

**A Report on the 2004
Archaeological Survey of
Inner Loch Hourn and Barrisdale Bay,
Inverness-shire**



**funded by HISTORIC SCOTLAND
with support from The SCAPE Trust
and the University of St Andrews**

**A Report on the
Archaeological Survey of Inner Loch Hourn
and Barrisdale Bay
by Members of NOSAS April 2004**

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Henry Birkbeck – Kinloch Hourn Estate
Robert Gordon – Barrisdale Estate
Donald and Aileen Cameron – Kinloch Hourn Estate
Mr and Mrs Everett – Skiary
Dr Roy Dyckhoss – Runival

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and Tom Dawson of SCAPE

Introduction

The April 2004 NOSAS survey of Inner Loch Hourn and Barrisdale Bay follows on from the survey carried out in 2002 of the North Shore of Inner Loch Hourn. A report on this survey was produced by NOSAS in 2003. The preface, introduction, project aims, historical and archaeological background, and herring fishing items in that report are also relevant to the 2004 survey, but they are not repeated in this report.

A project design for the 2004 survey was published by NOSAS prior to the survey, and the following sections from that project design are included with this report (Appendix 2):

1. 'Introduction'
2. 'Project aims'
3. 'Ongoing historical and archaeological research'

Background Research

In addition to checks of local and national archives, and to the other historical research mentioned in Appendix 2.3, Robin Campbell Callander very kindly spent several days at West Register House tracing the fragile 1853 plans of the low ground farms of Arnisdale and Kinloch Hourn (Lochournhead) by John Cowie, Land Surveyor, Inverness,. The maps of Arnisdale contain much useful information and will be invaluable in the future when survey work extends in that direction. It would appear that there was some sort of legal dispute going on at that time, possibly an argument over payment for contract work or something of that nature, as two different surveyors had covered the same ground.

Also it can be reported that the research of the Dunvegan muniments remains outstanding. Another member of NOSAS, Anne Wakeling, has undertaken further research into translation of Gaelic place names.

Survey

All of the 2002 survey team members bar one returned for the 2004 survey, and another NOSAS member took that place.

The main aim in 2004 was to carry out a complete survey of the South shore from Lochournhead to Inbhir Dhorrcail (below Ladhar Bhein), the most easterly point covered by the RCAHMS survey for the John Muir Trust in 1991. This amounted to some 12km of shoreline, to which was added the settled hinterland around Barrisdale Bay. This aim was achieved in full, with 235 new sites recorded and 8 revisited.

The second aim was to complete the plane-table plan of the burial isle in Barrisdale Bay, Eilean Choinich, (started in 2002), and to attempt to make some sense of the apparently random head stones, turf covered cairns and other mounds there. This was also achieved in full.

The third aim was to look at the core area of Mhogh Sgeir, the major fishing station and abandoned settlement on the north shore, in more detail. This was again achieved in full.

The 2002 survey was made difficult by bad weather and it was hoped that in 2004 the weather would be much more kindly, a vain hope as it turned out. The week in April 2004 was just as wet and windy as in 2002 making survey and recording work, in particular photography, difficult. Indeed the weather was so bad in April 2004 that the final completion of the Eilean Choinich survey had to wait until September 2004 when 4 members returned in idyllic weather to complete the task and do some fishing.

Some minor aims of prospecting for high ground summer sheilings etc. had to be postponed to another time.

Thanks go to everyone involved, Historic Scotland for the funding, Tom Dawson at SCAPE for advice and assistance, all the NOSAS team members, Henry Birkbeck - Kinloch Hourn Estate, Robert Gordon - Barrisdale Estate, Mr and Mrs Everett - Skiary, Dr Roy Dyckhoss - Runival, Donald and Aileen Cameron at Kinloch Hourn Estate, and especially Meryl Marshall for maps and plans in particular.

Survey Methodology and Work Carried Out

The 12 team members were again based at Kinloch Hourn and were split into six teams of 2 for survey and recording. All teams were taken down the loch by launch to drop off points and a smaller boat was used for flitting between sites and for health and safety support. 2 way radios were used by all teams for communication.

The standard 'Shorewatch' system was used for site recording. Site records were added to Shorewatch recording forms and the data input into a Shorewatch database after the survey. This enabled the gazetteer to be compiled directly from the database records, and for grid references to be checked on the Geographical Information System (GIS).

A combination of hand held GPS and mapping was used to determine 12 figure grid references as required for electronic data input. As ever, linear features such as walls, and large areas of cultivation remains present grid reference problems. Generally linear and area features have been centred onto a convenient reference point. As a caveat, the positions of sites shown on the accompanying GIS maps should generally be regarded as indicative only. The plans provided for Skiary, Camas na Sgroggan and Allt a' Chaolas Bhig are more accurate and representative of these places.

As in 2002 the 'location' was decided as 'Loch Hourn' and the south shore was divided into 15 named sections using the nearest named place or feature on the OS 1:10,000 map. All structures and features were recorded as individual sites and each site was given a discreet NOSAS number. The sites are presented in a gazetteer from west to east. Each survey team was given a block of numbers for sites and this is why, due to several teams working in the same area on certain days, the site numbers are not sequential.

Robin Callander, one of the 2004 team members, recorded a number of sites on the south shore in 1995 and submitted them to the NMR, and NOSAS had recorded a few more in 2002, submitted to the Highland SMR. Some of these sites were re-visited in 2004. Eilean Choinich was recorded and submitted by John Wombell in 2001.

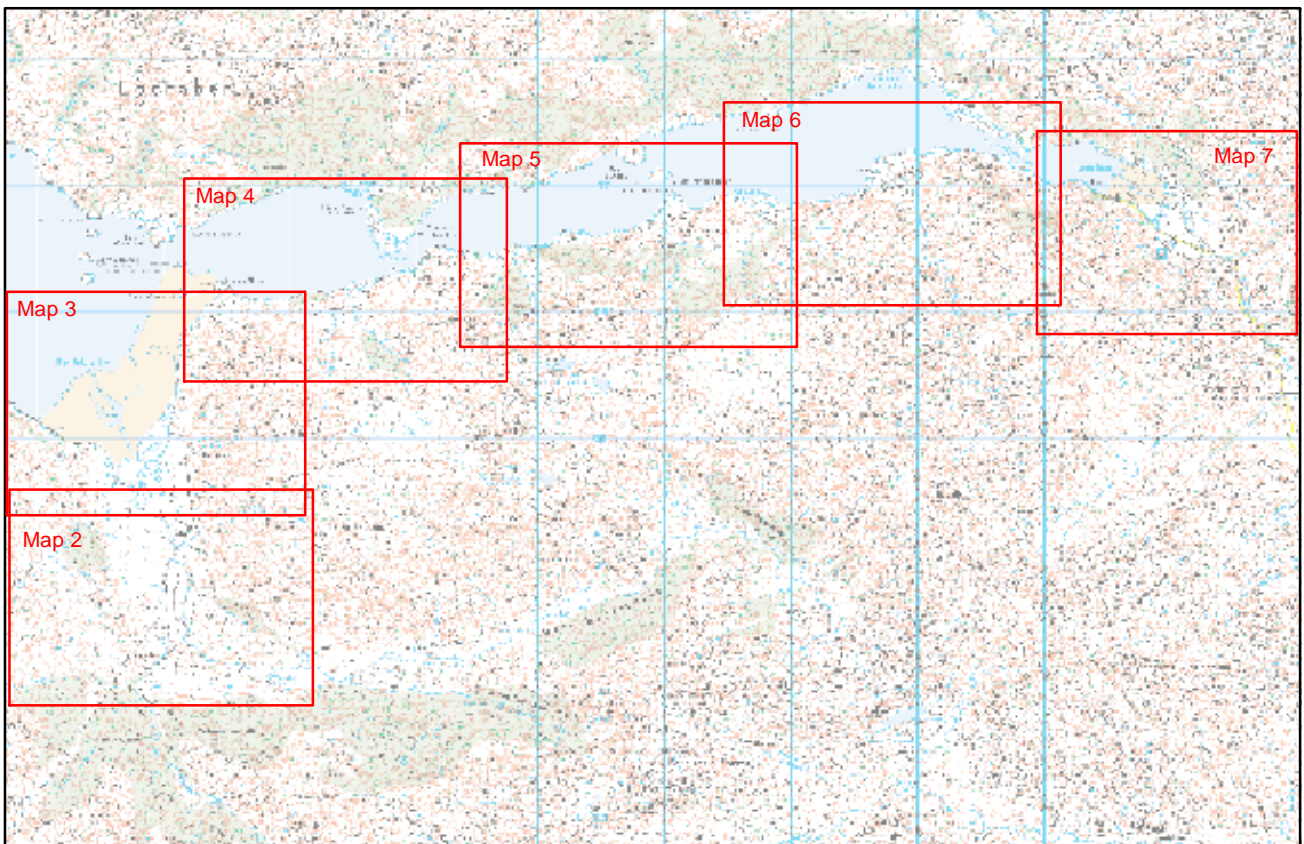
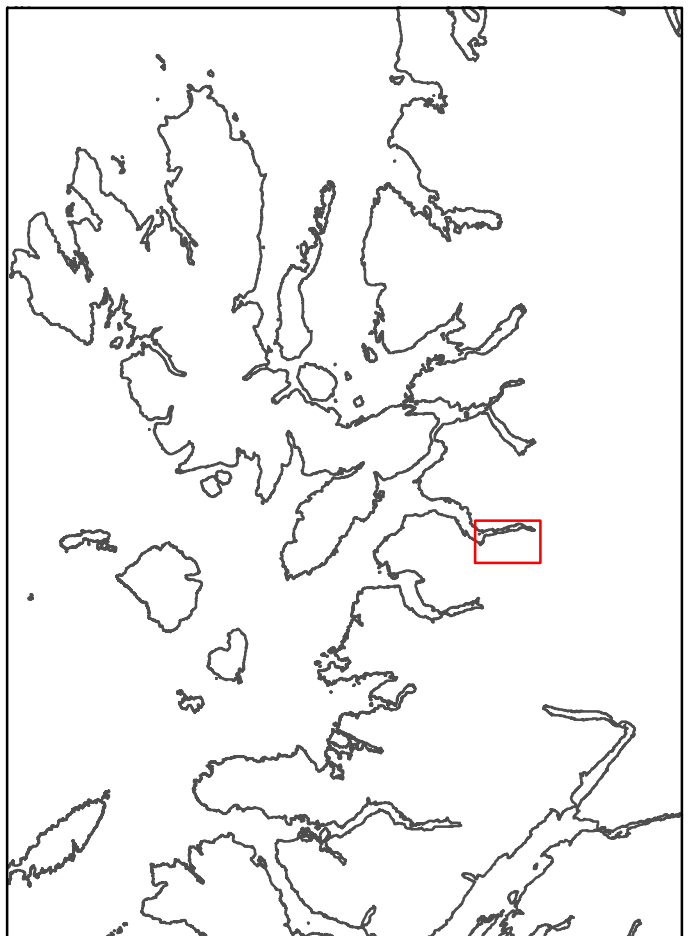
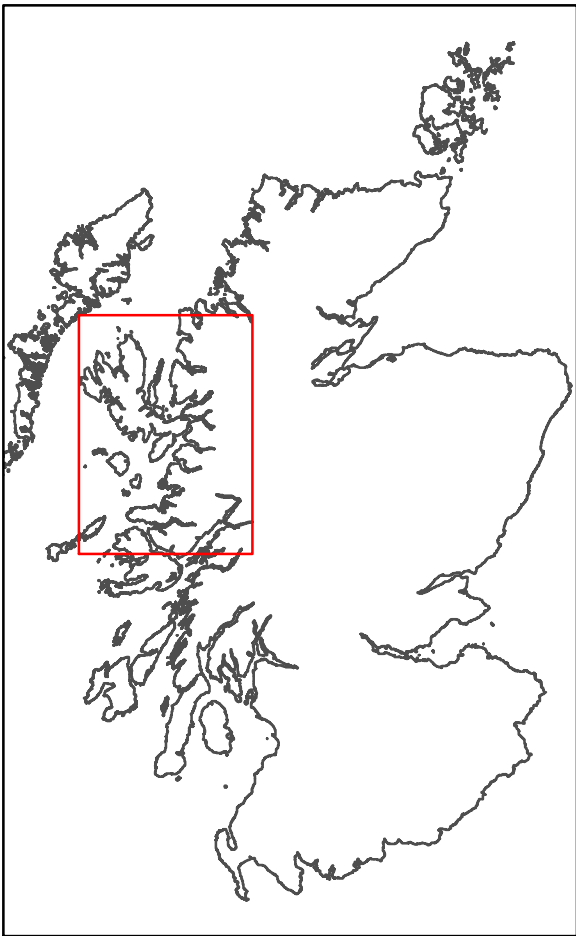
The survey of the south shore followed the usual routine of prospecting by walkover, surveying by measuring, photographing and recording in the field. In 2004 it was decided to use digital cameras only for site recording, supported by selective slide photography. All teams tried hard to use a chalk board to include a site number in each image but this became impossible to achieve in heavy rain. Reconciling every digital image with every site has proven difficult and a method of presenting 340 images in the same order as the glossary has not been found for this report. It is a problem still being worked on. However, thumb-nail prints of each image accompany this report in named place / section order from west to east and as many images have been site numbered as possible. The images of detailed work at Mhogh Sgeir on the north shore, are included after the south shore sites.

With the experience of 2002 behind us and the presence of the Lochournhead to Barrisdale path to speed movement between sites, the teams completed the survey of 12km of the south shore in two and a half working days. It was decided then to cut and gather up the dead bracken and brambles on the core area at Mhogh Sgeir on the north shore. The core area comprised that area between the two burns with the greatest density of buildings and features.

This brought the core area to life so to speak, revealing a mass of detail previously smothered in dead bracken. The bracken was taken off the structures and stacked in piles as can be seen from the images. A detailed plan was then made of the core area using two plane tables, and a copy of the resulting plan accompanies this report. A more detailed plan of the largest building incorporating sites 128, 129 and 115 (2002 NOSAS survey numbers) by two team members, one using a planning frame and one taped offsets. This plan drawing was not completed, but it is hoped to be able to finish it in May 2005. The plan to date is included with this report. All new site records will be passed to the Highland SMR in due course, and a summary will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation.

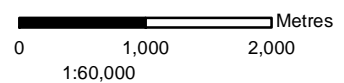
Some site conservation work was also carried out. It had been noted during the 2002 survey and previously that large trees were growing up in the centre of a number of archaeological sites, threatening the integrity of the sites in the longer term. Two "offending" trees were carefully felled and analysed for age and growth pattern to see if any connection could be made with the establishment

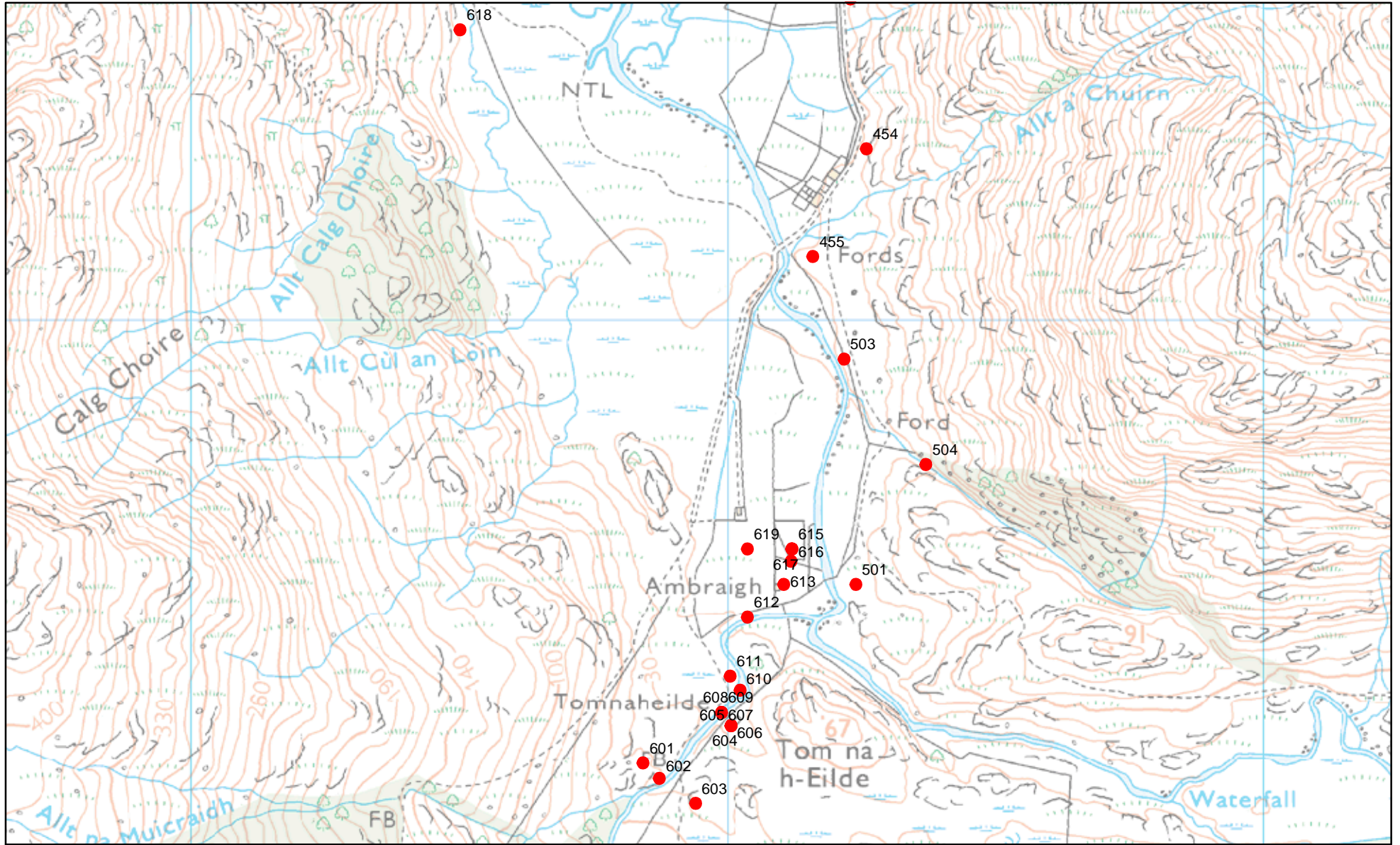
and growth of these trees and any historical event. The rationale behind this work and the methods used are covered in a report written by Graham Tuley which is attached.



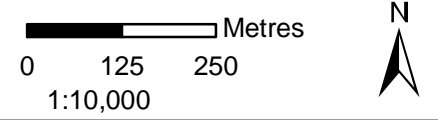
Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Map 1 - Site Location

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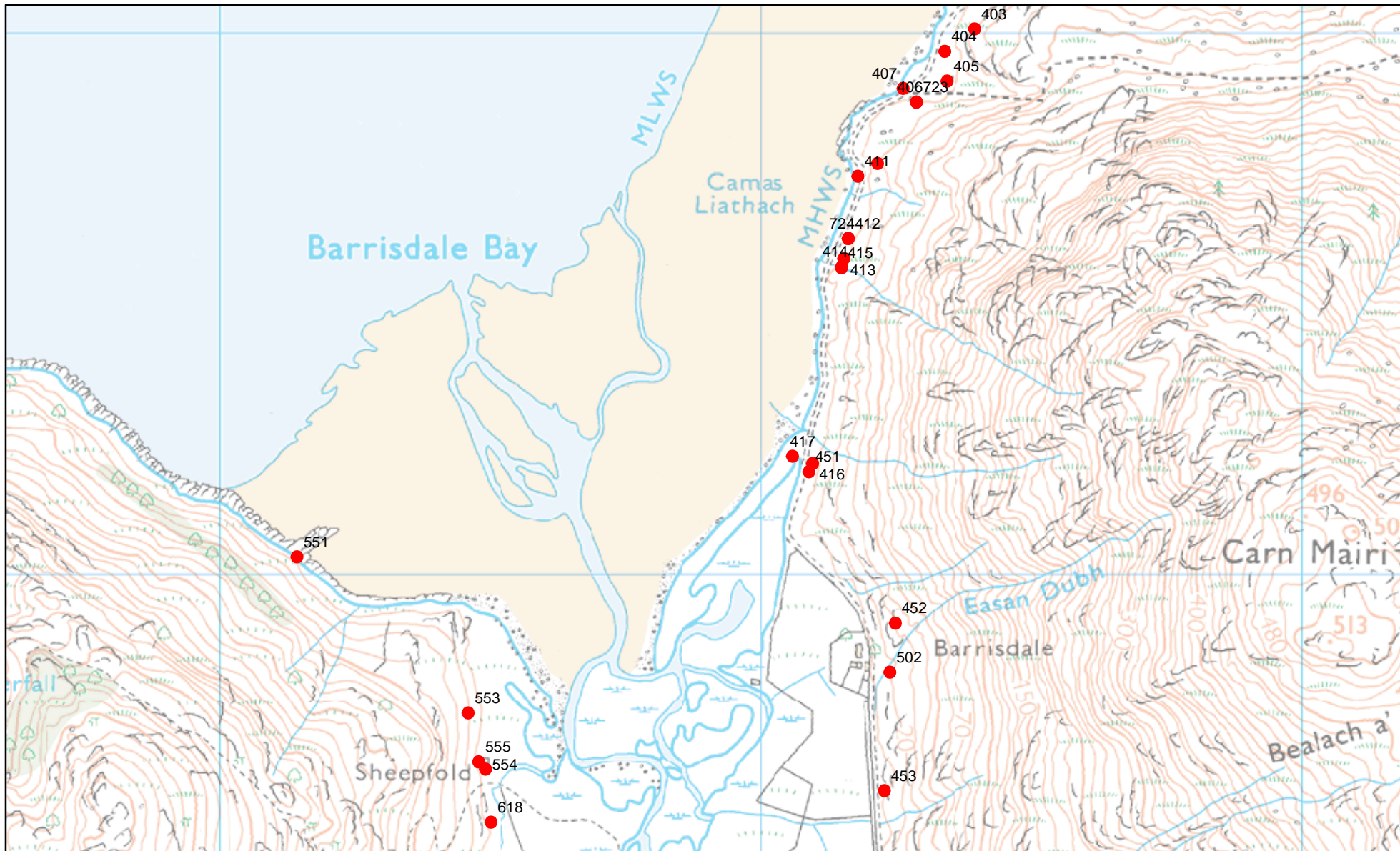




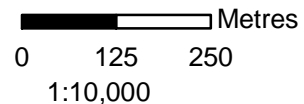
Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Map 2 - Allt Calg Choire

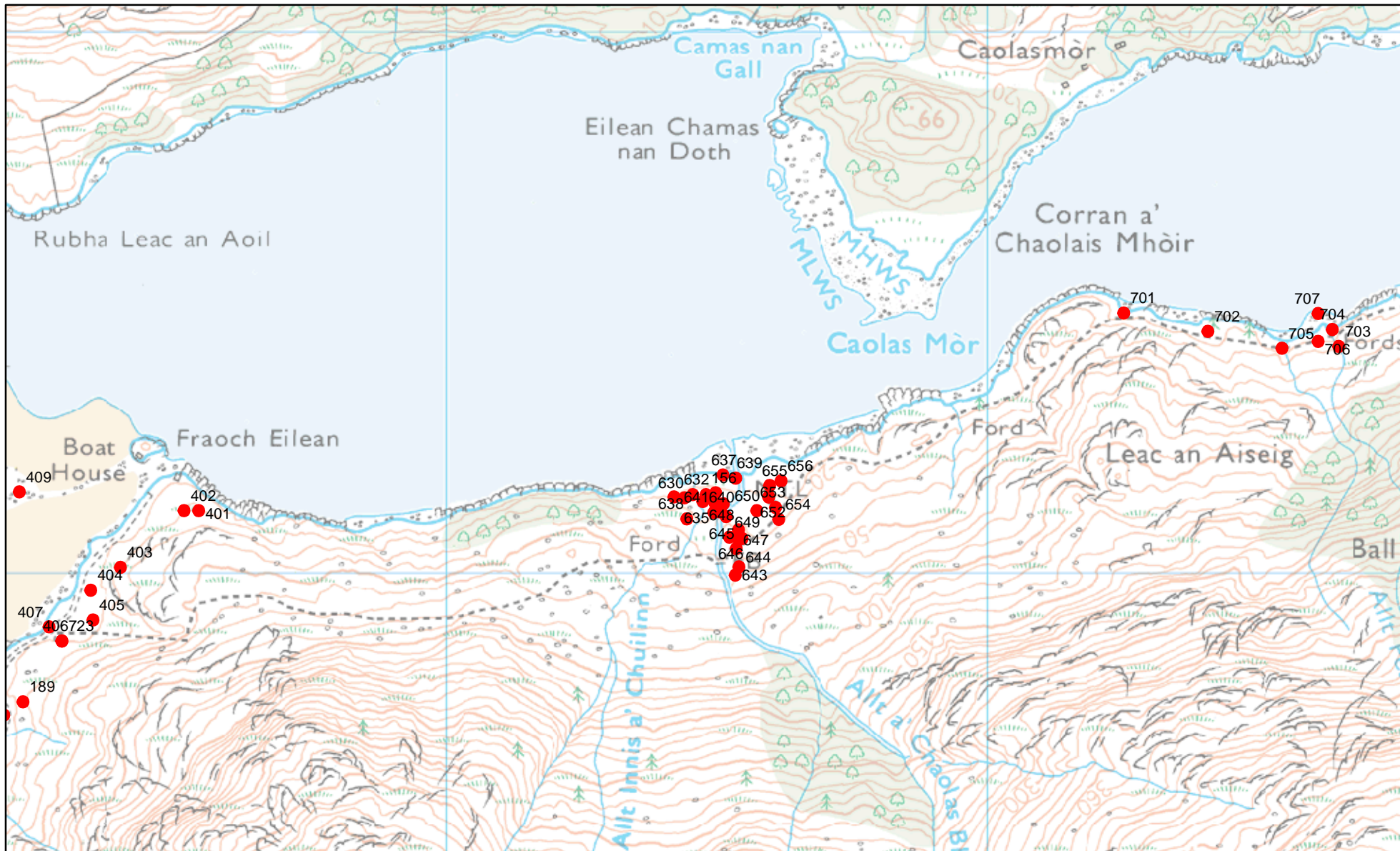


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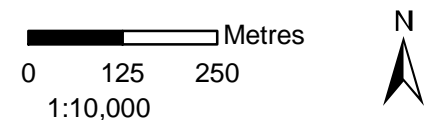


Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Map 3 - Camas Liathach

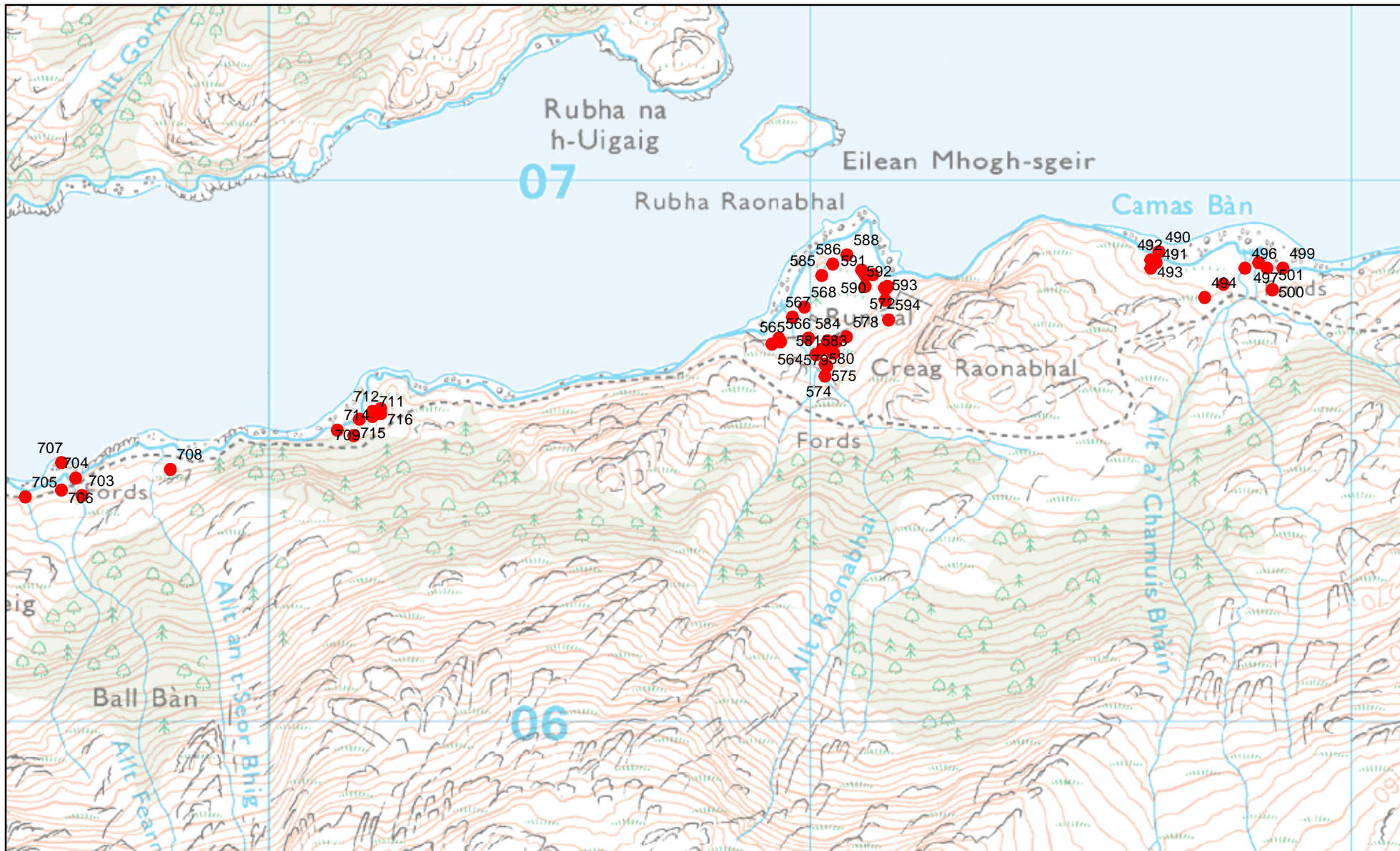




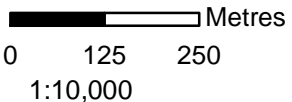
Loch Hour Survey 2004: Map 4 - Allt a' Chaolas Bhig & Fraoch Eilean



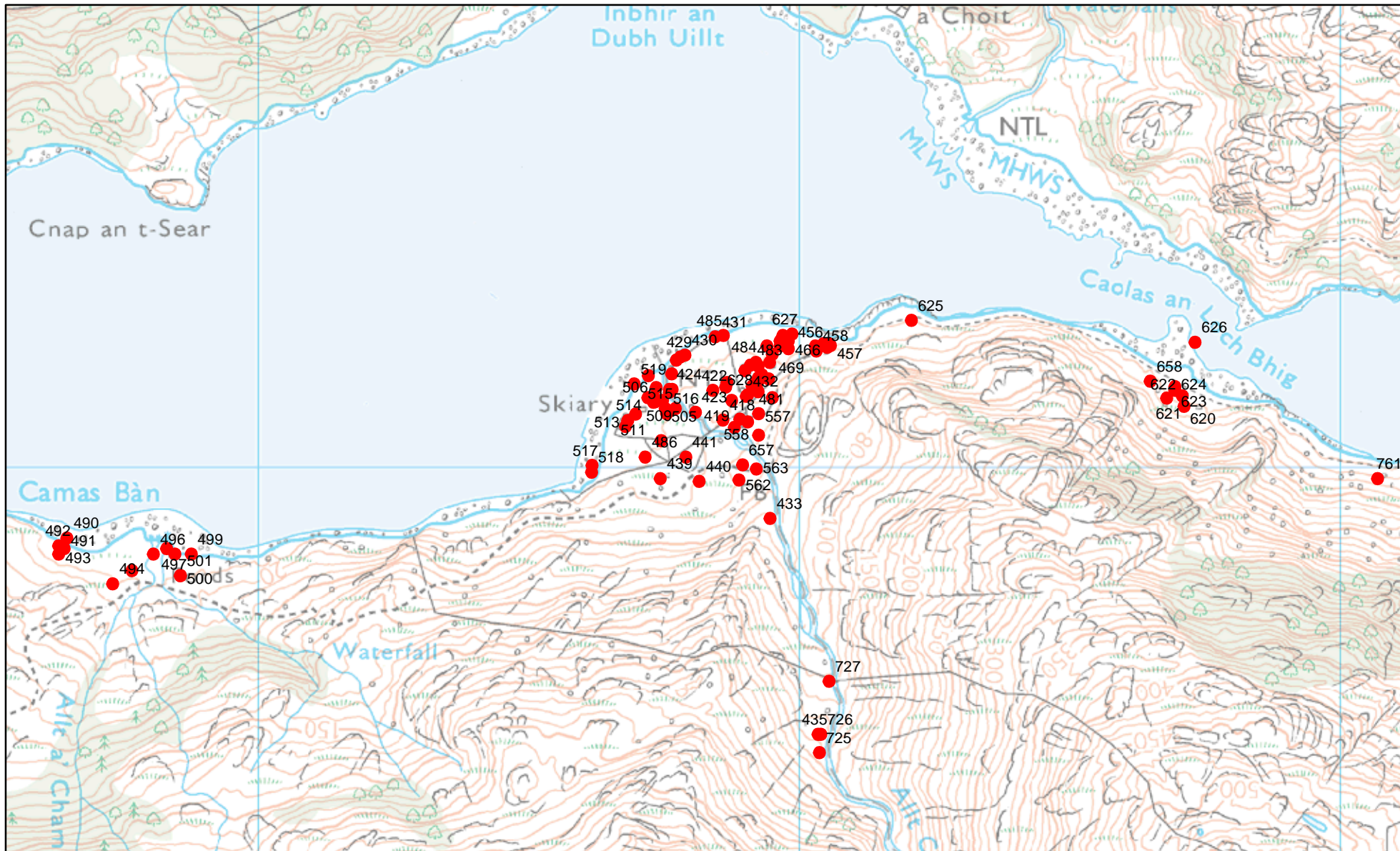
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Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Map 5 - Camas Bàn & Runival

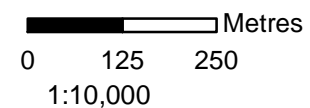


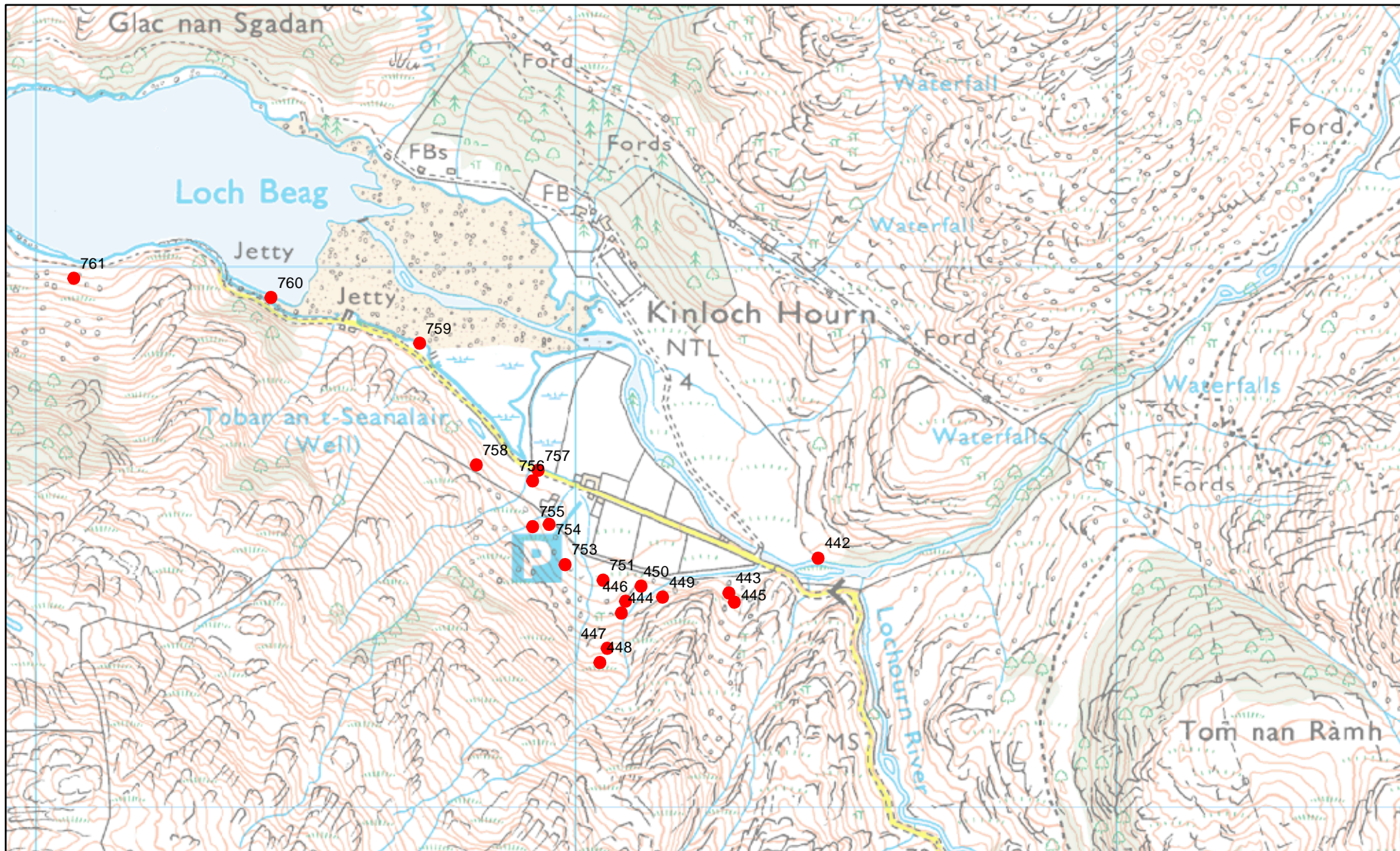
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Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Map 6 - Caolas an Loch Bhig and Skiary

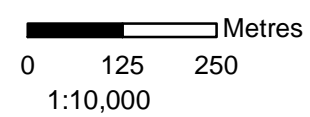
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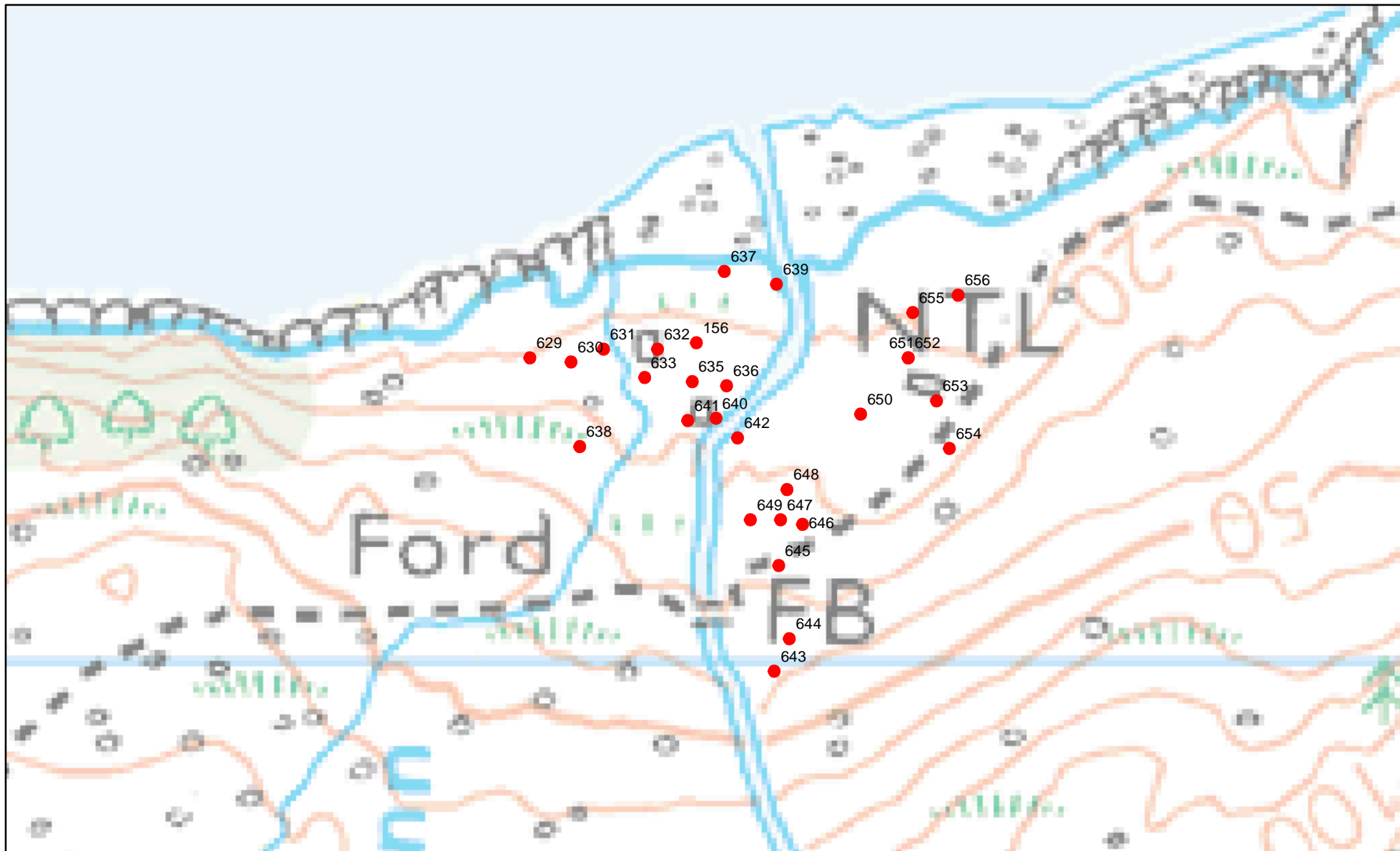




Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Map 7 - Lochournhead

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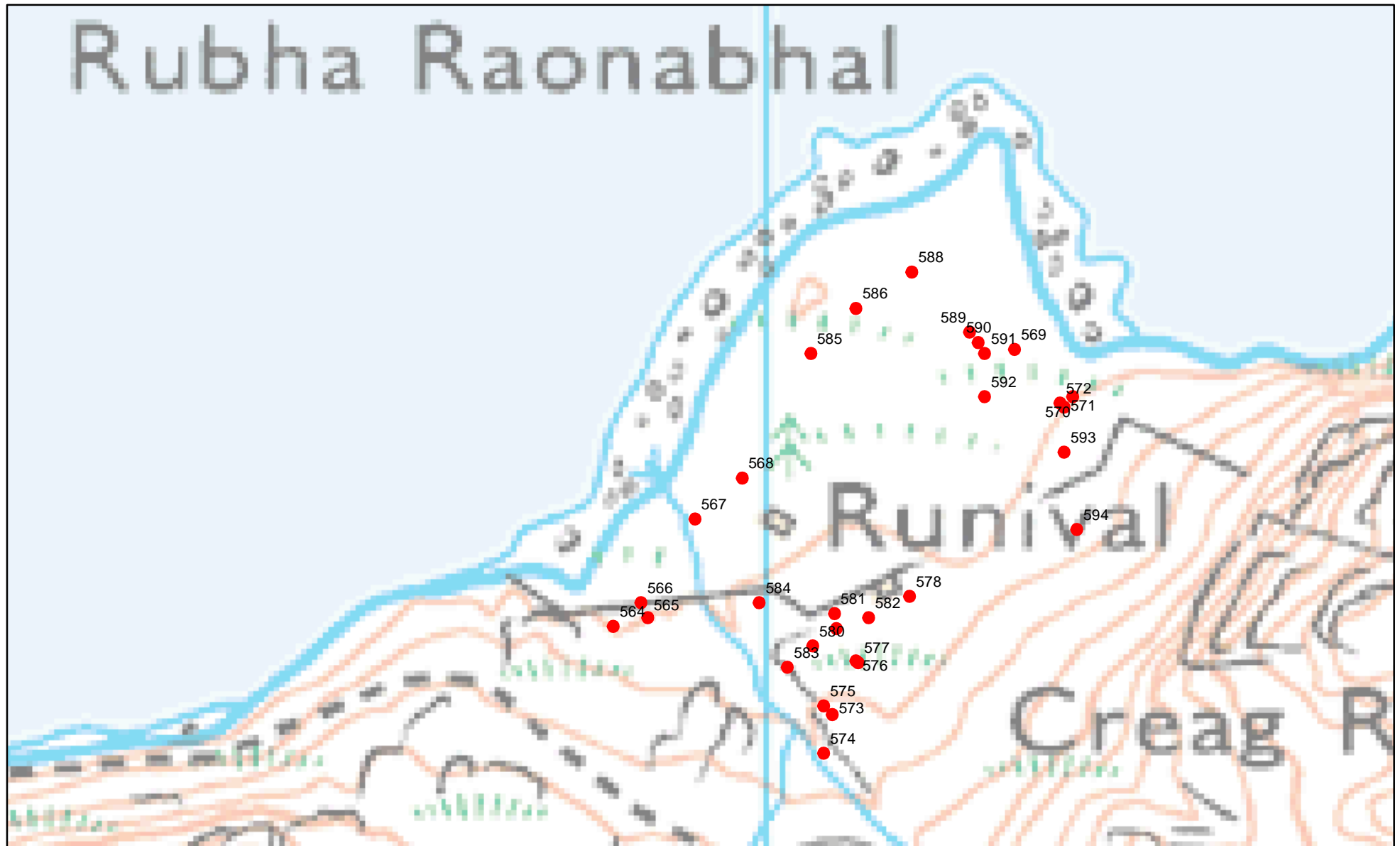
Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Inset Map 8 - Allt a' Chaolas Bhig

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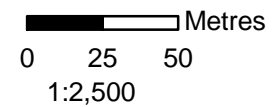


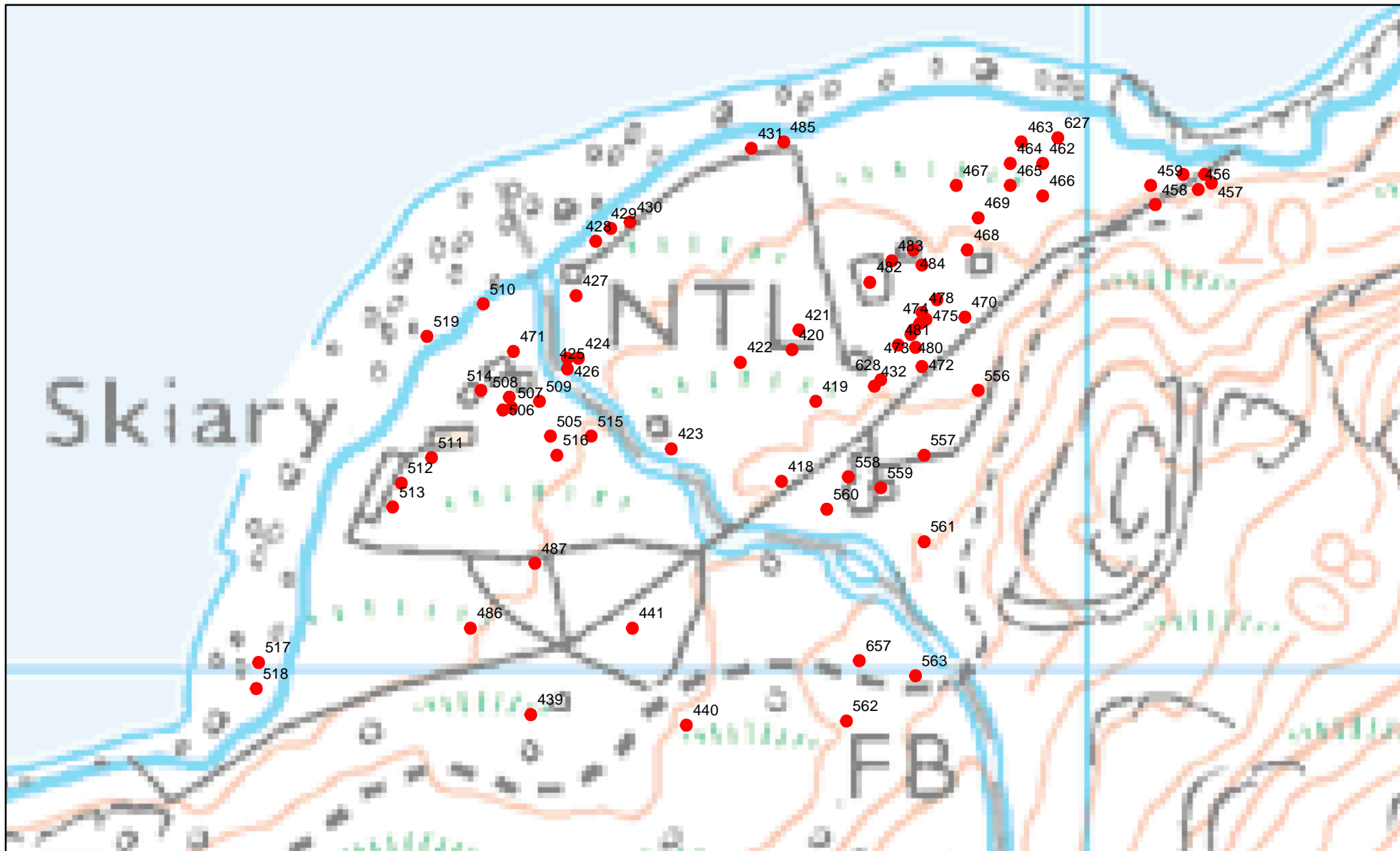
Rubha Raonabhal



Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Inset Map 9 - Runival

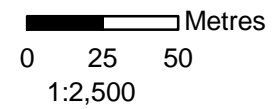
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Loch Hourn Survey 2004: Inset Map 10 - Skiairy

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Gazetteer

Notes are given for each of the named places and sections of the south shore and on the core area at Mhogh Sgeir.

