

original W. end of the loch. It is now no more than a ruin, but some at least of its original features still appear.

The long axis of the house runs from E. to W. and the structure, which is of random rubble laid in mud mortar, measures 57 ft. 3 in. by 19 ft. 6 in. (average) over walls 2 ft. 6 in. thick. The W. gable, which shows massive quoins, is nearly complete and stands to a height of about 13 ft.; in the centre of the interior there is a small fireplace, strongly built in lime mortar, and a small window, set high up, may suggest the former presence of a loft. There are traces of two doors in the N. wall and of one in the S. wall, but it is not clear whether all are original. Much of the N. wall is completely ruined, but it stands 8 ft. high at the NE. corner and, in addition to the doors, it shows the remains of a splayed window at either end. The roof was supported on two pairs of jointed crucks, recessed in the walls, which appear to have been irregularly spaced; the lower portion of one of these remains in the S. wall. Externally several projecting stones have evidently served as thatch-pegs, and abutting on the E. gable are the remains of a small outbuilding.

About 35 yds. E. of the dwelling-house there stands a smaller building, 41 ft. long by 20 ft. 6 in. wide over walls 2 ft. 3 in. thick; though now much altered and partially reconstructed in lime mortar, it was originally dry-built, in random rubble, and was roofed with two pairs of crucks. These were jointed and pegged, and were recessed in the walls; their lower portions still remain *in situ* on the N. side (Pl. 207 A). The two doorways in the N. wall, the two slit-windows in the S. wall and the drainage channel that crosses the floor near the E. end are none of them original features; taken in conjunction with the absence of a fireplace they suggest that, latterly at least, the building served as a byre.

Corheichan is on record as the home of Rob Roy's uncle, Alastair McGregor, at the time of the former's marriage in 1693,¹ but it is by no means certain that the existing house was standing at that time.

NN 377086

N iii

15 May 1959

373. Huts, etc., Glen Gyle. The following remains were noted in Glen Gyle. (i) On a rocky outcrop about 100 yds. up a small burn which joins the Glengyle Water 270 yds. below the forks at the head of the glen, part of a ring of large boulders once forming the foundations of a hut about 10 ft. in diameter. (ii) At spot-level 568 on the right bank of the Glengyle Water, three small occupation-scoops, with boulders, on a knoll. (iii) A flattish site scooped out of another knoll a short distance to the W., between two tributary burns. (iv) On a low, dry knoll in a swamp, close to the Glengyle Water at spot-level 443, a hut measuring 24 ft. by 16 ft. over foundation mounds up to 2 ft. high, with a doorway on the S. and a flat area outside it. In spite of their primitive appearance, these structures are not considered to be prehistoric.

NN 360146, NN 365143, NN 373138 N ii, N iii (unnoted)
9 September 1952

374. Old Houses and Site of Graveyard, Lag a' Chuirn. The head of Glen Gyle is formed by the union of two glens between which the county boundary continues the line of the main valley up the flank of Beinn Ducteach. At the foot of Lag a' Chuirn, the glen on the Stirlingshire side, and just above the junction of the burns, there may be seen the ruins of an old drystone house measuring 32 ft. by 14 ft. over all, but too much altered by conversion to the purposes of the sheep-farm for any original features to be distinguished with certainty. Other remains of the group of structures that once stood here, on both banks of the burn, include the foundations of a house measuring about 27 ft. by 15 ft., and of a stone hut originally measuring 12 ft. by 8 ft. but now rebuilt as a sheep-shelter. Somewhere close to these houses is said to have been the site of a graveyard, now vanished, which was formerly known as Kilmacallach²; in this connection the name "Bealach nan Corp", given on the O.S. map to a pass (365157) leading into Glen Gyle from Balquhider, is worth noting for its suggestion of the former existence of a coffin-road. This dedication is probably to Abbot Cellach of Iona (802-815).³

About 750 yds. further up Lag a' Chuirn a small tributary comes down from the slopes of Beinn Ducteach. On this there are the ruins of some further small houses, one of which is said to bear the name of Tigh na Cuirte and to have been the "court-house" in which cattle-thieves were tried.⁴ Lag a' Chuirn was on the line of an important drove-road from Argyll,⁵ of which, however, no physical traces were seen; and this glimpse of raiding over what was later an ordinary drove-road lends force to Dr. Haldane's suggestion⁶ as to the illicit origin of the trade.

