



Remembering Kirkhill Area: Sites and Features Listing




This version: 24/6/2022

The information here was collected in a course run by Archaeology for Communities in the Highlands (ARCH) in 2022. Pictures are from participants or the Charlie Gair photographic collection. Information will also be submitted to the Highland Historic Environment Record <https://her.hIGHLAND.gov.uk>. Binders with more information are in Inverness Reference Library and Wardlaw Mausoleum. A display was also produced which can travel. Abbreviations are listed at the end of the list.

No.	Name of Feature / building	Where? / grid ref	Condition	Description	HER /Canmore	Contributors
1	Clunes Station 	NH 5580 4630	Gone	The station for Kirkhill was at Clunes, named presumably for nearby Clunes House, though more research is needed on this. According to HER, the station opened in 1864 (but a newspaper article in the Inverness Courier in 1863 states August 1863), closed in 1960. Further details on HER and Canmore, and see entry in Lost Stations on the Far North Line by K Fenwick, N Sinclair and R J Ardern. Details of people associated with the station can be found in KHA v. 1, p. 93. The Ogden family came in their special train to Clunes station to Achnagairn House for six weeks in the season. They had two gardeners. Some platforms can still be made out on south side.	<u>MHG25624</u> / 104190	Kay, Aileen, Sandy, Alasdair
2	Clunes House 	NH 55259 45826	Gone	According to HER/Canmore, originally called Fingask, with name given by Donald Cameron after his home in Lochaber, so not related to the other location named Clunes in the parish. Built in C19 th . According to the ONB in the 1870s: 'a Gentleman's residence, it is of modern erection, built of red sand stone, two stories high, slated and in very good repair'. Verity remembers seeing the foundations of the house as a child in the early 1970s, but all above-ground stone had been removed. The grounds were covered in coltsfoot, which her mother turned into wine. It was home of Kenneth A MacRae 'Coinneach Mor', author of several local history books, e.g. 'Highland Doorstep' (1953).	<u>MHG47418</u> / 261425	Shirley-Ann, Verity
3	West Lodge, Clunes House	NH 5525 4561	Surviving	Described in the ONB in the 1870s as 'a gate lodge, at the west entrance to Clunes, it is one storey high, slated and in good repair'. Now a private residence.	<u>MHG62245</u>	
4	East Lodge, Clunes House	NH 5562 4587	'heavily modernised'	Described in the ONB in the 1870s as 'a small cottage at the east entrance to Clunes house, it is one storey high, slated, and in excellent condition'. Renovated and extended into a private residence.	<u>MHG62244</u>	
5	Kirkhill Community Centre	NH 5538 4561	Surviving	Built in 1987 – details available in the Community Centre. Before that people met at Inchmore Hall.	Not in HER or Canmore	Kay




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6	Inchmore Hall 	NH 5698 4496	Surviving	Not on 1 st or 2 nd ed. OS maps, so built after 1905. Charlie Gair photographic collection with some images of events. People remember dances, badminton, a billiard table for the youth group, whist drives. Currently a private business.	Not in HER	Hamish, Ruth, Shirley-Ann, Kay, Christine, Ally
7	The Black/Reelig/Bogroy/Newton Burn (overground)	NH 5695 4559		Boats reputedly could make it to Bogroy up the Reelig/Newton burn. Grid ref. is recorded high tide mark on 1 st ed. OS map.	Not in HER	Hamish, Claire
8	'The Bog' Bogroy/Old North Inn 	NH 56750 44928	Surviving	Inn sign dates this to 1720; source for this date not known. On 1 st & 2 nd ed. OS maps labelled as 'Bogroy Inn'. The ONB in the 1870s describes it: "Small Inn at the side of the Toll Road, about 7 ¼ miles from Inverness. It is two storeys high, thatched and in good repair". Story heard of upper floors being used to store illegal whisky. The government excise men confiscated an illegal cask of whisky and put it upstairs in their room. Meanwhile, downstairs, the smugglers persuaded the servant girl to tell them where in the room the cask stood. They then used an auger to drill through the ceiling and into the base of the cask above. They decanted the whisky into smaller vessels and liberated them from the premises, and so when the exciseman found the barrels they were completely empty! (Story recounted in <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by Kenneth Macrae, who also notes the nautical decorations of the 1950s reflecting interests of ex Lieut. Donald Campbell and his wife, a former Wren). Images on Am Baile & Charlie Gair collection 125, 138-142, 250, 261.	Not in HER	Erik, Lorna, Mark
9				Merged with no. 10.		
10	Conan Water Drainage 	NH 53802 43735 – NH 54907 44535	Surviving	Artificial water course. An elaborate drainage system running from Balchraggan to the sea, clearly built at different times, underground in some places, but in ditches in others. It crosses the Moniack Burn twice, with complex levels. According to an article in the Aberdeen P&J 31-5-1938, many of the drainage schemes in the area were undertaken by General Simon Fraser in the 1780s: 'The water that poured down from the heights was skilfully led along specially constructed channels. Open as well as closed drains were made. Embankments to afford protection from sea and river flooding were made.' However, a document in The National Records of Scotland (RD13/69) shows drainage was already being considered on Lovat Fraser lands in 1693. The drainage led to land enclosure and new crops. The Lovat Estate maps showed renewed plans in the 1820s and 1830s where it is described as the Moniack Moss drainage scheme. A local tradition is that a new laird arrived in c.1820. A farmer improver, he carried out various alterations to the land in the 1830-40's, including building the	Not in HER	Hamish, Sandra, Sandy, Ian, Shirley-Ann, Tessa, Alasdair


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				underground water courses (possibly connected to a water mill). This was assisted by Dutch hydro-engineers: more information needed to verify this information. An advert in the Inverness Courier 28-3-1848 talks about the thorough drainage and fencing, which is nearly completed. The route currently goes to the quarry at Balchraggan, but did not extend that far in 1903. Three brick inspection chambers survive in the field next to Conan Water Cottage. The drains need regular maintenance, not an easy task at the tunnels. Some ditches below Conanbank are deliberately blocked to create wetlands, with the estate paid to do this. Alasdair has summarised this information on a map, available in the binder of resources.		
11.	Quarry, Balchraggan 	NH 5375 4371	Disused	Rock quarry labelled on modern maps, but not 1 st or 2 nd ed. OS maps. The quarry was an outcrop developed by Logans. Alasdair was told about daily blasting: 'Crusher and a lot of dust not far from the road! The hooter went off and if we were on the road we just waited at either end until it was over. No one stopped us but we had the common sense to wait! Some time after Major Hunter Gordon built his house at Ballindoun he had a petition to stop the blasting as he was complaining that he was getting cracks.' The quarry now contains a civil engineering depot, farm buildings with livestock in them, a council roads depot, and a house built on top.	Not in HER	Kay, Alasdair
12.	Sea walls along coast, north of Groam	NH 5529 4770 – NH 5636 4720	Surviving 	According to HER/Canmore, constructed of loose boulders backed by railway sleepers with a covering of concrete, and an earthen bank behind. Several stories on who constructed this, but if surviving remains are original, and using railway sleepers, this would be after the late 19 th century. Reputedly built by the Macmillans and Irish navvies, who were building the railway nearby. There are also tidal flaps constructed and still very much extant (Shirley-Ann and Carol have photos). Estate records might be able to provide dates and contexts. The sleepers can still be seen.	<u>MHG50369</u>	Sandy, Claire, Shirley-Ann, Hamish, Ian, Carol
12a.	Tidal flap / drain, Phopachy	NH 60183 46130	Surviving	Tidal flap / drain surviving near Phopachy. 	<u>Not in HER</u>	Shirley-Ann
13	Groam Farm reclaimed land	NH 558 469		Possibly related to the sea walls. The line of the railway followed the southern edge of the marshland.	Not in HER	Sandy
13a	Wester Lovat reclaimed land	NH 542 461		The NSA in 1841 recorded that Lord Lovat and his tenant at Wester Lovat had reclaimed land previously covered by the tide. Grid ref. approximate. <i>Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland ...</i> by George & Peter Anderson published in 1850 (3 rd ed.), stated p. 388 'the agriculturalist will now find the most ample proofs of the modern spirit of improvement, the present tenant (Mr. France) having himself embanked the river, and reclaimed upwards of eighty	Not in HER	Tessa

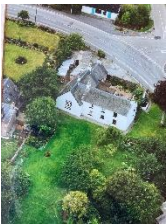

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				acres of fertile carse land. The grounds on both sides are undergoing similar improvements and thorough drainage.'		
14	Lovat Castle, Wester Lovat	NH 5393 4606	Gone	Documentary evidence of 13 th century castle, said to have been destroyed by Cromwell or after Culloden. Some discussion on exact location. The HER records finds of stonework in drainage. Drawing by Ruth MacKenzie for her father D. Coghill and his research concerning the site are in the binder.	MHG3343 / 12678	Kay, Shirley-Ann
15	Village Hall, Bunchrew	NH 61740 45421	Gone	This was set up by Leo Fraser-Mackenzie's great grandmother as the Recreation Hall for the Bunchrew Mutual Improvement Society. He has a document relating to the organisation from the 1930s. It was a wooden structure and gradually deteriorated. The hall is on the OS map of 1963, but was demolished after that. Houses are now on the site.	Not in HER	Ally, Leo
16	Englishton House 	NH 6100 4528	Surviving	According to the listed building report, early C18 th in date. The ONB from the 1870s describes it as 'a two-storey slated house with several thatched cottages and outbuildings nearby, originally built as a farmhouse and offices.' It was used as a private asylum between 1859 - 1866, though most patients transferred to the new asylum at Craig Dunain in 1864. Details in <i>The Hospitals of Inverness. Their Origin and Development</i> by JC and SJ Leslie. General Wade reputedly stayed in the house c. 1720. During WWI German POWs stayed in the house and it had POW scrawled in black paint on the west end according to the daughter of the Bunchrew Estate gamekeeper, who used to walk to the Kirkton school in the early 1920s, possibly during the war. The Davidsons, a large family, lived in Englishton House in the 1940s and Helen, now deceased, one of the many children, said that when she was a child, around the 1940s, she and her sister would walk across the fields to visit Tom Robb at Inchberry old school, carrying between them a tea towel, which contained a battery that Mr Robb would charge up for them. They would play in the stream until the battery was charged and then carry it home. Cath has no idea why they were sent there to charge the battery. Perhaps there was no electricity in Englishton at that time? Some discussion on why the placename Englishton. Place-name recorded in the 15th century (see Place-names book).	MHG15860 / 229084	Mark, Kay, Cath, Leo
17	Kirkton School	NH 6166 4470	Surviving	Not on 1 st ed. OS map, but it is depicted and labelled on the 2 nd ed. OS map. It opened in 1874, and was closed in 1996 by the School Board - not without controversy - by which time there were few children who transferred to Kirkhill School. Now a private residence. The separate outside toilet block still survives. See the binder for further memories about the school.	Not in HER	Ally, Kay, Shirley-Ann, Christine, Carol, Ian S., Lindsey
18	Inchmore School	NH 5713 4490	Surviving	Not on 1 st ed. OS map, but it is depicted and labelled on the 2 nd ed. OS map. It opened in 21/4/1876, costing £1,318 / 1 shilling (information from new school pamphlet). Children from Kirkhill went to Inchmore before Kirkhill Primary was constructed in 1996. See KHA vol. 1 p. 178-	Not in HER	Kay, Hamish, Shirley-Ann, Lindsey



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				181 for photos and information on numbers and teachers. Even after the school moved, the canteen continued to be used for some meetings, probably until around mid-2000s. Now a private residence.		
19	Inchberry School	NH 58613 45374	Surviving	<p>School in 1740s. It is the SPCK school mentioned in the OSA when the number of children was said to be between 60 and 80 children. The land was said to have been gifted by Lord Lovat. Labelled as the Free Church school on the 1872 1st ed. OS map and described in the ONB as 'one storey in height, slated & in good repair. The subjects taught are ordinary branch of English including Latin & Mathematics, it is supported by a Grant from Government and a grant from the F.C. [Free Church] Education fund & school fees, average attendance 84.'</p> <p>Cath has hand-written documents pertaining to the school. By 1949 it was a private house, one part was the school and one part was the school master's. Thomas Robb inherited the property in 1949 from his aunt. He was an engineer. Cath bought the school master's house from him and he continued to live in the school with his wife. He had a great deal of rail memorabilia. In the back garden was a guard's van, used as a garden shed and there were many railway sleepers scattered around the garden. He built or upgraded the bridge across the Inchberry Burn and made this entirely from railway sleepers. There is still a length of metal railway track in the garden.</p>	Not in HER	Cath
20	<p>Kirkhill Parish School</p> 	NH 5540 4542	Surviving	<p>Depicted and labelled on 1st ed. OS map, but not labelled on the 2nd ed. map, presumably because superseded by Inchmore school. The ONB in the 1870s describes it as: 'It is two stories high, slated and in fair repair. It is supported by the heritors and school fees. The average attendance is about 60, the branches taught are the ordinary branch of English and Latin', and notes that it is the property of John Fraser of Achnagairn. A plan from 1876 shows the school and grounds https://maps.nls.uk/view/190781860. Over the years it has been known by a number of names: Forest Lodge, Cnoc Mhoire, Amersham Lodge (from 1980 for a few years) then back to the Old School House. Charlie Gair photo no 404 has caption: "sometime known as 'Cnoc Mhoire'. The base layer around the property juts out, possibly indicating a much older building, perhaps when it was Forest Lodge.</p> <p>The records of the Presbyteries of Inverness and Dingwall, 1643-1688 report that in 1682 Kirkhill had a schoolmaster, Mr. Thomas Fraser. The OSA account mentions 2 schools, of which this might be one, but does not locate. However, it is unclear if the schools from the 17th and 18th century accounts were at this location.</p>	Not in HER	Kay, Lorna, Judith
21	<p>Knockbain School</p> 	NH 5525 4323	Surviving	<p>Not on 1st ed. OS map, but depicted and labelled on the 2nd ed. map. According to KHA Vol. 1 p 176, it opened 1876, replacing the school at Milifiach. See KVA for pictures and details of pupil numbers and teachers. Masonry school (now a private residence). Highland Folk Museum has a corrugated iron building from Knockbain, which is captioned as the 1925 headmaster's room in</p>	MHG23427 / 110539	Jim, Ruth