Creag Beithe Map 3

Just one site was identified here, a substantial fish trap.

Site: 551 Creag Beithe SMR No: Easting 186143 Northing 805033

The substantial but tumbled remains of a dog-legged stone built fish trap, the short limb is 25m long and starts from and at rt angles to the land. Then there is a gap of 1.5m where it is understood a catching net or basket was placed, then a change of angle towards the inner bay, plus a further 68m of structure. The walls are of undressed blocks now scattered on the seabed, with the largest noted being 1.5m long with a structure width of spread up to 6m. The inner limb abuts the land to the seaward side of a burn. The outer end of the outer limb has 2 parallel rows of stones about 1.5m apart over a length of 23m. There is a good depth of water over the trap at high water with a good tidal flow. The sea bed is sandy and it dries out at low water. The boulders are covered in seaweed. The trap was most probably used to catch migrating salmon and sea trout in season, but no doubt it could have caught other species on a regular basis to provide food for the local population.

Allt Calg Choire Maps 2 & 3

This place name was selected to cover most of the lower ground at Barrisdale, west of the Barrisdale River, and it includes the farmstead of Ambraigh and the two farmsteads at Tomnaheilde. Comparatively little was identified in this large area at the head of the bay. The tidal saltings cover an area of perhaps 3ha and the rest is very marshy or peaty. However on the west side of the bay close under the steep slope there is a raised area of well drained sandy ground. Roy's map of 1750 shows a settlement here and some small areas of cultivation remains were noted but the only structure to be found was the more recent sheepfold, possibly built using any stone from the original buildings.

22 sites were identified here in total, and most appear to relate to the later agricultural improvement period. The farmstead at Tomnaheilde 'East' i.e. east of the Allt Gleann Unndalain, appears to be more recent than the farmstead west of the burn. None of the higher ground was prospected.

Site: 553 Allt Calg Choire SMR No: Easting 186460 Northing 804744

A roughly conical cairn on a steep (c 25 degree slope) hillside, facing E, built of undressed angular stones, max dimension visible 0.3m. There are areas of exposed white quartz bedrock in the immediate surrounding vicinity.

Site: 555 Allt Calg Choire SMR No: Easting 186479 Northing 804654

An area of rig and furrow cultivation remains, rigs measuring c3m from centre to centre, the area roughly 22m x 20m overall. They are on an E facing slope close to, above and to the W of the sheepfold recorded as site 554.

Site: 554 Allt Calg Choire SMR No: Easting 186492 Northing 804640

Two rectangular enclosures marked on the OS 1:10,000 as a sheepfold. The 2 enclosures are set 2m apart at the foot of a slope. One measures 7m E/W x 4m, with an entrance near the SE corner, and the other 10m E/W x 8m, with an entrance near the NE corner. The walls are of uncoursed stone, 0.7m thick, generally 1m in ht., tumbled in places.

Site: 618 Allt Calg Choire SMR No: Easting 186502 Northing 804542

An area of rig and furrow on flat ground showing up as alternate strips of grass and heather.

**Site: 601 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 186843
Northing 803175**

A structure, 3m NNE/SSW x 1.5m internally, consisting of turf walls 1m thick to a ht of 0.15m, and

situated on a knoll W of a large boulder. It has rounded corners and no obvious entrance.

Site: 602 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 186874
Northing 803146

A platform, 3.5m NW/SE x 2.5m, 0.1 to 0.2m in ht, on a knoll, surrounded by an incomplete earth bank.

Site: 603 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 186941
Northing 803100

A rectangular peat bank.

Site: 609 Ally Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 186990
Northing 803269

A building, part of a farmstead, 7m E/W x 2.5m internally, defined by low turf walls 1m thick x 0.2m high. The E wall is more evident at 0.7m high on the outside but 0.4m high on the inside. No W wall. Entrance 1m wide in the N wall. Structure bracken covered.

Site: 607 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 186990
Northing 803269

A rectangular building, part of a farmstead, 3m E/W x 2.5m internally, wasted stone walls to 0.75m in height internally, 1m externally where it drops to a track. Walls 1m thick at base. Entrance at SE corner 0.5m wide.

Site: 608 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 186990
Northing 803269

An earth bank roughly 25m long, part of a farmstead, bounded on the E side by a track where it is 1m in ht.

Site: 611 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 187006
Northing 803337

A structure, 5m N/S x 2.5m internally, in 2 parts. S part defined by low earth banks 1m thick and 0.2m high, incomplete and terraced to the N where almost a 1m vertical drop down to the N part which is a sub circular depression 3m in diam internally, bounded by a stone bank almost N/W and 0.5m in ht.

Site: 604 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (East) SMR No: Easting 187007
Northing 803245

A building, part of a farmstead, 11m NE/SW x 4m internally, with 3 compartments. Square corners inside and out. Mortared rubble walls generally 0.5m thick, standing to 2m in height, with a chimney standing to 6m. 2 fireplaces.

Site: 606 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (East) SMR No: Easting 187007
Northing 803245

A partial enclosure, part of a farmstead, 12.5m NE/SW x 4.5m internally, walls incomplete, varying in ht from 0.5m to 1.5m to 0.8m.

Site: 605 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (East) SMR No: Easting 187007
Northing 803245

A building, part of a farmstead, 11m NE/SW x 3.5m internally, rubble walls generally to 1m in height and 0.8m thick. Rounded corners inside and out. Entrance in the W wall. Sheep creep in the N wall. Possibly the earlier dwelling house.

Site: 610 Allt Calg Choire, Tomnaheilde (West) SMR No: Easting 187024
Northing 803311

Rig and furrow cultivation remains showing up as alternate bands of grass and heather.

Site: 612 Allt Calg Choire, Ambraigh SMR No: Easting 187038 Northing 803447

Clearance cairns at the S end of the large field enclosure recorded as site 619.

Site: 619 Allt Calg Choire, Ambraigh SMR No: Easting 187038 Northing 803574

A field enclosure, 160m N/S x 120m, surrounded for the most part by a tumbled stone wall, less distinct to the N and W where it has been replaced by a fence, and at the S end where it has been eroded by the burn. There are clearance cairns in the S part. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

Site: 613 Allt Calg Choire, Ambraigh SMR No: Easting 187106 Northing 803508

An unroofed building on a concrete platform currently used as a stable. This building was shown as a roofed building on the 1st edition OS map of 1869.

Site: 614 Allt Calg Choire SMR No: Easting 187119 Northing 803551

A tumbled cairn in a small mature plantation of larch. The base of the cairn is 8m in diam and has a height of 1m. There is also a roughly constructed oval structure nearby, 2.4m x 2.0m internally, with walls to 0.5 in ht.

Site: 617 Allt Calg Choire SMR No: Easting 187121 Northing 803574

The barely discernable stone footings of a building adjacent and to the N of the 'White House). Rect shaped stone alignment 7m N/S x 2.5m with possible rounded corners.

Site: 616 Allt Calg Choire, Ambraigh SMR No: Easting 187121 Northing 803574

A possible lade or drainage ditch. It is 4m wide and 2m deep, and may have been recently cleaned out. It runs in a N/S direction with the S end terminating at a former stream bed and at its N end in the River Barrisdale. The 'ditch' cuts an earth bank, recorded as site 615, at 187121 803574.. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

Site: 615 Allt Calg Choire, Ambraigh SMR No: Easting 187121 Northing 803574

A linear earth-bank running WNW/SSE, c100m long, generally 0.8m high with a spread of 2.4m. It is truncated by the 'ditch', site 616. This earth-bank is also shown on the 1st edition OS map.

Allt a'Chuirn Maps 2 & 3

This place name pertains to the lower ground south of Barrisdale House and east of the Barrisdale River. Here a possible still site was recorded at the foot of a gorge off the main river, and a few other buildings close to the river.

Site: 455 Allt a'Chuirn SMR No: Easting 187160 Northing 804120

A possible building with boulders visible in the vegetation, close to a small burn, enclosed by the low remains of an arcing turf dyke with ditch outside.

Site: 503 Allt a'Chuirn SMR No: Easting 187218 Northing 803928

A stone built house with an adjoining enclosure and a key-hole shaped feature. The house is built with strong double faced walls close to the river, 7.4m N/S x 3.6m internally, to a ht of 0.8m. It has a doorway in the W wall facing the river, but no evidence of windows. The enclosure behind measures 11m E/W x 10.1m constructed of low turf banks. 6.3m from the SE corner of the house is a key-hole shaped depression, possibly a kiln.

Site: 502 Allt a'Chuirn SMR No: Easting 187240 Northing 804820

A road/track, notably straight. Fords paved. Some of the track surface is pitched with carefully laid cobbles, now slightly rutted by motor vehicles.

Site: 501 Allt a Chuirn SMR No: Easting 187240 Northing 803508

A possible duck flighting pond, bank 3.5m wide, c46m long, height to 0.8m. In wet moorland.

Site: 454 Allt a'Chuirn SMR No: Easting 187260 Northing 804320

An area of cultivation remains, possibly lazy beds within a turf dyke enclosure, c0.2ha in size, above and near to the track.

Site: 504 Allt a Chuirn SMR No: Easting 187371 Northing 803732

The remains of a possible still, built of stones on gently sloping ground against in situ rocks and a rock face in a gorge. The building is roughly circular, 4.1m back to front, and 3.8m side to side internally, with an opening to the burn 1.1m wide, and with a possible cobbled floor and a raised work station of stone close to the burn. May have associated caves formed by large fallen slabs blocking the gorge.

Barrisdale Map 3

This refers to about 0.5 km either side of Barrisdale House. Few archaeological sites were identified. None of the occupied buildings were included in the survey.

Site: 417 Barrisdale SMR No: Easting 187060 Northing 805219

A sign, .9m x .9m x 0.65 high.

Site: 451 Barrisdale SMR No: Easting 187090 Northing 805190

A substantial revetment wall, c10m long and 1m high supporting a large platform on 2 levels, with an arc of natural rock faces forming the back of the upper platform.

Site: 416 Barrisdale SMR No: Easting 187097 Northing 805206

A quarry or borrow-pit, 8.9m E/W x 5.3m N/S x 1m deep. Probably for the Lochournhead to Barrisdale track.

Site: 452 Barrisdale SMR No: Easting 187250 Northing 804910

A possible structure in a hollow amongst a group of large boulders above Barrisdale House.

Site: 453 Barrisdale SMR No: Easting 187230 Northing 804600

An area c0.4ha of cultivation remains, possibly old horse ploughing rig.

Camas Liathach Map 3

This name represents about 0.5km of coastline and the hinterland above. There was much activity here at one time and a possible settlement. There is a large area of lazy beds on the lower slopes and an assortment of structures and features close to the shore. Most of the remains are rather ruinous and may have suffered extensive stone robbing for road, path or wall construction. There is also the possibility that when Old Barrisdale House was sacked in 1746 after Culloden, that other buildings and facilities within easy reach were also wrecked.

Site: 406 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187289 Northing 805874

The footings of a building, possibly a dwelling house, 6.9m E/W by 3.2m within double faced walls 0.8m thick and up to 0.4m high. Possible entrance in the S wall about 1.9m from SW corner. There is a trench about 1m wide and 0.2m deep along its S and W walls. Maybe associated also with the nearby church building. 'Pond' to the N.

Site: 723 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187289 Northing 805874

A depression in the ground, possibly a quarry or a pond, 10m E/W x 6m, and 0.6m deep on its S side, and 0.1m deep on its other sides. There may have been an outlet from its NW corner. At the time of the survey it was waterlogged.

Site: 412 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187163 Northing 805622

A possible gravel quarry, 12m NNW x 7m x 0.9m deep, for trackway metalling.

Site: 724 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187163 Northing 805622

An area of grass, possibly previously cultivated but no sign of rig or later ploughing, however very notable in an area of generally little level grassy ground. Cut by a probably later quarry/borrow-pit for the track immediately W.

Site: 411 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187181 Northing 805737

Cut into the bank above the shoreline is a recess, 3m wide, 6m long and 1m deep, probably a truncated naust. The recess terminates at the track from Barrisdale which appears to have cut through it. The site continues seaward as a boat pull up.

Site: 189 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187217 Northing 805761

Above the N end of Camas liathach there is evidence of a pathway with reveted sides. This was probably the original trackway from above the church site to Barrisdale, replaced by the current vehicular track beside the shore. It is waterlogged in most places and barely visible.

Site: 415 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187150 Northing 805568

Built into a steep W facing scarp at the edge of a burn is a kiln, possibly a corn drying kiln. Within the scarp is a circular depression c 0.5m in diam and up to 1.5m deep, its sides stone faced. In front of the depression is much tumble, possibly stone at one time forming the front of the kiln and now possibly concealing the flue. The kiln lies adjacent to the S side of the possible lime kiln, site 414.

Site: 414 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187151 Northing 805570

Built into a steep W facing scarp is a stone reveted recess, possibly a lime kiln, 1.4m long and 1.0m wide and 0.9m high. In front of the recess is tumble, part of which was possibly a wall across the front opening. Immediately adjacent and to the S of this site are the remains of what was possibly a corn drying kiln, site 415.

Site: 413 Camas Liathach SMR No: Easting 187155 Northing 805585

An enclosure, a quadrat in shape, on the S side of a burn. Measuring 9m E/W x 10.5m N/S, by walls 0.8m thick and up to 0.5m high. The boundary of the enclosure is completed by a wall 0.8m thick and 1m high, in the form of semi circle on the outer side of which is a ditch 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep. On the shoreward (W) side between the enclosure and the trackway to Barrisdale was possibly a further enclosure now cut by the trackway, a revetment 0.4m high forming along its S side and a bank of stone and turf its N side along the burn, 3m thick and up to 0.5m high.

Eilean Choinich Map 4

This is the burial isle at the N end of Barrisdale Bay, connected to the mainland by a tombolo, a bank of sand and gravel thrown up by tidal action from two sides. It is covered with water at high tide. The burial isle was recorded for the Highland SMR in 2001. The detailed plane-table survey, started in 2002, was completed. The weather was so bad in April that George Grant and Trina Wombell, the survey team, had many practical problems with carrying out the survey. As reported in the preface 4 NOSAS members managed to get back in September to complete the task of reconciling the plans drawn in two different years.

The weather in September was perfect, an Indian summer, and the chance was also taken to try to make sense of the jumble of the relatively few headstones (non inscribed) and many more little grass covered cairns. Viewed carefully from different angles some rough alignments can be picked out and some slight terracing observed. However most of it is rather a jumble and there is evidence on the island of animal burrowing at some time. All of the turf mounds were probed with a knitting needle in 2002 and more than half of them were "soft".

Those that show resistance have tiny cairns of stones underneath marking either the heads or tails of graves. The cairns can be seen in the photos, in the cross section caused by natural erosion. The following information is provided for interest only as it is beyond the reach of accepted archaeological methods.

We had previously considered the possibility of using geophysics equipment to detect and record the positions of graves in relation to the jumble of markers, resistivity being the most readily available, but we understand that it can be unreliable on the thin acid soils of the West Coast. John has been finding graves for many years by dowsing and he was set to work to dowse over the whole island. The results were carefully plotted on the plan and an overlay produced. It should be added that John obtains a dowsing signal only over the extent of a grave so the size of the person buried can be estimated i.e. children's graves can be detected. Also his dowsing signal for males and females is quite opposite.

The dowsing was done with no preconceptions, the presence or absence of stones or mounds being ignored. The results were: 114 graves detected in total, all aligned more or less E/W. There are thought to be 53 adult female, 26 adult male, 22 child female and 13 child male, in 7 loosely configured and bending rows of graves with several clusters of graves and several possible families buried in line astern instead of side by side.

The neatest rows are all on the western side. 12 of the graves were completely unmarked, all in the 2 most westerly rows nearest to the eroding shoreline. It is almost certain that at least 12 graves have been lost to the sea or disturbed and re-covered by blown sand. There are no signs of any exposed human remains, but it is very probable that in the light acid soil there will be little or nothing remaining of the oldest burials, the bodies will have dissolved away. Some graves have a head marker only, some have markers at both head and tail.

In the centre of the island an assortment of stones and mounds and a large grave slab look as if there is a cluster of graves. Surprisingly it turns out that a square family grave is marked out by stones and there are just two adult graves in the square, one male and one female, the female under but just to one side of the grave slab the head of which appears to have been moved at some time. Was this the grave of a family of high standing in the community? There are several small groups of children, some side by side, and two groups of three in line astern.

Many of the mounds appear to mean nothing and could be the result of burrowing, or of rocks close to the surface, or are fertility mounds as the result of grazing animals.

The apparent imbalance of males to females is intriguing. On the face of it, it seems illogical, but the Macdonnells of Glengarry and Knoydart had a reputation for lawlessness prior to the middle of the 18th century, with battles involving them recorded as far afield as Strathpeffer, and of course there was Culloden. They also lived by stealing livestock from considerable distances away. It is likely that many of the men and boys died of misadventure, or by the sword, or from natural causes whilst away from home. Then there were always the dangers of the sea. It is possible that the findings of this exercise could be near to the truth. It would be as difficult to prove right as to prove wrong.

The remains of a long curving fish trap, noted in 2002 which utilises the burial isle and the tombolo at one end was surveyed and recorded in 2004. This fish trap is very wasted and quite different to the fish trap found in 2004 on the opposite side of Barrisdale Bay, below Creag Beithe. The Eilean Choinich trap completely encloses a large area of very shallow water for a short time close to high water, and it may have been made of wattles supported by the stones we see the remains of today, and may have been more of an opportunistic trap, possibly even for herring in the right conditions. It gives the impression of possibly being quite old, older than the Creag Beithe trap. Within the Eilean Choinich trap there appears to be another large rectangular structure which may or may not have been connected with the working of the larger trap.

Site: 409 Eilean Choinich SMR No: Easting 187210 Northing 806150

A long arcing fish trap defined by a fragmented stone setting, possibly a tumbled wall, which encloses a large area of very shallow water at high tide. It reaches from the shoreline of the bay out to the Burial Isle and utilizes the tidal tombolo which connects the island to the land. Within the larger fish trap is another large rectangular feature best viewed from the slopes above when it is just covered with water, which may be connected in some way with the functioning of the larger trap. In contrast to the fish trap identified on the opposite side of the bay, the trap here gives an impression of being opportunistic, possibly for entrapping herring in season. It may have been of wattle supported by a low stone wall, the remains of which we see today.

Fraoch Eilean Map 4

This place name covers a short section of the coastline as it turns around from the Inner Loch into Barrisdale Bay, as far as the point where the footpath from Lochournhead to Barrisdale meets the vehicular track to the Barrisdale moorings at the Fraoch Eilean. It was adopted for the 2002 survey in the absence of any other name.

Some 5 new sites were recorded here in 2004. 6 sites forming a possible fishing station (centred on 8786060) were recorded in 2002, and the Quoad Sacra church here was recorded in 1995.

Two buildings were recorded, plus nausts and a boat pull up in the bay. A sizeable area of rig and furrow, most probably lazy beds, were found.

Site: 407 Fraoch Eilean SMR No: Easting 187265 Northing 805900

A boat naust, aligned W/E ending short of the shore line, it is 2m wide with a sandy bottom.

Site: 404 Fraoch Eilean SMR No: Easting 187342 Northing 805968

A much tumbled structure, possibly the remains of a house, 7.3m NNE/SSW x 4.3m over the tumbled walls mainly of boulders, some 0.8m thick, and standing up to 0.8m high. There is no evidence of an entrance. Possibly associated with the nearby church building.

**Site: 405 Fraoch Eilean, Quoad Sacra Church SMR No: NG80NE001
Easting 187346 Northing 805913**

The roofless but wholly upstanding remains of a building named on OS maps as 'Quoad Sacra Church', first entered into the NMR in 1995 by R.C.C. For a full description and plans please refer to the NMR or Highland SMR. Two images taken in April 2004 are with this report.

Site: 403 Fraoch Eilean SMR No: Easting 187397 Northing 806010

An area of rig and furrow cultivation remains, 18m NE/SW x 12m, on a NW slope bounded on the N by a steep slope and on the W by the crest of a steep slope. The rig crests are 1.8m apart, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Below this site and above the present day vehicular track to the Barrisdale Estate moorings are the remains of an earlier path with occasional stone settings forming a revetment.

Site: 402 Fraoch Eilean SMR No: Easting 187515 Northing 806115

An area of rig and furrow, 10m N/S by 20m ending at the crest of a steep slope. Rigs aligned ENE/WSW (upslope/down slope) are 1.2m across the crests, and 0.6m wide and 0.1m high.

Site: 401 Fraoch Eilean SMR No: Easting 187542 Northing 806115

An extensive area of rig and furrow cultivation remains, 27m E/W x 7m, on at least 3 levels, on a NE facing slope amongst rocky scarps, above the mouth of Inner Loch Hourn.

Allt a'Chaolas Bhig Map 4 and Inset Map 8

This small fluvial delta comprises an area of c2ha of gently north facing ground at the foot of a much steeper heather clad slope rising to the 350m contour. It is one of only three cultivable areas on the otherwise hostile south shore of the Inner Loch. It is reasonably sheltered.

On the Roy map of 1750 the place is given the name of Kylishmor, Kylishbeg at that time being the name given to what is Torr a'Choit today on the north shore. This may relate to the fact that the innermost basin of Loch Hourn has long been called Loch Beag. When William Morrison drew his map in 1777, Allt a'Chaolas Bhig is named Caolisbeg and shown as occupying all the lands as far as Skiary, with no 'corn lands' and little grazing land, but a huge acreage of woodlands. No such settlement though appears here on the Thomson map of 1830 or on the 1st edition OS of 1869.

However, 19 structures, many of them buildings, and 7 areas of cultivation remains were found and recorded in 2004. Six of the buildings were of similar size, rectangular in shape with pronouncedly rounded corners and were probably related to the pre improvement period, whilst one of the substantial rectangular buildings and an enclosure could almost certainly be dated to the sheep farming period. It appears then that Caolisbeg was cleared for a sheep run quite early on in the clearances.

Good access can be gained almost anywhere from the loch as there is a gently sloping pebble beach. One area of the beach has been cleared. No other features were identified on the shore, possibly an indication that the main preoccupation here had always been farming.

**Site: 629 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188422 Northing
806141**

A rectangular area of cultivation remains, 25m x 6m, NE facing within a broad gully bounded on the NW side by a wasted turf and stone wall 0.3m in ht, and on the N side by the shoreline of a rocky inlet with pebble beach. 2 walls cross the area at right angles.

**Site: 630 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188441 Northing
806139**

A possible oval shaped building, 2.5m NE/SW x 2m internally, on a terrace, defined on the SE side by a natural crag 1.5m in ht and on the NW side by a possible stone and earth bank 0.2m in ht. Open at the NE end.

**Site: 638 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188445 Northing
806100**

A reasonable sized area of NE facing rig and furrow cultivation remains on the W side of a small burn.

**Site: 631 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188456 Northing
806145**

Rig and furrow cultivation remains on a N facing slope.

**Site: 633 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188475 Northing
806132**

A cairn 4m in diam and 1m high of moss covered boulders.

**Site: 632 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188481 Northing
806145**

The remains of a rect building, 5.5m N/S x 2.5m, to 0.7m high, walls consisting of dry stone construction 0.5m wide. Possible entrance at N end of E wall. Definition of a possible porch visible as a single row of stones.

**Site: 641 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188495 Northing
806112**

The remains of a rectangular building, 4m NW/SE x 2.5m, defined by a single stone setting of boulders to 0.4m in diam. 2m of banked stone slopes gently to the SE. No evidence of an entrance.

