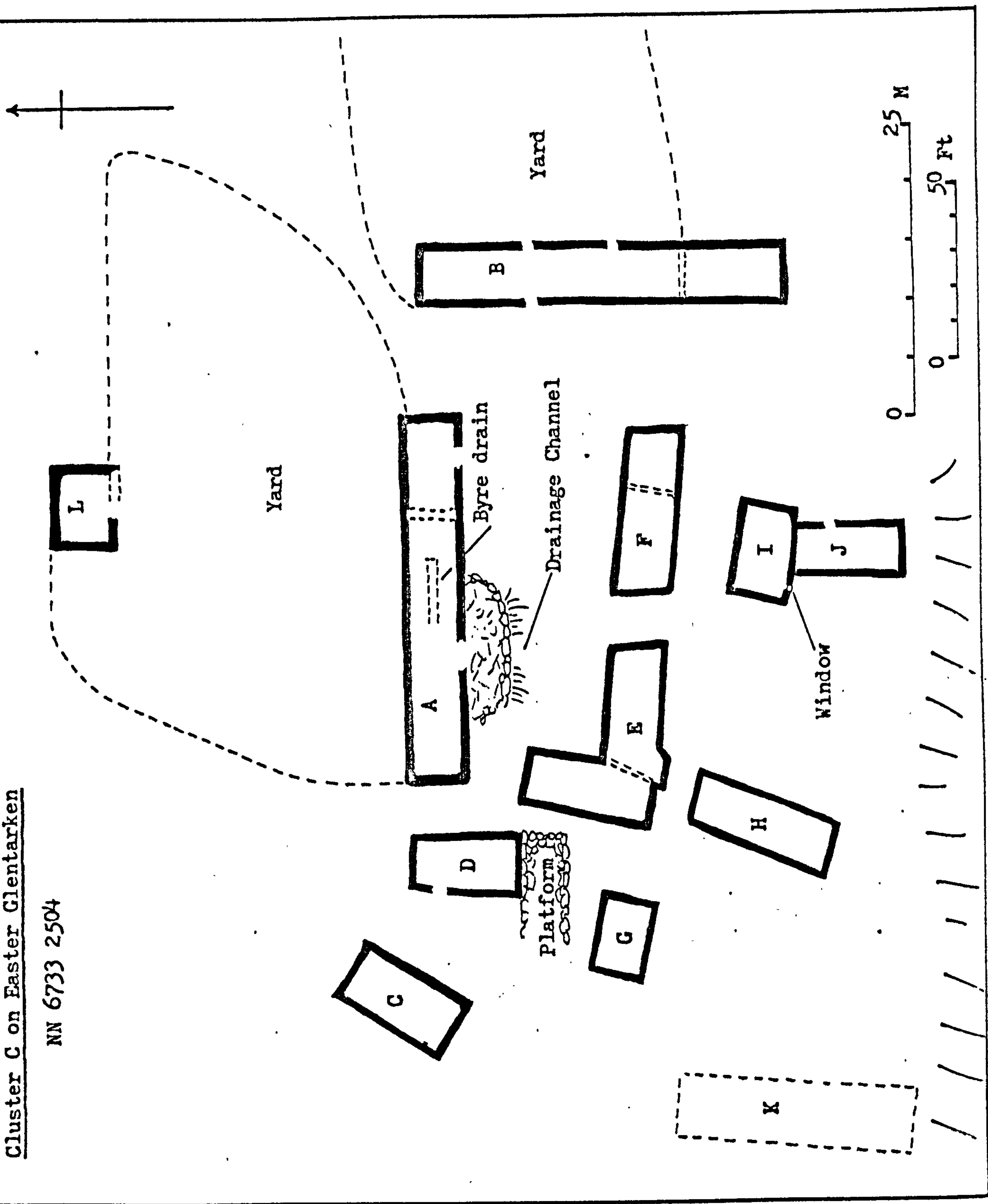


Figure 98. Cluster C on Easter Glentarken, from field survey.

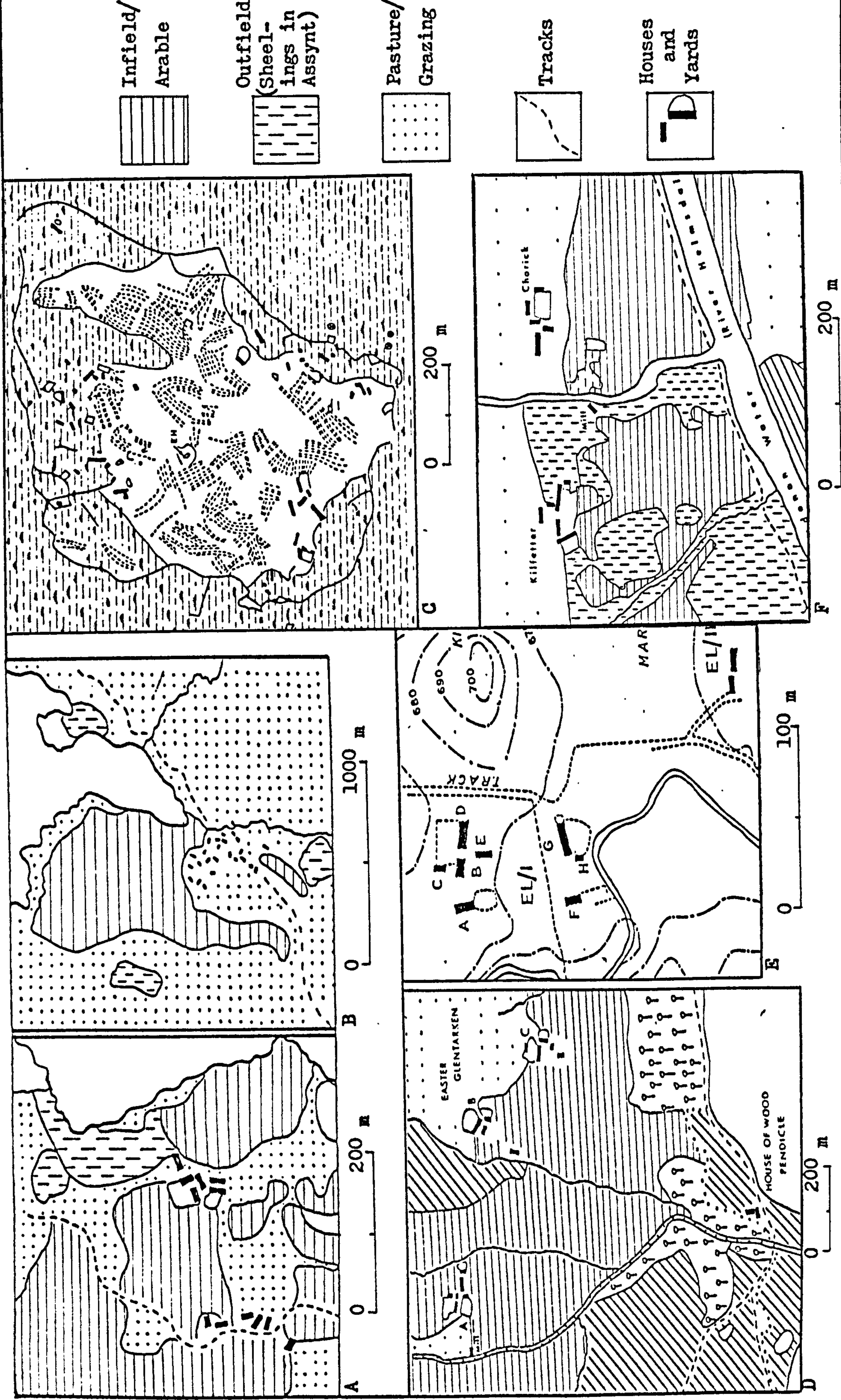


Figure 99. Some Highland rural settlement patterns. A - Lochtayside. B - Assynt. C - Rosal, Strathnaver. D - Glentarken, Lochearnside. E - East Lix, Glen Dochart. F - Kilphedir, Strath of Kildonan. C and E after Fairhurst (1968 and 1969)

Appendices 1 to 29

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below + head dyke					
1	Finlarig	60.429	53.325	455.169	1				
2	Miltown of Finlarig	23.922	14.338	104.190	1				Mill here.
3	Ballinmenoch	18.010	11.906	45.130	3			1	Plough divided $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$
4	Ballindalloch	14.183	17.549	50.110	4				
5	Marrag-ness	14.497	11.823	41.010	3				
6	Ardvoile	35.555	21.480	94.598	6			2	Ploughs divided $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3}$
7	Ballemore	38.103	22.200	121.820	6			2	Ploughs divided $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$
8	Tommachrochar	32.620	30.500	172.730	6				
9	Blarliargan	31.070	42.333	120.855	10	3 (C)		$2\frac{1}{2}$?	Each tenant - 1 horsegang. 4 horsegangs to a plough = 10 horsegangs. Mill here.
10	Rheninchuleigh	35.235	24.110	137.743	7				
11	Etramuckie	54.000	30.040	232.150	9			$2\frac{1}{4}$	9 horsegangs - 1 per tenant

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - North Lochtayside, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below + head dyke					
12	Wester Kuiltyrie	27.142	28.860	132.622	6			2	8 horsegangs 2-2-1-1-1-1.
13	Easter Kuiltyrie	25.888	27.948	126.680	7			1 ³ / ₄	7 horsegangs. "Cotters etc." listed.
14	Wester Carawhin Marragnaha Marragdown Marragphuil Tombour	42.100	38.908	260.668	3 2 2 2			4	
15	Easter Carawhin Croftvellich Blarmore	48.542	22.667	302.600	3 4			2	Mill here.
16	Cary	35.460	35.870	259.515	7			2	
17	Tombrechts	32.922	40.905	203.645					
18	Craggantoll	29.018	34.330	165.175	5			2	
19	Craggan Nester	20.552	34.525	146.980	4			2	
20	Balnahanaid	37.730	16.816	152.690	1				Mill here.
21	Balnasuim	52.210	34.370	201.480	6			3	
22	Croftantayan	44.990	68.670	242.018	6			3	
23	Tomb, etc.	27.900	39.700	99.425	4			2	

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - North Lochtayside, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below head dyke ⁺					
24	Drimnaferoch	21.500	23.100	91.152	1				
25	Guiltirannich	21.450	19.070	95.575	3				
26	Miltown of Lawers	13.860	22.410	65.900	1				Mill here
27	Mahuaim	18.910	18.355	56.050	1				
28	Lawernacrocy	22.590	8.940	35.480	3			1	
29	Duallan	14.150	18.200	45.440	3			1	
30	Iurroginbuie	14.930	11.450	36.780	3				
31	Drummaglass	11.200	17.300	35.900	2				
32	Marragintrowan	14.000	10.190	33.490	2			1	
33	Shaunlaroch	15.790	12.200	37.665	3				
34	Craggan Ruary	23.371	18.700	48.271				2	
35	Wester Cleunlaur	11.790	10.910	35.300	3			1	
36	Middle Cleunlaur	13.800	8.770	48.040	2				
37	Easter Cleunlaur	11.600	8.450	50.100	3				
38	Lag-Fern	16.180	15.800	88.900	2				
39	Tommantaymore	21.590	11.150	60.000	4			2	2 cotters
40	Ballimenoch	13.551	10.100	42.300	2				
41	Ballinuarn	26.510	13.900	83.700	3				2 cotters

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - North Lochtayside, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below head dyke ⁺					
42	Corricherrow	17.650	10.480	51.000	4			1	
43	Borland	29.400	16.775	65.000	5			3	
44	Croftinalen	24.355	10.600	53.200	3			$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Mill here
45	Taynlone	2.700		7.200	1				
46	Stroan-Fernan	52.600	19.480	324.550	9	1 (C)		4	7 cotters
47	Mains or Port of Loch-Tay	51.500	15.100	92.890	1	7 (C)			1 cotter
	TOTALS	1267.055	1034.603	5452.886	182	11 (C)			

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - South Lochtayaside, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below head dyke +					
1	Cult Clochrane	27.625	30.188	201.526	6		3 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
2	Middle Clochrane	26.719	27.187	182.581	4		3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	Mill here
3	Cambuschurich	28.250	23.406	175.012	6		3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	
4	Wester Tullichcan	16.312	15.825	88.706	4		2	2	
5	Easter Tullichcan	16.319	16.525	106.906	4		2	1	
6	Croft in reot	2.150		9.362		1 (P)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Croft Shenach	3.262		9.406		1 (P)	$\frac{1}{4}$		
8	Croft na Belly	2.362		8.506		1 (P)	$\frac{1}{4}$		
9	Craggan and Ballinlone	15.550	13.361	150.019	3		2	2	
10	Dalcroy } Bellina } Croftdow }	19.919		119.312		8 (C)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	
11									
12									
19	Mains and Claddachnarochach	16.725 0.919	19.519	136.756 1.925	2	1 (C)	2	1	Claddachnar- ochach is a croft on the W side of Ardeo- naig Burn
13	Belloch and Tombane	16.500	13.631	135.418	3		2	2	

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - South Lochtayside, 1769

No. on Fig.9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below + head dyke					
14	Braeintrine	17.000	14.794	92.906	4		2	2	
15	Newtown	13.969	8.469	44.319	2		1	2	
16	Tomour and	20.775	3.600	330.981	1		2½	1	
17	Suckoch								
18	Finglen Croft and Ale-house of Tynaline	25.100	25.312	117.968	5	1 (C)	4	3	Mill here
20	Twenty-shilling Land	16.706	13.800	58.319	2		1½	1	
21	Ledcraggan and Margnadallich	15.931	13.062	53.868	2		2	1	Ledcraggan and Margnadallich are composed of patches here and there in Twenty-shilling and a piece of land adjoining it
22	Croft Dunard	9.812		12.831		1(C)	¼	¼	
23	Margmore	10.500	5.056	36.856	1		1	1	
24	Margbeg	17.481	8.712	36.949	2		1¼	1	

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - South Lochtay-side, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below head dyke +					
25	Magnacrannag	16.081	7.231	39.143	3		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
26	Licknie Aldvine Croft	15.000 2.388	9.606 --	42.868 2.388	2	1 (C)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
27	Wester Tullich Boat-Croft of Tullich	21.456 1.931	35.806	152.817 1.931	5	1 (C)	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	
28	Tomindason	11.156	3.969	28.181	2		1	1	
29	Easter Tullich	27.806	15.625	82.981	4		2	2	
30	Craig	23.956	12.700	73.411	4		1	2	
31	Ten-Shilling Land	12.631	4.619	29.318	2		3/4	1	
33	Kendrochid	18.588	9.056	70.638	4		2	2	
34	Achomir	8.981	3.937	70.636	2		1	1	
35	Claggan	22.544	5.819	147.463	4		2	2	Claggan have the privilege of a road or 'loan- ning' through Leadour park to drive their cat- tle to and from their shieling
36	Leadour	9.800	9.612	155.887	1		3/4	1	

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - South Lochtayside, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Crofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below + head dyke					
37	Tullichglas	10.056	7.506	51.174	2		1	1	
38	Tomflour	11.250	10.119	46.744	2		1	1	
39	Lurg	14.112	14.619	62.325	3		1½	3	Lurg is the steepest farm on the south side of Loch Tay for they have to plough all one way.
40	Milton of Ardtalnage and								Mill here
42	Croftdow	25.112	3.056	47.043	1		2	1	
41	Revane	10.062	6.294	57.550	3		2	1	(All these have a shieling immediately above their farms
32	Maille Pendicle	8.274		10.848		1 (P)			
43	Lickbuy	16.181	5.944	43.287	2		1	1	
44	Skiags	23.375	6.788	72.851	4		2	2	
45	Shenlarich	19.419	6.037	64.531	4		1	2	
46	Keprannich	18.681	5.144	73.593	3		1	2	
47	Ardrannage	18.381	11.850	134.769	2		1	1	
48	Callelochane	36.975	23.344	313.118	8		4	4	
49	Achianich	23.962	16.706	137.143	4		2	2	

+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 1 - South Lochtaiside, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Farm or Town	Scots Acres			Tenants	Grofters or Pendiclers	Merk- lands	Ploughs	Remarks
		Infield	Outfield	Total below head dyke					
50	Wester Lurglomman	13.419	8.544	53.694	1		1	1	
51	Easter Lurglomman	11.706	11.150	43.518	2		1	1	
52	Wester Croftmartage	15.850	14.587	52.662	3		1	2	
53	Easter Croftmartage	14.312	11.987	53.362	3		1	2	
54	Wester Acharn	19.719	14.419	53.381	3		2	2	
55	Easter Acharn	17.825	13.956	56.937	3		2	2	
56	Wester Ballinlaggins	14.256	10.988	44.490	1		2	1	
	Mill Croft	2.881		2.881		1 (C)			Mill here
57	Easter Ballinlaggan	13.969	11.356	50.225	4		1½	2	
58	Tomgarrow	18.512	15.031	45.311	4		2	2	
59	Aleckich	16.712	11.300	42.349	3		1½	1½	
60	Rovucky	7.062		15.962	5		½	1	
61	Remony and Walk Mill	23.562	13.862	69.380	4		2	2	
62	Ballamacnachtane Croftnamuck	34.087 1.406	16.325	79.642 1.725	6	1 (C)	3	3	
63	Portbane	51.237	19.850	129.530	8		4	4	
64	Croftnacabber	10.894	8.081	41.162	1		1	1	

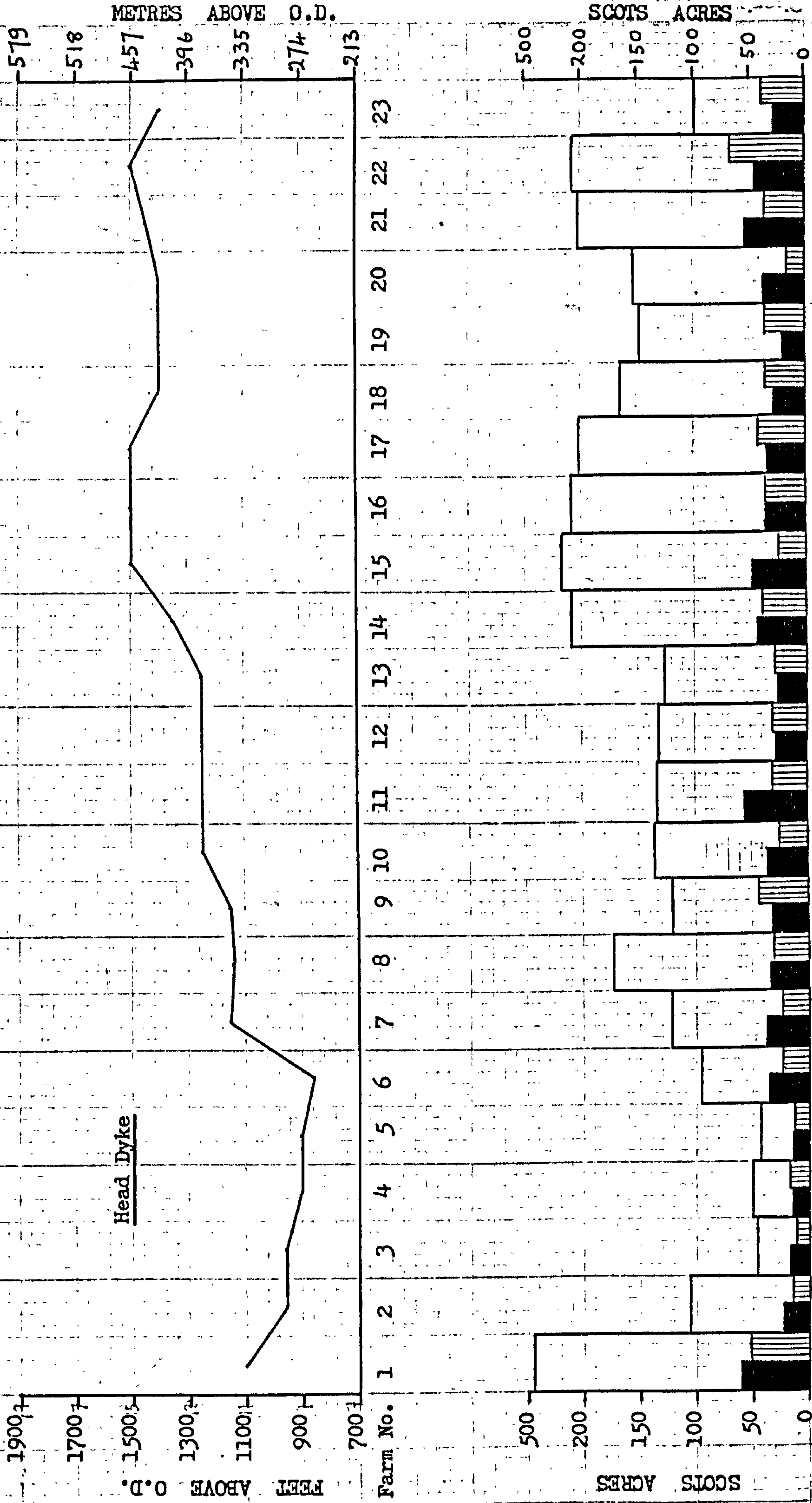
+ Total below head dyke includes grass, meadow and wood.

Appendix 2 - Crofts and Pendicles on South Lochtayside, 1769

No. on Fig. 9	Croft or Pendicle	Scots Acres		Merk- lands	Ploughs	Crofters	Pendiclers	Remarks
		Infield	Total below head dyke					
6	Croft in reot	2.150	9.362	$\frac{1}{4}$	}		1	
7	Croft Shenach	3.262	9.406	$\frac{1}{4}$			1	
8	Croft na Belly	2.362	8.506	$\frac{1}{4}$			1	
10	Dalcroy	}19.919	119.312	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	8		
11	Bellina							
12	Croftdow							
18	Croft and Ale-house Tynaline					1		
19	Claddachnarochach	0.919	1.925			1		
22	Croft Dunard	9.812	12.831	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1		
26	Aldvine Croft	2.388	2.388			1		
27	Boat-Croft of Tullich	1.931	1.931	$\frac{1}{4}$		1		
32	Maille Pendicle	8.274	10.848				1	
56	Mill Croft	2.881	2.881			1		
62	Croftnamuck	1.406	1.725			1		
	TOTALS	55.304	181.115			15	4	

Appendix 3

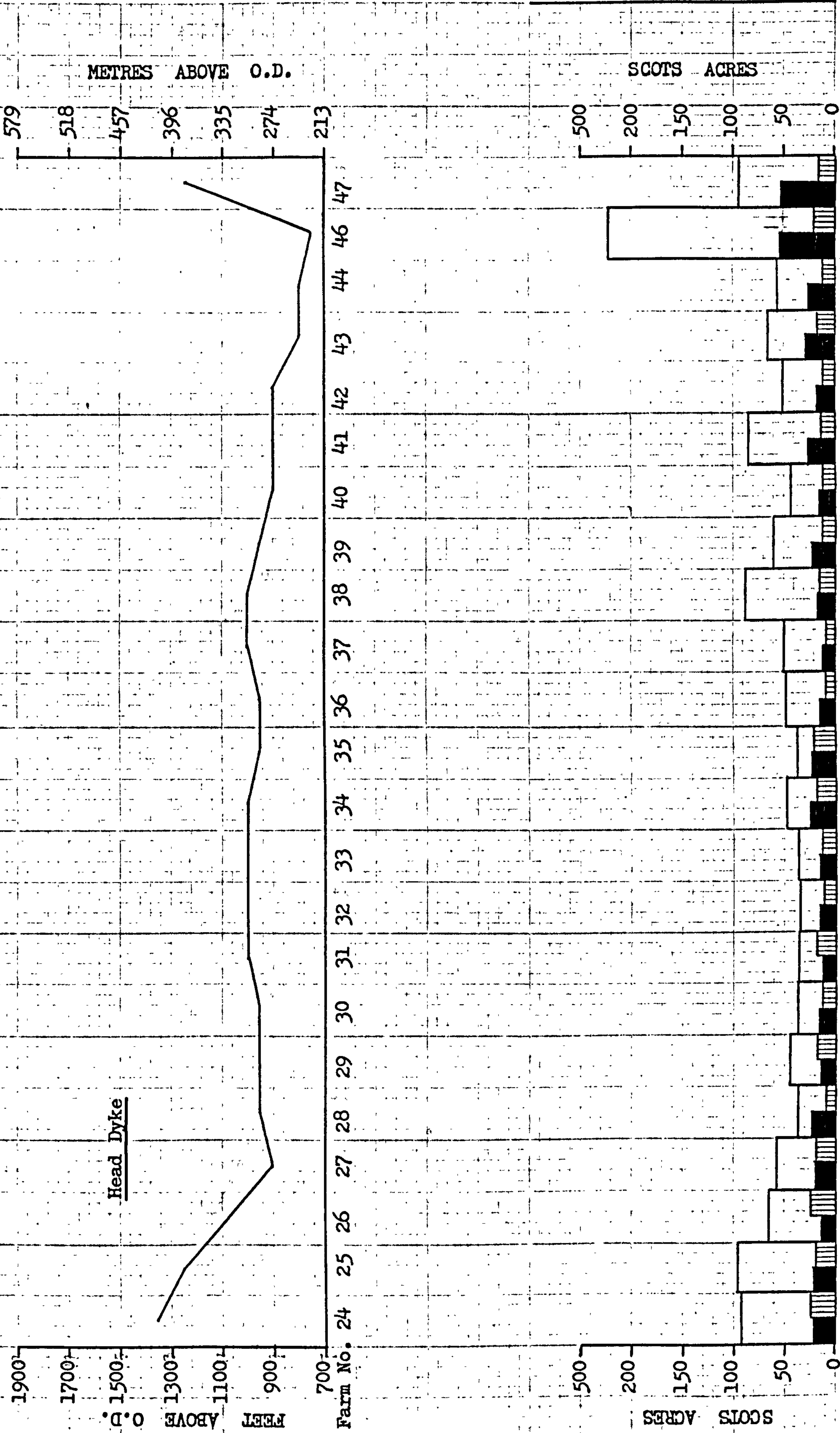
North Lochtayaside, 1769. Size of Farms and Height of Head Dyke