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				the Charlie Gair collection photos 392-393. It was built for boarded-out children aged 5-11, with a dedicated teacher from Glasgow who understood them. Later the headteacher took the hut over.		
21a	Free Church School, Milifiach	NH 5477 4323	Gone	The 1st ed. OS map labels a Free Church School at this location, but it is not labelled as such on the 2nd ed. OS map, presumably replaced by Knockbain school. The ONB of 1872 states: 'This school is supported by school fees and subscriptions. Average attendance about 70 who are taught reading, writing and Arithmetic'.	<u>not in HER</u>	
22	Site of St Maurice's Chapel, Dunballoch	NH 5235 4496	Gone	Location of parish church for Wardlaw (which was joined to Farnua in 1618 to become Kirkhill Parish, in part to save costs with a single minister). Originally thought to be built upon an islet. Moved in 1221 in a land deal with the Bishop of Moray. Pine trees still on the site in modern times. Local tradition recorded in 1911 says gravestones were removed to Kirkhill.	<u>MHG3412</u> / Canmore 12733	Vee, Erik
23	Kirkton Church and cemetery 	NH 6054 4520	Uncertain	AKA Farnaway Church, Farnua Church. This was the location of the parish church for Farnua (which was joined to Wardlaw in 1618 to become Kirkhill parish). According to the ONB, in the 1870s the only remaining part of the church was a part of one gable, forming most of the NE side of a wall which surrounds the kirkyard. However, there is nothing obvious now, and there is some debate as to whether any of the surviving remains relate to the church. A fragment of extending wall in the southeast section of the east wall seems to be part of a later building, with a fireplace abutting onto the wall. According to Hugh Barron and R.J. MacDonald <i>Kirkhill and District</i> (1987, p. 59) the remains of the old church were opposite the kirkyard gate and covered by farm refuse; however, nothing remains to be seen today. They report that Lord Lovat took the stones when building his house at Bunchrew, and other stones were used in the cemetery wall. The wall near the entrance has a datestone reading 1811, the date at which the kirkyard was enclosed according to Barron and MacDonald. They report that previously the kirkyard was much bigger and farmers often dug up bones. The gravestones were photographed and recorded in 2021, with reports to be published by the Highland Family History Society. Some of the stones are quite unusual. One, with crossed spoons, was probably that of a travelling craftsman Horner who made horn spoons. Barron and MacDonald report that it was reputedly the grave of 'a chief' of the travelling folk who died in the 1840s.	<u>MHG3807</u> / 13488	Shirley-Ann, Christine, Lorna, Verity, Doug
24	St Mary's Church / Wardlaw Mausoleum	NH 5495 4570	Church: Surviving only in part	Foundation of former parish church for Wardlaw, said to have been successor of St Maurice's Chapel. Only the west wall of the mausoleum has remains of the church, with the gable clearly visible in some old photos. See HER/Canmore for various work undertaken at the site, and info in the Mausoleum. An up-to-date survey of the gravemarkers was completed in 2021, to be published by Highland Family History Society. Mausoleum with crypt and Fraser burials, with much attention recently to whether the remains were Simon Fraser, the Old Fox. Debate continues on date of construction, with some recent dendrochronology work dating crypt timbers.	<u>MHG3337</u> / 12699 <u>MHG39898</u>	Jim, Erik 




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25	Wardlaw Parish Church	NH 5531 4543	Surviving	First recorded church on the present site is 1790. Described in the early 1870s in the ONB as 'a plain substantial building, built principally of free stone, it [is] one storey high, slated, and in excellent repair. It was built in 1790, and is seated for 1000'. Current church built by Alexander Ross, 1876, with later additions. Stone from the old church was said to have been incorporated into this one. Originally thatched.	MHG15879 / 104539	Jim, Erik
26	Inchmore Church (Free Church 1844-1900) (UF Church 1900-1929) (Church of Scotland 1929-1974) 	NH 5665 4484	Surviving	Depicted and labelled on 1 st and 2 nd ed. OS maps, though by 2 nd ed labelled United Free church. Local tradition is that open air services were held after the Disruption of 1843, initially at Tealaggan Farm. According to <i>The Kirk at Kirkhill</i> by C.I.M. Gair and Hugh Barron (p.26) after the Disruption of 1843 a plot of land was purchased from Hugh Fraser of Newton and a church was completed in February 1844 for the newly-formed Free Church congregation of Kirkhill, with seating for 750. Photo of original Free Church building: Charlie Gair no 235. (pp.33-38) In 1900 the church was taken over by the United Free Church and rebuilt in 1909, retaining the 1844 structure behind a new church building. This is the existing building (p.40 and photos on p.26 and 41). Photos of new 1909 UF church building: Charlie Gair nos 233, 234, 238, 239, 240. (p.43) After the union of the United Free Church with the Church of Scotland in 1929, the church at Inchmore was named St Mary's Church and the old parish church in Kirkhill was named Wardlaw Parish Church (no. 25) to distinguish between the two churches of the same denomination within Kirkhill parish. (pp.44-48) In 1933 the two congregations united under the minister of Wardlaw Parish Church (Rev. K. Maclean) who moved to the manse of St Mary's Church at Inchmore. English and Gaelic services are remembered at St Mary's, Inchmore. Alasdair was told by a descendant of former owners that the church lay unused for some years before it was bought in 1975 and was converted into the soap factory (Highland Aromatics), which then expanded into perfumes, perfumed sachets and pillows. These were supplied widely, including to Harrods, Jenners, NTS. The church was sold in 2001 to become an art gallery, and then more recently was sold again.	Not in HER	Claire, Christine, Ally, Erik, Alasdair, Lorna
26a	Free Church, Achnagairn 1843	NH 55 45	Gone	According to <i>'The Kirk in Kirkhill'</i> by C.I.M. Gair and Hugh Barron, (p. 23) a timber church was built at Achnagairn in 1843. The site of this first Free church is not known (grid ref. is approximate).	Not in HER	
26c	Free Church at Tealaggan 1900-1920	NH 5682 4460		According to an article in The Parishioner Newsletter Issue 49 - March 2012, by Nancy Paterson, Tealaggan was the location of the Free Church from 1900-1920. After the majority of the congregation joined the United Free Church in 1900, the remaining members of the Free Church worshipped in a Timber /temporary / open air sited at Tealaggan Farm. The rings for tying the horses were thought to still be round the barn door in 2012. Further research needed.	Not in HER	Lorna (from Church newsletter 2012)



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26b	Free Church (The Tin Church) 1920-1981	NH 56966 44574	Gone	According to <i>'The Kirk in Kirkhill'</i> by C.I.M. Gair and Hugh Barron (p.38), initially the 12 members of the continuing Free Church continued their worship at Inchmore School, but in 1909 a small corrugated iron church was erected near Tealaggan Farm, known locally as the Tin Church. This tradition is different from an article in The Parishioner Newsletter Issue 49 - March 2012, by Nancy Paterson, which states that the Tin Church was built about 1920. Further research needed. Dismantled in 1981 [Gair & Barron p. 39]. When the house at Tealaggan was sold, the tin church had to go, and people then worshipped at Inchmore school. Photo in Charlie Gair collection (no. 147).	Not in HER	Lorna, Ruth 
27	Kirkhill Free church manse (Drumchardine)	NH 5667 4473	Surviving	Depicted and labelled on the 1 st and 2 nd edition maps. In use 1840s - 1975 [source needed]. Now a private residence.	Not in HER	Cath
28				Merged with no. 20.		
29	Mission Church, Bunchrew	NH 6150 4548	Surviving	Depicted on the 2 nd ed. OS map, but not the 1 st . It is labelled Fearnua Mission Church. According to <i>'The Kirk in Kirkhill'</i> by C.I.M. Gair and Hugh Barron, it was built in 1897 to enable people in the eastern part of the parish to have easier access to church. According to <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by Kenneth Macrae, in the 1950s it had around 50 people attending services. Now a private residence.	Not in HER	Christine 
30	Kinlea Smiddy, near Mission Church	NH 6149 4546	Gone	A smiddy is depicted on the 1 st and 2 nd ed. OS maps, sandwiched between the road and railway. It is described in the ONB from the 1870s as 'Smithy and two tenements one storey high, thatched and in bad repair. They were originally a number of cottages in the immediate vicinity of this smithy which were called Kinlea.'	Not in HER	Ally
31	Old Wardlaw Manse (Wardlaw House)	NH 5501 4558	Surviving	The Listed building report states it was built in 1775, with 1825-30 rear addition. Now a private residence. Dendrochronology of roof beams was inconclusive as trees were too young when felled to give a reliable reading. The old Wardlaw Manse in Kirkhill was sold in 1934 to become a private residence. In 1975 St Mary's church and the manse at Inchmore were sold and a new manse was built next to Wardlaw Parish Church. The coach house survives behind the old manse.	<u>MHG15903</u> / 104540	Shirley-Ann, Christine, Erik
32	Achnagairn House 	NH 5535 4491	Surviving	The estate was originally of Hugh Fraser, separated from Lovat Frasers in 17th century (see Kilmorack Assoc. booklet). The current house was built c. 1800 with later rebuildings, probably early 20th century. In the 1920s the house was owned by the Ogden family, wealthy US tobacco producers, who visited c. 6 weeks a year. The ballroom is of special note. According to the Listed building report, it was added by Co. Idfield [probably error for Mr Oldfield who owned the house in early 20th century]. The house was loaned by the Ogden family for use as an Auxiliary Convalescent Hospital during WW2. The last of the Ogdens passed away c. 30 years ago and the house was sold to a gentleman from Edinburgh.	<u>MHG3210</u> / 78001	Shirley-Ann, Kay, Christine, Hamish, Erik, Robert, Isobel, Lindsey



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				Between 1998 and 2002 the house was occupied by a Muslim community and was a private educational establishment (see http://web.usm.my/isnet-usm/ISNET_projects.htm ; and https://africademics.com/2021/05/06/classical-ideas-for-a-new-future-dallas-college/). Many people remember the children attending the local school. According to press accounts, the leader, Ian Dallas, was an Ayrshire-born former actor who was known as Shaykh Abdal Qadir al Murabit, and was investigated by police after the 9/11 bombings for links to extremists. Some people remember armed police investigating. They left in 2001, possibly for S Africa. In Cape Town he established the Jumu'a Mosque of Cape Town and 'Dallas College' for further education http://dallascollege.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/DC-PROSPECTUS-20132014.pdf . The Achnagairn building deteriorated and was placed on the Buildings at Risk register. Refurbishment started in 2007. The house is currently available for hire. Kilmorack Heritage Association booklet on Achnagairn House has further details of the house, estate and associated other buildings.		
33	Reelig House and steading	NH 5586 4361	Surviving	Previously known as 'Moniack House' and on the 1st and 2nd ed OS maps as Easter Moniack. The 1st ed. OS map depicts an artificial pond and sluice but it is not labelled as such in the 2nd ed. OS map. The house has been in the same family for many years. See <i>For the Love of a Highland Home</i> by Kathy Fraser. Photo in Charlie Gair collection (no 117) from 1960s.	MHG15544	Jim 
34	Conan Water Cottage	NH 54934 44513	Surviving	Former Police Station. It was built by the police board in 1966, and used into 1990s. Sergeant MacPhee is remembered stationed there. The land was said to straddle Lovat estate land creating some legal issues. Now private residence. Alasdair with a photo.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann, Aileen, Erik, Alasdair, Lindsey
34a	Cottages, West Croft near Achnagairn	NH 5477 4490	Surviving	A row of four semi-detached houses were built in this area after 1959 and before 1966, as the area is wooded on the two relevant 1959 6" OS maps. The temporary police house was the first in the row leading down from Kirkhill to Conan Bank Farm. Sergeant Alan MacPhee moved to the specially built Conan Water police house near Reelig in 1966.	Not in HER	Lindsey
35	Achnagairn Pumphouse 	NH 5549 4478	Surviving	20th century pumping house/station connected to Achnagairn House (no. 32). Reputedly built by Irish navvies at the time of the railway being built. A 2-storey block, said to still contain equipment for plumbing/engineering. Some equipment is lying outside the building.	Not in HER	Hamish, Shirley-Ann, Aileen, Erik, Robert
36	Bridge over the burn	NH 55451 46277	Gone	South of Easter Lovat	Not in HER	Kay, Shirley-Ann



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37	Gallows Hill	NH 5379 4600		A small hillock near to the old Lovat Castle. Unsure of origin of name. Was there a gallows here?	Not in HER	
38	Balblair House 	NH 5353 4570	Surviving	According to the Listed Building report, built c. 1800. Residence of former Lady Lovat (hence known as The Dower House). The CFC used this as an officer's billet in WWII. Their cook was Melynda Jarratt's grandfather (see her book <i>Letters from Beaully</i>), and the family still have the front door key!	MHG15791	Shirley-Ann, Alasdair
39	Reelig / Easter Moniack Smiddy	NH 5552 4377	Gone	Smiddy that served the Reelig estate, depicted on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps labelled 'Smithy'. A chalet was built on the site of the ruin in the 1960s and is currently named 'Smithywood'.	Not in HER	Claire, Ian S
40	Inchmore Smiddy	NH 5714 4500	Ruinous	Appears on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. Colin spent his 1st year of life there.	Not in HER	Colin
41	Kingillie House	NH 5595 4525	Surviving	Embankments said to have been built in 1648. Residence of the Moniack Frasers. According to ONB in the 1870s: 'a Gentleman's residence, it is a plain substantial building two stories high, slated and in excellent repair'. In the 1870s owned by J.P.B. Biscoe who also owned a number of other properties in the parish.	MHG24105 / 100533	Erik
42	Newton House Doocot	NH 5622 4548	Surviving	Classic cone-shaped (bee-hive) dove-cote. According to HER, dated 1783. Ian Dingwall, joiner, renovated it sometime in the early 1990s.	 MHG3350 / 12655	Kay, Erik, Alex
43	Newton House	NH 5622 4563	Gone	House depicted on 1st ed. OS map, but listed as 'In Ruins' on the 2nd ed OS map. A modern house has been built on a different part of the grounds (MHG25205). Residence of the Maxwells, descendants of the Frasers of Lovat. Story about the original house's Fraser library was destroyed in a fire. Ian was told the house was linked to Lentrane estate way back. Christine and Ally heard that in 1903 Thomas Ramsay Biscoe was living in Newton House until 1939 when his son Colonel John V. M. Biscoe took over the estate (called Newton estate at that time, which later became Lentrane estate). James MacKintosh Grigor took over the estate from Biscoe and was landlord until 1961 and then the Earl of Lovelace took over in February 1961. In 1966 Newtonhill and Holme Woodlands took over the running of the estate.	MHG3351	Erik, Ian, Christine, Ally


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44	Newton House Steadings	NH 5623 4573	Some surviving	Ruinous stable-houses, with very high walls.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann
45	Church Hall, then Side school, Kirkhill		Gone	According to <i>The Kirk at Kirkhill</i> by C.I.M. Gair and Hugh Barron (p. 50) the 1905 corrugated iron church hall associated with Wardlaw Church was leased to Kirkhill School Board from 1st Jan 1907 to house a side school. It is not clear why a side school was needed, but perhaps the school in Inchmore was considered too distant. Further research needed on how long it was in operation.	Not in HER	
46	Achnagairn East Lodge	NH 5524 4522	Surviving	Built c. 1800. This was lived in by a gardener Verity simply knew as Old Alan (Alan and Tootie MacKenzie) in her childhood. He helped with the garden at Janefield and at Wardlaw House, and was possibly a retired former Achnagairn estate gardener?	MHG15636 / 100586	Erik, Shirley-Ann, Verity
47	Achnagairn West Lodge	NH 5501 4507	Surviving	Built c. 1800. This was the residence of the former housekeeper of Achnagairn Castle, Mrs. Caulder, who received the lodge as a gift upon her retirement.	MHG15735 / 100587	Shirley-Ann,
48	Achnagairn South Lodge	NH 5531 4446	Surviving	This is not labelled on the 1st or 2nd ed. OS maps, but the placename is on modern maps, suggesting it is a later lodge, on an access track to the house.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann
49	Achnagairn Smiddy (Kirkhill Smiddy)	NH 5507 4514	Ruinous 	On the road between Achnagairn East and West Lodge. Not on the 1st ed. OS map, but depicted on the 2nd. It is composed of two buildings. The blacksmith, Charlie Scott, made and sold a cow-friendly type of handling crate. The smiddy was in use in the 1970s, 1980s, possibly 1990s part time only for decorative ironwork such as gates. The smiddy closed fairly recently, before 2000 as the building was in good but padlocked condition when Lindsey moved to the area in the 2000s. The smith retired, and the Inverness blacksmith, Derro Gilmour, has the contents of the smiddy now. Condition: ruinous, gutted by fire in abandoned caravan (caravan left in layby beside the Smiddy) on 10th January 2018.	Not in HER	Erik, Lindsey, Alasdair
50	Curling Pond, Achnagairn	NH 5573 4488	Now bog	A pond is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map, but by the 2nd ed. it is shaped as a rectangle, and labelled. It was still in use into the 1970s.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann, Vee
51	Midden, Achnagairn	NH 5541 4539	Gone 	Household waste dump, near a house which reputedly belonged to Achnagairn. A number of Victorian bottles have been found. Kay to do more research on the house.	Not in HER	Kay
52	Shell Well, Achnagairn estate	NH 5561 4465	Gone	1st and 2nd ed. OS maps list it as a 'Chalybeate' (iron) well, with the ONB stating it was situated beside a drain. The Old Statistical Account of 1792 says it was once much frequented for stomach complaints, but by then had been neglected. Now a large hole in the field.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann





