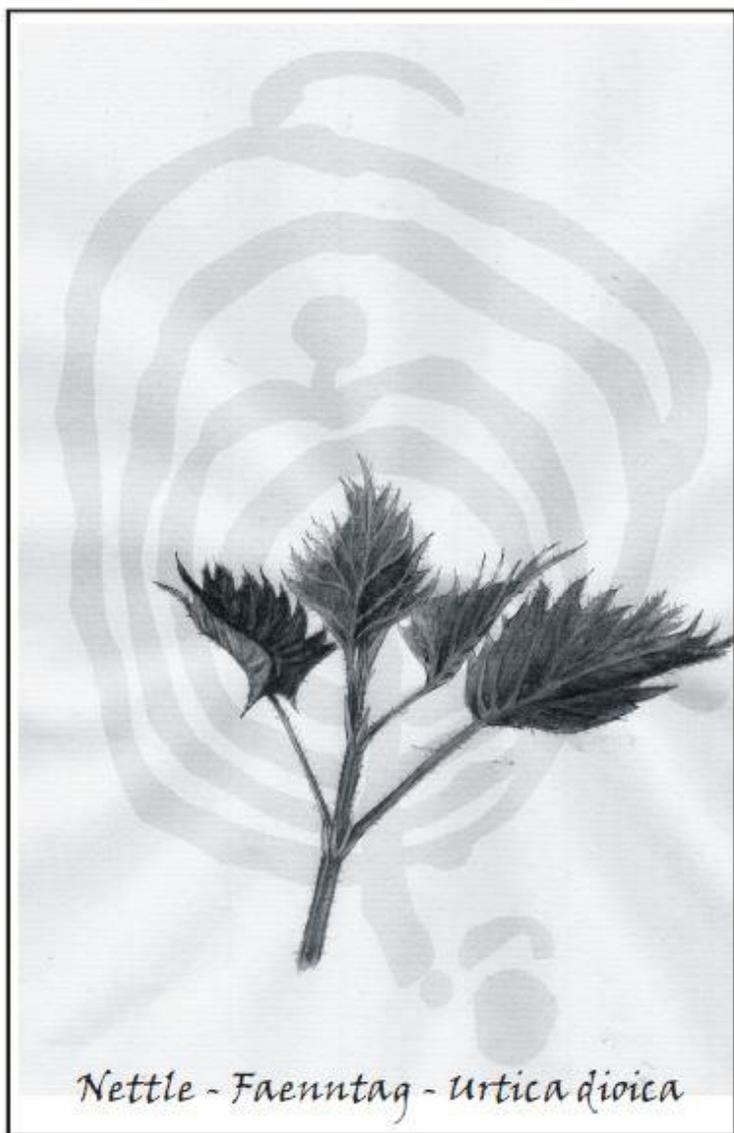


The
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Nettle - Faenntag - Urtica dioica

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Editorial

Spring has again come around and one of the first plants popping up in profusion are nettles and we have a small note on some of the uses of this valuable plant. Pat Batty has written an article on a stunning dragonfly, the rather aptly named Beautiful Demoiselle, which we will have the pleasure of seeing again in the not too distant future.

As promised in the last issue, we have a short article looking at various archaeological objects recovered from Argyll, whether through excavation or chance find. In this issue we look at some particularly rare items that are sometimes found in Argyll and date to the Iron Age period, these being glass toggle beads. Modern analytical techniques now allow archaeologists to examine objects in ways that were just not available until quite recently and can add colour to the story of individual items. However, they cannot give us a complete picture of the past and we still have to rely on our imaginations, however informed, to fill any gaps in that story.

Places of course change, as can be seen from the article we have about one place through time and how these changes are reflected in the natural habitat and the insects and animals who occupy it.

We also have the second part of the events that led up to several atrocities committed during the Civil War that affected Argyll between 1644 and 1647. This time it is the turn of the Campbells to feel the deadly effects of the invasion of their homelands by their sworn enemies. – *Roddy Regan*

Please email any articles you wish to be considered for publication in the Kist to Roddy Regan at roddyregan123161@gmail.com.

Cover Note: Nettles

Roddy Regan

When out surveying for archaeological sites the presence of nettles is often a good indicator of settlement activity as the nettle plant loves ground rich in nitrogen, often the result of the dumping of rubbish and manure in middens that accumulate around occupation sites.



Figure 1: The Nettle (*Urtica dioica*; Gaelic: Feanntag)

The nettle, like many of our native plants, has been put to many uses. The plant itself is nutritious, containing calcium, potassium, iron and manganese along with Vitamins A and C. As a food the young tops can be eaten like spinach or kale and are particularly good in soups and broths. Nettles can also be used in production of syrup and can be used in the brewing and flavouring of beer. The plant was used to produce rennet for the curdling of milk in butter and cheese production. Cut nettle stems were fed to cattle as a nutritious fodder, although I suppose one had to be careful with

this as the plant was also mixed with oatmeal and fed to cattle to cure constipation. Dried nettle leaves can also be fed to horses to improve their coats and hens to improve their feathers.

The medicinal properties of nettles have long been recognised. On Gigha, the plant was crushed and used as a paste to stop bleeding. Mixed with mint and elderflower it is said to relieve hay fever. The boiled leaves can be drunk as a tea or infusion often taken as a spring tonic, to purify or rejuvenate the blood after winter. In the Uists, tradition has it that such infusions should only be taken three times a year to guarantee luck the following year. Roots of nettles could be boiled and mixed with other plants to give relief of coughs from colds and tuberculosis. Nettle broth was sometimes given to new mothers to induce milk production for their babies. Chopped nettles mixed with egg whites and applied to the temple was also said to induce sleep. The stinging properties of the nettle was widely said to be a cure or relief for rheumatic and arthritic pains.

Nettles can be used in dyeing, producing yellow to grey green colours. The fibrous nature of the plant stems can be used in the production of cordage or twine which can also be used in larger woven fabrics. For example, the poet Thomas Campbell (a descendent of the MacIver Campbells of Kirnan) stated that he had ‘...slept in nettle sheets...’ and had ‘...dined off a nettle tablecloth.’, while his mother had told him that nettle cloth was more durable than linen.

The plant is important in supporting wildlife, particularly moths and butterflies, along with another 40 recorded species, while their seeds provide food for birds.

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A Beads' Tale

Roddy Regan

Balure Dun lies above the eastern shore of Loch Sween, not far from Achnamara and the site takes its name from the old deserted settlement of Balure, which you pass on the forest road that gives access to the site.

The site was excavated by Kilmartin Museum in 2008 and 2009 as part of the Dalriada Project and the work was undertaken with much help from local volunteers. The results of the excavation can be found on the subsequent reports which you can find if you visit the Kilmartin Museum website.¹

The carbon dates from Balure show that the site, a typical defended enclosure or dun, was occupied between the 2nd century BC and 1st century AD.