NN 359147, NN 352147

N ii (unnoted)

14 September 1952

375. Old Farms, Comer. Though now too much dilapidated for detailed record, the remains of some old houses near Comer, about two and a half miles up Glen Dubh from Stronmacnair (No. 377), are of interest both for comparison with the older houses at Big Bruach-caoruinn (No. 379) and also because some evidence exists as to their age. Comer was the home of Gregor McGregor, the father of Rob Roy's wife,⁷ and consequently some, if not necessarily all, of these buildings are likely to be at least as old as the end of the 17th century. The one that is situated about 600 yds. N. of Comer farmhouse measures 70 ft. in length by 15 ft. in width over all, and seems to have contained three

¹ Howlett, H., *Highland Constable*, 34 f., quoting Buchanan parish register.

² Information from Mr. Duncan Sinclair, Stronaclachar.

³ Mackinlay, J. M., *Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland, Non-Scriptural Dedications*, 144.

⁴ Information from Mr. Donald McLaren, Dow of Glengyle.

⁵ Haldane, A. R. B., *The Drove Roads of Scotland*, 99.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 2.

⁷ Howlett, *op. cit.*, 34.

compartments with a lean-to building attached to its S. gable. The central compartment is the largest, and has an external entrance; the N. one is also entered from the outside, and was probably the byre. This was the largest of the houses, and if, as is locally believed, it was McGregor's residence, it points to the singularly modest material standards that might have sufficed a gentleman of the period (cf. No. 372).

NN 387045

N v (unnoted)

5 May 1955

376. Old Farms, Loch Dubh. The remains of a settlement of small houses, similar to those noted at Comer (No. 375), and lower down Glen Dubh (No. 378), are to be seen close to the head of Loch Dubh, on either side of the road leading to Comer. One of the houses measures 40 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 6 in. over drystone walls averaging 3 ft. in thickness. Three pairs of cruck recesses are present. A byre 42 ft. 6 in. long extends westwards from the W. gable. The ground to the N. of the settlement is enclosed by a turf dyke.

NN 403035

N v

5 May 1955

377. Cruck-framed Byre, Stronmacnair. The croft of Stronmacnair, which is marked on Grassom's map of 1817, occupies an isolated position in Glen Dubh, about 100 yds. W. of the county boundary of Stirlingshire and Perthshire. About 30 yds. SW. of the house there is a small rectangular building (Fig. 165, Pl. 206 B),

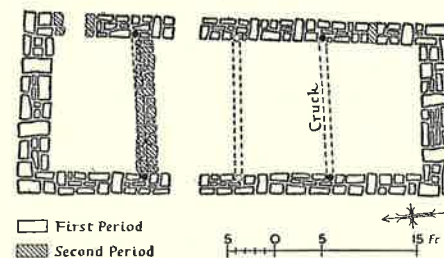


Fig. 165. Cruck-framed byre, Stronmacnair (No. 377)

a single storey in height, which measures 45 ft. 4 in. by 18 ft. 5 in. over all. The masonry, which is of rubble, is built without mortar although some of the external wall-surfaces have been patched with mortar at a later date; there is a corrugated iron roof, but the original covering was no doubt of thatch. The building runs roughly N. and S.; an original doorway is set a little to the N. of centre in both the E. and W. walls, but the doorway at the N. end of the E. wall is an insertion. There is a single window high up in the N. gable and a small slit, now blocked, at the S. end of the E. wall.

