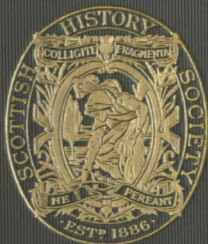


SURVEY OF
LOCHTAYSIDE

1769

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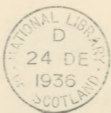
Edited with an Introduction by
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P R E F A C E

I DESIRE to express my gratitude to the Right Honourable the Earl of Breadalbane, M.C., for his kindness in affording me every facility for studying his estate papers, both those deposited in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, and those in the Breadalbane Estate Office, Killin, and for the interest which he has shown in the work of editing this volume. I desire also to thank Professor W. R. Scott, M.A., D.Phil., Litt.D., LL.D., F.B.A., for his kindness in reading the proofs of my Introduction and for the encouragement he has given me in my research. To Mr. W. Angus, Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland, to Mr. Henry Paton, Curator of Historical Records, and to the staff of the Historical Department of H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, my thanks are extended for the creation of the very pleasant atmosphere in which I have worked and for numerous acts of kindness and assistance.

MARGARET M. M^cARTHUR.

INTRODUCTION

THE documents published in this volume represent the written part and two of the plans of a Survey of the Breadalbane estates lying on the north side and on the south side of Loch Tay, made in 1769 for the third Earl of Breadalbane by two land surveyors, John Farquharson, who surveyed the north side, and John McArthur, who surveyed the south side of the loch.

Most of the documents printed in this volume were discovered by the editor among the Breadalbane Estate Papers deposited in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, while the remainder were found as the result of a search which the Earl of Breadalbane very kindly consented to have made in his estate office at Killin. All these manuscripts are appearing in print for the first time.

There is, indeed, a lamentable lack of printed sources available for a study of agricultural operations and the status of the agricultural population in the eighteenth century, before the Government evinced its interest in Scottish agriculture by establishing the Board of Agriculture and making public a knowledge of the conditions existing at the end of the eighteenth century. The Reports published by the Board of Agriculture in 1794 make some attempt to describe the agricultural conditions previously existing in Scotland, but the accounts are necessarily superficial by reason of the method employed in their compilation, for a reporter made a tour of a district, observed the existing situation and gathered some information from the inhabitants as to what had

previously happened. His real business being to describe conditions in the 'nineties with a view to suggesting improvements, he had naturally little interest in the agricultural history of the district under consideration. Indeed Marshall, who reported on the Central Highlands, even thought that a detailed description of the management of the small farms in 1794 'would be ill-placed in this Report; it belongs,' he said, 'rather to the Antiquary to record that such a state of husbandry once existed.'¹ Moreover, the Old Statistical Accounts, though written by persons perhaps more interested in the past than the reporters to the Board of Agriculture, were mainly written after the Reports, and probably borrowed material from them, the writer of the Account of Kenmore, in fact, referring the reader to Marshall.² Nor by comparing 'backward' districts with those into which more advanced methods had been by 1794 introduced, can we construct a series of pictures showing the evolution of Scottish agriculture, for there was by no means a uniform system throughout Scotland, which merely developed at different rates in different parts through the various stages which have been called 'the agricultural revolution.' Thus our Survey furnishes information regarding Scottish agriculture in the Highland district which geographically is practically the centre of Scotland, at a period with which published sources do not deal.

While many estate surveys were carried out, the manuscripts of the Lochtayside Survey of 1769 appear to be unique. The editor has been unable to find elsewhere in Scotland any documents comparable to them. Even the manuscripts and maps dealing with the Forfeited Estates have nothing similar to offer, though there is

¹ Wm. Marshall, *General View of the Agriculture of the Central Highlands of Scotland* (1794), p. 39.

² *Statistical Account* (1791-9), vol. xvii. p. 464.

one beautiful map of Drummond property in Perthshire, executed by Will. Winter in 1753.¹ Of course, it is perhaps to be expected that the Earl of Breadalbane, whose estates probably exceeded in extent and contiguity those of any subject in Europe,² should have elaborate surveys executed, which in their wealth of detail and careful workmanship surpass any others which have come to light; yet even among the Breadalbane Estate Papers there are no documents at all comparable to those of the 1769 Survey, though many surveys were made at various times of different parts of Breadalbane. Most of the surveys made were carried out to facilitate the settlement of disputes regarding boundaries between the Breadalbane and other estates. There was, for example, a prolonged dispute regarding the boundaries of the Royal Forest of Mamlorne, of which the Earl of Breadalbane was Hereditary Keeper by virtue of a Charter of 1694, and a survey of the forest was made in 1736 when the Earl and His Majesty's Advocate on behalf of the Crown fought a case in the Court of Session regarding the forest marches against James Menzies of Culdares and Angus Mc'Donald of Kenknock, whose properties adjoined the forest. There are, too, various written reports concerning small parts of the estate, but if any surveys were ever made like those of 1769, they have not, apparently, survived the vicissitudes of centuries.

The Survey of 1769 was carried out at considerable cost. Farquharson and McArthur each took about ten months to complete his part of the work, while at the same time another surveyor, A. Shepherd, was engaged in surveying other parts of the Breadalbane estates. The following account was submitted by Farquharson:—

¹ Forfeited Estates Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

² Wm. Marshall, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

To surveying the north side of Loch Tay from April 8 th to Sept ^r 18 th at 10/- per day	£ 70
To money given the chainmen ¹	£ 6 19
To 18 weeks planning	£ 54
	<hr/>
	£180 19
Received at sundries	£ 35
	<hr/>
	<u>£ 95 19</u>

The account was paid and receipted on May 25, 1770. McArthur's account was paid and receipted on April 12, 1770, and was as follows :—

To surveying the south side of Loch Tay 146 days at 10/-	£ 73
To making a plan more than bargon ² 90 days at 10/- per day	£ 45
To paying of chainmen their wages at 6 ^d per day	£ 7 6
To expense of paper, books and upholstery work	£ 1 16
	<hr/>
	£127 2
Received at sundry times	£ 55
	<hr/>
Ballance due	<u>£ 72 2</u>

The John McArthur of the Survey of 1769 is probably the man who made the well-known map of Glasgow in 1778 and of whom nothing is known save what is contained in two entries in the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow. In view of the amount he was paid for his work in 1769 by the Earl of Breadalbane, the price at which the City of Glasgow purchased copies of McArthur's map may seem small, but

¹ The workmen referred to were 'labourers,' paid at the usual rate for day labourers, namely sixpence. They carried and laid out the measuring instruments, and derived their name from the surveying chains.

² McArthur had evidently not been asked at first to make a plan.

evidently copies of the map of Glasgow were expected to be sold, while there would not be a demand for copies of the Breadalbane map. The entry in the Burgh records regarding the map, dated October 5, 1778, is as follows :— ‘ A plan of the city of Glasgow made out by John McArthur, land surveyor in Glasgow, with a letter from him thereanent being produced, and the said letter being read and the plan inspected by the magistrates and councill, they authorise the lord provost in name of the city to subscribe for ten copys of the said plan to be kept in the clerks chamber, the price thereof amounting to five pounds five shillings sterling. And remitt to the dean of guild and his bretheren, on account of the said plan, to enter and receive the said John McArthur as a burgess and guild brother of the city and to remitt his fine.’¹ It appears from this entry that John McArthur was not a native of Glasgow. The other reference to his work is in an entry on November 7, 1782, instructing the Master of Works to get a dozen of McArthur’s maps of the City of Glasgow, so coloured as to point out the bounds of each separate parish in the city, and to give one to each of the city ministers.² If McArthur’s and Farquharson’s accounts seem high,³ however, Shepherd, who had during the same summer been surveying other parts of the estates, submitted an account so large that he perhaps thought it called for some explanation, or, more likely, some comment on its amount had been made by John Campbell of Achallader, the Earl’s Chamberlain in Breadalbane. Shepherd’s account purported to be for ‘ surveying part of his Lordship’s estates, namely Strathfillan, Dirry Darroch in Glenfalloch, Glen Dochart, Glen Lochay, Glen Lyon and Glen Queich,’ and was as follows :—

¹ *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow* (Scot. Burgh Records Soc.) (1912-13), vol. vii. p. 533.

² *Ibid.*, vol. viii. p. 70.

³ The figures throughout the volume refer to sterling money.

To 79½ days of self from the 31 st May to 6 th Sept ^r @ 10/6 ^d	£ 41 14 9
To 63 days of my assistant from 31 st May to 13 th Sept ^r @ 5/-	£ 23 5
To subsistence and travelling charges from 31 st to the above period including Sundays being 101 days at 5/6 ^d	£ 27 15 6
To 86 days of 4 labourers @ 8 ^d each	£ 11 9 4
To horse hire from Boness to Glen Dochart and carriage of baggage	£ 2 13 9
	<u>£106 18 4</u>
By cash received from Capt. Campbell ¹	£ 10
	<u>£ 96 18 4</u>
1769 Sept. 21 st . Further from Achallader p. my accompt	£ 20
	<u>£ 76 18 4</u>

A further account was subsequently submitted :—

To balance of an accompt given in to Achallader	£ 76 18 4
To making an atlas—states &c. and a general plan viz.	
Self 117 days @ 10/6	£61 8 6
Assistant 178 do. @ 5/-	£44 10
	} £105 18 6
Carriage of baggage and hire home	£0 15 6
To 12 poles used in the survey at 6 ^d each	6
To atlas cover	6
To paper	1 0 6
To plan box lock and key	8 4
To hire and expences with plans	16 4
	} £ 3 12 8
Ballance due me	<u>£186 9 6</u>

¹ The Earl of Breadalbane's Chamberlain in Argyllshire.

This account was paid, for Shepherd, in a letter to Achallader, acknowledges payment and adds, 'Tho' my accompt may seem high yet if our works are compared I imagine mine will be esteemed equal to both the others in every respect put together because sure I am I was as diligent on the field and in the house as them.'¹ Shepherd, however, should have been either more diligent or more capable than the others, since he received sixpence a day more for his personal services, a sum which was equal to a labourer's wage. Shepherd had, also, an assistant, while the others had not, and he paid his labourers eightpence a day while the others paid them sixpence, which was the usual wage, labourers indeed being often referred to as 'sixpence-men.' His work, however, so far as one can judge, was not superior to that of McArthur or Farquharson. When lands surveyed by him changed hands, the relevant parts of his survey seem to have been transferred to the new owners, and none of his work is now among the Breadalbane Estate Papers in the possession of the Earl of Breadalbane. The total cost of these surveys was then £474, 12s., a sum equivalent to some £5700 at the present time.²

¹ This letter and the accounts are among the Breadalbane Estate Papers in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

² This figure is arrived at by a comparison of a rough calculation of the cost of living about 1770 with the cost of living to-day. Taking the index number to-day as 100, the figure for 1770 is about 8·3. This means that the value of Scots money in 1770 was about the same as the value of sterling at the present time. By considering the cost of the Survey in relation to the cost of living, a better idea is given to the reader of the value of the work in 1770 than would be afforded by comparing the actual cost in 1770 with the cost of having a similar survey made to-day; for surveying methods are different to-day from those of 1770, while the modern surveyor has the advantage of having Ordnance Survey Sheets from which to work. The surveyor of a few years hence will probably use aerial photography. It is interesting to notice, however, that in the Dominions at the present time there is a demand for land-surveying such as does not now arise in Scotland. There, as was the case in Scotland in 1770, boundaries are often vaguely known. A mountain, perhaps,

It was the third Earl of Breadalbane who instructed that his estates should be surveyed in 1769. He was at that time seventy-three years of age and had had a distinguished career. He had been a Member of Parliament for Saltash from 1727 till 1741, during which time he was sent as Minister to St. Petersburg (December 1731);¹ and for Orford from 1741 till 1746, acting as one of the Lords of the Admiralty from 1741 till 1742, and being appointed Master of the Jewel Office in 1746. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the Breadalbane estates in 1752, and from that year until 1768 he served as a Representative Peer of Scotland in the House of Lords. In the latter year he was voted for, but did not appear at all either in person or by proxy at the election of peers. It was at this time that he proceeded to have his lands surveyed, and the Survey was carried out and some reorganisation of the estate undertaken during the few years in which his political activities demanded less attention. On January 17, 1770, he attended an election of peers but voted for James, Earl of Erroll, who was returned. At the next election, which took place on January 7, 1771, however, he voted in person for himself and got seventeen votes, but John, Earl of Stair, was elected. In 1774 the third Earl again entered the House of Lords as a Representative Peer and sat till 1780, two years before his death. Like his father, the third Earl sought to develop his estate. The second Earl had succeeded to property mortgaged and in

forms a boundary, but nobody knows on which part of the mountain the boundary line runs. A land surveyor in Scotland to-day would take a fee of about five guineas a day, while a surveyor in 1770 charged from ten shillings to ten and sixpence. An assistant's fee to-day would vary according to whether he were a qualified surveyor or not. The fee charged for him would be from a guinea to two guineas, less in relation to the surveyor's fee than Shepherd's assistant received.

¹ Since then, when spoken of in Breadalbane, he has always been called 'the Ambassador.'

debt to half its value. He had applied himself to the payment of the debt and the improvement of Breadalbane. In attaining the former object he had been in large measure successful; to attain the latter he encouraged the raising of flax, begun about 1728, the selling of yarn made of it, begun about 1734, the spinning of wool and the making of coarse cloth, even bringing some weavers from England, while he began the construction of good roads and stone bridges. The third Earl completed the payment of the debt, added to his estates, continued the construction of roads and bridges,¹ and encouraged industry. He laid out the square of the village of Kenmore and built houses on the north and south sides of it. He allowed tradesmen to have houses rent free,² and not content with relief from payment of rent, these recipients of free houses expected the Earl to keep them in repair.³ The third Earl, however, though he encouraged tradesmen and also the manufacture of flax, seems to have been of the opinion that attention should be directed mainly to the improvement of the soil. It was this belief which

¹ Just after the completion of the Survey, the Kenmore bridge was built over the Tay. It was begun in 1772 and completed in 1774, a stone of the bridge bearing the inscription: 'This building erected A.D. 1774; His Majesty gave in aid of it out of the annexed estates 1000 str.'

² Thus the shoemaker in Kenmore, when he petitioned for a free house, averred that he was 'as useful to the country and this family as' the smith, the merchant, the fisher and the bellman, all of whom sat rent free, and, further, that he was obliged to pay for the carriage of his leather from Perth, and that owing to various contingencies such as the dearness of provisions and sundry losses he had sustained he would have to 'charge his customers extravagantly and this will be his ruin in time also.' Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

³ Thus in 1779 the merchant in Kenmore complained that the west loft in his house had been originally made of planted fir of which few or none of the other lofts in Kenmore were made, 'so that for some time past the petitioner could not put anything thereon for fear of its falling on his head,' that he had himself no timber with which to repair the loft, and, even if he were to buy timber, he had no horses with which to carry it. Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

prompted him to have his lands surveyed. That he was of this opinion is not surprising, since there was during his lifetime a widespread interest in agriculture¹ and he was in politics a warm supporter of Walpole who, it has been suggested, was even more interested in agriculture than he was in politics. Neither the second Earl, nor yet the third Earl during the seventeen years which elapsed between his father's death and the Survey of 1769, had, however, attempted any extensive agricultural improvements on the Breadalbane estate. The Survey shows that certain improvements, which will be discussed later, had been introduced on some of the Lochtayside farms, but undoubtedly attention had been mainly directed to the environs of the family seat, the most up-to-date farms in 1769 being generally those situated there or where seats had formerly been. The surveyor considered no comment necessary on Inchadny, contenting himself with the brief statement 'This policy' (p. 62);² his remarks

¹ In the year of the Survey the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge appealed to the Earl of Breadalbane for co-operation in their scheme to introduce improved methods of agriculture into the Highlands. (*MS. Minute of Directors of Society, March 6, 1769*, and *MS. Minute of General Meeting, June 1, 1769*.) In 1763 the Society had resolved that twenty Highland boys between the ages of 10 and 14 years should be bound as apprentices in the low country and return after apprenticeship. (*MS. Minute of General Meeting, March 3, 1763*.) Twenty-one boys were nominated. In 1769 it was decided that apprentices were to be indentured to farmers, blacksmiths and other tradesmen either in Scotland or in England, and in the latter case improvers only were to be recommended. (*MS. Minute of Directors, March 6, 1769*.) It is significant of the spirit of the time that the recommendations made to the Society were mostly with regard to apprenticeship in the agricultural industry, and in occupations directly connected with it. In 1771 the Earl of Breadalbane nominated one apprentice to be sent to John Fiddon, farmer in the County of Cumberland. (*MS. Minute of Directors, August 8, 1771*.)

² That such a statement could be made, brought on the third Earl the censure of the chronicler of *The Lairds and Lands of Loch Tayside*, John Christie. To obtain material for his book, Christie made some study of the Breadalbane Papers, but he does not mention the Survey of 1769.

regarding Dalmerstick (p. 61), Stroan Comry and Mains of Comry (pp. 63-4) are significant,¹ while at Finlarig (pp. 3-4), where stood the ruins of Finlarig Castle, at Lawers (p. 40), where tradition tells us once lived 'The Lady of Lawers,' and at Ardeonage (pp. 98-9), where stood a mansion which M^cArthur depicted on his plan, more advanced farming was in operation than in general prevailed. Until 1769 the accusation levelled in remarkably strong terms by Adam Smith ten years earlier was in some measure justified. In a letter to John, Lord Shelburne, who inherited the Petty estates in Ireland, he wrote, 'We have in Scotland some noblemen whose estates extend from the east to the west sea, who call themselves improvers and are so called by their countrymen when they cultivate two or three hundred acres round their family seat, while they allow all the rest of their country to lie waste, almost uninhabited and entirely unimproved, not worth a shilling a hundred acres, without thinking themselves answerable to God, their country and their posterity for so shameful as well as so foolish a neglect.'²

That the Survey is dated 1769 and not earlier may be best explained by considering an Act of Parliament of the following year. About the time at which the third Earl ceased for a time to be a Representative Peer and had his estates surveyed, a bill was before Parliament which in 1770 became an 'Act to encourage the Im-

His comment on the third Earl is, 'He made a great many improvements on his vast estates. He can never be excused, however, for the obliteration of the Parish Churchyard at Inchadney, an act carried out purely on selfish grounds' (p. 12). The Churchyard was planted with trees; the Church was used as a farm building, and, as may be seen from the Survey (pp. 204-7), the minister's glebe was obtained in return for Croftnacabber.

¹ *Vide infra*, p. xxvi note 2.

² I am indebted to Professor W. R. Scott for this interesting passage which occurs in a letter he has just traced, written by Adam Smith to John, Lord Shelburne, and dated April 4, 1759.

provement of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, held under Settlements of Strict Entail.¹ This Act was of great importance in facilitating agricultural improvements in Scotland. The Preamble set forth that by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland passed in 1685, lands and estates in Scotland might be entailed with such provisions and conditions as proprietors thought fit and with such irritant and resolute clauses² as to them seemed proper; that many entails of lands and estates in Scotland made both before and after 1685 contained clauses limiting the heirs of entail from granting tacks or leases for longer than their own lives, for a small number of years only; and that in consequence the cultivation of land in Scotland was greatly obstructed, much mischief arising to the public, which would daily increase so long as the law allowed such entail. The thirty-four clauses of the Act of 1770 may be conveniently grouped into four parts:—

1. The first part of the Act dealt with the provision of long leases. Every proprietor of an entailed estate in Scotland might grant leases for any part thereof for any number of years not exceeding fourteen years and the life of one person to be named in such leases and in being at the time of making them; or for the lives of two persons to be named therein and in being at the time of making them and the life of the survivor of them; or for any number of years not exceeding thirty-one years.

¹ 10 Geo. III. c. 51.

² An irritant clause is a clause providing that certain acts, specified in a deed and done by the person holding under the deed, are null and void. But where the right of property is conferred on the disponent, the acts burden the property, and so another clause, called a resolute clause, is added, whereby the right of the disponent is resolved or forfeited on his contravening the prohibitions of the deed. Thus, by these two clauses, deeds which the proprietor of a property may have executed in contravention of the prohibitions of an entail, are rendered null and void.

2. In long leases, provision had to be made for agricultural improvements. Leases for two lives had to contain a clause obliging the tenant or tenants to fence and enclose in a sufficient and lasting manner, within thirty years, all the lands so leased; within twenty years, two-thirds of them; and within ten years, one-third of them. Leases for any term of years exceeding nineteen had to contain a similar clause, tenants having to fence and enclose during the full period of the lease all lands leased to them; two-thirds of them before the expiration of two-thirds of the term of the lease; and one-third before the expiration of one-third of it. In all these cases the tenants were to keep fences in repair and leave them so at expiration, while not more than forty acres were to be comprehended in one field where land was arable. The Act also contained provisions regarding building leases. In the case of all leases granted under the Act the rent to be paid was not to be less than that paid under the last lease or sett and the rent was to be the only burden due to the landlord, while none was to be granted until the expiration of a former lease.

3. Proprietors of entailed estates laying out money in enclosing, planting, draining, or in erecting farm houses and offices or outbuildings for farms to improve their lands, were to be creditors to the succeeding heirs of entail for three quarters of the money laid out in making these improvements, provided the amount did not exceed four years' free rent.

4. Proprietors of entailed estates were empowered to exchange lands lying together in one place for an equivalent to be made from lands contiguous, the amount so to be exchanged being restricted by the Act.

The Breadalbane estates had been strictly entailed in 1704 with irritant and resolute clauses which could now

be broken. The heirs of entail had been hampered by debt but could now be creditors to succeeding heirs for money laid out in improvements. Some portions of the Breadalbane estates had led to constant disputes with other proprietors, but these parts could now be exchanged for more convenient lands. There is no doubt that the third Earl purposed making use of the Act on its coming into force when he had his lands surveyed in minute detail in 1769. The instructions given to the surveyors have not come to light, but apparently they were each given a free hand to survey the farms and suggest improvements, the Earl wishing to have his farms laid out as well as possible before he granted leases and invested money in building walls or sinking ditches.

The work of the surveyors, John Farquharson and John McArthur, is embodied in three forms—in a group of large scale plans; in what, for purposes of distinction, it is convenient to call maps; and in books of written material. The written material consists of two volumes, one by Farquharson containing a detailed description of the farms on the north side of Loch Tay and a similar volume by McArthur descriptive of those on the south side. These volumes are printed in full save for a few pages of statistics which practically amount to a repetition of what has gone before. It is perhaps necessary to remark that two slight alterations have been made by the editor in the arrangement of the work. In the original of Farquharson's volume the statistics relating to the farm are placed in each case before the descriptive passages, while, as it now appears, the position has been reversed. In the case of McArthur's work, instead of placing the names of the tenants of each farm beside the descriptions of the farms which they tenanted, a list of farms and tenants' names is given at the end of the volume. It has

been thought convenient here to arrange the tenants' names in Farquharson's style, placing the names of the tenants beside the descriptions of their respective farms. In order to facilitate reading the text of Farquharson's work, where the statistics relating to a farm have had to be divided between two pages, those on one page have been added and the total entered at the foot of it and brought forward to the top of the next page. The few minor mistakes in Farquharson's additions have been indicated. The punctuation and spelling of the Gaelic of the manuscripts have not been altered. In the English passages the spelling, and in most cases the punctuation, are retained as they are in the originals, but capitals have been placed according to modern usage.

The second part of the surveyor's work consists of two volumes of plans, one volume, containing a plan of each farm on the north side, executed by Farquharson, the other, consisting of a plan of each farm and plans of several crofts and pendicles on the south side, by M^cArthur. The plans are mostly $12'' \times 17\frac{1}{2}''$ (a few are $17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 24''$) on the scale of about 12 inches to a mile, so that each plan covers an area of one mile by one and a half miles. They are bound in calf and well preserved, and are very fine examples of early land surveyors' work. Those by M^cArthur, who surveyed the south side, are in colour. Two plans, one representative of each surveyor's work, are reproduced in this volume. From Farquharson's volume of the north side, Plan No. 13—that of Tomb, Drumnaferoch, Cuiltirannich and Parks of Lawers—has been chosen. Several reasons have led to the choice of this particular plan. It shows two means of communication, namely, the road running along the north side from Killin to Kenmore with a bridge across the burn of Lawers and the ferry at Miltown of Lawers; it shows a 'miln' (a meal mill) on

Miltown of Lawers and a 'lint miln'¹ on Drumnaferoch; it indicates a comparatively large house, no doubt that inhabited by Colin Campbell's widow,² and several other buildings on Miltown of Lawers the ruins of which are still by the lochside, including the church, in which the minister of Kenmore preached by turns,² and which now stand in ruins.³ From the point of view of agricultural history the plan is interesting because it depicts by the lochside what the surveyor calls 'a very neat farm all enclosed with a dyke,' a farm representative of those laid out on 'improved' lines, and yet whose situation was attended by an inconvenience typical of that of many farms, in so far as its grass was detached, so that its cattle had to be driven through either Drumnaferoch or Cuiltirannich.⁴ This farm had only one tenant. The plan also shows the farm of Tomb which the surveyor tells us was formerly one plough and in 1769 two ploughs,⁵ Kien Croft or Taynacroit apparently having been added to Tomb. Two other farms, Drumnaferoch and Cuiltirannich, are depicted as well. The plan which has been chosen for reproduction from the volume of plans of the south side is No. 5, a coloured plan in the original, showing Craggan, Belloch, Dalcroy, Margdow, Bellina, etc. This plan contrasts with that of Farquharson in several ways. It shows a different type of workmanship. It illustrates another kind of economic organisation from that shown

¹ Most, if not all, of the lint mills in Breadalbane, and many others in different parts of the country, are said to have been erected by Hugh Cameron, who was born at Lawers in 1705 and who is said to have lived for 112 years. It is thought that he introduced spinning-wheels into Breadalbane. John Christie, *op. cit.*, p. 42 note.

² *Vide infra*, p. 40.

³ On the plan of Mahuaim, a little way west of the church is shown a small burial-place which is still in use, so that the graves are now raised a considerable height above the natural surface of the ground.

⁴ *Vide infra*, pp. lvii-lix.

⁵ *Vide infra*, pp. xxxviii-xliii.

by the Lawers plan. M^cArthur, unlike Farquharson, distinguishes between tenants' holdings and those of certain crofters and pendiclers.¹ The plan selected depicts a collection of farms, pendicles and crofts—the two farms of Craggan and Ballinlone, and of Belloch and Tombane, the three pendicles of Croft-inreot, Croftshenach and Cooftnabally, and the three crofts of Dalcroy, Margdow or Croftdow and Bellina—interwoven into a network in striking contrast to the regularity of the lay-out of the farms on the other plan reproduced. The organisation shown on M^cArthur's plan was of the type which predominated on Lochtayside in 1769 and will be discussed later. Save in the case of the three pendicles, all the holdings depicted were joint holdings. M^cArthur's method of writing on his plans the various kinds of land represented as well as reference numbers makes his work more easily understood than Farquharson's plans, since the latter are scarcely intelligible without the explanation to which the numbers refer. This difference of method tends to emphasise another point of distinction between the lay-out of the holdings M^cArthur depicted and those shown by Farquharson on the north side plan reproduced, namely that the pieces of arable land are more scattered on M^cArthur's plan, patches of outfield being flung as far as nearly to the top of the hill Meolinnoch, which M^cArthur has sketched, while M^cArthur also indicates a tract of moss on the far side of the hill. Characteristic, too, particularly of the south side, is the wooded lochside which M^cArthur shows. Adjoining each other are New Park of Tay, evidently a walled plantation, and a part of Chromiltan Wood, the rest of which is shown on another plan.

The third part of the surveyor's work consists of two

¹ *Vide infra*, pp. xxxv-xxxviii.

maps, one by Farquharson reproducing all the plans of the north side, the other by M^cArthur reproducing all those of the south side. M^cArthur's map is 58"×28" on a scale of 3½ inches to a mile. It is called 'A Plan of the South Side of Loch Tay,' and is in several colours. Farquharson's map, 57"×24½" on a scale of about 3½ inches to a mile, is entitled 'A Plan of Deshoir, etc.'¹ On it the infield is shaded with red and the outfield with yellow. The workmanship of both maps is very fine and the amount of detail is remarkable. All the documents are dated 1769 except Farquharson's map of the north side, which is dated 1772. The two volumes of plans and the two volumes of written material are housed in the Historical Department of H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The two maps are in the Breadalbane Estate Office at Killin. In the National Library, Edinburgh, it may be mentioned, there is a map of Breadalbane from Tyndrum to Aberfeldy, entitled 'An Exact Map of Breadalbane in Perthshire,' engraved by G. Cameron. It has been said to have been prepared at the expense of John Campbell, Cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Its date of issue is not known, but has been fixed as being between the completion of the new manse of Kenmore (1760) and the building of Kenmore bridge (1774). The fact that it shows no road on the south side of Loch Tay has given rise to the opinion that it was not made from the maps of the Survey of 1769, for M^cArthur shows a road with bridges, though

¹ Deshoir, the name applied to the north side of Loch Tay (probably because it is derived from *Deas fhaive*, meaning 'looking south'), had been misread, intentionally or inadvertently, at some time by someone, and the map has a label attached to it bearing the inscription 'Map of Despair.' The map is partly bound by a black ribbon which lends colour to the corrupted title, and one is reminded of the note of despair in which one often to-day hears it said that the sheep walks of the Highlands once supported many thousands of people. The standard of living of most of them must, however, as will be commented on later, have been such as few would tolerate to-day.

it is known that there was a road on the south side earlier than this, as its repair is referred to in the Perth County Records of 1758. The date of this map is suggested in a recent publication of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society as 1770.¹ It was probably, however, made earlier than that date, for on it a mansion house is shown at Finlarig, and Farquharson, in his Survey of 1769, says that the mansion house of Finlarig 'has been lately demolished' (p. 4). Another mansion house is shown at Lawers, but Farquharson shows none in 1769, nor does he mention it, but he says, 'There have been here several walks shaded with trees many of which are now cutt down' (p. 40). The undated map does not, of course, show the lay-out of the farms as the Survey of 1769 does, and for purposes of economic history it is practically valueless.

The plans of 1769 almost provide us with the view we might have obtained from an aeroplane, if an aeroplane and we had been in existence in that year and flown fairly high over Lochtayside—too high to distinguish the kind of crops growing or animals grazing, but we are told of these in the written descriptions. We see the loch, fifteen miles long; the high hills on either side of it, those on the south side more wooded than those on the north; a good road running along the north side of the loch and an indifferent one on the south side; the lower slopes of the hills cultivated for a distance of about half a mile to a mile from the lochside.² We see at a glance the lay-out of the

¹ *The Early Maps of Scotland* (1934), p. 79.

² Macmillan appears to be wrong when he says, writing of early agriculture, that 'the lower slopes of the hills were rendered impassable by the overflowing waters of the streams.' He says that because of this, and because the marshes were only partly drained and great boulders cumbered the ground, 'the farmers sought the higher grounds, where the soil was drier, and the line of boulders which marked the height of the old glacial stream fell short of the limits of cultivation, and there were fewer encumbrances in the shape of wood and stone to remove from the soil.'

Lochtayside farms, the houses, 'in small groups as if they [the Highlanders] loved society or clanship';¹ the irregularly shaped and variously sized patches of arable land, those lying near the houses being generally infields, those farther from them outfields; lying round these cultivated patches, meadow and wood (the latter sometimes merely brushwood, but often wood worthy of the name, especially by the lochside), and grass stretching up the hillside; farm buildings scattered here and there, mills, schools, churches and burying grounds. Sometimes we see dykes or ditches enclosing woods and cultivated patches; usually, though not always, a dyke known as the head-dyke running along the hillside separating arable land, meadow, wood and grass from the upper part of the hills, mostly covered with moor but occasionally wooded, and sometimes the dyke carried round the whole of the lower part of the farm. We see at a glance how the Highland people adapted their system of farming to the requirements of the mountainous region, of the hillsides strewn with boulders, and tilled patches here and there as they could.² Our attention is drawn by both surveyors to the beauty of the landscape—a rare happening in 1769, when a description of Highland scenery

Accordingly we find most of the tillage on the uplands' (Hugh Macmillan, *The Highland Tay*, 1901, p. 52). In 1769 the cultivated area was in the valleys and on the lower slopes of the hills, and though some steep places had gone out of cultivation (*vide infra*, p. xlv), it does not appear that the valleys were ever uncultivated while the higher slopes of the hills were tilled. Only once do we find mention in the Survey of flooding having previously rendered tillage impossible, and that is with regard to the low-lying grounds below Finlarig Castle (p. 4), while in some cases the land within the head-dyke had been extended. On his map Farquharson indicates the old head-dyke of Carawhin, and, about a quarter of a mile above it, the new head-dyke.

¹ Thomas Pennant, *A Tour in Scotland*, 3rd ed. (1771), p. 83.

² Pennant, in 1771, notes with admiration that the Earl of Breadalbane had cleared the grounds of Taymouth of boulders, having had 'a blaster in constant employ to blast the great stones with gunpowder, for by reason of their size, there was no other method of removing them,' but the slopes of Lochtayside are to this day strewn with boulders.

was still, and for ten years more at least, regarded as General Wade's chief surveyor, Burt, had regarded it, as 'a disagreeable subject.'¹ Like Burt, McArthur was impressed by the height of the mountains. 'The Highlands,' wrote Burt, 'are for the greatest part, composed of hills, as it were, piled one upon another, till the complication rises and swells to mountains of which the heads are frequently above the clouds.'² Beside his sketch of Bruagh, McArthur wrote simply, 'A little hill in this country in some places would be a great mountain.' But to Burt the summits of the highest mountains being mostly destitute of earth, and the huge naked rocks being just above the heath, produced 'the disagreeable appearance of a scabbed head,'³ and while he thought that Highland scenery had 'not much variety in it, but gloomy spaces, different rocks, heath, and high and low,'⁴ McArthur sketched in the burn at Acharn and saw 'cascades and pretty waterfalls here.' Farquharson, at the very outset of his Survey, thought Finlarig 'would make an exceptive fine situation for a seat, having a view of one-third of Loch-tay, of the river Lochay which runs gently by and bounds the farm on the west, and of the river Dochart which joins the Lochay at Reindow, both rivers falling a short space down from that into the loch. The house and plain of Achmore, Kinnel and Killin,' he wrote, 'add greatly to the beauty of the landscape' (p. 3), and as he proceeded west along the lochside, he found Edramuckie 'a very sweet place,' remarking that it had a fine exposition to the south and had all the appearances of being once a very pleasant small seat (p. 22). He found at Miltown of Lawers, where had been 'several walks shaded with trees,' 'a most delightful

¹ Edward Burt, *Letters from a gentleman in the North of Scotland*, 5th ed. (1822), vol. i. p. 285.