The range of finds recovered from Balure was generally typical of Argyll duns: with a limited number of pottery sherds, an iron tool, a modified stone rotary quern, a spindle whorl, some metalworking debris and utilised stones, the latter used as slick or smoothing stones, possibly used in the processing of hides or leather. More unusual was the recovery of three glass beads.



This group consisted of a spherical and perforated bead along with two toggle beads. Toggle beads are glass forms similar to beads, but not perforated and are shaped like a dumb-bell or two spherical balls cinched in the middle.²

Iron Age glass toggle beads from Scotland represent a rare group of artefacts, with 11 previously recorded prior to the two recovered at Balure. In Argyll, toggle beads have previously been recovered from three other sites at Dun Fhinn, Dunagaoil and Dun Ronachan. Elsewhere 21 toggles have been discovered in Ireland and four on the Isle of Man.³ Along with the Irish and Isle of Man glass toggle beads, there appears to be a clear western bias in their distribution. More recently a further bead has been discovered by Clare Ellis of Argyll Archaeology from the site of Kilninian on Mull. The Kilninian bead was found in a hearth within an unenclosed Iron Age site which suggested that the bead may have been produced at the site. The charcoal from the hearth was carbon dated and produced a date of between 200-50 BC (206-51calBC).

The Kilninian bead and the two Balure beads, along with 12 other examples, were examined by Dr Martina Bertini to assess the evidence of how these objects were manufactured and examine the chemical makeup and provenance of the raw glass. This was achieved by using Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS).

Of the 15 beads examined, including the Balure beads, all are of similar manufacture. They were produced by heating small fragments of reused glass (cullet) in a low temperature fire, using an iron rod or pontil and likely shaped using small tongs (very small tongs in this case). Once shaped the beads are broken off from the pontil leaving a pontil scar; these in the case of both Balure beads were subsequently ground down, probably using very fine sand or fine grained stone. The LA-ICP-MS analysis has

shown that 14 of the 15 beads examined, again including the Balure beads, contained the same soda-lime-silica (*natron*) which was derived from eastern Mediterranean coastal sands, which indicates the glass that was reused in the production of the beads was originally produced within the heart of the Roman world.

The analysis proved the excavator's belief that the Kilninian bead was almost certainly produced at the site showing that the bead contained reused glass with a lot of imperfections and was also unfinished. The bead may then have been discarded which indicates it was a practice or apprentice piece.

As other glass objects are extremely rare or absent across Iron Age Argyll, it suggests the beads were being produced by travelling craftspeople and likely made for local clients. As has been argued for Ireland, it is possible that these beads were considered prestige items in places where they were rare, such as the west coast of Scotland. Apart from the discarded bead at Kilninian, all the other Argyll beads have come from duns or forts which indicates that the beads were being obtained by those of high status who occupied these sites.

However, while these may have been precious things it is not entirely clear what these toggles may have been used for or how they may have been worn or displayed, if one assumes they were decorative objects.

Examples of the possible use of such objects are rare and include tin toggles that were found woven into a plaited cowhair arm band from a Bronze Age cist burial at Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor.⁴ At Knowth in Ireland, a glass toggle bead was located around the neck of an early medieval skeleton, suggesting it was used as a pendant.⁵ A similar use is perhaps

suggested by the wear pattern that can be seen around the central 'hip' of the beads from Balure.

The toggle beads are archaeologically important as they appear to be an indigenous phenomenon and show links across the Atlantic region in the Iron Age, not just with Ireland and the Isle of Man, but with the wider Romanised world beyond.

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Beautiful Demoiselle

Pat Batty

If you are walking besides the local burns look out for a stunning metallic green-blue dragonfly whose wings flutter like those of a butterfly, the Beautiful Demoiselle. Mature males have dark blue wings, females and immature males amber wings, on a green body with a metallic sheen that glints in the sun. Their favoured habitat is usually fast flowing water, often with scattered trees along the banks which give areas of dappled shade. The best time to see this dragonfly is from the end of May through to early July.



Figure 2: Beautiful Demoiselle dragonfly (photo: Tim Caroen)

The Beautiful Demoiselle has a western distribution, with Argyll being a stronghold for the species. It has been recorded from Islay and Mull and as far north as Ardnamurchan and Skye. Knapdale sites are the furthest south where it is found in Scotland. Locally they can be seen along the Knapdale burns, the River Add and its tributaries, on Kilmartin burn and many of the roadside streams on the way to Oban.

The males perform a fluttering dance for the females which sit quietly on the bankside vegetation. Other males watch nearby, waiting for their chance to perform. Eggs are laid on weed or plant roots in the fast-flowing burns. These hatch into long legged curiosities, larvae which are able to cling on in the flowing current. The larvae take 2-3 years to develop before adults emerge. In wet weather the adults shelter amongst the vegetation with wings closed. One was spotted from the bridge near the Lady Glassary Wood car park for the Kilmartin monuments.

Numbers of adults can be very high in the right conditions, e.g. 540 were seen on the Loch Coille Bharr and Loch Linne outflowing burns in 2016. About twenty were congregating near the faster flowing water near a beaver dam that had been built on the Loch Coille Bharr outflow. The water just above the dam was still and less suitable.

The weather was so good in 2018 that the Beautiful Demoiselle was recorded more often than usual. Pioneering males were even seen at various places along the Crinan Canal and in woodland rides looking for suitable new habitat.

A Field in Mid Argyll

Dave & Pat Batty

Driving up Kilmichael Glen you will see fields with varying amounts of rushes and not give them a second thought. However, one small rush-infested field has both a long history with a mill and the main glen road at one time and is also one of the best flower-rich meadows in Mid Argyll and perhaps Argyll. It was once part of a large farm but is now on its own.

The field is at Kirnan and is between the road and Kirnan wood, with a small burn, a minor tributary of the River Add, on its western edge. The Roy Map (surveyed 1747-55) shows two or three buildings named Mill of Carrin between the small burn and the River Add, but there are few other places marked in the glen. There is cultivated ground shown by the river along the glen. John Rennie's 1792 Plan of the Proposed Crinan Canal has Miln of Kirnan by the side of the small burn and Langland's (1801) map of Argyll marks a Mill between the small burn and the River Add.