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53	Gardeners Cottage, Achnagairn	NH 55533 45056	Surviving	Does not appear in 1st or 2nd ed. OS map, but is on modern map, and probably built c. 1920s. This was lived in by Sheila and Willie Maclean and their sons, right beside the walled garden? Willie was the head gardener at Achnagairn in the Ogdens' day.	Not in HER	Aileen, Verity, Shirley-Ann
54	Stables Cottage, Achnagairn	NH 5540 4501	Surviving	Stables converted into residence. Shirley-Ann remembers the beautiful tilework on the floor. Also referred to as 'An Stabul' - Gaelic for Stables.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann Lindsey
55	Orchard, Achnagairn	NH 5541 4512	Orchard wall surviving	Appears on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. Now gone, with 9 houses built on present site. The Ogdens were said to have given out fruit trees from the gardens to residents. Kay, along with others, had mature fruit trees.	Not in HER	Kay
56	Mains of Achnagairn	NH 5533 4522	Surviving	The ONB describes this in the 1870s as 'a large farm house, with suitable offices attached. It is one storey high all slated and in good condition'. In 2009 said to be in poor state of repair.	MHG50721	Kay, Shirley-Ann
56a	Achnagairn Farm outbuilding	NH 55347 45234	Surviving	Stone gable with stone pillar outbuilding butted to it, with corrugated iron roof. Gable end perhaps part of farm steading depicted on 2nd ed OS map.		Not in HER Lindsey
57	Cistern, Achnagairn	NH 5522 4518	Surviving	Appears on 2nd ed. OS map, but not the 1st.	Not in HER	Erik
58	Lower Achnagairn	NH 5540 4454	Gone	Appears as a small complex on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps.	Not in HER	
59	Kingillie Mill	NH 5593 4516	Surviving	Buildings depicted on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps, but not labelled a mill. L-shaped construction. On 1st ed. OS map the Kennels are labelled to the south.	Not in HER	Lindsey
60	Fountainhead, to S of Kirkhill	NH 5565 4541	Gone	Appears on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. Probably refers to a natural spring. Now under modern housing.	Not in HER	Colin
61	Groam Farm	NH 5602 4624	Surviving	According to an article in the Aberdeen P&J 31-5-1938, the farm was leased from General Simon Fraser of Lovat estate (son of Lord Lovat, who gained possession of some of the annexed Lovat estates in 1774 and died 1782) on a 1300-year lease which needed House of Lords approval. By the time of the 1st ed. OS map in the 1870s it was part of Achnagairn estate and described in the ONB from the 1870s as 'a large farm house two stories in height, slated and in good repair. The offices are large & commodious'.	Not in HER	Ian



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62	Groam Cottage 	NH 5549 4570	Surviving	Grade A Listed protected cruck-framed cottage, now shielded from public and awaiting conservation. Possibly built early 18th c. and originally thatched. Now in a poor state of preservation, having been left almost intact in 1950's, although tree/root growth has impacted some walls. Last owner was Anne MacDonald, who moved to modern accommodation nearby. There is a local story about the same MacDonald family hiding two fleeing Jacobite soldiers in the rafters of the house, in the aftermath of Culloden, 1756. Erik Lundberg has given a talk about the cottage: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWmjegwg00M In the ONB in the 1870s, the place name is described as 'a number of dwelling houses, they are all one storey high, thatched, and in ordinary repair'. It was the property of Achnagairn Estate.	MHG3076	Erik
63	Mains of Fingask 	NH 5543 4594	Surviving	Possibly 19th c. construction. Grain store built into the steading. Features WW2 buildings, brought to site and converted into a barn. Alasdair was told by a previous Lovat Estate factor that the block of four steel buildings with curved corrugated roofs were originally the CFC workshops next to the railway goods yard in Beauly. Two contain cattle and two are now the 2.8 Motor Repairs. He has photos. In the 1960s it was owned by the Lovats. It was the first embryo transplant theatre. Charolais/ Limousin embryos were imported and transplanted into Jersey cows. This was the start of bringing foreign breed stock into British herds. Ian lived there.	MHG21389 MHG21390	Alasdair, Ian W.
64	Kirkhill almshouses/ Poorhouse/s	NH 55302 45399	Gone	According to 'The Kirk in Kirkhill' by C.I.M. Gair and Hugh Barron (p.50), almshouses were replaced by the Kirkhill poorhouses in the 1930s. A builder's yard was there in the 1960s. Photos: Charlie Gair collection no 228 'Church cottages and Alms Houses c.1900' and no. 133 'Church Cottage 1911 on site of present manse'. More research needed.	Not in HER	Ally, Hamish, Claire
65	Balintore Farm 	NH 5692 4517 ; NH 5711 4514	Surviving	In the 19th century the farm and steading was at NH 5692 4517, and the OS map shows a horse engine. By the 2nd edition map, it has moved to the southeast to NH 5711 4514. The current house is Victorian with red wooden eaves. Marrs of Inverness were based at Balintore Farm from 1985 to 2004. They introduced Zetor Tractors that were made in the Czech Republic. Some signage still remains. The farm buildings are currently a motor mechanic's garage. A small open building has a visible cobbled floor. Another outbuilding has archways and appears to have been a stables. Bob has a Marrs sign and aerial photo of the tractors.	MHG58919 (19th c location)	Kay, Lindsey, Alasdair, Bob
66	Balintore Bridge 	NH 5684 4523	Surviving	Old humpback bridge over burn. A watercourse appears to be depicted on the 1st ed OS map, emerging from a copse of trees around this location, but no bridge is obvious. The bridge was latterly dismantled in part by the farmer who owns the field. Aerial photos in Inverness Museum show the trackway through the field (see MHG39887).	MHG3079	Shirley-Ann, Bob
67	Easter Lovat Trig Point	NH 55677 47721	Surviving?	Trig point established by Ordnance Survey in 1953, reported on Trigpointing.uk website as the lowest in the Highlands, and second lowest in Scotland. Originally it was incorporated in the sea wall. Trigpointing.uk says it was destroyed between 2015 and 2017, but it is remembered still	Not in HER	Alasdair, Sandy



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				there in the sea wall. However, attempts to locate it were not successful, and it may now be built into the sea wall.		
68	Duncan Forbes Oak	NH 61828 44692 approx. to description	Surviving 	The oak tree relates to legends surrounding Lord President Duncan Forbes, 5th of Culloden (1685-1747) - the highest-ranking member of the British government during the Jacobite Uprising of 1745. His favourite residence was Bunchrew House. He was a plantsman and planted the grounds with several species, including a Cedar of Lebanon still there today. Above Bunchrew, on the edge of Kirkton Muir is an oak tree dedicated to his name: "In the furthest north field of Ladystone Farm and opposite Kirkton School on the other side of the Bunchrew Burn, Lord President Forbes' oak tree can still be seen" (Coghill et al 1989 (in Coghill 20) mentioned in Canmore https://canmore.org.uk/site/116728/ladystone - exact location not stated). Grid ref. approx. to this description. Photographed by Shirley-Ann and Kay H.	MHG26719 / 116728	Shirley-Ann, Erik, Lorna, Lindsey, Kay H.
69	Bogroy Caravan Park and Variety Shop 	NH 56905 44997	Gone	Caravan park and Variety shop which sold confectionery and sundries. Grid ref. is site of a small rectangular building, the Variety Shop, in front of 'Bajka' - the home of Mr and Mrs Kozakowski, who settled in Inchmore after WW2. Mrs Janina Kozakowska (aka 'Janey the Pole') ran the shop and her husband 'Teddy the Pole' was the taxi driver. The Kozakowskis' story is described in <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by Kenneth Macrae pp. 20-22. Photograph of site, shop and taxi in Gair Collection no. 170. The shop was in use into the 1980s. Janey was very kind to the children at Inchmore School, sending over tins of sweets. Site now has housing development. There is a quick colour shot of the Variety shop in a 1954 Home movie (10 mins in) online at: https://movingimage.nls.uk/film/3057	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann, Ruth
70	Smiddy, Drumreach	NH 56186 44348	Unknown	There was a smiddy shop within Drumreach farmstead in the mid 20th century. Location uncertain.	Not in HER	Ian
71	Blarnahenachrie Croft & Lime Kiln	NH 5973 4154	ruinous	Croft with nearby limekiln. The ONB describes the house in the 1870s as a 'crofter's small dwelling house, one story thatched and in ordinary repair,' under the ownership of Lord Lovat. According to KHA vol. 1 p. 132, the lime kiln was established in the 1760s, around the same time as South Clunes and Kirkton. The limekiln is mentioned on the estate map by Peter May 1757: "There is a Limestone Quarry here which twas laid made good lime, but the scarcity of Peats prevents the working it, the Lovat frequently made Lime and had a Kiln for that purpose which is now gone to Ruin". Both quarry and limekiln are depicted on a map by George Brown 1798-1800 of the croft on the NLS map website, where the quarry is near the croft buildings, but the kiln is to the northeast. Occupier at this time is listed as Alexander Cuming. The remains were surveyed in 2001 (report on the HER) which includes photos. The croft went out of use in the early 20th century. The area around this is still clear from forestry today. Charlie Gair collection 178, 179 with caption "the remotest dwelling in Kirkhill parish".	MHG38042 / 214736 EHR457	Ally, Lorna


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72	Drove Road Beauly to Bona		walkable	Still exists. C Gair photo No. 177 of route, taken at Blackfold. Highland Archive Centre with recorded memories recorded in 2007 of droving in the parish (D1237/14/7).	Part of? MHG26707	Shirley Ann, Ian
73	Altnacardich / Lentran POW Camp 	NH 58067 42670	Gone	<p>This was a WWI POW camp, used for German POWs who worked in the forests and delivered wood to Bunchrew and Lentran railway stations. The camp and the work are described in an article by J.M. MacLennan 'A Prisoners of War Camp', published in The Army Quarterly (date unknown). The camp consisted of 'ordinary Army huts', a mess, offices, kitchen, hospital and stores surrounded by barbed wire. Accounts also survive from the POWs, available on http://stobsiade.org/. These also describe leisure activities including theatre, a choir and a gymnastics club. The sawmill was outside the camp. Light railways were built in the wood to transport the wood to the stations, and a ropeway was also attempted to Lentran. This cable technology, relatively unknown in Scottish forestry, would have been very familiar to some of the German personnel but it would have been a considerable challenge to construct something over this distance with wartime material shortages and limited lifting and carrying machines. Any information on the system used, number of intermediate supports, loading stations, cable dimensions and load volumes would be very welcome indeed.</p> <p>Some of the POWs made toys and other knickknacks, purchased by the guards, but no one in the group remembers hearing of any surviving in the community. After the war a Piggery was on the site, created by James Grigor (provost of Inverness who owned the estate). The only visible remains are some brickwork and concrete but there is some additional concrete that was added when it became a piggery [info supplied to Alasdair].</p>	MHG58870 (update HER with info and grid ref.)	Alasdair
74	Blar nam Feinne cairns	NH 5957 4333	No surviving evidence	Alleged battle site of an 11th century battle according to the ONB but no documentary evidence supports this. The legend may have arisen due to cairns identified in the late 1800s. Now destroyed by forestry.	MHG3417 MHG57171	
75	Blar nam Feinne Kirkton Burn Cairns	NH 591 425	Located within forestry	2 small cairns identified by D. Coghill No. 28, and checked in 2011. See EH458 on the HER for details.	MHG26690 / 116697 EH458	
76	Ladystone House/ Cottages 	NH 61969 43900 Farm: NH 6197 4385	Cottages Surviving	Origin of name unknown - possibly 'Lady's toun' or 'lady's stone'. On land belonging to Bunchrew. The house is described in the ONB of 1872 as the property of John Fraser, Bunchrew, and 'A good farmstead on the Bunchrew estate and part of the Home farm. The dwelling house is two storeys high and the offices one - all slated and in good repair'. The house becomes the end dwelling in a row of Farm cottages by the 1903 2nd ed. OS map. Charlie Gair photo collection no. 001 shows most of the cottages. The current Ladystone House is a modern building built in 1999.	Not in HER	Verity, Shirley-Ann, Kay H.





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77	Ladystone Steading	NH 61957 43852	Poor condition	On 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps (1872). Subject to planning recently, where photos show steadings standing but in need of repair.	Not in HER	
78	Ladystone Sawmill	NH 61984 43842	gone	On 2nd ed. OS map (1903). Water driven mill fed by a mill pond located in the Ladystone steadings. On the 1st ed. OS map the mill pond and sluices are depicted leading to the steading, but the mill is not explicitly labelled a sawmill as it is on the 2 nd ed. map. No longer in use, and aerial photos show that the mill pond has been filled in. There is a Saw Pit on Kirkton Muir MHG26721.	Not in HER	Alex
79	Quarry, Ladystone	NH 6217 4404	Uncertain	On modern maps, but not the 1st or 2 nd ed. OS maps	Not in HER	
80	Leper Colony	NH 63 45	Gone	Location unknown, but possibly in area of forestry now. Article in 1926 reported it to be 13th-15th century but sources need tracking down.	MHG3682 / 13459	
81	Bunchrew Yair	NH 62165 45966	Surviving in part?	Depicted on the 1st ed. OS map (1872) with a spiralling end, and visible on aerial photos. This yair and others are marked on maps in www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk > maps and plans > dated 1820 (ref. RHP561) and 1832 (ref. RHP117/1).	Not in HER	Erik, Lorna
82	Bunchrew Caravan Park	NH 61808 45829	Surviving	Set up in late 1950s. Before that it was a travellers' resting stance, and before that a military camp (see no. 82a). A local story is that in the 19th century, a young lad found a cache of 'Jacobite' weapons here and was ordered to rebury them for fear of 'trouble/ bad luck'.	MHG47494 / 263308	Erik, Lindsey, Leo
82a	Bunchrew Military Camp / POW camp	NH 61851 45900	Some structures surviving	Aerial photos of 1949 show 23 Nissen Huts and a group of wooden huts. A plan in a private collection survives showing the location of huts and buildings. The concrete foundations of many of the huts have been re-used as caravan bases. The brick tower (NH 6189 45949) is probably remains of a water tower. A similar one was situated near the present caravan park reception (NH 6190 4583, which is a wartime building), but was demolished. To the east of the surviving tower are concrete foundation remains with brickwork, not on the plan. The septic tank depicted on the plan is at NH 6190 4597. Remains of a possible guard hut for the camp on the road between the caravan park and Bunchrew House also survive (NH 6204 4593), but was not visited as the vegetation was too thick. Nearby is a large brick structure with large doors which may have been used for vehicles (NH 6202 4590). The site was a POW camp, with current owners told by their grandfather it dates from 1942. After the war Germans and Italians came to visit, remembering their internment there. After the war when landowner Capt. J.O.A. Fraser-Mackenzie got the house back from the RAF in c. 1951, he blew up wartime foundations using gunpowder in beer bottles. He was unable to destroy the brick tower. Wartime rubbish has been found over the years.	MHG47494 / 263308	Lindsey, Leo


