<table>
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<th>Lewis: Mesolithic to modern</th>
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<td>Author</td>
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- Pag.955 missing from original.
Lewis, Mesolithic to Modern:
A study of site, settlement distribution
and landscape formation in the
Western Isles of Scotland

VOLUME 3: FIGURES AND PLATES

Christopher Burgess

PhD. Thesis
University of Edinburgh
2000 AD
Figure 1: Location map of Lewis
Figure 2: Time line for Lewis and the West of Scotland
Figure 3: location of survey and pollen work on Lewis
Drystone Structures

- Roofed
  - Rectilinear
  - Circular/Oval
  - Atlantic roundhouses
  - Wheelhouses
- Linear
  - Passages
- Cellular
- Linear
  - Promontory Forts
  - House Structures
- Unroofed
  - Massive walled (>1m)
  - Slight walled
  - Walled islets

Figure 4: Armits classification of stone structures in the Western Isles (after Armit 1992a, III 4.1, p19)
Figure 5: survey work in the Southern Outer Hebrides
Figure 6: geology of the Western Isles (after Pankhurst and Mullin 1994, p15)
Figure 7: Soils in northern Lewis (source Peacock 1984, fig 2, p5)
Figure 9: Summary of six pollen diagrams from Lewis (after Flitcroft 1998 with additions)

Dating uncertain for these sites.
1. totally random 25% sample.

Terrain 1 = 15% of sample
Terrain 2 = 51% of sample
Terrain 3 = 34% of sample
Terrain 2 is under represented by 9%,
Terrain 1 is over represented by 7%
Terrain three is over represented by 2%

2. stratified random 25% sample.

Terrain 1 = 8% of sample
Terrain 2 = 60% of sample
Terrain 3 = 32% of sample

All terrains are correctly represented

3. stratified systematic 25% sample.

Terrain 1 = 12% of sample
Terrain 2 = 56% of sample
Terrain 3 = 32% of sample
Terrain 2 is under represented by 4%,
Terrain 1 is over represented by 4%
Terrain 3 is correctly represented

Terrain 1 = 8% of sample
Terrain 2 = 63% of sample
Terrain 3 = 29% of sample
Terrain 2 is over represented by 3%,
Terrain 3 is under represented by 3%
Terrain 1 is correctly represented

Figure 10: types of random sampling

4. stratified systematic 25% sample.

Terrain 1 = 8% of sample
Terrain 2 = 63% of sample
Terrain 3 = 29% of sample
Terrain 2 is over represented by 3%
Terrain 3 is under represented by 3%
Terrain 1 is correctly represented

5. variation on systematic, linear transects giving a 25% sample.

Used to sample the Bernera data (see Chapter 8)

Terrain 1 = 15% of sample
Terrain 2 = 50% of sample
Terrain 3 = 35% of sample
Terrain 2 is under represented by 10%,
Terrain 1 is over represented by 7%
Terrain 3 is over represented by 3%

Terrain 1 (machair) 8% of example
Terrain 2 (poor grazing) 60% of example
Terrain 3 (good grazing) 32% of example

25% sample square

25% sample transect
current shoreline

extant dry-stone walling >1m high

extent of rubble

extant dry-stone walling >2m high

bed rock

underwater extent of man-made island

Figure 11: details of Dun Bharabhat_Crowlista, NMRS: NB03SW 04
Figure 12: features at Berie_Garenin, NGR: NB 1870 4500
Figure 13: features at Gob Eirr, Uig, NMRS: NB03SW 21
After 1,000 years, a Scots isle reveals towers of strength

FOR thousands of years the chain of coastal forts stood virtually undetected, but now archaeologists have uncovered them and a fresh mystery from Scotland's past.

Experts are baffled by aspects of the chain, and believe that scores more exist throughout the Western Isles.

So far the time detectives cannot accurately date the forts. They could have been early Viking defences, when the Outer Hebrides were part of the Norse Empire.

Alternatively, they may have been built by Caithness or Picts, both of whom settled the islands during the Iron Age, to repel the berserkers from the East.