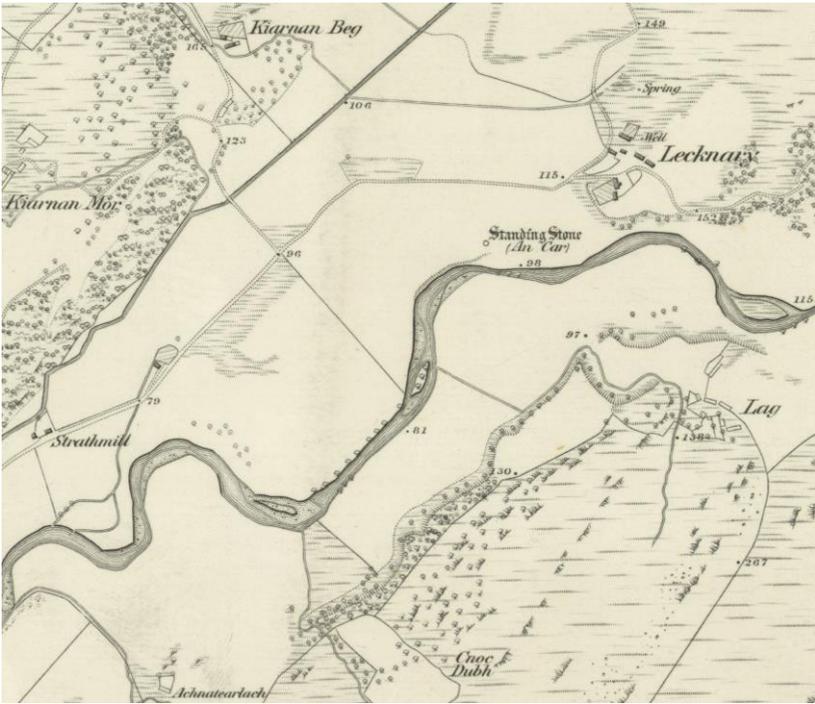


Figure 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The first Ordnance Survey Map of the area surveyed 1865-71 (and published 1875) shows Strathmill by the small burn and the Kilmichael Glen road going across the field to ford the River Add further down on the west side of the glen. The map shows three roofed buildings at Strathmill, including one that appears to be over the burn. There is only one, unnamed, building (roofed) shown at the site of the present Kirnan Farm. CANMORE / RHCAMAS inventory has a reference to a mill and only one cottage at Strathmill. The mill is variously called Strathmill, StrathMill, Strath Mill and Kirnan Mill in documents.

The mill was by the small burn and not on the River Add itself and is likely to have been built over the burn with a small horizontal wheel set in the water. There are still visible foundations of two structures, one of which is close to the burn and could have been the mill, allowing for changes in the course of the burn over the years; and the other could have been a cottage. However, this latter building appears to be quite small.

Begg (2002) found various records for Strathmill including on gravestones at Kilmichael Church;

Archibald MacCallum, miller, Kirnan.	Died 1748
Archibald MacCallum, miller, Kirnan.	Died 1830
James MacFarlane Tacksman Strathmill.	Died 1862

and also found references to the deaths of 'some people of Strathmill';

Isabella Livingstone (23)	Died	1855
Dugal MacDougall (65)	Died	1855

He lists births at Strathmill as;

Christina Scrimgeour	1861
Mary Scrimgeour	1863
Marion MacLachlan	1865

There are scattered references in the written record to the inhabitants of Strathmill. The first is from the Farm Horse Tax records of 1797-98 where Archibald MacCallum at Mill of Kirnan has one horse which is liable for duty of 23 pence of which 20%, £0.054, went to George III. In 1851 there are two references to occupants. Firstly Donald Dewar, a gamekeeper was living at Strathmill with his wife Janet and five children but had moved by 1854. During the clearance of Arichonan in 1848 an Archibald McCallum

was assaulted, and is identified as Poltalloch's servant from Kirnan Mill in 1851. He was surely a relative of Archibald MacCallum whose horse was taxed. It would therefore suggest that the two other buildings at Strathmill were cottages. There is a gravestone in Kilmichael Glassary church yard for James McAlpin inscribed 'late farmer of StrathMill Glassary' who died aged 61 in 1862. The mill and cottages fell into disrepair sometime after the 1870s and any stone walls were probably robbed for field dykes.

By the time of the OS 6" second edition, revised in 1898 and published in 1900, the Kilmichael Glen road follows its present route and the present Kirnan Farm is marked.

The field has probably been in cultivation for centuries and the upper part shows signs (depth of soil and lack of large stones) that it was regularly ploughed for many years. The lower part is now wetter but still could have been cultivated. The presence of the mill indicates that grain was being grown in the glen. The field has not been subject to intensive cultivation in the twentieth century as the current vegetation shows it has not had



Figure 4: Kirnan Field

much, if any, inorganic fertiliser nor been reseeded with agricultural grasses. The only fertiliser would have been farmyard manure. It looks like that after arable farming ceased the field was colonised by a wide range of plants, representative of what would have been

once common in Kilmichael Glen and the wider Mid Argyll area. Now it stands on its own as an unimproved agricultural field in a changed glen and a changed Argyll.

For the past thirty or so years the field has been subject to a varying grazing regime, firstly cattle and sheep but latterly summer grazing by horses, with no added fertiliser, either organic or inorganic. Occasionally it has been mown for a crop of grass or the rushes cut in the winter. This has kept the fertility of the field very low and this has been the key to retaining its very diverse flora. The result of what might be termed benign neglect has been the survival of a very rich and diverse flower meadow. The crowning glory is the large colony of Greater Butterfly Orchid (*Platanthera chlorantha*) which is present across the whole field and can total 600+ flowers in most years. The orchid was probably much more widespread in the glen and continued down by the Crinan Canal to Ardrishaig. Now only remnant populations survive as



Figure 5: Greater Butterfly Orchid

here, along the canal and at Ardrishaig. A large population in an adjacent field, under different ownership, has not been seen for several years after fertiliser application and cutting for silage. The orchid grows mostly in the drier grassy areas but is also found in open patches amongst the rushes.

They can grow relatively densely, e.g. up to 15 or more per square metre. Despite being up to 15-18 inches tall with a large head of white flowers they can be easily missed until you get your eye in.

The reason for the variety of flowers is not just the lack of intensive management and low fertility but also the range of growing conditions across this small field of only c.3.5 hectares (c.8.5 acres). The upper part of the field is relatively well drained but the lower part is generally wetter with a range of soil moisture. From the landform it looks like the river Add at one time had its course through this lower part of the field and the old river course is still damp. In addition to the meadow plants there are woodland plants along the burn from the adjacent oak dominated woodland. This range of micro-habitats is reflected in the range of species present.



Figure 6: Common Spotted Orchid

As well as the Greater Butterfly Orchid other orchids such as Common Spotted Orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*), Heath Spotted Orchid (*D. maculata*), Northern March Orchid (*D. purpurella*) and Fragrant Orchid (*Gymnadenia conopsea*) are found as well as hybrids between the spotted orchids. However none occur in such great number.

In the drier grassland are White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), purple Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*), the semi-parasitic Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) and big clumps

of purple Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). Some areas are more heavily grazed than others with another semi-parasitic plant Eyebright (*Euphrasia* sp.) adding to the small scale mosaic of habitats. Amongst the wet rushier areas are masses of white Meadowsweet



Figure 7: Purple Knapweed

(*Filipendula ulmaria*) and pink Common Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) in the summer along with Ragged Robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*), Sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*), Meadow Vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), Marsh Bedstraw (*Galium palustre*) and the smaller deep-red Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustris*) hidden between. In the wettest areas are Iris (*Iris pseudorchis*), Water Avens (*Geum rivale*), Marsh Hawk’s beard (*Crepis paludosa*), Common Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and Globeflower (*Trollius europaeus*) which was once more widespread in the area but is becoming increasingly less common.