² *Ibid.*, p. 281.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 282.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 285.

place immediately by the loch side, having a fine view of Ardonack¹ on the south side' (p. 40); and he thought that Mains of Comry and 'Strone Comry ought to be attended to by the family of Breadalbane, as besides the advantage that would accrue from putting them in order either for a tenant or otherwise, they would look well in point of prospect from the policy on the south side of the Tay. From the height above,' he remarked, 'there is a commanding view of a good part of the head of Strathtay' (p. 64), and on his sketch of Drummond Hill, which he depicted covered with trees, he wrote, 'Fine prospect from this.'

From the hypothetical aeroplane we might have seen almost all the buildings as small, dark rectangles, and thus they are depicted for the most part on the plans. Of Auchmore, then the residence of John Campbell of Achallader, the Earl's Chamberlain in Breadalbane, which was rebuilt in 1872 and is the seat of the present Earl of Breadalbane, McArthur has drawn a small sketch. On Mains of Ardeonaig, McArthur has drawn a two-storied house, the Mains Castle of which Christie speaks as 'the mansion of the property,' but of whose founder he could find no account, though he thought that the last occupant had been Colin Campbell, the second and last laird of his family, after whose time the castle had been allowed to fall into decay, and most of the stones removed and used in the erection of other buildings in the vicinity.² Tomour and Succoch (one farm) (pp. 106-7), and Newtown (pp. 104-5), are the only farms on which McArthur depicts houses with windows and chimneys. These are one-storied houses, probably built of stone and roofed with thatch or slate. On Tomour there is one solitary building on four acres, enclosed by a wall, called 'Herd's croft,' adjoining which

¹ *Vide infra*, p. 40 note.

² John Christie, *op. cit.*, pp. 77-8.

are three enclosed acres on Succoch called 'Herd's park.' The other house referred to is shown on Succoch. It is a rectangular building with a door in the middle and two windows on either side of the door, and a chimney at each end of the roof. Surrounding it are six other buildings the details of which are not supplied. Tomour and Succoch, it may be remarked, was an exceptionally large grazing farm. On Newtown are two houses, with chimneys, and each with a door in the middle and a window on either side of the door, and three other buildings which were perhaps made of stone with thatch or slate roofs and may have been barns or outhouses for cattle. On Twenty-Shilling Land a 'meeting-house' having a door and windows is shown with a walled piece of ground round it. There were no doubt a few substantial buildings on the north side of the loch. Farquharson tells us, for example, that there was a church at Miltown of Lawers (p. 40), and on Finlarig he says there was 'a good commodious farm house' (p. 3), but he does not show these buildings on his plans as different from the majority, except that he indicates that the church was of a different shape from the other buildings. No doubt the notary public and writer, Alexander Campbell, tenant of Miltown of Finlarig (p. 7), would have a substantial house there if he resided on his farm, and a farm like Miltown of Lawers (p. 40) no doubt had a stone-built farm house. McArthur, however, made more elaborate plans than Farquharson, and on his map he shows one or two other houses with windows and chimneys. It may not, perhaps, be stretching the evidence too far to suggest that few tenants could boast of having stone-built houses, with reasonably secure roofs and rooms with chimney places and windows. Dwelling-houses, according to Pennant, who saw them about the time that the manuscripts were compiled, were 'very small, mean and without

windows or chimneys'—'the disgrace of North Britain,' he said, 'as its lakes and rivers are its glory.'¹ Another writer describes the tenants' houses on the Perth estates about the same time as 'little better than graves above ground, built only of the surface of the earth and the best soil the fields afford.'² The houses represented on McArthur's plans by small rectangles, and most of those similarly represented on Farquharson's plans, were no doubt built of materials which served a double purpose, thick sods being cut from the best soil of the pasture lands, serving for a time as walls and then being spread over the arable fields as manure, boughs stripped of their leaves supporting sods to form a roof, the boughs being used later as fuel.³ The roofs were evidently not very well secured, for McArthur, advocating the planting of trees on the top of Meolinnoch, remarks that this would be 'a means of saving . . . the roofs of the houses from being blown down' (p. 89). Some of the buildings depicted on the plans were shelters for cattle and sheep, *e.g.* rectangles in the middle of Wester Tullich are marked 'sheep houses.' These were of the same type as the dwelling-houses, and indeed in all probability sometimes when turf huts were abandoned as human dwellings they were given over to sheep and cattle.⁴

The great number of buildings shown indicates that in 1769 Lochtayside supported a considerable population, while the number of persons mentioned in the Survey bears out conclusions drawn from other sources regarding the density of the Highland population. The surveyors men-

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 83.

² Memorial of Lieutenant Day, 1766. Forfeited Estates Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

³ *Vide* Wm. Marshall, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-21.

⁴ Similar occurrences are common to-day, especially in the Islands, where, through housing improvements, what was the home of the crofter is now used for his cattle.

tion by name 389 persons.¹ Of these, only thirty-six are women, and several of these women are referred to as widows. Highland women had the reputation of being very prolific, but the death rate among children was exceedingly high. Thus, while Adam Smith says, 'A half-starved Highland woman frequently bears more than twenty children,' he also says, 'It is not uncommon, I have been frequently told, in the Highlands of Scotland, for a mother who has borne twenty children not to have two alive.'² Allowing six persons to the family of each person mentioned by name in the Survey—the number taken as 'a most moderate computation' by the tenants of Crannich and Carwhin in a petition lodged the year after the Survey³—we arrive at the estimate of 2334 persons on the sides of Loch Tay. In a few cases, however, Farquharson omitted to mention the occupants of farms, and while M^cArthur

¹ This fact will interest those who study surnames and the districts in which certain surnames are to be found at different times. It may also prove useful to some of the many who attempt the difficult task of tracing particular persons. In the separate index to possessors it will be noticed that certain surnames occur only on one side of the loch. On the north side, for example, are to be found a considerable number of persons bearing a name which was proscribed by Scots law for a long period that stretched well into the eighteenth century. These persons are members of the Clan Gregor (their names spelt M^cGregor, M^cGrigor, M^cRigor and Grigor). On the south side only one person bears the name of this clan, a certain Kathrine M^cGregor, who may, perhaps, have been a widow returned to her native place from the north side. An Act of the Parliament of Scotland of 1633 (*A.P.S.*, vol. v. pp. 44-5) provided that the 'Clan Gregour should take them some other surname,' but owing to their loyalty to Charles II, the Act was annulled in 1661 (*Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 189). In the reign of William and Mary, however, the latter Act was rescinded and the former revived (*Ibid.*, vol. ix. p. 324), and remained in force from 1693 until 1775, when it was repealed (15 Geo. III. c. 29). Before 1775, as the Survey shows, the proscribing Act had become to some extent a dead letter, and the Act of 1775 states that 'many persons do now use the name of MacGregour.' After 1775 many others changed their surname to M^cGregor.

² Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations* (1776), Bk. i. ch. viii.

³ Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. In a memorial by the villagers of Balcroish dated 1790 it is stated that each family 'at a just average' consisted of six souls. *Ibid.*

included a good many crofters in his list of persons but made no reference to cottars, Farquharson referred specifically to twenty-nine crofters or cottars and indicated that there were more, so that, besides the persons named by the surveyors, there were a considerable number of others.¹ Probably Pennant was not far from the truth when he wrote, referring to the year of the Survey, 'The north side of Loch Tay is very populous, for in sixteen square miles are seventeen hundred and eighty-six souls: on the other side, about twelve hundred.'² He probably included in his calculation the villages of Kenmore and Killin excluded from the Survey.

The mention by the surveyors of only three classes of persons in the agricultural population (if crofters and pendiclers are considered as one class) contrasts with much other evidence as to the status of the Highland people. Much has been written about the Highland *tacksmen*, a class of persons most writers have condemned, but it must be noticed that not in every case did there exist an intermediary between the landlord and the cultivators of the soil. Of the origin of the tacksman there seems to be no doubt. It is to be found in the desire of a chief to make provision in the upper ranks of society for his near of kin and to facilitate fighting organisation. He was usually nearly related by blood to the chief, held a *tack*, which signified a taking, of a piece of land from the chief for a period of years, varying apparently from nine to ninety-nine or even for several lives, and undertook to pay a yearly sum in return for the use of the land. The tacksman then relet the land to sub-tenants, usually from year to year, and was able to furnish a number of men for military

¹ *Vide infra*, p. lxxii. 59 families, exclusive of cottars and servants, are said to be in Crannich and Carwhin in 1770, but Farquharson mentions only 40 tenants, omitting mention, however, of any on one farm.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 92.

purposes. According to Dr. Hamilton, the lands in tack were as a rule grossly under-rated—their rents varied from £25 to £300 stg. per annum—‘for, from the chief’s point of view, services were the main consideration.’¹ As one writer expresses it, ‘In the military organisation of the clan, the tacksmen formed an essential element, since by blood, instincts and training they were its natural lieutenants. As such they were indispensable to the chiefs as they paid for their lands in full by their services.’² Another writer, however, commenting on the existence of tacksmen on the Highland estates of the Aberdeenshire family of Gordon (which was not a clan in the true sense of the word, and the head of which was the Marquis of Huntly, whose connection with such a distant and distinctively Highland district as Badenoch ‘can have had but little of that patriarchal character that was the essence of clan organisation’), and commenting also on the existence of tacksmen in the Highlands long after the ‘Forty-Five, suggests in addition an economic reason for their existence. ‘Some kind of organiser was almost indispensable under the old system of complicated and very minute joint holdings. The advantage of dealing with one man instead of with forty or fifty is obvious, and in an uncertain climate, like that of the Highlands, there must have been a distinct inducement to encourage a man who was in a position to accumulate a little reserve fund, and therefore to pay his rent in bad years as well as in good.’³ A study of the Breadalbane Estate Papers reveals that though many tacksmen existed on the more outlying parts of the estate, particularly in Argyllshire, the tenants who cultivated the sides of Loch Tay held directly of their chief. There is, indeed, one tack for this district among the papers, a tack

¹ Henry Hamilton, *The Industrial Revolution in Scotland* (1932), p. 32.

² M. I. Adam in *The Scottish Historical Review*, vol. xvi. p. 286.

³ I. F. Grant, *Everyday Life on an Old Highland Farm* (1924), pp. 136-7.

of Tomour and Succoch granted in 1728 to Mr. Patrick Campbell of Monzie for 450 merks (£25 stg.) for nineteen years from 1729. There may, perhaps, have been other tacks which have not survived, and there is evidence that the farms of Tomb and Miltown were superior to the other farms in Lawers, for in 1774 the tenants of the other thirteen farms in Lawers (Mahuaime having disappeared as a separate farm, perhaps on the recommendation of the surveyor)¹ petitioned against services exacted by the tenants of Tomb and Miltown, 'for reasons unknown to the petitioners.' From every merkland of 33 merks the tenants of the thirteen farms had to provide in spring two horses and a man for two days to harrow, and two horses and a man for two days to lead out dung; in summer, five horses and two men for one day to lead peats from the hill; in autumn, two shearers for two days to harvest. These services had to be performed immediately when required 'and that, too, in the throngest and most precious seasons of the year,' and the tenants of the thirteen farms complained that the performance was at the hazard of losing their own seed and harvest seasons and consequently their crop, and also at the risk of losing their horses on account of the 'additional work in spring when a scarcity of fodder generally prevails over the country, the persons to whom the said work is performed being so very cruel as oftentimes to refuse food of any kind to their horses when thus employed.' Most of the tenants had been granted and all, it was asserted, had been promised leases after the Survey of 1769, and in the leases given was no mention of the customary services of which they complained.² A branch of the Breadalbane family seems at one time to have held Lawers and Ard-eonaig. It may, however, be not unreasonable to suppose

¹ *Vide infra*, pp. 43-5 and p. 44 note.

² Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

that while the tacksman system was advantageous in dealing with outlying parts of the estate, it was by no means 'indispensable' so far as those lands lying comparatively near the seat of the chief were concerned, and by 1769 there seem to have been on Loch-tayside no persons of the type generally described as tacksmen.

Tacks of mills, however, appear to have been given. Farquharson says that there were seven mills on the north side of Loch Tay (p. 71) and there seem to have been an equal number on the south side. It will be noticed from Farquharson's list of mills that one of these was situated in each officary.¹ Those persons who had holdings of land in a certain district took their grain to be ground at the mill situated in that district and were said to be *thirled* to that mill. They made payments in kind, called *multures*, for having their grain ground, and besides these payments they had certain services to render, such as keeping the watercourses clear. It seems that there was not a miller at each mill, but that in some cases an under-miller had charge of a mill, as in the case of the mill at Lawers. It appears from a petition lodged by 'the tenants of the forty markland of Lawers' in 1785, that Colin Campbell, the husband deceased in 1769 of Catrine Campbell who is mentioned in the Survey as the tenant of Miltown of Lawers (p. 40), had had for a short time a tack of the mill of Lawers and had 'kept the under-miller in his family, and of consequence enjoyed the miln-croft along with the farm of Milntown.'² Similar circumstances obtained elsewhere.³

The terms most frequently used in the Survey to denote

¹ *Vide infra*, p. 26 note.

² Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

³ *E.g.* at Easter Tullich in Glenlochay. Memorial by Donald McVean, 1785. *Ibid.*

status are *possessor* and *tenant*. These terms, possessor, denoting possession as distinct from ownership, and tenant, indicating the function of holding, might, of course, be applied to any occupant of the land, and, when a lease was granted, the possessor or tenant became a tacksman. It may be well, however, to reserve the name tenant for a person possessing a complete farm or a joint share in a complete farm, *i.e.* a portion of land comprising infield, outfield, meadow, grass, wood, moor and perhaps moss. Tenants held directly and for one year at a time of the landlord, namely the Earl of Breadalbane, paying a rent to him computed partly in money, sometimes also partly in kind (usually meal), and partly in services (largely carriages). A tenant might hold a farm alone, but of the 109 farms surveyed only ten were held separately by single tenants. It was usual for several tenants to hold a farm jointly, the largest number of tenants on any one farm mentioned in the Survey being ten. Only two farms, however, had as many as ten joint tenants, one had nine and several had eight. Again, a tenant might have a joint holding in more than one farm, as in the case of Archibald Campbell, who, besides holding Tayinlone, on which he resided and which was really a croft since it had no outfield, also held half of the farm of Croftinalen and a tenth of Stroan Fernan (p. 57).

Inferior to the tenants in status were the *crofters*, so called because they had only one type of arable land, namely, that known as infield or croft, but no outfield, and *pendiclors*, so called because they had land attached to the farms. Crofters and pendiclors had also the other types of land held by the tenants. There is no evidence in the Survey to point to a distinction between crofters and pendiclors. According to Cosmo Innes, who quotes from a report written by the factor on the Drummond estates,

Perthshire, in 1762, the crofter differed from the pendicler in so far as his cattle were herded and pastured along with those of the tenant at least in summer and harvest.¹ Reporting on the Central Highlands to the Board of Agriculture in 1794, Marshall says of the crofters, 'This extraordinary class of cultivators appears to have been quartered upon the tenantry after the farms were split down into their smallest size; the crofters being a species of sub-tenants on the farms to which they are respectively attached.'² The crofters, however, appear to have been quartered upon the tenantry mainly by the tenantry themselves. Only a few crofters held directly of the Earl and paid their rents to him. The crofts distinguished in the Survey are the only ones which appear in the Breadalbane Rentals. This means that only the few crofters mentioned in the Survey were placed by the Earl. The great majority of the crofters appear to have been placed by the tenants, to whom they paid their rents and rendered such services as had been agreed upon, the Earl having nothing to do with them except in the case of a dispute arising between them and the tenants, as often happened since the tenants were severe taskmasters.³ Crofts, however, had to be given to such persons as schoolmasters and millers. If unmarried, a schoolmaster or a miller might not insist upon having a croft, but for a married man a croft was considered a necessity. Burt says of the clan system in 1725, 'If by increase of the tribe any small farms are wanting for the support of such addition he [the chief] splits others into lesser portions because all must somehow be provided for,'⁴ but it is easy to see that tenants themselves would give crofts to accommodate their families without the chief having to 'quarter' the increase

¹ *Scotch Legal Antiquities* (1872), pp. 266-7.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 33.

³ Letter written by Achallader, Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, vol. i. pp. 5-6.

in population on the tenantry, and the Breadalbane papers show that this in fact was what happened. Once, however, part of a farm had been sub-let as a croft, it continued as a croft though the tenants changed.

The status of the *cottars* was lower still than that of the crofters. They occupied cottages—the cotteries of the Survey—on the farms of the tenants. According to Cosmo Innes, again, on the Drummond estates the cottar had a piece of arable ground, the location of which might be changed at the tenants' will (unlike the crofter's, which was always the same piece of ground), and no cattle, their ground being ploughed and harrowed, their dung carted and peats carried home by the tenants, they in return rendering services and a little money.¹ While some of the Old Statistical Accounts distinguished between cottagers and hired servants, there is no reference in the Survey to the latter, but there probably were hired servants as well as cottars. No doubt, just as tenants might give land as crofts to their families or the landlord might sub-divide holdings to make room for an increase in population, cottages with perhaps a small holding of arable land were given on marriage to the sons of men who could give no land, and the cottagers worked as farm servants to the tenants. There are, however, no pieces of land marked on the plans as cottars' shares, though crofters' holdings are distinguished by M^cArthur.

The holdings of the tenants and crofters are designated by the surveyors as *ploughs* or parts of a plough, as *horse-gangs* and as *marklands* or parts of a markland. They are designated in the Breadalbane Rentals only as marklands or parts of a markland. The three terms, plough, markland and horsegang all appear to be related to the division of land on the basis of the ploughing capacity during a work-

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 266-7.

ing year of a plough-team of animals—the basis on which it was divided in the early agricultural systems of both Scotland and England. The term *plough* and variations of it such as ploughland or ploughgate were commonly employed throughout Scotland and England to designate the amount of land for which one plough-team of animals had to be kept. The measurements used in early times on the Church lands in Scotland—one-third of the whole country—were ploughgates of approximately 104 acres in extent; oxgates of thirteen acres, held by the owner of one ox, eight oxen being the plough-team, and husbandlands consisting of two oxgates. Professor Watson, however, has concluded that oxen were never introduced into the West of Scotland beyond a line running somewhere through Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire to near Stirling and following the 'Highland line' through Perthshire, Angus and south-western Aberdeenshire.¹ About the time of the Survey a great variety of arrangements of a plough-team existed, a long list of which were given in 1762 by Adam Dickson, the first Scotsman to write a systematic treatise on farming. On Lochtayside horses were used for ploughing. No mention is made in the Survey of the oxgates or husbandlands of the east, but the ploughs are divided into *horsegangs*; no mention is made of oxen in the lists of farm stock given by McArthur in his survey of the south side of Loch Tay; Marshall, too, stated that he understood that oxen had never been worked in the ordinary practice of farmers,² yet it appears from entries in the Breadalbane Estate Account Books relating to purchases and sales of cattle—unfortunately no stock books seem to have been kept on the Breadalbane estates—that oxen were used for ploughing. From about the time of the

¹ Professor J. A. Watson, 'The Scottish Plough Team in History,' *The Scottish Journal of Agriculture*, vol. xiv. No. 2.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 34.

Survey a controversy lasting for forty years raged over the respective merits of horses and oxen as plough animals, and a considerable number of landowner farmers were induced by agricultural writings to set an example to their tenants by using oxen, but 'plow oxen' appear in the Breadalbane Account Books long before 1769. Professor Watson remarks that it is difficult to explain why oxen were never introduced into the west. It is more difficult to explain why they were used by the Earl of Breadalbane and not by his tenants. Perhaps the tenants could not afford to keep oxen, while the landlord kept them because they were regarded as a sign of wealth. Reporting to the Board of Agriculture for Aberdeenshire, Anderson noticed that in the small holdings ploughing was performed without oxen, two, three or four neighbours joining to make up a plough-team, each furnishing one or more beasts, usually four or six horses, yoked two abreast, but sometimes, if they could not afford to keep horses, a cow or two would be substituted instead.¹ The lack of oxen on the tenants' farms on Lochtayside may be explained by the fact that a team of eight, ten, or twelve oxen was expensive to maintain and cumbersome to handle, while horses had to be kept in any case for carriages, and there would be a tendency to concentrate on one kind of stock. The two-horse plough does not appear to have been used at all on Breadalbane until shortly after the Survey was made, for a letter from Achallader, to Lord Stonefield, dated May 20, 1785, informing the latter that James McVean, tacksman of Inshdaive, the highest farm in Glenlochay on the south side of the river, had declared his intention of emigrating, states that McVean was one of the cleverest and most substantial tenants on the estate and was the second on the estate who had a two-horse plough.² The plough-team on the Loch-

¹ *General view . . . Aberdeen* (1794), p. 76.

² Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

tayside farms was a team of four horses yoked abreast,¹ and the plough of land was divided into four horsegangs. Pennant uses the word horsegang when writing of Loch-tayside in 1769, but his language is ambiguous. He says, 'As the farms are very small, it is common for four people to keep a plough between them and this is called a horsegang.'² Jamieson interprets Pennant's meaning correctly when he states in his *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, 'As this is, in fact, the description of a *ploughgang* or *ploughgate*, I apprehend that a horsegang rather denotes the fourth of this, or the possession of one of the four persons referred to.' From McArthur's account of the stock on the farms, it is evident that the term plough was applied to a holding containing that amount of arable land for which it was necessary to keep a plough-team of animals, *i.e.* four horses. In only one case, that of the farm of Finglen (p. 109), is there a discrepancy in the relationship between ploughs and plough-teams of horses, what McArthur calls the 'number of land' being three ploughs and the number of horses on the farm being ten instead of twelve as one would expect. In the cases of Aleckich (p. 191) and the Brae of Balanasuime (p. 207) the number of land is given as one and a half ploughs, and the number of horses six, and as these farms were situated near each other, it is probable that between them they worked three plough-teams. It is also evident that it was usual for crofters each to furnish a horse for a plough-team, and in

¹ For a description of the method of ploughing with four horses, *vide* John Walker, *An Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland*, 1812, vol. ii.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 92. Marshall also uses the word horsegang but does not define it. *Op. cit.*, p. 29. Writers in the Statistical Account for Ayrshire and other western districts, *e.g.* Kilmartin, mention ploughgates which are divided into four horsegangs. In the Craginsh papers the fourth part of a farm is termed a quarter or horsegang and an eight shilling and eightpenny land. W. F. Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, 1880, vol. ii. p. 6.

some cases, apparently, a number of crofters or pendiclers worked a plough between them, as, for example, in the case of the eight crofters of Dalcroy, Bellina and Croftdow (p. 97), who had two ploughs of land and eight horses, and in the case of the three pendiclers of Croft in reot, Croft Shenach and Croft na belly, two of whom had each a horse while the third had two horses. Farquharson's information regarding crofts on the north side of the loch is scanty, but what one can gather from his writing bears out the conclusions drawn from McArthur's more detailed work. For example, Farquharson remarks that on Mains of Comry (p. 64) there were five crofts, four of which were reckoned a plough. With differences in soil and situation it is perhaps only to be expected that the amount of land requiring a plough-team for its cultivation would vary, but probably there is another explanation to be found for those cases in which the number of acres reckoned a plough appears excessively large or very small. For example, in the case of Mains, Claddachnarachoch and Orchard (pp. 98-9), the farm which contains the largest number of acres to a plough, namely thirty-seven, the position was peculiar in so far as part of the farm consisted of an orchard, reckoned as infield, and on deducting the extent of the orchard there remain only thirty-five acres to a plough; but the comparatively large figure of thirty-five has to be taken in conjunction with the smallest number of acres, namely, nine and a half reckoned a plough (pp. 96-7), for where that occurred the land lay adjacent to Mains and was occupied by eight crofters, who between them kept eight horses and no doubt performed as part of their services some of the ploughing required on Mains. On an average, the number of acres of arable land to a plough on the south side was about nineteen. On the north side, the available information yields a higher average, about twenty-seven and a half, but Farquharson

mentioned ploughs only in the case of roughly half the farms he surveyed, and his work in this respect being casual does not seem to merit the weight which is to be attached to McArthur's. The term *markland* was common in the Highlands of Scotland, but little employed elsewhere, and while the appellation of an area as a markland was due to its being liable for a tax in the time of the Alexanders, since the tax was probably levied according to holdings of ploughs of land, the actual area of a markland had probably a connection with the area requiring a plough-team. Thus Cosmo Innes, calculating the average area of a plough-gate as 104 acres, and this as equal to the forty-shilling land or three markland, arrives at the conclusion that 'a markland ought to be on an average $34\frac{2}{3}$ acres.'¹ Though the marklands mentioned by McArthur—Farquharson does not refer at all to marklands—varied, yet very frequently the number of marklands on a farm and the number of ploughs coincided or were approximately the same, while the average area of land in a markland and that in a plough were approximately equal, the former being about eighteen and the latter nineteen acres. It does not appear that the terms 'markland' or 'plough' bore any relation to the actual extent of the whole farm, *i.e.* of arable land, meadow, pasture, wood, moor and perhaps moss. On Tomour and Succoch (pp. 106-7) for example, which was a large grazing farm the total acreage of which amounted to 2219 acres, the average area of a markland was 448 acres.

The 'land under the plough' on Lochtayside appears to have been, at any rate in theory, whatever land could be ploughed. The surveyors considered 'an industrious farmer' one who tilled as much of his soil as would yield to cultivation. There was no thought at this time, apparently,

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 270.

of extending the area under sheep or cattle. Thus, for example, Farquharson says of Etramuckie (p. 21), 'There is a good deal of grass that would soon be brought in by an industrious farmer,' and McArthur of Newtown (p. 89), 'The pasture within the head-dyke is capable of being made arable and would be of more advantage in arable than the way it is used just now.' It seems that the tenants had allowed to go out of cultivation, mainly on account of the difficulty involved in tilling it, a certain amount of land which had previously been cultivated. Farquharson, for example, remarks that 'the high brae at the dyke head' on Ballemore (p. 15) 'has been sometime ploughed but now neglected, I suppose on account of the height,' and that 'a spott of ground below the head dyke' on Blarliargan (p. 18) 'has been ploughed some time ago,' while some of the outfields below it 'have not been ploughed for twenty years before last.' The outfields which had been 'long neglected' on Tombrechts (p. 31), however, had not apparently been left uncultivated on account of the difficulty of tilling them. In many cases, no doubt, land was left uncultivated because it was naturally very wet. Eighteenth-century drainage was elementary, the most common system being that of ploughing the land into ridges so that the water, which if left lying would rot the seeds, was carried off in the hollows between the ridges. Unfortunately, good soil and the fertilising agencies held by rain water in solution and carried down by percolation to the seeds, were also carried off. Though at least as early as 1727 covered drains were in use in Essex, as late as 1815 Sir John Sinclair was advocating ridges, while tile drains were unknown until 1820, when Smith of Deanston used them. It is probable that the ridge system was in use in Breadalbane in 1769, and it may have been merely this system which the surveyors had in mind. Whatever system was used, it was in many cases in-

adequate, and the surveyors frequently and emphatically point out the necessity for drainage. McArthur, for example, says that the croft lands of Newtown (p. 89) 'ought to be drained.' Apparently where there was little natural drainage, little attention was given to the problem of wet soil. Farquharson remarks that there are no rivulets or burns through the lower part of Wester Carawhin (p. 27), 'which occasions a great spoutiness [marshiness] but this might be a good deal remedied,' and McArthur says of Cult Clochrane (p. 75), 'The croftlands are abundantly deep in soil but extremely wet; full of springs, but is capable of being drained at an easy rate, it having plenty of declivity.' Probably, then, some land, which might have been tilled, was uncultivated on account of its wetness. In the case of arable land which had gone out of cultivation, as in the case of grassland which was cultivable and had never been ploughed, the bringing of it under the plough seems to have been advocated. In the case of Etramuckie (p. 22), Farquharson includes as outfield what was formerly ploughed, remarking, 'A great impropriety may be observed in the number of acres of outfield ground here mentioned and the account of sowing given by the tennents, owing I imagine to their not reckoning some of the high grounds and others that have not been for sometime ploughed,' while his comment on Easter Carawhin (p. 29) is, 'There are a good many improvable places neglected some of which have before been ploughed.' He recommends the building of rows of houses in several places where he found land capable of improvement (*e.g.* p. 30).

In theory, too, if again not always in practice, it appears that the best land was cultivated as *infield* and inferior arable land as *outfield*. This is evident from McArthur's monetary valuations of infields and outfields, and from such remarks as that of McArthur that if moor pasture could

have been conveniently had on the east side of the glen of Finglen for the lower part of the farm of Mains (p. 90), the outfield could have been made a very good farm, as a great part of the country had not 'the croftland anything like the quality of soil' of Mains outfield, while Farquharson writes regarding Croftantayan (p. 37), 'If justice were done some of the outfields above the road they would make better infields than any below.' It was the usual custom in Scotland to place the dwelling-houses near the best land, as we have already noticed was done on Lochtayside, and to cultivate the best land as infield.

It is well known that while in England a three-field system of cultivation was mainly employed, in Scotland a two-field system obtained, but it is commonly stated that the outfield was very much larger than the infield. On Lochtayside, however, the outfield was considerably smaller than the infield. According to the figures furnished by the Survey in 1769, the aggregate size of infield on the south side of the loch was 977·475 acres, and of outfield only 680·575 acres, being an average per farm of 17·475 acres of infield and 12·150 acres of outfield. The arable land on the north side was of greater extent, and on it we find that the aggregate size of infield was 1472·203 acres and of outfield only 1147·828 acres, being an average per farm of 26·289 acres of infield and 20·496 acres of outfield. Taking the two sides together the figures arrived at are 21·8 acres and 16·3 acres. These measurements refer to the 'Scotch acres' of the Survey, the Scotch acre being a fifth part more than the English acre. The figures are approximately the same as those given by Marshall for 1794. He states that 'on the sides of Loch Tay the nominal farms or petty townships contain, on a par, about twenty acres of infield, fifteen acres of outfield.'¹ The extent of the outfield on

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 32.

Lochtayside appears then to have been for a considerable time at least only about two-thirds that of the infield. Marshall's statement is sometimes quoted by writers as evidence of an exception to the general rule. Dr. Hamilton quotes it but concludes that the outfield in Scotland 'was of much greater extent than the infield, probably four fifths of the whole arable land of Scotland being comprised in this category.'¹ Mr. H. L. Gray quotes it but dismisses it with the remark that 'in the Highlands the poorer soil introduced slight modifications.'² Miss Grant, remarking that the outfield varied, at any rate by the eighteenth century, in the proportion it bore to the infield, says, 'It is obvious that where there was much steep and sterile hillside, outfield would bear a large proportion to the infield.'³ In editing Balnespick's Account Book, however, she found that Balnespick had the greater part of his land as outfield, and thought he was 'somewhat exceptional.' 'This was not due to the poverty of the soil . . . and one can only assume,' she says, 'either that Balnespick rented more land than he could cultivate fully, or that he tried it as an experiment in keeping the land clean and in good heart.'⁴ As has been stated, it appears from the Survey that in theory the amount of land in tillage on Lochtayside was as much land as it was possible to plough, and that whatever land could be treated as infield was expected to be treated as such, but the amount of land which could be treated as infield would bear a relationship to the number of animals on the farms, for the essential difference between infield and outfield management was that the former was continuously cropped while cropping of the outfield ceased after a few years to be remunerative and had to be abandoned for a time. Land, if continuously cropped, unless *leguminosae*

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 14.

² *English Field Systems* (1915), p. 161.

³ *Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603* (1930), p. 292.

⁴ *Everyday Life on an Old Highland Farm*, pp. 41-2.

or some few other plants are grown, tends after a time to yield smaller returns for equal amounts of seed sown and labour expended. The outfields being of poorer quality than the infields would, *ceteris paribus*, become unremunerative sooner than the infields. In primitive agricultural systems, two methods of counteracting the operation of the 'law' of diminishing returns were generally employed, namely feeding the soil with the manure from live stock and allowing it for periods to lie fallow. The more manure was available the more land could be cultivated as infield. Comparatively little of the land on Lochtayside was fit for the plough and comparatively large stocks of animals could be and were supported. It seems probable, then, that the manure available was sufficient to enable the greater part of the arable land to be continuously cropped, and also to enable the remainder to be fairly frequently cropped. From a study of available evidence Dr. Hamilton concludes that the treatment of the outfield throughout Scotland was, generally speaking, the same, crops of oats being raised on it for four or more years in succession and 'after the last miserable crop had been harvested, the soil was left to rest for seven or eight years, when once more the same procedure was followed.'¹ It is interesting, therefore, to find Farquharson's statements that the outfields of Ballimnoch (pp. 8-9) 'are commonly kept three years in and three or four out,' and that those of Marragness (p. 11) 'are three years in and four out.' It may be, of course, that the practice on these two farms was exceptional and was remarked upon because it was so. The Breadalbane Estate Papers reveal, however, that some fifteen years after the Survey, the cropping of the outfield was restricted to two successive crops, though the regulation was not always observed.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 15.

Perhaps it was further restricted to one crop every two years by 1794, when Marshall wrote that the outfields were 'kept in corn or natural ley or weedy wastes alternately.'¹ Marshall seems to contradict himself when he says in another passage, 'The tillage of the Highlands is intolerable, no fallow,' but probably in this passage he had the practice with regard to infield in mind. Writers on Scottish economic history are agreed that the infield was never fallowed. It is difficult, therefore, to account for Farquharson's statement regarding Drimnaferoch (p. 41) that part of its infields were 'left long in grass.' Marshall, however, was given to making sweeping statements. Indeed, if read in its context it will be found that he intended the statement just quoted to refer to nine-tenths of the tenanted lands, while, as will be shown,² the leases granted after the Survey of 1769 provided for regular fallowing or rotation of crops on about a quarter of the farms surveyed. In so far as one-third of the arable land on Lochtayside, as against one-fifth in the whole of Scotland, was able to be continuously cropped, while some at least of the remainder on Lochtayside was able to be cropped for an equal amount of time with that during which it had to be left fallow, and the remainder of the whole of Scotland was able to be cropped less than half the time it had to be left fallow, Lochtayside may be considered to have had a somewhat advanced system of agriculture in 1769, though this was probably largely fortuitous.

In another respect the Lochtayside agricultural system in 1769 appears to have been somewhat advanced. While primitive agricultural systems had resort to the two methods already mentioned of counteracting the operation of the 'law' of diminishing returns, namely feeding the soil with the manure from live stock and allowing it for periods to lie fallow, more advanced agricultural systems

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 30.