The building originally contained a single compartment only, and the partition wall to the N. is an insertion. The original roof was supported by three pairs of crucks, set at intervals of approximately 10 ft. The centre pair of crucks has been removed and the wall cavities filled up; the other two pairs remain *in situ* but have been truncated at wall-head level to accommodate the new roof. The feet of the southernmost pair of crucks rest on stone slabs about 1 ft. 8 in. above ground level. Each cruck has been of two members, the lower and the upper portions having been joined with wooden pegs at about wall-head level; only the lower members (Pl. 207 B) now remain. The feet of the northernmost pair are set about 3 ft. 3 in. above ground level and each cruck appears to have consisted of a single member only. The southernmost pair are of coniferous timber and the crucks have a diameter of about 8 in.; the northernmost pair are of oak and the crucks have a diameter of about 6 in. There is no trace of a fireplace and the provision of windows is inadequate for a dwelling-house; the disposition of the two original doorways suggests that the structure was erected for use as a byre.

NN 424025

N v

2 May 1956

378. Old Farms, Glen Dubh. At many places on the steep hillside falling to the right bank of the Duchray Water, from N. of Allt na Seilcheig to Little Bruach-caoruinn (No. 380), there may be seen larger or smaller patches of ground from which boulders have been cleared and which have evidently been under cultivation at some time. Scattered about the same area are the remains of several small houses which were not noted in detail; one of them measured 20 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. internally and had slightly rounded corners and a door in the middle of one side. Cf. Nos. 379 and 380.

NN 4201

N vii N.E. (unnoted)

14 May 1959

379. Old Farms, Big Bruach-caoruinn. This large and somewhat scattered settlement (Fig. 166), which is marked on Grassom's map of 1817, lies on the left (W.) bank of the Bruach Caoruinn Burn 600 yds. WSW. of its confluence with the Duchray Water. Its lowermost end, in the angle between the Bruach Caoruinn Burn and a small unnamed tributary, is at 450 ft. O.D., and above it the cultivable ground slopes gently upwards with an aspect slightly E. of S. Below the settlement the ground flattens out to the main valley of the Duchray Water. The nucleus of the settlement consists of two long buildings set at rather less than a right angle to one another, with a gap 23 ft. wide between their ends; while a few feet beyond the NW. gable of the longer one there are the remains of an earlier building, and another some 120 yds. distant on the opposite side of the small burn. In addition, there is a kiln for drying corn, together with extensive remains both of subsidiary enclosures and of larger field-boundaries; it is probable that a comparatively large area was cultivated (cf. No. 378).

HOUSE A. The larger house (A on Fig. 166), the axis of which runs approximately from NW. to SE. and across the contours, is 103 ft. long by about 20 ft. broad over