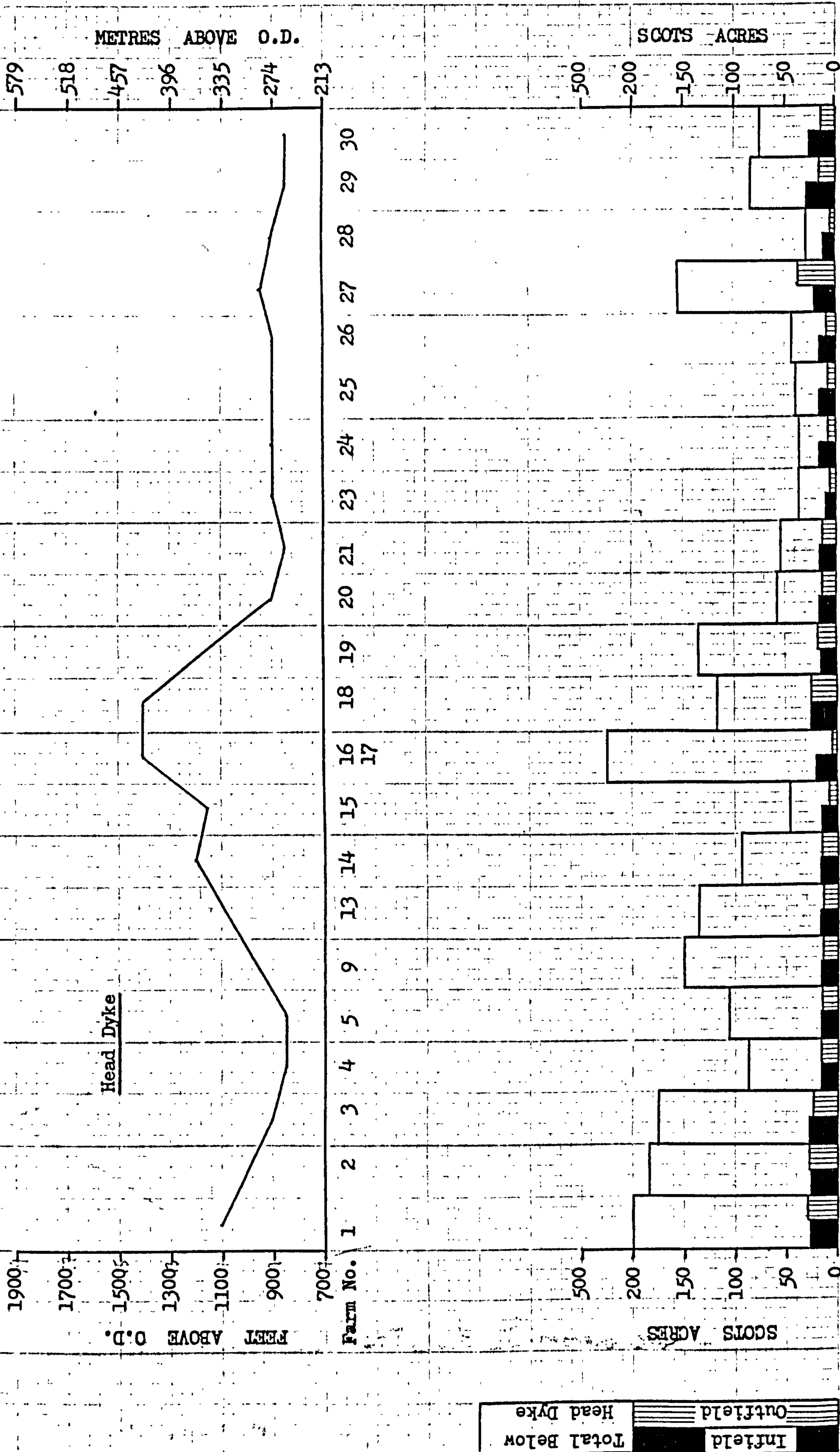
Infield
Outfield
Total Below Head Dyke

Appendix 3

North Lochtayaside, 1769. Size of Farms and Height of Head Dyke

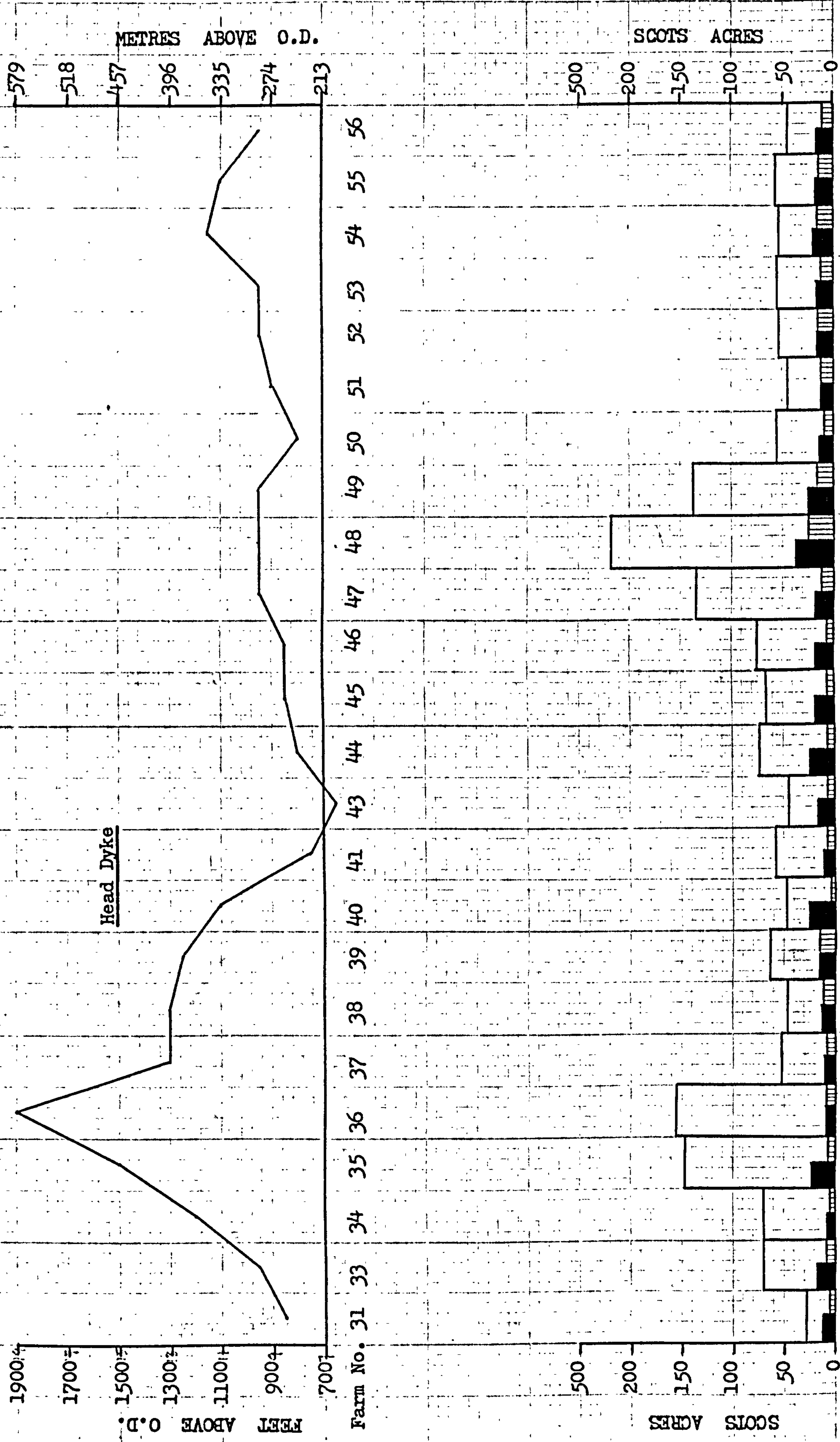


Appendix 3 South Lochtayside, 1769. Size of Farms and Height of Head Dyke

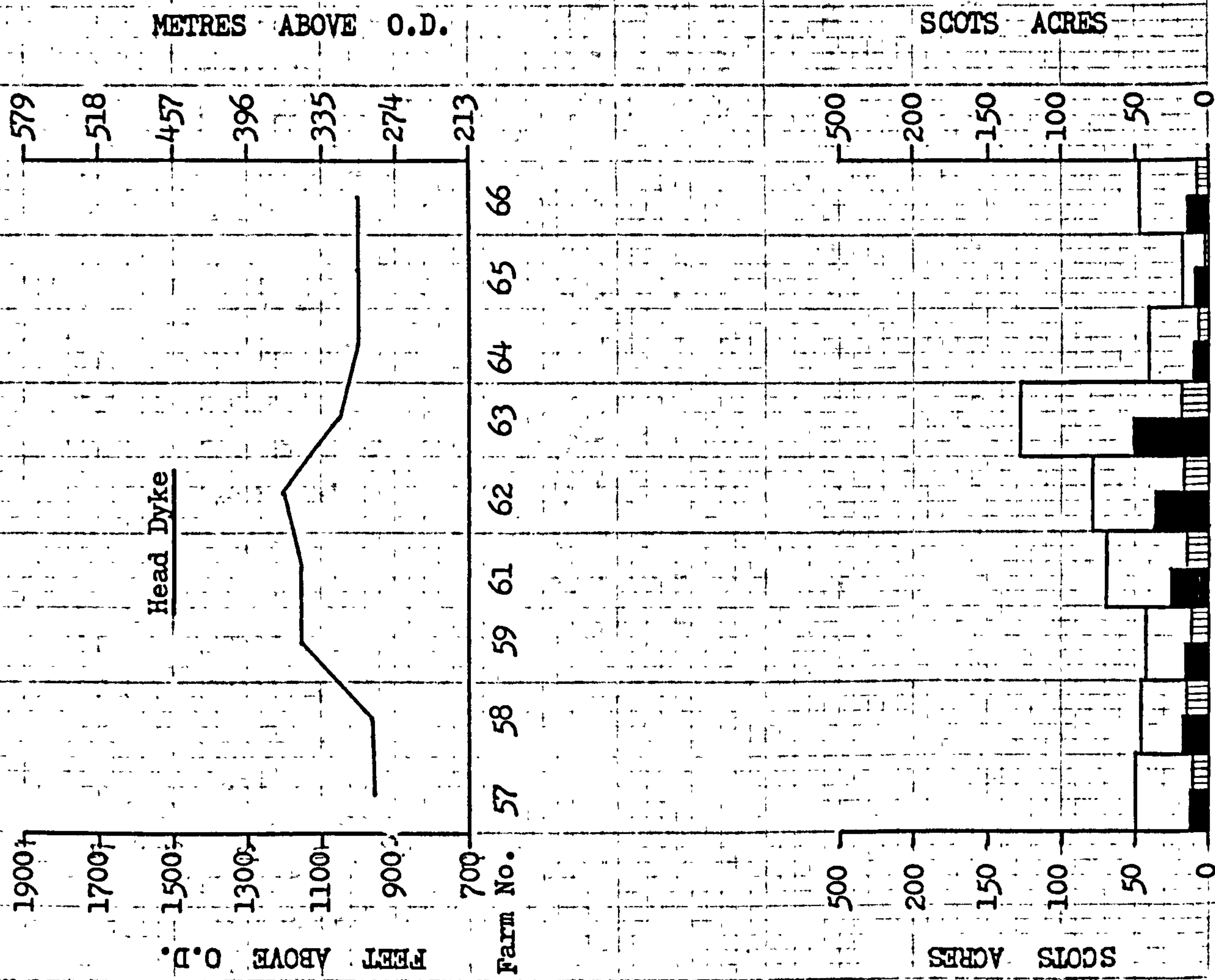


Appendix 3

South Lochtayside, 1769. Size of Farms and Height of Head Dyke



Appendix 3
South Lochtayside, 1769. Size of Farms and Height of Head Dyke



No. on Fig. 9	Farm	Rent (£. s. d.)	Tenants	Merklands	Ploughs
1	Cult Clochrane	17 " 8 " 0	6	3 ¹ / ₃	3
2	Middle Clochrane	16 " 0 " 0	4	3 ¹ / ₃	2
3	Cambuschurich	18 " 0 " 0	6	3 ¹ / ₃	2
4	Wester Tullichcan	15 " 0 " 0	4	2	2
5	Easter Tullichcan	15 " 15 " 0	4	2	1
9	Craggan and Ballinlone	14 " 0 " 0	3	2	2
19	Mains	16 " 0 " 0	2	2	1
13	Belloch and Tombane	13 " 10 " 0	3	2	2
14	Braeintrine	15 " 0 " 0	4	2	2
15	Newtown	9 " 10 " 0	2	1	2
16	Tomour and				
17	Suckoch	42 " 0 " 0	1	2 ¹ / ₂	1
18	Finglen	24 " 17 " 0	6	4	3
20	Twenty-Shilling Land	11 " 0 " 0	2	1 ¹ / ₂	1
21	Ledchraggan and Margnadallich	14 " 0 " 0	2	2	1
23	Margmore	8 " 0 " 0	1	1	1
24	Margbeg	8 " 0 " 0	2	1 ¹ / ₄	1
25	Margnacranag	8 " 15 " 0	3	1 ¹ / ₄	1
26	Licknie	10 " 5 " 0	3	1 ¹ / ₄	1
27	Wester Tullich	22 " 0 " 0	5	3	2
28	Tomindason	7 " 0 " 0	2	1	1
29	Easter Tullich	16 " 10 " 0	4	2	2
30	Craig	10 " 10 " 0	4	1	2
31	Ten-Shilling Land	7 " 0 " 0	2	3 ³ / ₄	1
33	Kendrochid	15 " 0 " 0	4	2	2
34	Achomir	10 " 6 " 8	2	1	1
35	Claggan	20 " 0 " 0	4	2	2
36	Leadour	10 " 3 " 4	1	3 ³ / ₄	1
37	Tullichglas	13 " 0 " 0	2	1	1
38	Tomflour	11 " 10 " 0	2	1	1
39	Lurg	10 " 0 " 0	3	1 ¹ / ₂	3
41	Revane and				
32	Maille	11 " 0 " 0	3	2	1
40	Milton and				
42	Croftdow	13 " 5 " 0	1	2	1

No. on Fig. 9	Farm	Rent (£. s. d.)	Tenants	Merklands	Ploughs
43	Lickbuy	8 " 0 " 0	2	1	1
44	Skiags	12 " 10 " 0	4	2	2
45	Shenlarich	5 " 0 " 0	4	1	2
46	Kepranich	5 " 0 " 0	3	1	2
47	Ardrannage	8 " 4 " 0	2	1	1
48	Callelochane	29 " 10 " 0	8	4	4
49	Achianich	16 " 0 " 0	4	2	2
50	Wester Lurglomman	8 " 0 " 0	1	1	1
51	Easter Lurglomman	7 " 10 " 4	2	1	1
52	Wester Croftmartage	11 " 10 " 0	3	1	2
53	Easter Croftmartage	11 " 0 " 0	3	1	2
54	Wester Acharn	5 " 0 " 0	3	2	2
55	Easter Acharn	7 " 10 " 0	3	2	2
56	Wester Ballinlaggins	8 " 10 " 0	2	2	1
57	Easter Ballinlaggins	5 " 10 " 0	4	1½	2
59	Aleckich	10 " 10 " 0	3	1½	1½
60	Rovucky	3 " 4 " 0	5	½	1
58	Tomgarrow	13 " 0 " 0	4	2	2
61	Remony	13 " 10 " 0	4	2	2
62	Ballamacnachtane	21 " 0 " 0	6	3	3
63	Portbane	29 " 0 " 0	8	4	4
64	Croftnacabber	5 " 2 " 6	1	1	1
65	Kenmore Glebe and				
66	Braie of Ballanasuime	6 " 0 " 0	3	1	1½
Totals:		£714 " 5 " 10	179	97¾	93

Average rental per merkland - £7 " 6 " 10

Average 1.05 merklands to 1 plough

Appendix 5

Details of Some Settlement Clusters on Lochtayside, 1769

North Lochtayside

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Finlarig	1	1	1	400" (122m)	5	2	
Miltown	2	1	1 (Drimnalarig) (On Fig. 10)	550" (168m)	3	1	Pendicle
			1 " "	375" (114m)	5	1	- Includes mill
			1 " "	450" (137m)	5	4	
			1 " "	425" (130m)	6	2	
			<u>4</u>		<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	
Ballimenoch	3	3	1 (On Fig. 10)	575" (175m)	4	1	
			1 " "	450" (137m)	6	4	
			<u>2</u>		<u>1</u> isolated building	<u>5</u>	
Ballindalloch	4	4	1 (On Figs. 10 and 11)	500" (152m)	4	2	
			1 " "	400" (122m)	5	2	
			<u>2</u>		<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	
Marrag-ness	5	3	1 (On Figs. 10 and 11)	625" (190m)	5	3	
			1 (Cluster A on Figs. 10 & 11)	675" (206m)	4	1	
			<u>2</u>		<u>1</u> isolated building	<u>4</u>	
Ardvoile	6	6	1 (Cluster X on Figs. 12 & 13)	670" (204m)	5	2	
			1 (On Fig. 12)	525" (160m)	6	1	
			1 " "	500" (152m)	4	1	
			1 " "	470" (143m)	5	1	
			1 " "	425" (130m)	4	1	
			<u>5</u>		<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	
Ballemore	7	6	1 (On Fig. 12)	660" (201m)	5	1	
			1 " "	660" (201m)	8	2	
			1 " "	570" (174m)	5	2	
			1 " "	500" (152m)	4	1	
			<u>4</u>		<u>1</u> i.b.+	<u>7</u>	

Appendix 5 Details of Some Settlement Clusters on Lochtayside, 1769

North Lochtayside

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Tommachrocher	8	6	1 (On Fig. 14)	775° (236m)	5	2	
			1 (Cluster A on Figs. 14 & 15)	800° (244m)	2	1	
			1 (On Fig. 14)	600° (183m)	4	1	
			1 " "	550° (168m)	9	.2	
			1 " "	570° (174m)	1 isolated building		
			1 " "	450° (137m)	5	2	
Blarliargan	9	10	1 " "		7	3	
			1 " "		1 i.b. +	1	Schoolhouse
			6		34	12	
			1 (Cluster F in Figs. 16, 17, 18)	750° (229m)	4	2	
			1 (Cluster E in Fig. 16)	650° (198m)	6	2	
			1 (Cluster D in Fig. 20)	640° (195m)	6	1	
Rheninchu-leigh	10	7	1 (Cluster C in Fig. 16)	660° (201m)	1 isolated building		
			1 (cluster B in Figs. 16 & 22)	500° (152m)	4	1	
			1 (Cluster A in Figs. 16 & 21)	425° (130m)	3		
			6		9	1	Includes mill
					33	7	
Etramuckie	11	9	1	725° (221m)	5	1	
			1	625° (190m)	1 isolated building		
			1	500° (152m)	9	3	
			3		7	1	
					22	5	
Etramuckie	11	9	1	820° (250m)	3	1	Buildings unshaded
			1	700° (213m)	3	1	Buildings unshaded
			1	600° (183m)	4	1	
			1	500° (152m)	3	2	1 building unshaded
			1	450° (137m)	8	2	
			1	550° (168m)	2	1	Buildings unshaded
Etramuckie	11	9	1	600° (183m)	2	1	Buildings unshaded (unshaded)
			1	600° (183m)	1 isolated building		
			8		6	2	
					32	11	

Appendix 5 Details of Some Settlement Clusters on Lochtayaside, 1769

North Lochtayaside

Farm.	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
W. Kuiltyrie	12	6	1 (Cluster F in Fig. 23) 1 (Cluster D in Fig. 23) 1 (Cluster A-B-C in Figs. 23, 24) 3	725° (221m) 590° (180m) 550° (168m)	7 2 10 1 i.b. + 20	1 1 3 1 6	E in Fig.
E. Kuiltyrie	13	7	1 (Cluster E in Fig. 23) 1 (Cluster D in Fig. 23) 1 (Cluster C in Fig. 23) 1 (Cluster B in Fig. 23) 1 (Cluster A in Figs. 23 & 25) 5	800° (244m) 700° (213m) 570° (174m) 580° (177m) 550° (168m)	6 3 1 i.b. + 3 6 5 2 isolated buildings 26	1 1 1 1 1 2 7	
W. Carawhin	14	9	1 (On Fig. 26) 1 (Marragnaha on Fig. 26) 1 (Marragdown on Figs. 26 & 27) 1 (Marragphuil on Fig. 26) 1 (Tombour on Fig. 26) 5	700° (213m) 700° (213m) 750° (229m) 700° (213m) 800° (244m)	2 6 6 5 9 28	1 1 2 1 2 7	
E. Carawhin	15	7	1 (Blarmore) 1 (Croftvellich) 1 (Carawhin) 1 1 1 6	760° (232m) 780° (238m) 760° (232m) 600° (183m) 580° (177m) 600° (183m)	9 11 1 isolated building 4 9 7 4 45	2 3 1 1 1 8	Includes smithy Includes mill
Cary	16	7	1 1 2	750° (229m) 750° (229m)	16 9 25	2 1 3	

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Croftantayan	22	6	1 (Cluster B on Fig. 27a) 1 (Cluster A on Fig. 27a) 2	750° (229m) 630° (192m)	2 27 29	1 7 8	All unshaded All unshaded
Tomb	23	4	1 (Tomb) (On Fig. 28) 1 (Taynacroit) " " 2	630° (192m) 630° (192m)	10 1 isolated building 6 17	4 1 5	
Drumnaferoch	24	1	1 (On Fig. 28) 1	650° (198m)	9 1 isolated building 10	2 2	
Cuiltirannich	25	3	1 (Cluster C on Fig. 30) 1 (Cluster B on Figs. 30 & 31) 1 (Cluster A on Fig. 30) 3	700° (213m) 650° (198m) 500-550° (152-168m)	4 6 5 15	1 2 3	Includes 'lint miln'
Miltown of Lawers	26	1	1 (Cluster B on Figs. 32 & 33) 1 (On Fig. 32) 2	350° (107m) 350° (107m)	4 + 1 + 1 5 1 isolated building 12	1 ("Ghar mor") 1 1 2	"House of Lawers" Lawers Church Includes mill (only mill shaded) (unshaded)
Drummaglass	31	2	1 1	760° (232m)	9 9	2 2	

**TEXT CUT
OFF IN
ORIGINAL**

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Marragin-crowan	32	2	1 <u>1</u> 2	720' (232m) 750' (229m)	5 <u>6</u> 11	2 <u>1</u> 3	
Shaunlaroch	33	3	1 <u>1</u> 1	740' (226m)	11 <u>11</u>	1 <u>1</u>	
Cragganruary	34	?	1 <u>1</u>		15 <u>15</u>	2 <u>2</u>	

Totals

25 farms
17 tenants (estimating 3 for Cragganruary)
79 clusters
479 buildings in clusters
126 yards in clusters
16 isolated
4 isolated

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Craggan and Ballinlone (Fig. 36)	9	3	1	370° (113m)	7	2	
			1	370° (113m)	5	2	
			1 $\frac{1}{3}$	440° (134m)	3 $\frac{3}{15}$	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Belloch and Tombane (Fig. 36)	13	3	1	550° (168m)	6	2	
			1	580° (177m)	4	1	
			1 $\frac{1}{3}$	530° (162m)	3 $\frac{3}{13}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Braeintrine (Fig. 37)	14	4	1	655° (200m)	7	3	
			1	850° (259m)	2	1	
			1 $\frac{1}{3}$	900° (274m)	4 $\frac{4}{13}$	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Newtown Figs. 37 & 38	15	2	1 (Cluster A on Figs. 38 & 39)	950° (290m)	3	1	
			1 (Cluster B on Figs. 38 & 40)	950° (290m)	3	1	
			$\frac{2}{2}$		1 isolated building $\frac{7}{7}$	2	
Tomour Suckoch	16	1	(On Fig. 38)	950° (290m)	1 isolated building		
	17		1 (Cluster A on Figs. 37 & 41)	650° (198m)	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{1}$	
Finglen	18	5	1	550° (168m)	14	5	Includes mill. 3 buildings unshaded
			1	400° (122m)	6		
			$\frac{2}{2}$		2 i.b. + $\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	
Mains & Claddachnaroach	19	2	1	350° (107m)	7 $\frac{7}{7}$	2 $\frac{2}{2}$	Includes Mains House

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Twenty-shilling Land	20	2	1	430° (131m)	8	1	1 isolated building (Church)
			$\frac{1}{1}$		1 i.b. + $\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Ledcraggan & Margnadallich	21	2	1	430° (131m) 370° (113m)	6	1	2 isolated buildings
			1		6	2	
			$\frac{2}{2}$		$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	
Margmore	23	1	1	630° (192m) 570° (174m)	5	1	
			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	
Margbeg	24	2	1	630° (192m) 600° (183m)	4	$\frac{1}{1}$	
			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{3}{7}$		
Margnacranag	25	3	1	570° (174m) 500° (152m)	8	1	
			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	
Licknie	26	2	1	550° (168m) 450° (137m)	3	1	3 isolated buildings
			$\frac{1}{2}$		6	1	
W. Tullich	27	5	1 (Cluster A on Fig. 44)	620° (189m) 620° (189m) 520° (159m)	$\frac{3}{12}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 isolated buildings
			1 (Cluster B on Fig. 44)		8	1	
			1 (Cluster C on Fig. 44)		8	1	
			$\frac{3}{3}$		7	2	
Tomindason	28	2	1 (Cluster A on Fig. 44)	700° (213m)	2 isolated buildings $\frac{3}{28}$ "sheep houses"	$\frac{4}{4}$	
					6	$\frac{3}{3}$	

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
E. Tullich (Fig. 45)	29	4	1	750° (229m)	9	2	
			1	720° (220m)	4	1	
			1	570° (174m)	6	1	
			<u>3</u>		<u>1 isolated building</u> 20	<u>4</u>	
Craig	30	4	1 (Cluster C on Fig. 46)	650° (198m)	2	1	
			1 (Cluster B on Figs. 46 & 47)	520° (159m)	5	1	
			1 (Cluster A on Fig. 46)	450° (137m)	7	2	
			<u>3</u>		<u>1 isolated building with kiln</u> <u>1 isolated building</u> 16	<u>4</u>	
Ten-shilling Land (Fig. 45)	31	2	<u>1</u> 1	470° (143m)	<u>5</u> 5	<u>1</u> 1	
Kendrochid (Fig. 45)	33	4	1	550° (168m)	3	1	
			<u>1</u> 2	450° (137m)	8 <u>2 isolated buildings</u> 13	3 <u>4</u>	
Achomir	34	2	1	850° (259m)	6	2	
			<u>1</u>		<u>2 i.b. +</u> 8	<u>1</u> 3	
Claggan	35	4	1	970° (296m)	6	3	
			<u>1</u> 2	1040° (317m)	6 <u>3 isolated buildings</u> 15	1 <u>4</u>	
Leadour	36	1	<u>1</u> 1	1200° (366m)	<u>6</u> 6	<u>2</u> 2	
Tullichglas	37	2	<u>1</u> 1	1100° (335m)	<u>9</u> 9	<u>1</u> 1	

Farm	No. on Fig. 9	No. of Tenants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Tomflour	38	2	1	1130° 1050°	7	3	
			<u>1</u> 2		<u>4</u> 11	<u>1</u> 4	
Lurg	39	3	1	960° 1100° 1050°	4	1	
			1		4	1	
			<u>1</u> 3		<u>5</u> 13	<u>2</u> 4	
Milton of Ardtalnage and Croftdow	40	1	1	530° 420°	2	1	Includes mill
			1		8		
	42	1	1	750° (229m)	3	1	
			<u>1</u> 3		1 i.b. + 1 <u>3</u> isolated buildings 17	<u>1</u> 3	
Revane	41	3	1	900° 500°	3	1	
			<u>1</u> 2		<u>9</u> 12	<u>2</u> 3	

Totals

29 farms

71 tenants

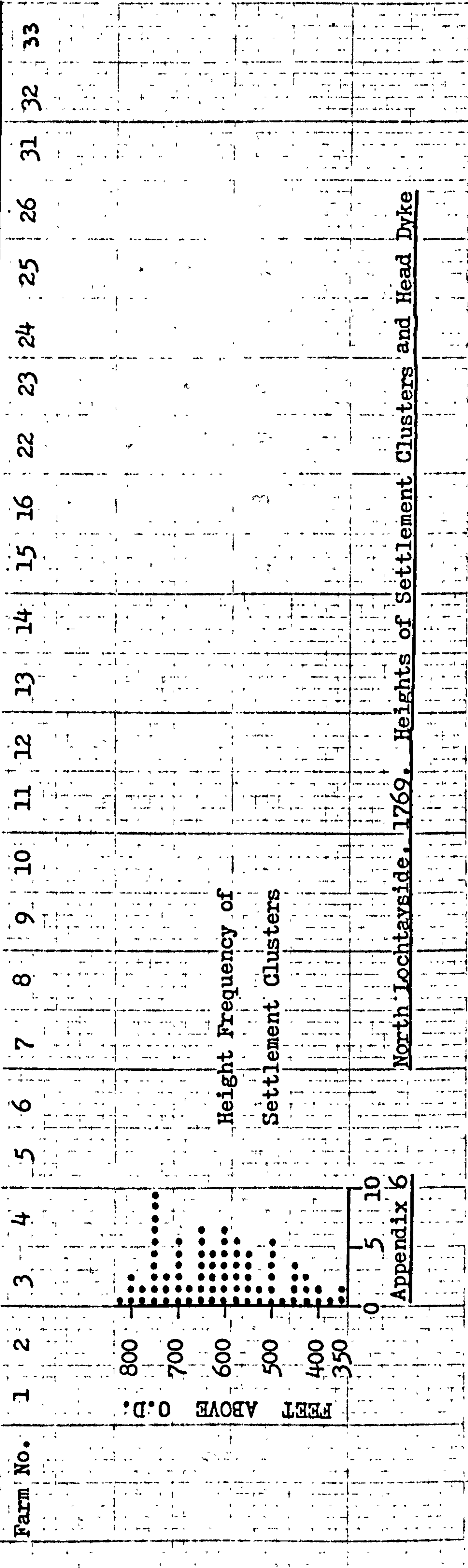
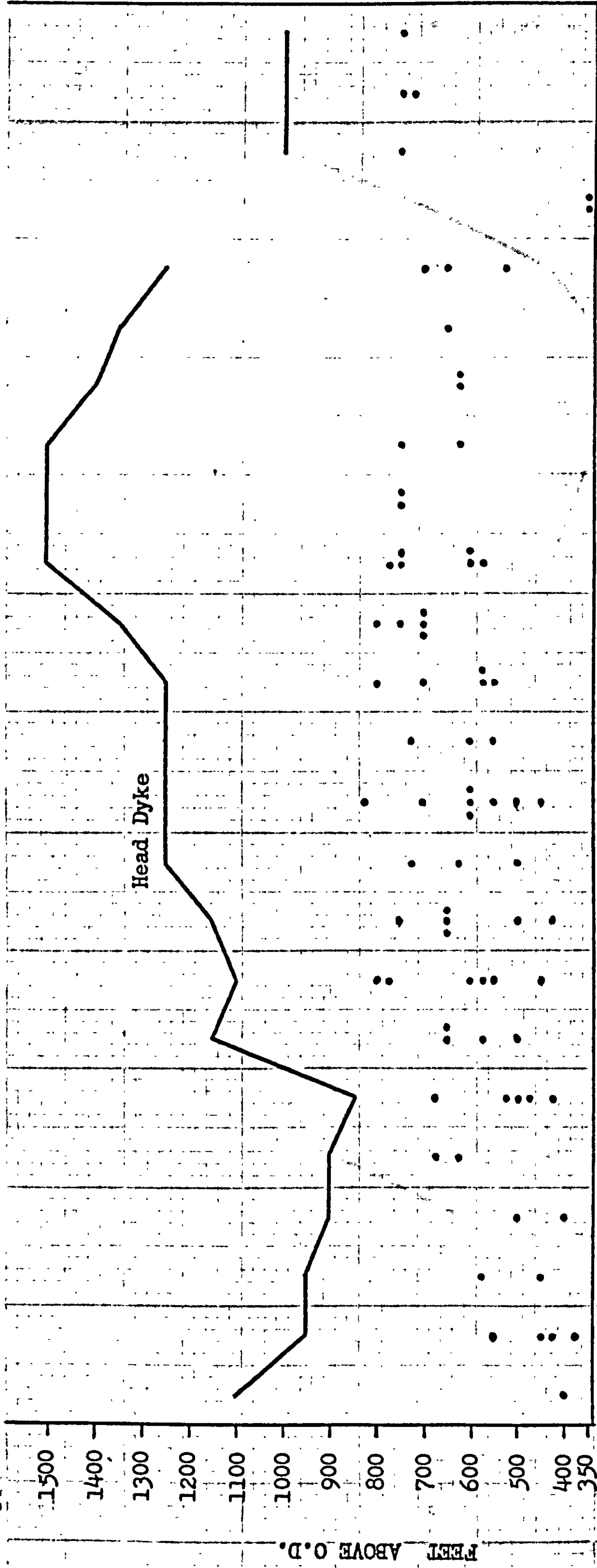
54 clusters