**Site: 635 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188497 Northing
806130**

The remains of a rectangular building, 1.5m x 1m internally, walls of stone to 0.9m high in the S wall, 0.4m high in the others. Possible entrance in centre of N wall.

**Site: 156 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188499 Northing
806148**

A cairn field

**Site: 640 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188508 Northing
806113**

The remains of a rect building, 5.5m NW /SE x 2.5m, in 2 compartments. Stone walls to 1m high in places and 0.8m thick, with squared corners. There is evidence of turfing-up on the N and E outside walls. Entrance in N wall. Back ditch on S side defined by a line of boulders 1m away from the wall. The ditch is 0.5m deep and 1m wide. There is an outshot on the W side, 1.5m x 2.5m internally, with an earth bank on its W side, and it is terraced out to the N where there is a drop off of 0.5m.

**Site: 637 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188512 Northing
806181**

A cleared beach c7m wide on a NE/SW axis.

**Site: 636 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188513 Northing
806128**

The remains of a rect building 4m N/S x 2.5m internally, S end revetted into slope and defined by large natural in situ boulders. Terraced out at N side, possibly using clearance material where there is also a stone setting 0.3m high.

**Site: 642 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188518 Northing
806104**

A square structure, possibly a mill site on the W side of and close to a burn.

**Site: 649 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188524 Northing
806066**

The remains of a circular feature, c 1.2m internally, possibly a corn drying kiln, in a small former water course 5m E of the present line of a burn. It is 0.8m deep. It has external constructed stone facing over the S two thirds of the bowl to 0.7m high, with a shallow lip on the N side.

**Site: 643 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188535 Northing
805996**

An oval structure, possibly a building, 4m x 3m internally, of rough construction using boulders and in situ boulders, wall height mostly to 1m.

**Site: 639 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188536 Northing
806175**

The remains of a rect building, 5.5m N/S x 2.5m internally, with very rounded corners. Walls of rubble stone to a ht of 0.8m, and 1m width. Entrance in E wall 0.8m wide. 4m to the E there is a line of substantial stones set parallel to a burn. A further wall links the SE corner of the building to this wall.

**Site: 645 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188537 Northing
806045**

A roughly constructed rect building, 3m NW/SE x 2m internally, to a ht of 0.8m, situated very close to the Barrisdale footpath. Walls consist of banked boulders, indistinct at SE end. A possible paved floor.

Site: 647 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188538 Northing

806066

A rect platform, 9m NE/SW x 4m, identified by occasional setting of footing stones.

**Site: 648 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188541 Northing
806080**

The remains of an oval building, 3.5m E/W x 1.5m internally to 0.5m in height. Rubble walls, more evident on S side. Walls to 1m wide. Open at E end where there is a trailing wall as a continuance of the N wall.

**Site: 644 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188542 Northing
806011**

A circular stone platform roughly 3m diam. Stone setting consisting of moss covered boulders, 0.1m to 0.2 in height.

**Site: 646 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188548 Northing
806064**

A rect building, 4m NE/SW x 2m internally to 0.8m high. Well rounded corners, 1m to 1.5m thick. Entrance 0.8m wide in SE wall. Sited on edge of a broad gully.

**Site: 650 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188575 Northing
806115**

A sub rect enclosure, 15m N/S x 7m, surrounded by rough stone walling to 0.4m in ht with a spread of 1m.

**Site: 652 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188597 Northing
806141**

The remains of a building, 2.5m x 1.2m, constructed on top of the N end of site 651, of drystone construction, walls to 1m in ht, entrance in S wall. More recent than 65.

**Site: 651 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188597 Northing
806141**

The remains of 2 different period buildings, 6m N/S x 2.5m internally at longest, the larger older building has walls to 0.3m high and 1m thick, with very rounded corners and an entrance in the E wall. A later building site 652, sits on top at the N end.

**Site: 655 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188599 Northing
806162**

Two clearance cairns, both c7m x 4m x 0.8m high.

**Site: 653 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188610 Northing
806121**

The remains of a substantial building, 8m E/W x 3.5m internally, with stone walls to 1m high and 0.8m thick. Square corners with a possible entrance at the E end of the N wall. Internally boggy at the E end.

**Site: 654 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188616 Northing
806099**

The low remains of an oval building, 3m NW/SE x 2m internally, defined by occasional stones. Terraced on its NE side.

**Site: 656 Allt a'Chaolas Bhig SMR No: Easting 188620 Northing
806170**

Extensive area of rig and furrow cultivation remains on lower gentle slopes facing N. Wraps around sites 652, 652 and extends S to 648.

Leac an Aiseig Map 4

This name covers another section of uninhabited coastline with occasional cleared landing places and isolated possible sheiling huts. The name Aiseig implies the presence of a ferry, and it would have been a handy place to cross over to Caolasmor on the north side, where a recognised path to Arnisdale started. There is quite a tide rip though the Caolas Mor at certain times of the tide.

Site: 701 Leacan Aiseig SMR No: Easting 189254 Northing 806481

A cleared beach c 4m wide, 10m N of the public footpath to Barrisdale. It may have been associated with path construction. There are no other structures in the vicinity.

Site: 702 Leacan Aiseig SMR No: Easting 189410 Northing 806447

A cleared land place c3m wide at the E side of a boulder beach about 80m in width. A small burn runs through the landing place giving it a semi natural appearance. The public footpath runs parallel to the beach head c 20m away. There are no associated structures in the vicinity.

Site: 705 Leacan Aiseig SMR No: Easting 189547 Northing 806416

Cleared boat landing place, 4m wide tapering to the top. No associated structures. Very close to the public footpath and may have been cleared at the time of path construction.

Site: 706 Leacan Aiseig SMR No: Easting 189614 Northing 806429

A hole on the stony beach, c 4m x 3m x 1m deep, just below HWM, holding water similar to a rock pool. It is a most unusual feature for Loch Hourn. No apparent purpose but it could be associated with site 703 nearby.

Site: 704 Leacan Aiseig SMR No: Easting 189640 Northing 806451

A cleared boat landing place on the E side of a stony 80m wide beach. The landing place is 2m wide and stops just short of the HWM. No naust. Clearly associated with a nearby building, site 703.

Site: 703 Leacan Aiseig SMR No: Easting 189652 Northing 806419

The remains of a substantial rectangular building, 6m EW x 2.25m internally. Walls standing to 0.75m of large boulders topped with turf, partly tumbled. Some boulders up to 0.6m cubed. Corners rounded externally squarer internally. No obvious entrance. It lies c18m from the public footpath. There are no other associated structures and no cultivable ground for miles around. It is out of site of the beach and the loch. Possibly another isolated family sized sheiling or a clearance house.

Allt an t'Sear Bhig Map 5

This a rocky section of uninhabited coast line with few archaeological sites recorded but it includes the well preserved loch-side sheiling site identified as Camas na Sgroggan, or Camasnacrogan – we are not certain of the spelling. It appears in the latter form on Thomson's map of 1830, but not on any later maps. It has sheiling huts, a dairy, and enclosures. It is in a very exposed spot and would not have been a good place to winter at, but whether or not it was ever occupied year round is impossible to tell. There are a few other isolated sizeable single buildings on this section of shore, either sheilings or maybe associated with fishing.

Site: 707 Allt an t'Sear Bhig SMR No: Easting 189614 Northing 806480

A stone shelter, with single stone walls on 2 and half sides, built underneath a large in situ slab of rock, c4m x 4m in size. The shelter is in very good condition possibly still used as a last resort by weary travelers, with its origins possibly being a packman's shelter. The comings and goings of packmen through Lochournhead have been documented. It lies c6m from the footpath.

Site: 708 Allt an t'Sear Bhig SMR No: Easting 189816 Northing 806467

The remains of a building, possibly a family sized sheiling hut, c5m E/W x 2.2m internally. The remains are low stone and small boulder footings, with round gable ends (no corners). There is considerable tumble inside and out. Entrance on the N side mid-way facing the loch. The building lies c9m S of the Lochournhead to Barrisdale path, and it is near to a naturally clear but stony beach. There are no other associated structures and there is no cultivable ground for miles around. The hut site is out of direct view of the shore and any boat pulled up, casting doubt that it might have been a fishing bothy.

Site: 714 Allt an t'Sear Bhig, Camas na Sgroggan SMR No: Easting 190125
Northing 806540

The remains of a possible rectangular sheiling hut, c3m x 1.5m internally, comprising boulder footings, sits beside the possibly improved ground site 715.

Site: 715 Allt an t'Sear Bhig, Camas na Sgroggan SMR No: Easting 190155
Northing 806530

An area of roughly improved ground, c30m x 20m, on 2 levels. No evidence of ridged cultivation, but it could have been worked as plots. Some bracken present indicating higher levels of fertility. All around is rank heather.

Site: 709 Allt an t'Sear Bhig, Camas na Sgroggan SMR No: Easting 190165
Northing 806560

The possible remains of shore line retaining wall, comprising a single row of small stones, about 30m long.

Site: 711 Allt an t'Sear Bhig, Camas na Sgroggan SMR No: Easting 190190
Northing 806565

The remains of a dry stone wall, c22m in length, with a dog leg at 16m. The wall is c0.8m wide and 0.5m high, with inner and outer faces of large stones. There is a gap of 4m at the W seaward end between the end of the wall and a natural rock out crop, which in itself forms a natural barrier between the gap and a 6m drop down to the shore. This wall separates and encloses the group of structures from the surrounding rough ground. There is a smaller gap of c1m at the landward E end of the wall between it and a vertical rock face.

Site: 712 Allt an t'Sear Bhig, Camas na Sgroggan SMR No: Easting 190190
Northing 806575

The substantial remains of a pen, c6m x 3m internally, with external entrances to N and S, and with an internal entrance on the W side to a building, c3.3m x 1.8m internally. The seaward W wall is c 0.9m thick at base, and stands to c1m. The enclosure/pen wall is also c0.9m wide at base and stands to 0.5m. The whole structure is of double faced dry stone walling. There is no evidence of the use of turf for construction.

Site: 713 Allt an t' Sear Bhig, Camas na Sgroggan SMR No: Easting 190205
Northing 806570

The substantial remains of a probable small dry stone built sheiling hut, c3.0m x 1.8m internally, with an entrance to the NW, and an adjoining outshot, c2.5m x 2.5m internally, with a separate entrance to the W. The wall of the main building has inner and outer faces and remains standing to 1m, whilst the outshot is constructed of a single row of boulders set mostly on edge. The larger building is taken to be the dwelling and the outshot a dairy or store.

Site: 716 Allt an t'Sear Bhig, Camas na Sgroggan SMR No: Easting 190205
Northing 806580

The low roughly circular remains of a small hut, c3m N of site 713, c2.5m diam internally, constructed of boulders and stones and utilizing one large in situ boulder. Entrance to the S. From its relationship with Site 713 it could either have been additional accommodation or another store/dairy.

Runival Map 5 & Inset Map 9

Runival lies on the exposed outwash fan of the Allt Raonabhal, another destructive burn which descends through steep ground that has seen land slip in recent years. The outwash appears to have drifted eastwards somewhat as it juts out into Loch Hourm. Runival was crofted until the 1920's, which certainly shows in the evidence of previous land management and the buildings. There is a substantial dwelling house still in occupation.

Some 30 sites were identified many associated with the crofting activity, housing for animals etc. There is no evidence of any lazy bed cultivation, but plenty of evidence of working the land in small plots drained by small open ditches, some of which are still being maintained.

There are several sections of cleared beaches, boat nausts and boat pull ups, giving the impression that fishing and boat work was an important element of life here. To what extent people living here got involved in the seasonal herring or other fishing is not clear but it could have been considerable.

Site: 564 Runival SMR No: Easting 190929 Northing 806699

A rectangular area of cleared beach, c20m x 4m, at the W end of bay immediately adjacent to a rocky spur to the W. The E edge marked by a rough row of large boulders is to the W of sites 565 and 566.

Site: 566 Runival SMR No: Easting 190942 Northing 806710

An area of cleared beach, 20m x 3m, bounded on the W side by a distinct line of large rounded boulders which abut a rocky outcrop at their landward end.

Site: 565 Runival SMR No: Easting 190945 Northing 806703

A rectangular shaped boat naust, 5.0m x 2.0m in size, cut into a grassy embankment. Floor has a surface of even rounded stones incorporating 3 timber cross members.

Site: 567 Runival SMR No: Easting 190967 Northing 806749

A channel-like depression apparently cut into the foreshore to create a cleared area with a jetty-like structure to the E side, formed of rough boulders at right angles to the shoreline.

Site: 568 Runival SMR No: Easting 190989 Northing 806768

An area of cleared beach, 30m x 4m, with distinct edge to the uncleared area to the W, probably formed by the cleared material, but no jetty-like structure observed.

Site: 584 Runival SMR No: Easting 190997 Northing 806710

A grass and moss covered embankment, 36m long, possibly with a stone core. Two lengths at right angles to one another run from house to shoreline, c 20m and 16m in length. Average ht 0.5m, av width at base 1m, and top 0.5m. 3 mature pine trees grow out of the embankment. Possible garden enclosure or field wall.

Site: 583 Runival SMR No: Easting 191010 Northing 806680

A crescent shaped embankment, 3m x 3m, standing to 0.5m, surrounds a central channel or ditch, which terminates at its S end at a wall face of stones. Open at the opposite N end.

Site: 585 Runival SMR No: Easting 191021 Northing 806826

A low indistinct heap of stones, possibly a clearance cairn, roughly 3.5m in diam, and 0.5m high. Stones up to 0.2m. Situated at the N edge of an area of cultivated land where it meets a rocky outcrop.

Site: 580 Runival SMR No: Easting 191022 Northing 806690

The stone footings of a building, 3m x 2.5m internally, with a secondary more recent building built within, 1.5m x 1.5m x 1m high.

Site: 575 Runival SMR No: Easting 191027 Northing 806662

A sub rectangular ruined building, 3.5m x 3.0m, on a leveled platform. The remains evident are large boulders to 1m high, and utilizes one large in situ boulder. No evidence of an entrance.

Site: 574 Runival SMR No: Easting 191027 Northing 806640

The footings of a sub rectangular building, 7.0m EW x 2.5m, made from large boulders most evident at the ends and rear. Possible entrance on N side. Walls where exposed c0.7m thick and projecting 0.5m.

Site: 573 Runival SMR No: Easting 191031 Northing 806658

The sub rectangular footings of a building, 4.0m EW x 2.0m NS, made from large boulders up to 0.75m, mostly one course above ground. Possible entrance on the N side about 0.6m wide. One of a group of such buildings. A more recent structure has been constructed within, probably using robbed stone.

Site: 581 Runival SMR No: Easting 191032 Northing 806705

A crescent shaped low embankment, grass covered, 5m x 5m externally x 0.75m high, apparently loosely formed. Width of bank between 1 and 2m at base.

Site: 579 Runival SMR No: Easting 191033 Northing 806698

The sub rectangular footings of a building, 4m NNE / SSW x 2.5m, walls of large boulders up to 0.5m, mostly one course above ground. Possible entrance at N end, c0.6m wide. A relatively modern stone building has been constructed within 579 which is 2m x 2.5m x 1.75m high with a door in the N side, roughly built of stone with a collapsed tin roof.

Site: 576 Runival SMR No: Easting 191042 Northing 806683

A small square structure, 1.5m x 1.5m, defined by large boulders standing up to 0.5m high. Entrance on N side.

Site: 586 Runival SMR No: Easting 191042 Northing 806847

An indistinct linear embankment of stones, 13m long, up to 2m wide and 0.7m high, stones up to 0.2m in size, set hard against adjoining rock outcrop. Possibly clearance material.

Site: 577 Runival SMR No: Easting 191043 Northing 806682

A field dyke, 46m long, 2m wide at base, standing to 0.7m high. Probably stone and turf construction. On the S side there is a ditch, 1m wide and 0.3m deep. Adjacent feature: site 576 at W end.

Site: 582 Runival SMR No: Easting 191048 Northing 806703

A grass and moss covered dog-legged embankment, 26m long, 1.5m wide at base, 0.75m wide at top, standing to 0.5m. It may have a stone core. It runs from site 581 to site 577.

Site: 578 Runival SMR No: Easting 191067 Northing 806713

The remains of a rectangular building, 7.5m EW x 3.5m, with 2 compartments. Entrance in E gable 1.0m wide, walls mortared, faced stonework. E compartment has a concrete floor with a 0.6m wide channel. Assumed that the W compartment also concreted but it has been invaded by brambles, plus debris. No roof timbers, but old slates stacked internally. Possibly a former byre.

Site: 588 Runival SMR No: Easting 191068 Northing 806864

A possible collapsed field wall, 58m long, 1m wide at base, 0.5m high to N (foreshore end), 0.15m high to S end, in the form of an embankment, at the N side of an arable area adjacent to the stony foreshore. Has several changes of angle. Could also be the line of an old post and wire or even a wattle fence.

Site: 589 Runival SMR No: Easting 191095 Northing 806836

A possible clearance cairn, roughly conical, 3m in diam and 0.6m high. Grass and moss covered with a few small stones visible, sited at the E end of site 588.

Site: 590 Runival SMR No: Easting 191099 Northing 806831

A bridge of flat stones over an open ditch. Ends of stones embedded in the sides of the ditch. Situated 4m SSE of site 589.

Site: 592 Runival SMR No: Easting 191102 Northing 806806

A linear embankment, 52m long, 1.5m wide, 0.5m in ht, with 2 legs (10m and 42m) at right angles. The E end terminates in steeper ground.

Site: 591 Runival SMR No: Easting 191102 Northing 806826

A clearance cairn, c 3m in diam and 0.3m high, grass and moss covered, small stones visible, sited 4m S of site 590.

Site: 569 Runival SMR No: Easting 191116 Northing 806828

An area of cleared beach, 30m x 5m.

Site: 572 Runival SMR No: Easting 191137 Northing 806803

A distinct boat naust, 6m x 2m, triangular in plan, near vertical sides.

Site: 571 Runival SMR No: Easting 191139 Northing 806801

A distinct boat shaped naust, 5m x 1.5m, at the landward end it is bow-pointed, the sides are steep and the bottom slopes.

Site: 593 Runival SMR No: Easting 191139 Northing 806780

A clearance cairn, grass and moss covered, with a few visible stones, 2.5m in diam and 0.5m high.

Site: 570 Runival SMR No: Easting 191143 Northing 806806

An indistinct area of cleared beach hard up to the edge of the E most side of Runival, adjacent to a 20m long face of smooth rock slabs. A line of rough boulders, only visible at low tide, marks the lower N side of the cleared beach.

Site: 594 Runival SMR No: Easting 191145 Northing 806744

An earth bank 60m long, possibly a headbank.

Camas Ban Map 5

A small settlement in a bay sheltered between two steep headlands, Creag Raonabhal to the west and the base of Sgurr Sgiath Airigh to the east. It is easily reached by sea but there is a steep ascent and decent from both sides on the public footpath. It would appear from the 19th century historical evidence to be something of a satellite settlement for Skiary and the three or four upstanding structures here bear similarity to those at Skiary, although there is evidence of earlier structures and one if not two possible sheilings. There is no evidence of any cultivation remains in the form of rigs. The place is dominated by two destructive burns.

Site: 492 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191630 Northing 806855

A boat naust apparently associated with house site 491. It has a reveted back wall, curving to a bank 0.4m high to the W of the house, which is 2.5m to the E.

Site: 493 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191630 Northing 806840

A ruinous rectangular building, possibly a dwelling house, situated behind site 491 at the foot of the east side of Creag Raonabhal. Corners externally and internally are rounded. Entrance in NNE wall, the E margin being 0.7m from the inner side of the ESE end. No window openings. The SSW and WNW walls are scooped into the hill slope.

Site: 491 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191640 Northing 806850

A ruinous rectangular building, measuring 9.0m WNW / ESE x 3.5m to 1.0m high, a possible a

dwelling house, at the foot of the E side of Creag Raonabhal, a short distance above the HWM. Walls 0.8m thick. The dry stone or clay bonded wall facing Loch Hourn (WNW) has some lime plastering. Squared corners both inside and out. Entrance 0.7m wide, 4.0m from the inner corner to the W. No windows present.

Site: 490 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191645 Northing 806870

A boat pull in formed by a line of boulders to the shore edge leading towards site 491. Only the E side is bouldered. To the W of the boulders the shingle is smoothed and flattened.

Site: 494 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191730 Northing 806785

A sheiling hut measuring 1.7m x 1.5m situated on the N facing slope of Creag Raonabhal, rounded positioning of rocks in filled by bracken. Rocks moss-covered.

Site: 495 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191765 Northing 806810

The foundations of 2 rectangular buildings or enclosures. The first structure measures 6.1m x 4.4m with double faced wall varying in ht from 0.3m to 0.1m. The second structure measures 5.2m x 3.2m with similar wall heights. No entrances visible in either structure. Sited on gently sloping N facing waterlogged ground on Creag Raonabhal.

Site: 496 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191805 Northing 806840

A ruinous rectangular building, 8.5m WNW / ESE x 4.0m overall, walls standing to 1.0m high, a possible dwelling house, situated at the foot of the E side of Craig Raonabhal on the E side of the Allt a Chamuis Bhain. Walls of semi-dressed dry stone or clay bonded stone, 0.8m thick, partly scooped on the SSE side. Corners internally and externally are square. In NNE side a central entrance and a possible window 2.0m from the inner side of the E corner. Reveted terrace on W side at burn-side.

Site: 497 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191830 Northing 806850

A cairn of both large and small stones, measuring 1.5m x 2.0m in diam, and 0.5m high, situated 15m NNE of the NE corner of house site 496.

Site: 498 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191845 Northing 806840

The fragmentary remains of rectangular structure situated c24m NE of the NE corner of a house (site 496), and 12.5mE of a cairn (site497), measuring 6.3m E / W x 3.7m over fragmentary walls about 0.8m thick, standing up to 0.5m high.

Site: 500 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191855 Northing 806800

The remains of a possible structure 22m SW of the seaward end of the field wall, site 501, of which only one side 0.7m to 0.9m thick and 0.2m high is visible.

Site: 501 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191855 Northing 806800

A field wall runs NE from the Lochournhead to Barrisdale track E of the Allt a Chamuis Bhain at NG91800675 to the shore at NG91850685. The wall is dry stone, up to 1.0m high and 1.0 to 1.5 m thick at base, 0.7m wide at the top.

Site: 499 Camas Ban SMR No: Easting 191875 Northing 806840

A fragmentary oval shaped structure of boulders, measuring 7.8m E / W x 4.0m overall, open to the E. Adjoining its N side is an arc of stones to the W and traces of other stones to the E, measuring 5.4m N / S x 3.6m overall.

Skiary Map 6 and Inset Map 10

This a substantialcrofting settlement as seen today, on the exposed outwash fan of a river, the Allt Coire Mhicrail, where most of the numerous houses and other buildings have long since been deserted. Skiary remains a home today with one occupied dwelling house and ancillary buildings. Some 85 sites were identified and recorded here.

The shoreline structures are particularly numerous and complex, reflecting the importance of Skiary during the hay-days of the herring fishing period and warrant a more detailed survey at some time. The river at Skiary is very destructive when in spate and it breaks out of its main channel spreading rock and stone debris over a wide area. It has taken away several bridges and buildings in the past and there have been numerous attempts to contain it.

Almost all of the visible remains of buildings and other structures date to the period after c1765 (Mr and Mrs Everett, owners, pers. com.) during the period when Barrisdale Estate was forfeit and under Government management, and following a decree that all houses on Barrisdale Estate should henceforth be built of stone. It is also understood that underneath the owners house are the remains of a 'black house'.

One of the most interesting discoveries at Skiary were the remains of a group of three sheiling huts of early type close to the river bridge and footpath, outwith areas of cultivation dating to the 'crofting era'. It is probable that these sheilings represent the earliest use of the land at Skiary as the name infers.

The land today is divided up into small fields, plots and enclosures with dozens of clearance cairns everywhere. There is very little evidence of lazy bed cultivation and it is presumed that any lazy beds on the lower ground have long since been levelled out by later plot working. Several such plots are well defined by shallow ditches.

One survey team was tempted by a brief improvement in the weather to explore up the Allt Choire Mhicrail and a well developed 'spring-time' or 'day' sheiling was discovered about 1km up the river. The 'summer sheilings' still await discovery and possibly they are up in or near Coire Sgiath Airigh.

The shore line at Skiary shows signs of much development, evidence of the fact that it was an important port and victualling station for the herring buses of the 18th and early 19th centuries, and due to their complexity would warrant a plane-table survey.