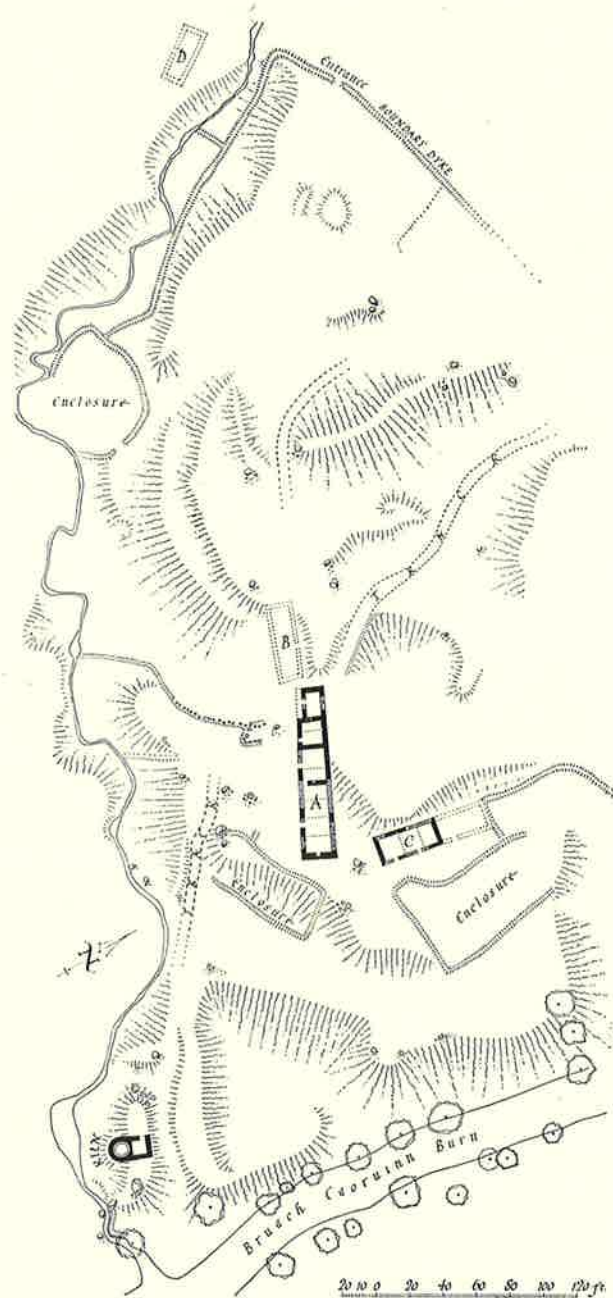


Fig. 166. Old farms, Big Bruach-caoruinn (No. 379)

walls generally about 2 ft. 6 in. thick; the NW. compartment, however, is only 13 ft. 3 in. broad. The masonry is rougher than that at Little Bruach-caoruinn (No. 380)

and the construction less good; the cruck-recesses are also less well preserved, though enough evidence remains to show that this method of roofing was used. The house contains four compartments, of which the SE. one was probably the dwelling-house, or at any rate the main portion of the habitable quarters, while the other three may have served as barns and byres. The SE. compartment is 40 ft. 6 in. long internally; its gable, which stands 14 ft. high internally and higher externally owing to the fall of the ground, contains a well-preserved fireplace and flue built in lime mortar, while mud mortar is used in the rest of the house. There is a central door in the SW. wall, with a splayed window on either side of it, and traces of another window in the NE. wall. The adjoining room is about 19 ft. long and lies 18 in. higher than the SE. one. It is entered by a doorway through the partition, which stands 13 ft. high and reaches to what was the level of the roof-ridge; it also has an external entrance in its SW. wall, and is shut off from the third compartment by a partition standing 10 ft. high through which there is no communicating doorway. This third compartment averages 13 ft. 6 in. in length and has a well-preserved doorway on the SW. with its lintel still in position; it has no internal communication with the NW. compartment, and the partition between them seems to have once been a gable-end as it has a high-level window in its centre. The NW. compartment, on this showing, must presumably have been an addition. There is also evidence, particularly in the substantial foundation-stones that survive at the W. corner, to show that its original SW. wall was at some time taken down and replaced by the existing one, which represents a contraction of about 3 ft. 6 in. in the breadth of the compartment. The existing SW. wall shows traces of a central doorway.

HOUSE B. This house, which is reduced to its foundations, lies immediately NW. of House A. It measures only 46 ft. by 16 ft. over all, and thus corresponds with the house on the other side of the small burn and with others noted at Comer (No. 375). It may have been the predecessor of House A.

HOUSE C. This house (C on Fig. 166) is set with its axis approximately N. and S. It measures 38 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 4 in. over walls about 2 ft. 2 in. thick; but remains of further construction at its N. end suggest that it was originally about 32 ft. longer. The walls are built with mud mortar, and a pair of cruck-recesses and some projecting stones for thatch-ropes are preserved. There are two doorways in the E. side and at least one window, with splayed jambs, on the W. The presence of a drain outlet issuing from under the W. wall near its S. end indicates that this end of the building was a byre. This drain gives into a ditch which flanks the W. wall of the house and no doubt served to cut off water seeping downwards from the ground in the re-entrant angle between Houses C and A.