² *Infra*, pp. lxiv-lxv.

had resort to these two methods with this difference, that other fertilisers were known and used besides the dung of animals, and also to a third method, namely, the regular rotation of crops. A fertiliser mentioned in the Survey as being in use on Lochtayside in 1769 is *lime*, in which the district was comparatively rich. The substance was to some extent utilised, *e.g.* in the case of Milntown of Finlarig (p. 7), but in many cases it was not, and that, too, often where limerock was plentiful. Thus Farquharson says of Ballindalloch (p. 10), 'There is here great abundance of limerock tho' never used,' of Wester Kuilturie (p. 24), that the outfields 'have never been limed tho' almost every rock thro' them is excellent limestone,' and of the outfields of Easter Kuilturie (p. 25), 'There are a number of limerocks thro' them which are never used.' Farquharson thought that a more extensive use of lime would have been advantageous, for he says of Etramuckie (pp. 21-2), 'Plenty of limerock above the road tho' as is here too common made little use of.' Perhaps as a result of Farquharson's remarks lime came into general use and was indeed used to excess, for Marshall, twenty-five years later, found it the only extraneous manure in use, and noted that it had been used many years on the banks of Loch Tay and in the neighbouring glens, with an effect which had deterred some men from the further use of it.¹ Nevertheless, Marshall himself had little else to suggest, for in the section of his report containing his proposals for improvements he wrote, 'In a country where extraneous manures cannot easily be obtained, it behoves the proprietors of estates to devise and put forward every means of supplying the defect by internal productions. Hence, perhaps, establish sale lime-kilns for the use of the small tenants; and try

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 35.

the burning of lime with faggots of furze, broom, brushwood or the weedings of the plantations and the reduction of limestone, by mills; and perhaps the preparation of ashes for sale as a manure.'¹ Farquharson's references to the non-use of lime are with respect to outfield, the practice, according to Marshall, having been, and still being when he wrote, to spread lime upon outfield leys, previously to their being broken up for oats.¹ Infield manuring is not mentioned by the surveyors. No doubt the infields were considered to be sufficiently manured by the farm dung and the materials of demolished dwellings.

The sown crops mentioned in the documents are only of two kinds, namely, *oats* and *bear*, the latter being a hardy early-ripening form of barley. These, it is known, were the most important crops grown in the Highlands. One would expect that if other crops had been sown to any extent on Lochtayside, some mention would be made of them in the Survey. Flax Marshall in 1794 classes with potatoes as having been cultivated only 'of late years,'² but the growing of both linseed and potatoes is provided for in the lease of Inchadny (p. 56 *note*), and though this may have been in the nature of an experiment, potatoes are mentioned in other Breadalbane Estate Papers about 1780, while flax is said, in a memorandum among the Estate Papers dated 1785, to have been raised as early as 1728—a statement to which weight is lent by the fact that at that time Parliament and the Board of Trustees for Manufacturers both encouraged its cultivation—and Pennant speaks as though it were a widely cultivated crop in 1769.³ 'Some peas,' says Marshall, 'have I believe been always grown, chiefly for their halm as winter fodder for horses.'² As early as 1454

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 67.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 39-40.

³ *Op. cit.*, pp. 92-3.

an Act of the Scottish Parliament¹ ordered peas to be sown for winter fodder, and they may have been sown on Lochtayside in 1769, but, if they were, they were probably sown in small quantities and not as a fallow crop. If crops of peas had taken the place of fallowing, Marshall would have had no reason to state that the tillage of the Highlands was intolerable, there being no fallow, for peas obtain most of their nourishment from the air, and indeed not only will they grow in soil that has little nitrogen, but they will increase the quantity of nitrogen in it. Marshall says that under the ordinary management of the smaller tenantry the land had been cropped alternately with oats and bear 'for ages, without an intervening fallow or fallow crop,' and while his account is not very consistent, it seems clear that there was not, at the time of the Survey, a proper rotation of crops observed, though as will be seen later,² provision was made for the cultivation of green crops in the leases granted after the Survey. Only once or twice does Farquharson mention a sown crop and then he speaks of corn, and when the surveyors speak of corn they mean oats.³ McArthur, however, methodically states the amount of oats and bear sown on each farm. The proportion of bear seed to oat seed sown is smaller than one might have expected to find it. In Sinclair's tables in his *View of the Northern Counties* the proportion was about one-third. Miss Grant found in studying Balnespick's sowings on Dunachton from 1769, the year of the Survey, till 1787 that though his sowings varied considerably they were more or less in this proportion.⁴ The figures given by McArthur, however, show that on about half the farms surveyed by him the amount of bear seed sown was about a quarter of that of oat seed sown. On nearly all

¹ *A.P.S.*, vol. ii. pp. 51 and 343.

² *Vide infra*, p. lxxv.

³ *Vide infra*, p. 11 note.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 48.

the farms the proportion of bear seed sown to oat seed sown was between one-fifth and one-third. In so far, however, as it is possible from McArthur's Survey to differentiate crofts, it appears that crofters grew a higher proportion of bear to oats, namely about a half to two-thirds, and in the only case in which it is recorded that more bear seed than oat seed was sown the holding was that of a crofter, namely, Croft Dunard (p. 115), where the amount of bear seed sown was $1\frac{3}{13}$ times that of oat seed sown.

On the obscure question as to how far joint tenants carried on cultivation in common, the Survey throws some light. A study of the stocks of horses kept on the farms shows that the whole arable land was *ploughed in common* by the tenants. It appears, however, that the crofters' shares were not always ploughed by the tenants as Marshall says they were. According to him, besides one or two 'cows holdings' and the pasturage of three or four sheep, the crofters had a few acres of infield land which the tenant was obliged to cultivate, the crofters in return performing for him certain services, such as assistance with the harvest and the casting of peats, the tenant fetching home the crofters' share.¹ The implication is that crofters had no beasts of burden, *i.e.* horses. In 1769, at any rate, they had horses. It appears that sometimes a group of crofters joined to provide a plough-team and no doubt together ploughed their own land and part of the land of the farm to which they were attached, as in the case of the crofters of Dalcroy, Bellina and Croftdow already cited, while many crofters contributed a horse to the plough-team in cases where the tenant must have ploughed the crofters' share.

A more difficult question to decide is how the arable land was allotted among the cultivators. In early agri-

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 33.

cultural practice in Scotland, as elsewhere, the arable land was held by joint cultivators in intermixed strips, a system known in Scotland as *run-rig*. One might expect to find that the land would be worked in common and the produce divided, but instead of such a simple method, complicated methods of dividing the arable land into portions and allotting to each tenant good and inferior land so that each should be able to reap an equal amount of produce, were devised, the portions being allotted for short periods, for a year or for three years, and then differently allotted. In many cases, if not all, lots were cast to determine which portions each tenant should hold. Though a movement towards permanent demarcation of holdings appears to have been taking place in the Highlands in the sixteenth century when it was proceeding in the Lowlands,¹ it has been thought that the earlier system persisted in general in the Highlands later than in the Lowlands. Examples of the persistence of the system in the Hebrides in the nineteenth century are to be found, as indeed they are also to be found in Northumbria. As late as 1783 a primitive system obtained on the Argyll estates of the Earl of Breadalbane, for in that year the Earl's Chamberlain in Argyll wrote a scathing description of the system to the Earl. 'Many farms,' he wrote, 'have eight tenants. . . . These eight tenants labour the farm and carry on all their other works together. First they plow the whole land, then they divide every field or spot of ground which they judge to be of equal quality into eight parts or shares and cast lots for what each is to occupy for that crop. After this each sows his own share and reaps it again in harvest and so they go on year after year. If men's dispositions and tempers in the same situation of life were

¹ I. F. Grant, *Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603*, p. 288.

nearly equal and if they considered their neighbours' good at all times as nearly connected with their own, such a method of carrying on the works of a farm might do very well, but the contrary is the fatal truth and verified in a strong degree amongst these people. For often more time is spent in contending not only what work is first to be done but also the manner in which it is to be done than would actually carry the double into execution, and that none may do less than his neighbour, all go to a piece of work which perhaps might be done by one. By this much time is lost and contentions often arise to a disagreeable and troublesome height. Further, by this method there is no encouragement for one man to improve and manure his lands better than his neighbour, as what he occupies this year may not fall to his share next. The diligent and industrious reaps no more benefit than the most lazy and indolent of his neighbours.'¹ Something, however, has been said by various writers in favour of cultivation by intermixed strips, and one argument put forward is that where the cultivators could not drain wet patches, the system was advantageous, for those having all their sowings on wet soil would have been hard hit in wet seasons. Farquharson, however, makes it quite clear that he does not approve of the system, for he says of Ballemore (p. 15), 'There are some outfields common to the whole farm and what is still more against improvement, one person eats the grass of the field among the firs by the lochside and another reaps the corn.' Only two references are made in the Survey to the system (pp. 15 and 16), and it seems probable that in other cases the joint tenants each held the same piece of land each year. From the wording of the rent accounts in Balnespick's Account Book, Miss Grant concludes that, at the time of the Survey,

¹ Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

the rigs on his lands were continuously held by the same tenant.¹ She suggests that in the case of joint farms there would probably be a tendency for the rigs of the infield land which were constantly under cultivation to be permanently allotted to individuals long before the shares of the outfield land, which was alternately broken up and allowed to go out of cultivation,² and the passages referred to above in Farquharson's Survey seem to support this conclusion. Moreover, it appears from the plans that the crofters had the same piece of infield land each year, as they had, according to Cosmo Innes, on the Drummond estates, Perthshire, in 1762, thereby differing from the cottars who were 'moved about at the pleasure of the tacksman.' It seems strange that the crofters should have each a clearly demarcated portion while the tenants continued to reallocate parts among themselves. As has already been noticed, there are no pieces of land marked on the plans as cottars' shares, and perhaps by 1769, in return for services rendered, they merely received payment, largely in kind, though they may have had 'cott yards,' referred to in the lease of Inshadny (p. 62 *note*).

Besides the arable land, there was another class of land from which a crop was cut. This was what the surveyors term *meadow*, land from which hay was cut for winter fodder for the animals. The problem of winter feeding was a most pressing one, and yet it was one which the Lochtayside population apparently made little attempt to solve. In summer, comparatively large numbers of animals could be supported, and the custom seems to have been to keep large stocks in summer without giving adequate thought to the problem of their winter maintenance. Of Easter and Wester Tullichcan (p. 83), McArthur says,

¹ I. F. Grant, *Everyday Life on an Old Highland Farm*, p. 102.

² I. F. Grant, *Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603*, p. 289.

'Was the tennents so wise as keep the lower part of the woods for the winter season it would be of great advantage to their cattle, but I observe that the common course of the country is to take the best and leave the worst as they have a through-bearing [a means of sustenance] that same way.' What was used as meadow was inferior land, too wet or too full of stones or bushes to be ploughed. The poor quality of most of the meadows struck M^cArthur forcibly. He says that the meadow land of Easter and Wester Tullichcan (p. 82) has 'only the name but not the substance that meadow ought to have, although they use it as such,' and that he must 'own indeed it is upon a level with a great part of the meadows in the country,' and later he reiterates that what is termed meadow 'has only the name . . . but not the substance' (p. 126). If their meadow lands were insufficient in quantity and quality, however, the Lochtayside people took from them all the grass that they would yield. They cut the short grass which the very bare meadows of Cult Clochrane (p. 75) yielded, and where bushes prevented the use of the scythe they cut the grass, often 'very trifling,' with sickles (pp. 47 and 49).

To be distinguished from meadow, or land whose crop of grass was cut for hay, is the land termed *grass* by Farquharson and *pasture* by M^cArthur—land which was used as pasture land. According to Marshall, the cattle were pastured on it in summer and the sheep in winter, the sheep and generally the horses being kept in summer on the *muir* above the head-dyke, or if the moor immediately above the head-dyke was of good quality, the cattle were also placed above the head-dyke during the day in the middle of summer when the pasture there was at its best, and brought down to be milked in the evening and housed during the night, young cattle, however, being kept mainly

on the hills. He notes that the practice of driving cattle and sheep to distant *sheelings* or hill pastures where they were kept during six or seven weeks in summer—a practice which, as many men living in 1794 could remember, had caused Lochtayside to be deserted for these weeks—had been discontinued, owing, it was said, to the introduction of flax and potatoes, since these crops required attention during the summer, but probably owing rather, he thought, to the destruction of foxes and the introduction of black-faced sheep, since the interior of the mountains could then be pastured with sheep, whereas formerly sheelings, chiefly, rendered them valuable. In Glen Garry, however, Marshall observed ‘more than one complete sheeling: entire families with their respective flocks and herds, gathered in the evening round groups of huts, placed in the wildest situation.’ In the district of Loch Tay he found one case where cows were pastured and milked and cheese-making was carried on some miles distant from the homestead, but in this instance only cows and servants migrated. In the Survey we find a long list of sheelings, and the maps indicate buildings placed, as Marshall says, ‘in the wildest situation,’ but how many people accompanied the cows to those acres of green pastures hidden among the mountains, the Survey does not tell us. Marshall listed a ‘train of evils’ consequent upon these distant sheelings and upon detached grazings, moor pasture sometimes not being available beside the rest of the farm.¹ From the plans it is evident that the arrangement of the farms must, indeed, often have given rise to much inconvenience. The tenants of Mains (p. 89), for example, as McArthur points out,

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 31 and 45-6. It is interesting to find from McArthur’s map that Croftnacabber’s sheeling lay just north of the River Quaich, for Marshall says, ‘The tradition which says that Glen Quech was formerly a sheeling to Strath Tay, is probably right. It is in respect of climature better fitted for pasturage than for arable crops; for which, nevertheless, the climature of Breadalbane appears to be perfectly well suited’ (p. 18).

had to drive their cattle upwards of a mile before they were at the moor pasture, 'which,' he adds, 'certainly is a great fatigue to their cattle.' It is significant, too, that McArthur schedules 543 acres of moor the possession of which was disputed (p. 168), while Farquharson twice mentions disputed ground (pp. 58 and 70), the consequences of which were no doubt the 'hounding and harassing of stock' and overstocking. The amount of stock kept by the tenants, the *souming* and *rouming*, was, in theory, regulated by the landlord, but the numbers of animals allowed were often exceeded, as they are often exceeded to-day where grazing is common.

It is convenient here to discuss the meaning of *souming* and *rouming*, since the word *soums* is used very frequently by McArthur and since Farquharson uses the word *rouming* twice. A *soum* or *sum* was originally the number of sheep that could be supported by the land that would support one cow. This was generally considered five. A horse was generally accounted equal to two soums, or ten sheep. The calculations are the same to-day, namely, one horse is equivalent to two cows each with a follower up to one year old, or ten sheep, the foals, calves and lambs of the year—the natural produce of the stock—not being taken into account.¹ McArthur uses the word in its original sense and takes great pains to explain his method of calculation, but as will be seen from the leases added in footnotes to the text, trouble was not taken, in fixing the amounts of different kinds of stock which the tenants were to keep, to calculate the numbers in soums, and so we have the words 'allowed soums' followed by the actual numbers and kinds of animals to be kept. Jamieson, in his *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, suggests that 'rouming' means foddering in winter, and that 'to soum and roum' means to pasture

¹ *Vide* Order by the Scottish Land Court, 1925.

in summer and to fodder in winter. He quotes the following passage from the Statistical Account (Roxburgh, vol. xv. p. 473): 'It seems probable that the land outfield in many places was occupied in common, each proprietor or tenant, in a certain district, parish or estate, having been thereby entitled to *soum* or pasture on the *outfield* land in summer in proportion to the number and kinds of cattle he was thus able to *roum* or fodder in winter, by means of his share of *infield* land.' He notices, however, that Stair does not explain the verb *to roum* with reference to the ability of foddering animals in winter by means of infield, according to the view given by the above quotation, but as expressive of the relative size of each *roum* or farm, to which the right of pasturage was annexed. 'Where divers heritors have a common pasturage in one commontie, no part whereof is ever plowed, the said common pasturage may be Soumed and Roumed that all the soums the whole commontie can hold may be determined and proportioned to each *roum* having the common pasturage according to the holding of that *roum*.' (Decisions, January 23, 1697, Dunlop.) *To roum* seems, in that passage, to mean 'to find place for.' The word *rouming* is mentioned only twice in the text of the Survey of 1769, on both occasions by Farquharson. On the first occasion (p. 47) it has obviously some connection with foddering in winter. In the other passage in which he uses the word (p. 67) it might have either of the two meanings referred to by Jamieson. The *et cetera* of the text no doubt refers to *souming*. McArthur explains that he calculates how many animals the whole moor in each officinary (division of the estate) will support, and then distributes this number among the farms according to the service due by the tenants, the service being arranged according to the holdings in marklands (p. 82).

Characteristically Highland, in the main, though perhaps

to some extent distinctively Lochtayside, is McArthur's interesting account of the *live stock* on the farms of Lochtayside. The animals which he mentions are cows, horses, harrowers, sheep and goats.

The absence of any mention of two classes of stock common elsewhere, namely, *swine* and *oxen*, will be remarked. The absence of the latter has already been explained to have been due to the use of the four-horse plough; the absence of the former is to be explained by the fact that the Highlanders, like devout Jews, and no doubt for the same reason, abhorred these animals which chew not the cud. Indeed in 1621 swine were proscribed on the Breadalbane estates, and even to this day Highlanders appear to retain a prejudice against these animals, and swine are not common in the Highlands.

More striking, perhaps, is the mention of a class of animals called by McArthur *harrowers*. The appellation referring to stock does not exist in the English language, nor has the editor been able to find any trace of it in the Scottish language nor yet a similar word in Gaelic, and the only instance of its use, other than that of McArthur, she has found, has been in certain tacks of farms of Lochtayside granted several years after the Survey was made. The souming in these tacks is stated to be a certain number of cows and a certain number of 'horses or mares, harrowers included.' Reference, however, is made in a Gaelic poem to 'little fillies for harrowing.' In his elegy on Allan of Clan Ranald, who fell at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, Niall Mac Mhuirich makes special mention of the quality of Clan Ranald's horses, the breed of horses in Uist having been improved by the introduction of Spanish horses. Mac Mhuirich's words are:—

'*Cha bu lothagan cliathta
Gheibte ad stabull 'gam biathadh,
Ach eich chruidheacha shrianach.*'

‘It was not little fillies for harrowing that would be found being fed in thy stable, but steeds well-shod and bridled.’

The horses (eich) referred to were probably Spanish. The Highland horses were small, nine to twelve hands high, generally light in colour, and were sometimes called ‘garrons.’ It does not appear, however, that at the time of the Survey any attempt had been made to improve the breed on Lochtayside, so that M^cArthur would have no occasion to distinguish between imported horses, or an improved breed of horses, and the original Highland breed, or garrons. Moreover, four of the small Highland horses were capable of drawing the plough used in 1769. Indeed, they had ‘great strength in proportion to their size and a great deal of agility and spirit without being vicious.’¹ They were, however, too light to draw the two-horse plough, but since, as has been explained, it was not in use in 1769, M^cArthur would not call them ‘harrowers’ as if they were fit to harrow but not to plough. One naturally supposes that ‘harrowers’ derived their name from their calling, and that they were of the equine species seems to be clear. Indeed, even where oxen ploughed, horses harrowed. The probability is that young horses and mares were not used for ploughing, but were used for harrowing, though they served chiefly as pack animals. They may have been treated as followers, and as such excluded from the souming by the tenants, who in any case took every opportunity to exceed the amount of stock they had permission to keep, and who would be particularly unwilling to reduce the numbers of cows and sheep on account of the many horses they had to keep, since many of the latter were not required for the work of their own holdings but for the performance of services to their

¹ John Walker, *op. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 159.

superiors, largely carriage of goods from Crieff. This may be why the tacks expressly state that 'harrowers' are to be included in calculating the soums. Though cows and sheep would probably have a considerable number of followers, there would not, perhaps, be the same temptation regarding them as there would be in the case of horses to exceed the allowed numbers, and, moreover, a horse was considered to require as much food as two cows or ten sheep, and a one-year-old colt as much as one cow or five sheep. There appears, then, to be ground for concluding that 'harrowers' were young horses and mares, chiefly the latter, unbroken to the plough but used for harrowing, though their main work was trudging to and from Crieff to fetch goods, mainly coal, which they carried on their backs, as Pennant describes, 'travelling in strings, the tail of one horse being fastened by a cord which reaches to the head of the next,'¹ climbing to the mosses to fetch peat and going to the woods for logs. On every farm which McArthur surveyed except one, namely Lurg (p. 153), 'harrowers' were kept. The only crofters who had harrowers were the eight crofters of Dalcroy, Bellina and Croftdow (p. 97), who had four harrowers among them. Their numbers in all were 351, as compared with 385 horses, the latter being apparently the number of plough animals required.

The number of cows kept on the south side of the loch was 1426; that of sheep 5332, and of goats only 198. Though the number of sheep was about $3\frac{2}{3}$ times that of cattle, it must be remembered that it required five times as much food to support a cow as to support a sheep, while the value of cattle was about ten times that of sheep,² so

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 92.

² For a discussion of the prices of cattle and sheep and the extent of the trade with England at this time *vide* Margaret M. McArthur, 'Some Eighteenth-Century Scottish Opinions on the Importation of Irish Cattle into Great Britain.' *The Scottish Journal of Agriculture*, vol. xviii. No. 3.

that the Lochtayside farms were rather cattle than sheep farms. At this time the Highlands carried on a large cattle trade with England.¹ On only eight of the farms were goats kept.

Besides their holding of arable land, their meadow and grazing land, the tenants on Lochtayside had two important privileges. These were the privilege of casting peats in the mosses and taking wood from the woodland. The provision of fuel demanded a considerable amount of labour and entailed the keeping of a great many 'harrows' to bring down the peats from the mosses. Woods were, as McArthur often tells us, 'cutt for the service of the country,' and though considerable planting had taken place by 1769, it was not until the end of the century that elaborate care was taken of woodland.

The picture of Breadalbane afforded by the Survey of 1769 is, then, substantially a view of the pre-revolution agriculture of Breadalbane. Yet it is not so black as Marshall painted it twenty-five years later, and during these twenty-five years the scene must have brightened considerably, for the Survey was evidently made in 1769 because the third Earl contemplated giving leases and laying out money on improvements, and in 1771 he began to give improving leases. Before his death, in 1782, about a quarter of the farms surveyed in 1769 were being improved under such leases. A footnote has been added to the text in the case of each farm in respect of which a lease was granted, showing the date when the lease was given, the number of tenants to whom it was given, the rent agreed upon and the number of allowed soums. Any special provisions have also been noted. These leases were granted for twenty-one years, with a breach at the end of every seven, optional to landlord or tenants, and fines agreed upon for failure to

¹ *Vide supra*, p. lxiii note 2.

perform the conditions of the tack. The rent fixed included land-tax, stipend, schoolmaster's salary and all other public burdens due and payable out of the land leased. The only service retained was that of carriage, which was in most cases demanded but was not to be exacted during seed time or harvest. At their outgoing the tenants were to receive the value of their growing crops as determined by two valuers, one chosen by the outgoing, the other by the ingoing tenants. The tenants were bound to manure their lands 'duly and properly,' to 'consume thereon the whole straw and hay growing upon the premises and to lay out the manure arising therefrom upon the same.' A fifth part of the arable land was each year to be left fallow or to be under 'turnip, pease, clover or such like green crop.' Green crops were crops cut for winter feeding for animals, and the foregoing provision was, of course, designed to meet the need for winter fodder and also to prevent the impairing of the soil. Increased fodder meant increased stock, increased manure and more fertile ground (and also, it may be noted, a tendency for land to go out of cultivation). *Leguminosae*, as previously remarked, enhance the nitrogen content of the soil, while any crop grown in rows, such as a turnip crop, allows the ground to be cleared of weeds by repeated hoeing between the rows, as fallowing allows it to be cleared by several ploughings. The tenants were also bound to preserve the woods and plantings on their land, being allowed timber for their houses and farm implements. Where enclosures had not already been made, the corn and meadow lands were to be enclosed at a rate of twenty roods a year till the whole was finished, with a stone dyke six quarters high, or where the ground would not admit of a stone dyke, with a ditch ten feet wide and five feet deep, buildings and walls having, of course, to be kept in repair. Money for improvements was advanced by the

Earl to the tenants at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the usual rate of interest at that time.

A rearrangement was made with regard to mills. These were 'set to the tenants of the thirle,' *i.e.* the tenants who had formerly been obliged to have their grain ground at a particular mill and to pay multures and perform certain services in return for the grinding of their grain, were now given control of the mill, whether or not they obtained leases of their farms. The rent of the mill was fixed in money and apportioned among them. They appointed their own miller and paid him for his services. It was considered necessary, as formerly, that the miller should have a croft. In some cases, however, as in the case of Lawers already cited,¹ the mill-croft had been added to the farm of the tenant who had had the mill 'in tack,' and the tenant of that farm was unwilling to relinquish the croft. In such cases, when leases were drawn up, the croft was sometimes included in the farm to which it had been added, though it was not the intention of the Earl or the Chamberlain that it should be, and if the other tenants in the district complained, the croft was separated and given to the miller. When a mill-croft was taken from a tenant, compensation was given to him for any improvements he had made on it.² Though a case is to

¹ *Supra*, p. xxxv.

² Donald McVean, who had been given in 1770 a tack of Easter Tullich in Glenlochay and of the mill-croft of Tiray, complained to the fourth Earl in 1785 that after the first seven years of the lease had expired, Achallader obliged him to sign a renunciation of the tack and dispossessed him of the mill-croft of which McVean had had possession since 1732 and on which, he stated, he had built dykes and houses at a cost to himself of upwards of £60 stg. 'at his first entry thereto, which was the first improvement of the kind made by a tenant in the country.' The respective hardships which the lack of the mill-croft of Tiray caused to McVean and to the other tenants can present but a humorous aspect to the reader to-day, whether or not the persons concerned in the dispute considered the case seriously. McVean pleaded, 'As the memorialist is now far advanced in years, and lives at present on a high cold place too much

be found in Glenlochay of a mill-croft being attached to a farm for seven years after a lease was granted in 1770,¹ the tenants of Lawers were, perhaps, exceptionally un-

exposed to the winter storms, he takes the liberty to beg the favour of your lordship to restore the mill croft of Tiray back to him for a residence. As it lies low situated on the river side and in a manner already joined to Tullich it would greatly accommodate the memorialist; and also enable him the more to manage the other farm to the best advantage.

'The memorialist therefore hopes your lordship will be pleased to consider his case seriously and find his request just and reasonable.'

The fourth Earl wrote, 'A croft taken from him by Achalader. Ought to be farther enquired into.' Achallader replied, 'The memorialist was miller and multurer of the mill of Tiray in Glenlochay till the expiration of the lease he had of that mill, when it passed into the hands of the tenants, as the other mills on the estate did. But the mill-croft by inadvertency continued in the memorialist's possession and even entered in the tack he got of Easter Tullich, until the expiration of the first breach of the tack, which is now about eight years ago, when the tenants of that district earnestly applied to have the mill croft resumed from the memorialist and given to the under-miller, whose situation was then and had been for seven years before extremely inconvenient for the district, as his house was at a distance of a quarter of a mile east from the mill, and through an exceeding boggy road, so that those who lived to the westward of the mill, which are at least four parts in five of the district, were obliged to leave their sacks at the mill door, while they went for the miller, which was extremely inconvenient, and because of their under-miller's getting said croft, the wages they paid to him would be considerably lessened for these reasons, and, because mill crofts are intimately connected with the mills themselves, that no instance occurs where such crofts are possessed by any others than by the millers. The croft in question was therefore resumed from the memorialist, and given to the district who gave it to their under-miller, on which he removed to a house adjoining to the mill upon the skirts of the croft, which house the memorialist had subset to a cottager.

'The memorialist sets forth that he had advanced in building dykes and houses upwards of sixty pounds upon the croft at his first entry thereto. Upon his removal from it he received the estimated value of the dykes the interest of which at seven and a half per cent. was added to the rent of the croft, and as to the large house he built for himself, he demolished it and carried the timbers of it, for repairing his present house, so that he seems to have no claim on this account.

'... Nor does it occur what more cogent reasons could possibly be given for reassuming the mill croft from the memorialist and giving it to the under-miller than that the so doing is more commodious and cheaper for the district.' Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

¹ *Vide supra*, p. lxvi note 2.

fortunate in having to deal with Duncan Campbell, the son-in-law of Catrine Campbell¹ against whose apparently unjust demands of services they petitioned in 1774² and whose husband had added the mill-croft of Lawers to the farm of Miltown. The tenants engaged an under-miller, who served them for several years without having a croft, but finally resigned because he lacked it. The tenants then 'resolved if possible to find a proper miller,' and accordingly engaged one Robert Graham, who was a millwright, wheelwright, carpenter and joiner, 'a capital miln-wright,' who, they declared, was 'fully capable of making and repairing the whole machinery as well as managing and grinding their whole victual to perfection.' They were, however, in danger of losing him also because they had not the mill-croft to offer him, and they applied to Achallader, the Earl's Chamberlain, for the former mill-croft. Duncan Campbell was reluctant to give it up but finally agreed to do so, and four of the sworn birlawmen of the district,³ two chosen by Duncan Campbell and two by the other tenants in Lawers, fixed the boundaries of the croft, valued it and calculated a rent for it. Duncan Campbell then insisted that a stone dyke should be built to divide the croft from his farm, and this the tenants erected at their own expense.⁴

The status of those persons to whom leases were granted

¹ *Vide infra*, p. 41 note.

² *Vide supra*, p. xxxv.

³ In each district certain men were chosen and sworn to give an honest opinion on such matters as the value of crops, of improvements and of crofts. They were then called upon when a dispute arose and their decision was adhered to.

⁴ An interesting sidelight is thrown on the social outlook of the Lawers tenants by a phrase in the petition lodged by them in 1785 when Duncan Campbell was attempting to resume possession of the mill-croft: '. . . considering that the said Duncan Campbell is in possession of an extensive farm which exclusive of the foresaid croft is sufficient to produce more provender than he has occasion for. . . .' Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

was, of course, improved. In most cases rents were raised, but the tenants were given relative security of tenure and advanced money with which to carry out improvements. In most cases where leases were granted, a single tenant or two joint tenants were already in possession, but in several cases leases were granted to a number of joint tenants. Very little change was made in the size of holdings. The Survey shows that in most cases the size of the holdings of the individual tenants was very small. An average of the figures given in McArthur's survey of the south side indicates that (exclusive of the holdings of the crofters where it has been found possible to separate their holdings from those of the tenants, and exclusive of the farm of Tomour and Succoch (pp. 106-7), which was an outstanding exception, the average holding per tenant was 5·2 acres of infield, 3·8 acres of outfield, 6 cows, 2 horses, between one and two 'harrowers,' and 26 sheep, with sometimes a few goats. Undistinguished crofters' and perhaps cottars' shares would, if it were possible to separate them, make the average holding per tenant still smaller. The leases provided that sub-tenants were not to be given holdings without the consent of the Earl, and it seems probable that the holdings of crofters were restricted in size. At the time of the Survey the crofters' holdings varied a little in size, while they kept cows, sheep and one or more horses. On the crofts which it is possible to distinguish on the south side, the sowing on an average was about three bolls per crofter, exclusive of Croft Dunard (p. 115), where the amount sown was $7\frac{1}{2}$ bolls and which has already been mentioned as an exception in that on it the sowing of bear exceeded that of oats. Exclusive of Croft Dunard, the crofters had on an average about three cows and nine sheep. Among eleven of them there were seventeen horses and four harrowers. A petition dated five years later, however, states the usual holding of

a crofter to be a cow and six sheep and as much sowing as would maintain the cow and grazing for the sheep, and it appears that if more than this amount was given, subsequent tenants might appeal to the landlord to have the size of the croft reduced. Alexander McDugall, a tenant in Lagfern, mentioned in the Survey (p. 51), had given two crofts out of Lagfern which would sow about three and a half bolls of oats and twelve sheep to each of them, and subsequent tenants in 1774 appealed to the Earl's Chamberlain, Achallader, to reduce the size of the crofts 'to the usual size,' and also to locate them in a more convenient part of the farm.¹ This was accordingly done, and one wonders if there were a social ladder which might be climbed from the lowest rung, whether the cottars, for example, whom Marshall in 1794 described as 'answering nearly to the cottagers of the southern provinces,'² and whose standard of living—lower even than that of the crofters—must have been very low indeed, could rise, as the English cottagers through the commons could rise, to a higher social position. It must always be remembered that the Scottish system of landholding was quite different from the English system. There were, in Scotland, no customary rights such as existed in England. Where the land was let from year to year and no leases were given, the landlord was free to rearrange holdings and tenants at the end of each year and, where leases were given, the landlord was also free, when they expired, to make changes if he wished. There seems, however, to have been some idea of customary rights in the mind of both landlord and tenants in Breadalbane—not rights which could be enforced at law, but 'rights' which a just landlord would admit. This may explain why, after the elaborate and costly Survey of 1769

¹ Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 33.

was carried out, only a quarter of the farms were leased on 'improving leases' for twenty-one years.

The divergent interests of landlord and cultivators is clearly shown by the Survey. The landlord conceived his farms to be under-rented, the tenants conceived them to be over-rented. Rent, or that part of the return from farming which is, in economic theory, due to the landlord in virtue of his ownership of the land, is comprised of interest on any capital expended on the land and buildings (generally $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1769), together with the difference between the normal selling price of the produce of the soil and the normal cost of production. The problem turned on the interpretation of the last phrase, namely, what was the normal cost of production. The normal on Breadalbane was not the normal for the country as a whole. Professor Alfred Marshall discusses this question in his *Principles of Economics* and states his opinion that if a farmer falls below the standard of ability of his own district, the landlord acts in the interest of all when he hands over the farm to a more competent tenant and obtains a somewhat higher rent; but that when the local normal standard is low 'it is not clearly right from an ethical point of view, nor is it clearly in the business interests of the landlord in the long run, that he should endeavour to take to himself a greater rent than can be paid by a farmer who reaches that standard; even though it could be obtained by importing a farmer from another district in which the standard is higher.'¹ The landlord looking over the Survey of 1769 realised that the standard of farming on Lochtayside was low compared with that of other parts of the country, that the rents paid for the farms could have been much higher if better methods were used, and especially if the numbers of people, each

¹ 8th ed., 1920, p. 657.

contributing a little to the work of the farms, each requiring from them support for themselves and their families, overstocking their pastures and overcropping their ground in a short-sighted attempt to increase their means of subsistence, had not been so great. From his point of view, much of the land on Lochtayside was under-rented. The tenants' point of view is illustrated by the following incident. In the autumn of 1770, shortly after the completion of the Survey, the whole of the tenants in the twenty-four markland of Crannich and Carwhin petitioned against the proposed raising of their rents, averring that they 'alwise had difficulty enough to produce their former rent from the produce of their possessions,' and, after enumerating several reasons why they could not bear an augmentation, they touch the crux of the matter when they state, 'There are no fewer than fifty-nine families in the said officinary, exclusive of cottagers, and at the most moderate computation there are in every family six souls besides servants. How difficult it is to maintain such a vast number of souls upon so small possessions as the memorialists have may very easily be conceived.'¹ In the days of clan feuds and civil wars it was to the landlord's advantage to have as many people on his estate as possible, but by 1769, more than twenty years after the last rebellion Scotland was to witness, it was no longer expedient to sacrifice efficiency to mere numbers. The landlord's interest obviously lay in decreasing the number of persons dependent on the land for a livelihood, in giving these fewer people larger holdings and in promoting improved methods of farming. But the third Earl may well have wondered what was to become of those dispossessed. The problem of suitable employment for the population of Breadalbane was not solved in the eighteenth century.