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				The RAF Signals had taken over Bunchrew House (no. 83) in WWII, building some buildings in the grounds of the house. It is at present unclear if the camp in the caravan park was initially part of this, or whether it was only used as a POW camp.		
82b				Now 83d	Not in HER	Lindsey
83	<div>Bunchrew House</div> <div></div> <div></div>	NH 62170 45913	Surviving	<p>According to the Bunchrew House Hotel website, the original building was a two-room structure known from 1505, with an original wall still preserved. The house was then enlarged by Simon, 8th Lord Lovat for his wife, Lady Jane Stuart, completed in 1621 (commemorated on dated stone in interior). The HER, citing Transactions of the Inverness and Scientific Field Club 1885, notes that Bunchrew passed from the Frasers of Lovat to the Forbes family of Culloden in 1670. There was a moat and drawbridge - but no trace survives. Interesting arboretum and tree specimens survive in the grounds. The house has been in the Fraser-Mackenzie family since 1842. Robert Fraser-Mackenzie made additions and alterations in the 1890s, and was responsible for introducing electric power to the house.</p> <p>The No. 1 Radio Servicing Section (RSS) moved to Bunchrew House from Orlig House in November 1940. It became 70 (Signals) Wing on 17th February 1941. 70 (Signals) Wing was responsible for all the radar stations in Scotland as well as Northern Ireland (info from Canmore). Huts were erected in front of the house, demolished after the war. Another hut was located approximately where the visitor's car park is now located. It was demolished in 1986. The fire-fighting pool was located near the house, surrounded by white railings.</p> <p>The house became a hotel in 1986.</p>	<div>MHG3810 / 13485</div> <div>MHG43982 (garden)</div>	
83a	Electric Power Shed, Bunchrew	NH 6221 4579	Surviving	<p>Wooden structure which was the electric power shed with lead/acid batteries in glass containers. Now garden storage. Not on 1st ed. OS map, but it is on the 2nd ed. OS map. Identification from Leo Fraser-Mackenzie.</p>		<div>Not in HER</div> <div>Leo</div>
83b	Laundry, Bunchrew House	NH 6224 4579	Poor Condition	<p>Wooden structure, not on 1st ed OS map, but it is on the 2nd. Identification from Leo Fraser-Mackenzie. No windows on the north side.</p>		<div>Not in HER</div> <div>Leo</div>
83c	Boathouse, Bunchrew	NH 6204 4597	Gone	<p>Located between the capstan and shore. It does not appear on the 2nd ed. OS map but is on Admiralty Charts from 1919 into the 1960s. No trace obvious, but there is thick vegetation in the area. Capt. J.O.A. Fraser-Mackenzie set up the Beaulie Firth Sailing Club in the 1930s & 1940s, and built the boathouse. Grid ref. approximate.</p>	<div>Not in HER</div>	<div>Leo</div>



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83d	Capstan, Bunchrew	NH 62037 45950	Surviving 	Remains of a capstan with latch for non-return, used to haul heavy loads up from the beach. At sea level near the beach (in the trees) beside the lane running between Bunchrew Caravan Park and Bunchrew House. The area is depicted as saltings (salt marsh) on the 1959 OS map.	<u>Not in HER</u>	Lindsey
83e	Jetty, Bunchrew	NH 6223 4590	Only traces	In Coastal Survey in 1998 a jetty of 50m long comprised of 2 lines of posts was recorded, with a wooden groyne c. 100m long, single posts closely placed. A watercolour by Eliza Fraser from the 1890s shows the jetty at that date.	<u>MHG50433</u>	
83f	Slipway, Bunchrew	NH 6213 4593	Only traces	In Coastal Survey in 1998 a slipway with concrete sides and centre wooden runners was recorded, with some burnt posts surviving. More precise grid ref from that in HER taken.	<u>MHG54032</u>	
84	Bunchrew Mains Farm	NH 61902 45650	Surviving	On 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. The ONB from the early 1870s describes it as 'a large farm steading with labourers Cottages attached all slated and in good repair.' The 2nd ed. OS map also shows a pheasantry nearby, probably built by Robert Fraser-Mackenzie in the 1890s. Leo Fraser-Mackenzie has supplied an annotated 2nd ed. OS map noting various buildings. See 84a-l for details on buildings associated with the Mains Farm.	Not in HER	Lindsey, Leo
84a	Farm Workers' Cottages, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6186 4563	Very poor condition	Farmworkers' cottages, originally four units, depicted on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. Three wooden structures at the back of the property.		Not in HER Lindsey, Leo
84b	Farmhouse, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6186 4563	Surviving	Farm house depicted on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps.	Not in HER	Leo
84c	Cottages, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6184 4556	Poor condition	One cottage is depicted on the 1st ed. OS, but by the time of the 2nd ed map there is a row, with 3 houses (lean-to structures added on either side).		Not in HER Leo
84d				[number not used]		






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84e	Pheasantry, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6184 4573	Gone	Not on the 1st ed. OS map, but on the 2nd ed. OS map, and labelled. Quite a large and elaborate set up.		Not in HER	Leo
84f	Wooden structure, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6189 4568	Gone	Not on the 1st ed. OS map, but on the 2nd ed. OS map. Now a carpark / grass.		Not in HER	Leo
84g	Coach House, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6190 4573	Surviving	On 1st ed. OS map, but expanded by time of 2nd ed. The stables were converted to offices about 2006 and are currently occupied by an antique business. The adjoining Coach House remains in use as a private residence.		Not in HER	Leo, Lindsey
84h	Structure, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6189 4565	Gone	On 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps (not masonry). Foundations only survive.		Not in HER	Leo
84i	Steading, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6190 4562	Surviving	Square steading, with buildings depicted in the centre for both the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. Now without any inner buildings.		Not in HER	
84j	Building, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6182 4571	Gone	Small building (not masonry) depicted on the 1st ed. OS map, but not the 2nd. On the 1st ed. OS map there is a kaleyard suggesting this is a timber cottage.		Not in HER	
84k	Building, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6186 4568	Gone	Masonry building depicted on the 1st ed. OS map, but not on the 2nd. Now a turning circle of grass.		Not in HER	Leo
84l	Mill dam and sluice, Bunchrew Mains	NH 6190 4555	Gone	The dam is not labelled on the 1st ed. OS map, but the sluice is. On the 2nd ed. OS map, the pond is better depicted, with the dam and sluice labelled.		Not in HER	
84m	Building, Bunchrew	NH 6186 4554	Uncertain	A masonry building is depicted to the west side of the mill pond, to the west side of the burn, and south of the road on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. There is something on the site now, but need to check if original.		Not in HER	


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85	Bunchrew Station	NH 61653 45480	Surviving 	Probably opened 11.6.1862; closed to passengers 13.6.1960; closed to goods 27.1.1964. Station is now a private residence, incorporating the station clock. Further details on HER and Canmore, and see entry in <i>Lost Stations on the Far North Line</i> by K. Fenwick, N. Sinclair and R.J. Ardern.	MHG3820 / 13474	
86	Bunchrew Manure Manufactory / Food Bank/ Game Store	NH 61712 45508	Gone 	OS Name Book 1872 p. 29, citing Mr Cran, tenant: 'A large and recently erected building used as a Manufactory for the making of artificial manures. The chief material used in its construction is Wood.' A concrete/ brick building is remembered on the site, but the date when this replaced the wooden building is not known. It later was a Game Store for Frasers of Inverness. You could leave your game at Bunchrew, where they would weigh them and give you a ticket/receipt. You then got paid in Frasers' Fish Shop in Inverness. The Chernobyl disaster in 1986 stopped the export of deer to Germany. (There were hotspots around Strathconan and Carlisle, and livestock from these areas were removed from the food chain). During WW2 it was a Meal Store for emergency rations - retaining the 'Food Bank' lettering across the gable ends into the 1990s. Alasdair saw a press cutting from the Aberdeen Evening Express, 1954: "Three former Cameron Highlanders are producing Atholl Brose at the Bunchrew Food Bank".	Not in HER	Ally, Alasdair, Shirley-Ann
87	Kirkton Farmhouse 	NH 60421 45279	Surviving	According to the ONB, in the 1870s it was owned by Lord Lovat, and was a considerable farm house two storeys high and slated. There are several cottages and outbuildings situated a short distance from the house. the whole being in good repair'. The house appears to have had additions at various times. Ruth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D.E. Coghill, farmed here as tenants on the Lovat Estate from 1952 until 1957. Prior to their occupancy, the farm was tenanted by Mr. Kenneth MacGillivray. In 1921 Mr. MacGillivray installed a generator in a shed at the bottom of the garden to provide electricity to the house. After Ruth's parents left, the house was rewired after a small electrical fire in the cellar a few months beforehand which her mother extinguished with the sand in which carrots were being stored. Fred Brown stayed in the house after them. After rewiring and considerable modernising, the estate factor, Giles Foster lived there until his death, after which Hugh and Drusilla Fraser took up residence before they moved to Balblair House, when Kim Fraser and his first wife moved in. This would probably be in the late 1990s as the house was greatly altered and enlarged at that time.	Not in HER	Ruth
87a	Kirkton Steading	NH 6052 4520	Surviving	A number of buildings near a 'yard' are depicted on the Brown map of 1798-1800 (https://maps.nls.uk/view/188056043). A square-shaped steading with open interior is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map, and by the time of the 2nd ed. OS map had been extended and enclosed	Not in HER	



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				to a rectangular footprint. The site of the gearing for the mill is on the south side, fed by a mill dam depicted on the maps.		
87b	Railway track metalwork / remains of hives, Kirton	NH 6045 4336	Surviving	The remains of metalwork used for laying track, dating to 1959, are located to the east of Kirkton house, used as weights for bee hives which were previously there. Approximate grid ref.	Not in HER	
88	Parkhouse	NH 60792 45830	Surviving	An old site marked with two buildings on Brown's Survey c.1800 (https://maps.nls.uk/view/188056043), at the junction of the road along the shore and one more inland. It appears as 3 roofed buildings on 1872 1st ed. OS map. The ONB in 1872 describes it as 'Three tenements one storey high and thatched in bad repair.' By the time of the 2nd ed. OS map, it appears that only one cottage remains. A gravel pit is depicted to the south	Not in HER	
89	Phopachy House	NH 60481 46142	Surviving	Built c. 1800. Originally home of the Frasers of Phopachy. On the Brown map of c. 1800 seven buildings are shown in the area (labelled Fopachie), one of them near the shore (https://maps.nls.uk/view/188056043). By the time of the 1 st ed. OS map, there is a house, large square steading, and one other house to the east. It is described in the ONB of 1872 as 'A two storey farmhouse with outbuildings all slated and in good repair'. More photos on Canmore.	MHG15532 / 100481	
89a	Phopachy Storehouse & Landing Point	NH 6085 4610	Gone	Coastal survey (in HER) describes as wooden piles and stone rubble remains of a landing place and storehouse (p.18 of the attached report 'Coastal Assessment Survey' by CFA). The New Statistical Account (1841) notes two places vessels could land in the parish: Fopachy and Wester Lovat. Local tradition is that bones and guano were landed here to make fertiliser, though this may have become redundant when John Cran, Kirkton Farm, built his manure factory at Bunchrew Railway station in 1870. Stories survive regarding smuggling from here, and of a tunnel from the shore up to Phopachy House, destroyed when Telford's roadbuilding project improved the road c. 1820s.	MHG50428 / 287210	Erik
90	Inchberry Quarry	NH 5940 4593	Surviving	Quarry possibly made for road construction, not for stone blocks. Ally remembers this was also known as 'Tinkers' Hole' because travelling folk used it as a camp, pitching bender tents. The Northern Scot newspaper 18-2-1888 confirms the placename Tinkers' Hole in use at this time, and reports a crofter's testimony that travelling folk were using the croft every summer.	Not in HER	Ally, Kath, Ruth
91	Berryfield House	NH 58267 45578	Surviving	Not depicted on the 1st or 2nd ed. OS maps, so built post 1903. Charlie Gair photo no. 360 shows Berryfield proprietor Mrs C. Mitford in her car in the 1930s. Was there be a connection with the author Mitford who wrote 'Highland Fling'? Ally's father had fields there and occasionally scythed the lupins.	Not in HER	Ally, Robert
92	Inchberry Farm	NH 58843 45574	surviving	Inchberrie appears on the Brown map of c. 1800, comprised of nine buildings (https://maps.nls.uk/view/188056076). By the time of the 1 st ed. OS map, there are two clusters	MHG56523 (one outbuilding)	



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				of buildings labelled Inchberry, one near the Burn and the other to the east, roughly where the Brown map depicted the settlement. This area to the east is clearly where the farm is located, as shown on the 2 nd ed. OS map. Roland Spencer-Jones recorded a lecture at HAF online about Inchberry relating to the steading, and also some WWII graffiti: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDkh8BK67cY&list=PL3a4JmOyiwh_hoykosh4Oa37GFfGCRIW&index=14 HER record MHG56523 has a photo survey of one farm building prior to conversion.		
93	Lentran, Rhinduie Mill	NH 5843 4563	Part surviving	HER says windmill, Canmore says watermill which makes more sense. A large Corn Mill with mill ponds, sluices etc marked on 1st ed. OS map, but not 2nd ed. (1903). The Mill House survives as a private dwelling. Ruth understood that the actual wheel for the mill was on the west side of the mill, unusually so as the mill lade runs initially to the eastern side. Apart from the lade no evidence remains. The three dams for the mill have long since been incorporated into the field. There is still a sluice mechanism between the second and third dam in the garden.	MHG3352 / 12653	Ruth
94	Inchberry 'Whinbrae' Fish Yair	NH 5938 4620	Surviving	Double yair near Inchberry croft. Tidal fish trap of large boulders at a fresh water outlet. Also shoreside timbers survive, possibly part of jetty.	MHG3208 77995	
95a	Lentran point Fish Trap 1	NH 58348 46009	Survives	Linear tidal fish trap, under threat from tidal erosion.	MHG61129 / 349079	
95b	Lentran point Fish Trap 2	NH 5840 4620	Survives	Intertidal J-shaped fish trap. Coastal Assessment Survey is on HER.	MHG17913 / 77994	
96	Lentran Station 	NH 58458 45787	Gone	Opened on 11 June 1862 by the Inverness and Ross-shire Railway; it closed to regular passenger traffic on 13 June 1960, was re-opened on 27 March 1982, and closed again on 29 March 1982. Check dates: Ruth was told it remained open for goods until 1962. It was used as a film location by BBC for 'Pollyanna' along with Berryfield House. The signal box remained as trains travelling north and south had to cross at this station and a pouch on a loop with a tablet that gave access to that section of line was passed from one train to the signalman who then passed it to the other train and moved the signals. It was reputedly moved to the Railway Museum in York, but when visiting there Ruth could not see it. Further details on HER and Canmore, and see entry in <i>Lost Stations on the Far North Line</i> by K. Fenwick, N. Sinclair and R.J. Ardern. McCreath, Taylor and Co. Ltd. which was based in Antrim, delivered hot tar from this site. They had a builder's merchant at Muir of Ord in the 1970s. It no longer operates. The manager was Alasdair MacRae and the station master was Mr Morrison. Memories of the staff: Stationmaster John Farquhar set up a soft fruit station at Lentran	Station: MHG3346 / 12666 Signal Box: MHG24178 / 101146	Ian, Cath, Daphne, Alex, Alasdair, Ruth, Ally