There is a possibility of a small burial ground on raised ground east of the settlement, spotted as a small green oasis amongst rank heather by the team returning down the Allt Choire Mhicrail. There may also be a number of burials marked by sunken head stones running parallel to the stone dyke beside the plantation. This would be difficult to prove but if true could represent burials of necessity in desperate times of disease outbreak, when it was too stormy or there were insufficient fit persons to get down to the burial isle at Barrisdale.

Site: 518 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192616 Northing 806992

A cleared beach.

Site: 517 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192617 Northing 807004

A cleared beach.

Site: 513 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192679 Northing 807076

Sheepfank

Site: 512 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192683 Northing 807087

A pier leading directly up to a boat shaped naust set against the wall of the sheepfank, site 513. The naust has stone faced sides and measures 3.3m x 2.2m.

Site: 519 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192695 Northing 807155

On the W side of the ruined pier recorded as site 510 are the substantial footings of a rect building or platform, c5m NE/SW x 4m overall, made of large boulders and/or faced blocks.

Site: 511 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192697 Northing 807099

A pier and well maintained cleared landing beach leading up to a boat pull-up, in use by the present owners.

Site: 486 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192715 Northing 807020

3 clearance cairns within the woodland plantation at the foot of the slopes of Sgiath Airigh. The larger most southerly cairn extends through the boundary fence about 18.5m from the E apex. The 2 smaller cairns lay within the woodland, one some 13m from the E apex and the other 18.5m to the N of the second cairn. They would have been part of the much larger cairn field outwith the plantation at one time.

Site: 514 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192720 Northing 807130

The upstanding remains of a house, 9.3m x 4.7m, walls standing from 1.0m to 1.4m in ht., with 3 rounded corners. The E wall has been re-built and a lean-to shed built on. The N wall has been partially removed in order to insert a modern timber building.

Site: 510 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192721 Northing 807170

A pier of boulder construction, c80m long with cleared landing place alongside 2m wide, leading up to a double boat pull-up in the form of a 'Y'. There is a small cairn on the E side of the landing place at the point of a slight change of direction, possibly a guide to finding the cleared channel at high water.

Site: 506 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192730 Northing 807121

The footings of a possible small mill site with lade, beside the W wall of site 507.

Site: 508 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192733 Northing 807127

The substantial upstanding remains of an agricultural or fishing related building, rectangular in shape, 11.16m x 4.90m, with regular mortared coursework. There are 2 windows and 2 doors, with rafter slots at the wall heads.

Site: 507 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192734 Northing 807122

A mortared stone gable with fireplace. There is one low side wall abutting on the W side but it is not of the same period as the gable. There are no visible walls on the other 2 sides of the space for a whole building, which would be 3.95m x 3.36 m internally, if it existed.

Site: 471 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192735 Northing 807148

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 3.8m x 2.9m x 1.0m high.

Site: 439 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192743 Northing 806980

An area of lazy bed cultivation remains, comprising 4 rigs each c25m long x 3m wide and c 0.1m high, divided by surface water run off channels. Deer poaching of the channels makes the rigs more obvious. The upper ends of the rigs are indistinct. The rigs are truncated by the Lochournhead to Barrisdale footpath.

Site: 487 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192745 Northing 807050

A dry stone wall running in a SW direction over the modern kitchen garden ground. The E part of the dyke is tumbled and may have at one time been buttressed. There is a possible calf or lamb pen near to the arable ground at the NW end of the dyke.

Site: 509 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192747 Northing 807125

The substantial remains of a building, 5.9m x 2.77m externally. The walls stand to a height of 1.77m. Former use of building unclear. It lies close to the river and may have been damaged by flooding.

Site: 505 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192752 Northing 807109

A possible small mill pond, dry today, c7.0m x 3.7m internally, with a small lade leading into it from the river via a sluice, and from the pond to the possible mill site, site 506, via a weir. The depth of the pond at its deepest today is 0.6m, and the drop from the pond to the mill site is c2m. The bank of the pond is dug into the slope on the topside and is built up on the downside.

Site: 516 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192755 Northing 807100

A group of large cairns in an arable field.

Site: 426 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192760 Northing 807145

Approximately 4m to the N of the E side of the bridge abutment site no 425, is a revetment against the E side of the Allt Coire Mhicrail. Although it is backed by a packing of stone it is unlikely to have been a bridge abutment. The collapse of a house further downstream suggests that it was built to prevent further erosion of the river bank.

Site: 425 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192760 Northing 807140

A bridge abutment on the E side of the Allt Coire Mhicrail, standing to c1m in ht. There is no clear evidence of an abutment on the W side of the river.

Site: 427 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192764 Northing 807174

The remains of a complex building located on the E side of the mouth of the Allt Coire Mhicrail measuring c9.0m SW/NE x 5.1m overall, with walls to 1.5m in ht. Part of the building has been destroyed by the Allt Coire Mhicrail which runs immediately below it. It has a number of interesting features including a rounded opening in one side wall. For a full description and plan refer to the Highland SMR where copies of all record sheets will be lodged in due course.

Site: 424 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192765 Northing 807145

The fragmentary remains of a probable bridge abutment on the E side only of the Allt Coire Mhicrail, no evidence of any similar abutment on the opposite bank.

Site: 515 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192771 Northing 807109

2 wooden sleepers set into the ground, 1.69m high, form a relatively modern bridge support. There are 2 guyed wires over the river, all that remains of a former suspension bridge.

Site: 428 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192773 Northing 807199

A boat naust, aligned N/S between two rows of stone set 2.5m apart. The lines of stones stand 0.2 to 0.3m in ht and extend for c20m towards the loch. The area between the rows of stone is largely sandy.

Site: 429 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192780 Northing 807205

A boundary wall / revetment bordering the shoreline, roughly built of stone, standing to 0.5m in height.

Site: 430 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192789 Northing 807208

A boat naust aligned N/S between two rows of large boulders about 3m apart. The remains are ruinous, particularly on the W side. The area between the rows is shingle.

Site: 441 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192790 Northing 807020

A large cairn field

Site: 423 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192808 Northing 807103

A possible barn, 4m E/W x 3m, dry stone clay bonded walls, 0.6m thick and up to 1.2m high. Entrance 0.7m wide in NE corner and part of wall to S of it has been rebuilt. The E corners are square externally and internally, and the W corners are round externally, square internally. The S wall and part of the W wall is scooped into the hill slope to c0.5m deep. 1.5m to 2.0m in front of the E side of the structure is a low wall 0.8m thick and up to 0.4m high possibly built to divert surface waters away from the structure.

Site: 440 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192815 Northing 806975

An extensive cairn field with small area of lazy beds at foot of slope nearby.

Site: 422 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192840 Northing 807143

A four sided enclosure, possibly a sheepfold, as there is a 'twinning' pen attached. The boundary walls are roughly built 0.8m to 1.2m thick and up to 0.7m high. Single entrance, with a second gap due to tumble and animal passage.

Site: 431 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192845 Northing 807242

The remains of a pier, being a single row of boulders with a raised area of loose beach stone on the W side.

Site: 418 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192859 Northing 807088

The tumbled remains of a possible dam lying across a spate channel of the Allt Coire Mhicrail in a steep sided and revetted area.

Site: 485 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192860 Northing 807245

An enclosure dyke which runs from the tin roofed building in a NNW direction towards the shore.

Site: 420 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192864 Northing 807149

4 possibly 5 clearance cairns utilizing rock outcrops as starting points, which measure between 2 to 5m in diam and up to 0.7m in ht. Immediately to the N of this group is a large heap of stones on a rock outcrop which measures c9m in diam and is about 1m high.

Site: 421 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192867 Northing 807158

In a bracken covered area of ground are several clearance cairns, often utilizing rock outcrops of various sizes as starting points. The cairns range up to 5m in diam, and 1m in ht.

Site: 419 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192875 Northing 807125

An arc (c29m diam) of walling, constructed of single stones / boulders, forming in most part a semi circular revetment up to 0.4m high. The NE side is much tumbled with gaps in some places.

Site: 560 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192880 Northing 807075

A linear feature, 23m long and up to 1.0m wide of large boulders up to 0.7m. Appears to start at the foot of enclosure wall site 559, and crosses what may have been a former channel of the river. The feature divides and one arm continues SW respecting another former river channel. For much of its length this takes the form of a containing revetment of the former river bank. The other arm extends N and then W. A water channel runs through the boulders of the feature at one point.

Site: 562 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192889 Northing 806977

The sub rectangular footings of a possible sheiling, c3.4m x 2m, on an E/W long axis, slightly rounded at the E end. Possible internal division at the E end taking up one third of the building. S facing entrance.

Site: 558 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192890 Northing 807090

An enclosure c27m x 8.5m with stone built walls remaining from 0.5m to 1.3m in ht, abutted to and incorporating the gable end of a building. Wall construction has used large boulders up to 1msq. Entrance in the SE corner.

Site 657 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192895 Northing 807005

The low footings of a small round ended sheiling hut, c 3m E/W x 1.5m internally, close to the public footpath.

Site: 482 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192900 Northing 807180

An enclosure, c20.0m x 13.8m, formed by a stone dyke remaining to 1.7m in height. No entrance so it may have been a kailyard, with the high walls designed to keep out animals.

Site: 432 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192902 Northing 807132

A possible building measuring 6m NW /SE x 3m, within double faced walls, 0.7m thick standing to c1.5m high.

Site: 559 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192905 Northing 807085

The mainly upstanding remains of a rectangular building of stone construction, possibly a dwelling house, c7m x 3m in size with rounded corners internally and externally. Wall heights from 1m to 2.5m. Entrances to N and W.

Site: 628 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192905 Northing 807135

The remains of a curving stone wall defines an area to the N and E of site 432, c10m x 8m in size. Constructed of boulders generally 0.5m in diam.

Site: 483 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192910 Northing 807190

The remains of a dry stone dyke, 9.4m long, width 1.5m, height to 0.8m. Runs between NE corner of site 482 and the middle of the W wall of site 484.

Site: 481 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192913 Northing 807151

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 2.2m x 2.1m x 1.0m high.

Site: 480 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192919 Northing 807156

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 2.6m x 2.0m.

Site: 479 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192920 Northing 807158

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 2.6m x 2.0m.

Site: 484 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192920 Northing 807195

A rectangular building, c7.4m x 2.7m internally x 1.3 m high, which could have been either a house or a store. It has rounded corners inside and out with no signs of any windows but a doorway in the E wall. Also terracing on the E side of the building.

Site: 563 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192921 Northing 806998

The remains of a possible sheiling hut, c3m x 1.5m internally, comprising an oval stone setting on a N/S axis with no visible entrance.

Site: 473 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192921 Northing 807150

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 1.0m in height.

Site: 474 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192923 Northing 807161

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 1.0m high.

Site: 472 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192924 Northing 807141

A possible enclosure, c12.2m x 2.2m, of stone dyking in a roughly horseshoe shape, utilizing in situ rock formations.

Site: 476 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192924 Northing 807188

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 2.3m x 1.5m.

Site: 478 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192924 Northing 807166

Large clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 2.9m x 2.0m.

Site: 561 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192925 Northing 807060

2 linked structures. The first structure is upstanding from 0.5m to 1.5m and is c3m x 2m in size on an E/W axis. It has rounded corners. There is an entrance in the N wall. The second structure is rectilinear and remains only as a setting of large random boulders up to 0.7m in size and could be an earlier structure than the first. The second is shown as a schoolhouse on the Admiralty chart of 1853. The first post-dates 1853. The second could have been destroyed in a spate or robbed out to build the first further back from the burn.

Site: 557 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192925 Northing 807100

The rectangular footings of a possible building, c5m x 2m internally, abutting a possible head dyke. Possible internal divisions.

Site: 475 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192926 Northing 807163

Large clearance cairn. 2.0m x 1.6m x 0.8m high. Part of cairn field.

Site: 477 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192931 Northing 807172

Clearance cairn. Part of cairn field. 1.3m x 1.0m x 0.3m high.

Site: 467 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192940 Northing 807225

A substantial enclosure dyke shown on the OS.

Site: 470 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192944 Northing 807164

Large clearance cairn, part of cairn field. 4.0m x 3.3m x 1.2m high.

Site: 468 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192945 Northing 807195

A hollow in the ground c 3.2m x 2.7m close to the door of the tin roofed building. Most probably a midden. The presence of nettles indicate phosphate enrichment.

Site: 433 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192946 Northing 806906

A head dyke enclosing the Skiary township. It commences at the Allt Coire Mhicrail and runs up hill at an angle to block off in 2 sections the gaps between natural cliffs. There is at least one entrance. It remains up to 1.2m in width and 1.2m in ht and is of stone construction with a turf cope.

Site: 556 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192950 Northing 807130

A dry stone wall c89m long, 0.7m wide and up to 1.0m in ht, generally in poor condition. Runs from a rock crag to join an enclosure. Entrance gap c 20m from W end where there are also the possible footings of a small building.

Site: 469 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192950 Northing 807210

The remains of a roughly circular stone built structure, 4.6m x 4.0m, moss and fern covered, possibly a corn drying kiln.

Site: 464 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192965 Northing 807235

Large clearance cairn. 4.0m x 2.9m x 1.0m high.

Site: 465 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192965 Northing 807225

Large clearance cairn. 5.0m x 3.2m x 1.2m high.

Site: 463 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192970 Northing 807245

Large clearance cairn. 4.9m x 4.7m x 1.2m high.

Site: 466 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192980 Northing 807220

Large clearance cairn. 3.1m x 1.8m x 0.8m high.

Site: 462 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192980 Northing 807235

3 ditched plots of cultivable land near to the shore. The first is 12m EW by 19.7m NS, the second is 16m by 30.0m, and the third is 23.5m x 9.2m.

Site: 627 Skiary SMR No: Easting 192987 Northing 807247

A jetty, lying on a NW axis c16m long x 2m wide.

Site: 459 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193030 Northing 807225

An enhanced storage area above the boat nausts, (sites 460 and 461), c5.0m x 3.0m. Natural rock boundaries to N and S, with dyking to the W (site 458).

Site: 458 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193032 Northing 807216

A section of dry stone dyke, 24m long, 0.7m wide. It runs from the wire fence to the S, and includes a central natural rock feature. It terminates above the rock formation between the boat nausts.

Site: 435 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193035 Northing 806507

The remains of a sheiling hut, c4m E/W x 3m N/S overall, showing as a slightly raised oval platform with visible stone edging. 2 visible stones in the centre. Site sits on bedrock. No obvious entrance. 1 small clump of rushes in centre.

Site: 725 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193038 Northing 806473

A sheiling enclosure, max length c24m x max width c12m, stone built walls, utilizing the natural form of the land. At least 2 smaller enclosures or pens within the larger enclosure, one with a stone filled platform c 0.5m x 1m, possibly for standing things on. Many boulders around the site that may have formed internal divisions at one time.

Site: 726 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193040 Northing 806507

A short distance from the sheiling hut site 435, there is pen, open one end, c 2m deep x 1m wide, with side walls up to 1.5m high which looks as if it was used to hold a cow for milking or other handling purposes.

Site: 461 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193045 Northing 807230

Boat naust, c7m x 2.3m, 0.6m deep, turf and stone construction.

Site: 456 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193052 Northing 807223

A boat naust set between natural rock formations, enhanced at the landward end by blasting. A large boulder has detached from the cliff above and now blocks the naust.

Site: 727 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193055 Northing 806605

An iron fence post, part of a one-time boundary fence noted on the OS 1:10,000 map running E-W. It carried 6 strands of plain 8 gage steel wire. In places the fence had been under laid with low stone walling.

Site: 460 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193055 Northing 807230

Boat naust c8.7 x 3.5m, with a depth of 1.3m. Turf and stone construction. Still in use today.

Site: 457 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193058 Northing 807226

A running mooring point at a rocky inlet. Still in use.

Site: 625 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193208 Northing 807273

A possible winter boat naust, c5m x 2.5m, oval or 'horse shoe' shaped, on an E/W axis, open at the W end where there is a gently sloping dog-leg ramp to the HWM some 15m distant, with a 3m drop in height. Constructed of rough earth and stone banks to a ht of 0.5m.

Site: 626 Skiary SMR No: Easting 193733 Northing 807232

A cleared beach 10m in width on a SW / NE axis, bounded on the SE side by a natural rock outcrop.

Caolas an Loch Bhig (South) Map 6

Above the narrows at the mouth of Loch Beag, the innermost basin of Loch Houran, on a small fan of rubble filled material brought down from the cliffs above by sheet water are the remains of two small houses and other features first noted in 2000. They are in a position where no sunlight reaches them for six months of the year and there is no cultivable ground. The houses appear to belong to a later period than the houses found at Lochourhead.

**Site: 658 Caolas an Loch Bhig (South Shore) SMR No: Easting 193650
Northing 807160**

A small area of cleared beach below MHWS as seen and photographed from the boat.

**Site: 621 Caolas an Loch Bhig (South Shore) SMR No: Easting 193680
Northing 807129**

The remains of a substantial building, probably a dwelling house, on an EW axis, measuring c7.0m x 2.5m internally. The S wall is revetted into the slope of the downwash, and faced with stones to c0.6m in ht. The N wall is c0.7m thick and it varies in ht between c0.2 and 0.4m. The corners of the building are square and there is a dividing partition c 0.1m in ht, 0.5m thick. Possibly a small area of improved ground in the vicinity but no sign of lazy beds. There may have been stone robbing from this and the other sites here for close-by footpath construction.

**Site: 623 Caolas an Loch Bhig (South Shore) SMR No: Easting 193695
Northing 807143**

A rectangular platform, c4.5 x 2.5m in size, on a SW by NE axis, with an oval shaped revetment to the rear into the hill slope, terraced out on the NW side where stone footings provide evidence of a wall at one time.

**Site: 624 Chaolas an Loch Bhig (South Shore) SMR No: Easting 193695
Northing 807150**

A linear feature below MHWS by way of a line of boulders c4.5m long on a NE/SW axis, each boulder in the order of 0.7 to 0.8m in size. 2 boulders at rt angles form a 'L' shape c2.5 long. Most probably some sort of feature to do with fishing, possibly the netting of the narrows.

**Site: 622 Caolas an Loch Bhig (South Shore) SMR No: Easting 193709
Northing 807133**

The remains of a rectangular building c6m x 2m internally, lying on an EW axis, with 2 compartments. The main part has rounded corners and wall construction appears to have been of stone and turf. Walls remain to 0.3m in ht, between 1.0 and 1.5m in thickness. There is an entrance at the E end of the N wall facing the loch. The E compartment appears as an outshot c2m x 2m internally, and is defined by a curving line of boulders, to c0.2m in ht. There is no apparent N wall, again possibly robbed out for nearby path construction.

**Site: 620 Caolas an Loch Bhig (South Shore) SMR No: Easting 193712
Northing 807114**

The remains of a rectangular structure, probably a building, lying on an EW axis, c3.5m x 2.0m internally, with walls defined by occasional stones around the edges. There appears from probing to be a paved floor below a few cm of vegetation.

Lochournhead Map 7

A number of revetted platforms with round ended turf footings had been noted at Lochournhead in 2000 and subsequent years, but they had not been surveyed and recorded. One of the highlights of the 2004 survey was the survey of these sites, and the discovery of several more, spread over some distance, set into the foot of the steep ground outwith the 19th century head ditch and dyke enclosing the improved fields which make up the home farm at Lochournhead.

The interpretation is that they represent the remains of the earliest houses at Lochournhead and that they were creel houses i.e. with timber cruck frames supporting the hip ended thatched roofs, with walls of hazel wattle on the inside and turfs built up on the outside. Some of these remains are in defensible positions and could date back to the medieval period.

19th and 20 century farming has obliterated any visible evidence of early cultivation on the best ground but there is one substantial area of lazy beds on steep ground outwith the fields. The 19th century sheep fank and 20th century long stay car park have probably destroyed one or two more old houses.

Site: 761 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194070 Northing 806980

A small rock shelter with some stone work to the front, close to the public footpath. Possibly a packman's shelter.

Site: 760 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194435 Northing 806945

A small wharf or quay, of heavy dry stone construction c4m E/W x3m at the waters edge below and close to the public road. Difficult to get down to. There is a large boulder weighing possibly 250kg perched in the middle of the wharf, presumably for tying up to.

Site: 759 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194710 Northing 806860

A single grave marker, being a slab of local stone c0.6m high x 0.4m wide and 0.1m thick, chocked in place by other stones. It has a date inscribed of 1882, but there is no name. The grave is in a small earth filled cleft on top of a huge rock outcrop directly above Loch Beag and close to the public road. The grave is almost certainly that of a small child.

Site: 758 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194815 Northing 806635

An area c0.3ha in size of lazy bed cultivation remains, just W of sites 718 and 719, with which they may be associated. The beds are on very steeply rising ground and whilst they are clearly visible at distance from the N side of Loch Beag in good winter- morning light, they are barely discernable underfoot. Crest to crest the beds measure c3m, with virtually no measurable height.

Site: 755 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194920 Northing 806520

A possible house platform set above 2 more house platforms, and well above the sheepfank and car park.

Site: 756 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194920 Northing 806605

The low turf footings of a probable creel house, c8m E/W x 2.2m internally with rounded gable ends and no corners, built on a platform revetted into the hill slope, with a cut-off ditch to the rear(S). There is no obvious entrance. The round top turf footings are c1m wide at base standing to c0.2m high. There are no stones visible, but a caveat accompanies this comment in that a substantial stone built sheepfank is close by. This site lies just above an almost identical site recorded as 719.

Site: 757 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194930 Northing 806625

The low turf footings of a probable creel house, c8m E/W x 2.2m internally with rounded gable ends and no corners, built on a platform revetted into the hill slope with a cut off ditch to the rear (S) side. There is no obvious entrance and the site is partly crossed at the E end by a modern 'Rylock' post and wire fence. The turf footings are rounded in profile, c1m wide at base, standing to c0.2m high. The site lies below another very similar site recorded as 718. The site is just above the public road.

Site: 754 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194950 Northing 806525

A possible small ice house, of carefully built stone work, set well into the foot of a steep hill slope and covered with earth, open to the front. Dimensions are c1.5m deep N/S (front to back), opening to N is c1m x 1m. At the time of recording the base was full of water and the full extent of construction could not be determined.

Site: 753 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 194980 Northing 806450

The footings of a small rounded building, c2.0m E/W x 1.5m, comprising a single setting of boulders and utilizing one larger in situ boulder, situated at the foot of boulder strewn slope.

Site: 448 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195044 Northing 806269

A possible rock shelter, c2.9m x 2.7m, formed against an in-situ boulder with small stones under the lee of the boulder creating a floor. Slight outer turf edge.

Site: 751 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195050 Northing 806421

The remains of a possible turf walled building sited on a level platform. Rectangular in shape, c5.9m x 3.3m overall. Prominent side and rear outer faces standing to a maximum height of 1m above the surrounding slope. Indistinct 'front' wall. Situated between 2 small burns.

Site: 447 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195058 Northing 806295

A small platform, c3m x 2.6m, recessed into the hillside, with a slight turf edge.

Site: 444 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195084 Northing 806360

The remains of a possible turf walled building, sited on a leveled platform and on a distinct grassy spur, c15m above the valley floor. The building is oval in shape and c5m x 2m, recessed into the hillside to the SW and built up to the NE on the down slope where there is evidence of a turf bank.

Site: 446 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195092 Northing 806382

A platform, c4.10m x 4.70m overall, defined on the N and W by a slight turf edge, more prominent on the N side.

Site: 450 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195120 Northing 806410

A level platform c6m E/W x 3m, may have been for a building.

Site: 449 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195160 Northing 806390

A platform and low turf footings of a building, possibly a creel house, c 8m N/S x 2m internally.

Site: 443 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195283 Northing 806398

The remains of a turf and stone dyke running SW to NE, from improved ground to a rock face. The wall is more substantial at the SW end.

Site: 445 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195293 Northing 806381

The remains of a turf walled building, possibly a dwelling house, c8.8m x 4.2m overall, lying EW. The walls are low with an elongated depression in the centre. There is a distinct ditch on the N side c0.25m deep and c0.1m wide. The building has rounded corners.

Site: 442 Lochournhead SMR No: Easting 195448 Northing 806462

The remains of a building, possibly a dwelling house, c 9.5m x 2.5m internal, set on a slight platform to the N of the Lochourn River below a rock outcrop. The footings are very low and the N footing is faint except for the NW corner and a few visible stones. There is possible entrance in the S footing and the SW corner is up to c0.5m high. The footings are c 0.4m wide.