HOUSE D. This building, mentioned above as lying on the other side of the small burn, is featureless, but its dimensions (34 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.) suggest a com-

parison with House B. They may both be remains of an earlier settlement.

THE KILN. The corn-drying kiln¹ is situated close to the junction of the burns, some 60 yds. SE. of House A; the track serving it can still be made out. It is built on sloping ground and comprises a circular funnel, in which the corn was placed on a wooden rack, together with a rectangular storage-chamber or barn. The funnel, which takes the form of an inverted and truncated cone, measures about 8 ft. in diameter at its mouth; its entry flue, which lies 8 ft. 3 in. below the level of the mouth of the funnel, measures 1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 4 in. at its outer end. The barn measures about 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.

ENCLOSURES, ETC. Only vague and disjointed traces could be recovered of the dykes and enclosures adjoining the houses, and the general character of these can be seen in Fig. 166. Attention may be drawn, in particular, to a partially preserved, dyked enclosure, having a well-marked entrance and measuring about 20 yds. in diameter, which lies beside the small burn some 60 yds. W. of House A; and to a stretch of boundary-dyke which runs up the side of the burn from it for 70 yds., and then returns at right angles for 47 yds. to die out in boggy ground. The returned stretch is pierced by an entrance. Traces of enclosures are also seen SE. of House A, and E. and N. of House C; and there is some dyking near the N. corner of House A, by the side of a roadway which approaches from the N. Further field-boundaries can be seen on the hillside for a quarter of a mile or more to the N. of the settlement.

NN 418007

N VII N.E.

19 May 1955

380. Old Farms, Little Bruach-caoruinn. This settlement, which is marked on Grassom's map of 1817, stands rather less than a quarter of a mile SW. of the Duchray Water, on the left (NW.) bank of a small unnamed burn which joins the Duchray Water 270 yds. downstream from the confluence of the Bruach Caoruinn Burn. Its site is a shelf which slopes SE. towards the small burn and an intervening strip of wet ground, while further away, to E. and NE., there is the flatter valley-bottom of the Duchray Water, which here lies at about 420 ft. O.D. Behind the settlement, to the NW., the ground rises to a low ridge, beyond which, about a quarter of a mile distant, lies the comparable settlement of Big Bruach-caoruinn (No. 379).

The Little Bruach-caoruinn settlement consists of three houses, with their outbuildings and enclosures, disposed as shown in Fig. 167. The houses are alined roughly crescentwise, along the contour, the lower side of the site being levelled up as a platform (*infra*). The following structural details were recorded about them in order from NE. to SW.

HOUSE A (Fig. 167, Pl. 206 A). This is the best preserved house in the group, and may be the most recent; its walls, at any rate, are thinner than those of the others.

It measures externally about 73 ft. by 16 ft. 10 in., and is constructed of random rubble with mud mortar. The side walls are slightly battered, the height of the wall-head being about 7 ft.; both gables stand intact and are 11 ft. high. The S. wall shows a splayed window and doorway, together with traces of what may have been a second doorway and a gap which may represent a third. Stones project from the wall-faces at certain points, no doubt for the attachment of ropes to retain the thatch; the E. gable has also two flat, projecting members, at a

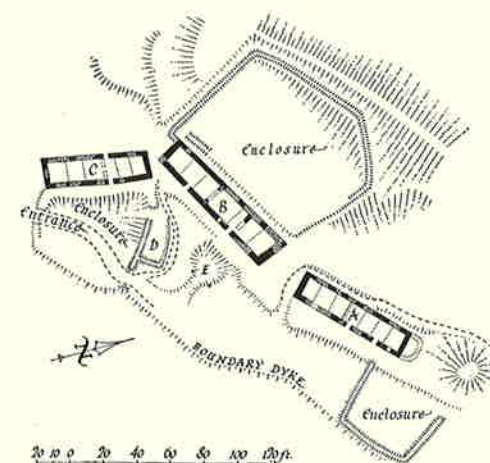


Fig. 167. Old farms, Little Bruach-caoruinn (No. 380)