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				Some more Lentrán memories at: https://whitropesiding.co.uk/f/lenran-calling		
97	Lentrán Joiner's Shop	NH 5849 4574	surviving	A two-storey, six-bay timber structure with an external wooden staircase. Alasdair MacRae's father Archie had this shop until 1957 (Charlie Gair photo 268).	MHG3353 / 12652	Ally
98	Lentrán Sawmill	NH 58098 45097	Gone	A sawmill is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map to the south of Lentrán Farm steading, fed by a dam up the hill further to the south at NH 5818 4498. The mill dam and sluice are labelled on the 2nd ed. OS map, but the sawmill had gone by then. A later sawmill known as Lentrán sawmill was located nearer Newtonhill (see no. 186).	Not on HER	
99	Newtonhill	NH 57056 43223	Modernised	Area of around 11 crofts either side of the road. The ONB of 1872 reports that the placename relates to 'a small district, part of which is cultivated by crofters'. Various individual crofts are in the HER, but not the area as a whole.	Not on HER	Christine, Ally
99a	Nissen Hut, Newtonhill		Surviving	A Nissen hut survives at Newtonhill. It was moved from Lochluichart in the 1950s. It was in a poor state of repair but has been restored.		Not in HER Ally, Christine, Alasdair
100	Small Track Railway between Altnacardich & Newtonhill			Ally was told by his father about a small track railway from Altnacardich to Newtonhill, associated with moving timber to the sawmill. This may or may not be related to the trackway known from the WWI POW camp. Ruth has also heard of trackways in the forest.	Not on HER	Ally, Ruth
100a	Newtonhill no. 3 'Forester's Cottage'	NH 5572 4372	Surviving	 Cottage appears on the 2nd ed. OS map, and is known as Forester's Cottage. Charlie Gair photo no. 85 shows staff of Lentrán sawmill at the cottage in 1922. Old trackway (see no. 100) was dug up at this location.	Not on HER	Ally, Christine
101	House, junction Englishton & main road	NH 6113 4559	Surviving	The land for this house was given to Mr Forbes by Lord Lovat. Mr Forbes was in the Lovat Scouts in the First World War and was given the land at the end of the war. It's still owned by the Forbes family today. <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by K. Macrae p. 20 relates how the house was made from 2 wartime sectional huts.	Not on HER	Cath
102	Lentrán House	NH 5771 4512	Surviving	According to the Listed Building report, Lentrán House was built in 1866 incorporating some earlier work. Ruth Mackenzie has supplied notes about the house, noting it was built in 1867 by Mr Waddell, the owner of a Glasgow sausage factory. The ONB describes it in the early 1870s as 'a large and elegantly built mansion house, three stories high, having its offices detached about a quarter of a mile to the eastward, the house is a recently built one, is surrounded with a park and	MHG15475 / 100530	Roland, Alasdair, Ruth






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				<p>ornamental ground, and is slated and in good repair,' At the time of the report it was owned by Capt. H.W. White.</p> <p>During WWII RAF Maintenance Unit no. 79 was based there, with housing in the house, in a block of huts and tents for c. 500 personnel. An enormous septic tank was from this time, and is still in use on the bank between the drive and main road. Ruth believes that small planes probably landed in a field nearby. There was WWI and WWII graffiti on the walls of some of the rooms in Lentran House, since painted over.</p> <p>After the war, Provost James McKintosh Grigor of Inverness (1949-1955) bought the house and built an extension to the right of the front door for which he was fined for ignoring the stringent building regulations. He bred cattle. The basement has murals of Grigor and his hunting friends, but no wartime graffiti as reported in Wikipedia. A large storage 'tank' in the grounds was said to have been removed from outside the townhouse when Bridge Street was widened.</p> <p>After Grigor's death, the Earl of Lovelace bought the estate. He sold it in 1966, and Mr Lawson of Pitglassie Farm near Dingwall bought the home farm, and Mr Campbell of Groam Farm along with Robin Calder of Edinburgh bought the rest of the estate. Robin Calder retains a house on the estate. Mr R. Fraser bought his farm, Holme Farm, and later sold to Mr Richard West in the late 1960s. This became Perimeter Farm where raspberries were grown. Mr West had bought the house in the 1960s. He had a fruit canning factory built in 1957 near the canal at Muirton near the Caledonian Canal, but after he purchased Holme Farm he built a factory to fast freeze the fruit for shipment south. There are two new houses on the site of the factory to the west of the farm cottages.</p> <p>Lentran House was sold to Mr Mowat, a developer from Caithness who then sold to the Davies family in 1973. They in turn sold to Magda Yacoub from Raigmore who converted it into a nursing home. Roland has also supplied some info from her. The house was later sold to be developed into flats.</p>		
103	<p>Lentran Farm</p> 	NH 5808 4515	surviving	<p>The farm is depicted as an E-shaped structure on the 1st ed. OS map (and labelled Offices), and then fully enclosed on the 2nd ed. OS map. Sommerfeld Trackway was used by the RAF for temporary runways and roadways during the war on the farm. The owner of Lentran Farm said that when his father bought the farm it came with a big heap of Sommerfeld Trackway and some had been cut down and used as farm fencing. It took a lot of work with a digger to remove it. Some of it is still in use as roadside fencing on Newtonhill and around Altnacardich. There were a number of wartime buildings on the estate. A hangar disappeared just after the war. A Romney hut survived until recently, used as a workshop post-war, but now only with concrete foundations. Some buildings on the estate were used for the post-war raspberry business.</p>	Not in HER	Alasdair, Tessa, Ruth





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103a	Bull house, Lentrane Farm	NH 5812 4515	Surviving	The bull houses for Lentrane Farm survive to the east of the steading, now converted to housing. These were built by Provost Grigor when he had the estate.		Not in HER	Ruth
103b				Merged with no. 98.			
103c	Lentrane Farm Cottages	NH 5799 4512	Surviving	The L-shaped complex is depicted on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. They have been restored, but appear to retain some original features.		Not in HER	
103d	Caravan used for Raspberry Picking	NH 5786 4509	Ruinous	The base of a caravan used for accommodation on Lentrane Farm survives, but in a very poor state. Several people remember it in use. Grid ref is approximate.		Not in HER	Ruth, Verity
103e	Lentrane House Walled garden	NH 5767 4494	Surviving	The walled garden for Lentrane House was situated to the southwest of the house. The walls still survive.			
104	Castle Spynie	NH 5414 4204	Surviving	Small Iron Age hillfort (dun) or broch, with remains of fortifications		MHG3395 / 12751	Shirley-Ann, Kay H
105	Moniack Castle	NH 5518 4361	Surviving	The oldest part of the house is said to be probably 17th c. The ONB in 1872 describes it as: 'A Commodious Mansion house two storeys in height with Suitable offices attached', owned by Lord Lovat. Canmore with a number of old photos. The 1st ed OS map shows a pond with Sluice labelled to the NE, suggesting a nearby mill. The 2nd ed shows the pond, but does not label a sluice. The castle was home to Moniack Wineries and Restaurant in the 1980s/1990s. The cupmarked stone in the Castle grounds (now at NH 55183 43577) was moved from near Brahan (see MHG3331 / Canmore 12706), previously lost but rediscovered in 2020 in the rockery.		MHG3415 / 12730	Kay W
105a	Balblair stone	NH 5517 4356	Surviving	Much worn Pictish stone which according to an antiquarian account was originally from Balblair (NH 50 45). It depicts a figure of a man, an unusual design for Pictish symbol stones. The stone was originally recorded with cupmarks, suggesting it is reused Neolithic rock art.		MHG3413 / 12732	
106	Cup marked stone, Kirkhill	NH 5614 4580	Surviving	Recently found during building works at Redcastle View, Kirkhill. Grid ref. approximate. Mentioned in the AOC Archaeology Group summary report from June 2021 'A large boulder containing prehistoric rock art (scattered "cup marks") was also recovered from the site during the evaluation. The stone has been safeguarded for incorporation into the site landscaping to allow for future study/recording/interpretation'.		EHG5762 EHG5763	Alex




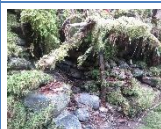


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107	Monument near Reelig House	NH 5584 4366	Surviving	It was erected in memory of the 5 sons who had been sent to work in Guyana/India by their father, Edward Satchwell Fraser (14th Laird of Reelig). Only one son survived to return home, whose name was added to the monument when he died in 1856. Discussed in Kathy Fraser's book <i>For the Love of a Highland Home</i> , pages 396-397, with photo and full inscription.	Not in HER	Claire
108	Reelig Glen: Tigh an Aigh Grotto 	NH 5590 4245	Surviving (ruinous)	Depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps beside the Moniac Burn. According to the pre-2003 Reelig Glen Forestry Walk leaflet, the grotto was much collapsed in recent times but was patched by Conservation Corps volunteers. The grotto, and other features in the glen, were the work of James Baillie Fraser (1783-1856) who travelled widely including to the Himalayas, W. Indies and Persia. He introduced many exotic plants to the estate, as well as building bridges and grottos. See <i>For the Love of a Highland Home</i> by Kathy Fraser. The grotto is also called Tigh an Aigh. It was a folly constructed as a project to keep estate workers in work. According to <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by K. Macrae, it was supposedly built in 1846 (a famine year), with the work dismantled each evening to ensure continuing work. Photo in Charlie Gair collection. For other structures on the path, see no. 112.	Not in HER	Claire
108a	Reelig Glen: Footbridge	NH 5589 4241	Surviving	19th century footbridge depicted on 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps, leading to the grotto. According to the pre-2002 Reelig Glen Forest Walk leaflet, the inspiration of the bridge has been credited to one seen in Ravenna, N. Italy. Its shallow arch shows sophisticated stonework engineering. For other structures on the path see no. 112	 Not in HER	Claire
108b				Now no. 112e.		
109	Reelig Mill 	NH 5588 4337	Surviving	The mill is quite old, depicted on an estate map of 1789 (in Highland archives and on the NLS website https://maps.nls.uk/view/188066859). It is shown on 1st ed. OS map as corn and saw mill, with a large mill dam and sluices labelled. On the 2nd ed. OS map it is described as Reelick Mill corn mill, with a large mill dam depicted with a sluice at the northern end. To the north of this mill was a saw mill, no longer surviving. Charlie Gair collection with photos. The mill is also described in Kathy Fraser's book <i>For the Love of a Highland Home</i> , operating in the early 1800s (p. 239, 255).	Not in HER	Jim
109a	Lade to Reelig Mill 	See comments	Surviving	The lade leading to Reelig Mill is depicted on the 1789 estate map, entirely on the east side of the burn, and with what appears to be a weir. By the time of the 1st ed. OS map, it is a far more complex system. The lade tapped into the Moniac Burn further south on the west side of the burn, at NH 5587 4262, where a sluice is labelled on the 2nd ed. OS map, and stone remains can be seen. The lade then continues to the site of the wooden aqueduct (see no. 112). After crossing the burn over the aqueduct (NH 5590 4294), the lade can still be traced leading to the mill, going under the current road at NH 5592 4314. On the 1st ed. OS map, it spills into the mill dam at NH	Not in HER	Alasdair, Shirley-Ann

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				5591 4316, with a sluice labelled at the northern end of the dam at NH 5592 4330, with the lade then going to the first mill. The mill dam has a slightly different shape on the 1789 map, so may have been reworked. The area of the mill dam is now under tree cover.		
110	Reelig / Ardmachdunie Limekilns 	NH 5626 4287	Surviving 	Three large limekilns. Two are depicted on the 1st ed. OS map, but disused by the time of the 2nd ed. OS map where they are labelled 'Old Limekilns' on the 25" to a mile map. According to KHA vol. 1 p. 133, this kiln is much later than the other 3 in the parish at South Clunes, Kirkton and Blarnahenachrie, worked until c. 1860 (source of information was Barron, 'Notes on the Aird'). <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by K. Macrae reports that the nearby quarry regularly operated in the 1860s/1870, and that there were iron rails by the side of the road between the quarry and the limekiln (his source was Major Fraser). The quarry is to the south near Rebeg cottage (NH 5620 4229), and the 1st ed. OS map labels a tramway connecting it to the limekilns. The quarry was in operation by 1827 (newspaper accounts) and was operated in 1921. By 1953 the quarry was overgrown. It is large, showing extensive workings in the past. The Inverness Courier 11-3-1852 notes that the quarry was recently enlarged, and a new kiln added to those already in operation. This shows that the initial two kilns were in use before this period. Delivery of lime was offered either at the kiln or the Canal Basin or the port of Inverness. The rising costs of coal in the 1850s was a concern.	MHG24760 / 316272	Shirley-Ann, Hamish, Erik
111	Reelig Coal Depot	NH 5586 4314	Destroyed	Depicted on the 1st ed. OS map but not the 2nd. According to Charlie Gair, reported in HER record MHG24760, it was used to store coal for the nearby limekilns. Reelig Glen carpark is on the site of the depot.	Not in HER	
112	Aqueduct, Reelig Glen	NH 5590 4294	Supports only survive	Depicted on 1st ed. OS map (labelled Wooden Aqueduct) and 2nd ed. OS map (labelled Aqueduct). It was part of a lade leading to Reelig mill dam, and crossed the Moniack burn at the aqueduct (see no. 109a). Wrought iron supports can be seen on the east side of the burn.	Not in HER	
112a	Reelig Glen: stone bridge	NH 5583 4251	Surviving	Small arched masonry bridge over tributary to the Moniack Burn, part of the path laid out in the late 18th/early 19th century by Frasers of Reelig.		
112b	Reelig Glen: remains of a stone bridge	NH 5595 4264	Ruinous	Remains of a stone bridge on the east section of the Tall Trees Trail in Reelig Glen, likely to date to the same time as other stone bridges on the walk. It was in use on the path around 10 years ago, but now only the supports on the northern abutment survive, to around 6 courses. A modern wooden bridge is now in use.	Not in HER	





