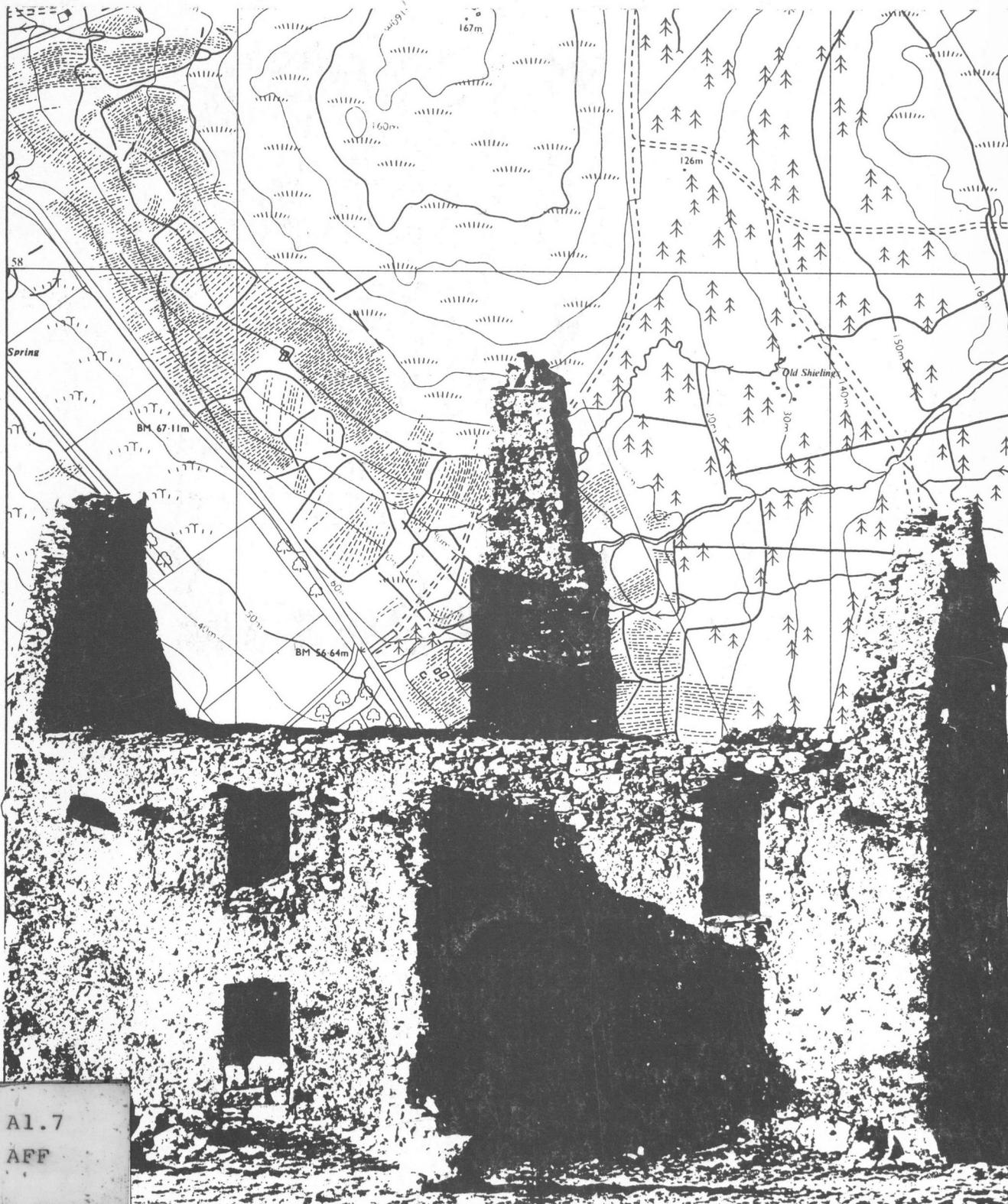




Royal
Commission on the
Ancient and
Historical
Monuments of
Scotland

Afforestable Land Survey

WATERNISH



A1.7
AFF



RCAHMS
NMRS



15517
A1.7
AFF
Royal
Commission on the
Ancient and
Historical
Monuments of
Scotland

TT
**Waternish, Skye
and Lochalsh
District,
Highland Region**

An Archaeological Survey

PREFACE

This report was written by Dr P J Dixon and edited by Mr J B Stevenson and Mr G S Maxwell. It was based upon fieldwork carried out by Messrs D C Cowley, P J Dixon, S P Halliday, J N G Ritchie and survey by Mrs J Green, Mr I G Parker, Miss H L Graham and Miss A R Wardell. The photographs were taken by G B Quick and the layout was prepared by J N Stevenson. Much local assistance was provided by Mr R Miket (Skye and Lochalsh District Museums Service) and by the Clerks of the Commons of the various townships of Waternish.

The Afforestation Land Survey was established in 1989 to carry out archaeological survey in areas of Scotland where there is likely to be new forestry planting. The survey works on a rolling programme which has been the subject of consultation and agreement each year between the RCAHMS and Historic Scotland with the advice of the Forestry Commission.

The distribution maps reproduced in this volume are based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown copyright reserved.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland
John Sinclair House
16 Bernard Terrace
EDINBURGH EH8 9NX (031-662 1456)

(c) Crown Copyright 1993

ISSN 0969-0964

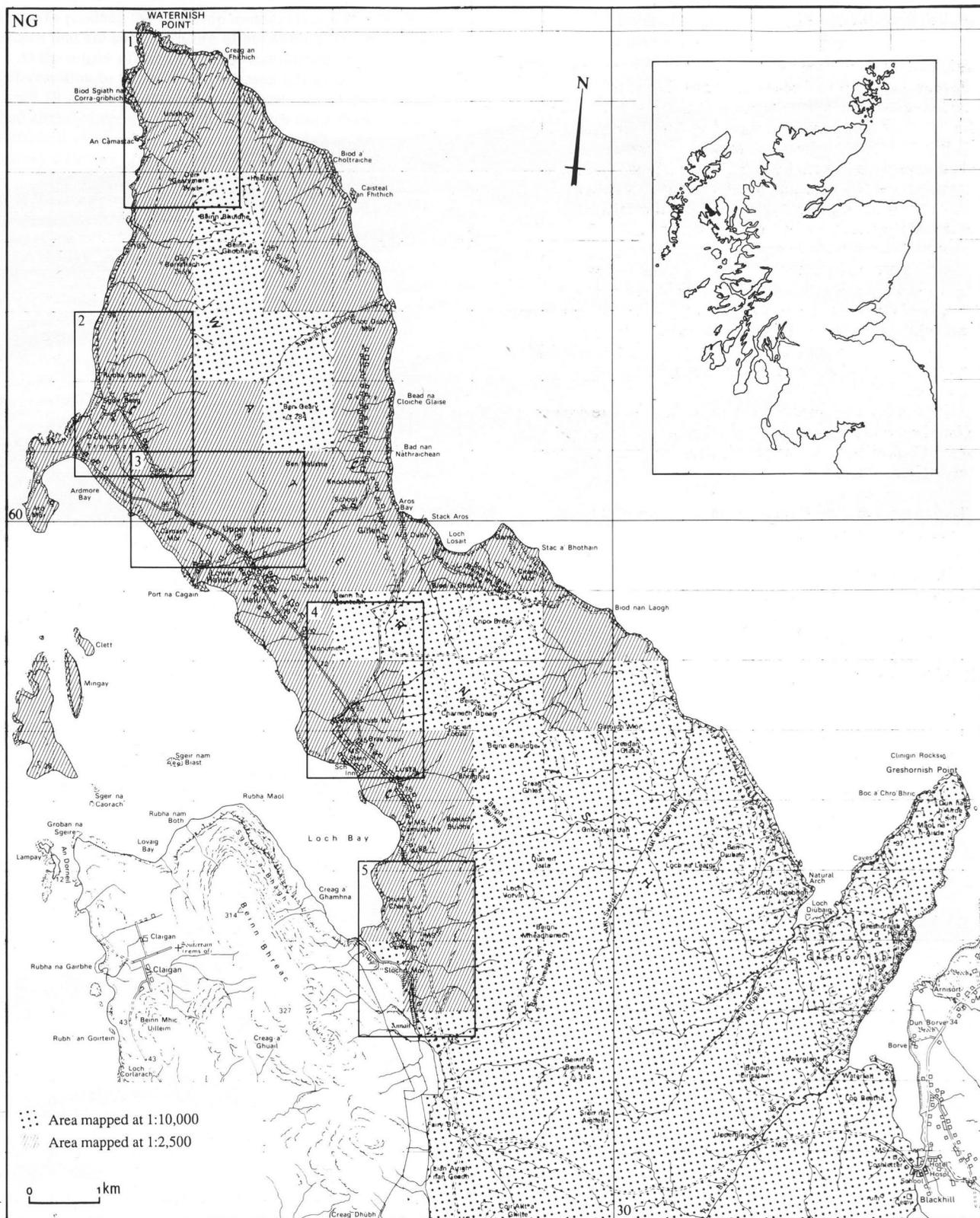


Fig.1 Map of Waternish showing the location of Plans 1 to 5

INTRODUCTION

The Afforestation Land Survey team of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland carried out an archaeological field survey of Waternish, Skye, between June and November 1990. The survey-area comprised the whole of the peninsula as far south as the Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference northing NG50, which roughly corresponds with the public road from

Dunvegan to Edinbane (A850), and includes the subsidiary peninsula of Greshornish, giving a total area of some 93 square kilometres.

Waternish is the central of the three peninsulas that project into the Minch from the north coast of Skye. A peat-covered ridge, rising to a height of 300m OD, forms the backbone of the peninsula; it is surrounded for the most part by a fringe of lower ground, separated from the sea by high, rocky cliffs which limit the opportunities for fishing. The underlying geology is dominated by horizontally bedded basalts which



Plate 1 View of Halistra township from north



Plate 2 View of Unish House from south

erode to produce the table-top mountains and stepped hill-slopes that are such a feature of the north Skye landscape.

At the outset of the survey the imminence of the threat of afforestation to this part of Skye was self-evident. By 1990 some 19 square kilometres on the east side of the peninsula had already been planted, and this area has subsequently been extended as far as the Dunvegan road, while at the time of the survey a further area to the south of the road at Coshletter was being planted. Continued expansion of forestry planting is to be anticipated and, indeed, in the Spring of 1991 proposals were lodged for afforestation on the north side of Ben Geary.

Prior to the ALS survey archaeological knowledge of the area was confined to unitary monuments, such as the brochs of Dun Hallin, Dun Borrafiach and Dun Gearymore, two hut-circles on Greshornish, and abandoned townships. The present survey has dramatically increased our archaeological knowledge of the peninsula in both detail and extent, and, for the first time, it has been possible to produce an archaeological map of an extensive area of west coast pre-Clearance landscape which can be compared with the picture presented by estate records and surveys. Unlike estate surveys, however, archaeological maps have the advantage of depicting the visible remains of sites of all periods. Indeed the hundreds of pre-Clearance buildings reflect an evolving landscape of scattered township nuclei rather than a single late phase of occupation. An archaeological survey such as this represents a starting point for understanding the history of settlement on Waternish and a yardstick for assessing the settlement history of the whole of northern Skye.

METHOD OF SURVEY

A preliminary analysis of the available vertical aerial photographs of the Waternish peninsula revealed a nearly continuous landscape of abandoned townships, cultivation ridges, fields, and farm boundaries, extending from Bay in the south to Unish Point in the north, a distance of some 15km. The extent of these remains posed considerable mapping and surveying problems, and, because of the quality of the surviving archaeology, 1:2,500 was selected as the most appropriate recording scale for much of the work. This was achieved using a combination of Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) survey and the transcription of detail from RAF vertical air photographs. In all, some 45 square kilometres were mapped in this way; the remainder of the peninsula, in which the archaeological sites are more thinly spread, was mapped at 1:10,000. Aerial photographs were also used for mapping in areas that had subsequently been afforested, but these areas were not ground-checked (compare figs 1 and 2); similarly, the islands of Mingay and Isay were transcribed, but, for logistical reasons, were not visited.

Unlike earlier RCAHMS surveys, all unroofed or partially unroofed structures were recorded, including the many early croft houses that had been in occupation at the time of the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch maps (1880 and 1904). In order to cope with the amount of data gathered in the field as a result of recording such a large number of buildings and huts, a form was devised for logging the preliminary notes; later, these were computerised as a database.

Together, the database and the 1:2,500 and 1:10,000 maps form the archive of the survey, and from these the 385 entries in the National Monuments Record of Scotland have been derived. Some 1500 separate structures were recorded, 1482 of which formed individual entries in the database.

DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

In conjunction with the survey strategy outlined above, a search was made of the early cartographic and documentary

sources. The Book of Dunvegan (Macleod 1928), the records of the British Fisheries Society (Scottish Record Office (SRO) GD 9/3) and the Crofting Commission of 1883 (SRO AF 50/6) provided the main documentary framework.

Place-name evidence provides two early Scandinavian settlement names on Waternish: Halistra [Halleista in a Macleod rental of 1683 (Macleod 1928, I, 153)] and Lusta. These two form part of a scatter of Scandinavian names on Skye (Crawford 1987, 103ff.).

In the later medieval period Waternish was a separate estate, held by the Macleods of Lewis until 1610, when it passed to the Macleods of Dunvegan (Macleod 1928, II, 69). Ecclesiastically, Waternish parish possessed a degree of independence in the medieval period (for example, in 1546 one 'Schir Allan McKintosche' was parson of Waternish), but it was combined with Duirinish after the Reformation (*Orig. Par. Scot.*, Vol. 2.1, 1854, 358-62).

Early rentals of the Macleods of Dunvegan reveal the distribution of farms or townships and their tenants (Fig. 3). That of 1683 lists the following farms in Waternish: Dubage, Baye, Lousta, Steane, Triane, Haline, Penie Staptine, Halleista, Garrie, Trumpan Bege and Trumpan Moire. A twelfth farm, Camlog, is listed in a rental of 1708; Unish also first appears in 1708, when it was let in life rent to Donald Macleod. Grisornes, now Greshornish, is listed in 1720, but was probably let in life rent to Donald Macleod of Greshornish, who died in 1708/9 (Macleod 1928, I, 153 and II, 82). In most cases the farm-names can be identified with modern place-names, as recorded by the OS, either on the current or on earlier editions of the 1:10,000/10,560 map. The lost township of Trein, however, was located from an estate map of 1790 of Fasach and Stein (SRO RHP 11785), whilst the identity of the two Trumpan was inferred from the size of the townships (see Table 1).