higher level than these stones, which probably served to ride the ropes clear of the wall-face. The internal arrangements are uncertain, but the building probably comprised a dwelling-house at the E. end and a byre, of smaller size, at the W. end. The presence of two doors in the E. portion suggests that this may itself have been subdivided. A pair of cruck-recesses in the E. portion are well preserved. Abutting on the outside of the E. gable are earthfast stones which suggest the foundations of a small outhouse.

HOUSE B (Fig. 167). This house, the central one of the group, is larger than its neighbours and somewhat irregular in shape, its external length averaging 88 ft. and its width varying from 17 ft. 8 in. to 21 ft. 6 in. The walls are built with mud mortar, the lateral ones being battered; the E. gable is 4 ft. thick and the other walls 3 ft. thick. The building is divided into three compartments, of which the two easternmost appear to have comprised a dwelling-house, with a central entrance flanked by splayed windows, while the W. one, which has a separate entrance, was presumably the byre. The E. partition, which subdivides the dwelling-house, probably had a doorway near its S. end for internal

¹ A plan and section of a kiln of this type appear in *P.S.A.S.*, xc (1956-7), 47.

communication; the W. partition is built on the line of a cruck-frame and probably never rose to the full height of the roof.

HOUSE C (Fig. 167). This is the smallest of the three houses, measuring externally 63 ft. 6 in. in length and from 16 ft. 4 in. to 18 ft. 6 in. in breadth. It differs in plan from the others in the possession of two doors set opposite to one another in its long sides. The position of the internal partitions that may once have existed cannot now be determined, but the opposed doors could have served a feeding-walk,¹ which could also have been used for winnowing, in a through current of air. The N. gable is intact, and stands to a height of 10 ft., the wall-head being at 5 ft. 6 in. The masonry both of the gable and of the surviving parts of the side walls is of high quality, and is clearly the work of a skilled craftsman; the gable, in particular, is excellently bonded and pinned, and has a perfectly uniform surface. High up on the outer face of the gable two stone thatch-pegs are symmetrically placed, and above them, 1 ft. below the apex, there are two projecting members similar to those noted on House A. There have evidently been four pairs of crucks, and the cruck-recesses that remain are very well preserved.

No evidence as to the position of the fire was found in any of these houses. This suggests that use was made either of a central hearth, with a smoke-hole in the roof, or, more probably, of a chimney-hood of wood and clay fixed against the interior of a gable.²

OUTBUILDINGS AND ENCLOSURES. The platform flanking the SE. fronts of the houses (*supra*) is about 12 ft. wide and has been carefully built up in places with dry-stone masonry. Below it the ground slopes gently towards the burn; the upper part of this slope is bounded at either end by a turf dyke, the one at the SW. end originating at the SE. corner of House C and standing to a height of 3 ft. with a thickness of 4 ft. A roadway enters the enclosed space through a well-defined entrance in this dyke, but it fades out after passing a second dyke which comes down from the NE. corner of the same house; this second dyke is itself interrupted by an entrance into the smaller enclosure that the two dykes form in front of the house, and has on its N. side a small platform (D on Fig. 167). North of this again a hollow path leads up to the platform, and still further N. there is a small scooped-out enclosure (E on Fig. 167) which probably had a roof borne on posts, as two circular stones, suggestive of post-bases, flank its entrance. Another path leads up to the SW. end of House A and round its back, and at the NE. end of the enclosed strip, SE. of House A, there is a plot enclosed on three sides by turf dykes and on the fourth by the face of the platform. North of House B there lies a large enclosure of which the house itself forms the S. side; the other sides are formed by dykes of mixed stone and turf about 3 ft. high, with ditches 4 ft. wide outside them. A good deal of ground higher up the slope behind the houses has evidently been more or less improved and partially cleared of boulders.