Figure 8: Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*)

Earlier in the spring the wetter areas have masses of Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) forming bright yellow patches and purple Cuckoo Flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) whilst the drier grassland has widespread white Pignut (*Conopodium majus*)

before the later species have grown up. In total over 100 species have been recorded.

Along the burn and the edge of the wood are a range of tree and shrub species. The burn is used by a damselfly, the aptly named the Beautiful



Figure 9: Peacock butterfly

Demoiselle (*Calypteryx virgo*). In early June the males with their metallic purple wings take up territories in the glades along the burn awaiting the females. Other species present are Golden Ring Dragonfly (*Cordulegaster boltonii*), Four Spotted Chaser (*Libellula quadrimaculata*) and Large Red Damselfly (*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*). The variety of flowers attracts a range of butterflies especially to the clumps of knapweed later in the summer. Species seen include Orange Tip (lays on the Cuckoo Flower), Green-veined White, Meadow Brown, Scotch Argus, Small Heath, Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary, Peacock, Small Tortoiseshell and Red Admiral with also Speckled Wood in openings along the woodland.

Other animals using the field include roe and sika deer from the adjacent wood. Birds, especially

Demoiselle (*Calypteryx virgo*). In early June the males with their metallic purple wings take up territories in the glades along the burn awaiting the females. Other species present are Golden Ring Dragonfly (*Cordulegaster boltonii*), Four Spotted Chaser (*Libellula quadrimaculata*) and Large Red Damselfly (*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*). The variety of flowers attracts a range of butterflies especially to the clumps of knapweed later in the summer. Species seen include Orange Tip (lays on the Cuckoo



Figure 10: Red Admiral butterfly

goldfinches, make use of the seed source in the late summer and autumn, and nearly every day buzzard and raven can be heard overhead. Very occasionally a hen harrier will be seen hunting over the field.

What might attract archaeologists in the future could be excavating the former farm coup which includes a Rayburn and tractor!

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The Seeds of the Red Roots of Dunoon, Part II

Roddy Regan

On 4th July 1644 Alistair MacColla's invasion force had landed on Islay where they would have learned of the deaths of his men on Rathlin before sailing on to Mull. Here he failed to convince the MacLeans of Duart to join the Royalist cause, which perhaps underlines the uncertainty that many had as to the outcome of any conflict.

After sailing from Mull on 7th July, MacColla landed Magnus O'Cahan on the mainland with 400 men to besiege Kinlochaline Castle before he landed on the Ardnamurchan peninsula on 8th July, where he proceeded to lay siege to, and eventually capture, Mingary castle.

After landing in Scotland, MacColla sent out copies of his Royal Commission to the neighbouring Chiefs, but was disappointed to receive little support or indeed the promised reinforcements from Ireland. As such he may have been planning to return to Ireland, however, not before he had undertaken the '*...wasting the lands of the Campbell tenants for about forty miles...*'.

Campbell troops who had been stationed in north east Scotland were now sent back to Argyll where they mustered with new levies at Dunstaffnage on 22nd July, effectively blocking MacColla from moving south.

Any plans that MacColla had of returning to Ulster were dashed when his ships were destroyed or captured by Parliamentary ships at Loch Eishort on 10th August. He therefore left a garrison, along with some hostages, in Mingary castle, and set off to try and join with Royalist forces and

Montrose in the east.¹⁰ After MacColla had left with the bulk of his men the Campbells proceeded, in their turn, to lay siege to Mingary castle.

Despite his commission from the King, at this point, Sir James Lamont, like MacLean of Duart, appears to have remained uncommitted to the Royalist side, failing to join with Montrose or MacColla. The reasons why he did not do so were later outlined in his *'True Relation'* which gives Sir James's version of the events of the time but was actually written around 1669. In this he tells that he was expecting an invasion of Kintyre by the Earl of Antrim, but instead Antrim *'did send his cousin Sr Alexander Mackdonnold over from Ireland with fiveteen hundred expert souldiers as forerunners of his (Antrim's) owne comeing (who notwithstanding did not come with a residue as was expected)'*.¹¹

However, even after Alistair MacColla had joined Montrose and after their victory at Tippermuir on 1st September 1644, Sir James was still prevaricating and had not joined with the Royalist forces, saying they had gone *'...to the farr North parts of Scotland where they continued for that yeare, 1644; being all the while Two hundred miles distant from the said Sr James his Countrey...'* thus being too far away for him to join them.

Why Sir James did not join with the Royalists is again unclear, although what his *'True Relation'* doesn't mention is that he had initially entered the conflict on the side of Argyll and in doing so was a perceived supporter of the Covenant. In May 1644 he had been elected as a Presbytery representative to the Assembly and on the 24th July as Commissioner for war for Argyllshire. Sir James was also married to the sister of James Campbell of Ardkinglas, a powerful Campbell family, which had implications for what happened later.

We have no way of knowing what pressures Sir James was under from the Campbells to join with them on the Covenanting side, but we can presume it may have been considerable. Even so, we might also see it as Sir James playing a waiting game, as with other Highland chiefs, to be sure that he ended up on the winning side, or at least not the losing side, as the outcome of the conflict in Scotland was far from clear as the Royalist forces had suffered a major defeat at Marston Moor in July 1644.

Argyll and the Campbells were still a significant threat to any laird who they saw as harboring Royalist sympathies such as James Stewart of Ardvorlich, who had his lands devastated and plundered. Argyll, however, writing to John Campbell, younger of Glenorchy, stated that he disapproved of such behaviour, ordering him to execute any men found guilty of robbery or plundering, saying these *'...are thingis you kno I hate...'*¹²

On 12th September 1644 Montrose was excommunicated and a reward of £20,000 scots was offered for his capture and delivery;

'Forsameikle as James Earle of Montrose, having casten off all feare of God, respect and loyaltie to his Native Kingdome, and regard of his Oath in the Covenant, hes most traiterously conspired, so farre as in him lies, the subversion of the true Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdome; and for that purpose did not onely, in the moneth of April last, actually invade this Kingdome with forrane forces, but hes now joyned with ane Band of Irish Rebels and Masse-Priests...exhibit him alive before Parliament or the Committee of Estates...' or *'exhibit his head, if he should happen to be slain in the taking.'*¹³

A day later Montrose and MacColla had another victory over their Covenanter foes at Aberdeen.

Despite this, Montrose was well aware of the threat posed by other Covenanter forces, including that under the command of Argyll himself. Argyll and Montrose did come into direct conflict at this time, meeting indecisively in battle at Fyvie on the 28th-29th October. After this Montrose kept his army on the march, keeping one step ahead of the pursuing Covenanters and was partially allowed to do so by the cautious Argyll who kept his distance from the Royalists hoping to trap Montrose between himself and one of the other Covenanting forces. This strategic dance was brought to a halt as winter was approaching and Argyll called off his shadowing of Montrose's army.