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112c	Reelig Glen Grotto or well	NH 55948 42641	Surviving 	Point 7 on the pre-2003 Reelig Walk leaflet, described: 'Another grotto which appears to have been a domed structure'. Labelled as a well on the 2nd ed. OS map. The current remains are a semi-circular structure, but the upper part may be a later rebuilding. No trace of water remains within it, but perhaps it was piped to the structure to create a well.	Not in HER	Claire, Jim
112d	Reelig Glen, stone bridge	NH 5594 4289	Surviving 	Surviving stone bridge in Reelig Glen, on less-used path to the east of current Tall Trees Trail in Reelig Glen, on east side of burn.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann
112e	Semi-circular folly, Reelig Glen	NH 55918 42834	Surviving 	Semi-circular small enclosure / small folly built on the east path around Reelig Glen, with the open end facing the burn. It survives to around 11 courses. Probably part of original path network.	Not in HER	Jim, Claire
112f	Folly or monument, Reelig Glen	NH 55890 43127	Surviving 	Overgrown structure on the edge of the burn on the east side of the burn, with central rounded shape including a smoothed stone, with walling curving on either side.	Not in HER	Sandy
112g	Semi-circular folly, Reelig Glen	NH 55911 42850	Surviving	Another small, semi-circular enclosure or small folly on the east side of the burn, between the path and the burn. Overgrown.	Not on the HER	Jim
112h	Circular folly, Reelig Glen	NH 55910 42866	Surviving	Small circular enclosure / folly on the east side of the burn, between the path and the burn. Overgrown. A fallen tree has disturbed the structure, obscuring whether it was fully enclosed or had an entrance.	Not in the HER	Jim
112i	Metal rail, Reelig Glen	NH 5586 4304	Surviving	A metal rail at least 6 metres long lies in the Moniac Burn. It is not clear where it originally was used. Grid ref is from path above the burn.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann, Alasdair
113	Knocknarobie Cottage	NH 5604 4305	Gone	Depicted on both the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. The ONB of 1872 describes it as a 'one storey cottage thatched and in good repair', owned by Mrs J.A. Fraser, Rebeg Cottage. Charlie Gair collection with photo. HER reports that it was demolished in 1920s, but in 1989 some foundations could be traced.	MHG26698 / 116705	
113a	South Clunes Limekiln and quarry, S of Muir of Clunes	NH 5541 4145	Surviving 	Limekiln (NH 5541 4145) and quarry (NH 5546 4135) labelled on 1st ed OS map, but both out of use by the time of the 2nd ed. OS map. KVA v. 1 p. 132, citing Forfeited Estate papers, states this was begun in 1765, by Capt. James Fraser of Belladrum and William Grant of Moniac, fuelled by coal from Torryburn. It had a limited lifespan, due to poor quality lime and the costs of fuel. Quarry currently in garden of house built above it.	MHG3424 / 12721	Alasdair







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113b	Fortified building, S of Muir of Clunes	NH 5539 4140	Gone	Close to the house and limestone quarry are traces of a fortified building, which has been linked to the Chief of Clan MacRae before he left Clunes for Eilean Donan in the 15th C. Only stone foundations survived in the 1980s.	MHG26706 / 116713	Jim
114	Reelig estate boundary stones	See Description	Surviving	6 boundary stones are depicted on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps, marking the border of Reelig and Dochfour estates, along the parish boundary: at NH 5539 4140, NH 5714 4015, NH 5742 4029, NH 5769 4043, NH 5796 4063, NH 5816 4068. Charlie Gair collection has a photo of one of them (also attached to MHG32540). Note that the HER describes the estate as Dochgarroch, based on the caption to C. Gair photo no. 178.	MHG32543, MHG32542, MHG32541, MHG32540, MHG32544, MHG32545	
115				Now merged with no. 108		
116	War Memorial, Kirkhill	NH 55320 45447	Surviving	According to <i>The Kirk at Kirkhill</i> by C.I.M. Gair and Hugh Barron (p.62-7), it was originally erected in 1921 at Bogroy but in 1975 when the road was widened it was moved to the grounds of Wardlaw Church. A plaque recording the names of WWII deaths was added in 1948. Photos in Charlie Gair collection.	MHG60247 / 339556	
117	Trees planted in shape of maple leaf, Tor Clunes	NH 5488 4270	Gone	Trees were planted with larches producing a maple leaf pattern, symbol of Canada. It is likely that this has something to do with the Canadian Forestry Corps. who were based in Kiltarlity parish. Grid ref. approximate.	Not in HER	Ruth, Maureen, Jim
118	Dunballoch Military Camp	NH 5283 4539	Only foundations	A military camp presumably serving the EAM (Equipment Ammunition Magazine) in Dunballoch plantation (no. 119) and also possibly for troops protecting bridges. Aerial photos show it consisted of various Nissen huts - these were possibly used as workshops, storage and accommodation for workers and guards.	MHG47493 / 263303	Alasdair
119	Dunballoch EAM 	NH 5306 4514	Surviving	Remains of Nissen huts in very poor condition. The site was an EAM (Equipment Ammunition Magazine). It was reputedly not built to the standard design, because it was built in a hurry. It was principally used to store heavy anti-aircraft munitions, along with radar parts and sundry equipment. The site today is heavily overgrown but there are discernible traces of the buildings in various states of disrepair.	Not in HER	Alasdair, Lindsey
120	Nissen hut, Balcarse Farm	NH 56654 45778	Surviving 	A Nissen hut survives at Balcarse Farm, but it is not known where it came from. Date of construction and provenance unknown. Has been substantially remodelled and is in use as an agricultural shed. It may not be military.	Not in HER	Ian W, Lindsey


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121	Petrol pumps, Lentrán Farm	NH 58022 45131	Surviving	Two old petrol pumps with a shed, presumably to serve Lentrán Farm and perhaps further afield. Official use stopped in 1960s. Further details and pictures on the HER. These are possibly originally for wartime use on the farm when the RAF was using it.	MHG51141	
122	Gravel pit & sidings betw. Bunchrew & Lentrán stations	NH 60919 45708	Some surviving remains	Railway sidings to a gravel pit between Bunchrew and Lentrán stations, southeast of Parkhouse, are depicted on the 2nd ed. OS map, but not the 1st ed. OS map. This was still in use when the line was double track.	Not in HER	Alasdair, Leo
123	Two Cottages on Achnagairn estate	See comments	Ruinous 	Two cottages built into the old steading wall / walled garden. They enclose a rectangular area which has fallen down in one corner. Cottage 1: NH 5530 4522. Cottage 2: 123. Cottage 2 has collapsed in the storms of 2022.	Not in HER	Lindsey
124	Fuel pump, Achnagairn	NH 55341 45256	Surviving	Fuel pump in corrugated iron shed, labelled Pump no. 1		Not in HER Lindsey
125	Sandstone quarry, Clunes	NH 5586 4619	Traces perhaps remaining	Near Clunes station. An advert in the Inverness Courier in 1863 advertises the red sandstone quarry available to let from Clunes House, with its location to the new railway station a big selling point.	Not in HER	Mark
126	Roundhouse, Kirkhill	NH 5596 4575	Gone	Evidence of a possible Bronze Age Roundhouse was found during May 2021 excavations, prior to completion of a housing development situated to the northeast of Newton Park. Results of excavation show that this area of Kirkhill contained significant prehistoric settlement. Initial results published in AOC Project Report 70544, with further report awaited.	EHG5762 EHG5763	Alex
127	Cupmarked stone, Wester Clunes	NH 54096 41093	Surviving 	Situated on a knoll in the middle of a field on the east side of Wester Clunes.		Not on HER Sandy / Claire
128	Cupmarked stone, Leanach	NH 5467 4179	Surviving	Cupmarks on outcrop of rock 70m SW of Leanach Farmhouse.	MHG3408	Sandy / Claire
129	Spindle whorl	NH 55407 45389	Surviving	Spindle whorl of basalt (closest outcrop is Skye). The hole is slightly off centre, and larger at one end. It was possibly unfinished. Disclaimed from Treasure Trove, and in private collection.		Not in HER Kay



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130	Cist, South Clunes	NH 5560 4151	Surviving in 1975	Bronze Age Cist containing human remains and Beaker, discovered on croft No. 6 South Clunes, in 1933. Beaker and bones held at the Aberdeen U. Museum.	MHG3326	
131	Hut circle, South Clunes	NH 5536 4046	Surviving	Small round house with stone foundations identified in 1970. The interior measurements are approx. 5m x 8m. The stone is barely visible under a layer of grass and moss, but the outline is evident.	MHG3323	Jim, Claire
131a	Hut circle settlement, South Clunes	NH 5514 4011	Gone	5 round houses were identified in 1970, with evidence of field system around them. All were mutilated. Any traces have been obliterated due to extensive ground clearance.	MHG3324	Jim, Claire
132	Moniack burial ground, South Clunes	NH 5487 3990	Surviving	Private burial ground for Moniack Castle. Several marked gravestones survive with the most recent addition Philippa Fraser in January 2021 (Philippa managed the former winery at Moniack Castle).	Not on HER	Jim
133	Cnoc an Dalach, Reelig	NH 5555 4394	Surviving	Prehistoric cairn situated immediately west of Easter Moniack cottages. Charlie Gair Photo No.188 taken in 2003.	MHG3322	
134	Giant's Grave, Reelig	NH 5590 4369	Partially visible	Possible Orkney-Cromarty Neolithic Chambered Cairn with remains of enclosure and large slabs. See also <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by K. Macrae p. 27. It was destroyed in the 18th c, and the remains reconstructed to represent a 'Viking grave'. Despite legend, it has nothing to do with the Vikings. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead believed to be from the site is at Reelig House. If it is from the site, this suggests the cairn was either reused in the Bronze Age or built in the Bronze Age.	MHG3332	Claire
135	Saddle quern, Easter Moniack	NH 5590 4369	Unknown	Stone for grinding grain dating sometime from Neolithic to late Bronze Age. Found c. 1969 at Easter Moniack Farmhouse and retained at Easter Moniack. Location now unknown.	MHG3426	
136	Small hillfort, Cnoc A' Chinn	NH 5976 4514	Surviving	A small hillfort (or dun), with much stone robbed, occupies the summit of a rocky knoll 1km SSE of Inchberry Farm. Currently overgrown in gorse and whins with limited access. Probably Iron Age in date.	MHG3354	



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137	Steatite lamp/cup Kirkhill	NH 554 455	In IMAG 	Small cup or lamp made of steatite, with simple decoration on the handle, found somewhere in Kirkhill (grid ref. is approximate). It is listed under Acc. No. 1971.031 in the IMAG catalogue. Probably Iron Age in date.	MHG3348	
138	Steatite lamp/bowl, Moniack	NH 550 423	in National Museums Scotland	A cup-shaped stone lamp, with perforated handle and simple decoration, found at Moniack about 1800, was donated to NMAS by Major C.I. Fraser of Reelig. Acc No. X.AQ 121.	MHG3414	
139	Cupmarked stones, Kirkton churchyard	NH 6055 4520	Unlocated	2 cupmarked stones are described as being in the churchyard by W. Jolly in 1882, but unfortunately not illustrated. One was situated in the north wall and the other along the south wall. In 1962 they were no longer there and their location is now unknown.	MHG3808	
140	Crannog, Carn Dhu	NH 6175 4730	Surviving	Artificial island (crannog) in the Beaully firth, visible at low tide. Surveyed in 1994, with radiocarbon dating of some timbers providing dates of 805-490 BC (early Iron Age) and post-medieval. Published in <i>PSAS</i> , 130 (2000).	MHG3811	
141	Crannog, Phopachy	NH 6025 4670	Surviving	Artificial island (crannog) in the Beaully firth, visible at low tide. Surveyed in 1994, with radiocarbon dating of 4 timbers, providing late Iron Age dates (200 BC - AD 220). Published in <i>PSAS</i> , 130 (2000).	MHG18664	
141a	Crannog, Coulmore	NH 6100 4760	Surviving	Artificial island (crannog) in the Beaully firth, visible at low tide. Surveyed in 1994, but unlike the other crannogs investigated at the time, no radiocarbon dates. Published in <i>PSAS</i> , 130 (2000).	MHG18106 MHG44810	
142	Cairn, Moniack	NH 5577 4322	Surviving	There appears to be some debate as to what this artificial mound is. In 1936 Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelig identified three 'chambered mounds here with vestiges of cairns' but this may refer to a different location (see no. 171), although confused in the HER. In 1964 only one cairn was visible, thought by the OS to be modern. Visit to this feature found a mound of moss-covered stones, about 0.5m in height with a diameter of 25m, possible modern cairn or clearance.	MHG3321	Claire, Jim
143	Old Post Office, Kirkhill	NH 5532 4548	Surviving 	According to the deeds, the building was constructed in 1722. It is reputed to have held munitions after the '45, relating to an army camp said to be nearby. It had a working barn (see no. 173). By the time of the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps, the building was used as a Post Office. According to KHA A History of the Parish of Kirkhill v. 1, p. 77-9, it was in existence by 1851. C. Gair collection with photos.	Not in HER	Erik, Lindsey


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144	Shop, Post Office, Surgery, Kirkhill 	NH 5536 4545	Surviving	<p>A corrugated iron ('tin') building was used as a shop, post office and later as a doctor's surgery. This was built by Margaret MacDonald's father in 1946/7. Before then he ran a shop from their house. When she retired in the 1960s, the post office moved to her father's shop and internal alterations were made to accommodate it. Verity remembers it from the 1970s when it was known as Miss Robertson's village shop. Miss Robertson was not much taller than the counter from which she sold sweets. Older boys would ask for sweets behind the counter, and when her back was turned would fill their pockets with sweets from the counter. Verity was scandalised - her first experience of witnessing crime.</p> <p>The GP surgery was in the room on the right. It was an outreach service performed by Aird Medical Centre. The building became damp and the floor soft. The doctors' surgery operated for longer than the post office, which had moved in the 1970s (see nos. 145 and 145a). When the shop closed in the later 1970s, the post office moved to Fearnlea (no. 145). The building is currently not in use.</p>	Not in HER	Verity, Erik
145	Shop and Post Office, Fernlea, Kirkhill	NH 5537 4540	Surviving	After the post office in the tin building (no. 144) closed in the 1970s, a shop and post office was situated opposite the church at Fernlea. It is now a private residence.	Not in HER	Erik Lindsey
145a	Kirkhill Post Office and Stores	NH 5553 4542	Surviving	When the post office and shop at Fernlea closed in the 1980s, the post office moved to Brantwood, the Post Office House, at the current pedestrian crossing, where an extension was built to open a shop in the late 1980s. In early summer 2008 the branch was closed by the Post Office and Brantwood reverted to a private residence. The shop and post office counter were converted to a room. The post office service moved to the foyer of Kirkhill Community Centre, where it operates on Tuesday and Friday mornings as an outreach operation of Beaully Post Office.	Not in HER	Erik, Lindsey
146	Water Pump, Kirkhill	NH 55372 45446	Gone	A pump is depicted on the 1st and 2nd ed OS maps at the intersection of Wardlaw Road. The Charlie Gair collection has an undated photo (no. 165).	Not in HER	
147	Shop, Inchberry	NH 5855 4539	Gone?	A shop was reputedly at Inchberry, although Ally does not remember it.		Cath, Ally
148	Shop, Moniack	NH 554 438	Unknown	Ally remembers hearing about this, but location is not known. Grid ref. is approximate.	Not in HER	Ally