About 200 yds. SE. of the settlement there is a corn-

drying kiln similar to the one at Big Bruach-caoruinn (cf. No. 379).

NN 421006

N vii N.E.

18 May 1955

381. Old Farms, Balgair. These remains are situated, at a height of 320 ft. O.D., on gently sloping ground 570 yds. NE. of Hill of Balgair farmhouse and a quarter of a mile E. of Croftalpine farmhouse. They occupy a field of rough pasture, and consist of a group of rectangular foundations and irregular courts and enclosures (Fig. 168). The remains are bounded on the NW. by a

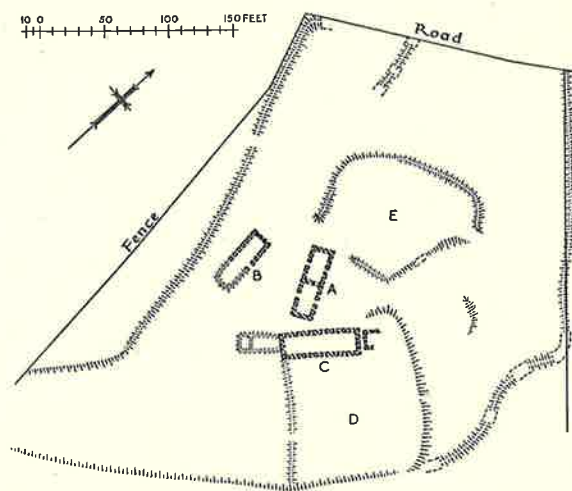


Fig. 168. Old farms, Balgair (No. 381)

stretch of the bank that borders the modern road; this measures 200 ft. in length and probably incorporates a sector of the original boundary of the farms. A low bank, which measures about 8 ft. in width, springs from the SW. end of the NW. boundary and runs SSE. for a distance of 300 ft. before turning SW. and running for a further distance of 70 ft., beyond which it is lost in a cultivated field. A similar low bank runs SE. from the NE. end of the NW. boundary on a somewhat sinuous course for a distance of 200 ft. After a break 25 ft. in breadth it continues generally southwards for a further 125 ft., and then gives way to a scarp which runs thence SW. for 330 ft. before dying out at a point only 60 ft. SSW. of the end of the W. boundary-bank.

Within the irregular area thus outlined are the remains of houses and farm-buildings. The most conspicuous of these is the one marked A on the plan; it consists of the ruins of a stone wall, measuring 3 ft. 6 in. in width and now standing to a maximum height of 2 ft., which forms

¹ Peate, I., *The Welsh House*, 56.

² An example of this type of chimney is illustrated in the *Inventory of Roxburghshire*, fig. 46.

two contiguous rectangles. Each measures 24 ft. in length by 12 ft. in breadth and each has a narrow gap in both its long sides. The long axis of this structure runs from NNW. to SSE. At a distance of some 13 yds. to the W. of A there is another rectangular structure (B); part of this is defined by the ruins of a wall measuring 3 ft. 6 in. in width and part by a low grass-grown bank. This structure measures internally about 45 ft. in length by 12 ft. in breadth, and its long axis runs from N. to S. A narrow gap pierces the E. side at about its middle point.

A third rectangular foundation (C) lies close to the SSE. end of A; it measures internally 56 ft. in length from NE. to SW. by 15 ft. transversely within a ruined stone wall 3 ft. 6 in. in thickness. This structure is not so well preserved as are A and B, and it is impossible to distinguish the position of an entrance. A rectangular structure defined by a low, narrow grassy bank adjoins the SW. end of C; it contains two compartments, the larger of which measures 20 ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth and the smaller 10 ft. in length by 8 ft. in length. Close to the SE. end of C, but not quite contiguous with it, are the scanty remains of another small straight-sided structure the walls of which measure 2 ft. in thickness.