While perusing Montrose during this period, the actions of Argyll's troops do not quite fit the picture of a man who hated plundering as his Campbell levies were involved in destroying areas around Blair Atholl and were also encouraged to plunder areas around Strathspey, Badenoch and Lochaber while making their way home for the winter.

After disbanding his men Argyll went to Edinburgh, where he resigned his commission and was congratulated on his conduct by the Committee of Estates, who perhaps sarcastically commented that '*...it was all the more deserved because there had been so little bloodshed*' a criticism that he had not actually engaged fully with Montrose's army.

Alastair MacColla had now parted from Montrose, returning to Mingary, although Argyll and the Covenanters were aware of his movements, Argyll writing to the captain of Dunstaffnage on the 9th October that '*...Alexander McDonald and his rebellious complices ar going towards Ardnamurchan...*'.

MacColla relieved the besieged Mingary castle on 18th November and used this time in the west to raise more recruits.

In the meantime, Argyll had returned home to Inveraray in order to make preparations for a campaign in the spring, no doubt convinced that he was absolutely safe in his heartland.

Leaving Mingary and burning Kinlochlaine castle Alistair MacColla moved his men again eastwards and had rejoined with Montrose at Blair Atholl by mid November 1644. With him he brought around 1500 men including contingents from Clanranald, the MacDonalds of Keppoch, Glengarry, Glencoe and Glen Nevis, McLeans, McNeills, Camerons of Lochaber, Robertsons of Atholl, and the Stewarts of Appin *'all eager to attack the devoted Campbells, and to plunder those who had enjoyed the prosperity secured by the protection of the MacCailein Mor'*.

Montrose now had a force of 3000 men at his disposal but was concerned as to how he could sustain his army during the winter months. Holding a council of war Montrose expressed his preference of wintering in the Lowlands, although Alistair MacColla and the MacDonalds were insistent that they should invade and destroy Campbell land.¹⁴

Montrose initially resisted mounting a winter campaign in Argyll, but was eventually persuaded that an attack on the Campbell seat of power was a gamble worth taking and an account of why he did so is given in the Book of Clanranald;

'The general supposed that they should spend the winter in the Lowlands, but all of them thought the country of the Gael the best place for the safety of the army. Montrose consented to that, on the assurance that the army would get victuals and accommodation in it, for which purpose Angus, son of Allan Dubh, was invited before the council'.¹⁵

Allan Dubh was from Glencoe and told Montrose he could get *'...fat cattle as victuals to feed upon'*.

The decision made, Montrose and his troops left Blair Atholl on 11th December 1644 then marched west to Appin, then down along both sides of Loch Tay burning and looting on their way while they were joined by some MacGregors and MacNabs. From there they moved along Glendochart where; '*...Montrose marched in a full body to Breadalbine, Glenorchy's country...*' which was '*...wasted by him...*'.¹⁶

The exact route of the invasion into Argyll is uncertain, although it seems that once they had passed Tyndrum at Glen Lochy the force split into three, with Montrose leading the main body of troops towards Inveraray (probably via Glen Shira) while MacColla and Clanranald may have respectively gone through Glenorchy and Kilmartin Glen, both later rendezvousing with Montrose at Inveraray. Montrose appears to have turned south at Dalmally, crossing into Glenaray reaching Inveraray on Christmas Eve 1644.

At the news of the approaching Royalist forces the Marquess of Argyll, along with his household guests, abandoned his Argyll home and escaped by boat across Loch Fyne to Roseneath in Cowal.

The splinter group of Clanranald that had entered into Argyll by another route, joined Montrose at Kilmichael Glassary bringing in '*a thousand cows to the camp of Montrose*'.

According to George Wishart (Montrose's chaplain) Montrose sent his troops '*...too range the country and plunder and destroy wherever they came. They spared none that fit to carry arms, and, in particular, they put to the sword all men whom they met going to the rendezvous appointed by Argyle; nor did they desist till they had driven all the men who were fit for service out of the country...*'¹⁷

Gordon of Ruthven also described the events telling us that Montrose failed to take Inverary Castle while pointing a finger at Clan Donald for any atrocities committed;

'The passage thus obtained, they march in to Ardgyl. And first at Inverrara, the principall seat of Macallan, they stay to refreshe themselves, and because the generall thought it not worth his paines to waire out a lingering seidge for gaineing of the castell, the toun and all the countray round about is consumed with fyre; for although out of a generall and merciefull disposition, he would have spared the people, yet the clan Donald whersoever they fand any that was able to cary armes, did without mercie dispatch them. They stay in Ardgyl a good part of the winter, where they hade abundance of cues, sheip, and other prouision for the armie, but litle drinke, except cold water, and whan they remoued from one part to ane other, they brunt what they had left behind them'.¹⁸

Montrose's troops stayed in Argyll until late January 1645, when they moved northwards via Benderloch and Appin into the territory of clans who they thought might be persuaded to join them.

There is little documentary evidence of what actually happened during this period, but it is certain that Campbell lands were despoiled and perhaps as many as 900 people killed by the Royalist troops.

The Book of Clanranald is specific however, stating that *'all the territories of Mac Cailin were spoiled and burnt on that occasion, and eight hundred four score and fifteen men were killed in those countries without battle or skirmish'* and one can perhaps be sure that Campbell supporters bore the brunt of any atrocities committed. One Irish officer with Montrose writing to Dublin, stated that *'...we left neither house nor hold unburned, nor corn nor cattle, that belonged to the whole name Campbell...'*¹⁹

A 'Decreet of forfeiture against Clanranald' later stated that:

'They burnt wasted and destroyed 18 parishes in Breadalbane, Argyll and Lorne.' ²⁰

For Montrose this was just part of his wider war, for MacColla, this was nothing short of the reclamation of traditional MacDonald lands which could only become a reality in the long run if the Campbell power base was destroyed. This was the 'brutal logic' that lay behind what was to follow. It was in this period he earned himself the nickname of '*Alasdair MacColla, fear thollidh nan tighean*' (Alasdair, son of Coll, the man who destroys the houses, or rather more brutally the 'raper of houses').

Traditions, of course, abound of this first invasion of Argyll, such as the tale of the friendly piper who warned MacColla not to attempt an attack on Duntroon Castle (for which he had his fingers/hand removed by angry Campbells). Or how all the cattle were carried away as plunder from the estates of Duntroon, Raslie, and Kilmartin, except one cow that became known as the '*Bo-mhaol odhar Achabhean*' ('the dun cow of Auchaven', this settlement formerly lying nearby Kilmartin). ²¹

The Covenanter government in Scotland now took action and in early January 1645, Argyll's regiment was recalled from Ulster and Major General William Baillie was brought back from England and appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. At Dumbarton, Argyll met with Baillie who gave the Marquess some troops, his force now totaling some 1,100 men. ²²

On 22nd January 1645 Argyll had mustered his force at Castle Stalker and was joined from Ulster by his regiment under the command of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, who, after Argyll had injured himself from a fall from his horse, was given overall command. From here they marched

north and reached Inverlochy (close by today's Fort William) on 31st January.