297 buildings in clusters

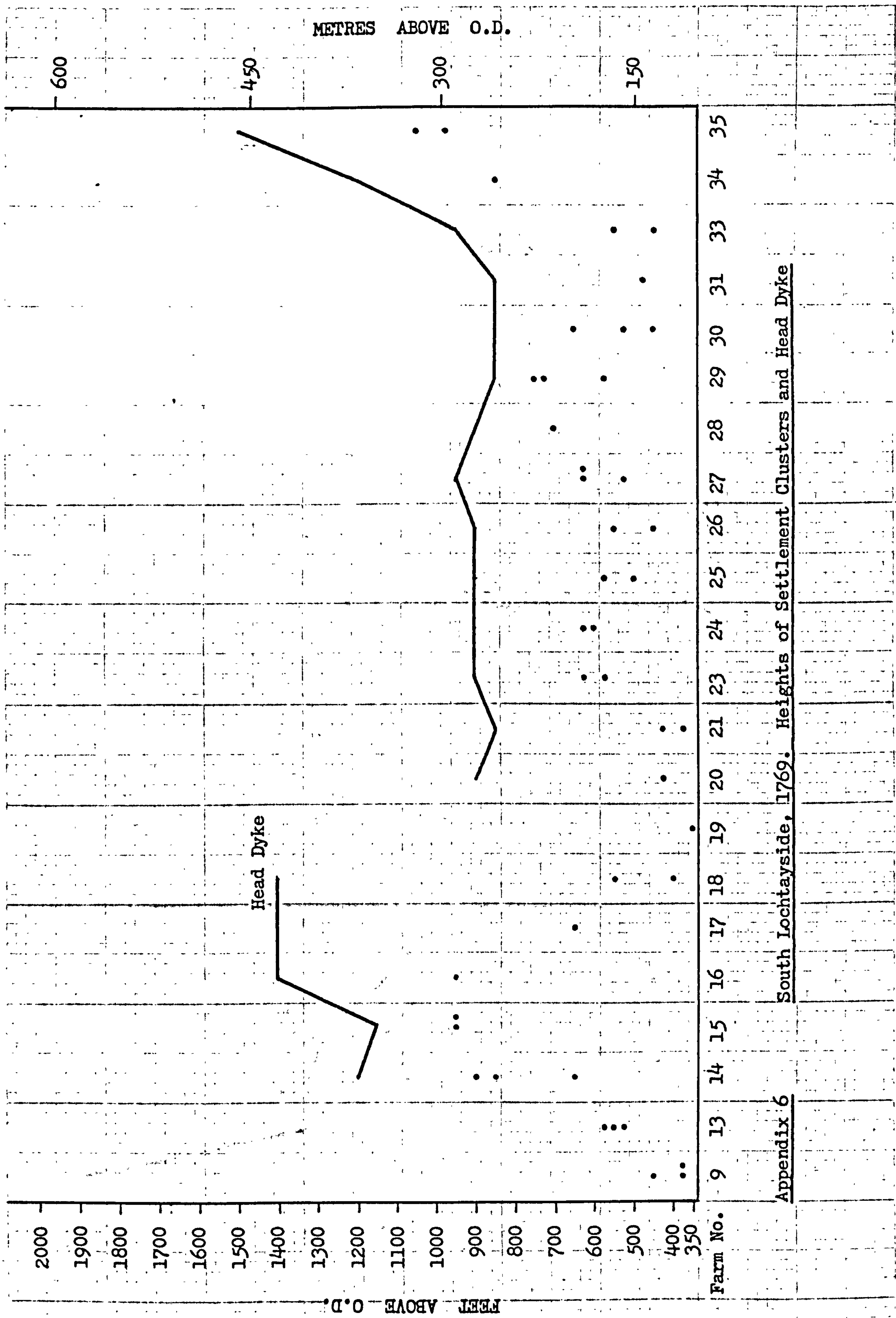
77 yards in clusters

31 isolated

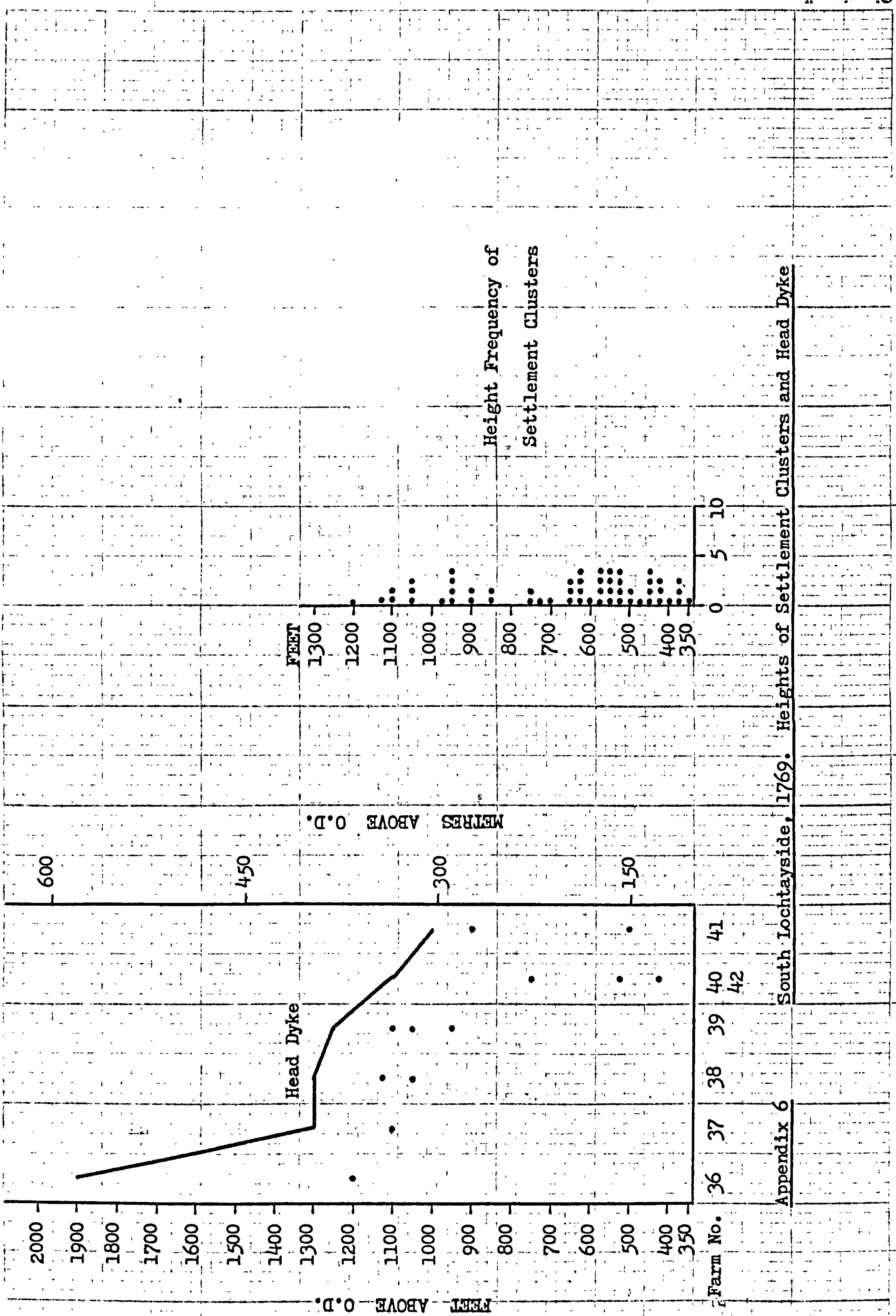
4 isolated



North Lochtayside, 1769. Heights of Settlement Clusters and Head Dyke



Appendix: 6



Farm No.

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

Appendix 6

South Lochtayside, 1769. Heights of Settlement Clusters and Head Dyke

FEET

1300

1200

1100

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

350

0

5

10

NORTH

FEET

1300

1200

1100

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

350

0

5

10

SOUTH

METRES

400

300

150

0

5

10

15

TOTAL

Appendix 7

An Example of a Breadalbane Rental from the year 1718.

From the Breadalbane Estate Papers in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.

The order of the rental has been changed to agree with the list of farms, Appendix 1 , and as on the map, Figure 9.

The number in brackets to the left of each farm is as on the map, Figure 9 , and the list of farms, Appendix 1 .

Rentall of the Earle of Breadalbane's Estate in Perthshire

Cropt and Martinmass 1718

Tirarture 8 Merk Land

- (2-5) 2 Merk Land
2 Merk Land
2 Merk Land
2 Merk Land

Morinch

- (6) 5 Merk Land Ardmoyle (3 Merk Land, 1 Merk Land, 1 Merk Land)
(7) 5 Merk Land Ballemore (2 Merk Land, 3 Merk Land)
(8) 5 Merk Land Tomecrocher (2 Merk Land, 3 Merk Land)
(9) 5 Merk Land Blarearagan (Woodsett to Edramucky and pays for
£1000 Superplus £44-8-10)
(10) 5 Merk Land Reiniculige with the Miln of Morinch woodsett to
Edramucky for 6000 Merks
(11) 7 Merk Land Edramucky and Kenknock pays few duty £4
(12-13) 4 Merk Land Kyltire woodsett to Edramucky for and pays of
Superplus £10-10-0. The oyr. two Merk
land yrof. pays £82-7-4

Carwhin

- (14) 1 Merk Land Cragnahae
(14) 1 Merk Land Margdow
(14) 1 Merk Land Margphaill
(14) 1 Merk Land Tomeoure
(15) 2 Merk Land Croftvellich
(15) 2 Merk Land Blaremore with the Crofts £100

The Brew Seats

Miln of Carwhin

(Nota. In the Rentall 1701 the Rentall is 5 pound
more and the rent of Blaremore is only £95 be-
cause one of the Crofts was then added to the
miln which paid 5 pound).

- (16) 4 Merk Land Carry

Cranich

- (17) 2 Merk Land Wester Tombreck
(17) 20 sh. Land Easter Tombreck
(18) $2\frac{1}{2}$ Merk Land Cragantole
(19) 2 Merk Land Craganeaster
(20) 2 Merk Land Ballnahanade
Miln of Cranich
(21) $2\frac{1}{2}$ Merk Land Ballnasume

Lawers

- (22) 5 Merk Land Croftintyan
- (23) 3 Merk Land Tomb woodsett to William Mann and Donald Cameron for 2000 Merks and pays Superplus £68-9-4
- 2½ Merk Land The Miln Croft
- (24) 3 Merk Land Drum na feroch
- (25) 2 Merk Land Cultrannoch
Cultrannich Croft
- (26) 2½ Merk Land The parks of Lawers with the miln woodsett to Robert Stirling for 8000 Merks and pays of Superplus £120 which is retained by Mr. Robert Stewart for the @ rent of 3000 Merks due to him by the Earle's Bond
- (27) 2 Merk Land Mahuyme
- (28) 2½ Merk Land Lawernacroy
- (29) 2½ Merk Land Duallin
- (30) 2 Merk Land Largbuy
- (31) 2 Merk Land Drumglass
- (32) 2 Merk Land Margintruan
- (33) 2 Merk Land Shenlarich
- (34) 3 Merk Land Craganruar
- (35) 2 Merk Land Wester Clenlawre
- (37) 2 Merk Land Easter Clenlawre

Ardewnaig, Clochran and Auchmore

- 12 Merk Land Auchmore and Innerdochart woodsett to John Campbell for 8000 Merks pays of Superplus £9-13-4
- Miln of Auchmore sett in Tack to him for £56
- (1) 3½ Merk Land Cultclochran
- (2) 3½ Merk Land Middle Clochran
Miln and Milncroft thereof

Nota. Each Merk Land in Ardewnaig loads peats pays Corn and Straw as Ardtallonaig and pays Stipend to the Minister of Killin.

- (3) 3½ Merk Land Camiscurich
- (16/17) 2½ Merk Land Soukoch and Tomoure woodsett to James Campbell for 2400 Merks and pays of Superplus £15 and £16 of augmentation Indo
- (18) 4 Merk Land Finglen 2 Merk Land yrof. pays £62. The other two Merk Land with Margcraggan and Margnadalloch, Croft and Alehouse of Tynnaleen and half of the miln woodsett

Appendix 7

to Alexander Campbell of Ardewnage
for 6000 Merks and pays of Superplus
£24-19-0

- (20) 20 sh. Land
(23) 1 Merk Land Margmore
(24) 1 Merk Land Margbeg
(22) 10 sh. Land Dunard
Croft Dunard
(25) 1 Merk Land Margnaranage
(26) 1 Merk Land Licknie
Ardivine Croft

Ardtallonaig

- (27) 3 Merk Land Wester Tullich woodsett to Alexander Campbell
Nottar for £100 Ster and pays of Super-
plus £58-14-8
Boat Croft of Tullich
(28) 1 Merk Land Tomindasin
Nota. There is remitted to this Town and imposed
on Easter Tullich £
(29) 2 Merk & 40d. Land Easter Tullich
(30) 1 Merk Land Craig
(31) 10 sh. Land
(33) ? Merk Land Kindrochit
(34) 1 Merk Land Auchomir
(35) 2 Merk Land Claggan
(36) 10 sh. Land Leadour woodsett to Ewen Ban McAphie for £1000
and pays of Superplus £23-15
(37) 1 Merk Land Tullich Glass
(38) 1 Merk Land Tomflour
(39) 1½ Merk Land Lurg (Remitted to this Town and cast on yron.
Wester Tullich 20 Merks)
(40) 2 Merk Land Crowran and Carnbane
(42) Miln of Ardtallonaig
(41/
32)
(43) 2 Merk Land Revan and Mallay
(43) 1 Merk Land Lickbuy
(44) 2 Merk Land Skiags
(45) 1 Merk Land Shenlarich
(46) 1 Merk Land Keprannach
(47) 1 Merk Land Ardtallonaig

Nota. Ardtallonaig pays on each Merk Land Minister and
Schoolmasters Stipend to Kenmore Corn Straw Rookhens
and casts and loads 30 loads of Peats

Appendix 7

East end of Lochtay

- (48) 4 Merk Land Callelochan
(49) 2 Merk Land Auchianich
(50) 2 Merk Land Easter and Wester Lurglomans woodsett to Gilbert
(51) McArthur for £1000 pays of Superplus gross
£10 Augmentation
(52) 1 Merk Land Westercroftmartage
(53) 1 Merk Land Eastercroftmartage
(54) 2 Merk Land Wester Aucharn
(55) 2 Merk Land Easter Aucharn
(56) 20 sh. Land Wester Ballenlagan

(Nota. The Town paid in the year 1684 ten Merks and a quart of Butter more than present Rent. The mony Rent was remitted for the meadow of Lonaguy taken off the town)

Lonaguy - meadow the Hay thereof brought to Taymouth
Miln of Aucharn and Croft

- (57) 20 sh. Land Easter Ballenlagan
(58) 2 Merk Land Tomgarrow
(59) 1½ Merk Land Aleckich
(60) 1 Merk Land Revoucky
(61) 2 Merk Land Remony
(62) Croftnamuck
(62) 40 sh. Land (Ballamacnachtane in 1769)
(63) 4 Merk Land Portbane
(64) 1 Merk Land Croftnacabber

(Nota. Croftnacabber sett for 7 years from Whitsunday 1719 to John Walker and McComy and pays at Martinmas yrafter for Moneyrent Victuall & property £78-15-4. The meall being converted at £6 per boll and the bear at £7

- (65) 2½ Merk Land Kenmore
(66) 4 Merk Land Balnasume

East End of Lochtay, North Side

- (47) 2½ Merk Land Portlochta

Nota. In this Town of Steelbow six bolls bear and 25 bolls oats and 200 Merks Money

The Crofts of Portlochta pays of converted multure £20

Dallerb Croft ... £1-12-0

Orchyeard of the Isle pays for a 1000 fruit and £24 of Money rent indo ... £27

Nota. Each Merk Land in the east end of Lochtay pays of Mini-Stipend £2-3-4 to Kenmore and 6sh 8d to the School-master yr. Casts wins and loads 20 loads of peats pays 36 half hay half straw 3 pks Corn and a hen out of each Rook and Cess.

Appendix 8

An Example of a Charter confirming the Earl of Breadalbane
in certain lands on Lochtayside, in 1734.

Extracts from a manuscript among the Breadalbane Estate
Papers in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.

General Index to the Contents of the Charter granted by the deceased John Duke of Argyll In favours of the now deceased John Earl of Breadalbane In Liferant, and of John Lord Glenorchy (now Earl of Breadalbane) his Son, and the other Heirs therein mentioned.

29th March 1734

p. 53. Barony of Lawers

Lawers called Lawerbegg, Lawermoir, Lawermeanoch, and Glen Lawer - now and in all time coming to be called - Glenorchy in Breadalbane - with the Miln thereof, Miln-Lands, Multures, Sequels & Services, with all and sundry Manourplaces, Houses, Biggings, Yeards, Orchards, Tofts, Crofts, Mountains Grasings, Sheallings, Woods, Fishings, Parts, Pendicles & Pertinents thereof lying in the Barony of Lawers, Lordship of Descheor & Toyer & shire of Perth foresaid.

p. 55 Easter Ardeonaig, part of the Barony of Lawers. Comprehending Succoth Finglen Haugh Liedcraggan and Caurie or Carrie.

p. 62 Wester half of Ardewnan alius Ardewnag. Comprehending the Towns, Lands & others under written viz.

Lands of Tullichan

Middle Third of Ardewnan

Wester half of the Haugh of Ardewnan

With the half of the Milns, Miln Lands, Multures, Sucken & Sequels thereof - with the Advocation, Donation, & Right of Patronage of the Kirk of Ardewnan by alternate turns, when it happens - with the Fishings of Lochtay belonging to the said lands within the haill Bounds & Limits thereof, with the haill profits & pertinents of the same. With Houses, Biggings, Yeards, Tofts, Crofts, Mosses, Muirs, Woods, Meadows, Grassings, Sheallings, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof, of old lying within the Barony of Edinbellie, and now by Annexation within the Lordship of Descheor & Toyer and shire of Perth foresaid. Together with the Teinds, Parsonage and Vicarage of the said Lands.

Appendix 9

Example of a 21-Year Tack

Extracts from a manuscript among the Breadalbane Estate
Papers in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.

Tack of Succoch to John MacCallum, 1771

All and whole the Town and lands of Succoch of Ardeonaig, being a two merk land, and all and whole the lands of Tomour being a half merk land. As the same are presently possessed by Donald Campbell. With the houses, biggings, yards, grazings, shealings, mosses, muirs, meadows, and whole pertinents thereof. Lying within the parish of Killin and shire of Perth.

... And further the said tacksman binds and obliges him and his afore-saids to labour and manure the said lands duly and properly, and to have a fifth part of the arable land yearly in fallow, or under turnip, pease or clover or such like green crop, and to consume thereon the whole straw and hay growing upon the premises, and to lay out the manure arising therefrom upon the same. And also that he shall inclose all the low grounds of the said farm viz. all the Corns and meadows grounds thereof with a stone dyke six quarters high, or where the ground will not admit of a stone Dyke, with a ditch ten feet wide and five feet deep, and to build twenty roods thereof yearly, at least, until the whole is finished ...

And also that he shall not keep upon the premises above the just & allowed souns of cattle, being three hundred, or the equivalent thereof, accounting five sheep to every soun ...

Signed Breadalbane
Glenorchy
John McCallum

N.B. As the whole low grounds of Succoch and Tomour are already enclosed, the clause about enclosing does not extend to this land (?) Only my lord is to finish in his own charge the upper dyke of Succoch already begun, without any consideration from the Tacksman except keeping it in repair along with the other dykes.

Appendix 10

Crofters and Cotters on Lochtayside after 1769

Based on the following documents among the Bread-
albane Estate Papers:

- 'Report of Improvements by Tenants and Crofters of
Acharn preceeding Martinmass, 1799'
- 'List of Cottagers in Killin Officiary Whitsunday, 1822'
- 'List of Crofters and Cotters in the District of Lawers
and Fernan July 18th 1822'
- 'List of Crofters and Cotters in District of Taymouth
8 July, 1822'
- 'List of Crofters and Cotters in the District of Ard-
talanaig September, 1822'
- 'List of Cottars & Crofters in the District of Ardionag
& Cloichrain paying rent to the Tenants 1822'

The farms are numbered as on the map, Figure 9

No. of Farm	Farm	Tenants	Crofters	Cotters	Remarks on Crofters or Cotters
2	Tirarthur	3		5	'1 taylor'
6	Advoil	3		4	'1 rent free'
7	Balmore	2		3	'1 weaver'
8	Tomchrocher	3		5	'2 labourers, 1 bedridden'
9	Blarliaragan	2		3	
10	Rynechuilig	5		6	'1 labourer, 1 weaver, 1 old soldier, 1 "wood herd" .
11	Edramucky	3		5	'2 labourers'
12/13	Cyltirie	5		6	'1 labourer, 1 tenant's son, 1 tenant's sister'
14	Margfuil	1		1	
14	Tomour	1		1	
15	Blaremore	4		10	'2 rent free, 1 Taylor, 1 Idiot'
16	Carie	1		2	'1 rent free'
17	Tombreck	1		1	
18	Craggantoll	1		1	'tenant's son'
19	Cragganester	1		2	'1 tenant's son'
21	Balnasuim	7		8	'1 weaver, 1 shoemaker'

The above list is for Killin Officiary, Whitsunday, 1822. There is a note appended:

"It appears that twenty five cotters have been placed in this Officiary since the year 1817 by whose sanction or permission is not explained."

No. of Farm	Farm	Tenants	Crofters	Cotters	Remarks on Crofters or Cotters
<u>Lawers</u>					
22	Croftintyan	4	1	6	
23	Tomb	1	1	2	
26	Miltown	1	1	2	
27	Machuaime	1	1		'the Boat ferrier'
28	Laurnacree	1	3		'1 a smith for the Districk of Lawers'
29	Dualen	1		1	
31	Drumglass	1		1	
32	Struan	2	1	1	
33	Shenlarach	1		1	
34	Craggan	1		1	
35	West Claonlawr	2		2	
36	Middle "	1		2	
37	East "	2		3	
<u>Fernan</u>					
41	Balnern	2	2	1	
42	Corrocherow	1		5	'1 weaver, 1 midwife placed by Lady Breadalbane'
43	Borland	2		3	
44	Croftnalene	1		3	'1 placed rent free by Breadalbane'
46	Stronfernan	8		8	'1 schoolmaster'

No. of Farm	Farm	Tenants	Crofters / Cotters	Remarks on Crofters or Cotters
<u>Ardionag & Cloichrain</u>				
1	Cuilton	1	2	
2	Cloichrain	1	2	
4	Wr Tullochcan	1	2	
5	Er Tullochcan	1	3	
9	Craggan	1	2	
9	Balnloin	1	1	
11	Belnaw	1	3	
13	Tombane	1	1	
14	Braentrine	1	2	
18	Finglen	1	3	
19	Dall & Mains	1	3	
20	Twenty Shilling	1	1	
25	Magnacrannag	3	3	
26	Licknie	1	1	
<u>Ardtalanais</u>				
29	E. Tullich	1	2	
30	Craig	2	2	
31	10/- Land	1	1	
33	Kindrochid	1	1	
41	Revain	1	2	
			3	

No. of Farm	Farm	Tenants	Crofters	Cotters
<u>Ardtalanaig</u>				
44	Skiag	2		2
45	Shinlarich	1		2
47	Ardradnaig	1		1
<u>Acharn, 1799</u>				
48	Calelachan	9	6	
49	Achianach	5	1	
50/51	Iurgloman	5		
52/53	Croftmartaig	5	4	
54/55	Acharn	7	1	
56/57	Balinlaggan	3	17	
58	Tongarrow	2	1	
59	Alickach	3		
60	Rumucky	-	8	
61	Remony	3		
62	Balmacnaughton	4		
63	Portbane	3		

Tenants	Crofters	Cotters
<u>Taymouth, 1822</u>		
1		1
4		6
'Villagers of Kenmore'	8	
1	1	2
2		4
2		3
3		6
3		5

The adjacent columns show the numbers of Tenants, Crofters and Cotters in the Acharn Division in 1799 and for some of the same farms in what had become the Taymouth District in 1822.

Appendix 11

Various Renderings of the Names of the Farms or Townships on Lochtayside

Translations after J. Christie (1892), W.J. Watson (1928), E. Dwelly (1977).