That means they could have been built anywhere between 2000BC and 1000AD.

Some of the stone and turf structures are 8ft tall and once contained several houses. They are spaced over a mile apart and form a chain that runs up the coast of Lewis.

One of the newly unearthed forts at Gribost is opposite where the 78 Lewis Chessmen were found in 1931. Carved in walrus ivory, they combine Celtic and Norse elements and date from the 12th century. Whatever culture made them, they reflect a Christianised society complete with mitred bishops.

The islands first attracted the attention of Norse raiders in 830AD and, by the 11th century, they formed the most northerly part of the Kingdom of Man and the Isles, their ruler owing fealty to the King of Norway.

The Hebrides remained part of the Norse lands until 1266. Norse-type pottery has been found at some sites, while Pictish and Celtic evidence has been unearthed at others, perhaps reflecting a trading tradition dating back to the Iron Age.

The study, mainly financed by Historic Scotland — and led in the field by Mike Church — revealed 28 forts on the west coast of Lewis alone.

Archaeologist Chris Burgess, the overall project director, hailed the discovery as 'very exciting.'

He said most of the fortifications would have been used as defensive retreats in times of trouble and threat.

But some may have also had other uses.

Mr Burgess said that he did not believe the forts were part of an organised shield — rather the result of individual communities building fortified shelter for times of danger.

Similar chains of fortifications have been found in the Northern Isles and on the East Coast.

The size of the forts varies, but some were capable of holding whole communities with as many as five houses, said Mr Burgess.

The discovery is very exciting and has made a more complete picture of what was there.

A report is being submitted to Historic Scotland and, if more funding is available, a survey in Harris may be mounted in 1996.

The team has also discovered Bronze Age relics at Gribost. Uig, on Lewis, including a pottery factory, evidence of dwellings, fish traps, field system, burial cairns and drums.

They also want to excavate a tidal home at Crowlista which has already revealed a neck bracelet — the ruins of its possible use are made in the South of England 8,000 years ago.

Figure 14: Reconstruction drawing of Gob Eirer published in the Daily Mail on 26 November 1996 (text and illustration are not the Authors)
Figure 15: Bharabhat_Cnip, NMRS: NB03NE 04 (After Armit 1996, Fig 7.5, p118)
Figure 16: Dun Bharabhat_Bernera NMRS: NB13NE 02 (after Armit 1992b III 5.13 p40)
Figure 17: features at Dun Mara, NMRS: NB46SE 05
(after Armit 1992b Ill 5.21, p45, with additions)
machair, wind blown sand

till covered plain, improved to good grazing

till covered plain, poor grazing, peat bog

fresh water lochs

mostly bare rock with pockets of peat

salt marsh, mud flats (Aird Uig only)

coast line

extent of survey areas (where not coast line)

crofting townships

machair, wind blown sand

land above 100 metres

survey areas (WLLP, GLS, ULS/Bhatos, Bernera)

Stornoway airport

Stornoway

crofting townships

coast line

Local maps (Calanais, Garenin, Aird Uig and Bernera)

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Figure 30: cairns at Calanais, by date
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- Other sites
- Single cairns
- Clearance cairns

Figure 32: Cairns at Garenin, by date

- Other sites
- Early prehistoric
- Later prehistoric
- Norse
- Early medieval
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Pre-crofting
- Crofting
- Modern
- Unknown
Figure 33: Cairns at Aird Uig and Bhaltos

Figure 34: Cairns at Aird Uig and Bhaltos, by date
\* other sites
\* cellular structures
\* multi-cellular structures
\* cellular shielings of stone-and-turf
\* cellular shielings of stone
\* cellular shielings of turf
\* multi-cellular shielings of stone-and-turf
\* multi-cellular shielings of stone
\* multi-cellular shielings of turf

\- other sites
\- early prehistoric
\- later prehistoric
\- Norse
\- early medieval
\- medieval
\- post-medieval
\- pre-crofting
\- crofting
\- modern
\- modern
\- unknown