¹ Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

The population was no doubt increasing through a fall in the death rate, while it was said by one man who made a report to the third Earl that it was also being increased by an influx of the dispossessed tenants of other estates.¹ The fourth Earl thought of banishing sheep from Breadalbane that more land might be cultivated, hoping that the soil could be improved and yield higher rent while more people would be required to till the ground than to tend sheep. He asked the opinion of his Argyllshire factor, John Campbell of Lochend, who favoured, instead, a reduction in the number of black cattle, since they were more difficult to support in winter and the pasture grounds less suitable for them than for sheep. Lochend contended that the sides of Lóch Tay in general were never intended by nature for the plough, and if the fertile, level lands in the better climate of England were thought to be more profitable under grass than under the plough, what could be expected from cultivation of the steep, broken patches of land on Lochtayside, however good the quality might be, so far north, so high above the sea and so frequently deluged with rain? He thought, however, that employment could be found for the men by their laying out as pasture and sowing grass seeds on land previously ploughed, and by clearing whatever other land was capable of cultivation even by the spade, so that all the ground capable of improvement could be brought to carry better grass at little or no expense; and for the women by encouraging the growing of flax, the spinning of yarn and the weaving of wool into cloth as formerly, 'in short, to do everything that will enable them to pay the rent and live,' he writes.¹ In spite of the difficulty of finding a suitable livelihood for the population of Breadalbane, great reluctance was evinced to see people emigrate. We

¹ Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

find Achallader, in 1785, corresponding with Lord Stonefield, uncle of the fourth Earl, and a trustee during the latter's minority, regarding emigration to Nova Scotia, and the correspondence reveals their mutual fears lest the Government's financial encouragement to settlers should induce men to cross the sea.¹ Even in 1815 the Earl wrote to his factor regarding the encouragement offered by the Government for emigration to Canada, 'I do not wish . . . either to give encouragement to emigration, or absolutely to discourage it, if it appears at all on my estate.'²

The Act of 1770 had been passed to facilitate agricultural improvements in Scotland. The third Earl had had his estates surveyed with the intention of making use of the Act. He had taken advantage of it by exchanging land with James and Archibald Menzies, elder and younger of Culdairs.³ Where farms on his estates were occupied by single tenants or a few joint tenants, he had granted 'improving leases,' in all sixty-two, on Lochtayside for about a quarter of the farms surveyed, but where there were many joint tenants he was unwilling to grant long leases. In 1782 he died, leaving his successors to wrestle with the problem of the Breadalbane population.

¹ Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

² Breadalbane Papers, Breadalbane Estate Office, Killin.

³ Entries in Register of Entails, Aug. 9, 1775.

BOOK OF REFERENCES FOR THE
NORTHSIDE OF LOCH-TAY
IN SCOTCH ACRES AND DECIMALS OF AN ACRE

PLATE 13

TOMB, DRUMNAFFEE, TIR INNICH & PARK LAWERS.



Scale.

CROFTINTIYAN.



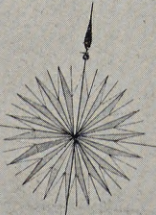
TOMB, DRUMNAFERROCH, CUL TIBRANNICH & PARKS OF LAWERS.

This Park belongs to
Milton of Lawers.



Scale.

CROFTINGLIAN.



FINLARIG

FINLARIG is a fine farm pleasantly situated at the west end of Loch-tay, upon the north side of the same. This may be reckoned one of the finest farms in this part of the Highlands, being both adapted to grain and pasture, but especially to the latter. It would make an exceptive fine situation for a seat, having a view of one third of Loch-tay, of the river Lochay which runs gently by and bounds the farm on the west and of the river Dochart which joins the Lochay at Reindow, both rivers falling a short space down from that into the loch. The house and plain of Achmore, Kinnel and Killin add greatly to the beauty of the land-scape. There is a very commodious good farm house here and good stone inclosures, the walls of one of which are $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high being originally a deer park, but the walls which are built of limestone are beginning to fail, greatly owing to the mouldering of the stones by the heat of the sun.¹ There is a pretty romantic rocky bank full of wood and extending for half a mile down the loch. At the foot of this bank has been a walk which is much defaced and now no other way discernible than by a double row of lofty trees of different kinds. There is here likewise a remarkable fine spring issuing from under a rock with the remains of several basons originally designed for bathing and these shaded with tall chestnut trees. There are many fine walks through the farm shaded with

¹ Walker, writing in 1808, remarks on this dyke. 'Every man,' he says, 'with a little skill, and without much labour, may rickle up a dry stone dyke; and accordingly, we find many such in the Highlands, but none that are built with tolerable art, or with sufficient strength; yet there is no art, nor perhaps any agrestic improvement in the Highlands of so much importance as that of a well built dry stone dyke. If the dyke is carelessly and unskillfully executed, it is a perishable and expensive work, which answers no end; but if properly constructed, it is upon the whole, the cheapest, the most durable, and most efficient fence in such a country. . . . There is a park at Finlarig in Breadalbane, inclosed with a dry stone dyke, six feet high, flat on the top, and covered with turf, which had been built by skillful masons in the year 1620. It was the first inclosure in all that part of the Highlands, and the wall is to this day a sufficient and strong fence.' John Walker, *An Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 376.

trees. The greatest loss attending this farm is that the low grounds which are very extensive are always overflowed in time of floods. The next is occasioned by the great quantity of timber, which is so thick for most part that the beauty of the trees is not perceptible and the adjoining fields want air immensely. It would rather therefore be a beauty to the place if the planting were judiciously thinned and the advantage attending this would soon be felt by the possessor. Most of the rocks through the farm are lime-stone. There is a great quantity of fine meadow in the low grounds a part of which is very wett and appears as if either a part or the whole of the River Lochay had once run thro' it. The old mansion house has been lately demolished. There is as one enters in from the Bridge of Lochay to this farm two knolls¹ which seem originally to have been butts. It may likewise be observed that there is here a small oval pond which in time of floods has a communication with Loch-tay. This pond is well stored with pike, eel and perch. The hills about are well stored with game such as muirfoul, heath-foul, tarmachans,² and plovers. There are in the low grounds hares and partridges but the last not so plenty. There is fine trouting in the rivers about and in Loch-tay, excellent salmond,³ pike and trout. There is likewise the burying place of the Family of Breadalbane.

There is no muir belonging to this farm. The possessor is John Robertson.

Inf^d.

2A	Bridge - end park. Very fine ground has been some years in grass. The present tennent not allowed to open it	8-981
	[Carry forward .	8-981]

¹ Little hills.

² Ptarmigans.

³ The writers of the Statistical Accounts of Killin and Kenmore both state that the Earl of Breadalbane had the privilege of fishing for salmon all the year round on Loch Tay, granted to him that he might supply with fish the nuns of a convent which had stood on the island at the east end of the loch. Vol. xvii. pp. 371 and 457.

	[Brought forward .	8·981]	
2B	Part of this often lett out. Good ground	11·476	
4C	Fine ground has been long in grass	9·198	
2D	Fine ground. Easter spott long in pasture	6·510	
E	Garden. A part of this grass and bushes	3·204	
F	Mark-more. Fine lying ground	10·200	
G	Clayish ground	2·000	
HIK	In the low grounds	8·860	
		<hr/>	60·429
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
2L	Park by the roadside	6·028	
M	Cow-park unevenly	14·860	
N	Good ground—this and the two preceeding parks have not been opened in the present tennent's time	6·750	
O	Lately taken in	2·200	
P	Course, cold clay	8·290	
2Q	Deep ground has been long in grass	15·195	
		<hr/>	53·325
			[sic]
<i>Mead.</i>			
R	Mostly bad	2·000	
S		1·500	
T		2·280	
4U	Wett in some places. Mostly very good	21·750	
3V		3·700	
W	Walk round the Mark-more may be reckoned good meadow	3·000	
		<hr/>	34·230
<i>Grass.</i>			
	Low grass		
3a	In Borland park	5·028	
b		1·500	
	[Carry forward .	6·528	147·984]

	[Brought forward .	6·528	147·984]
c		3·046	
d	<i>Rocky</i> . Houses have been once here	1·250	
3e	Rocky and bad	3·000	
dd	Great park, steep rocky and full of wood	28·652	
ee	Grass park about the house	7·100	
f	Including walks &c. partly cutt in hay	2·923	
gh	Oak know & walks	3·898	
i	Bad wett grass with some alloers ¹ & firs	7·240	
3k	Good	7·000	
2m	Vastly poor, often cover'd with the loch	4·500	
	High grass		
n	Park full of natural firs. Bad grass	42·100	
p	Park full of fir, some hazel birch & oak bounded on the east by a dyke and on the west by a deep dangerous burn	77·130	
q	This a part of the large park next Borland may properly be reckoned wood. Bad grass through the thick firs	42·420	
r	High part of the above park, very steep full of strong heath, inclines to firs	70·400	
	Tot: grass & wood .		307·187
	Total Finlarig .		455·169 ²

¹ Alder trees.

² Leased in 1771 for twenty-one years to John Robson, the tenant of the Survey, at a rent of £90. Special provisions were included in this lease. The tenant was to plough none of the grounds on the west side of the Bridge of Lochay, or below the house of Finlarig (except Margmore), at any time during the currency of his lease without obtaining the permission of the Earl, and he was to keep neither sheep nor goats on the premises other than twenty wedders or sheep. The Earl was entitled to carry away what timber he wished without payment for damage which might be done to the hay or pasture ground.

MILTOWN OF FINLARIG ¹

Miltown possessed by Alex^r. Campbell² if properly enclosed would make excellent pasture especially the lower part which would be a pretty enclosure and would equal Finlarig for grass. The fields in some places are small and irregular. A great part of the grass above the road is very steep and benty.³ There are some pretty large plain outf^{ds}. here. There is a dyke carried round a good deal of this farm. The muir common with that of the other towns ⁴ of Terartar. This limed.

Inf^d.

2A	Poor thin ground. Part of Drum- nalarig pen ^{d.5}	1-600
B	Good ground	1-275
C	Full of limerock	2-880
D		.240
E	Croit fallowvait ⁶ —rocky	1-280
4F	Drimvaich & Tomricae	6-525

[Carry forward . 13-800]

¹ This farm is designated in a Breadalbane Rental Book of 1769 as Miltown of Tirarthur. (Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.) John Christie (*The Lairds and Lands of Loch Tayside*, p. 53) includes in Tirarthur 'the two merkland of Miltown of Tirarthur,' probably on the strength of the entry in the 1769 Rental.

² Notary public and writer at Killin, appointed in 1759 Baron Baillie Clerk for the lands and baronies pertaining to the Earl of Breadalbane in the shire of Perth. From Estate Papers it appears that he kept his farm in very good order.

³ Covered with bentgrass, a coarse kind of grass.

⁴ Each farm, with its group or groups of houses, was known as a town.

⁵ For 'pendicle' *vide* Introduction, pp. xxxvi-xxxviii.

⁶ These Gaelic names of the fields are usually, though not always, descriptive. Thus *croit* means croft or infield; *voer*, outfield; *drim*, ridge; *tom*, knoll; *loit*, slope; *bruach*, bank, and so on. Of the fields of Ballemnoch (p. 9), for example, *culnabruach* signifies the back of the bank; *drimmanloichan*, the ridge of the little loch; *achnacloich*, the field of the stone; *achnanuarn*, the field of the spring, but *achnakeilegh* appears to mean the field of the conference. As there is scarcely a more debatable subject than the meaning of Gaelic place names, it has been thought inadvisable to attempt a translation of the names of the fields. The translation of most of the names of the farms may be found in an appendix to John Christie's book *The Lairds and Lands of Loch Tayside*.

	[Brought forward	13·800]	
2G	Loit	4·992	
H	Bruach na Catt	·900	
I	Park may be reckoned inf ^d .	3·480	
K	„	·750	
		<hr/>	23·922
<i>Outf^a.</i>			
L	Plain good ground	·780	
M	Steep	1·008	
3N	Reur na hingan & a part of Reurglass	4·150	
O	Reur in Luick—steep	4·160	
P	Part of Reur-glass	4·240	
		<hr/>	14·338
<i>Wood.</i>			
Q	Alloers	·880	
2R	Steep, rocky, oak brae ¹	2·000	
		<hr/>	2·880
<i>Mead.</i>			
S	Pretty good, what next the loch sanded	1·190	
T		2·700	
U	Bushy	1·000	
		<hr/>	4·890
<i>Grass.</i>			
V	Steep and bare	37·860	
W	Good grass	20·300	
		<hr/>	58·160
		<hr/>	<u>104·190</u>

BALLIMENOCH OR MIDDLE TOWN OF TERARTAR

Ballimenoach possessed by Hugh Christy $\frac{1}{2}$ Janet Fisher and Mary Christy $\frac{1}{4}$ each.

The inf^{ds}. of this farm are very rocky steep and ill to plough. Bottom commonly red—sandy gravel and clay in a few places. The outf^{ds}. are commonly kept three years

¹ Hill.

in and three or four out.¹ This farm looks very awkward as it lies in two places in a manner detached from one another the one above and the other below the road. To remedy this, the upper part of the farm ought to be thrown into Miltown of Finlarig and it divided into four parks. There is a fine natural sward of grass here.

Inf^d.

2A	Slingian. Good ground. Sandy bottom	6·678	
2B	Culnapruach	2·130	
c	Loits, deep land, clay bottom	2·000	
D	Drimmanloichan, Achnacloich and achnakeilegh, red sand and gravel bottom	7·210	
		—————	12·018

Outf^d.

2E	Craggan, Roenoit & achnanuarn, high	2·940	
3F	achnacloich, roerinuarn, Roer lechkitow and Culnapruach, steep, hanging light land	7·250	
2G	Tommnagharrow, good land	1·716	
		—————	11·906

Mead.

H	Good		2·100
---	------	--	-------

Grass.

IKLM	Good grass	7·666	
NOP	„	4·640	
		—————	12·306

Wood.

QRS	Young firs		·800
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Total . 45·130²

¹ *Vide* Introduction, pp. xlviii-xlix.

² Leased in 1773 for twenty-one years to two men, neither of whom was a tenant in the farm in 1769, to be shared equally between them, at a rent of £11, 11s. 9½d. They were each to furnish a man and a horse for ten days.

BALLINDALLOCH

Ballindalloch possess'd by Dunc: Brown, Finlay McIn-laroy Finlay McIntyre & Margt. Robertson.

There is here great abundance of limerock tho' never used. The inf^{ds.} about the houses, especially about the low houses are very plain and good. The high outf^{ds.} are rocky and not good but the soil is better by the roadside tho' there very rocky likewise. The lower part of this farm added to the lower part of Ballimenoach on the west side, would make a compact farm as it is already enclosed on all sides but by the roadside. The greatest inconveniency attending this is the distance from the high muir which would require a loanning¹ through the farm above. In like manner the upper part might be thrown into Marragness. This could easily be done as the inf^{d.} outf^{d.} mead. and grass would seem to be convenient enough in this manner. The best inf^{ds.} would go to the lowest but I think the best outf^{ds.} tho' the most rugged to the highest farm.

Inf^{d.}

2A	Lacknahaw. Good hanging ground	5-040	
2B	Croit in taul. Partly rocky.		
	Good soil	1-920	
C	Tarrabeg	1-120	
D	Loit Bogg & Loit na ha	.810	
E	Bellow in Dorrish	.798	
F	Dal fine plain ground	4-500	
			14-188

Outf^{d.}

3G	Drimmachruoy &c. below the road	3-360	
3H	Shinnachar, Bualnaskiach, Bual-nalipar, Torbegg &c. very rocky	8-818	
3I	Rocky outf ^{ds.}	5-376	
			17-549
	[Carry forward	.	31-732]

¹ More commonly 'loaning,' an opening between fields of corn for driving the cattle to and from the steading.

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

11

	[Brought forward		31·732]
<i>Mead.</i>			
2K	Good meadow		3·400
<i>Grass.</i>			
L	Good	5·421	
4M	Some of this sometimes used as mead.	7·534	
		<hr/>	12·955
<i>Wood.</i>			
2N	Oak wood		2·023
			<hr/>
			50·110

ends Ballindalloch.

MARRAG-NESS

Marrag Ness. Gregor Campbell. Duncan McInlaroy and Donald Mcourich $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

It is above observed that this farm thrown into the upper part of Ballindalloch would make a good compact farm as may be seen by examining the different contents from the plan. It would by this means be all above the Kenmore road except a small spott that might either be kept in or not. The inf^{ds.} are commonly one year in barley & two in corn.¹ The outf^{ds.} are three years in & four out. The bottom is generally a kind of red sand. Some of the inf^{ds.} are good deep ground. The high outfds. rocky but not amiss. The fields are small and rising.

Inf^{a.}

A	The Loit, Lagg &c. Good inf ^{a.}	4·550
2B	Immiricraggan	1·470
2C	Tomnam Brecht and Lurrock-niandick	1·200

[Carry forward . 7·220]

¹ The word *corn* in English and its equivalent in other northern languages means grain in general, but it is also in some places used to signify the species of grain most commonly used in a particular region. Thus while in Sweden, Iceland, etc., the term is applied to barley, in Scotland it signifies oats.

12 BOOK OF REFERENCES FOR THE

	[Brought forward	7·220]	
D		·760	
E	Lallack roy and Croit na lunnie. Good	3·940	
F	Loit in taul. Good	1·225	
G	Larrack dow vadd. Good	1·852	
		<hr/>	14·497
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
3H	Achnaprian, Reur in rupalich and Reur-ech high outf ^{ds} . deep, in some places rocky	3·483	
3I	Reur-begg, Reur Ness & reur cruoy	4·240	
K		·700	
3L	Reur na Lettack & Bruach glass. Rocky	3·400	
		<hr/>	11·823
<i>Mead.</i>			
M			4·353
<i>Wood.</i>			
2O	Young firs		·300
<i>Grass.</i>			
N	Near the road vastly good, rest high steep and rocky		10·037
			<hr/>
			41·010
			<hr/>
			Ends Terartar.

ARDVOILE

In Ardvoile are two ploughs.¹ Upper and Nether.

The upper is possess'd by Pat. Haggard $\frac{1}{2}$ and Malcolm McDugall and John McDiarmid $\frac{1}{4}$ Each. The land at the head dykes is deeper than in a great many places below. The inf^{ds}. to the east and those below the highest houses are good land and deep; but those at the back of the houses and up the side of the burn are thin bad land tho' the bottom is clay in some places. Those on the west side

¹ Vide Introduction, pp. xxxviii-xliii.

of the burn are still rather lighter and worse. The whole rocks on the east side of the burn are limestone, further down the bottom is commonly red sandy gravel and plenty of limerock. The marches betwixt the different ploughs are so immensely confused that a discription of them on the plan would render it too complex. This part of Ardvoile is rocky steep and unevenly.

The lower part is possess'd by Arch^d. Dore, Duncan Brown and Duncan M^cormick each $\frac{1}{3}$. Most part of their inf^{ds}. are pretty lying fields and some of them extraordinary good. Most of the outf^{ds}. good except those sandy by the loch side and the sides of some braes. The whole bottom is gravelly. There is no lime below the road. This is sharp soil but not very deep. Great care will be required altering the present marches which are not only inconvenient in point of distance, but they also break and spoil their best fields.

Inf^d.

Above the road.

2A	Drummaglass &c. good	2.392
B	Lossan, immiricrome & Loit cruoy	5.400
2C	Corrichrumbie & Bunachkoil &c.	1.280
D	Light ground	.650
E	Poor rocky ground	1.120
F	Part of this steep. Good land	1.720
G	Lagg more &c.	.675
		<hr/> 13.237

Below the road.

H	Croit dow & immirincrome, good	3.420
4I	Barrachantaul, Reurna &c. good	2.150
2K		1.630
4L	Croit na cule, croit glass &c. good	2.440
M	Loit inhuil, Dellandrishoch and Ellanmailloch, very good	10.678
		<hr/> 20.318
	[Carry forward] .	[sic] 35.555

[Brought forward . 35·555]

Outf^{ds.}

Above the road.

3N	Highest outf ^{ds.} good	8·370	
2o	Very steep	1·320	
P	Large, plain	3·600	
		————	13·290

Below the road.

2Q	Turknasaunghack &c. poor thin	1·280	
R	Immirincraggan	·560	
s	In tai	3·500	
w	Tommachluichk. Light	·750	
x	By the loch side sandy	1·000	
Y	Several spotts	1·100	
		————	8·190
			21·480

Mead.

6a	Stripp of good mead	3·600	
2b	Good	·900	
		————	4·500

Wood.

Above the road.

2c	Firs mostly old		1·200
----	-----------------	--	-------

Below the road.

d	Young oak wood	1·000	
2e	Young planted firs	1·259	
		————	2·259
			3·459

Grass.

3f	Above the road	17·573	
2g	Below the road. Partly heathy	14·031	
		————	31·604
			31·604
			94·598

BALLEMORE

Here are two ploughs upper and nether. The upper possess'd by Hugh McDiarmid, John McDiarmid and John Anderson $\frac{1}{3}$ each. This is all on lime rock except the brae above the upper houses which has a clay bottom. The lower plough is possess'd by Pat: McVurich $\frac{1}{2}$ and Duncan Morison and Dunc: McAllum $\frac{1}{4}$ each. There is no lime and little good ground below the road. The outf^{ds.} being extremely poor and the inf^{ds.} but light and in some cases marshy as is likewise the grass. There are some outf^{ds.} common to the whole farm and what is still more against improvement one person eats the grass of the field among the firs by the lochside and another reaps the corn.¹ The common outf^{ds.} are very high and rocky. The whole grass above the road extremely good and the high brae at the dyke head has been sometime ploughed but now neglected I suppose on account of the height. Some of the mead. is vastly good. Inf^{ds.} above the road generally deep and gravell bottom. Below the road red gravel bottom.

Inf^{ds.}

3A	Very Rocky	2·800	
B	Rocky	·930	
2C	Molland, Lossin, Laggayett, Loitdow &c. mostly all good ground	23·200	
3D	Loit &c. good	2·750	
E	Boniarna	1·474	
F	Croit, the upper part of this good but the lower, poor, light and wett	3·969	
2G	mostly good	1·680	
H	Croit chural poor	1·300	
		<hr/>	38·103
	[Carry forward .		<hr/> 38·103]

¹ *Vide* Introduction, pp. liii-lvi.

[Brought forward . 38·103]

Outf^d.

2I	Reur aurd, Craggan Mailoch and reurness, steep, high and in some places rocky	11·600	
K	Reur Cring, good outf ^d .	1·260	
L	Torrueoch	3·420	
M	Cambus	1·120	
2N	Poor ground	2·600	
5O	&c. scattered spotts	2·200	
			22·200

Mead.

P		1·200	
Q	Fine meadow	2·640	
R	Wett	1·400	
S	Good	2·560	
T	Lone more good	2·400	
			10·200

Wood.

4W	Mostly old firs		2·100
----	-----------------	--	-------

Grass.

X	Grass below the road, mostly bad	24·657	
Y	Above the road pretty good	24·560	
			49·217

 121·820 ¹

TOMMACHROCHAR

Two ploughs Easter and Wester. Wester John McGrigor and Finlay McIllihuas. Easter by John McNaughtown, Duncan McNaughtown. Willm. McVurich and Duncan McInlaroy. The whole outf^{ds}. except what marked m on

¹ Easter Ballemore was leased in 1773 for twenty-one years to Patrick McVurich (mentioned in the Survey) and to John McVurich, to be shared equally between them at a rent of £13, 15s. 6d. They were each to furnish a man and a horse for carriage for ten days. A memorandum signed by John McVurich was added, stating that John McIlvorie and John McCallum, referred to as 'tenants in Easter Ballemore' but neither of whom is mentioned in the Survey, 'are to continue in their present possessions during the continuance of this tack.'

the plan are common and worse to labour than any farm yet mentioned, though some of them are not bad ground. Most of the rocks above the road good limestone but none below. The whole grass below the road bad and full of rocks except the mead. which is very good. The *inf^{ds.}* above the road generally very good, some of them are large and plain. The grass below the head dyke is steep, part of it has been ploughed and is very good. The common bottom is red gravel except what immediately above the road where there is red till and in a few places a kind of grey clay.

Inf^{ds.}

3A	Croit naha, Tomricae, Lagg and Culntai. Good	11·200	
3B	Dallivoich, Bureavoich, & Croit na Corrich good	5·900	
2C	Immerantike, and Shinnafatt	9·400	
D	Craggantaul	2·240	
E		1·000	
F	Counalonnie &c.	1·680	
2G	Croittoch Cuilvane &c.	1·200	
		<hr/>	32·620

Outf^{d.}

2H	Reur na Saiggan. Best outf ^{ds.}	5·400	
I	Reur bane	2·900	
2K	Reur tol Chacht uneavenly	10·000	
2L	Reur in Lavirachk	4·800	
M	Culnacraig	·850	
N	Trai very poor	2·800	
2O		3·750	
		<hr/>	30·500

Mead.

P	Good	·250	
Q		·780	
R		2·500	
S	Fine large meadow	4·500	
		<hr/>	8·030

[Carry forward . 71·150]

	[Brought forward .	71·150]
<i>Wood.</i>		
T	Park of Shauntallow. Young firs	1·800
3W	Partly 30 and partly 40 year old firs	19·550
		21·350
<i>Grass.</i>		
3X	Grass above the road	30·900
2Y	Grass below the road	49·330
		80·230
	Total	172·730 ¹

BLARLIARGAN

Possess'd by Arch^d. McIntyre, Pat. Ditto, Finlay D^o., John Fisher, Ludovick McNaughton, John McMillan, John McIllihuas, John Crerar, John Ferguson and John McLeran, each a horsegang.² There is three crofts besides.

The whole town is a mixture of clay. There are some fine inf^{ds}. above the road such as Loit intokle above the Bridge of Mornish and that fine plain field by the lochside. These immediately below the road are rocky, unevenly and not at all so good. There are others above the road very steep and craggy but good land.

The outf^{ds}. tho' very high are not bad except Sochkichs which are partly dry barren land. There is a spott of ground below the head dyke which has been ploughed some time ago and some of the outf^{ds}. below it have not been ploughed for twenty years, before last. The rocks above the road are mostly all lime; but none below the road. The mead. is generally not good but mossy and wett. Whole grass below the road very bad.

¹ Wester Tommachrochar was leased in 1773 to John McGrigor (one of the tenants on it in 1769), to Patrick McNaughtan, and to Patrick and John McVurich (the last two probably being the same men as the lessees of Easter Ballemore). Easter Tommachrochar was leased in the same year to the four tenants said to possess it in 1769. Each farm was rented at £14, 3s. 2d., and each of the tenants in the two farms was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days.

² *Vide* Introduction, pp. xxxviii-xlii.

Inf^d.

2A	Croit high inf ^d .	3·400	
5B	Loit tommaneorn, Laggour, clachnamuchkach, Dalner- aluan &c. mostly very steep but good soil	9·000	
C	Loit dow steep	3·080	
D	Loit intokle deep clayish good ground	2·800	
6E	Scattered spotts	1·950	
F	Drimminloch Eorn cold clay bottom	1·740	
2G	Lackna Crae &c.	3·040	
4H	Molland and several small fields below the road	2·040	
I	Croit fine plain infield	4·020	
		<hr/>	31·070

Outf^d.

4K	firoch high outf ^d .	9·800	
2L	Roer machkuie and muckle fold	9·125	
3M	Little fold, Lacknagourack &c.	11·123	
3N	Sochkichs &c. not good	9·215	
2O	Small spotts	1·800	
P	Bare outfield	1·270	
		<hr/>	42·333

Mead.

Q	High Meadow	1·800	
2R	Good by the roadside	5·800	
4S	Scattered spotts	1·600	
		<hr/>	9·200
T	Grass above the road	26·912	
W	Tombrechts &c. very poor be- low the road	11·340	
		<hr/>	38·252
		<hr/>	120·855
		<hr/>	

RHENINCHULEIGH

Possess'd by Pat. McNaughtown, Pat. Ferguson, Finlay Sinclair, Finlay McNab, Donald Sinclair, Jas. McNab and John McIllihuas.

There is an evident mistake in the amt. of what the outf^{ds}. of this town would sow, owing to its being wrong calculated by the tennents.

The inf^{ds}. are vastly good and easy to labour. Below the road the bottom is a kind of red gravel, except by the loch side where it is more sandy. The inf^{ds}. above the road have a kind of clay bottom. The outf^{ds}. are easy to labour and some of them very good. There is here no large mead. but scattered pieces. The whole of the grass is very good and the muir belonging to it not amiss. This farm is in good order and well laboured. There is a good deal of limerock above the road but not so plenty as in the other farms as it is only gott in lumps here and there.

Inf^a.

2A	Achnanuarn light sharp ground	9·120	
2B		6·820	
C	Sloch na Crac. Good inf ^d .	1·009	
2D	Bank of good inf ^d .	7·350	
2E	Laggan timber &c.	4·536	
2F		2·400	
2G	Good ground	4·000	
			35·235

Outf^a.

2H	High poor outf ^d .	3·150	
I	Wall more. Very bad	5·600	
3K	Reur menochs good ground	8·030	
L	Reur bane fine ground	1·200	
M	Castle poor ground	4·030	
N	Good	2·100	
			24·110
	[Carry forward .		59·345]

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

21

[Brought forward . 59·345]

Mead.

O	·480	
P	1·680 ^[?]	
	<hr/>	2·180

Wood.

2Q	Young oak wood	3·150
----	----------------	-------

Grass.

R	Grass below the road very good	3·140
S	Grass above the road within the old head dyke	32·645
T	Grass taken lately from the muir	37·283
		<hr/>
		73·068

137·743

Muir

630·000

767·743

ETRAMUCKIE

Possess'd by John McInlaroy, Finlay Clerk, Dunc. McInlaroy, Donald Crerar, Donald McLeran, Malcom McAll, Don^d. Crerar, Dunc. Pat. and Malcom McNaughtown. Each a horse gang.

The highest inf^{ds}. and those by the loch side are very good, but those near the road are ill to labour. A great part of the ground below the road is good and inclined to clay the rest red gravel and spouty.¹ There is a great mixture of clay thro' the ar^{le}. of the whole farm. Some of the outf^{ds}. are rocky, but the rest good ground very ill laboured. Some of what is here included in the outf^{ds}. has not been for some time ploughed and there is a good deal of grass that would soon be brought in by an industrious farmer. The mead^s. are for most part bad and scattered and the grass is generally very bad. Plenty of

¹ Marshy.

lime rock above the road tho' as is here too common mad little use of. There is the ruins of an old house likewise a small orchard which is also quite out of order. There have formerly been stone dykes with rows of trees. Some of the latter are still left but the former would answer no other purpose than that of their being as good as a quarry for building others.

This is a very sweet place and has a fine exposition to the south and has all the appearances of being once a very pleasant small seat.¹

A great impropriety may be observed in the number of acres of outfd. ground here mentioned and the acct. of sowing given in by the tennents, owing I imagine to their not reckoning some of the high grounds and others that have not been for some time ploughed.

Inf^d.

A	Tallow more, took garrow &c.	12-264
2B		2-376
2C		·800
3D	Slingian &c.	3-300
2E	Immerancrome & Croit garrow	2-800
F	Croit choittay good rocky inf ^d .	1-600
G	Croit na prinachan good	3-840
3H	Tallow nelarachan & Croit garrow	3-780

[Carry forward . 30-760]

¹ Christie notes that at Edramucky there was once a castle the site of which is misplaced on the Ordnance Survey map. 'It was situated to the south of the present farm building, close to the burn of Edramucky, and within 200 yards of the loch. . . . On the Ordnance Survey Map the site of the castle is placed on the peninsula formed by the Edramucky and Morenish burns, while Rynachulig is represented as being on the west side of the latter burn—inaccuracies difficult to account for.' Christie was unable to find any account of the history of the castle whose foundations can still be distinctly traced, whose avenues are still represented by trees and whose orchard is recalled by a few plum trees. *Vide* John Christie, *The Lairds and Lands of Loch Tayside*, p. 52. One of the finest views obtainable on Loch Tayside is that which may be had from Edramuckie farm-house. *Vide* Hugh Macmillan, *The Highland Tay*, p. 50, where it is considered 'perhaps the finest.'

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

23

[Brought forward . 30·760]

2I	Stil a parich & ballimenoeh. fine	3·500	
3K	Bruach in uarrn & Lurrockavaich	5·720	
L	Dellivanish good	5·000	
M	Loit na hish	2·020	
2N	Park of Etramuckie	7·000	
		<hr/>	54·000
<i>Outf^a.</i>			
o	Achna Curst high	4·960	
3P	Achna Cloich	6·000	
2Q	Roer dow good	1·200	
R	Tach-menoeh	3·740	
2S	Tomricae	5·300	
T	Roer na summoeh	8·840	
		<hr/>	30·040
<i>Mead.</i>			
2w		3·000	
3x		5·400	
		<hr/>	8·400
<i>Grass.</i>			
4a	Grass above the road within the old head dyke	43·470	
2b	Grass below the road. What near the road very barren and rocky but by the loch side very good	23·240	
d	Black park. Taken from the muir	70·600	
		<hr/>	137·310
<i>Wood.</i>			
2f	Young oak below the road	1·200	
g	Young firs above the road	1·200	
		<hr/>	2·400
			<hr/>
			232·150
<i>Muir</i>			500·000
			<hr/>
			<hr/>
			732·150

WESTER KUILTYRIE

Possessors. Gilbert Brown, Angus McDiarmid each two horse gangs and Pat. McIllihuas, Dunc. Mcuricht Finlay McDiarmid and John McDiarmid each a horse gang.

The *inf^{ds.}* are generally large and good the rest tho' little and rugged are not amiss. Bottom about the lower houses a kind of grey sand. The rest red gravel. The large fields about the houses are deep; but the rest not so deep in proportion as the *outf^{ds.}* The bottom of the *outf^{ds.}* is mossy in a few places, & the rest red gravel except in some places where there is dead sand. The whole are extremely good and have never been limed tho' almost every rock thro' them is excellent limestone. No lime below the road. There is no large good mead. The grass above the road is benty, heathy and full of rocks. The grass below the road is generally very good and a good deal by the loch-side naturally inclines to birch, hazel and a few alloers. The natural wood by the lochside is birch and oak about five years old and very well kept.