Aware of the threat from the north now posed by Argyll's army, Montrose moved his troops towards Inverlochy and on the 2nd February met with Argyll's army.

Here the Royalist troops inflicted a heavy defeat on the Covenanter army, which was around 3,000 strong, and where;

'...Among the principal persons who fell on Argyle's side were the Commander, Campbell of Auchinbreck; Campbell of Lochnell, the eldest son of Lochnell, and his brother Colin; M'Dougall of Raray and his eldest son; Major Menzies, brother to the laird (or Prior as he was called) of Achattens Barbreck, and the Provost of the Church of Kilmun. The chief prisoners were the lairds of Parbreck, Silvercraigs, Innerea, Lamont, S. M'Donald in Kintyre, the young laird of Glensaddell, the goodman of Pynmoir, the son of the Captain of Dunstaffnage, Lieutenant-Colonels Roche and Cockburn, Captains Stewart, Murray, Hume and Stirling.' ²³

As many as 1,500 of Argyll's troops, mostly Campbells or Campbell adherents, were killed (although some put the figure higher at 1,700).

It was here at Inverlochy that MacColla is said to have personally executed Campbell of Achinbreck (who was also MacColla's uncle). One story tells of MacColla saying; *'I do not doubt that you are my uncle, but would you rather die by sword or rope?'* (*S truagh mi fhiein*) with Auchinbreck replying; *'Woe is me, two evils and one choice'* (*da dhiu gun aon roghainn*), whereby MacColla proceeded to slice off the top of his head. A less gory story, however, casts MacColla in a better light and shows him anxious to save his uncle, enquiring of an Irish Major Manus MacNamara, if he had seen Achenbreck, with MacNamara telling him *'He is on yonder field with*

his back to the ground, see if you can bring him to life' (Tha e air an raon 'ud thall 's e thar os a chionn 's feuch an, d'thoir thusa beo e).

After the battle *'thair wes takin of prissoneris . . . the Laird of Silvercrag the Laird of Loumane etc., by the Marquis of Montrose'*, this referring to Sir James Lamont and his brother Robert who were actually present at Inverlochy and part of Argyll's forces. We also know that the MacDougalls were fighting on Argyll's side, which again has implications as to what happened later. The MacDougal participation at Inverlochy is underlined by an interesting deposition given by Donald MacGregor, *'borne in the claichan beside the heid of Lochow'* who was a *'foot-boy to Captane Hew M'Dougall, and wes tane be the rebels when his master wes slane at Inverlochie'* after which he was *'being kepted be Liuetennent Generall M'Donald as his footman'* charged with the tasks of *'carying his maisters hatt, cloke, and a paire of glooves'*, which sheds another light on Alisdair MacColla, who we tend to think of as a hardened Highland warrior, albeit with some more gentlemanly affectations.²⁴

Argyll, who watched the disaster of Inverlochy from his galley, escaped the carnage and on the 12th February Argyll appeared before the Committee of Estates in Edinburgh, his arm tied up in a sling, to report on Inverlochy and by late March had been allowed to return to Argyll to again raise more troops for his regiment.

In May 1645 Montrose and Alasdair managed to inflict another major defeat on the Covenanters at Auldearn. Here, participating Campbells appeared to have been singled out for special treatment, particularly the regiment of Campbell of Lawers, who was himself killed along with four captains, two lieutenants and up to 200 men.²⁵ After the battle the Royalists burnt and plundered the lands of Campbell of Cawdor.

On June 1st 1645, Montrose had sent Alasdair back to Argyll to recruit more men and here he met with his father and brothers who on the 1st May, after six years of captivity, had been released in exchange for prisoners held at Mingary Castle.

As a result, MacColla was absent from the Battle of Alford on 2nd July, when Montrose, in spite of his depleted forces, inflicted another defeat on a Covenanter force under Major-General Baillie.

On 5th July, Argyll wrote from Kilchurn Castle to his subordinates in Argyll who were to draw their companies together and send out sentries and watchers to the borders of the shire, telling them;

'Bot I desyre not that at this tyme thir be any great actis of hostilitie done againes nichbouris quho have joyned with the enemie unles you sie it for the good of the service.'

Instead, Argylls neighbours were to be '*persuaded*' (my quotation marks) to remain peacefully at home.²⁶

When Alastair MacColla rejoined with Montrose he was accompanied by 1,400 men including 700 MacLeans under Duart who had now joined him, along with MacDonalds of Glengarry, Appin Stewarts, the MacNabs and the MacGregors who were part of the Royalist army that inflicted another defeat over the Covenanters at Kilsyth (just south west of Stirling) on the 15th August.

After Inverlochy, Sir James Lamont and his brother Archibald had been paroled from captivity and both were back at Castle Toward in Cowal by the 4th August and no doubt heard of the latest Montrose victory at Kilsyth. Montrose would have been acutely aware that many lairds and their followers may have been reluctant to join Argyll and might be persuaded to join his cause. As such, Montrose invited Sir James Lamont to a meeting

at Bothwell where on the 26th August he received a second commission from Montrose, '*...James Lamont of that Ilk had received the said Commission Hee heartyly undertook His Majesties Service...*'.²⁷ According to the Campbells, Sir James only now joined Montrose's side '*...merely for private and base ends...*' firstly in order to recover his debts through '*...the ruin of his friends and neighbours*' and '*avenging private and unjust quarrels...*'. Now firmly in the Royalist camp Sir James requested from Montrose the aid of troops, while his brother sought out other families that might join the Royalist cause against the Campbells.

Despite this, there appears to have been increasing discontent amongst the Highlanders at Bothwell who thought that Montrose had denied them the potential sacking of Glasgow and many were now leaving the Royalist camp, some no doubt keen to return to their homes with any plunder already gained. Alistair MacColla (who had been knighted) continued to have his eye on the prize, and suggested he lead the disgruntled Highlanders into Argyll. Montrose was against dividing his forces but had little option allowing the Highlanders forty days away from his camp after which time they were to return.

On the 3rd September, MacColla with his troops including a hundred and twenty of the best Irish soldiers, left Bothwell and set off to support the Lamonts, devastating the surrounding lands as they moved through Dumbarton.²⁸ Many of MacColla's troops appear to have melted away during his progress and it was likely that only a hard core of men, perhaps numbering several hundred, remained before they were ferried into Cowal by Lamont of Stillaig. MacColla and his troops now moved to meet with Sir James Lamont at Castle Toward, their combined troops now perhaps numbering between 800-900 men.

From Toward MacColla and Lamont proceeded north towards Lorne where they spent 5 weeks raising just under 2,000 men.