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Figure 70: industry at Calanais, by date
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Figure 72: industry at Garenin, by date
Figure 73: industry at Aird Uig and Bhaltos

- water dams
- corn drying kilns
- metal working

Figure 74: industry at Aird Uig and Bhaltos, by date

- other sites
- early prehistoric
- later prehistoric
- Norse
- early medieval
- medieval
- post-medieval
- pre-crofting
- crofting
- modern
- unknown
Figure 75: marine industry at Calanais

Figure 76: marine industry at Calanais, by date
Figure 77: marine industry at Garenin

Figure 78: marine industry at Aird Uig and Bhaltos
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- Other Sites
- Horizontal mill
- Vertical mill
- Mill race/leat
- Dam
- Horizontal threshing mill

Figure 79: mills at Garenin
Figure 81: mills at Aird Uig and Bhaltos

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Figure 97: promontory enclosures at Garenin, by date
Figure 98: promontory enclosures at Aird Uig and Bhaltos, by date
other sites

- shieling, curvilinear, stone-and-turf
- shieling, rectilinear, stone-and-turf
- shieling, curvilinear, stone
- shieling, rectilinear, stone
- shieling, curvilinear, turf
- shieling, rectilinear, turf
- day shelter
- shieling, unclassified

Figure 99: shieling sites at Calanais

- other sites
- early prehistoric
- later prehistoric
- Norse
- early medieval
- medieval
- post-medieval
- pre-crofting
- crofting
- modern
- unknown

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Figure 116: settlement mounds at Aird Uig and Bhaltos, by date

© pre-crofting
© crofting
■ modern
unknown
Figure 118: wells at Garenin

Figure 119: wells at Calanais
other sites
Buaile (GAE/LIC, village or settlement)
Clachan (GAE/LIC, village or settlement)
Sidhean (fair mounds)
Figure 121: abhal (aval) place-names on Lewis

Figure 122: Bost and Shader place-names on Lewis

- other sites (NORSE, from bus, bus, primary settlement or village)
- Bost (NORSE, from bost, settlement or village)
- Shader (NORSE, from styr, sheltering ground or secondary settlement)
- abhal (aval) (extension, fj or mountain)
• Bhara... (GAELIC/NORSE, Borg or Settlement)
• Berie (GAELIC, Fort)
• Dun (GAELIC, Fort)

Figure 123: Bhara... and Berie place-names on Lewis (From Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Pathfinder maps)

Figure 124: Bhara... and Berie and Dun place-names on Lewis (From 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps)
Figure 125: Teampull place-names on Lewis

- Teampull (GAEALIC for church or chapel, usually pre-reformation)
- Cille (GAEALIC from Colum Cille, signifying the Columban church)
- Tigh (GAEALIC meaning house, associated with monastic settlements)

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Figure 129: Cairns on Lewis recorded in the RCAHMS, NMRS.

Figure 130: Cairns on Lewis recorded by Ca(L).
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Figure 138: shielings on Lewis recorded in RCAHMS, Fesp
Figure 139: complex Atlantic round houses on Lewis recorded in the RCAHMS, NMRS

Figure 140: complex Atlantic round houses recorded by Cea(L)
- other sites
- burials
- burial cairns
- kerbed cairns
- chambered cairns
- cists
- cemeteries

Figure 141: burials on Lewis recorded in the RCAHMS, NMRS

Figure 142: burials on Lewis recorded in the RCAHMS, NMRS, by date
Figure 143: burials on Lewis recorded by Ceal(L)

Figure 144: burials on Lewis recorded by Ceal(L), by date
Figure 145: ecclesiastical sites on Lewis recorded ni the RCAHMS, NMRS

Figure 146: ecclesiastical sites on Lewis recorded by Cea(L)
Figure 147: transport routes on Lewis