For the high grass of this farm see the grass of Easter Kuiltyrie.

Inf^{d.}

2A		2·100
B	Croit vole, Loit crochkavait, Loit mossoch	10·072
C	Good	1·750
2D	&c.	1·200
2E	Drimnasow &c. good <i>inf^{d.}</i>	5·520
F	Loit Bank of Good Land	6·500

 27·142
Outf^{d.}

G	Tachourda high <i>outf^{d.}</i>	4·200
2H	Tachmenech	5·040
I	Reur Cring	3·850
K	Reur in lechkit dow good	3·456

 [Carry forward . 16·546 27·142]

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

25

	[Brought forward	16·546	27·142]
L	Reur na parroupich good	6·528	
M	Reur Cring	2·250	
2N	Reur uisk	3·536	
		—————	28·860
<i>Mead.</i>			
4O			2·700
<i>Wood.</i>			
2P	Young planted firs	1·600	
Q	Craig-dow birch & oak wood	3·000	
		—————	4·600
<i>Grass.</i>			
R	Grass above the road bad	35·940	
S	Grass below the road very good	33·880	
		—————	69·820
			<u>132·622</u>

EASTER KUILTYRIE

Is possess'd by Calum McIlliriach Finlay McDiarmid and Christian McIntyre $\frac{1}{2}$ of the town and Donald McAll, Alex^r. McAll. Pat. McIntyre and Don^d. McAll each a horsegang, the other half.

The inf^{ds}. about the upper houses are extremely good with a strip of good mead. thro' them. They are deep and their bottom is red sandy gravel. The other inf^{ds}. (small fields) light sharp land inclined to sand are full of weeds and very dirty. The outf^{ds}. except one or two fields are clear and easy labour'd. They are red earth and gravel bottom. There are a number of lime rocks thro' them which are never used. They are however very cold owing to their want of shelter. There is no lime below the road. There is no quantity of good mead but scattered spots and these benty. The grass above the road is generally bad and very rocky with some wett places inclined to moss. The grass below the road is pretty good. Many places in this as well as in the other KUILTYRIE which seem to have been sometime in wood and if enclosed would yett spring up. This farm is enclosed on the east side and below

26 BOOK OF REFERENCES FOR THE

the road with a dyke. Here are seven families besides Cotters &c.¹

Inf^a.

2A	Drimmintioch good plain	4·158	
B	Glass Grattan fine deep field	7·000	
5C	Croit in Dorrish &c.	3·680	
2D	Press dow	6·510	
E	Craig-Dochart	·840	
F	Croit var-lia good	3·700	
			25·888

Outf^a.

G	Reur cring & Reurintian	8·080	
H	Reur in Cloich and reur inluichk	4·888	
2I	Reur satt &c	5·180	
K	Reur in lechkit full of lime	4·400	
2L	Reur na sessack	5·400	
			27·948

Mead.

M		1·300	
2N		1·800	
			3·100

Wood.

O	Young fir	·750	
P	Young fir	1·050	
Q	Wood of Barrandarrich oak and a few birch	8·400	
			10·200

Grass.

R	Poor rocky grass above the road	20·602	
S	Grass below the road	38·942	
			59·544
			126·680

T	Parichk knock. common to the two Kuiltiaries		75·076
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This ends the officuary of Deshoir.²

¹ *Vide* Introduction, p. xxxviii.

² For purposes of management the estate was divided into officuaries, which often corresponded with earlier baronial divisions (*vide* for example Comry *infra*, pp. 60-8). The most important official on the estate was John

CARAWHIN OFFICIARY IN KENMORE PARISH

WESTER CARAWHIN four ploughs

Marragnaha	{ Dunc. McIllihuas John McAll John McDiarmid	Marrag-	{ John McInlaroy Finlay McDiarmid
4 horse-		phuil	
gangs			
Marragdown	{ Finlay Mcrigor Don ^d . McDiarmid	Tombour	{ Will. McVourich John Malloch

There is here one fine large inf^d. but the rest small and spouty. Their bottom is commonly red gravel. The outf^{ds}. are light and gravelly but sharp land. The ground about Tomvorar is good deep dry ground and better than some of the inf^{ds}. There really are more outf^{ds}. than the people can well manage. There is one large good mead. at Marragnaha but the rest bad and scattered. Grass above the road bad heathy and worse than hill grass tho' in it there are several spots that seem to have been ploughed. The grass below the road except what by the road side is very good. There is here a kind of moss in some places. There are no rivulets or burns thro' the lower part of this farm which occasions a great spoutiness, but this might be a good deal remedied.

Inf^d.

2A		7·200
2B	Vuolgow and reuran	4·620
c	New taken in	1·040
D	Walgarrow	1·600
2E	Loit and Laggantaul thin wett	5·400
	[Carry forward	. 19·860]

Campbell of Achallader, the Earl's Chamberlain for Breadalbane, Baron Baillie and Justice of the Peace for the County of Perth. Under him, in each officary, was a Ground Officer who had certain duties such as supervising the services due from the tenants, looking after the woods, and arranging for the decision of disputes by birlawmen, sworn men appointed to decide numerous minor matters which arose between the tenants. The Ground Officer had a farm usually in his officary. Towards the end of the century, to judge from a note-book kept by the fourth Earl (Breadalbane Estate Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh), his duties became very onerous indeed, and he could give his farm practically no personal attention.

[Brought forward . 19·860]

2F	Poor thin cold land	6·300	
G	Loit naha	3·520	
2H	Shettin rala and Croit chaurnoch	4·620	
I	Loit na Laie	6·400	
4K		1·400	
		<hr/>	42·100

Outf^d.

L	Tor pruch bad outf ^d .	2·975	
2M	Loin brecht	5·700	
3N	Tor usk, Lacknagour & Cuprioch sharp	8·775	
o	Good outf ^d .	6·468	
P	Tom' vorar	2·700	
q	Reur cragganduie & Tombuie good	7·810	
4K	Sharp thin outf ^d .	4·480	
		<hr/>	38·908

Mead.

s	Fine meadow	3·400	
	Other scattered spots	·384	
		<hr/>	3·784

Wood.

2T	Young firs above the road	1·760	
3W	Craggan tombour &c. young firs	4·960	
x	Young oak wood by the loch side	22·560	
		<hr/>	29·280

Grass.

a	Grass above the road poor	62·372	
b	Ditto below the road good	46·596	
c	Grass taken from the muir	37·628	
		<hr/>	146·596

260·668

EASTER CARAWHIN. two ploughs

Croftvellich	{	Jo: McIllihuas	Blarmore	{	Pat. McEwen
		Alex ^r . McAll			Dunc. McGrigor
		Dunc. Stewart			Don ^d . McMillan
					Duncan Dore

There is one fine large field by the lochside of light sharp ground and gravel bottom. Croftvellich Croft is likewise very good but the other *inf^d*. is not so good. There are some fine *outf^{ds}*. above Blarmore the bottom generally red, hard gravel. There are a good many *impr^{le}*. places neglected some of which have before been ploughed. The grass immediately above the road is very bad, but turns better further up. Below the road the grass is most immensely bad being one continued mass of rocks where nothing grows. A great deal of wood by the lochside renders that very agreeable, but the high part of this and several adjoining farms, looks very bleak. Enclosures are carrying on by the roadside and down the easter march burn.

Inf^d.

A	Croit in Rioch good <i>inf^d</i> .	4-963	
2B	Drimnaphuil poor <i>inf^d</i> .	4-050	
C	Tomnahallow &c. fine bank	8-800	
2D		3-850	
2E	Rocky	4-500	
F	Good	3-711	
G	Bank of good <i>inf^d</i> .	17-420	
H		1-248	
		<hr/>	48-542

Outf^d.

4I		6-968	
K	Achnaskiach	1-800	
L	Tomman a hullie	2-652	
M	Lurokin	4-212	
N	Luprioch	4-410	
O	Poor <i>outf^d</i> . new taken in	2-625	
		<hr/>	22-667
	[Carry forward .		71-209]

[Brought forward . 71·209]

Mead.

P Ought to be drained 2·400

Wood.

2Q Young firs 10·400

R Steep oak wood 36·640

S Barmore oak & a few birch 6·300

53·340*Grass.*

T Grass above the road, barren 52·450

W Grass below the road bad 76·401

X High grass 46·800

175·651

302·600

CARY two Ploughs

Cary is possess'd by Arch^d. McPhall Duncan and Jas. Do., Don^d. Campbell, Malcom McGibbon. Dunc. Do., Duncan McAllum and Duncan McIllihuas.

Almost all the inf^{ds}. are extremely good especially what below the road and what called *Croit-muln* above. The lower out^{ds}. very good, high ones, thin, cold and wettish but easy to labour. The whole grass pretty good. In a few places there is a kind of moss. All the meadow is good and plain. There is plenty of lime rock above the road but none below. There ought to be a row of houses up in the hollow above the road in this and the neighbouring farms, as there is a great deal of impr^{le}. land neglected as well as some that has sometime before been ploughed.

*Inf^d.*A Croit muln very fine inf^d. 3·1502B Rin in Rait & tallow in Lone.
Good 3·060

2C Croit dow & wester Ballachow 3·400

2D Tallow dow & Easter Ballachow 2·364

E 3·876

F Tormore 1·840

[Carry forward . 17·690]

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

31

	[Brought forward	. 17·690]	
G	Good inf ^d .	5·950	
H		5·100	
3I	Good	6·720	
		<hr/>	35·460
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
K	Achbane good outf ^d .	5·000	
2L	Loin Brecht	4·960	
M	Lurokin	2·240	
N	Achvoan	9·000	
O	Achnavoan	5·700	
P	Drimmavaurd	3·570	
Q	Droumna	5·400	
		<hr/>	35·870
<i>Mead.</i>			
2R		4·960	
s	Mead and good grass	6·150	
		<hr/>	11·110
<i>Grass.</i>			
2T	Grass below the road	1·250	
2W	Ditto above the road	102·985	
x	High Grass	72·000	
		<hr/>	176·235
<i>Wood.</i>			
y	Young firs		·840
			<hr/>
			259·515
			<hr/>

Ends Carawhin.

CRANNICH IN THE PARISH OF WEEMS.
TOMBRECHTS

The inf^{ds}. are generally good, especially below the Little wood where is a kind of deep clay but wettish. The crofts are all plain. There is one or two of the high outf^{ds}. poor ground but the rest are good. Bottom gravel and in some places moss. A great many outf^{ds}. have been long neglected and many more could easily be brought in. All the mead

is pretty good. There is plenty of lime rock above the road, but none below. The whole grass is pretty good.

Inf^d.

3A	Croit naha &c.	7-900	
2B	Drumavuln	3-800	
2C		1-560	
D		2-532	
3E	Croitich coin	3-150	
3F	Tommilia, Slingian &c. good	5-940	
G	Dal and Croit marssan	3-240	
H	Loit good land	4-800	
			<hr/> 32-922

Outf^d.

I	High outf ^d .	5-170	
2K	Reur Chrish	4-400	
2L		7-260	
2M	Reur Churn, Reur na Laick &c.	9-100	
2N	Reur Cring, Reur in Loichan &c.	4-500	
O		4-725	
2P	The Castle fine outf ^d .	5-750	
			<hr/> 40-905

Mead.

Q			9-450
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Wood.

2R	Young firs	·700	
s	Choil Begg. Pretty oak wood	5-400	
T	Oak wood	11-375	
			<hr/> 17-475

Grass.

w	Grass above the road	26-995	
x	Ditto below the road	28-398	
y	Tombrecht park high grass	47-500	
			<hr/> 102-893

203-645

CRAGGANTOLL 2 ploughs

Pat. Campbell Jas. Ditto Hugh McDiarmid Malcom
McDiarmid and Pat. McEwen.

Inf^{ds.} very good. Red gravel bottom. Outf^{d.} very
plain and good. There is no lime rock in the farm. A
good deal of impr^{le.} ground. Marches awkward.

Inf^{d.}

A	Craggan Buie	8-540	
B	Craggan	4-600	
2C	Laggan taul &c.	3-060	
D	Loit in dow good	8-580	
E	Maularoch	2-888	
2F		1-350	
		<hr/>	29-018

Outf^{d.}

2G	Reur bane	3-870	
2H	Reur Crottich	3-900	
I		3-600	
2K	Shennach & Reur in uilt	8-120	
L	Stroan avaich	2-340	
M	Wester Reur in uilt &c.	10-000	
N	Easter Reur in uilt	2-500	
		<hr/>	34-330

Mead.

O		·450	
P		9-033	
		<hr/>	9-483

Grass.

2Q	Grass below the road	15-919	
R	Grass above Ditto	19-845	
S	Lechkin Craggantoll	50-400	
		<hr/>	86-164

Wood.

T	Young firs	1-200	
W	Bainam Brecht. Oak	2-880	
X	Thick birch	2-100	
		<hr/>	6-180
			<hr/>
			165-175

CRAGGAN NESTER 2 ploughs

Possessors. Alex^r. Dore, Angus M^combich, Malcom M^cDiarmid and Pat. Dore. Some of the inf^{ds}. are good deep ground, generally of a red sand bottom. Outf^{ds}. good. Have likewise a sand bottom. No limestone here.

Inf^d.

4A		2·420	
B	Croft	1·400	
C	Tomnaha. Very fine inf ^d .	5·500	
2D	Dalhaug &c. Very fine	7·800	
2E	Crommoran	3·482	
		<hr/>	20·552

Outf^d.

2F	Ballifuil good plain	4·600	
2G		1·575	
H	Achnashummeroch	5·940	
2I		4·000	
K	Tomnagarrow	4·950	
3L	Achlichk, reurdow, roerfatt &c. good	13·460	
		<hr/>	34·525

Mead.

2M	Above the road	4·000	
N	Below D ^o .	2·730	
		<hr/>	6·730

Wood.

2o	Young firs		7·360
----	------------	--	-------

Grass.

P	Grass below the road	22·518	
2Q	Grass above D ^o .	30·815	
R	High grass	24·480	
		<hr/>	77·813

146·980

BALNAHAN Aid

Ballnahanaid possess'd by John Malloch. *Inf^{ds}*. by the loch side are extremely good but the others are vastly steep. *Outf^{ds}*. generally good, tho' light in some places. The mead is brushy and but indifferent. What called Craig volnahanaid seems to have been and still inclines to wood.

Inf^d.

A	Poor	3·200	
B	Croit chaurnock	2·400	
2C	Croit chruoay steep bank	5·280	
D	Croit More steep bank	3·990	
E		3·375	
2F		·875	
G	Dal very fine	2·400	
H	Dringrishoch	4·840	
I	Ballichruo good	3·850	
4K		1·520	
		<hr/>	37·730
			[sic]

Outf^d.

2L		2·800	
M	Roer dowmore &c. good	6·000	
2N		1·200	
O	Good outf ^d .	6·816	
		<hr/>	16·816

Mead.

P			6·585
---	--	--	-------

Wood.

Q	Young firs	3·000	
R	Little wood of Balnahanaid—oak	9·100	
S	Cuillie vorack—oaks	11·650	
		<hr/>	23·750

[Carry forward . 84·881]

	[Brought forward .	84·881]
<i>Grass.</i>		
T	Grass below the road	36·185
W	Grass above the road	14·624
X	Within the head dyke. Fine ground imp ^{le} .	17·000
		67·809
		152·690 ¹

BALNASUIM 3 ploughs

Possessors Pat. McLeran Pat. Mcphele. Pat. Campbell Hugh McEwen, Don^d. Crerar and Don^d. Cameron.

The inf^{ds}. at the lower and west end of this farm are extremely fine and plain. The rest hanging and rougher. Outf^{ds}. plain and easy to labour. What mead mentioned very good and a great deal of the grass by the lochside cutt for hay. Grass on both sides of the road, vastly bare, the high grass very good. The bottom is gravel.

Inf^d.

2A	Rocky	3·920
B	Lackintaul, very rocky	6·000
2C	Croit in Dorrish &c.	2·990
D	Hillandarrich, Dal, walgarrow. Good	11·660
E	Very fine plain ground	3·150
F		1·950
G	Tombanes	9·540
H	Lurrockachri very rocky & steep	13·000
		52·210

Ouf^d.

6I		3·500
K		3·500
	[Carry forward .	7·000 52·210]

¹ Leased in 1773 for twenty-one years to John Malloch (the tenant of the Survey) at a rent of £18. He was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days. The allowed soums were 18 horses, 26 cows and 75 sheep.

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

37

	[Brought forward	7-000	52-210]
L	Reurmore good	5-070	
M	Reur Dow and achnapruach	7-600	
3N	Reur usk, Lagnaboa, Loereur &c.	8-500	
o	Reur na dike and part of Torbeg	6-200	
		—————	34-370
<i>Mead.</i>			
	2P		6-100
<i>Wood.</i>			
Q	Young firs	1-050	
R	Young firs	·600	
		—————	1-650
<i>Grass.</i>			
S	Grass below the road. What by the lochside good. Higher, very poor	52-690	
T	Grass above the road poor, rocky	30-410	
W	High grass	24-050	
		—————	107-150
			—————
			201-480
			—————

LAWERS IN THE PARISH OF KENMORE

CROFTANTAYAN 3 ploughs

Possessors are Jo: Man, Pat. Mcallantich, Hugh Dore, Dunc. Mcanucater, Col. Campbell & Dunc: McNaughtown.

The inf^{ds.} are extremely good and deep soil, the outf^{ds.} by the lochside are thin steep and sandy. Above the road the outf^{ds.} can hardly be equalled by any on this side of the loch for goodness, plainness and largeness. Their soil is a kind of fine clay except some high and steep fields. There are one or two excellent pieces of mead tho' the rest are but indifferently good. If justice were done some of the outf^{ds.} above the road they would make better inf^{ds.} than any below. The grass is benty and not good. Below the road is mostly enclosed. Upon the whole were this farm judiciously enclosed and divided and possess'd

38 BOOK OF REFERENCES FOR THE

by an able and industrious farmer, none on this side the loch would make greater returns.

Inf^d.

A	Stuchkinach deep land clay bottom	16·400	
B		9·500	
C	Loit croit in Crian	7·760	
D	Cuttoch voick	11·330	
		<hr/>	44·990

Outf^d.

2E	Clattach steep outf ^d .	6·480	
F		1·850	
G	Good outf ^d .	3·200	
H	Lagg chaire very poor	1·800	
I	Gilligashish & Reur glass fine	13·640	
2K	Castlemore & Lonerannich	24·000	
L	Reurlighaggin	4·200	
M	Surrock in hias steep	13·500	
		<hr/>	68·670

Mead.

N	Fine mead	3·354	
O	Part of this not good	9·450	
		<hr/>	11·804
			[sic]

Wood.

2P	Young firs below the road	2·160	
2Q	D ^o . above the road	1·020	
		<hr/>	3·180

Grass.

R	Grass below the road	17·434	
S	D ^o . above the road. Not good	50·340	
T	High grass	45·600	
		<hr/>	113·374

242·018¹

¹ In spite of the surveyor's remarks, this farm was leased in 1773 to the six tenants in possession in 1769. They were to possess the farm equally between them for twenty-one years. The rent fixed was £48, 15s. 6d., and twenty bolls of oatmeal 'with a half peck to each boll in the usual manner.' They were each to furnish a man and a horse for ten days. Their stocking of the farm was restricted to 65 cows, 30 horses and 230 sheep.

TOMB &c.

Tomb and Kien Croft or Tayna Croit are possess'd by Rob^t. Man, Jo: McInucator, John McDugal and Don^d. Mcay.

Tomb was formerly but one plough is now two. There are very fine inf^{ds}. below the road. The outf^{ds}. are very good though they appear at first small by reason of a number of earthen dykes thrown up thro' them.¹ Their bottom is sand and gravel. Plenty of limerock.

Inf^d.

2A	Tomb inf ^d .	14·500	
B	Kil croft	4·400	
2C	Tommnafua	3·500	
2D	Ballahaung &c.	5·500	
		-----	27·900

Outf^d.

2E	Rabeg very fine outf ^d .	4·200	
F	Ramore vast fine	7·200	
G	Reur na Clach	5·200	
H	Lagg nataul good	4·000	
I		4·600	
K	Shauntalow	6·000	
2L		8·500	
		-----	39·700
	[Carry forward .		67·600]

¹ The earthen dykes referred to were perhaps sod walls forming enclosures for 'tathing,' confining the cattle at night. This was a common method of manuring the outfield, and Wm. Marshall, writing in 1794, said it had been 'formerly' a practice in the Central Highlands, but 'more recently' lime had been in some cases used to manure them (*op. cit.*, p. 30). Since lime was used in 1769, the 'earthen dykes' mentioned in the text may have been lime-kilns, for Farquharson notes that there was 'plenty of limerock' on Tomb and the Highland kiln was sometimes built of sods. Marshall describes these as being 'set upon the surface of the ground, from whence, perhaps, the sods were taken, and this perhaps the best soiled part of the farm: having however performed their office as walls of the kiln, they are themselves carried to the field as manure' (*op. cit.*, p. 36). Such sod walls may have been left standing on Tomb.

	[Brought forward	.	67·600]
<i>Mead.</i>			
M	Good	1·000	
N		1·400	
		<hr/>	2·400
<i>Grass.</i>			
o	Below the road	1·000	
2P	Above the road	5·425	
q	High grass	23·000	
		<hr/>	29·425
			<hr/>
			99·425 ¹

MILTOWN OF LAWERS

This is a very neat small farm all enclosed with a dyke.

There is here to the eastward of the houses one remarkable fine plain field of Crofting ground. This is a most delightful place immediately by the lochside, having a fine view of Ardonack² on the south side. There is likewise here a church where the min^r. of Kenmore preaches by turns,³ this being reckoned nearly the middle of the loch. There have been here several walks shaded with trees many of which are now cutt down. There is likewise a miln and ferry boat for crossing the loch. This possess'd by Col: Campbell's widow.

Inf^a.

4A	Dal	very fine lying ground	13·200	
B	Ghar	More	<hr/>	·660
				13·860
		[Carry forward	.	<hr/>
				13·860]

¹ Leased in 1773 to four tenants (not those mentioned by the surveyor), at a rent of £22, 11s. and eight bolls of oatmeal with half a peck to each boll. Each tenant was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days. The stocking of the farm was restricted to 24 cows, 12 horses and 72 sheep.

² Ardeonaig? Ardtalnaig is opposite Milntown of Lawers.

³ In 1714 the minister of Kenmore tried the experiment of putting in a vicar at Lawers with power to hold sessions and to administer the sacraments of marriage and baptism. He was, however, to keep a register of his doings and send a scroll to Kenmore in order not to wrong the clerk, the beadle and the box (Kenmore Kirk Session Records). But he 'neither kept register nor scrolls, and monopolised all the dues payable to the Clerk, Bedal and Box.' (Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*.)

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

41

	[Brought forward .		13·860]
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
c	Tom. Eornan. Steep sharp outf ^d . gravel bottom	6·020	
2D	Keruan Clach	5·890	
E	Keru glass very fine outf ^d .	5·000	
F	Kerupanerich	5·500	
		<hr/>	22·410
<i>Mead.</i>			
2G	Fine mead.	2·600	
H	Walks &c. may be reckoned mead.	1·500	
		<hr/>	4·100
<i>Grass.</i>			
2I	&c.	2·220	
2K	&c.	6·710	
L	High grass park up near the hill	16·100	[sic]
		<hr/>	25·530
			<hr/>
			65·900 ¹

DRIMNAFEROCH

Part of the inf^{ds}. of this farm is left long in grass.²
Whole very impr^{le}.

<i>Inf^d.</i>			
2A	Drimnaferoch inf ^d . good	8·000	
B	Croit naha	1·200	
4C	Marrag begg &c.	6·500	
2D	Tallow more	2·800	
E	Reurdow	3·000	
		<hr/>	21·500
	[Carry forward .		21·500]

¹ Leased in 1771 to Catrine Campbell (probably Colin Campbell's widow mentioned above), for twenty-one years at a rent of £20. In 1778 she renounced the lease in favour of her son-in-law, Duncan Campbell, tenant in Gorthy. The allowed souns were 8 horses, 25 cows and 72 sheep.

² *Vide* Introduction, p. xlix.

	[Brought forward	.	21·500]
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
F	Reur avoan fine ground	4·400	
G	Reur Clach, Reur Cuil & reurnasuim	7·900	
2H	Reur pragan, reur begg &c.	10·800	
		————	23·100
<i>Mead.</i>			
I		1·400	
2K		2·200	
		————	3·600
<i>Grass.</i>			
L	Intermixed with the Corn Land	11·450	
M	High grass	31·500	[sic]
		————	42·952
			<u>91·152</u>

CULTIRANNICH

This plough possess'd by Duncan McMartin, Malcom McMartin and Dunc. Clerk.

The ar^{le}. of this farm is much of the same kind with the proceeding one. The bank on both sides of the burn is so steep and dangerous especially near the head of the farms as frequently to occasion the death of some of their cattle. On this account both sides of the burn where danger is ought to be enclosed and planted with firs or oaks.

<i>Inf^d.</i>			
A	Good	1·400	
B	Good	6·300	
C	Drimness very fine	5·750	
2D	Dal dow	6·000	
E	Reur molloch	2·000	
		————	21·450
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
F	Reur natippoch	5·120	
G	Reur in Drash	4·200	
H	Reur fatt & reur youloch	3·150	
		————	————
	[Carry forward	. 12·470	21·450]

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

43

	[Brought forward .	12·470	21·450]
I	Reur alaruoy	4·200	
3K		2·400	
		<hr/>	19·070
<i>Mead.</i>			
L			
<i>Grass.</i>			
M	Below the road	2·000	
N	Intermixed above the road	18·555	
O	High grass	38·800	
		<hr/>	54·355
			[sic] 95·575

MAHUAIM

This plough is possess'd by Jas. Campbell. The arle. is good sharp soil. The greatest inconyency is the narrowness of the farm above the road. To remedy this one half of Lawernacroy ought to be thrown in here and the other half to Lurrogbuie. By this means there would be two large enough farms made out of the three which look very awkward at present as may be seen from the Draught.

Inf^d.

A	Dal very fine inf ^d .	4·380	
B	Culntay	3·200	
C	Balmore	4·730	
D	Reur Clasar, dalvallow &c.	6·600	
		<hr/>	18·910

Outf^d.

E	Vastly poor	1·650	
F	Reurs good outf ^d .	3·825	
2G		2·160	
4H	Scattered spotts	1·440	
2I		2·800	
K	Reur Cole good sharp	2·120	
L	Crochknar	1·500	
M	Reur bragat	2·860	
		<hr/>	18·355
	[Carry forward .		37·265]

	[Brought forward .	37·265]
<i>Mead.</i>		
N		1·200
2O	Poor	4·200
P	Good	·250
		<hr/> 5·650
<i>Grass.</i>		
Q	Grass below the road poor	9·005
R	Above the road good	4·140
		<hr/> 13·145
		[sic] <u>56·050</u> ¹

LAWERNACROY

This small plough is possess'd by Dunc. McCormick, Don^d. McGrigor and John Robertson. The bottom of the outf^d. is red gravel. The inf^{ds}. are very good. For alteration of marches see Mahuaim. The park below the road called outf^d. by the tennents may properly be reckoned inf^d. and is here accounted as such.

<i>Inf^d.</i>		
A	Laurnacroy park fine ground	5·000
B	Croit chile Chonnie good	6·000
2C	Balnaloe & Boandow	2·750
2D	Croit in Dorrish	4·260
2E	Good inf ^d .	3·300
F		1·280
		<hr/> 22·590
<i>Outf^d.</i>		
2G	Boan dow &c.	1·260
H	Reur Luichk & roer Bragat	2·500
2I	&c. thin, sharp, gravelly and steep	5·180
		<hr/> 8·940
	[Carry forward .	31·530]

¹ Leased in 1771 to James Campbell (the tenant in 1769) for twenty-one years, at a rent of £16 and seven bolls of oatmeal. He was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days yearly, and his stock was restricted to 8 horses, 20 cows and 80 sheep. Some time later, it appears from the rentals, James Campbell was also given possession of Lawernacroy. The surveyor's suggestion, however, may have been acted upon.

[Brought forward . 31·530]

Mead.

2K Good 1·400

Grass.

L 2·550

35·480

DUALLAN

This plough is possess'd by Dunc. McGrigor, Dunc. Ferguson & Jo. Dore. On the west side of the stripe¹ below the road the bottom is clayish, but on the east side red gravel. The outf^{ds.} are sharp, light ground; no lime here. Further *vide* Mahuaim.

Inf^{d.}

2A	Craggan Clerach good	5·600	
3B	Croit naha &c.	3·750	
2C	Croit in taul & Croit in Dorrisht	4·800	
			<u>14·150</u>

Outf^{d.}

2D		1·800	
E	Nan in Lone	2·250	
F	Tarr more very good	4·250	
G	Tommagarrow	1·800	
2H	High steep outf ^{ds.}	8·100	
			<u>18·200</u>

Mead.

I	Good	1·200	
K		2·000	
			<u>3·200</u>

Wood.

2L Young firs ·350

Grass.

2M	Very good	8·340	
N	Good	1·200	
			<u>9·540</u>

45·440²¹ Rill.

² Leased in 1773 to the three tenants in possession in 1769, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £17, 5s. and six bolls of oatmeal. They were each to furnish a man and a horse for ten days, and the allowed soums were 22 cows, 9 horses and 60 sheep.

LURROGINBUIE

Possess'd by Arch^d. Comboch, Mungo Campbell and John Grigor. Is enclosed on the side below the road and is good ground. From this to Tay in lone there is a sudden rise from the Loch equal to near a vertical angle of 18 degrees or three feet perpend. to ten of the horizontal.

Inf^d.

2A	Croit naha & pressair	3·150	
B	Karnuchkarruch & Stockk croy	6·360	
C	Boandow	1·080	
2D	Croit yarr fine ground	4·340	
			14·980

Outf^d.

4E	Below the road	2·400	
F	Fine outf ^d .	3·800	
3G	Good ground	1·850	
H	High steep ground	3·400	
			11·450

Mead.

I		1·750	
K		2·000	
			3·750

Grass.

L		5·660	
M		1·010	
			6·670

[sic] 36·780¹

DRUMMAGLASS

Possess'd by Jas. Dore and Jas. McArthur. This is mostly all enclosed below the road. The high outf^{ds}. of this and all the towns to the Burn of Fernan are divided into so many small spotts that it was thought unnecessary to distinguish the divisions.

Inf^d.

2A	Good	2·500
B	Croit naha	1·200

[Carry forward . 3·700]

¹ Leased in 1773 to two tenants, one of whom was a tenant in the farm in 1769, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £16, 6s. and six bolls of oatmeal. They were each to furnish a man and a horse for ten days, and their stocking of the farm was restricted to 22 cows, 9 horses and 65 sheep.

	[Brought forward	3·700]	
2C	Fine ground	5·500	
2D	Begg larich	2·000	
		<hr/>	11·200
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
3E	Drimglass &c.	2·450	
2F	Tor more fine field	7·650	
2G	Steep outf ^{ds} .	7·200	
		<hr/>	17·300
<i>Mead.</i>			
2H	Bad mead. full of bushes	4·000	
I		1·000	
		<hr/>	5·000
<i>Grass.</i>			
K			2·400
			<hr/>
			35·900 ¹

MARRAGINTROWAN

This plough possess'd by Finlay McNab and Pat. McLeran. Is enclosed on the west side below the road. What hay mentioned in the table of roaming &c.² is cutt with hook among the brushes below the road.

<i>Inf^d.</i>			
2A	Camp & a part of Beglarick	5·500	
2B	Barrackintrowan & Croit	8·500	
		<hr/>	14·000
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
C	Tra more and Tra begg	2·990	
D	High outf ^{ds} .	7·200	
		<hr/>	10·190
<i>Grass.</i>			
E	Grass below the road. Good ground full of bushes. Impr ^{le} .	7·000	
F	Above the road	2·300	
		<hr/>	9·300
			<hr/>
			33·490

¹ Leased in 1773 to two tenants, one of whom was a tenant in the farm in 1769, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £15, 4s. and six bolls of oatmeal. They were each to furnish a man and a horse for ten days, and their stocking of the farm was restricted to 20 cows, 9 horses and 48 sheep.

² *Vide* Introduction, pp. lix-lx.

SHAUNLAROCH

Shaunlaroch possess'd by Don^d. McGibbon, John Dore and Duncan Campbell.

Good ground, enclosed on the east side below the road with a dyke.

Inf^d.

2A	Croit inucator &c.	3·600	
B	Drimna Shaunlaroch	4·200	
2C	Lossanuaran &c.	3·610	
2D	Cardiarn &c.	4·380	
			15·790

Outf^d.

2E		1·500	
F	Light outf ^d .	1·000	
2G	High steep outf ^{ds} .	9·700	
			12·200

Mead.

H			·900
---	--	--	------

Grass.

I	Fine grass	1·400	
K		7·375	
			8·775
			<u>37·665</u> ¹

CRAGGAN RUARY 2 Ploughs

This enclosed on the west below the road.

Inf^d.

2A	Good	5·200	
3B	Croit in Dorrish, tomman Eorn	6·696	
D	Caurndow	4·875	
E	Ghualan Coaneorn	3·200	
F	Loit more	3·400	
			23·371
	[Carry forward		<u>23·371</u>]

¹ Leased in 1773 to two tenants, one of whom was a tenant in the farm in 1769, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £15, 3s. and six bolls of oatmeal. They were each to furnish a man and a horse for ten days, and their stocking of the farm was restricted to 16 cows, 8 horses and 60 sheep.

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

49

	[Brought forward	.	23·371]
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
G		1·300	
2H		1·400	
2I Steep outf ^{ds} .		<u>16·000</u>	18·700
<i>Meadow.</i>			
K			1·200
<i>Grass.</i>			
L		1·000	
M Good		<u>4·000</u>	5·000
			<u>48·271</u> ¹

WESTER CLEUNLAUR

This plough possess'd by Chas. McLane, Jo. McLane and Alex^r. McGrigor. Ground rises vastly above the road. High outf^{ds}. very poor and thin. Mead. very triffling, what mentioned is cutt with hooks among the bushes.

Inf^d.

A	Loitmore & craignacarrachk.		
	Bank of good steep inf ^d .	9·500	
B	Loit uilt	1·290	
c	Tallow tarshin	<u>1·000</u>	11·790

Outf^d.

2D	Chorroch and garrol good	3·000	
2E	Vastly steep and bare	<u>7·910</u>	10·910

Grass.

F		11·100	
G	Very good	<u>1·500</u>	12·600
			<u>35·300</u> ²

¹ Leased in 1773 to four tenants, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £21, 3s. and eight bolls of oatmeal. Each tenant was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days, and their stocking of the farm was restricted to 28 cows, 16 horses and 72 sheep.