'Then he (Sir James) joined with macdonald march throw the said Marquese of Argyles and his freinds their territories none of their enemies dareing to stand in their way: So they marched in good order throw all the countries of Cowell, Argyle, Lome, and Kentyre doeing no further harme (to any person thereinto) then takeing their necessary susteinance' ²⁹

The above statement that they did no harm to any person is rather at odds with other accounts of what happened as this combined force moved through Strachur and Glendaruel and marched into Auchinbreck's country. Here they besieged the tower house of the Archibald Campbell the Provost of Kilmun where;

'...after quarter and capitulation given, taken some of the pupils kinsmen and their soldiers thrie myles from the place and most cruelly put to Death, except one who was in the hot fever.' ³⁰

Archibald Lamont who was present appears to blame MacColla's men for this, writing later;

'There were some houses burnt; and other insolences committed by the said Alexander (MacColla) and his forces but in my brother's absence...'

In a parliamentary petition of 1651 'Robert Campbell of Achawilling and Alexander Campbell of Pennymoir' stated that '*...the Laird of Lamount, and Archibald his brother, and the bloody Irish rebels did in the year 1645 most cruellie, barbarouslie and maliciouslie burn and destroy all our houses and cornes, robbed and took away all our goods, murdered and killed many innocent people belonging to us, and committed many other most wicked crymes...*' ³¹

And when attacking the lands of Campbell of Ardkinglass (his brother in law);

'the Laird of Lamont with his associates came to the number of 600 men when he killed and destroyed and burned all the folks of Strachur, their houses, barns and barnyards with corn and barley destroyed their cattle both horse and ky sheep and goats and slew men women and children to the number of 33 persons...' and by his own account, butchering 340 horses and cattle and 400 sheep as well as destroying all the meal he could lay hands on and burning twenty-one houses and barns to the ground.

They also assaulted the unfortunate Archibald MacPhun of Dreip, *'...taking him out of bed; taking all his clothes; and left him in the frost and snow where he died that night'*.³²

During this period, it also seems that Archibald Campbell of Coillessan, who was 14 and younger brother of James Campbell of Ardkinglass was taken captive, possibly by Archibald Lamont and handed over to MacColla, where the young man was initially held in irons at Tarbert and later transferred to Mingary castle where he remained captive for a year.³³

Whether it was MacColla's men or the Lamonts that committed these acts can probably never be established, however, such a distinction was certainly of no concern to the Campbells, who would have seen both as equally responsible.

The Lamonts were also joined by several other Argyll families, such as the MacDonalds of Largie and others who also switched allegiance from the Campbells including MacLachlan of MacLachlan, MacNeill of Taynish and the MacDougalls;

'The said John M'Dougall of Donnollie and...Alexander M'Dougall, his father having risen in arms with all their followers to the number of 500

men of their friends kinred and tennents and joyned themselves to the said Sir James Lawmont’.

In December, there was a meeting held at Kilmore, south of Oban, between Alastair MacColla and Maclean of Duart who, along with other leaders signed a Bond, which, although the document hasn't survived, was described as '*...a most cruell horrid and bloody band...*' for '*...rooting out the name of Campbell...*'.³⁴

Several Lorne traditions are attached to Alasdair MacColla while he was in the district raising MacDougal clansmen for the Royalist cause. One story tells how the wife of Campbell of Melfort, before she fled her house, had laid out hospitality for the approaching Royalists. Pleased with this reception MacColla had ordered that the house should not be plundered, however, later seeing flames coming from the house in question he had three Irish soldiers, responsible for the burning, hung at a place now called *Tom-a-chrochaidh* (the mound of hanging). A second even more gruesome story tells how MacCollas men routed a small body of Campbells, under Ian Beag Campbell of Bragleen, at a place called Laganmor in Glen Euchar. After this, MacColla's men herded captured Campbell prisoners along with their women and children into a barn, which was then set on light. This massacre becoming known as *Sabhal nan Cnamh* (the Barn of the Bones).³⁵

This tale and others, perhaps underlie the fact that the Campbells at this time were incapable of offering any effective resistance against MacColla's force in Argyll, although they continued to hold on to most of their castles and other fortified strongholds.

By November 1645, Argyll had been commissioned by the Estates to raise another regiment with the specific task of dealing with the Irish invaders

and Highland insurgents. The main body of the regiment was again made up of Campbell levies although smaller detachments were to be raised from the lands of other lairds in Strathearn, Atholl and the Lennox, including men from the MacFarlanes, the Buchanans and the Stewarts of Ardvorlich.

The regrouping of the Covenanting troops in Argyll explains the passage in Sir James '*True Relation*' that while he was in Lorne;

*'...the whole name of Campbell drew together in a body and fell upon the said Sr James his countries and Baronies killing all the poore people whom they found without his garisons and so murthering man woenian and chyld whom they could overtake burning and destroying all his laud his kindred and followers, their houses and comes As also they plundered and carried away all their horses, mares, cows, sheep, goats, swine...'*³⁶

When news of this reached Sir John Lamont '*...he burned all the Campbells their houses and cornes and killed all the fl'enceible and armed men hee could overtake of them, Yet never suffered hee any harme to be done to old or Impotent people women and children...'*, which seems somewhat at odds with the above reports of atrocities committed by the Royalist troops.³⁷

Despite his promise to return to Montrose and repeated requests for him to do so, Alsitair MacColla never rejoined his army. Bishop Guthry tells us that Montrose '*...sent to Argyle, his adjutant-general, to use all the persuasions he could for his return, but all in vain; for, on no terms, could he be moved to concur with Montrose in the service; and so they never met again'*.³⁸

Montrose and his remaining army were defeated at Philiphaugh on the 13th December.

According to Sir James Lamont in his *'True Relation'* he had every intention of rejoining Montrose, but before doing so he had *'...to fortyfye his houses with victualls and ammunitione and with strong trenches and fousies and also to leave more men within the same then he had left whilst himselfe had occasion to remaine in the country...'*. In doing so he left *'...Alistair macDonald in Kintyre returning with 500 men to Cowal...'*,

MacColla had Kintyre under his control while troops from Clanranald appear to have also wrested Islay from the Campbells. By January 1646 Sir James had returned to his estates and was holding out in his castles of Ascog and Toward awaiting the Covenanter and Campbell response.³⁹

Notes

10. Willcock, J 1903 *The Great Marquess, life and times of Archibald 8th Earl, and 1st (and only) Marquess of Argyll (1607-1661)*
 11. Lamont Papers, *'The true relation of Sr James Lamont of that Ilk His actings and sufferings In His Late Majesties service since the yeare 1643'*.
 12. Stevenson, D 2014 *Alasdair MacColla and the Highland Problem in the 17th Century, Northern Scotland Vol. 5, 129.*
 13. *Memorials Montrose. Excommunication of the King's Lieutenant by the Argyle Government, and Proclamation of a Reward for his Head. At Edinburgh the 12 of September 1644.*) 163-164.
 - 14 Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, *A Short Abridgement of Britane's Distemper, 1639–1649, 94–*
 15. MacBain, A and Kennedy, J (eds.) 1894, *The Book of Clanranald 184.*
 16. Guthry, H 1747 *The Memoirs of Henry Guthry late Bishop of Dunkeld, 174.*
 17. Murdoch, A and Morland Simpson, H F (eds) 1819 *Memoirs of the Most Renowned James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, Translated from the Latin of The Rev. Dr George Wishart, 108.*
 18. Guthry, H 1747 *The Memoirs of Henry Guthry late Bishop of Dunkeld, 98.*
- If the castle was not taken then the tale of a young Irish harpist killed at Inverary by his countrymen for being part of Argyll's retinue must be no more than that, as he was said