Figure 148: churches named by Martin Martin ca 1695

- recent land routes
- traditional land routes
- water routes

1. St Peter (Pabay)
2. St Michael (Little Bernera)
3. St Donan (Little Bernera)
4. St Collum (Garien)?
5. St Ronan (Eurobie)
6. St Thomas (Habost)
7. St Peter (Shanabost)?
8. St Clemin (Dell)
9. Holy Cross (Galan)
10. St Brigit (Barove)
11. St Peter (Shiadir)
12. St Mary (Barvas)
13. St John the Baptist (Bragar)
14. St Kieran (Liiana-Shiadir)
15. St Michael (Kirvig)
16. St Donan (Little Bernera)
17. St Michael (Tollosta)
18. St Michael (Tollosta)
19. St Michael (Tollosta)
20. St Aula (Grease)
21. St Christopher (Uge)
22. St Christopher (Uge)
23. St Christopher (Uge)
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96. St Christopher (Uge)
97. St Christopher (Uge)
98. St Christopher (Uge)
99. St Christopher (Uge)
100. St Christopher (Uge)
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Figure 150: Industry on Lewis recorded by RCAHMS, NMRS.
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- other sites
- ceramics
- chipped stone
- polished stone
- metal
- wood
- bone
- midden, unclassified
- midden, shell
- midden, kitchen
- midden with pottery

Figure 155: stray finds recorded on Lewis by Cea(L)

- other sites
- early prehistoric
- later prehistoric
- Norse
- early medieval
- medieval
- post-medieval
- pre-crofting
- crofting
- modern
- unknown

Figure 156: stray finds recorded on Lewis by Cea(L)
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- other sites
- less than 1 hectare
- 1 hectare
- 2 hectares
- greater than 3 hectares

- less than 3 metres
- 3-5 metres
- 6-10 metres
- 11-20 metres
- 21-30 metres
- 31-40 metres
- 41-50 metres
- 51-60 metres
- 61-70 metres
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Figure 171: promontory enclosures with ditches on Lewis
• other sites
• segmented (nuclear?) sites

Figure 172: segmented (nuclear?) promontory enclosures on Lewis

• other sites
- complex Atlantic round houses
- cellular structures
- curvilinear enclosures
- longhouses
- possible blockhouses
- platforms
- boulder circles
- settlement mounds
- cultivation

Figure 173: promontory enclosures with internal structures on Lewis
Figure 174: possible use of promontory enclosures on Lewis
Figure 175: details of features at An Dunan, Crowlista NGR: NB 0454 3456 (source: Burgess and Church 1997)
- other sites
- class 1: possible blockhouses
- class 2: large multivallate with ditches
- class 3: large multivallate without ditches
- class 4: large univalvate settlements
- class 5: stack sites with longhouses
- class 6: monastic sites with cells
- class 7: enclosed complex Atlantic round houses
- class 8: complex Atlantic round houses in segmented enclosures
- class 9: sites of less than 1 hectare
- class 10: large segmented
- class 10: small segmented
- class 11: large agricultural

Figure 177: classification of promontory enclosures on Lewis
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Figure 191: Burials in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera.
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Figure 193: Burials in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
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Figure 198: cells in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 199: cells in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
Figure 200: communications in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 201: communications in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera

1000 metres

other sites
bridge
stairs
Figure 202: Cultivation in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date.

- Other sites
- Early prehistoric
- Later prehistoric
- Norse
- Early medieval
- Post-medieval
- Crofting
- Modern
- Unknown

Figure 203: Cultivation in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date.
Figure 207: dykes in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera.

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Figure 208: enclosures in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 209: enclosures in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
Figure 210: enclosures in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 211: enclosures in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
Figure 212: ecclesiastical sites in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera
Figure 213: **ecclesiastical features in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera**

- other sites
- teampull
- churches and chapels
- monasteries
- graveyard

Figure 214: **ecclesiastical features in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date**

- other sites
- early prehistoric
- later prehistoric
- Norse
- early medieval
- medieval
- post-medieval
- pre-crofting
- crofting
- modern
- unknown
Figure 215: field-systems on Great and Little Bernera, showing the linear-random survey area
Figure 216: habitation enclosures in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera

- other sites
- habituation enclosure, recumbent, stone
- habituation enclosure, recumbent, turf
- habituation enclosure, curvilinear, turf-and-stone

Figure 217: habitation enclosures in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date

- other sites
- early prehistoric
- later prehistoric
- Norse
- early medieval
- medieval
- post-medieval
- pre-crofting
- crofting
- modern
- unknown

1000 metres
Figure 218: habitation enclosures in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 219: habitation enclosures in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
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Figure 223: Marine industry in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera
Utilised natural islands and man-made islands in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera.