A survey of Waternish carried out in 1788, on the eve of the Clearances, for the British Fisheries Society (SRO GD 9/3) recorded the township populations (shown in Table 1). Fasach and Lusta were under lease at the time, and may have been excluded from the survey for that reason. Nonetheless, the survey provides a useful rule of thumb for comparison with the number of buildings in the pre-Clearance settlements. The destruction of the township buildings as a result of recent cultivation may account for the low ratio of houses to population at Trumpan Mor.

Township	1788 Population	Buildings (1990 Survey)
Unish	69	78
Trumpan Beg	47	39
Trumpan Mor	101	45
Halistra	127	108
Peinstaphen	27	-
Hallin	51	-
Trian	101	-
Stein	35	-
Gillen	55	-
Geary	55	-
Bay	72	10

Table 1: Pre-Clearance township population (SRO GD 9/3 Abstracts of Minutes of British Fisheries Society 1786-8, 273)

Estate Reorganisation and the Crofting-Townships

The Waternish estate of the Macleods of Dunvegan was alienated piecemeal at the end of the 18th century, the Trumpan being the first to go in 1781; Stein and Lusta were sold in 1790 to the British Fisheries Society, and in 1796 the remainder of Waternish, including Greshornish, passed to James Shaw (Macleod 1928, II, 98). By the early 19th century the greater part of Waternish was in the possession of Charles Grant (Dunlop 1978, 181), but Bay and

Camlach were sold back to the Macleods in 1801 (Macleod *ibid.*). With the exception of Greshornish and Bay, all the various pieces were reunited in the possession of Major Macdonald by 1853, when, according to the Crofting Commission of 1883, there were 126 crofters farming 500 acres of arable (SRO AF 50/6/2). By this time a single large farm had been established with 450 acres of arable (*ibid.*), presumably based at Fasach with its fine mid-19th-century house and courtyard farm-buildings. The two-storeyed house and range of farm-buildings at Ardmore also date to the early 19th century, and may have been the nucleus of the Trumpan estate, until its absorption into Waternish.

The alienation of the Waternish estate into several different hands at the end of the 18th century helps to explain some of the variations in the crofting landscape and the lay-out of farm-lands. The establishment of an estate at Trumpan saw the opportunity for the clearance of both the townships of Trumpan and their replacement by a new farm, presumably centred on the house and farmstead at Ardmore, comprising the arable lands enclosed in a group of rectangular fields around Trumpan Church (Plan 2). There was only one croft at Trumpan (NG 26 SW 11.03), but a row of buildings, set against the east side of the head-dyke to the north-east, presumably provided squatter-accommodation for labourers. Similarly, the townships of Fasach and Trian were cleared to make way for the arable lands of the farm at Fasach House, either at the behest of Charles Grant, or of Major Macdonald.

Charles Grant established a sheep-farm on Waternish in the early 19th century, and this would certainly have provided the occasion for creating the crofting-townships of Geary, Gillen, Hallin, and Lower Halistra, since the grazing-land of the tenants would have had to be fenced off from the sheep-run. The new crofting-townships gave the tenants individual plots or crofts, a few acres in extent, on which to build their houses and to cultivate, or not, as they wished, as well as a share in a common grazing, all of which was fenced off from the surrounding sheep-runs. On Waternish the crofts were invariably laid out as juxtaposed rectangular plots. At Geary some of the crofts are defined by earthen dykes, built in the same traditional fashion as the old head-dykes, whereas most other crofts are ill-defined and today use barbed-wire fences. Stein and Lusta were in the possession of the British Fisheries Society for some 40 years from about 1790, and there are clear references to the leasing of plots to tenants (Dunlop 1978). It is conceivable that the lay-out of Brae Stein and Lusta, as well as Stein village, originated in this period. There is certainly a uniformity in the layout of the crofts of Lusta, but Brae Stein, with its shorter plots, was probably laid out on a separate occasion. At Lusta the modern houses lie along the public road, but the original farmsteads of the crofts on the east side lie at the head of the crofts, away from the road, and these were not abandoned until the early 20th century.

THE RESULTS

For the purposes of this discussion prehistoric monuments have been separated from those of the historic period, and a list of the entries in the National Monuments Record of Scotland is appended, to which reference is made in this discussion. This is not an exhaustive discussion, rather an attempt to place, in some general context, the salient aspects of the archaeology of Waternish.

1. Prehistory (Fig.2)

Although there are chambered cairns on Trotternish to the east and at Bracadale to the south, there are no monuments which can be firmly attributed to the Neolithic on Waternish. However, three cairns of probable Bronze Age date were located at Trumpan, Lusta and Coshletter, and what may be a fourth at Ardmore House, all lying in coastal locations (NG

26 SW 12, 25 NE 16.33, 35 SW 58, 26 SW 13).

Prehistoric settlement is principally represented by 45 hut-circles, distributed throughout the peninsula at spacings of about 1km apart. They are normally found singly, but groupings of two or three do occur near Waternish House (NG 25 NE 23) and to the east of Halistra (NG 25 NW 1.20). Phasing is visible at Lon Beatha, where a small hut-circle is superimposed upon another (NG 35 SW 51), and is implicit in some of the thicker walled hut-circles, the enclosing banks of which measure as much as 3m in breadth (e.g. Druim a' Chaim, NG 25 SE 8.06). The hut-circles range from 4.5m to 11.5m in internal diameter, with the majority measuring between 6.5m and 8.5m within a bank up to 3m in thickness. They occur at heights of 10m to 155m above OD, and lie both amongst the cultivated lands of the townships (e.g. Unish, NG 26 NW 1.15) and beyond, the greater number of them above 90m. No doubt some have been lost to forestry and others to the cultivation around Waternish House and Trumpan, as well as in the more heavily improved crofts, but elsewhere the known pattern probably provides a relatively complete picture of the extent of prehistoric settlement.

Evidence for prehistoric cultivation is patchy, which may partly be due to the subsequent development of the peat. Stone clearance heaps (small cairns), indicative of the preparation of the soil for cultivation, are visible in a few places where peat-cutting or later cultivation has reduced the peat-cover. Two groups of small cairns and a single isolated small cairn were located, each of them in the vicinity of a hut-circle: one group lay above Geary (NG 26 SE 11.03) and the other to the south-east of Dun Borrafiach (NG 26 SW 2.07), whilst the single cairn lay to the south of the Geary road (NG 25 NW 1.08). A single patch of what may be cord rig was observed in a grassy area at the north end of the generally peat-covered headland of Druim a' Chaim, near Bay: a hut-circle and a long stretch of a sub-peat dyke lie a short distance to the south-east (NG 25 SE 8.06).

A number of sub-peat dykes (NG 35 NW 1, 35 SW 37, 25 NE 15.09, 26 NE 4, 26 SW 2.07) have been discovered, either as a result of peat-cutting or in areas of rig cultivation. In three further instances the dykes define small fields or enclosures up to 50m in diameter, which are associated with large, stony mounds measuring as much as 11m in diameter (NG 26 SW 11.15, 25 SE 8.11, 25 SE 8.01); at the latter, a two-celled hut has been built into the mound (see Plan 5). As yet, there is no indication of the date of these sub-peat features, but they may belong to the period from the 4th to the 2nd millennium BC.

Two later prehistoric forts had previously been identified on Greshornish (NG 35 NE 1, 35 SW 1), with a third at Annait (NG 25 SE 1), and the present survey located a fourth at Geary (NG 26 SE 14), as well as discovering what may be an earlier phase of defence at Annait. With the exception of the much-denuded site at the mouth of the Bay river (NG 25 SE 3), duns are not a feature of Waternish, and the principal later prehistoric settlement form was the broch, represented by three well-known examples (Dun Gearymore, NG 26 SW 1; Dun Borrafiach, NG 26 SW 2; Dun Hallin, NG 25 NE 1). Also dating to the later prehistoric period are the souterrains at Hallin (NG 25 NW 7) and Trumpan (NG 26 SW 11.11), of which the latter may be associated with a severely wasted above-ground structure. No buildings comparable to that recently excavated by Miket at Tungadal were found on Waternish, but a bow-sided building at Lon Beatha (NG 35 SW 51) may be a later prehistoric, or Early Historic, house.

2. Early Christian

The only site on Waternish with Early Christian associations is the fort (NG 25 SE 1) at Annait, where, on the evidence of the place-name (Gaelic, mother church), it has been suggested that the prehistoric fort was reused as an Early Christian monastery (RCAHMS 1928, No.499; Thomas 1971,

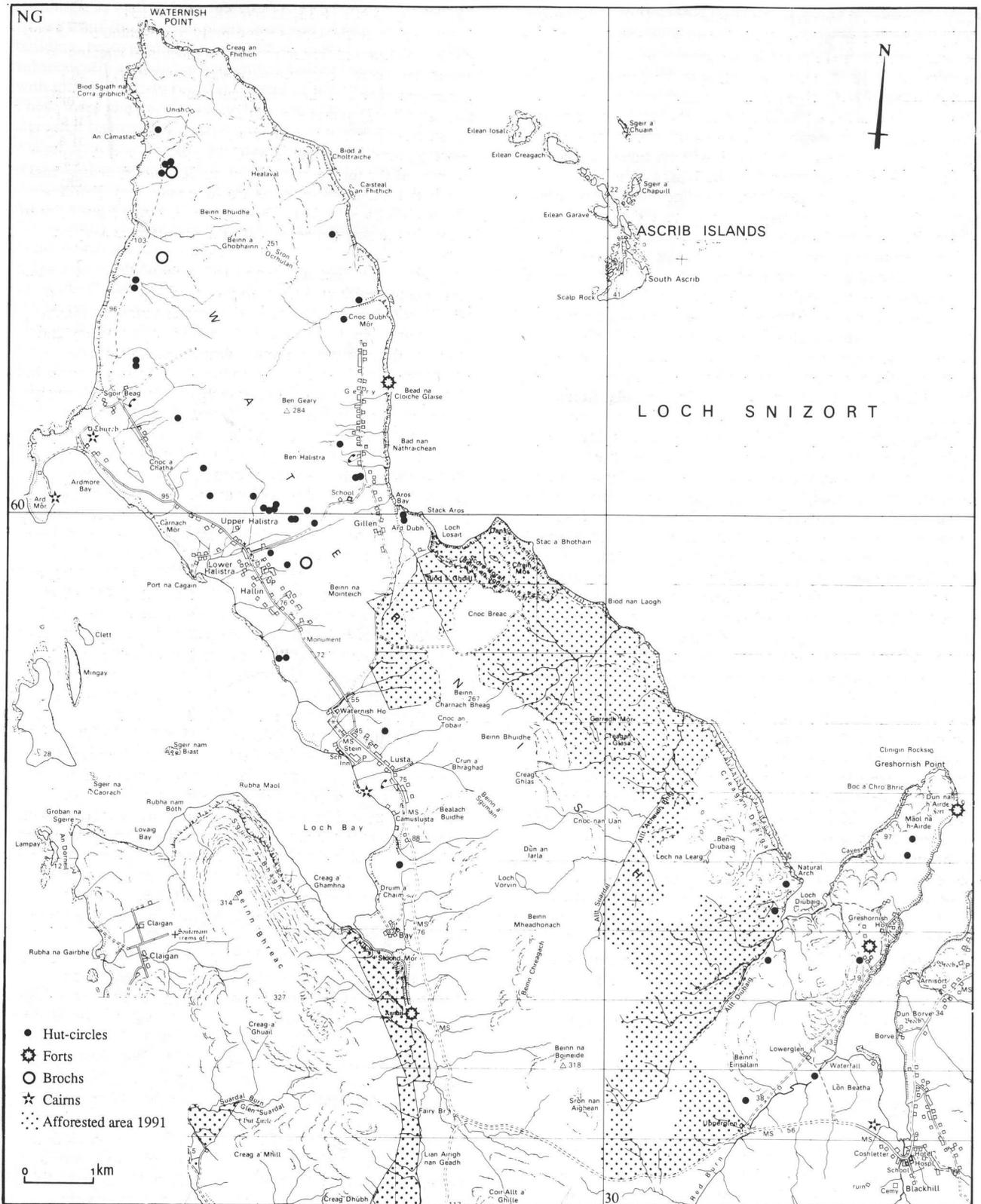


Fig.2 Map of Waternish showing prehistoric settlement

45-6) and as the site of a 9th-/10th-century church (Macdonald 1973, 135-46). Further corroboration of identification is perhaps provided by the tradition that the site was used as a burial-ground for unchristened children (RCAHMS, *ibid*). However, the fort has been used in recent times as the site of a shieling ground and farmstead, and the buildings previously identified as possibly early in date are probably to be associated with this relatively recent phase of activity.

3. The Medieval and Later Periods (Fig.3) Settlement

There is a *prima facie* case for the existence of a medieval estate centre at Trumpan (Plan 2). Not only is there the church itself, with its late-medieval graveslabs, but also within a few hundred metres of it, there is a fortified promontory and a number of structures with massive walls constructed of large boulders, including a substantial subrectangular building, associated fields, enclosures and a kiln-barn.