- to have been cut into quarters on Argyll's bed. Fraser, M 2015 *The Rivals, Montrose and Argyll and the Struggle for Scotland*, 142.
19. Carte, T 1739 *A Collection of Original Papers and Letters Vol. 1*, 75.
 20. Act anent the forfeitures of [*Angus MacDonald*], laird of Largie and [*John MacDonald*], captain of Clanranald NAS. PA2/25, f.91v-95r.
 21. *New Statistical Account 1845 Vol. VII, County of Argyle, Kilmartin*, 559.
 22. *Memorials Montrose*, 475.
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 24. *Memorials Montrose*, 184.
 25. Stevenson, D 2014 *Highland Warrior, Alisdair MacColla and the Civil Wars*, 188.
 26. *Ibid.* 213
 27. *Lamont Papers*, 429-434.
 28. Murdoch, A and Morland Simpson, H F (eds) 1819 *Memoirs of the Most Renowned James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, Translated from the Latin of the Rev. Dr George Wishart*, 138.
 29. *Lamont Papers*, 429-434.
 30. Furgol, E M 2003 *A Regimental History of the Covenanting Armies 1639–1651*, 207.
 31. *Lamont Papers*, 429-434.
 32. Roberts, J L 2000 *Clan, King and Covenant: History of the Highland Clans from the Civil War to the Glencoe Massacre*, Edinburgh University Press.
 33. Stevenson, D 2014 *Alasdair MacColla and the Highland Problem in the 17th Century*, 214.
 34. *Ibid.*, 215.
 35. Campbell, Lord Archibald 1885 *Records of Argyll*, 198-200.
 36. *Lamont Papers*, 429-434.
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 38. Guthry, H 1747 *The Memoirs of Henry Guthry late Bishop of Dunkeld*, 204.
 39. *Lamont Papers*, 429-434.

Trump News

The Editor

In the last Edition of the Kist, the article about music relayed that there had been five trumps or Jews harps recovered from excavated sites in Argyll. Since then I have actually now read some other excavation reports properly and see that another example was recovered from the excavation at Carrick Castle. The excavation report also tells us that most securely stratified examples of these instruments from Britain and the European mainland are dated to a period between the 15th and 17th centuries, although one recovered from Whithorn in south west Scotland was found in deposits dating between the mid to late 14th century.

Notes

1. Ewart, G and Baker, F. 1998. Carrick Castle: symbol and source of Campbell power in south Argyll from the 14th to the 17th century. *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 128, 937-1016.

Kilmartin Museum Events

Spring/Summer 2019



Further details can be found on Kilmartin Museum's website www.kilmartin.org, or phone 01546 510278. More events are being planned for the next few months, please keep an eye on our website and Facebook page for all the latest information.

Guided Glen Walks

Each Wednesday from April 3rd – September 25th, 1:30 pm - 4:00 pm
Walks are FREE, meet at Kilmartin Museum shop on the day.

Treasure Trove Evening Talk & Finds Workshop

Wednesday April 17th, 7-9pm @ Kilmartin Museum Café

Have you ever wondered what that old piece of pottery was that you found in the garden and would like to know more about it? Come along to hear a talk by the Treasure Trove Officers from the Department of Scottish History & Archaeology, National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh and discuss your 'find' after the talk.

Treasure Trove Open Finds Morning

Thursday April 18th, 10.30am-12.30pm @ Kilmartin Museum Library & Education Room.

For those unable to attend the previous evening talk, you can discuss your find with one of the Officers.

'Eggs or Not' Easter Family Fun

Friday April 19th, 1.30-4pm @ Kilmartin Museum

Children's fun activities include nest building and Egg Science!

Festival of Archaeology Clay Workshops

Create your own Bronze Age Beaker pot!

July 18th @ Kilmartin Museum, 45 minute workshops suitable for all the family will be held at 1pm, 2pm and 3pm. £2 per person, **booking is essential**, please phone 01546 510278.

Guided Walk to Arichonan Deserted Settlement

July 19th and August 9th, a mini bus will leave Kilmartin Museum at 11.30am returning for 2.30pm. Join us for a guided tour of Arichonan to learn about the history of the settlement and the local area. Bring a packed lunch and suitable clothing and footwear. The walk has a steady ascent and descent on return. Free event but **booking is essential** (phone 01546 510278), sorry no dogs except assistance dogs.

Festival of Archaeology Family Rock Art Trail & Nature Craft Activities

July 25th, 1.30-3.30pm @ Achabreac Forest. Free event but **booking is essential** (phone 01546 510278).

NHASMA: your local wildlife and history society

Summer 2019 Programme

Saturday 11th May

Barnashalag - deserted settlements, horse gin and knocking stone

Meet Carsaig Bay car park at 1.30pm. *Contact: Dave Batty 01546 605316*

Tuesday 18th June

Orchids and other wild flowers

Meet Kirnan Farm, Kilmichael Glen 1.30pm. *Contact: Dave Batty 01546 605316*

Thursday 18th July

Scotland's Rock Art Project

19.00 Education Room at Kilmartin Museum.

An overview of the results so far by Tertia Barnett, the lead H.E.S archaeologist, with the option of accompanying researchers in the field on Saturday 20th July. The field location will be posted after Thursday and may involve strenuous walking. *Contact: Jim Malcolm 01546 510540*

Saturday 10th August

Tirefour Castle (Broch), and Lismore Museum and Heritage Centre

Rendezvous: Oban ferry terminal (Lismore slipway) @ 10.45am for 11am ferry, returning on 6pm ferry from Lismore, arriving in Oban @ 6.55pm. Ferry fare £5.70 return. Strong footwear and wet weather clothing recommended. Lunch will be taken at the café on Lismore.

Leader: David Jardine: 01546 510200

Please contact David if you hope to attend - dcjardine@btinternet.com

Tel: 01546 510200

Saturday 14th September

Wildlife and Beavers in Knapdale

Meet at the Heart of Argyll Wildlife Centre, Barnluasgan 1.30pm.

Contact: Dave Batty 01546 605316

The KIST is a joint publication between Kilmartin Museum
and the
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Cost per issue outside of UK £3.00 (plus cost of postage and packaging).

Back issues of the Kist can be obtained from <http://kist.scot/>.

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Cheques payable in Sterling to N.H.A.S.M.A.

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