² Leased in 1773 to two tenants, one of whom was in the farm in 1769, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £14, 2s. and six bolls of oatmeal. Each tenant was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days, and their stocking of the farm was restricted to 15 cows, 9 horses and 60 sheep.

MIDDLE CLEUNLAUR

This possess'd by John and Dunc. Anderson.

All enclosed below the road. Is perhaps as well dressed and laboured as any on this side the loch.

Inf^d.

A		1·700	
B		1·100	
C	Loit dow fine inf ^d .	4·200	
D	Shandifatt very fine	6·800	
		<hr/>	13·800

Outf^d.

E	Loit more good	2·400	
F		·350	
G	Good outf ^d .	6·020	
		<hr/>	8·770

Mead.

2H			2·200
----	--	--	-------

Grass.

I	Good	2·390	
K	Good grass	20·880	
		<hr/>	23·270
			<hr/>
			48·040
			<hr/>

EASTER CLEUNLAUR

This possess'd by Alex^r. Dunc. & Don^d. Mcgregor and Peter Man. By the lochside in all the Cleunlaurs is a strip of remarkable fine ashes about 27 years old. This farm is much spoilt by the many rivulets that run thro' it. The grass is full of alloers. By the lochside is a fine lime rock from which lime is carried to the east end of the loch. Farm houses are badly placed as will appear from the Draught.¹

¹ The houses are shown on the plan at the extreme west end of the farm.

Inf^d.

A	Croit in dorrish—full of lime	2·200	
B	Ault uisk	2·000	
C	Loit menech	1·300	
D	Chroe' vole—fine inf ^d .	2·600	
3E	Good ground	3·500	
			11·600

Outf^d.

F		·800	
G		1·200	
H	Lurrock in lia	3·450	
I	Roer Cruig and Boandoro	3·000	
			8·450

Grass.

K	Good	22·950	
L	Good	7·100	
			30·050
			<u>50·100¹</u>

FERNAN IN KENMORE PARISH

LAG-FERN

This farm possess'd by Alex^r. Mc'Dugall and Jo: Mc'Arri-cher is vastly steep especially below the road. The grass and mead. above the road is spouty. The high outf^{ds}. not good but the fields near the houses are very good. There is extraordinary good muir above the head dykes which ought to be extended. A great quantity of alloers thro' the farm.

Inf^d.

A	Loit in Nare	2·280	
B	Finnamene	2·500	
C	Croit in dorrish huas	1·820	
3D		2·500	
2E	Immiricrome—plain field	5·580	
F		1·500	
			16·180
	[Carry forward		<u>16·180]</u>

¹ Leased in 1773 to two tenants, one of whom was a tenant in the farm in 1769, for twenty-one years at a rent of £13, 2s. 8d. and four bolls of oat-meal. Each tenant was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days and their stocking of the farm was restricted to 16 cows, 8 horses and 60 sheep.

	[Brought forward	.	16·180]
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
2G		2·100	
3H		1·750	
I	Good	1·250	
K	Reur glass	3·000	
2L	Gorstan a Gour	3·500	
M	Reur Chrichks	4·200	
		<hr/>	15·800
<i>Mead.</i>			
N			1·200
<i>Grass.</i>			
O	Grass below the road—good	8·000	
P	Grass above the road—good	47·700	[sic]
		<hr/>	55·720
			<hr/>
			88·900

TOMMANTAYMORE

Tommantaymore, 2 ploughs, is possess'd by Donald Fisher, Jo: Robtson., Alex^r. & Dunc: Robtsons. Besides these are 2 cotters. There are here above the road fine large fields particularly of inf^d. The mead. and grass are likewise both very good and not so spoilt with brushes as many of the other towns of Fernan.

Inf^d.

A	Bruach More	2·340	
B	Callum in Eorn & Loit mossoch	2·900	
2C	Loit more etc. good	6·650	
D	Broansow	3·400	
E	Loit dow	3·600	
F	Loit crich	2·700	
		<hr/>	21·590
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
2G	Praser Ellach Lurrokinchole &c.	3·700	
2H	Loit taylor & Reur Gall	2·200	
I	Barrach in tay more good high	2·400	
K		2·850	
		<hr/>	11·150
	[Carry forward	.	32·740]

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

53

[Brought forward . 32·740]

Mead.

L 2·500

Grass.

M Below the road, full of alloers 1·960

N Good grass above the road 22·800

24·760

60·000

BALLIMENOCH

Ballimenoach possess'd by Alex^r. Robtson. & Alex^r.
M^cMillan. Bad marches.*Inf^a.*

2A Loit dow &c. very fine 6·800

B Borlin 2·000

2C Loit aghari & stuchk 2·300

D Loit in taul 2·450 [sic]

13·551*Outf^a.*

E Loit more 2·500

F 800

G High 2·800

H Blarinibirs 2·800

I 1·200

10·100*Mead.*

K Good 2·420

Grass.

L Below the road 800

M Above the road good 15·429

16·229

42·300

BALLINUARN

Ballinuarn is possess'd by Jo: Dunc: Alex^r. & Don^d. Robertson, 2 Cotters &c. Is greatly spoilt with spipes¹ and bushes. Good grass.

Inf^d.

2A	Reindrishan. Poor inf ^d .	2·500	
B	Drimmachruoy and Croit naha	6·000	
C	Loit in inar	7·260	
D	Lackintogle	1·600	
E	Croitichkillivan	3·000	
3F	Lurrock in ruoy &c.	3·750	
2G	Lurrock in Molloih &c.	2·400	
		<hr/>	26·510

Outf^d.

2H	Patinar	1·500	
2I	Gorstan	3·400	
2K	Reur Cruoy and Reurmore	4·800	
L	Bare outf ^d .	4·200	
		<hr/>	13·900

Mead.

2M	Overgrown with bushes		3·000
----	-----------------------	--	-------

Grass.

N	Below the road. Full of bushes	2·700	
O	Above the road. Good	37·590	
		<hr/>	40·290
			<hr/>
			83·700

CORRICHERROW

Corricherrow, formerly two ploughs now one, is possessed by Pat. Haggard, Dunc. M^cDonald ; Eugen M^cDonald and Alex^r. M^cLean.

Inf^d.

A	Inish	3·150
B	Reurmore	2·800
	[Carry forward .	5·950]

¹ A scribal error for *stripes* (rills), of which there are six.

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

55

[Brought forward . 5·950]

2C	Culghari clachglass &c.	5·700	
D		4·800	
E	Shauntallow	1·200	
		<hr/>	17·650

Outf^d.

2F		2·380	
G	Reurglass	5·100	
H	Gharimore high	3·000	
		<hr/>	10·480

Mead.

I	Cutt with hooks		1·700
---	-----------------	--	-------

Grass.

K	Good grass. Full of bushes		21·170
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51·000

BORLAND 3 ploughs

Possess'd by Jo:, Do: and Dunc. McGrigor, Dunc: Rob'son. and Don^d. McDugal's widow. Fine open fields of good ground much run out.

Inf^d.

A	Bank of good inf ^d .	14·400	
B	Croit naha &c. Bank of good land much run out	15·000	
		<hr/>	29·400

Outf^d.

2C	Outf ^d .	2·300	
D	Croit Charrachker	5·350	
E	Reur whan begg	6·625	
F	Laggechore	2·500	
		<hr/>	16·775

[Carry forward . 46·175]

	[Brought forward .	46·175]
<i>Mead.</i>		
G		1·000
<i>Grass.</i>		
2H		17·825
		<u>65·000¹</u>

CROFTINALEN

Croftinalen possess'd by Dond. Stewart & Gilbert McArthur $\frac{1}{2}$ & Arch^d. Campbell in Tayinlone the other half. Fine large fields something run out. If at any time this farm will be inclosed the road ought to be the march on the east side. On the west side the marches of this and several other farms of Fernan cutt and destroy some of the best fields.

<i>Inf^d.</i>		
2A	Slingianmore. Good	14·900
B	Dalnafett	1·600
C	Dal Dow. Good	1·755
D		1·200
3E	Good	4·900
		<u>24·355</u>
<i>Mead.</i>		
F		1·000
G		·500
H	Wett and bad	·400
		<u>1·900</u>
	[Carry forward .	<u>26·255]</u>

¹ Leased in 1776 to Charles Campbell of Lochdochart, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £79, 7s. 6d. He was to carry two double cartloads of coal from Crieff to Taymouth. The lease contained special provisions somewhat similar to those in the Finlarig lease. The tenant was neither to plough nor sow any part of the premises, except three or four acres which he was allowed to plough each year and to sow with linseed, and three or four acres in which he might plant potatoes. There was no provision made for fallowing. The Earl was entitled to carry away what timber he wished from the woods without compensation for any damage done, and the tenant was forbidden to pasture any cattle within the fences of the woods for the first five years after they were cut.

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

57

	[Brought forward	.	26·255
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
I		·800	
K	Steep outf ^d .	2·400	
L	Reur menoch steep	2·400	
M	Reur usk. good	5·000	
		<hr/>	10·600
<i>Grass.</i>			
N	Good		16·345
			<hr/>
			53·200
			<hr/>

TAYINLONE

Arch^d. Campbell, the possessor of this farm besides one half of Croftinalen already mentioned, has likewise a tenth part of Stroanfernan.

<i>Inf^d.</i>		
A		2·700
<i>Mead.</i>		
B		·600
<i>Grass.</i>		
C		3·900
		<hr/>
		7·200
		<hr/>

STROAN-FERNAN

Stroan-fernan 4 ploughs besides Arch^d. Campbell's tenth part is possessed by Dunc: McGrigor, Arch^d. Mcpherson, Malcom McNab, John McLean, Malcom Mcarricher, John McGrigor elder and young^r. and Alex^r. McLean. Likewise 7 Cotteries and 1 Croft. In Stroan-fernan the ground is in some places extremely light and in others pretty deep. The whole is very stonny and full of rocks. The oak wood seemingly would have been more extensive if well kept. There is besides a great deal of hazel, alloers &c. but as these seem not to be regarded as wood I have included them in grass. The unar^{le}. ground on the east side is immensely steep having a vertical angle of near four feet

perpen^d. to ten of the horiz^{le}. The ar^{le}. except the high outf^{ds}. is plain & in the hollow betwixt the two hills.

Inf^d.

A	Oak park &c.	5·000	
B		1·500	
2C	Drimmintaul. Fine, rocky	17·500	
D		1·000	
E	Drimavuln	1·300	
F	Loit more	9·600	
2G	Laggaghar, rannich & Dalmore	5·000	
H	Rocky	7·700	
I	Tomnadarrich	4·000	
		<hr/>	52·600

Outf^d.

2K		1·800	
L	Reur more	2·080	
M	Lone agorrum, roer lechkich, Lagg, Cragg and Craigfloor. High outf ^{ds} .	15·600	
		<hr/>	19·480

Mead.

N			2·000
---	--	--	-------

Wood.

o	Oakwood	5·100	
p	Oakwood	5·000	
		<hr/>	10·100

Grass.

q	Intermixed with the ar ^{le} . ground		<u>21·470</u>
			105·650
r	Other grass and muir, all below and a great part above the road, full of hazel and some alloers. High part, strong heath		199·800
s	Half of 38·200 disputable on the east side with Port of Lochtay		<u>19·100</u>
			<u>324·550</u>

WESTER KINNYCALLIN

Pat. Anderson & Alex^r. Rob^tson. The ground of this is plainer than that of the other Kinnycallin. There is one pretty field at the west side by the Duneves march. Little grass.

Inf^d.

2A	Croit naha	3·200	
B		1·700	
C	Laggan Destar. Good ground	2·400	
D	Druim. Plain ground	4·200	
		<hr/>	11·500

Outf^d.

E	Loit high outf ^d .	3·600	
F	Plain outf ^d .	7·100	
		<hr/>	10·700

Mead.

G			11·300
---	--	--	--------

Grass.

H	good		7·300
		<hr/>	

[sic] 30·800

EASTER KINNYCALLINS

Tennents Dunc: M^cArthur and Rob^t. Kippen. These two farms lie on the south side of the River Lyon and have little of the sun in winter.

Inf^d.

A	Tulloch	1·225	
B	Croit naha	1·000	
2C		3·400	
D	Croit in taul	1·750	
2E		1·250	
		<hr/>	8·625

[Carry forward . 8·625]

[Brought forward . 8·625]

Outf^d.

3F		2·100	
2G	Reur na hannuk &c.	3·600	
H	Tommnagarrow	1·200	
I	Reur garrow	1·100	
2K		2·100	
		<hr/>	10·100

Mead.

2L			1·050
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Grass.

M			21·825
		<hr/>	41·600
		<hr/>	<hr/>

COMRY

MAINS OR PORT OF LOCH-TAY

The possessor of this Town is Col: Campbell. He has in it seven Crofters and a Cotter. The whole of it is light and by the loch side very sandy. The low grounds are mostly all enclosed with a sunk fence and hedges. The hedges don't seem to thrive well, I suppose owing to the nature of the ground. What called Revard is very high and of very difficult access.

Inf^d.

A	Dalarb light gravelly inf ^d .	7·200	
B	Croit Staple	1·900	
C	Loit croit chure	1·700	
D	Lagnanian	1·500	
E	Steep inf ^d .	2·250	
F	Laggavill. Fine lying ground	4·600	
G	Stuchk choikil &c. Good	20·850	
2H	Red ligh &c.	4·500	
I	Revard inf ^d .	7·000	
		<hr/>	51·500

[Carry forward . 51·500]

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

61

[Brought forward 51·500]

Outf^d.

K	Loit more &c. in Revaurd	6·600	
L	Larick in Dow	8·500	
		<hr/>	15·100

Mead.

M		·220	
N		·520	
O	Orchard of Kinnyghari	1·450	
		<hr/>	2·190

Grass.

P	Grass by the loch-side	6·300	
3Q	Good	3·600	
R	Good. Has been partly ploughed	6·000	
S		1·800	
T	In Revaurd	6·400	
		<hr/>	24·100
			<hr/>
			92·890

Muir.

W	Excessive steep and heathy	306·400	
Y	Below the road. Enclosed	15·000	
X	Half of 38·200 disputable with Stroanfernan	19·100	
		<hr/>	340·500
			<hr/>
			433·390

DALMERSTICK

The people of Kenmore have this park and keep it partly in grass and partly in tillage. This if properly laid down and cleared of the many rocks and bushes thro' it would seem to complete the policy on this side the river.

Inf^d.

A	May be reckoned inf ^d .	7·500
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Outf^d.

B	Outf ^d .	14·100
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[Carry forward 21·600]

	Brought forward	21·600
<i>Wood.</i>		
2c	Birch	3·600
<i>Grass.</i>		
D	&c. grass knows	3·820
		<u>29·020</u>

This Policy. INCHADNY

<i>Inf^a.</i>		
A	Elysian fields	7·500
B		43·125
C	Laggachloy	1·750
		<u>52·375</u>
<i>Outf^a.</i>		
D	Polterrow. Sandy	8·800
<i>Wood.</i>		
E	Birch, hazel, oak &c.	8·000
F	Drummond hill. Mostly firs, a few oaks	226·275
		<u>234·275</u>
<i>Grass.</i>		
G	Walk	8·500
H	What of the bank below not planted	6·000
I	Good grass	3·300
K	Wettish	3·500
		<u>21·300</u>
		<u>316·750¹</u>

¹ A lease for seven years was given to Joseph Newton in 1777. The following are the main provisions of the lease:—

Farm of Inchadny	£30
Mill inclosure of Wester and Middle Stix	£25
Westmost high inclosure of Middle Stix	£ 9 15
" " " Wester "	£11 10
Druimintuirk inclosure	£12 5
	<u>£88 5</u>
	Total rent =

Six cott houses and their yards were to remain on Druimintuirk for the accommodation of some of the Earl's workmen. The Earl was to have

STROAN COMRY

This possess'd by Don^d. McGrigor, John Sinclair and Duncan Dore, besides 2 crofts.

Generally poor thin land, has never been limed and is much run out in many places. This farm and the following have the south side of Shychallin for a shealing, a hill about 4 or 5 miles distance. They likewise have the privilege of moss from Corravrow, Ruiphuil and Reunaluib, belonging to Mr. Stewart of Garth.

Inf^d.

A	Boatman's Croft	1·700	
B		1·702	
C	Croit in dorrish & Dalruo.		
	Light, sandy	15·000	
D		2·000	
E		2·200	
F	Croit in uisk	3·348	
		<hr/>	25·950

Outf^d.

2G	Light, gravelly outf ^d .	5·740	
2H		2·000	
I		1·320	
K	Light, gravelly	2·400	
		<hr/>	11·460
	[Carry forward		37·410]

liberty to cast peats for the use of his family. The tenant was not to take more than three successive crops of corn off any part of the farm of Inchadny, and he was 'to lay down the last of these crops with bear grass seed and white clover,' and the ground so laid down was to continue in grass for at least two years, and if afterwards in tillage it was to be laid down the last year of the lease with bear grass seed and clover. In 1783 the tenant agreed to occupy the lands for another year and to pay the following rent :—

Inchadny without the Elysian fields	£30
Two parks above Croftmoraig	£21 8 6
Druimintuirk	£12
The Mill park under a stock of about 400 sheep	£25
	<hr/>
Total rent	£88 8 6

	[Brought forward	. 37·410]
<i>Mead.</i>		
L		·425
<i>Grass.</i>		
M		12·170
		<u> 50·005</u>

MAINS OF COMRY

What of this town possess'd by the tennents was formerly but one plough. The tennents are Donald Sinclair and John Anderson. Besides these are five Crofts, four of which are reckoned a plough.

The great part of this farm is in bad order and is generally light gravelly soil and sand, both, especially by the river side to the eastward of the old castle. But most of the low ground to the westward is sharp soil tho' likewise much run out. This low ground is very fine lying and capable of great improvement. In my opinion this and Strone Comry ought to be attended to by the family of Breadalbane, as besides the advantage that would accrue from putting them in order either for a tennent or otherwise, they would look well in point of prospect from the policy on the south side of the Tay. From the height above there is a commanding view of a good part of the head of Strathtay. The high ar^{le}. grounds are much deeper and of a finer mould than those below. This was formerly a seat. The house is still up. Here is likewise a miln. For the Shealling of this farm see Stroan Comry.

Inf^d.

A	Garden and orchard. Out of order	2·000
B	Parichk Cloich	1·800
C	Dallayett	2·500
D	Dallemore. Run out	8·520
2E	Pretty lying ground	11·900
2F	Croit fan & Croit chaurnock	8·800

[Carry forward . 35·520]

NORTH SIDE OF LOCH TAY

65

	[Brought forward	.	35.520]	
3G			1.500	
H			1.300	
I			2.950	
K			.900	
2L	Croit marie etc.		2.500	
			<hr/>	44.670
<i>Outf^d.</i>				
M	Poor ground		5.250	
2N			2.200	
O	High outf ^d .		2.400	
P			3.200	
Q	Reur Corrichk		2.200	
2R	Reur Drimmishiggan. Poor thin		3.000	
			<hr/>	18.250
<i>Mead.</i>				
2S				1.200
<i>Grass.</i>				
T				<u>48.880</u>
				<u>113.000</u>

LITTLE COMRY

Possess'd by Dunc: McArricher, Donald McArricher and John Walker. Yoke 2 ploughs besides one Croft. Inf^{ds}. are pretty good, outf^{ds}. high, scattered and bare. Low grass good, high full of knows and bare. Houses badly placed.¹

Inf^d.

A	Dallamine. Good land. Run out	4.400	
B	Immirin Crome	5.000	
C	Drimmachruoy &c.	7.900	
D	Druim. Good	6.300	
		<hr/>	23.600
	[Carry forward	.	23.600]

¹ The houses are shown on the plan scattered about at the east end of the farm. Fourteen buildings are marked on the plan.

	[Brought forward		23·600]
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
E	Reur na Skiack. High outf ^d .	1·200	
2F		1·300	
G	Drimmattie. Poor, bare, high	2·900	
H	Part of Tombane. High, bare	1·600	
I		1·600	
K		2·400	
		<hr/>	11·000
<i>Mead.</i>			
L	Good	2·000	
M		1·200	
		<hr/>	3·200
<i>Grass.</i>			
N			39·640
			<hr/>
			77·440
			<hr/>

ACHLEA

Don^d. Scott, Gilbert McNaughtown and Alex^r. Rob^t-son. Yoke 2 ploughs. Inf^{ds}. better than any of this Barrony¹ yet mentioned. Outf^{ds}. not good. A good number of fine old natural oaks thro' the grass. These seem to be wearing out. Other natural timber mostly birch. Good grass. For Shealling *vide* Laggan.

Inf^d.

2A	Tallow in lone etc. Good	4·800	
B	Larrick in Corst	2·400	
2C	Dallivannie. Good	2·100	
D		3·600	
E	Crommorar. Good	4·200	
F	Culntay	2·400	
		<hr/>	19·500
			<hr/>
	[Carry forward		19·500]

¹ The Barony of Comrie was bought by the second Earl of Breadalbane in 1748 with the money received as compensation for the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions.

	[Brought forward	.	19·500]
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
3G		3·600	
4H		4·200	
I		2·400	
K	Reur glass	2·500	
		<hr/>	12·700
<i>Mead.</i>			
2L	Good		2·300
<i>Grass.</i>			
M			49·500
			<hr/>
			84·000

LAGGAN

The *inf^ds.* here are the best in this Barrony and the *outf^ds.* mostly good except some scattered fields. There is very fine grass through the woods which consist of birch for most part and a few oaks & ashes, but as these are not bounded but scattered up and down I am obliged to reckon them in with the grass. None of the grounds are deep but gravelly and the bottom is sandy gravel. This farm runs naturally to an extreme fine sward of grass. They used to keep near double the number of cattle mentioned in the table of roaming &c. As there is no head dyke in this Barrony the dotted line on the plan is only an imaginary boundary of the ar^{le}. lands. The muir is common to the whole Barrony, that is, with Stroan Comry, Mains of Comry, Little Comry, Achloy & Laggan. As these farms lie on the north side of the hill they have little of the sun in winter, particularly the two last.

This town and Achloy have Brinabottich for a Shealling and have the privilege of moss on Tachker Corriffian belonging to Mr. Stewart of Garth.

Inf^d.

2A	Dal More and Dalbeg. Fine lying	8·200	
B	Tallow naha	1·200	
2C	Tulloch More	2·020	
		<hr/>	11·420
	[Carry forward	.	11·420]

	[Brought forward	.	11·420]
<i>Outf^d.</i>			
D	Reur More. Good		2·400
3E			2·400
4F			2·000
2G	Dalhoil		5·615
H			·900
K	Hasline. High outf ^d .		2·800
			<hr/> 16·115
<i>Grass.</i>			
I	Good		43·000
			<hr/> 70·535

MUIR

Muir as it is bounded by the skie of the hill betwixt Glenlyon side and Lochtay side.

DESHOIR

Terartar, good dry heathy pasture, bounded on the West by Glenlochay muir and on the North by Riol, a common glen, 1134·400.

From Ardvoile to Rheninchuleigh, bounded on the West by a burn, the march with the preceding muir, and on the North as the water shires ¹ on the top of Balnatarmachan with Riol. This includes Vole More, Craig Loichan &c. 1820·000

Rheninchuleigh, including to the burn of Mornish & Larick in Loichan, is very good. Head of Stroan Muchkie bounds this & the preceding muir. Patinuchketer hill the march with Hessian on the North & on the east by the following, 630·000.

Etramuckie, including Corrymuckie, is bounded by Stroan Muchkie from the preceding muir, on the North by Hessian and Corna Cloich the march w^h. Glencar. 500·000.

¹ More commonly 'shears,' divides.

Kuiltyries on the west with the above is marched by Moledow, on the east by the following, 217·500.

Total Terarter, 4301·900.

Carawhin marches with the above on the hill on the west side of Corryghaulterly, on the North by Stobcorna Cloich march with Glencar, from the following on the East by Ault More. Not bad, very steep, 486·000.

Crannich includes Mulia and a good part of Ben Laur. Is bounded on the North from Glen Cari by the top of Benlaur, on the East from Laurs by an edge of the hill running from the head dyke to the hill top. The nearest part of the Loch to the head of Benlaur is $2\frac{3}{4}$ Scotch miles. Is vastly steep, 621·500.

Lawers by west the burn including the rest of Benlaur &c. is bounded by Crannich on the West as above, on the North by a part of Glencar & the top of Stuchk in Loichan as it marches with Findaglen belonging to Glenlyon, 1388·480.

Lawers by east the burn, including Tronebegg, Trone More &c. is bounded on the North by Dalliviran from Corrirokie and by Larickingian & unoch a cloich coil from Corrynabiciack & on the east from Fernan by Ault fautterly Maulgrew & the head of Glendachob, 1673·000.

Total Lawers, 3061·480.

Fernan to Stroan fernan is bounded on the west from Lawers as above, on the north west from Corrynabuiack by Craig rannich, on the north east by Ault glen dachob, and on the south east from Duneves by ault ri chuary. Good muir, 1222·300.

Some muir disputable with Duneves bounded by Ault glen dachob, corrynabuiack & ault sauchk measures 106·500 acres, the half of which is 53·250.

Stroan fernan, 218·900

Kinnycallins, 130·500.

Total Fernan, 1624·950.

Port of Lochtay, 340·500

From Stroan Comry to Kinnycallins of Fernan, 348-600.

[Total Comry,] 689-100.

[Total Muir,] 10784-930.

[SHEALLINGS]

Glens common to Deshoir lie on the north side of the hills betwixt Glenlyon side and Lochtay side.

Riol. Common from Finlarig to Fernan. Belongs to the side of Lochtay. This is one of the finest sheallings in this or many other countries. Is bounded on the North by Findaglen belonging to Glenlochay and by Deribuie belonging to Culdars, on the East by Hessian & on the South from Deshoir by cornacoroch, Balnatarmachan & the hills of Ballachin Caurn, 1934-500.

The following glens properly belong to Glenlyon. The people from Finlarig to Fernan allowed six weeks shealling in them.

Hessian bounded on the west by Riol, on the North from Toshich, by Rualghar, Mailer, Corrylechkich &c. on the East from Glen Car by craigiyoibe and on the south by Etramuckie muir, 824-900.

Glen Car bounded by part of Toshich, from Deshoir by Benlaur & Stobcorna Cloich and on the west by Hessian. Slate found at the head of this glen, 613-800.

Corryrockie, on the west bounded by Findaglen a part of Toshich, on the East by Corryrockie, on the South by Deshoir, 478-800.

Corrynabuiack on the west by Corryrockie and on the North by part of Toshich, on the East by Fernan, on the South by Deshoir, 672-200.

[Total glens belonging to Glenlyon,] 2589-500.

COMRY SHEALLINGS PROPERLY—

Shychallin, south side of the hill. High steep and stony. Belongs to Stroan Comry and Mains of Comry. Measures 509-200 & half of 48 acres disputable w^h. Rannoch. This lies above Appin of Dow. Mincral well here, 533-200.

Rinabottich, a shealling about half a mile west of Shychallin. Belongs to Laggan and Achloy, 90·300.

Total Comry, 623·500.

Total sheallings, 5147·500.

On the North side of Loch Tay are

MILNS

- 1 in Miltown of Finlarig
- 1 Blaliargan
- 1 in easter Carawhin
- 1 in Balnahanaid of Crannich
- 1 in Miltown or parks of Lawers
- 1 in Croftinalen of Fernan
- 1 in Mains of Comry

Total 7

SCHOOLHOUSES

- 1 in Tommachrochar of Deshoir
- 1 on the march betwixt Lurrogbuie & Drummaglass
in Lawers
- 1 in Borland of Fernan

3

BURIAL PLACES

- 1 in the lower end of Ardvoile of Deshoir
- 1 in the lower end of Balnasuim *neglected*
- 1 in the lower end of Mahuaim of Lawers
- 1 *small* in Stroan-fernan
- 1 in Inchadny *planted*

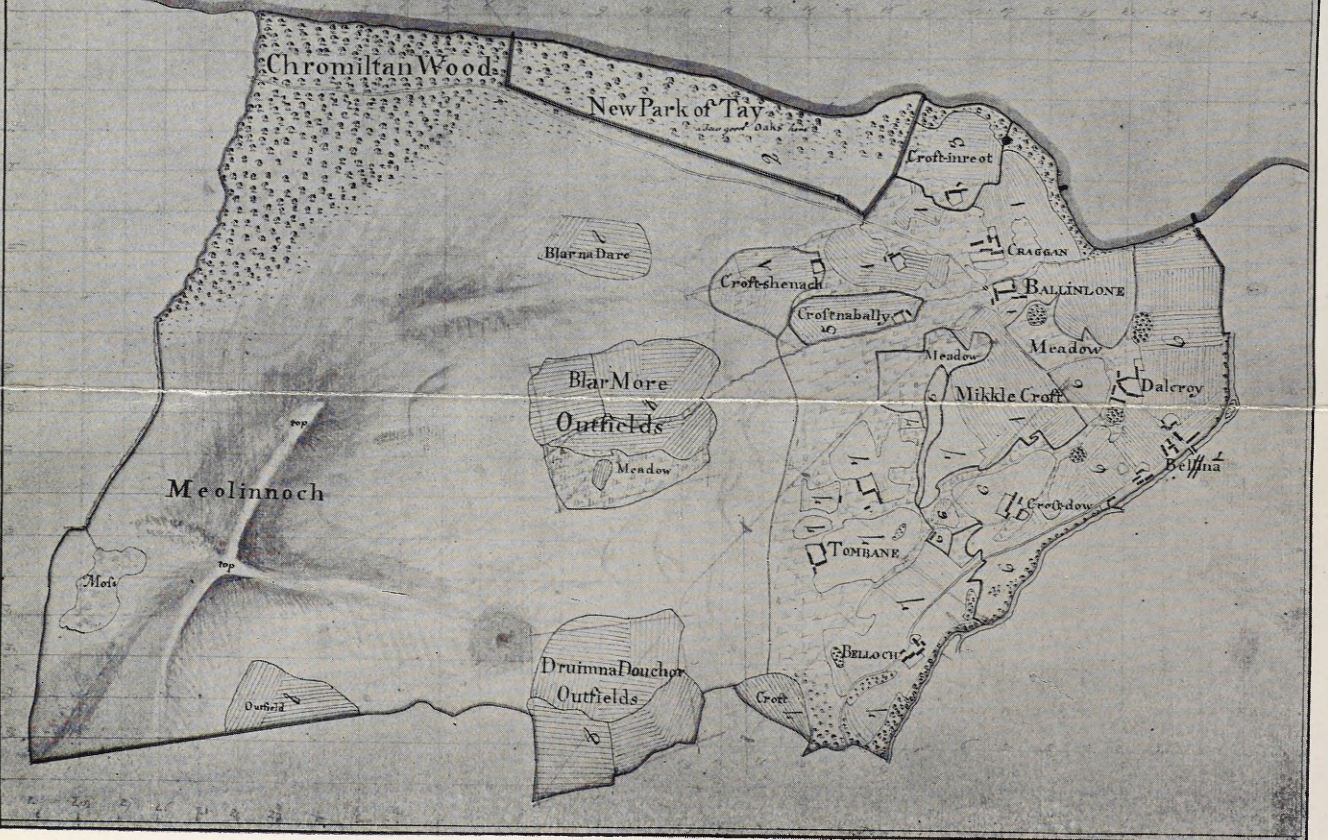
5

CHURCHES

- 1 in Miltown of Lawers

Craggan, Belloch, Dalcroch, Margdow, Bellina & C.

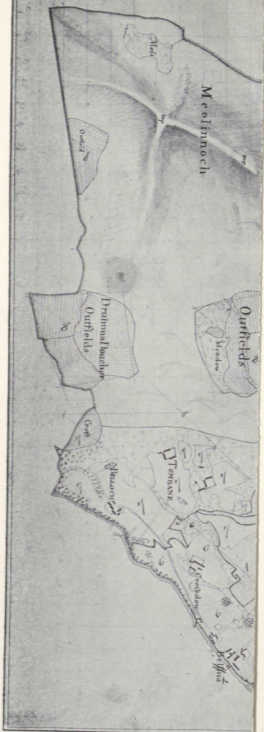
PART OF LOCH TAY



SURVEY OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF
LOCH-TAY

By
JOHN M^CARTHUR

CRAGGAN, BELLOCH, DAL



CULT CLOCHRANE

This farm might justly be called Cold Clochrane as it is naturally so, as it is so high situated on the side of a pretty high hill called Bruagh. Said hill screens the most part of it from the sun for the space of three months yearly.

The croftlands are abundantly deep in soil but extremely wet ; full of springs, but is capable of being drained at an easy rate, it having plenty of declivity.¹

The outfields are not so thick in soil as the croftlands, but the most part of them are dry and of a good natural sandy soil ; a good many stones into them, particularly those on the west side of the town, but these on the east side are not so very full of stones, but more wet.

The meadow is very bare and renders but short grass but very natural. There is 73½ acres of very good pasture for cows and horses, but not for sheep, as it is very full of springs [and] chiefly wet. There is 45 acres of pasture that's only for sheep, it being more on the dry order and partly heather.

The wood consists of ash and hasle, mostly brush. Good well sheltered pasture.

¹ For drainage, *vide* Introduction, pp. xliv-xlv.

SURVEY OF THE

CULT CLOCHRANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	[Farm Paid.]	Present Rent in Cash.	No. of People.		
	[Meal. B. F.]	[Bear. B. F.]	[Men.]	[Women.]	[Total.]
	[£ s. d.]				
		17 8 0	4	2	6
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra ¹					
79 Sumes cattle ² @					

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick. Thin. Midline.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		27 2 20			
			20 0 20		
			10 0 10		
				7 0 34	
					117 3 00

This farm possessed by Finlay McLaren, John McLaren,

¹ For *contra* throughout the text read *infra*. In M^cArthur's manuscript the Sowing and Stocking was placed on one page and the No. Atlas, etc., was placed on the page opposite, but it has been found impossible to retain his arrangement in printing his work, so that 'Arable and Meadows' price p^r Contra' refers to the sum of the prices of Croft, Outfield, and Meadow printed below.

² *Vide* Introduction, pp. lix-lx.

CULT CLOCHRANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.					£ [s. d.]
[Mark Lands. ¹]	[Ploughs.]	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	[Kine.]	[Horses.]	[Harrowers. ²]	[Sheep.]	[Coats.]	Sunes' Price.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	40 2	12 0	36	12	12	90		
									3/6
									14 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
									13 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
									<u>28 1 11</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
									5	6 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
									4 6	4 0 6
									3 6	1 15 1
									3	1 1 10
									1 6	8 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	1	00							1 4	0 17 8
			324	1	00					
						5	2	00		4 12 1
										<u>28 1 11</u>

Duncan Carmichael, and Christen Wilson.³

¹ *Vide* Introduction, p. xliii.