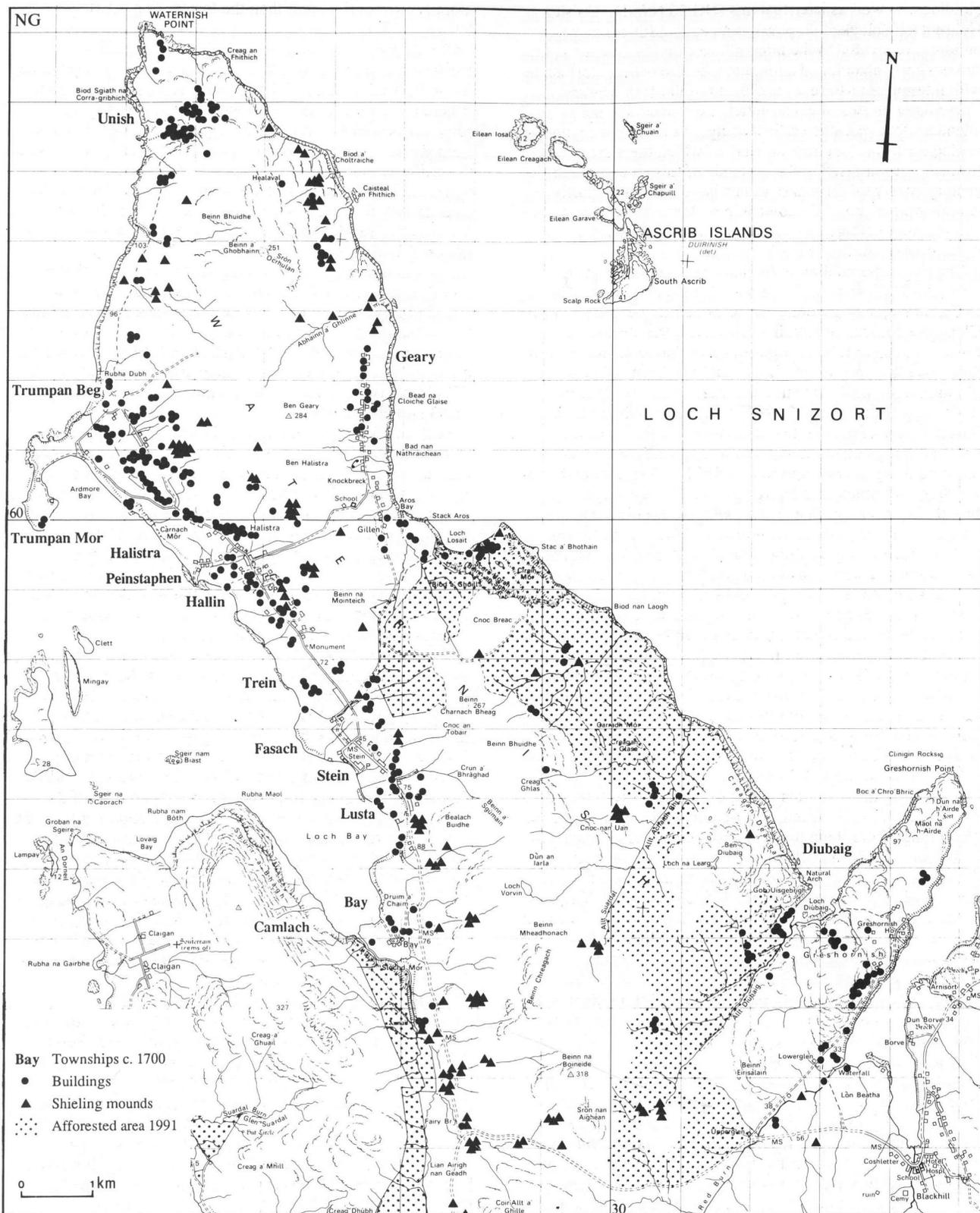


Fig.3 Map of Waternish showing distribution of medieval or later buildings, mounded shieling-huts, and the names of townships c.1700

The fortified site (NG 26 NW 10) stands on a cliff-edge at Sgoir Beag, cut off from the mainland by a ditch 5m wide and 2.5m deep; and it is enclosed by a stone wall, some 1.2m thick, with an entrance approached by a defile on the seaward side. The kiln-barn is situated about 100m to the east; the kiln-bowl measures some 2.5m across, stands 1.5m in height and is set within a large barn 16m long by 4.8m broad with walls 1.6m thick. Large kiln-barns of similar size may be found elsewhere on the west coast at estate centres such as Castle Scaich, Skye, and Ardtornish Castle, Argyll

(RCAHMS 1980, No.332). The other structures lie to the east of the church and comprise two irregular fields, on the south of which, there are a large building and several small enclosures. The large building, possibly the house of a tacksman, is entered from the north side and measures 16m in length by 5.2m in breadth within walls some 2m thick; inside there are two stands, or plinths, along its south wall.

There is an 18th-century estate centre at Unish (Plan 1); it was let to a cadet branch of the Macleod family in 1708 and comprises a tacksman's house, an enclosure and a cluster of

buildings, as well as later features (NG 26 NW 1). Unish House itself (blocked on plan), is an early 18th-century building, renovated in the late 18th or early 19th century, but subsequently abandoned and gutted, before being refurbished with internal lean-to roofs at the end of the 19th century. These three phases of construction are reflected in the attendant features; the earliest comprises a subrectangular walled enclosure, around the edge of which there are several township buildings. On the east side of this an early 19th-century courtyard farm and garden have been built, partly demolishing some of the township buildings. Latterly, a late 19th-century cottage has been constructed on the south side of the courtyard. (See Fig.4)

The rise in population in the later 18th century (Hunter 1976, 30-31; *Stat. Acc.*, IV, No. XVI, 130) immediately prior to Clearance, may go some way to explain the density of pre-Clearance settlement remains. However, the abandoned townships contain the vestiges of earlier phases. Sometimes these take the form of buildings that have been reduced to platforms, the walls of which are marked by low, spread banks, e.g. Halistra (NG 25 NW 1.01) or Fasach, where all the structures of a small township take this form. Elsewhere, some buildings incorporate the traces of earlier structures, e.g. a building at Diubaig (NG 35 SW 5). A small number of buildings are unusual in being terraced into the slope, e.g. two at Unish (NG 26 NW 1.07), whilst at Buaille nam Biorrach on Greshornish there are two building-platforms with no trace of any walling at all (NG 35 SW 32). Only a programme of excavation can determine if these variants are indicative of different dates of construction.

Of 775 buildings recorded on the peninsula, 202 were depicted as roofed on the 1st or 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch maps. In the main; the buildings lie in coastal townships below 125m OD, with only 46 above that height, the highest at 204m. This contrasts with the distribution of shieling-huts and mounds; most of these lie in clusters on the sides of burns at heights above 75m OD: only 10 mounds from a total of 202, and 32 huts out of 144, lie below 75m (Fig.3 and see below for discussion of shielings).

In general, the buildings are subrectangular structures (556 of 775), with rubble-faced, earth-cored walls, of which most (559) range from 0.9m to 1.5m in thickness, often displaying a distinct external batter and tapering towards the wall-head. This type of wall differs from the black-house construction on the Western Isles, where the walls do not taper. The best preserved stand to 1.6m in height, but in no case was a cruck-slot identified. Elsewhere on Skye the crucks that have been recorded are either set in the top of the wall or spliced to an upright inside the wall (Walker 1989, 54-8). One building at Trumpan had principal rafters, 1.3m apart, set on the inner edge of the wall-top (NG 25 NW 9.07). Such a system of roof-support is confirmed by the description in the *New Statistical Account* (XIV, 346).

The majority of buildings range from 5m to 10m in length by 3m to 4.5m internally, but a significant number are 10m to 15m in length, whilst 36 are even larger and measure up to 22m in length. Many of the latter show signs of sub-division into two, or occasionally three, compartments, the division visible either as a step or a stone party-wall. The stepping may be, in part, a practical measure to cope with the slope, down which many of the long-buildings have been constructed. The entrances to the long-buildings are predominantly in the lower, end-wall, although entrances at the lower end of one side are also to be found. Such long-buildings are probably byre-houses, such as are described in the *New Statistical Account* (XIV, 345), where the byre was at the lower end, divided from the living-room by a wattle partition, with access through the byre.

Farmstead units, comprising a long-building and at least one subsidiary building attached to an enclosure or garden and accompanying small huts and pens, are identifiable in both the pre-Clearance and crofting-townships, but are rather

more typical of the latter than the former (e.g. Lusta NG 25 NE 16). Whilst some subsidiary buildings share a common wall with the long-buildings, usually at right angles, the clustering of a series of interconnected subsidiary structures, found in black-houses of the Western Isles, is not common. Where a clear build-up of soil is visible, the enclosure probably served as a garden, but elsewhere they may have been yards. The traditional long-building continued in use in the crofts until the late 19th century: many of the croft houses at Lower Halistra, for example, still roofed in 1880 (NG 25 NW 9 and OS 6-inch map, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 1880, Sheet ix), display the same characteristics as the pre-croft buildings.

A small number of corn-drying kilns were identified at Halistra, Unish and Trumpan. In general, these are small, raised platforms with kiln-bowls, some 0.5m across, set into the corners of subsidiary buildings. Comparable examples have been recorded in the Western Isles (SIAS). Apart from the large example at Trumpan, there are few kiln-barns on Waternish, two of them in the Trumpan area (NG 26 NW 11.03 and NG 26 SW 5.21).

Mills are few in number, indeed there do not appear to have been any until the 1730s, when the estate established a mill at Waternish for the use of the tenants (Macleod 1928, II, 73). The location of this mill is not defined more closely, but one site was located to the west of Waternish House on the south side of the Allt Fasach, near where it issues into Loch Dunvegan (NG 25 NE 26), and there is a second possible site nearby at Oans (NG 25 NE 30). Both the two later mills, which were recorded by the Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey (SIAS) at Halistra, have associated drying-kilns, and one was roofed in 1880.

No pattern or lay-out is discernible in the townships, except the rough arrangement of farmsteads along the contour observed at Halistra, Trumpan Mor and Unish (NG 25 NW 1, 26 SW 5 and 26 NW 1). Some farmsteads are closely grouped with others, but there are gaps of up to 180m, as at Halistra, between the clusters, whilst Halistra township extends over 1km and Trumpan Mor almost as far. Such a distribution may be a reflection of the importance of the kinship group, with farmsteads expanding organically as the family grows. In general, the clusters of farmsteads lie centrally within the rigged land. However, there is a scatter of isolated farmsteads around the fringes of the townships (e.g. Trumpan, NG 26 SW 11.14), at least one of which pre-dates the boundary dyke (Halistra, NG 25 NW 1.06). It is unclear what the relationship of their residents was to the main tenants of the farm, but they may have been occupied by herdsmen, squatters or cottagers.

On the east side of Waternish there are several undocumented small townships: Sron Ochrlan to the north of Geary, Score Horan to the south-east of Gillen, Forse Bhreitheimh, Achabeg and Forsechreggan. It is reported that a township at Forse Breitheimh (NG 25 NE 4), now afforested, was established by the former occupants of the Ascrib Isles, and certainly the lay-out visible on the aerial photographs suggests a croft-type settlement with neat rectilinear plots and a row of houses. However, this was a successor to an earlier settlement, which was mapped in 1880. On the other hand, the type of buildings at Forsechreggan, with quarried whinstone walls and window embrasures, suggests that this settlement is of later-19th-century date (NG 35 NW 6).

Cultivation Remains

The extent of lazy-bedding, or rig, is considerable, but it is less evident within the crofts (e.g. Plan 4), where it has been levelled. This rig is typically curvilinear or wiggly, some 3m-5m in width and up to 0.45m in height with steep edges and rarely much more than 50m in length. The furrow may be quite pronounced in width as well as depth, and, where the soil is shallow, may cover a larger surface area than the ridge.

At Halistra the rig rises to heights of 150m OD and covers as much as 100ha, not a large area to support the population of 127 persons or 24 families, that is recorded in the British Fisheries Survey of 1788. An estate plan of 1810 (SRO RHP 8726/4) depicting Bay Farm (by that time including Camlach on the west of the Bay River) indicates that there were 120 acres of arable on the farm. With the exception of recently cultivated areas, much of the arable area depicted on the estate map to the east of the Bay River still contains the traces of rig enclosed by earthen dykes (see Plan 5). However, rig is not invariably enclosed, except within the head-dyke, as at Unish and to the north of Waternish House (Plans 1 and 4).

Recurrent features amongst the rig are clusters of sub-circular fields, which enclose about 1ha within stone-faced earthen dykes, some 1.25m in height. The fields appear to be an integral part of the cultivated ground. On occasion the rig may be seen to have built up against the dykes of the sub-circular fields (e.g. at Halistra, Plan 3), elsewhere the fields are apparently later than the rig (e.g. north of Waternish House, Plan 4). In some cases the ground within the fields has been levelled by more recent cultivation and is cut by drainage-grooves (e.g. near Dun Borrafiach). It is not clear what function these fields served; the banks are a barrier to animals, but were they to keep animals in or out, or perhaps both at different times? A tack of 1769 requires tenants to "enclose and sub-divide the grounds of their farm whether for corn or grass". This appears to be a general exhortation to enclose, but an initial response may have been specifically to enclose small areas of cultivable land. Alternatively, some of the fields on the fringes of the township (Plan 3) at Halistra may have been winter parks for commercial cattle, when the summer grazings were not available (MacSween 1959, 83).

Township and Farm Boundaries

There are boundaries surrounding the townships; they normally comprise earthen dykes, like those surrounding the sub-circular fields, but where they cross deep peat, the walls are replaced by ditches with upcast banks. A tack of 1769 indicates that tenants were expected to maintain a boundary dyke, 4ft high, around their farms (MacLeod 1928, II, 72). The construction of boundary dykes may have been a new development in the later 18th century, but, as pressure on land grew with an expanding population, new boundaries had to be built to encompass more land. Be that as it may, the dykes are a significant element in the landscape and are also clearly indicated on estate maps of Stein and Fasach (1790) and Bay (1810). At Stein and Fasach it is possible to trace the boundaries that are shown on the estate map and thus to establish a *terminus ante quem* of 1790 for their construction. In both cases there is more than one phase, and the later phase incorporated more rough pasture in the farm.

Whilst boundaries normally consisted of dykes, much use was also made of natural features, such as streams, with stream-courses linked by stretches of bank that follow the line of the contour. The final stage in the development of boundaries is the lay-out of straight dykes, often in conjunction with the construction of the crofting-townships, in the first half of the 19th century (e.g. above Lusta). Thus, many of the straight dykes belong to the period after the alienation of the Macleod estate of Waternish and relate both to the division of the peninsula into new estates and the new farms and crofting-townships that followed.

Shielings

The use of shielings was an integral part of the pre-crofting economy, since it took the cattle and sheep off the cultivated lands into the rough pasture during the growing season and allowed the production of butter and cheese to be continued. The availability of grazing governed the location of a

township's shieling ground and obliged some to travel considerable distances, whilst for others the shieling may have been adjacent to the township.