Analysis and Conclusions

The most significant outcome of the 2004 survey is the clear absence of any isolated cleared boat landing places and small loch-side huts on the south shore that can be attributed to visiting seasonal herring fishers with any confidence. Many cleared beaches and nausts were found on the south shore but all appear to be associated with the farming and crofting settlements and we can only conclude that the locals were very involved in fishing and most probably benefited in many ways from the visiting herring fishers even if it was spasmodic and seasonal.

However it is still too soon for us to be able to comment further on how the locals interacted with visiting fishermen.

Research is ongoing in various ways. NOSAS members have been prospecting further afield to find out if there are other sea lochs on the West Coast with similar herring fishing remains to those recorded on the north shore of Inner Loch Hourn in 2002. The shores of Loch Long and Loch Duich were searched by kayak and on foot in the summer of 2004 and nothing at all comparable to the huts, landing places and fishing stations in Loch Hourn were found. There was plenty of evidence of shore – based fishing activity but it all appears to have been local. Dornie was developed as a fishing village after 1785 and possibly all the focus of later activity was based there.

In February 2005 a group of NOSAS members explored a section of the coastline on the south side of Loch Torridon, and again it appears that the involvement in fishing was local in terms of shore-based activity. Some of the north shore of Loch Torridon has been visited as well. More recently a short section of the north shore of the inner part of little Loch Broom has been walked, finding several ruined piers and nausts but all had paths at one time leading directly up to the nearby crofts.

Plans are afoot to search the south shore of Loch Broom and the ‘Scoraig / Annat’ peninsular, and to visit both Isle Martin and Tanera Mor.

The intensive work carried out at Mhogh Sgeir in 2004 has revealed much more detail and readers are commended to look at the OCAD plan included with this report produced by Meryl Marshall using the plane table survey plan as a template. The planning frame and off-set drawing of the long building is also included but it is incomplete (it is hoped to finish it in 2005). Whilst we have had the opportunity to see the extra detail and to record it we are still no clearer as to what it all means.

It still looks as if Mhogh Sgeir started out as a small unenclosed farm, and was later completely taken over by visiting fishermen. Whether there was a period of co-existence and mutual benefit here as at Arnisdale, Caolasmor and Skiary between locals and visitors we cannot say. What we can speculate on is that if most of the substantial buildings and the pier were built by visiting fishermen or by a merchant, then the level of resources used indicates some sort of security in the investment and an agreement with the landowner or at least the tenant of Old Arnisdale Farm, which included all of Arnisdale Estate and Kinloch Hourn Estate up to 1892 would have been in place.

Desk research continues and it is intended at some time in the future to continue research on the ground around Loch Hourn.

Finally, it was observed in 2004 that the greater cause of the worst of the continuing erosion to graves on Eilean Choinich are sheep sheltering under the eroded bank and rubbing themselves on the exposed stones of the head-cairns. However the sheep are doing a great service in grazing down the grass on the island. Where slumped turf has not been further disturbed natural accretion and grassing over is taking place so we are recommending that a few branches of spruce securely pegged down over the eroding area would keep the sheep off and allow sand to blow in and a process of accretion to take place naturally. A number of NOSAS members would be prepared to this on a voluntary basis. The eroding area has been plane-table surveyed to monitor any further erosion.

Appendix 1

Population and Settlement of Inner Loch Hourn and Barrisdale 1840 - 1900

M. Marshall, Feb 2004

This study of the population and settlement of Inner Loch Hourn and Barrisdale from the documentary evidence is made ahead of a project of archaeological fieldwork by the North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS) to be undertaken in April 2004. The census returns for 1841 to 1901 and the 19th century maps provided the majority of the information. Denis Rixons book "Knoydart - A History" (1999) and Donald Ross's "Glengarry Evictions" (1853) were additional sources. A table was drawn up from the information given by the census records and this should be consulted when reading this piece.

Colin Maciver (Minister of Glenelg Parish) in 1793 (OSA) writes -

"In Knowdart the inhabitants dwell in villages bordering on the sea, along the sides of Lochurn and Lochneavis; here the soil is generally light, yielding crops of barley, oats and potatoes. The hills though high are mostly green to the top and afford excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle. Grazing seems to be the only kind of farming for which this country is adapted. From necessity and not from choice, agriculture is carried on. The frequent rains together with the inundations of the rivers, prove so destructive as to render the crops sometimes insipid and useless. . But the price of meal will still urge them to continue their old method of farming with all its disadvantages, it being impossible to purchase the quantity required at such exorbitant prices"

The north shore of Loch Hourn was part of the Glenelg estates of McLeod of McLeod (Dunvegan) until 1811, when it was bought by a London banker. It changed hands several more times before being bought by Baillie of Dochfour, a Bristol merchant. Robert Birkbeck leased the north shore of Loch Hourn and Arnisdale in 1877, bought it in 1889, sold the Arnisdale part and established a Lodge at Kinloch Hourn in 1891. Lochourhead, south of the river, was part of the Glen Quoich estate which Edward Ellice purchased in 1838.

The south shore of Loch Hourn and Barrisdale were part of the Knoydart lands of Macdonell of Glengarry. It had been forfeited in 1755 following the stand of the Laird of Barrisdale, Coll Macdonald, in the uprising of 1745-46. The estate was run by the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates who were intent on "Improvements" in agriculture. Sheep were introduced, and fishing was encouraged, but the land could not support the population and there was a decline in their condition, particularly during the years of the potato famine 1846-47. The number of people however, remained reasonably static from 1764 to 1853 (Rixon). From 1784 the Knoydart estates reverted back to the Macdonnells of Glengarry, but during the first half of the 19th century this family was desperately troubled by debt and eventually they were obliged to sell. In 1857 Knoydart was bought by the Bairsds, who in turn sold it to the Bowlbys in 1893.

Following the death of Glengarry in 1852 and the straitened circumstances of the family, Mrs Macdonell, his widow, wished to put the Knoydart estate on the market. It would be more desirable to a buyer if it did not have a large destitute population. On 9th August 1853, some 332 people from Knoydart emigrated to Canada on board the "Sillery" and many of those remaining were evicted from their homes. It is not known if any of the settlements in our study area were affected by this event, but certainly there appears to have been some implications, as can be seen by comparing the figures of the census's for 1851 and 1861. The population dropped from 135 to 102. Barrisdale seems to have been mainly affected, but it can also be seen that the number of cottars dropped from 5 in 1851 to nil in 1861.

The "Improvement Period" was in full swing by 1840. Sheep farming had been introduced at Barrisdale and Lochourhead in the second half of the 18th century. Economically it was successful for a century or so, but then it became less profitable and the land was turned over to deer forests. This is reflected in the census'. In 1851, 10 people are employed with sheep in our survey area, by 1891 there are 4 and by 1901 none. Conversely, 2 are employed in gamekeeping in 1861, this rises to 7 by 1901.

Fishing seems to have been a haphazard affair for the locals. The migration of fish into the lochs was

not dependable, the people did not have the boats nor the equipment to go further out to sea and they did not have the salt to preserve the fish. Exploitation of this resource was left to the herring busses from the Firth of Clyde. Small scale fishing, however, was carried out by the local people in inshore waters, and the census's record a consistent number of 6 or 7 in our study area, involved in this occupation from 1841 to 1901.

The population in our area from 1861 to 1901 remains remarkably steady, with roughly 70% adults and 30% children from census to census. This is considerably different from the 1841 census which records 57% adult and 43% children.

The birthplaces of individuals makes interesting study. Two incoming sheep managers are from the Borders - Roxburgh and Dumfries, Contin is also mentioned, The shepherds are more local - mostly Glenelg Parish, but over the years Glenshiel, Kilmorack, Kilmonivaig, Lochalsh and Glengarry are mentioned. Gamekeepers are noted as being born in Glenurquhart, Braemar and Kilmonivaig.

As can be expected, the "turnover" of population is greater at Barrisdale and Lochournhead, whereas Skiary and Kylesmore has many of the same families and their descendents from census to census.

The track from Kinloch Hourn to Inverie seems to have been a "lifeline" for the people on the south shore of the loch and Barrisdale. It is not marked on the Thomson map of 1830 but appears on the Admiralty Chart of 1852-53 and on the 1st Edition OS survey of 1872. It is mentioned by Donald Ross in 1853 -

"There is a very good footpath or bridle-road from the head of the loch across the country to near Inverie in Knoydart. This is one of those military roads formed by General Wade in 1723, and which have proved of such advantage to the natives of many remote districts of the Highlands".

(this is possibly not the case! - but it would be useful to discover more about the origins of this track). It may have been upgraded in 1901, at least as far as Skiary, when there was a road contractor in residence at Skiary!

The earlier census's mention fewer settlements, but this may have been because the smaller peripheral places were included in the bigger ones, it did not necessarily mean that they did not exist. Each settlement is now examined in more detail.

Kylesmore

Cartographic evidence is variable. Kylesmore in its current location does not appear on the Thomson map of 1830, but on the Admiralty Chart of 1852-53, there are 5 buildings and on the OS map of 1872, 4 buildings. On the earlier Roy map of 1750, Kylishmore is to be seen on the south shore of the loch. Roy isn't always reliable, but if the original Kylishmore was on the south shore - was it "consumed" by the sheep farm of Barrisdale in the "Improvement period"? And was the name transferred to a new settlement on the north shore, perhaps established to exploit the woodland? Most certainly the name, Kylesmore, refers to the narrows of the loch and begs the question, if this is Kylesmore, where is Kylesbeg? Interestingly, on the Roy map, "Kylishbeg" is marked at the current location of Torrachoit! To confuse matters, Caolasbeag is listed in two earlier documents on the south shore (see Notes 1 and 2) and Allt a' Chaolas Bhig is marked on the south shore on the current OS map.

A "forrester" is in residence at Kylesmore (on the north shore) from 1841 to 1861 and a "dyker" is mentioned in 1841. This could perhaps explain the substantial wall which appears on the 1st edition OS map of 1872, and which was noted on the previous season of NOSAS fieldwork. Archibald Menzies wrote in 1786 (in the forfeited estate papers) -

"There are some woods upon the sides of Loch Urin and Nevish which, if properly cared for, might turn to account. They should be inclosed with sufficient stone dykes, the hazles cut down, the vacancies in the wood filled up with oak etc, no cattle to be allowed to enter them and goats to be banished (from) the barony"

Was the wall an early enclosure? It is not known when it was first constructed.

The census consistently mentions shepherds at Kylesmore, with the number reaching a peak of 3 in 1871. It is difficult to reconcile Kylesmore as supporting 3 shepherds and it may well have referred to the whole of the north shore of Loch Hourn, including Inbhir Dubh Uillt where 3 unroofed buildings appear on the OS map of 1872, and where there is a large well built sheepfold.

Fishermen (x 3) are mentioned only in the 1841 record. Finlay MacRae, a tailor, was resident at Kylesmore from 1841 through to 1881 (then aged 80)

Torrachoit

A settlement, named Kylishbeg, is marked at this site on the Roy map of 1750. Torrachoit does not appear on any of the 19th century maps and is mentioned only in the 1901 census, when it was the home of a game watcher.

Lochournhead

From 1871, entries in the census are made in Glenelg (district 3) and also Glengarry QS (dist 2)(Parish of Glenelg). The former is probably the north side of the river and the latter the south side. The main settlement appears on the south side of the river on Roys map, on the Admiralty Chart of 1852-53 and on the OS map of 1872. By 1894 and the 2nd edition OS 1" survey, the Lodge had been built and there are 6 buildings depicted on the north side of the river.

Two families, McKillop and McKenzie, are noted as living at Lochournhead through from 1841 to 1901, but there is a constant change of sheep manager and shepherd. The gamekeeper, Angus Gillies is mentioned from 1871 to 1901

A police constable is seen in 1841 and 1871 and from 1881 "new" occupations are noted - a yacht master, gardener and post messenger are mentioned.

In 1891, it would seem that the census coincides with the construction of the Lodge - there are 6 masons, 1 slater, 2 joiners, 2 carpenters and a labourer. These are not included in the statistics.

Corryhue

Depicted only on the OS map of 1894, and as "Coiresshubh", this settlement is 2 kms SE of the Lodge. A gamekeeper, James Stewart, and his family are noted from 1861 to 1901.

Skiary

Donald Ross describes Skeary in 1853 -

" There is a small fishing village near the head of the loch, with a public house or "inn", a few patches of corn and several small plots of potatoes. The "inn" is a little black house beside the loch, and travellers to and from Knoydart get here potatoes and fish or eggs, with "a real drop of mountain dew". Anything else in the way of luxuries need not be asked for in this remote locality"

Mungo Campbell in 1755 (forfeited estate papers) -

"The wood upon this estate (Knoydart) is very invaluable in any other respect than for the conveniency of the natives to support their buildings and supply them with fireing. The whole consists of birch and alder woods growing in inaccessible parts except that of the farms of Camusdown (?Camus Ban) and Skiaree upon the coast of Lochurn, where formerly there was fir wood but for some time has been wholly destroyed by vessels fishing for herring in Lochurn"

Fishing and crofting/farming seem to have been the main occupations at Skiary. The McMillan family are "innkeepers" from 1851 to 1901 and a woollen weaver, McPherson, is also mentioned from 1841 to 1871. The same family of Macpherson appears at Camus Ban, 1km to the west, in 1871 and continues from 1881 to 1901, Duncan MacPherson being described as "fisherman, formerly weaver". (Camus Ban may well have been included in the earlier Skiary entry)

John Forbes, shepherd, appearing as resident, together with his family, in 1871 and 1881, is reported as committing suicide at Skeary in the Inverness Advertiser, 19th Jan 1883. He had been a shepherd on the Barrisdale estate for 19 years.

A school is marked on the Admiralty Chart of 1852-53 and a schoolmaster is mentioned in the 1851 census, but does not appear in any other years. However a schoolhouse appears on the valuation roll for 1879.

Camus Ban

1km to the west of Skiary, Camus Ban is marked only on the later maps, with 2 roofed buildings depicted on both the OS maps, of 1872 and 1894. It was the home of Duncan Macpherson already mentioned and also of 3 others described as paupers. By 1901 there was only one person, aged 62.

Runaval

Runaval appears on the Thomson map of 1830, together with **Camusnacrogan** (1km further to the west). See also Notes 1 and 2. It does not appear on the Admiralty Chart of 1852-53, but on the OS map of 1872, 2 unroofed buildings and an enclosure (?sheepfold) are seen, and on the OS map of 1894, 2 buildings are seen.

Runaval first appears in the census in 1891, when John McMaster, gamekeeper, and his 4 female

dependents lived there. Interestingly there are 5 rooms with 1 or more windows in the house, quite a big one. It may well be that Runaval was included in the Barrisdale census entry for 1841 and 1851. In these years, the name MacRae (cottars) appears at both Kylesmore and Barrisdale (?Runaval/Camusnacrogan) but by 1861 they are not mentioned - Were they removed in the 1853 evictions? Rixon writes -

“Near Barrisdale we find the place name Camus na crogan. The second element may be a corruption of Gaelic *creachag* (cockle) or *creachan* (clam). Doubtless this beach earned its name from being a natural larder for the poor of Knoydart during the long bitter winters. If the harvests were meagre or the herring were scarce, then shellfish were all that lay between them and starvation”

Barrisdale

It would appear that Barrisdale was regarded as less profitable than other parts of Knoydart, in the late 18th century. William Morison in 1771 (forfeited estate papers) -

“All the cornland on Barrisdale is taken in from the hill - of gravelly soil, delved with the spade, manured with sea wreck or ferns, and cropped with black oats. They have no ploughs, limestone or marle on the estate and grind their corn on the quern”

And

“The tenants of Glengary raise as much grain as is sufficient to maintain their families whereas every tenant on Barrisdale is obliged to buy meal for their support”

With the conversion to sheep, the population of Barrisdale was one that “came and went“. In the earlier census's of 1841 and 1851, the surname Macdonald, not surprisingly, dominates, but by 1881 there are very few with that name. There is a dramatic drop in numbers, between 1851 and 1861, from 46 to 19. Was this the effect of the 1853 evictions?

In the earlier census's, the entry for Barrisdale may have included the wider area, from Runaval to Tomnahilt (1.5 kms south of the main settlement of Barrisdale)

Farming and sheep are the main occupations from 1841 to 1881, with a ploughman regularly mentioned and a gamekeeper appearing in 1861.

The census infers a large main house at Barrisdale, with the numbers of rooms with windows reported as being between 9 (1861) and 11

In 1851 there is the poignant entry of Donald Macdonald, a widowed shepherd, aged 40 with 6 children under 12 and “2 other bairns, unbaptised, of I month - twins“.

In 1841 an RC priest, Neil Macdonald, is entered but the church itself is not referred to until 1891 and in 1901 John Forbes Menzies, described as “?EC minister for Knoydart” is in residence with his family of wife, 4 children, their governess and sick nurse.

Tomnaheilde

A settlement, ?named Aultnamuickerack, appears on the Thomson map of 1830 and on the 1st edition map of 1872 2 unroofed buildings and an “old sheepfold” appears at this location, 1.5kms south of the main house at Barrisdale.

Tomnaheilde is first seen on the 1881 census, when a family of 8 lived there. A different family appears in 1891 and in 1901 it ?is referred to as “Tomee”.

The story from 1900 is taken up by Peter English in his book “Arnisdale and Loch Hourne”. Many of the characters who appear in his account are the descendents of the families mentioned here.

Notes

1. **Koydarts pennyland assessment** - In 1637 King Charles Ist gave John Macleod of Dunvegan a charter for the lands of Knoydart. The list of settlements runs in a geographically coherent fashion which makes identification of the names straightforward. It mentions Kinloch Hourne (1d), Skiary (1/2d) and Barrisdale (21/2d), but also includes Caolisbeg (1/8d) between Skiary and Barrisdale. (Rixon p37)

2. “**Canada List**” - from the papers of Father Ewen John Macdonald, who left Knoydart in 1786, aged 4, and compiled a list of settlements, presumably with the help of older relatives amongst the other emigrants who accompanied him. He mentions Caenlochourna, Sciaarie, Ruonabal, Camasnacrogag, Kilesbeag and Barastal. (Rixon p30)

3. **Valuation Rolls** - provided concurring evidence from 1869 to 1900 and also gave information on occupation into the 20th century. In 1900 there were 6 houses occupied at Skiary and Camusban. By 1919 this had dropped to 2 and by 1939 1. Runival continued to be habited by a deer watcher until 1929. Torrachoit also had a deer watcher until 1929. Corryhoo is described as vacant from 1919.

Caolasmore had 3 houses occupied in 1900, but this had dropped to one only by 1909 (Duncan Macrae, a ghillie), the other house being described as vacant and uninhabitable. Caolasmore continued to be occupied by a ghillie or a deer watcher until 1939.

Bibliography

Census Records - 1841 to 1901

Colin Maciver - Old Statistical Account (1793)

Denis Rixon - "Knoydart - A History" (1999)

Donald Ross - "Glengarry Evictions" (1853)

Valuation Rolls

Appendix 2

(From the Project Design, March 2004)

2.1 Introduction

All of the NOSAS members joining the 2004 survey week are familiar with Loch Hourn. All have copies of the 2002 report, as do Historic Scotland and Highland Council.

The 2002 report and the enthusiasm of NOSAS members have been the impetus for a further season of survey work, this time focussing on the south shore of the Inner Loch and Barrisdale Bay.

It is not intended to repeat any of the information contained in the 2002 report for this project design. The focus is on the relevant research work, mainly desk based, which has been undertaken by members since the 2002 survey over the past 2 years, and this is summarised under the heading "ongoing historical and archaeological research".

The 2002 survey identified 278 new sites, mostly on the north shore of the Inner Loch. These included areas of settlement, cultivation remains, and sites connected with the seasonal herring fishing industry known to have been active here from at least the middle of the 18th century.

The land to the south and the north of Loch Hourn has belonged to different owners from at least the medieval period. The 2002 survey showed that the north shore of the Inner Loch was in fact heavily exploited in the past, but the full extent and nature of use of the south shore is unknown. The survey in 2004 will help to determine the differences in land exploitation on the opposite shores, and provide further information on the history of the nationally important herring fishing industry.

2.2 Project Aims

1. Map the distribution of coastal sites on the south shore (Barrisdale Bay to Lochournhead).
2. Record the geology/geomorphology and erosion class of the south and north shores.
3. Survey in detail selected areas of settlement
4. Map the pre and post clearance settlement (MOLRS) of the hinterland.
5. Establish differences in site distribution and settlement pattern between the north and south shores.
6. Gather information on land based settlement connected with the herring fishing industry, for comparison with other regions.
7. Examine the nature and extent of the relationship between the native population and the seasonal fisher folk.

2.3 Ongoing Historical and Archaeological Research

Various NOSAS members and friends have contributed time and energy to ongoing research over the past 2 years. Significant new material has come to light and new contacts have been made.

Trina and John Wombell made contact with Campbeltown Heritage Centre in summer 2002. They got to know several of the trustees, and Andrew Martin author of the "Ring Net Fishermen". From this visit came knowledge of the research carried out by Frank Bigwood of Edinburgh and his wife, who have brought to light the log of a brigantine, the Peggies and Mary, sailing out of Campbeltown. This log relates to the voyages of that ship in the years 1753 to 1762.

The log was preserved by chance as it became a production i.e. part of the evidence in a court case, brought because the owners of the Peggies and Mary had not paid for a cargo brought back from Lisbon, on the grounds that they had not been paid for the cargo they took out there.

The voyages detailed in the log are thought to be typical of the many ships working out of the ports of the Firth of Clyde in the 1740's 1750's and 1760's. Destinations included places in Norway, Sweden,

Ireland and ports around the Moray Firth. The main export from Campbeltown at that time was salt herring. Imports included timber and wooden shovels from Norway, and iron from Sweden.

The ship's master and co-owner Duncan Hendry, refers on many occasions in the journal to ships being "meal loaded", to supply the needs around the coasts as they went on their voyages, for communities particularly in the West Highlands where they were not self sufficient in grain. No doubt the ships called in at various places for dairy products and meat, and it is possible that money rarely changed hands.

Of great significance to our Loch Hourn research are the accounts of the voyages every autumn of the Peggies and Mary to the herring fishing in the NW Highlands, and to the numerous references of other ships doing the same thing. Duncan Hendry's favourite haunts were Loch Broom and various sea lochs in Skye and the Outer Isles. He appears to have taken a couple of small catching boats with him, and to have bought from local catching boats as well. He also speaks of shore based activity on Isle Martin.

Whilst there are no accounts of the Peggies and Mary having fished in Loch Hourn, he refers in the journal to several meetings with other ships who had been scouting for fish in Loch Hourn. It seems that small fleets of ships from Campbeltown and other Clyde ports chased after the herring, sometimes sending off an "express", presumably a faster smaller ship, to find out where if anywhere there were fish to be caught. The seasons varied greatly.

From the 1750's herring busses came into being claiming government bounties for the boat and the catch, but it is now clear that there were many dozens of ships similar to the Peggies and Mary operating free-lance outwith the bounty system, working with

much smaller crews than the busses, carrying general cargoes for part of the year but going off to the herring fishing during the autumn and first half of each winter. The busses could not purchase herring legally from local catcher boats for most of the latter 18th century, but the free-lance ships could.

One of the prime reasons for introducing the bounty system was to provide a pool of trained seamen for the Royal Navy. The herring busses were over-crewed and their operations surrounded by red tape. One spin off from this however was that detailed records of buss crews were maintained, and Frank Bigwood has also transcribed information on the crew members of Campbeltown and Tarbert herring busses between 1773 and 1777, detailing ages, places of birth, colour of hair and height of each man. All ships at that time sailed in fear of the press gang, but ships were rarely stopped on outward journeys, more usually on the return journeys.

The heights of the crewmen are of interest to us, as we often looked at the tumbled remains of the little huts beside Loch Hourn in 2002 and wondered how men managed to lie down in them. The possible answer is that the general heights of mid 18th century crews were running between 5 foot nothing and 5 feet 6 inches.

John was also fortunate in obtaining a 4 month contract in the latter part of 2003 to carry out research for the Lochaber Environmental Group, in order to write a booklet, the title of which became "the Spirit of the Soil", an historical perspective on soil fertility and the applications of composting in Lochaber. The research provided the opportunity for a real insight into past farming methods in the West Highlands, and has shed possible new light on some of the sites discovered around the shores of Loch Hourn. Copies of the Spirit of the Soil can be obtained from John.

Meryl Marshall has looked in greater depth at the census returns 1841 to 1901, and the population trends for the communities around Loch Hourn. Her paper is appended in full.

Graham Tuley and Colin Miller have studied the relevant 1st and 2nd edition OS maps in greater detail, and have consulted the place names book. Their various summaries are in the current research file which will be available at Kinlochourn in April.