North Lochtay-side							
Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
Finlaryg		Finlayrig	Finlarig	Finlyrig	Finlarig	Fionnlairig	white (holy, fair) pass
Tyrarter	Tirarture		Miltown of Tirarthur	Milltown	Tirarthur	Tir Artuir	Arthur's land
			Ballimenoeh	Ballemeanoch		Baile meadhaineach	middle town
			Ballindalloch	Ballindallach		Baile na dalach	town of the meadow
			Marrag-ness	Margness		Marg an easa	merkland of the waterfall
Moirinche	Morinch	Moreinish			Morenish	Mòr innis	big meadow
	Ardmoyle	Ardvoil	Ardvoile	Ard-voile		Aird mhaol	bald height
	Ballemore	Ballintore	Ballemore	Ballemore		Baile mòr	big town
Tomnarour	Tomecrocher	Tomachrocher	Tommachrochar	Tomachrocher	Tomochrocher	Tom a' chrochair	hangman's knoll
	Blarearagan		Blarliargan	Blarlirgan	Blarliargan	Blàr liaragain	moor of weeds
	Reiniculige		Rheninchuleigh	Rhenunchuleigh	Rynachulig	Rinn a' chuilg	point (promontory) of the sharp point
	Edramucky	Edravuncky	Etramuckie	Edranuckie	Edramucky	Eadar dà mhucaidh	between two swine burns
Tyre	Kyltyre	Cultiry	W. Kuiltyrie	W. Kuiltyres	W. Kiltyrie	Cùil-tìridh	nook of parching of corn
Kouiltyr			E. Kuiltyrie	E. Kuiltyres	E. Kiltyrie	Coire chunna	corrie of Cunna
	Cragnahae	Maricknaha	W. Carawhin	Marragnal	Margnaha	Marg na h-atha	merkland of the kiln or ford

North Lochtayside

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
Caerwhùn	Margdow		Marragdow	Marragdow	Margdow	Marg dubh	black merkland
	Margphail		Marragphuill	Croftlelllich		Marg a'phuill	merkland of the pool
	Tomeoure		Tombour		Tomour	Tom odhar	dun mound
			Easter Cara- whin				
	Croftvellich	Cruitavall	Croftvellich	Croftvellich	Croftvellich	Craoit a'bhealaich	croft of the pass
	Blaremore	Blarmore	Blarmore	Blarmore	Blarmore	Blar mór	big moor
	Carwhin	Carwhin			Balnreich	Baile an fhraoich	heather town
		Ballinraich			Carie	Càraidh	mossy ground
	Carry	Cary	Cary		Tombreck	Tom breac	speckled mound
	W. Tombreck		Tombrechts	W. Tombrecht	E. Tombreck		
Greuintaggan	E. Tombreck	Fichet Skilan		E. Tombrecht		Fichead sgillin	twenty shilling (land)
	Cragantole	Craigintoul	Craggantoll	Craggantoul		Cragan toll	little rock of the holes
	Craganeaster	Craigin Easter	Craggan Nester	Cragganester	Cragganester	Cragan easdair	little rock of the waterfall
	Ballnahanaide	Ballachannich	Balnahanaid	Balnahanaid	Balnahanaid	Baile na h-annaid	town of the annaid
	Ballnasume	Balnasuim	Balnasuim	Balnasuime	Balnasuim	Baile nan sum	town of the soumes
	Croftintyan		Croftantayan	Croftayan	Croftintygan	Craoit an taghain	croft of the marten

Appendix 11 Various Renderings of the Names of the Lochtay-side Farms

North Lochtay-side

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
W. Lawers	Tomb Parks of Lawers	Tomalawer Lawers	Tomb	Tomb Lawers		Tom Labhar	mound or knoll the sounding one (burn)
	Miln croft	Milltown	Miltown of Lawers		Milton		
	Drum na feroch		Drinnaferoch	Drumnacroch		Druim na feureach	ridge of grazing
	Cultrannoch		Cuiltirannich	Cultuanich	Guiltrannich	A'chuilt-raithnich	nook of the bracken
E. Lawers	Mahuyme		Mahuaim	Mahuaim	Machuim	Magh thuaim	plain of the grave
Ardlawers	Lawernacroy	Lawernacroy	Lawernacroy	Lawernacroy	Lawernacroy	Labhar na craoibhe	Lawers of the tree
	Duallin	Duallon	Duallan	Doualin	Duallin	An dubh ailean	black meadow
	Largbuy	Lurgbai	Lurroginbuie	Luriginbuy		Lurgin buidhe	yellow shank (ridge)
	Drumglass	Drumglas	Drummaglass	Drumglass		Druim glas	green ridge
	Margintruan	Marksrowan	Marragintrowan	Marragintrowan	Struan	Marg an t-sruthain	merkland of the stream
	Shenlarich	Shanlarick	Shaunlaroch	Shaunlaroch	Shenlarich	Seanlaraich	old site, place
	Craganruar	Cruitnaillan	Craggan Ruary	Cragganruary	Cragganruar	Craoit an ailean	meadow croft
	W. Clenlawre	W. Claunlawers	W. Cleunlaur	W. Clounlarich		Cragan an radhar ruathair	little rock of the outfield or onset
	E.	Mid. E.	Mid. E.	E.		Cluain Labhar	meadow of Lawers

North Lochtay-side

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
Logy faernan			Lag-Fern	Lagfearn		Lag fearn	hollow of the alders
Logy-Ty-moir			Tommantaymore	Tominantymore	Tomintyvoir	Tom an tighe mhoir	mound of big house
		Ballmeanach	Ballimenoch	Ballemeanoch	Balmenoch	Baile meadhaineach	middle town
		Balnaurn	Ballinuarn	Ballinarn	Balnearn	Baile an fhearna	town of the alders
		Corriherrow	Corricherrow	Corrycherrow	Corracherrrow	Corra ceathramh	odd quarter
Fairnan			Borland	Borland	Boreland	A'bhoralinn	board land
			Croftinalen	Croftmaloin		Craoit an ailean	meadow croft
			Tayinlone	Tyanloan	Taynloan	Tigh an loin	house of the marsh
Stron-fernan		Stron	Stroan-Fernan	Stronfearn	Stron-fearnan	Sròn fèarnain	point of Fearnan
Port	Portlochtay	Port Kenach- ragan	Mains or Port of Loch-Tay	Mains	Mains		

Appendix 11

Various Renderings of the Names of the Lochtay-side Farms

South Lochtay-side

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	Cloichran	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
Clochreran	Cultclochran Mid. Clochran	Cuilden Cloicheran Cruitnafeanag	Cult Clochrane Mid. "	Cloichern Croftnafeanag Camuschurich	Cloichran	Cloichran	Gùiltean cloich- earan Cloichearan Craoit na fiannag Camus churaich Tulaich-cann	nook of the stepping stones little causeway, stepping-stones croft of the crow or crowberry bay of the coracle or wherry hillock
Kamezvourich	Camiscurich	Cambuschurich	Cambuschurich	W. Tullichcan E. "	W. Tullichcan E. "	W. Tullochcan E. "	Craoit an roid Craoit an t-sionn- aich Craoit na beall- aidh Cragan Baile an lòn An dail chruidh Baile an ath Craoit dubh	croft of the bog- myrtle croft of the fox croft of the broom little rock town of the marsh hard field, meadow town of the ford black croft
Tallichkan		W. Tullochcan E. "	W. Tullichcan E. " Croft in reot Croft Shenach Croft na bally Craggan and Ballinlone Dalcroy Bellina Croftdow Claddachna- rochach	W. Tullichcan E. " Ballinloan Dalcroy Bellina Margdow	W. Tullochcan E. " Croftshennach Croftnafeallie Craggan Croftdow	W. Tullochcan E. " Croftshennach Croftnafeallie Craggan Croftdow		

Appendix 11

Various Renderings of the Names of the Lochtay-side Farms

South Lochtay-side

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
			Mains	Mains	Bealloch	Bealach	pass
			Belloch and	Balloch	Tombane	Tom bàn	fair mound
			Tombane	Tombane	Braentrine	Braigh an trithinn	upland of the third part
			Braentrine	Braentrine			
			Newtown		Newtown		dun mound
	Tomoure		Tomour and			Tom odhar	
	Soukoch		Suckoch	Succoch	Succoch	An socach	snouted place
	Finglen		Finglen	Finglen	Finglen	Fionnghleann	holy, fair, white glen
Ardeunaig		Ardewnoch	Ardeonage			Aird-Eòdhnaig (Eodhnain)	Adamnan's promon- tary
Achcarray	20 sh. Land	Cary	Twenty-shill- ing Land			Càraidh	mossy ground
	Magnadalloch		Magnadallich		Dall	Marg na dalach	merkland of the plain or haugh land
	Margcraggan		Ledcraggan	Ledecraggan		Leathad cragan	slope of the little rock
	Croft Dunard		Croft Dunard			Craoit dun ard	croft of the high knoll
	Margmore		Margmore	Margmore	Margmore	Marg mór	great merkland
	Margbeg		Margbeg	Margbeg	Margbeg	Marg beag	little merkland

South Lochtay-side

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
	Margnaranage		Magnacrannag	Crannag	Magnacrainais	Marg na crannaig	merkland of the pulpit
	Licknie		Licknie	Licknie	Licknie	Leac nigheadh	washing flagstone
	Ardvine Croft	Aldvain	Aldvine Croft			Allt a'mhinn	burn of the kid
			Boat Croft of Tullich			Allt bhinn	burn of doom
	W. Tullich	Tullich	W. Tullich	W. Tullich	W. Tullich	An tulaich	hill
	Tomnadashan		Tomindason	Tomindessen	Tomnadashan	Tom nan daisean	knoll of the ricks
	E. Tullich	Barranauchh	E. Tullich	E. Tullich	E. Tullich		
	Craig		Craig	Craig	Craig	A'chreag	crag, rock
	10 sh. Land	Tech Shiallan	Ten-Shilling Land			An deich sgillin	ten shilling (land)
	Kindrochit	Kendrochet	Kendrochid	Kindrochet		Kindrochaid	bridge-end
	Auchomir		Achomir	Achomer	Achomer	Ach' chomair	field of the con- fluence
	Claggan		Claggan	Claggan	Claggan	An claignonn	skull, rounded hillock
	Leadour		Leadour	Leadour		Leathad odhar	dun slope
	Tullich Glass		Tullichglas	Tullichglass		Tulaich glas	green, grey hill
	Tomflour		Tomflour	Tomflour		Tom fuir	mound of the pasture
	Lurg		Lurg	Lurg		Lurg	shank

Appendix 11

Various Renderings of the Names of the Lochtay-side Farms

South Lochtay-side

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
	Revane Mallay Ardtallanaig		Revane Maille Milton	Revane Malie Milltown		An réidhmhuin Meall (?) Aird an t-lonain	level copse large round hill height of the loaning
	Lickbuy Skiags Shenlarich	Lichfui Skiack Tanndorich	Croftdow Lickbuy Skiags Shenlarich	Croftdow Lickbuy Skiags Shen-larich	Leckbuie Skiag Shenlarich	Craoit dubh Leac bhuidhe Skiag Seanlaraich	black croft yellow-flagged thorns old site, place
	Keprannach	Kepranich	Keprannich Ardrannage	Ceprenich Ardranag	Kepranich Ardradnaig	Ceapach raithnich Aird Gradnaig	plot of the bracken height of the Grad- naig (burn)
Kalulachen	Callelochans	Calelachanbeg Auchlelachen	Callelochane	Calelochane	Callelochane	Cail eileachan	meadow of the little (mill) lade
Achianich	Auchianich W. Lurglomans E. Lurglomans	Lurichlonman	Achianich W. Lurglomman E. Lurglomman	Achinich W. Lurglommen E. Lurglommen	Achianich Lurgloman	Ach'-ianaich Lurg lomainn	field of fowling bare shank
Kreitmartin	Westercroft- martage Eastercroft- martage W. Aucharn	Craignarstick Mor Aucharin	W. Croftmartage E. Croftmartage W. Aucharn	W. Croftmar- tage E. Croftmar- tage Acharn	Croftmartage Upper Acharn	Craoit Martin Ath a'chairn Ach a'charn	Martin's croft ford of the cairn field of the cairn

South Lochtayside

Pont's Map (c. 1600)	Breadalbane Rental (1718)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Survey (1769)	Stobie's Map (1783)	First O.S. 6" Map (1861)	Gaelic	English
Pierkoull	E. Aucharn		E. Aucharn		Acharn	Piercoul (?)	jaw (?)
	W. Ballenlagan		Mill Croft				
	E. Ballenlagan		W. Ballin- laggins	W. Ballin- laggan	Lower Balu- lagan	Baile an lagain	town of the hollow
	Aleckich		E. Ballin- laggan	E. Ballin- laggan			
	Revoucky		Aleckich	Aleckich	Alckich	Ath leacach	flagged (paved) ford
	Tomgarrow		Revicky	Rovucky	Revucky	Rhu mhucaidh	swine point
	Remony	Tomagrou	Tomgarrow	Tomgarrows	Tomgarrow	Tom garbh	rough mound
			Remony	Remony	Remony	Réidh moni	level moor
	Croftnamuck		Ballamacnach- tane	Balamanachtan	Balmac- naughton	Baile Mac Neach- dain	Mac Naughton's town
	Portbane		An Da-fhichead Sgillin			An dà-fhichead sgillin	forty-shilling (land)
	Croftnacabber		Croftnamuck			Graoit na muic	pig croft
	Balnasume	Balnaribert	Portbane	Portbane	E. Portbane	Port bane	fair haven
		Craignachaper	Croftnacabber			Craoit na cabar	croft of the rafters
Keand-moir			Ballanasuime	Balnasuime		Baile nan sum	town of the soumes
Ballach			Kenmore Glebe			An ceannmhor	big-headed place
						Bealach (nan laogh)	pass (of the calves)

Appendix 12 - Assynt, 1774-1775

No. on Fig. 56	Farm or Town	Scots Acres				Tenants or Tenancies	Rent in Merks	Tenants' Shares in Merks	Households	Total Inhabi- tants
		Infield	Shēelings	Natural Woods	Total	Total plus Moor & Lochs				
1	Culkein	73.019	59.250	-	132.269	833.825	60	1 @ 12½ 9 @ 5 1 @ 2½	12	56
2	Clashmore	91.987	55.138	-	147.125	1205.750	120	3 @ 15 4 @ 10 2 @ 7½ 3 @ 5 2 @ 2½	15	72
3	Auchnagarnan	44.937	52.675	44.275	141.887	695.668	60	1 @ 20 1 @ 12½ 1 @ 10 1 @ 7½ 2 @ 5	9	42
4	Clashnessie	86.419	49.139	-	135.556	1304.000	120	3 @ 15 3 @ 10 1 @ 7½ 7 @ 5 1 @ 2½	20	103
5	Bellachlattach	67.750	34.769	-	102.519	651.250	40	2 @ 15 2 @ 5	5	28
6	Store	79.269	39.287	-	118.556	1901.812	100	1 @ 20 5 @ 10 2 @ 7½ 3 @ 5	14	83

Appendix 12 - Assynt, 1774-1775

No. on Fig. 56	Farm or Town	Scots Acres					Tenants or Tenancies	Rent in Merks	Tenants' Shares in Merks	Households	Total Inhabi- tants
		Infield	Sheelings	Natural Woods	Total	Total plus Moor & Lochs					
7	Clachtoll	58.725	53.644	-	112.369	1640.287	16	160	1 @ 17½ 2 @ 15 3 @ 13½ 1 @ 12½ 4 @ 10 3 @ 5 2 @ 2½	16	78
8	Auchmelvich	49.950	70.356	-	120.306	1350.750	13	120	3 @ 15 2 @ 10 6 @ 7½ 2 @ 5	16	79
9	Battachrianan	6.150	7.544	54.775	68.469	450.375	1	20	1 @ 20	2	8
10	Torbreck	35.000	10.750	252.650	298.400	423.900	1	40	1 @ 40	4	18
11	Inver	12.000	52.000	42.000	106.000	985.250	1	90	1 @ 90	2	12
12	Baddidarroch	40.000	8.912	-	48.912	337.750	5	40	2 @ 10 2 @ 7 1 @ 6	7	33
13	Philin	18.500	7.250	5.000	30.750	355.750	1	60	1 @ 60	1	9
14	Knockneach	18.850	26.775	116.000	161.625	1874.356	3	50	1 @ 25 2 @ 12½	4	17
15	Culack	52.337	16.913	112.000	181.250	2041.962	12	60	3 @ 7½ 6 @ 5 3 @ 2½	16	72

Appendix 12 - Assynt, 1774-1775

No. on Fig. 56	Farm or Town	Scots Acres					Total plus Moor & Lochs	Tenants or Tenancies	Rent in Merks	Tenants' Shares in Merks	Households	Total Inhabi- tants
		Infield	Sheelings	Natural Woods	Total	Total plus Moor & Lochs						
16	Inver Chirkag and Badininban	42.000 9.500	20.056 -	85.000 -	147.056 9.500	2378.750 49.500	7 3		70 30	1 @ 35 2 @ 7½ 4 @ 5 1 @ 15 2 @ 7½	8 5	45 20
17	Drumsurdland	49.475	22.756	-	72.231	2330.750	3		50	1 @ 20 2 @ 15	4	19
18	Duchlash and Polgarvier	49.312	46.650	45.000	140.962	3995.500	7 2		80 20	2 @ 20 3 @ 10 1 @ 7½ 1 @ 2½ 2 @ 10	6 2	28 11
19	Brackloch	21.637	18.538	10.625	50.800	1298.825	1		30	1 @ 30	2	14
20	Loch Beanoch	20.700	28.475	23.250	72.425	2019.500	5		50	2 @ 12½ 1 @ 10 2 @ 7½	5	29
21	Oldernay	65.775	72.819	177.950	316.544	3211.731	1		150	1 @ 150	6	38
22	Culkein Drumbeg	49.287	43.931	109.450	202.668	901.831	13		80	2 @ 10 4 @ 7½ 5 @ 5 2 @ 2½	11	49

Appendix 12 - Assynt, 1774-1775

No. on Fig. 56	Farm or Town	Scots Acres				Tenants or Tenancies	Rent in Merks	Tenants' Shares in Merks	Households	Total Inhabi- tants
		Infield	Sheelings	Natural Woods	Total	Total plus Moor & Lochs				
23	Drunbeg	33.287	54.500	27.000	114.787	1214.750	80	1 @ 15 2 @ 12½ 3 @ 10 2 @ 5	7	43
24	Nedd	33.250	43.900	30.450	107.600	1037.950	80	1 @ 20 2 @ 10 2 @ 7½ 2 @ 7 1 @ 6 1 @ 5	9	47
25	Little Assint	18.200	14.812	116.025	149.037	950.500	50	1 @ 50	1	5
26	Glenlirag	31.525	75.900	64.750	172.175	3284.500	120	1 @ 40 2 @ 10 2 @ 7½ 9 @ 5	18	90
27	Ardvare	54.950	51.788	213.000	319.738	1968.500	120	1 @ 40 1 @ 15 3 @ 10 1 @ 6 5 @ 5 1 @ 4	16	90
28	Reintraid	18.000	5.150	254.900	278.050	1241.000	60	1 @ 60	2	10

Appendix 12 - Assynt, 1774-1775

No. on Fig. 56	Farm or Town	Scots Acres					Tenants or Tenancies	Rent in Merks	Tenants' Shares in Merks	Households	Total Inhabi- tants
		Infield	Sheelings	Natural Woods	Total	Total plus Moor & Lochs					
29	Unapool	64.838	46.850	280.662	392.350	4318.750	15	120	1 @ 20 1 @ 12½ 2 @ 10 7 @ 7½ 2 @ 5 2 @ 2½	11	58
30	Auchamore	160.500	31.056	194.000	385.556	4295.075	1	200	1 @ 200	8	40
31	Ederahalda	57.312	1.800	-	59.112	1170.050	1	50	1 @ 50	2	13
32	Kirktown	116.250	95.950	-	212.000	3124.750	1	150	1 @ 150	9	48
33	Tubege	23.937	34.588	114.250	172.775	3060.000	3	100	1 @ 50 1 @ 33½ 1 @ 16½	1	6
34	Inchnadaff	75.125	24.438	165.000	264.563	3174.000	1	100	1 @ 100	2	17
35	Stroncruby	70.250	20.438	-	90.688	6538.563	10	160	1 @ 80 3 @ 12½ 3 @ 10 2 @ 5 1 @ 2½	12	52
36	Ledbeg	163.488	45.406	92.750	301.644	10,813.063	1	200	1 @ 200	8	40
37	Layn	21.500	24.131	-	45.631	1772.000	4	80	1 @ 40 1 @ 20 2 @ 10	4	25

Appendix 12 - Assynt, 1774-1775

No. on Fig. 56	Farm or Town	Scots Acres				Total plus Moor & Lochs	Tenants or Tenancies	Rent in Merks	Tenants' Shares in Merks	Households	Total Inhabi- tants
		Infield	Sheelings	Natural Woods	Total						
38	Ledmore	94.544	32.575	24.000	151.119	2111.000	15	180	1 @ 70 2 @ 15 5 @ 10 5 @ 5 2 @ 2½	17	76
39	Ailfin	46.769	29.000	54.000	129.769	1507.357	1	100	1 @ 100	6	33
40	Knockon	51.688	11.313	36.000	99.000	2235.750	7	100	1 @ 30 1 @ 15 2 @ 12½ 3 @ 10	9	39
41	Aultnachie	12.369	16.125	158.000	186.494	2657.250	1	40	1 @ 40	4	16
42	Gromald	12.000	49.250	-	61.250	1319.700	1	40	1 @ 40	1	7
	TOTALS	2202.361	1506.595	2902.762	6611.718	90,033.517	263	3830		339	1718

Appendix 13

Assynt Rentals and Tenancies, 1774-75

No. on Fig. 56	Farm	Old Rent (merks)	Conversion per 5 merks (£. s. d. sterling)	New Rent (£. s. d. sterling)	No. of Tenants	Single Tenancy Joint Tenancy Tacksman	{ST} {JT} {TM}
1	Culkein	60	0 " 14 " 7	10 " 16 " 0	11	JT	JT
2	Clashmore	120	0 " 19 " 2	23 " 0 " 0	14	JT	JT
3	Achnacarin	60	1 " 0 " 0	12 " 0 " 0	6	JT	JT
4	Clashnessie	120	0 " 15 " 10	19 " 0 " 0	15	JT	JT
5	Balchladich	40	0 " 16 " 7	6 " 12 " 10	4	JT	JT
6	Stoer	100	0 " 16 " 7	16 " 12 " 1	11	JT	JT
7	Clachtoll	160	0 " 14 " 0	22 " 8 " 0	16	JT	JT
8	Achmelvich	120	0 " 14 " 7	17 " 10 " 0	13	JT	JT
9	Bad 'a Ghrianan	20	1 " 0 " 0	4 " 0 " 0	1	TM	TM
10	Torbreck	40	0 " 16 " 0	6 " 0 " 0	1	TM	TM
11	Inver	90	0 " 12 " 9	11 " 10 " 0	1	ST	ST
12	Baddidarach	40	0 " 15 " 0	6 " 0 " 0	5	JT	JT
13	Filin	60	0 " 13 " 4	8 " 0 " 0	1	TM	TM
14	Cnoc nan Each	50	1 " 0 " 0	10 " 0 " 0	3	JT	JT
15	Culag	60	0 " 16 " 8	10 " 0 " 0	12	JT	JT
16	Inverkirkaig and Badnaban	100	1 " 11 " 9	16 " 12 " 10	10	JT	JT
17	Druim Suardalain	50	0 " 18 " 0	9 " 0 " 0	3	JT	JT
18	Dubh Chlais and Poll 'a Gharbh Bhair	100	2 " 0 " 0	20 " 0 " 0	9	JT	JT
19	Brackloch	30	0 " 17 " 0	5 " 2 " 0	1	ST	ST
20	Loch Beannach	50	0 " 16 " 0	8 " 0 " 0	5	JT	JT
21	Oldany	150	1 " 0 " 0	30 " 0 " 0	1	ST	ST

Appendix 13

Assynt Rentals and Tenancies, 1774-75

No. on Fig. 56 Farm	Old Rent (merks)	Conversion per 5 merks (£. s. d. sterling)	New Rent (£. s. d. sterling)	No. of Tenants	Single Tenancy		
					Joint Tenancy Tacksman	JT	TM
22 Culkein Drumbeg	80	0 " 17 " 6	14 " 0 " 0	13		JT	
23 Drumbeg	80	0 " 19 " 4	15 " 10 " 0	8		JT	
24 Nedd	80	0 " 15 " 0	12 " 0 " 0	9		JT	
25 Little Assynt	50	0 " 16 " 0	8 " 0 " 0	1		TM	
26 Glenleraig	120	1 " 0 " 0	24 " 0 " 0	14		JT	
27 Ardivar	120	1 " 0 " 0	24 " 0 " 0	12		JT	
28 Rientraid	60	0 " 15 " 0	9 " 0 " 0	1		TM	
29 Unapool	120	1 " 3 " 1	27 " 15 " 0	15		JT	
30 Achmore	200	0 " 15 " 0	30 " 0 " 0	1		TM	
31 Eadar à Chalda	50	0 " 16 " 0	8 " 0 " 0	1		ST	
32 Kirkton	150	1 " 8 " 0	21 " 0 " 0	1		TM	
33 Tubeg	100	0 " 15 " 0	15 " 0 " 0	3		JT	
34 Inchnadamph	100	0 " 15 " 0	15 " 0 " 0	1		ST	
35 Stronechrubie	160	0 " 16 " 8	26 " 13 " 4	10		JT	
36 Ledbeg	200	0 " 13 " 0	26 " 0 " 0	1		TM	
37 Lyne	80	0 " 17 " 6	14 " 0 " 0	4		JT	
38 Ledmore	180	1 " 14 " 7	32 " 1 " 0	15		JT	
39 Elphin	100	1 " 7 " 9	27 " 15 " 0	1		ST	
40 Knockan	100	1 " 0 " 0	20 " 0 " 0	7		JT	
41 Aultnachie	40	0 " 17 " 6	7 " 0 " 0	1		TM	
42 Cromalt	40	1 " 0 " 0	8 " 0 " 0	1		TM	
Totals	3830		656 " 18 " 1	263			

Tenants' Shares of Farms in Assynt

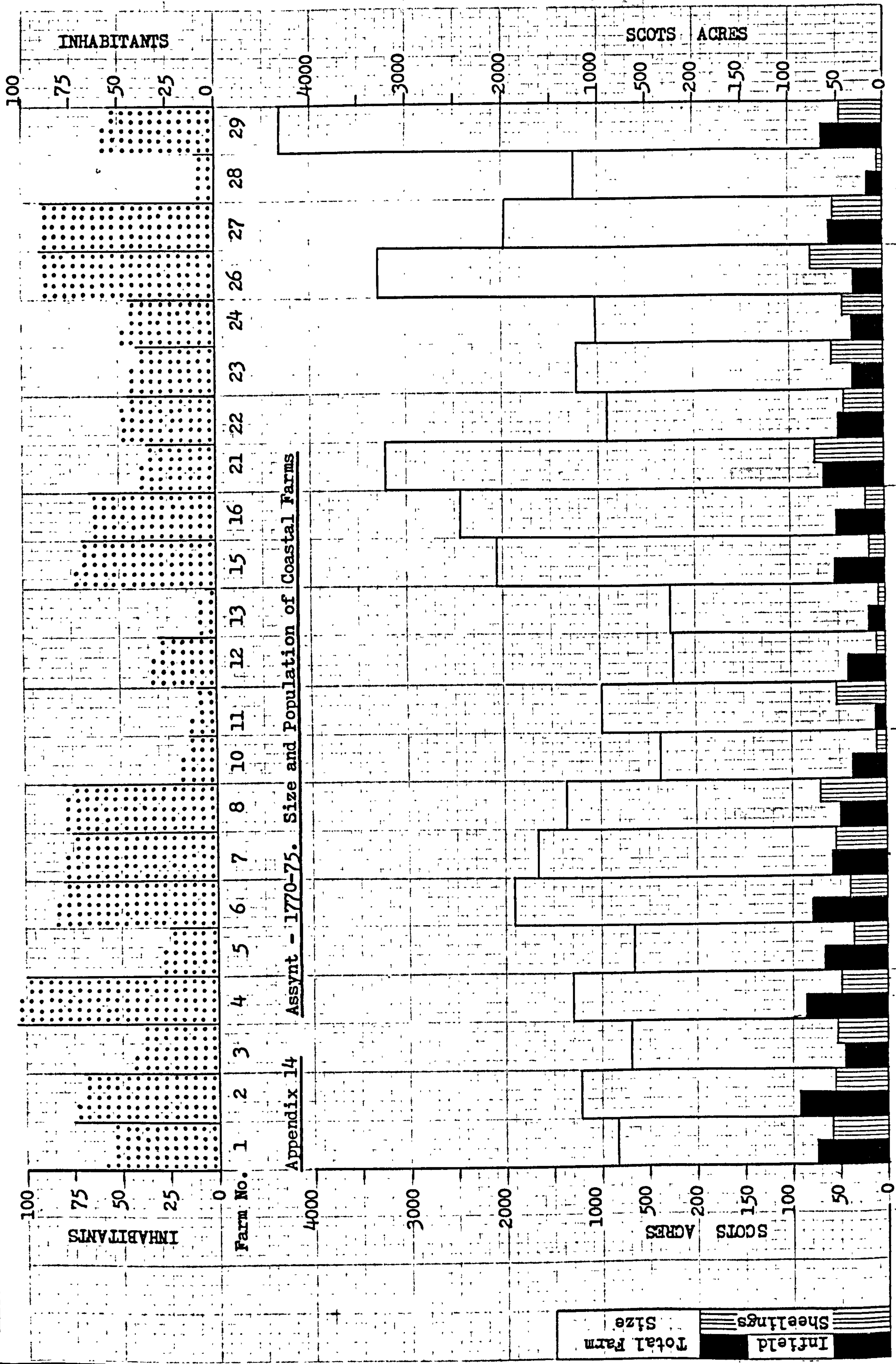
(263 Tenants)

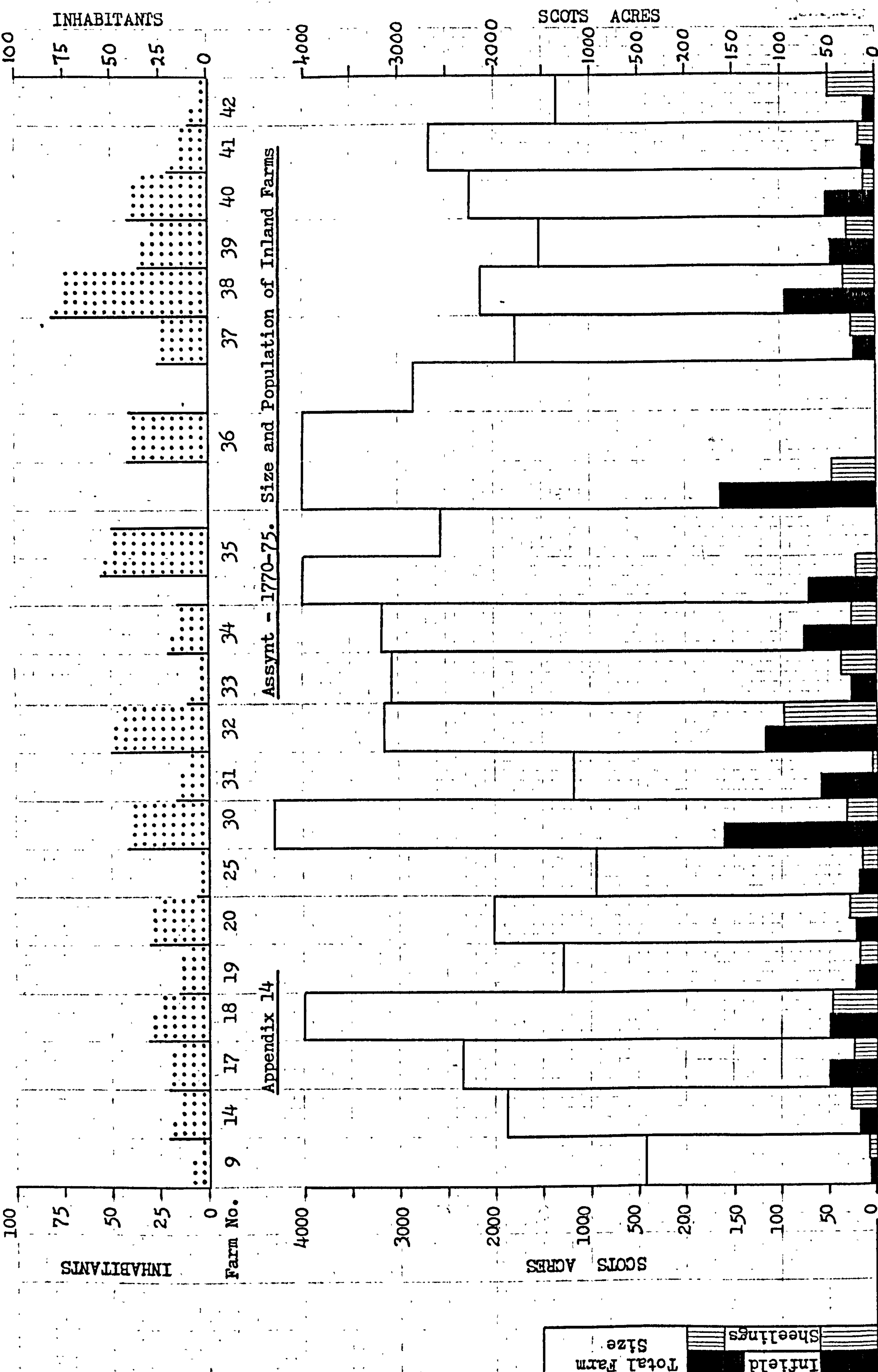
Single Tenants: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, (16).