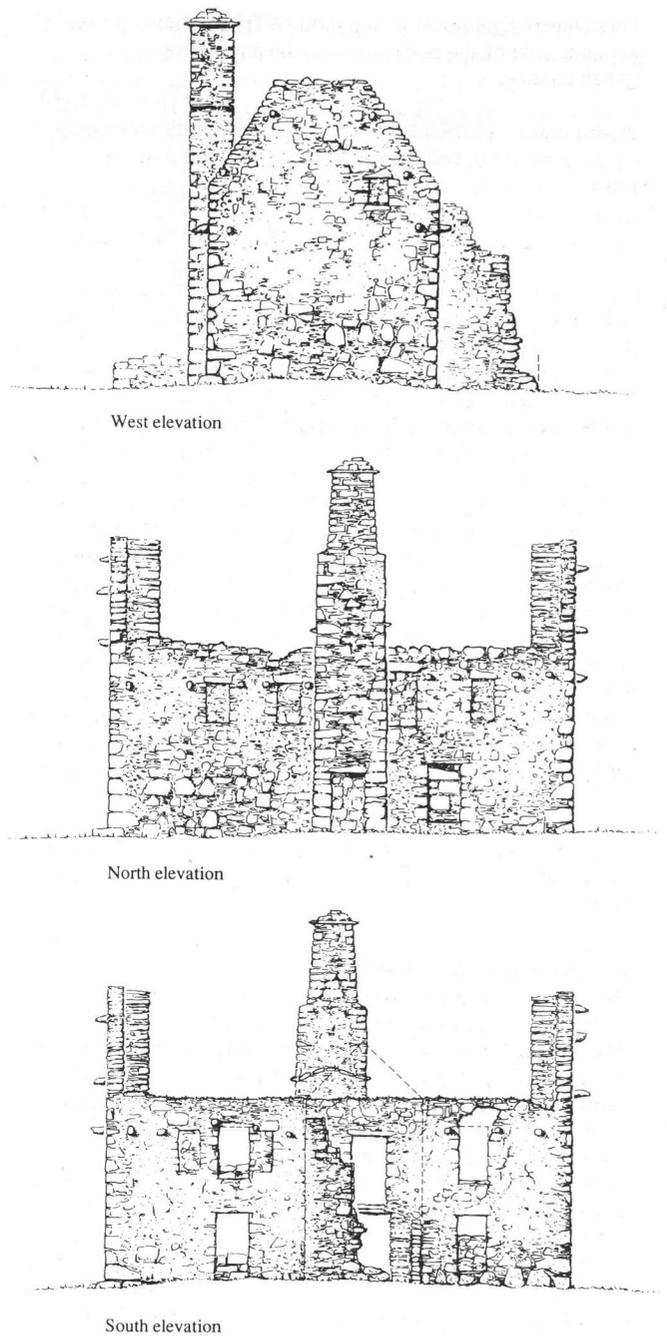
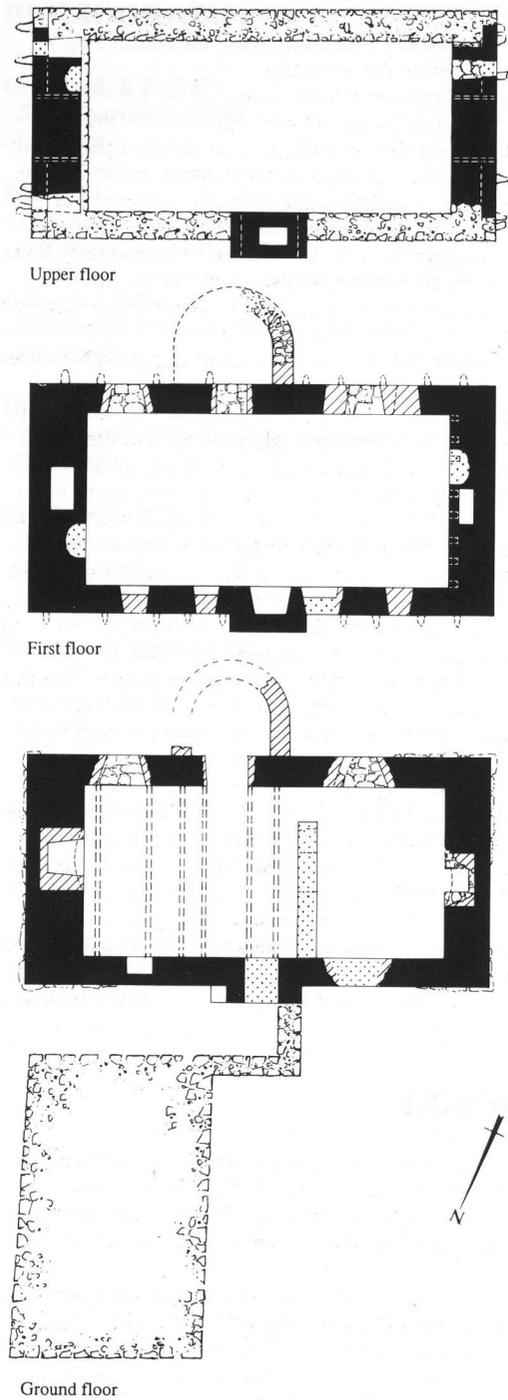
Shieling-huts are mainly to be found beside burns in the hinterland. The distribution of shielings is continuous throughout the peninsula outside the core areas of permanent settlement, but, on occasion, they are to be found within the present township boundaries, indicating the closeness of some shieling-grounds to the parent settlement. Thus, as a result of the expansion of the townships, some shielings have been levelled by cultivation, whilst, on occasion, the township boundaries were built directly over the shieling-huts (e.g. Halistra NG 25 NW 1.12 and 1.16).

The huts are all that can now be seen of this transhumance economy on Waternish. They comprise three main types: subrectangular stone-walled huts; huts defined by a bank of turf, peat and stone, which, through prolonged occupation, are built up into a "tell" or mound (MacSween and Gailey 1961); and thirdly, multi-celled structures with one or more cells leading off a main chamber. At Allt na Smuidhe there are three of the latter with corbelled stone roofs over the cells, measuring about 1m across and at least 0.6m in height (NG 35 SW 34). The main chamber of the multi-celled structures varies from some 2.5m to 5.2m in length and 1.5m to 4.5m in breadth. The cells are generally smaller, with access via a narrow creep. Such dimensions suggest that the cells may have provided storage and the main enclosure more general living- and working-space. A recent excavation at Torrin, Skye, found traces of burning in the creep of a cell and the excavator suggested that the cell was used for smoking cheese or fish (DES 1991, 45-6). It is also possible that some of the above-mentioned mounds contain multi-celled structures (e.g. Dun Borrafiach NG 26 SW 2.04). The mounds range from 1.9m to 20m in length and up to 1.8m in height and are mainly oval on plan. Buildings similar to those in the pre-Clearance townships are to be found at a few of the shieling groups (see Fig.3), but there is no reason to interpret them as any other than a less usual form of shieling structure.

POSTSCRIPT

Since this report was written, a Macleod estate map (c.1790) of Waternish (Macdonald, Stein MSS.) has been located through the kind assistance of Roger Miket. A number of points which arise from the maps are discussed below.

1. There is a large measure of coincidence between the present survey and the estate map with respect to the sub-circular fields identified at Unish, Fasach, Trian and elsewhere. The fields are individually itemised on the map, and there must have been a field-book to go with it. The implication is that they are cultivated plots.
2. The buildings depicted on the map represent only a fraction of the total number recorded during the present survey, e.g. at Unish only two groups are shown on the estate map, one of which includes Unish House, giving a total of 10 buildings compared to 78 surveyed. This would support the argument that the townships surveyed are, in part, the result of the successive occupation of the same site, and not of a final massive phase of occupation under the pressure of an increasing population. The map confirms the location of the lost township nucleus of Trian (NG 25 NE 12 and 28) and locates those of Peinstaphen and Hallin, which were subsumed in the crofts. Dispersed farmsteads and multi-nuclei townships are a regular feature of the settlement pattern shown on the map, as well as in the survey, but there is no individual naming or labelling that might suggest they were occupied by tenants of different status.



- early 18th century
- c. 1800
- c. 1900

Fig.4 Plan and elevation of Unish House

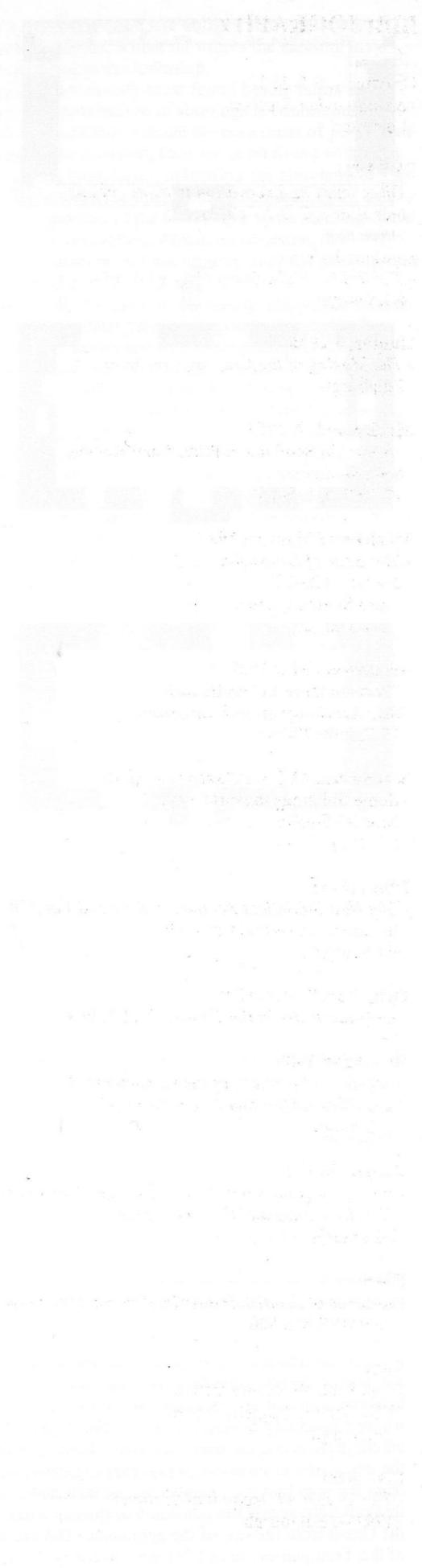
3. Farm boundaries had already expanded to the watershed by the date of the map, and there is a high level of coincidence between map and survey in the farm boundaries. At Unish, where a boundary is labelled 'Inner Dyke', and at Geary, where there is one labelled 'old dyke', there is evidence for the expansion of farms. It was surprising, however, to find from the map that the Trumpan estate included a strip of land that ran right across the peninsula to the east coast, cutting off Unish from the rest of the peninsula. The establishment of the Trumpan estate in 1781 was probably the occasion for

the lay-out of a new farm boundary between Unish and the Trumpan.

4. The occasional 'bothy' or 'cott', for example on the Allt nam Maighdean to the south of Bay (NG 25 SE 12) or Beinn Bhreac to the south-east of Bay or on the Abhainn a' Ghlinne to the north of Geary (NG 26 SE 1), is marked, but this is almost the only indication of shieling sites. This may imply the demise of transhumance by this date. The 'park of

Forsavreeve a pendicle of the farm of Trian' shown on the opposite side of the peninsula may be another relic of transhumance.

Photographs of the Unish, Fasach and Bay parts of the map are reproduced to compare with plans 1, 4 and 5 of the survey.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Crawford, B E 1987

- *Scandinavian Scotland*
Leicester

DES 1991

- *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1991*
(eds Batey, C and Ball, J)

Dunlop, J 1978

- *The British Fisheries Society 1786-1893*
Edinburgh

Hunter, J 1976

- *The Making of the Crofting Community*
Edinburgh

MacDonald, A 1973

- 'Annat' in Scotland: a Provisional Review
Scottish Studies
17 (1973), 135-146

Macleod of Macleod 1929

- *The Book of Dunvegan*
2 Vols, 1928-29
Third Spalding Club
Aberdeen

MacSween, M D 1959

- Transhumance in North Skye
Scottish Geographical Magazine
75 (1959), 75-89

MacSween, M D and Gailey, A 1961

- Some Shielings in North Skye
Scottish Studies
5 (1961), 77-84

NSA (1845)

- *The New Statistical Account of Scotland Vol.XIV*
Inverness, Ross and Cromarty
Edinburgh

Orig. Par. Scot. (1854)

- *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, Vol.2, Pt.1

RCAHMS 1980

- *Argyll: an Inventory of the monuments, 3*
Mull, Tiree, Coll and Northern Argyll
Edinburgh

RCAHMS 1928

- *Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the Outer*
Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles
Edinburgh

SIAS

- *Records of Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey*
in NMRS MS 500

SRO

- The Scottish Record Office
HM General Register House
Edinburgh

Stat. Acct.

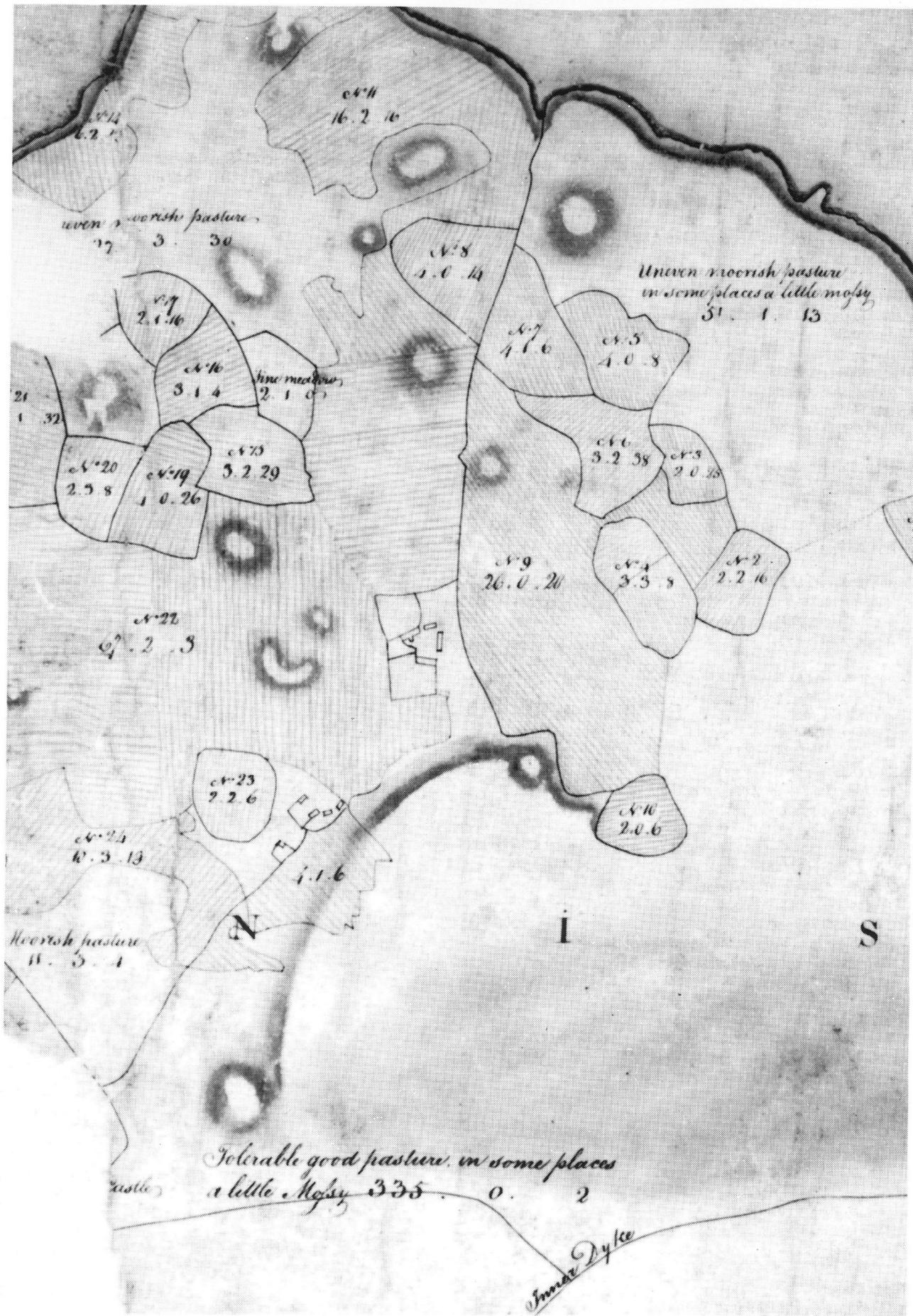
- *The Statistical Account of Scotland*
1791-7, Edinburgh