Figure 227: Utilised natural islands and man-made islands in the random-linear survey of Great and Little Bernera.

Figure 228: Utilised natural islands in the random-linear survey of Great and Little Bernera.
- other sites
  - class 1: possible blockhouses
  - class 2: large multivale with ditches
  - class 3: large multivale without ditches
  - class 4: large univale settlements
  - class 5: stack sites with longhouses
  - class 6: monastic sites with cells
  - class 7: enclosed complex Atlantic round houses
  - class 8: complex Atlantic round houses in segmented enclosures
  - class 9: sites of less than 1 hectare
  - class 10: large segmented
  - class 10: small segmented
  - class 11: large agricultural

Figure 228: promontory enclosures in the random-linear survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 229: promontory enclosures in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera
Figure 230: shielings in the random-linear survey of Great and Little Bernera

- other sites
- shieling, rectilinear, stone
- shieling, rectilinear, stone-and-turf
- shieling, rectilinear, turf
- shieling, rectilinear, unclassified
- shieling, curvilinear, stone
- shieling, curvilinear, stone-and-turf
- shieling, curvilinear, turf
- shieling, curvilinear, unclassified
- shieling, unclassified
- day shelter

1000 metres

Figure 231: shielings in the random-linear survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date

- other sites
- early prehistoric
- later prehistoric
- Norse
- early medieval
- medieval
- post-medieval
- pre-crofting
- crofting
- modern
- unknown

1000 metres
Figure 232: Shielings in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 233: Shielings in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
Figure 234: settlement mounds in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date

Figure 235: settlement mounds in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
Figure 236: standing stones in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 237: standing stones in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera
Figure 238: stray finds in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera
Figure 239: stray finds in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera

Figure 240: stray finds in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
Figure 241: Wells in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date.

Figure 242: Wells in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera.
Figure 243: settlement in the linear-random survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date

Figure 244: settlement in the total survey of Great and Little Bernera, by date
Figure 245: features at Loch Airigh Brocaig NGR: NB 2794 3284
Plate 1: beehive structures surveyed by FWL Thomas

Plate 1: enclosure below the high-water mark at Calanais Pier
Plate 3: Stac a' Chasteil, Garenin
NMRS: NB24NW 05

Plate 4: View to the west from Rubha Shildinish
NMRS: NB43SE 01
Plate 5: Berie Liamashader from the north and details of the cellular structures on the site.
NMRS: NB14SE 07
Plate 6: Berie_Shawbost
NMRS: NB24NE 01

Plate 7: Berie_Garenin
NGR: NB 1985 4485
Plate 8: Gob Eirer from the north
NMRS: NB03SW 21

Plate 9: Stac Dhomnuill Chaim at Magersta, from the north
NMRS: NB03SW 01
Plate 10: cellular wall constructed of turf at Eoropie Nis, NGR: NB 5123 6564

Plate 11: Dun Borranish, Camas Uig looking south NMRS: NB03SE 01
Plate 12: Dun Stuigh from the south
NMRS: NB14SE 02

Plate 13: Berie_Nis from the south-west, showing the extensive glacis rampart
NGR: NB 5420 6400
Plate 14: Dun Eoradale from looking north-east
NMRS: NB56SW 13

Plate 15: promontory at Loch Airaigh Brocaig from the west
NGR: NB 2794 3284
Plate 16: Dun Dubh looking to the east from the outer to the inner enclosure
NMRS: NB53SE 01

Plate 17: Dun Dubh looking east from the inner enclosure through the entrance of the turf and stone rampart