² *Vide* Introduction, pp. lxi-lxiii.

³ McArthur has evidently omitted two names.

SURVEY OF THE

MIDDLE CLOCHRANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	[Farm Paid.]	Present Rent [in Cash.]	No. of Tenants.			
	[Meal. B. F.]	[Bear. B. F.]	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra			16 0 0	4	0	4
79 Sumes Cattle						

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				26 2 35	18 0 20		
					9 0 10		
						9 0 00	
							67 0 28

Possessors, Donald Buchanan, Patrick M^cLaren, Donald

MIDDLE CLOCHRANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.					£ [s. d.]
[Mark Lands.]	[Ploughs.]	Oats.	Bear.	[Kine.]	[Horses.]	[Harrowers.]	[Sheep.]	[Goats.]	Sumes' Price.
		B. F.	B. F.						
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	33 1	10 2	32	8	8	48		
									3/6
									10 10 2
									13 17 7
									<u>24 7 9</u>

Wood. ¹			Moor.			Moss.			Price.	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
									4 10	6 9 1
									4 8	4 4 7
									3 6	1 11 8
									3 7	1 12 3
									1	3 7 2
47	0	00							1 1	2 10 11
			324	1	00					
						5	2	00		4 12 1
										<u>24 7 9</u>

McLaren, John McNaughten.

¹ The woodland of these farms was by the lochside, and McArthur has written across his plan of it, 'All along here there are oak, ash, birch and hizie.'

SURVEY OF THE

CAMBUSCHURICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent [in Cash.]	No. of Tenants.		
	[£ s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra	18	6	0	6
72 Sumes Cattle at				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				28 1 00	15 2 17		
					7 3 08		
						3 2 32	
							61 1 25

This farm possessed by Alex^r. Campbell, Malcum McKeown, Malcom Cameron.

CAMBUSCHURICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]	
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	Sums' Price.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	32 0	10 0	32	8	10	78		
									12 5 0
									12 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
									<u>24 15 7$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Wood. ¹			Moor.			Moss.			Price.		£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
									4	11	6 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
									4	5	3 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
									3	0	1 3 4
									5		0 19 5
									1	5	4 6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
52	3	00							1	3	3 5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
			324	1	00						4 12 1
						5	2	00			<u>24 15 7$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

McLaren, Alex^r. Thomson, Gilbert Carmichael, Patrick

¹ The woodland of these farms was by the lochside, and McArthur has written across his plan of it, 'All along here there are oak, ash, birch and hizzle.'

EXPLANATION OF THE FARMS OF EASTER
& WESTER TULLICHCANS

The Croftlands of Wester Tullichcan is somewhat given to clay; very good soil; a good many stones and kirns into it.

The Outfields which undergo's the name of Newoft Outfields are pritty livel, but the rest of them are on the side of a very steep braie and are but thin in soil.

The Meadowlands has only the name but not the substance that meadow ought to have, altho' they use it as such. I most own indeed it is much upon a levell with a great part of the meadows in the country. There are small lot mixed amongst it which is very good but the greatest part of it is only good pasture.

There pasture within the head dykes is very bare, but the wood lands is fine shelter and pasture,¹ cutt for the service of the country.

Easter Tullichcan is every way like Wester Tullichcan only the Croftlands are not mixed with clay in such a manner as the Wester Town is and the wood is better pasture by fare.²

The manner in which I have valued the moor and distributed the same is as followeth viz. Apply to the general plan No 1=279½ acres @ 9½d.—£11, 1s. 2¼d.; No 2=136½ acres @ 6d.—£3, 8s. 3d., there being 416 acres of moor 8 acres of which is moss as you may see into the columns. The half of it is taken and given proportionable according to each town as they have the same service to doe agreeable to the mark lands as that is the rule by which I have laid the moor and sumes upon the whole country. You'll observe that the pasture within the head

¹ The wood consisted of ash and birch.

² On the west side of the farm there was a small birch wood, and also on the west, and stretching to the loch on the north and along the lochside was a large wood called Chromiltan wood of which M^eArthur writes, 'This wood consists of oak, ash, alar (alder) and hizle (hazel). Good well sheltered pasture.'

dykes are included for the sake of the sumes as one farm may have more grass than another consequently will be more able to bear more sumes and you'll find upon the whole including moor and pasture within the head dykes that there is above $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres to a sume which I humbly think is capable to feed one sume.

The moor has a very uneven surface, a good many rocks and hillocks and in the hollows between the little hills there is very good pasture.

Was the tennants so wise as keep the lower part of the woods for the winter season it would be of great advantage to their cattle, but I observed that the common course of the country is to take the best and leave the worst as they have a through-bearing¹ that same way.

¹ Means of sustenance.

SURVEY OF THE

WESTER TULLICHCAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

	[Farm Paid.]	Present Rent [in Cash.]	No. of Tenants.
	Meal. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	
		£ [s. d.]	Men. Women. Total.
		15 0 0	4 0 4
Arable & Meadows' Price p ^r Contra			
50 Sumes Cattle			

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick. Midlin. Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		16 1 10	10 2 08 5 1 04	12 0 27	15 1 37

This farm possessed by Patrick McLaren, Alex^r. Ander-

WESTER TULLICHKAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrows.	Sheep. [Goats.]	Sums' Price.
2	2	22 3	5 2	24	8	8	72	
								4/-
								9 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
								9 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
								<u>19 10 5</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
									5 6	4 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
									4 6	2 7 6
									2 6	0 13 3
									3 4	2 0 7
									1 8	1 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	3	27							1 2	1 9 1
			204	0	00					
						4	0	00		7 4 6
										<u>19 10 5</u>

son, Donald Robertson, Donald M^cIntyre.

SURVEY OF THE

EASTER TULLICHCAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

	[Farm Paid.]	Present Rent in Cash.	No. of Tenants.			
	[Meal. B. F.]	Bear. B. F.]	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' Price p ^r Contra 64 Sumes Cattle			15 15 0	4	0	4

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	[A. R. F.]	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				16 1 11	11 0 03		
					5 2 01		
						7 2 00	
							32 2 10

This farm possessed by John M^cLaren, John M^cKeown,

EASTER TULLICHCAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]	
Mark Lands.	[Ploughs.]	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep. [Goats.]	Sunes' Price.	
2	1	24 2	6 0	24	4	9	45		
								4/-	8 7 7½
									12 14 7½
									<u>21 2 3</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.			
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s.	d.]	£ [s. d.]
									5			4 1 7
									4	4		2 7 9
									2	5		0 13 3½
									3	4		1 5 0
									2			3 5 1½
30	0	00							1	6		2 5 0
			204	0	00							7 4 6
						4	0	00				<u>21 2 3</u>

Patrick Campbell, Donald McLaren.

EXPLANATION OF THE OFFICIARY OF
ARDEONAGE

The conjunct pasture of Strine is put into the columns without making mention of wood at all, but there is 49A, 1R, 21F of wood which is divided amongst the different farms and pendiclers¹ as if pasture. Said conjunct pasture is mostly good but the top of Meolinnoch is very bare and ought to be planted which would be of great advantage several ways such as shelter to cattle as the grass is of very little use to any kind of cattle. Also it would break the course of the strong winds and be a means of saving the standing corn from being shaken, and the roofs of houses from being blown down notwithstanding the use of the timber it might produce. There is another little hill called Craigdow in the farm of Braeintrine which ought to be used in the same manner as it's much of the same nature and adjoining said Meolinnoch.

I need say nothing with respect to the Croftlands in Strine as they are of a very good, chiefly dry soil.

Braeintrine is very near as good but not so fertile on account of its being high and cold.

Newton is a very well situated farm, for the moor is quite near it and it has the benefite of it when these on the lower parts cannot reach it.

The Croftlands are of a fine deep soil mixed with bastard clay naturally cold and wet ; ought to be drained.

The pasture within the head dyke is capable of being made arable as well as that which is arable and would be of more advantage in arable than the way it is used just now.

The farm of Mains is the only best situated on the South Side Lochtay for it is low and warm but indeed it is attended with severall inconveniences for the grass is not at all convenient as they have to drive the cattle upwards of a mile before they are at the moor pasture which certainly is a great fatigue to their cattle.

¹ *Vide* Introduction, pp. xxxvi-xxxviii.

The Outfield and Meadow lands are attended with the same disconveniency. But was it a thing that could be conveniently had /I mean grass or moore pasture /on the East side the Glen of Finglen for the lower parts of the farm of Mains, the outfield might be made a very good farm, as there are a great part of the country that has not the Croftland anything like the quality of soil that is in Mains Outfields.

The moor that is possessed by the aforesaid farms is described in the following manner.

Apply to the generall plan No 4=641½ acres @ 1s. 6d. p^r. acre—£48, 2s. 3d., is a low good moor, pritty wet, partly mossy ; No 3=360 acres @ 6½d. p^r. acre—£9, 15s. is more high and cold, more dry ; No 6=336½ acres @ 8½d. p^r. acre—£11, 18s. 4½d., neither high nor cold well mix'd pasture ; No 5=137½ @ 1¾d. p^r. acre—£1, 0s. 0½d., extremely hard and bare, pritty high ; the one half of the common 68¾ acres @ 11d. p^r. acre—£3, 3s. 0¼d., part good and part not so good on the side of Meoldamh ; total 1544¼ acres=£63, 18s. 8d.

The acres and cash is divided proportionably agreeable to the marks and the parts of a mark to each different farm and pendieler.

The pasture within the head dyke being brought in alongst with the moor affords 3 acres, 3 roods, 20 falls to each sume of cattle.

The moor of Suckoch No 7 is pritty high very much given to moss, but No 8 is very good pasture on the S.W. side of Finglen, which is one of the warmest glens on the south side of Lochtay. You'll find the rate of each No in page ¹ of this book.

There is 3 acres and a little more for each sume of moor and inclosed pasture.

Finglen moor is in full, same page with the lower parts of said farm and according to different rates you may judge the quality for it is all very steep altho natural ² pasture.

¹ Blank in manuscript.

² M^cArthur uses the word *natural* several times and appears to mean by it 'good,' using it in the sense in which it is used regarding the weather.

The moor of Carrie is all high but pritty smooth.

The face of the Brae and Chorue vine is remarkable good pasture, but all the rest of it is very much given to moss, not so good. No 14=525 acres @ 2s.—£52, 10s. ; No 12=614 acres @ 1s.—£30, 14s. ; Moss No 13=38½ acres @ 2d.—£0, 6s. 3d.

There is of moor and pasture 3 acres, 3 roods, 35 falls to a sune.

There acres and moneyrent is divided same way as the rest of this officiarry is.

SURVEY OF THE

PENDICLERS

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent [in Cash.]	No. of Possessors.			
		Men.	Women.	Total.	
CROFT IN REOT Arable & Meadows' Price p ^r Contra 9 Sumes	£ [s. d.] 1 15	1		1	
CROFT SHENACH Arable & Meadows' Price p ^r Contra 9 Sumes Cattle	1 9 0	1	0	1	
CROFT NA BELLY Arable p ^r Contra 9 Sumes Cattle	1 6	1	0	1	
No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick. Midlin. Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
CROFT IN REOT		2 0 24		0 2 06	6 0 23
CROFT SHENACH		3 1 02			6 0 23
CROFT NA BELLY		2 1 18			6 0 23

Possessor of Croft in reot
 Possessor of Croft Shenach
 Possessor of Croft na Belly

PENDICLERS

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.			Stocking.			£ [s. d.]	
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats.	Bear.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	[Coats.]	Sumes' Price.
		B. F.	B. F.						
0 1/4		2 2	0 3	3	1		6		9 6 1/4
									4/-
									1 16 7 1/4
									2 6 2
<hr/>									
0 1/4	1/2	3 2	1 0	3	2	0	12		
									4/-
									0 14 1
									1 15 10
									2 9 11
<hr/>									
1/4		2 0	0 3	2	1		6		
									4/-
									10 7 1/2
									1 16 10
									2 6 5 1/2
<hr/>									
Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]
									£ [s. d.]
									4
									1 6
									1 6
0	2	06							1 6
			32	0	26				0 0 9 3/4
									0 0 2 1/2
									0 0 9 3/4
									1 6 7 1/2
									2 6 2
<hr/>									
									4/4
									1/6
			32	0	26				0 14 1
									0 9 2 1/2
									1 6 7 1/2
									2 9 11
<hr/>									
									4/6
									1/6
			32	0	26				0 10 7 1/2
									0 9 2 1/2
									1 6 7 1/2
									2 6 5 1/2

John McLaren.
 Donald McNaughtan.
 Pat: McKeown.

CRAGGAN AND BALLINLONE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Possessors.	
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.
Arable & Meadows' Price p ^r Contra	14 0 0	3	0
89 Sumes Cattle			3
			Total.

New park of Tay ¹

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.			Outfield.			Meadow.			Pasture.		
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
				15	2	08									
							9	0	14						
							4	2	07						
										18	2	16			
													85	0	30
New park of Tay															<u>17 0 08</u>

This farm possessed by Patrick Campbell, Duncan

¹ This borders the loch adjoining Chromiltan wood mentioned on p. 82 *note*. McArthur remarks that there are 'a few good oaks here.'

CRAGGAN AND BALLINLONE

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.					£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. [B. F.]	Bear. B. F.]	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	[Goats.]	Sums' Price.
2	2	20	1 5 0	24	8	8	46		
									10 13 2½
								4/-	17 14 11¾
									<u>28 8 2¼</u>
									<u>2 5 4</u>

Wood.			Moor.			[Moss.]	Price.	£ [s. d.]		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
									6	5 0 9½
									4 6	2 0 8
									3 6	0 15 11¾
									3	2 15 9¼
									1 8	7 1 11¾
			257	1	12					10 13 0
										<u>28 8 2¼</u>
									2 8	<u>2 5 4</u>

Fisher, Patrick Fisher.

CROFTERS¹ OF DALCROY, BELLINA AND
CROFTDOW

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Possessors.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' Price p ^r Contra 94 Sumes Cattle	18 9 0	6	2	8

[No. Atlas.]	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				19 3 27		8 0 10	91 1 13

Possessors, Archibald Campbell, Duncan Wright, Donald
Hugh McKeown, Malcom Carmichael.

¹ *Vide* Introduction, pp. xxxvi-xxxviii.

CROFTERS OF DALCROY, BELLINA AND
CROFTDOW

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep. [Goats.]	Sunes' Price.
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	18 2	5 3	21	8	4	48	
								4/-
								8 9 11
								18 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
								<u>27 6 6$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]
									6	6
									5	0
									1	6
			289	1	38				11	19
									7	1
									<u>27</u>	<u>6 6$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

McFarlane, John Thomson, John McNab, Sibbella Campbell,

SURVEY OF THE

FARM OF MAINS

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Meadow & Arables' price p ^r Contra	16 0 0	2	0	2
90 Sumes Cattle				

	No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.			Outfield.			Meadow.			Pasture.		
		Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
Claddach-																
naroachach	1		Sand	1	0	3	14									
	2		Do.	2												
Orchard	3				1	1	15									
Mains	4	2			15	1	21									
	5			2	17	2	10									3 1 07
	6		2					13	0	02						
								6	2	01						
	7		1								12	0	05			
																85 0 30

Possessors, Patrick Stewart, John Kennaddy.

MAINS, CLADDACHNAROCHACH & ORCHARD ¹

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Sums' Price.
2	1	24 0	4 0	18	4	4	48	
								14 15 0½
								17 19 1½
								<u>32 14 2</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£ [s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
1	0	01				6	0 5 0½
						1 7	0 1 7
						1	1 6 10½
						7 6	5 16 4
						1 7	0 4 2
						6	3 18 1
						4	1 6 0½
						3 6	2 2 1
						1 8	7 1 11½
			257	1	12		10 13 0
							<u>32 14 2</u>

¹ On the plan beside a two-storied house (*vide* Introduction, p. xxviii) is an orchard 1 A. 1 R. 15 F. in extent, enclosed. Claddachnarochach is a croft on the west side of the burn of Ardeonaig, across from the orchard.

BELLOCH & TOMBANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	13 10 0	3	0	3
89 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				16 2 00	9 0 14		
					4 2 07		
						18 2 16	
							85 0 30

Possessors, Arch^d. Campbell, John Fisher, Donald

BELLOCH AND TOMBANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.		
2	2	20 1	4 1	24	8	4	46	4/-	10 3 2 17 16 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/> 27 19 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.		£ [s. d.]	£ [s. d.]	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]			
									5	6	4	10	9
									4	6	2	0	8
									3	6	0	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
									3		2	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
									1	8	7	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	2	00							1		0	1	6
			257	1	12						10	13	0
											27	19	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Sinkler.



SURVEY OF THE

BRAEINTRINE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			No. of Tennants.		
	£	s.	d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra 75 Sumes Cattle	15	0	0	4	0	4

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				17 0 00	9 3 18	6 3 20	50 0 9
					4 3 29		

Possessors, Patrick Campbell, Arthur M^cArthur, Donald

BRAEINTRINE

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]			
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.		Sheep.			
2	2	22 0	4 2	40	8	8	96		9	3	1½
								4/-	15	0	7½
									<u>24</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9¼</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.					
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s.	d.]	£ [s. d.]		
						5	6		4 13 6		
						5			2 9 4		
						3	6		0 17 3		
						3	6		1 3 0½		
						1	6		3 15 1		
4	0	29							0 12 6½		
			257	1	12				10 13 0		
									<u>24</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9¼</u>

McDougall, John Crearer.

SURVEY OF THE

NEWTOWN

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			Possessors.		
	£	[s.]	d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	9	10	0	2	0	2
38½ Sums Cattle						

Soil &c.	Croft.			Outfield.			Meadow.			Pasture.		
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
				13	3	35						
							5	2	24			
							2	3	11			
										2	3	21
												19

Possessors, John Campbell, Donald Fisher.

SURVEY OF THE
TOMOUR AND SUCKOCH
STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable and Meadows' price p ^r contra	42 0 0	1	0	1
354½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			C. land.			Outfield.			Meadow.			Pasture.		
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
1				4	0	01									
2													46	2	33
3													56	3	29
4				3	1	03									
5													32	1	23
6													46	3	15
7													38	2	19
8				7	3	00									
9															
10													74	0	00
11				5	3	00							295	1	39
12				20	3	04	3	2	16				2	2	08

Tennant, Donald Campbell.¹

¹ This exceptionally large farm was leased in 1771, not to Donald Campbell who was in possession in 1769, but to John MacCallum, 'Inn-keeper in Tayndrom.' The holding comprised 'the town and lands of Succoch of Ardeonaig, being a two merkland,' and 'the lands of Tomour being a half merkland.' The rent fixed was £50, and the tenant was obliged to carry from Crieff to Taymouth yearly 32 stone weight of coals. At the end of the lease Achallader added in his own hand, 'N.B. as the whole low grounds of Succoch and Tomour are already enclosed, the

TOMOUR AND SUCKOCH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.					£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10 0	3 0	200	4	30	500	30	
									4/-
									9 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
									70 18 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
									<u>80 13 9</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6	1 4
						3 4	7 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
						2 6	7 2
						7	1 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
						2 10	4 11 9
						2 6	5 17 1
						3	5 15 10
						7 6	2 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	0	10				3	0 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
						2 2	8 0 4
						7 6	2 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
						4 6	0 16 2
						3 4	0 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	2	00				2 6	0 13 9
			310	0	00	1 7	23 16 7
			478	0	00	4	7 19 4
							<u>80 13 9</u>

clause about enclosing does not extend to that lease only My Lord is to furnish on his own charges the Upper Dyke of Succoch already begun, without any consideration from the Tacksman except keeping it in repair along with the other dykes.' The tacksman undertook in his own hand to reside on the premises. In 1769 the farm was divided into parks. The lease states the allowed soums of cattle to be 300 or the equivalent thereof, accounting five sheep to every soum.

SURVEY OF THE

FINGLEN

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Land.
	£ [s. d.]	Mark Lands.
	22 15 0	4
	2 2 0	3
CROFT & ALE-HOUSE OF TYNALINE		
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra		
150 Sumes Cattle		

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick. Midlin. Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		25 0 16	16 3 20		
			8 1 30		
				11 0 26	
					53 2 23
9					
10					
11					

Tennants, Duncan Campbell, Patrick Campbell, Donald Andrew Walker.

FINGLEN

STOCKING AND SOWING

Tennants.			Sowing.		Stocking.					£ [s. d.]
Men.	Women.	Total.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	Sumes Price.
3	2	5	35 3	8 3	40	10	16	150		
1		1	0 2½	0 1¾	2	0	1	10	12	
										4/-
										15 15 11½
										30 0 2½
										<u>45 16 2</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						7	8 15 8
						4 6	3 15 11½
						3	1 5 3¾
						3 6	1 19 0½
						2 4	6 5 2
2	3	00				1 6	0 4 1½
			282	0	00	1 8	21 3 0
			64	2	00	6	1 12 3
			68	2	00	2¾	0 15 8
							<u>45 16 2</u>

Campbell, Elizabeth Cameron, Christen Mallich, and

TWENTY-SHILLING LAND

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	11 0 0	1	1	2
57½ Sumes Cattle				

Soil &c.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	[A. R. F.]	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
	16 2 33	9 0 32		
		4 2 16		
			9 2 23	
				11 1 21

Tennants, John Wilson, John Fisher.

TWENTY-SHILLING LAND ¹

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep. Goats.	Sums' Price.
1 ⁹	1	16 0	3 2	24	4	4	120	
								9 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
								4/- 11 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
								<u>21 8 11$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Moor.			Moss.			Price.		£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6	6	5 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
						4	6	2 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
						3	6	0 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
						3	6	1 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
						2	6	1 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
201	0	00						9 19 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
			6	3	6		2	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
								<u>21 8 11$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

¹ On his plan M^cArthur calls this 'Twenty Sh. Farm.' Ledchraggan and Margnadallich are composed of patches here and there through Twenty-Shilling farm and a piece of land adjoining it. On Twenty-Shilling farm a meeting-house is depicted.

LEDCHRAGGAN AND MARGNADALLICH

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Land.	
	£ [s. d.]	Mark Lands.	Ploughs.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	14 0 0	2	1
72½ Sumes Cattle			

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	C. land.	Outfields.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick. Midlin. Thin.	[A. R. F.]	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		15 3 29	8 2 34 4 1 16	8 0 12	6 2 21

Tennants, Elizabeth Walker, Janet McArthur.

LEDCHRAGGAN AND MARGNADALLICH

SOWING AND STOCKING

Tennants.			Sowing.		Stocking.				Conjectural Rent.		
Men.	Women.	Total.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	Sums' Price.	£ [s. d.]
0	2	2	18 2	4 0	18	4	4	72			11 2 2
										4/-	14 7 0½
											<u>25 9 2½</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
										8	6 7 5
										4 6	1 19 3
										3 6	0 15 2¼
										5	2 0 3¾
										2 6	0 16 7
1	0	19								2 6	0 2 10½
			268	0	00						13 6 1
						9	0	8		2	0 1 6
											<u>25 9 2½</u>

SURVEY OF THE

CROFT DUNARD

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	Possessors.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	1 15 0	1	0	1
8½ Sumes Cattle				

Soil &c.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
	9 3 10		1 3 22	

Possessor, Alex^r. M^cKeown.

CROFT DUNARD

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	Conjectural Rent.	
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.		£	[s. d.]
+	+	3 1	4 0	3	2	0	20			
								4/-	3 5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
									1 13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
									<u>4 18</u>	<u>7</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.		£ [s. d.]		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s.	d.]	£	[s. d.]
1	3	22							6			2 18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
			33	2	0				3	4		6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
						1	0	21			2	1 13	2
												0 0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
												<u>4 18</u>	<u>7</u>

SURVEY OF THE

MARGMORE

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	Possessors.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra 36 Sumes Cattle	8 0 0	1	0	1

No. Atlas.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
	10 2 00	3 1 20 1 2 29	11 1 20	5 1 24

Possessor, Patrick Campbell.

MARGBEG

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	8 0 0	2	0	2
41½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.
		A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		17 1 37	5 3 10	
			2 3 24	
				5 0 16

Possessors, Hugh McLellan, Kathrine McKeown, Janet

MARGBEG

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Conjectural Rent.
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Sums' Price.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	16 0	4 0	14	4	2	80	£ [s. d.]
								7 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
								4/- 8 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
								<u>15 15 7$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
									5 6	4 16 2
									4 6	1 6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
									3 6	0 9 1
5	0	16							3 4	0 17 0
			167	2	00					8 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
						5	2	25	2	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
										<u>15 15 7$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Dewr.

SURVEY OF THE

MARGNACRANNAG

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			Tennants.		
	£	[s.]	d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	8	15	0	1	2	3
44 Sumes Cattle						

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				16 0 13		
					4 3 3	
					2 1 34	
						3 3 4

LICKNIE AND ALDVINE CROFT

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	10 5 0	2	1	3
44½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
Licknie				15 0 0		
Aldvine Croft				2 1 22	6 1 25	
					3 0 32	
						9 0 27

Tennants, Duncan McArthur, Donald Campbell, Christen

LICKNIE AND ALDVINE CROFT

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Conjectural Rent.
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	£ [s. d.]
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	20 0	4 0	18	4	4	80	8 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
								8 16 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
								<u>17 2 3$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Moss.			Price.	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
									5 6	4 15 7
									4 6	1 8 10
									3 6	0 11 3
									3 3	1 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1	30							2 10	0 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			167	2	00					8 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
						5	2	25	2	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
										<u>17 2 3$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Campbell.

OFFICIARY OF ARDTALNAGE

MOOR DESCRIBED

No. 1=269 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 2s.—£25, 18s., No. 2=259 @ 1s. 8d.—£21, 11s. 8d., No. 3=1084 @ 1s.—£54, 4s., No. 4=465 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10d.—£19, 7s. 11d., No. 6=733 @ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—£14, 10s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., No. 5=488 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1s. 3d.—£30, 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., No. 7=157 @ 2d.—£1, 6s. 2d., No. 8=191 @ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—£2, 11s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., No. 9=394 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—£6, 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., No. 10=170 @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—£1, 15s. 5d., No. 11=468 @ 2s.—£46, 16s., No. 12=419 @ 2d.—£3, 9s. 10d., No. 13=317 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1s. 8d.—£34, 15s. 10d., No. 14=475 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8d.—£15, 17s. 4d., No. 15=291 @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—£1, 16s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The moor only is divided amongst the farms in this officiarry, and the other pasture within the head dykes is considered same way as the arable & meadow. There is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of moor to a sume of cattle into all this officiarry. Wester Tullich has two sheelings the one in Choruevine & the other in Glaschorran.

The wood is not regularly cutt but it is cutt for the service of the country.

The arable & meadow is described into the columns.

Tomindason is situated on the top of the hill from which its name is derived, and is amongst the steepest farms in the country. Its sheelings is in the same place that Wester Tullich's sheelings are.

Easter Tullich is not so steep by fare as Tomindason is. The arable is somewhat wet has need of being drained. It has two sheelings the one in Glaschorran the other in Glencloy.

Craig Farm: the croft lands is not so steep as the outfields but they are more wett pritty full of kerns. The one sheeling is on the southwest snout of Sheechallanage and the other is undermost except one on the south-side of Glencloy burn.

Ten Shilling Farm has the most part of its croft low & good but all the rest is on a very quick decline. Said farm

has two sheelings boath in Glenclroy one on each side of the burn.

Kindrochie is on the north snout of Sliobh Fuar & declines two ways; the one towards the Loch, & the other towards the burn of Ardtalnage. Said farm has two sheelings in Glenclroy the one at the root of Craighharrow the other undermost on the north side of Glenclroy burn.

Achomir's arable is low excepting the outfields there is part of them pretty level altho: high. It has two sheelings opposite one another about the middle of Glenclroy.

Claggan sheeling is in Caleine on boath sides the burn adjoining Leadour park dyke on the one side and Milton sheeling on the other side. Bounded on the south-west side by Callochane sheeling. The farm of Claggan lys low of a very good soil. Part of the inclosed pasture is very high on the N.E. snout of Sheechallanage. They have the privilege of a road or loanning through Leadour park to drive their cattle to & from their sheeling.

Leadour altho it's the furthest up farm in Glentalnage the croft lands of it lyes pritty low. The outfields is on the side of the brae pritty steep. The meadow has only the name / as I observed on some of the farms before / but not the substance.

The fifth part of Callochane's sheeling belongs to this farm. The most part of Newport is remarkably good, but when it draws nigh the top of Sheechallanage it's not so good by fare for the top of that hill is much given to moss & heather.

Tulichglas is much of the same nature of Leadour.

Tomflour is more high as both croft & outfields are on the side of a brae.

These two farms has their sheeling at the heads of Glenclroy & Caleine & foot of Glashchorran. A very fine open sheeling.

Lurg is the steepest farm on the southside of Lochtay for they have to plough all one way. Sheelings in Glaschorran and Choruechrnichk. Croft dry natural soil.

Revane sheelings in Glaschorran & immediately above their head dyke. This farm divides the glen & streath

it being on the snout of Meolaghrianan on the west side thereof.

Milton lies both low & pritty level. Sharp sandy soil & Croftdow is much of the same declivity of Lurg & every way the same quality.

Lickbuy, Skiags and Shenlarich has their sheelings in Glaschorran and each of them has a sheel immediately above their farms.

Croftlands low. Outfields high & steep. Their meadows' are mostly mixed with brush.

Keprannich is pritty high every way and chiefly the outfields for they are the highest in the country.

Ardrannage crofts low, outfields high.¹

These farms have their sheelings in Glaschorran, also a sheel immediately above their farms.

¹ There is a note on the plan of this farm that some of the land might be 'made arable.'

BOAT-CROFT OF TULLICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			People.		
	£	[s.	d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra	2	0	0	1	0	1
12½ Sumes Cattle @						

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				1	3	29	

Possessor, Patrick Fisher.

BOAT-CROFT OF TULLICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.	Sowing.		Stocking.				Price.	Conjectural Rent.
Mark Lands.	Oats.	Bear.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	
Ploughs.	B. F.	B. F.						£ [s. d.]
4	2 0	0 3	3	1	0	9	0	
								11 7
								2 11 6
							4/2	<u>3 3 1</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
			56	2	25	6	0 11 7
							2 11 6
							<u>3 3 1</u>

SURVEY OF THE

WESTER TULLICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			People.		
	£	[s.]	[d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands within head-dyke	22	0	0	4	1	5
148½ Sumes Cattle						

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				21 1 33	23 3 20	25 2 0	51 0 0
					11 3 29		

Possessors, Finlay McDiarmid, John McKeown, Daniel

WESTER TULLICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Conjectural Rent.	
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep. Goats.	Price.	£ [s. d.]
3	12	34 0	6 2	42	8	8	160 0		25 16 3
								4/2	30 18 1½
									<u>56 14 4½</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s.	d.]
						6		6 8 8
						5		5 19 4½
						4		2 7 8
						2	6	3 3 9
						2	4	6 0 2
18	1	28				2		1 16 7½
			678	2	20			30 18 1½
								<u>56 14 4½</u>

McKeown, Duncan Cameron, Kathrine McIntyre.

SURVEY OF THE

TOMINDASON

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent,	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra 49½ Sumes Cattle	7 0 0	2	0	2

Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	[A. R. F.]	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
			11 0 25			
				2 2 24		
				1 1 11		
					2 1 33	
						6 1 13

Possessors, John Buchanan, John McKeown.

SURVEY OF THE

EASTER TULLICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra	16 10	1	3	4
99 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				27 3 09	10 1 27		
					5 0 33		
						19 3 00	

Possessors, Hugh M^cLaren, Kathrine M^cIntyre, Margaret

EASTER TULLICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.		
2	2	20 3	6 1	28	8	8	96	14 8 4
								20 12 1
							4/2	<u>35 0 5</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						5	6	6 19 3½
						4	8	2 8 7
						3	6	0 18 2
						2	6	2 9 4½
19	3	08					20	1 12 11
			452	3	00			20 12 1
								<u>35 0 5</u>

McLaren, Margaret McKeown.

SURVEY OF THE

CRAIG

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
	£ [s. d.]			
Lands' price p ^r Contra	10 10 0	4	0	4
49½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Wood.
	Thick.	Midlin.	Thin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				23 3 33			
					8 1 35		
					4 0 37		
						25 2 38	
							11 0 03

Possessors, Daniel Stewart, John McLaren, Hugh

CRAIG

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]		
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers. Sheep.				
1	2	28 0	6 0	28	8	4 144		13	13	7½
							4/2	10	6	0½
								<u>23</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>

Pasture.			Moor.			Price.					
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s.	d.]	£	[s.	d.]
							5	6	6	11	8
							4	9	2	0	2½
							3	6	0	14	9½
							2	8	3	8	7
							1	8	0	18	4½
			225	3	20				10	6	0½
									<u>23</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>

McKcown, Duncan Clark.

SURVEY OF THE
TEN-SHILLING LAND
SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra 37 Sumes Cattle	7 0 0	2	0	2

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Wood.
	Thick. Thin. Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		12 2 21			
			3 0 13		
			1 2 06		
				10 1 25	
					1 2 26

Possessors, James M^cLaren, John M^cIntyre.

SURVEY OF THE

KENDROCHID

STOCKING AND SOWING

	No. of Land.	Present Rent.
	Mark Lands. 2	Ploughs. 2
		£ [s. d.] 15
Lands' price p ^r Contra 99 Sumes Cattle		

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F. 18 2 14	A. R. F. 6 0 6 3 0 3	A. R. F. 15 1 23	A. R. F. 26 0 7

Possessors, William McKenzie, John McIlgirbh, Patrick

KENDROCHID

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Tennants.			Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Men.	Women.	Total.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Sums' Price.
4	0	4	19 0	6 0	32	8	10	120	
									4/2
									11 3 2
									20 12 1
									<u>31 15 3</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6		5 12 1
						4	6	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
						3	6	0 10 6
						2	6	1 8 $5\frac{1}{2}$
						1	8	2 3 5
1	2	9				1		0 1 $6\frac{3}{4}$
			452	3	0			20 12 1
								<u>31 15 3</u>

McLaren, Daniel Stewart.

SURVEY OF THE

ACHOMIR

STOCKING AND SOWING

	No. of Land.	Present Rent
	Mark Lands.	Ploughs.
	1	1
		£ [s. d.]
Lands' price p ^r Contra		10 6 8
49½ Sumes Cattle		

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick. Thin. Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		8 3 37	2 2 20 1 1 10	37 0 01	16 1 18

Possessors, John M^cKay, Patrick M^cIntyre.