Numerous extracts from books and papers with historical references to Loch Hourn have been also added to the current research file.

Meryl has pulled down copies of Roy's 1750 maps of the area, and has found Admiralty charts of Loch Hourn dating to 1845.

We have a copy of an estate plan drawn by Henry Burrel surveyor, dated 1853, giving new information on enclosure dykes at Kinlochourn. A further plan by the same surveyor in the same year of other enclosure boundaries on Old Arnisdale Farm, which included Kinlochourn at that time, is stored in Edinburgh, but it is apparently too fragile to be copied, but we hope to have the information on it secured in time for our survey in April. We also hope to have a copy of the William Morrison 1777 map of Barrisdale Estate.

Through a contact, Graham has managed to secure a copy of the British Geological Survey's detailed information on the geology of Kintail, which includes Loch Hourn.

John has been through the 2 large volumes of the catalogue of the Dunvegan Muniments, looking for pre 1811 references to Glenelg, the year when the Macleods eventually sold off that part of their estates. It looks promising, with dozens of such references to Glenelg items in the muniments, and a study day at Dunvegan is planned. There are some fascinating clues just in the catalogue entries, one being the existence of a lease of Arnisdale Farm and a part of Sandaig dated 1792, to a David Campbell of Clochamby and a Capt. David Ramsay R.N. for £450. Could this be the first let of Arnisdale farm as a sheep run, giving clues as to the possible dates for clearance, and of the construction of Kinlochourn farmhouse which forms the older part of the present day lodge? If any reader knows where Clochamby is or was, please let John know. Another item of interest is a reference to a survey of the woods in Glenelg by one John Nicol dating to 1778.

And last but not least, Ann Coombs has been to Shetland and has returned with some fascinating photographs of the remains of the Haaf Station at Fethaland, showing striking similarities between some of the buildings there and the shoreline buildings at Mhogh Sgeir beside Loch Hourn.

Appendix 3

Tree age and Site Conservation

Two mature ash trees were growing in and threatening two archaeological sites on the North Shore. These were felled to conserve the sites and to measure the trees.

Background

Normally foresters take measurements of trees at breast height (1.3m above ground level and from the upper side on a slope). Trees growing within stone structures present problems because it is difficult to determine “ground level”. The main disc sample taken at Inbhir an Dubh Uillt and at Mhogh Sgeir was taken at the lowest level it was safe to cut which may be 0.2 or 0.3m above ground level. Below 1.3m there can be rapid swelling of the base of a tree which can lead to inaccurate volume estimates.

Measurements

A disk was taken at “ground level” and from branches where it was thought that useful information would be obtained. The samples were measured indoors with the use of a magnifying glass as necessary. The rings in ash (*Fraxinus excelsor*) are easy to see and so it is easy to determine age and growth rates.

Felling Technique

Some of the major branches were cut off by bow-saw. The cuts were made only part way through the stem so that it split and the branch slowly fell to the ground. These branches were cut into smaller pieces which were spread over the archaeological feature so that they acted as a cushion and felling of other branches and the main stem could not cause damage. The stem was cut into manageable pieces so that it could be lifted from the feature and laid down away from it. The branches were piled into heaps and then cut into small pieces so that they would rot quickly.

Allt Mhogh Sgeir

Site 138, NGR91210753, SMR NG90NW0181 is described in the 2002 report as “the tumbled remains of a sub-rectangular hut, c4m 2m internally with walls remaining to 0.5m in height. A substantial ash tree has established itself inside this structure.” The ash tree has a stem of about 3m where it breaks into a spreading crown with 5 branches of different diameters with the remains of the leading shoot which was about 5cm in diameter and which has died and rotted. The lowest disk was taken from the area of swelling which is clearly visible in the photograph on page 70 of the 2002 Report.

The base is not circular with 51cm and 40 cm being maximum and minimum diameters with age 70 years excluding a central core of about 1.5cm of rotten wood which could not be aged so the tree is about 75 years old. The branches are:

28cm x 24cm – 58 years
 22cm x 19cm – 60 years
 19cm x 18cm – 58 years
 14cm x 10cm – 58 years
 10cm x 10cm – 66years

The area of base is (mean of 51cm and 40cm) 1626sq cm and 20 years ago it was (mean of 25cm and 24cm) 471sq cm which means that the area has increased by over 3.4 times during the last 20 years.

Two large roots are visible well beyond the structure and the tree now has a very well established root system in rich ground and would be expected to continue to grow at this rate for the next decade or two and so the damage to the site would be considerable.

Inbhir an Dubh Uillt Site 273, NGR 92960793, SMR NG90NW0131

The 2002 report includes “the remains of a rectangular stone built hut, c4m x 3m external....a substantial multi-stemmed ash tree is growing up in the middle of the structure”.

The ash tree is 2 stems at ground level which are joined together. One of these stems breaks into 3 separate stems before 1.5m height. These 4 stems are in a sort of fan moving from the shore and are recorded as A with the second BCD. When the branches were removed the sideways pressure on the stump was removed and the pressure on the join between the 2 stems where the lowest sample was taken made this part of the disk very difficult to cut.

The base of the tree is oval 50cm x 36cm of which A is 25cm x 19cm age 88years, and BCD 34cm x 21cm age 89 years. There is some bark visible between the two stems but no evidence of any major change in the rate of growth. At about 0.8m the stem A is 28cm x 23cm (age 85 years), and at 1.5m the diameters are:

A – 20cm x 18cm (age 69 years) (damaged sample, 20cm is the estimate)

B – 18cm x 16cm (age 84 years)

C – 18cm x 16cm (age 80 years)

D – 29cm x 28cm (age 84 years)

Branch D is leaning a long way inland and is very abnormal in shape not indicated above with the centre of the stem only 6cm from one edge. Branch D is showing the most rapid growth of all the branches and at some stage in the future would break due to the strain caused by the way it is growing.

This tree is gradually increasing in size but the growth is steady rather than dramatic. Stem A may have been browsed in youth which is why B, C and D are much older at 1.5m.

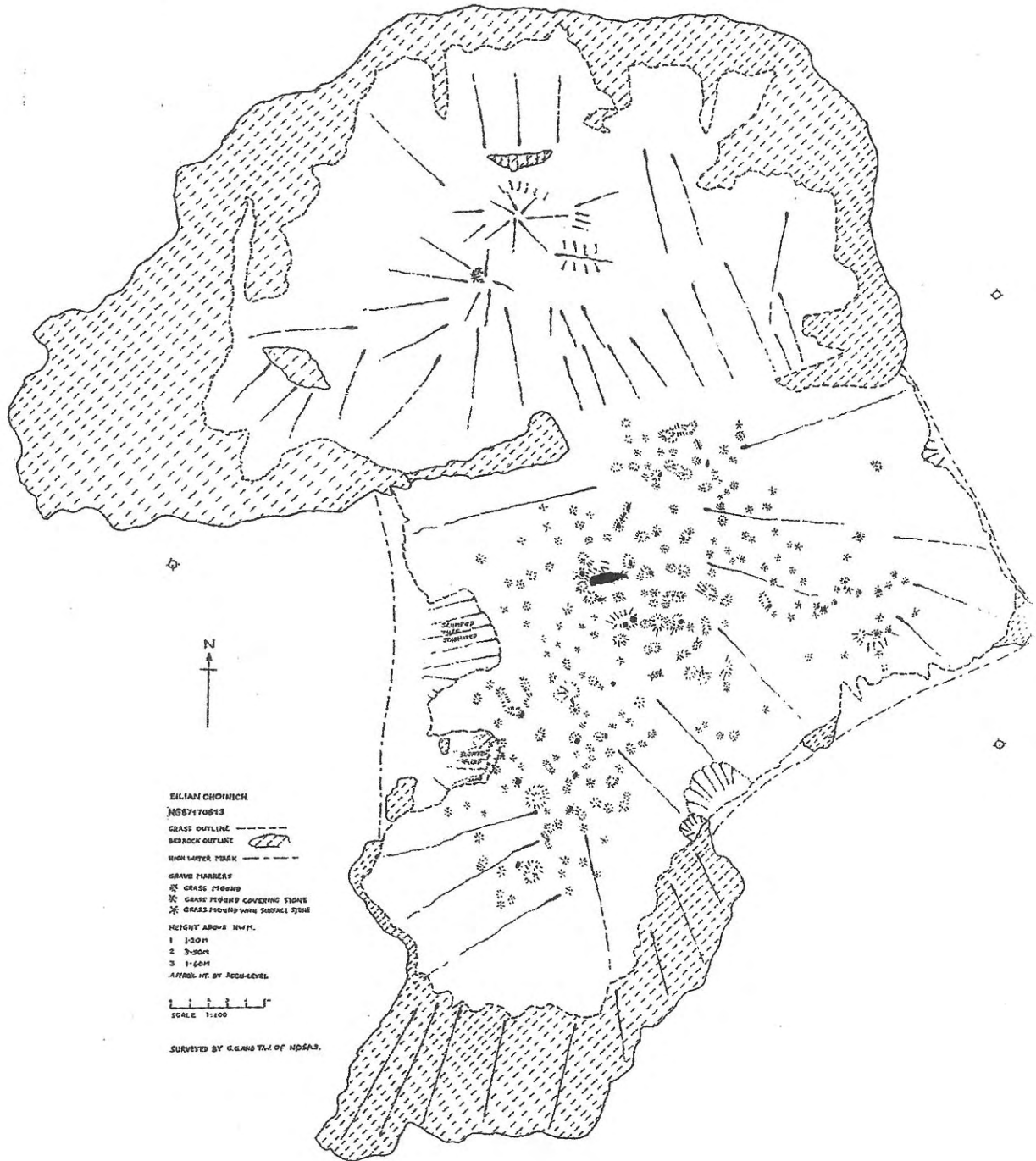
Conclusion

An ash tree can survive for a long time as a browsed plant but when released from this pressure it will grow into a tree. One tree was “released” about 75 years ago (1928) and the other 89 years ago (1914). This does not relate to the change from sheep to deer grazing which was one estimate of possible age (1880 – 1890) and is a long time after the buildings are thought to have been abandoned.

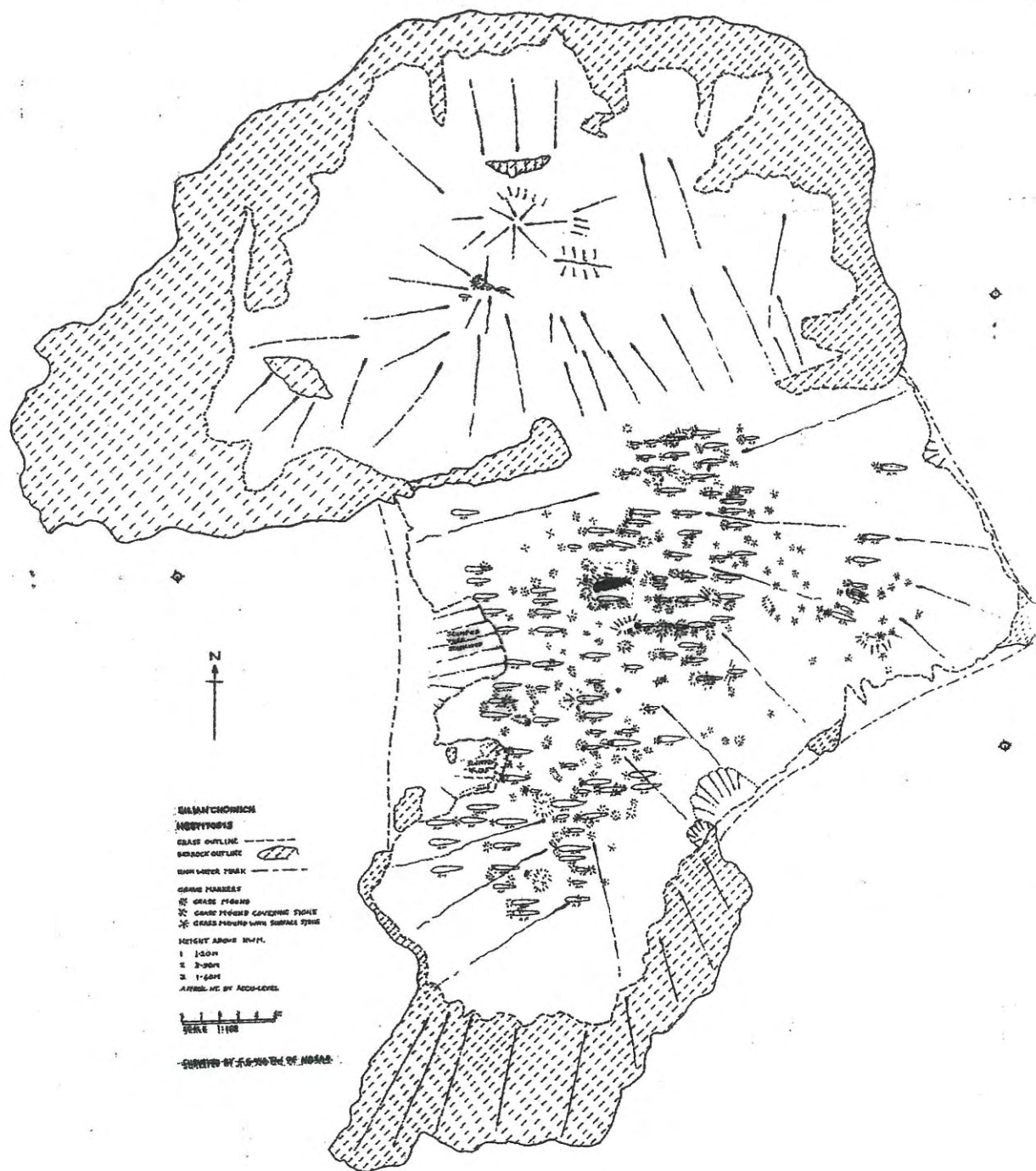
Recommendation

Ash stumps will re-grow and the coppice could become large and so the stump would continue to enlarge and cause damage to the archaeological features. If damage is to be prevented then the stump should be killed by appropriate herbicide, applied when there is sufficient regrowth to absorb the herbicide. Herbicide application to a freshly cut stump would be a possibility but any attempt to kill the stump by repeated cutting or browsing of foliage is not recommended due to the timescale involved.

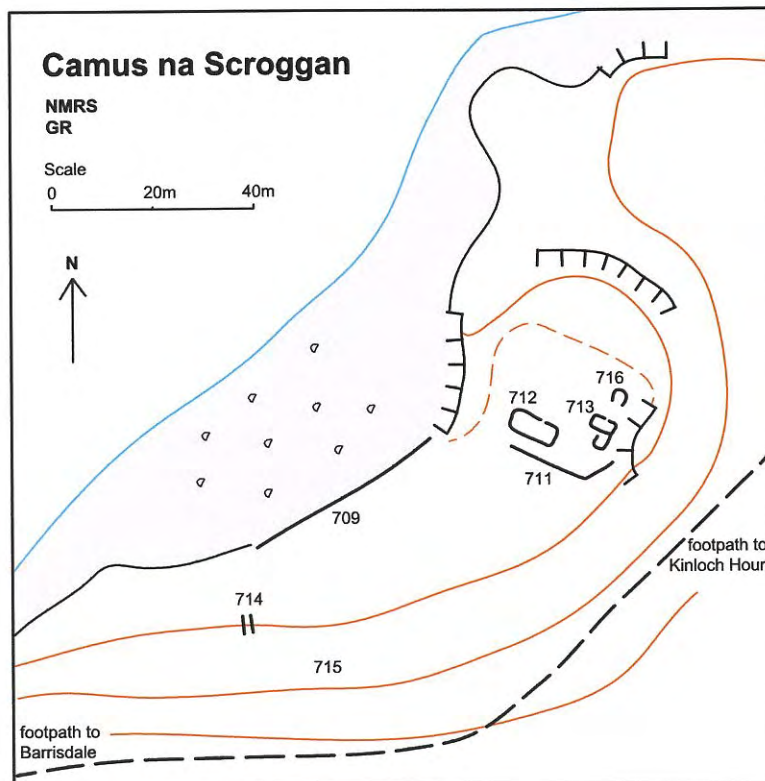
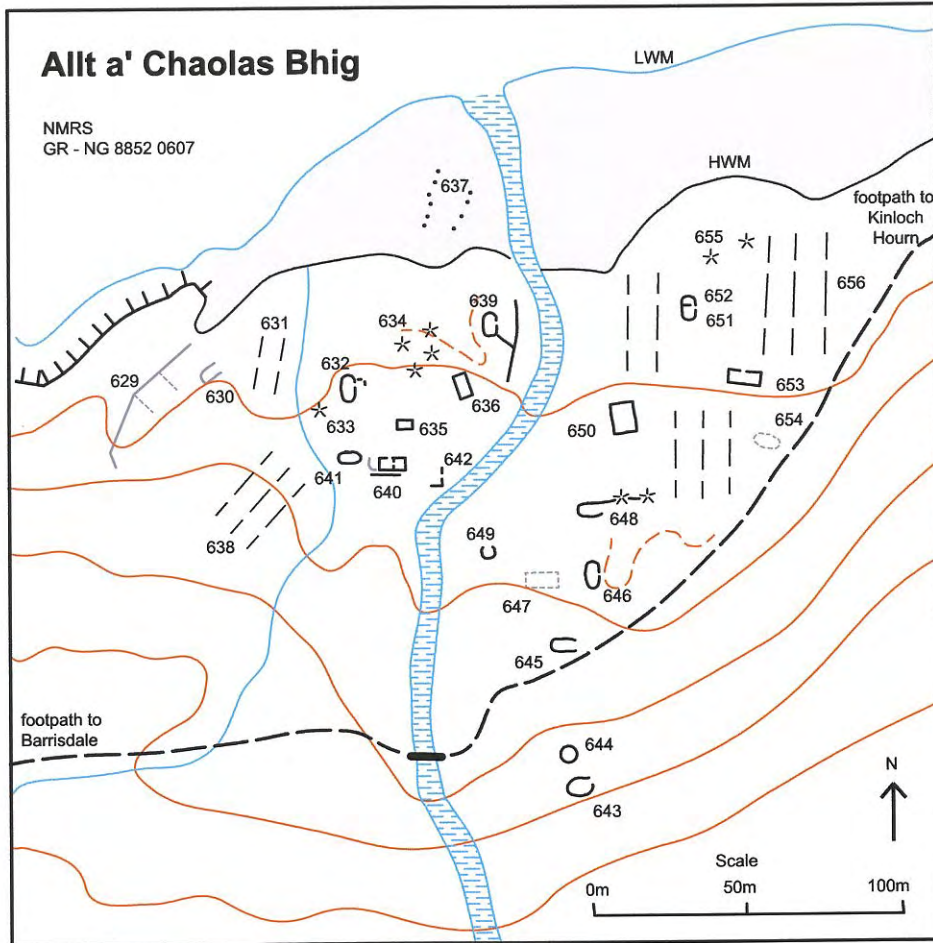
Graham Tuley, April 2004
Chartered Forester



Reduced Plan of Eilean Choinich, (Burial Isle), Barrisdale, 2002/2004



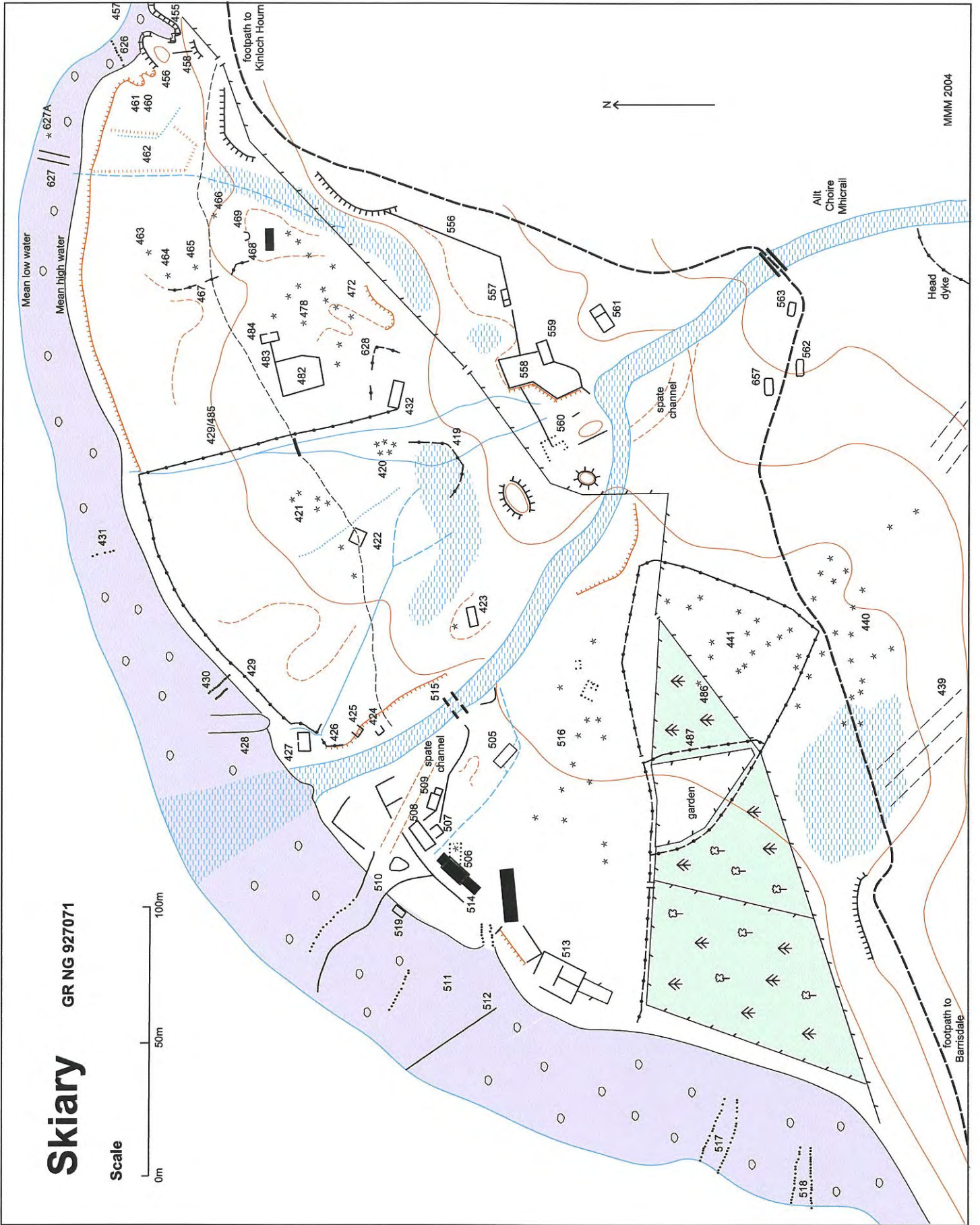
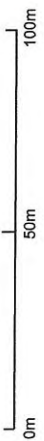
**Reduced Plan of Eilean Choinich, (Burial Isle), Barrisdale, 2002/2004
 With overlay showing positions of graves as determined by dowsing**