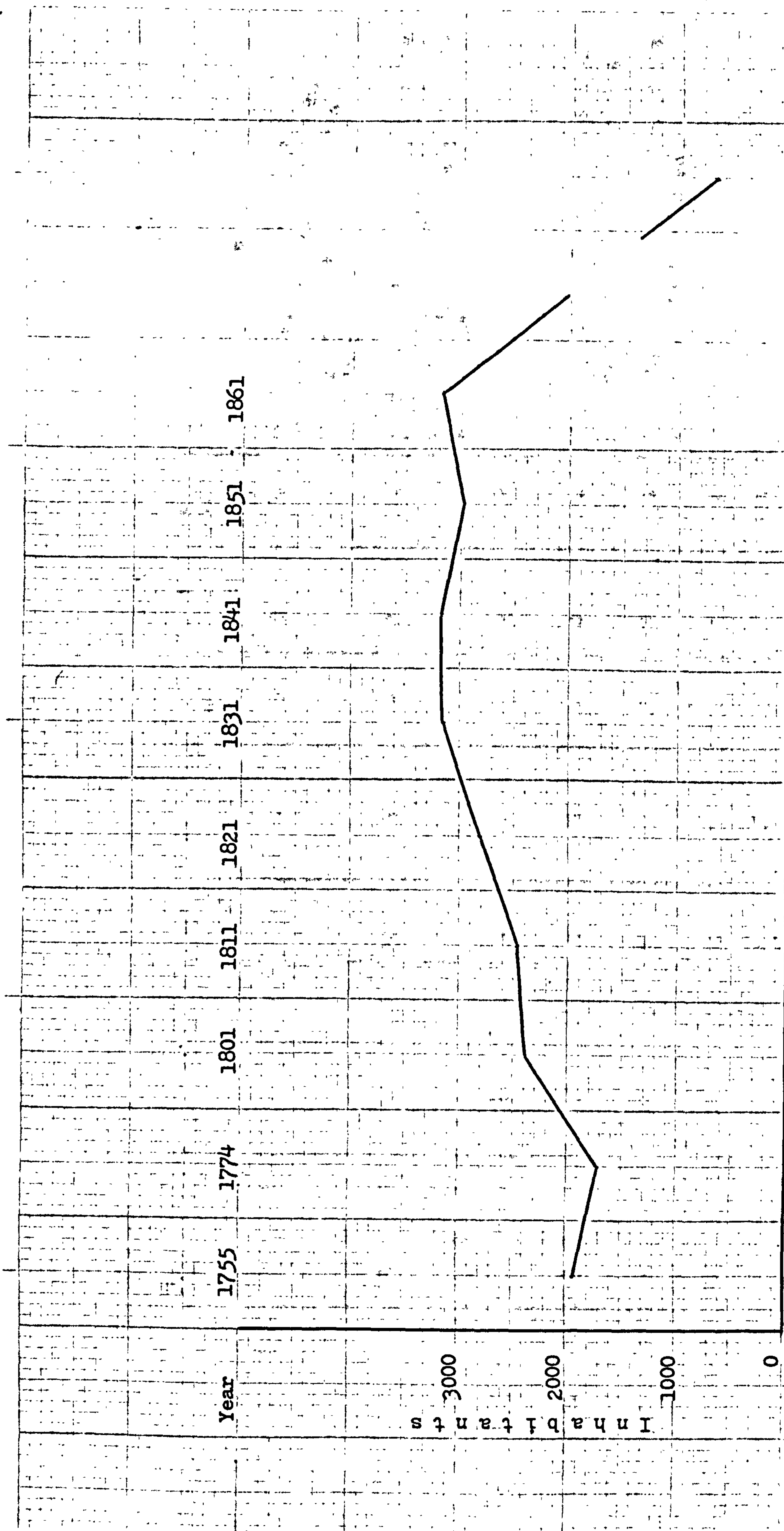
Joint Tenants: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$.

$$3/8, 3/8, 5/13, 2/5, 1/3, 1/3, 1/3, 1/3, 3/10, 3/10, 3/10,$$
[illegible]
$$7/32, 1/5, 1/5, 1/5, 1/5, 4/23, 4/23, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 3/20, 4/27, 4/27, 5/32,$$
[illegible][illegible][illegible]
$$3/32, 3/32, 3/32, 3/32, 3/32, 3/34, 3/34,$$
[illegible][illegible]
$$1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12,$$
 $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12},$
$$\frac{2}{25}, \frac{5}{64}, \frac{5}{64}, \frac{5}{64}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{3}{40}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{14},$$
[illegible][illegible][illegible] $\frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{20}$ [illegible][illegible]
$$\frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{24},$$
$$\frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{36},$$
$$\frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{72}, \frac{1}{72} \quad (247).$$

Appendix 13a. Tenants shares on the joint tenancy farms of Assynt according to the shares of the rental in merks shown in Appendix 12.







Inhabitants	1934	1718	2395	2479	2803	3161	3178	2989	3178
		App endix 15		POPULATION OF ASSYNT		1755-1861			

Appendix 16

Non-Tenant Population in Assynt, 1774-75

Coastal Farms

Farms	Ten-ants	House-holds	Buildings	Tenant Popul.	Non-Tenant Popul.	'Servants'	Total Non-Tenants	Total Inhabitants	% Non-Tenants	Notes
Philin (13)	1	1		0	7	2	9	9	100%	The single, 60-merk tenant is Alexander Mackenzie of Ardloch, Factor of Assynt, who resides at Ledbeg
Culack (15)	12	16	21	38	22	12	34	72	47%	5 of the non-tenants consist of the miller, his wife and 2 children, and 1 'servant'. Another is a "traveling Padler"
Inver Chirkag and Badinimban (16)	7 3	8 5	18 6	20 8	14 9	11 3	25 12	45 20	56% 60%	One 15-merk tenant is Kenneth Mackenzie, residing in Inver Chirkag
Oldernay (21)	1	6	18	5	24	9	33	38	87%	5 of the non-tenants consist of the miller and his 4 children
Culkein Drumbeg (22)	13	11	24	29	11	9	20	49	40%	
Drumbeg (23)	8	7	13	30	6	7	13	43	30%	
Nedd (24)	9	9	17	17	25	5	30	47	64%	
Glenlirag (26)	14	18		59	13	18	31	90	34%	The miller here, Roderick Mackenzie, is the main (40 merk) joint-tenant
Ardvare (27)	12	16		62	21	7	28	90	31%	

Appendix 16

Non-Tenant Population in Assynt, 1774-75

Coastal Farms

Farm	Ten-ants	House-holds	Buildings	Tenant Popul.	Non-Tenant Popul.	'Servants'	Total Non-Tenants	Total Inhabi-tants	% Non-Tenants	Notes
Culkein (1)	11	12	20	43	9	4	13	56	23%	
Clashmore (2)	14	15	26	52	10	10	20	72	28%	One of the non-tenants is a "Catech-ist supported by the Bounty of the people alenarly"
Auchnagarnan (3)	6	9	19	30	7	5	12	42	29%	
Clashnessie (4)	15	20	25	61	30	12	42	103	40%	8 of the non-tenants consist of the miller, his wife and 3 children, and 3 'servants'
Bellachlattach (5)	4	5	8	24	2	2	4	28	14%	
Store (6)	11	14	22	66	12	5	17	83	20%	
Clachtoll (7)	16	16	15	69	2	7	9	78	12%	
Auchmelvich (8)	13	16	17	62	11	6	17	79	22%	
Torbreck (10)	1	4	5	0	18	0	18	18	100%	The single, 40-merk tenant is Wm. Mackenzie, minister of Assynt, who resides at Kirktown
Inver (11)	1	2	13	4	4	4	8	12	67%	
Baddiedarroch (12)	5	7	13	15	11	7	18	33	55%	

Appendix 16

Non-Tenant Population in Assynt, 1774-75

Coastal Farms

Farms	Ten- ants	House- holds	Buildings	Tenant Popul.	Non- Tenant Popul.	'Servants'	Total Non- Tenants	Total Inhabi- tants	% Non- Tenants	Notes
Reintraid (28)	1	2		0	7	3	10	10	100%	The single, 100-merk, tenant is Kenneth Scobie, who resides in Auchamore
Unapool (29)	15	11		36	13	9	22	58	38%	

Coastal Totals 193 230 730 288 157 445 1175 38%

Appendix 16

Non-Tenant Population in Assynt, 1774-75

Inland Farms

Farms	Ten- ants	House- holds	Buildings	Tenant Popul.	Non- Tenant Popul.	'Servants'	Total Non- Tenants	Total Inhabi- tants	% Non- Tenants	Notes
Battachrianan (9)	1	2	2	0	6	2	8	8	100%	The single, 20-merk, tenant is Lt. Alexander McLeod, who resides in Ledmore
Knockneach (14)	3	4		2	10	5	15	17	88%	2 tenants reside elsewhere
Drumsurdland (17)	3	4		8	6	5	11	19	58%	
Duchlash and Polgarvier (18)	7 2	6 2		10 9	8 0	10 2	18 2	28 11	64% 18%	2 tenants reside elsewhere, 1 in Polgarvier
Brackloch (19)	1	2	11	7	5	2	7	14	50%	
Loch Beanoch (20)	5	5	5	28	0	1	1	29	3%	
Little Assint (25)	1	1	5	0	5	0	5	5	100%	The single, 50-merk, tenant is Kenneth Scobie, who resides in Auchamore. The occupant is a 'grasskeeper', his wife and 3 children
Auchamore (30)	1	8	26	9	19	12	31	40	78%	
Ederahalda (31)	1	2	8	6	4	3	7	13	54%	
Kirktown (32)	1	9	6	5	32	11	43	48	90%	The single tenant is Wm. Mac-kenzie, Minister of Assynt

Appendix 16

Non-Tenant Population in Assynt, 1774-75

Inland Farms

Farms	Ten-ants	House-holds	Buildings	Tenant Popul.	Non-Tenant Popul.	'Servants'	Total Non-Tenants	Total Inhabi-tants	% Non-Tenants	Notes
Tubege (33)	3	1	9	5	0	1	1	6	17%	One (50-merk) tenant resides in Inch-na-daff, a second (33½-merk) tenant resides in Stroncruby
Inch-na-daff (34)	1	2	6	6	5	6	11	17	65%	
Stroncruby (35)	10	12	16	33	11	8	19	52	37%	The miller, David Ross, with wife and 3 children, is a 5-merk tenant here
Ledbeg (36)	1	8		2	21	17	38	40	95%	The single, 200-merk tenant here is Alexander Mackenzie of Ardloch, Factor of Assynt
Layn (37)	4	4	7	16	1	8	9	25	36%	
Ledmore (38)	15	17		57	6	13	19	76	25%	
Ailfin (39)	1	6		2	18	13	31	33	94%	
Knockon (40)	7	9		22	9	8	17	39	44%	
Aultnachie (41)	1	4		0	14	2	16	16	100%	The single, 40-merk tenant here is Lt. Alexander McLeod, who resides in Ledmore
Cromald (42)	1	1		0	6	1	7	7	100%	The single, 40-merk tenant here is John Scobie, son of Kenneth, who resides in Auchamore
Inland Totals	70	109		227	186	130	316	543	58%	
Coastal Totals	193	230		730	288	157	445	1175	38%	
Total	263	339		957	474	287	761	1718	44%	

Appendix 17 Non-Tenant Population in Assynt, 1774-75

Coastal Farms

Non-Tenants
'Servants'

30
20
10

Farm No.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 15 16 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29

Inland Farms

Non-Tenants
'Servants'

30
20
10

Farm No.

9 14 17 18 19 20 25 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

Farm	No. on Fig. 56	Ten- ants	House- holds	Inhabi- tants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Culkein	1	11	12	56	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50° (15m) 50° (15m)	10 $\frac{10}{20}$		
Clashmore	2	14	15	72	1 (On Fig. 62) $\frac{1}{1}$	100° (30m)	23 $\frac{3}{26}$		isolated buildings
Auchnagarnan	3	6	9	42	$\frac{1}{1}$	200° (60m)	$\frac{19}{19}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	
Clashnessie	4	15	20	103	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 59)	100° (30m)	$\frac{25}{25}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	Includes mill
Bellachlattach	5	4	5	28	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 62)	50° (15m)	$\frac{8}{8}$		
Stoer	6	11	14	83	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 65)	130° (40m)	$\frac{22}{22}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	
Clachtoll	7	16	16	78	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 65)	50° (15m)	$\frac{15}{15}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	
Auchmelvich	8	13	16	79	$\frac{1}{1}$ (Cluster A on Fig. 66)	40° (12m)	$\frac{17}{17}$		
Torbreck	10	1	4	18	$\frac{1}{1}$	200° (60m)	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	

Farm	No. on Fig. 56	Ten- ants	House- holds	Inhabi- tants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Inver	11	1	2	12	$\frac{1}{1}$	50° (15m)	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	
Baddiedarroch	12	5	7	33	$\frac{1}{1}$	100° (30m)	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	
Culack	15	12	16	72	1 Milltown (Cluster on Fig. 72) 1 (Cluster on Fig. 72) $\frac{2}{2}$	40° (12m) 100° (30m)	10 10 $\frac{1}{21}$	1 1 isolated building (Croft) X on Fig. 72	Includes mill
Inver Chirkag and Badinimban	16	7 3	8 5	45 20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50° (15m) 50° (15m)	18 $\frac{6}{24}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Oldernay	21	1	6	38	1 1 1 1 $\frac{4}{4}$	50° (15m) 100° (30m) 100° (30m) 40° (12m)	4 8 2 3 $\frac{1}{18}$	1 1 isolated building	Includes mill Oldernay Island

Appendix 18

Details of Some Settlement Clusters in Assynt, 1774-75

Coastal Farms

Farm	No. on Fig. 56	Ten- ants	House- holds	Inhabi- tants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Culkein Drun- beg	22	13	11	49	1 1	100' (30m)	24 24	2 2	
Drunbeg	23	8	7	43	1 1 2	200' (60m) 200' (60m)	8 5 13		
Neddd	24	9	9	47	1 1	150' (45m)	17 17	1 1	

Totals

17 Farms

150 tenants

24 clusters

918 inhabitants

182 households

296 buildings in clusters, 5 isolated

27 yards "

Farm	No. on Fig. 56	Ten- ants	House- holds	Inhabi- tants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Batachrinan	9	1	2	8	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 74)	250' (76m)	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	
Knockneach	14	3	4	17	$\frac{1}{1}$	250' (76m)	$\frac{2}{9}$		
Brackloch	19	1	2	14	$\frac{1}{1}$	150' (45m)	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	
Loch Beanoch	20	5	5	29	$\frac{1}{1}$	300' (91m)	$\frac{5}{5}$		
Little Assint	25	1	1	5	$\frac{1}{1}$	240' (73m)	$\frac{5}{5}$		
Auchamore	30	1	8	40	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 'Town of Poltecarrian' (Poll Tigh a' Charraigein)	400' (122m)	3	1	No mill building shown on plan
						480' (146m)	$\frac{23}{26}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	
Ederahalda	31	1	2	13	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 79)	400' (122m)	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	
Kirktown	32	1	9	48	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 (On Fig. 79)	400' (122m)	2	1	+ Kirk + Manse
						300' (91m)	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Farm	No. on Fig. 56	Ten- ants	House- holds	Inhabi- tants	Clusters	Height above OD	Buildings	Yards	Notes
Tubeg	33	3	1	6	1 "West Steading"	250° (76m)	3		
					1 "Middle Steading"	250° (76m)	3		
					1 "East Steading"	250° (76m)	3		
					$\frac{1}{3}$		9		
Inch-na-daff	34	1	2	17	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 79)	250° (76m)	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	
Stroncruby	35	10	12	52	1 (On Fig. 77)	300° (91m)	4	1	
					1 " "	450° (137m)	2	1	
					1 " "	430° (131m)	8	3	
					1 " "	460° (140m)	$\frac{2}{16}$	5	Includes mill
Layn	37	4	4	25	$\frac{1}{1}$ (On Fig. 77)	500° (152m)	6	1	
							$\frac{1}{7}$	1 isolated building	

Totals

12 farms

19 clusters

274 inhabitants

109 buildings in clusters, 1 isolated

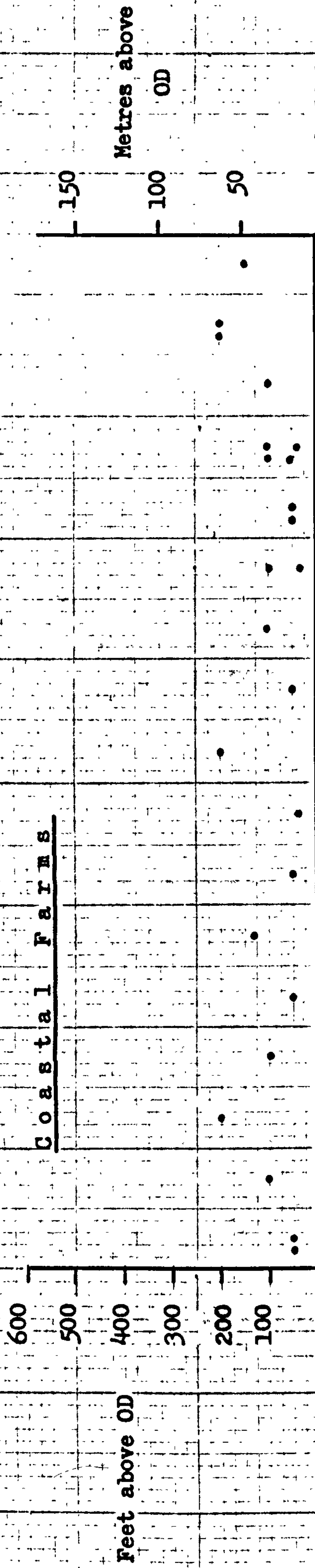
32 tenants

52 households

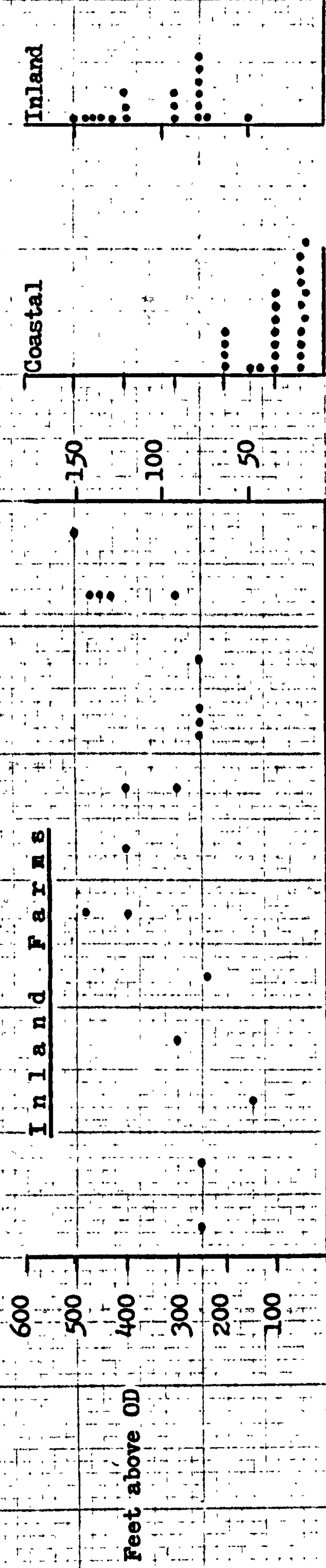
21 yards

" "

Coastal Farms



Inland Farms



Height Frequency of Settlement Clusters

Assynt, 1774. Heights of Settlement Clusters

Appendix 19

Appendix 20

Sheelings in Assynt, 1774

Coastal Farms

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Culkein (1)	11.19 13.34 29.23 5.01		10m (33°) 50m (164°) 70m (230°) 20m (66°)	640 m (700 yd) 960 m (1050 yd) 1700 m (1860 yd) 420 m (460 yd)	
Clashmore (2)	20.19 31.8 3.15	+	50m (164°) 20m (66°) 60m (197°)	2020 m (2209 yd) 2770 m (3030 yd) 960 m (1050 yd)	"Rahoun a fine Sheeling in Corn" 3.9 acres on Home's plan, 3.15 on his list
Auchnagarnan (3)	3.0 2.64 3.38 7.46 6.05 15.75 14.4		20m (66°) 60m (197°) 20m (66°) 60m (197°) 60m (197°) 70m (230°) 100m (328°)	400 m (437 yd) 400 m (437 yd) 530 m (580 yd) 960 m (1050 yd) 1170 m (1280 yd) 530 m (580 yd) 8500 m (9295 yd)	Detached from main farm
Clashnessie (4)	6.5 15.04 1.69 6.09 4.23 4.4 2.7 0.75 7.75	+ + + + + + + + +	70m (230°) 50m (164°) 40m (131°) 70m (230°) 40m (131°) 60m (197°) 5m (16°) 50m (164°) 30m (98°)	745 m (815 yd) 1280 m (1400 yd) 1490 m (1630 yd) 850 m (930 yd) 400 m (437 yd) 640 m (700 yd) 850 m (930 yd) 1170 m (1280 yd) 1810 m (1980 yd)	"Sheelings ... one half or a third of which are annually in Corn". "Imir fada" 1.6 acres on Home's plan, 0.75 on his list 7.8 acres on Home's plan, &.75 on his list

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Bellachlattach (5)	4.0 19.25 11.52	+	10m (33°) 80m (262°) 60m (197°)	400 m (437 yd) 1170 m (1280 yd) 1065 m (1165 yd)	"... presently in Corn"
Store (6)	8.61 7.29 9.45 3.15 4.79 6.0		50m (164°) 70m (230°) 60m (197°) 60m (197°) 100m (328°) 90m (295°)	1170 m (1280 yd) 1170 m (1280 yd) 1280 m (1400 yd) 1700 m (1860 yd) 4475 m (4894 yd) 4260 m (4659 yd)	"The Sheelings ... are seldom in Corn".
Clachtoll (7)	3.43 3.3 2.03 30.92 7.02 4.63 1.6		20m (66°) 20m (66°) 60m (197°) 80m (262°) 100m (328°) 110m (361°) 70m (230°)	1170 m (1280 yd) 1700 m (1860 yd) 1810 m (1980 yd) 2770 m (3030 yd) 4050 m (4430 yd) 6200 m (6780 yd) 1280 m (1400 yd)	
Auchmelvich (8)	19.0 9.43 7.7 15.13 6.25 8.35 4.5		50m (164°) 50m (164°) 70m (230°) 30m (98°) 100m (328°) 130m (426°) 60m (197°)	850 m (930 yd) 1700 m (1860 yd) 1065 m (1165 yd) 1270 m (1389 yd) 2350 m (2570 yd) 4260 m (4659 yd) 1810 m (1980 yd)	Glananter Sheeling Alltanbradhan Sheeling On Auchmelvich, more sheelings are shown Home's plans than are recorded in his lists of farms. Riecairn Sheeling

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Torbreck (10)	2.75 7.0 1.0		60m {197°} 40m {131°} 60m {197°}	852 m {932 yd} 533 m {583 yd} 426 m {465 yd}	
Inver (11)	11.75 2.5 1.5 25.63 6.63 4.0	+ + +	80m {262°} 50m {164°} 30m {98°} 30m {98°} 20m {66°} 10m {33°}	1065 m {1165 yd} 2663 m {2912 yd} 959 m {1048 yd} 3195 m {3494 yd} 3834 m {4193 yd} 2876 m {3145 yd}	These three } detached from } main farm } "... when in Corn yield double the quantity of the Infields about the Houses".
Baddiedarroch (12)	2.79 3.0 3.13		40m {131°} 50m {164°} 80m {262°}	1278 m {1398 yd} 1065 m {1165 yd} 426 m {465 yd}	
Philin (13)	1.75 3.5 2.0				
Culack (15)	3.5 2.35 4.75 1.81 4.5		30m {98°} 40m {131°} 70m {230°} 100m {328°} 120m {394°}	850 m {930 yd} 1170 m {1280 yd} 1490 m {1630 yd} 2450 m {2680 yd} 4900 m {5358 yd}	

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Inver Chirkag and Badinimban (16)	3.18		30m (98°)	1490 m (1630 yd)	These three } detached from } main farm }
	2.38		60m (197°)	1170 m (1280 yd)	
	2.0		90m (295°)	2130 m (2330 yd)	
	4.0		100m (328°)	2880 m (3150 yd)	
	2.0		130m (426°)	4475 m (4894 yd)	
	1.5		140m (459°)	7670 m (8388 yd)	
	1.0		130m (426°)	8750 m (9570 yd)	
	4.0		150m (492°)	9370m (10247 yd)	
Oldernay (21)	4.55	+	20m (66°)	850 m (930 yd)	"Sheelings ... alternately in Corn and Grass".
	3.25	+	50m (164°)	1065 m (1165 yd)	
	3.69	+	40m (131°)	1280 m (1400 yd)	
	8.75	+	80m (262°)	2560 m (2800 yd)	
	5.5	+	80m (262°)	2130 m (2330 yd)	
	3.25	+	80m (262°)	3850 m (4210 yd)	
	3.29	+	90m (295°)	2660 m (2909 yd)	
	10.8	+	60m (197°)	3400 m (3718 yd)	
	6.26	+	60m (197°)	3620 m (3959 yd)	
	4.05	+	70m (230°)	4260 m (4659 yd)	
	3.28	+	90m (295°)	4050 m (4430 yd)	
	4.03	+	120m (394°)	5330 m (5829 yd)	
	6.38	+	120m (394°)	5330 m (5829 yd)	
	5.5	-	10m (33°)	2130 m (2330 yd)	
Oldernay Island					"... Corn growing thereon".