Thomas, C 1971

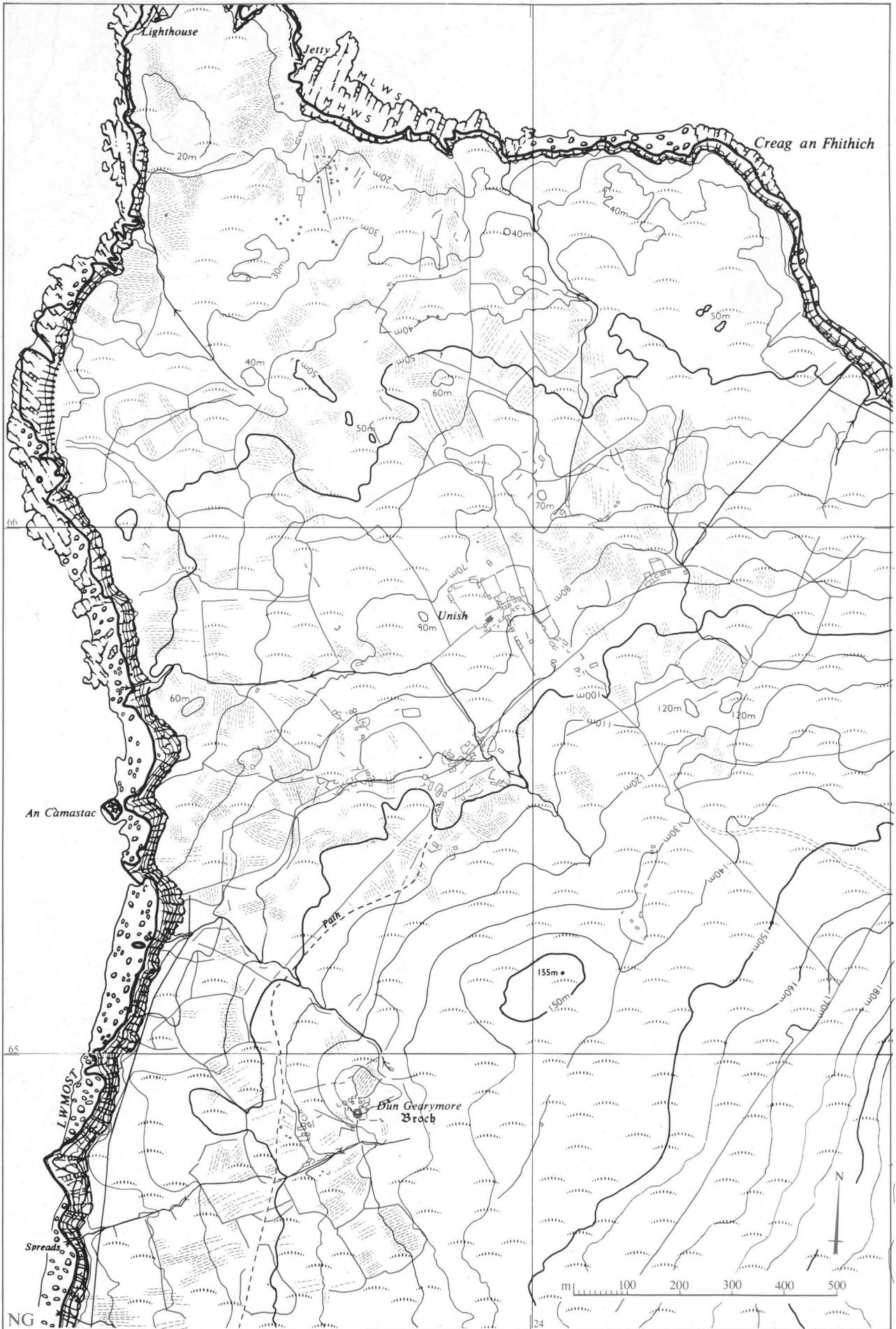
- *The Early Christian Archaeology of North Britain*
Oxford

Walker, B 1989

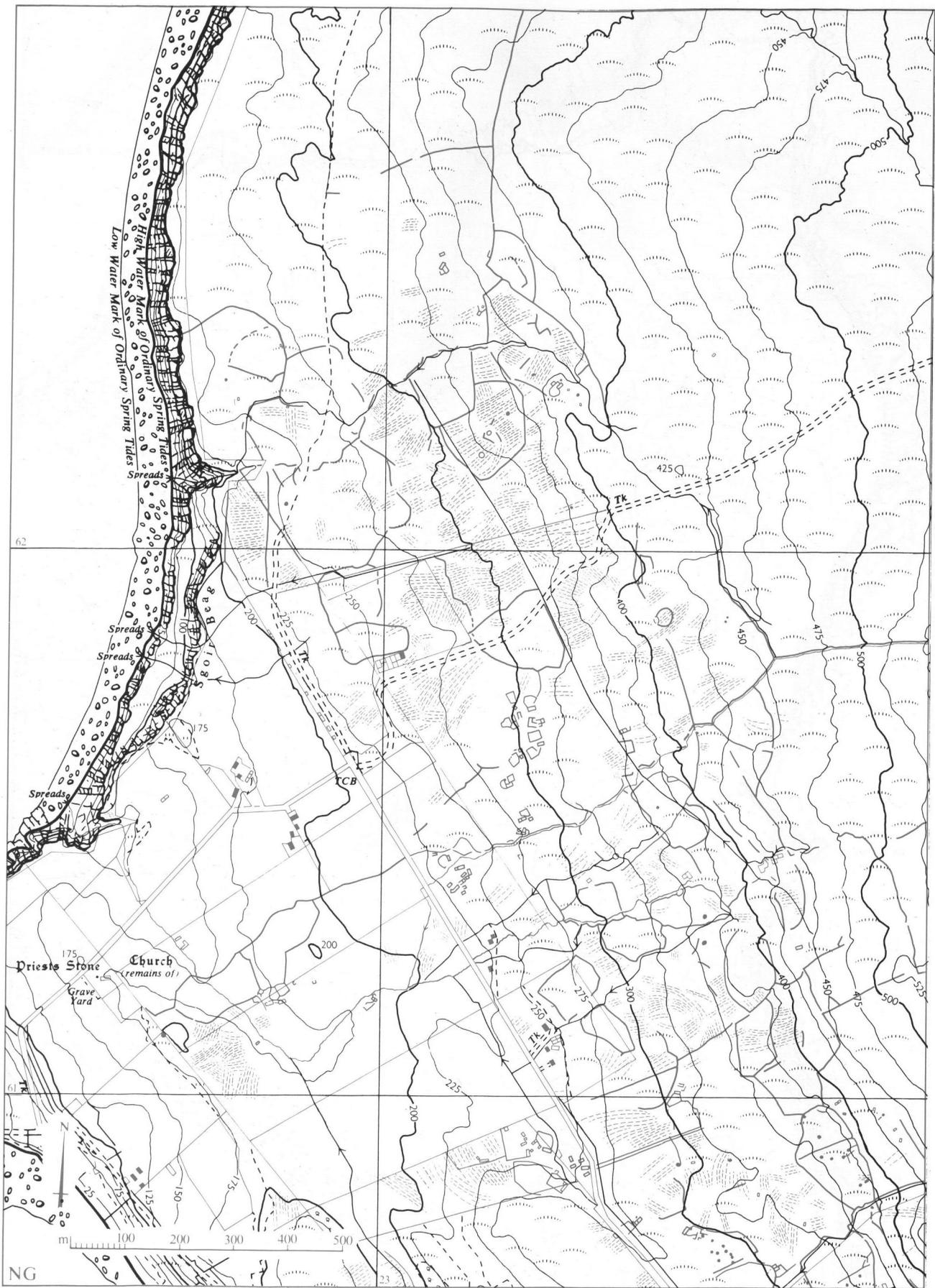
- Edited Notes on Hebridean Buildings from Ake Campbell's
Field Notebooks of July 1948: I - Sheiling Huts
Vernacular Building
13 (1989), 46-61



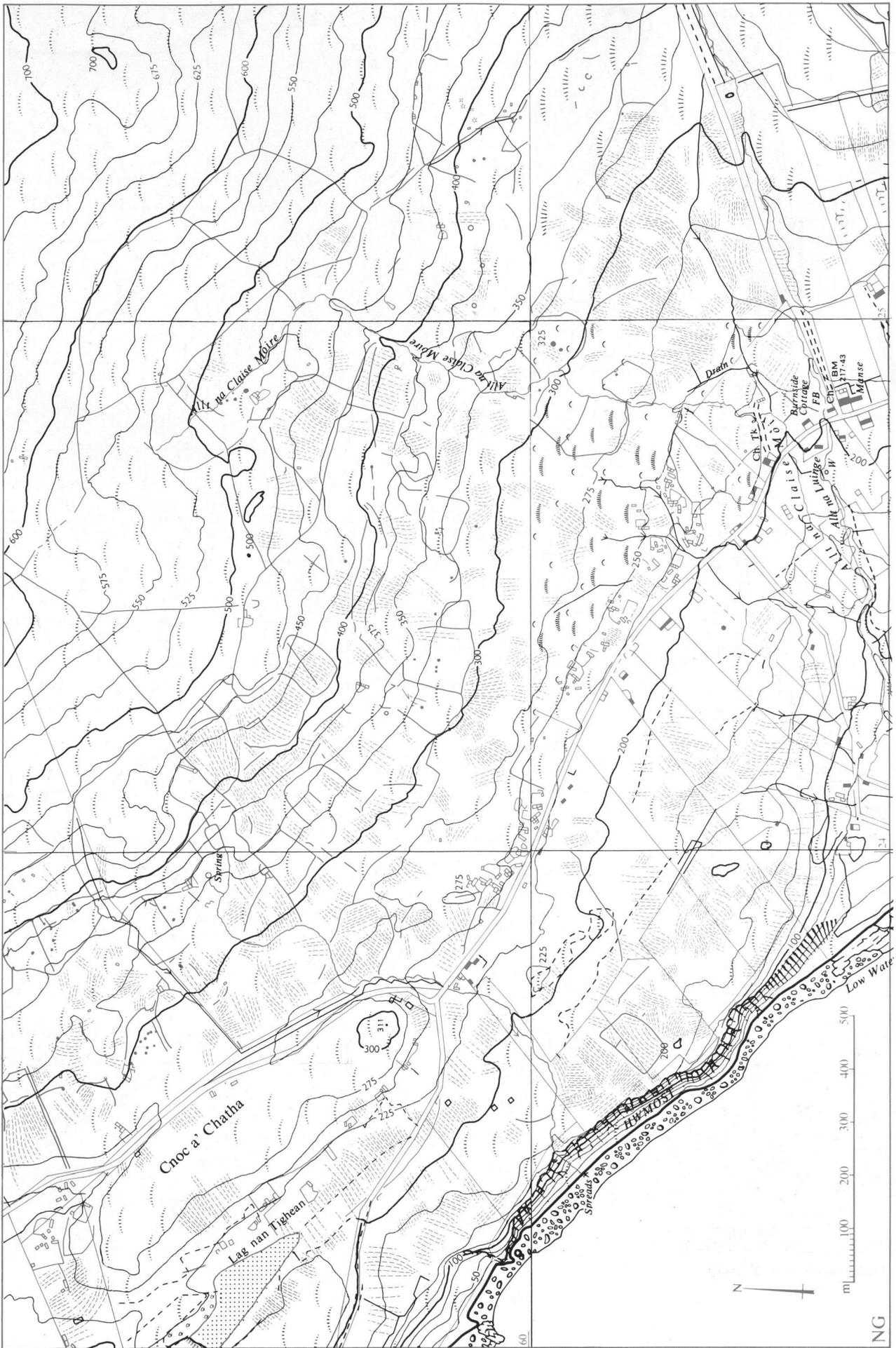
Plan 1a Estate map of Waternish, c. 1790 showing Unish township: note Unish House with its stair turret on the south side.