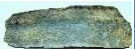





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149	Lentran Post Office	NH 5846 4580	Gone	This is remembered as being situated at the rail station, but exact dates not known. It is depicted on the 2nd ed. OS map, but not the 1st. KHA <i>History of the Parish of Kirkhill</i> vol. 1 p. 80 suggests it may have continued into the 1920s and 1930s.	Not in HER	Ally
150	Bunchrew shop and Post Office	NH 6166 4547	Surviving?	As at Lentran, the post office is depicted on the 2nd ed OS map, but not the 1st ed, and was situated at the station. It was open in the late 1970s and possibly later.	Not in HER	Ruth
151	Stockford of Ross	possibly NH 523 438		Before Telford's bridge, people needed to either take the ferry or to ford the River Beaully. The Stockford is recorded in documents as far back as the medieval period, but its exact location is not known. See KHA <i>History of the Parish of Kirkhill</i> v. 1, p. 87-89 for a discussion of sources and possible locations of the ford. Further map work needed.	Not in HER	Erik
152	'Willows', Kirkhill	NH 5530 4545	Surviving	When the 'Willows' was built, a controlled topsoil strip by Highland Archaeology Services in 2014 revealed fittings of a stone-built structure which dates after 1903 but had been removed by 1950. The report is on the HER.	EHG4272	Erik
153	Beaully Ferry	NH 5307 4566	Gone	A ferry to the west of Balblair House linked a road to Beaully. It is depicted on the Peter May map of 1757, but is also labelled on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps, long after Telford's bridge created a road link. The 2nd ed. OS map also labels stepping stones at this location. The ferry was remembered as used by children to get to school, as children in this part of the parish went to school in Beaully. The Inchmore School log book for May 1947 reports that 8 children from Easter Lovat who previously had gone to Inchmore, now went to Beaully 'by motor convenience'. A coastal survey in 1996 identified a line of 12 wooden posts probably associated with the ferry.	MHG61060	
154	Ferry House	NH 5304 4560	Surviving	House near the ferry, presumably for the Ferryman, although it is not labelled as such on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. The Peter May map of 1757 shows a Boatman's house further to the NW, but this was likely gone by the time of the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps. Now a private residence.	MHG32547	
155	Milestone near Moniack Bridge	NH 5522 4406	Gone?	A number of milestones are depicted on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps, presumably marking the route of Telford's road. One was said to still be preserved near Moniack Bridge, but could not be located. It does not appear on the modern OS Explorer series map. The other milestones shown on the maps have not been checked.	Not in HER	Shirley-Ann
156	Pier, Wester Lovat	NH 5411 4638	Gone	The 1st ed. OS map depicts a pier to the north of Wester Lovat. This may be linked to the NSA account of 1845 which mentions ships calling at Wester Lovat and Phopachy. An Inverness Field Club survey found remains of a quay near Wester Lovat (MHG14547) but the grid ref. was not precise and it is unclear if this is the same site. A map in the Lovat map collection on the NLS website (no. 253) dated 1839 shows a proposed wharf near Wester Lovat steading, but the plan shows the steading near the river; by the time of the 1st ed. OS map the steading is more inland.	possibly MHG14547	






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157	Landing place, Phopachy	NH 6085 4610	Gone	The NSA notes ships landing at Phopachy. A map in the Lovat map collection on the NLS website (no, 273), dated 1839, shows a proposed shipping pier with wooden trackway leading to a stone pier. If such a substantial pier was ever built, it has not left traces. The 1998 coast survey found rubble remains of a landing place and 18th/19th c storehouse (report on HER).	MHG26710	
158	Fencing into firth, Bunchrew	See description	Still to be checked	A coastal survey in 1998 shows lines of fencing going into the firth on either side of Bunchrew House (MHG51889 & MHG50430), a land drain to the west (MHG50431) and a jetty at NH 622 459 (MHG50433).		Ian
159	'Isleview', Kirkhill	NH 5538 4546	Surviving	The house opposite the tin post office / shop (no. 144) has a door on the upper storey. This was Margaret MacDonald's house, built by her father. The upper storey was reputedly used for storage of apples from the orchard. The orchard used to extend as far as St. Mary's Road and the Millennium Garden.	Not in HER	Alex, Lindsey
160	Axehead and halberd fragment, Balchraggan	NH 54 44	In IMAG 	Two metal detector finds from Balchraggan, now in IMAG. The grid refs are deliberately approximate only. The halberd fragment was originally reported as a sword fragment. Pictures and descriptions on HER. The axehead is copper, and probably dates to the Chalcolithic period (c. 2500-2200 BC). The halberd probably dates to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2200-1500 BC).	MHG59067 MHG59074	
161	Metal finds, Balcarse	NH 57 46	Private ownership	The following post-medieval objects were found at Balcarse when metal detecting, and then disclaimed, returned to finder: James VI coin; lead spindle whorl, mount, moulded lead object. No pictures or further details known. Grid ref. is deliberately approximate only.	MHG61597	
162	Posy ring, Kirkhill area	NH 55 44	IMAG	A post-medieval gold ring found when metal detecting, now in IMAG. It is a type known as a posy ring, with an internal inscription: 'Grace mee, with acceptance'. Grid ref. is deliberately approximate only. A copper alloy buckle with gilt decoration was found at the same time.	MHG60695	
163	Enclosure/ hollow Tor Clunes	NH 5529 4257	Surviving 	Bowl shaped feature on Tor Clunes (above Lyne Farmhouse) reputedly associated with illicit whisky, but the site is so overgrown that further details are needed.	Possibly MHG26708	Jim
164	Mill Dam, Lentrane Home Farm	NH 5818 4498	Surviving	Mill Sluice and pond depicted on 1st ed. OS map, feeding a sawmill at NH 5810 4510. On the 2nd ed. OS map the saw mill is not labelled. See also no. 98 for the sawmill.	 Not in HER	Cath
165	Mill dam, Inchberry Farm	NH 58891 45420	Surviving	Mill Sluice / Mill Dam depicted on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps.	 Not in HER	Cath


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166	Moniack Bridge	NH 5537 4394	Surviving	Originally a Telford bridge. The 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps show that the original route of the Telford road went over this bridge. Within recent memory it was bypassed. The bridge is mentioned in <i>For the Love of a Highland Home</i> by Kathy Fraser, p. 294. Also known as Reelig Bridge. It is currently in poor condition, and shows signs of alterations over the years.	MHG15574	
167	Stone with inscription near Lentrán	NH 57462 44730	Surviving	Stone with inscription and inset, perhaps for a plaque, with modern drainage pipe at the bottom. The inscription has initials J K H. It is now lying in a ditch. Function not known.	Not in HER	
168	Bridge over Newton Burn, Achnagairn	NH 5576 4489	Surviving	Not depicted on the 1st or 2nd ed. OS maps, so must date after 1903. Wire rails with wooden roadbed, but overgrown now. The metalwork may have derived from the CFC camp in Beaulieu.	Not in HER	
169				merged with no. 124		
170	Bus shelter, Easter Moniack	NH 55463 44010	Surviving	Old, disused concrete bus stop, perhaps from 1950s or 1960s. It was clear of trees 21 years ago. When the old Moniack Bridge closed to traffic, this bus stop fell out of use. Replaced by a Perspex bus stop on the Reelig (west) side of the old Moniack Bridge for public and school buses.	Not in HER	
171	Possible cairns, Knockbain (Moniack)	NH 5573 4327	Surviving	Possible cairns in the woods at the edge of Knockbain farm field, though perhaps natural. Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelig in 1936 recorded three cairns but may refer to site no. 142 (though confused in the HER).	Not in HER	
172	Knockbain Farm	NH 5531 4320	Surviving	The 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps depict a range of steadings. On the 2nd ed OS map a horse gang is depicted near one of the buildings. A pond is shown at NH 5540 4324 to the east of the steadings, and what appears to be a possible lade survives. The ONB describes it in 1872 as a 'two storey farmhouse with suitable offices attached all in good repair', owned by Mrs J.A. Fraser of Rebeg Cottage.	Not in HER	
173	Barn, Kirkhill	NH 55344 45491	Surviving	Barn located in the garden of the Old Post Office (no. 143). Confirmed over 100 years old by poster inside for a prize-winning cow, dated 1922. Surviving byre stalls with cobbled floor, 1922 poster regarding prize-winning cow on wall. Partial, very old vinyl flooring section remains in the larger storage section as you enter the barn via the main door.	Not in HER	
174	Police station, Lentrán (Swallowhill)	NH 5838 4565	Surviving	This was a police station with cells from 1899 manned by beat officer Alexander MacLennan until 1914. The police station and cells at Swallowhill would have been behind and in the grounds of Rhinduie House, where the Constable lived in 1911. The two houses are today separated by a	Not in HER	





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				single-track road and located just above the Old Mill, Rhinduie. KHA volume on the Townships provides information on names of some of the officers.		
174a	Rhinduie House	NH 58413 45645	Surviving	Rhinduie House (now Rhinduie) is mentioned as a Police House in KVA The Townships (Part 2), pages 213 & 214 (citing the Valuation Roll for 1911 which notes it was the house for the Police Constable).	Not in HER	Lindsey
175	Limekiln, Kirkton	NH 6065 4521	Gone	A Lime kiln is labelled to the east of the ruins of the church at Kirkton on the 6" to a mile map, but this is probably in error at the time, as it is labelled as a quarry on the 25" to a mile map, and an earlier map by George Brown (1798-1800) only labels a Lime Quarry. By the time of the 2nd ed. OS map, it is only labelled as an Old Quarry. This is probably the kiln opened by the Capt. James Fraser of Belladrum and William Grant of Moniac in 1765. Both this kiln and the South Clunes one also established in 1765 were short-lived. Info from Forfeited Estate papers, reported in KHA vol 1 p. 132.	Not in HER	
176	Easter Moniac Farm	NH 5561 4396	Surviving	Former Dairy farm - photos in Charlie Gair collection. Not on the 1st or 2nd ed. OS maps, so it dates after 1903.	Not in HER	Alasdair
177	Cononbank Farm	NH 54108 44591	Surviving	Farm depicted on the 1 st and 2 nd ed. OS maps, spelt Cononbank on the 1 st ed, and Cononbank on 2 nd edition and later maps. Former dairy farm.	Not in HER	Alasdair
178	Rebeg Cottage	NH 5595 4222	Surviving	In the late 1700s/early 1800s this belonged to Reelig House (Easter Moniac), and is mentioned frequently in Kathy Fraser's book <i>For the Love of a Highland Home</i> . According to the ONB, in the 1870s this was a 'one storey cottage thatched and in good repair, occupied by, and the property of Mrs J. A. Fraser Rebeg Cottage.' However, as shown in Kathy Fraser's book, Plate III, Rebeg Cottage was slate-roofed and had 3 upstairs windows in 1860, suggesting the ONB may be in error. Jane Anne Fraser (1797-1881) was the 17th Lady of Reelig. At the time of the ONB she owned a number of properties in the area at that time, including Reelig House. It is depicted on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps as a U-shaped structure. Now known as Rebeg House.	Not in HER	
179	Bridge, Balcarse / Balintore	NH 5681 4548	Surviving 	A large, arched concrete block farm bridge joined two fields, one in Balcarse Farm, the other in Balintore Farm, over the Moniac (Newton) Burn. Only the stone abutments of the bridge remain standing. There is a piece of what appears to be part of the concrete bridge deck lying separately on the bank on the Balcarse Farm side, hidden by vegetation. This is on the walk known by locals as the "Inchmore loop"; the path beside the burn is subject to severe erosion but the bridge can also be accessed through the field from Inchmore, from Balintore Farm through the farm outbuildings.	Not in HER	Lindsey






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180	Delmore Road House, currently Mitchells' Motorcycles	NH 6328 4587	Surviving	Not on the 1st or 2nd ed. OS maps. Within living memory, it was a cafe. It was once owned by Capt. Fresson who was best known for starting the first air mail service from Inverness Longman Airfield to Orkney. Local information was that he had flying boats. After that it was owned by a German couple and after that by a couple named George and Barbara Davidson from Beaulieu. Barbara was a makeup artist and when there were seasonal shows on at the Empire Theatre in Inverness a lot of the cast stayed at the road house. Two Nissen huts beside the road house were reputedly also used for accommodation. The St Andrews University website has several photographs pre-1936, exterior and interior. One shows petrol pumps. Later it was a car dealership and currently it is used for motorcycle sales.	Not in HER	Cath, Ali, Christine
181	Tom A' Chaisteal, Kirkton	NH 6044 4489	Ruinous	According to the Scheduled Monument record, it is the remains of a small later medieval castle on the hill. It is recorded as being occupied by Baron Thomson, a vassal of the Lovats in 1206, but by 1220 was owned by the Corbets, Barons of Farnaway, who held it until 1498. Traces of walls and depressions interpreted as buildings survive. It is currently in woodland. Not recorded on the 1st or 2nd ed. OS maps.	MHG3742	
182	Bridge, Balintore Farm	NH 5707 4515	Surviving 	Small beam bridge in a field in Balintore Farm, over a drainage ditch, leading from Balintore Farm outbuildings to the field. The construction is railway sleepers or girders and concrete slabs. There is a rusted partial handrail on one side.	Not in HER	Lindsey
183	Bridge, Balintore Farm	NH 5714 4511	Surviving	Tiny, arched stone bridge, over a burn running from under the A862 in Inchmore, beside the lane from Balintore Farmhouse to Balintore Farm and into the fields. The very short arch contains a tunnel or pipe. The bridge leads to a gate which opens onto a field. The arch is overgrown with grasses and brambles.	 Not in HER	Lindsey
184	Bridge, Kirklea 	NH 60882 45781	Surviving	Stone bridge parallel to the A862, and probably part of the original Telford road. The old road surface can be seen on the deck of the bridge. The road continues in the field beyond as a grassed track. The original construction is stone (some sandstone visible in the arch) and where the stones have fallen away one buttress has been repaired at the base by concrete. Metal benchmark in centre of bridge beside the parapet. The road was bypassed probably around the 1970s.	Not in HER	Lindsey, Ally
185	Well, Inchberry	NH 58650 45328	Surviving	A well is depicted on the 2nd ed. OS map, but not the 1st.	 Not in HER	Cath
186	Lentran sawmill, Newtonhill	NH 5813 4347	Gone	A sawmill is remembered at this location, known as Lentran sawmill. It postdates the 2nd ed. OS map, and presumably took over from the sawmill near Lentran Farm (no. 98).	Not in HER	Ally

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187	Millennium Garden, Kirkhill	NH 5542 4557	Surviving	Formerly a corner paddock for caddies (pet orphan lambs) in the late 1980s and 1990s. The land was gifted to the community by the farmer, Ian Weir for a Millennium Garden	Not in HER	Lindsey
188	Gravestone, Inchberry	NH 58600 45376	Surviving 	Gravestone, broken in half, found when in a garden. A previous owner explained that a stonemason had lived at the property. He had made a spelling mistake on the stone and had discarded it. The text is as follows: In memory of our darling baby Donnie who died at Drumore Munlochy 14th June 1907 Erected by Donald Ross.	Not in HER	Cath
189	Medieval coin, South Clunes	NH 544 412	Surviving	Medieval silver penny of Henry III, minted by John Martin in Norwich, 1249, found metal detecting at South Clunes. Submitted to Treasure Trove. 	Not in HER	Jock
190	Rail under road bridge, Inchmore	NH 5643 4523	Surviving 	Directly under the concrete road beam bridge over the Newton Burn on the B9164 there are two rail beds or tracks constructed of sleepers, set in what appears to be concrete (the sleeper is visible in the centre). One side of the track has two sleepers, end to end and is visible from both sides of the bridge. The other is shorter - only one sleeper remains - and is visible only from the far side, the side without a path. The two rail beds of sleepers are only visible directly underneath the bridge, stretching from one side of the deck to the other. (There are pebbles covering the burn bed further up and downstream.) They may be from bridge repairs.	Not in HER	Lindsey
191	Scraper, 'Kirkhill'	NH 55 45	In IMAG	A flint scraper in Inverness Museum (acc. no. 1983.118) was found somewhere in the Kirkhill area. No further information is available on find circumstances. Grid ref. is approximate.	Not in HER	
192	Lid to apothecary weight set, Lentrane area	NH 585 454	Surviving	A decorated lid to an apothecary weight set was found in the Lentrane area by metal detecting. It is post-medieval in date, probably 18th century. Similar weight sets made in Germany have been found in the Highlands. Reported to Treasure Trove.	Not in HER	
193	Stone wall, near Phopachy	NH 5981 4609	Surviving	A well-built stone wall on the north side of the road to the west of Phopachy where the road and railways are quite close. It was built by the Fraser-Mackenzie family in the 1920s or around the time of WWI, to prevent horses being scared by the railway as they travelled on the road.	Not in HER	Leo
194	Hill Cottage, Englishton	NH 6102 4542	Surviving	Depicted on the 1 st and 2 nd ed. OS maps. A former resident recalls that it was built c. 17 th or early 18 th century and was originally thatched. It was used to house staff for Englishton House. Only two cottages (Hill Cottage and Englishton Cottage to the west at NH 6100 4540) survive of c. 10 cottages and a shop, though ruins were visible around Hill Cottage. Hill Cottage was formally home to Mr MacCrae from above Moniac who was a blacksmith. His son was killed in WWI. A	Not in HER	Alasdair