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Culkein Drunbeg (22)	5.0 8.0 5.25 3.25 14.83 3.6 4.0		40m {131°} 40m {131°} 80m {262°} 80m {262°} 70m {230°} 80m {262°} 70m {230°}	420 m {460 yd} 640 m {700 yd} 1490 m {1630 yd} 2130 m {2330 yd} 2550 m {2789 yd} 3300 m {3609 yd} 3195 m {3494 yd}	
Drunbeg (23)	23.4 17.1 2.1 7.0 4.9	+	20m {66°} 70m {230°} 70m {230°} 70m {230°} 80m {262°}	1385 m {1514 yd} 850 m {930 yd} 2980 m {3259 yd} 3090 m {3380 yd} 4260 m {4659 yd}	" ... presently in Corn". Shown on Home's Plan as 'Corn Lands'.
Nedd (24)	7.2 17.5 10.5 1.75 5.0 2.0		20m {66°} 50m {164°} 80m {262°} 60m {197°} 100m {328°} 60m {197°}	530 m {580 yd} 420 m {460 yd} 745 m {815 yd} 530 m {580 yd} 3400 m {3718 yd} 400 m {437 yd}	
Glenlirag (26)	10.3 4.0 4.5 2.1	+			"... presently in Corn".

Appendix 20

Sheelings in Assynt, 1774

Coastal Farms

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Glenlirag (26)	4.0 6.75 11.6 3.0 5.0 2.4 10.8 6.0 5.0	+			"... presently in Corn"
Ardvare (27)	10.45 2.8 5.02 6.75 2.52 3.75 4.75 6.75 2.0 0.75 6.25	+			"... presently in Corn"
Reintraid (28)	2.4 2.75				

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Unapool (29)	5.41	+			"... in Corn".
	14.0				
	1.5				
	9.23				
	5.81				
	4.0				
	4.5				
	2.35				

22 Coastal Farms

140 Sheelings

Average 6.36 Sheelings per farm

Total Area 925 acres

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Battachrianan (9)	2.08 5.45		50m (164°) 60m (197°)	270 m (295 yd) 270 m (295 yd)	
Knockneach (14)	4.9 14.94 1.0 6.0		100m (328°) 50m (164°) 80m (262°) 30m (98°)	400 m (437 yd) 1490 m (1630 yd) 2350 m (2570 yd) 1280 m (1400 yd)	
Drumsurdland (17)	5.75 1.13 3.06 3.62 5.2 4.0				
Duchlash and Polgarvier (18)	1.63 7.0 8.0 4.25 2.1 4.5 8.25 3.93 4.0 3.0				

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Brackloch (19)	1.75 3.5 3.0 3.29 3.0 4.0	+ + + +	60m (197°) 80m (262°) 80m (262°) 60m (197°) 60m (197°) 50m (164°)	533 m (583 yd) 746 m (815 yd) 1172 m (1282 yd) 2343 m (2562 yd) 2024 m (2213 yd) 1065 m (1165 yd)	"Four of the Sheelings ly contiguous to the Farm- stead and are frequently in Corn".
Loch Beanoch (20)	3.5 2.16 2.93 10.38 5.38 4.2	+ + +	100m (328°) 70m (230°) 90m (295°) 80m (262°) 80m (262°) 70m (230°)	745 m (815 yd) 1170 m (1280 yd) 745 m (815 yd) 1170 m (1280 yd) 1280 m (1400 yd) 4047 m (4426 yd)	"There are Seven Sheeling Places upon this Farm about one half whereof is presently in Corn" (Home shows only <u>six</u> sheelings on his plan and in his list of contents).
Little Assint (25)	2.0 5.06 4.0 3.75		70m (230°) 80m (262°) 100m (328°) 100m (328°)	1385 m (1515 yd) 2130 m (2330 yd) 1810 m (1979 yd) 640 m (700 yd)	
Auchamore (30)	13.0 0.75 1.06 2.26 5.42 4.94 1.38 2.0	. +	110m (361°) 250m (820°) 200m (656°) 70m (230°) 100m (328°) 150m (492°) 100m (328°) 140m (459°)	640 m (700 yd) 2663 m (2912 yd) 3620 m (3959 yd) 4050 m (4429 yd) 6390 m (6988 yd) 6070 m (6638 yd) 1700 m (1860 yd) 200 m (219 yd)	"... presently in Corn"

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Ederahalda (31)	1.8		70m (230°)	3195 m (3494 yd)	
Kirktown (32)	25.75		150m (492°)	1704 m (1863 yd)	"Sheelings ... mostly arable" Marked as 'Sheeling' on Home's plan but listed as 'Infield'.
	53.0	+	180m (590°)	2769 m (3028 yd)	
	3.7		150m (492°)	852 m (932 yd)	
	5.0		150m (492°)	746 m (815 yd)	
	8.25	+	100m (328°)	1065 m (1165 yd)	
Tubeg (33)	8.5		120m (394°)	1278 m (1398 yd)	
	6.22		100m (328°)	1172 m (1282 yd)	
	4.0		100m (328°)	533 m (583 yd)	
	2.75		100m (328°)	100 m (109 yd)	
	9.6		120m (394°)	640 m (700 yd)	
Inch-na-daff (34)	7.0		130m (426°)	745 m (815 yd)	
	5.01		150m (492°)	2556 m (2795 yd)	
	9.0		150m (492°)	1278 m (1398 yd)	
	3.63		160m (525°)	959 m (1048 yd)	
	4.19		100m (328°)	3202 m (3611 yd)	
Stroncruby (35)	5.25		320m (1050°)	5112 m (5590 yd)	
	2.38		140m (459°)	2130 m (2330 yd)	
	4.75		80m (262°)	1065 m (1165 yd)	
	6.0		90m (295°)	852 m (932 yd)	
	2.5		150m (492°)	639 m (700 yd)	
	2.69		180m (590°)	959 m (1048 yd)	
	4.5		260m (853°)	1811 m (1980 yd)	

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Ledbeg (36)	5.83 1.0 0.75 9.53 3.0 4.0 6.0 4.0 10.18 1.13				
Layn (37)	1.75 7.21 4.5 4.42 6.25		180m (590") 160m (525") 150m (492") 200m (656") 180m (590")	905 m (990 yd) 1278 m (1398 yd) 1704 m (1864 yd) 746 m (815 yd) 639 m (700 yd)	
Ledmore (38)	1.75 3.0 10.83 6.0 11.0				
Ailfin (39)	2.5 5.63 6.63 5.75 2.0 6.5	+			"... presently in Corn". "... in Corn". "... presently in Corn".

Farm	Sheeling Area (Scots Acres)	Arable or Corn	Height above O.D.	Distance from Main Settlement	Remarks
Knockon (40)	2.5 1.19 7.63				
Aultnachie (41)	6.0 2.63 4.0 3.5				
Cromald (42)	10.25 12.0 15.0 12.0	+			"... most part of which has been in tillage".

20 Inland Farms

106 Sheelings

Average 5.3 Sheelings per farm

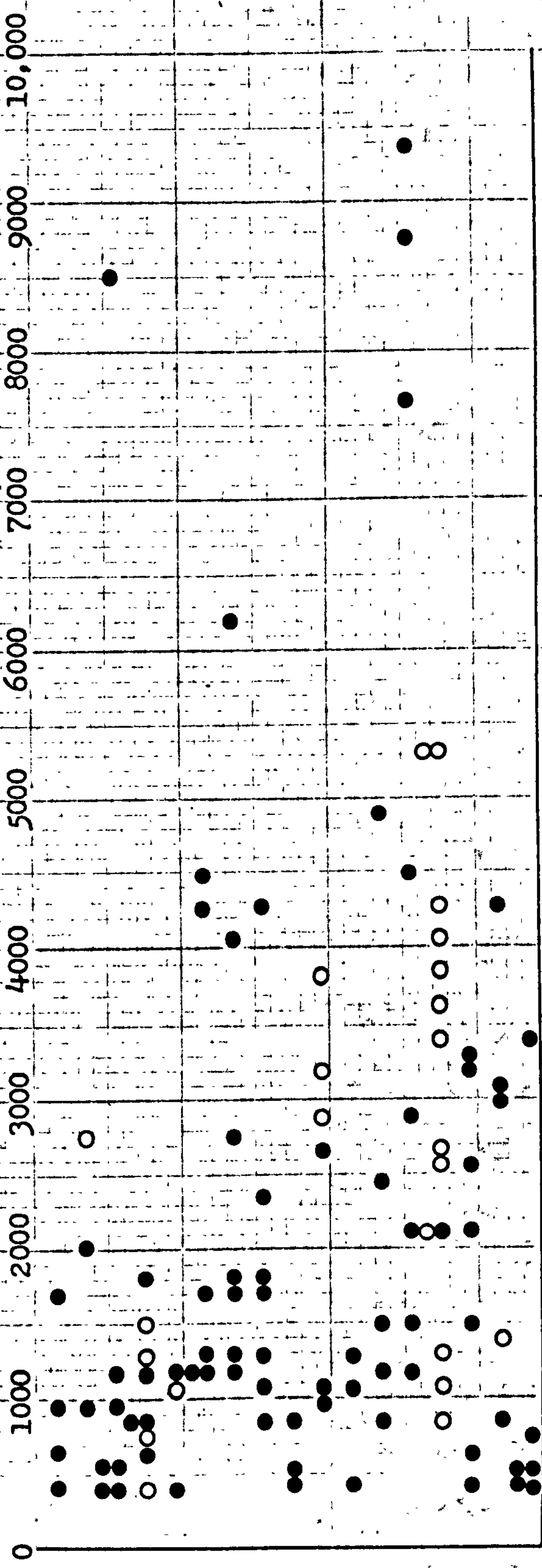
Total Area 582 acres

Area of Sheelings in Scots Acres

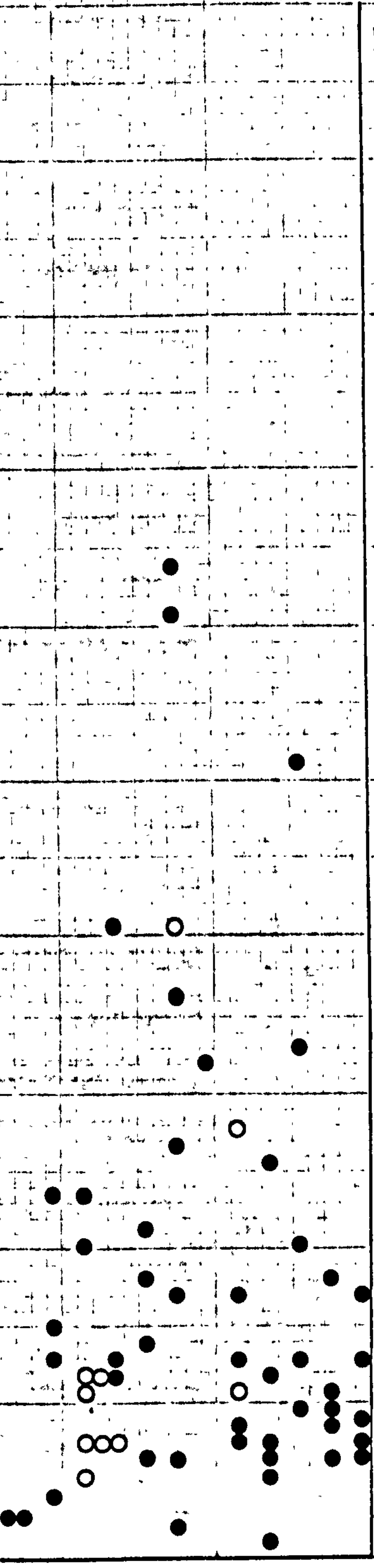
Coastal Farms		0	5	10	15	20	25+
	Culkein		•	•	•		•29.23
	Clashmore		•			•	•31.8
	Auchnagarnan	•••	•	•	•	•	
	Clashnessie	•••	••	••	•		
	Bellachlattach		•	•		•	
	Store		•	•	•	•	
	Clachtoll	••	••	•			•30.9
	Auchmelvich		•	•	••	•	•
	Torbreck	•	•	•			
	Inver	••	•	•	•		•25.63
	Baddiedarroch		••				
	Philin	•	•				
	Culack	••	••	•			
	Oldernay		•••	••	•	•	
	Culkein Drunbeg		••	•	•		
	Drunbeg	•	•	•		•	•
	Nedd	•	•	•	•	•	
	Glenlirag	••	••	••	••	••	
	Ardvair	••	••	••	••	•	
	Reintraid	•	•				
	Unapool	••	••	••	•	•	
Inland Farms							
	Battachrianan	•	•	•			
	Knockneach	•	•	•	•		
	Drumsurdland	•	••	•	•		
	Duchlash	••	••	••	•		
	Brackloch	•	••	•			
	Loch Beanoch	•	••	•	•		
	Little-Assint	•	•	•			
	Auchamore	••	••	•	•	•	
	Ederahalda	•					
	Kirktown		•	•	•		•53.0
	Tubege	•	•	•	•	•	
	Inch-na-daff	•	••	•	•		
	Stroncruby	•	•	•	•		
	Ledbeg	•	•	•	•	•	
	Layn	•	•	•	•		
	Ledmore	•	•	•	•	•	
	Ailfin	••	••	•			
	Knockon	•	•	•			
	Aultnachie	•	••	•			
	Cromald			•	•	•	

Sheelings in Assynt, 1774

Distance from main settlement in metres



○ Sheeling mentioned by Home as in corn, tillage or arable



Appendix 23

Sheelings in Assynt, 1774

Height of Sheelings above O.D. in metres

Metres

350

Coastal Farms

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

Culkein

Clashmore

Auchnagarnan

Clashnessie

Bellachlattach

Store

Clachtoll

Auchmelvich

Torbreck

Inver

Baddledarroch

Culack

Inver Chirkag

Oldernay

Culkein Drunbeg

Drunbeg

Nedd

Battachrianan

Knockneach

Brackloch

Loch Beanoch

Little Assint

Auchamore

Ederahalda

Kirktown

Inbeg

Inch-na-daff

Stroncruby

Layn

Sheeling
Sheeling mentioned by Home as in corn, tillage or arable
Main settlement cluster

Appendix 24

Observations by John Home on Individual Farms in Assynt, 1774

The spelling of the farm names is as given by Home in his observations or on his plans (the spelling sometimes differs between these). The version in brackets is from the O.S. maps.

Auchmelvich (Achmelvich)

Infield ... the greatest part of which consists of Rocky Baulks so that only about one half can be kept in tillage.

The Sheelings in the Hollows opposite to Torbreck seem to be the most valuable for Corn

Auchamore (Achmore)

Infields ... including the Stances of the Farmstead Cot Houses and rocky knows and Baulks

Infields of lower Auchamore ... of which about one third may be computed arable

Two Sheeling places presently in corn

Infield of Poltecarrian ... including the Stances of the Houses.

The Infields are very much interjected with Rocky Baulks and Craigy Knows in so much that not one half of the Grounds within the Dykes can be reckon'd tillable.

Auchnagarnan (Achnacarnin)

This Farm is also occupied by two Tacksmen viz.: Duncan and John McLeods and their Subtenants. (This illustrates the doubt created by some of Home's statements: Auchnagarnan was a joint-tenancy farm with 6 joint-tenants, none of whom were 'Tacksmen'. One of the non-tenants was a John McLeod).

Ardvare (Ardvar)

Infield ... including the Stances of Houses and Yards.

Infields ... including the Steadings of four Tenaments of Houses and Yards.

Ardvare (Ardvar)

Sheelings ... presently in Corn.

... all the Infields are pretty much interjected with Rocks and Baulks but have the advantage of Sea-Ware.

Battachrianan (Bad a' Ghrianain)

... a fine grazing Farm

Baddidarroch (Baddidarach)

Infield ... very much broke with stony Baulks in so much that there is scarcely one half in tillage.

One half of the Infields may be computed tillable

....there are sundry others residing upon this Farm, whose chief employment is at the Fishings.

Badinimban (Badnaban)

Infield ... pretty much broke and interjected with Rocks and Stony Baulks.

Bellachlattach (Balchladich)

Sheelings ... presently in Corn

The Corn Lands ... are easily manured from the great abundance of Sea Ware thrown up into the bay

There are sundry Families residing on this Farm, but whether the whole is lett to one Tenant or belongs to Clashmore or Store, was not told to the Surveyor, as most of the people were employed at the Fishings when the Survey was made and those who were at home declined answering such Questions.

Brackloch

Four of the Sheelings ly contiguous to the Farmstead and are frequently in Corn.

Clachtoll

Corn land interjected with rocky Baulks ... about one third of which in tillage.

Corn Lands much interjected with Rocks ... about one fourth whereof

Clachtoll

is in tillage.

All the detached Corn Grounds except these low Grounds about the edge of the Links are extremely rocky, and so much interjected that ploughing with Horses or Cattle would be quite impracticable.

Clashmore

Ault-an-roan formerly a Sheeling, now conjoin'd to the Infield

Rahoun a fine Sheeling in Corn

A new Steading may be erected at the present Sheeling of Rahoun

Clashnessie

Arable Lands ... including sundry interjected Rocks and Baulks.

Pasture ... including the Houses, Steadings

The arable Lands tho' much interjected with stony Baulks and rocky Hillocks

There are no less than nine Sheeling places upon this Farm one half or a third of which are annually in Corn.

Cromald (Cromalt)

Sheeling ... most part of which has been in tillage.

Culack (Culag)

Infield about the Houses occupied by Thirteen Sub-tenants the Stances of their Houses and Yards with some interjected Baulks.

Mr. Mackenzie of Ardloch is the principal Tacksman of this Farm which is all occupied by his Subtenants consisting of upwards of a score of Families whose great business lies at the Fishing.

These poor people are daily enlarging their Corn Lands by potatoe improvements

Culkein Drunbeg (Culkein Drumbeg)

Infields ... Steadings of the Houses and Yards

There is a vast number of People residing upon this Farm, who are daily adding to the Corn Grounds by potatoe Improvements ... whose chief support is by means of the Fishing.

Drumsurdland (Druim Suardalain)

Infield ... including the Areas of Houses and Yards

The Corn Lands are full of Baulks with Roots of Trees so that one would be apt to imagine it had been altogether Wood some time ago.

Drunbeg (Drumbeg)

Sheeling ... presently in Corn.

Duchlash (Dubh Chlais) and Polgarvier (Poll a' Gharbh Bhair)

Infields ... including Houses and Yards with interjected rocky

Pasture among the Corn Lands.

Ederahalda (Eadar a' Chalda)

Infield ... Garden and Ground plot of the House. Grass and Garden Ground about the Old Castle (Ardvreck).

Infields interjected with Rocks ... including the Steadings of Houses and Yards.

Ailfin (Elphin)

Infield ... including the Cot Town Houses, and Yards

Sheeling ... presently in Corn.

Sheeling ... in Corn.

Sheeling ... presently in Corn.

... the best and finest grazing Farm, next to the Kirktown, upon the Heights of Assint.

Philin

This small, but excellent Farm for grazing is presently occupied by Ardloch who keeps it chiefly for wintering his cattle. (This farm is named 'Filin-wintering' by William Mackenzie in the 1794 Statistical Account).

Glenlirag (Glenleraig)

Infield very much interjected with rocky knows and stony Baulks almost one half not in tillage.

Sheeling ... presently in Corn.

Inchnadaff (Inchnadamph)

Infield ... with stony Baulks.

The Sheelings next Glendu are much in the same situation and quality with the Infield.

Inver

Corn Lands ... very much broke and interjected with Rocks and Baulks

The Corn Lands are indeed the poorest soil, and most interjected with Rocks and Baulks, the last is full of Oak Roots, which appears to have been its original production.

The Sheeling places ... are better adapted for tillage than the Infields.

The other detached Sheeling places about Loch Ardree are pretty close, and free of Baulks and when in Corn yield double the quantity of the Infields about the Houses.

Inver Chirkag (Inverkirkaig)

Infield interjected with Stony Baulks.

Cornfields full of stony Baulks at the North end of the Loch where the Boats are drawn up.

Kirktown

Infield Grounds ... including the Steadings of three Tenements ... formerly in Run Ridge. These Grounds are so much interjected with Baulks and rocky Hillocks that only one fourth may be reckon'd Corn Land.

Sheelings in the Hollow of Glendu mostly arable yielding fine grass.

Kirktown comprehending the Manse, Culack, Camore, and Glendu, the Infield of which lies partly in Run Ridge with each other. Part of the Corn Lands ... are said to be in Run Ridge with the Oxgates of Camore

The Sheeling places have all a rich and sharp soil, with few parts in them so stony, as to prevent their being laboured with a plough:

Kirktown

They are also greatly enriched by toathing.

The only Hill Sheeling lies at the head of the Burn of Polandrain, where there is a spacious Corry. As the Corry lies a great way up the Hill it affords no grazing but in the summer season. The Sheeling at the upper end of this Corry likewise affords little or no Pasturage but in the summer Season.

Knockon (Knockan)

Infield a rich black Loam very much interjected with Lime Stone hillocks and Baulks ... including the stances of Houses

Ledbeg

Infields ... one half whereof may be computed tillable.

Infield ... belonging to three Subtenants with the stances of their Houses and Yards.

Meadow Ridges yielding excellent Grass and sometimes Corn

Great part of the arable Lands have lately been limed, by quarrying and burning the Stones found upon the Grounds within the Dykes; see the quarry and Kiln above the Linn North of the House. The good Effects of liming appears very conspicuously from the great Crops of both Corn and Grass. 'Tis remarkably strange that there are no other instances of the utility of working the Lime Stone, for all the immense Tracts of it which run along the whole Height of the Country!

Ledmore

Meadow ... yielding excellent Grass, and Corn when in tillage.

Little Assint (Little Assynt)

The Infield or Corn Land adjoining the Farmstead is a rich fertile Loam yielding both Corn and Grass in the greatest Luxuriance. The first specimen of sown Grass that ever was made in the Country was made by Mr. Scobbie, in a small Inclosure adjoining the House, which does him and the Country great credit

Little Assint (Little Assynt)

Grass ... if sown upon the Corn Lands might be cut or mow'n in the ordinary way for Hay in Winter; for want of which thousands of Cattle have perished of late years in this Country; when this Gentleman saved his, by being more attentive and prudent.

When leases are granted it is not to be doubted that most or all the people will follow his Example.

Loch Beanoch (Loch Beannach)

This Farm is occupied by four Tacksman (sic) who have it Run-Ridge amongst them.

There are seven Sheeling Places upon this Farm about one half whereof is presently in Corn which is remarkably rich and luxuriant.

Layn (Lyne)

Infields ... including the stances of Houses and Yards.

Infield ... inclosed by an earthen Dyke.

Oldernay (Oldany)

Infield ... with rocky Baulks, meadow Grass and Stances of Houses and Yards.

Infields ... much broke with rocky Baulks and Hillocks

Sheelings ... alternately in Corn and Grass

(Sheeling) ... might be a proper place to erect a new Steading.

(Sheeling) ... Lies at the North End of Loch Prestanie on which there is a house steading occupied by a Man sent to herd the Corn growing thereon.

All the Corn Lands are more or less much broke and interjected with Rocks and Stony Baulks

Nothing can exceed the richness and luxuriance of both Corn and Bear, which this and all the Coasting Farms upon the Estate produce, both growing to the height of an ordinary Man, particularly Bear which is the principal Crop, yielding no less for common than

Oldernay (Oldany)

sixty pecks from sowing one, which however incredible to people unacquainted with the Country is allowed to be the case by all who reside in it.

But that which would most astonish is, the manner of labouring their Grounds, which they do by a Machine call'd a Carscroam being a crooked stick like the Coulter of a Plough like the figure here prefix'd and thus pushing before him with both hands and his foot performs the Work like an Ebb ploughing; in this severe and tedious manner their tillage is carryed on throughout all the coasting Farms, and it would surprise a Stranger who knew nothing of the strength and number of the people so that they would not readily believe so great an extent of Ground as they have in tillage could be done in this way.

There are thirteen Sheeling places upon this Farm which are no less remarkably fertile that the Infield Ground being richly toathed and when in Corn yield as luxuriantly

There is on this possession six Tenemants or Cot-houses for Servants besides the Miller and Herd who resides in the Island, and also one who moves from one Sheeling to another, now living at the remotest Sheeling belonging to the Farm call'd Prestanie, taking care of the Corn growing thereon.

Reintraid (Rientraid)

The Farm of Reintraid ... is presently let to Mr. Gordon (Charles Gordon of Skelpick, a professional drover) who keeps it for grazing all the year round for which it is very naturally adapted.

There is no more Ground kept in tillage but the Infield about the Houses which is laboured by the People who herd the Cattle for their Master, who allows them to labour so much as pays them for their trouble.

Store (Stoer)

Infield or Croft Land ... with stances of Houses and Yards

Infield ... much broke with watery Baulks and Rocks

... there are above a dozen of Families besides residing upon it who are chiefly employed at the Fishing.

The Infield Grounds ... have been enlarged of late by potatoe improvements

The Sheelings ly scatter'd among the Hills and are very rich and fertile by toathing but full of Rocks and Stones, and as they ly at too great a distance from the Farm-Houses they are seldom in Corn.

Stroncruby (Stronechrubie)

Infields ... including four Tenaments or subset houses.