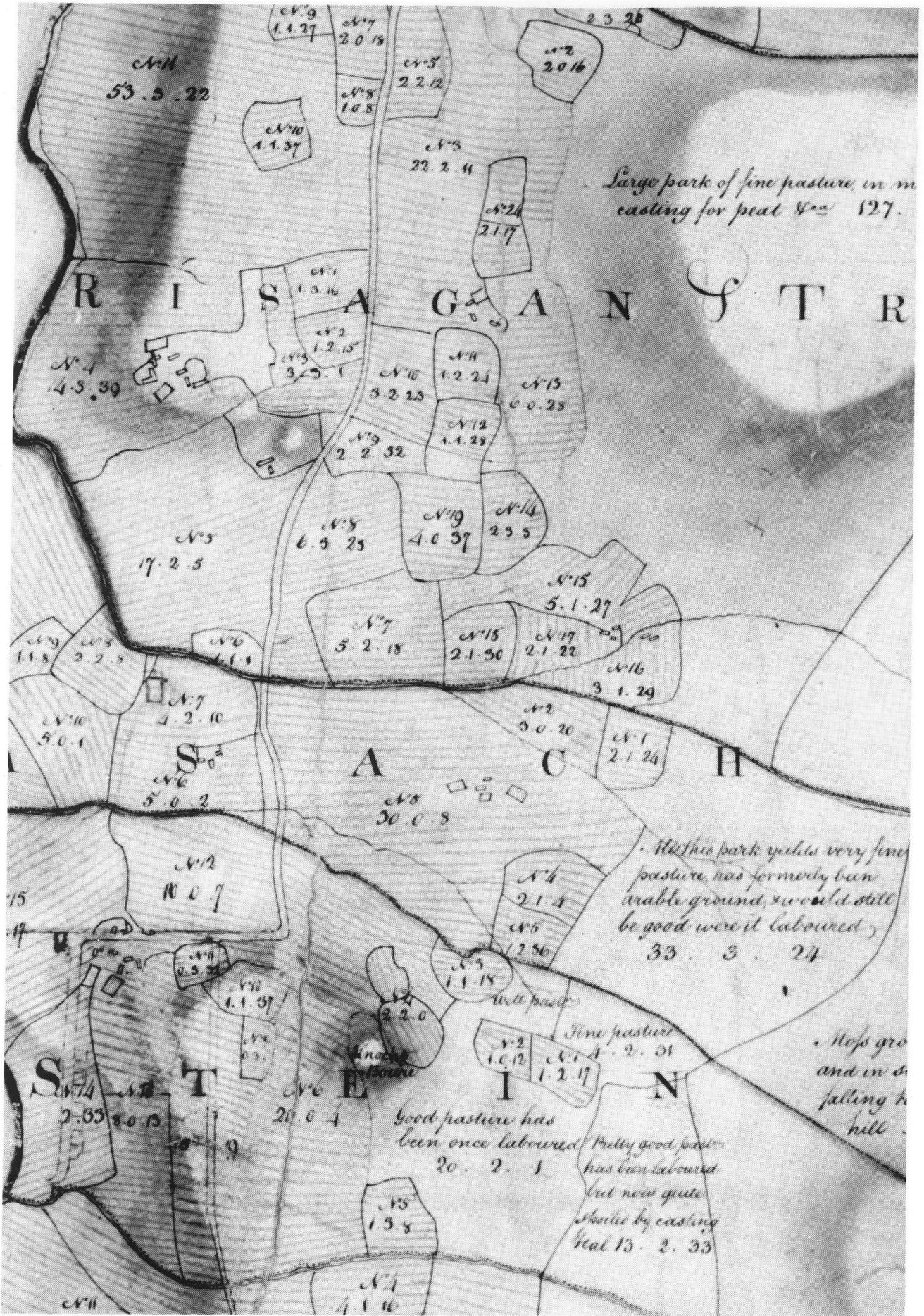
Plan 1 Plan of Unish Township



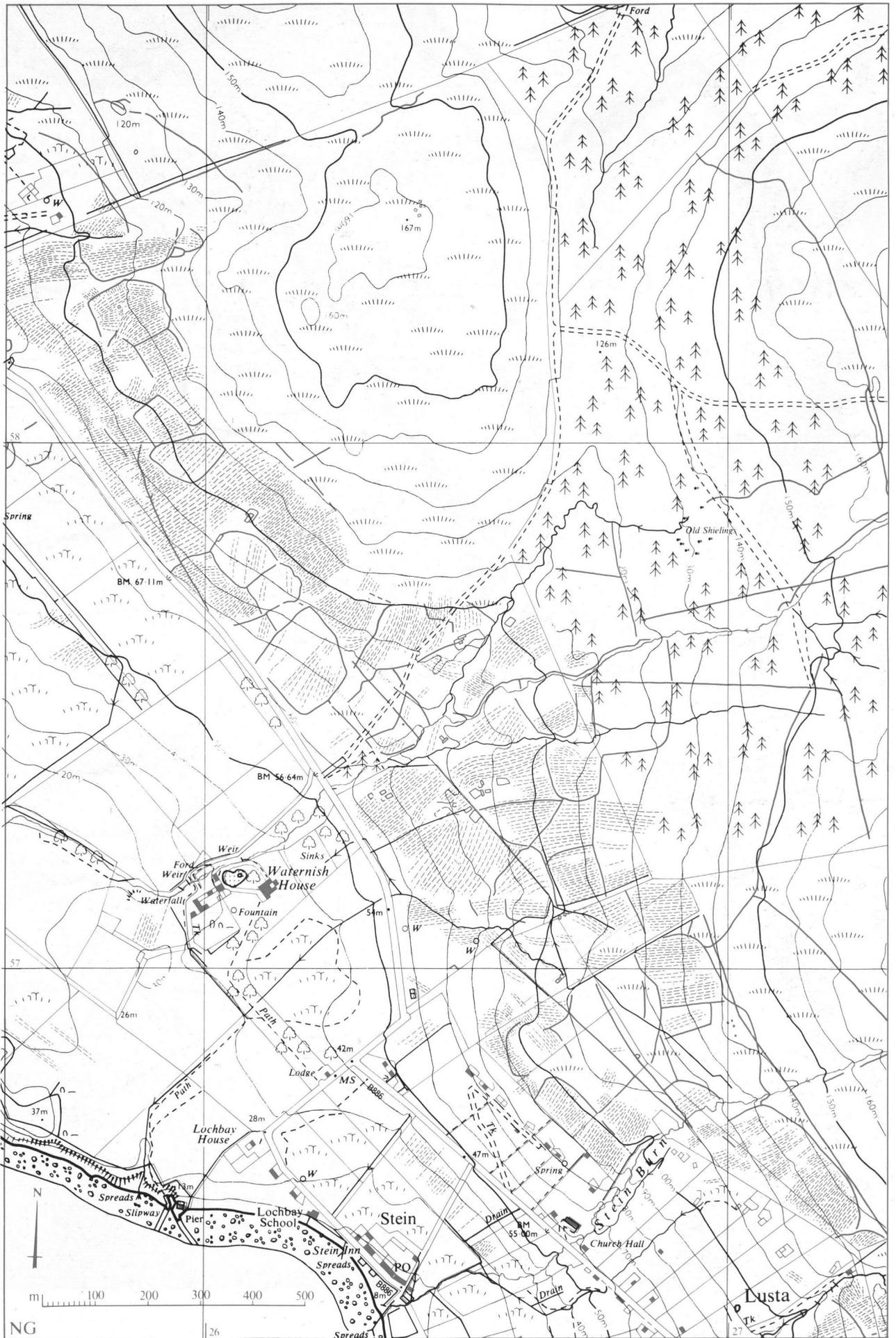
Plan 2 Plan of Trumpan Township



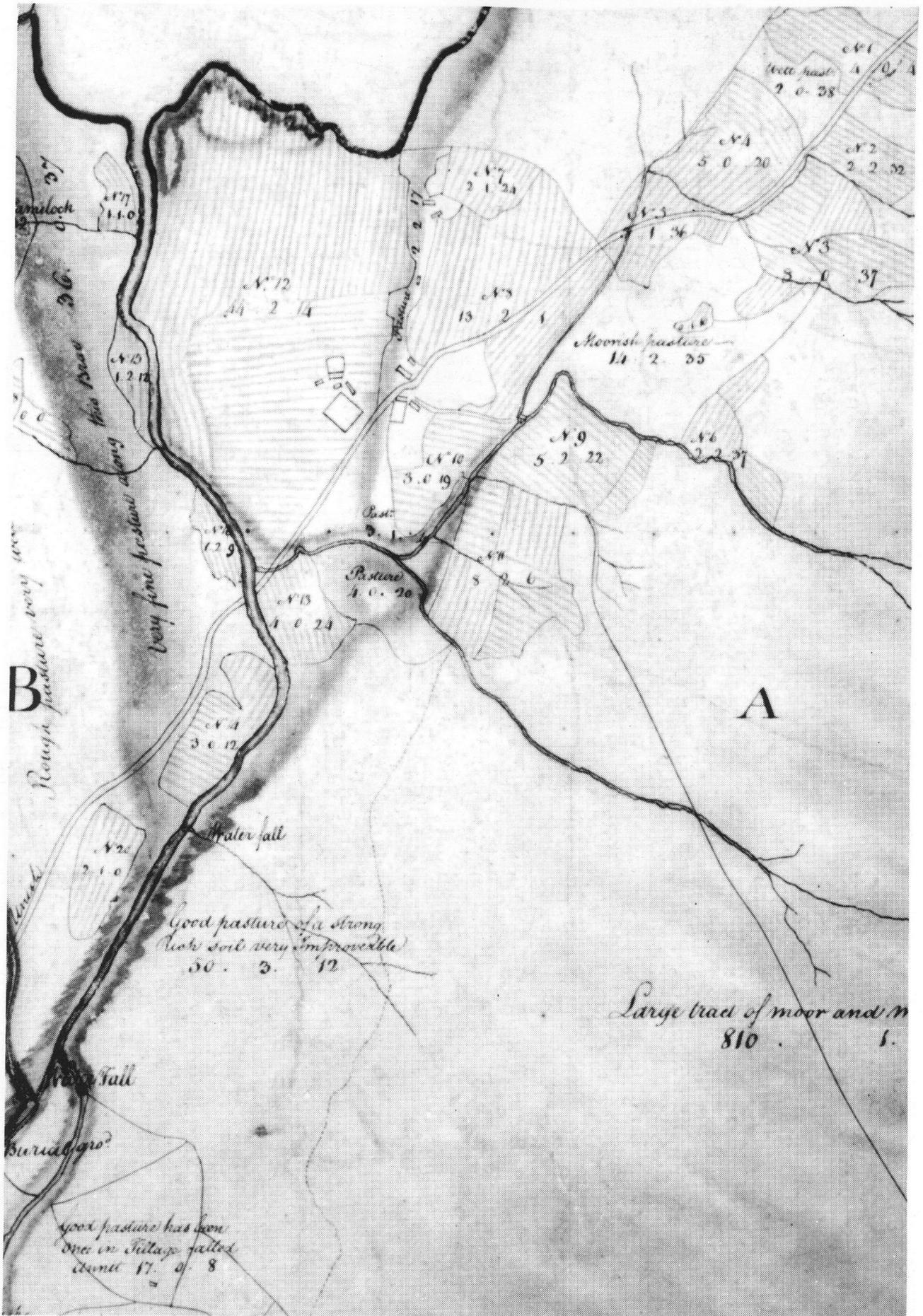
Plan 3 Plan of Halisira Township



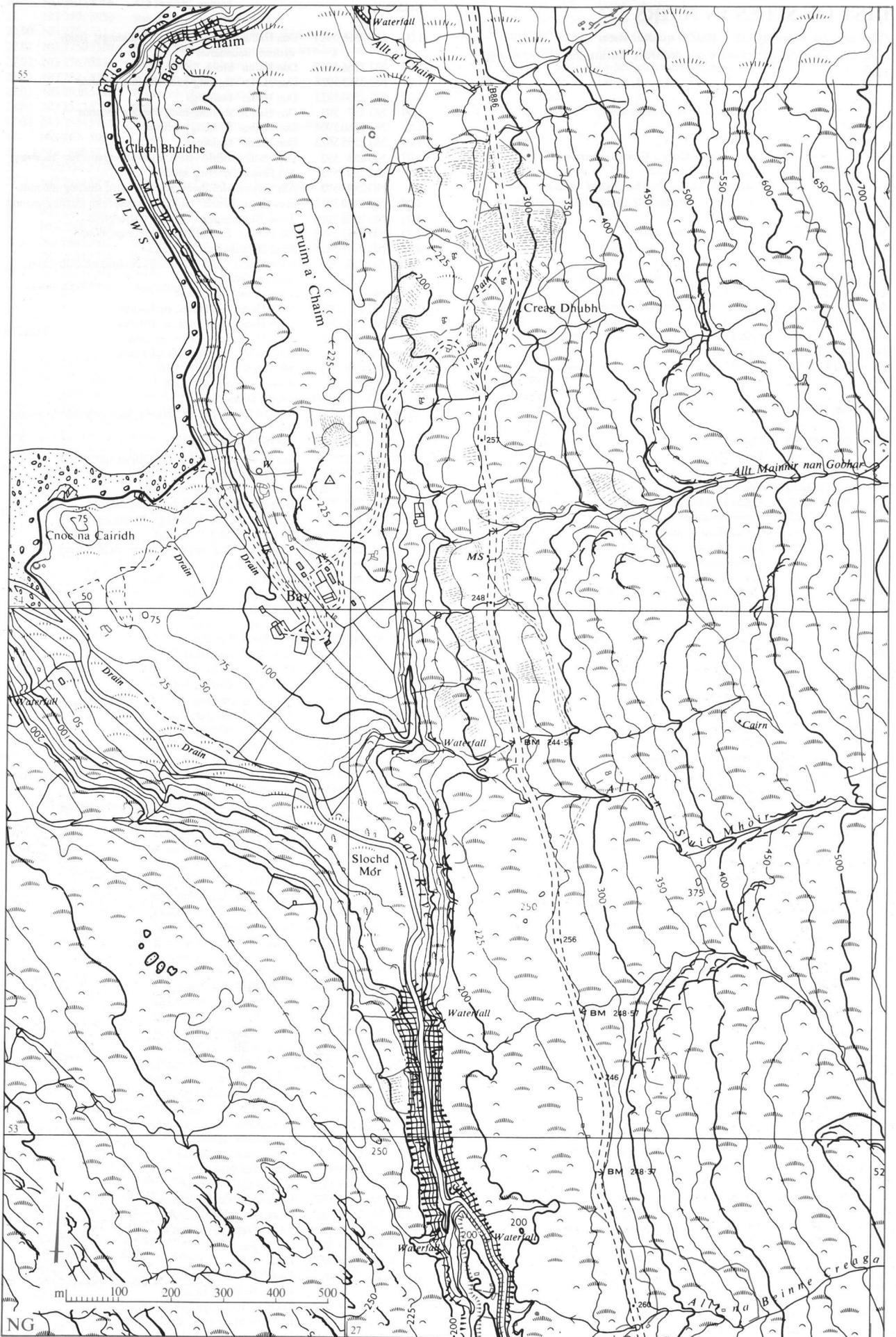
Plan 4a Estate map of Watermish c. 1790, showing the townships of Fasach, Stein, Risagan and Trian; note the sketched detail of the planned fishing village at Stein.



Plan 4 Plan of Fasach Township



Plan 5a Estate map of Watemish c. 1790 showing Bay township: note the Burial Ground at the bottom left.