Skuary

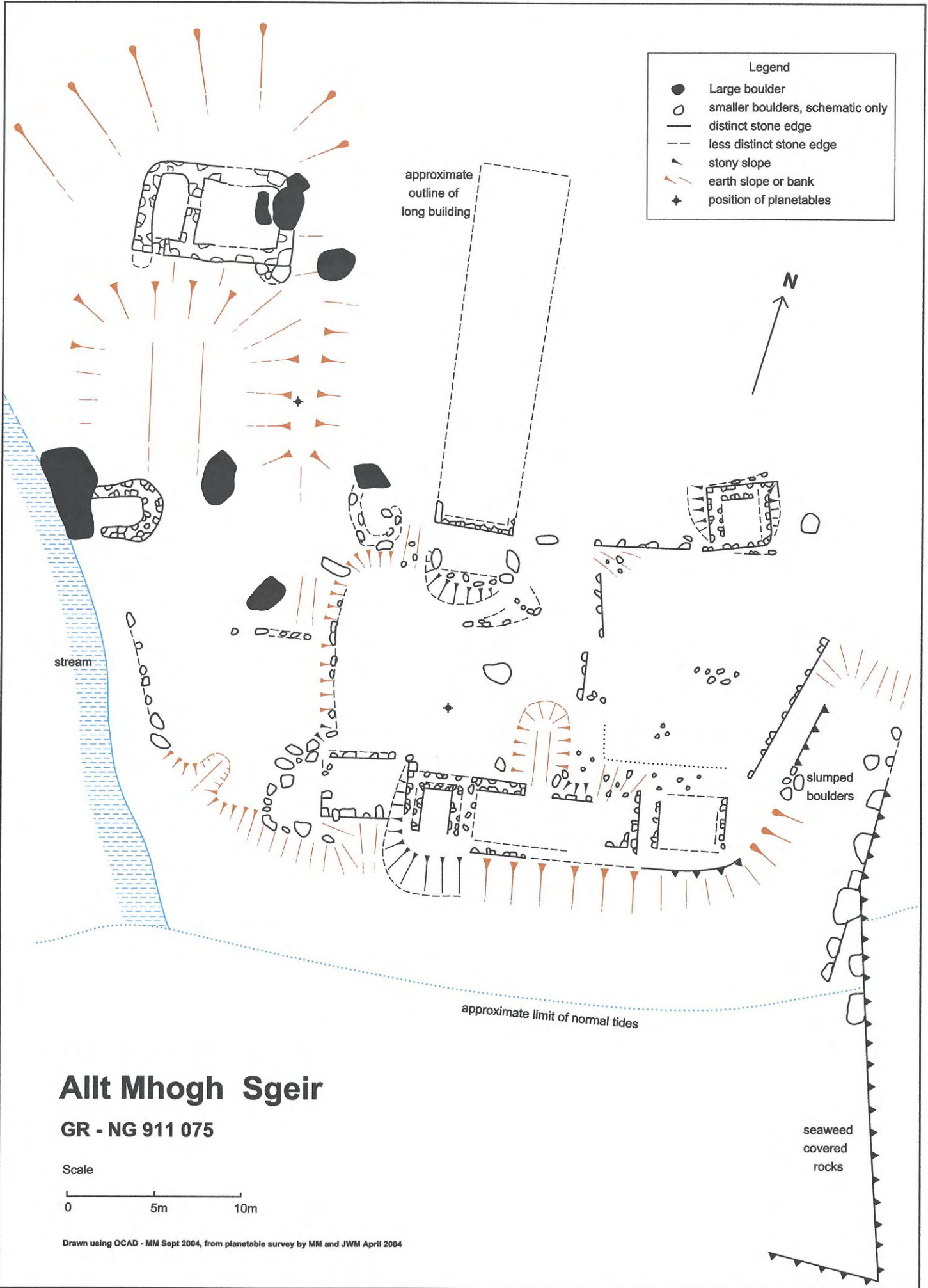
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Scale



Legend

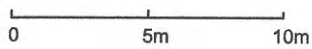
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- smaller boulders, schematic only
- distinct stone edge
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- ▲ stony slope
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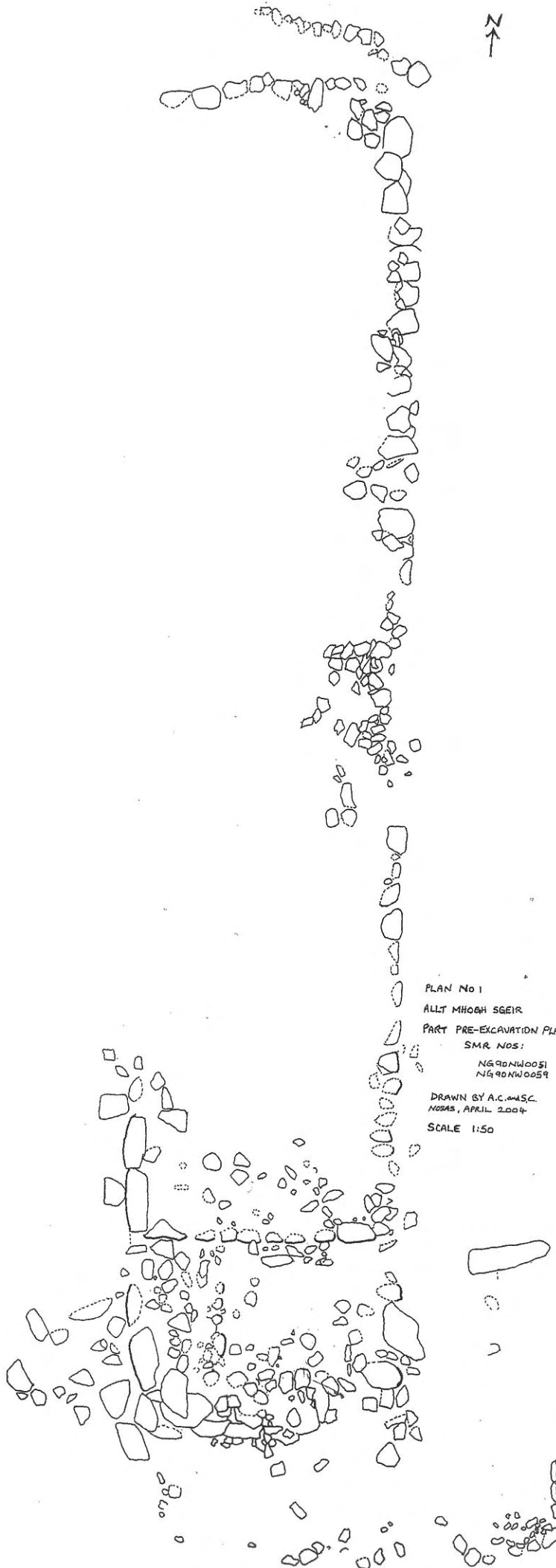
Allt Mhogh Sgeir

GR - NG 911 075

Scale



Drawn using OCAD - MM Sept 2004, from planetable survey by MM and JWM April 2004



PLAN No 1
ALLT MHOGH SGEIR
PART PRE-EXCAVATION PLAN
SMR NOS:
NG90NW0051
NG90NW0059
DRAWN BY A.C. & S.C.
NOSAS, APRIL 2004
SCALE 1:50



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SITE 611
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SITE 611
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ALLT CALG CHOIRE - AMBRIAGH



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SITE 613
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SITE 614
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SITE 616
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SITE 615
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SITE 617
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SITE 618
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Tomnaheilde east from N. 0003.JPG



Site 609 0004.JPG



Site 601 0005.jpg



Site 602 0006.jpg



Site 603 0008.jpg



Site 605 0010.jpg



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SITE 607
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site503_03.jpg



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site 503
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AT CAMAS LIATHACH



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CAMAS LIATHACH



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BARRISDALE



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BARRISDALE



site417_03.jpg
BARRISDALE



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CAMAS LIATHACH



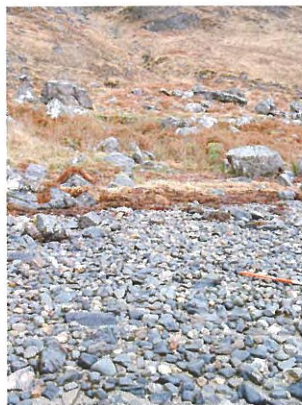
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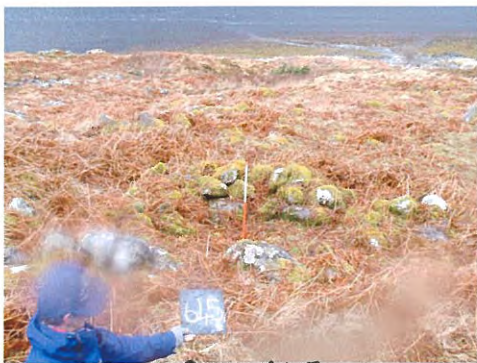
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GENERAL VIEW
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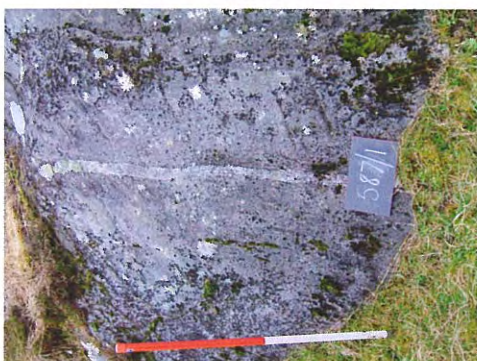
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SITE 570/1



DSCF0039.JPG
SITE 571/1



DSCF0040.JPG
SITE 572/1



SITE 573/1
DSCF0042.JPG



SITE 573/2
DSCF0043.JPG



SITE 574/1
DSCF0044.JPG



SITE 501
DCP_3411.JPG



SITE 490
DCP_3412.JPG



SITE 491
DCP_3416.JPG



SITE 492
DCP_3417.JPG



SITE 492
DCP_3418.JPG



SITE 493
DCP_3419.JPG



SITE 494
DCP_3423.JPG



SITE 495
DCP_3425.JPG



SITE 496
DCP_3430.JPG



SITE 496
DCP_3431.JPG



SITE 497
DCP_3432.JPG



SITE 498
DCP_3433.JPG



SITE 498
DCP_3434.JPG



SITE 499
DCP_3437.JPG



SITE 500
DCP_3439.JPG



2004_0422Image0001.JPG
SITE 514



SITE
508

2004_0422Image0002.JPG



2004_0422Image0003.JPG
SITE 514



2004_0422Image0004.JPG
SITE 508



SITE
508

2004_0422Image0005.JPG



2004_0422Image0006.JPG
SITE 508

EILEAN CHOINICH (5 IMAGES BELOW)



2004_0422Image0007.JPG



2004_0422Image0008.JPG



2004_0422Image0009.JPG



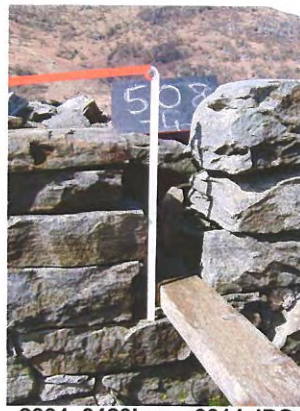
2004_0422Image0010.JPG



2004_0422Image0011.JPG



2004_0420Image0013.JPG
SITE 508



2004_0420Image0014.JPG
SITE 508



2004_0420Image0015.JPG
SITE 509



2004_0420Image0016.JPG
SITE 510



2004_0420Image0017.JPG
SITE 510



2004_0420Image0018.JPG
SITE 511



2004_0420Image0019.JPG
SITE 511



2004_0418Image0003.JPG



2004_0418Image0004.JPG

ALLT A CHUIRN
SITE 504 (2 IMAGES)

SKIARY (BELOW)



2004_0420Image0001.JPG



2004_0420Image0002.JPG



2004_0420Image0003.JPG
SITE 505



2004_0420Image0004.JPG
SITE 505



2004_0420Image0005.JPG



2004_0420Image0006.JPG
SITE 505



2004_0420Image0007.JPG
SITE 505



2004_0420Image0008.JPG
SITE 506



2004_0420Image0009.JPG
SITE 507



2004_0420Image0010.JPG



2004_0420Image0011.JPG



2004_0420Image0012.JPG



site427_05.jpg



site427_06.jpg



site427_07.jpg



site427_08.jpg



site427_09.jpg



site427_10.jpg



site427_11.jpg



site427_12.jpg



site427_13.jpg



site429_01.jpg



site428_01.jpg



site428_02.jpg



site428_03.jpg



site430_01.jpg



site430_02.jpg



2004_0420Image0001.JPG



2004_0420Image0002.JPG



SITE 557//
2004_0420Image0003.JPG



SITE 557/2
2004_0420Image0004.JPG



2004_0420Image0005.JPG



2004_0420Image0006.JPG



2004_0420Image0007.JPG



2004_0420Image0008.JPG



SITE 559
2004_0420Image0009.JPG



2004_0420Image0010.JPG



2004_0420Image0011.JPG
SITE 559



2004_0420Image0012.JPG
SITE 560



2004_0420Image0013.JPG



2004_0420Image0014.JPG



2004_0420Image0015.JPG



site431_01.jpg



site432_01.jpg



site432_02.jpg



site432_03.jpg



site432_04.jpg



site432_05.jpg



site433_01.jpg



sites440&441_02.jpg



site434_01.jpg



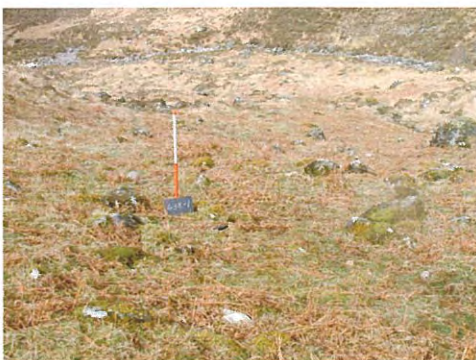
site435_01.jpg



site436_01.jpg



site437_01.jpg



site438_01.jpg



site439_01.jpg



2004_0420Image0078.JPG
SITE 471



2004_0420Image0079.JPG
SITE 472



2004_0420Image0080.JPG
SITE 473



2004_0420Image0081.JPG
SITE 474



2004_0420Image0082.JPG
SITE 475



2004_0420Image0083.JPG
SITE 476



2004_0420Image0084.JPG
SITE 477



2004_0420Image0085.JPG
SITE 478



2004_0420Image0088.JPG
SITE 481



2004_0420Image0089.JPG
SITE 482



2004_0420Image0091.JPG



SITE 484
2004_0420Image0092.JPG



SITE 484
2004_0420Image0093.JPG



SITE 485
2004_0420Image0094.JPG



SITE 517
2004_0424Image0052.JPG



GENERAL VIEW
2004_0421Image0011.JPG



SITE 620
2004_0421Image0012.JPG



SITE 621
2004_0421Image0014.JPG



SITE 622
2004_0421Image0015.JPG



SITE 622
2004_0421Image0016.JPG



SITE 623
2004_0421Image0017.JPG



SITE 624
2004_0421Image0018.JPG



SITE 625
2004_0421Image0019.JPG



SITE 626
2004_0421Image0021.JPG



SITE 627
2004_0421Image0022.JPG



SITE 627
2004_0421Image0023.JPG



SITE 628
2004_0421Image0024.JPG



SKIARY
2004_0421Image0025.JPG



SKIARY
2004_0421Image0026.JPG

2 IMAGES OF SKIARY
(LEFT)



site457_01.jpg



2004_0420Image0048.JPG
SITES 460 and 461



2004_0420Image0052.JPG
SITE 462



2004_0420Image0053.JPG
SITE 462



2004_0420Image0059.JPG



2004_0420Image0061.JPG
SITE 463



2004_0420Image0062.JPG
SITE 464



2004_0420Image0066.JPG
SITE 465



2004_0420Image0067.JPG
SITE 466



2004_0420Image0072.JPG
SITE 467



2004_0420Image0073.JPG
SITE 467



2004_0420Image0074.JPG
SITE 468



2004_0420Image0075.JPG
SITE 469



2004_0420Image0076.JPG
SITE 470



2004_0420Image0077.JPG
SITE 471



site450_02.jpg



site751_01.jpg



site752_01.jpg



site753_01.jpg



site754_01.jpg



site754_02.jpg



site755_01.jpg



site755_02.jpg



site756_01.jpg



site757_01.jpg



site758_01.jpg



DSCF0130.JPG



site759_01.jpg



site760_02.jpg



site761_01.jpg

KINLOCH HOURN



site442_01.jpg



site442_02.jpg



site442_04.jpg

LOCHOURNHEAD



site443_01.jpg



site444_01.jpg



site444_02.jpg



site445_01.jpg



site445_02.jpg



site446_01.jpg



site447_01.jpg



site448_01.jpg



site444 to 448.jpg



site449_01.jpg



site449_02.jpg



site450_01.jpg



site128_03.jpg



site128_04.jpg



site128_05.JPG



site128_06.JPG



site128_07.JPG



site128_08.JPG



site128_09.JPG



site128_10.JPG



site128_11.JPG



site128_12.JPG



site128_13.JPG



site128_14.JPG



site128_15.JPG



site128_16.JPG



site128_17.JPG



site128_18.JPG



site128_19.JPG



site128_20.JPG



site128_21.JPG



site128_22.JPG



site128_23.JPG



site128_24.JPG



site128_25.JPG



site128_26.JPG



site128_27.JPG



site128_28.JPG



site128_29.JPG



site128_30.JPG



site128_31.JPG



site128_32.JPG

SITE 507



2004_0423Image0038.JPG



SITE 519
2004_0423Image0039.JPG



SITE 657
2004_0423Image0041.JPG

ALLT MHOUGH SGEIR - CORE AREA DETAIL SURVEY



SITE 128 / SW
2004_0424Image0001.JPG
POSSIBLE COBBLING AT SE CORNER



SITES 128 & 129 / SSW
2004_0424Image0002.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 128 / SW
2004_0424Image0003.JPG
SE CORNER, POSS COBBLING



SITE 128 / S
2004_0424Image0004.JPG
DETAIL OF SW CORNER



SITES 110 & 111 / NNW
2004_0424Image0005.JPG
DETAIL OF JUNCTION BETWEEN



SITE 111 / N
2004_0424Image0006.JPG
INCLUDES CIRCULAR OUTSHOT



SITE 111 / NW
2004_0424Image0007.JPG
DETAIL OF DOORWAY



SITES 111 / 110 / 109 / W
2004_0424Image0008.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 111 / N
2004_0424Image0009.JPG
DETAIL EXCLUDING OUTSHOT



SITE 111 / WNW
2004_0424Image0010.JPG



SITES 111 / 110 / 109 WNW
2004_0424Image0011.JPG



SITES 117 / 118 / 119 / S
2004_0424Image0012.JPG



SITE 117 / S
2004_0424Image0013.JPG
DETAIL INSIDE FACE OF N WALL



SITE 113 / 112 / NNW
2004_0424Image0014.JPG
EDGE BETWEEN SITES



SITE 117 / NE
2004_0424Image0015.JPG
DETAIL



SITE 119 / SSW
2004_0424Image0016.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 119 / S
2004_0424Image0017.JPG
DETAIL OF W END



SITE 119 / W
2004_0424Image0018.JPG
DETAIL OF E END



SITE 119 / W
2004_0424Image0019.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 119 / WSW
2004_0424Image0020.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITES - NE CORE AREA / NW
2004_0424Image0021.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITES - W HALF CORE AREA / NW
2004_0424Image0022.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 128 / NW
2004_0424Image0023.JPG
DETAIL OF N END



SITE 128 / NW
2004_0424Image0024.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 144 / N
2004_0424Image0025.JPG



SITE 128 / N
2004_0424Image0026.JPG



SITE 128 / N
2004_0424Image0027.JPG



CORE AREA PHOTOGRAPHY /NW
2004_0424Image0028.JPG
SHOWS STABILISED LADDER



SITE 128 /E
2004_0424Image0029.JPG
PLATFORM ALONG OUTSIDE OF N WALL



SITE 128 /E
2004_0424Image0030.JPG
RAISED PLATFORM IN N PART



SITE 128 /NE
2004_0424Image0031.JPG
PAVING IN N PART



SITE 128 /E
2004_0424Image0032.JPG
CENTRAL PART



SITE 128 /E
2004_0424Image0033.JPG
DETAILS 128a & 128b



SITES 128 /129 /ESE
2004_0424Image0034.JPG
E WALL OF 128 WITH 129 BARRIERS



SITE 128 /NE
2004_0424Image0035.JPG
DETAIL



SITES 128 /116 /E
2004_0424Image0036.JPG
DETAIL OF 128b



SITE 131 /W
2004_0424Image0037.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITES 130 /175 /N
2004_0424Image0038.JPG
REJEMENTS DEFINING WEDGE



SITES 108 /109 /MNW
2004_0424Image0039.JPG
JUNCTION OF 108 /109



SITE 128 /SE
2004_0424Image0040.JPG



SITE 128 /SSE
2004_0424Image0041.JPG



SITE 109 /110 /NE
2004_0424Image0042.JPG



SITES 108/109/E
2004_0424Image0043.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 171/ENE
2004_0424Image0044.JPG
DETAIL OF REVETMENT



SITE 171/NE
2004_0424Image0045.JPG
GENERAL VIEW OF REVETMENT



SITE 107/NNE
2004_0424Image0046.JPG
GENERAL VIEW OF PIER



SITE 131/ESE
2004_0424Image0047.JPG
GENERAL VIEW



SITE 131/ESE
2004_0424Image0048.JPG
SHOWS REVETMENT 130 BEYOND



SITE 107/NE
2004_0424Image0049.JPG
GENERAL VIEW OF PIER



SITE 107/ESE
2004_0424Image0050.JPG
DETAIL OF S END OF PIER



SITE 107/SE
2004_0424Image0051.JPG
GENERAL VIEW OF PIER



SITE 107/WSW
2004_0424Image0052.JPG
DETAIL OF S END OF PIER

STONE
+ MOUND

1:50M

2:10M

ERODING FACE

SAND

SLUMPED TURF

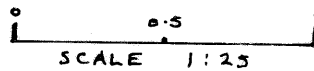
SAND

EILIAN CHOINICH

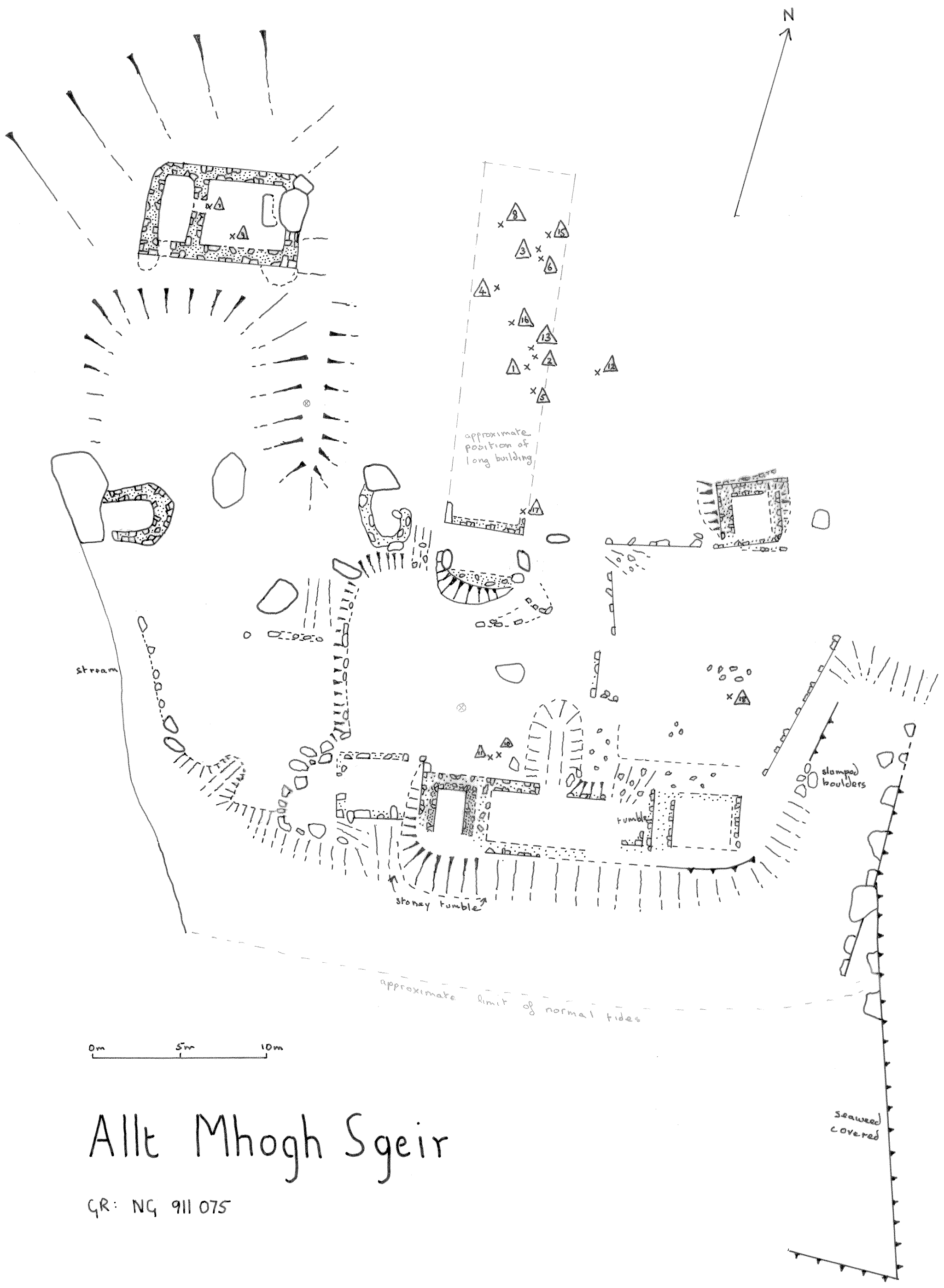


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DRG 2 TO MONITOR EROSION



SURVEYED BY G.G. AND T.W. OF NOSAS 22-04-04



Allt Mhogh Sgeir

GR: NQ 911 075