ACHOMIR

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Tennants.			Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]	
Men.	Women.	Total.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	Sunes' Price.
2	0	2	13 3	3 0	20	4	8	120	24	
										4/2
										10 5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
										10 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
										<u>20 11 2$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s.	d.]
						6	6	2 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
						4	6	0 11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
						3	6	0 4 7
						2	6	4 12 6
						1	8	1 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	1	16				2	6	0 10 10
			225	3	20			10 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
								<u>20 11 2$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

SURVEY OF THE

CLAGGAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

	No. of Land.	Present Rent.
	Mark Lands.	£ [s. d.]
	2	20 0
Lands' price p ^r Contra	2	
99 Sumes		

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				22 2 07			
					3 3 21		
					1 3 30		
						24 1 4	
							93 1 12

Possessors, Gilbert McKeown, Alex^r. Crerar, Alex^r.

CLAGGAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Tennants.			Sowing.		Stocking.			£ [s. d.]		
Men.	Women.	Total.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	
3	1	4	22 0	6 0	40	8	16	192	36	
									4/2	22 6 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
										20 12 1
										<u>42 18 5$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]	
						6 6	7 6 11	
						4 6	17 5	
						3 6	6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
						3 6	4 4 11	
						2	9 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	2	00				2 6	3 9	
			452	3	00		20 12 1	
								<u>42 18 5$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

McLaren, Jean Mallich.¹

¹ Leased in 1777 to four tenants, only one of whom was a tenant in the farm in 1769, for twenty-one years. Each tenant was to furnish a man and a horse for ten days. They were to build such dry stone walls as his Lordship might prescribe for the benefit of the farm. Their allowed souns were 76 cows and 19 horses or mares, harrowers included. A memorandum added at the end of the lease ran, 'If the above tacksmen agree among themselves they may keep the souns at the following rates viz. for each of the horses mentioned in the above tack 10 sheep and for each cow 5 sheep, that is for each horse and cow they are short in the respective souns mentioned in the above lease.'

LEADOUR

STOCKING AND SOWING

	No. of Land.	Present Rent.
	Mark Lands.	Ploughs.
	4 ²	1
		£ [s. d.]
Lands' price p ^r Contra		10 3 4
37 Sumes Cattle		
23½ D ^o . being ½ part of Callelochane sheeling		

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				9 3 08			
					6 1 26		
					3 0 32		
						28 0 09	
							108 1 27

Possessor, James M^cDiarmid.

SURVEY OF THE

TULLICHGLAS

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			No of Possessors.		
	£	[s.]	d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra 49½ Sumes Cattle	13			2	0	2

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.		
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.						
	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
	10	0	09						
				5	0	01			
				2	2	00			
							33	2	18

Possessors, Duncan Campbell, Hugh M^cLaren.

SURVEY OF THE

TOMFLOUR

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Possessors.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra	11 10	2	0	2
49½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				11 1 00			
					6 3 00		
					3 1 19		
						25 1 20	

Possessors, Donald Crerar, John Sinkler.

TOMFLOUR

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.					Conjectural Rent.	
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Goats.	Sunes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
1	1	12 0	3 1	20	4	6	120	24		9 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
										10 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
										<u>19 7 7$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]	
						6	3 7 6	
						4 6	1 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
						3 6	0 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
						2 10	3 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
			225	3	20		10 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							<u>19 7 7$\frac{1}{4}$</u>	

SURVEY OF THE

LURG

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No of Possessors.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
	£ [s. d.]			
Lands' price p ^r Contra	10	2	1	3
74½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				14 0 18	9 3 13		
					4 3 06		
						28 2 04	

Possessors, Alex^r. Sinkler, Donald Crerar, Kathrine

LURG

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	Conjectural Rent.
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrows.	Sheep.		£ [s. d.]
1½	3	21 0	4 2	18	12	0	90		10 14 7
								4/2	15 9 0½
									<u>26 3 7½</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						5 6	3 17 8
						4 6	2 3 4
						3 6	16 11
						2 4	3 6 6½
5	0	11				2	10 1½
			339	1	10		15 9 0½
							<u>26 3 7½</u>

McGregor.

REVANE AND MAILLE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Possessors.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
	£ [s. d.]			
Lands' price p ^r Contra	11 0 0	2	1	3
99 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
		A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		10 0 10	4 0 32		
			2 0 15		
				4 0 31	
Maille		8 1 04			37
				1 1 08	
					1 1 4

Possessors, Thomas Stewart, John Stewart.

MILTON AND CROFTDOW

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			No. of Possessors.		
	£	[s. d.]		Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra	13	5	0	1	0	1
99 Sumes Cattle						

Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
[A. R. F.]	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
25 0 18	2 0 6		
	1 0 3		
		4 0 29	
			2 0 00

Possessor of Cromron and Carnbane, Alex^r. M^cDougall.¹

¹ Miltown of Ardtalanage alias Cromron, and Maille pendicle which was disjoined from Revane and joined to Miltown, were leased in 1771 for twenty-one years to Alexander MacDougall who tenanted Miltown in 1769. The rent fixed was £24. He was to enclose with a dyke or ditch, building 20 roods yearly. His allowed soums were 8 horses, 21 cows and 120 sheep. A memorandum added ran as follows :—' The rent of the mill of Ardtalanage for a small part of the multure is included in the rent of the foregoing tack. The distribution of the rent in the tack is as follows, viz. Miltown, £12, 15s., Maille pendicle, £4, Mill rent, £7, 15s., Total, £24.'

SURVEY OF THE

LICKBUY

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Possessors.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra	8 0 0	2	0	2
49½ Sumes Cattle				

Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
16 0 29	3 3 34		
	1 3 37		
		14 2 26	

Possessors, John McDougall, Hugh McKeown.¹

¹ Leased in 1777 to the two tenants in the farm in 1769 for twenty-one years at a rent of £10. Each tenant was to furnish a man and a horse for carriage for ten days. They were to build such dry stone walls as his Lordship might prescribe, and their allowed souns were 28 cows and 8 horses or mares, harrowers included.

SURVEY OF THE

SKIAGS

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
	£ [s. d.]			
Lands' price p ^r Contra	12 10 0	3	1	4
99 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				23 1 20	4 2 4		
					2 1 2		
						36 2 27	

Possessors, Donald M^cDougall, Dougal M^cKeown, Daniel

SKIAGS

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.		
2	2	22 0	6 0	20	8	8	80		
								4/2	12 17 1½
									20 12 1
									<u>33 9 2½</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.			
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s.	d.]	£ [s. d.]
						5	6		6 7 6½
						4	6		1 1 4
						3	4		0 7 6
						2	6		4 11 8½
6	0	03				1	6		0 9 0¼
			452	3	00				20 12 1
									<u>33 9 2½</u>

McArthur, Margaret McLaren.

SURVEY OF THE

SHENLARICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Farm Paid.		Present Rent in Cash.		No. of Tennants.		
	Meal.	Bear.	£	[s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
	B. F.	B. F.					
Lands' price p ^r Contra 49½ Sumes Cattle	2 3	5 0	5		2	2	4

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croft.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.		
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.						
	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
				19	1	27			
					4	0	4		
					2	0	2		
							20	0	6

Possessors, John McIntyre, Donald McIntyre, Izabal

SHENLARICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers. Sheep.		
1	2	16 0	4 0	18	8	4 80		
							4/2	9 19 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
								10 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
								<u>20 5 9$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		£ [s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]			
						5 6	5 6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$		
						4 4	0 17 5		
						3 6	0 7 0		
						2	2 0 0		
19	0	6				1 6	1 8 7		
			225	3	20		10 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
							<u>20 5 9$\frac{1}{4}$</u>		

Sinkler, Margaret McDougall.

SURVEY OF THE

KEPRANNICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Farm Paid.		Present Rent in Cash.		No. of Tennants.	
	Meal. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	£	[s. d.]	Men.	Women.
Lands' price p ^r Contra 49½ Sumes Cattle	2 3	5 0	5		3	0
						Total. 3

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland. A. R. F.	Outfield. A. R. F.	Meadow. A. R. F.	Pasture. A. R. F.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				18 2 29	3 1 29		
					1 2 34		
							9 2 17

Possessors, Alex^r. McKeown, Finlay Stalker, Duncan

KEPRANNICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Sumes' Price.
1	2	16 0	4 0	18	8	4	80	
								9 18 10
								4/2 10 6 0½
								<u>20 4 10½</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						5 6	5 2 9
						4 6	0 15 5½
						3 6	0 6 0
						1 6	0 14 5
40	0	26				1 6	3 0 2½
			225	3	20		10 6 0½
							<u>20 4 10½</u>

Robertson.¹

¹ Leased in 1777 to two tenants, one of whom was a tenant in 1769, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £11 and five bolls of oatmeal. They were to build such dry stone walls as the Earl might prescribe, and were to furnish each a man and a horse for ten days. Their allowed souns were 28 cows and 8 horses or mares, harrowers included.

ARDRANNAGE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Farm Paid.		Present Rent in Cash.		No of Tennants.		
	Meal. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	£ [s. d.]		Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra 49½ Sumes Cattle	5 0	6 0	8 4	0	2	0	2

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				18 1 21	7 3 24		
					3 3 32		
						35 0 32	
							17 0 11

Possessors, Donald M^cVichie, John M^cLaren.¹

¹ Leased in 1777 to two tenants neither of whom was a tenant in the farm in 1769, for twenty-one years at a rent of £12 and six bolls of oatmeal. They were to build such dry stone walls as the Earl might prescribe, and were each to furnish a man and a horse for ten days. Their allowed souns were 28 cows and 9 horses or mares, harrows included.

OFFICIARRY OF TAYMOUTH

MOOR DESCRIBED

No. 1=3098 @ 10d.—£129	1	8	} There is 185 acres of moss which I did not divide proportionably amongst the farms.
No. 2=1001½ @ 2d.—	8	6 11	
No. 3=3481, 0s. 8d. @ 8d. —	116	0 8	
		<u>£253</u>	<u>9 3</u>

Disputed moor betwixt Sheean &c., 543 acres, and Breadalbane. Moor in tack from Do., 288 acres.

The manner in which I have distributed the moor No. 1 and No. 2 &c. is as followeth. All the farms between Callelochane and Remony, in this Officiarry, has a property to the above three numbers, and I having brought in the pasture lands of each farm that's within the head dykes along with the moor which affords 5 acres to each sum of cattle.

No. 1=3098 acres @ 10d.	£129	1	8
No. 2=816½ Do. @ 2d.	}	8	6 11
No. 3=185=2d. Moss @ 2d.			
No. 4=3481, 0s. 8d. @ 8d.	£116	0	8
	<u>£253</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

You'll no doubt be surprised that there are 5 acres to a sune in this officiarry and not in any of the rest of the officiarries, but it is on account of the quallitty of the grass as it is not in any respect to be compared with a great dale of the grass in any of the rest of the officiarries, for Nos. 2 and 3 are amongst the worst grass in the country and in consequence must afford more acres to a sune than that which is of a better quallitty.

I have only one thing to observe, which is with respect

to the woods keep'd as meadow ; and that is, that the people has to carry off all that they cutt each day from the place where they cutt it, and dry it out from the wood, as the thickness of the wood will not permit the drying of it so soon as elsewhere which certainly must give a great dale more trouble to those who has to cutt grass into woods as meadow. I would have said a considerable dale more if time would permit but I have endeavoured to make everything as plain by planning as possible and also I have studied to explain the deepness of the soil in the columns as near the quallitty and depth as possible I could.

CALLELOCHANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arables' price p ^r Contra	29 10 0	7	1	8
250½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				36 3 36	15 2 10		
					7 3 05		
						61 3 24	
							64 2 10 } }

Sheeling Nos. 16 and 17 in the officiarry of Ardtalnage

Possessors, John Mackay, Patrick M^cKeown, Sen^r.,
M^cArthur, Patrick Crerar, Malcom M^cCallum, Donald

CALLELOCHANE

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.		
4	4	48 0	10 2	15	16	8	160		
								4/-	20 5 9½
									50 2 5
									<u>70 8 2</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		£ [s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]		
						5	6	10 3 2½	
						4	8	3 12 5	
						3	6	1 7 2	
						1	8	5 3	
126	1	34				1	6	4 16 9	
			762	0	16			25 11 4	
			310	1	24			19 14 4	
								<u>70 8 2½</u>	

Patrick McKeown, Jun^r, Kathrine McKeown, John McNabb.

SURVEY OF THE

ACHIANICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.		Tennants.		
	£	[s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	16	0 0	3	1	4
Sumes Cattle					

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				23 3 34			
					11 0 22		
					5 2 11		
						17 1 24	
							41 2 28

Possessors, Patrick Carmichael, John Anderson, Duncan

ACHIANICH

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands. 2	Ploughs. 2	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows. 28	Horses. 8	Harrowers, Sheep. 4 116		
		33 0	7 0					12 7 6
							4/-	15 18 0
								<u>28 5 6</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		£ [s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]		
						6		7 3 9	
						4	10	2 13 3	
						3	7	19 9	
17	1	24				1	9	1 10 9	
20	0	00				1	6	3 2 4	
			381	0	08			12 15 8	
								<u>28 5 6</u>	

Robertson, Kathrine M^cKay.

WESTER LURGLOMMAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra Sumes Cattle	8 0 0	1	0	1

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				13 1 27			
					5 2 32		
					2 3 15		
						21 0 37	
							10 2 00

Possessor, Gilbert Walker.

WESTER LURGLOMMAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]		
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.				
1	1	14 2	3 2	16	4	4	50	4/-	9	1	8
									7	7	1
									<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.			
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s. d.]	£	[s. d.]
						6		4	0 9
						4	10	1	7 1
						3	8		10 2
						3		3	3 8
						1	10		19 3
			190	2	24			6	7 10
								<u>16</u>	<u>8 9</u>

EASTER LURGLOMMAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	7 10 4	1	1	2
Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.			Outfield.			Meadow.			Pasture.		
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
				11	2	33									
							7	1	30						
							3	2	34						
										12	0	26			
													4	0	00

Possessors, Patrick Haggart, Janet M^cVain.

EASTER LURGLOMMAN

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers. Sheep.		
1	1	15 0	3 2	14	4	4 60		
							4/-	7 12 9 7 6 5
								<u>14 19 2</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6 6	3 16 2
						4 8	1 14 8
						3 7	13 5
						3 4	1 8 6
						1 10	7 4
4	2	00				2 6	11 3
			190	2	24		6 7 10
							<u>14 19 2</u>

WESTER CROFTMARTAGE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	11 10 0	3	0	3
36 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				15 3 16	9 2 36		
					4 3 18		
						14 3 20	
							3 3 16

Possessors, Donald Clark, Alex^r. Anderson, Andrew

EASTER CROFTMARTAGE

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	11 0 0	3	0	3
36½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.	Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
		A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
		14 1 10	7 3 39		
			3 3 39		
				18 2 13	
					3 0 30

Possessors, Finlay Hay, Donald Hay, Donal M^cTavish.

EASTER CROFTMARTAGE

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Kine.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.
1	2	21 0	5 0	15	8	4	60
							10 3 6
							7 5 5
							<u>17 8 11</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6 6	4 14 7
						4 10	1 18 7
						3 8	14 7
						3	2 15 9
						1 8	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	1	07				2 4	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
			190	2	24		6 7 10
							<u>17 8 11</u>

SURVEY OF THE

WESTER ACHARN

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Farm Paid.	Present Rent in Cash.	No. of Tennants.		
		£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Meal.					
11 bolls		5 0 0	3	0	3
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra					
67 Sumes Cattle					

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				19 2 35			
					9 2 18		
					4 3 09		
						14 3 09	
							3 1 18

Possessors, Donald Haggart, Sen^r., Donald Haggart,

WESTER ACHARN

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	
2	2	22 2	6 2	18	8	5	80	
								13 4 6
								13 7 4
								<u>26 11 10</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]	
						7	6 18	
						5	2 8 1	
						4	19 3	
						4	2 19 2	
						3	10 1	
1	0	12				1 6	1 7	
			381	1	08		12 15 8	
							<u>26 11 10</u>	

Jun^r., John McNab.

SURVEY OF THE

EASTER ACHARN

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Farm Paid.	Present Rent in Cash.	No. of Tennants.		
		£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
	Meal.	7 10 0	3	0	3
	8 bolls				
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra					
72 Sumes Cattle					

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				17 3 12	9 1 09		
					4 2 24		
						9 0 06	
							12 2 23

Possessors of Easter Acharn and Brewseat, Arch^d.

EASTER ACHARN

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	
2	2	22 2	6 2	18	8	5	80	
								11 11 5
								14 7 11
								<u>25 19 4</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	£	s.	d.]
								£ [s. d.]
						7	6	6 13 3
						5		2 6 6
						4		18 7
						3	8	1 13 1
						2	6	1 6 7
3	1	36				1	8	5 8
			381	1	08			12 15 8
								<u>25 19 4</u>

Cameron, Duncan Kippen, Sen^r., Duncan Kippen, Jun^r..

WESTER BALLINLAGGINS & MILL CROFT

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Farm Paid.	Present Rent. in Cash.	No. of Tennants.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
	Meal.	£ [s. d.]			
	8 bolls	8 10 0	2	0	2
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra					
69½ Sumes Cattle					

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.		
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.						
	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
Wester Ballinlaggans.	14	1	01						
Miln Croft.	2	3	21		7	1	12		
					3	2	26		
						4	3	37	

Miln Crofts' Moor.

Possessors, James Walker, Donald Walker.

EASTER BALLINLAGGAN

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Farm Paid.	Present Rent in Cash.	No. of Tennants.		
		£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
	Meal. 6 bolls	5 10 0	3	1	4
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra					
53 Sumes Cattle					

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				13 3 35	7 2 12		
					3 3 05		
						15 0 22	
							8 1 36

Meadow of Lonagay

1 1 06

Possessors, Neel M^cArthur, John M^cArthur, John
of Lonagay, Colin Campbell.

EASTER BALLINLAGGAN

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]	
1 st Lands.	2 ^d Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.		Sheep.	
		20 0	5 0	20	8	4	80		
								4/-	
									9 16 9½
									10 11 5
									<u>20 8 2½</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						7	4 17 9½
						4 8	1 15 4
						3 6	13 3
						3 4	2 10 5
						2 4	19 8
			285	3	36		9 11 9
							<u>20 8 2½</u>
						1 1	<u>1 7 0</u>

McAndrew, Janet McNaughten. Possessor of Meadow

SURVEY OF THE

ALECKICH

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	10 10 0	2	1	3
52½ Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				16 2 34	7 2 06		
					3 3 02		
						6 1 15	
							5 3 01

Possessors, John Anderson, Izabal M^cDougall, Donald

ALECKICH

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers. Sheep.		
1½	1½	21 0	4 3	15	6	3 60		
							4/-	8 10 9
								10 8 10
								<u>18 19 7</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		£ [s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]		
						6		5 0 3	
						4	8	1 15 0	
						3	7	13 5	
						3	6	1 2 1	
						2	4	13 5	
2	0	38				1	8	3 8	
			285	3	36			9 11 9	
								<u>18 19 7</u>	

McKercher.

SURVEY OF THE

ROVUCKY

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.			No. of Tennants.		
	£	[s.	d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	3	4	0	3	2	5
20½ Sumes Cattle						

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				7	0	10	

Possessors, John M^cKercher, W^m. Rutherford, John

ROVUCKY

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.		
‡	1	4 0	2 0	4	4	0	24		
								4/-	2 9 5
									4 1 9
									<u>6 11 2</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		£ [s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]		
						7		2 9 5	
8	3	24				2		17 10	
			95	1	12			3 3 11	
								<u>6 11 2</u>	

McKinzie, Izabal Kippen, Margaret Haggart.

SURVEY OF THE

TOMGARROW

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.			No. of Tenants.		
	£	[s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	13	0 0	4	0	4	
65½ Sumes Cattle						

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				18 2 02	10 0 04		
					5 0 01		
						9 0 25	
							2 2 18

Possessors, Daniel McNaughten, Patrick Kennaddy,

TOMGARROW

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sums' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands. 2	Ploughs. 2	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows. 16	Horses. 8	Harrowers. 4	Sheep. 94		
		19 0	5 0					10 17 0	
								4/-	
								13 1 9	
								<u>23 18 9</u>	

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6 6	6 0 4
						4 8	2 6 9
						3 7	17 11
						3 6	1 12 0
						2 4	6 1
			381	1	08		12 15 8
							<u>23 18 9</u>

Neel M^cFell, Hugh Sinkler.

REMONY

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.			No. of Tennants.		
	£	s.	d.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price	13	10	0	4	0	4
72 Sumes Cattle						

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				23 2 10			
					9 0 39		
					4 2 19		
						16 0 15	

Possessors, Duncan Kippen, Duncan Anderson, Duncan
 Possessor of Walk Mill, William Murray.

REMONY

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.		
2	2	27 0	6 1	25	8	4 60		
							4/-	13 10 9
								14 5 11
								<u>27 16 8</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6 6	7 13 2
						5 6	2 10 10
						4	18 6
						3	2 8 3
15	3	18				2	1 11 9
			381	1	08		12 14 2
							<u>27 16 8</u>

Robertson, James Kippen.

SURVEY OF THE

BALLAMACNACHTANE

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price	21 0 0	5	1	6
109 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
	A. R. F.			A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
	34 0 14				10 3 22		
					5 1 30		
						6 2 25	
							19 1 10

Possessors, John Haggart, John McAndrew, Donald McNaughten.

BALLAMACNACHTANE

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.		
3	3	39 0	9 0	31	12	12	90		16 3 2
								4/-	21 16 0
									<u>37 19 2</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.		
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£	s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						6	6	11 1 7
						5		2 14 5
						4		1 1 9
						3	10	1 5 5
						2	6	2 8 3
3	1	02				2		6 6
			571	3	32			19 1 3
								<u>37 19 2</u>

McKay, Dougall McDougall, Duncan McFell, Margaret

SURVEY OF THE

CROFTNAMUCK

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lands' price p ^r Contra	1 15 0	1	0	1
1 Sume				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				1 1 25			1 11

Possessor, James Campbell.

SURVEY OF THE

PORTBANE

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable, Wood & Meadows' price	29 0 0	8	0	8
160 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.				
				A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				51 0 38	13 0 38		
					6 2 18		
						6 0 33	
							8 0 00

Possessors, John McNaughten, Malcom Carmichael,
Patrick McVicar, John McTavish, John Fisher.

PORTBANE

SOWING AND STOCKING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.				£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	Sumes' Price.
4	4	62 0	17 0	45	16	8	120	
								22 8 0
								4/-
								<u>32 1 7</u>
								<u>54 9 7</u>

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
						7 6	16 14 2
						4 8	3 1 9
						3 8	1 4 3
						4 6	1 7 10
						2 10	1 2 8
44	0	38				2 6	5 10 7
			762	0	16		25 8 4
							<u>54 9 7</u>

Finlay Maltman, Patrick Anderson, Alex^r. M^cKircher,

SURVEY OF THE

CROFTNACABBER

SOWING AND STOCKING

	Present Rent.	No. of Tennants.		
	£ [s. d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price	5 2 6	1	0	1
44 Sumes Cattle				

No. Atlas.	Soil &c.			Croftland.	Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	Thick.	Thin.	Midlin.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
				10 3 23			
					5 1 22		
					2 2 31		
						2 3 01	
							19 1 29

Possessor, the rev^d. Mr. James Campbell.

BRAIE OF BALLANASUIME

STOCKING AND SOWING

	Present Rent.			Tennants.		
	£	[s.	d.]	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arable & Meadows' price p ^r Contra	6	0	0	2	1	3
44 Sumes Cattle						

No. Atlas.	Croftland.		Outfield.	Meadow.	Pasture.
	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.
Glebe	8 0 02				
	0 3 01				
	3 13	1 1 32			0 0 26
Planting					
Br: of Ballanasuime	13 1 00		6 2 16		
			3 1 07		
				3 2 36	
					20 2 09

Possessors of Braie of Ballanasuime, John Haggart,

KENMORE GLEBE & BRAIE OF BALLANASUIME

STOCKING AND SOWING

No. of Land.		Sowing.		Stocking.			Sumes' Price.	£ [s. d.]
Mark Lands.	Ploughs.	Oats. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Cows.	Horses.	Harrowers.	Sheep.	
1	1½	14 0	4 0	9	6	3	60	
								4/-
								6 5 1
								8 15 10

Wood.			Moor.			Price.	
A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	[£ s. d.]	£ [s. d.]
8	1	38					
0	0	12	95	1	12		
						5 6	3 12 10½
						4 6	1 9 6½
						3 6	0 11 6
						3	0 11 2
						2 4	2 8 0
0	2	00				1 6	0 0 9
			190	2	24		6 7 1
							<u>15 0 11</u>

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REPORT OF THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held in the Hall of the Society of Accountants, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 14th December 1935. In the absence of the President, Principal Sir Robert Rait, C.B.E., LL.D., through illness, Dr. W. K. Dickson, Chairman of Council, was in the Chair.

The Report of the Council was as follows :—

Since the last Report the Council have been glad to note the issue of a report by H.M. Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland, to the discontinuance of which since 1868 they drew attention a year ago. They hope that such reports, which are indispensable to students of Scottish History, may be issued annually and in adequate form.

The Council have also noted with satisfaction the appeal issued by the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland with regard to the preservation of Scottish historical manuscripts, and they desire to express their concurrence with the resolution adopted by the Trustees on 18th January last. The object of the Society is the discovery and printing of documents of historical interest, and the Council cordially welcome any action having for its purpose the preservation of such documents and the increase of their accessibility to scholars. They have learned with pleasure that, since the

appeal was made, manuscripts of historical importance have already been offered to the National Library, to H.M. Register House, and to the British Museum.

While an endeavour is thus being made to secure the preservation of historical manuscripts in private hands, the Council regret that the Secretary of State for Scotland has taken no steps to carry out the recommendations of the Committee appointed by him in 1925 to report on Sheriff Court Records. According to the evidence of expert witnesses before that Committee, 'thousands of documents in local custody are mouldering to ruin.'

During the past year members have received *Scottish Supplications to Rome, 1418-1422*, edited by the Rev. and Hon. E. R. Lindsay and Dr. Annie I. Cameron, as one of the two volumes for 1933-4. The Council regret that the other volume—*Early Correspondence of Robert Wodrow*—has been further delayed by the ill-health of the editor.

Members have also received *Warrender Letters, 1715*, edited by Dr. W. K. Dickson, as the first of the volumes for 1934-5. These letters, which have been published by permission of the Edinburgh Corporation, furnish an interesting picture of conditions both in the Scottish capital and in London during the first year of the Hanoverian dynasty. *A Commentary on the Rule of St. Augustine by Robertus Richardinus*, edited by Dr. G. G. Coulton, is nearing completion, and should be ready before the end of 1935.

For 1935-6 the Council propose to issue *The Holyrood Chronicle* and *Burgh Accounts of Ayr, 1535-1624*. The former is being edited by Dr. Alan O. Anderson, whose scholarly care will make it a valuable contribution to the study of mediaeval Scottish history. Dr. G. S. Pryde, who has edited the Ayr accounts, will survey in his introduction the whole subject of early burgh finance.

Dr. W. C. Dickinson's *Barony Court Book of Carnwath, 1492-1535*, will, it is hoped, be published shortly. The introduction to this volume by Dr. Dickinson, whose *Sheriff Court Book of Fife* was so valuable a contribution to Scottish constitutional history, will be of great importance for the study of barony jurisdiction in Scotland. Other volumes approved by the Council include *The Jacobite Court at Rome, 1719*, which Miss Henrietta Tayler will edit from manuscripts in the possession of Lord Clinton and others, and a third volume of *Wariston's Diary* under the editorship of Mr. J. D. Ogilvie.

During the year the Society has lost 14 members by death or resignation, while 6 new members have joined—a net decrease of 8, leaving the total membership (including 133 libraries) at 546.

The Council would ask all members of the Society to try to increase its membership. A brochure of information regarding the Society, including the list of members, rules, and a complete list of publications, may be had on application to the Secretary. It is suggested that copies of this might be given or sent to possible future members.

Mr. John A. Inglis, K.C., Professor Hannay, and Dr. James MacLehose retire from the Council by rotation at this time. The Council unanimously recommend their re-election.

An abstract of the accounts for 1934-5 is appended, showing a credit balance at the close of the year of £547, 3s. 3d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, expressed regret at the absence of their President, Sir Robert Rait, owing to serious illness. Referring to the Council's pleasure at the Scottish National Library Trustees' appeal concerning the preservation of historical MSS., he remarked that there were a great many documents of historical interest

which were in private hands—either in private houses or in lawyers' offices—and not being in any kind of official custody were exposed to many perils.

Recalling the story of the naval lieutenant who threw overboard a number of marine specimens collected by Professor Huxley—then a naval surgeon—because the lieutenant was a zealous officer, concerned for the smartness of his ship, Dr. Dickson said that there was a great deal of the same point of view in the good housewife. He was sure that at the back of their minds many ladies looked with considerable disapproval on big boxes filled with dirty papers. It would be a good thing if more people could cultivate an attitude something like that of the good Moslem, who is always unwilling to destroy a scrap of paper in case it should have on it the name of Allah.

Mr. John A. Inglis, K.C., seconded the adoption of the Report, and in doing so stressed the Society's need for more members. There had been a net decrease of eight during the year, and by personal solicitation present members could get more members in. Their publications were extremely important, and many of them were done by editors of world-wide renown. There had been other societies like theirs in the history of Scotland which had died for want of members.

In supporting the adoption, Professor R. K. Hannay, H.M. Historiographer for Scotland, said that he would like to take that opportunity of saying something about the position of historical studies as it appeared to him to be in Scotland just now. He supposed that if one were asked, one would have to admit that we were very far behind scholastically in this country in the teaching of history when we compared ourselves with the people south of the Border. We did not usually admit that, but it was true. There were far too few specialist teachers of history in our Scottish schools. They would find, he supposed, that our Education Com-

mittees went on the very dangerous assumption that a person who was an Honours graduate in English was better able to teach history than an Honours graduate in history was to teach English. There was, therefore, comparatively little encouragement for advanced studies in history from a scholastic point of view.

One hopeful aspect of the matter however was that within the last few years a specialist in history had been appointed for the first time as one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. So, if slowly, we were getting on. Owing to the comparative weakness of history teaching in schools the Universities were obviously affected. In the Universities a great deal of elementary work had to be done which could have been done at school, and there was a body of students coming up of very unequal levels of attainment. That inevitably brought down the general standard of University work in the earlier stages.

Since the introduction of history as an academic subject, and since the Universities Commission of 1889, there had been a very great advance in the provision for study in all Universities, and especially in the larger Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. One might ask oneself what outlets there were in life—for that was an important question—for people who made a special study of history. There was the Church, and he thought it might quite well be said that the Church did not sufficiently encourage or make provision for the study of Scottish Church history. People who went into the Church were entering upon a career which demanded historical knowledge. Then there were Law, and journalism, into which latter profession many history graduates had been going for a considerable time.

There were too few openings for historians in the scholastic life, and that was a double disadvantage, because the advance of University studies in history produced a number of

Honours graduates who had to go to England in order to find jobs.

Professor Hannay went on to draw attention to history study as an avenue to the Civil Service. A good many men had entered the Civil Service from history, particularly from the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Hitherto the Civil Service Commissioners had been supposed to be examining on what they called British history. The references to Scotland had been gradually thinned down to timid allusions to the '45 and things of that kind. Latterly the examination, so far as British history was concerned, had been primarily an examination in English history. Last year, Professor Duncan Mackie of Glasgow and he had written a memorandum on the subject, and they had been turned down by the Civil Service Commissioners. They had then obtained the signatures of the four Principals of the Scottish Universities, and the Civil Service Commissioners had acceded. The important fact now was that it was possible for a Scottish graduate in history to study the history of his own country and to use his knowledge as material in the Civil Service examination.

He thought the fact that there were so many Oxford and Cambridge people, not to speak of other kinds, in the Civil Service, and so many historians who knew nothing at all of the history of their own country, accounted to a considerable degree for the difficulty in obtaining proper and scientific attention for the Scottish records. The generation of civil servants to whom one had to represent this matter were sometimes out of touch with modern historical methods, in which more emphasis was laid on record work as distinguished from mere book work, and on an endeavour to impart some knowledge of and interest in the technique of history. In the Council's Report they had an instance of dilatoriness with regard to the Sheriff-Court Records. He

believed, however, that some action was being taken, and he hoped that the authorities would try to apply their minds to the situation, and act in a matter which was of more importance to posterity than it was to us. There was hope of effective action at an early date.

Professor Hannay referred to the advent of the Stair Society, which would add greatly to the force of public opinion in historical matters. The Scottish History Society welcomed that increase of strength. At the Record Office it was not easy to make up for the neglect of years. Since about the middle of the nineteenth century there had been gross neglect to keep the Record Office even reasonably up to date by adequate staffing. It was difficult to remedy that omission, but he thought it was satisfactory that the neglect was now being realised by the authorities, and they might congratulate themselves upon the fact that public opinion was beginning to tell.

The Report was adopted.

Professor Hannay then gave a short address on 'St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland,' which has been printed and distributed by the Victoria League for the use of Scots overseas.

**ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of CHARGE and DISCHARGE
of the INTROMISSIONS of the HONORARY
TREASURER for the year from 1st November
1934 to 1st November 1935.**

CHARGE.

I. Funds as at close of last Account	£637 3 8
II. Subscriptions received	488 5 0
III. Past Publications sold to Members	10 6
IV. Interest on Deposit Receipt and on Savings Account	7 19 4
Sum of the Charge	£1,133 18 1

DISCHARGE.

I. Cost of Publications	£556 7 0
II. Income Tax on untaxed Interest	2 3 10
III. Miscellaneous Payments	28 4 0
IV. Funds as at close of this Account—	
1. Balance on Deposit Receipt with the Bank of Scotland, 103 George Street, Edinburgh	£550 0 0
2. Balance at Credit of Savings Account with Do. do.	300 17 0
Carry forward	£850 17 0 £586 14 10

Brought forward .	£850 17 0	£586 14 10
3. Balance at Credit of Account		
Current with Do. do. .	40 16 3	
	<hr/>	
	£891 13 3	
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount due		
to Messrs. T. & A.		
Constable Ltd. £335 10 3		
Balance due to the		
Honorary Treasurer		
on Cash Account 8 19 9		
	<hr/>	
	344 10 0	
	<hr/>	
		547 3 3
Sum of the Discharge equal to the Charge		<hr/>
		£1,133 18 1

EDINBURGH, 19th November 1935.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish History Society for the year from 1st November 1934 to 1st November 1935, and I find the same to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched, closing with a Balance on Deposit Receipt with the Bank of Scotland, 103 George Street, Edinburgh, of £550; a Balance at credit of Savings Account with the Bank of £300, 17s.; and a Balance at credit of the Society's Account Current with the Bank of £40, 16s. 3d.

JOHN A. INGLIS.
Auditor.

Scottish History Society

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1st November 1936

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