Torbreck

... presently in the Parson's possession who keeps it as a Wintering for his Cattle

Tubeg

There is at present upon Tubeg three Tenaments of Houses detached from each other upon the south side of Loch Assint

Unapool

Infield ... including the stances of the Houses and Yards

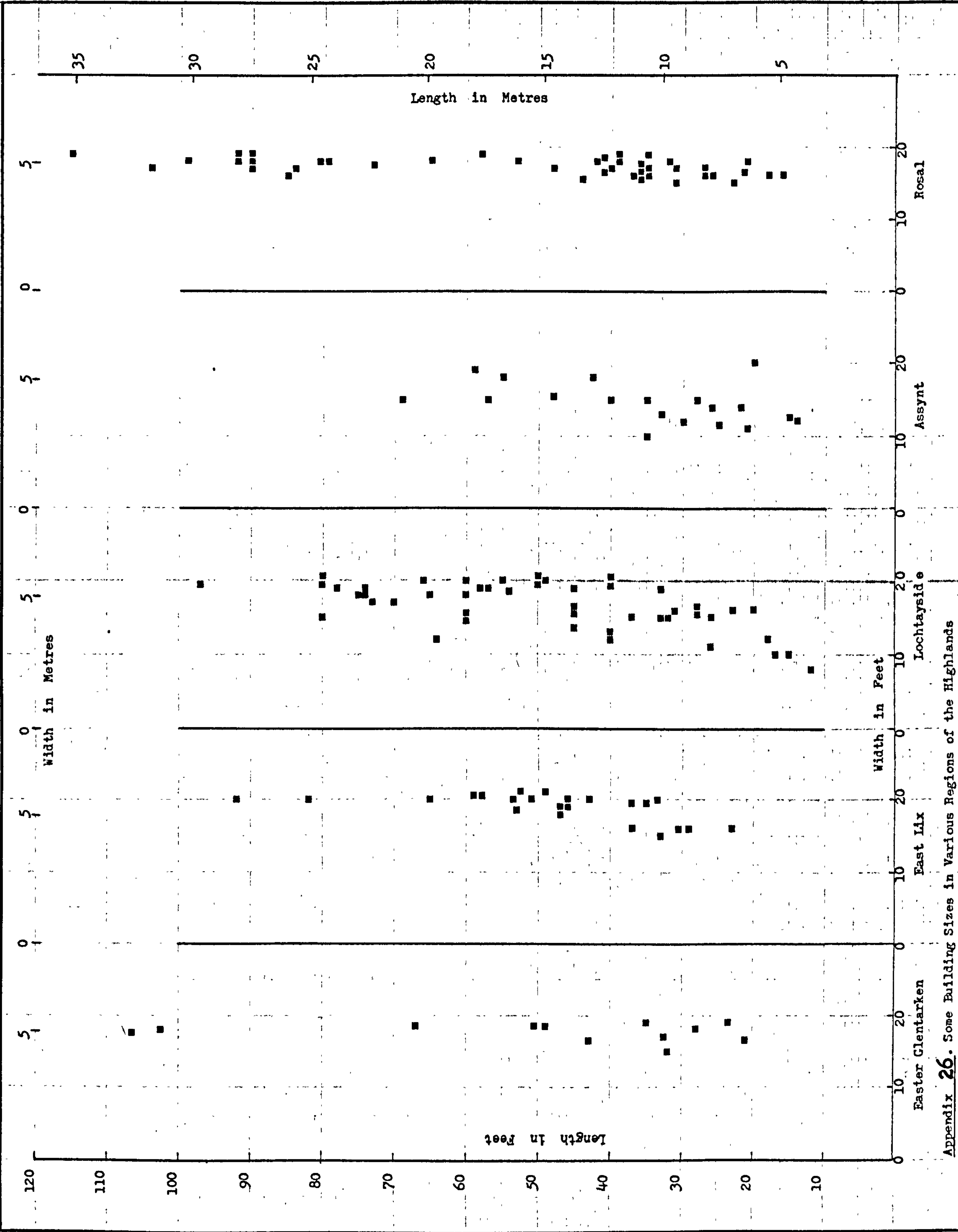
Sheeling ... in Corn

Appendix 25 Various Renderings of the Names of the Assynt Farms

RMS 2024 (1592)	Pont/Gordon Map (early 17th century)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Home (1774)	OSA (1794)	First O.S. 6" Map (1878-9)	Gaelic or Norse (N)	English
Alphin			Ailfin	Alpine	Elphin	Ail fionn	white rock
Auchina- mulvich	Dachamailler	Ochavallich	Auchmelvich	Achonalvich	Achmelvich	Achadh mel vic (N)	field of the grassy bay
Auchmoir	Achmore	Achmore	Auchamore	Achmore	Achumore	Achadh mor	big field
Auchincarne	Achanagarnan		Auchnagarnan	Achnakarnan	Achnacarnin	Achadh na carnan	field of the cairns
Ardvar	Ard-wairr	Ardvar	Ardvare	Ardvare	Ardvar	Airdbhair	point of the height
			Aultnachie	Auld-an-achy		Allt an achaidh	burn of the field
			Badinimban	Baddy-na-ban	Badnaban	Bad na ban	thicket of the women
			Batachrianan	Baddy-grinan	Bad a' Ghrianain	Bad a'ghrianain	sunny thickets
		Badidarach	Baddidarroch	Baddy-darroch	Baddidarach	Bhadaidh daraich	oak thickets
		Camis	Bellachlattach	Balla-chla- dach	Balchladich	Baile cladaich	town on the shore
		Brachlach	Brackloch	Brakloch	Brackloch	Breac clach	speckled stone
Clachoule	Ballclachinhole		Clachtoll	Clacktoll	Clachtoll	A'chlach thuill	holed stone
	Clashmor		Clashmore	Clashmor	Clashmore	Clais mór	great hollow
	Clash Nessian		Clashnessie	Clashnessy	Clashnessie	Clais an easaidh	hollow of the little waterfall
	Cromwell		Cromald	Cromauld	Cromalt	Crom-allt	crooked burn
	Culag		Culack	Culag	Culaig	Culaig	little back land
	Coulkine		Culkein	Culkin ach-na -kar-nan	Culkein	Cul cinn	behind the headland

RMS 2024 (1592)	Pont/Gordon Map (early 17th century)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Home (1774)	OSA (1794)	First O.S. 6" Map (1878-9)	Gaelic or Norse (N)	English
		Coulkine	Culkein Drum- beg	Culkin Drum- baig	Culkein Drum- beg	Druim beg	little ridge
		Trombag	Drumsurdland	Drumswordland	Druim Suard- alain	Druim svòrdr (N) lain (N)	ridge of the sward land
			Duchlash	Duchlash	Drumbeg	Dubh chlais	black hollow
			Polgarvier	Poul-a-garvie	Poll a'Gharbh Bhair	Poll a'gharbh bhair	pool of the rough height
		Calda	Ederahalda	Edrachalda	Eadar Chalda	Eadair da choille dur	between two woody streams
Glenlerik		Glenlerag	Glenlirag	Glen-le-ag	Glenleraig	Gleann lairig	glen of the pass
Inchevandie	Inchindaw		Inchnadaff	Inisnadaff	Inchnadamph	Innis-na-daimh	meadow of the stags
		Inver	Inver	Inver	Inver	Inbhear	mouth of river
Invererlik	Inner Chircaig	Inverkirkag	Inverchirkaig	Inverkirkaig	Inverkirkaig	Kirkja (N)	church
Kirktown	Kirk of Strath crombie		Kirktown		Inchnadamph		
			Knockon	Knock-	Knockan	Cnocan	hillock
			Knockneach	Knock-nan-nach	Cnoc nan each	Cnoc nan each	hillock of the horses
Leadbeg	Laidbeg	Leadabeg	Ledbeg	Leadbeg	Ledbeg	Leathad beag	little slope
Leardmoir	Laidmor	Leadmor	Ledmore	Ledmore	Ledmore	Leathad mór	big slope
	Assynbeg	Assyntbeg	Little Assint	Little Assint	Little Assynt	As agus unt (?)	in and out

RMS 2024 (1592)	Pont/Gordon Map (early 17th century)	Roy's Map (1747-55)	Home (1774)	OSA (1794)	First O.S. 6" Map (1878-9)	Gaelic or Norse (N)	English
Lochbannoch			Loch Beanoch	Loch-bannoch	Loch Beannach	Bean ach	place of the hilly loch
Neyther		Lain	Layn	Laing	Lyne	Leana	pasture land
Uldenynne		Loch Ned	Nedd	Nedd	Nedd	Nead	nest, sheltered place
		Oldney	Oldernay	Oldney	Oldany	Aldinn (N) ey (N)	old island
Raventrait		Phillin	Philin	Filin		Fé linne	calm pool
Stoir		Kyleshaim	Reintraid	Ry-an-tra-id	Rientraid	Ruigh an traghaid	slope to the shore
Strowchrobe		Stoir	Stoer	Store	Stoer	Stoer	high pinnacle, cliff
Terbrek		Inchdanf	Stroncruby	Sronchruby	Stronechrubie	Sròn chrubaidh	point of the bending
			Torbreck	Torbreck	Torbreck	Torr breac	speckled hill
			Tubeg	Tubeg	Tubeg	Taobh beag	little side
Ullebell		Unipoll	Unapool	Unapool	Unapool	Una poll or Una bol (N) (contraction of <u>bolstadr</u>)	a (one) pool Una's steading



Appendix 26. Some Building Sizes in Various Regions of the Highlands

Appendix 27

Some Settlement-Cluster Sizes in the Scottish Highlands, 1750-1850

<u>Site</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Buildings per Cluster</u>	<u>Source</u>
North Lochtayside	c.1750	5.9	Military Survey (Roy's Map)
South Lochtayside	c.1750	5.5	" " " "
Lochtayside N+S	c.1750	5.7	" " " "
North Lochtayside	1769	6.0	Survey of Lochtayside
South Lochtayside	1769	5.5	" "
Lochtayside N+S	1769	5.8	" "
Assynt (coastal)	c.1750	5.0	Military Survey (Roy's Map)
Assynt (inland)	c.1750	6.3	" " " "
Assynt (coastal + inland)	c.1750	5.6	" " " "
Assynt (coastal)	1774	12.3	Home's Survey of Assynt
Assynt (inland)	1774	5.7	" " " "
Assynt (coastal + inland)	1774	9.4	" " " "
East Lix, Glendochart	c.1750	4	Military Survey (Roy's Map)
" " "	1755	4	W. Cockburn's Map
" " " late 18th/ early 19th c.		4.8	Fairhurst (1969)
Rosal, Strathnaver	c.1750	6	Military Survey (Roy's Map)
" "	1811	7-8	B. Meredith's Plan
" "	1814	13.6	Ground Survey, Fairhurst (1968)
Kilphedir, Strath of Kildonan, c.1810-15		4.8	Sutherland Estate Plan
W. Glentarken, Lochearnside	1810	17.5	J. Knox's Plan
E. Glentarken, Lochearnside	c.1750	5-6	Military Survey (Roy's Map)
" "	1810	5	J. Knox's Plan.
Glen Strathfarrar, Inverness-shire, 1758		13	P. May's Plan, (Mather, 1970)
Monymusk, Aberdeenshire	1775	7	Hamilton (1945)
Mainland Argyllshire	c.1750	4.6	Military Survey (Roy's Map), Gailey (1961)
South Argyllshire	c.1750	3.5	" " " "
N and NW Argyllshire	c.1750	5.5	" " " "

Appendix 28

References to Houses and Settlements in Scotland, particularly rural
Houses and Settlements in the Scottish Highlands, from 1436 to 1911.

**TEXT CUT
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Piccolomini, Aeneas Sylvius (Pope Pius II), c. 1436: Commentarii Rerum Memorabilium. Frankfurt, 1614

p. 4 The towns have no walls, and the houses are for the most part constructed without lime. The roofs of the houses in the country are made of turf, and the doors of the humbler dwellings are made of the hide of oxen.

Borde, Andrew, 1536: Letter to Thomas Cromwell

The people of the borders towards England liveth in much pouertie and penurye hauyng no howses but such as a man may buyld wythin iii or iiii houres; he and his wyfe and his horse standeth all in one rome.

In Introduction of Knowledge made by Andrew Borde, of Physeke Doctor. Early English Text Society, 1870.

Kirke, Thomas, 1679: A Modern Account of Scotland by an English Gentleman. London

The houses of the commonalty are very mean, mud-wall and thatch the best; but the poorer sort live in such miserable hutts as never eye beheld; men, women, and children pig altogether in a poor mouse-hole of mud, heath, and some such like matter; in some parts, where turf is plentiful, they build up little cabbins thereof, with arched roofs of turf, without a stick of timber in it; when their houses are dry enough to burn, it serves them for fuel, and they remove to another.

Settle, D., 1577: A True Reporte of the laste voyage into the West and North-West regions.

(Orkney) Their houses are verie simply builded with pibble stone, without any chimneys, the fire being in the midst thereof. The good man, wife, children, and other of their familie eate and sleepe on the one side of the house and their catell on the other, very beastly and rudely in respect of civilitie.

Dymes, John, Captain, 1630: Description of Lewis. In History of the Outer Hebrides (W.C. Mackenzie), 1903.

The Lewels is deuided into 4 parrishes, in each of w^{ch} parrishes there are some 20 townes w^{ch} townes are some halfe a scoare cottages built together neare some peice of arrable land where they make their abode in winter, for the most part of the comon people in the somer they remaine on the hills to mace their cattle

Morer, Thomas, 1689: A Short Account of Scotland. London, 1715

p. 18 The vulgar houses, and what are seen in the villages, are low and feeble. Their walls are made of a few stones jumbled together without mortar to cement 'em; On which they set up pieces of wood meeting at the top, ridge-fashion, but so order'd that there is neither sightliness nor strength; and it does not cost much more time to erect such a cottage than to pull it down. They cover these houses with turff of an inch thick, and in the shape of larger tiles, which they fasten with wooden pins, and renew as often as there is occasion; and that is very frequently done. 'Tis rare to find chimneys in these places, a small vent in the roof sufficing to convey the smoak away. So that considering the humility of those roofs, and the gross nature of the fuel, we may easily guess what a smother it makes, and what little comfort there is in sitting at one of their fires.

1704: North of England and Scotland in MDCCIV. Blackwood, Edinburgh, 1818.

pp. 53-54. ... however, I gott safe to Crawford John or Crawford Jhon, a small poor village of 2 or 3 poor houses, and a poor church; one of which houses happened to be a minsh-house or ale-house, and here I sett up my horse in a little hurdled confiness of a stable, hardly fitt for a hog-house, and went into the minsh-house. The houses here are of much such building as those at Dulwich-wells near London: the walls are either of earth or loose stones, or are radled; the roofes are of turfe, and the floors of the bear ground; they are but one story high, and the chimney is a hole in the roofe, and the fire-place is in the middle of the floor; their seats and bedds are of earth turfed over, and radled up near the fire-place, and serve for both uses.

p. 61. ... and so came to Lockerby, a small town, where I lay. It had rained all this day from before noon till night; and to comfort me here, the room wherein I were to lay was overflown with water, so that the people layd heaps of turfe for me to tread on to gett from the door to the fore place, and from thence to the bed; and the floor was so worn in holes, that had I tread aside a turfe, I might have sunk up to my knees in mud and water ... my room had but halfe a door, and that to the street; and the wall was broke down between the stable and me, so that my room lay open to the stable.

Burt, Edward, c. 1730: Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to His Friend in London. 2 vols.
London, 1754.

Letter XVI My next care was to provide for myself; and to that end I entered the dwelling-house. There my landlady sat with a parcel of children about her, some quite, and others almost naked, by a little peat fire, in the middle of the hut; and over the fire-place was a small hole in the roof for a chimney. The floor was common earth, very uneven, and no where dry, but near the fire; and in the corners, where no foot had carry'd the muddy dirt from without-doors

The skeleton of the hut was form'd of small crooked timber; but the beam for the roof was large, out of all proportion. This is to render the weight of the whole more fit to resist the violent flurries of wind, that frequently rush into the plains, from the openings of the mountains; for the whole fabrick was set upon the surface of the ground, like a table, stool, or other moveable.

Hence comes the Highlander's compliment, or health, in drinking to his friend - For, as we say among familiar acquaintance - To your Fire-Side; he says much to the same purpose - To your Roof-Tree, alluding to the family's safety from the tempests.

The walls were about four feet high, lined with sticks wattled like a hurdle, built on the outside with turf; and thinner slices of the same serv'd for tiling. This last they call Divet.

When the hut has been built some time, it is cover'd with weeds and grass; and I do assure you I have seen sheep, that had got up from the foot of an adjoining hill, feeding upon the top of the house.

If there happens to be any continuance of dry weather, which is pretty rare, the worms drop out of the Divet, for want of moisture; insomuch that I have shudder'd at the apprehension of their falling into the dish, when I have been eating.

Letter XVII Notice at last was brought me, that my apartment was ready; but at going out from the first hovel, the other seem'd to be all on fire within; for the smoke came pouring out, through the ribs and roof all over; but chiefly out at the door, which was not four feet high, so that the whole made the appearance (I have seen) of a fuming dunghill remov'd, and fresh pil'd up again, and pretty near the same in colour, shape, and size.

Letter XX A highland town, as before mentioned, is composed of a few huts for dwellings, with barns and stables, and both the latter are of a more diminutive size than the former, all irregularly placed, some one way, some another, and at any distance look like so many heaps

of dirt; these are built in glens and straths, which are the corn countries, near rivers and rivulets, and also on the sides of lakes where there is some arable land for the support of the inhabitants.

Forfeited Estates Papers, 1755: General Management, Factors' Reports.

The whole houses of the country are made up of twigs manufactured by way of creels called watling and covered with turff, they are so low in the roof as scarce to admit a person standing in them.

Ray, John, c. 1662: Select Remains of the Learned John Ray.

London, 1760

The ordinary country houses are pitiful cots, built of stone, and covered with turves, having in them but one room, many of them no chimneys, the windows very small holes, and not glazed.

Pennant, Thomas, 1774: A Tour in Scotland, 1769. 3rd ed. Warrington; 1774.

The houses of the common people in these parts are shocking to humanity, formed of loose stones, and covered with clods which they call devols, or with heath, broom, or branches of fir; they look, at a distance, like so many black mole-hills.

Robertson, James, 1788: Paper read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. MS now in the Antiquaries Library Vol. 2 (Folio 23), Unpublished Communications.

[Reference to houses in north Argyll and south Inverness-shire]

The houses in which they live they call basket-houses. The method of building them is this, they first make out both length and breadth of the house, then drive stakes of wood at nine inches or a foot distance from each other, leaving four or five feet of them above the ground, then wattle them up with heath and small branches of wood upon the outside of which they pin on very thin turf, much in the same

manner that slates are laid. Alongst the top of these stakes runs a beam which supports the couples and what they call cabers (thin rafters or scantlings stretching from wall-head to ridge-pole), and this either covered with turf heath or straw.

Newte, T., 1791: Prospects and Observations on a Tour in England and Scotland.

pp. 134-135 As to the present habitations in the Highlands, they can scarcely be considered as houses, but as holes calculated to confine the smoke, and exclude at once the cold and the light. The cold is indeed the grest enemy against which the Highlander has to guard himself. And though no Kamskata hut can be worse than the cave in which he lives, in appearance, yet, in respect of warmth it is for the most part preferable to the wooden cabbin of the poor cottager in England, and some other countries. In certain latitudes where the cold is still more intense, it is well known that the natives literally creep into the earth for shelter.

G.S., 1792: MS by a traveller whose initials are G.S. 1791-92

He describes what he calls "the picturesque huts" at Corieburgh (Argyll), and says that they are formed in the following manner. An oval spot is enclosed with poles stuck into the ground, and fresh turf is built around the poles to the height of six feet. A roof with a gentle slope is put on this wall and covered with grass turf, and as care is taken to lay the sod outwards, the whole building when finished, except the door and window, is covered with verdure, and it seems to be a cave dug into a grassy knoll. When the grass continues to grow, these huts are said to be most beautiful and picturesque, but, such is the connection between beauty and deformity, to be the ugliest of hovels when it fails.

Johnson, Samuel, 1773: A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland,
1773.---

(near Inverness). Near the way, by the waterside, we espied a cottage. This was the first Highland Hut that I had seen: and as our business was with the life and manners, we were willing to visit it... A hut is constructed with loose stones ranged for the most part with some tendency to circularity. It must be placed where the wind cannot act upon it with violence, because it has no cement; and where the water will run easily away, because it has no floor but the naked ground. The wall, which is commonly about six feet high, declines from the perpendicular a little inward. Such rafters as can be procured are then raised for a roof, and covered with heath, which makes a strong and warm thatch, kept from flying off with ropes of twisted heath, of which the ends reaching from the centre of the thatch to the top of the wall, are held firm by the weight of a large stone. No light is admitted but at the entrance, and through a hole in the thatch, which gives vent to the smoke. The hole is not directly over the fire, lest the rain should extinguish it; and the smoke naturally fills the place before it escapes. ... When we entered we found an old woman boiling goat flesh in a kettle.

(Skye). The wall of a common hut is always built without mortar, by a skilful adaptation of loose stones. Sometimes perhaps a double wall of stones is raised and intermediate space filled with earth. The air is thus completely excluded. Some walls are I think, formed of turfs, held together by a wattle, or texture of twigs. Of the meanest huts, the first room is lightened by the entrance, and the second by the smoke-hole. The fire is usually made in the middle. But there are huts, or dwellings of only one story, inhabited by gentlemen, which have walls cemented with mortar, glass windows, and boarded floors. Of these all have chimneys and some chimneys and grates.

The house and furniture are not always nicely suited. We were driven once, by missing a passage, to the hut of a gentleman, where, after a very liberal supper, when I was conducted to my chamber, I found an elegant bed of Indian cotton, spread with fine sheets. The accommodation was flattering; I undressed myself and felt my feet in the mire. The bed stood upon bare earth, which a long course of rain had softened to a puddle.

Buchanan, Rev. John L., 1793: Travels in the Western Hebrides from 1782 to 1790.

Every subtenant must have his own beams and other side timbers. Four or five couples, with their compliment of side timbers, are re- a good sufficiency for a hut. The walls of them are six feet thick, packed with moss or earth in the middle, with a facing of rough stones built on both sides. This is called a stall, and commonly belongs to the master: upon this the timbers are erected as follows.

First, the beams and spars are bound together by ropes made of heather or bent, and placed standing on these stalls. Then the side rafters are fastened with ropes to those beams pretty fast, and the rows of ropes wrought very close, so as to keep the stubble with which the houses are thatched from falling through. For the beams and roof tree, with the side timbers, could not bear the weight of divats above them, and therefore the ropes must be the thicker plaited over them.

Saint Fond, B.F. de, 1784: A Journey Through England and Scotland ... in 1784.

A peat fire, on a large round stone, raised ten inches above the floor, and placed in the middle of the room, served to warm it. The smoke rose vertically through an aperture in the middle of the roof. A rustic wainscot, in shape like an inverted mill-hopper, starting at their aperture and gradually widening downwards, descends to within four feet of the ground, at the distance of three feet from the wall of the hut. It is therefore necessary to stoop on entering this room or rather this chimney ... This construction is well adapted to preserve the inmates both from smoke and cold ... When we were seated, a young man shut the window, a second lighted a lamp, of a peculiar form which gave a large flame accompanied by resinous smoke. This economical lamp consisted of a kind of iron shovel, bent towards the bottom into a knee shape, and hung by a long handle in an angle of the chimney within reach of the spectators. On this were lighted some pieces of resinous wood chiefly cut from *pinus taeda*, and well dried, which gave a very bright flame intermixed, however with a great deal of smoke. The person in charge of the lamp, has beside him a supply of this wood cut into small bits with which he constantly replaces what is consumed.

pp. 376-77 The estates furnish some wood, with which, and the swarded surfaces of the ground, cut into the form of large bricks, they make houses and offices for themselves, covering them with the same swarded turfs, cut thinner, and resembling slates in their form. Once in three years, all the earthly part of these homes is thrown on the dunghill, and new houses built again of the same materials. The cattle commonly occupy one end of the house, during the winter season. Some holes in the walls and roofs serve for windows and chimneys. An iron pot, for boiling their food, constitutes their principal furniture. Nothing can exceed the wretched appearance of these habitations.

pp. 6-7 The quantity of pasture grounds has been considerably reduced or destroyed; the former, by the gradual culture of small settlers; and the latter, by the general practice of cutting feal and divot, or turf. (This drew a pleasant sally from an English gentleman, some years ago. Observing a herd of meagre cattle here, gleaning a scanty subsistence on a naked spot, while every cottage was built of feal, and thatched with divot, he sarcastically remarked, that "though Sutherland was not destitute of stones or grass, the people chose to build their houses of the latter, and leave their cattle to feed on the former!" This was setting our management in a light abundantly laughable; yet the poor people are not so much to blame, as it was natural for this facetious stranger to conceive. They are in general very poor and have but small holdings. They never experienced the advantage of substantial, or the comfort of commodious dwellings; and did they set a due value on such, they possess not the means of constructing them, and indeed have little encouragement for the undertaking. Small ^{tenants} have no leases here; little improvement, therefore, of any kind, can be expected. In justice to the proprietors, however, it must be added, that it is not their practice to remove the tenants wantonly).

Marshall, William, 1794: A General View of the Agriculture of the Central Highlands of Scotland. London

pp. 19-21 Formerly sod huts were the common habitations of the tenantry of the Central Highlands, and they are still in use in the more northern districts. Those huts were built with sods, or thick turf, taken from the pasture lands, and having remained a few years in the capacity of walls, were pulled down and spread over the arable fields as manure; another square of rock being laid bare, and another set of sods piled up for the same purpose. The materials of the roof were used, and still are used, in the same intention; and, perhaps, the roof itself, in places where wood was plentiful and peats difficult to procure, was pulled to pieces for fuel, and a new one (culled from the nearest wood at the tenant's pleasure) set up, in the form of a roof, to dry, for a future store of fuel.

At present, the building material is stone; but no cement, as yet, is in use, except in particular cases. The houses and office buildings of ordinary farmers are of dry stone; the dwelling-house being stopt on the inside with loam, to prevent the wind from blowing through the walls; which are seldom more than five or six feet high; perhaps without glass in the windows (now more commonly the huts of the cottars; some of them wretched habitations indeed), and with doorways so low that even a middle-sized man must stoop, not into the house only, but into the barn. The roof is set on with "couples", or large principal rafters, stept in the walls two or three feet above the foundation; generally upon large stones set to receive their feet. Upon these couples, lines of "pantrees", or purlines are fixed, and, resting on these, rough boughs (stript, however, of the leaves and smaller twigs) are laid, rafterwise, and termed "cabbers" (formerly the cabbers were wattled or interwoven with other rods or twigs, so as to be proof against a sudden assault; which, in times of retaliations, was not infrequently made through the roof); upon these, "divot", or thin turf, laid on in the manner of slates; and upon this sod covering, a coat of thatch; composed of straw, rushes, heather or fern; the last being drawn up by the roots, or cut close to the ground, in the month of October, and laid on with the root ends outwards; making a durable thatch.

The gables and the ridge are loaded with "feal", thick sods taken from the deepest best soil, no matter where: another vile practice.

Lettice, J., 1794: Letters on a Tour through Various Parts of Scotland.
in 1792. London, 1794.

pp. 280-84 As I have not, hitherto, described a Highland cottage, those, which we saw in, or about the village of Tyndrum, may serve, nearly as a sample of the generality of them.

Upon stones and pebbles mingled together, and reared, outwardly, without cement or plaister, into four rough walls, about five feet and a half high, some rude unhewn poles, often about the same height, are placed parallel to each other, and reach, angularly, one transverse beam, or rafter, at the ridge. A few light pieces, upright, or horizontal, are nailed at the sides. A quantity of oat straw, not very artificially laid upon split sticks, nailed over these poles, constitutes the roof. This thatch is secured against the wind, by heath or hay bands staked upon it, and running all over it in small squares. A couple of holes, about a foot square, are left in the walls for windows, and another for the doorway; the former, near Tyndrum, commonly occupied by a glazed casement, of four panes, or a large one single, and oftener, elsewhere, by nothing but a wooden shutter, kept open in the day, and closed at night. The door, seldom above five feet high, is generally here of board; but I have often seen a kind of willow, or osier-hurdle, pretty closely wattled, serve for the same purpose. When the smoke is allowed any other issue than at the door, or windows, four stout sticks set upright, and square, with a few others, running transversely, to frame them, the whole bound with heath-bands, and plaistered with mortar on the inside, form the chimney. But as these chimneys are seldom so constructed as to exclude the rain, a serious inconvenience in a wet climate, these apertures, in the roof, are often dispensed with, to avoid it. The floor is the bare earth, sometimes made even, and tolerably smooth, but oftener left rough. Where the inside of the walls are not plaistered with mortar, the peat, or turf, is ^{so} piled up round the room, in double, triple, and quadruple rows, as to serve, till its consumption, as fuel, reaches the wall, for the wainscot of the house. A second story is scarcely ever thought of, in these cottages: they are generally divided into two small rooms on each side of the door. Although the cottages, in the south-west part of the Highlands, have commonly a thatch of oat straw, and, in summer, a flourishing crop of oats, they are more northwardly covered, on the roof, with sods of earth laid, partly one over the other, in the manner of tiles. These, indeed, frequently cover the cottage from the top to the bottom, and when this covering is entirely green with grass, an assemblage of these huts, forming a village

or hamlet, have, to the eye of a stranger, a singular, but not disagreeable effect.

But I am sorry to say, there is nothing within to compensate for this pitiful exterior; and that nothing can be more scanty, mean and squalid, than their furniture and house-hold utensils. Two or three boards, as often unshaven, as otherwise, slightly tacked together, are a table. If we find three or four wooden stools, and a crazy old chair, for the elder part of the family, the rest are glad to seat themselves upon a heap of turf, if not upon the floor. A single kettle, and, perhaps, a sauce-pan, a few coarse platters, wooden dishes and spoons, a bedstead, or two, with wretched flock, or straw mattresses, and a few coarse rugs to cover them, make up the remainder of the inventory. I have not been describing some one single cottage, to which the misery or despair of its inhabitant might have led me, through commiseration on his behalf; this is a picture of all, within and without, which my mortified curiosity induced me to examine; and, more particularly on the route from Tyndrum to Inverness, comprehending nearly 120 miles. From the exterior, however, which I saw of many hundred cottages, bearing the greatest resemblance to those, which I entered, as well as from the result of enquiry, I cannot help concluding, that, except the houses of the nobility, those of the gentry, clergy, sheep-farmers, and inn-keepers, scattered here and there, I have described nineteen out of twenty, not of all the pig-sties, but the dwellings of the peasantry in the northern Highlands.

Old Statistical Account, 1795: Parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

Vol. 17

p. 557 Many of the tenants, who have only small possessions, are yet poorly accommodated as to lodging. This is partly their own fault; for, they certainly might, with a good deal of trouble, but without much expence, render their little habitations much more comfortable than they generally are. Numbers of them live together in small villages, in smoaky damp houses, built of turf and stones, and thatched with straw or heath. The diseases most prevalent among them are rheumatism, deafness, and epidemic fevers.

Old Statistical Account, 1797: Parish of Kilmadock or Doune, Perthshire. Vol. 20

p. 72 ... yet, in many places, the houses are no better than what they were 30 or 40 years ago; cold, dark, sooty huts; scarcely a pane of glass to be seen; roofs of thatch, rushes, heather, or broom; the cattle and people entering at the same door; earthen floors; the fire on the hearth-stone, and scarcely a vent or chimney. It is lamentable to behold the exalted character of the generous farmer degraded by such miserable habitations.

But the error lies on the side of the masters. If a tenant's lease is to last only 19 years, he either builds no fences or houses at all, or of such a nature as to last little longer than the lease.

pp. 312-15 Farm-Offices. These are commonly arranged in small irregular villages, generally near the extremity of the farm, where it would seem cultivation had first commenced. There is generally a large extent of pasture ground contiguous to them, called a loaning, where the cattle are collected, and by which they are conducted beyond the corn-fields. The houses are built by the farmers themselves, of stone, and wrought clay in place of cement. They have cupples built in the walls, with cross spars, over which is laid brushwood, or cabres, to support the roof. They are sometimes thatched with straw; but more frequently with heather; and the roof has a net-work of heather ropes thrown over it, on which stones are suspended at the eaves, to prevent it being blown away by the wind. The dwellinghouse always consists of two apartments. The larger, or kitchen, has a skreen of wrought clay and straw, supported upon upright poles, between the outer door and the fire-place, and an inner door to exclude the cold air. The fuel is commonly peats; and the fire-place is composed of flat stones sunk in the floor near the end of the house; but so situated that people can go all round. The smoke escapes by an aperture in the roof, which has an elevation like a bee-hive, lined with clay, to cause a draught. A chain, attached to a cross beam, serves the purpose of suspending pots and other utensils; while an instrument, called a svey, raises and sets down large boilers.