Plan 5 Plan of Bay Township: note the sub-peat-dyked enclosure on the Allt a' Chaim (NG25SE 8.01)

LIST OF SITES IN NMRS

(The sites are listed by OS 1:10,000 quarter sheet and by NMRS numbers. Those in italics were not recorded during the course of this survey)

NG24NE

1.00	NG 2548 4782	<i>Dunvegan, St Mary's Church church; cemetery; grave-slab</i>
1.01	NG 254 478	<i>Dunvegan, St Mary's Churchyard grave-slab</i>
2	NG 25 47	<i>Dunvegan urns; burials (possible); cremation (possible)</i>
3	NG 25 47	<i>Dunvegan Roman coin</i>
4	NG 277 490	<i>Lon d' Chleirich shieling-huts</i>
5	NG 2987 4537	<i>Glen Heysdal broch</i>
6	NG 259 472	<i>Dunvegan schoolhouse stone axes</i>
7	NG 2551 4710	<i>Dunvegan bridge</i>
8	NG 2535 4575	<i>Cnoc a' Sga enclosure; rig-and-furrow cultivation</i>
9	NG 2538 4587	<i>Colbost stone settings; mound</i>
10	NG 253 460	<i>Colbost rig-and-furrow cultivation</i>
11	NG 255 460	<i>Cnoc nan Uan dyke</i>
12	NG 2795 4997	<i>Lian Airigh nan Geadh shieling-mounds</i>

NG25NW

1.00	NG 245 595	Upper Halistra township
1.01	NG 245 597	Upper Halistra township
1.02	NG 240 600	Upper Halistra shieling-huts
1.03	NG 2425 6027	Upper Halistra hut-circle
1.04	NG 2430 6030	Upper Halistra farmstead
1.05	NG 2415 6063	Upper Halistra hut-circle
1.06	NG 2444 6054	Upper Halistra farmstead
1.07	NG 243 600	Upper Halistra cultivation remains; field-systems; boundaries
1.08	NG 2582 5981	Allt na Luinge hut-circle
1.09	NG 2487 6070	Upper Halistra shieling-mound; pen
1.10	NG 24 60	Upper Halistra boundary banks
1.11	NG 2485 6051	Upper Halistra farmstead
1.12	NG 248 605	Upper Halistra shieling-mounds
1.13	NG 2472 6043	Upper Halistra pen
1.14	NG 2491 6041	Upper Halistra pen
1.15	NG 2491 6025	Upper Halistra hut-circle
1.16	NG 254 602	Upper Halistra shieling-huts
1.17	NG 253 601	Upper Halistra shieling-mounds
1.18	NG 2517 6016	Upper Halistra building; enclosure
1.19	NG 2517 6011	Upper Halistra hut-circle
1.20	NG 2510 6009	Upper Halistra hut-circle
1.21	NG 2475 5958	Upper Halistra hut
1.22	NG 2502 6010	Upper Halistra hut-circle
1.23	NG 2522 6011	Upper Halistra structure
1.24	NG 2571 6006	Upper Halistra hut-circle
1.25	NG 2565 6002	Upper Halistra structure
1.26	NG 2523 5984	Upper Halistra hut
1.27	NG 2548 5989	Upper Halistra hut
1.28	NG 2544 5988	Upper Halistra hut-circles
2	NG 2175 5992	Ardmore Point caim (possible)
3	NG 225 551	<i>Cnoc Mor a' Ghrobaïn deserted township</i>
4	NG 219 570	<i>Isay township</i>
5	NG 24845940	<i>Halen Church church</i>
6	NG 24845938	<i>Halen Manse house; manse</i>
7	NG 2490 5862	<i>Hallin Park souterrain</i>
8	NG 248 584	Hallin Park buildings; enclosures
9.00	NG 242 594	Lower Halistra township: crofting; harbour
9.01	NG 2437 5980	Lower Halistra farmstead
9.02	NG 2447 5968	Lower Halistra farmstead
9.03	NG 2427 5939	Lower Halistra farmstead
9.04	NG 2447 5944	Lower Halistra farmstead
9.05	NG 2461 5955	Lower Halistra farmstead
9.06	NG 2409 5943	Lower Halistra building
9.07	NG 2418 5937	Lower Halistra building
9.08	NG 242 598	Lower Halistra buildings
9.09	NG 241 590	Port na Cagain harbour
10.00	NG 242 592	Peinstaphen township: crofting; mill
10.01	NG 2455 5931	Peinstaphen building
10.02	NG 2436 5926	Peinstaphen farmstead
10.03	NG 2427 5922	Peinstaphen mill (possible)
10.04	NG 2425 5918	Peinstaphen farmstead
10.05	NG 2425 5912	Peinstaphen mill; kiln (possible); lade
11	NG 249 589	Hallin township; crofting
12	NG 225 555	<i>Lovaig Bay stone setting</i>
13	NG 2280 5525	<i>Lovaig Bay manse; field-system</i>
14	NG 2186 5987	Ardmore Point huts

NG25NE

1.00	NG 2566 5927	Dun Hallin broch; shielings; buildings; field-system; boundaries
1.01	NG 2566 5927	Dun Hallin broch
1.02	NG 2563 5928	Dun Hallin shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
1.03	NG 2564 5925	Dun Hallin buildings
1.04	NG 257 593	Dun Hallin shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
1.05	NG 2560 5901	Dun Hallin building; enclosure
1.06	NG 2555 5925	Dun Hallin buildings
1.07	NG 256 592	Dun Hallin field-system; cultivation remains; trackway
2	NG 269 578	Allt Fasach shieling-mounds
3	NG 288 572	Allt Slugain Meadhoin shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
4.00	NG 2928 5810	Forse Bhreitheimh buildings; sheepfold; shieling-mound
4.01	NG 2928 5810	Forse Bhreitheimh buildings; sheepfold
4.02	NG 2952 5796	Allt Forse a' Bhreitheimh shieling-mound
4.03	NG 2975 5825	Forse Bhreitheimh buildings
5.00	NG 284 596	Score Horan, Oans township; enclosures; cultivation remains; boat naust
5.01	NG 2795 5955	Score Horan boat naust
5.02	NG 2812 5950	Score Horan buildings; enclosures
5.03	NG 284 595	Score Horan buildings; enclosures
5.04	NG 284 595	Score Horan cultivation remains
6	NG 27 58	<i>Waternish flint arrowheads; coin</i>
7	NG 285 575	<i>Allt Slugain shieling-huts</i>
8	NG 26 57	<i>Waternish silver brooch</i>
9	NG 2732 5950	Gillen farmstead
10.00	NG 270 599	Ard Dubh hut-circles; shieling-huts; cultivation remains; rig
10.01	NG 2702 5994	Ard Dubh hut-circle
10.02	NG 2702 5995	Ard Dubh shieling-huts; hut-circle (possible)
10.03	NG 270 599	Ard Dubh lazy-beds; rig
11	NG 253 590	Dunhallin township; crofting
12.00	NG 257 575	Waternish House buildings; enclosure
12.01	NG 257 575	Waternish House buildings; enclosure
12.02	NG 256 576	Waternish House buildings
13	NG 2608 5786	Allt Fasach buildings; enclosure; field-system; rig
14	NG 266 573	Fasach township
15.00	NG 265 576	Brae Stein township: crofting
15.01	NG 2682 5683	Brae Stein hut-circle
15.02	NG 2700 5689	Brae Stein shieling-huts
15.03	NG 2673 5658	Brae Stein building
15.04	NG 2659 5669	Brae Stein building
15.05	NG 2656 5674	Brae Stein farmstead
15.06	NG 2653 5678	Brae Stein building
15.07	NG 2685 5697	Brae Stein shieling-hut
15.08	NG 2667 5698	Brae Stein building
15.09	NG 268 569	Brae Stein sub-peat dyke
15.10	NG 267 567	Brae Stein cultivation remains
15.11	NG 270 568	Brae Stein boundary banks
16.00	NG 270 560	Lusta township: crofting
16.01	NG 2718 5528	Cnoc a' Chrochaire farmstead; stack-stands; field-system
16.02	NG 2725 5536	Cnoc a' Chrochaire huts
16.03	NG 2723 5564	Cnoc a' Chrochaire shieling-mounds; shieling-huts
16.04	NG 2711 5529	Cnoc a' Chrochaire hut
16.05	NG 2734 5600	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.06	NG 272 560	Lusta (Eastside) farmsteads
16.07	NG 2728 5610	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.08	NG 2729 5615	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.09	NG 272 562	Lusta (Eastside) farmsteads
16.10	NG 2725 5629	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.11	NG 2720 5643	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.12	NG 2710 5646	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.13	NG 2706 5652	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.14	NG 2704 5656	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.15	NG 2687 5646	Lusta (Eastside) building
16.16	NG 2693 5655	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.17	NG 2690 5664	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead
16.18	NG 2686 5629	Lusta (Westside) buildings
16.19	NG 2670 5611	Lusta (Westside) buildings
16.20	NG 2689 5620	Lusta (Westside) farmstead
16.21	NG 2689 5622	Lusta (Westside) farmstead
16.22	NG 2637 5628	Lusta (Westside) building
16.23	NG 2712 5584	Lusta (Eastside) farmstead; cultivation remains
16.24	NG 2691 5532	Camuslusta building; enclosure
16.25	NG 2694 5537	Camuslusta buildings
16.26	NG 2698 5556	Camuslusta farmstead
16.27	NG 2671 5587	Lusta building
16.28	NG 2689 5572	Camuslusta building
16.29	NG 2663 5592	Lusta (Westside) building
16.30	NG 2651 5600	Lusta (Westside) building
16.31	NG 2638 5619	Lusta (Westside) building
16.32	NG 2747 5637	Lusta pen
16.33	NG 2654 5600	Lusta caim
16.34	NG 27 56	Lusta cultivation remains
16.35	NG 273 564	Lusta boundary banks
17	NG 2904 5638	Totahor buildings (possible); pen
18	NG 2641 5844	Beinn na Mointeich shieling-mounds
19	NG 2794 5631	Lusta Bum shieling-huts

20	NG 2637 5746	Allt Fasach mound
21	NG 2891 5959	Stac a' Bhothain fort; stack
22.00	NG 275 551	Allt a' Chaim shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
22.01	NG 2750 5510	Allt a' Chaim shieling-mounds; shieling-huts; banks
22.02	NG 2767 5531	Allt a' Chaim shieling-mound
23.00	NG 252 578	Watemish House hut-circles
23.01	NG 2526 5786	Watemish House hut-circle
23.02	NG 2527 5786	Watemish House hut-circle
23.03	NG 2534 5788	Watemish House hut-circle (possible)
24	NG 267 598	Gillen township; crofting
25	NG 2895 5777	Allt Slugain shieling-mounds
26	NG 2554 5724	Watemish House mill; lade
27	NG 2914 5706	Allt Slugain Dheas shieling-mounds; boundary bank
28	NG 2541 5824	Hallin Park buildings
29	NG 2571 5671	Oans mound
30	NG 2588 5662	Oans mill; lade
31	NG 2949 5632	Allt nan Suidheag enclosure; rig
32	NG 2554 5724	Watemish House platform; pits
33	NG 2513 5941	Hallin hut-circle (possible)
34	NG 2538 5924	Dunhallin hut-circle

NG25SE

1	NG 272 527	Annait, Bay River fort; shieling-huts; monastic settlement
2	NG 270 526	Bay River caim
3	NG 2639 5407	Cnoc na Cairidh dun (possible); hut
4.00	NG 287 513	Fairy Bridge shieling-huts; shieling-mounds; buildings
4.01	NG 2787 5138	Fairy Bridge shieling-huts; shieling-mounds; building
4.02	NG 2800 5105	Allt a' Ghille shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
5	NG 268 526	Bay River shieling-hut
6.00	NG 290 510	Allt Beinn na Boineide shieling-huts; shieling-mounds; road
6.01	NG 2870 5104	Allt Beinn na Boineide shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
6.02	NG 2883 5130	Allt Beinn na Boineide shieling-hut
6.03	NG 2910 5141	Allt Beinn na Boineide shieling-mounds
6.04	NG 2931 5098	Allt Beinn na Boineide shieling-mound
6.05	NG 28 51	Allt Beinn na Boineide road
7	NG 27 54	Bay bronze brooch
8.00	NG 270 540	Bay township
8.01	NG 2746 5366	Allt an t' Sluic Mhoir enclosure; structure; sub-peat dyke
8.02	NG 275 541	Allt Mainnir nan Gobhar shieling-huts; shieling-mound; enclosure
8.03	NG 2760 5424	Allt Mainnir nan Gobhar shieling-hut
8.04	NG 2747 5456	Creag Dubh shieling-hut
8.05	NG 2735 5465	Creag Dubh shieling-hut
8.06	NG 2702 5489	Druim a' Chaim hut-circle; cord-rig; sub-peat dyke
8.07	NG 270 540	Bay farmsteads; building
8.08	NG 2717 5439	Allt a' Bo' loin farmstead
8.09	NG 2739 5418	Allt Mainnir nan Gobhar building; enclosure
8.10	NG 2653 5395	Bay River building
8.11	NG 2759 5314	Bay River mound; enclosure; sub-peat dyke
8.12	NG 275 530	Bay River shieling-huts
8.13	NG 274 526	Allt na Beinne Creagach shieling-huts; shieling-mounds; field-system
8.14	NG 272 545	Bay field-system; cultivation remains
8.15	NG 272 539	Bay boundary banks
9	NG 2775 5021	Lian Airigh nan Geadh shieling-mound
10	NG 280 530	Beinn Chreagach shieling-mounds
11.00	NG 276 518	Allt nan Gillean shieling-mounds; shieling-huts; building; enclosure
11.01	NG 277 518	Allt nam Maighdean building; enclosure; shieling-mounds; shieling-huts
11.02	NG 276 518	Allt nan Gillean shieling-hut; shieling-mound
12	NG 282 522	Allt nam Maighdean shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
13	NG 279 542	Allt Mainnir nan Gobhar shieling-huts; shieling-mounds; enclosure
14	NG 2976 5384	Allt Suardale shieling-mounds; shieling-hut
15	NG 263 541	Cnoc na Cairidh fishtraps; boat-naust
16	NG 2661 5416	Cnoc na Cairidh cairn; bank

NG26NW

1.00	NG 240 655	Unish township
1.01	NG 2374 6646	Unish enclosure
1.02	NG 2356 6646	Unish building; enclosure; field-system; kiln, com-drying (possible)
1.03	NG 2356 6676	Unish building; enclosure
1.04	NG 2352 6683	Unish building; pen
1.05	NG 2346 6648	Unish building; enclosure
1.06	NG 2406 6602	Unish farmstead; huts
1.07	NG 238 655	Unish township
1.08	NG 239 658	Unish farmstead; buildings
1.09	NG 2392 6582	Unish House tacksman's house
1.10	NG 2402 6613	Unish building
1.11	NG 2440 6574	Unish building
1.12	NG 2427 6574	Unish building; enclosure

1.13	NG 242 653	Unish shieling-huts; enclosure
1.14	NG 2367 6574	Unish building
1.15	NG 2347 6554	Unish hut-circle; bank
1.16	NG 2348 6569	Unish building
1.17	NG 239 654	Unish cultivation remains
1.18	NG 24 65	Unish boundary banks
2		Cancelled
3		Unlocated