Remembering Kirkhill Area: Sites and Features Listing




This version: 24/6/2022

				blacksmith trade badge was found in the garden. Hill Cottage and Englishton Cottage were part of the Lovat Estate until 1985 when both were sold off.		
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Other information

Wartime:		
Memorials	See no. 116	
People	The area was a restricted area in WWII. Christine remembers her Mum had a special pass when she wanted to travel by rail to Clunes from Inverness. Several people remember that children from Glasgow were boarded in houses in the area, working on the farms, boys and girls. The care they received varied. Some stayed. The hut at Knockbain school was specifically built to teach these children: see no. 21	Christine, Aileen, Maureen
Landgirls and Lumbergills	There were landgirls in the area, and some were associated with Inchberry Farm (no. 92). Alasdair thought a house in Kirkhill was taken over for landgirls, but no one remembers hearing about this.	Alasdair
Requisitioned properties:	See nos. 102, 83, 32. Achnagairn House (no. 32) was loaned for wartime use as a convalescent home by Mr Ogden, who normally used it in the summer. By October 1940 it had 35 patients, mainly officers. It received convalescing military patients from Raigmore (info from <i>The Hospitals of Inverness. Their origin and development 1650-2000</i> by J.C. and S.J. Leslie.) Bunchrew (no. 83) and Lentrane (no. 102) were taken over by the RAF. Balblair House (Sites and Features Listing no. 38) was used by the Canadian Forestry Corps.	
Camps	See no. 73 ((WWI POW camp at Altnacardich), no. 118 (WWII camp near Dunballoch) and no. 82a (Bunchrew POW camp).	
Wartime buildings	See no. 99a (Nissen Hut at Newtonhill, originally from Lochluichart). <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by K. Macrae p. 20 relates how Alex Younie bought and erected an old army hut, creating a 2-bedroom house; this was located near Inchberry Quarry (no. 90) but no longer survives. Similarly, Donald Forbes of Bunchrew bought 2 sectional huts and was given land from the Lovat Estate at the end of Kirkton road (see no. 101). No pillboxes are known from the parish, but there are two at either end of Lovat Bridge (MHG30298 and MHG28840), as well as at Clachnaharry (MHG37640) where there was also a rail block (MHG30465). Sommerfeld trackway used by the RAF was reused extensively in the parish for fencing (see no. 103).	
Other activity	Maureen remembers soldiers training in Reelig Glen. Gamekeepers were reputedly used in the Lovat Scouts due to their stealth and ability to stalk animals. Erik remembers that there was a WWII exhibition in the Community Centre in 1995, but no one knows what happened to it.	
Peacetime:		

Clubs and Meeting places:	<p>See nos. 5, 6, 15, 180. A variety of activities took place, mainly in the halls. The Charlie Gair photo collection shows some of these including SWRI parties and field trips, rifle club (1920s), badminton club (1930s), Kirkhill football team (1910), Kirkhill Social Club (1940s), Country Dance Team (1920s) and Coronation Sports (1937). The Bunchrew Mutual Improvement Society was set up by Mrs R.S. Fraser-Mackenzie and operated in the 1930s. The Fraser-Mackenzies also set up the Beaully Firth Yacht Club at Bunchrew House.</p> <p>More recently a local gardening club was active. Inchmore Hall had a mother and toddler group, a playgroup and a preschool group, which moved to the Kirkhill Community Centre when it opened. The new Community Centre also had informal sports evenings for a small group of adults in the 1990s for table tennis and possibly badminton. There was also an indoor bowling club which still meets and a badminton club. A tennis club was set up, but youngsters weren't allowed, so Kay set up a youth tennis club, chaired by one of the teenagers in the village. The equipment could be collected and returned via a booking system. In the mid-1990s a weekly youth club ran for two or three years. Galas were held near the Kirkhill smithy and in Balintore field, the latter for fundraising for the new Kirkhill Community Centre. Elizabeth Fraser ran a well-known dance school, now run by her daughter. Kirkhill was not a shinty area, although Ken McColl from Kirkhill Smiddy brought in some shinty around 25 years ago.</p>	Cath, Claire, Ally, Ruth, Lindsey, Erik, Kay, Leo
Music:	Donald Riddell's workshop for making fiddles was situated in South Clunes. The Charlie Gair collection has a number of photos. Well known fiddler Duncan Chisholm was also from Kirkhill area. Malcolm Fraser from Reelig also played.	Hamish
Food deliveries	Vans regularly delivered to the area, from Inverness and Beaully, including Urquharts of Beaully with groceries and Burnetts the bakers from Inverness. A fish van was brought by Mr Mair from Buckie, and on his vans was the slogan 'EAT MAIR FISH'. It has been coming since at least the 1980s, and still comes once a week, as does another fish van on a different day. The Charlie Gair collection no. 348 shows Miss Henrietta Reid driving Anderson's van c. 1915. Anderson & Co. from Inverness supplied groceries and bakery goods in the area. In general vans were the main source for food, with the local shops generally small and only stocking certain items. Erik was told that the co-op van also used to visit Kirkhill.	Claire
Public Houses & Distilleries	In 1790 there were 8 alehouses in the parish, but by 1792 Justices of the Peace had closed all but two which were situated on the public road. One was probably the Bogroy Inn, and the other is not known. A distillery was also located at Drumchardine, its exact location and dates of operation not known. A poem survives celebrating Drumchardine whisky.	
Transport	Telford's building of the road and Lovat bridge in the early 1800s resulted in good road communication. The Charlie Gair collection shows a number of pictures of buses which served the Kirkhill area, including Fraser's Buses from Beaully. A ferry to Beaully is depicted on Peter May's map of 1747 (no. 153), and it was still depicted on the 1st and 2nd ed. OS maps, long after Telford's Lovat bridge. The railway linking Inverness and Dingwall was opened in 1862: see nos. 1, 85, 96 for the stations. The New Statistical Account notes ships landing at Wester Lovat and Phopachy.	
Farming life	There has clearly been a great deal of drainage works done over the years (see no. 10). This is discussed in KHA <i>The Parish of Kirkhill, The townships</i> p. 116 and p. 118. The Charlie Gair collection has a number of images of harvests and mobile threshers, including at Reelig and Newtonhill. Ally has photos of a mobile thresher too. Maureen's uncle had a mobile	

	thresher. Hamish said it was the job of boys to shovel the coal and for girls to supply the water for the traction engine. Charlie Gair also ran a sales business for portable cattle and sheep pens exhibiting at agricultural events in the Highlands.	
Forestry	<p>The area has long been known for its planting lairds. KHA vol. 1 p. 120-1 quotes a letter by Rev. James Fraser in 1699 describing the large oak trees. In the 19th century a variety of natural woodlands and plantations were recorded. Many of the trees in Reelig Glen date to this period, including some vying for highest examples of their species. There were a number of sawmills in the parish, including at Wester Craggie, Lentrán and Reelig. See KHA vol. 1 p.120-127 for further discussion.</p> <p>The ONB also provides some details of woodlands. Dunballoch Wood, property of Lord Lovat, was called the Long Wood, a placename which still survives locally. Lord Lovat also owned Kinlea Wood, comprised of fir and birch. The use of horses for moving logs was remembered, and the Charlie Gair collections shows logging drays (nos. 88-93). Charlie Gair no. 82 shows the Lentrán sawmill crew in 1922. Photo no 94 shows a tractor saw (also reproduced with details on Forestry Memories website no. 4739): Ally had a similar one to that pictured.</p> <p>The Reelig Glen has the tallest Douglas fir in Britain, a neighbouring tree to Dughall Mòr, the previous record holder, and also very tall lime, European larch and Norway spruce trees. According to the Reelig Forest Glen Walk leaflet, Edward Satchwell Fraser, 14th of Reelig, was the first to introduce forest plantations in the area. The Glen was acquired by the Forestry Commission (now Forestry and Land Scotland) in 1949.</p> <p>The Charlie Gair collection has a number of early photos showing timber harvesting in the area in the 20th century. James Miller's book <i>The Foresters - the Story of Scotland's Forest</i> (2009) also has some photos of forestry workers at Reelig (pp. 27, 35, 36).</p> <p>Ally brought in three sale books of forestry in the area:</p> <p>Booklet 1: Savills, unknown date, Newtonhill and Holme Woodland, 1,048 acres, booklet contained photographs of sawmill and Lentrán Cottage.</p> <p>Booklet 2: Galbraith, Newtonhill Woodlands, 2004 site book prepared.</p> <p>Booklet 3: John Clegg & Co, The Holme and Sawmill Woodlands, produced in 2014.</p>	<p>Alasdair, Ally, Claire</p>  
Blacksmiths	A number of smiddies have been identified from the maps (see nos. 30, 39, 40, 49, 70). KHA vol. 1 p. 127 lists the numbers of blacksmiths in each census, ranging from 8 to 13 in the parish. Some may have been itinerant, travelling as needed. It also records unlocated smiddies at Groam of Fingask in 1840.	
ESTATES	This is Fraser country! The Kilmorack Heritage Association booklets provide details of landowners for many of the large houses and estates. The Reelig estate has been in the same family for over 500 years. The Lovat Frasers also owned some of the lands. The ONB lists the landowners in 1872. The OSA and NSA list major landowners.	
PLACENAMES	The placenames for the area have recently been published in a book by Simon Taylor (Place-names of the Aird and Strathglass, Inverness-shire) and online https://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/beauty/pdfs/SURVY1.pdf .	
Slavery connections	David Alston's comprehensive research available on his website Slaves and Highlanders https://www.spanglefish.com/SlavesandHighlanders and his book <i>Slaves and Highlanders</i> published 2021 has	Hamish, Claire

	<p>documented a number of Kirkhill residents involved in the slave trade, most in Guyana, including the Frasers of Reelig, Duncan Fraser of Fingask, Alexander Fraser of Clunes, Alexander Fraser (son of the minister), Thomas Fraser of Kingillie, Andrew Fraser of Newton, the brother of William Fraser of Inchberry, Alexander & John Fraser (clerks from Kirkhill), Angus McIntosh, and James Fraser of Achnagairn. The Frasers of Belladrum were heavily involved and in partnership with the Reelig Frasers. James Fraser jnr. of Belladrum married Mary Fraser of Achnagairn.</p> <p>The involvement of the Reelig Frasers in the slave trade has been documented in Kathy Fraser's book <i>For the Love of a Highland Family</i>. Edward Satchwell Fraser (14th Laird of Reelig) sent two of his sons, James and Edward, to Guyana, in 1801 and 1803, to learn how to manage a cotton plantation, in the hopes of providing income for Reelig estate. This financial venture failed, the two sons returned home after a few years, and then joined their two brothers in India. She also describes others in the area who went to plantations in this area, including Donald Noble, the gardener's son (p. 55), and the son of Aleck's old nurse (p. 96). In 1809 James Fraser from Reelig brought two slaves back home with him (p.93). One of the slaves, Toby, was indentured on arrival in Britain (p. 94). The other slave, Black John, was James's manservant in India and remained with James and the Fraser family for the rest of his life.</p> <p>Alexander Fraser of Clunes and Angus McIntosh both mistreated slaves so badly they died. Both slave owners disappeared, and Angus was tried for murder in his absence, but later had his sentence quashed to gross misconduct, neglect and inattention.</p> <p>While most of those involved in the slave trade were landowners, there were also some craftsmen and clerks.</p>	
Whisky Smuggling	<p>Always a popular subject in the Highlands. Stories related to this area are included in <i>Highland Doorstep</i> by Kenneth Macrae (relating to Bogroy Inn). Mark has found references to excise officers in the parish: a birth in 1838 of a Martha Cullen whose father was detailed as a Daniel Cullen described in the records as an 'Officer of Excise' residing at Moniack Bridge and in 1839 the marriage of John McInven also described as an Officer of Excise (but no abode given) to an Ann MacKenzie who was declared as residing at Bogroy. Mark also supplied an article from the Northern Chronicle 1886 describing smuggling in the area.</p>	Mark
Shops and Post Offices, Kirkhill	<p>See nos. 143, 144, 145. Erik spoke with Margaret MacDonald, former postmistress in Kirkhill and pictured in a Charlie Gair photo. Her father built the corrugated iron shop (no. 144) in 1946/7. Before then he ran a shop from their house. When she retired in the 1960s, the post office moved to her father's shop and internal alterations were made to accommodate it. When the shop closed in the later 1970s, the post office moved to Fearn Lea, opposite Wardlaw Church (no. 145) where it was run by Archie and Aldra Chisholm. In the 1980s the post office moved to Brantwood, the Post Office House at the current pedestrian crossing, first run by the Hendersons, then Susan Drew who moved in with her husband Dan and family in December 1986 and built an extension to house a shop, hiring a part-time employee on Wednesdays (before this it was a post office only) then, in November 1990, Brian and Irene Aspinall, then Chris and Karen Heaton-Armstrong in 1998. The post office branch was closed in early Summer 2008 and the house reverted to a private residence. Since early Summer 2008 the outreach service from Beaulay Post Office has operated from the foyer of Kirkhill Community Centre, where it operates on Tuesday and Friday mornings.</p>	Erik, Lindsey

Inchmore Primary School Project	Inchmore Primary School in the late 1980s produced a school project with pupils researching aspects of Kirkhill parish. A copy survives and is included in the binder texts. It provides valuable information, and is a credit to the school!	
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Abbreviations and further details:

Place-names: Taylor, Simon with Ronald Maclean and Jacob King 2019, *Place-names of the Aird and Strathglass, Inverness-shire*. Also on-line at <https://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/beaulys/pdfs/SURVY1.pdf>

ed. edition

1st ed. OS map: surveyed 1868-72, published 1876. See maps.nls.uk

2nd ed. OS map: surveyed 1903, published 1906. See maps.nls.uk

ONB: Old Name Book which detailed sites in the 1st ed. OS maps: <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/inverness-shire-os-name-books-1876-1878/inverness-shire-mainland-volume-52/29>

CFA: The Centre for Field Archaeology (University of Edinburgh)

CFC: Canadian Forestry Corps.

HAF: Highland Archaeology Festival (an annual event every autumn)

HER: Highland Historic Environment Record - the local authority (council) records for all heritage in Highland

IMAG: Inverness Museum and Art Gallery

KHA: Kilmorack Heritage Association. References refer to the volumes relating to Kirkhill unless otherwise stated.

OS: Ordnance Survey

OSA: Old Statistical Account, published 1792

NSA: New Statistical Account, published 1845

PSAS: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (available on <http://journals.socantscot.org/index.php/psas/issue/archive>)

ref. reference

SPCK: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

Gair, C.I.M and Barron, H. (1990) *The Kirk at Kirkhill*. Kirkhill: Kirk Session of the Kirkhill Church of Scotland

Paterson, N. (2012) 'Drumchardine' <http://www.kiltarlityandkirkhill.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/newsletter-march2012.pdf>