The rectangular foundation C may represent a barn, as it forms a substantial part of the NW. side of a square court or yard (D) which measures about 100 ft. along each axis. This court is bounded on the SW. by a low grass-grown bank about 7 ft. in width, and on the SE. by a stretch of the scarp that forms the SE. border of the site. On the NE. there is a scarp about 3 ft. in depth which falls to boggy ground outside the court. The remaining major feature is an irregular enclosure (E) which lies N. of the principal rectangular foundation A. This enclosure is bounded by a grass-grown stony bank which stands to a maximum height of 2 ft. and is spread to a maximum width of 9 ft. It measures 110 ft. in length from NE. to SW. by a maximum of 90 ft. transversely. There is an entrance 12 ft. in width in the E., and a gap 33 ft. in width in the S. which lies close to ruin A.

Numerous slight and amorphous remains of banks lie in the E. sector of the enclosed area; a shallow depression 45 ft. in length and 10 ft. in width which lies in the N. part of the enclosure may represent the remains of a road.

It is probable that these structures were part of the vanished hamlet of the Hill of Balgair, which was once a larger place than Balfron and was occupied by cottars and weavers and possessed a public house and shops.¹ Some of the carved stones now seen in the neighbourhood (Nos. 447 and 448) may well have come from this hamlet.

601892

NS 68 NW (unnoted)

9 October 1952

382. Old Cottage, Drove Hill. This structure lies on a slight eminence on the NE. slope of Drove Hill, at a height of about 1100 ft. O.D. and at a distance of 100 yds.

SE. of the natural boulder marked "Gray Stone" on the O.S. map. It consists of a ruined wall, about 2 ft. 6 in. thick, which encloses an area measuring 24 ft. by 10 ft.

653826

NS 68 SE (unnoted)

21 April 1954

383. Old Toll-house, Campsiemuir. This cottage, a former toll-house, stands by the Craw Road (p. 426) close to its highest point. Architecturally it is of no special interest, as it does not differ from the generality of the cottages built at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, and it has also been altered and added to. A feature worth noting, however, is the large slab that is built into its S. side, near the E. end; this, though now covered with whitewash, is reported by the occupier to have been formerly covered with writing, and it was no doubt a tariff of tolls similar to the one recorded in the village of Killearn (No. 278).

634821

NS 68 SW ("Muir Toll")

10 September 1956

384. Old Farm, Broomhole. The ruins of this old farmhouse (Fig. 169) stand 70 yds. S. of the Fintry-Denny highway at a point 260 yds. E. of Broomhole Bridge, overlooking the Endrick Water from an elevation

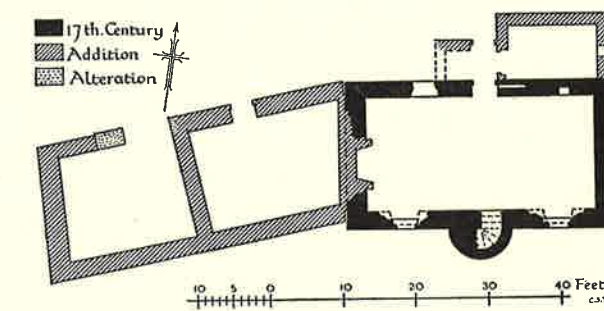


Fig. 169. Old farm, Broomhole (No. 384)

of about 100 ft. above it. Apart from the W. gable, which still retains some of its crow-steps, the walls are now reduced for the most part to the level of the ground-floor window-sills, while the interior is full of debris. In its earliest phase the house was an oblong two-storeyed building, of which the upper floor was probably an attic, and measured 36 ft. 8 in. from E. to W. by about 20 ft. 6 in. transversely over walls about 2 ft. 6 in. thick; while its ground floor may probably have contained two rooms there are now no traces of a partition. In the centre of the S. side there is a semicircular projection with an overall radius of 4 ft. 4 in.; this housed a wheel-stair 5 ft. in diameter and was entered from the interior by a gablet-

¹ *Strathendrick*, 262.