North West Coast stone deposit

NG26NE

1.00	NG 250 655	Biod a' Choltraiche shieling-mounds
1.01	NG 250 655	Biod a' Choltraiche shieling-mounds
1.02	NG 255 652	Biod a' Choltraiche shieling-mounds

NG26SW

1.00	NG 236 649	Dun Gearymore archaeological landscape
1.01	NG 2337 6422	Dun Gearymore building
1.02	NG 2336 6416	Dun Gearymore building
1.03	NG 2335 6406	Dun Gearymore shieling-hut
1.04	NG 2357 6486	Dun Gearymore farmstead
1.05	NG 2357 6488	Dun Gearymore hut-circle
1.06	NG 2358 6481	Dun Gearymore farmstead
1.07	NG 2368 6492	Dun Gearymore building; enclosure
1.08	NG 2367 6490	Dun Gearymore shieling-huts
1.09	NG 2365 6492	Dun Gearymore hut-circles
1.10	NG 2373 6498	Dun Gearymore hut
1.11	NG 2367 6490	Dun Gearymore broch
1.12	NG 2345 6251	Dun Gearymore shieling-hut
1.13	NG 2387 6453	Dun Gearymore shieling-hut; shieling-mound
1.14	NG 234 646	Dun Gearymore cultivation remains
2.00	NG 2355 6370	Dun Borrafiach broch; shieling-huts; field-system; buildings; hut-circles; small caims
2.01	NG 2355 6371	Dun Borrafiach broch
2.02	NG 2355 6368	Dun Borrafiach shieling-huts
2.03	NG 2362 6397	Dun Borrafiach farmstead; banks; rig; kiln; shieling-hut
2.04	NG 2361 6331	Dun Borrafiach shieling-mounds; shieling-huts
2.05	NG 2313 6334	Dun Borrafiach enclosure; hut-circle (possible)
2.06	NG 2316 6338	Dun Borrafiach buildings; enclosure
2.07	NG 2313 6323	Dun Borrafiach hut-circle; small caims; sub-peat dyke
2.08	NG 2321 6371	Dun Borrafiach shieling-mound
2.09	NG 23 63	Dun Borrafiach field-system
2.10	NG 2298 6342	Dun Borrafiach shieling-mound
3	NG 2249 6121	Trumpan Church church; burial ground; font; grave-slabs
4	NG 218 608	Millegearaidh, Ard Mor battle site
5.00	NG 23 60	Trumpan Mor township
5.01	NG 23 60	Trumpan Mor field-banks; cultivation remains
5.02	NG 2365 6021	Trumpan Mor township
5.03	NG 2305 6067	Trumpan Mor buildings
5.04	NG 2345 6075	Trumpan Mor buildings; enclosure
5.05	NG 2396 6050	Trumpan Mor building; enclosure
5.06	NG 2397 6065	Trumpan Mor farmstead
5.07	NG 2374 6069	Trumpan Mor farmstead
5.08	NG 2358 6075	Trumpan Mor farmstead
5.09	NG 2354 6103	Cnoc a' Chatha farmstead
5.10	NG 2354 6060	Trumpan Mor building
5.11	NG 2305 6020	Cnoc a' Chatha buildings; enclosure; boat-naust (possible)
5.12	NG 238 610	Trumpan Mor shieling-mound
5.13	NG 2377 6128	Trumpan Mor building
5.14	NG 2380 6137	Trumpan Mor hut-circle (possible)
5.15	NG 2372 6143	Trumpan Mor farmstead; huts; stack-stands
5.16	NG 2356 6157	Trumpan Mor hut
5.17	NG 2356 6140	Trumpan Mor buildings; pond (possible)
5.18	NG 2387 6178	Trumpan Mor shieling-hut
5.19	NG 2260 6067	Ardmore Bay hut; field-banks; enclosure (possible)
5.20	NG 2242 6086	Ardmore Bay buildings; enclosure (possible)
5.21	NG 2290 6085	Trumpan Mor buildings; kiln-bam
6	NG 22 61	Trumpan bronze sword
7	NG 240 622	Trumpan battle site
8	NG 2196 6112	Ard Beg enclosure
9	NG 2175 6105	Ard Beag lazy-beds; small caims
10	NG 2249 6151	Sgoir Beag fortified promontory
11.00	NG 232 616	Trumpan Beg township
11.01	NG 2263 6128	Trumpan Beg buildings; saddle quem/whetstone
11.02	NG 2260 6155	Trumpan Beg kiln-bam
11.03	NG 2274 6159	Trumpan Beg farmstead; kiln-bam (possible)
11.04	NG 2290 6166	Trumpan Beg buildings
11.05	NG 2299 6118	Trumpan Beg building; enclosure
11.06	NG 2280 6118	Trumpan Beg buildings; enclosures; mound
11.07	NG 2315 6140	Trumpan Beg buildings; enclosure; mill (possible)
11.08	NG 2316 6260	Trumpan Beg platform
11.09	NG 2317 6255	Trumpan Beg building
11.10	NG 2309 6253	Trumpan Beg farmstead; enclosure
11.11	NG 2315 6244	Trumpan Beg souterrain; mound
11.12	NG 2318 6220	Trumpan Beg hut-circles

11.13 NG 23346210 Trumpan Beg huts
 11.14 NG 23306231 Trumpan Beg farmstead; enclosure; shieling-mounds; shieling-hut
 11.15 NG 23516188 Trumpan Beg enclosure; sub-peat dykes; huts
 11.16 NG 23626188 Trumpan Beg hut; mound
 11.17 NG 23556171 Trumpan Beg hut (possible)
 11.18 NG 23446167 Trumpan Beg farmstead; hut; enclosure
 11.19 NG 232 616 Trumpan Beg township
 11.20 NG 228 623 Trumpan Beg huts
 12 NG 22606111 Trumpan caim
 13 NG 22046023 Ardmore House caim (possible)
 14 NG 24086135 Ben Geary shieling-mounds; shieling-hut
 15 NG 24996103 Ben Geary shieling-huts; shieling-mound
 16 NG 24746096 Ben Geary pen; structure

NG26SE

1.00 NG 25426252 Abhainn a' Ghlinne shieling-mounds; shieling-huts
 1.01 NG 25426252 Abhainn a' Ghlinne shieling-mounds
 1.02 NG 25516286 Abhainn a' Ghlinne shieling-mounds; shieling-hut
 1.03 NG 25976286 Abhainn a' Ghlinne shieling-huts; shieling-mound
 1.04 NG 26106293 Abhainn a' Ghlinne shieling-hut
 2.00 NG 26 61 Geary township; crofting
 3 NG 26 60 Knockbreck township; crofting
 4 NG 26626270 Cnoc Dubh Mor shieling-mounds; sub-peat dykes
 5 NG 26506318 Abhainn a' Ghlinne shieling-mound
 6 NG 26406307 Abhainn a' Ghlinne hut-circle
 7 NG 25226475 Sron Ochrulan shieling-huts; building
 8 NG 257 648 Biod a' Choltraiche shieling-mounds; bank
 9 NG 257 645 Caisteall an Fhithich shieling-mounds; buildings; enclosure
 10 NG 26186281 Abhainn a' Ghlinne hut-circle (possible)
 11.00 NG 26396052 Knockbreck hut-circles; small caims; banks; peat cutting
 11.01 NG 26396052 Knockbreck hut-circle
 11.02 NG 26426051 Knockbreck hut-circle (possible); bank
 11.03 NG 26376050 Knockbreck small caims; banks; peat cutting
 12 NG 26156097 Geary hut-circle
 13 NG 25696056 Ben Halistra shieling-huts
 14 NG 26786192 Geary fort
 15 NG 25066105 Ben Geary shieling-huts
 16.00 NG 258 639 Sron Ochrulan township; shieling-mounds; hut-circle (possible); cultivation remains
 16.01 NG 258 639 Sron Ochrulan township
 16.02 NG 25946367 Sron Ochrulan shieling-mounds; shieling-huts
 16.03 NG 259 640 Sron Ochrulan shieling-huts shieling-mounds
 16.04 NG 25936429 Sron Ochrulan shieling-mounds
 16.05 NG 26016401 Sron Ochrulan hut-circle (possible)
 16.06 NG 25736393 Sron Ochrulan structure
 16.07 NG 258 639 Sron Ochrulan cultivation remains
 17 NG 230 640 Geary shieling-huts
 18 NG 26036178 Ben Geary enclosure; shieling-hut
 19 NG 26836085 Bad nan Nathraichean fish processing plant

NG35NW

1 NG 34395511 Greshornish Point hut-circle; enclosure; sub-peat dykes
 2 NG 34555601 Camas Lagan, Greshornish Point shieling-hut (possible)
 3 NG 34815555 Greshornish Point enclosure
 4 NG 32005548 Ben Duibaig shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
 5 NG 30995600 Achebeg farmstead
 6 NG 30575604 Forsechreggan township
 7 NG 30105577 Allt Cnoc nan Uan shieling-mounds; enclosure; shieling-hut
 8 NG 34445534 Greshornish Point hut-circle; pen; dyke
 9 NG 34675525 Greshornish Point hut-circle; dykes; huts

NG35NE

1 NG 3804 5824 Caisteal Uisdein tower-house
 2 NG 3882 5770 Peinduin dun
 3 NG 35075577 Dun na h'Airde, Greshornish Point fort
 4 NG 3931 5538 Kingsburgh House house
 5 NG 3769 5915 Dun Maraig fort
 6 NG 3801 5976 Dun Borve, Cuidrach dun
 7 NG 3949 5668 Lon Ruadh cairn
 8 NG 399 570 Glen Hinnisdal deserted township
 9 NG 397 576 Glen Hinnisdal deserted township; cultivation remains
 10 NG 3891 5688 Kingsburgh broch; deserted township; cultivation remains
 11 NG 3822 5720 Dun Santavaig fort
 12 NG 386 576 Peinduin deserted township
 13 NG 3843 5831 Lon Ruadh 'dun'; indeterminate remains
 14 NG 3912 5782 Lon Ruadh hut-circle; enclosure; shieling-hut

15 NG 3816 5960 Cuidrach cairn (possible)
 16 NG 391 565 Kingsburgh settlement; unenclosed
 17 NG 3779 5861 Ard nan Eireachd cairn
 18 NG 3772 5890 Ard nan Eireachd house; harbour; cultivation remains
 19 NG 3903 5586 Kingsburgh broch
 20 NG 3777 5962 Cuidrach structure
 21 NG 3780 5859 Ard nan Eireachd cairn (possible)
 22 NG 3875 5962 Cuidrach stone setting

NG35SW

1.00 NG 337 540 Meall an Duna, Greshornish fort; building
 1.01 NG 3368 5408 Meall an Duna, Greshornish fort
 1.02 NG 337 540 Meall an Duna, Greshornish buildings
 2 NG 34 53 Loch Greshornish Roman coin
 3 NG 3426 5257 Dun Borve, Greshornish broch
 4.00 NG 324 541 Diubaig township; hut-circle
 4.01 NG 3246 5427 Diubaig hut-circle
 5 NG 319 538 Diubaig township; buildings; enclosures
 6 NG 3458 5497 Greshornish hut-circle
 7 NG 320 511 Red Burn longhouse; byre
 8 NG 317 507 Red Burn shieling-huts
 9 NG 318 507 Red Burn longhouse
 10 NG 318 506 Red Burn stone setting
 11 NG 316 505 Red Burn shieling-huts
 12 NG 316 504 Red Burn structure
 13 NG 311 500 Heisary Burn wall
 14 NG 310 500 Heisary Burn structure
 15 NG 3816 5960 Cuidrach shieling-huts
 16 NG 302 500 Allt an Leacach Bhain shieling-huts
 17 NG 336 506 Coishletter structure
 18 NG 335 506 Coishletter shieling-hut
 19 NG 335 505 Coishletter mound
 20 NG 3366 5059 Coishletter enclosure; longhouse
 21 NG 3368 5050 Coishletter shieling-hut
 22 NG 337 507 Coishletter farmstead
 23 NG 339 503 Coishletter farmsteads; rig-and-furrow cultivation
 24 NG 3399 5048 Coishletter longhouse; rig-and-furrow cultivation
 25 NG 3412 5063 Coishletter field clearance cairns; rig-and-furrow cultivation
 26 NG 3400 5060 Coishletter longhouse; byre; enclosure
 27 NG 3390 5060 Coishletter longhouse; enclosure
 28 NG 3381 5082 Coishletter farmstead
 29 NG 3436 5005 Abhainn Choishleadar longhouse; rig-and-furrow cultivation
 30 NG 342 501 Allt Storaichan longhouse
 31 NG 3444 5500 Greshornish Point huts; pen
 32.00 NG 336 533 Buaille nam Biorrach township; buildings; enclosures; hut-circle (possible)
 32.01 NG 3372 5357 Buaille nam Biorrach hut-circle (possible)
 33 NG 3263 5466 Gob Uisgebrigh hut-circle
 34 NG 3200 5484 Allt na Sruide shieling-huts
 35 NG 301 549 Allt Airdh Neill shieling-mounds
 36 NG 3266 5482 Coire Cheir enclosure
 37 NG 3312 5300 Buaille nam Biorrach walls
 38 NG 332 539 Lon na Stapaig township; building; enclosures; kilns (possible)
 39 NG 3320 5444 Torr na h-Agha huts; boat-nausts
 40 NG 3249 5373 Diubaig buildings; hut
 41 NG 3238 5355 Diubaig hut-circle (possible)
 42 NG 3224 5345 Diubaig building; huts
 43 NG 3343 5266 Lowerglen building; mound
 44 NG 334 524 Lowerglen fish-traps
 45 NG 3322 5233 Lowerglen buildings
 46 NG 3307 5243 Lowerglen buildings; enclosure; hut
 47 NG 3301 5225 Lowerglen building
 48 NG 3226 5212 Lowerglen huts
 49 NG 3390 5213 Tigh an Rudha Bhain building
 50 NG 3343 5215 Lon Beatha buildings; enclosure
 51 NG 3309 5189 Lon Beatha hut-circles; building; hut
 52 NG 3274 5175 Lon Beatha mound
 53 NG 3235 5140 Red Bum farmstead
 54 NG 3195 5114 Upperglen building; enclosure; hut
 55 NG 3204 5155 Upperglen hut-circle
 56 NG 3065 5274 Allt Diubaig shieling-huts
 57 NG 3066 5154 Allt Diubaig shieling-huts; shieling-mounds
 58 NG 3396 5110 Greshornish Point farmstead; buildings
 59 NG 3449 5483 Greshornish Point farmstead; buildings enclosure
 60 NG 3454 5470 Greshornish Point enclosure