The interior chamber is sometimes divided from the kitchen, by means of wooden beds, between which there is a passage, and a door of separation. Sometimes it is divided by a clay skreen, which is whitewashed on the inside. In this the fire-place is commonly placed, on a flat stone, between jambs, and the smoke is conducted through a chimney built in the wall. In many cases the chamber is paved with flag-stones; in others it has attained the luxury of a deal floor, and is covered with a deal floor above, while the walls are plastered, or whitewashed. The kitchen has always one window, commonly of square boards, set in a frame, and rarely of glass panes. The chamber has generally, though not always, a glass window, of larger size than that in the kitchen; because here, no light is admitted except through the window.

I nowhere saw in Arran an absurdity which is frequent in many parts of the Highlands, viz. the cows lodged in the same apartment with the people. But it often happens that the cow-house is entered

by a door from behind the hallan, or skreen between the fire-place and outer door; though the animals never pass this way, having another door by which they come in, and go out of, their apartment.

The other offices are a stable, where the horses are commonly driven in promiscuously, and frequently stand to the knees in mire; a small barn, in which a little rick of corn may be stowed and thrashed; a shed for holding carts, cars, and other implements; and sometimes a shed for holding peats. Every farm has at least one kiln upon it; because, here, the corn is not dried at the mill where it is ground, but at the farm where it is produced. These kilns are generally of very awkward construction; sometimes not covered from the rain except by blankets supported on poles. The corn is laid upon straw, spread upon cross poles situated a little below the mouth of the inverted cone, which is the figure of the kiln. The fuel is a fire of peats, or brush-wood, in the mouth of a small aperture which conducts into the bottom of the kiln. Often the flame sets fire to the straw, and corn incumbent on it; and it always happens that the corn is irregularly dried, and a quantity of it escapes through the straw, and is lost.

Each tenant in the society has a suite of these buildings, though the kiln is often common to the village. They are all constructed and repaired by the people themselves; which occupies much valuable time during summer; and they are arranged without order or symmetry.

Were the land divided into separate farms, it would be proper to have commodious farm-offices built in the centre of each farm. The island abounds in slates, and clays adapted for making excellent tiles. These, in the end, would be found the cheapest of all roofs; and their use would supersede the necessity of destroying much valuable land, by cutting turf for covering houses, or fastening the thatch.

Smith, John, 1813: General View of Agriculture in the County of Argyle.

pp. 16-18 The lower, which are the more numerous class of tenants, are still very poorly lodged. Their houses are generally low, narrow, dark, damp and cold. The walls are built sometimes with dry stones, and sometimes with clay or mud for mortar; couples are set about six feet asunder; ribs are laid on these couples (the couples consist sometimes of one piece, with a natural bend, sometimes of two pieces fixed together at the eaves. The feet are built up in walls, which is apt to shake them. If the walls were of stone and lime, the couple soles might as well rest on top of them, over a flag, like those of slate and tile roofs. This mode, which is less troublesome and expensive, has been lately followed in several instances in Kintyre); poles or brushwood across these ribs; divot, or thin turf, covers the poles; and then the whole is covered with a coat of thatch. The thatch, which commonly consists of straw, sprots, or rushes, is laid on loosely, and fastened by ropes of the same materials, or of heath; except in Kintyre, where the straw is fastened by driving the one end into the roof with a thatcher's tool, as in the low country. A few roofs are covered with ferns, and fewer still with heather.

To accomplish any great improvement in farm-houses, the present system of building ought to be entirely given up. A parcel of stones huddled up to the height of five or six feet, without mortar, or with only mud instead of it, and these walls burdened with a clumsy and heavy roof, need to be renewed with almost every lease; and the roof, generally so flat that one might securely sleep on it (the Writer lately measured the top of an old couple, which he found to be ten feet wide. They are now made much narrower at top; but few have yet learned to bring them to what they ought to be, a right angle), is seldom water-tight - a circumstance sufficient of itself to make the house uncomfortable, and to bring it soon to ruin.

No author, 1819; Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands of Scotland.

pp. 40-42 (describing Strathardle) A space of arable ground, which, if properly cultivated, might have afforded employment for one plough, was divided among several occupants, who had their cottages or huts near each other, without any regard to arrangement; and this cluster of cottages, with the farm belonging to them, was called a toun. The walls of the cottages were built of such rough unhewn stones as could most readily be procured, without cement, or of alternate layers of stones and turf, to the height of about six feet, inclosing a space of about eight feet broad, and of about three times that length. The natural wood of the country easily supplied the little timber required for the huts, which were thatched with straw, fern, or heath, the thatch being secured with hay or straw ropes; called, in the language of the country, siaman. A hole was left in the roof above the part of the earthen floor intended for the fire place; and another square hole, near the fire place, of the size of two ordinary glass panes, in the wall, by way of window; which in bad weather was secured with a board, or, where that piece of luxury was wanting, as was often the case, with old clothes, turf peat, or whatever material came in the way. The fire-place was sometimes in the middle of the floor, but commonly at one end of the cottage; and near the other end, in the side wall, was the opening for the door, in entering at which it was necessary for a man of ordinary size to bend almost double. The door was formed of rude planks, or of sticks wattled together. The furniture and accommodation within corresponded with the style of the architecture. Near the fire, which was placed on some flat stones on the floor, and alongside the side wall, stood the principal seat, called deish, resembling a rude church pew; and some three-footed or four-footed stools of the rudest wooden materials were scattered about, one of a larger size than the rest being designed to serve the purpose of a table. The aumrie, or press for holding the milk dishes, and the beisail, a sort of rack for holding some wooden plates and horn spoons, were also usually arranged along the side wall; and between the door and fire-place, across the floor, commonly stood a close bedstead, which served the purpose of defending the fire-side from the cold blast of the door, unless the occupant happened to be so luxurious and effeminate as to have a cross wall, rudely lathed and plastered, in that situation. The rest of the beds were usually

placed at the end of the cottage, opposite to the fire-end. An old highlander would have spread some heath on the floor for his bed, and have disdained any other covering than his tartan plaid; but the degeneracy of later times introduced chaff beds and coarse blankets.

The barns, stables, and byres, or cow-houses, were built in much the same way as the dwelling houses; and not unfrequently for convenience, and to avoid unnecessary trouble, an end of the dwelling-house served for a byre. These touns were scattered over the level ground, and lower parts of the hill sides, at such distances and in such situations as were most convenient, with reference to this plan of occupation.

New Statistical Account, 1845: Parish of Kilmory, Arran. Vol. 5

p. 60 Formerly the dwellings and offices formed an irregular cluster, or hamlet, built generally of dry stones, pointed with mortar. The dwelling-house consisted of two apartments, the uppermost being the best, and the lower the kitchen. Both formed one end of a range, of which the byre formed the other, and a door in the middle was common to the inmates of both. Between them, however, there was a partition of wickerwork, plastered with mortar, and whitewashed. The thatch was either of heather, or of fern, or of both, in alternate layers, very coarsely put on, and secured by heather ropes, laid across and athwart, kept tight by stones suspended to their ends, at the eaves. There were no vents. The fire was upon a stone in the centre of the apartment, and the smoke was allowed to make the best of its way by the door, the window, and an aperture for the purpose in the ridge of the roof. The offices, which were either attached, or contiguous to this principal range, were of the same materials and construction; and it is obvious that neither could be very durable or comfortable.

Miller, Hugh, 1843: Sutherland as it was and is; or, how a country may be ruined.

p. 12 The cottage in which we resided with an aged relative and his two stalwart sons, might be regarded as an average specimen of the human dwellings of the district. It was a low, long building of turf, consisting of four apartments on the ground floor, - the one stuck on to the end of the other, and threaded together by a passage that connected the whole. From the nearest hill the cottage reminded one of a huge black snail crawling up the slope. The largest of the four apartments was occupied by the master's six milk cows; the next in size was the ha', or sitting room, - a rude but not uncomfortable apartment, with the fire on a large flat stone in the middle of the floor. The apartment adjoining was decently partitioned into sleeping places; while the fourth and last in the range, - more neatly fitted up than any of the others, with furniture, the workmanship of a bred carpenter, a small bookcase containing from forty to fifty volumes, and a box-bed of deal, - was known as the strangers' room. There was a straggling group of buildings outside, in the same humble style, - a stable, a barn, a hay-barn, a sheep-pen with a shed attached, and a milk-house; and stretching around the whole lay the farm, - a straggling patch of corn-land of from twelve to fifteen acres in extent, that, from its extremely irregular outline, and the eccentric forms of the party-coloured divisions into which it was parcelled, reminded one of a coloured map. Encircling all was a wide sea of heath studded with huge stones, - the pasturage land of the farmer for his sheep and cattle, - which swept away on every hand to other islands of corn and other groups of cottages, identical in appearance with the corn-land and the cottages described.

Cameron, A.C., 1873: On ancient farming customs in Scotland. Trans.
Highland Agric. Soc. Scotland, 5
(1873), 292-311.

p.311 The work was generally begun and finished in a single day, and the style of these buildings was quite in keeping with the time expended and the manner of their erection. The dwelling-house, byre, and stable usually formed one long building, and in many remote Highland districts had only one entrance for men and cattle. A simple bar or rough wooden erection served to keep the beasts to their own end of the house.

In the family end, the fire occupied the centre of the floor, and the smoke, after filling the whole open space under the roof, escaped by a hole above, and by the door, or the apertures in the wall intended for windows. The walls were built of turf and stone, layer about, or of dry stone filled between with moss, and the roof was composed of turf, supported on cross spars, rafters, and couples of whole wood from the forest. The couples were placed some eight or ten feet asunder, and their lower ends were inserted into the wall near the foundation. The barn stood crosswise, in order to catch the breeze, for its contents, and fan the corn between its two opposite side doors. In front of the house, and only a step or two from the threshold, stood the dunghole, a deep area filled with solids in winter and stagnant water in summer, where pigs and poultry held riot, and into which, after night-fall, the people often stumbled. Such modern improvements as enclosed dung courts and cattle sheds were unknown.

MacLeod, Norman, 1883: Reminiscences of a Highland Parish

p. 177 (Morvern) The old house of Glendessary was constructed, like a few more, of wickerwork; the outside being protected with turf, and the interior lined with wood.

MacDonald, J., 1880; On the agriculture of the county of Sutherland.
Trans. Highland Agric. Soc. Scotland, 4th ser.,
12, 1-90.

p. 23 (The condition of the county seventy years ago) Impatient of regular and constant work, all heavy labour was abandoned to the women, who were employed occasionally even in dragging the harrow to cover in the seed. To build their hut or get in their peats for fuel, or to perform any other occasional labour of the kind, the men were ever ready to assist, but the great proportion of their time, when not in pursuit of game or of illegal distillation, was spent in indolence and sloth. Their huts were of the most miserable description; they were built of turf dug from the most valuable portions of the mountain side. Their roof consisted of the same material, which was supported upon a wooden frame, constructed of crooked timber taken from the natural woods belonging to the proprietor, and of moss-fir dug from the peat bogs. The situation they selected was uniformly on the edge of the cultivated land and of the mountain pastures. They were placed lengthways and sloping with the declination of the hill. This position was chosen in order that all the filth might flow from the habitation without further exertion upon the part of the owner. Under the same roof, and entering at the same door, were kept all the domestic animals belonging to the establishment. The upper portion of the hut was appropriated to the use of the family. In the centre of this upper division was placed the fire, the smoke from which was made to circulate throughout the whole hut for the purpose of conveying heat into its furthest extremities, - the effect being to cover everything with a black glossy soot, and to produce the most evident injury to the appearance and eyesight of those most exposed to its influence. The floor was the bare earth, except near the fire-place, where it was rudely paved with rough stones. It was never levelled with much care, and it soon wore into every sort of inequality according to the hardness of the respective soils of which it was composed. Every hollow formed a receptacle for whatever fluid happened to fall near it, where it remained until absorbed by the earth. It was impossible that it should ever be swept, and when the accumulation of filth rendered the place uninhabitable another hut was erected in the vicinity of the old one. The old rafters were used in the construction of the new cottage, and that which was abandoned formed a valuable collection of manure for the next crop.

Rae, John, 1885: The Scotch village community. Fortnightly Review, 38 (1885), 656-668.

p. 658 The houses were usually arranged in an irregular group, but sometimes, as in Lewis, in a single straight street. Every man was separate and complete owner of the house he occupied, for it was built by himself, and being built of turf was really movable property. It be not merely re-thatched but actually rebuilt half a dozen times in the course of a nineteen years' lease. To this day the Lewis tenantry take off the roofs of their "black houses" every second year, and use the materials as top-dressing for their ground, and in Sutherland the walls as well as the roof used to be pulled down once in three years, and such of the turf as was at all decayed was thrown on the dunghill. The only part of the building that had any permanent value were the rafters and woodwork, and these being cut from the forest or dug from the moss by the tenants themselves, were considered their private property, and in event of a removal were carried to the new farm with the rest of the stock, or bought by the proprietor at valuation.

The tenant had but one house, which was at once dwelling and cowshed; a barn and stackyard were considered distinctions of the laird's and the tackman's farms, the small tenants threshing their corn outside, and storing it, as Pennant found them doing in Caithness, in what they called bykes - small thatched beehive stacks, where, he says, the corn would keep sound for two years.

Dinnie, Robert, 1885: History of Kincardine O'Neil

pp. 84-88. Farmers' and cottagers' houses were built of natural-faced stones of any quality that could be obtained nearest the site. The walls were generally about threefeet thick at the bottom, and were brought in gradually towards the top; the width of the house seldom exceeded twelve feet within walls, but the length often varied from thirty-five to sixty feet, especially the farmhouse, and was frequently divided with a stone wall which went under the name of a stone couple, being a support to the roof. Through this partition was a door opposite the lobby for the purpose of passing from the one end of the house to the other. The couples were made with a perpendicular leg on each side of about four and a half feet in length, and were set up when the walls were built to the height of eighteen inches, with the foot of the couple resting on the inner part of the wall. The couples were placed from six to ten feet apart, and the gable tops serving the place of two, only three or four were required for a house of forty feet length. The couples were sometimes made of whole trees, squared a little with the adze or axe, sometimes with trees cleft down the middle called half tree. In place of nails they used wooden pegs for fixing together different parts of the couple. The rafters did not unite at the top, a space being left for the roof-tree, which lay on the crown of the couples. The lower baulks were placed about two-thirds down the couple, and the upper ones near the top, close below the roof tree. To complete the roof for the thatch, two or three pieces of wood were laid horizontally along the house, resting on the couples and gable tops at equal distances apart. They were again intersected with smaller pieces of timber laid near each other, the one end resting on the side walls and the other extending to the top of the roof. The divots were then put on, somewhat in the manner of slating, and afterwards the thatch, which consisted of straw, heather, broom or rushes. The angles of the ridge and skews were neatly rounded with the thatch, and secured with ropes made of straw or heather. The gable tops were generally of turf, tastefully built after the herring-bone pattern, also a foot or eighteen inches on the side walls, which was necessary for driving pegs to hold the fastenings for securing the eaves from the wind. The doors were seldom above five feet six inches in height, and the windows about two feet or two feet six inches by one foot six inches in width, which was considered a fair size, but many were smaller.

In the interior of the house the divisions were composed of the furniture, box-beds and presses and doors which divided the several

apartments. The floors were composed of clay, and some were laid with natural-faced stones; very few of the farmers' houses at this time had joisting or ceiling, but open to the top of the roof. The fireplaces had no chimneys or vents built into the walls to direct the smoke, but what was called a back-stone, from four to five feet in length, about one foot in thickness, and about three feet in height, was built to the centre of the gable wall, and the fire placed before it, the smoke went up the side of the gable wall, and out at a large wooden 'lum' about three feet wide at the bottom and about two at the top, and if the wind was unfavourable the smoke went along the roof within and out at the opening at the other end of the house. These large chimney-tops, open to the interior of the house in an upright direction, acted strongly as ventilators, which was of course favourable to the health and longevity of the inmates. Clay was the only cement used in the building of the walls, and also for plaster on the inner side. Although without lathing, still the walls were free from damp within, the stones in the walls being laid in a sloping direction, and so carrying the water towards the exterior of the house. Some were built without mortar of any kind, others had the stones bedded and closed in joints with moss, which made a very dry and comfortable dwelling.

Six or seven days of a carpenter were sufficient to do all the wood-work of an ordinary farm-house. Nothing more was required to complete the building than the empty shell, as an incoming tenant brought his whole furniture from his previous lodging, and left nothing within its walls. But it may be borne in mind that tenants did not remove so often as they do in general now-a-days; although some lived to a long age it was nothing uncommon at the time for them to come into the world and leave the world under the same roof. Some of these old houses have been known to stand upwards of one hundred and fifty years without any further expense than that of keeping the thatch in repair. The cost of a house of this description at the present time (1885) would not exceed £20, and about one hundred years ago £5, while several farmers' houses in this locality have recently cost about £300 sterling. Still those houses constructed on the old plan were more comfortable and healthy for the inhabitants than the buildings of the present of the present day.

Ross, Alexander, 1886; Old Highland industries. Trans. Gaelic Soc.
Inverness, 12 (1885-86), 387-415.

pp. 390-92 To return to house building, as you are no doubt aware, the crofter to this day builds all his own house - it varies in different localities. In the Lowlands, the farm labourer's cottage was generally built of boulders, or round water-worn stones, and held together with clay and straw and plastered inside and out with a smooth coating of clay, or in some districts with lime mortar. It was roofed with wood rafters more or less manufactured, and the rafters again covered with slabs from the nearest sawmill, these in their turn overlaid with divots or sods and finished with thatch of straw. The interior was floored by beaten clay and divided into two or more rooms by a partition of slabs or cabers, the interstices being filled in with clay and straw, or in more ambitious cases, wattled with hazel and smoothened with clay. The windows were half glazed with coarse glass and the lower half of timber, with doors hinged to open for ventilation. This was the Lowlander's cottage, but amongst the hills and on the west coast the house was still more primitive, in these cases the material used had to be of a simpler kind. The walls are, drystone, facing outside and infilled with turf in the heart, the roof formed of trees and cabers undressed, and roughly fitted as they came to hand. The construction was also different. When a Highlander began to build his house he commenced by fixing the main couples at certain intervals, and the lower portion was let into the ground like a post. To the top of these ^{the} rafters were secured by a wooden pin and tied across by a tie beam. At the apex where the rafters met and crossed each other was laid longitudinally a long tree or beam, on which the smaller cabers or rafters and thatch depended and rested, and hence was called the roof-tree, and on it the main security of the fabric depended, and displacing the roof-tree was certain to bring the whole fabric to the ground, and hence, in the importance of the roof-tree, and the common and genial toast, "To the Roof-tree", no doubt had reference to this important feature in the structure. The effect of those old Highland roofs was extremely good and picturesque, and but few of them now remain; they are fast disappearing before the manufactured timber and slate.

The cost was in those days trifling, the labour not being taken into account; but, so scarce was, and still is, timber on the west coast, that a crofter removing claims and often carries, the roof with him. The fire was placed on a stone slab in the centre of

the floor, and the smoke allowed to find its exit through sundry holes in the roof. The result is that a large portion condenses on the rafters of the house and forms a rich dark brown varnish, which is utilised by the crofter as manure, and I have seen a good picture painted with this varnish, the effect much resembling sepia. The custom of unroofing annually is still practised, and I have often seen the roof lying on the hillside getting washed with rain. The neighbours, on the occasion of a roofing, lend a helping hand, and I have often seen the roof being removed in the morning and replaced by the evening.

In the islands, from the greater scarcity of timber, the roof and woodwork are still further economised, and stone takes the place of timber to a greater extent. In Harris the walls are often 6 to 8 feet thick, being formed of stone on the outer and inner face, the centre being filled up with moss and sods, while the roof is placed on the inner side of the walls, and the great breadth forms a rampart on which cattle and children may disport themselves.

Allardyce, Alexander (ed.), 1888: Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century (From the MSS of John Ramsay, Esq., of Ochtertyre).

Vol. 2, p. 200 In this corner, and in most of the carse, the tenants houses were mostly built with "fail" or "divot", which in a few years had the appearances of a wall of clay. Yet, when properly thatched, they were warmer and freer from damp than what was built of stone or clay. Within my own remembrance the farmhouses of the Muir were all built with fail, the last of them being pulled down only a few years ago. The chief objection to this mode of building was its uncovering so much ground. It accorded, however, with the inclination our tenants showed to save upon every article. The same simplicity and parsimony appeared in other things, stable-doors being made of wattles, and there were seldom any locks upon the barn-doors.

Sage, Donald, 1889: Memorabilia Domestica. Wick (2nd edition)

(On the manse at Lochcarron, Wester Ross, in 1782). The manse was constructed after the fashion of all Highland houses about the end of the seventeenth century. About 100 feet long, the walls were built of stones for about three feet in height above the foundations, and around the roots of the couples, which were previously fixed in the ground; over this were several layers of turf or fail so as to bring the height of the wall to 10 feet. The whole was then divided into several apartments; the first was called the chamber, where there was a chimney at one end, a small glazed window looking to the south, and a tent bed inserted into the partition which divided it from the next room. In this apartment the heads of the family sat and took their meals. The bed in it was usually appropriated for guests; the next apartment contained beds for the junior branches, with an entry door by which access to the principal apartment was provided for the heads of the family as well as their guests. This second apartment opened into a third where the heads of the family slept. Next came what is called the "cearn" (or servant's hall). This compartment of the Highland house, or "tigh slathait", was larger than the others. It had cross lights, namely a small boarded window on each side. The fireplace was usually on an old mill-stone placed in the centre of the apartment, on which the peat fire was kindled, with no other substitute for a chimney other than a hole in the roof, fenced with a basket of wickerwork open at both ends. Around the fire sat the servants, and in the farmers' houses the heads of the family along with their children. Divided from the "cearn", and often by a very slender partition, and as the last division of the tenement, was the cowhouse (or byre) occupying at least 50 feet of the entire length.

Sinclair, Colin, 1911: Buildings and dress in the old Highlands.

Home Life of the Highlanders, 1400-1746. Leabhair a' Chlachain. Scottish Exhibition, 1911. pp.14-25

The cottage of the peasant consisted of four walls and a roof, forming a building of rectangular plan. The walls were usually constructed of rubble stones, laid without mortar, and of considerable thickness - varying from three feet to even six feet. In the latter case the wall was often formed of two sections in thickness, with a hollow space between, commonly filled up solidly with earth and moss. The house often consisted of but one room, but frequently a cross partition of wattles and clay was introduced, dividing the house into a larger and smaller apartment. The fire was placed in the middle of the floor of the larger apartment, which was used as the general living room, while the smaller room was reserved for the livestock.

In the construction of the roof, couples of round timber were placed at wide intervals across the building. Over the coupled timbers, longitudinal purlins were placed supporting the bed-work of wattles and turf upon which the thatch was laid. The thatch consisted of turf, heath or rushes. The roofs were usually constructed with hip ends, the four walls being of equal height, without gables. This form is characteristic of the most rudimentary manner of roof construction, finding its prototype in the "bee-hive" structure as exemplified in the huts of primitive peoples, the gable-end type being a somewhat later development, pertaining more to the mainland than to the islands. The pitch of the roof was considerably less than forty-five degrees, thereby dispensing with much timber, a scarce commodity in the islands, and at the same time minimising the effect of wind pressure. In many of the island dwellings the general surface of the roofs springs from a point towards the inside face of the walls, the thatch being kept well back from the outer edge. Thus in walls of such thickness as were employed, a flood ledge of wall-top remained uncovered. This arrangement is to be found in many localities among the islands at the present day.

The house usually had but one door, and often no windows. Directly over the fire an aperture was formed in the roof through which part of the smoke escaped, the remainder filling the house and finding its way out by the door.

More primitive types of dwelling were also to be found, the walls consisting of wattles and clay, and it was the custom in

many places to remove the thatch every spring for use as manure for the crops. Buchanan, who wrote in the latter part of the eighteenth century, remarks that in the Hebrides each tenant must provide his own roof timbers, the walls belonging to the tacksman or laird, and on removing he conveyed the timbers to his new abode and mounted them on the top of four rude walls.

On the mainland the houses were often built with walls of less thickness than those of the islands, the reason being that greater facilities were available for obtaining rubble and stone of more regular form. In these houses the end walls were usually carried up as gables. In order to relieve the walls of the thrust of the roofs, the couples often sprung from the ground, their upper ends crossing each other to form an apex cradle for the longitudinal ridge pole or "roof-tree". This construction is still to be seen in many old houses and barns in the Central Highlands. It is an interesting fact that this connection that many of our modern wide-span roofs of steel construction are designed on exactly the same principle, where the ribs are of semi-circular form supported from floor girders or from the foundations.

Stewart, John, 1911: Notes on changes in the Highland district of Appin on Tayside. Scot. Geogr. Mag., 27, 281-290 p. 289. Seventy or eighty years ago, all the farmhouses in the parish were thatched, except Coshievile - a wayside inn - and Tirinie. Only a few were thatched with heather or broom or brackens - unless at very remote time. They were generally thatched with straw. On the timber framework and below the straw were placed "divots" from the hill. On the ridge above the straw - a prominent feature - were arranged long tough greenish pieces of turf, also from the hill; each of these was seven or eight feet long, and about a foot in width. They were cut long to cover as much as possible of the roof, and not seldom were more water-tight than the thatched part. These turfs, thrown across the top, beside each other, and overlapping a little, grew into a whole, and were green in wet weather, brown when burnt by summer's heat. A very well thatched roof might last fourteen or fifteen years, but was liable to being blown away by the wind.

When, as was often the case, those houses were built on sloping ground, the back wall was much smaller than the front, at times only a few feet above the ground. Some of these houses could not be said to be very old - some having been put up within human recollection - others unmistakably showed signs of greater antiquity. All stood

on or near the site of still smaller huts.

In not more than two or thtee instances in this strath did cow and man enter by the same door, each then turning to his own end of the house.

Windows scarcely existed, and a window invariably had its lower part opening like a door, or was merely a fixed piece of wood, or a hole filled up by a bundle of rags.

The fire-place, in some of the older dwellings, occupied the centre of the floor, with parents, children, servants, and dogs forming a complete circle around it.

Appendix 29

Some Scottish Units of Measurement as Used in Early Plans & Documents

Length

1 Scots inch = 1.001616 Imp. inches = 2.544 cm
37 Scots inches = 1 Scots ell = 3.088 Imp. feet = 94.13 cm
24 Scots ells = 1 Scots chain = 74.112 Imp. feet = 22.59 m
10 Scots = 1 Scots furlong = 247 Imp. yards = 225.85 m
8 Scots furlongs = 1 Scots mile = 1.123 Imp. miles = 1.80 km

Area

1 fall = 38.15 Imp. sq yds = 31.89 sq m
40 falls = 1 rood = 1526 Imp. sq yds = 1275.73 sq m
4 roods = 1 Scots acre = 1.26 Imp. acres = 5103 sq m or 0.51 hectares

Corn Measure (Wheat, rye, peas, meal, beans)

1 lippie = 0.249 Imp. peck
4 lippies = 1 peck = 0.998 Imp. peck
4 pecks = 1 firloft = 0.998 Imp. bushel
4 firlofts = 1 boll = 3.993 Imp. bushels
16 bolls = 1 chalder = 63.888 Imp. bushels

Corn Measure (Oats, bear, malt)

1 lippie = 0.364 Imp. peck
4 lippies = 1 peck = 1.456 Imp. pecks
4 pecks = 1 firloft = 1.456 Imp. bushels
4 firlofts = 1 boll = 5.825 Imp. bushels
16 bolls = 1 chalder = 93.201 Imp. bushels

Weight

1 Scots ounce = 1.086 ounces (oz) avoirdupois
16 Scots ounces = 1 Scots pound = 1.086 pounds (lbs) avoirdupois
16 Scots pounds = 1 Scots stone = 17.391 pounds (lbs) avoirdupois, or
1.242 stones avoirdupois

Scottish Money

Separate Scottish coinage was abolished at the Union of 1707, but the values and terminology were retained in rentals, leases, etc., for decades afterwards.

Appendix 29

Scottish Money

12 Scots pence (12d.), formerly 2 bawbees = 1 shilling (1/-) Scots
= 1 penny (1d.) sterling
13 shillings and 4 pence (13/4d.) Scots = 1 merk = 1/1½d. sterling
1½ merks = 20 shillings Scots = 1 pound Scots = 1/8d. sterling

(Scottish currency had been valued at only one-twelfth of English
(sterling) for at least a century before 1707).

